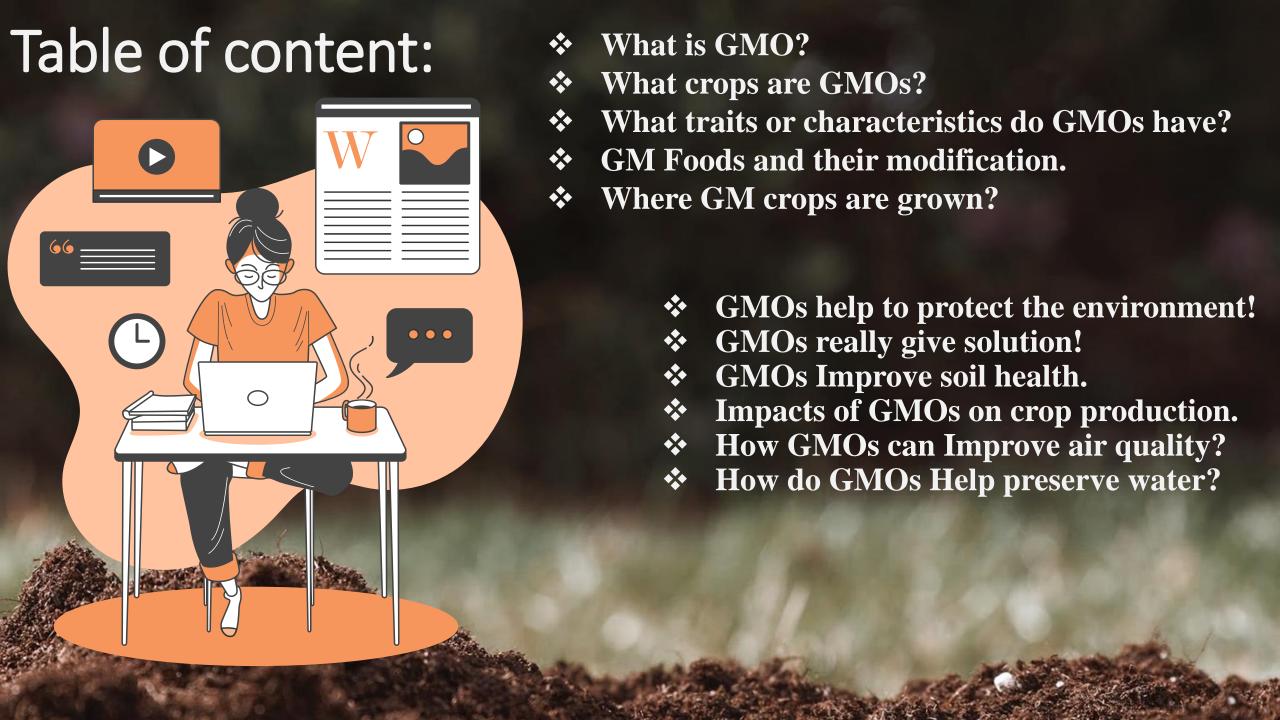
Positive Effect of Genetically Modified (GM) Food on the Environment





What is GMO?

• GMO stands for Genetically Modified Organism.



• Different countries and different labels define GMO differently.

- GMOs are organisms that have had a gene or **genes added** or **removed** by scientists, giving or removing a characteristic or trait.
 - For example, scientists could give a crop the ability to grow more quickly, withstand extreme weather, have a different color, or resist pests.

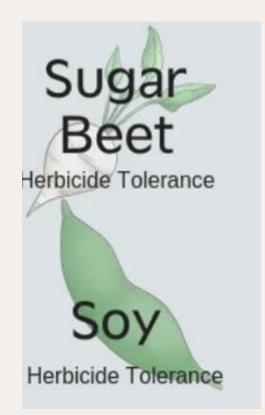
A list of GM foods:

PAPAYA

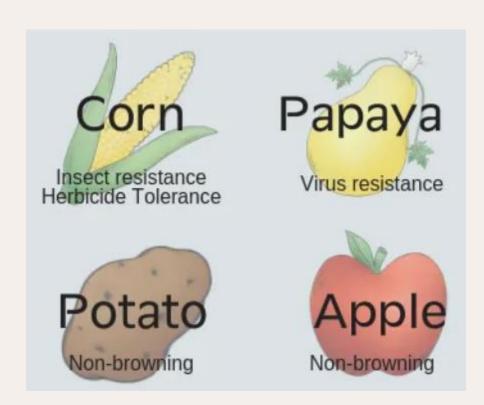
□ POTATO

□ SOY

■ SUMMER SQUASH







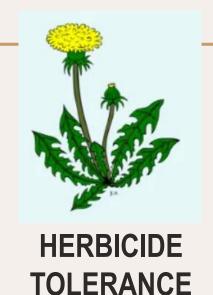
DALFALFA

DAPPLE

CANOLA

□CORN

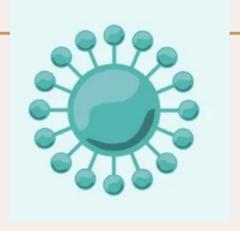
What traits or characteristics do GM food have?



DECREASES THE WORK AND TILLAGE NEEDED TO REMOVE WEEDS.



DECREASES THE AMOUNT OF PESTICIDE USED AND IMPROVES YIELDS.



VIRUS RESISTANCE

DECREASES THE AMOUNT OF PESTICIDE USED AND IMPROVES YIELDS.

GM Foods and their modification:

Food	Modification	
Soybeans	Herbicide resistant gene taken from bacteria inserted into soybean.	
Com	Norry garage added/tuensfamed into plant garages	

New genes added/transferred into plant genome. Corn **Tomatoes** A reverse copy of gene responsible for the production of Polygalacto-uranase (PG enzyme) added into *plant genome*.

Sugarcane New genes added/transferred into plant genome.

Rice "Golden rice" three new genes implanted: two from daffodils and third from a bacterium.

Where are GM crops grown in the world?



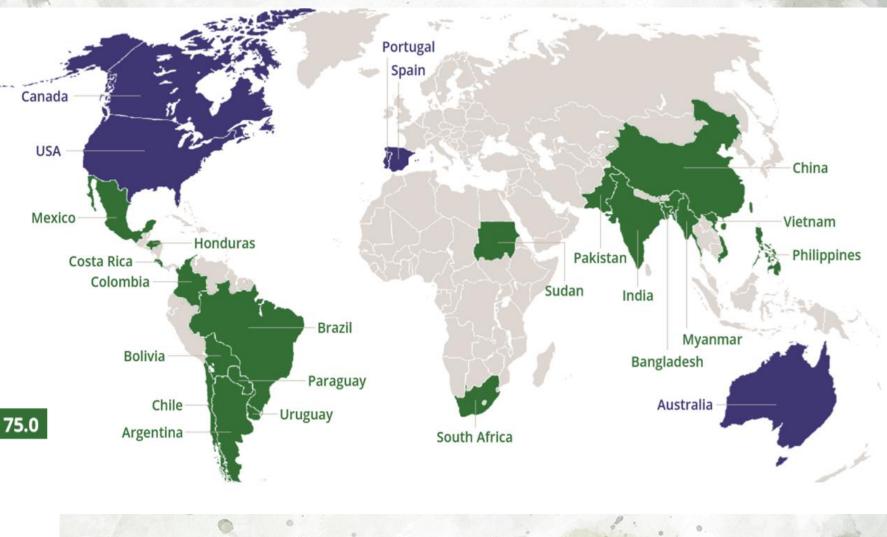
top 5 countries growing GM crops in 2017 (Million hectares)

USA 50.2

Argentina 23.6

Canada 13.1

India 11.4



GMOs help to protect the environment!

Contrary to myths about GMOs hurting the environment, GMO's allow farmers to preserve the land while doing more with less resources.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL

CHALLENGE:

20% population increase by 2050 &

HIGHER DEMAND FOR



2 potential paths.

1. convert more land like

forests and **prairies** into agricultural production.



2. use agricultural

technologies like GMOs to increase crop yields on

existing farmland.



GMOs really give solution!

In **2014** GMOs allowed farmers to use

52 million less acres of land

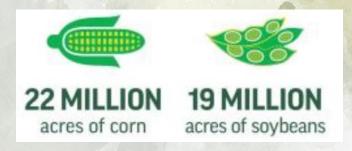
to produce the same amount of food, fuel and fiber crops



that's equivalent to all the farmland in Iowa and Missouri.



Without access to GMOs farmers would have needed to plant an additional:





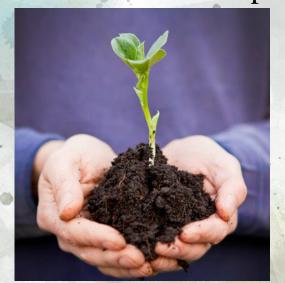
GMOs improve



☐ Healthy soil is fundamental for

CROP Growth & FOOD production.

Herbicide-tolerant GM crops enables farmers to till-or turn over and break up the soil-less often.



□ Increased nutrientrich organic
matter up to

1800 pounds per
acre per year.

☐ Over the last 20 YEARS,



GMOs Have:





Increased Crop Yields

GMOs improve



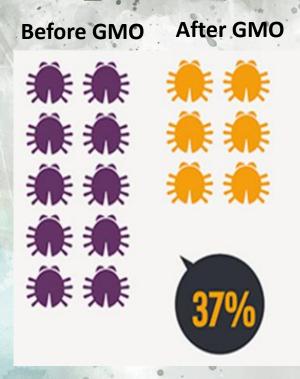
- □ In the last 150 years, half of the planet's top-soil has been lost largely as the result of erosion.
- ☐ Erosion clogs streams and rivers, hurting fish and other species, and can worsen flooding.



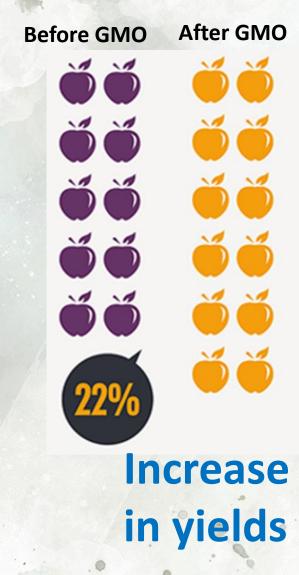
LESS EROSION & HEALTHIER SOIL THANKS TO GMOs.

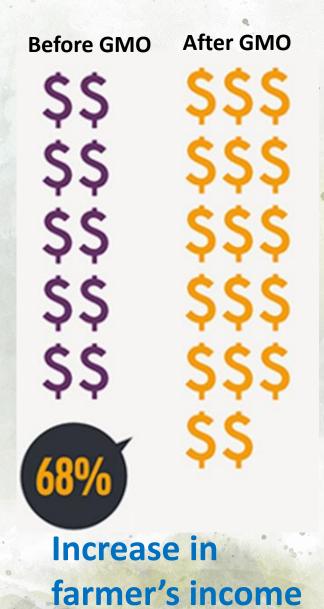
☐ GMOs are part of sustainable farming that preserves topsoil, preventing erosion and desertification.

Impacts of GMOs on crop production:



Reduction in Pesticides





How GMOs can Improve air quality?

- □ According to the USDA, adopting **conservation tillage** can save at least

 13.2 liters of fuel per acre for farmers because they're spending less time on tractors.
- ☐ If all of the corn (GM and non GM planted in the US in 2015 was grown with conservation tillage methods 1.2 billion liters of fuel would saved.



□ 3.1 billion kg of carbon-di-oxide emissions prevented globally. The benefits could be even greater.

How GMOs can Improve air quality?

☐ With conservation tillage, less carbon dioxide is

released from the soil.

- ☐ In 2015, **26.7** billion kg of atmospheric carbon dioxide emissions were reduced by conservation tillage and decreased fuel use made possible by GM crops.
- □ Nearly 11.9 million fewer cars on the road for one year.

☐ **Rice** is a staple food for **more than** half of the world's population.

- Research shows that
 nitrogen-use-efficient rice
 which requires 50% or less the
 amount of normal fertilizer
 applications.
- ☐ It reduces nitrogen emissions
 (a greenhouse gas) and has
 shown a 30% average yield
 increase across four years of
 field trials.

GMOs help to preserve water:



*Drought tolerant **GM corn** reduced transpiration by **17.5%** under stress conditions, allows **better moisture retention** to endure drought conditions **without additional irrigation**.

*Applied to rice production, that's an estimated increase of 118

million metric tons of rice 19 times heavier than the pyramid

of Giza!

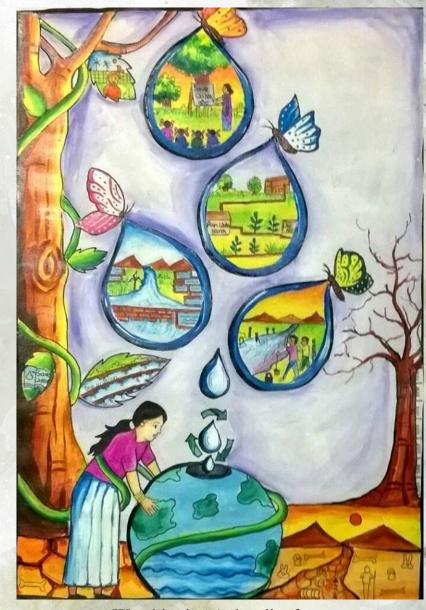


*Africa
is developing GM drought
tolerant &

insect resistant maize

for smallholder farmers in sub

Saharan Africa.



Worshipping Aphrodite for her water preservation in ancient time.

References:

- 1. Unlock the secrets in the soil: soil health. retrieved from http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/soils/health/
- 2. Brookes, G. and Barfoot, P. (2017). GM crops: global socio-economic and environmental impacts 1996-2015. Retrieved from http://www.pgeconomics.co.uk
- 3. Klumper, W. and Qaim, M. A meta analysis of the impacts of genetically modified crops (2014). Retrieved from http://journals.plos.org.plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0111629
- 4. Conservation technology information center: Facilitating conservation Farming practices and enhancing environment sustainability with agriculture biotechnology (2010).
- 5. Genetic Literacy Project: No-Till agriculture offers vast sustainability benefits. so why do many organic farmers reject it? (2016).
- 6. World wildlife fund: soil erosion and degradation. Retrieved from http: http://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/soil-erosion-and-degradation
- 7. Conservation technology information center: Facilitating conservation Farming practices and enhancing environment sustainability with agricultural biotechnology.
- 8. Conservation tillage is any method of soil cultivation that leaves the previous years crop reduce (such as corn stalks or wheat stubble) on fields before and after plating the next crop, to reduce soil erosion and runoff conservation practices. Minnesota conservation funding guide, (2016). Retrieved from http://www.mcfa.state.us/protecting/
- 9. Brookes, G. and Bar foot, P.(2017). GM crops global socio economic and environmental impacts 1996-2015. Retrieved from http://www.pgeconomic.co.uk
- 10. Conservation practices that seven crop residue management (2005) http://www.nrcsusda.gov/wps/portal/mrcs/detailsfull/national/energy/conservation/?cid=rrcs143_023637
- 11. Crop protection summary (2015).
- 12. Nitrogen use efficient rice demonstrates an average yield increase of 30 percent input yeasts of field trials(2015).
- 13. (2016) More droughts. Retrieved from https://www3.eoa.gov/climatechanges/kids/moacts/sense/droughts.html
- 14. Nemali, K.S Bonn. C et al(2015). Physiological response related to increased grain yield under drought in the first biotechnology derived drought tolerant maize. Plant cell environ. 36:1866-1880.
- 15. (2016) Summaries of EPA Water Pollution Reporting Categories used in the ATTAINS Data System Retrieved from www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/nitrogen-more-efficiently.
- 16. Grooms, Lynn (2012) seed companies developing hybrids that use nitrogen more efficiently.
- 17. Pocket K no. 46: Nitrogen use efficient biotech crops. Retrieved from www.isaaa.org/resources/publicaction/pocketk/46/default.asp
- 18. African agricultural technology foundation (AATF-Africa). Retrieved from http://wwww.aatf-africa.org/about-wema=project

