

Erratum

Crossa, J.; Taba, S.; Eberhart, S. A.; Bretting, P.; Vencovsky, R. Practical considerations for maintaining germplasm in maize. *Theor Appl Genet* (1994) 89:89–95

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line 13: $s^2(k_f) = 0, s^2(k_m) = 0.$

line 16: $s^2(k_f) = 0.$

line 18: $Ne_{(v)} = 2N_t / [1 + (\bar{k}_m) / \bar{k}].$

line 24: $Ne_{(v)} = 2N_t / [1 + (\bar{k}_m + \bar{k}_f) / \bar{k}].$

line 28–29: (1) $Ne = 8N_m N_f / (N_m + N_f)$ when the number of female and male gametes are controlled.

line 32–33: when $N_m = N_f = N_t$, $Ne = 4N_t$; (2) $Ne = 16N_m N_f / 3(N_m + N_f)$ if only the number of female gametes is controlled.

line 33–34: when $N_m = N_f = N_t$, $Ne = 2.67N_t.$

Note: These expressions for separate sexes (Hallauer and Miranda Filho, 1981) are valid when population size is kept constant from one generation to the next.

line 54: $Ne_{(v)} = 2N_t = 1200$ for every set of 600 kernels sampled.

line 59: $Ne_{(v)} = (4/3)N_t = 800$ for every set of 600 kernels sampled.

line 61: $Ne_{(v)} = N_t = 600$ for every set of 600 kernels sampled.

line 65: $s^2(k) > \bar{k}.$

line 66: $Ne(v) < (4/3)N_t.$

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line 11–13: For this procedure, the actual size of the breeding population is $N = 300$ in each block but $Ne = 1200$ for both blocks jointly.