

Schotia brachypetala Weeping Boer-bean



Decoding
South Africa's
Biodiversity



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Phylum: Angiosperms

Estimated genome size:

1390 million DNA base pairs (1.39 Gigabases)

Organism size:

10 meters (height)

Distribution:

Schotia brachypetala occurs in warm dry areas in bushveld, deciduous woodland and scrub forest most often on the banks of rivers and streams or on old termite mounds at lower altitudes from around Umtata in the Eastern Cape, through KwaZulu-Natal, Swaziland, Mpumalanga, Northern Province and into Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Importance:

Schotia brachypetala an exceptional ornamental tree and has a number of other uses including medicine, food, timber and as a dye. The seeds are edible after roasting, and although low in fat and protein they have a high carbohydrate content. Both the Bantu-speaking people and the early European settlers and farmers are said to have roasted the mature pods and eaten the seeds, a practice which they learned from the Khoikhoi. The timber was chiefly used in wagon making.

PromethION Sequencing Report:

Output: 86.11 Gigabases

Approximate N50: 12.38 kilobases

Draft Genome Assembly Statistics:

Genome length: 1333.64 Gigabases

BUSCO completeness score (single and duplicated genes): 98.4% [S85.2%, D:13.2%]

Sample Contributor contact details

Thabang Makola

South African National Biodiversity Institute

T.makola@sanbi.org.za

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