Species Datasheet

Datasheet No. A-076.012.001
(family.genus.species)

DBT- Network Programme

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1. Taxon:

Species: *Nypa fruticans* Wurmb
Subspecies
Variety
Cultivar
Hybrid

Image file

2. Synonyms: *Cocos nypa* Lour., *Nipa arborescens* Wurmb ex H.Wendl., *N. fruticans* (Wurmb) Thunb., *N. litoralis* Blanco, *Nypa fruticans* var. *neameana* F.M.Bailey

3. Systematic Position:

APG IV (2016)

- Kingdom: Plantae
- Clade: Angiosperm
- Clade: Monocots
- Clade: Commelinids
- Order: Arecales Bromhead
- Family: Arecaceae Bercht. & J. Presl
- Subfamily: Nypoideae Griff.
- Genus: *Nypa* Steck
- Species: *N. fruticans* Wurmb

Bentham and Hooker (1862)
Kingdom: Plantae
Division: Phanerogamia
Class: Monocotyledones
Series: Calycinae
Ordo: Palmae Juss.
Genus: *Nypa* Steck
Species: *N. fruticans* Wurmb

4. Distribution:

Global: Andaman Island, Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, Caroline Island, India, Indo-China, Jawa, Malaya, Malaysia, Maluku, Myanmar, New Guinea, Nicobar Island, Northern Territory, Northwestern Pacific, Philippines, Queensland, Solomon Island, Sri Lanka, Sulawesi, Sumatera, Thailand, Vietnam

India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5. Indigenous/Exotic/ Endemic; Cultivated/Wild: Cultivated and wild

6. Threat Status:

IUCN: Least Concern

BSI:

7. Habit and Habitat: Evergreen, shrub; Mangrove swamps, tidal areas in deep mud in swampy coastal lowland areas, growing in water or subject to tidal inundation

8. Life Form: Phanerophytes

9. Economic Importance: A sugary sap is obtained from the inflorescence. It is used mainly to make an alcoholic beverage, but also to make syrup, sugar and vinegar. The inflorescence is cooked in the syrup obtained from the inflorescence to produce an energy-giving sweetmeat. Various parts of nipa palm are a source of traditional medicines (e.g. juice from young shoots is used against herpes, ash of burned nipa material against toothache and headache). The plant (part not specified) is used as a remedy for the bites of centipedes and as a cure for ulcers. The leaves are an excellent material for thatching and basket making. The strong leaf stalks have many structural uses. They are also made into arrows. The leaflets and midribs are used for manufacturing of brooms, baskets, mats and sunhats.

10. Probable Progenitor of:

11. DNA

C- value	Methodology
4C (4.74 pg) [1]	Feulgen microdensitometry [1]

12. Basic chromosome number(s):

13. Zygotic chromosome number(s): 2n=34[1, 2, 3]

14. Gametic chromosome number(s): n=16[4, 5]

15. Specialized chromosomes (B chromosomes/Sex chromosomes/Polytene chromosomes/Neocentric chromosomes):

Image file

16. Ploidy level:

Image file

17. Agametoploidy

18. Nature of polyploidy (auto, segmental, allo, autoallo):

19. Genomic formula:

20. Aberrant chromosome number(s) (aneuploidy, aneusomaty, polysomaty):

21. Somatic chromosomes:

Karyotype

Chromosome size

NOR chromosome(s)

Degree of asymmetry:

Image file

22. Banding pattern(s):

Image file

23. Physical mapping of chromosomes:

In situ hybridization

Image file

Fluorescent in situ hybridization

Image file

24. Genomic in situ hybridization:

Image file

25. Linkage map:

Image file

26. Chromosome associations:

Female meiosis

Male meiosis

Image file

27. Chromosome distribution at anaphase I:

28. Genetic diversity:

Chromosomal level

Image file

DNA level 6, 7, 8

29. Any other information (Apomixis; Inversion; Male sterility; Pollen grain mitosis; Pollen stainability; Translocations etc):