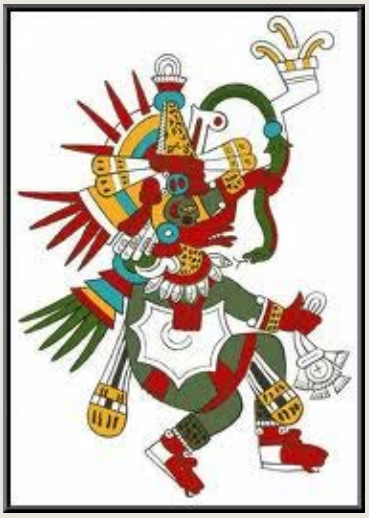
Green Mission News

January 2012 Green Mission News



OK it's 2012, the world is going to end.

Good Bye.

;-)

{Well, maybe not.}

External Article Links:

- Frankincense threatened by conditions in Ethiopia
http://www.usatoday.com/tech/science/environment/story/2011-12-20/frankincense-endangered-ethiopia/52130102/1
(http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2664.2011.02078.x/abstract)

- Wealthy nations with a lot of fast food: Destined to be obese?
http://www.latimes.com/health/boostershots/la-heb-obesity-fast-food-20111222,0,6642248.story?track=lat-pick

- Totnes : What the past can teach us about the future.
(22 minutes, about transition town movement and resilience)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pyhAvIXy6vg&feature=fvst

- "Symphony of Science" (4 minute video)
'We Are All Connected' (ft. Sagan, Feynman, deGrasse Tyson & Bill Nye)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=XGK84Poeynk

- Corporate monopolies 'may dominate green economy'

http://www.scidev.net/en/agriculture-and-environment/environmental-policy/news/corporate-monopolies-may-dominate-green-economy-.html

- "We are Farmers, We Grow Food for the People"
(4 mins., featuring Wood Prairie Farms in Maine)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rsNUqK6saMU&feature=player_embedded

- Dr. Huber on how Glyphosate and GMO destroy soil quality - affecting health of plants, animals and probably humans
http://www.monsanto.no/index.php/en/environment/gmo/gmo-videos/179-dr-huber-on-how-glyphosate-and-gmo-destroy-soil-quality-affecting-health-of-plants-animals-and-probably-humans

- Blue Fin Tuna watch
http://www.tagagiant.org/

- PETA's List of Most Vegan-Friendly Colleges
http://www.opposingviews.com/i/society/animal-rights/petas-list-most-vegan-friendly-colleges

Swearing In: Where the MBA Oath Fails
There has been a lot of conversation over the past couple of years around bringing sustainability and accountability into business schools.
http://www.naturalstep.org/en/canada/swearing-where-mba-oath-fails

“Thomas Remme says: I wonder when people will realize: We are what we eat. Literally.”

The proteins and other "ingredients" in our diet are broken down into building blocks which in turn are used to build, repair and replace cells in our body.

We develop new wonder materials & chemicals every year. Tens of thousands of these are now in use. Proper, thorough testing of these is hard, as they could interact with other chemicals in myriads of combinations. Long term effects seems to be neglected.

Life on Earth have spent millions of years testing and developing solutions, spreading life to every corner of the planet. Even areas like the top of Mount Everest, the bottom of the sea, the freezing polar regions and the furnaces of the desert have life in some form.

Why not try to tap into this seemingly endless store of natural ingredients instead of creating new? My impression is that the reason is ownership, patents. Most people agree that one person or company cannot (and should not) own the copyright on life.

Maybe we should debate the concept of patents on life forms as a whole."

- It Doesn't Have to Be This Way (5 Mins)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=09N5fHOOtnY&feature=player_embedded

- What is GMO?
http://www.nongmoproject.org/learn-more/what-is-gmo/

- Sins of Greenwashing
http://sinsofgreenwashing.org/

- The GMO Emperor has no Clothes
http://image.guardian.co.uk/sys-files/Environment/documents/2011/10/19/GMOEMPEROR.pdf

The Global Citizens' Report on the State of GMOs (Link) states:

- Contrary to the claim of feeding the world, genetic engineering has not increased the yield of a single crop.
- Herbicide tolerant (Roundup Ready) crops were supposed to control weeds and Bt crops were intended to control pests. Instead of controlling weeds and pests, GE crops have led to the emergence of super weeds and super pests Herbicide resistant crops such as Roundup Ready cotton can create the risk of herbicide resistant "superweeds" by transferring the herbicide resistance to weeds.
- Despite claims that genetically modified organisms (GMOs) will lower the levels of chemicals (pesticides and herbicides) used, this has not been the case. This is of great concern both because of the negative impacts of these chemicals on ecosystems and humans, and because there is the danger that increased chemical use will cause pests and weeds to develop resistance, requiring even more chemicals in order to manage them.
- Monsanto has been claiming that through genetic engineering it can breed crops for drought tolerance and other climate-resilient traits. This is a false promise.
- Among the false claims made by Monsanto and the Biotechnology industry is that GE foods are safe. However, there are enough independent studies to show that GE foods can cause health damage.

- The Tag-A-Giant Foundation (TGF) is committed to reversing the decline of northern bluefin tuna populations by supporting the scientific research necessary to develop innovative and effective policy and conservation initiatives.
http://tagagiant.org

- Ecotrust seeks full public disclosure of the status of Pacific salmon as well as fundamental institutional changes in the way fisheries, marine ecosystems and watersheds are managed.
www.Ecotrust.org

- OCEANA campaigns to protect andrestore the world's oceans. Teams of marine scientists, economists, lawyers and advocates win specific and concrete policy changes to reduce pollution and to prevent the irreversible collapse of fish populations, marine mammals and other sea life.
www.oceana.org

- Living Oceans Society is Canada’s largest and British Columbia’s only marine environmental organization.
www.livingoceans.org

- NOAA is an agency that enriches life through science. Our reach goes from the surface of the sun to the depths of the ocean floor as we work to keep citizens informed of the changing environment around them.
NOAA's Fishwatch website:
www.nmfs.noaa.gov/fishwatch/www.seaweb.org

- Seafood Choices Alliance is an international association for sustainable seafood. The Alliance helps the seafood industry from fishermen and fish farmers to distributors, wholesalers, retailers and restaurants to make the seafood marketplace environmentally and economically sustainable.
www.seafoodchoices.com
www.noaa.gov

- FishWise is a non-profit seafood sustainability consultancy dedicated to promoting ocean conservation through partnerships with key players in the industry. FishWise partners with retailers, distributors, fisheries, aquaculturists, and other stakeholders to create a more transparent chain of custody and to increase the amount of sustainable seafood available to American consumers.
www.sustainablefishery.org

- Mission: To protect wild salmon, coastal ecosystems, coastal communities and human health from destructive fish farming practices.The Sea Turtle Restoration Project:
www.farmedanddangerous.org

- The Global Leader in Sea Turtle Protection. The Sea Turtle Restoration Project fights to protect endangered sea turtles in ways that make cultural and economic sense to the communities that share the beaches and waters with these gentle creatures. With offices in California, Texas, Costa Rica, and Papa New Guinea, STRP is leading

international efforts to protect sea turtle populations worldwide.
www.seaturtles.org

- The Marine Fish Conservation Network (Network) is the largest national coalition solely dedicated to promoting the long-term sustainability of marine fish.
www.msc.org www.conservefish.org

- The Organic Center Releases Comprehensive Organic Shoppers Pocket Guide
Read more: http://www.digitaljournal.com/pr/519981#ixzz1gmDrlZEj

Full Length Articles Below:

- Fracking Compounds Found in Drinking Water

- Christmas, Inc: Thanks to NAFTA

- Despite Obesity Crisis, Govt Slow to Rein in Fast Food Industry

- More concern voiced on genetically engineered fish

# # #

Published on Friday, November 18, 2011

Processed Food Industry Shows USDA Who's Boss in the Cafeteria

by Ed Bruske

First it was potatoes. Now it's pizza. The processed food industry is reaching out to its friends in Congress to scuttle new USDA guidelines that were supposed to make school meals healthier.

Politico reports that House and Senate negotiators are likely to approve agriculture appropriations language that would allow the tomato paste on pizza to be counted as a vegetable serving under the USDA's new school meal guidelines. Count this as the result of lobbying efforts by processed food giants ConAgra and Schwan Food. Schwan is one of the world's largest purveyors of frozen pizza and pitching for its sauce is Sen. Amy Knobluchar, Democrat of Minnesota, where Schwan is based.

# # #

Published on Thursday, December 8, 2011 by EcoWatch.org

Fracking Compounds Found in Drinking Water

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released a draft analysis of data Dec. 8 from its Pavillion, Wyoming ground water investigation. At the request of Pavillion residents, EPA began investigating water quality concerns in private drinking water wells three years ago. Since that time, in conjunction with the state of Wyoming, the local community, and the owner of the gas field, Encana, EPA has been working to assess ground water quality and identify potential sources of contamination.

EPAs analysis of samples taken from the agencys deep monitoring wells in the aquifer indicates detection of synthetic chemicals, like glycols and alcohols consistent with gas production and hydraulic fracturing fluids, benzene concentrations well above Safe Drinking Water Act standards and high methane levels.

EPA constructed two deep monitoring wells to sample water in the aquifer. The draft report indicates that ground water in the aquifer contains compounds likely associated with gas production practices, including hydraulic fracturing. EPA also re-tested private and public drinking water wells in the community. The samples were consistent with chemicals identified in earlier EPA results released in 2010 and are generally below established health and safety standards. To ensure a transparent and rigorous analysis, EPA is releasing these findings for public comment and will submit them to an independent scientific review panel. The draft findings announced Dec. 8 are specific to Pavillion, where the fracturing is taking place in and below the drinking water aquifer and in close proximity to drinking water wells production conditions different from those in many other areas of the country.

Natural gas plays a key role in our nations clean energy future and the Obama administration is committed to ensuring that the development of this vital resource occurs safely and responsibly. At the direction of Congress, and separate from this

ground water investigation, EPA has begun a national study on the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources.

EPAs highest priority remains ensuring that Pavillion residents have access to safe drinking water, said Jim Martin, EPAs regional administrator in Denver. We will continue to work cooperatively with the state, Tribes, Encana and the community to secure long-term drinking water solutions. We look forward to having these findings in the draft report informed by a transparent and public review process. In consultation with the Tribes, EPA will also work with the state on additional investigation of the Pavillion field.

Findings in the Two Deep Water Monitoring Wells:
EPAs analysis of samples taken from the agencys deep monitoring wells in the aquifer indicates detection of synthetic chemicals, like glycols and alcohols consistent with gas production and hydraulic fracturing fluids, benzene concentrations well above Safe Drinking Water Act standards and high methane levels. Given the areas complex geology and the proximity of drinking water wells to ground water contamination, EPA is concerned about the movement of contaminants within the aquifer and the safety of drinking water wells over time.

Findings in the Private and Public Drinking Water Wells:
EPA also updated its sampling of Pavillion area drinking water wells. Chemicals detected in the most recent samples are consistent with those identified in earlier EPA samples and include methane, other petroleum hydrocarbons and other chemical compounds. The presence of these compounds is consistent with migration from areas of gas production. Detections in drinking water wells are generally below established health and safety standards. In the fall of 2010, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry reviewed EPAs data and recommended that affected well owners take several precautionary steps, including using alternate sources of water for drinking and cooking, and ventilation when showering. Those recommendations remain in place and Encana has been funding the provision of alternate water supplies.

Before issuing the draft report, EPA shared preliminary data with, and obtained feedback from Wyoming state officials, Encana, Tribes and Pavillion residents. The draft report is available for a 45 day public comment period and a 30 day peer-review process led by a panel of independent scientists.

For more information on EPAs Pavillion groundwater investigation, click here.
For more information, click here.

# # #

Published on Thursday, December 22, 2011 by Global Post

Christmas, Inc: Thanks to NAFTA, US-Subsidized Trees Flood Mexico

Farmers and politicians protest invasion of taller foreign trees

MEXICO CITY, Mexico - In a crowded market in this seething mountain capital, Christmas shoppers elbowed and tussled past each other to a busy stall selling festive trees. On the left were trees that were smaller, greener, softer, and grown in forests close to the city. On the right were drier, taller and sharper trees, which had been imported from the United States and Canada.

“Give me that giant one,” a middle-aged man said, pointing to one of the imports. A stall worker helped the customer hoist a six-foot tree on his shoulder so he could battle through the crowd with it. “It is a shame, but most people want the bigger, imported trees,” the stall owner Diego Prado said. “The Mexican trees are a good-quality product, but we only sell a few here.”

US and Canadian Christmas trees have flooded into Mexico in recent years, along with increased North American trade in everything from avocados to artisan liquor. This holiday season alone, more than a million trees have been imported over the Rio Grande to decorate homes celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ, Mexico’s Environment Department reported.

The imports now outnumber the 700,000 trees provided by Mexican growers this year. But not everyone sees the southward flow of pines as a welcome present. Some Mexican farmers and politicians complain they are fighting unfair competition from the wealthy subsidized US plantations. The issue even reached the Mexican Senate, which on Dec. 16 sent an official request to the Forest Department asking why more support has not been given to Mexican Christmas-tree growers.

The request underlined how more support for Christmas tree farms in Mexico could uplift the local economy. “These type of plantations are a very important source of rural employment,” the request said, according to Mexico’s government news agency Notimex. “They generate up to 500,000 pesos ($36,000) per hectare (2.47 acres).” Free trade over the Rio Grande has shot up steadily since the North American Free Trade Agreement was signed in 1994 and tariffs on most products were gradually phased out.

In 1993, goods worth a total of $80 billion were traded between Mexico and the United States. In 2010, this had shot up to $392 billion worth of goods.

Overall, the United States actually imports more from Mexico than it exports, shipping $163 billion worth of products south, while $229 billion came north last year. Many car-manufacturing jobs shifted from Detroit to Mexican cities such as Puebla, to the chagrin of American car workers.

Mexican avocadoes are often bigger and juicier than US-grown avocadoes and are the most popular choice in much of the United States. But when it comes to festive forestry, the northern countries are clearly winning the battle. Cristian Fernandez, a Christmas-

tree producer with a farm in Mexico State, says American plantations are more competitive because they have been producing for a much longer time.

“A few decades ago, only a few Mexicans ever used Christmas trees. But the demand has rocketed,” Fernandez said. “We are expanding production but we can’t actually meet the demand. We are also looking at different species that can compete with the imports.”

Mexican Christmas-tree producers have traditionally grown species of pines and firs that can survive the high altitude and conditions of Mexico’s central mountains. While sprouting rich, dark-green leaves, the Mexican trees generally grow shorter than US species, such as the Douglas Fir. The mighty Douglas Firs are so popular in Mexico that they alone accounted for 477,000 of the imported trees this season.

Mexico’s Christmas-tree politics are not only limited to the issue of exports. Environmentalists complain that the surging demand has also led to illegal loggers chopping trees down from national parks to sell in market places. Such logging has been particularly detrimental to parks in the green state of Puebla, to the west of Mexico City.

Elias Abaid, representative for the Green Party in Puebla state legislature, urged shoppers to ask their supplier for a certificate to make sure the tree comes from a licensed farm. “We are inviting people to make this effort when acquiring trees … because this guarantees conservation and production of these species,” Abaid said.

Over in a Wal-Mart outlet - a store that has spread across Mexico - a family marched past both the Mexican and US trees to some plastic Christmas trees, made in China. The mother, Alberta Aguilera, a 34-year-old architect, said she hadn’t thought about the Christmas-tree politics, but was buying a plastic tree because it is easier, cheaper and cleaner.

“I like real plants and have lots in my house,” Aguilera said. “But why do I want a tree that is going to be dead within a month?”

http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/regions/americas/mexico/111219/christmas-inc-american-trees-economy

# # #

Published on Friday, December 23, 2011 by Inter Press Service

Despite Obesity Crisis, Govt Slow to Rein in Fast Food Industry

by Elizabeth Whitman

NEW YORK - When the fast food chain McDonald's decided to add oatmeal to its menu in January 2011, it literally sugar-coated the offering as a "portable, affordable and balanced breakfast solution... to help make it easier and more inviting for our guests to eat more whole grains and fruits".
In 2007, McDonald's spent an estimated 1.74 billion dollars globally on advertising. (Credit:ND Strupler/CC BY 2.0)

Although a single serving of plain oatmeal has one gram of sugar, one serving (253 grams) of McDonald's fruit and maple oatmeal with brown sugar contains 32 grams of sugar. One serving of the same oatmeal, without brown sugar, contains 18 grams of sugar, according to the company's nutrition facts.

"Why would McDonald's... take a venerable ingredient like oatmeal and turn it into expensive junk food?" lamented New York Times columnist Mark Bittman in February 2011.

McDonald's oatmeal, he pointed out, "contains more sugar than a Snickers bar and (is) only 10 fewer calories than a McDonald's cheeseburger or Egg McMuffin".

But critics say McDonald's uncanny ability to turn an inherently healthy food into an unnaturally processed product (the oatmeal itself contains seven ingredients, including "natural flavor", according to Bittman) is not even the most egregious of the stunts that large food corporations manage to pull.

A Nestle supermarket that set sail in the form of a barge on the Amazon River in Brazil in June 2011 could be one of the more outlandish efforts by the food industry to offer an expanding range of customers a plethora of processed and packaged foods.

Even though processed food is inexpensive, noted Bittman, "the costs aren't seen at the cash register but in the form of high health care bills and environmental degradation".

In the United States, food activists who are highly critical of corporations that market aggressively to attract and keep a steady consumer base are also critical of the government, which seems unable or unwilling to regulate these corporations, whether through limiting their marketing or requiring them to adhere to specific nutrition standards.

System overload

As a result, not only are individuals and communities feeling the effects of a consistent intake of unhealthy processed foods laden with sugar and fat, but societies around the world and the earth itself are also forced to bear the heavy burden of the unsustainable agricultural system upon which the food industry relies.

Some 33.8 percent of adults in the United States are obese, according to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Obese means having a body mass index (link) of more than

30. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that by 2015, 2.3 billion adults will be obese.

Lifestyles that incorporate little to no exercise and a processed diet high in fat and sugar are linked to obesity and being overweight, which are connected to a multitude of health issues, including heart disease, type 2 diabetes and some cancers.

Marketing tactics

On Dec. 1, a law took effect in San Francisco, California, known as the Health Meals Incentive Ordinance, establishing basic nutritional standards for kids' meals that come with free toys, a marketing strategy used to attract kids.

Before the law was passed, according to Corporate Accountability International, McDonald's threatened to sue San Francisco on the grounds of the First Amendment.

Once the law went into effect, instead of giving away free toys with its Happy Meals, McDonald's decided to charge 10 cents per toy.

Still, "this law really had a tremendous public health impact even before it took effect," despite McDonald's approach, said Sara Deon, Value [the] Meal campaign director.

Southern Los Angeles passed a moratorium limiting the development of new fast food restaurants, for example, and Jack-in-the-Box eliminated toys from meals altogether.

Although prohibiting toys from accompanying meals may change nothing about the actual content and nutritional value of the food, the changes do have an impact on who buys fast food meals, and how often.

"It's really about marketing," Deon told IPS. "Big food companies create big demand for their products through aggressive marketing," with some companies, especially McDonald's, marketing especially aggressively towards children, so eliminating toys does help reduce demand.

In 2007, McDonald's spent an estimated 1.74 billion dollars globally on advertising, according to a report by Consumers International. Yum Brands, the parent company for Taco Bell, Pizza Hut and KFC, spent 1.23 billion dollars.

Additionally, "federal agencies wield tremendous influence over what types of foods we eat and the information we receive about them," wrote Michele Simon, a public health lawyer, on her blog, pointing out that the government sets food safety standards, gives nutrition advice and subsidizes agriculture.

However, powerful food industry lobbies are able to pressure representatives and senators who hail from districts where people rely on food industry corporations for jobs.

Conflict of interest

Many food activists seriously doubt lawmakers' commitment to ensuring that people have access to healthy, affordable food, citing conflicts of interest and a focus on protecting corporations rather than people.

In April, the Interagency Working Group (IWG), including the Federal Trade Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the CDC and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, developed and proposed recommendations on both the nutritional quality of food marketed to children and teenagers, and marketing practices.

The House Committee on Energy and Commerce, however, wrote a letter to the IWG, saying, "the real causes of childhood obesity have more to do with inadequate physical activity and excess calorie consumption than with the advertising and packaging of food."

It ignored evidence of a connection between marketing and the purchase and eating of fast food, which in turn contributes to excess calorie consumption.

The letter asked the IWG to "withdraw the current proposal and start afresh".

"Corporations simply throw their money around and threaten politicians if they try to get in their way," Simon told IPS. "Even when regulatory agencies try to do the right thing they're beat back by congressional members that oversee them."

Simon is not convinced that regulations and guidelines are the most viable solutions to a host of related issues including but not limited to poor nutrition, obesity, and an unsustainable food system that exploits labour and harms animals.

What Simon considers truly necessary is complete system overhaul. Her call for an end to corporate and industry control has a familiar ring.

"We need to build a political movement," she said.

Still, despite "a lot of localised restructuring" and alternatives such as farmers' markets, such options are insufficient, she insisted, because they fail to strike at the core of a flawed and broken system.

# # #

More concern voiced on genetically engineered fish

Margaret Bauman

The Cordova Times, 23 December 2011

http://thecordovatimes.com/article/1151more_concern_voiced_on_genetically_engineered

A Senate subcommittee looking into risks posed by genetically engineered fish heard concerns in mid-December that these fish could escape their pens and compete with other fish for food, territory and mates.

"At a minimum, the escaped fish would have effects similar to invasive species by competing with other fish for food, territory and mates, or by otherwise altering the food chain," said Sen. John D. (Jay) Rockefeller IV, D- West Virginia, in testimony given Dec. 15 to the Senate Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries and Coast Guard on the environmental risks of these fish.

Rockefeller, who chairs the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, said in his written testimony that the hearing could not be timelier, as the federal Food and Drug Administration may be finalizing approval of the first genetically engineering animal for human consumption.

The AquAdvantage salmon has been engineered to grow faster and heartier than its natural counterpart by mixing genes from three different fish species, so its filets can quickly get from the fish pen to your dinner table, Rockefeller said.

"Yet, concerns abound with opening the door to the creation of genetically engineered animals for food," he said. "Food safety is an obvious point of contention, but a more insidious consequence of these fish is the havoc they could wreak on our natural fish stocks and aquatic ecosystems," Rockefeller said. "Were these fish ever to escape into the wild, the impacts could be disastrous..

"It's clear to me that we need to operate under the assumption that these fish will escape, and that warrants a thorough examination of the harm this could cause," he said. "Ultimately, I'm very concerned that these fish haven't received the scrutiny that's due," he said.

Ron Stotish, president and chief executive officer of AquaBounty Technologies Inc., which is seeking FDA approval for its genetically modified Atlantic salmon, also addressed the subcommittee session chaired by Sen. Mark Begich, D-Alaska.

Begich has introduced S. 1717, to ban interstate commerce of genetically engineering salmon.

Stotish noted that the United States currently imports some 300,000 metric tons of Atlantic salmon each year from a variety of foreign producing countries, but produces less than 17,000 metric tons from aquaculture.

The ability to produce Atlantic salmon in land based aquaculture systems in the

U.S. could reduce our dependence upon foreign sources, and create a U.S. based industry with the accompanying jobs and economic development opportunities," Stotish said.

"The availability of a fresh and desirable Atlantic salmon product closure to U.S. consumers would also reduce the sizeable carbon footprint associated with transport of large volume of this food over great distances as is the current practice," he said.

"Lastly, the cultivation of Atlantic salmon would not likely impact the wild caught Alaskan salmon fishery market as this produce is well positioned both with respect to brand and price," Stotish said.

But others testifying before the committee echoed Rockefeller's concerns about escapement of the genetically engineered fish into wild fish populations and possible adverse consequences.

John Epifanio, a fish conservation geneticist with the Illinois Natural History Survey and University of Illinois, also questioned the consequences of potential escapement.

While containment and engineered sterility may, in fact, reduce the probability of escape or reproduction, these do not completely remove risks of escape, reproduction or ecological interference," Epifanio said. "A robust and formal risk assessment is warranted."

Epifanio also told the subcommittee that it needs to consider the scientific issues surrounding the risks of genetically engineered salmon and other fishes based on the appropriate and full-range of scientific fields to shape the policy discussions.

"Based on analogous concerns and risks from release of fishes genetically altered in more traditional or convention ways, the risks appear to be all too real, albeit to an insufficiently understood extent," he said.

Fisheries author and journalist Paul Greenberg also questioned the introduction of genetically engineered fish, saying that the AquAdvantage salmon "is an idea whose time has passed, even if genetically engineered animals are perceived as belonging to the future.

"Problems that plagued the salmon farming industry, when the AquAdvantage fish was first conceived over a decade ago - poor feed conversion, inability to grow salmon in containment, poor management of wild salmon fisheries - have been addressed in the intervening period," Greenberg said.

"The AquAdvantage salmon is therefore a kind of Solyndra fish," he said. "A

technology that has been made irrelevant by advances elsewhere in the marketplace yet which, for some reason still seems to draw taxpayer dollars in the form of research and development investment. This in spite it's a lack of germane benefits to the improvement of the global food system," he said. "This fish is not worth the risk."