

Monsanto's New 'Herbicide-Resistant' GMO Crop Slammed by Food Experts

By Christina Sarich

Global Research, December 18, 2014

Natural Society 17 December 2014

Theme: Biotechnology and GMO

With all the talk of Monsanto's herbicide glyphosate, it is likely that you haven't heard of **dicamba**. This is another weapon in the Big Ag giant's chemical arsenal that is being called yet **another indiscriminate chemical that** "will take agriculture back to the dark days of heavy, hazardous pesticide use that will seriously endanger human health and the environment."

Monsanto is sewing GMO cotton and soybean that were created specifically to resist the dicamba herbicide. This herbicide is the subject of great scrutiny following the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) released last week.

Should both the EPA and USDA allow the as-yet-to-be-approved <u>dicamba herbicide</u>, the Center for Food Safety says it will <u>pursue every legal option</u> to make sure it is not used on US crops.

Dicamba is essentially Monsanto's 'solution' to the glyphosate resistant crops that have already taken over US farmlands. Instead of yielding more food, **glyphosate has caused an epidemic of super weeds that are so invasive that farmers in the Midwest cornbelt are dumbfounded**. More than <u>60 million acres</u> of US crops are now completely choked by glyphosate-driven super weeds.

A Little About Dicamba

Dicamba was first introduced in 1967 to be used as a broadleaf herbicide. Even then it was linked to higher cancer rates in farmers who used it, as well as <u>birth defects</u> in their male offspring. The herbicide is especially notable for its ability to drift into neighboring farms, thereby damaging crops.

Additionally, dicamba poses a threat to flowering plants and their pollinators. If dicamba was added to the already devastated crops throughout the cornbelt, it could dramatically escalate both environmental damage while negatively impacting human health greatly.

Strangely, though up for review by the FDA, the <u>USDA itself</u> and <u>many scientists</u> suggest that the massively increased use of dicamba will rapidly generate the still more intractable weeds resistant to both dicamba and glyphosate – all this for some more GMO frankenfood.

Bill Freese, Center for Food Safety science policy analyst says:

"Monsanto's dicamba-resistant crops are the latest fruits of a pesticide industry strategy to increase sales of their toxic herbicides. Genetic engineering is making American agriculture more chemical-dependent and less sustainable than ever before."

The USDA also just approved GE <u>2,4-D-resistant corn and soybeans</u> from Dow Chemical Company, and approvals of <u>similar herbicide-resistant crops</u> developed by other pesticide companies are to come.

They aren't making food, dear friends, they are making a poisoned world.

The original source of this article is <u>Natural Society</u> Copyright © <u>Christina Sarich</u>, <u>Natural Society</u>, 2014

Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page

Become a Member of Global Research

Articles by: Christina Sarich

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca