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Allozyme variation and population structure of *Carex okamotoi* (Cyperaceae), a Korean endemic species

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Genetic diversity and population structures of fourteen *Carex okamotoi* (Cyperaceae) populations in Korea were determined using genetic variation at 23 allozyme loci. This species is native to Korea. It is endemic to three mountains (Taebak, Sobak, and Noreong) where it is found at 700–1500 m above sea level. The percentage of polymorphic loci was 47.8%. Genetic diversity at the species level and at the population level was high ( $H_{ES} = 0.185$ ;  $H_{EP} = 0.187$ ), whereas the extent of the population divergence was relatively low ( $G_{ST} = 0.060$ ). Measure of the deviation from random mating ( $F_{IS}$ ) within the 14 populations was 0.268. An indirect estimate of the number of migrants per generation ( $Nm = 3.93$ ) indicates that gene flow is high among Korean populations of the species. Analysis of fixation indices revealed a substantial heterozygosity deficiency in some populations and at some loci. Mean genetic identity between populations was 0.986.

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