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Genetic Vectors for Creation of Resistant Plants

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Description:

LSU AgCenter scientists have discovered gene vectors, or transferable pieces of plant DNA, that enhanced resistance to abiotic, environmental stresses in plants. Abiotic stresses include salt stress, water stress, and temperature stress. For many crops, persistent stress can cause massive decreases in yield and can make certain areas difficult to farm. Increasing resistance will allow plants to thrive during natural events, such as droughts, and in inhospitable environments, such as salt-heavy soils. Over time, development of new plant varieties with these gene vectors can potentially increase the food supply and reduce supply fluctuations.

Advantages:

- Higher plant yields
- More consistent plant yields
- Expanded arable land for certain crops
- Greater overall food supply

Commercial Uses:

- Stress resistant rice
- Stress resistant cotton



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