What Is a GMO?

GMOs are the product of a specific type of plant breeding where precise changes are made to a plant’s DNA to give it characteristics that cannot be achieved through traditional plant breeding methods.

**SELECTIVE BREEDING**

Plant breeders look for, select and cross-breed the best performing plants in the field, similar to how farmers have naturally improved the crops they grow since farming began.

**ADVANCED BREEDING**

Breeders identify and tag desirable characteristics (traits) within a plant genome. They use this information to pick which plants to cross-breed and create better performing crops.

**GM PLANT BREEDING**

If a plant needs a trait that can’t be achieved through advanced breeding, a gene can be turned off or moved, or a gene from another source can be inserted.

**DROUGHT TOLERANCE**

**STRONG STALKS AND ROOTS**

GMOs can help farmers...

- control insects
- prevent crop disease
- manage weeds
- change nutritional profile
- 0 grams trans fats

There are nine GMO crops available in the U.S. today with one more approved and coming to market soon.

- Corn (field and sweet)
- Soybeans
- Cotton
- Alfalfa
- Papaya
- Squash (field and sweet)
- Potato
- Apple
- Sugar Beets