

*This is the **Foundation Separate** version — Higher Tier content has been removed.*

Selective breeding allows humans to dramatically improve useful characteristics in domesticated species over many generations.

- Select individuals with desired traits → breed together → select best offspring → repeat
- Examples: high-yield crops, disease-resistant wheat, dairy cows, fast horses, docile dogs
- Advantages: improved yield, disease resistance, useful characteristics
- Disadvantages: reduced genetic diversity, inbreeding problems, vulnerability to new diseases

Key Terms

Selective breeding	Humans choosing which individuals breed — based on desired traits
Gene pool	Total genetic diversity in a population — reduced by selective breeding

■ **Exam Tip:** Always evaluate selective breeding: advantages (improved traits) AND disadvantages (reduced diversity, inbreeding). Both sides needed for evaluation marks.