

Cannabis Data Science

Cananbis Data Science #144

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The phytochemical diversity of commercial *Cannabis* in the United States

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Abstract

The legal status of Cannabis is changing, fueling an increasing diversity of Cannabisderived products. Because Cannabis contains dozens of chemical compounds with potential psychoactive or medicinal effects, understanding this phytochemical diversity is crucial.
The legal Cannabis industry heavily markets products to consumers based on widely used
labeling systems purported to predict the effects of different "strains." We analyzed the cannabinoid and terpene content of commercial Cannabis samples across six US states, finding
distinct chemical phenotypes (chemotypes) which are reliably present. By comparing the
observed phytochemical diversity to the commercial labels commonly attached to Cannabis-derived product samples, we show that commercial labels do not consistently align with
the observed chemical diversity. However, certain labels do show a biased association with
specific chemotypes. These results have implications for the classification of commercial
Cannabis, design of animal and human research, and regulation of consumer marketing—
areas which today are often divorced from the chemical reality of the Cannabis-derived
material they wish to represent.





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Paper Data

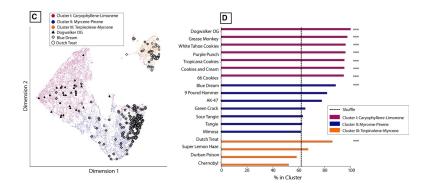
PLOS ONE

Phytochemical diversity of commercial Cannabis

Table 3. Sample, cultivator, and cultivar breakdown by testing lab, after data cleaning.

Testing Lab	State	# of samples with cannabinoid measurements	# of samples with cannabinoid and terpene measurements	# of unique cultivators	# of unique cultivar names
CannTest	AK	6,253	6,173	293	834
ChemHistory	OR	13,508	11,720	589	1,538
Confidence Analytics	WA	53,190	11,070	831	1,794
Modern Canna Science	FL	1,620	695	5	121
PSI Labs	MI	7,240	5,268	543	748
SC Labs	CA	8,112	7,917	1,058	1,218
Total		89,923	42,843	3,319	3,087

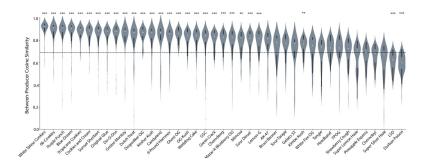
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0267498.t003



expected from shuffling names across products (Fig 9D). For each cluster, there are "strain names" that are highly overrepresented. For example, 100% of "Dogwalker OG" products are found within Cluster I ("high caryophyllene-limonene"; P < 0.0001, |d'| = 1110.4), 88.5% of "Blue Dream" products are found within Cluster II ("high myrcene-pinene"; P < 0.0001, |d'| = 1.2), and 85.9% of "Dutch Treat" products are found within Cluster III ("high terpinolene"; P < 0.0001, |d'| = 1.0).

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Between-Producer Cosine Similarity



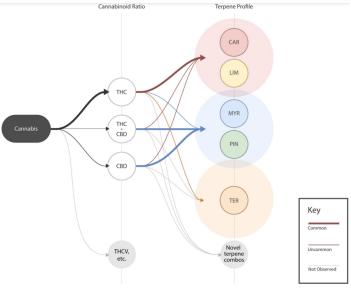


Fig 10. Potential scheme for classifying commercial Camabis based on cannabinoid and terpene profiles. Flow chart showing a potential classification framework for commercial Camabis. Level 1 represents cannabinoid ratios and displays the three common THCCBD chemotypes as well as not cannabinoids that could be bred. Level 2 represents terpene profiles and displays the three clusters we identified as well as other terpene combinations which could come to exist. Terpene clusters overlap slightly to illustrate that terpenes in each cluster are not mutually exclusive. Grey lines demonstrate a chemotype that may be possible (e.g., EDI—dominant and terpinoine-dominant) but has not yet been observed.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0267498.g010

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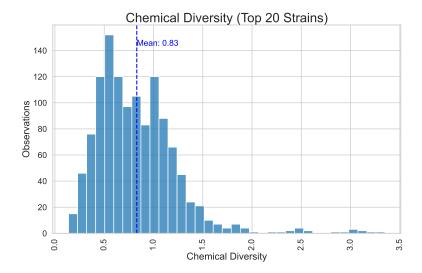
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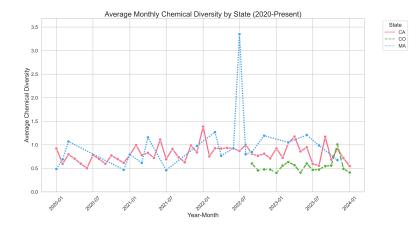
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0267498.t003

Lab Results Parsed from Public COAs

State	Total Tests	Flower Tests	Terpene Tests	Producers	Strains
CA	65,082	19,850	8,342	169	6,227
CO	11,031	5,177	404	10	205
FL	7,331	4,706	-	-	-
MA	7,189	3,692	1,950	?	1,543
Total	90,633	33,425	10,696	179	7,975

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Hypothesis 1

Hypothesis: Cannabis chemical diversity is increasing over time.

Dep. Variable:	chemical_diversity	R-squared:	0.450
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.434
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	28.39
Date:	Thu, 25 Jan 2024	Prob (F-statistic):	1.71e-13
Time:	15:10:22	Log-Likelihood:	-10.071
No. Observations:	108	AIČ:	28.14
Df Residuals:	104	BIC:	38.87
Df Model:	3		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coet	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	0.7038	0.064	10.948	0.000	0.576	0.831
C(lab_state)[T.CO]	-0.4892	0.083	-5.895	0.000	-0.654	-0.325
C(lab_state)[T.MA]	0.2708	0.057	4.755	0.000	0.158	0.384
year_month_numeric	0.0064	0.002	3.097	0.003	0.002	0.010

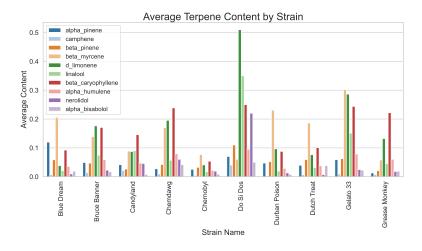
Common strains in the public lab results

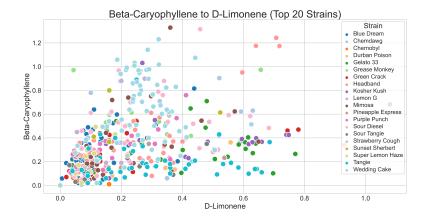
Top strains mentioned in the paper

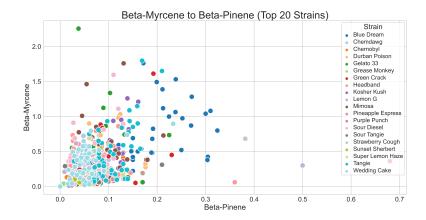
Strain Name	Observations
Wedding Cake	277
Blue Dream	163
Sour Diesel	128
Headband	81
Mimosa	75
Tangie	71
Purple Punch	60
Green Crack	51
Kosher Kush	47
Gelato 33	41
Chemdawg	34
Grease Monkey	32
Pineapple Express	27
Super Lemon Haze	26
Lemon G	26
Durban Poison	25
Strawberry Cough	21
Sunset Sherbert	18
Sour Tangie	15
Chernobyl	15

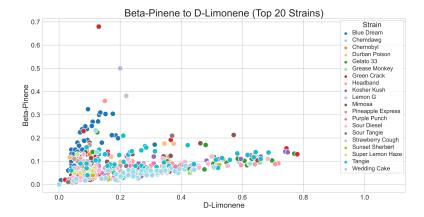
Top strains in the pubic lab results

Strain Name	Observations
Gelato	715
Runtz	462
Wedding Cake	278
GMO	194
Blue Dream	163
GG4	96
Zkittles	72
OG Kush	70
White Truffle	42
Dolato	27
Skywalker OG	21
Strawberry Cough	21







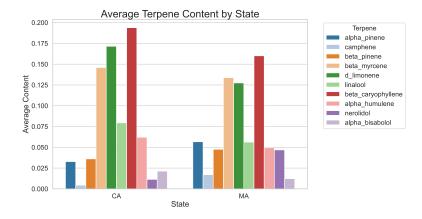


Hypothesis 2

Hypothesis: "Blue Dream" strains have higher beta-pinene than other top strains, on average.

Dep. Variable: Model: Method:		beta_pinene OLS Least Squares		R-squared: Adj. R-squared: F-statistic:		0.021 0.021 28.03	
Date:	TH	Thu, 25 Jan 2024		Prob (F-statistic):		1.40e-07	
Time:		15:14:07		Log-Likelihoo	d:	1828.4	
No. Observation	ns:	1288		AIC:		-3653.	
Df Residuals:		1286 BI		BIC:		-3643.	
Df Model:		1					
Covariance Typ	e:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
const	0.0326	0.002	18.647	0.000	0.029	0.036	
is_blue_dream	0.0260	0.005	5.294	0.000	0.016	0.036	

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Lab results by county (for the top 20 strains)

County	Observations
Denver County	121
Humboldt County	56
Mendocino County	48
Los Angeles County	42
Sacramento County	38
Sonoma County	23
Monterey County	20
Santa Barbara County	19
Alameda County	14
Lake County	13
El Paso County	13
Larimer County	11
San Francisco County	8
Trinity County	7
Riverside County	7
Santa Cruz County	6
Huerfano County	5
San Bernardino County	4
Routt County	4
Yolo County	4

Hypothesis 3

Hypothesis: "Emerald Triangle" counties, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Trinity, produce cannabis with higher terpene concentrations than cannabis produced in other counties, on average.

total ternenes

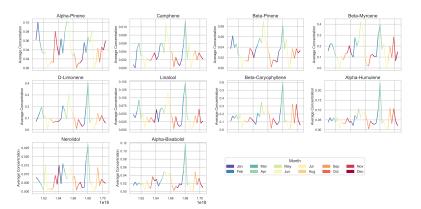
Dep. Variable.		total_terpenes		rt squarca	•	0.040	
	Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:		0.046	
	Method:	Least Squares Thu, 25 Jan 2024		F-statistic: Prob (F-statistic):		1622. 0.00	
	Date:						
	Time:	15:16	:06	Log-Likelihood: AIC:		-44550. 8.910e+04	
	No. Observations:	334	25				
	Df Residuals:	33423 1 nonrobust		BIC:		8.912e+04	
	Df Model:						
	Covariance Type:						
		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
nterc	ept merald_triangle)[T.1]	0.5267 0.8297	0.005 0.021	101.567 40.276	0.000	0.517 0.789	0.537 0.870
	3 7 7 7						

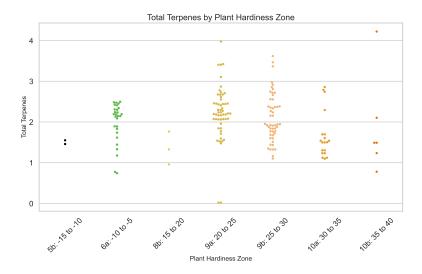
R-squared:

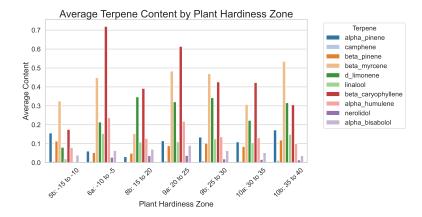
0.046

Dep. Variable:

Average Terpene Concentration by Month









Lesson of the Day

• Always look on the bright side of life.