Species Datasheet

Datasheet No. P-004.001.003
(family.genus.species)

DBT- Network Programme

1.Taxon:

Species: *Equisetum fluviatile* L.

Subspecies:
Variety:
Cultivar
Hybrid

Image file

2. Synonyms:

Equisetumfluviatile f. *fluviatile*
*Equisetumheleocharis*Ehrh.
Equisetumlimosum L.

3.Systematic Position:
Christenhusz 2011

- Class: Equisetopsida C.Agardh
- Subclass: Equisetidae Warm
- Order: Equisetales DC. ex Brecht. & J.Presl.
- Family: Equisetaceae Michx. ex DC.
- Subfamily:
- Genus: *Equisetum* L.
- Species: *Equisetum fluviatile* L.
- Subspecies:
- Variety:

4.Distribution:

Global:throughout the temperate Northern Hemisphere, from Eurasia south to central Spain, northern Italy, the Caucasus, China, Korea and Japan, and in North America from the Aleutian Islands to Newfoundland, south to Oregon, Idaho, northwest Montana, northeast Wyoming, West Virginia and Virginia.

India:

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

6.Threat Status:

IUCN:

BSI:

7.Habit and Habitat:grows in dense colonies along freshwater shorelines or in shallow water in ponds, swamps, ditches, and other sluggish or still waters with mud bottoms

8.LifeForm: Herbaceous perennial

9.EconomicImportance:used by both Europeans and Native Americans for scouring, sanding, and filing because of the high silica content in the stems. Early spring shoots were eaten. Medically it was used by the ancient Greeks and Romans to stop bleeding and treat kidney ailments, ulcers, and tuberculosis, and by the ancient Chinese to treat superficial visual obstructions. Rootstocks and stems are sometimes eaten by waterfowl. Horsetails absorb heavy metals from the soil, and are often used in bioassays for metals.

10. Probable Progenitor of:

11.DNA

C-value	**Methodology**
2C (27.00 pg)[6]	Feulgenmicrodensitometry[6]

12.Basic chromosome number(s):x=9[4, 10, 12, 19]

13. Zygotic chromosome number(s):2n=216[10, 12, 19]

14. Gametic chromosome number(s):n=108[4, 10], c.108 [15]

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

chromosomes/Neocentric chromosomes):

Image file

16.Ploidy level:24-ploid (sexual)[4, 10, 12, 15, 19]

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 meiosis108II[4, 10]

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;Translocationsetc.):