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PART II: Mechanisms of Evolutionary ChangeCHAPTER 5: Random mating populations: Hardy-Weinberg principle; 5.1 Hardy-Weinberg Principle; 5.2 Hardy-Weinberg Proportions; 5.3 Testing for Hardy-Weinberg Proportions; 5.3.1 Small sample sizes or many alleles; 5.3.2 Multiple simultaneous tests; 5.4 Estimation of Allele Frequencies; 5.4.1 Recessive alleles; 5.4.2 Null alleles; 5.5 Sex-Linked Loci; 5.5.1 Pseudoautosomal inheritance; 5.6 Estimation of Genetic Variation; 5.6.1 Heterozygosity; 5.6.2 Allelic richness; 5.6.3 Proportion of polymorphic loci

Guest Box 5: Paul Sunnucks and Birgita D. Hansen, Null alleles and Bonferroni 'abuse': treasure your exceptions (and so get it right for Leadbeater's possum)

Sommario/riassunto

Loss of biodiversity is among the greatest problems facing the world today. Conservation and the Genetics of Populations gives a comprehensive overview of the essential background, concepts, and tools needed to understand how genetic information can be used to conserve species threatened with extinction, and to manage species of ecological or commercial importance. New molecular techniques, statistical methods, and computer programs, genetic principles, and methods are becoming increasingly useful in the conservation of biological diversity. Using a balance of data and theory, coupled w
