MARI GENE
EXPLORING CANNABIS GENETICS

San Fernando Valley OG Kush

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SGID	011-0012
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Stability

Greater genetic homozygosity leads to greater phenotypic stability which is the goal when breeding a consistently superior strain. San Fernando Valley OG Kush tested as 72.67 % homozygous (stable) and would be over 90% stable after 4 generations of sibling crosses.

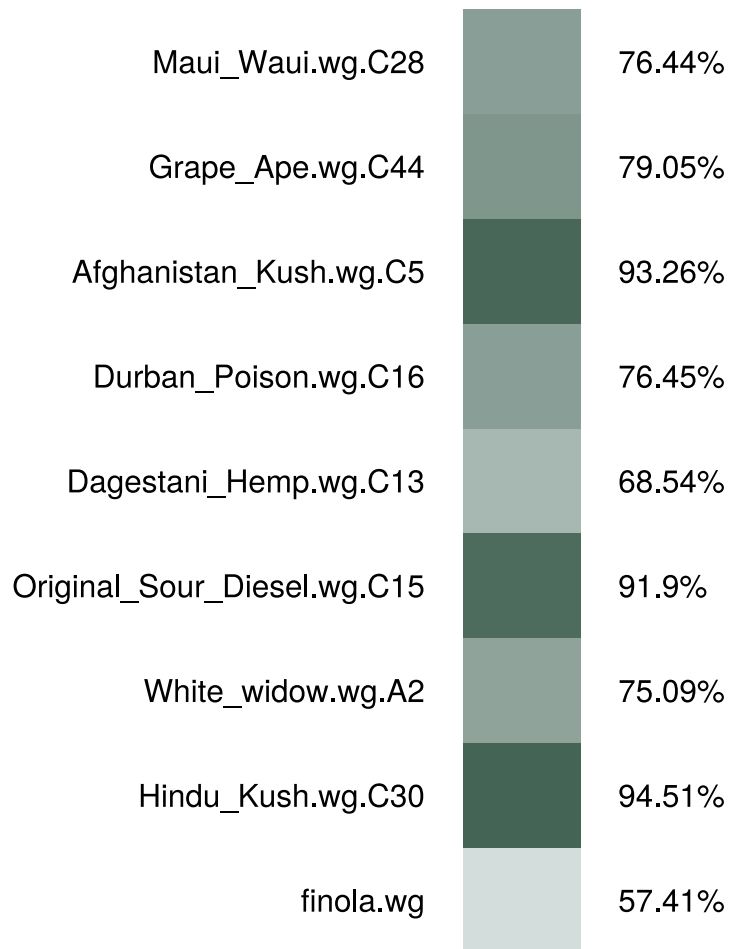☐ % Heterozygous ☐ % Homozygous
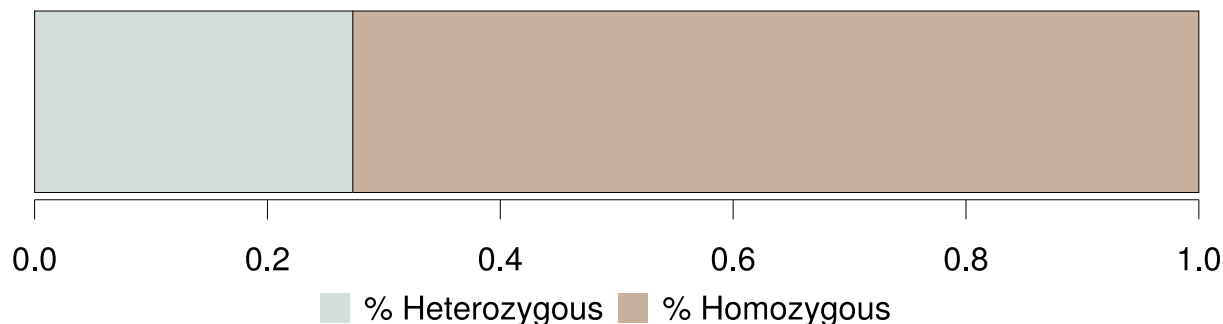
Ancestry

Ancestry is a description of how San Fernando Valley OG Kush partitions into the four major clades currently identified within *Cannabis*. The pedigree of San Fernando Valley OG Kush is 0.00 % NLDT1 (Durban Poison and Haze), 0.00 % NLDT2 (Hawaiian types), 100.00 % BLDT (Afghan types and Kushs), and 0.00 % Hemp (Carmagnola and USO-31).


☐ NLDT1 ☐ NLDT2 ☐ HEMP ☐ BLDT
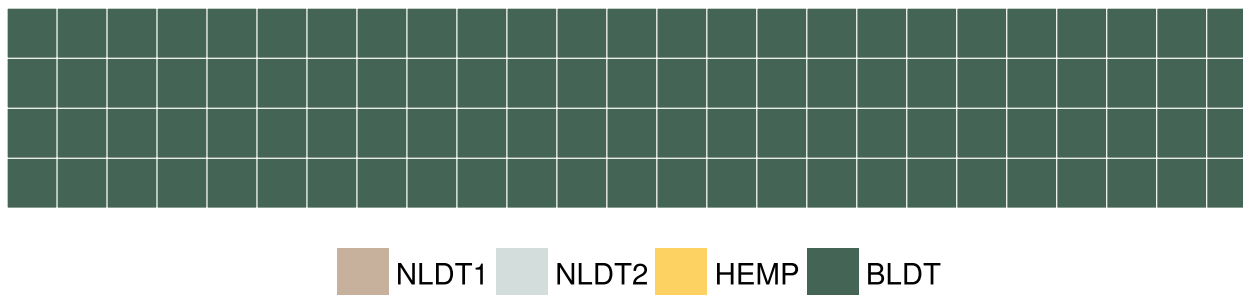
Similarity

The heat map represents how similar at the DNA level San Fernando Valley OG Kush is in relation those in our reference database. The most similar strains (darker) are more recently related strains.

Strain	Similarity
Maui_Waui.wg.C28	76.44%
Grape_Ape.wg.C44	79.05%
Afghanistan_Kush.wg.C5	93.26%
Durban_Poison.wg.C16	76.45%
Dagestani_Hemp.wg.C13	68.54%
Original_Sour_Diesel.wg.C15	91.9%
White_widow.wg.A2	75.09%
Hindu_Kush.wg.C30	94.51%
finola.wg	57.41%

Evolution

The figure shows the closest relatives to San Fernando Valley OG Kush and it's most likely relation to fifteen popular and well-defined strains. Branch lengths are proportional to evolutionary distance.
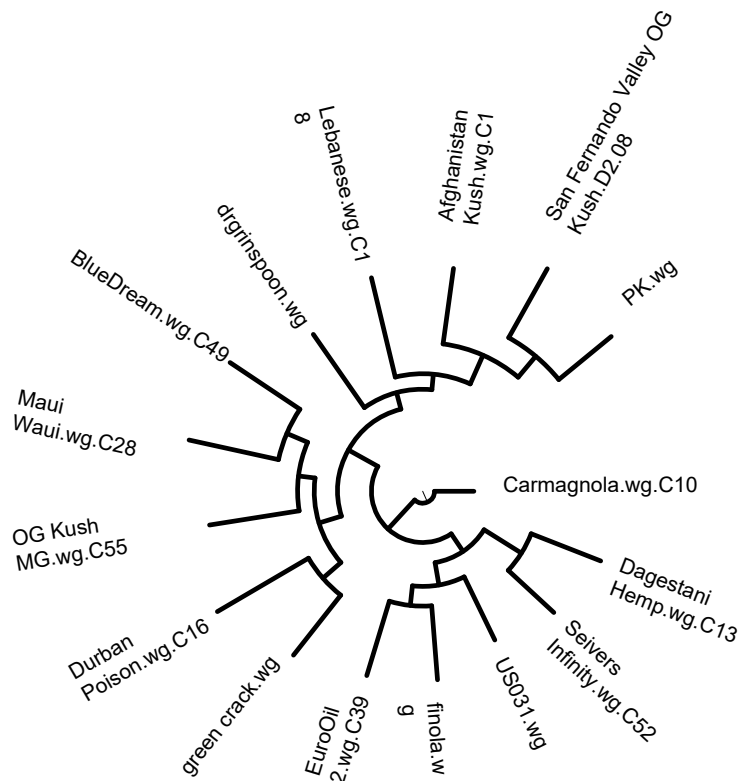
Population Structure

The population structure is similar to the ancestry analyses, but shows San Fernando Valley OG Kush in the broader context of our reference database. Bars of a single color indicate strains with the smallest degree of admixture.
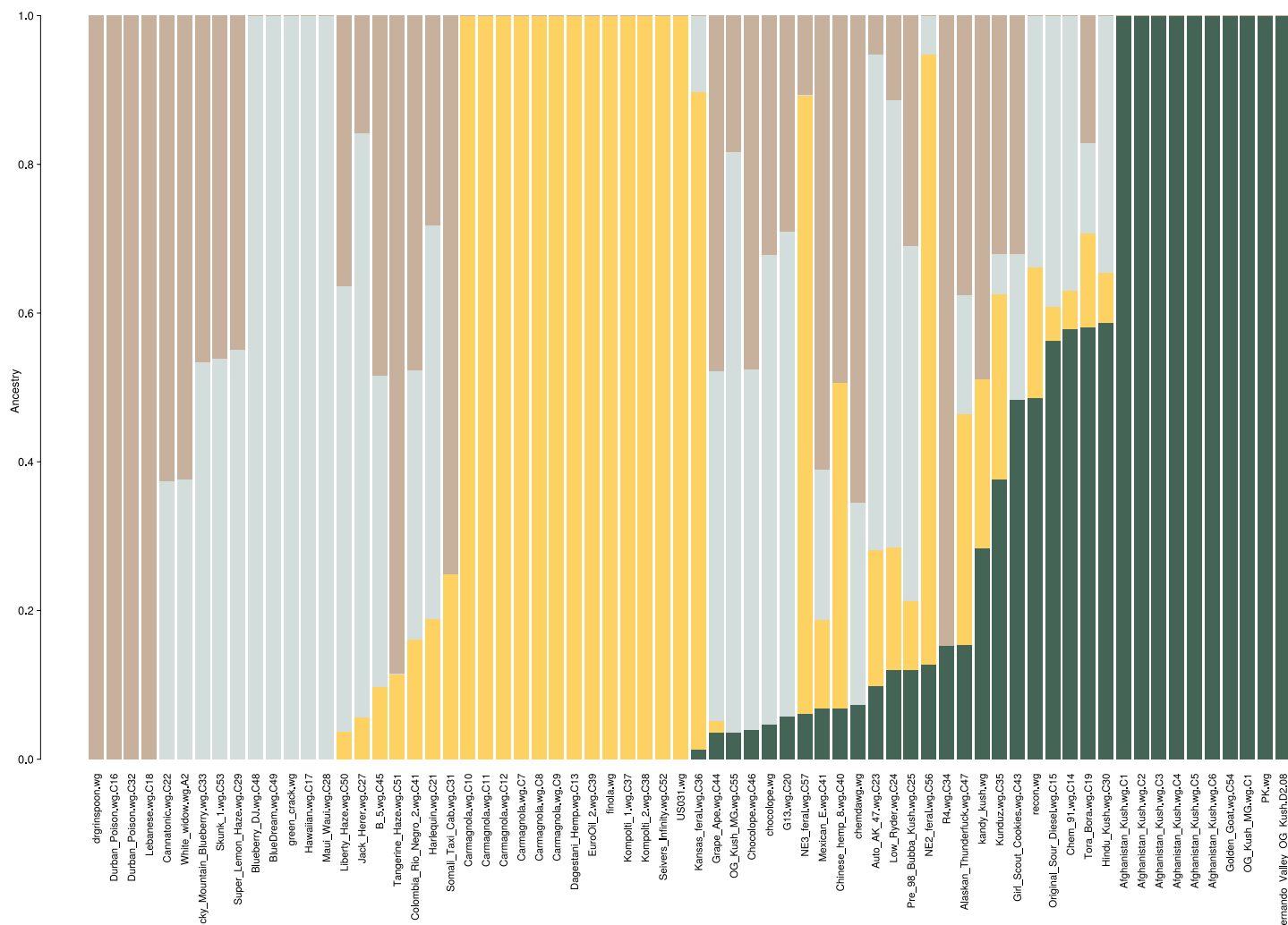
Star Chart

Cannabis is a diverse plant taxa with a complex breeding history. This star chart illustrates hybridization events leading to the modern strains. Evolutionary distance is measured outwards from the inside of the star. Connections between rays indicate the degree of hybridization between lines.