About this document

Click to find other abstracts with these index terms

Publication type
Conference paper; Journal article

Year of publication:
2000

Language of publication
English

Geographical location
Southern States of USA
USA

Subject Category (CABICODE)
FF020 - Plant Breeding and Genetics
KK100 - Forests and Forest Trees (Biology and Ecology)
PP720 - Biological Resources (Plant)
ZZ380 - Taxonomy and Evolution

Organism descriptor
Pinus palustris
Pinus taeda

Descriptor
genetic variation

Document details

Please click on the green **Search** button above to see up to 2 relevant records that your organisation USDA subscribes to from CABI.
You are viewing CABI's life sciences databases on CAB Direct.

Title Pleistocene refugia for longleaf and loblolly pines.

Authors Schmidtling, R. C.; Hipkins, V.; Carroll, E.

Author Affiliation Southern Institute of Forest Genetics, 23332 Highway 67, Saucier, MS 39574, USA.

Editors Mitchell, A. K.;Puttonen, P.;Stoehr, M.;Hawkins, B. J.

Journal Journal of Sustainable Forestry 2000 Vol. 10 No. 3/4 pp. 349-354

ISSN 1054-9811

DOI 10.1300/J091v10n03_18

Record Number 20000614250

Abstract

Allozyme frequencies were studied in range-wide collections from 23 populations of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) and 33 populations of loblolly pine (*P. taeda*) from the coastal plain of the southern USA. Gel electrophoresis was used to resolve 16 loci of 10 enzyme systems in both species, and an extra 6 loci of 4 enzyme systems in longleaf pine. F statistics for both species indicated very little inbreeding. In longleaf pine, there was a linear decrease in allozyme variation from west to east. It is suggested that this is a result of migration from a single refugium in the west (south Texas or northeast Mexico) after the Pleistocene, with a loss of variability due to stochastic events during migration. In loblolly pine, there was no east-west trend and there appeared to be a tendency for more variation in the central part of the natural range, and it is suggested that this species was located in two refugia during the Pleistocene, one in Texas/Mexico, and another in Florida/Caribbean.

Tools

Log into MyCABDirect to set up RSS feeds and email Alerts

Marked records
Mark this record
Search History
Print this record
Email this record
Export citation
Download MARC21 Record

Related literature

- Other articles by these authors on Google Scholar
- Search Google for related articles
- Order from the British Library (Artweb-registered users)
- Order from the British Library (public order form)
- Find this article on Infotrieve
- Search for this title in NRC-CISTI
- Add to ...
  citeulike