Genetically Modified Organisms

Environmental Science
Period 6



GMO

- Genetically modified organism or a transgenic organism
- Biotechnology companies have been creating these GMOs for at least two decades
- Refer to a living organism that has been genetically altered using molecular genetics techniques such as gene cloning and protein engineering.



Early manipulation

 Farmers have been manipulating agriculture genes for hundreds of years

The original tomato no longer

exists

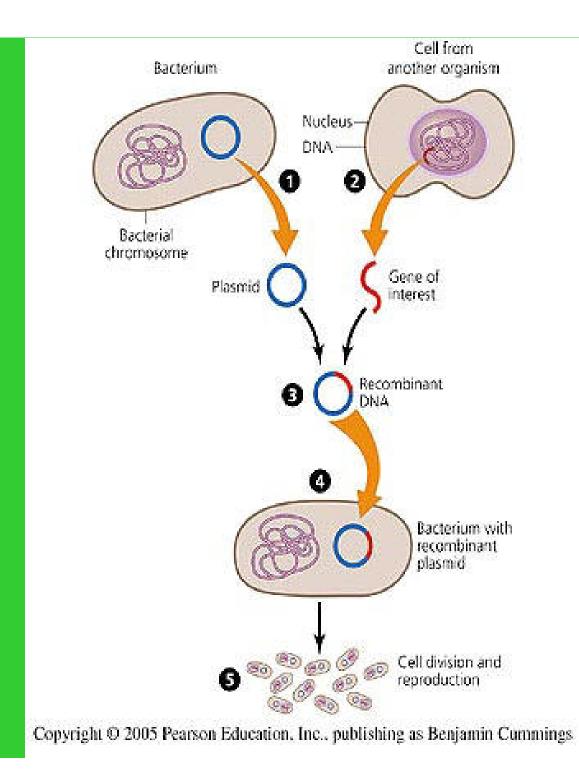




Basic Creation

- Take a particular gene from one organism
- Insert that gene into another organism
- That second organism grows exhibiting the effects of that transplanted gene





Why do this?

 Increased resistance to herbicides

Increased nutritional content

Increased tolerance to weather conditions



Conventional farming v. GMOs

 Conventional farming can produce some of the same results, but it is a trial and error process

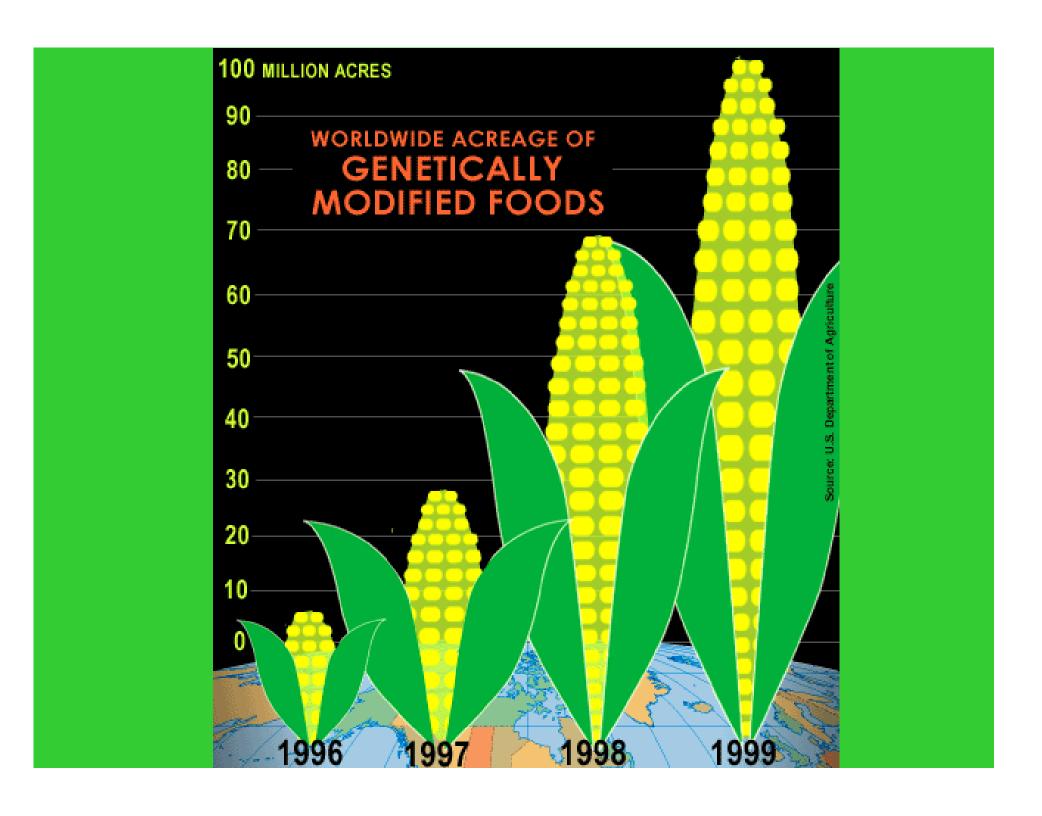
 By genetically modifying foods, we can be more accurate in our selection of traits



Where

- First commercially available in the 1990s
- By 1998, 50% of the US soybean crop was genetically modified
- 90% of Canada's canola oil crop was genetically modified
- By 2000, 68% of all GM grops were grown by US farmers





What GMOs could do

- More accurate modification by a farmer
- Reduce the use of pesticides
- Feed the hungry
- Promote biotechnology



What GMOs could do

- Give us cheaper, tastier and more nutritious foods
- Provide jobs
- Increase America's power in the scientific community
- Medicine → edible vaccines



What GMOs could do

- Disease-resistant crops
- Drought-tolerant crops



Monsanto Corporation

http://www.monsanto.com/video/default.as
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Risks

Health issues

Environmental issues

Economic concerns



Labeling

- The US government does not regulate or label GMO crops (40 plant varieties)
 - FDA = treated GMOs as conventional crops
 - USDA = did not comprise a new variety of hybrids
 - EPA = could regulate plants that pose an environmental risk
- No additional framework was added with the mass production and commerical use of GMOs



Frankenfoods

 Europeans fought back against biotech companies like Monsanto





Prince Charles

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/75593
 53.stm



People worry about the limits of what this technology can do. How much is too much?

Genetically modified goats

 http://planetgreen.discovery.com/video/?pl ayerld=1488687257&categoryld=1618699 938&lineupld=1612732350&titleId=161867 8475

Health Issues

 Allergic reactions to transplanted genes

Unknown effects???

Rat study



Contamination

 There is a growing concern that there will be cross-breeding between GMOs and organic crops

- Study done in Mexico showed extensive contamination
- "Pollen knows no bounds"





Bt Crops

- Bt crops were created by Monsanto Corp. and massmarketed in China
- Reduced production costs and increased yield
- Killed more than the intended insect including the Monarch butterfly



Gene Transfer

 Resistance could occur reducing the effectiveness of these GMO crops

Gene transfer to non-target species



Patents

 Biotech corporations patent these GMOs





Profits

 Due to patents, biotech companies, like Monsanto Corp., can make a lot of money on the sale of their seeds

 Monsanto can sue farmers for contamination (intellectual property rights)





Incentives

 Incentive to create a safe product for those that can purchase their seeds

 No incentive to cater to those that cannot afford their product



Suicide Genes

- Monsanto and other corporations are looking into suicide genes
- The plant would only be viable for one growing season
- Farmers would have to purchase seeds each year
- Profits for corporations What about farmers?



Discussion

• Let's here your thoughts

