

Species Datasheet

Datasheet No. G-011.007.007
(family.genus.species)

1.Taxon:

Species: *Juniperus procera* Hochst. ex Endl.

Subspecies:

Variety:

Cultivar:

Hybrid:

Image file

2. Synonyms: *Juniperus abyssinica* K.Koch, *J. hochstetteri* Antoine, *Sabina procera* (Hochst. ex Endl.) Antoine

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. procera* Hochst. ex Endl.

Bentham and Hooker (1862)

Kingdom: Plantae

Division: Phanerogamia

Class: Gymnospermeae

Ordo: Coniferae

Tribus: Cupressineae

Genus: *Juniperus* L.

Species: *J. procera* Hochst.
ex Endl.

4.Distribution:

Global: Recorded from North East, East and South Tropical Africa: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Sudan (near Red Sea), Tanzania, Uganda, NE Zimbabwe; Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen. Widespread from Arabia to Zimbabwe. Existing populations in the Arabian Peninsula represent a small fragment of the woodlands that once existed. Outlying populations in Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Malawi are extremely small and threatened.

India:

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

6.Threat Status:

IUCN:Least Concern

BSI:

7.Habit and Habitat: Medium sized evergreen tree (20-25 m tall), This species forms evergreen Afromontane forest, *J.procera* occurs on mountain slopes, summits, on escarpments and outcrops and in forested ravines in sand, loam or clay over various rock types, e.g. basalt, volcanic ash and cinders, granite, limestone, or metamorphic rock. The altitudinal range is 1,370-3,000 m a.s.l. The climate is tropical montane, with a prolonged dry season.

8.LifeForm:Phanerophytes

9.Economic Importance:The larger trees of this species are prized for timber, having good, workable and decay-resistant wood. It is used for fence posts and shingles on roofs, for construction, furniture, cabinet making, and the manufacture of pencils.

10. Probable Progenitor of:

11.DNA

C-value Methodology

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

13. Zygotic chromosome number(s): $2n=22^{12}$

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

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

Image file

16.Ploidylevel:Diploid¹²

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: ¹²

KaryotypeMedian and submedian one pair subterminal¹²

Chromosome sizeLarge¹²

NOR chromosome(s)

Degree of asymmetrySymmetrical¹²

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.):