

Applied genetics of oilseed crops

Daya Pub. House - Begoña Pérez Vich



Description: -

- Rhetoric, Ancient.

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oilseed plants -- Breeding.

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Genetic discovery for oil production and quality in sesame

Molecular mechanism of manipulating seed coat coloration in oilseed Brassica species Molecular mechanism of manipulating seed coat coloration in oilseed Brassica species Yu, Cheng-Yu 2013-01-18 00:00:00 Yellow seed is a desirable characteristic for the breeding of oilseed Brassica crops, but the manifestation of seed coat color is very intricate due to the involvement of various pigments, the main components of which are flavonols, proanthocyanidin condensed tannin, and maybe some other phenolic relatives, like lignin and melanin.

Theoretical and Applied Genetics

Oilseed crops, which are primarily grown for the oil found in the seeds are mostly dicots, including rapeseed, peanut, soybean, sunflower and sesame S. Crops genetic resources are fundamental to the agricultural production and the future plant breeding which is of critical importance to meet the needs of mankind.

[PDF] Taxonomy, genetics, and breeding of oilseed crops Download Book

Inbreeding will also be used as a tool to identify genotypes with disease and pest resistance and desirable oil and seed meal characteristics. Although more experiments are required to evaluate the importance of lignin and melanin in seed coat browning, the current results suggest that the flavonols and proanthocyanidin are not the only roles affecting seed color. Principles of Quantitative Genetics 2+1 Seminar 0+1 1 Credit A 2.

Washington Oilseed Cropping Systems

GPB Breeding Pulse and Oilseed Crops. Genetic manipulation of the plant genome and the production of genetically modified plants by means of metabolic engineering and genomics, rather than classical plant breeding, may become a more efficient route to produce oilseed crops resilient to climate change.

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