Crédit : Irewolede

# La technologie Crispr utilisée pour améliorer la capacité des plantes à capturer le CO2

Chaque vendredi, dans sa revue de presse, Maddyness vous propose une sélection d’articles sur un sujet qui a retenu l’attention de la rédaction. Cette semaine, l'Innovation Genomics Institute reçoit un financement de la fondation Chan Zuckerberg pour développer des cultures qui captent plus de carbone grâce à la technologie Crispr.

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## The Innovative Genomics Institute mise sur Crispr pour son nouveau programme

*L’actu*

The Chan Zuckerberg Initiative (CZI) has announced an $11 million commitment to a research program at the Innovative Genomics Institute (IGI) that uses CRISPR genome editing to enhance the natural ability of plants and soil microbes to both capture and store carbon from the atmosphere. *Lire l’article complet sur le site de Philanthropy News Digest.*

## Améliorer la capacité des plantes à capturer et stocker le carbone

*La technologie*

One of the primary goals of the IGI work will be to tweak photosynthesis so plants can grow more quickly, Ringeisen says. By altering the enzymes involved, researchers could cut out energy-sapping side reactions, including some that actually release carbon dioxide.

But photosynthesis is only half the story, because the carbon in plants usually makes its way back into the air after the plants are eaten by soil microbes, animals, or people. Keeping carbon in the soil, or finding other ways to store it, is at least as important as capturing it in the first place. *Lire l'article complet sur MIT Technology Review.*

## La fondation Chan Zuckerberg au chevet des enjeux environnementaux

*La finance*

The Chan Zuckerberg Initiative (CZI), the philanthropic organization founded by Meta CEO Mark Zuckerberg and his wife, Priscilla Chan, pledged $44 million in funding for solutions to climate change today. Most of the money goes towards efforts to capture carbon dioxide building up to dangerous levels in the atmosphere and oceans. *Lire l'article complet sur le site de The Verge.*

## Plusieurs pays testent leurs propres solutions

*Les possibilités*

CRISPR is a recent gene-editing invention that can help countries decarbonize their food systems by making crops that can still thrive in bad weather—reducing the need for more farmland. Scientists in Belgium, for example, are using CRISPR to develop a new kind of corn that can withstand heat and drought. U.S. scientists, meanwhile, are designing drought- and salt-tolerant soybeans and drought-resistant corn. They are also using CRISPR to create cereal plants that can better absorb nitrogen from the soil, which could decrease emissions and pollution from fertilizers. *Lire l'article complet sur le site de Foreign Affairs.*

Article écrit par ANNE TAFFIN