INTRODUCTION
Pale poppy (Papaver alboroseum)
• White/pale pink flower
• Self-fertilization
• Native to Kamchatka, Alaska, the Yukon Territory of Canada, and British Columbia, Canada (See Figure 1)
• Found in areas affected by volcanic eruption and deglaciation
• 8 samples of pale poppy used for this study
• Specific area of study was in Site B of the Portage Glacier Valley in Alaska (Collet, 2005)

METHODS
In this project, the Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (AFLP) method was used (Vos et al., 1995).
Here are the steps:
1. Restriction Enzyme Digest
2. Adaptor preparation & ligation
3. PCR 1: Pre-amplification
4. PCR 2 - Selective amplification
5. Formamide and denature sequencing plate
6. Data analysis

RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Standard</th>
<th>LIZ500</th>
<th>LIZ600</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentration</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.25%</td>
<td>1:8</td>
<td>7:8</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>7:8</td>
<td>6:8</td>
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<tr>
<td>25%</td>
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DISCUSSION
After testing the AFLP method with two size standards (LIZ500 and LIZ600) and four different DNA concentrations (6.25%, 12.5%, 25%, and 50%), the DNA dilution at 25% in the LIZ500 (primer pairs ECOR1-1 x MSE1-5 and ECOR1-2 x MSE1-2) and at 12.5% in the LIZ600 (all 3 primer pairs) were the most successful.
In the LIZ500 size standard, the yellow primer pair (ECOR1-3 x MSE1-4) lacked any success and was declared as a failed primer.

CITATIONS

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