GMO Crops

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GMO's

- It is when one organisms gene is transferred to another.
- Also called "transgenic" for transfer of genes

How Is It Produced?

Genetic Technology

Example: Cut and Paste Method With the gene gun

Gene Gun

It is a device for transforming cells with foreign DNA that works by propelling small metal spheres covered with DNA molecules into living cells.

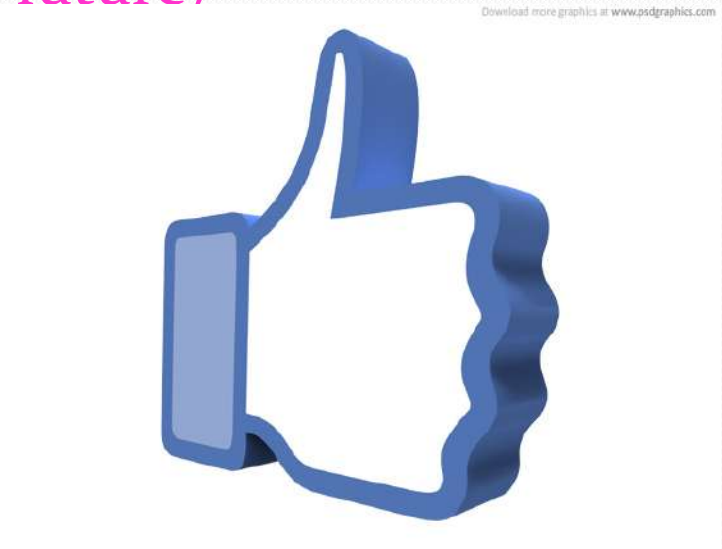
How it is relevant to one's life…

- It has been estimated that 70% of the processed foods in the US contains at least one genetically modified ingredient
- The manufactures could do this to:

- Make the food seem fresher
-Withstand poor weather
-Improve Flavor
-Resistance to insects
-Increasing the Per acre yield

Advantages

- To produce higher quality crops
- To produce more crops
- To withstand poor weather
- To cure diseases (Vaccination Banana, in the future)



Disadvantages

- They could be allergenic
- Crossbreeding with wild populations (Scientists don't know what could happen)

Golden Rice

3 genes were implanted into the rice. 2 was from daffodils and 1 was from a bacterium. These 3 genes gave the rice its golden color.

Long Lasting Tomatoes

These tomatoes are genetically modified to produce less of the substance that causes them to rot. It remains firm and fresh for a long time.

Insecticide Sweet Corn

Scientists have genetically modified sweet corn so it produces a poison which kills harmful insects. This means that the farmer doesn't have to spray the corn with insecticide. The insect killing gene comes from the bacteria (Bacillus thuringiensis)This type of corn is also known as Bt-corn.

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