Biology

Selective breeding

- Selective breeding sounds difficult but it is very simple
- you choose best plants or animals and breed them together
- this helps you get better offspring
- this is called selective breeding

What is selective breeding

- Selective Breeding is when human choose which plants and animals will breed
- This is done so that genes for certain characteristics stay in population
- Organisms are selectively bred but to develop features that are useful or attractive

Examples of selective breeding

- animals that produce more meat or more milk
- crops that are resistant to the disease
- Dogs with good and gentle temperment
- plants that produce bigger fruit

The basic process of selective breeding

- From the animals or plants you already have select the ones with best characteristics you want
- Breed the selected organisms together
- select the best of spring
- breed the best of spring together again
- repeat This process over many generation

over the time desired characteristics becomes stronger eventually all offspring will have the Characteristics

- Selective breeding is not new
- humans have been doing it for thousands of year
- this is how we got edible crops from wild plants and animals like cows and dogs

Why selective breeding is useful in agriculture

Selecting reading is very important in farming
this is genetic variation so some cattle are better or producing meet then others
for example some are larger in size

A farmer can

- select cows and wools with larger size
- breed them together
- select the best of spring

- repeat this for many organisms
- after this former will get cows with very high meat

In Medical Research

- Selective reading is also used in Medical Research
- for example in studies about alcoholism
- sum rates are bread to have a strong reference for alcohol
- some rates are bread to have weak preference for alcohol
- scientist Compare the two groups of rats they study differences in behaviour and how their brain works

We will continue