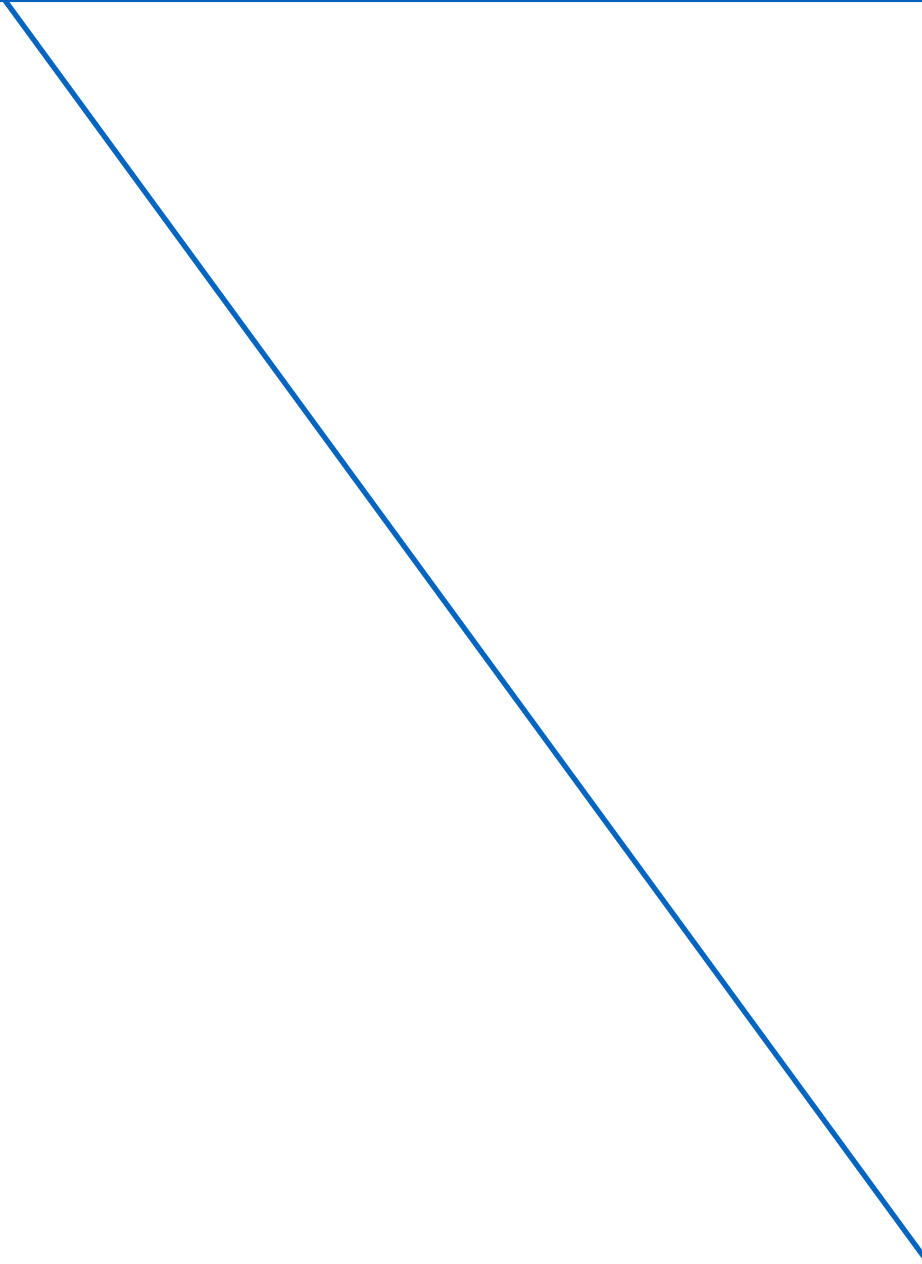


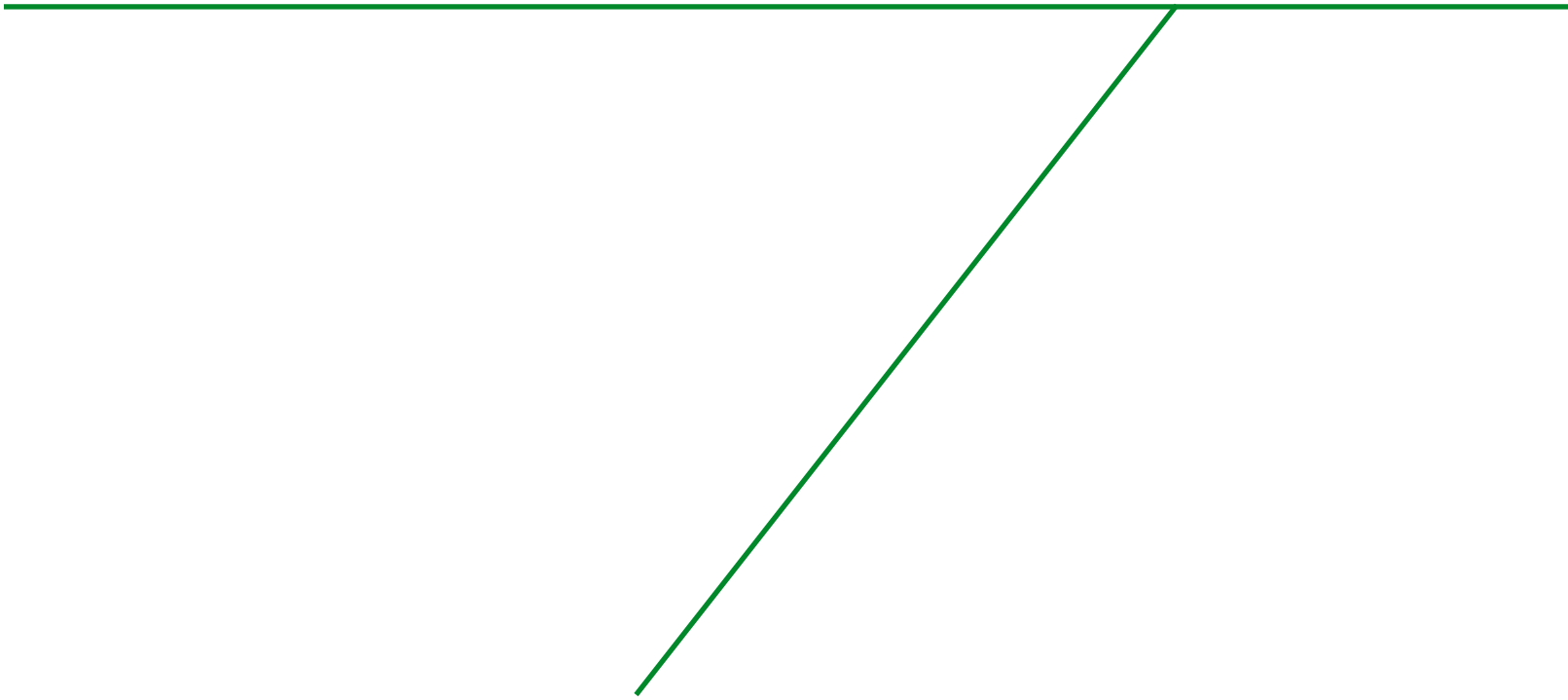


Landscape genetics can resolve **population substructure** across different geographic scales at fine taxonomic levels, thus it is **different from the existing** understanding of the microevolutionary processes that generate genetic structure across space.

---



The two key steps of landscape genetics are the detection of Genetic **Discontinuities** and the correlation of these discontinuities with **Landscape** and **Environmental Features** such as barriers.

A green horizontal line spans the width of the text. From the right end of this line, a diagonal line extends downwards and to the left, ending near the bottom center of the image.



# Landscape genetics: combining landscape ecology and population genetics

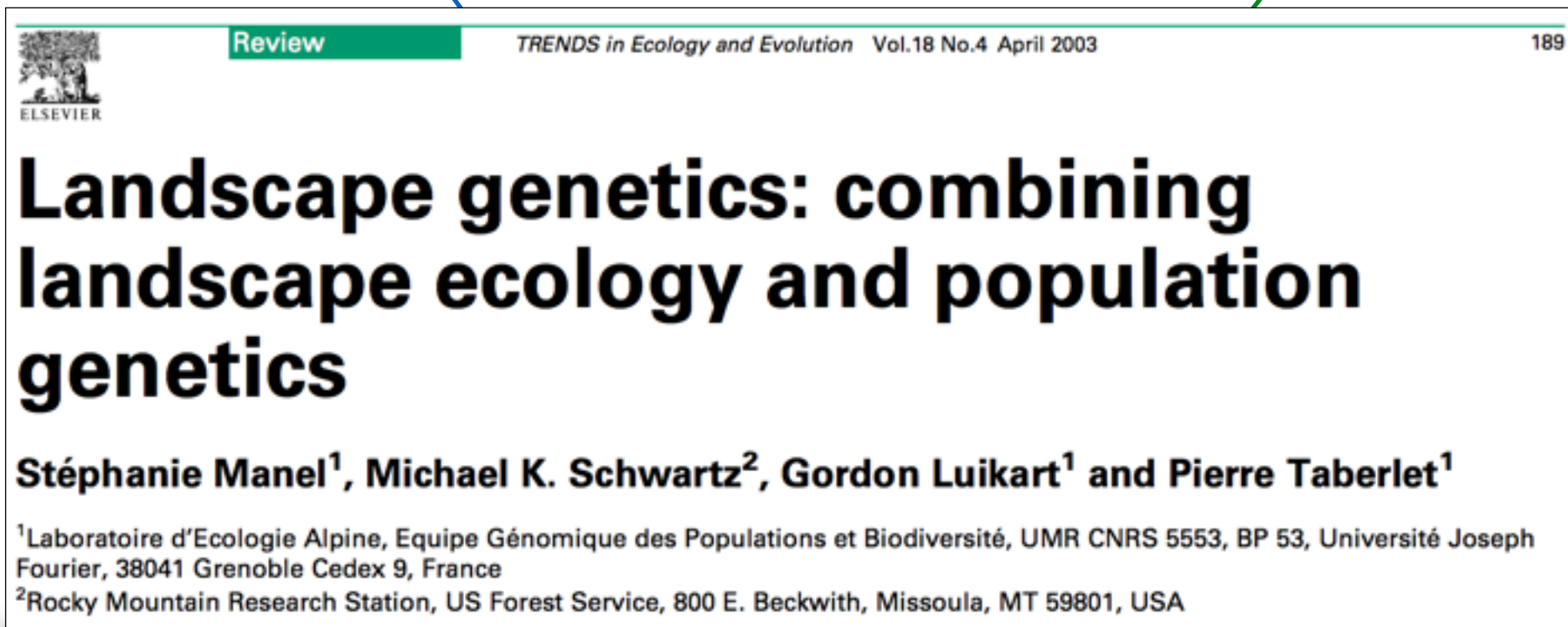
**Stéphanie Manel<sup>1</sup>, Michael K. Schwartz<sup>2</sup>, Gordon Luikart<sup>1</sup> and Pierre Taberlet<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Laboratoire d'Ecologie Alpine, Equipe Génomique des Populations et Biodiversité, UMR CNRS 5553, BP 53, Université Joseph Fourier, 38041 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

<sup>2</sup>Rocky Mountain Research Station, US Forest Service, 800 E. Beckwith, Missoula, MT 59801, USA

Landscape genetics can resolve **population substructure** across different geographic scales at fine taxonomic levels, thus it is **different from the existing** understanding of the microevolutionary processes that generate genetic structure across space.

The two key steps of landscape genetics are the detection of Genetic **Discontinuities** and the correlation of these discontinuities with **Landscape** and **Environmental Features** such as barriers.





**Landscape  
Ecology**



**Population Genetics**