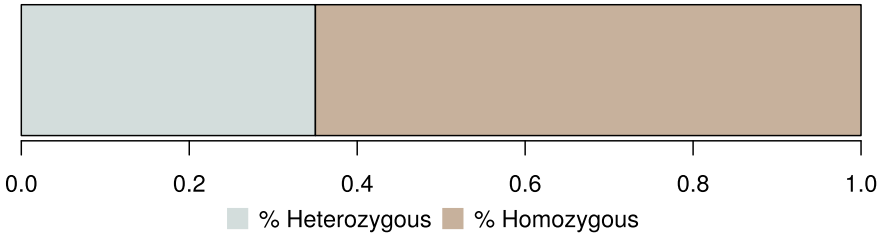
MARIGENE
EXPLORING CANNABIS GENETICS

Durban_Poison

SGID	011-0028
Date	Fri Jan 13 14:10:48 MST 2017
PlateUID	E.12
PipelineMD5	0fd1d9f97679c90b2f8729c20b5cf52a

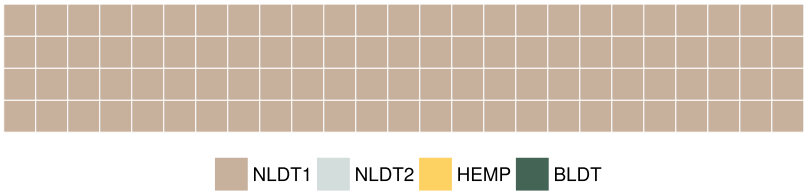
Stability

Greater genetic homozygosity leads to greater phenotypic stability which is the goal when breeding a consistently superior strain. Durban_Poison tested as 64.98 % homozygous (stable) and would be over 90% stable after 5 generations of sibling crosses.



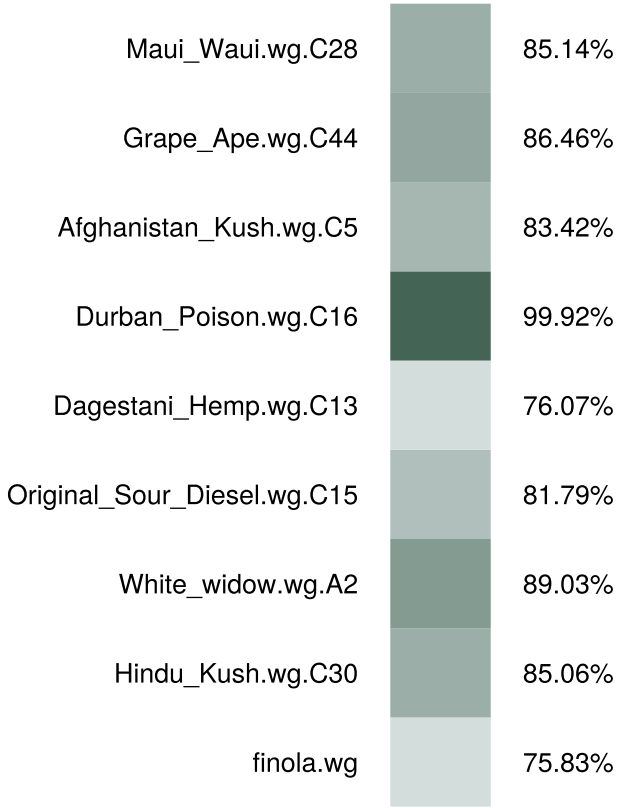
Ancestry

Ancestry is a description of how Durban_Poison partitions into the four major clades currently identified within *Cannabis*. The pedigree of Durban_Poison is 100.00 % NLDT1 (similar to the Durban Poisons and Haze), 0.00 % NLDT2 (Hawaiian types fall into this clade), 0.00 % BLDT (Afghan and/or Kush genetics), and 0.00 % Hemp (like Carmagnola and USO-31).



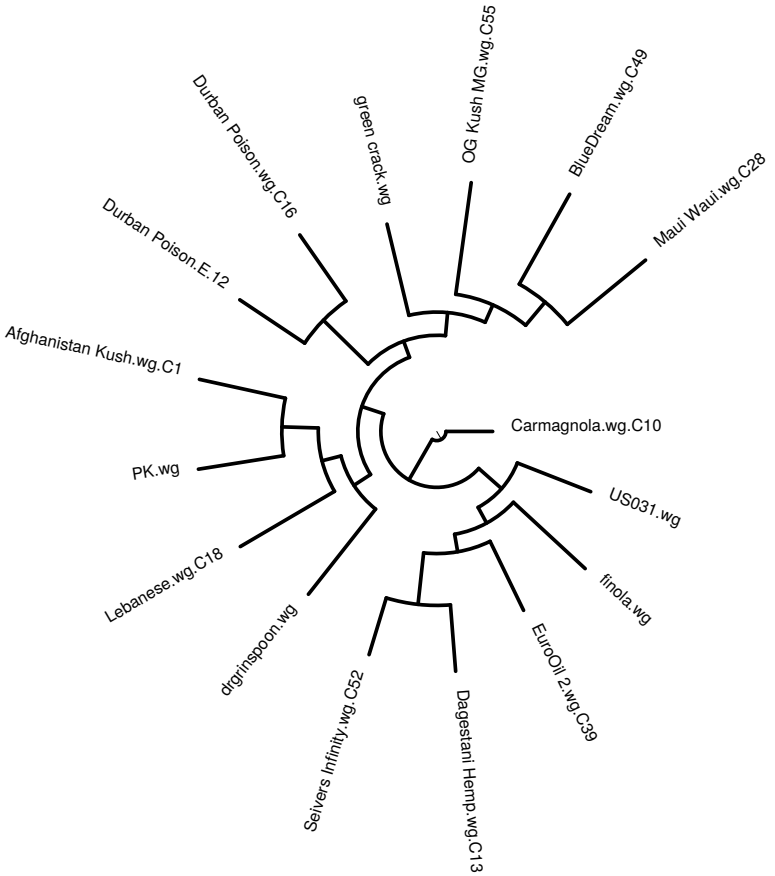
Similarity

The heat map represents how similar at the DNA level Durban_Poison is in relation to those in our reference database. The most similar strains (darker) are more recently related strains.



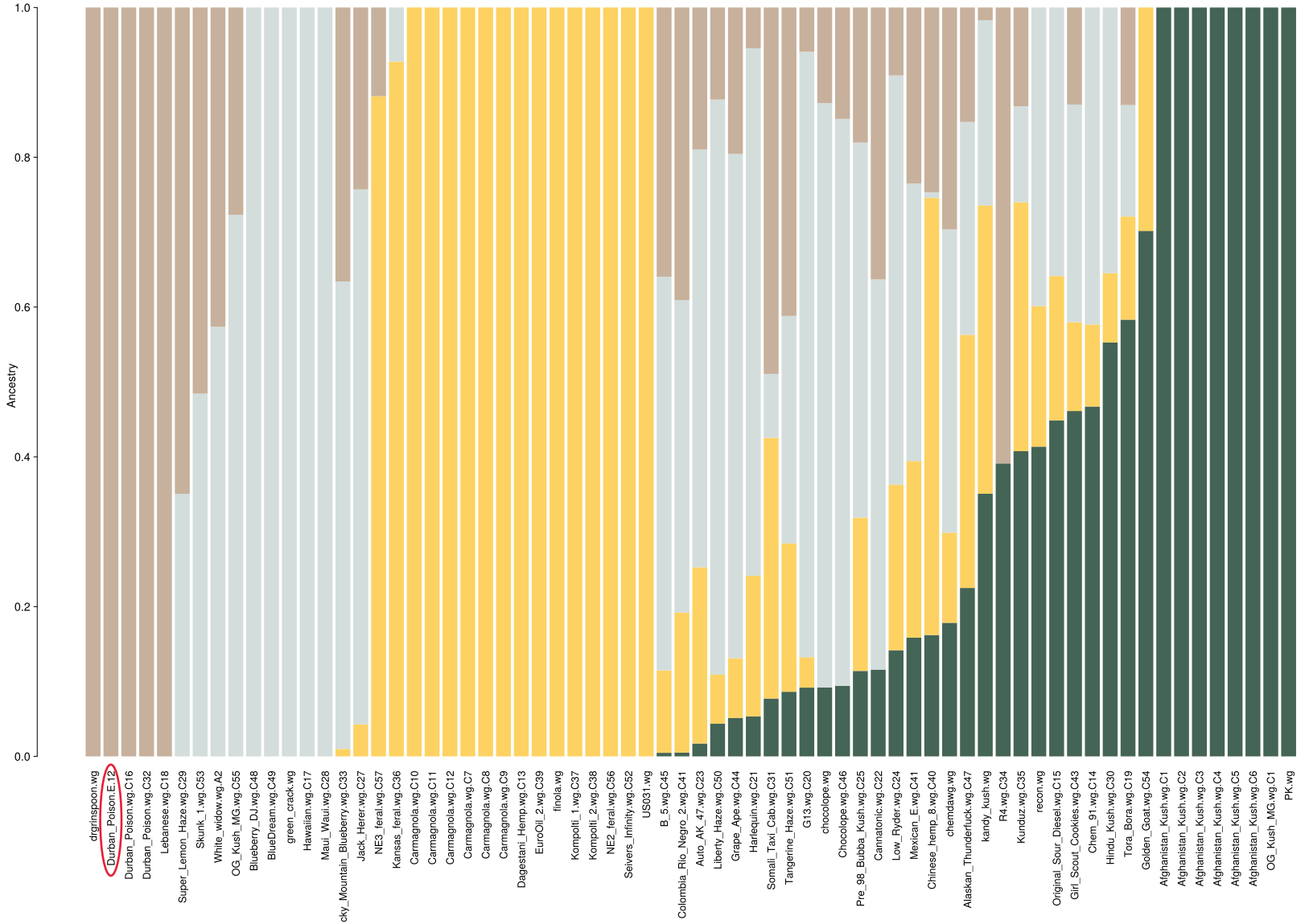
Evolution

The figure shows the closest relatives to Durban_Poison 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 analysis, but shows Durban_Poison 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.