

Genetic engineering could help reduce carbon footprint of food production

[Editor's note: This excerpt was translated from the Norwegian by Google translate. It has been lightly edited for clarity.]

...[A]griculture is a significant source of CO₂ emissions. ... The challenge is [to] produce the most food with a small carbon footprint as possible.

Three new studies have used genetic engineering to develop ... climate-friendly methods to increase conversion of CO₂ into biomass....

....

...[Traditional] plant breeding has not succeeded in increasing the productivity of wheat In greenhouses at British Rothamsted [researchers are growing]... a special wheat... genetically modified to streamline photosynthesis, thereby increasing productivity.

....

If plants are getting too much sunlight, they turn down photosynthesis.... Once the plant is shaded, it takes time for photosynthesis [to get going] again. By inserting genes from the plant thale cress, that make this process faster, ...researchers managed to get a tobacco plant to produce up to 20 percent more biomass....

....

[In addition], scientists at the German Max Planck Institute created an ... artificial carbon fixation process ... more effective than the natural photosynthesis.

....

...[N]o single technology or strategy alone could solve climate problems. ... But if any of these methods prove to work on a large scale, [there is] the potential to really make a difference.

The GLP aggregated and excerpted this blog/article to reflect the diversity of news, opinion and analysis. Read full, Google translated post: [GMOs for less CO₂](#)

Read full article in original Norwegian: [GMO for mindre CO₂](#)