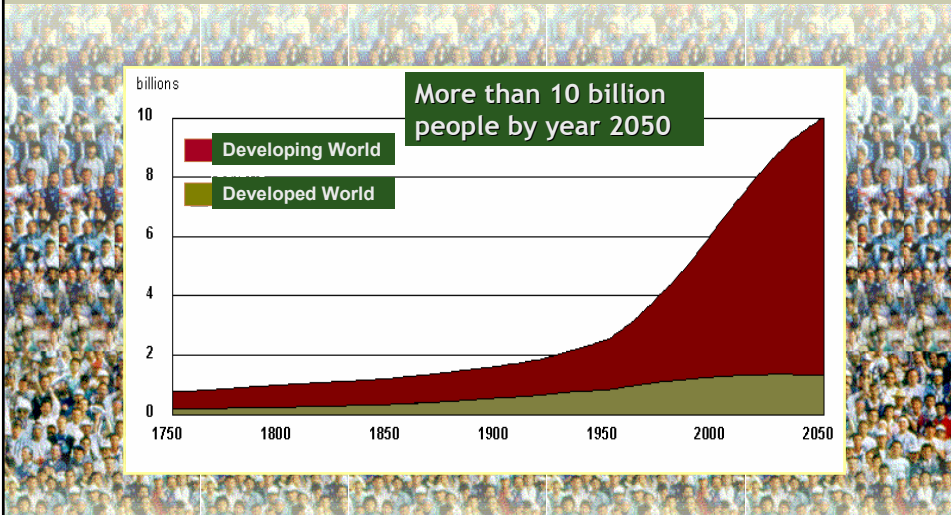


## Agenda

- Global perspective and regional status
- Trends and indicators
- Key issues in dialogue
- Implications for Weed Management *and* Weed Scientists

## Global Population Growth.



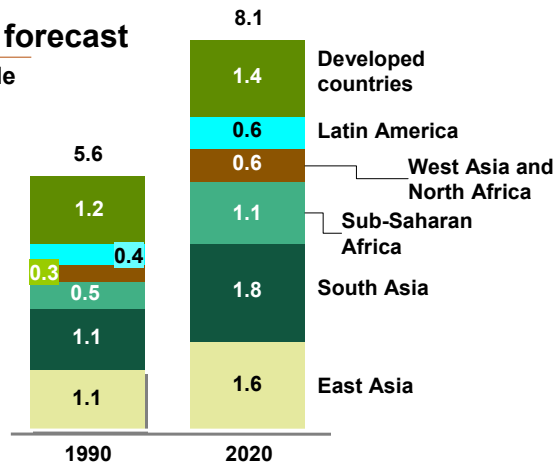
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## Population Growth Unevenly Distributed

### UN regional forecast

Billions of people

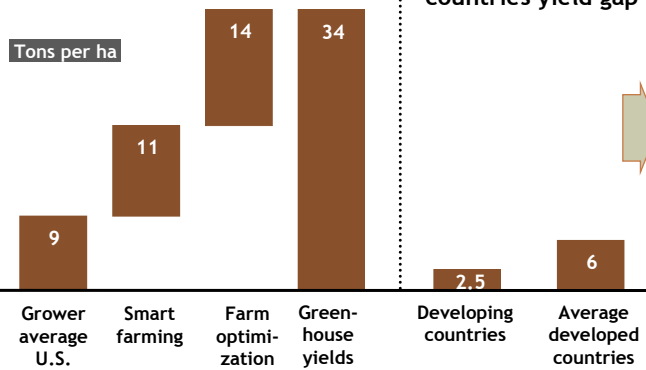
Today:  
 • 2 billion people lack reliable access to food  
 • 800 million people today are chronically malnourished  
 • 300 million of these are children



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## Room for Improvement - Corn Example

### Precision Agriculture



### Closing developing countries yield gap

#### Closing gap ideas

Only small portion of the gap is explained by land quality and climate.

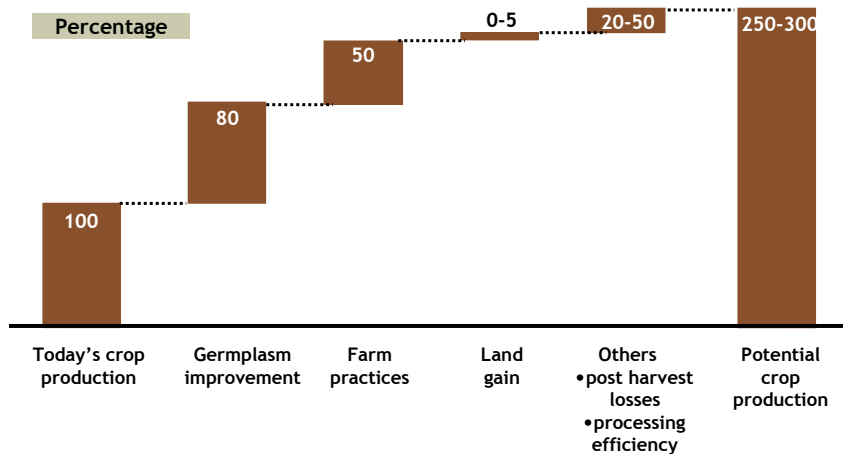
Significant improvement potential exists through

- Technology adoption
- Farming practices training
- Infrastructure

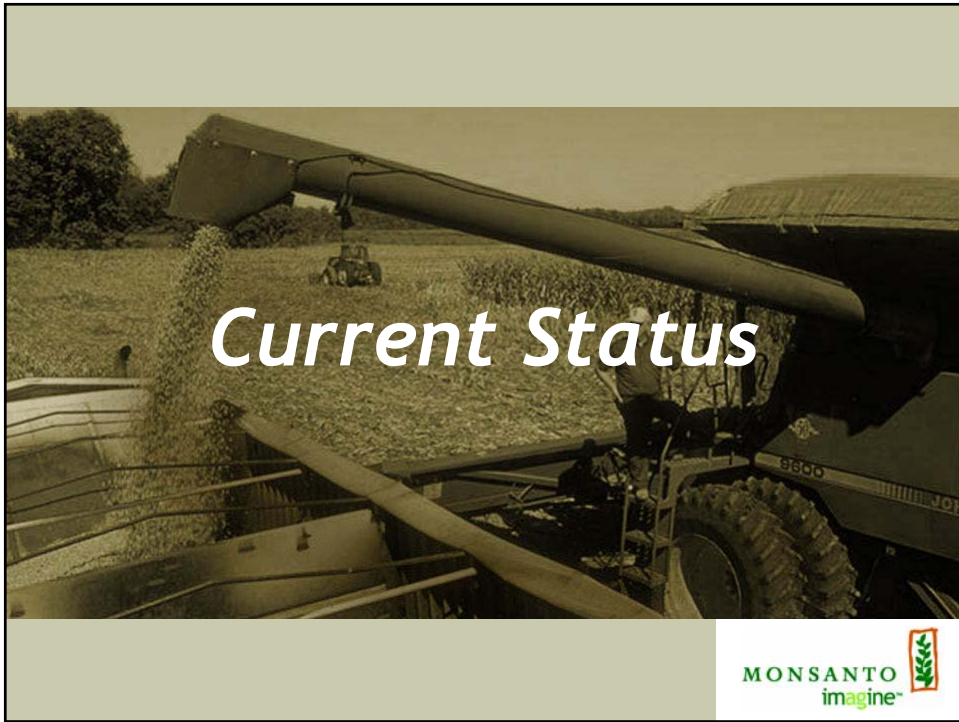
If developed countries adopt precision agriculture partially and developing countries adopt today's best practice partially, this implies an increase in production in the order of 50%

5

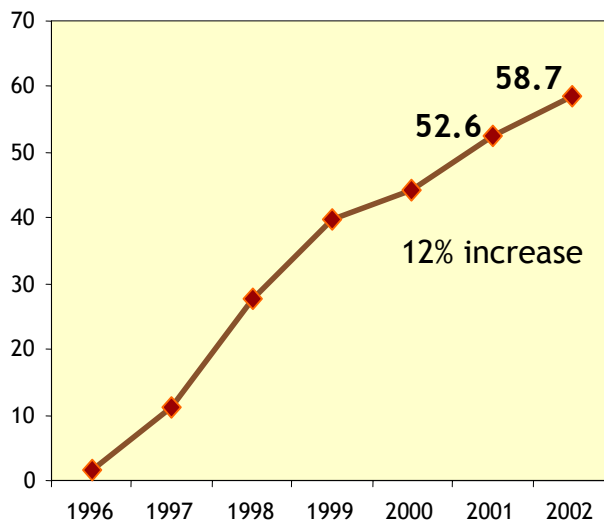
## Crop Productivity Opportunities



6

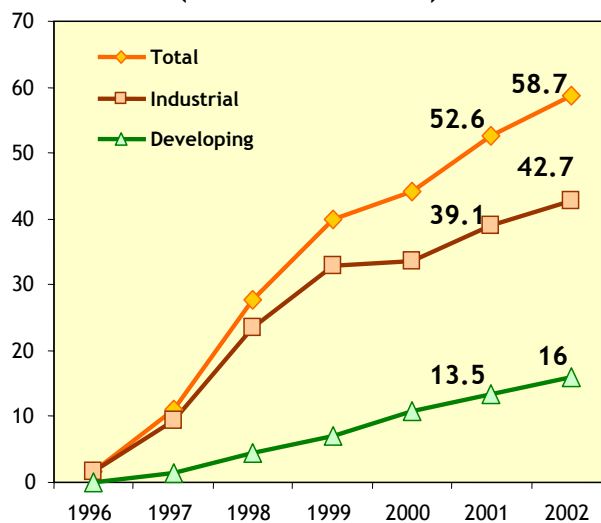


**Global Area of Transgenic Crops,  
1996 to 2002 (million hectares)**



Source: Clive James, 2002

### Global Area of Transgenic Crops, 1996 to 2002: Industrial and Developing Countries (million hectares)



Source: Clive James, 2002

### Global Area of Transgenic Crops in 2001 and 2002: Industrial and Developing Countries (million hectares)

	2001	%	2002	%	+/-	%
Industrial Countries	39.1	74	42.7	73	+3.6	+9
Developing Countries	13.5	26	16.0	27	+2.5	+19
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+12</b>

Source: Clive James, 2002

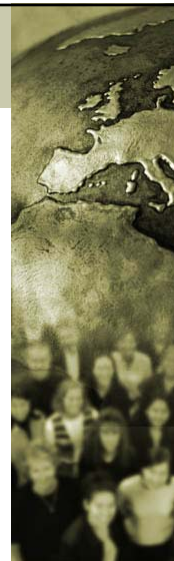
Sustained growth rate of more than 10% for the 6<sup>th</sup> consecutive year

This high adoption rate underscores:  
Farmers' satisfaction with the products  
Higher productivity and/or net returns per hectare  
Social benefits  
Cleaner environment through decreased use of conventional pesticides  
*...which collectively contribute to a more sustainable agriculture*

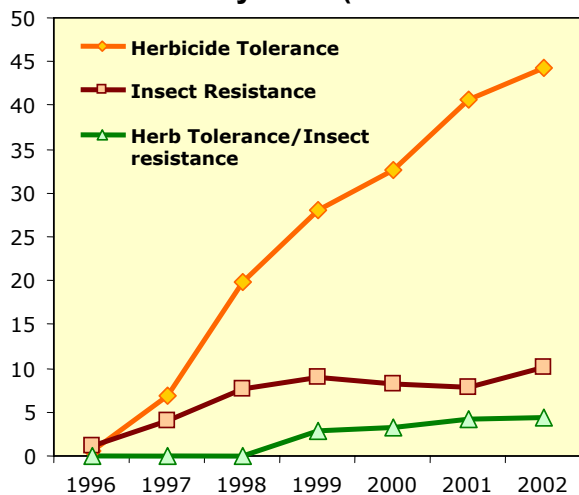


## A compelling case for GM crops

- Increase crop productivity and contribute to global food, feed and fiber security
- Conserving biodiversity, through the use of GM crops as a land saving technology
- More efficient use of external inputs and a more sustainable environment
- Increasing stability of crop production to lessen suffering during famines due to drought, unfavorable weather patterns, pest infestations and disease epidemics
- Economic and social benefits and alleviation of poverty



### Global Area of Transgenic Crops, 1996 to 2002: by Trait (million hectares)



Source: Clive James, 2002



### Global Area of Transgenic Crops in 2001 and 2002: by Trait (million hectares)



Trait	2001	%	2002	%	+/-	%
Herbicide Tolerance	40.6	77	44.2	75	+3.6	+9
Insect Resistance	7.8	15	10.1	17	+2.3	+29
<i>Bt</i> / Herbicide Tolerance	4.2	8	4.4	8	+1.2	+5
Virus Resistance / Other	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+12</b>

Source: Clive James, 2002

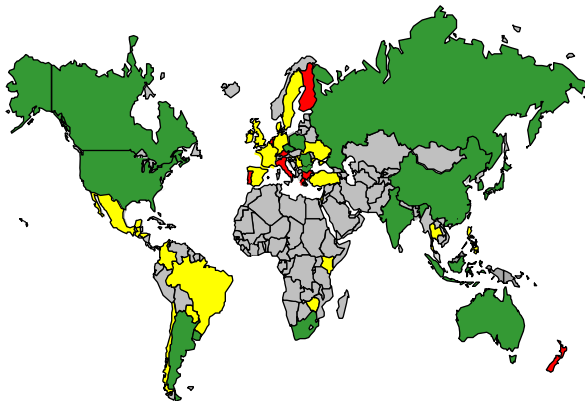


# Trends and Indicators



## Global Regulatory Footprint

### 2002 Global Regulatory Situation



- Actively granting approvals
- Pre-commercial field trials
- Commercialization delayed

- Significant advancement in regulatory arena:

- Science policy is shaping
- Regulatory approvals in 33 countries including EU
- Approvals for field trials in 51 countries

- Biotech acceptance is growing through extensive:

- Scientific networks
- Technical Publications
- Academic studies demonstrating environmental, farmer and consumer benefits

## Approvals move forward world wide (significant progress in the past 24 months)

Asia / Pacific	Europe	Americas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Australia approves 2nd generation B.t cotton</li> <li>❖ Australia/New Zealand approves RR corn import</li> <li>❖ China issues safety certification to allow import</li> <li>❖ India approves B.t. cotton</li> <li>❖ Indonesia approves Bollgard cotton</li> <li>❖ Japan approves / re-register 17 Monsanto biotech events (including Corn YieldGard Rootworm)</li> <li>❖ Korea approves YieldGard, RR soybean, RR corn</li> <li>❖ Philippines approves YieldGard Corn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ EU Commission supports end to moratorium</li> <li>❖ EU Scientific Committee forwards positive opinion on RR corn</li> <li>❖ UK Food Standards Agency issues positive opinion for Bt and RR cottonseed oil</li> <li>❖ Poland, Czech Republic and Romania advance RR soybeans</li> <li>❖ Russia issues production approval for Newleaf potatoes and expands RR soybean import registration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ U.S. EPA re-registers B.t. corn and B.t. cotton</li> <li>❖ US EPA grants EUP for YieldGard Rootworm</li> <li>❖ U.S. approval of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation B.t. cotton</li> <li>❖ U.S. issued proposal to address adventitious presence</li> <li>❖ Mexico approves Food Import for RR corn and Bollgard/RR cotton.</li> <li>❖ Colombia Ministry of Ag approves Bt cotton</li> <li>❖ Brazil federal government supportive, appellate court decision pending</li> </ul>

## Consumer Attitudes Toward Biotech & Regulatory Oversight are Improving

World Area Survey ('99-2001)	Positive Toward Biotech Benefits*	Biotech Acceptance Trend (3-Year)	Greatest Threats to Food Safety	Confidence in Regulatory Agencies & 3-Year Trend
U.S.	84%	Stable	Food Hygiene; Pesticides	76% & Stable
Latin America	77%	Stable	Pesticides; Bacterial Contamination	37% & Improving
Europe (France, UK, Germany)	64%	UK/France Up 7-9 points; Germany Flat	Pesticides; Disease from Animals	55% Improved in UK/France; Decline Germany
Asia	56%	India & Philippines up; Japan down	Pesticides; Artificial Ingredients	59% & Stable

\* Biotech Benefits include: More food, more nutritious food, reduced chemicals, reduced erosion, protected wildlife



## The debate continues ...

- Resistance development
- Weed shifting
- Gene flow -
  - weeds/non-GM crops
  - Co-existence
- Superweeds
- Tank mixing
- Need for residual control
- Drift management
- Yield drag / Yield lag
- Social impact





## *Impact on Weed Management And Weed Scientists*



### Impact on Weed Management Systems

- Postemergence emphasis
- Selectivity
- Residue analysis changes
- Increase efforts in weed ecology
  - Weed competition
  - Crop/weed interaction
  - IPM, ICM, IWM...opportunities
- Industry consolidation
  - Change discovery structure



## Postemergence emphasis

- Broadspectrum non-selective herbicides
- Gain understand of weed-crop system to optimize application timing(s).
- Replacement of handweeding
- Understand factors effecting uptake and translocation
  - Environmental influence
- Equipment changes
  - 3 nozzle backpacks
  - Drift management



## Selectivity

- Harnessing the power of genetic knowledge improve selectivity in the crop
- Methods of genetic enhancement
  - Natural selection, mutation, transgenic
- Can the environment influence selectivity?
- Gene expression - temporal and spatial
- Broader spectrum herbicides
  - No trade offs for selectivity
- Potential interactions with other agricultural chemicals

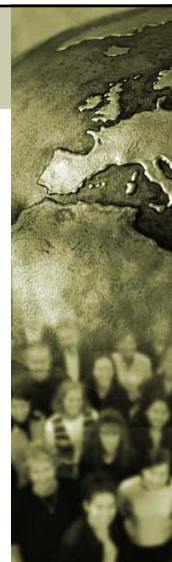


- Residue analysis changes
  - New mechanisms or enhancements via the genetic process requires investigation of metabolites (primary and secondary) as well as parent compound.
- New tolerances developed
- Management of ADI becomes critical with broader use



## Increase opportunities in weed ecology

- Weed competition
  - Individual and population
  - Creation of “weed-free” environment and removal strategies easier to implement
  - May conduct multi-tiered interaction studies between species
- Crop/weed interaction
  - Critical periods of competition
  - Crop plant architecture influence on weed competition
- Knowledge integration - IPM



## Industry consolidation

- Merging of complimentary resources in seed and pest management
- Economies of scale required for new research tools -
  - Genomics
  - Molecular Breeding
  - High-throughput chemical discovery systems
- Single products with broad utilization
- Glyphosate becoming a foundation for weed management systems in arable crops



## Impact on Weed Scientists

- Genetics foundation becoming increasingly important
  - Molecular and classical levels
- Generalists in short supply
  - Full agronomy package
    - Yield is king
  - Ecology skills
- Leadership and teaching skills
  - Technology transfer to small farmers
  - Change management
- Discovery with a new set of tools



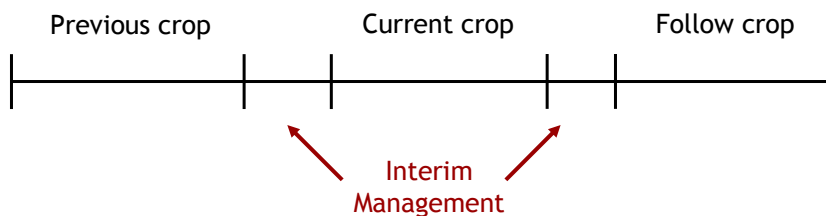
## Impact on Weed Scientists

- New collaborations
  - Entomologists and pathologists
  - Breeders
  - Social scientists
  - Public relations
  - Nutritionists - food and feed
  - Molecular biologists



## The complexity for weed scientists grows

- Crop management planning
  - Consider potential gene transfer to closely related weeds (canola to wild radish)
  - Unintentional gene stacking
  - Volunteer management carrying the tolerance trait
  - Potential for weed resistance or weed shifting
  - Proximity to non-GM crops for market segregation





## Summary and conclusions

- Genetically modified crops are rapidly being adopted
- Multiple benefits to growers and consumers have emerged
- Strong momentum building in Asia Pacific Region
- Constructive dialogue continues to advance understanding
- Many new opportunities develop for weed management with GM crops
- Weed scientist need to change and broaden their skills to meet the challenges and opportunities herbicide tolerant crops will bring

**imagine** the possibilities



*Thank you*

