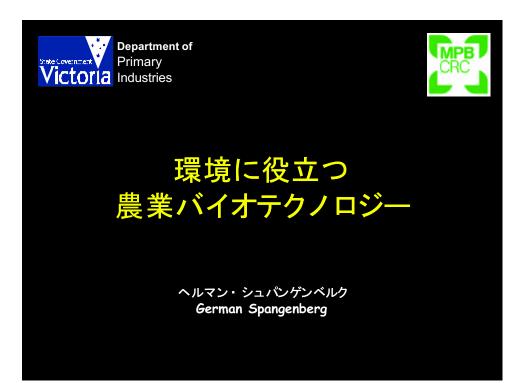
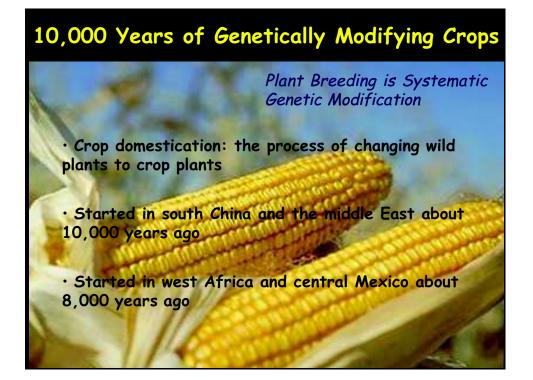




Agricultural Biotechnology for Environmental Outcomes

German Spangenberg







What is Gene Technology?

• Scientists have learnt how to locate genes and transfer them to different cells

• These cells can be in a different organism

• Gene transfer also transfers the trait the gene codes for

• This science is called gene technology and the organism is called transgenic or GM

遺伝子工学とは?

・科学者は、遺伝子の見つけ方と、他の細胞に 遺伝子を導入する方法を学んだ

・ これらの細胞は、別の生物のものでもあり得る

・遺伝子導入を行うと、その遺伝子が塩基配列に よって指定する形質も導入される

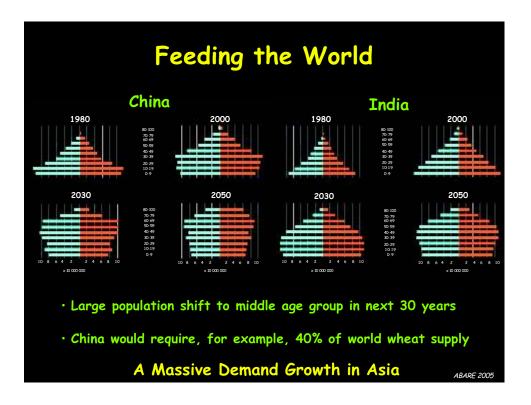
・この科学を遺伝子工学と呼び、この生物を遺伝子 組み換えまたはGMと呼ぶ

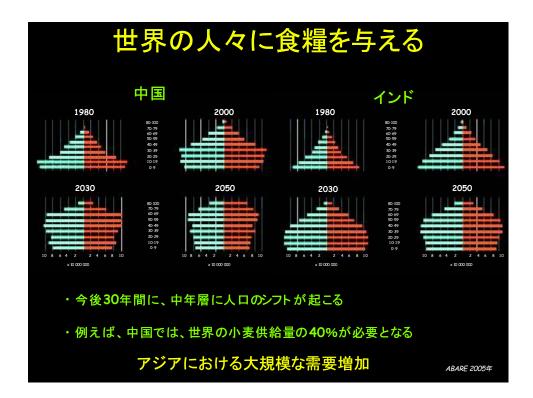












Food Security and the Environment

By 2030 world population will reach 8 billion

- · Need for increased crop and animal production
- · 12% increase of arable land required
 - Water access,use & quality; salinity
- Climate variability and climate change

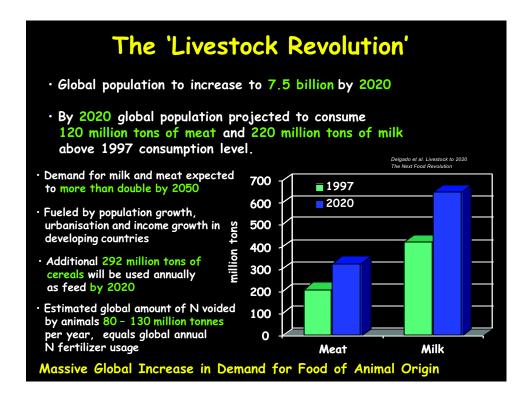
Adaptation & mitigation

食糧安保と環境

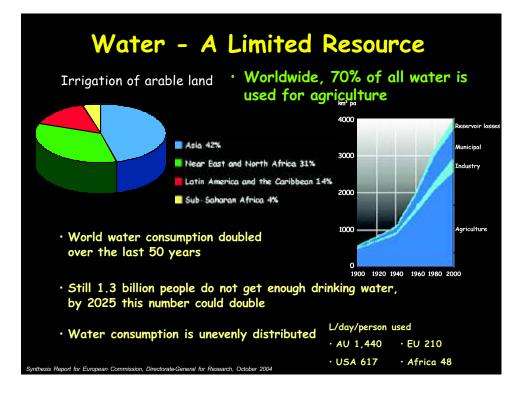
2030年までに、世界人口は80億人に達する

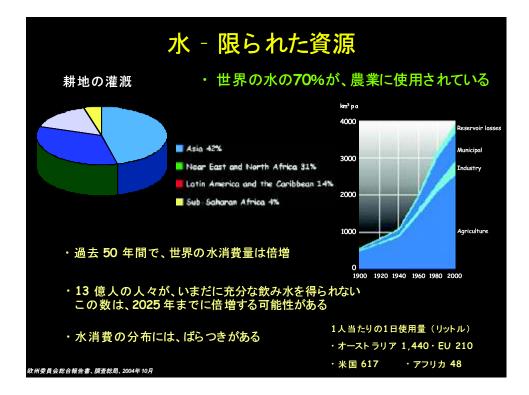
- ・穀物および家畜生産 の増加が必要
- ・耕地の12%増加が必要
 - ・水の確保、使用、
 水質;高塩濃度
- ・気候変動および気候変化
 - ・適応および緩和











Water and Irrigated Agriculture

In Australia:

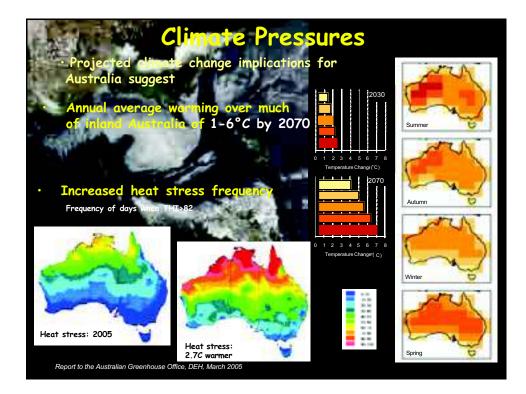
- Irrigated agriculture represents around a third of the total value of all agricultural production
- It only uses 0.4% of agricultural land
- It generates 56% of net economic return from all agriculture

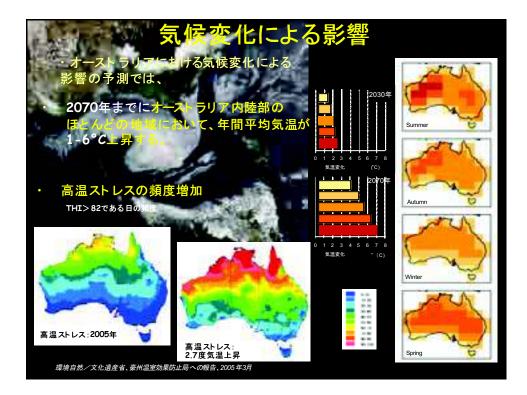


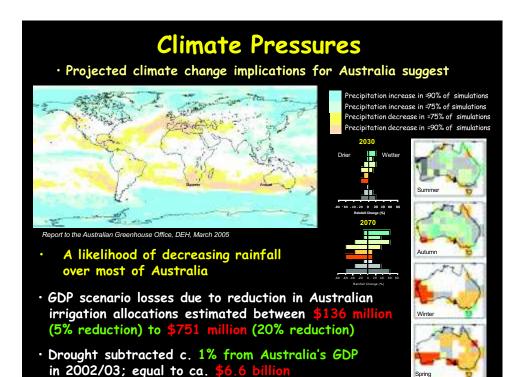
• In Australia, about 70% of all water is used for irrigation; ca. 35% of it for pasture production

tralian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 'At a Glance 2005'

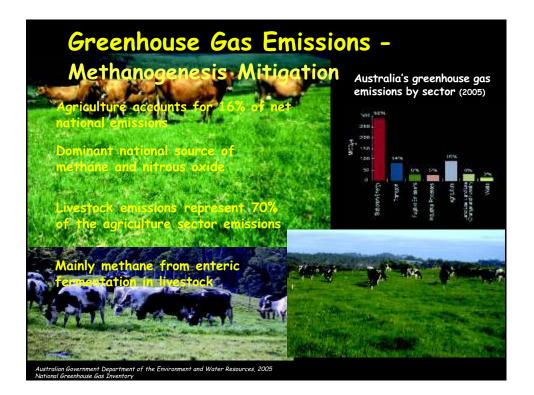


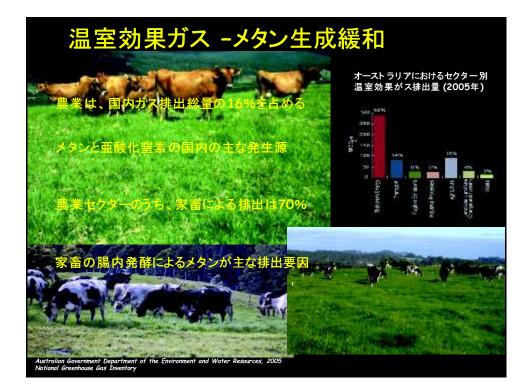


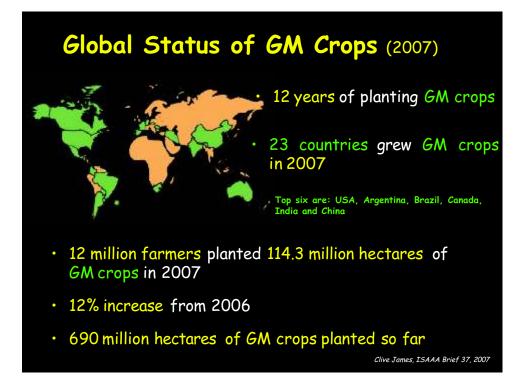


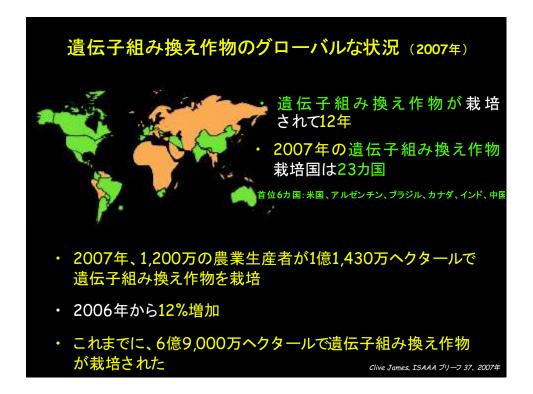


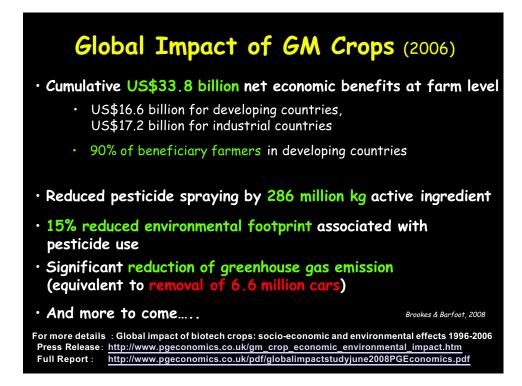


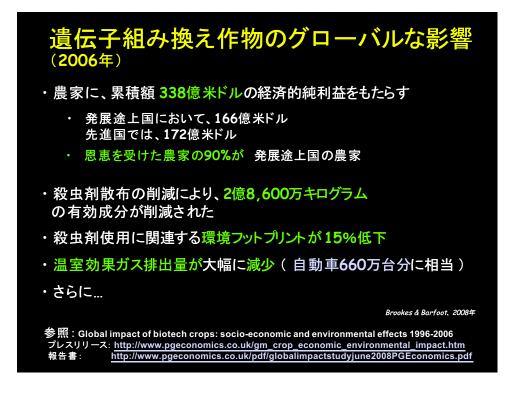


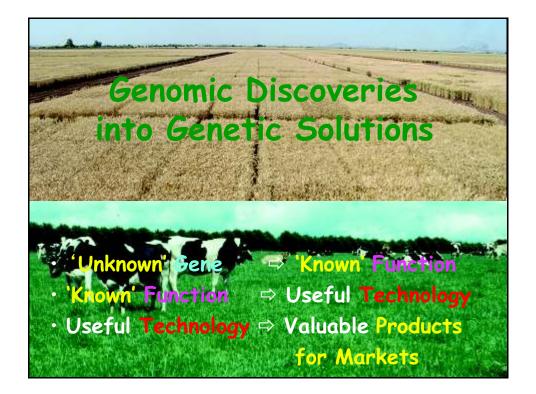


















Why Drought Tolerant Wheat?



20 million ha affected area in Australia with up to 60% yield impact

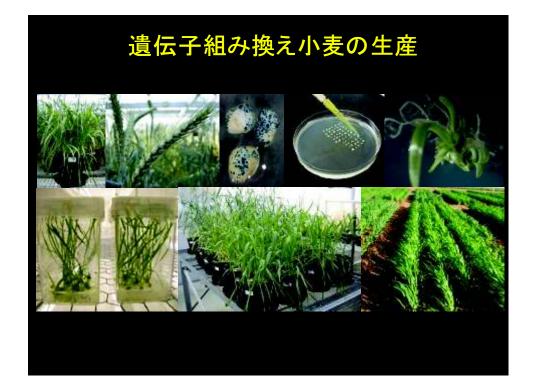
Potential \$124 - 371 million annual average impact in Australia for wheat

- In 2006/07 Victoria has lost up to 70% of its wheat crop (\$300 million loss) due to severe drought conditions
- In the absence of transforming interventions, climate change is expected to reduce Australian wheat production by 13% by 2050

Australian Commodity Statistics 2007, ABARE







Genes and Functions

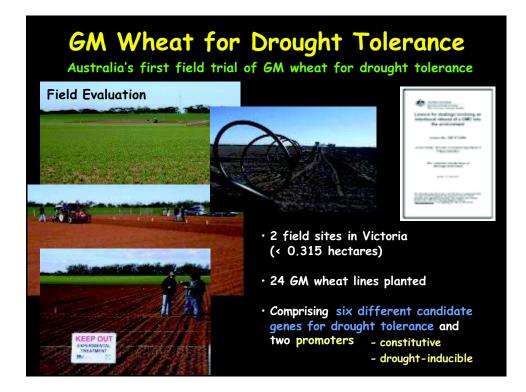
DROUGHT: Arabidopsis thaliana (thale cress), Zea mays (maize), moss (Physcomitrella patens) and yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae). Genes encode proteins to enhance drought tolerance by regulating gene expression or modulating biochemical and/or signal transduction pathways

Genetic Element	Source Organism
Constitutive Promoter 1	CCI
Stress Inducible Promoter 2	CCI
Gene 1	Zea mays
Gene 2	A. thaliana
Gene 3	5. cerevisiae
Gene 4	P. patens
Gene 5	P. patens
Gene 6	5. cerevisiae
35st terminator	CaMV
Ubi 1 promoter	Z. mays

遺伝子と機能

干ばつ: Arabidopsis thaliana(シロイズナズナ)、Zea mays (トウモロコシ)、Physcomitrella patens(コケ)、Saccharomyces cerevisiae (酵母)。遺伝子発現の規則化または 生化学と/またはシグナル変換経路の調節により、遺伝子は干ばつ耐性を強化する タンパク質をコード化する。

Genetic Element	Source Organism
Constitutive Promoter 1	CCI
Stress Inducible Promoter 2	CCI
Gene 1	Zea mays
Gene 2	A. thaliana
Gene 3	5. cerevisiae
Gene 4	P. patens
Gene 5	P. patens
Gene 6	5. cerevisiae
35st terminator	CaMV
Ubi 1 promoter	Z. mays









Why Fungal Resistant Wheat?



- Stripe rust \$102 million
- Crown rot \$90 million
- Septoria tritici \$86 million
- Septoria nodorum \$83 million
- Stem rust \$57 million
- Leaf rust \$56 million

Potential impact of climate change:

• Increased risk of spread of pathogens and pests



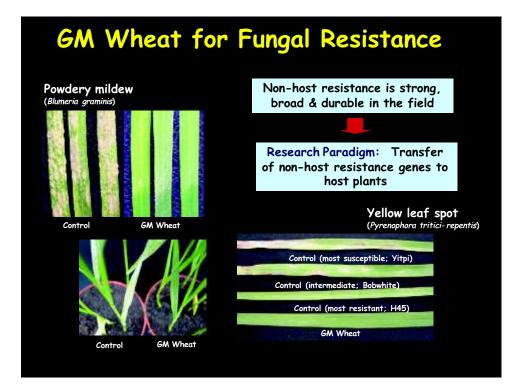
なぜ菌耐性の小麦か?



気候変化による影響の予測: ・病原菌と害虫が広がるリスクの増加

- ・黄さび病:1億200万豪ドル
- ・菌核病:9,000万豪ドル
- ・葉枯病:8,600万豪ドル
- ・ふ枯病:8,300万豪ドル
- ・黒さび病:5,700万豪ドル
- ・赤さび病:5,600万豪ドル











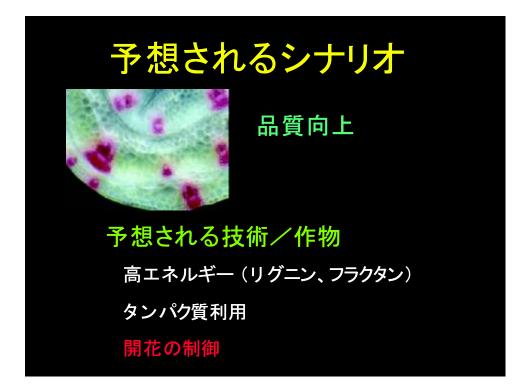
Outcome Scenarios

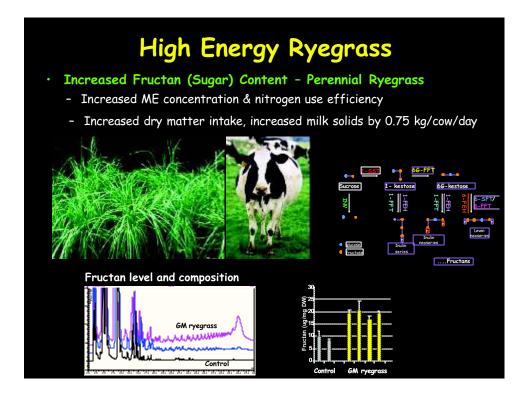


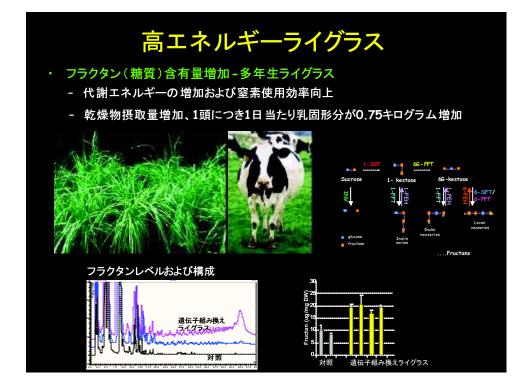
Enhanced Quality

Scenario Technology/Product

High energy (Lignin, fructan) Protein utilization Controlled flowering



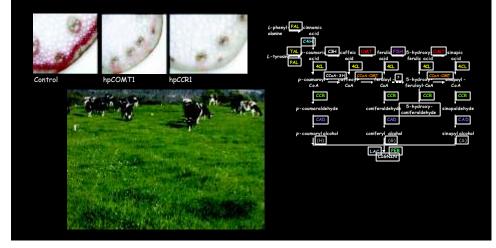


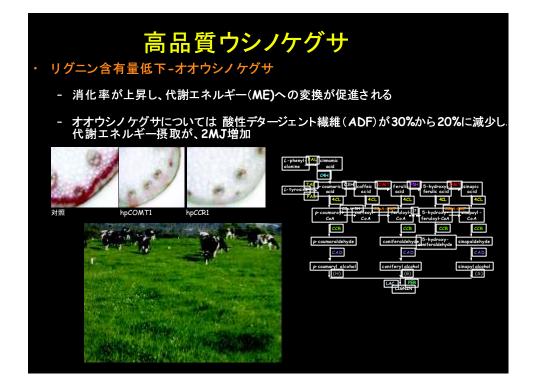


High Quality Fescue

Decreased Lignin Content - Tall Fescue

- Increased digestibility and conversion to metabolizable energy (ME)
- Tall fescue $\downarrow ADF$ from 30 to 20 %, ^ME intake by 2 MJ





Delivery of Societal Benefits

Benefits of Increasing Ryegrass Quality to Australian Dairy Industry

- Predicted 25% increased milk production on high digestibility perennial ryegrass
- \$49 million benefits pa at current 7% re-sowing rate in dairy pastures
- \$320 million potential benefit if high quality grass used to replace supplements



Might BR AND MAN MILLING MAN



 Perennial ryegrass with increased water soluble carbohydrates to increase lamb production/ha by 23%



・水溶性炭水化物を増加させた多年生 ライグラスは、1ヘクタール当たりのラム肉 の生産量を23%増加させる

Outcome Scenarios



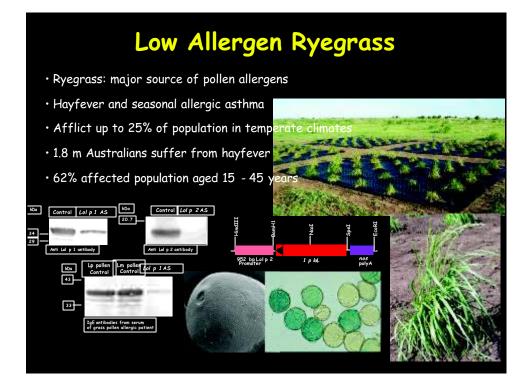
Improved Human Health

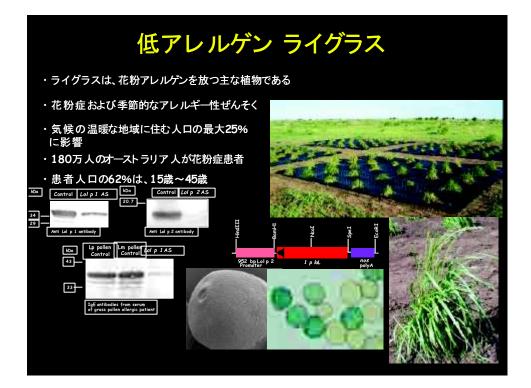
Scenario Technology/Product

Low allergen grasses (Lolps)

Healthy lipids







Delivery of Societal Benefits



- Estimated 63% of Australian men and 46% women are overweight or obese
- Every day c. 10,000 Australian children move from healthy weight into overweight range
- Cost of health care for diet related Australia in excess of \$10 billion per

Benefits to Australian Public Health

- Reduction potential of associated human health cost of \$350/person/year by hypoallergenic ryegrass
- \$86 million benefit in Australia through reduced hayfever and asthma incidence

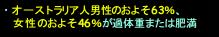
社会的な恩恵



オーストラリア国民の健康のために

・アレルギーを起こしにくいライグラスの場合、アレ ルギー関連の医療費が、<mark>年に1人</mark> <mark>当たり350豪ドル</mark>削減できると見込まれる

・オーストラリアにおける花粉症およびぜんそくの発症 率が減ることにより、<mark>8,600万豪ドル節約</mark>



・毎日、約1万人のオーストラリア人児童が 標準体重から過体重の範囲の仲間入り

・オーストラリアのダイエット関連のヘルス ケアサービス費は毎年<mark>100億豪ドル</mark>を超える



Outcome Scenarios



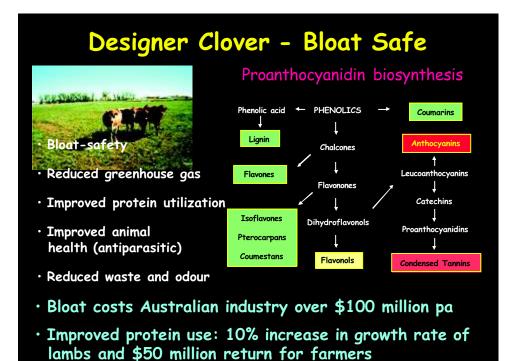
Improved Animal Health & Welfare

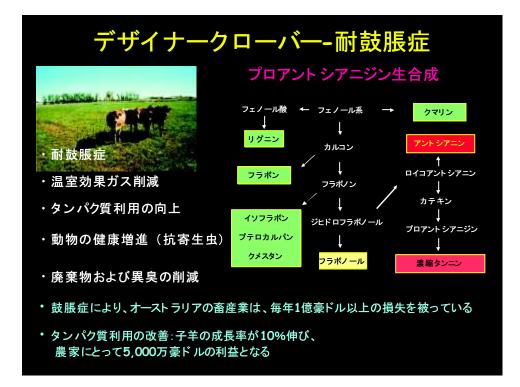
Scenario Technology/Product

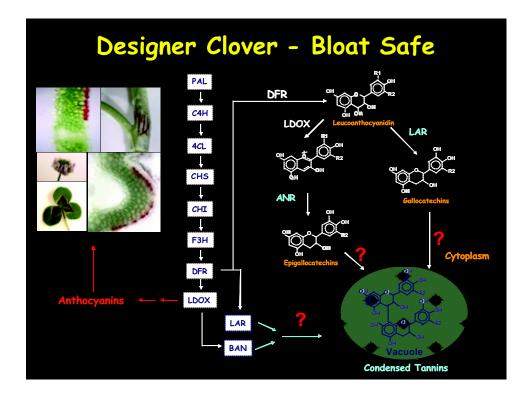
Bloat safety (proanthocyanidins)

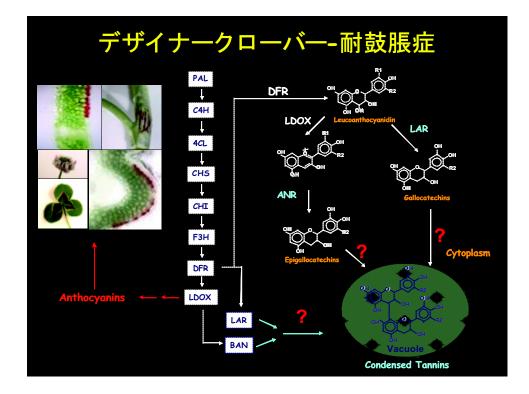
Designer endophytes

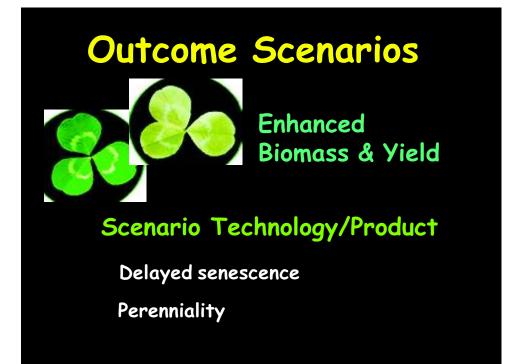




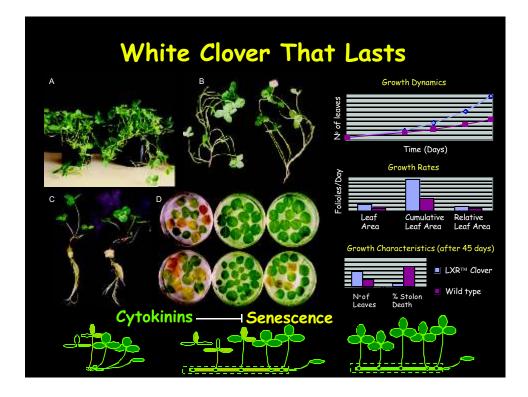


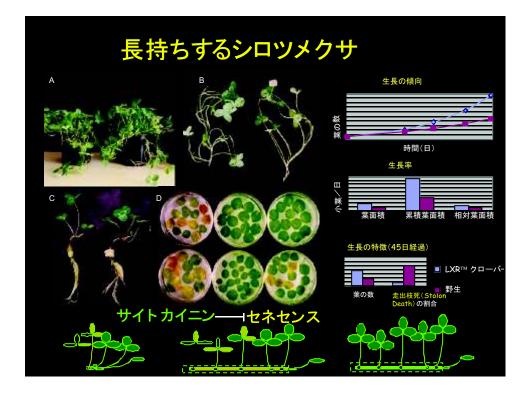


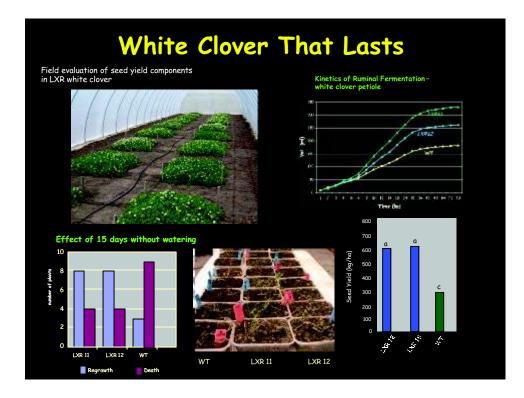


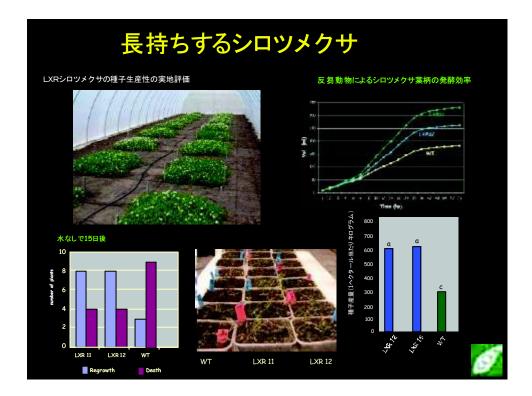










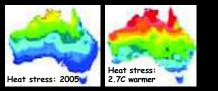






C4 grasses

- C4 pathway approximately 40% more efficient than C3 pathway in accumulating carbon
- C4 species use approximately half the water of most C3 species
- C4 species of grasses contain less nitrogen than C3 species and can be more N-use efficient

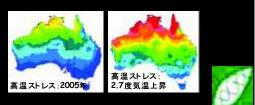


バイオマスの促進および高品質C4植物



C4植物

- ・C4経路は、C3経路より炭素蓄積の効率が 約40%高い
- ・C4植物は、C3植物のほとんどに比べ、 約半分の水しか使わない
- ・C4植物は、C3植物よりも含有している 窒素が少なく、窒素使用効率が高い



Outcome Scenarios



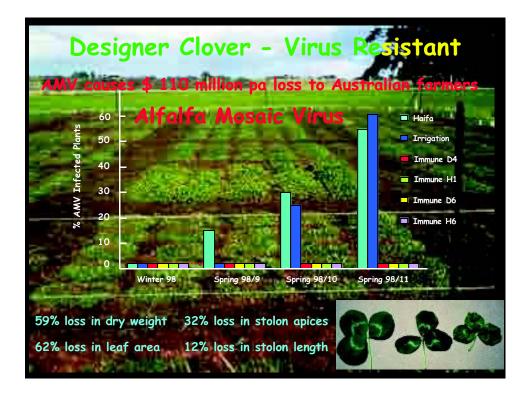
Reduced Losses in Yield & Quality

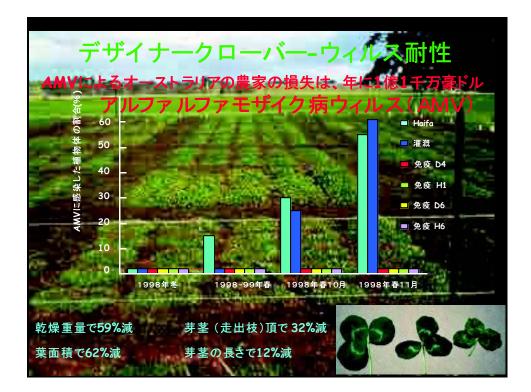
Scenario Technology/Product

Biotic stress tolerance (viruses, nematodes, fungi)

Abiotic stress tolerance (salinity, drought, frost)







Outcome Scenarios



Improved Environmental Health

Scenario Technology/Product

P use efficiency (organic acids) and Al tolerance

Greenhouse gas emissions



Designer Clover – Nutrient Efficient & Aluminium Tolerant

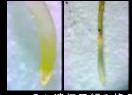
- Estimated 40% arable land is acidic (Al toxicity)
- P forms insoluble unavailable compounds
- 30 million tons of P fertiliser applied yearly worldwide
- Australian farmers spend \$600 million in P fertiliser per year
- Up to 80% of applied P fertiliser lost
- \$10 billion of P in Australian soils



Control

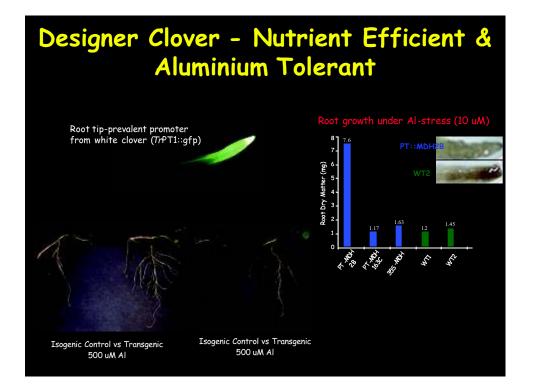
栄養効率が高く、アルミニウム耐性がある デザイナークローバー

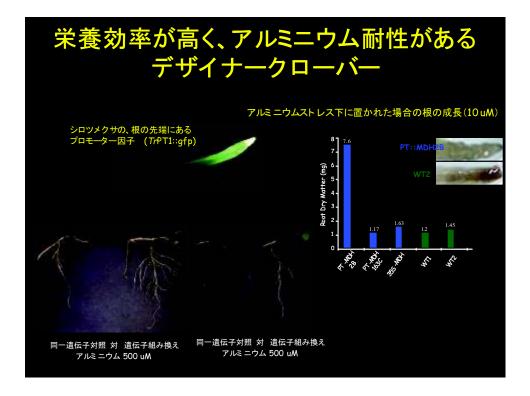
- ・ 耕地の約40%が酸性土壌(アルミニウム害)
- ・ リンは、不溶性の利用できない複合物を形成する
- ・ 世界で、毎年3,000万トンのリン肥料が使われている
- オーストラリアの農家は、リン肥料に年に6億豪ドルを 費やす
- ・ 使用されたリン肥料のうち最大80%が失われる
- オーストラリアの土壌に、100億豪ドル相当のリン肥料 が使用されている



OA-遺伝子組み換え







GM Plant Approvals for Commercialisation in Australia



Altered flower colour



Herbicide tolerance Hybrid breeding system



Herbicide tolerance Insect resistance

* +FSANZ/APVMA

Source: OGTR



GM Plants in Australia – Current Trials



- Insect resistance
- Fungal resistance
 Waterlogging tolerance
 Water-use efficiency
- Altered oil content





- Drought tolerance - Salt tolerance - Altered starch

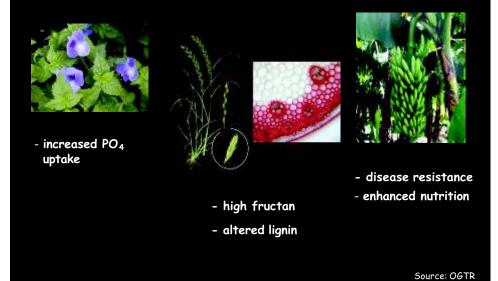


- Nitrogen-use
- Altered plant
- architecture
- Altered sugar
- content

Source: OGTR



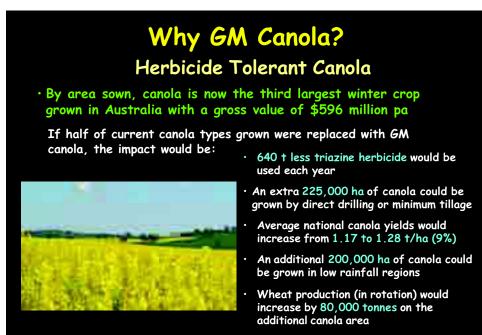
GM Plants in Australia – Applications Being Assessed



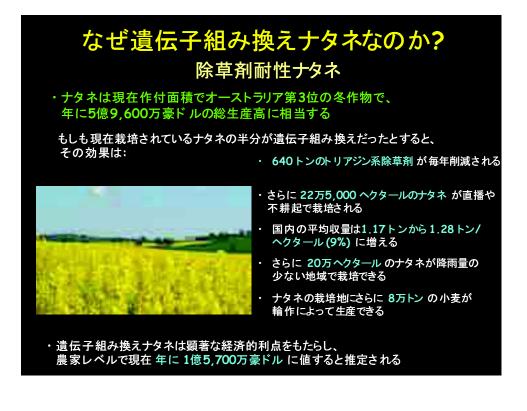








• GM canola could provide significant economic advantages now worth an estimated \$157 million annually at the farm level



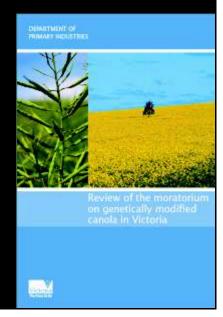
The Moratorium on GM Canola Lifted

- On 22 May 2007, the Premier of Victoria announced the establishment of an independent Panel to review the moratorium on the commercial cultivation of GM canola in Victoria
- On 27 November 2007, the Premier of Victoria announced the moratorium is allowed to expire on 29 February 2008



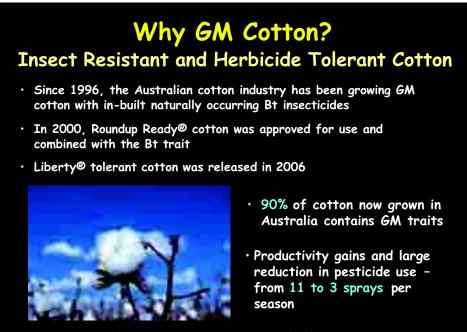
遺伝子組み換えナタネのモラトリアム解禁

- 2007年5月22日、ビクトリア州知事は、 ビクトリア州における遺伝子組み換え ナタネの商業栽培のモラトリアムを 見直す独立委員会の設立を発表
- 2007年11月27日、ビクトリア州知事は、 2008年2月29日にモラトリアムの解禁 が許可されることを発表









• GM cotton has become a cornerstone of the Integrated Pest Management strategies used in the Australian cotton industry

なぜ遺伝子組み換えワタなのか? 害虫抵抗性および除草剤耐性ワタ

- ・1996年以来、オーストラリアのワタ業界はBtワタを栽培してきた
- 2000年、ラウンドアップ・レディー @ワタの 使用が認可され、
 Bt 形質と掛け合わされた
- ・ 2006年、リバティ®耐性ワタが発売された

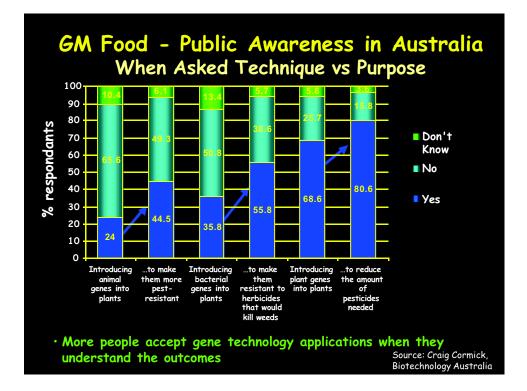


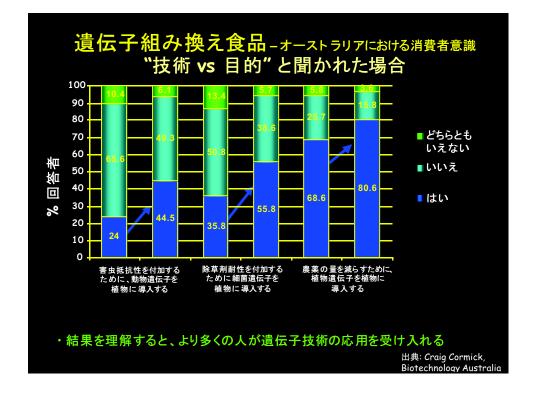
- ・オーストラリアで栽培される90% のワタが遺伝子組み換えである
- ・生産性は向上し、農薬の散布回数は 1シーズンあたり11回から3回と 大幅に減少している

・遺伝子組み換えワタは、オーストラリアのワタ業界で使用される 総合ペスト対策管理戦略に不可欠なものとなっている

GM Food - Public Awareness in Australia Ranked Food Concerns			
	Issue		
1	Diseases in beef that could pass on to humans		
2	Bacteria and disease in foods		
3	Hormones to accelerate growth in animals		
4	Antibiotics in meat		
5	Pesticide residue on fruit and vegetables		
6	Using genetically modified ingredients in food		
7	Fruits and vegetables that have been genetically engineered		
8	Chemical preservatives and food additives		
9	Food tampering in supermarkets		
10	Handling of food in restaurants/takeaways		
11	Irradiation of produce		
12	Fats and cholesterol		
13	Germs on kitchen surfaces		
14	Salt in processed foods	Source: Craig Cormick,	
15	Sugar in processed foods	Biotechnology Australia	

遺伝子組み換え食品 - ォーストラリアにおける消費者意識 懸念される食の問題			
	問題		
1	人に伝染する可能性があるBSE		
2	食品に含まれる細菌や病気		
3	動物の成長促進ホルモン剤		
4	肉に含まれる抗生物質		
5	果物や野菜の残留農薬		
6	食品の原料に使用される遺伝子組み換え		
7	遺伝子組み換え技術を用いて作られた果物や野菜		
8	化学保存料や食品添加物		
9	スーパーでの不正		
10	レストランやテイクアウト食品の取り扱い		
11	農産物への照射殺菌		
12	脂肪やコレステロール		
13	台所の表面にいる細菌		
14	加工食品に含まれる塩分		
15	加工食品に含まれる糖分	出典: Craig Cormick, Biotechnology Australia	

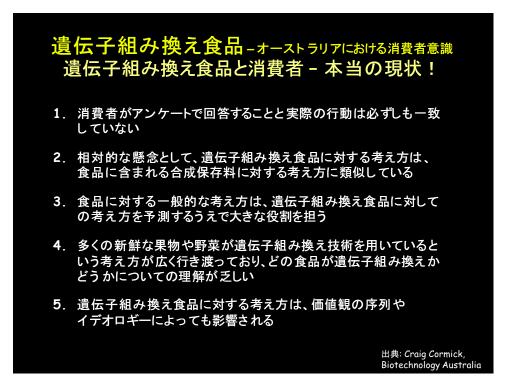




GM Food - Public Awareness in Australia GM Foods & the Consumer - The Real Facts!

- 1. What consumers say in surveys is not how consumers actually behave.
- 2. As a relative concern, attitudes to GM foods are comparable to attitudes to artificial preservatives in foods.
- 3. General attitudes to foods are the biggest predictor of attitudes towards GM foods.
- 4. There is a poor understanding of what foods are GM with wide belief that many fresh fruits and vegetables are GM.
- 5. Attitudes to GM foods are also influenced by a hierarchy of values and can be driven by ideologies.

Source: Craig Cormick, Biotechnology Australia



GM Food – Public Awareness in Australia GM Foods that the Australian Public are Most Likely to Approve of

- Have direct consumer benefits;
- Have a gene modification within the organism, or from an organism that is closely related, with plants being preferred over animals;
- Have direct societal benefits or align with societal values;
- Are perceived as being not harmful to people or the environment,
- Were developed with some perceived consultation and regulation,

Source: Craig Cormick, Biotechnology Australia

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