

Species Datasheet

Datasheet No. G-011.007.005
(family.genus.species)

1.Taxon:

Species: *Juniperus phoenicea* L.

Subspecies:

Variety:

Cultivar

Hybrid

Image file

2. Synonyms: *Cupressus devoniana* Beissn., *C. tetragona* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Carriere, *Juniperus bacciformis* Carriere, *J. divaricata* Carriere, *J. formosa* Carriere, *J. langoldiana* Gordon, *J. lycia* L., *J. malacocarpa* Carriere, *J. myosuros* Senecl., *J. myurus* Beissn., *J. phoenicea* var. *lobelii* Guss., *J. phoenicea* var. *lycia* (L.) St.-Lag., *J. phoenicea* var. *malacocarpa* Endl., *J. phoenicea* f. *megalocarpa* Maire, *J. phoenicea* var. *prostrata* Willk., *J. phoenicea* var. *pyramidalis* Carriere, *J. phoenicea* var. *sclerocarpa* Endl., *J. terminalis* Salisb., *J. tetragona* Moench, *Oxycedrus licia* Garsault, *Sabina bacciformis* (Carriere) Antoine, *S. lycia* (L.) Antoine, *S. phoenicea* (L.) Antoine, *Sabinella phoenicea* (L.) Nakai

3.Systematic Position:

Christenhusz et al. (2011)

- Class: Equisetopsida C. Agardh
- Subclass: Pinidae Cronquist
- Order: Cupressales Link
- Family: Cupressaceae Gray
- Genus: *Juniperus* L.
- Species: *J. phoenicea* L.

Bentham and Hooker (1862)

Kingdom: Plantae
Division: Phanerogamia
Class: Gymnospermeae
Ordo: Coniferae
Tribus: Cupressineae
Genus: *Juniperus* L.
Species: *J. phoenicea* L.

4.Distribution:

Global: Canary Island, Madeira Island, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt (Sinai), France, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey; Saudi Arabia (along Red Sea).

India:

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

6. Threat Status:

IUCN:Least concern

BSI:

7. Habit and Habitat: Shrub or small tree (2-12 m tall), in evergreen microphyllous woodland on dry, stony ground, limestone outcrops, or sand dunes at altitudes between 1 m and 2,400 m a.s.l.

8. Life Form: Phanerophytes

9. Economic Importance: This species is rarely taken into cultivation in Mediterranean countries, the reddish and more or less succulent cones ('berries') can be used in cooking and alcoholic beverages.

10. Probable Progenitor of:

11. DNA

C-value

Methodology

2C (24.72pg) ⁸Flow cytometry⁸

2C (19.72 pg) ²¹

Flow cytometry²¹

2C (19.10 pg) ²⁶

Flow cytometry²⁶

2C (25.10 pg) ²⁶

Flow cytometry²⁶

2C (73.60 pg) ²⁶

Flow cytometry²⁶

12. Basic chromosome number(s): $x=11$ ^{1, 7,}

13. Zygotic chromosome number(s): $2n=22$ ^{1, 24} ²¹

14. Gametic chromosome number(s): $n=11$ ^{12, 22} ¹⁹

15. Specialized chromosomes (B chromosomes/Sex chromosomes/Polytene

chromosomes/Neocentric chromosomes):

Image file

16.Ploidy level:Diploid^{1, 12}, Tetraploid¹⁹

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 11II^{12}

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.):