**Editorial**
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# Use of Natural Spices to Enhance Harvest in Crop

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## Editorial

In the last 10,000–15,000 years, there has been a major advancement in plant development. Early farmers not only took use of their surroundings, but also domesticated the majority of today's crop plants. Low-yielding, shattering plants were converted into the prolific varieties of today through the cycle of planting, harvesting, and sowing again. For the majority of groups of domesticated species, a complex of wild, weedy, and domesticated species has emerged during the centuries of domestication. Utilizing plant breeding techniques has enhanced yields and addressed a number of quality, disease, pest, and harvest-related issues. The heterogeneity in land races has historically been used by plant breeders for crop selection and enhancement. However, when population centres increase and modern kinds are planted on a large portion of the farmed acreage, many land races are no longer grown, and the related wild species are [1].

Unique and creative methods are needed to fully use the potential of our agricultural plants as more genetic resources are needed to cover gaps in breeding populations. Utilizing wild species is one strategy intended to provide more germplasm to developed cultivars. Carnation and sweet were combined to create the first interspecific hybrid known to exist in 1717. Since then, countless attempts have been made to cross different species. Researchers that were just interested in the offspring of species hybrids have likely made the majority of efforts. The importance of introducing desirable genes into current farmed types has increased, nevertheless. Unique hybrid genotypes can result in unexpected plant forms with commercial potential. Interspecific hybrids are frequently reported in literature, however the proportion of these offspring that are actually used by the Farmer and Rather Limited.

It is sometimes quite difficult to find hybrids between domesticated and wild species. First-generation hybrids are frequently partly sterile, and several programmes are stopped because to continuing sterility, low yields, or subpar quality traits of hybrid descendants after a few cycles of selection. Use can be severely hampered by chromosomal, genetic, cytoplasmic, or mechanical isolation obstacles. Utilizing species connected to agricultural plants necessitates the incorporation of numerous disciplines. Knowledge of genetics, cytology, taxonomy, and botany Biochemistry, ecology, and plant breeding significantly enhance the likelihood of eventual achievement Knowledge of gene centres, diversity centres, and Relationships between species also advance the use of germplasm. It takes a lot of work to get even one gene from a wild species to a developed one. Frequently quite high and it is even harder to transfer quantitative features [2].

Assuring high-yielding cultivars within a production regime also requires maintaining the integrity of the crop's phenotype. Although it could take a lot of work, wild species have provided germplasm for a number of crops with significant economic benefits. The purpose of the review that follows is to give a summary of the successful transfers of beneficial genes from wild species to related agricultural crop plants. Without attempting to cover the full subject of interspecific hybridization, this analysis of a few selected cases will serve to highlight several topics linked to using wild species for agricultural plants [3].

Despite the fact that field crops have employed species hybrids more frequently than ornamentals, ornamentals won't be covered, and horticultural and vegetable crops will only be briefly treated.A focus will be placed on the challenges that come with using interspecific hybrids to enhance crop species, the solutions used to address these challenges, an evaluation of the benefit of exerting the effort to produce something worthwhile, and the potential for utilising other wild species germplasm. The success of using wild species germplasm to enhance a crop species depends on factors such as species relationships, reproductive strategies, the degree to which the crop can be genetically altered without losing its economic value, the number of genes controlling the desired trait, techniques for removing undesirable linkage groups, and the ease and power of screening [4,5].

## Conflict of Interest

None.

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