Lecture 4 Geography of Plant Domestication



Alphonse de Candolle (1806–1893) Charles Darwin (1809–1882) 1858 Origin of Species Nicholas Ivanovitch Vavilov (1887–1943)

Alphonse de Candolle (1806–1893)



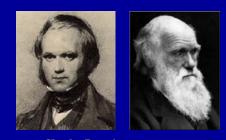


Alphonse De Candolle as a young botanist and at the height of his career

Origin of Cultivated Plants (1882)

- 1. Presence of wild relatives
- 2. Historical
- 3. Names (linguistics)
- 4. Archeology (limited in De Candolle's timenow a major source of evidence due to carbon dating techniques

Charles Darwin (1809–1882)



Charles Darwin as a young man and at the height of his career

Darwin's Famous Work

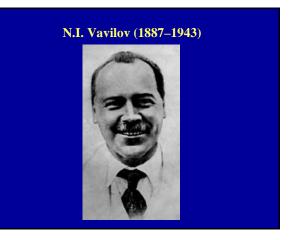
"On the Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life" (1859) "The Origin of the Species" for short

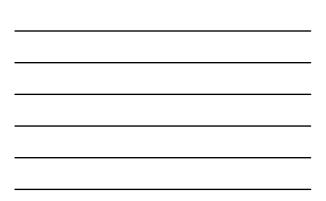
The most influential book in all biology

Concepts of Darwinism

Evolution occurs; species not fixed at "creation" Evolutionary change gradual Primary mechanism is struggle for existence and survival of the fittest

All species arose from a single original life form





Vavilov's Contribution to Plant Geography and Evolutionary Genetics

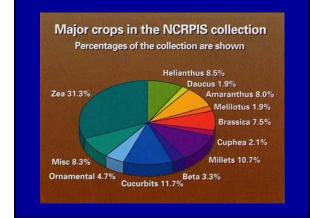
Law of Homologous Series in Variation (1920) Centers of Origin of Cultivated Plants (1926) Center of Diversity = Center of Origin Plant species not uniform 8 Primary world centers Comprise small portion of earth (2–3% of land area) 640 species listed 5/6 Old World; 1/6 New World

Jack Harlan (1917–1998)













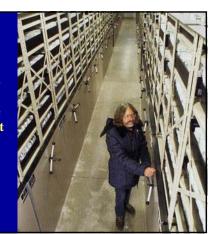
Just a few of the possible variations in tomatoes



Seeds of many different plant varieties being packages for storage



Seed vault at the National Seed Storage Laboratory at Fort Collins, Colorado





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Cryogenic preservation of seeds at Fort Collins

