SEED STORAGE

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MOBILE UNITS
LABORATORY SOLUTIONS
LONG-TERM STORAGE

COLD ROOMS FOR SEED STORAGE

Issue No.115

Seeds

Introduction to Seed Storage

Seed storage is both science and stewardship. Every collection carries risk: from the moment seeds leave the field, their future depends on how well temperature, humidity, and airflow are managed. **A well-built seed chamber is more than a container.** It's a controlled environment that prevents weight loss, disease spread, and condensation, while protecting the integrity of living material.

Preservationists know that **longevity is tied to temperature**: life span roughly doubles with every 5°C reduction. For routine conservation, -20°C cold rooms are the standard, offering energy-efficient storage for large collections. Where species are short-lived or of exceptional value, cryogenic storage in liquid nitrogen ensures the highest possible survival.

Cobeal designs to meet these realities. Our **Mobile Units** bring controlled storage directly to the field, stabilizing seeds at the point of harvest. Our **laboratory chambers** support germination testing, tissue culture, and short-term storage with precision airflow and humidity control. For long-term security, we deliver **cold rooms and cryogenic systems** built to international standards, giving institutions the tools to move seamlessly from collection to conservation.

Our track record speaks to the scale and seriousness of our work. Cobeal has installed more than **150 vaults worldwide**: serving universities, research institutions, and national programs. Each vault is engineered to international specifications. Among them are some of the most ambitious conservation efforts on record, including vaults built into caves for "doomsday" projects designed to protect biodiversity against worst-case scenarios.

Seed preservation is a chain of custody across environments. From the field edge to the controlled laboratory, from medium-term growth chambers to long-term frozen vaults, each link must be secure. Cobeal designs for that chain—so **preservationists can focus on the science of safeguarding biodiversit**y, confident that the engineering will last.

When you work with Cobeal, you get a partner for the long run. Cobeal was founded (under VISA) in 1963. We have served the private, public, and government sectors for **more than six decades**. From site assessment, design, and commission to SOPs and staff training, Cobeal offers remote monitoring with clear alarms and planned maintenance with spare-parts coverage and power-failure contingency. Our goal is simple: **predictable conditions every day** and a clear playbook when something drifts. We work tirelessly to ensure your collections stay viable and your team stays confident.

About Cobeal

YEARS IN INDUSTRY

63 (SINCE 1962)

VAULTS INSTALLED

150+

SEED STORAGE PRODUCTS

MOBILE, LAB USE, LONG-TERM SEED REPOSITORIES

TYPES OF STORAGE

COLD STORAGE HYDRATED STORAGE

SEED STORAGE TYPES

MOBILE UNITS COLD ROOMS ULTRA-LOW TEMP CRYOGENIC ROOMS

WHAT WE OFFER (EPCIC)

ENGINEERING PROCUREMENT CONSTRUCTION INSTALLATION COMMISSIONING

OUR VALUES

PRECISION

Uncompromising attention to detail ensures performance in every project we undertake.

INNOVATION

Revolutionizing industries with forward-thinking designs and advanced engineering solutions.

SUSTAINABILITY

Commitment to creating eco-friendly systems that harmonize with the environment and drive long-term impact.

LEGACY

Encouraging responsible leadership and building a sustainable future by aligning actions with long-term goals and values.

Seed Storage Rooms

Cobeal Seed Storage Rooms offer a high volume solution that provides precisely controlled temperature and humidity using reliable, robust refrigeration and dehumidification systems for long-term performance.

Our Seed Storage Rooms are based on a modular platform that can be custom-sized for specific applications. Long term seed storage conditions are typically set to -18°C while medium term collections are stored at 4°C and 30-50% RH.

Due to the low temperature operation, a chemical dryer is used for dehumidification. Several different cooling methods are available and complete mechanical system redundancy can be provided for assurance of long-term stability.

Seed Storage in Humid Climates

Cold seed storage rooms located in tropical and sub-tropical environments have a higher risk for absorbing and retaining moisture, and may require additional insulation, inside and outside the building; as well as both floors and walls.

Because warm air holds more moisture than cooler air, and because percent relative humidity is typically inversely related to temperature, very cold storage containers, like refrigerators, which have very high relative humidity, are not always the best option.

Seeds are living organisms and will equilibrate to the ambient relative humidity even after being dried to an optimum 3-10% seed moisture content. Seeds stored in a vacuum-sealed container preserve better in cold storage containers, but the relative humidity conditions are not always optimal.

Preservation rooms should be placed in locations that maximize efficiency. In the Southern Hemisphere it is typically most efficient to build to the southeast side of an existing building. Incorporating shade trees near the building can also help moderate temperature. Avoid windows, because natural light encourages seeds to metabolize their nutrients in preparation for germination, reducing their storage shelf life.

CG1000 Seed Germination Chamber

Built for seed labs that need high throughput and tight control. The CG1000 delivers consistent, uniform conditions across a wide range of germination protocols. The 4–40°C range supports pre-chilling to overcome dormancy. Relative humidity can be driven up to 98% to ensure moisture availability, while horizontal airflow keeps conditions uniform across every shelf. Externally mounted fluorescent lights provide balanced intensities at all setpoints for consistent germination. Vertically adjustable shelving fits paper, soil, and container methods. Despite a generous internal volume, the footprint is under 1 m^2 (9.2 ft^2), which suits space-constrained labs.

Specifications

- Volume: 29.2 ft^3 (826 L)
- Growth area: 5.38 ft^2 (0.5 m^2)
- Growth height: 2.0" (4 cm)
- Tiers: up to 20
- Temperature range: 4–40°C (ON/OFF control)
- Relative humidity: up to 98%
- Light intensity: 200 µmol at 25°C
- Airflow: horizontal, uniform delivery
- Cooling system: air cooled
- Footprint: < 1 m^2 (≈ 9.2 ft^2)

Why it works in humid climates

- Temperature precision within 4–40°C counters ambient heat and limits condensation risk.
- Air-cooled design with horizontal airflow reduces pockets of trapped humidity across densely stacked trays.
- Compact growth height with up to 20 tiers increases throughput while preserving uniform conditions.
- Moderate light intensity supports germination without over-accelerating metabolism, which helps preserve vigor.

Compared with general cold rooms or standard refrigerators, the CG1000 balances temperature, humidity, and airflow to minimize water retention risks. Paired with vacuum-sealed containers, it maintains stable germination conditions even in moisture-heavy regions.

CA 1000 Incubation Chamber

The CA1000 is a flexible, economical incubation chamber for plant scientists who need low light, adjustable growth height, and stable environmental control.

It supports a wide range of applications—including entomology research, Arabidopsis, tall and short plant growth, and tissue culture—while keeping conditions uniform across every shelf.

Air is delivered horizontally from the rear wall plenum for consistent temperature and humidity. Four vertically adjustable shelves provide up to ≈10" (250 mm) of growth height under energy-efficient fluorescent lighting.

Specifications

- Volume: 29.2 ft^3 (826 L)
- Growth area: 22.6 ft^2 (2.1 m^2)
- Growth height: 10" (250 mm)
- Tiers: 4 adjustable shelves
- Temperature range: 4–45°C (lights ON) / 4–40°C (lights OFF)
- Relative humidity: up to 90%
- Light intensity: 125 µmol at 25°C
- Airflow: horizontal, uniform delivery
- Cooling system: air cooled

The CA1000 combines stable control, adjustable shelving, and efficient lighting to deliver reliable, repeatable results across diverse incubation and early-growth protocols.

Additional Chamber Configurations

In addition to custom builds, Cobeal offers six seed-chamber models with direct delivery to universities, laboratories, and research centers. Shown here are our most requested plant-growth units (upper left and lower right) and the tissue-culture configuration (upper right). All models meet international standards.

ADDITIONAL CHAMBER CONFIGURATIONS

CA1000-IN (Incubation)

With four adjustable shelves and 10" (250 mm) growth height, the CA1000-IN is designed for incubation and early growth work. A 4–45°C range and up to 90% RH make it versatile for tissue initiation, seedling establishment, and experimental protocols that demand consistency.

CA1000-PG (Plant Growth)

When vertical clearance is critical, the CA1000-PG provides 42" (1,065 mm) of growth height for larger plants. With a high light intensity of 700 µmol, it supports robust photosynthesis and long-term growth studies. Ideal for projects requiring taller phenotypes or crop models.

CA1000-AR (Arabidopsis)

Optimized for Arabidopsis and similar model organisms, the CA1000-AR balances compact growth height (18" / 460 mm) with efficient use of space. Two tiers and 500 µmol lighting intensity provide high throughput for genetic or physiological studies where uniformity is everything.

CA1000-TC (Tissue Culture)

For propagation and culture work, the CA1000-TC combines four tiers of 10.5 cm shelves with stable humidity and moderate light (225 µmol). Its configuration supports dense arrays of vessels or plates, ensuring predictable, contaminant-free conditions for tissue culture protocols.

The Fundamentals of Cold Storage

Seed longevity is directly tied to temperature. Once seeds are dried and packaged, their life span extends dramatically as storage temperatures fall—roughly doubling with every 5°C reduction. For seed banks managing large collections, the internationally accepted benchmark is –20°C. At this point, metabolism slows to a crawl while energy use remains manageable. A single, well-designed cold room operating at –20°C can outperform dozens of smaller freezers, offering consistent conditions across tens of thousands of accessions while consuming less power overall.

Ultra-low storage options are sometimes essential. Short-lived species, recalcitrant material, and collections of exceptional value may require conditions colder than –20°C. Liquid nitrogen cryogenic storage (–196°C) is considered the gold standard, essentially halting biological time for vulnerable seeds. –80°C freezers are also used in some facilities, though they are less energy efficient than liquid nitrogen systems. Each approach has its role, and institutions often employ a combination to balance long-term security with operational practicality.

Choosing the right facility is ultimately a question of scale. A regional lab with a few hundred samples may rely on chest freezers. A national or international seed bank responsible for safeguarding biodiversity across generations needs purpose-built cold rooms designed for stability, redundancy, and growth. These rooms must be engineered with high-quality insulation, well-planned airflow, and reliable backup systems to ensure that conditions remain stable even during power fluctuations or maintenance shutdowns.

The fundamentals of good cold storage remain constant across all scales. Conditions must be stable, avoiding the swings that trigger condensation and invite decay. Humidity must be controlled, packaging carefully chosen, and handling protocols designed to reduce temperature shock. Above all, facilities must be built for longevity—not just of the seeds themselves, but of the infrastructure and teams that protect them. Seed banks operate on generational timelines, and the systems that support them must be robust enough to keep pace.

Cold storage is the backbone of every seed bank, but it is never the whole story. The room is only as effective as the systems around it: monitoring that catches small drifts early, backup power that prevents catastrophic loss, and trained staff who understand how to move seed safely between environments. These supporting practices turn a cold room from a piece of equipment into a true preservation system.

Beyond Cold: Managing Air and Moisture

Airflow is the quiet force behind every successful seed store. Without it, even the best refrigeration system falters. Seeds continue to respire after harvest, producing heat and moisture that, if trapped, create localized stress points. Uniform circulation removes this excess, equalizes temperatures across the room, and stops the formation of pockets where humidity and heat build unnoticed. In this way, airflow is less a background detail than the active safeguard that keeps a collection stable day after day.

Design depth is where stability is won. Separate supply and return paths so air cannot short-circuit. Use plenums or lateral-suction manifolds to deliver similar resistance across rows, and avoid long, unbalanced runs that starve the far end. Baffles and graduated outlets help equalize flow; mobile shelving needs under- and back-clearances so air can actually pass through the load, not around it. Commissioning should include balancing (dampers, fan speed) until the “last row” behaves like the first.

Managing airflow is also about precision, not just power. Air and crop humidity and temperatures must be kept close, typically within a few degrees, to avoid creating dew point conditions where condensation forms. Systems that blend ambient and recirculated air help achieve this balance, softening extremes of hot or cold intake air.

Separating supply and return air paths prevents short-circuiting, ensuring the flow reaches even the farthest boxes in a store. These design details are invisible when done right, but they are what transform airflow from a crude push of air into a controlled preservation system.

The goal is consistency across the entire store. Uniform airflow delivers more than just comfort for seeds—it underpins disease control, limits moisture loss, and ensures every accession, whether in the front row or the back corner, is kept under the same stable conditions. Air that moves evenly is air that prevents condensation, and air that prevents condensation is air that preserves life. In seed banking, airflow is not a secondary concern. It is the unseen foundation that makes every other promise of preservation possible.

Condensation Risk

Condensation is the silent failure point of seed storage. Even in a sealed cold room, seeds and their packaging generate a high-humidity environment. If any surface falls just below the dew point, water condenses—on walls, ceilings, or the seeds themselves. That thin film of moisture is enough to trigger blemish diseases, rot, or fungal growth. Hours of condensation can undo years of careful preparation, making its control one of the most critical elements of store design.

The physics are straightforward but unforgiving. Warm air holds more water vapor than cold air; as it cools, relative humidity rises until it reaches saturation. At the dew point, excess vapor condenses into liquid. In practice, this means even a 1–2°C temperature difference between seed and air—or between a warm roof panel and the cold store atmosphere—can drive condensation. Preservationists don't have the luxury of ignoring dew point: every load, every vent cycle, and every door opening shifts the balance.

Design and operation both determine outcomes. Stores should be sealed and insulated to minimize external air leakage, which introduces both heat and moisture. Roof panels and doors must resist thermal bridging, where external heat creates cold streaks inside.

Internal air circulation should be strong and uniform enough to eliminate stagnant zones, since still air often becomes saturated first. Blending ambient and recirculated air, and keeping crop-to-air differentials within about 4°C, are practical rules that stop condensation before it starts.

Monitoring makes the invisible visible. Dew point sensors, placed near critical surfaces and throughout the load, give early warning when the margin between air temperature and dew point narrows. Handheld psychrometers or loggers can confirm conditions during pull-down or warming phases. If condensation is forming, it is almost always a symptom of an airflow imbalance, insulation weakness, or poorly timed ventilation. Fixing those root causes is more effective than chasing symptoms with heaters or dehumidifiers.

The risk of condensation never goes away; it is managed, not eliminated. Every droplet avoided preserves surface integrity, reduces disease pressure, and extends the usable life of the collection. Condensation control is, in essence, microclimate control. Stable, well-mixed air, sealed structures, and vigilant monitoring together keep seeds dry in the one place they cannot afford to get wet. In seed storage, dryness is not an option—it is the difference between conservation and loss.

Humidity & Packaging

Humidity is the invisible partner to temperature in seed storage. Seeds may be dried before they enter a vault, but they never stop negotiating with the surrounding air. If relative humidity rises, they can take on moisture; if it falls, they can desorb it. Either swing shortens life, alters dormancy, and increases vulnerability to pests and pathogens. Managing humidity is therefore about holding the environment steady enough that seeds remain in equilibrium with their packaging, not at the mercy of daily shifts.

Relative humidity in a store is rarely uniform. Warm zones hold more vapor, cold zones less, and the result can be subtle gradients that encourage migration of moisture across the collection. For this reason, sealed, well-insulated stores are essential. Air circulation keeps the humidity evenly mixed, while vapor barriers protect insulation from becoming saturated. If insulation takes on water, its performance collapses, creating yet another path to instability.

Storage design and packaging strategy must work hand in hand. Even the best container cannot protect seeds forever if the surrounding environment is unstable. Conversely, even a perfectly conditioned store cannot compensate for leaky packaging that lets moisture in. Longevity is achieved when structure and container reinforce each other, creating a double layer of security. Institutions that neglect this interplay often see uneven performance across accessions, not because the seeds differ, but because their protection does.

Packaging also interacts with handling. Every time a container is opened, equilibrium is disturbed. If seeds are exposed to humid air even briefly, they can absorb enough water to shorten life span.

This is why retrieval areas need their own environmental control and why protocols should minimize time between freezer and workbench. A few careless minutes can undo years of careful drying and sealing.

Humidity control is, at heart, about discipline. Maintain stable room conditions, invest in impermeable packaging, and train staff to treat every opening as a risk event. When done well, humidity becomes a non-issue, fading into the background as seeds rest undisturbed in their sealed envelopes. When neglected, it is the slow, silent thief of viability—hard to detect until it is too late. In preservation, dry and sealed is not just preferred, it is essential.

Disease & Contamination

Disease is the quiet intruder in seed storage. Few pathogens originate inside the store, but almost every accession carries some level of inoculum from the field—fungal spores, bacteria, or latent infections waiting for the right conditions. Storage does not erase these threats; it manages them. Whether they develop depends on three factors: inoculum present, the seed's natural resistance, and the microclimate that surrounds it. When all three align, disease follows.

Temperature and humidity are the biggest levers of control. Dry, cool conditions slow pathogen growth and make seeds less hospitable to infection. But if condensation forms, or if seeds are bruised or poorly dried, these defenses collapse. Wounded tissue and moist surfaces are open doors for fungi and bacteria, and a single lapse in airflow or handling can spread infection across an entire collection.

Skin integrity, especially for crops like potatoes, is a first line of defense. A well-set, cured skin reduces the number of entry points available to pathogens. For seeds, the parallel is careful drying, sealing, and packaging. Every break in the barrier—whether a cut tuber, a cracked hull, or a damaged packet—creates opportunity for disease. Preservationists must think of the seed coat and its container as a single protective skin that must remain intact from harvest through storage.

Hygiene is the second line of defense. Stores must be cleaned of dust, debris, and rogue material that can harbor inoculum. Equipment and graders need disinfection before each season. Boxes or containers should be rotated or sterilized if soft rots or fungal outbreaks have been present. Even simple measures—vacuuming, steam cleaning, or exposing boxes to light—remove much of the disease risk that otherwise lingers unseen.

Monitoring and sampling provide the final safeguard. Regular checks for rots, molds, or surface blemishes allow problems to be caught early before they cascade. Subsampling and warming tests can reveal hidden infections, while strategic isolation of suspect lots protects the wider collection. No monitoring system is perfect, but without one, managers are effectively blind to the slow advance of contamination.

Disease management in seed storage is ultimately about respect for microclimate. Pathogens exploit moisture, warmth, and weakness. By keeping conditions stable, barriers intact, and hygiene uncompromised, preservationists deny them those opportunities. In this way, contamination is not an inevitable fate but a preventable outcome. The difference lies in vigilance: every clean surface, every sealed package, every avoided droplet of condensation is a quiet victory that keeps collections alive for the generations to come.

The strongest seed banks recognize that contamination is not solved once, but managed continuously. Training, monitoring, and infrastructure investment form a cycle of prevention that repeats year after year. In this discipline lies the assurance that today's accessions will still be viable when future generations need them most.

The Hidden Factors in Seed Storage

Seed storage is more than keeping collections cold; it depends on how air, water, and biology are managed inside the vault. Airflow ensures uniform conditions, carrying away heat and preventing stagnant pockets where stress builds. Condensation is the constant risk, triggered when surfaces dip below the dew point, creating the moisture that fuels decay. Humidity and packaging work together to keep seeds stable: sealed rooms prevent fluctuation, while moisture-proof containers provide their own microclimate. Disease and contamination are the ever-present threats, arriving from the field and waiting for weak points in storage or handling.

Together, these four factors—airflow, condensation, humidity, and disease—form the hidden side of seed preservation. When managed with care, they keep collections dry, viable, and secure for generations to come.

Ultimately, managing these hidden factors is about more than engineering. Every safeguard—steady airflow, dry walls, sealed packets, clean surfaces—translates into years of extra life for seeds that may one day restore ecosystems, feed communities, or safeguard biodiversity after crisis.

The science is precise, but the mission is generational: to keep possibility alive in the smallest, most resilient form nature has given us.

Why Seed Banks Choose Cobeal

Benefits of Working with Cobeal:

- Over 150 vaults installed worldwide, from research labs to large-scale national seed banks.
- Custom designs tailored to scale: from chest-freezer rooms to cave-built doomsday vaults.
- Proven experience with airflow, humidity, and cryogenic systems for long-term stability.
- Remote monitoring and alert systems for peace of mind.
- Comprehensive training, SOPs, and maintenance programs built in.
- A single partner for design, commissioning, and lifetime support.

For over six decades, Cobeal has partnered with universities, research centers, and national programs to design, build, and maintain seed storage systems that last. Every project—whether a mobile field unit, a laboratory chamber, or a cryogenic vault—is engineered to international standards and backed by a team that understands both science and infrastructure.

Seed Chambers That Redefine Seed Storage

Cobeal’s seed chambers are more than equipment: they are purpose-built environments engineered for precision, reliability, and flexibility. Each model is designed to serve a different need, from high-throughput germination testing to tall plant growth, tissue culture, and cryogenic preparation. What units them is consistency: stable temperatures, uniform airlfow, and humidity control that perserve the integrity of every seed. With over 150 units deployed worldwide, these chambers have become the benchmark for institutions that demand results they can trust.

KEY PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

model	exterior dimensions W x D x H (mm)	volume (L)	growth area (m^2)	growth height (mm)	no. of tiers	temp (°C) lights ON lights OFF	light intensity at 25°C (µmol)	refrigeration	airflow
CSR Cobeal Seed Storage Room					n/a	custom	utility only	air cooled	→
CG1000 Germination	41" x 32.5" x 79" 1,040 x 825 x 2,005 (mm)	29.2 ft^3 (826 L)	5.38 ft^2 (0.5 m^2)	2.0" (4 cm)	up to 20	4 - 40 ON/OFF	200	air cooled	→
CA1000-IN Incubation	41" x 32.5" x 79" 1,040 x 825 x 2,005 (mm)	29.2 ft^3 (826 L)	22.6 ft^2 (2.1 m^2)	10" (250 mm)	4	10 - 45 ON 4 - 40 OFF	125	air cooled	→
CA1000-PG Plant Growth	41" x 32.5" x 79" 1,040 x 825 x 2,005 (mm)	29.2 ft^3 (826 L)	6.1 ft^2 (0.57 m^2)	42" (1,065 mm)	1	10 - 45 ON 4 - 40 OFF	700	air cooled	↑
CA1000-AR Arabidopsis	41" x 32.5" x 79" 1,040 x 825 x 2,005 (mm)	29.2 ft^3 (826 L)	11.3 ft^2 (1.05 m^2)	18" (460 mm)	2	10 - 45 ON 4 - 40 OFF	500	air cooled	→
CA1000-TC Tissue Culture	41" x 32.5" x 79" 1,040 x 825 x 2,005 (mm)	29.2 ft^3 (826 L)	22.6 ft^2 (2.1 m^2)	42" (1,065 mm)	4	10 - 45 ON 4 - 40 OFF	225	air cooled	↑

The specifications chart is a roadmap to choosing the right chamber for the right task. Dimensions, growth area, and shelf height directly determine what kind of work a chamber supports—whether stacking seed trays for germination tests, accommodating tall plants for full growth, or holding sealed containers for tissue culture. Each measurement reflects a design decision meant to optimize space without compromising stability.

Temperature range is another critical differentiator. The CG1000, for example, maintains precision from 4–40°C, ideal for germination studies that require controlled fluctuation. By contrast, the CA1000 series offers steady ranges with lights on and off, ensuring that both metabolic activity and light response can be tested under uniform conditions. These fine distinctions allow researchers to tailor protocols without improvising around equipment limitations.

Airflow and refrigeration are equally deliberate. Horizontal flow chambers move air consistently across trays, minimizing microclimates, while vertical flow designs support taller plants by ensuring even distribution from top to bottom. Air-cooled systems reduce maintenance complexity while still delivering dependable uniformity, making them accessible to institutions that need reliability without excessive overhead.

Finally, light intensity ties each chamber back to its purpose. Lower values, like those in the incubation model, prevent over-activation during early development, while higher intensities in plant growth and Arabidopsis chambers replicate field-like conditions. By integrating these variables—size, temperature, airflow, and light—Cobeal creates chambers that are not only technically sound but strategically aligned to the demands of conservation science.

The Structural Side of Seed Storage

Seed storage isn't only precision climate control—it's physical security. Facilities must block water, pests, and contaminants as reliably as they hold cold air: sloped, waterproof floors with sealed wall joints; rodent- and insect-proof penetrations; gasketed doors with pressure-rated closers; continuous vapor barriers behind insulated panels; and zoned spaces that segregate incoming material from long-term collections. Add protected service penetrations and raised thresholds at exterior doors to resist flood ingress. Clear drainage, washable finishes, and dedicated waste paths prevent cross-contamination. Without these basics, even a perfect cold room is vulnerable.

Equally important is how the site is run. Schedule seal checks and crack repairs, verify door pressures, and log temperature/DP alarms. Use an IPM plan with trap maps and weekly counts; clean to a checklist (ceilings → walls → floors), and quarantine suspect lots with one-way workflow.

Maintain spill kits, moisture intrusion SOPs, and backup power drills. Durable construction plus disciplined routines keeps collections viable and protected from everyday risks.

Get Your Seed Storage Chamber Today

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Ready to Start Planning Your Seed Repository?

Book an appointment with Cobeal to discuss your seed repository needs and to learn more about our products and seed storage solutions.

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