

Traceability of GMO-free cotton – from the seed to the shirt

Christin Glöckner, Hohenstein Group

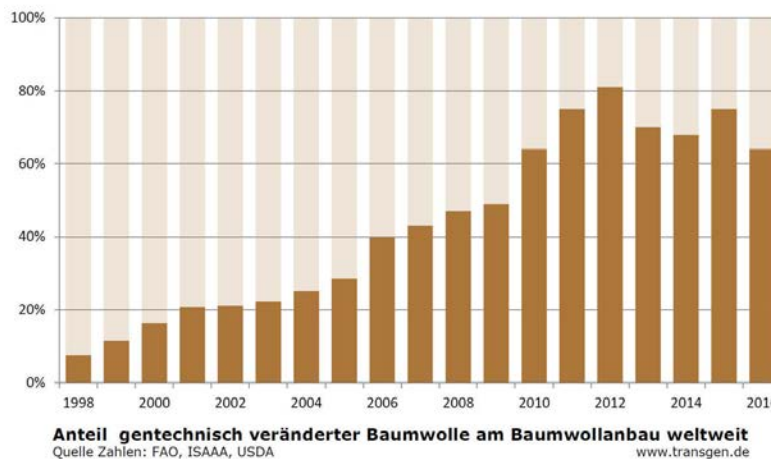
ABSTRACT

The global market shares of both conventionally grown cotton and organic cotton are increasing at a similar rate. In many cases, genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are also repeatedly found in cotton textiles that are labelled as organic. Reasons for this range from contaminated seeds, to cross pollination during cultivation, through to the intermingling of GMO cotton fibres during processes.

To guarantee manufacturers, fashion labels and consumers the utmost confidence in GMO-free cotton textiles, respective screenings of raw cotton, yarns and final products are necessary. Such screenings enable complete traceability along the entire textile supply chain. Until now the relevant certifications did not involve obligatory laboratory tests, only in some cases cotton seeds are sampled.

The Hohenstein Group offers manufacturers, fashion labels, certifiers and consumer protection agencies the appropriate GMO testing of both cotton and cotton end products. The molecular biological detection systems have been specifically optimised for cotton end products. Through this testing, a definitive yes/no statement can be made about the GMO-free raw cotton or cotton textiles.

FIGURE



REFERENCES

https://www.hohenstein.de/en/news/gmo_screening_for_cotton/gmo_screening_for_cotton.xhtml

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AGENDA

Introduction & Background

Genetically modified / GMO cotton

Traceability of GMO-free cotton

Hohenstein GMO screening



Introduction & Background

Expertise from one single source



Source: Hohenstein

Independent institute
for testing, certification
and inspections

Non-commercial research,
commissioned industrial
research

Academy for further
training and
continuing education

Headquarters Hohenstein



Global service

Over 860 employees worldwide – about 560 employees in the German headquarter



Cotton - Facts

Used for thousands of years for textile production

High water absorption, durable, light, skin friendly

75 % of all natural fibres used for textiles



Cotton - Challenges

High water consumption

Extensive use of fertilisers

Susceptible to pests

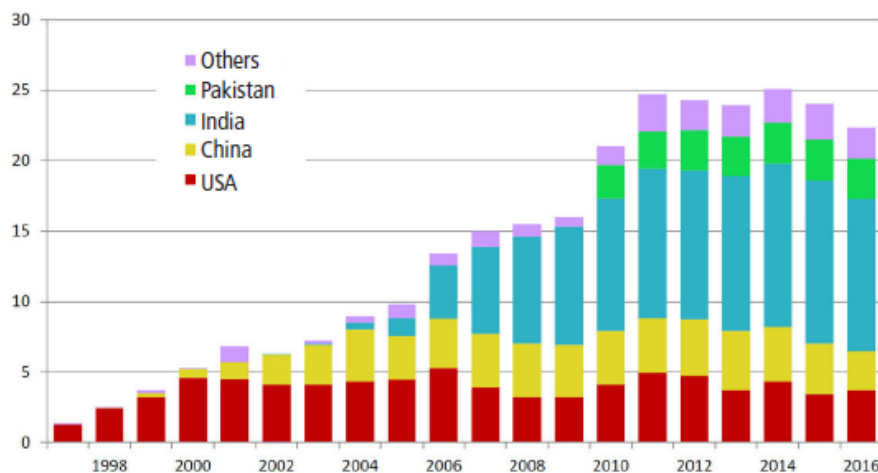
A young boy with short brown hair and a white t-shirt is shown from the chest up. He has a wide-eyed, open-mouthed expression of surprise or shock, looking slightly to his left. His hands are clasped together in front of him. The background is a plain, light gray.

Genetically modified / GMO cotton

GMO Cotton

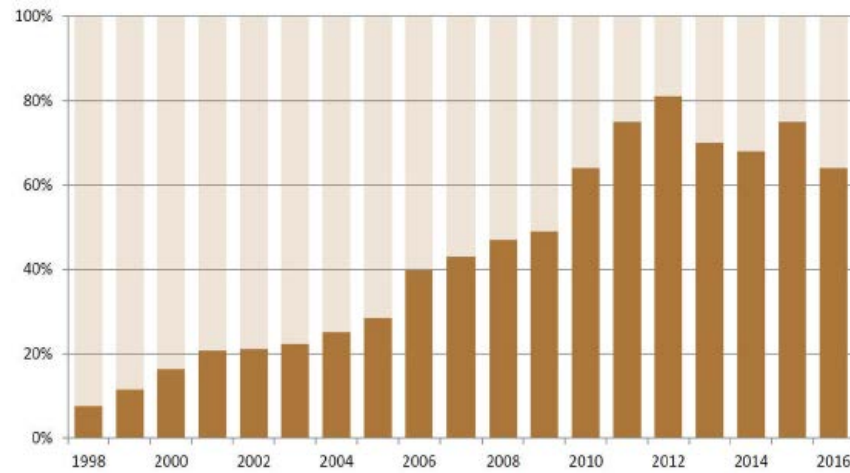


	GM-cotton in ha · 2016	GMO-proportion in % · 2016
Worldwide (since 1996)	22.300.000 (-)	64
India (since 2002)	10.800.000	96
USA (since 1997)	3.700.000 (+)	93
Pakistan (since 2010)	2.900.000	97
China (since 1997)	2.780.000 (-)	95



Cultivation areas for genetically modified cotton in million hectares

Source figures: FAO, ISAA, USDA



Proportion of genetically modified cotton on cotton farms worldwide

Source figures: FAO, ISAA, USDA

GMO cotton

GMO cotton seeds are expensive, the plants are sterile.

The plants are resistant against the main pests, but are quickly prone to other pests.

Insects become resistant against the Bt toxin.



Organic vs. GMO Cotton

~ 70 % of global cotton production is genetically modified cotton („GMO cotton“), in India ~ 97 % of the produced cotton is GMO cotton.

Certified organic cotton is grown on 350.000 ha worldwide (2015), ~ 1 % market share

Growing demand for bio / organic cotton, which means cotton produced without pesticides and fertilizers, and without genetic modification

Organic cotton is more expensive, so the producers of organic cotton textiles as well as the end user need complete traceability „from the seed to the shirt“





Traceability of GMO-free cotton

Traceability of GMO-free cotton

- Current certification for organic cotton (e.g. GOTS) is based on paperwork, not on testing. In some cases, cotton seeds are tested on genetic modification.
- The more processing of cotton, the more difficult to extract DNA and conduct the GMO test.



Traceability of GMO-free cotton

Sample preparation and DNA extraction optimized for testing the final product.
Intermediate products can always be tested as well.

Clear test result: GMO cotton detected – yes/no





Hohenstein GMO screening

Hohenstein GMO screening



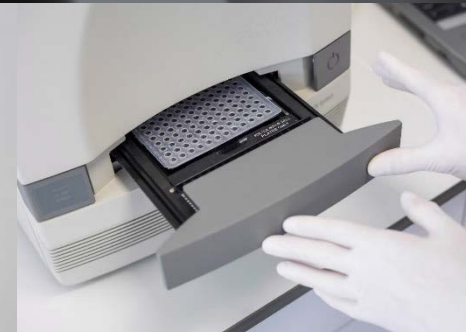
1. Cleaning
2. Mechanical comminution
3. Enzymatic digestion
4. DNA purification
5. **Polymerase Chain Reaction**



Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

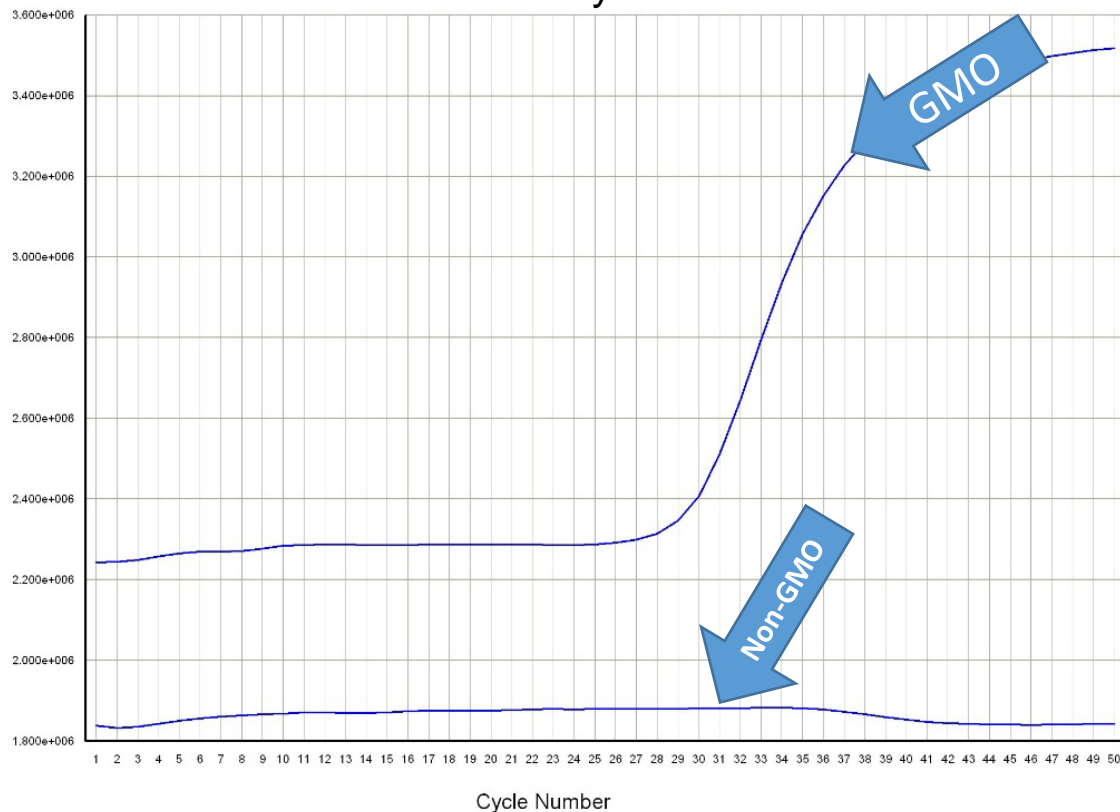
- Amplification of specific DNA target sequences
- Target sequences need to be known
- Detection limit ~0.1% GMO cotton content

Source: Hohenstein; Shutterstock



Hohenstein GMO screening

RN vs Cycle



- **Internal control**
→ Does PCR work?
- **Negative control**
→ No contamination
- **Cotton**
→ DNA from plant source
- **Sample**
→ GMO or non-GMO?

Limitations



No quantification of GMO content

but clear yes/no result, quantification is not needed at the moment



DNA detection limit

if no DNA can be extracted, test cannot be conducted




GMO-free ≠ organic/bio cotton

detection of pesticide and fertilizer use is not included

Hohenstein GMO screening

FACTS



10 g of sample

Final report

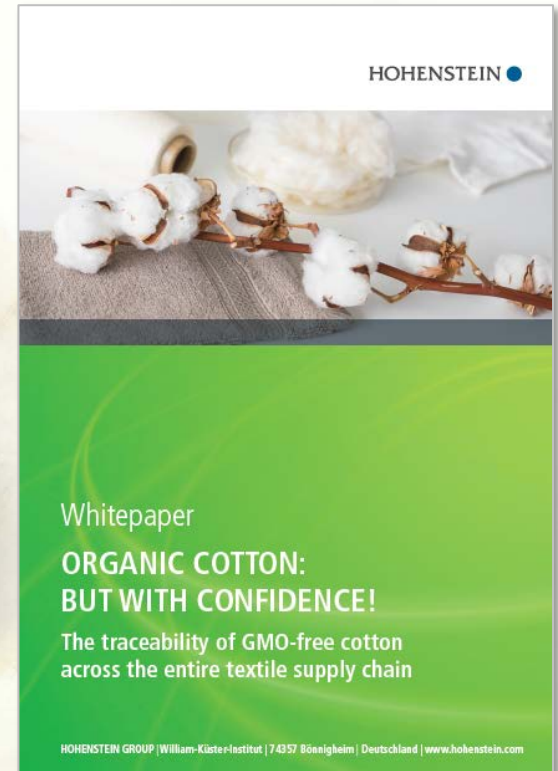
1 - 2 weeks

More information

Homepage
www.hohenstein.com

Contact us

Whitepaper



**Thank you for your
kind attention!**

Christin Glöckner

E-Mail: C.gloeckner@hohenstein.com

Web: www.hohenstein.de

