

Developing world eclipsing Europe as biotech incubator, crops with consumer-focused traits poised for market

Acrylamide is proven to increase the risk of cancer. . . . in 2002 when Swedish scientists found that it was formed in the process of cooking potatoes.

. . . . A new type of potato, Innate™, generates 50-75% fewer acrylamides when cooked at high temperatures. . . .

Innate . . . is a great example of the way in which innovation in plant science is helping to feed the world's growing population.

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Despite the EU and other doubters, [biotech crops are] being grown in increasing quantities all over the world. . . Those numbers owe a lot to . . . four crops (soya bean, maize, cotton and canola) and two traits (herbicide tolerance and insect resistance). But the field is now broadening out to encompass squash, papaya, aubergines and other crops favoured by developing countries, as well as new traits like tolerance of salt water, efficient processing of nitrogen and improved nutritional quality.

Uptake is driven by economic benefit. A meta-analysis of 147 published studies found that biotech crops have significantly reduced pesticide use, increased crop yields and boosted farm income, especially in poorer countries. . . .

The GLP aggregated and excerpted this blog/article to reflect the diversity of news, opinion and analysis. Read full, original post: [To Prevent Mass Starvation, Biotech Needs To Magic Up More Food](#)