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马尾松天然群体同工酶遗传变异

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摘要 6个马尾松天然群体同工酶分析结果表明: 马尾松群体具有较丰富的遗传变异, 其多态位点百分率(P) =76. 2%; 等位基因平均数(Na)=2. 39; 有效等位基因平均数(Ne)=1. 62, 平均杂合率(He)=0. 273。但群体间遗传分化极小, 基因分化系数(GST)=0. 0172, 遗传距离(D)=0. 011±0. 005。总遗传变异中, 约2%来自群体间, 而约98%的遗传变异存在于群体内的个体, 并且其变异又主要来源于1/3的基因位点。马尾松群体近似于随机交配群体, 绝大多数位点处于平衡状况, 但也有约1/3的位点并非随机交配, 存在不同程度的近交。

关键词 [马尾松,同工酶,群体遗传](#)

分类号

The Genetic Variation of Isozyme in NATURAL Populations of Masson Pine

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Abstract

The result of isozyme analyses in the six natural populations of massone pine(*Pinus massoniana* Lamb.) showed that the level of genetic variation in the population is relatively high. The proportion of polymorphic loci is 76.2%, the average number of alleles per locus is 2.39, the effective number of alleles per locus is 1.62, and average expected heterozygosity is 0.2730. But the genetic differentiation between the populations is very low ($G_{ST} = 0.0172$, $D = 0.011 \pm 0.005$). About 98% of the genetic variation come from the individual within the populations. The genetic variation between the different populations is about 2%, and mainly originate in 1/3 gene loci. The population come closer to approximation single panmicticunit, and most loci are in Hardy-Weiberg equilibrium, and there are some degrees of inbreeding in some loci.

Key words [Pinus massoniana Lamb.](#) [Isozyme](#) [Population genetic](#)

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