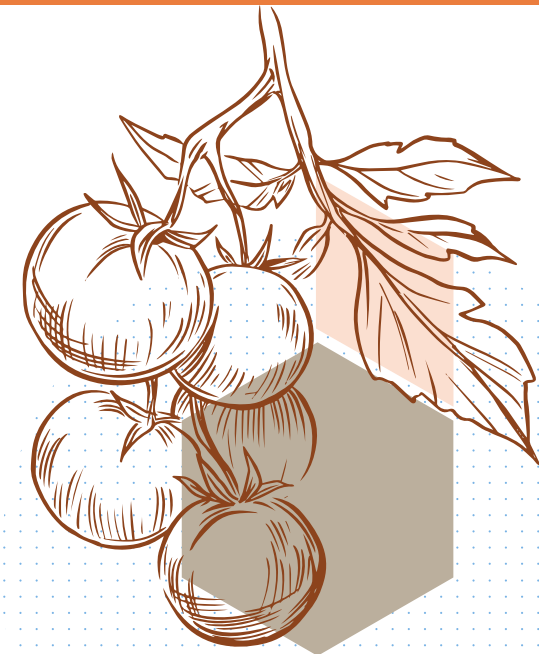


A Brief History of GMOs, 1992–2021

In the nearly 30 years since GMO commodity crops hit the market, we've seen a proliferation of new and novel products made with emerging techniques — from gene-edited crops to engineered animals and everything in between.



USDA approves first GMO crop, the Flavr Savr tomato

GMO summer squash becomes commercially available



GMO papaya seeds are distributed to growers in Hawaii

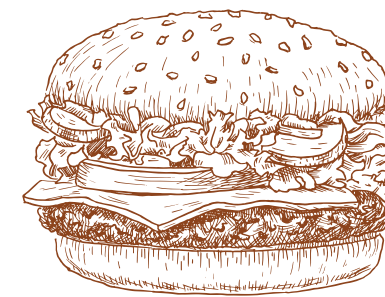


GMO Roundup Ready® alfalfa enters the market

Used to make everything from flavorings to collagen, synthetic biology, or “synbio,” typically refers to the use of genetically engineered microbes.

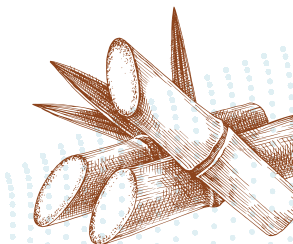


Synbio vanilla enters the market



Impossible™ Burger sold in restaurants. Its synbio “heme” mimics meat juices.

USDA determines it won't regulate CRISPR-made non-browning mushroom

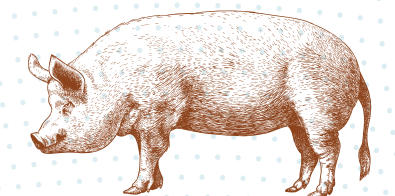


FDA deems GMO sugarcane “generally recognized as safe”

Del Monte® releases GMO Pinkglow® pineapple



GMO pig approved by the FDA for human consumption



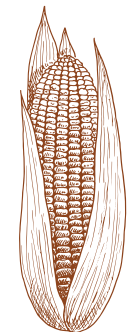
1992



USDA deregulates Monsanto's Roundup Ready® GMO soybean

1994

1995



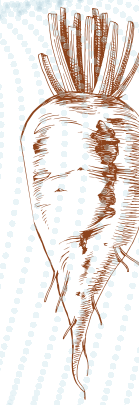
GMO corn & GMO cotton enter the market in the U.S.
Canada becomes first country to authorize commercialization of GMO canola

1996

1998

2005

GMO Roundup Ready® sugar beets are commercialized

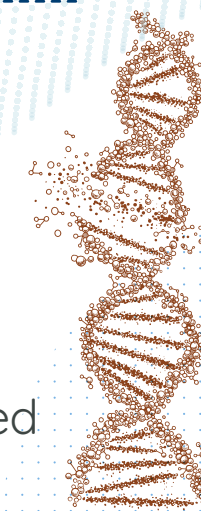


2008

Arctic™ Apples — created with RNAi — enter the market

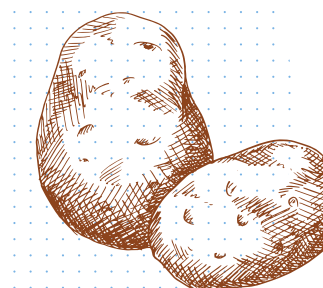
2014

AquAdvantage salmon approved by FDA



2015

GMO potatoes — created through RNAi — approved by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)



2016

2017



First gene-edited food becomes available in the U.S. — a soybean oil created with TALEN

SynBioBeta reports over 600 companies working in synthetic biology — growing 5-10% annually

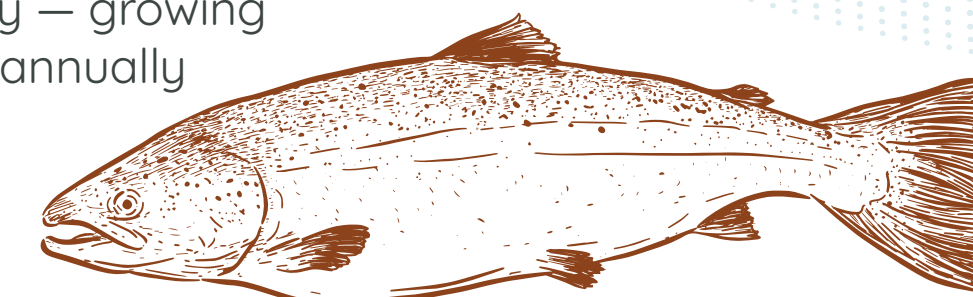
2018

2019

2020

GMO tomatoes made with CRISPR become commercially available in Japan

First batch of AquAdvantage salmon sold in the U.S.



2021



To avoid GMOs, it's more important than ever to look for the Butterfly!

Roundup Ready® GMOs are engineered to withstand glyphosate-based weedkillers. Since their introduction in the 1990s, the use of glyphosate has increased 15-fold.

Gene editing is a rapidly emerging GMO technique that “cuts” DNA to change how an organism functions.