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EndNote

Can biological control benefit from genetically-modified crops? Tritrophic interactions on insect-resistant transgenic plants.

Poppy GM, Sutherland JP

Physiol Entomol 2004 **29**:257-268 [[order article](#)]

Selected by | Niklaus Ammann

Evaluated 27 Aug 2004

Faculty Comments

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PLANT BIOLOGY



Hypothesis

Comments

This paper describes a tiered risk assessment of insect-plant interactions with regard to GM crops. This approach makes it possible to compare GM technology with various other insect-control technologies (e.g. insecticides) by measuring real risks rather than only identifying potential hazards. All currently available insect-resistant GM plants are resistant to a limited number of herbivorous insects because of the high degree of pest specificity of Bt. The authors suggest that rather than depend solely on crop plants that confer insect resistance by the production of Bt toxins, there is the potential to use and boost the direct and indirect defences of the plant to enhance biological control. These thoughts fit well into new post-Bt strategies, which should be developed in a timely manner. This paper makes clear that fast-growing insights into understanding the molecular defences of plants and their evolution will make possible new management methods that should close the gap between biodiversity and production focus.

Evaluated 27 Aug 2004

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Faculty of 1000 Biology: evaluations for Poppy GM & Sutherland JP *Physiol Entomol* 2004 29 :257-268

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