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Romania

Biotechnology

Annual Report

2007

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Report Highlights:
Romanian Government continued over the last year to bring Romanian legislation in line with the major EU regulations and directives concerning genetically modified organisms. Following the adoption of the EU regime on biotech products, Romanian farmers are no longer allowed to cultivate GM soybeans. Nevertheless, the opportunity to grow a biotech corn variety emerged. This year the Romanian authorities approved for testing 13 plant varieties.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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[RO]

I. BIOTECHNOLOGY TRADE AND PRODUCTION

Romania became the 27-th member of the European Union as of January 1-st 2007. As a direct result, only biotech events approved in EU are allowed in Romania[1]. It is a well-known fact that Romanian farmers accumulated experience in planting GM soybeans over the last 6 years. Nevertheless, as a consequence of EU legislation implementation, Romanian farmers can no longer commercially cultivate GM soybean, Glycine max. line GTS 40-3-2, tolerant to glyphosate herbicide.

In 2001, Romanian farmers planted 15,000 hectares to biotech soybeans and the figure steadily climbed as farmers experienced the advantages of this new technology, especially in response to Romania's huge weed reserve. The area under soybeans in 2006 reached 190,000 HA, generating a production of almost 380,000 MT. Almost 70% of this area (130,000 HA) was planted with RR soybean, despite the inconsistencies in the legal framework regarding the GMO regime in Romania, as evidenced by the discriminatory support offered to farmers using conventional soybean vs. biotech.

Currently the only biotech crop under commercial cultivation is biotech corn, MON 810, insect resistant. Farmers planted this year for commercial purpose 320 HA with biotech corn.

According to Romanian authorities 13 varieties may be grown for research purposes in the national network, of which 2 insect-resistant, 4 herbicide-tolerant and 7 stacked corn hybrids (herbicide-tolerant and insect-resistant) (please see Appendix I). The Research Station on Fruit-trees in Bistrita submitted a notification for plum-pox tests, but that has not been approved yet.

II. BIOTECHNOLOGY POLICY

The main legal framework for bio-engineered products in Romania was until recently provided by Law 214/2002 (approving Ordinance 49/2000), laying down the requirements for obtaining, testing, utilization, and commercialization of GMOs, as well as products derived from GMOs. However, very recently Romania transposed the Directive 2001/18 regarding the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms through Emergency Ordinance 43/2007 and Directive 90/219 referring to contained use of genetically-modified micro-organisms through Emergency Ordinance 44/2007. The provisions of these two new pieces of legislation jointly repealed the Emergency Ordinance 49/2000, approved through Law 214/2002.

Additional pieces of legislation were passed in the first half of 2007. In February 2007, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD) approved Order 55 regarding the national registry for recording information on genetic modifications in GMOs. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) issued Order 471/2006 to amended Order no. 237/2006 concerning authorization of GMO plants cultivators; Order 462/2003 issued by MARD with provisions aimed at tracing biotech products was repealed through Order 284/2006; Government Decision 497/2007 transposed the EC Regulation 1946/2003 on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms superceded Government Decision 28/2006.

The requirement for buffer zones between GMOs and natural protected areas laid down by Emergency Ordinance 195/2005[2] remains in place. In addition, Emergency Ordinance

[1] The list of products entered in the Community Register of GM Food and Feed can be found at: *http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm*
[2] Subsequently amended and approved via Law 265/July 2006.

57/2007 regarding the regime of protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and animals was recently approved. This piece of legislation itself does not make any reference to GMO regime, but the additional regulations to follow this Ordinance should be closely watched.

Major pieces of legislation passed last year in accordance with the country's EU accession commitments, especially related to traceability and labeling of food products derived from GMO remain unchanged, which are Government Decision 173/2006 (transposing Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003) and Government Decision 256/2006 (transposing Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003).

The Regulatory Bodies

According to Emergency Ordinance 43/2007 (Directive 2001/18) regarding the deliberate release of GMOs in the environment and on the market, the competent authorities in implementing and enforcing all activities related to the use of GMOs, and all activities concerning the deliberate release of GMOs are:

(1) the central public authority for environment protection - Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD), which coordinates and ensures the application of precaution principle to avoid potential adverse effects of GMOs on human health and environment as a result of obtaining, using and commercializing these organisms

(2) the Competent Authority (CA) which is in this case, the National Agency for Environment Protection (NAEP), whose main responsibilities are:
- receive, administer and assess the technical content of the notification
- consult with all responsible bodies including the Biosafety Commission
- issue, revise, suspend or cancel authorizations/approvals
- ensure there is a functional national laboratory for GMOs detection and determination
- establish and administer the electronic registry for notifications, authorizations, approvals and their status
- establish and administer the Registry for data on GMOs import, export and transit.

(3) Biosafety Commission (BSC), whose rules of functioning will be laid down in a separate Ministerial Order, has the following major responsibilities:
- scientifically assess the notifications in respect to risks on human health and environment;
- issue a scientific notice; the notices and the minutes of their meetings are not confidential and they have to be submitted to the CA, in both Romanian and English
- request additional information to the involved parties and inform the CA about such requests
- work with the involved parties to set up plans in case of major risks and safeguard application

(4) National Guard for Environment (NGE) is the control authority ensuring the right enforcement of this Directive provisions

(5) the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the Veterinary and for Food Safety National Authority (VISA), and the Ministry of Public Health (MPH) also have roles in implementing this Directive.

Authorization Procedure

Similarly to the former law on Biotech, Emergency Ordinance 43/2007 lays down the main phases of approval process for GMO deliberate release into the environment. The user shall submit a notification to the CA, prior to deliberate release into the environment of any GMO or combination of GMOs. The notification content is in details described by this Ordinance.

After receiving the notification, the CA will examine if the notification complies with the current legal provisions. A response in this regard is due to the notifier within 15 days. If the proposed activity does not comply with the legislation in effect, the notification is rejected. In the case the notification is accepted, the CA registers the notification, informs the notifier accordingly providing number of registration and number of copies of notification that should be submitted by the notifier within 7 days.

The authorization procedure starts when the notification is accepted. Within 10 days from that moment, the CA will send a copy of notification to each of the authorities with roles in the approval process (MARD, VFSNA, MPH, NGE) and to the Biosafety Commission for an assessment. The European Commission is also entitled to receive a copy of notification. The Biosafety Commission is expected to provide to the CA and the other authorities involved in this process, a scientifically based assessment within 60 days.

Upon receipt of the notification, and no later than 5 days, the CA allows public to comment on the notification for a period of 30 days. Within the next 10 days after the 30-day period is complete, the CA will inform the MESD and the other responsible authorities about the public opinion.

If the CA considers that sufficient evidence has already been gathered through the previous release of certain genetically modified organisms into the environment, it can propose the European Commission that the simplified approval procedure should be applied.

Within 90 days from the start of authorization process, the CA will prepare an assessment report based on the scientific statement of the Biosafety Commission, the input of the other authorities and the public comments. The assessment report can make a favorable decision, in which case an authorization is issued, or an unfavorable decision, in which case, no authorization is granted.

Every year, no later than November 30, the user will submit to the regulators a report with the findings of the deliberate release of GMO into the environment.

Emergency Ordinance 43/2007 also lays down the procedure for placing on the market the GMOs as such or in products. The user has to submit a notification to the CA, before placing on the market a GMO or a combination of GMOs, if Romania is the first country in the EU where such a product will be placed. The content of the notification is largely described in this Ordinance.

The CA will check if the notification observes the provisions of this piece of legislation and provides a response to the notifier within 20 days upon receipt. If the proposed activity does not comply with the legislation in effect, the notification is rejected. In the case the notification is accepted, the CA registers the notification, informs the notifier accordingly providing number of registration and number of copies of notification that should be submitted within 7 days. The authorization process in case of placing on the market a GMO is very similar to the one for deliberate release on the environment, except the time reference,

which is longer in some cases (for instance the assessment from the Biosafety Commission is expected within 75 days).

Within 90 days from the start of authorization process, the CA will prepare an assessment report of the notification, either favorable, in which case GMOs can be introduced on the market under certain conditions, or unfavorable.

The procedure in case of authorization renewal is also laid down in this Ordinance.

Monitoring

Orders 606/2005 and 838/2005 issued by the MESD describing the Monitoring Plan and the format for presenting the results of the monitoring activity remain in place.

The monitoring activity will follow clear procedures and will be conducted according to a plan submitted by the notifier and can be carried out for restricted use and/or after obtaining the approval for GMO release into the environment or placing it on the market. If new information appears as a result of the monitoring, this should, by default, be incorporated into future risk assessment studies.

Order 838/2005 issued by the MESD describes the Monitoring Plan, which is part of the notification dossier and includes three sections:
- Monitoring strategy
- Monitoring Methodology
- Assessment, reporting, reassessment.

The notifier should submit the Monitoring reports to MESD, which will forward them further to the EU Commission and other competent authorities. The notifier is responsible for ensuring transparency in the monitoring plan results through workshops, dissemination of materials, webpage publications, and scientific and commercial magazines.

Order 606/2005, fully transposing Commission Decision no. 2003/701/EC, approves the format (template) for presenting the results of the monitoring activity.

Traceability

The GOR Decision 173/2006 (Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003) represents the regulatory framework to ensure full traceability of biotech products in Romania. According to this decision, all operators involved in this business along the commercial chain must transmit and retain information about products that contain or are produced from GMOs at each stage of placing them on the market. Accurate information concerning the presence of GMOs must be must be retained for five years. The regulation covers all products, including food and feed, containing or derived from GMOs that received a national authorization.

Traceability elements are also provided in the Order 237 issued by MARD in 2006, amended by Order 471/2007. According to this order, biotech farmers have to seek for authorization from the county office of MARD, for each plot intended to be cultivated with GM crops. The issuance of such an authorization is subject to all other regulations in place.

GM seeds are forbidden for cultivation in the near “vicinity” of certified organic areas or areas under the conversion process. The order does not define the term “vicinity” though. The GMO seeds are also prohibited for planting around the natural protected areas, without

specifying the minimum distances to be observed by farmers. The order also sets a minimum size of 2 HA for a field to be planted with biotech crops.

Biotech farmers can only use certified seeds. Upon sowing completion, within 7 working days, the farmers must report to the county office of MADR facts on planted area, seeds source and the varieties used. A copy of their declaration should be retained for 5 years. Similarly, upon harvesting completion, within 7 working days, the farmers must submit to the county office of MADR data on production obtained and its purpose.

The county office of MARD keeps and updates the County Register with full information about the farmer: acreages planted with biotech crops, seeds source, the varieties sown, harvested production and its purpose of use. Subsequently, this information is inserted in the National Registry of Biotech Growers.

When delivering the GM products further on the commercial chain, farmers have to clearly specify on the accompanying documents and labels the GM product unique identifier and the fact that the products are genetically modified.

The seeds suppliers must ask the farmers to provide a copy of their authorization for using GMOs. These copies will be retained by suppliers for 5 years. Information on farmer's identity and amount of purchased seeds will be inserted in the GMO Seeds Sales Register.

According to newly issued Order 471/2007, farmers must submit to the county offices of MADR during the first 5 days of every month the information concerning the buyers of the GM crop. These offices will provide before date 15 of every month information on stocks, amounts delivered by each farmer, buyer information, and production destination to the county offices of VFSA and NGE. Order 471/2007 also provides a list of inspectors from the county offices of MADR officially certified to perform control activity on the observance of legislation concerning GMOs.

Labeling

Concerning GM labeling, the national legislation was fully brought in line with the current EU requirements (Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003) through GOR Decision No. 173/2006. Romania adopted measures on thresholds for labeling, set at 0.9% for an adventitious presence of an authorized GM in food or feed. Operators must demonstrate that the presence of GM material was adventitious or technically unavoidable.

Animal feed, if produced from GM crops, is required to be labeled, according to GOR Decision 256/2006 in place starting with January 1, 2007. Nevertheless, meat, milk or eggs obtained from animals fed with GM feed or treated with GM medicinal products do not require GM labeling.

As for trans-boundary movements of GMOs, according to Law 266/2002, seeds can be imported only after the importing company receives an approval issued by the MAFRD. The commodity must be packed into bags and labeled accordingly; both labels and accompanying documents should specify that the variety is genetically modified. After the planting season, the clients should return empty packages to the selling companies, for a clear record of the seed distribution.

Enforcement

Various governmental agencies play different roles in enforcing the current legislation related to the national biosafety system. At the same time, a national reference laboratory became

operational and able to perform tests along the production and marketing chain, along with few others performing tests for GMOs detection.

The following authorities bear responsibilities for inspection and control activities:

1. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD) – through the National Guard for Environmental (NGE), as NGE is in charge with enforcing the whole package of environmental protection legislation (via inspection and control).

2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). There are several departments with official inspection and control capacity related to GMOs:

    - *the Department for Agricultural Policies Implementation/the Office for Agricultural Research and Biotechnology* - with roles in authorizing local GMO plantings and in gathering information about biotech farmers per provisions of Order 237/2006;
    - *the Inspection Department* - entitled to check the observance of good agronomic practices);
    - *the National Inspection for Seed Quality* - the authority for seed and reproductive material quality control and certification as well as monitoring and accrediting business operators involved in activities related to seed;
    - *the State Institute for Variety Trials and Registration* (Romanian acronym ISTIS) that investigates from the technical point of view the varieties for which requests have been made to be registered in the Variety Register and the Official Variety Catalogue.

3. The Veterinary and Food Safety National Authority (VFSNA). With respect to GMOs, VFSNA is involved in (i) endorsing approvals for GM products from the perspective of assessing potential risks to human and animal health; (ii) exerting control regarding the enforcement of food and feed traceability requirements. Except for the Central Authority, other subordinated bodies are involved in the inspection and control process: *Institute of Hygiene and Public Health; Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health; Institute for Biological Products and Veterinary Drugs;* as well as *42 Veterinary and Food Safety county-directorates.*

4. The National Authority for Consumer Protection (NACP), which checks on the enforcement of food product labeling requirements in order to ensure that correct, complete and accurate information is provided to consumers, including products containing or consisting of GMOs.

5. The Ministry of Public Health (MPH) has developed inspection procedures for food products as per the instructions approved in Minister's Order 824/2006 for the 42 county directorates.

The National Reference Laboratory for GMO testing is the Molecular Biology and GMO Unit, part of the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) for food and feed. There are also 9 other laboratories in the IDAH network that will be equipped to perform tests on GMOs. In addition, Institute of Food Bioresources is capable to test seeds for GMO presence.

For the time being, Romania has three designated members in the European Network of GMO Laboratories (ENGL), as it can be viewed at the following website address: http://engl.jrc.it/designated.htm

Co-existence between biotech and non-biotech crops

The provisions of Emergency Ordinance 195/2005 are still valid. According to them the separation distance between national protected areas and biotech fields should be jointly established, on a scientific basis, by the MARD and the MESD. Nevertheless, so far such regulations on co-existence have not been developed. It is worth noting that the former version of the E.O. 195/2005 stipulated that GM crops are forbidden for planting within a buffer zone around the "national protected areas" (on a 15 KM radius).

However, according to Order 237/2006 issued by the Min. of Agriculture, the biotech farmers have to avoid cross-contamination by setting a minimum isolation distance between the biotech and conventional fields, according to the general regulations on seeds certification. The farmers should also establish a "buffer zone" and carefully plan the sowing season. In case of biotech corn, per the provisions of Order 1262/2005 concerning seeds production for commercialization purposes, the minimum isolation distance is 200 m.

During harvesting, transportation and storage process farmers have to avoid commingling GM seed with organic or conventional seeds through separate storage, through cleaning of machinery for sowing and conditioning, cleaning transportation means, according to specific legislation on certified seeds.

It is mandatory that biotech farmers notify in writing both land owners and land users with plots near-by about their intention to cultivate biotech plants.

Transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms

Romania is signatory to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in accordance with the Law Ratification no. 59/March 2003. Rules on implementation of this Protocol are provided in the Government Decision 497/2007 and the Emergency Ordinance 43/2007.

Government Decision 497/2007[3] (E.C. Regulation 1946/2003) regulates the transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms. Per its provisions, on the first trans-boundary movement, the RO exporter intending to export GMOs to a third country, is requested to send to NAEP and the European Commission the electronic and hard-copies of notification as described in the above mentioned regulation, as well as copies of the decision and receipt confirmation from the Importer, prior to the first GMO movement.

According with the Emergency Ordinance 43/2007, the first time import of a product which contains or consists of a GMO or a combination of such organisms, for commercial cultivation can take place only if:

- the importer holds an authorization issued by the CA, if Romania is the country where the product is placed on the first time; or
- an authorization was issued by the CA of another MS for the respective genetically modified product or organism and the conditions imposed under authorization are observed.

Also, the transformation event of the GMO has to be listed in the Community Register of GM food and feed approved for cultivation, published on the EU Commission Internet-page.

[3] Decision 497/2007 repealed Government Decision 28/2006 on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms

Similarly, the import for the first time of products containing or consisting of GMOs or their combination, for direct use as food, feed or further processing can take place only if:

- the importer holds an authorization issued by the CA (in this case the Veterinary and for Food Safety Authority) per the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003, if RO is the place where the initial notification was advanced; or
- another MS has issued an authorization for the GMO or GM product and the transformation event of the GMO is included in the list of products genetically modified approved for introduction on the Community market for food or animal feed use and is included in the Community Register of GM food and feed, published on the EU Commission Internet-page.

The Food Safety Authority will forward the authorizations to NAEP, as the Point of contact for Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH).

The importer has to notify the county office of NGE at least 7 days in advance about import, providing information on quantity, GMO types and point of entry. Similarly the exporters have to follow the same procedure for exports outside EU.

One product containing or consisting of GMOs can enter or exit the country only through border inspection points able to perform phytosanitary, veterinary and food safety inspection.

The Customs Authority plays an important role in trans-boundary activity, as they are entitled to check at the border all import/export documents. However, specific rules on the set of documents that should accompany the GMOs are expected through a Ministerial Order jointly approved by MESD, MARD, VFSNA and Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Intellectual Property Rights

This aspect is regulated in Romania via a number of laws and Government Decisions (Law 285/2004 on copyright and connected rights, Government Decision 1424/2003 for approving the National Strategy in Intellectual Property Rights, Government Decision on the Organization of the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks, etc.).

The company supplying until 2007 the only biotech crop approved for commercial cultivation in Romania, GM Soybean, did not collect royalties, because it did not register the patent in the first year when the technology was introduced into Romania. However, the situation changed for Bt corn variety approved for cultivation MON 810 and currently the farmers using these biotech seeds have to pay the “technology fees”.

III. MARKETING ISSUES

As a result of labeling rules enforcement, some local food processing companies using soy oil derived from biotech domestic soybean as ingredients switched to other oils in order to avoid labeling the final products as “containing soy oil from GM soy”.

Given the weight of Romania’s votes in the Council of the European Union, Romania’s position on Biotech products approval became an important topic for debate in circles of scientists, farmers and industry representatives and journalists.

Organizations representing organic farmers and environmentalists have been trying to influence the officials before important decisions were to be taken within the Council of the European Union. Occasionally, these groups present misleading information through newspapers, omitting certain key-facts or simply interpreting erroneously the legislation.

Nevertheless, consumers' hostility towards bioengineered food remains superficial and the general public in Romania is rather inclined to trust scientific arguments.

Under the pressure of environmentalists and ecological groups, several mayors declared the territory under their jurisdiction "GMO free-areas". While this initiative is not prohibited, since it is just an expression of desire, these groups fail to mention that such initiatives should be notified to the EU Commission, if fully in accordance with the EU legislation. Most of these areas are located in regions less favorable for agriculture, being obviously a tool to persuade the public that GMOs are less and less accepted in Romania.

IV. CAPACITY BUILDING AND OUTREACH

Over the last year, FAS, the State Department and US Agency for International Development continued to conduct activities meant to help both the authorities and private sector to successfully contribute to a transparent, science-based national scientific framework in Romania.

In August 2006, a group of 4 farmers attended the Cochran Fellowship Training in United States, focusing on Biotech outreach tools. These farmers had already experienced the benefits of biotech crops (RR soybeans). In addition, as members of the Biotech Association, they are now better equipped to advocate for increasing access to knowledge and modern technology. As part of the training, they learned techniques for being an effective dialog partner with the Government authorities and to participate in public decisions about agricultural biotechnology. As a result of the training, they are in a better position to disseminate accurate information on bioengineered crops.

In March 2007, Dr. Clive James, the founder of the well-known not-for-profit charitable organization International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications (ISAAA) spoke in Romania about the potential benefits of biotechnology for Romania's farmers. Dr. James presented the benefits of biotechnology to an audience of over 120 people gathering Romanian government officials, academics, students, researchers, farmers and journalists. Among the major advantages of biotechnology he pointed out that many GM crops have increased resistance to pests and tolerance to herbicides which has contributed to enormous environmental benefits from reduced use of agricultural chemicals. The event was covered by the main dailies and specialized agricultural magazines.

V. RELEVANT REFERENCES

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The National Sanitary-Veterinary and for Food Safety Authority
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Economic Research Service: Agricultural Biotechnology

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You can also visit the FAS website to read previous GAIN reports produced by the FAS/Bucharest office and the US EU Mission (http://useu.usmission.gov/agri/GMOs.html).

VI. APPENDIX

Table of Approved Biotechnology Products in Romania for testing (2007)

Crop	Trait Category	Applicant(s)	Transformation Event	Trait Description	Approved for
Corn/ Zea mays L.	Insect Resistance	SYNGENTA AGRO	Bt11	Lepidopteran insects Resistant *(Ostrinia Nubilalis)*	Field Trials
Corn/ Zea mays L.	Herbicide Tolerance	SYNGENTA AGRO	GA-21	Glyphosate tolerant	Field Trials
Soybeans/Glycine max. L.	Herbicide Tolerance	Monsanto	GTS 40-3-2	Glyphosate tolerant	Field Trials
Corn/ Zea mays	Staked genes (Herbicide Tolerance and Insect resistant)	Pioneer	1507	Glufosinate - Ammonium tolerant and Lepidopteran insects resistant *(Ostrinia Nubilalis)*	Field Trials
Corn/ Zea mays	Staked genes (Herbicide Tolerance and Insect resistant)	Pioneer	59122	Glufosinate - Ammonium tolerant and Coleopteran insects resistant (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera)*	Field Trials
Corn/ Zea mays	Staked genes (Herbicide Tolerance and Insect Resistance)	Pioneer	59122 X 1507 X NK603	Herbicide Tolerance and Insect Resistance	Field Trials
Corn/ Zea mays	Herbicide Tolerance	Pioneer	98140	Glyphosate tolerant	Field Trials
Corn/ Zea mays	Staked genes (Herbicide Tolerance and Insect Resistance)	Pioneer	98140 X 1507	Glyphosate and Glufosinate - Ammonium, tolerant and Lepidopteran insects resistant *(Ostrinia Nubilalis)*	Field Trials

Corn/ Zea mays	Staked genes (Herbicide Tolerance and Insect Resistance)	Pioneer	98140X1507X59122	Glyphosate and Glufosinate tolerant, Lepidopteran and Coleopteran insects resistant	Field Trials
Corn/ Zea mays L.	Herbicide Tolerance	Pioneer	NK 603	Glyphosate tolerant	Field Trials
Corn/ Zea mays L.	Staked genes (Herbicide Tolerance and Insect Resistance)	Pioneer	1507XNK 603	Glyphosate and Glufosinate - Ammonium tolerant and Lepidopteran insects resistant *(Ostrinia Nubilalis)*	Field trials
Corn/ Zea mays L.	Staked genes (Herbicide Tolerance and Insect Resistance)	Pioneer	NK 603XMON810	Glyphosate tolerant and Lepidopteran insects resistant *(Ostrinia Nubilalis)*	Field trials
Corn/ Zea mays L.	Insect Resistance	Pioneer	MON810	Coleopteran insects resistant (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera)*	Field trials