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Titolo	Quantitative and Ecological Aspects of Plant Breeding [[electronic resource] /] / by J. Hill, H.C. Becker, P.M. Tigerstedt
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (X, 275 p.)
Collana	Plant Breeding, General Prospective Studies
Disciplina	580
Soggetti	Plant science Botany Plant ecology Human genetics Plant Sciences Plant Ecology Human Genetics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	1 Genetic foundations; the historical setting -- 1.1 Genetical developments -- 1.2 Ecological developments -- 1.3 Biometrical developments -- References -- One Quantitative variation: its detection, estimation and utilization -- 2 Genetic models and their predictive value -- 3 Experimental mating designs: an assessment of their use and efficiency in breeding programmes -- The diallel cross: the ultimate mating design? -- 5 Selection with and without competition -- Two Genotype and environment: their interrelationships -- 6 Genotype—environment interactions: analysis and problems -- 7 Stability, adaptability and adaptation -- 8 Breeding for biotic and abiotic stress -- 9 Genetic resources, genetic diversity and ecogeographic breeding.
Sommario/riassunto	Latest figures suggest that approximately 20% of the world's population of six billion is malnourished because of food shortages and inadequate distribution systems. To make matters worse, it is estimated that some 75 billion metric tons of soil are removed annually from the land by wind and soil erosion, much of it from agricultural

land, which is thereby rendered unsuitable for agricultural purposes. Moreover, out of a total land area under cultivation 9.6×10^8 ha, some 1.5×10^8 ha of arable land are destroyed and abandoned worldwide each year because of unsustainable agricultural practices. Add to this the fact that the world population is increasing at the rate of a quarter of a million per day, and the enormity of the task ahead becomes apparent. To quote the eminent wheat breeder E. R. Sears, It seems clear that plant geneticists can look forward to an expanded role in the 21st century, particularly in relation to plant improvement. The success of these efforts may go a long way towards determining whether the world's increasing billions of humans will be adequately fed. Food for an ever-increasing population will have to be produced not only from an ever-diminishing, but from what will become an ever-deteriorating land resource unless justifiable environmental concerns are taken into account.
