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Influences of founder effect on crop evolution; Causes, Mechanisms and Remedies in the case of Ethiopia

progenitor (Schaal, 2001). Domestication and intensive breeding is one of a causative agent in narrowing a genetic bases of a germplasm of a crop (Bergougnoux 2014). Which reveals that only a subset of genes and alleles in the wild progenitor gene pool are still present among crop cultivars (Olsen and Wendel, 2013) [4].

In a wild population plant breeding and domestication are a key to local adaptation. As far as crops cultivated either in garden or in the elds and as it distributed to di erent agro-ecologies of the new areas,

introgression, they may provide additional alleles into a de ned crop population that can be happen if a compatible wild relatives co -occur in the new environments (Mathew, L.S.et al., 2015) [8].

In crops with signi cant introgression or hybridization like North African dates or citrus and in out crossing perennials like most of tree crops, their genetic diversity remains high in their cultivated population when compared with wild relatives and furthermore the occurrence of mutation is very vital and the in uence of epigenetic changes remain substantially unexplored in several of incompatible crops like several of fruit trees (Miller, A.J. and Gross, B.L,2011). Gra ing may preserve heterozygosity within the individual while providing very low population stage variation (Warschefsky, E.J.et al., 2016). e

traits for crop improvement for supporting in maintaining genetic diversity of the crop species. erefore, conservation of the existing available resources of crop species like land races, wild cultivars, released varieties, and any other species is very important in either of research system or in the crop population genetic diversities habitats that can be used as a source of gene of interests and in maintaining to keep the races in the agroecological niches of the crop and preventing