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Disciplina	631.5233
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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Foreword; Chapter 1. The issues of in situ conservation of crop genetic resources; Chapter 2. The genetic structure of crop landraces and the challenge to conserve them in situ on farms; Chapter 3. Barley landraces from the Fertile Crescent: a lesson for plant breeders; Chapter 4. The barleys of Ethiopia; Chapter 5. Traditional management of seed and genetic diversity: what is a landrace?; Chapter 6. Keeping diversity alive: an Ethiopian perspective; Chapter 7. Optimal genetic resource conservation: in situ and ex situ; Chapter 8. The Cultures of the Seed in the Peruvian Andes Chapter 9. On-farm conservation of crop diversity: policy and institutional lessons from Zimbabwe; Chapter 10. In situ conservation and intellectual property rights; Chapter 11. Farmer decision making and genetic diversity: linking multidisciplinary research to implementation on-farm; Index
Sommario/riassunto	The diversity of crop plants is one of our most important biological resources, and the most important source of crop genes are the fields of peasant farmers in regions where crop domestication and evolution have occurred. Today, however, crop genes are threatened by social

and technological change such as human population growth, the use of new agricultural technologies, the development of new varieties, and the commercialization of agriculture. Gene banks have been successful in capturing much of the genetic diversity of crop species, but it is also essential that the environmental systems w

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