* Inbreeding depression – very important because most immediate genetic threat and largest effect in many cases
* inbreeding depression known since Darwin – he noticed it was harmful – exception but because small sample
* Impact of inbreeding depression is greater on traits related to fitness than non-related trait such as height
* Inbreeding depression in the wild results in 7 times greater in juvenile mortality than captivity
* Inbreeding increases, persistence rate declines, extinction declines
* Small inbreeding coefficient can translate to a very large difference in extinction in the purple flowers species – slide 13
* Slide 19 – inbreeding not harmful in open circles
* ID is ubiquitous – in a range of species – fitness decreases as inbreeding increases
* Inbreeding does not only affect the offspring but also the grandoffspring
* Slide 26 – m~ meaning they did not consider the maternal a result of inbred so we see higher estimates
* Slide 36 – blue – dominant A1 has the advantage – A2A2 0 fitness
  + Green line – heterozygote dominant to intermediate – do not get ID in those circumstances
  + Yellow – heterozygous advantage
* Partial recessive leads to inbreeding depression as well
* The conditions that favour purge don’t occur in population of conservation (small population)
* ID is shown to be slower in population with larger size but they still eventually go extinct
* Delta is mostly used in plants – delta = 0.75 means 75% ID
* Letha equivalent used in animals
* Definitions of lethal equivalent
  + At a given amount of ID, if all ID are lethal, how many of them are needed to cause ID
  + Determine it – measure of fitness on ID – the slope of the relationship of the regression coefficient
* Harmful outcrossing if cross individuals that have adaptability to different environments
* Benefits persisted across generations for outbreeders provided that the number of population remains constant