

GENETICALLY ENGINEERED AMERICAN CHESTNUTS

BY GLOBAL JUSTICE ECOLOGY PROJECT



BACKGROUND

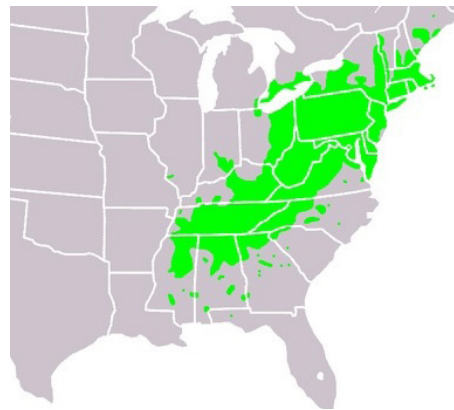
Wild American chestnut trees (*Castanea dentata*) were a dominant part of the North American Eastern Woodlands. They ranged from Maine and Southern Ontario to Mississippi, and from the Atlantic coast to the Appalachian Mountains and the Ohio Valley. At one point it is estimated that the American chestnut represented 1 in every 4 trees in its range. This included 4 billion trees over 200 million acres.

During the early 1900's a pathogenic fungus known as Chestnut Blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) was brought into New York City from Asia and began decimating the chestnut population. The Chestnut Blight is thought to have been introduced by the importation of the Japanese chestnut (*Castanea crenata*), which was a popular imported ornamental tree at the turn of that century.

Now corporations have partnered with the American Chestnut Foundation and the State University of New York at Syracuse, College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY/ESF) to develop genetically engineered (GE) blight resistant American chestnut trees. They plan to release these GE trees in wild forests under the false claim that this will help save and restore native forests.

WHY GE CHESTNUTS ARE BAD

Genetic engineering is not the same as traditional cross breeding. GE creates new organisms by crossing one species with a completely



Original American chestnut range/USGS

unrelated species in a way that would never occur in nature. These new organisms are designed to benefit the needs of industry. They have unknown and unknowable risks to nature.

SUNY/ESF has announced that they want to introduce GE chestnuts into the wild so that they can "pollinate" (contaminate) as many existing wild American chestnuts as possible with their engineered genes. This is both dangerous and potentially destructive to the ecosystems they claim to protect. The long range impacts of the irreversible contamination of a native ecosystem with genetically engineered trees are virtually

unstudied, but likely include damaging effects to other plants and animals, soils, water, and the foundational bacterial organisms that create a healthy ecosystem. When we are talking about trees like American chestnuts, however, that can live for up to 250 years and spread pollen and seeds across a wide range, these impacts are likely to be considerable and almost impossible to predict.

WHEAT GENE MUTATIONS

One of the principle GE chestnut strains being developed has been engineered with DNA from wheat. This engineering process damages the chestnut genome and leads to numerous mutations. This means that the engineered tree will likely have unanticipated and unpredictable consequences when released into a forest ecosystem. As we've seen time and again with GMO crops, these unanticipated consequences can be very damaging to biodiversity and wildlife, and humans.

INDUSTRY/ACADEMIC PROPAGANDA

The SUNY/ESF strategy to promote GE chestnuts for environmental

GLOBAL JUSTICE ECOLOGY PROJECT
266 Elmwood Avenue, Suite 307
Buffalo, NY 14222
716.931.5833

globaljusticeecology.org
email: info@globaljusticeecology.org



GLOBAL JUSTICE ECOLOGY PROJECT

conservation is widely viewed as part of an industry sponsored strategy to build political momentum for the approval of other GE forest trees. This strategy is based on profit and not on ecology or environment.

Industry propaganda also promotes GE trees as a solution to climate change. Part of this strategy involves engineering trees such as eucalyptus, poplar, and pines for bioenergy production. The expansion of plantations of GE trees for bioenergy will lead to the destruction of wild forests and other wild areas, create more chemical contamination, monopolize more water, and displace people. At particular risk around the globe are Indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities without clear land title. Additionally, The carbon released in the production and burning of bioenergy as well as the destruction of forests for GE tree plantations will worsen, not mitigate, climate change.

Multinational timber companies like MeadWestvaco, International Paper and Suzano want to create genetically engineered trees for a range of profit-based purposes including faster growing industrial tree plantations. These GE tree schemes are focused on expanding the profits of biotechnology, pulp and paper, biofuel, lumber, and energy industries.

Part of the scheme involves strategies to evolve forestry/ ecosystem practices and regulations into agricultural contexts.

It is unfortunate but hardly unprecedented that a state funded college would accept money from industry at the expense of the environment, society, and wider economic benefit.

The move toward GE trees will destroy forests and expand unsustainable land use. It will increase chemical contamination, worsen climate change, devastate biodiversity, and turn forest dependent communities into refugees, or worse.

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The Precautionary Principle advises society to be cautious about a technology or practice where there is scientific uncertainty, ignorance, gaps in knowledge, or the likelihood of outcomes we have not predicted or intend. This Principle is codified in the Rio Declaration on the Environment (Principle 15). Because there is no way to adequately assess the risks of GE American chestnuts, they must be banned from environmental release.

LET NATURE WORK

The American chestnut still exists throughout the forests of the Eastern US. Many of the trees that were killed off by the blight re-sprouted from the stumps. Many of these have survived to the point where they are producing chestnuts that are being harvested by people and feeding wildlife. There is also active work being undertaken to identify and breed naturally resistant wild American chestnuts, to bring back real resistant wild American chestnuts—not engineered facsimiles.

to bring back real resistant wild American chestnuts—not engineered facsimiles.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

GE American chestnut trees are bad for the environment, bad for forest ecosystems,

and bad for the wild American chestnut tree. GE chestnuts and all GE trees are false solutions to climate change.

Here's what you can do to help:

- Visit our website, nogetrees.org and our GE American chestnut resource section listed there to learn more about the social and ecological dangers of GE trees and our efforts to combat them in the US and globally.
- Join the movement in New York against the introduction of GE American chestnuts and help us to reach others in your network by sharing this factsheet and our online materials in your networks.
- Sign up for our GE American chestnut mailing list (bit.ly/AmChestnut-listserv) so that we can keep you updated and informed about our activities. We want to engage you in action strategies to fight against those that are causing harm to our life-supporting ecosystems.
- Contact GJEP by calling (716) 931-5833 or emailing us at info@globaljusticeecology.org



Timothy Van Vliet 2004