PLANT DIVERSITY

（植物多样性）

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Cover Story: In this issue, *Liu & Ma* (p.227) investigate the genomic adaptive mechanisms and endangerment drivers of karst plants—with a specific focus on the key species: *Oreocharis mileensis* (*Asatulloev et al*., p.262), *Camellia rubituberculata* (*Yan et al*., p.246), *Urophysa rockii* and *U. henryi* (*Xie et al*., p.231). They reveal these plants face population decline and genetic isolation due to historical evolutionary processes and anthropogenic impacts, with whole-genome duplication acting as a core adaptive mechanism. Genomics is shown to underpin precision conservation strategies, and six major future research directions are proposed, including pan-genomics and convergent evolution. The cover shows fruits of *Camellia rubituberculata* (top left), flowers of *Oreocharis mileensis* (lower left) and *Urophysa henryi* (middle).
(Image Credit: top left by Zhi Li, lower left by Lei Cai, middle by Dengfeng Xie)