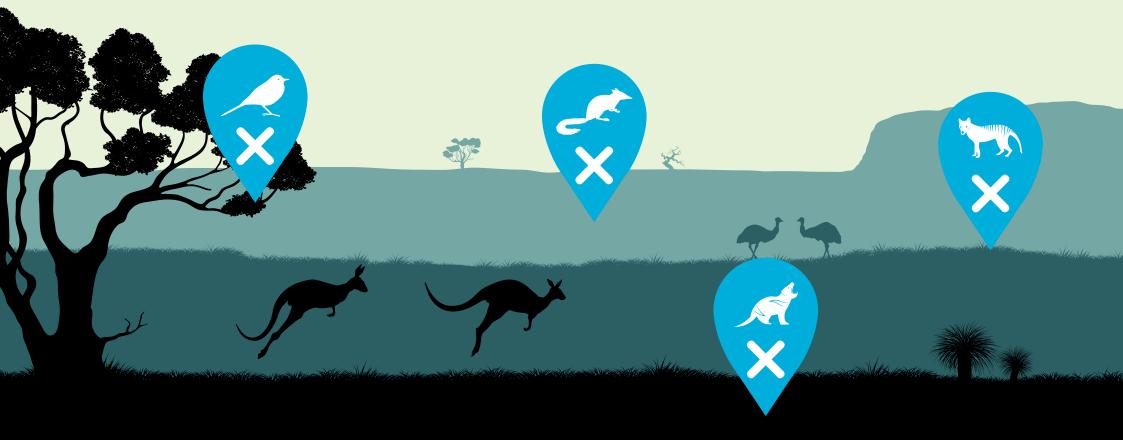
SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY: Protecting endangered species

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58 animals have become extinct in Australia since European settlement...

...and many more are in danger of becoming extinct



All of these animals perform (or performed) valuable functions for the natural environment, ensuring a balanced and healthy ecosystem.

Currently, endangered species are being protected through manual methods, such as:



Fencing (habitat protection)



Policies and laws



Controlling predators



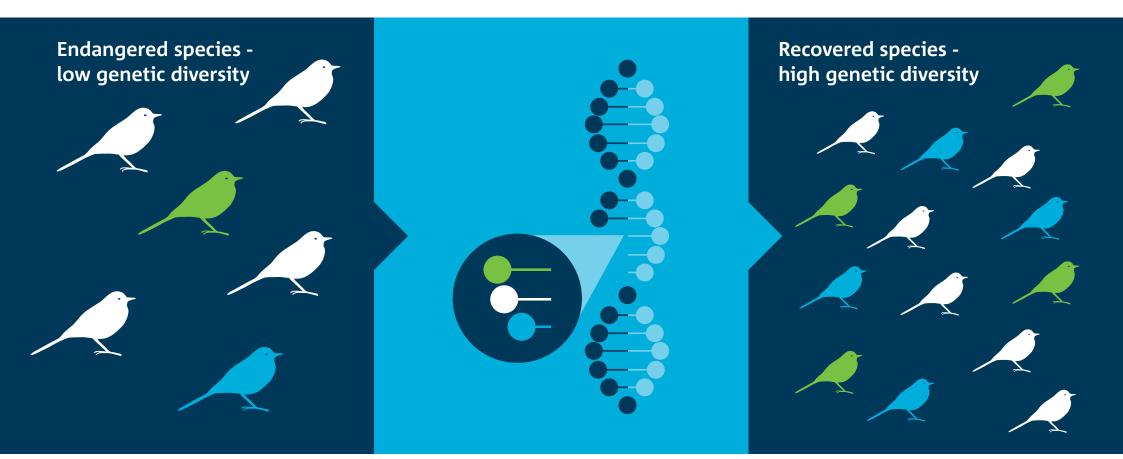
Monitored enclosures But these methods are not keeping up with the rate of species decline.



These methods are also labour-intensive, expensive and small-scale.

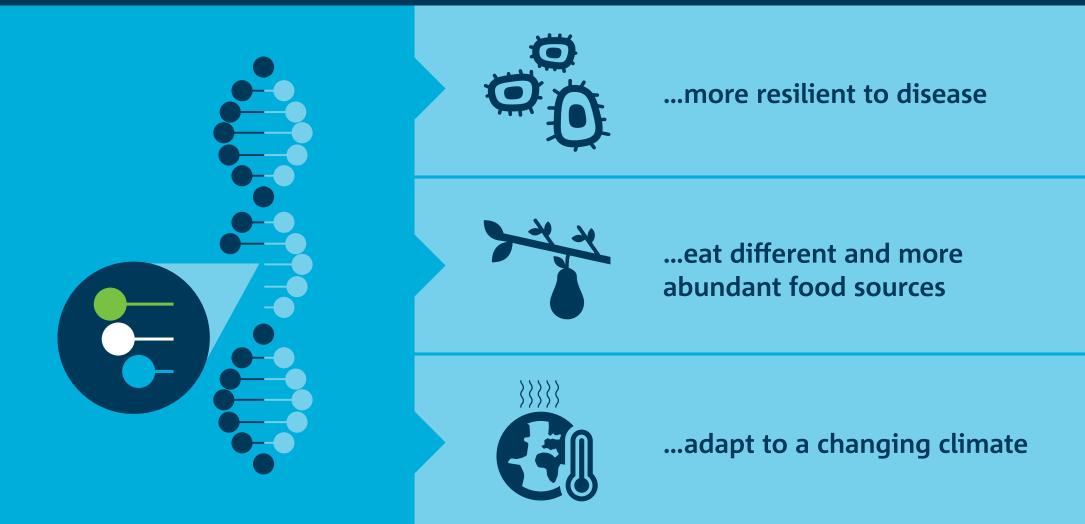


With new synthetic biology technology, it would be possible to recover endangered species by re-introducing genetic diversity into the species.



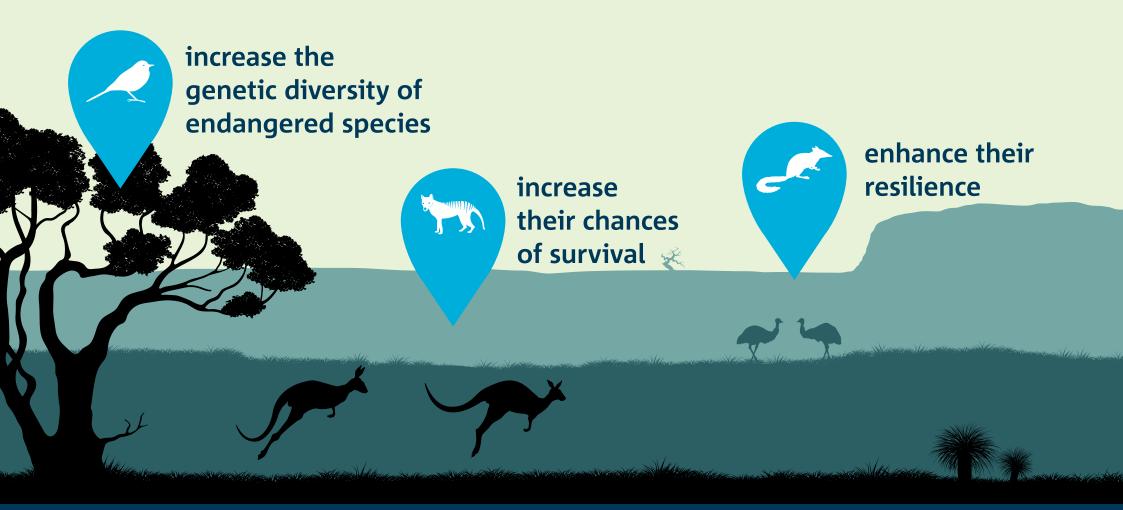
Greater genetic diversity strengthens the ability of a species to survive.

With this new technology, it may also be possible to edit specific genes to make the species...



...thereby improving the species' chance of survival

Through gene editing, it would be possible to:



This could help increase biodiversity and restore balance in the environment.



This technology would likely be approved and/or regulated by:

The Office of the Gene Technology Regulator	The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
The RSPCA	The State-based Biosecurity legislation

Together these regulatory bodies and standards would ensure that:

- The research and development occurs under controlled laboratory conditions, and
- Any environmental, ecological and health risks or concerns are properly reviewed and addressed.



Australian residents like you may have the opportunity to ...

Take part in public events where scientists share their research on the technology

Participate in online or face-to-face discussions to ask questions and share your thoughts about the technology

Sign up to receive regular updates on the technology development

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