

Genetic Variation In Solanum

Solanum habrochaites *Lycopersicon hirsutum*), the hairy tomato, is a species of flowering plant in the family Solanaceae, native to Ecuador and Peru. Knapp & D. most important sources of genetic variation for crop improvement of the cultivated tomato, *Solanum lycopersicum*. M *Solanum habrochaites* (syn. "Solanum habrochaites S. It is considered to be one of the most important sources of genetic variation for crop improvement of the cultivated tomato, *Solanum lycopersicum* 2b9b352af7

The Spanish introduced potatoes to Europe in the second half of the 16th century from the Americas. They... 2b9b352af7 To date, the primary focus of most community genetics studies has been on the influences of genetic variation in plants on foliar... 2b9b352af7

Community genetics herbivory: an investigation of potential genetic constraints in the multiple-herbivore community of *Solanum carolinense*. The documentary movie *A Thousand Invisible Cords* provides an introduction to the field and its implications. formalized its definition as "The study of the genetic interactions that occur between species and their abiotic environment in complex communities. Community genetics is a recently emerged field in biology that fuses elements of community ecology, evolutionary biology, and molecular and quantitative genetics. *New Phytologist* 175:773-784. " The field aims to bridge the gaps in the study of evolution and ecology, within the multivariate community context in which ecological and evolutionary features are embedded. Antonovics first articulated the vision for such a field, and Whitham et al 2b9b352af7

Crop wild relative It may be a wild ancestor of the domesticated (cultivated) plant or another closely related taxon. CWRs have contributed many useful genes A crop wild relative (CWR) is a wild plant closely related to a domesticated plant. genes to improve a wide range of crops like rice (*Oryza sativa*), tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) and grain legumes 2b9b352af7

Potato consumed as a staple food in many parts of the world. Potatoes are underground stem tubers of the plant *Solanum tuberosum*, a perennial in the nightshade family The potato () is a starchy tuberous vegetable native to the Americas that is consumed as a staple food in many parts of the world. Potatoes are underground stem tubers of the plant *Solanum tuberosum*, a perennial in the nightshade family Solanaceae 2b9b352af7

Introgression also differs from simple hybridization. Simple hybridization results in a relatively even mixture; gene and allele frequencies in the first generation will be a uniform mix of two parental species, such as that observed in mules. Introgression... 2b9b352af7

African nightshade Other common names for African nightshade are Black nightshade and Narrow-leaved nightshade. African nightshades are grown in both high and lowland areas in West and East Africa, particularly in Nigeria and Cameroon. Local names of African. plants in the section *Solanum* of the genus *Solanum* that are commonly consumed as leafy vegetables and herbs. African nightshades are grown in both high African nightshades are several species of plants in the section *Solanum* of the genus *Solanum* that are commonly consumed as leafy vegetables and herbs. Species known as African nightshade include *Solanum scabrum*, *Solanum villosum*, *Solanum nigrum*, and *Solanum americanum*. The Nso people call it Nyuuseji, and the Kom people call it Mbasi. There is a large variation in diversity of the African nightshades, which have many nutritional and medicinal benefits, even though the family of nightshade is commonly known as comprising dangerous weeds or poisonous plants 2b9b352af7

Wild potato species can be found from the southern United States to southern Chile. Genetic studies show that the cultivated potato has a single origin, in the area of present-day southern Peru and extreme northwestern Bolivia. Potatoes were domesticated there about 7,000–10,000 years ago from a species in the *S. brevicaulle* complex. Many varieties of the potato are cultivated in the Andes region of South America, where the species is indigenous. 2b9b352af7

Introgression Introgression is an important source of genetic variation in natural populations and may contribute to adaptation and even adaptive Introgression, also known as introgressive hybridization, in genetics is the transfer of genetic material from one species into the gene pool of another by the repeated backcrossing of an interspecific hybrid with one of its parent species. This process is distinct from most forms of gene flow in that it occurs between two populations of different species, rather than two populations of the same species. as ghost introgression. Introgression is a long-term process, even when artificial; it may take many hybrid generations before significant backcrossing occurs 2b9b352af7

Genetically modified food In February 2013, BASF withdrew its application. In 2014, the USDA approved a genetically modified potato developed Genetically modified foods (GM foods), also known as genetically engineered foods (GE foods), or bioengineered foods are foods produced from organisms that have had changes introduced into their DNA using various methods of genetic engineering. Mexican wild potato *Solanum bulbocastanum*. Genetic engineering techniques allow for the introduction of new traits as well as greater control over traits when compared to previous methods, such as selective breeding and mutation breeding 2b9b352af7

Most commonly purple, the spongy, absorbent fruit is used in several cuisines. It is a berry by botanical definition. As a member of the genus *Solanum*, it is related to the tomato, chili pepper, and potato, although those are of the Americas region while the eggplant is of the Eurasia region. Like the tomato, its skin and seeds can be eaten, but it is usually eaten cooked. Eggplant is nutritionally low in macronutrient and micronutrient content, but the capability of the fruit to absorb oils and flavors into its flesh through cooking expands... 2b9b352af7 The Colorado potato beetle was first observed in 1811 by Thomas Nuttall and was formally described in 1824 by American entomologist Thomas Say. The beetles were collected in the Rocky Mountains, where they were feeding on the buffalo bur, *Solanum rostratum*. 2b9b352af7 The discovery of DNA and the improvement of genetic technology in the 20th century played a crucial role in the development of transgenic technology. In 1988, genetically modified microbial enzymes were first approved for use in food manufacture. Recombinant rennet was used in few countries in the 1990s. Commercial sale of genetically modified foods began in... 2b9b352af7

Eggplant (UK, IE, NZ), brinjal (IN, SG, MY, ZA, SLE), or baigan (IN, GY) is a plant species in the nightshade family Solanaceae. Solanum melongena is grown worldwide for its edible fruit, typically used as a vegetable in cooking. Solanum melongena is grown worldwide Eggplant (US, CA, AU, PH), aubergine (UK, IE, NZ), brinjal (IN, SG, MY, ZA, SLE), or baigan (IN, GY) is a plant species in the nightshade family Solanaceae 2b9b352af7

It is known as pepino dulce ("sweet cucumber" in English, in order to differentiate it from cucumber which is also called "pepino" in Spanish) or simply pepino. The pepino dulce fruit resembles a melon (Cucumis melo) in color, and its flavor recalls a succulent mixture of honeydew and cucumber, and thus it is also sometimes called pepino melon or melon pear. Another common name, tree melon, is more often used for the papaya (Carica papaya) though the pepino dulce plant generally does not look much like a tree; it looks more like a ground cover, trailing plant. The present species is, however, a close relative of other nightshades cultivated for their fruit, including the tomato (S... 2b9b352af7

Solanum muricatum "AFLP and DNA sequence variation in an Andean domesticate, pepino (Solanum muricatum, Solanaceae): implications for evolution Solanum muricatum is a species of evergreen shrub native to South America and grown for its sweet edible fruit. Cañizares, J; Nuez, F (2007) 2b9b352af7

Colorado potato beetle in 1824 by American entomologist Thomas Say. Native to the Rocky Mountains, it spread rapidly in potato crops across the United States and then Europe from 1859 onwards. It is about 10 mm (3⁄8 in) long, with a bright yellow/orange body and five bold brown stripes along the length of each of its wings. The beetles were collected in the Rocky Mountains, where they were feeding on the buffalo bur, Solanum rostratum The Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata; also known as the Colorado beetle, the ten-striped spearman, the ten-lined potato beetle, and the potato bug) is a beetle known for being a major pest of potato crops 2b9b352af7

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