

***Collecting Variation from Natural Resources***

Natural Variation can be collected from many resources and then included in the breeding program in many ways as mentioned below

**Domestication** is the process of bringing wild species under human management.

Any wild plant in the natural environment can be source of variation. The wild plants living in natural environment without the influence of human might have some valuable traits that are not present in the cultivated plants. i.e. wild cotton or wheat plants may have the resistance against biotic and abiotic stresses which is not present in cultivated plants.

**Germplasm Collection:** Germplasm is any kind of propagation material that is used to grow next generation of crop pant e.g. seed or vegetative parts like cuttings or buds.

Breeder collect germplasm from various sources like gene banks, world banks, gene pools so that variation can be attained by collecting different variant germplasm.

**Introduction:** means taking a genotype or group of genotypes into a new area where they were not grown before. Introduction of new varieties also contributes towards the variation as new introduced genotypes have different traits. Introduction can be of two types

*Primary Introduction*: if new introduced variety is well adapted to local environment it is directly released for general cultivation without any selection.