



Bezwaren tegen MON 88017 and 59122, MON 89034 x

1507 x MON 88017 x 59122 en MON 89034 with 1507, MON 89034 x 1507 x NK603

Van de **de Gentechvrije Burgers**

Auteur: Miep Bos, woordvoester van **Gentechvrije Burgers** /spokeswoman of the European GMO-free Citizens, website: www.gentechvrij.nl

Comments from the public

The general public may make comments on the overall EFSA opinion within 30 days of its publication. Comments should be addressed to the European Commission. Once an EFSA opinion is available, the European Commission opens a consultation on this website. After 30 days of publication of the opinion, the European Commission analyses all the comments received and consults EFSA to determine whether they have an impact on its opinion.

Open consultations

Event	EFSA opinion	Form to make comments ¹
<p>MON89034x1507xMON88017x59122 maize</p> <p><i>This opinion is related to an application for the placing on the market of insect-protected and herbicide tolerant genetically modified maize MON89034x1507xMON88017x59122 maize for food and feed uses under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from the Company Dow Agro Sciences & Monsanto</i></p>	<p><u>27 September 2010</u></p>	<p><u>deadline: 27 October 2010</u></p>
<p>MON89034x1507xNK603 maize</p> <p><i>This opinion is related to an application for the placing on the market of insect-protected and herbicide-tolerant genetically modified maize MON89034x1507xNK603 maize for food and feed</i></p>	<p><u>27 September 2010</u></p>	<p><u>deadline: 27 October 2010</u></p>

uses under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from the
Company Dow Agro Sciences & Monsanto

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biotechnology/gmo_authorisation_en.htm

Ons commentaar:

Our comment:

Scroll down for (mostly) English comment.

Onderzoek van Hoechst (dr. Arno Schulz) betreffende de substraten van Phosphinothricinacetyltransferase(PAT).

Amsterdam, 7 november 1999.

Twee Proefopzetten (onderzoeken) waaruit elkaar tegengestelde conclusies werden getrokken, t.w. van

1. Charles J. Thompson, 1987: Characterization of the herbicide-resistance gene bar from *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*:
2. Dr. Arno Schulz, 1993: L-Phosphinothricine N-Acetyl-transferase - Biochemical Characterization - een rapport verwerkt in Wehrmann 1996 (Schulz is co-auteur).

Het onderwerp is de characterization van het enzym Phosphinothricinacetyltransferase PAT, en wel in het bijzonder de specificiteit van de substraten.

Het **eerste onderzoek** betreft de reactie van phosphinothricine met acetyl co-enzym A onder invloed van het enzym PAT en **vergelijkt dit met** een aantal structurele analogen van PPT Phosphinothricin.

Eén van de analogen was L-glutamaat.

De reactieproducten werden ge-identificeerd via een massaspectogram en de evenwichtsconstanten (de affiniteit) werd bepaald.

Naast Phosphinothricin (PPT) werden een aantal structurele analogen getest of er een acetyleringsreactie plaats vond.

L-Glutaminezuur was een van de onderzochte stoffen.

Ten opzichte van PPT was de affiniteit van de meeste stoffen gering: één stof reageerde **niet**

Bij deze proef, waarbij een reactie optrad tot een ge-identificeerd produkt (de detectiegrens is hier niet in het geding) dat getalsmatig kan worden gerapporteerd, lijkt er geen reden aanwezig om aan het feit, dat glutaminezuur een substraat is van

PAT te twijfelen.

Het **tweede onderzoek** betreft de reactie van een groot aantal aminozuren, waaronder L-glutaminezuur, dat ook in het eerste onderzoek voorkwam, in een reactiemix tesamen met 100% overmaat PPT t.o.v. de acetylbron acetyl co-enzym A en PAT. Reactieproducten werden via **chromatografie** ge-identificeerd.

Ook bij een zeer grote overmaat L-aminozuur konden geen reactieproducten met de aminozuren worden gevonden. Er werd alleen acetylphosphinothricin gevonden.

De auteurs concludeerden dat PAT heel specifiek alleen PPT als substraat heeft.

Tegen deze, met het eerste onderzoek in strijd zijnde conclusie, kan het volgende worden aangevoerd. (Overigens wordt het eerste onderzoek in de literatuurlijst van het tweede onderzoek genoemd):

1. Er is geen detectiegrens bepaald voor geacetyleerd L-glutaminezuur.
2. De mogelijkheid, dat geacetyleerd glutaminezuur een acetylbron is voor de acetylering van PPT is buiten beschouwing gebleven.

In de proefopzet had dit gerealiseerd kunnen worden door geacetyleerd glutaminezuur aan de reactiemix toe te voegen in een hoeveelheid boven de detectiegrens en na te gaan of deze toegevoegde hoeveelheid bij de reactie verdwijnt.

Op grond van de resultaten van het eerste onderzoek zal het verdwijnen zeker voorspelbaar plaatsvinden!!

3. Er is gewerkt met een reactiemix waarin een grote overmaat van een concurrerend substraat, het PPT, aanwezig was.

Observaties met de zuivere aminozuren zijn niet gedaan.

4. Een bespreking van de uitkomsten van het eerste onderzoek in het bijzonder waarom deze anders uitvielen, **ontbreekt geheel**.
5. In wezen beschuldigen de auteurs van het tweede onderzoek de auteurs van het eerste onderzoek van duimzuigerij, van fraude (het eerste onderzoek bevat een schat van getalsmatige gegevens; in het tweede onderzoek ontbreken getallen).

In het tweede onderzoek is dit aspect onvoldoende uitgewerkt.

De achtergrond van de conclusie, dat PAT slechts één substraat - het PTT - zou hebben is het volgende:

In herbicide (PPT)-resistente gewassen komt het gen-product, het PAT, voor.

Voor een toelating tot de markt moet de giftigheid van dit gen-produkt worden bekeken.

Zou dit gen-produkt kunnen reageren met onze DARMINHOUD b.v. met het - belangrijke- aminozuur L-glutaminezuur?

Het zou handenvol onderzoeksgeld betekenen om het te bagatelliseren. Totaal ontkennen lijkt voor HOECHST een betere strategie!

Wij geloven, dat de conclusie uit het tweede onderzoek totaal **ongefundeerd** is en dat het onderzoek niet de naam van "onderzoek" mag dragen. Het is een incompetent onderzoek, en de mensen, die dit citeren **dienen op de incompetentie te worden aangesproken.**

J. van der Meulen, L. Eijsten.

<http://www.gentechvrij.nl/rvs9911.html>

9 September 2010 [***Dr. Blaylock: Dangers of GMO Pesticides.***](#)

Recent studies have found much higher concentrations of weed killers in these crops. This is important because weed killers and other pesticides are associated with a number of very deadly diseases, the main one being cancer. Weed killers, unlike many pesticides, extend to millions of homes, golf courses, and public facilities.

http://www.newsmxhealth.com/dr_blaylock/GMO_pesticides/2010/09/09/348541.html?s=al&promo_code=AB57-1

AGRICULTURE | 07.06.2010

Genetically modified corn contaminates crops in seven German states

Greenpeace says the corn must be destroyed

A Greenpeace report says seven German states have had seed supplies contaminated by genetically modified corn. Losses for farmers could be in the millions of euros.

<http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5657053,00.html>

Press Release, January 19, 2009
Coalition against Bayer Dangers

Take Glufosinate off the Market immediately!

Bayer's herbicide among 22 most dangerous substances / Coalition also demands ban on glufosinate-resistant plants

The Coalition against Bayer Dangers demands an immediate ban on the herbicide glufosinate and a suspension of all approvals of glufosinate-resistant crops.

European Parliament members voted last week to ban pesticides classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction. Permits for 22 substances, among them glufosinate, will not be renewed.

Philipp Mimkes from the Coalition against Bayer Dangers: "Pesticides such as glufosinate that have been proven hazardous for operators, consumers and the environment must be removed from the market straight away. The EU ban on glufosinate must also have consequences for the approval of GM crops: no more permissions for glufosinate-resistant plants must be granted in the European Union!"

Bayer CropScience, based in Germany, sells glufosinate under the trademarks Basta and Liberty. The substance is one of the best-selling herbicides in the world, with sales in 2007 of € 241 million. Bayer is currently expanding glufosinate production capacity in Germany.

A European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) evaluation states that glufosinate poses a high risk to mammals. The substance is classified as reprotoxic, with laboratory experiments causing premature birth, intra-uterine death and abortions in rats. Japanese studies show that the substance can also hamper the development and activity of the human brain. The new EU regulation declares a ban on all CRM (carcinogenic, reprotoxic and mutagenic) pesticides from categories I and II. Glufosinate is classified as falling in reprotoxic category II. Already in 2006 Swedish authorities demanded an EU-wide ban.

In the U.S. and Latin America the ingredient is widely used as a "super herbicide" for genetically modified crops, mainly on rapeseed, maize, soy bean, cotton, rice and sugar beet. Bayer requested EU approval for several glufosinate-resistant plants, among them a genetically altered rice (LL Rice 62). In 2006 a similar rice (LL Rice 601) that was never approved was found in food supplies across the world and led to the largest GM contamination scandal so far.

The Coalition against Bayer Dangers also demands that BAYER publishes all studies on pesticides and chemicals. Jan Pehrke from the Coalition said: "Industry must not be allowed to hide unwelcome information. Full public access to health and environmental data about substances that are released into the environment and used on our food is necessary."

For more information:

- [Letter to EU Ministers \(2006\): Act now for a ban of Bayer's glufosinate](#)
- [Reject Bayer's application to import genetically modified rice into the EU](#)

<http://www.cbqnetwork.org/2785.html>

GILLES-ERIC SERALINI

GMOs in Question(s)

Gilles-Eric Seralini is a university lecturer and a researcher in molecular biology. He is also the author of a book entitled *OGM, Le Vrai Débat* (GM foods, the real debate). He was one of the first scientists to warn the public opinion against the dangers linked to Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). In this interview, he reminds us of a few basic facts about GMOs and tells us about the threat they represent.

What is your current research about ?

My research focuses on the intimate functioning of a cell, on the dialogue between organs and organisms, and on molecular dialogues. More specifically, I am studying molecular endocrinology and the relations between hormones/cancers and pesticides. MORE:

http://www.digital-athanor.com/PRISM_ESCAPE/article_usb312.html?id_article=18

Glyphosate Formulations Induce Apoptosis and Necrosis in Human Umbilical, Embryonic, and Placental Cells

Nora Benachour and Gilles-Eric Seralini*

University of Caen, Laboratory Estrogens and Reproduction, UPRES EA 2608, Institute of Biology, Caen 14032, France

Chem. Res. Toxicol., 2009, 22 (1), pp 97-105

DOI: 10.1021/tx800218n

Publication Date (Web): December 23, 2008

Copyright © 2008 American Chemical Society

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: 33(0)2-31-56-56-84. Fax: 33(0)2-31-56-53-20. E-mail: criigen@unicaen.fr.

Abstract

<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/tx800218n>

A Swedish scientific team lead by Dr. Akerman published an epidemiological study disclosing that exposure to glyphosate is a risk factor for developing Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma.

<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/120748798/abstract>

Dr. Busbee - an American scientist - demonstrated alterations in estrogen-regulated genes after exposure to dilute concentrations of glyphosate.

<http://het.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/26/9/747>

Eind december verbood de rechter in de stad Cordoba, Argentinië, het bespuiten van gewassen op een afstand van minder dan 1500 meter van de wijk Ituzaingó. Aanleiding was een sterke stijging van ernstige ziektes.

Van de 5.000 inwoners lijden er 200 aan kanker. Bron.

http://www.gifsoja.nl/Gifsoja/verantwoord_files/gifsoja_nieuwsbrief.pdf

Over Bt

U weet natuurlijk wat de werking is van de verschillende Bt's? Weet u bv :

(Bt, Bc - bacillus cereus.,-Ba - bacillus anthracis- zijn aan elkaar verwant, kunnen elkaars eigenschappen overnemen. Bodemleven zit ook niet stil!)

ZIE <http://www.gentechvrij.nl/rvs0110.html>

Wat betreft de genen van het construct, dat ingebracht wordt in planten melden wetenschappers, dat we BEDUCHT moeten zijn voor b.v. het toxine-gen van Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt), dat in andere bacteriën terecht komt, met onverwachte gevolgen voor het evenwicht van de bodemfauna.

ZIE <http://www.gentechvrij.nl/rvs0005.html>

Scientific evidence documenting the negative impacts of genetically modified (GM) foods on human and animal health and the environment

GM foods and crops were virtually excluded from the European Union in the 1990s by scientific objections and consumer concerns. But now they are once again being strongly promoted in Europe by the biotechnology industry, putting our health and environment at risk.

Scientists' warnings proven correct

When GM crops and foods were first introduced in the 1990s, scientists raised concerns that genetic modification was imprecise and unpredictable.

They warned:

- GM could create foods that are toxic, allergenic and less nutritious than their non-GM counterparts
- GM crops could damage vulnerable wild plant and animal populations and harm biodiversity
- GM plants cannot be recalled, but as living organisms will multiply, passing any damaging traits from generation to generation
- GM crops could cause irreversible changes to our food supply, with serious effects on the environment and human and animal health.

All these concerns have since been proven correct.

Nevertheless, the European Commission continues to approve GM crops for food and animal feed (more than 24 to date) and the GM industry continues to lobby to change GM regulations in its favour.

As a result, European consumers are being exposed to the risks of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) without their knowledge or consent.

MORE:

<http://www.gentechvrij.nl/plaatjesgen/wetenschappersnegentigond.pdf>

-
1. GM maize 'has polluted rivers across the United States'
 2. Insecticides from genetically modified corn present in adjacent streams

1. GM maize 'has polluted rivers across the United States'

Steve Connor, Science Editor

The Independent, 28 September 2010

<http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/nature/gm-maize-has-polluted-rivers-across-the-united-states-2091300.html>

An insecticide used in genetically modified (GM) crops grown extensively in the United States and other parts of the world has leached into the water of the surrounding environment.

The insecticide is the product of a bacterial gene inserted into GM maize and other cereal crops to protect them against insects such as the European corn borer beetle. Scientists have detected the insecticide in a significant number of streams draining the great corn belt of the American mid-West.

The researchers detected the bacterial protein in the plant detritus that was washed off the corn fields into streams up to 500 metres away. They are not yet able to determine how significant this is in terms of the risk to either human health or the wider environment.

"Our research adds to the growing body of evidence that corn crop byproducts can be dispersed throughout a stream network, and that the compounds associated with genetically modified crops, such as insecticidal proteins, can enter nearby water bodies," said Emma Rosi-Marshall of the Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies in Millbrook, New York.

GM crops are widely cultivated except in Britain and other parts of Europe. In 2009, more than 85 per cent of American corn crops were genetically modified to either repel pests or to be tolerant to herbicides used to kill weeds in a cultivated field.

The GM maize, or corn as it is called in the US, has a gene from the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) inserted into it to repel the corn borer beetle. The Bt gene produces a protein called Cry(12A)b which has insecticidal properties.

The study, published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*, analysed 217 streams in Indiana. The scientists found 86 per cent of the sites contained corn leaves, husks, stalks or cereal cobs in their channels and 13 per cent contained detectable levels of the insecticidal Cry(12A)b proteins.

"The tight linkage between corn fields and streams warrants further research into how corn byproducts, including Cr(12A)b insecticidal proteins, potentially impact non-target ecosystems, such as streams and wetlands," Dr Rosi-Marshall said.

All of the stream sites with detectable insecticidal proteins were located within 500 metres of a corn field. The ramifications are vast just in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, where about 90 per cent of the streams and rivers – some 159,000 miles of waterways – are also located within 500 metres of corn fields.

After corn crops are harvested, a common agricultural practice is to leave discarded plant material on the fields. This "no-till" form of agriculture minimises soil erosion, but it then also sets the stage for corn byproducts to enter nearby stream channels.

2. Insecticides from genetically modified corn present in adjacent streams

Stream ecosystems are tightly linked to agricultural fields and should be considered when adopting new agricultural technologies

Public release date: 27-Sep-2010

http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2010-09/cioe-ifg092410.php

Contact: Lori M. Quillen

QuillenL@caryinstitute.org

845-677-7600 x233

Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies

[IMAGE: Recognizing the tight linkage between agricultural practices and adjacent aquatic ecosystems, like headwater streams, will help ensure the health and productivity of both. Click here for more information.]

In a paper published this week in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Cary Institute aquatic ecologist Dr. Emma Rosi-Marshall and colleagues report that streams throughout the Midwestern Corn Belt are receiving insecticidal proteins that originate from adjacent genetically modified crops. The protein enters streams through runoff and when corn leaves, stalks, and plant parts are washed into stream channels.

Genetically-modified plants are a mainstay of large-scale agriculture in the American Midwest, where corn is a dominant crop. In 2009, more than 85% of U.S. corn crops were genetically modified to repel pests and/or resist herbicide exposure. Corn engineered to release an insecticide that wards off the European corn borer, commonly referred to as Bt corn, comprised 63% of crops. The tissue of these plants has been modified to express insecticidal proteins, one of which is commonly known as Cry1Ab.

Following an assessment of 217 stream sites in Indiana, the paper's authors found dissolved Cry1Ab proteins from Bt corn present in stream water at nearly a quarter of the sites, including headwater streams. Eighty-six percent of the sampled sites contained corn leaves, husks, stalks, or cobs in their channels; at 13% of these sites corn byproducts contained detectable Cry1Ab proteins. The study was conducted six months after crop harvest, indicating that the insecticidal proteins in crop byproducts can persist in the landscape.

Using these data, U.S. Department of Agriculture land cover data, and GIS modeling, the authors found that all of the stream sites with detectable Cry1Ab insecticidal proteins were located within 500 meters of a corn field. Furthermore, given current agricultural land use patterns, 91% percent of the streams and rivers throughout Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana —some 159,000 miles of waterways— are also located within 500 meters of corn fields.

Rosi-Marshall comments, "Our research adds to the growing body of evidence that corn crop byproducts can be dispersed throughout a stream network, and that the compounds associated with genetically-modified crops, such as insecticidal proteins, can enter nearby water bodies."

After corn crops are harvested, a common agricultural practice is to leave discarded plant material on the fields. This "no-till" form of agriculture minimizes soil erosion, but it also sets the stage for corn byproducts to enter nearby stream channels.

Rosi-Marshall concludes, "The tight linkage between corn fields and streams warrants further research into how corn byproducts, including Cr1Ab insecticidal proteins, potentially impact non-target ecosystems, such as streams and wetlands." These corn byproducts may alter the health of freshwaters. Ultimately, streams that originate in the Corn Belt drain into the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes.

###

Other authors on the PNAS paper included first-author Dr. Jennifer L. Tank (University of Notre Dame) and Drs. Todd V. Royer (Indiana University), Matthew R. Whiles (Southern Illinois University), Natalie A. Griffiths (University of Notre Dame), Therese C. Frauendorf (University of Notre Dame), and David J. Treering (Loyola University Chicago).

The Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies is a private, not-for-profit environmental research and education organization in Millbrook, N.Y. For more than twenty-five years, Cary Institute scientists have been investigating the complex interactions that govern the natural world. Their objective findings lead to more effective policy decisions and increased environmental literacy. Focal areas include air and water pollution, climate change, invasive species, and the ecological dimensions of infectious disease. Learn more at www.caryinstitute.org

.....
From Website: <http://www.gmwatch.org>

Transgenic crops' built-in pesticide found to be contaminating waterways

Tom Laskawy

GRIST, 29 September 2010

<http://www.grist.org/article/food-2010-09-29-transgenic-crops-found-to-be-contaminating-waterways/>

One of the main arguments offered in support of the wide use of genetically engineered crops is that they reduce overall pesticide use. This is particularly the case with Monsanto's "Bt" line of corn, soy, and cotton seeds, which are able to produce their own pesticide, a "natural" toxin from genes of the bacteria *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Ironically, commercial pesticide derived from Bt also happens to be one of the only chemical pesticides approved for use in organic agriculture, because it's produced through a biological process.

Biotechnology companies thus consider Bt seeds some of their most "eco-friendly" products. In theory, farmers don't have to spray pesticide as much or as often on these crops, and therefore pesticide runoff into waterways is much less of a concern. Well, after years of denial, Monsanto finally admitted recently that superbugs, or pests that have evolved to be able to eat the Bt crops, are a real and growing concern. And now, researchers at the University from Notre Dame have

shown that the Bt from genetically engineered maize is polluting waterways in Indiana (the study area). They found Bt toxin in almost 25 percent of streams they tested, and all the streams that tested positive were within 1,500 feet from a cornfield.

Bt gets into streams and rivers by leaching out of crop debris left on fields through the now-ubiquitous industrial "no-till" farming technique, in which fields aren't plowed after harvest so as to prevent soil erosion. As a result, leaves and stalks get washed into streams through large-scale farms' irrigation canals: the Notre Dame scientists found such debris in almost 90 percent of streams near cornfields. And while the Bt levels detected weren't shockingly high, the tests were performed six months after harvest. The debris had been sitting in the streams and leaching Bt pesticide into the water for quite a while.

The fun part? No one has any idea yet of the effects of long-term, low-dose exposure to Bt on fish and wildlife. Perhaps it's high time somebody did a study on that since, as the researchers dryly observed, the presence of Bt toxin "may be a more common occurrence in watersheds draining maize-growing regions than previously recognized." Apparently.

So. Not only do genetically engineered crops have worse yields than conventionally bred crops, cost more, lead to pesticide resistance, contaminate other plants with their transgenes, possibly cause allergies and even organ damage, but now we also learn that the plants themselves are possibly poisonous to the environment.

These kinds of genetically engineered seeds keep being touted as the only way we're going to feed the world. Isn't it about time we started investing in less toxic alternatives?

.....
Website: <http://www.gmwatch.org>

<http://www.aaemonline.org/gmopost.html>

With the precautionary principle in mind, because GM foods have not been properly tested for human consumption, and because there is ample evidence of probable harm, the AAEM asks:

Physicians to educate their patients, the medical community, and the public to avoid GM foods when possible and provide educational materials concerning GM foods and health risks.

Physicians to consider the possible role of GM foods in the disease processes of the patients they treat and to document any changes in patient health when changing from GM food to non-GM food.

Our members, the medical community, and the independent scientific community to gather case studies potentially related to GM food consumption and health effects, begin epidemiological research to investigate the role of GM foods on human health, and conduct safe methods of determining the effect of GM foods on human health.

For a moratorium on GM food, implementation of immediate long term independent safety testing, and labeling of GM foods, which is necessary for the health and safety of consumers.

(This statement was reviewed and approved by the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Environmental Medicine on May 8, 2009.)

Submitted by Amy Dean, D.O. and Jennifer Armstrong, M.D.

Voor de consument zijn er geen voordelen, nadelen worden niet genoemd. Die zijn er te over. Dus er zijn tot nog toe voor de consument alleen nadelen, zoals nadelige gezondheidseffecten:

- **Astma, sensibilisatie/eczeem, Temple WA and Smith NA, Glyphosate herbicide poisoning experience in New Zealand, New Zealand Medical Journal, 105: 173-174, 1992. <http://www.pan-uk.org/pestnews/Actives/glyphosate2.htm>**
- **De beweeglijkheid van de spermacellen neemt af onder invloed van glyfosaat (Yousef et al., 1996). Gezondheidsproblemen, die in gevalideerde wetenschappelijke rapporten te vinden zijn. <http://www.pan-uk.org/pestnews/Actives/glyphosate2.htm>**
- **Ernstige oog irritaties, Adam A, Marzuki A, Abdul Rahman H and Abdul Aziz M, The oral and intratracheal toxicities of ROUNDUP and its components to rats, Veterinary and Human Toxicology, 39(3): 147-151, 1997. http://www.ecochem.com/ENN_glyphosate.html**

Hersenbeschadiging, (15. Fujii, T., T. Ohata, M. Horinaka, Alternations in the response to kainic acid in rats exposed to glufosinate-ammonium, a herbicide, during infantile period. Proc. Of the Japan Acad. Series B-Physical and Biological Sciences, 1996, Vol. 72, No. 1, pp. 7-10.); <http://www.pan-uk.org/pestnews/Actives/glufosin.htm>

- **Neurale celdood (apoptosis), 16. Watanabe, T. , Apoptosis induced by glufosinate ammonium in the neuroepithelium of developing mouse embryos in culture. Neuroscientific Letters, 1997, Vol. 222, No. 1, pp.17-20. <http://www.pan-uk.org/pestnews/Actives/glufosin.htm>**
- **Stuiprekkingen Glufosinate ammonium induces convulsion through N-methyl-aspartate receptors in mice, Nobuko Matsumura, Chizuko Takeuchi, Keiichi Hishikawa, Tomoko Fujii and Toshio Nakaki, Toikyo University School of Medicine, Japan, 2001. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6T0G-42WX572-13&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&_view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=08783f1097e5a826f6d64c591b14473c**
- **Aantasting van de spermakwaliteit, <http://www.reinwater.nl/docs/hormoonverst%20stoffen.pdf>**
- **Misvormingen <http://www.pan-uk.org/pestnews/Actives/glufosin.htm>**
- **Allergie die gemeld worden, Williamson S, Aerial spraying devastates Colombian communities, Pesticides News, 53: 9, 2001 http://www.ecochem.com/ENN_glyphosate.html**

- 6 januari 2009. Belangrijk onderzoek: *Formulations Induce Apoptosis and Necrosis in Human Umbilical, Embryonic, and Placental Cells* naar de formulering (is de totale herbicide "Roundup" nl. de werkzame stof glyfosaat en fabrieksgeheime stoffen samen) van Roundup. "Formulering zorgt voor celdood en dood van levende cellen of weefsels in menselijke cellen van de navelstreng, -cellen van de embryo en -cellen van de moederkoek" onderzoek door Nora Benachour, Gilles-Eric Séralini, recent uitgebracht. <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/tx800218n> Lees hier het persbericht. http://www.gentechvrij.nl/plaatjesgen/PressRelease_Rup_0109.pdf

16 april 2009 Zaplog: Onderzoekers slaan alarm over glyfosaat in sojateelt BUENOS AIRES,, 16 april 2009 (IPS) - Argentijnse onderzoekers hebben nieuwe aanwijzingen over de schadelijkheid van glyfosaat, het actieve bestanddeel in de onkruidverdelger Roundup van biotechgigant Monsanto. http://zaplog.nl/zaplog/article/onderzoekers_slaan_alarm_over_glyfosaat_in_soi_ateelt

- Wetenschapper in ruste Dr. Arpad Pusztai zegt "Ja" op de volgende vraag in dit interview: Denkt u dat wetenschappelijk onderzoek overtuigend zal laten zien dat gentech voedsel significante gezondheidsrisico's veroorzaakt? http://www.organicconsumers.org/articles/article_18101.cfm

US Opposition to GMOs Gathers Momentum: Scientists and physicians in the heartland of genetic modification are alerting policy-makers and the public to the dangers of GM crops. http://www.i-sis.org.uk/US_Opposition_to_GMOs.php

Maar daarover wordt niets aan de consumenten gemeld.

Amerikaanse artsen schrijven hun patienten al gentechvrije diëten (PDF) voor! <http://www.gentechvrij.nl/plaatjesgen/semspillingthebeans.pdf>

Na oproep <http://www.aeonline.org/gmopost.html> van The American Academy Of Environmental Medicine roepen Ierse artsen <http://www.ideaireland.org/gmfood.htm> ook op tot een moratorium van gentech voedsel, Irish Medical Times, 12 June 2009

4. Conclusions and recommendations

Daar er zo veel gevaren voor de gezondheid van mens, dier en milieu, ernstige nadelen, die kleven aan gentech gewassen en de herbiciden, die hierbij worden gebruikt, die toch nu uit ten treuren via gevalideerde wetenschappelijke peer-reviewd rapporten aan het licht zijn gekomen en nog steeds komen, (waaronder ook gentech anjers en andere gentech bloemen met veranderde bloemkleur) drukken wij u op het hart deze gewassen niet op de markt te brengen en ook niet op de velden te verbouwen. Biologische landbouw heeft de voorkeur en geef plaatselijke producten een kans, die worden al eeuwen veilig geproduceerd.

6. Labelling proposal

Geen gotech gewassen en dus geen etikettering nodig!