### EMBO-EMBL

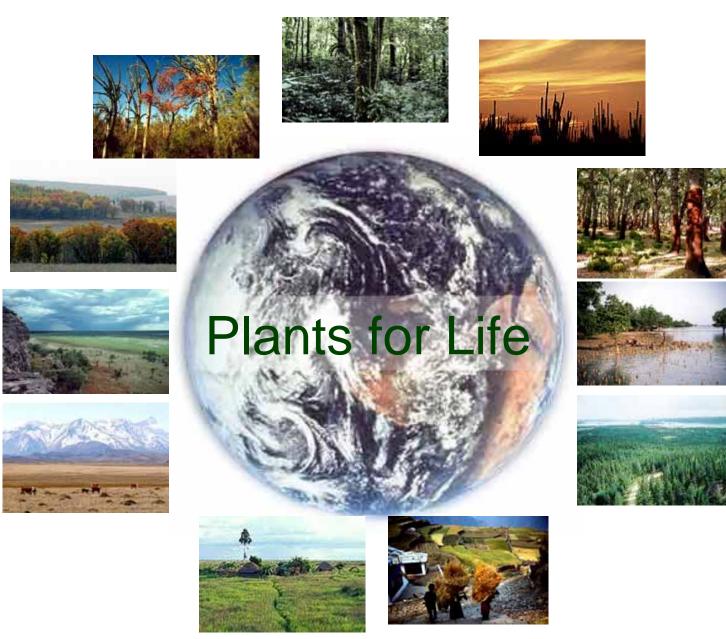
### Food, sustainability and plant science: a global challenge Heidelberg 6-7 November 2009

Prof. Em. Marc Van Montagu Chairman, IPBO



### Institute of Plant Biotechnology For Developing Countries

Websites: http://www.ipbo.ugent.be http://www.psb.ugent.be http://www.efb-central.org http://www.pubresreg.org E-mail : marc.vanmontagu@ugent.be





Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests



**Tropical & Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests** 



**Temperate Broadleaf & Mixed Forests** 



Montane Grasslands and Shrublands



Tropical & Subtropical Grasslands, Savannas, & Shrublands



Temperate Grasslands, Savannas & Shrublands



Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, & Shrub



Deserts & Xeric Shrublands



Mangrove

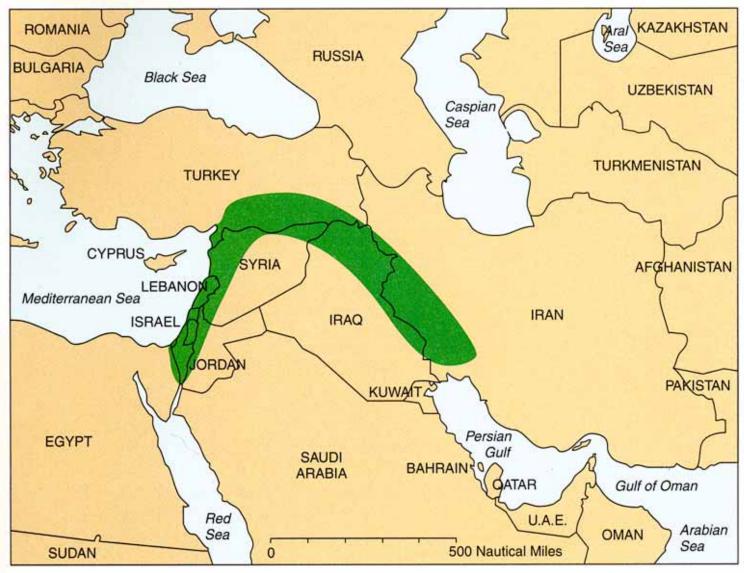
### **Terrestrial Ecosystems**

# Ten thousand years of genetically modified plants

- Selection
- Crossing
- Genomic Fusion
- Mutagenesis
- Cloning



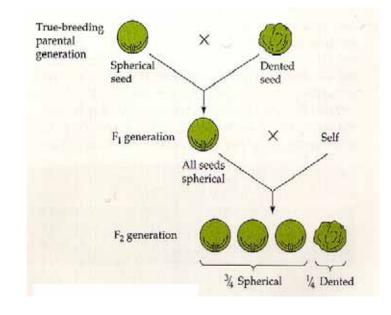
## **The Origin of Wheat**







### **Gregor Mendel : Father of Genetics**





Nobel Prize Geneticist

PEOPLE TO KNOW

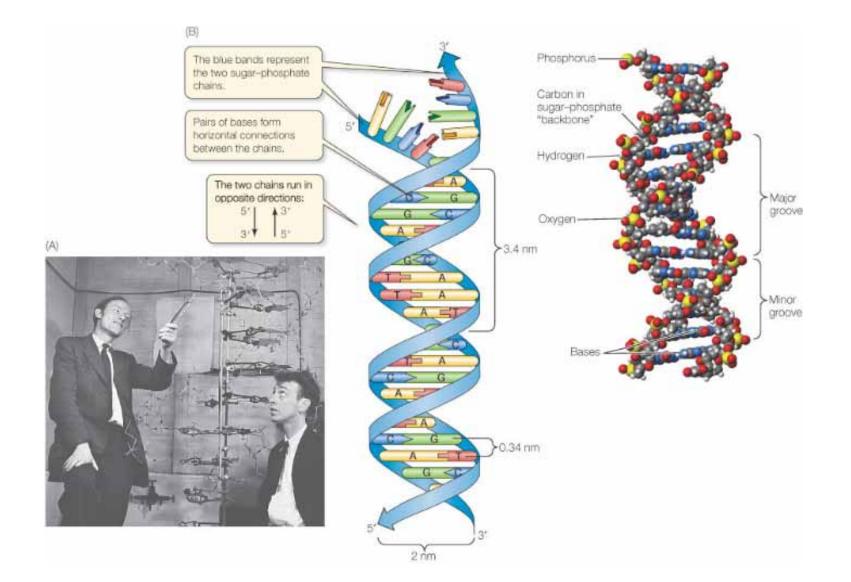
Barbara

Clintock

## Seminal Contributions of Plant Model Systems to Epigenetic Research









# THE GREEN REVOLUTION





## Intensive Agriculture Under Pressure



- Agronomic techniques, drip irrigation, less polluting agrochemicals were a partial answer
- Intensive breeding and high quality seed companies brought also important yield increase
- But it remained difficult to limit the need for even more arable acreage
- The use of plants for industrial production (rubber, oil palm ) brought a major destruction of tropical forest



Oil palm plantation, Malaysia

# **Biotech crop history**





### Seminal Contributions of Plant Model Systems to Epigenetic Research



### **Transgenic technology** : homology-dependent gene silent (cosuppression)



## **Plant Biotechnology**

Raw material for industry

Food & Feed production

# Cutting-edge science

**Pharmaceuticals** 

Curb environmental damage due to increasing population growth

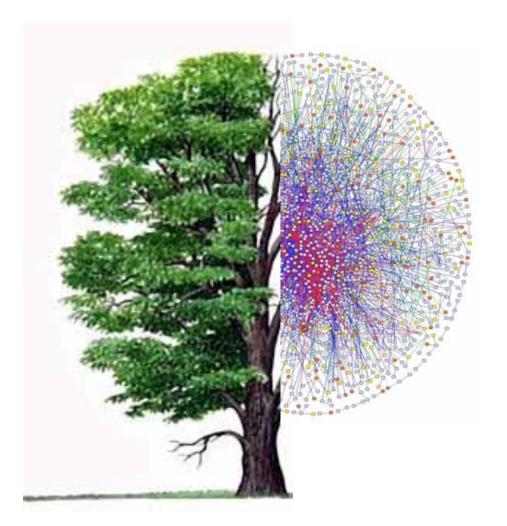


## Success of Plant Biotechnology Relies on efficient interaction between fundamental, strategic and applied research

Making the products our planet needs depends on:







# Plants for Knowledge



# **Biotech crop history**





# Insect resistance: a tool for reducing pesticide use





# Drivers for chronic food insecurity

(von Braun 2007; Conway 2009)

- Increasing population;
- Changing and converging consumption patterns;
- Increasing per capita incomes, leading to increased resource consumption;
- Growing demand for livestock products (meat and dairy), particularly those fed on grain;
- Growing demand for biofuels;
- Increasing water and land scarcity;
- Adverse impacts of climate change;
- Slowing of increases in agricultural productivity.

(http://royalsociety.org/document.asp?tip=0&id=8825)



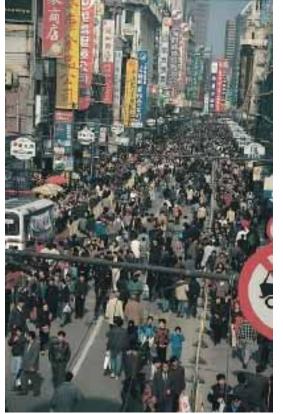


## Thomas Malthus:

(13 February 1766 - 23 December 1834)

The rise in human population will outrun the growth in food supplies.





## Population growth

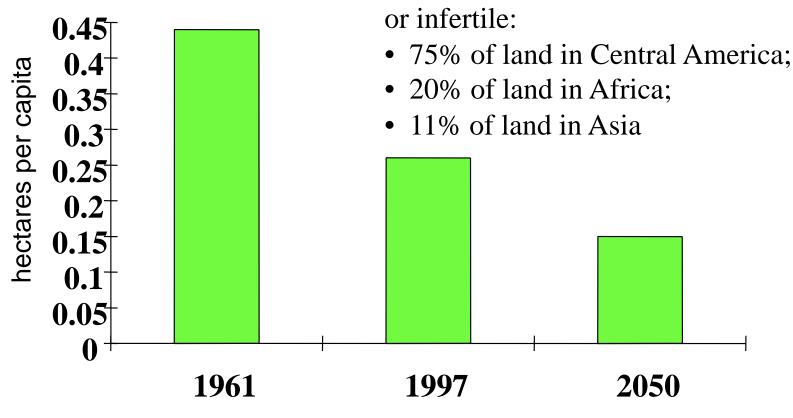


1945	2 billion
1998	6 billion
2008	6.7 billion
Urban	<b>Population exceeds rural population</b>
2050	9-10 billion





### Resources for food production: arable land availability 40% of arable land is seriously degraded



Source: UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



# Challenges for agriculture

Tackle food security issues & environmental constraints on productivity.

Reduce the environmental footprint of industry.

Plants for fuels and the chemical industry.

Biotechnology as a coherent answer to these challenges.



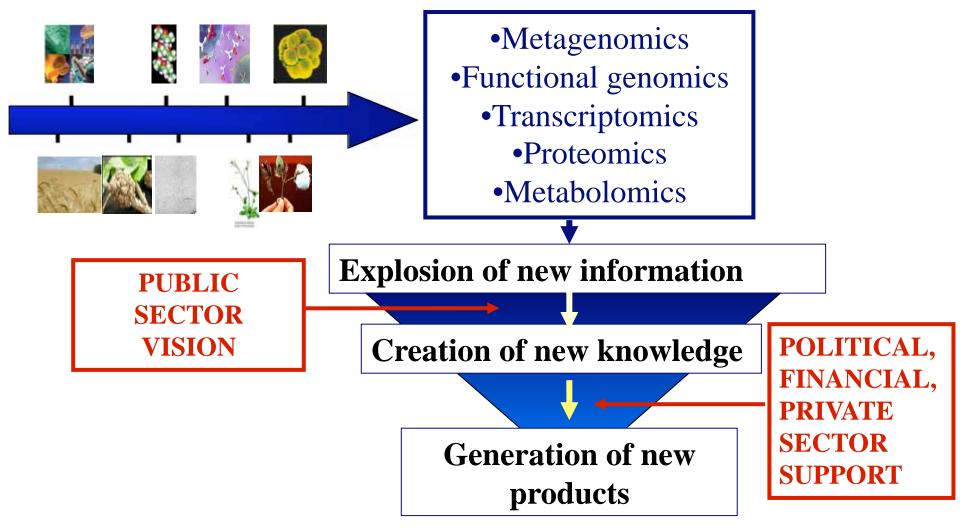






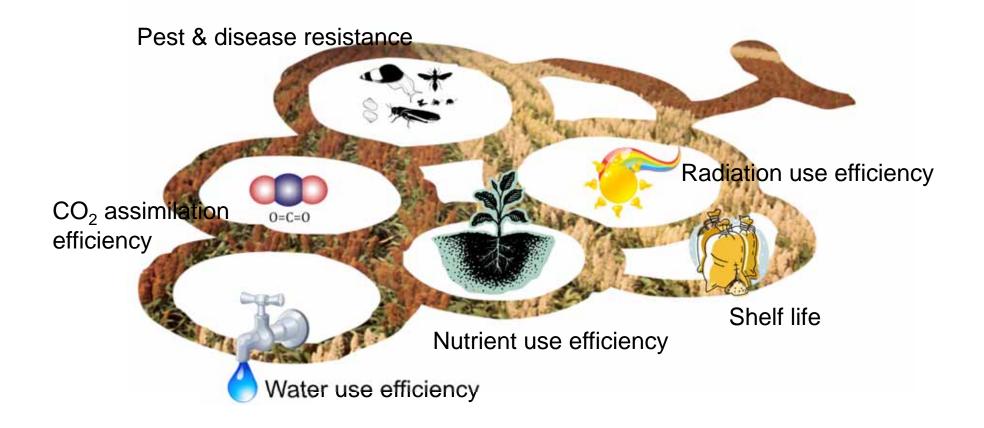


## **Systems Biology: Outstanding Developments**

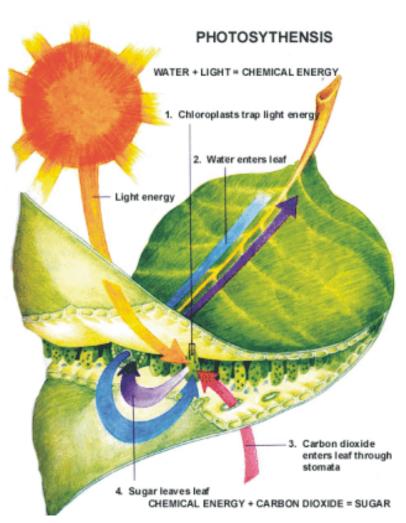




## Crop Productivity – A Complex Trait







# Photosynthesis

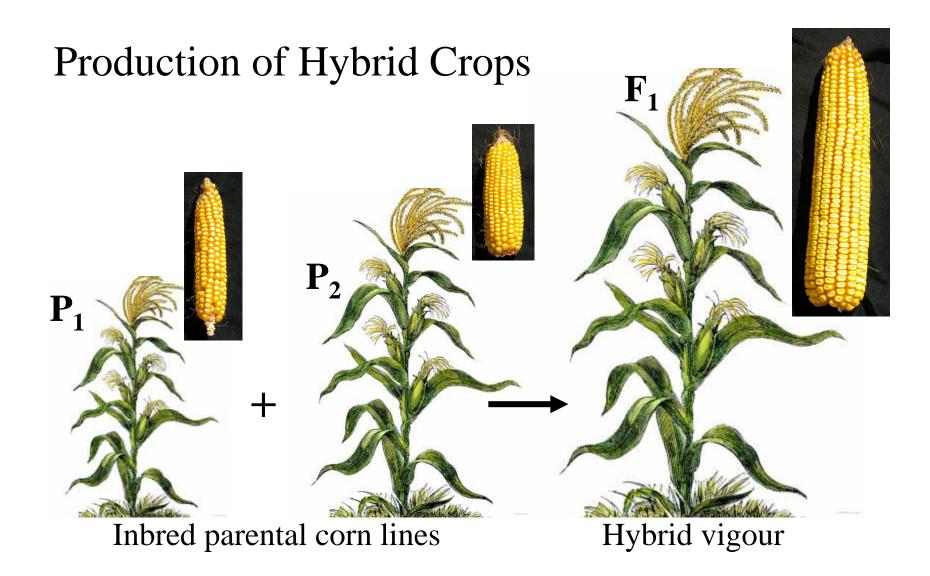
The ultimate source of cell biological energy

Carbon Credit 
Plant Yield

Leaf area index: interception of sunlight and conversion to fixed carbon

Plant productivity depends on carbon fixation by photosynthesis







# Nuclear Male Sterility: a tool for increasing yield

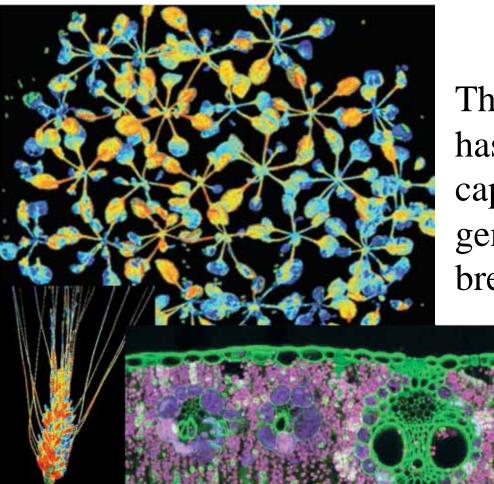




## SMEs traditionally fill the application gap







# Phenomics

The 'phenotyping bottleneck' has limited our ability to capitalise on plant functional genomics and modern breeding technologies

> Chlorophyll fluorescence, and photosystem II activity *Science*, August 8, 2009



# Drought & salinity will be the most significant constraints on productivity

# Existing practices are unsustainable

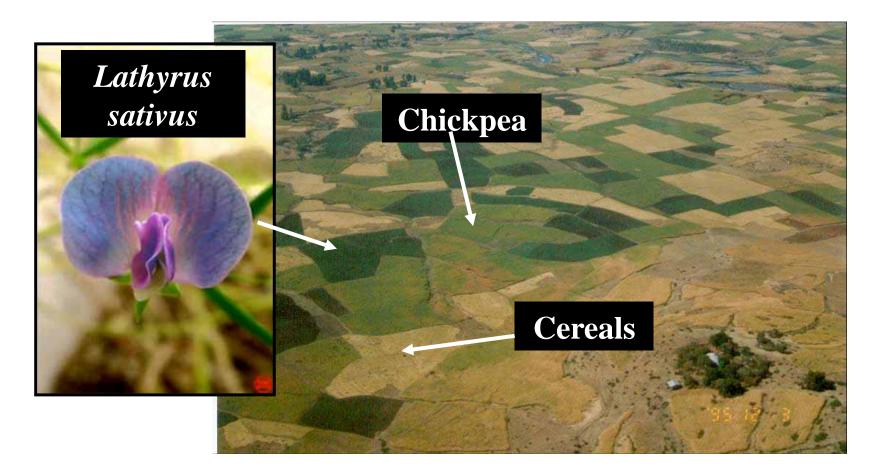




Solutions to ensure future productivity must be designed to meet an increasingly harsh environment **Scientific solutions: Crop improvement:** • GM crops • MAS breeding **Crop choices:** - Sorghum - Lathyrus - Pearl Millet



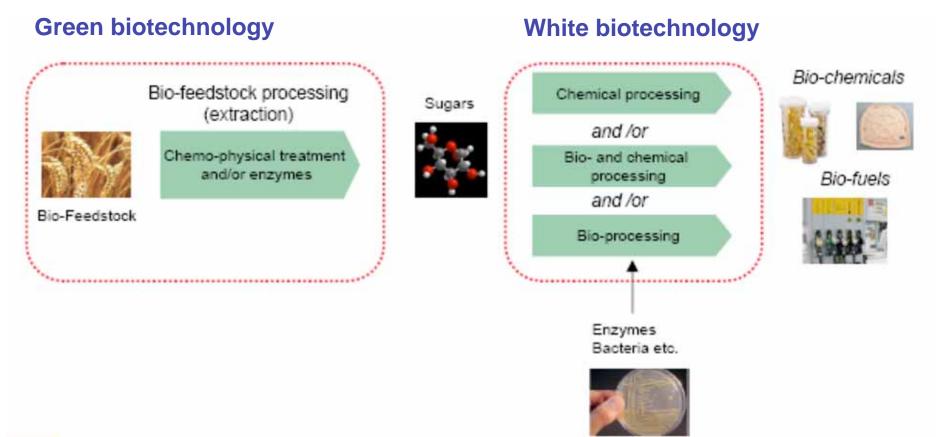
## Alternative crops:



### Drought in Ethiopia



# The emerging bio-economy is built on green and white biotechnology



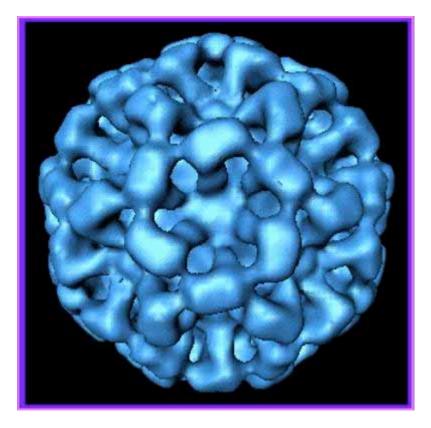


Molecular tools for capturing the value of the tropical rain forest



## Vaccines for Medicine and Husbandry

### vaccine production against rapidly mutating virus is slow and costly



## Alternative solution: Nanoparticle vaccine

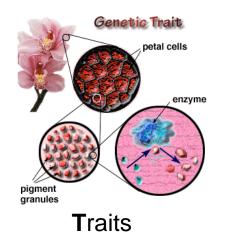
production of high levels of specially designed "virus-like" nanoparticles in tobacco plants

Advantages: less costly, time saving, easier purification, safer....



Charles Arntzen, 238th ACS 92009

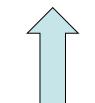
## Key Elements in Crop Development





Technology

PVP/IP protectionAcceptance of the new technology





Trade

