

Fig. 1. Geographic locations of the studied populations. Poland (A). Tatra National Park (© Geoportal) (B). A map of the Dolina Miętusia (DM) and Dolina Małej Łąki (ML) valleys in the Tatra and sample localities (for their description see Table 2) (C); 1 – Forest, 2 – Glades, 3 – Subalpine/alpine thickets and meadows, 4 – *Aconitum* ×*berdaui*

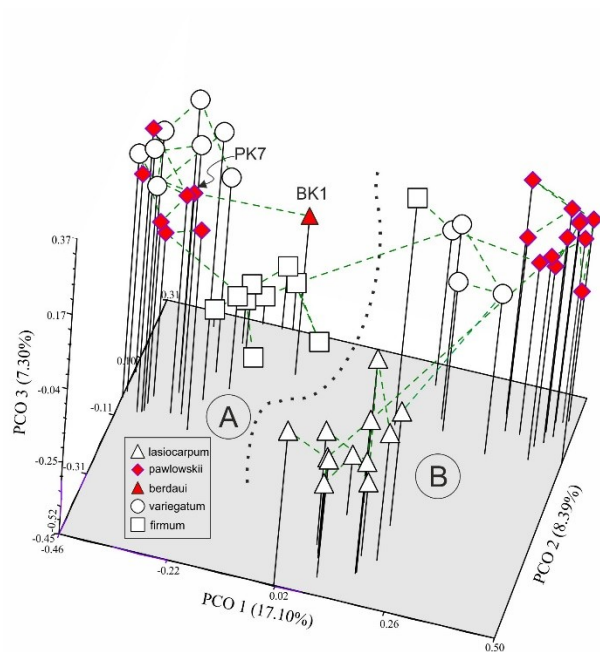


Fig. 2. Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCO) and Minimum Spanning Tree (MST, broken connecting lines) of *Aconitum* from the Dolina Miętusia valley DM (A) and Dolina Małej Łąki valley ML (B) in the Tatra Mts based on 216 ISSR bands. The dotted line discriminates population DM from ML

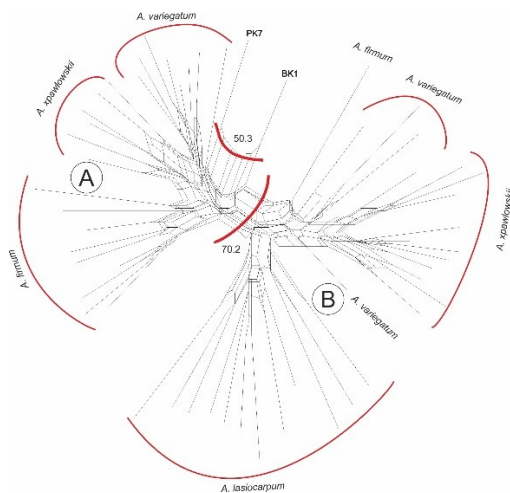


Fig. 3. Neighbour Net (NN) classification of *Aconitum* in Dolina Miętusia DM (A) and Dolina Małej Łąki ML (B) in the Tatra Mts based on 216 ISSR bands. Bootstrapped Nei and Li distances based on 1000 random runs. *A. ×berdaui* BK1 has genetic links with *A.*

×pawlowskii PK7, probably its parental lineage

