

GMO's Fill In Notes

- _____ (GMO) is a living organism whose _____ has been modified through _____ to provide it with traits it would not otherwise have.

Procedure of Transgenesis to create GMO's:

- Transgenesis is a procedure that consists in _____
1. A useful characteristic is _____ in the donor organism.
 2. The gene is _____ from the donor.
 3. It is _____ in the organism of interest.
 4. Only a small number of organisms correctly integrate the gene and they are _____ and _____ for the specific purpose.
- (Procedure worked)

Application of GMO's:

_____ : plants resistant to stress (heat, drought, parasites) and tolerant to herbicides.

_____ : use of animals for research purposes, drug production, making insulin for diabetes.

_____ : slowing of food's ripening process, increase in nutritional qualities, increase in insect resistance.

_____ : large scale production of materials in the animal world (milk, chicken), production of biodegradable materials, production of biofuels.

Benefits	Concerns
Can produce desired results after only _____.	Risk that GMO's hazardous to humans and other species could be accidentally created since gene behavior is not yet fully understood
Can _____ From one species to another	Risk of creating _____
Could establish a _____	Risk that _____ will be compromised by only cultivating transgenic plants (no natural plants left)
Can improve harvests due to the development of GMOs that are _____ to herbicides and insecticides	Risk that insecticides on plants could lead to disappearance of _____
To produce more _____	Risk that the resistance of some GMOs to herbicides could be transferred to weeds
Can produce less allergenic food.	Risk that GMO pollen could invade other crops and thus control over GMOs would be threatened.

