

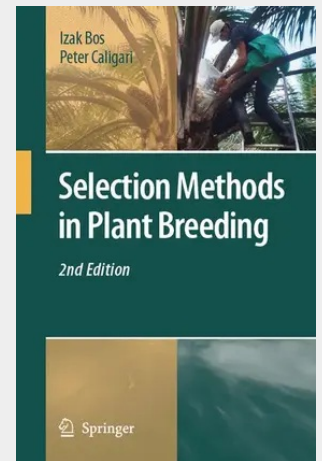
Selection Methods in Plant Breeding

Selection procedures used in plant breeding have gradually developed over a very long time span, in fact since settled agriculture was first undertaken. Nowadays these procedures range from very simple mass selection methods, sometimes applied in an ineffective way, to indirect trait selection based on molecular markers. The procedures differ in costs as well as in genetic efficiency. In contrast to the genetic efficiency, costs depend on the local conditions encountered by the breeder. The genetic progress per unit of money invested varies consequently from site to site. This book considers consequently only the genetic efficiency, i.e. the rate of progress to be expected when applying a certain selection procedure.

If a breeder has a certain breeding goal in mind, a selection procedure should be chosen. A wise choice requires a well-founded opinion about the response to be expected from any procedure that might be applied. Such an opinion should preferably be based on the most appropriate model when considering the crop and the trait (or traits) to be improved. Sometimes little knowledge is available about the genetic control of expression of the trait(s). This applies particularly in the case of quantitative variation in the traits. It is, therefore, important to be familiar with methods for the elucidation of the inheritance of the traits of interest. This means, in fact, that the breeder should be able to develop population genetic and quantitative genetic models that describe the observed mode of inheritance as satisfactorily as possible.

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