Let's break down each of these concepts in CSS:

1. Selectors:
Selectors are a fundamental part of CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and are used to target HTML elements in order to apply styles to them. Selectors can target elements based on various criteria such as tag names, class names, IDs, attributes, and their relationships in the HTML structure. Here are some common types of selectors:

- **Element Selector:** Targets HTML elements based on their tag name. For example, `p` targets all `<p>` elements.
  ```css
  p {
    /* Styles for <p> elements */
  }
  ```

- **Class Selector:** Targets elements with a specific class attribute. Prefixed with a dot (`.`). For example, `.my-class` targets all elements with `class="my-class"`.
  ```css
  .my-class {
    /* Styles for elements with class="my-class" */
  }
  ```

- **ID Selector:** Targets a specific element with a unique ID attribute. Prefixed with a hash (`#`). For example, `#my-id` targets the element with `id="my-id"`.
  ```css
  #my-id {
    /* Styles for the element with id="my-id" */
  }
  ```

- **Descendant Selector:** Targets an element that is a descendant of another specified element. For example, `div p` targets all `<p>` elements that are descendants of a `<div>`.
  ```css
  div p {
    /* Styles for <p> elements inside a <div> */
  }
  ```
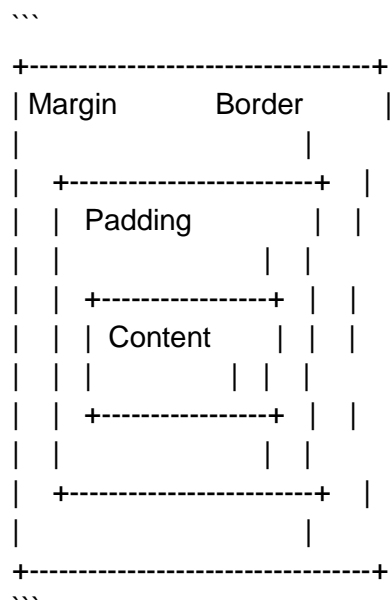
There are many more selectors and combination possibilities. Selectors play a crucial role in defining the scope of your styles.

2. Box Model:

The CSS box model describes the layout and rendering of elements in the browser. Each HTML element is considered a rectangular box, and the box model comprises several components:

- **Content:** The actual content of the box, where text and images appear.

- **Padding:** Clears an area around the content inside the box. It is transparent and typically has a background color.

- **Border:** A border surrounding the padding (if any). The border is transparent and can have a specified width, color, and style.

- **Margin:** Clears an area outside the border. It is transparent and provides space between elements.

Here's a visual representation:

```
+----------------------------------+
| Margin          Border           |
|                          |
|    +------------------------+   |
|   | Padding             |   |
|   |                |   |
|   |   +----------------+  |   |
|   |  | Content      |  |   |
|   |  |         |  |   |
|   |   +----------------+  |   |
|   |                | |
|    +------------------------+   |
|                          |
+----------------------------------+
```

3. Layouts:
CSS layout is about arranging elements on a web page. There are several methods for creating layouts, and a few common approaches include:

- **Flexbox Layout:** A one-dimensional layout method that allows you to design complex layouts more efficiently. It is particularly useful for aligning items within a container, distributing space, and handling different screen sizes.
  ```css
  .container {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-between;
```

```
    align-items: center;
  }
  ```


- **Grid Layout:** A two-dimensional layout system that enables you to create complex grid structures. It is useful for designing both rows and columns with precise control.
  ```css
  .container {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr 1fr;
    grid-gap: 10px;
  }
  ```


- **Positioning:** Using the `position` property to place elements in a specific position relative to their normal position in the document flow. Common values include `static`, `relative`, `absolute`, and `fixed`.

These are just a few examples, and the choice of layout technique depends on the specific requirements of your web page.

In summary, selectors help you target specific elements, the box model defines the structure of those elements, and layouts provide ways to organize and position those elements on the page.