

https://www.cnbc.com/2014/06/23/frankenstates-winning-theagriculture-tech-war.html

Agricultural Technology vs. organic gardening

Biotechnology

use of biological organisms in agricultural & industrial processes to make products valuable to humans ex. tearless onions



https://www.fchsstem.com/biotechnology.html

Breeding Technology

* Black Tomatoes



http://www.suttons.co.uk/Gardening/ Vegetable+Seeds/Popular+Vegetable+Seeds/ Tomato+Seeds/Tomato+Indigo+Rose+Seeds+ +The+Black+Tomato_182370.htm

Grafting

- TomTato
 - tomato + potato
- Potato Tom

https://www.gumtree.com/p/plants-flowers/tomtato-pomato-tomato-potato-plant-potted-and-ready-to-go-/1248004866



Hydroponics

- * grow plants in solution of nutrients necessary for plant growth rather than in direct soil
- * uses some synthetic chemicals



https://foodandnutrition.org/september-october-2017/the-411-on-hydroponics/

Plant Tissue Culture

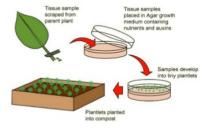
- growth and development of plant seeds, organs, explants, tissues, cells on nutrient media under sterile conditions
- generates lots of plants at a time
- reasons to use tissue culture:
 - virus-free reproduction
 - make many identical clones
- micropropagation (asexual reproduction)
- tissue culture medium
 - * water, mineral salts, carbon sources, vitamins, plant growth regulators



http://www.scind.org/518/Science/history-of-plant-tissue-culture.html

Plant Tissue Culture

Plant tissue culture is the science of growing plant cells, tissues or organs isolated from the Mother plant, on artificial media in vitro under controlled conditions

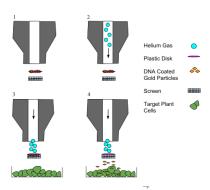


Transgenic Plant

- Gene technology
 - Foreign genes can be introduced
 - Faster than traditional plant breeding
 - * Specific genes can be transferred
 - * More control than traditional plant breeding
- Transgenic plant technologies
 - * Require tissue culture
 - * **DNA recombination** (taking DNA of one organism and moving it to another)
 - * Result = genetically modified organisms(GMOs)
 - Step 1: get your gene
 - Step 2: prepare your receiving tissue
 - Step 3: get your DNA into target plant
 - methods:
 - Gene gun
 - * DNA coated onto surface of gold particles
 - Blasted into sample of plants cells
 - Placed on selective media containing herbicide for 3 weeks
 - * Small plantlets transplanted into soil and acclimated under high humidity conditions
 - Agrobacterium tumefaciens
 - Electric pulse



http://www.bio-rad.com/en-ch/product/helios-gene-gun-system?



https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Gene_gun

- * Survival of transformed cells on selection medium
 - antibiotic (kanamycin resistant gene)
 - **herbicide** (glyphosate resistant gene)
 - Kills all plants it come in contact with
 - Inhibits ESPS synthase in an amino acid pathway
 - * No amino acid = plant dies
 - Resistant ESPS synthase gene allows crops to survive spraying
 - * Roundup Ready
- + Display of a reporter gene
 - Marker gene(makes plant show color)

+ Insect resistant plants

- BT toxin gene from bacteria
- Bacillus thuringiensis
- Provides resistance from insects without using insecticides
- BT-corn, BT-cotton, BT-rice
 - monarch butterfly larvae consume leaves dusted with BT corn pollen
 - dies
- * MerA gene [plants grow on mercurium contaminated soils]
- * MerB gene [organomercurial lyase]

Flavr Savr tomato

- Harvest in green
- · Chemically ripened by ethylene gas

Virus resistance

Coat protein

- Transgenic : papaya, tomato, plum
- Transgenes: PRSV coat protein, CymMV coat protein
- * Golden rice: transgenic rice with genes for production of vitamin A