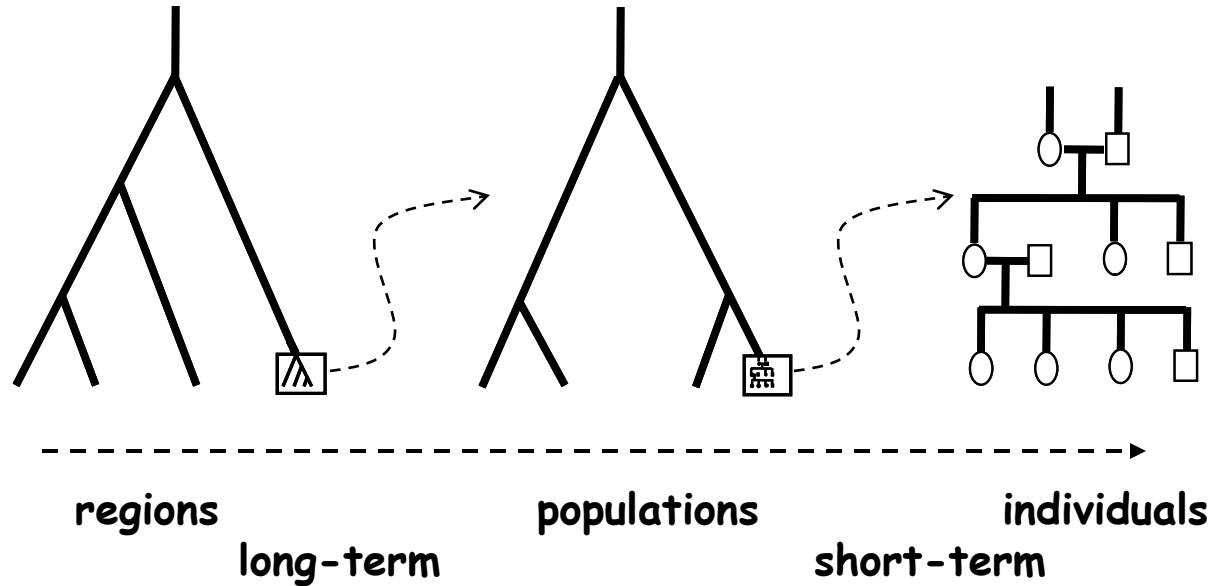


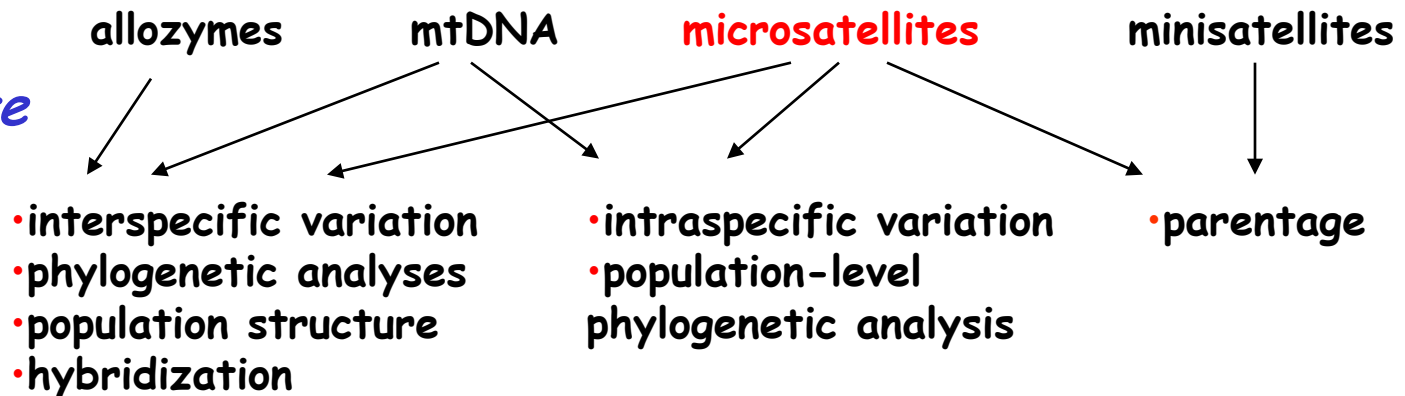
genetic tools for inference of population structure

scale

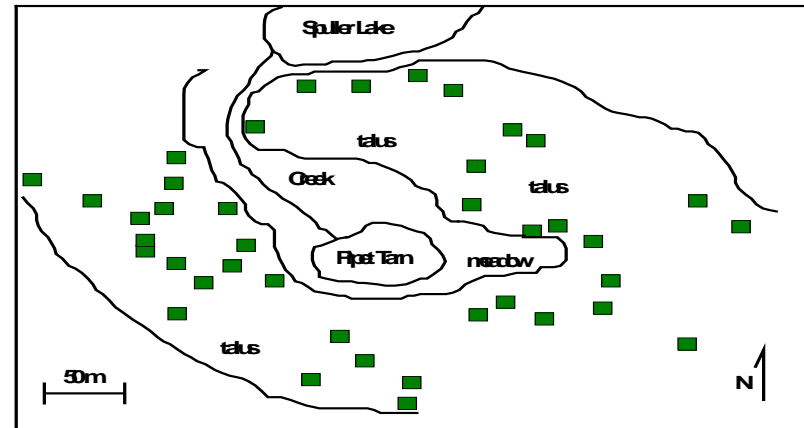


genetic marker

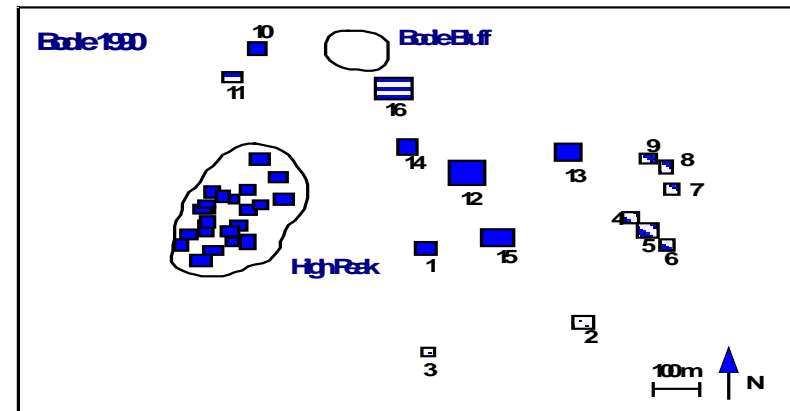
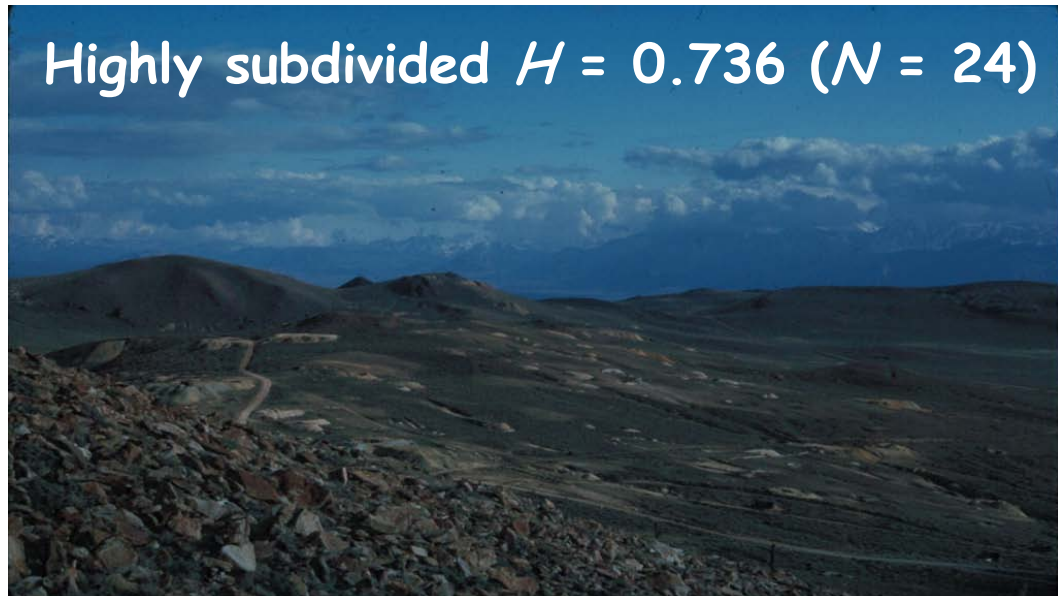
inference



Continuous habitat $H = 0.706$ ($N = 18$)



Highly subdivided $H = 0.736$ ($N = 24$)



Peacock, M. M. and A. T. Smith. 1997. *Oecologia* 112:524-533.

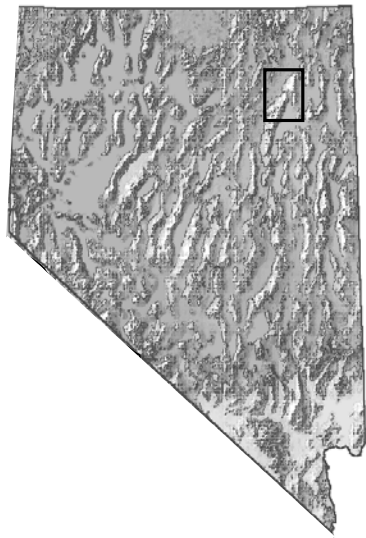
Nuclear minisatellite data

- population-wide band-sharing $D = 0.359$ ($D = 2N_{AB}/(N_A + N_B)$)
- mean band-sharing among non-relatives $D = 0.336$ (first-order relatives excluded)
- $F_{ST} = 0.105$
- $Nm = 1.3$ ($F_{ST} = 1/[4(Nm + Nu)] +$





	Juveniles		Adults		Totals	Percentage
	M	F	M	F		
Born at Pipet Tarn	6	7			13	27.5
Probable short distance dispersers			6	4	10	25.0
Intermediate dispersal distance (?)	1	3	7	6	17	42.5
Long distance dispersers (2 km)	1	1			2	5.0



East Humboldt Range

Smith Lake
(2882 m)

Lizzies Basin
(2803 m)

Weeks Creek
(2825 m)

Ruby Mountains

Hidden
Lakes
(3051 m)

Secret
Pass
(2200 m)

Island Lake
(3245 m)

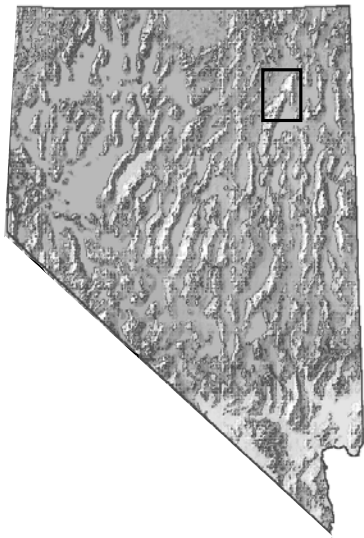
Overland
Lake
(2281 m)



0



	Smith Lake	Lizzies Basin	Week's Creek	Hidden Lakes	Island Lake	Overland Lake
Smith Lake						
Lizzies Basin	16.2					
Week's Creek	18.3	2.1				
Hidden Lakes	68.8	52.6	50.6			
Island Lake	98.1	81.9	79.9	31.3		
Overland Lake	116.6	99.5	97.5	49.3	34.9	



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(2281 m)

N
↑

0
T



Pairwise F_{ST} analysis. All populations are significantly differentiated from each other at $P = 0.003$ (corrected for multiple comparisons) obtained after 300 permutations.

	SL	LB	WB	HL	IL
LB	0.052				
WB	0.037	0.038			
HL	0.154	0.165	0.125		
IL	0.123	0.138	0.121	0.078	
OL	0.169	0.174	0.176	0.138	0.081

