



Editorial

In the face of climate change, reconciling sustainability with agricultural production relies heavily on the creation of resilient, high-yielding crops with greater nutritional content that can be farmed more resource efficiently. As a result, plant breeding innovation has taken on a new level of significance. Plant breeding relies on genetic heterogeneity within crops and their relatives as a foundation for creating new plant types with improved traits [1]. Plant breeders are constantly incorporating the most cutting-edge technologies in plant biology and genetics into their breeding toolkit in order to make better use of current variety while also inducing new genetic variation. Plant breeding technologies have become increasingly accurate and efficient

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