For the faculty:

I use this to introduce the students to Applied Learning Activities (ALAs). In this first review lesson the ALA’s are more about assessment than learning. After review lessons, the ALA’s become learning activities rather than assessment activities.

Administration. This activity can be administered as an in-class assignment or as a homework assignment. It can be assigned to groups or individuals depending upon the purposes. The students can turn in written reports in MS Word or PowerPoint. The latter are very good for motivating in-class discussions as long as the faculty ask only clarifying questions and provide positive suggestions. Remember it is important to demonstrate how you would develop such a report. I do this in *ALA report writing video.mp4*.

Motivation. Graduate students have a tendency to write much more than is necessary, hoping that the instructor will find the requested information somewhere in the report. They must learn early to write informative executive summaries.

For all of the ALA’s it is important to demonstrate how to accomplish the task with a related example.

For the first ALA, I demonstrate how I read and highlight information that is needed to meet the

 assignment using a .pdf document about Alan Robertson written by Trudy Mackay. I

 demonstrate how I use GOOGLE scholar to search the web for documents that are needed in the

 briefing. I then demonstrate how I read, highlight and extract information needed in the briefing

 document. I then demonstrate how I organize the briefing document into two paragraphs; one

for each aspect requested in the briefing.

**Purposes:**

**Keywords:**

**References:**

*Sweetpotato Breeding for CI CM*

**Applied Learning Activity:**

**How to characterize genotypes using molecular data and choose genotypes/parents for a crossing block**

Yada et al. 2010 Characterization of Ugandan Sweetpotato Germplasm UsingFluorescent Labeled Simple Sequence Repeat Markers

Still under development

Genotyped 192 accessions, 10 SSRs, Relatedness among the genotypes was estimated using the Nei and Li genetic distance coefficient, cluster analysis and principle component analysis methods of NTSYS-pc software. No association between genetic relatedness and geographic origin likely attributed to SI and high heterozygosity in SP, the utilization of volunteer seedlings by farmers, mutations, and directed selection for a variety of disparate uses including human consumption (high DMC, orange vs. white flesh) and livestock feed. Identified 2 pairs of duplicates as well as a list of recommended accessions to use.