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Genetic Variation and Population Structure of Endemic
Crepidastrum lanceolatum (Compositae) in Korea

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Crepidastrum lanceolatum is distributed in East Asia including Korea. Genetic diversity and population structure of six populations in Korea and four populations in Japan of isoenzyme were determined using genetic variation at 23 allozyme loci. The percent of polymorphic loci within the enzymes was 43.5%. Genetic diversity at the species level and at the population level was H_{es} (0.178) H_{ep} (0.168), respectively. The extent of the population divergence was relatively high ($G_{st} = 0.101$). F_{IS} was 0.433. An indirect estimate of the number of migrations per generation ($Nm = 2.24$) indicates that gene flow was moderate among ten populations of the species. Analysis of fixation indices received a substantial heterozygosity deficiency in populations level and allozymes level. *C. lanceolatum* was consistent with the general concept that, for endemic species with narrow geographic ranges, short-lived perennial herbaceous, and small population sizes are mainly associated with the low level of genetic variation.

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Spatial Autocorrelation among Korean Populations of Endemic
Crepidastrum lanceolatum (Compositae)

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Crepidastrum lanceolatum is distributed in East Asia including Korea. The allelic frequencies of five different isozymes were applied to the spatial autocorrelation to microgeographic variation in this species. Spatial structuring of allele frequencies was found for five polymorphic loci within the two natural subpopulations *C. lanceolatum*, a perennial herb species in Korea. Allele selection has maintained spatial homogeneity for the loci studied, has been sufficient to prevent the random divergence of local demes. Moran's I was significant in 32 of 260 cases (12.3%). An indirect estimate of the number of migrations per generation ($Nm = 2.24$) indicates that gene flow was moderate among eight populations. *C. lanceolatum* is typically present in low frequency in rocky walls and has predominantly vegetative spread by formation of clonal reproductive system (ramet).