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"DETECTION OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED SOYBEAN SEEDS, (GLYCINE MAX, L. MERRIL), RESISTANT TO GLYPHOSATE, IN CONVENTIONAL SEED SAMPLES THROUGH BIOASSAY

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Summary

The genetically modified (GM) glyphosate-resistant organisms up to 41 million hectares in all the world. The presence of GM soybean seeds in conventional seed lots has become a growing problem for international trade in soybeans. Recognizing the importance of new markets and GM products, the technology will have to ensure the purity of seeds, genetic biotechnology products through h practical economic and reliable evidence. In this context, the objectives of the experiment were to check the efficiency of germination tests with herbicides at different substrate (bioassays) for the detection of mixtures of genetically modified crops samples of conventional seed.

Were selected, 2 batches of conventional seed, BRS 282, V1 Vmax, and a batch of genetically modified MUNASQA V2.

Of genetically modified seeds were established at different levels, for blending with conventional seeds, 0 N1, N2, 2%, 4% N3, N4 6%.

They settled a total of four treatments, and dates were analyzed by regression analysis coefficient of determination. Given the physiological state of conventional seeds according to the classification into a normal, abnormal and dead.

It can be concluded that genetically modified (GM) glyphosate-resistant seeds showed differences in their development when subjected to germination tests given dose of glyphosate. Indicating that the four tests used the best method was pre soaking.

Key words: Detección, Glycine max, Genetically modific, Glyfosate, Bioessay.