



VDI-Gesellschaft Technologies of Life Sciences

Society for Technologies of Life Sciences



Standardisation for GMO-Monitoring

Standardisation for GMO-Monitoring helps to
perceive effects on environment

Dr. Heike Beismann

Dr. Heike Seitz

VDI, Düsseldorf

Germany

Gefördert durch das Bundesamt für Naturschutz
mit Mitteln des Bundesministeriums für Umwelt,
Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit.

Verein Deutscher Ingenieure – VDI

The Association of German Engineers

- **incorporated society** and **non profit** organisation
- financially and politically **independent**
- 136.000 **members**
- 5000 **congresses** / training events, 200.000 participants
- Technical standardisation body: **10.000 honorary experts**



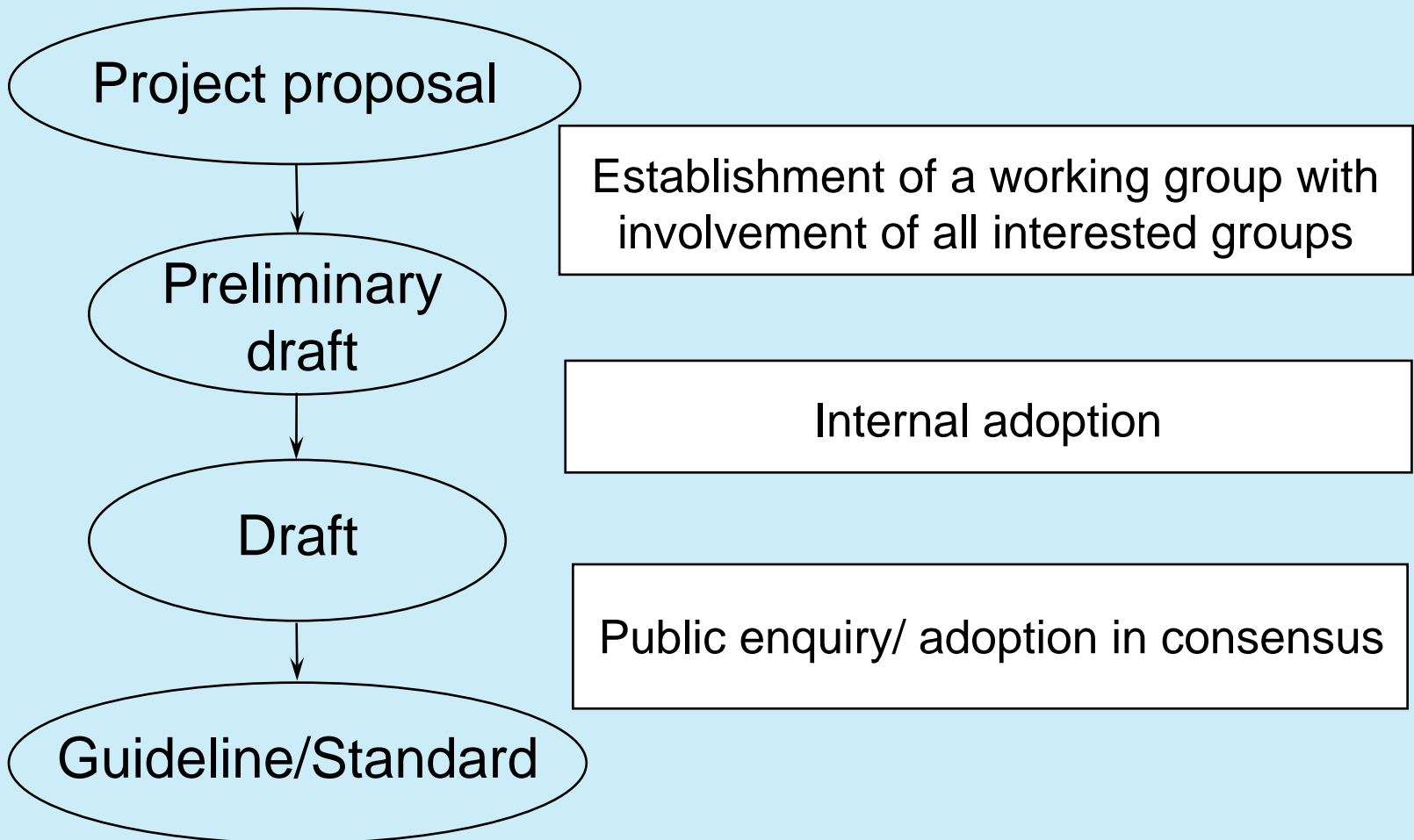
A need for standardisation

- Biodiversity is realised as something of value needing protection
- Monitoring is necessary to evaluate a baseline and to detect changes
- Standard methods allow comparison between regions/countries and time
- Monitoring of GMOs is regulated in EU-Directive 2001/18/EC

Standardisation

- **technology-transfer**
- **teamwork**, honorary standardisation experts
 - voluntary **self-responsibility**
 - **cooperation** with interested parties
- **methods** have to fit defined criteria
- **standards** pass internal approval procedure & public enquiry

Approval procedure of guidelines and standards



VDI guidelines; characteristics, legal validity



- recommendations; not authoritative
- published internationally
- updated continuously



“state-of-the-art”

VDI 3957-10
OKtober 2004
October 2004

VEREIN DEUTSCHER INGENIEURE	Biologische Messverfahren zur Ermittlung und Beurteilung der Wirkung von Luftverunreinigungen auf Flechten (Bioindikation) Kartierung der Diversität epiphytischer Flechten als Indikator für die Luftgüte Biological measurement procedures for determining and evaluating the effects of ambient air pollutants on lichens (Bioindication) Mapping the diversity of epiphytic lichens as indicators of air quality	VDI 3957 Blatt 13 / Part 13 Einleitf. / Draft Ausg. deutsch/englisch Issue German/English
-----------------------------	---	---

Die deutsche Version dieser Richtlinie ist verbindlich.
The German version of this publication shall be taken as authoritative.
Die Inhalte dieser Tabelle kann abgerufen werden unter <http://www.vdi.de/richtlinien/verzeichnis>

Inhalt	Seite	Contents	Page
1 Einleitung	3	1 Introduction	3
2 Grundlagen des Verfahrens	4	2 Background of the procedure	4
3 Probenahme	7	3 Sampling	7
3.1 Zielsetzung	7	3.1 Purpose	7
3.2 Strategie der Probenahme	8	3.2 Sampling strategy	8
3.3 Methode	9	3.3 Sampling grid	9
3.4 Trägerbäume	10	3.4 Sample trees	10
3.4.1 Anzahl der Bäume pro Messfläche	10	3.4.1 Number of trees per sampling area	10
3.4.2 Verfahren der Auswahl geeigneter Bäume	10	3.4.2 Procedure for selecting suitable trees	10
4 Probenahmeverfahren	11	4 Sampling procedure	11
4.1 Auswahl der Baumarten	11	4.1 Selecting tree species	11
4.2 Aufnahme der Flechten am Baumstamm	13	4.2 Surveying lichens on the tree trunk	13
5 Auswertung der Daten zur Bestimmung des Luftgüteklasses	14	5 Data analysis for determining the air quality index	14
5.1 Liste der Flechtenarten, die als Entropieindikatoren zu behandeln sind	15	5.1 List of lichens species that are regarded to be indicators of entropification	15
5.2 Berechnung der Diversitätswerte (D _W)	16	5.2 Calculating the diversity value (D _W)	16
6 Bewertung der Ergebnisse	19	6 Data interpretation	19
6.1 Bewertungsmethode	19	6.1 Method of interpretation	19
6.2 Vergleich mit anderen Untersuchungen	21	6.2 Comparison with other studies	21
6.3 Kartographische Darstellung	21	6.3 Cartographic representation	21

Kommission Reinhaltung der Luft im VDI und DIN – Normenausschuss KR18
Fachbereich Umweltqualität
Arbeitsgruppe Wirkstoffbelastung im Neubaubereich (Flora)

VDI-Handbuch Reinhaltung der Luft, Band 1a
VDI-Handbuch Biotechnologie, Band 2

Standardisation procedure guarantees...

- **openness** and transparency
- legal **certainty**
- fills unspecified legal terms, “state-of-the-art”, “adverse environmental effects”
- broad public **acceptance**, extensive **consensus**
- correct **integration** with European and international standardisation
- standards in administrative regulations

Principles & Strategies

“Framework guideline ” (VDI 4330 Part 1, 2006)

- explains essential **concepts**
- lists protection **targets** and **checkpoints**
- **merges** methodical guidelines

Monitoring of Pollen Exposure

- **Technical sampling** of pollen (VDI 4330 Part 3, 2007)
- **Biological sampling** of pollen (VDI 4330 Part 4, 2006)
- **Sampling design** (VDI 4330 Part 2)
- **European Standardisation** (CEN)

Molecular Analytics

guidance for the detection of DNA and protein

- **Collection and preparation of plant samples**
(VDI 4330 Part 5, E: 2009)
- **Qualitative methods** (VDI 4330 Part 7, 2006)
- Detection of **recombinant protein**: (VDI 4330 Part 11, 2009)

Vegetation Surveys

- Procedures to assess **floristic diversity** (VDI 4330 Part 9, 2008)
- **Mapping** of floristic changes (VDI 4330 Part 10,)

Faunistic Methods

Biodiversity of **soil organisms & function** of soil (VDI 4331 Part 1)

Standardised assessment of **butterflies** (Lepidoptera) —
Transect method, light trap, and assessment of larvae
(VDI 4330 Part 13, 2009)

Faunistic Methods

In development are VDI Guidelines for a GMO-monitoring of biodiversity of:

- Carabid beetles (VDI 4331 Part 2)
- Spiders (VDI 4331 Part 3)
- Earthworms (VDI 4331 Part 4)
- Nematodes (VDI 4331 Part 5)
- Microbial biodiversity of soils (VDI 4330 Part 12)
- Bees and wasps (VDI 4332)
- Amphibians (VDI 4333)

Conclusions

- monitoring of GMOs is an important tool for the **protection of biodiversity** and **for nature conservation**
- comparability of data is essential
- **first step: standardisation**
- **second step: international harmonisation**
- VDI has many years of experience in establishing standard methods for biodiversity monitoring programmes

GMO monitoring is an international challenge!