

Species Datasheet

Datasheet No. G-011.002.002
(family.genus.species)

1.Taxon:

Species: *Callitris columellaris* F.Muell.

Subspecies:

Variety:

Cultivar

Hybrid

Image file

2. Synonyms: *Callitris arenosa* A.Cunn. ex R.T.Baker & H.G.Sm., *C. columellaris* subsp. *campestris* (Silba) Silba, *C. columellaris* var. *campestris* Silba, *C. columellaris* f. *flauca* F.M.Bailey, *C. columellaris* f. *glaucophylla* F.M.Bailey, *C. columellaris* subsp. *intratropica* (R.T.Baker & H.G.Sm.) Silba, *C. columellaris* var. *intratropica* (R.T.Baker & H.G.Sm.) Silba, *C. columellaris* var. *microcarpa* (Benth.) Govaerts, *C. glauca* R.Br. ex R.T.Baker & H.G.Sm., *C. glauca* J.Thomps. & L.A.S.Johnson, *C. hugelii* (Carriere) Franco, *C. intermedia* R.T.Baker & H.G.Sm., *C. intratropica* R.T.Baker & H.G.Sm., *C. robusta* var. *intratropica* (R.T.Baker & H.G.Sm.) Ewart & O.B.Davies, *C. robusta* var. *microcarpa* (Benth.) F.M.Bailey, *Frenela columellaris* (F.Muell.) Parl., *F. hugelii* Carriere, *F. moorei* Parl., *F. robusta* A. Cunn. ex Mirb., *F. robusta* var. *microcarpa* Benth., *F. verrucosa* var. *laevis* C.Moore, *Octoclinis backhousei* W.Hill, *Widdringtonia equisetiformis* Mast.

3.Systematic Position:

Christenhusz et al. (2011)

- Class: Equisetopsida C. Agardh
- Subclass: Pinidae Cronquist
- Order: Cupressales Link
- Family: Cupressaceae Gray
- Genus: *Callitris* Vent.
- Species: *C. columellaris* F.Muell.

Bentham and Hooker (1862)

Kingdom: Plantae
Division: Phanerogamia
Class: Gymnospermeae
Ordo: Coniferae
Tribus: Cupressineae
Genus: *Callitris* Vent.
Species: *C. columellaris* F.Muell.

4.Distribution:

Global: Eastern Australia

India:

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

6.Threat Status:

IUCN: Least concern

BSI:

7.Habit and Habitat: A shrub or slow growing tree 4-12m high. *C. columellaris* occurs in a wide range of semi-arid and mesic habitats throughout mainland Australia. It occurs in coastal and inland areas, at sea level and in mountainous areas up to 1,300 m.

8.LifeForm:Phanerophytes

9.Economic Importance:Widely used for fencing and construction. Also used for dendroclimatological studies.

10. Probable Progenitor of:

11.DNA

C-value	Methodology
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2C (16.53pg) ⁷	Feulgenmicrodensitometry ⁷
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12.Basic chromosome number(s): $x=11^{3, 5, 6, 7}$

13. Zygotic chromosome number(s): $2n=22^{5, 6, 7}$

14. Gametic chromosome number(s): $n=$

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

Image file

16.Ploidy level:Diploid^{5, 6, 7}

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:^{5, 6}

Karyotype Median and submedian^{5, 6}

Chromosome sizeLarge^{5, 6}

NOR chromosome(s) 2^{5, 6}

Degree of asymmetry Symmetrical^{5, 6}

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

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