

CHAPTER V

Conclusions

1. Using the primer UBC268, a 260 RAPD fragment was found in Trat (90.9%) and Chumphon (8%) but was absent in the Andaman samples
2. The UPGMA dendrogram could divide 5 geographic *P. monodon* samples to two genetically groups, Trat as group A and the remaining samples ; Satun, Trang, Phangnga and Chumphon as group B.
3. Analysis of geographic heterogeneity using Monte Carlo simulation could divide Thai of *P. monodon* used in this thesis into three different gene pools (stocks) constituting of Trat (A), Satun, Taung and Phangnga (B) and Chumphon (C).