#### Public to Private:

A Brief History of the Seed Industry in the United States

1850-present

Lanikeha Center – Ho'olehua

August 24-25, 2012

Perhaps the biggest single environmental catastrophe in human history is unfolding in the garden. The loss of genetic diversity – silent, rapid, inexorable – is leading us to a rendezvous with extinction, to the doorstep of hunger on a scale we refuse to imagine.

Cary Fowler and Pat Mooney and
 Fowler, Shattering: Food, Politics, and the Loss
 of Genetic Diversity

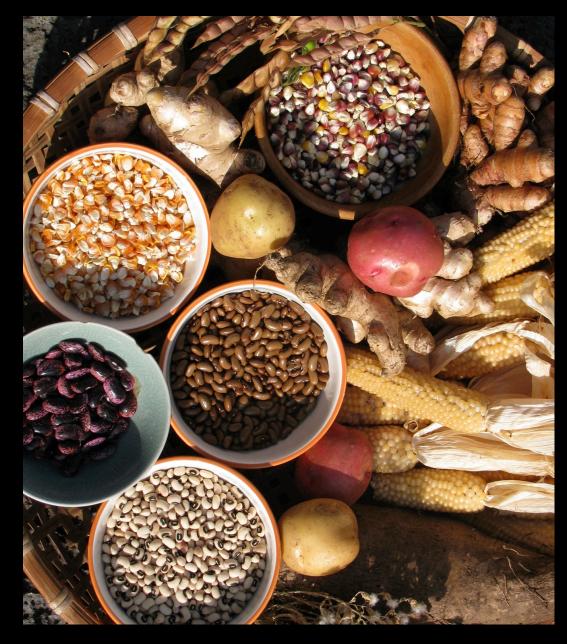
#### Hawai'i Public Seed Initiative

Where Have We Been and Where Are We Going?

10,000 Years of Seed Work

For the first 9,920 years

Farmers/Gardeners saved seed for the next planting.



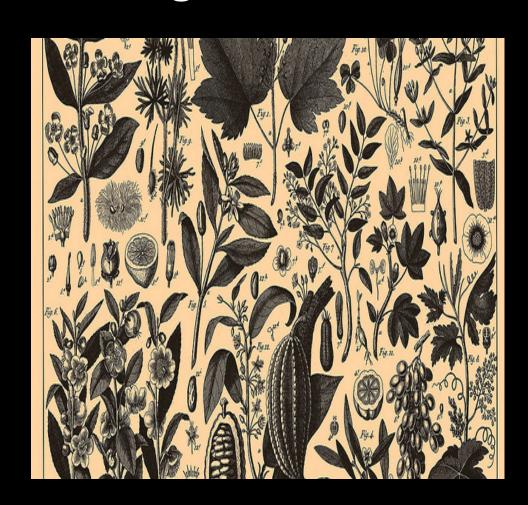
# 150 years ago the US did not have a seed industry... today we have the world's largest

In 1854 seeds were sourced From catalogs

Farmer or Gardener Exchange

On Farm seed saving

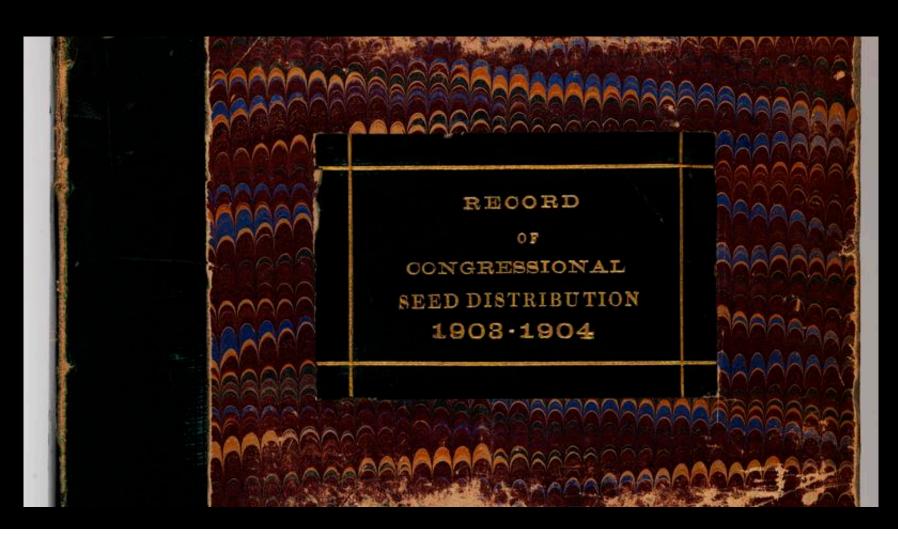
**US Government** 



Beginning in 1850's, the US Patent and Trade Office began to collect, propagate and distribute Seed varieties throughout the US

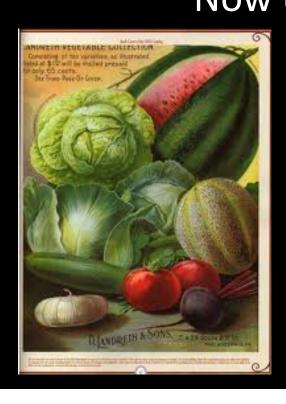


# By 1861, PTO had distributed 2.4 million packages of seed – each containing 5 varieties



### PTO reached it's highest volume in 1897

when 1.1 Billion Packets of seed
were distributed
Now under USDA Management

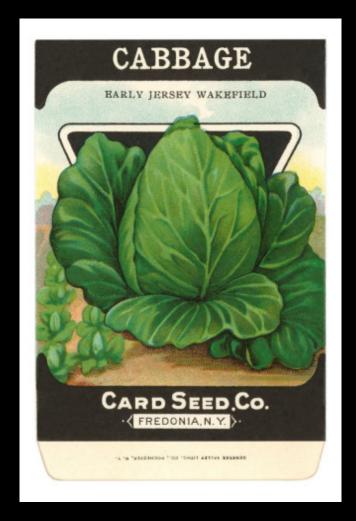






## The first commercial seed crop was produced in 1866..... Cabbage.

In 1883 American Seed Trade Association ASTA was formed and immediately began to lobby for the cessation of the Government programs.



## Hybrids began In the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

- Increase in profitability
- Farmers buying every year
- Land Grant Universities
   Refused to give exclusive
   rights to seed companies
- \* Growth hindered by federal programs
- Unfair trade practices
- Slowing yield from government varieties strengthened argument for privatization of seed development in order to foster greater "food security"



# In 1924, after 40 years of lobbying, ASTA succeed in convincing Congress to cut the USDA seed distribution program

Public role was "plant breeding and research"

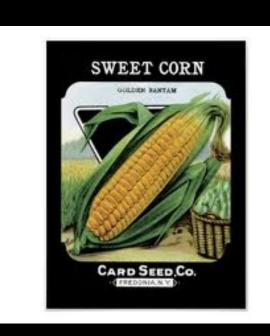
Plant breeding for private companies to use inbred parent lines and breeding stock for the seed trade

Government seed programs and the idea of "seed as public commons" had lasted 74 years



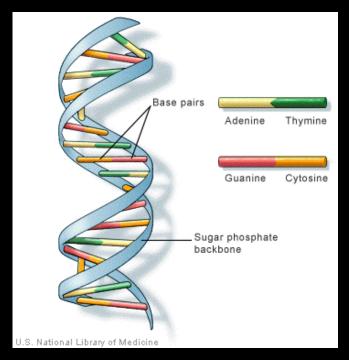
#### Growth after World War II

- Lots of small regional companies formed in the 1950s
- 200 seed companies on the mainland
- 100 in Hawai'i
- 1960s bigger companies began buying smaller ones
- 1966 Molokai Seed Service first winter corn/Hawaiian Research
- 1968 Trojan Seed Co. corn research Kihei, Maui
- 1968 Pioneer Hi-bred corn research West Kauai



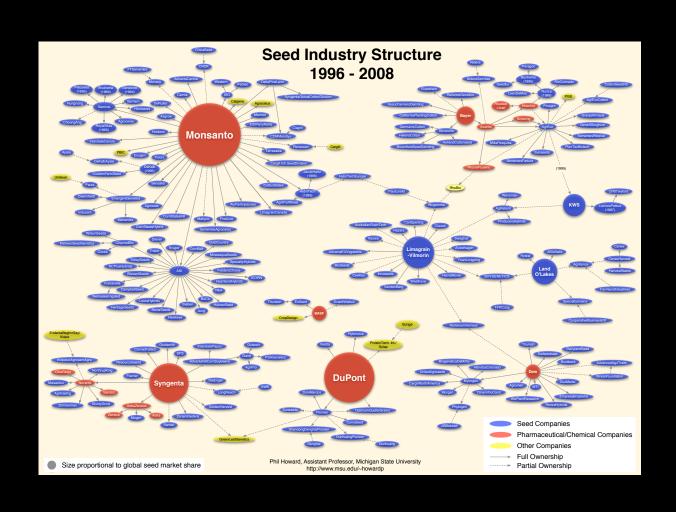
### Diamond vs. Chakrabarty - 1980

- Life forms can be owned
   Genes can be owned
- In the months following 1,800 Patents were filed at the PTO Chemical companies began purchasing Seed Companies



In a few short years, a majority of plant genetics were owned by a few multinational companies. No other natural resource has ever shifted from public to private so quickly with so little oversight

### Consolidation of the Seed Industry



#### **A Century Ago**

Beet: 288 Varieties

Today 17

Cabbage: 544 Varieties

Today: 28

Sweet Corn: 307 Varieties

Today 12

Lettuce: 497 Varieties

Today 36

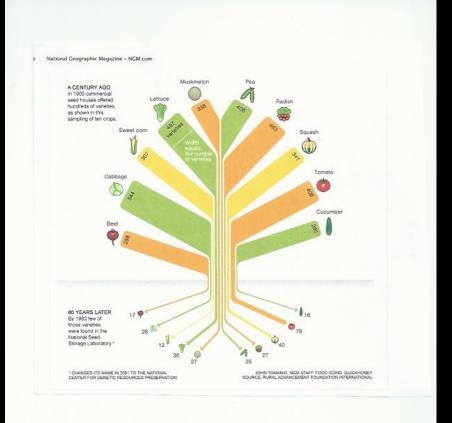
Pea: 408 Varieties

Today 25

Radish: 463 Varieties

Today 27

National Geographics – 9/11



#### Seed Savers Exchange Yearbook 2011

460 Pages
13,876 Varieties
21,711 Total Listings
Vegetables
Fruits
Grains

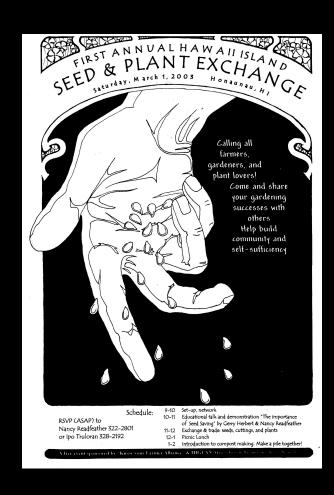
This is 3-5% of varieties that were grown in the US in 1900

#### Seed Savers Exchange Yearbook



## Hawai'i Island Seed Exchange 2003 to 2011





### Seed Symposium: 2010 Hua ka Hua: Restore Our Seed





## Seed Dreams for Hawai'i Mahalo to Matthew Dillon – Seed Matters

