

## KEY FACTS

- Process: select individuals with desired traits → breed → select best offspring → repeat
- Examples: high-yield crops, disease-resistant wheat, dairy cows, racing horses
- Advantage: significantly improves desired characteristics over generations
- Disadvantage: reduces genetic diversity → narrows gene pool → inbreeding problems

## KEY TERMS

<b>Selective breeding</b>	Humans choose which individuals breed to improve desired traits
<b>Gene pool</b>	Total genetic diversity in a population — reduced by selective breeding
<b>Inbreeding</b>	Breeding closely related individuals — increases risk of recessive disorders

■ EXAM TIP: Evaluate: advantages (improved traits quickly) AND disadvantages (reduced diversity, inbreeding, disease vulnerability). Both sides needed for evaluation questions.