PhyloGenome

PhyloGenome

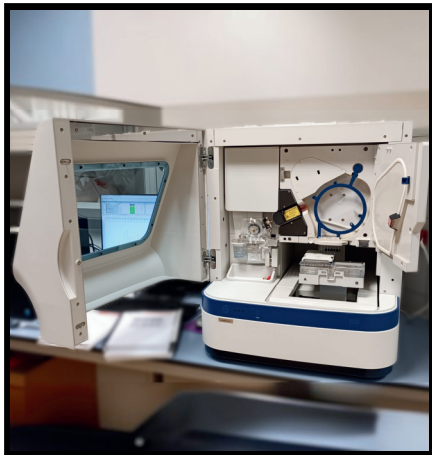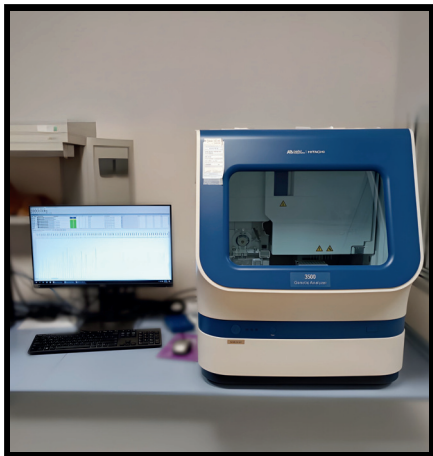# First generation
Generation progress card

❶

You can play *Species cards* of the **first** generation.

First generation
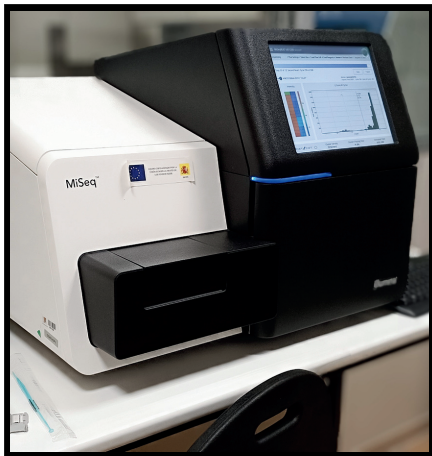*Generation progress card*

You can play *Species cards* of the **first** generation.

Second generation
Generation progress card

You can play *Species cards* of the **first and second** generations.

Second generation
Generation progress card

❷

You can play *Species cards* of the **first and second** generations.

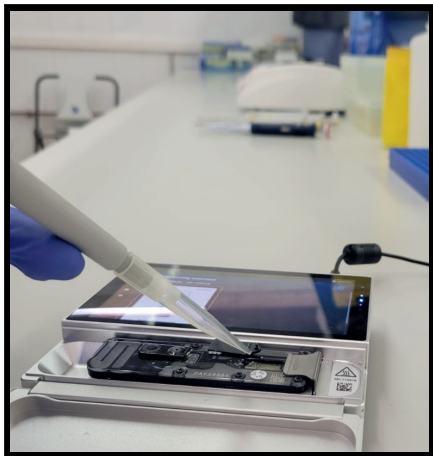# Third generation
Generation progress card

You can play *Species cards* of the **first, second and third** generations.

Third generation
Generation progress card

❸

You can play *Species cards* of the **first, second and third** generations.

Cyberattack
Event card

Play **Cyberattack** on top of a *Species card* and only once per game.
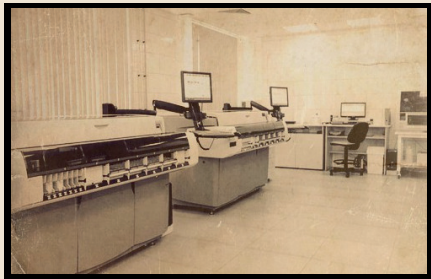
When **Cyberattack** is played and at the start of every turn, discard the *Species card* beneath and move **Cyberattack** to an adjacent *Species card.*

Password: 1234

UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona · Facultat de **Biociències**

Discontinued technology
Event card

Play **Discontinued technology** on the table and choose a sequencing generation.

While **Discontinued technology** is in game, new *Species cards* from the selected generation cannot be played.

A cutting-edge machine has dropped, rendering all previous technology obsolete.

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Extinction
Event card

Play **Extinction** on top of an *Extinction risk Species card*.

Discard the *Species card* beneath **Extinction**.

All the work put into the conservation of this species has been in vain. Scientists are profoundly disheartened, to the point where they don't even feel like getting out of bed.

UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona   Facultat de **Biociències**

Financial cut
Event card

Play **Financial cut** beneath a *Species card.*

New *Species cards* cannot be played adjacent to the *Species card* on top of **Financial cut**.

A groundbreaking discovery has recently captured the scientific community's focus. All ongoing research on this species is postponed.

Financial cut
Event card

Play **Financial cut** beneath a *Species card.*

New *Species cards* cannot be played adjacent to the *Species card* on top of **Financial cut**.

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Fundings
Event card

You may only play **Fundings** if you have at least 5 *Species cards* facing you.

Discard an *Event card* in game.

Don't know how to solve a problem? Money can often pave the way to solutions. However, no one will part with their money unless you prove your value. So, keep striving!

Fundings
Event card

You may only play **Fundings** if you have at least 5 *Species cards* facing you.

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Fundings
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Fundings
Event card

You may only play **Fundings** if you have at least 5 *Species cards* facing you.

Discard an *Event card* in game.

Don't know how to solve a problem? Money can often pave the way to solutions. However, no one will part with their money unless you prove your value. So, keep striving!

International conference
Event card

Play **International conference** on a *Species card* and then discard it.

Move a *Species card* to any compatible position.

You have been invited to an international conference with all expenses fully covered; feast on the free food and drinks. Maybe you can also attend a seminar if you have spare time.

International conference
Event card

Play **International conference** on a *Species card* and then discard it.

Move a *Species card* to any compatible position.

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Mutation
Event card
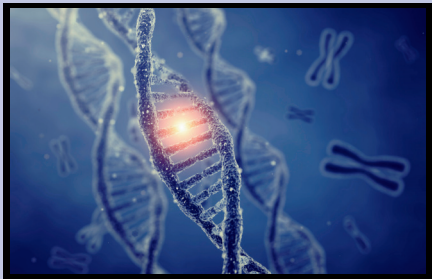
Play **Mutation** on top of an *Evolutionary interest Species card*.

Discard the *Species card* beneath **Mutation**.

Pollution and ultraviolet radiation have led to a significant accumulation of mutations in this species. Consequently, it is no longer suitable for comparison with its close relatives.

Nobel prize
Event card

Play **Nobel prize** after a player has played an *Event card.*

Discard the previously played *Event card* without carrying out its effect.

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Nobel prize
Event card

Play **Nobel prize** after a player has played an *Event card.*

Discard the previously played *Event card* without carrying out its effect.

As a Nobel Prize winner, you'll find that people follow you unconditionally. If you express disagreement, they'll likely do the same! Just remember to maintain your distinguished shine.

Out of order
Event card

Play **Out of order** in front of a player.

The player with **Out of order** cannot play any *Species cards*. Discard **Out of order** at the beginning of your next step.

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Pharmaceutical industry
Event card

Play **Pharmaceutical industry** on top of a *Drugs production Species card*.

Discard the *Species card* beneath **Pharmaceutical industry**.

A new drug has been produced. It works just as well as the old one, but at double the price and with an extended patent. Everybody wins!

Plague
Event card

Play **Plague** on top of a *Crops Species card*.

Discard the *Species card* beneath **Plague**.

A new invasive organism has been attacking crops all over the country and it is resistant to all pesticides. The most clever solution is to develop a broad-spectrum pesticide!

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Power outage
Event card

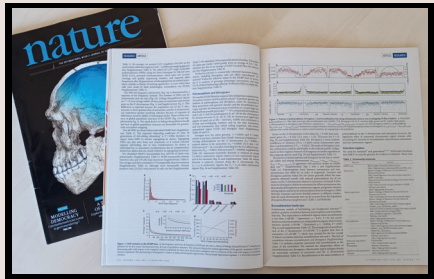Play **Power outage** on top of a *Food production Species card.*

Discard the *Species card* beneath **Power outage**.

A storm has plunged the entire region into darkness, causing all factory production to fail. If only someone had considered setting up an emergency power supply.

Publication
Event card

Play **Publication** beneath a *Species card*.

Double the points given at the end of the game by the *Species card* on top of **Publication**.

Because of the scientific significance of this species, you submitted a paper to a high impact journal, and they accepted it! However, not without ten revisions and fourteen corrections.

Publication
Event card

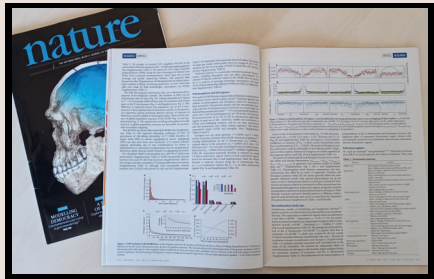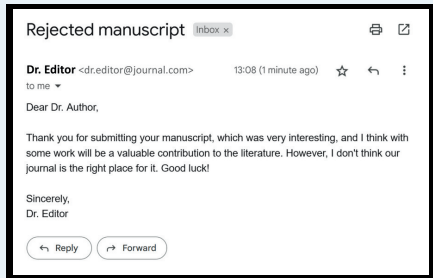Play **Publication** beneath a *Species card*.

Double the points given at the end of the game by the *Species card* on top of **Publication**.

Because of the scientific significance of this species, you submitted a paper to a high impact journal, and they accepted it! However, not without ten revisions and fourteen corrections.

Rejected manuscript
Event card

Rejected manuscript Inbox ×

Dr. Editor <dr.editor@journal.com> 13:08 (1 minute ago) ☆ ↩ ⋮
to me ▾

Dear Dr. Author,

Thank you for submitting your manuscript, which was very interesting, and I think with some work will be a valuable contribution to the literature. However, I don't think our journal is the right place for it. Good luck!

Sincerely,
Dr. Editor

↩ Reply   → Forward

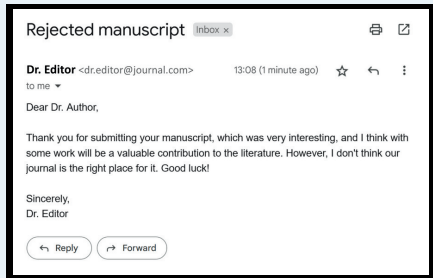Play **Rejected manuscript** beneath a *Species card.*

The *Species card* on top of **Rejected manuscript** does not give any points at the end of the game. *Sequencing generation* and *special points* still apply.

The journal has determined that your manuscript is not yet suitable for publication.

Rejected manuscript
Event card

Play **Rejected manuscript** beneath a *Species card.*

The *Species card* on top of **Rejected manuscript** does not give any points at the end of the game. *Sequencing generation* and *special points* still apply.

The journal has determined that your manuscript is not yet suitable for publication.

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Research
Event card

Play **Research** beneath a *Species card*.

The *Species card* on top of **Research** can now jump. If the *Species card* is moved, **Research** moves with it.

Recent studies suggest that this species shares a common ancestor with humans from 10 million years ago. Evolution works in weird ways... Meanwhile, we must investigate more about it!

Research
Event card

Play **Research** beneath a *Species card*.

The *Species card* on top of **Research** can now jump. If the *Species card* is moved, **Research** moves with it.

Recent studies suggest that this species shares a common ancestor with humans from 10 million years ago. Evolution works in weird ways... Meanwhile, we must investigate more about it!

Re-sequencing
Event card

Choose a *Species card* from the discard pile of any player and place it in play in a compatible spot. Play **Re-sequencing** beneath that *Species card*.

The sequencing generation of the *Species card* on top of **Re-sequencing** is increased by one.

Improved formula.

Re-sequencing
Event card

Choose a *Species card* from the discard pile of any player and place it in play in a compatible spot. Play **Re-sequencing** beneath that *Species card*.

The sequencing generation of the *Species card* on top of **Re-sequencing** is increased by one.

Improved formula.

rm -f -r
Event card

```
lab_computer_170A$~/sequencing_outputs$ rm --help
Usage: rm [OPTION]... [FILE]...
Remove (unlink) the FILE(s).

  -f, --force           ignore nonexistent files and arguments, never prompt
  -i                    prompt before every removal
  -I                    prompt once before removing more than three files, or
                        when removing recursively; less intrusive than -i,
      --interactive[=WHEN]  while still giving protection against most mistakes
                        prompt according to WHEN: never, once (-I), or
                        always (-i); without WHEN, prompt always
      --one-file-system  when removing a hierarchy recursively, skip any
                        directory that is on a file system different from
                        that of the corresponding command line argument
      --no-preserve-root  do not treat '/' specially
      --preserve-root[=all]  do not remove '/' (default);
                        with 'all', reject any command line argument
                        on a separate device from its parent
  -r, -R, --recursive   remove directories and their contents recursively
  -d, --dir             remove empty directories
  -v, --verbose         explain what is being done
      --help     display this help and exit
      --version  output version information and exit

By default, rm does not remove directories.  Use the --recursive (-r or -R)
option to remove each listed directory, too, along with all of its contents.

To remove a file whose name starts with a '-', for example '-foo',
use one of these commands:
  rm -- -foo

  rm ./-foo

Note that if you use rm to remove a file, it might be possible to recover
some of its contents, given sufficient expertise and/or time.  For greater
assurance that the contents are truly unrecoverable, consider using shred.

GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/rm>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) rm invocation'
lab_computer_170A$~/sequencing_outputs$ rm -f -r
lab_computer_170A$~/sequencing_outputs$ cat output
cat: output: No such file or directory
lab_computer_170A$~/sequencing_outputs$ 
```

Discard any card from your hand. Play **rm -f -r** on top of a *Species card*.

Discard the *Species card* beneath **rm -f -r**.

Error: No such file or directory.

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rm -f -r
Event card

```
lab_computer_1784A:~/sequencing_outputs$ rm --help
Usage: rm [OPTION]... [FILE]...
Remove (unlink) the FILE(s).

-f, --force           ignore nonexistent files and arguments, never prompt
-i                    prompt before every removal
-I                    prompt once before removing more than three files, or
                      when removing recursively; less intrusive than -i,
                      while still giving protection against most mistakes
--interactive[=WHEN]  prompt according to WHEN: never, once (-I), or
                      always (-i); without WHEN, prompt always
--one-file-system     when removing a hierarchy recursively, skip any
                      directory that is on a file system different from
                      that of the corresponding command line argument
--no-preserve-root    do not treat '/' specially
--preserve-root[=all] do not remove '/' (default);
                      with 'all', reject any command line argument
                      on a separate device from its parent
-r, -R, --recursive   remove directories and their contents recursively
-d, --dir             remove empty directories
-v, --verbose         explain what is being done
--help                display this help and exit
--version             output version information and exit

By default, rm does not remove directories. Use the --recursive (-r or -R)
option to remove each listed directory, too, along with all of its contents.

To remove a file whose name starts with a '-', for example '-foo',
use one of these commands:
  rm -- -foo

  rm ./-foo

Note that if you use rm to remove a file, it might be possible to recover
some of its contents, given sufficient expertise and/or time. For greater
assurance that the contents are truly unrecoverable, consider using shred.

GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/rm>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) rm invocation'
lab_computer_1784A:~/sequencing_outputs$ rm -f -r
lab_computer_1784A:~/sequencing_outputs$ cat output
cat: output: No such file or directory
lab_computer_1784A:~/sequencing_outputs$ █
```

Discard any card from your hand. Play
rm -f -r on top of a *Species card*.

Discard the *Species card* beneath **rm -f -r**.

Error: No such file or directory.

UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona Facultat de Biociències

Sample contamination
Event card

Play **Sample contamination** on top of a *Species card*.

Discard the *Species card* beneath **Sample contamination** and draw cards from the deck of its owner until you draw a *Species card*. Put it on the discarded position and discard the rest.

Who left the window open?

Scientific collaboration
Event card

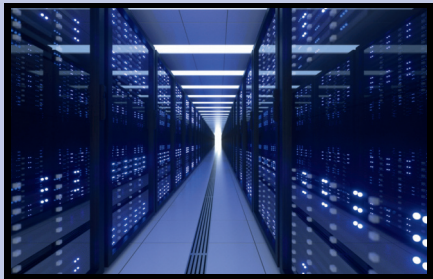Choose a *Species card* from your hand.

Your opponent shuffles all the *Species cards* in their hand. You then choose a random card from their hand, add it to your hand, and give the chosen card from your hand to your opponent.

The real treasure is the friends we made along the way.

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Servers down
Event card

Play **Servers down** beneath a *Species card.*

The *Species card* on top of **Servers down** cannot move until **Servers down** is discarded.

Someone unplugged the wrong cable. Hopefully you saved your work recently.

Technological advancement
Event card
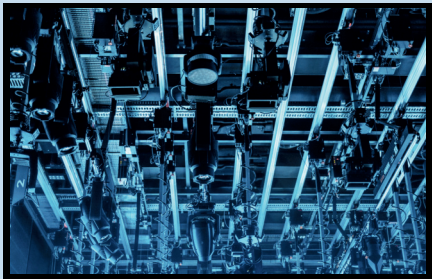
Place **Technological advancement** on the table until it is discarded.

Progress to the next sequencing generation.

Ride the wave of innovation for a leap into a brighter tomorrow. This is not just a card; it's a ticket to the future. Embrace the unknown, as right now, more than luck – you need an edge.

Technological advancement
Event card
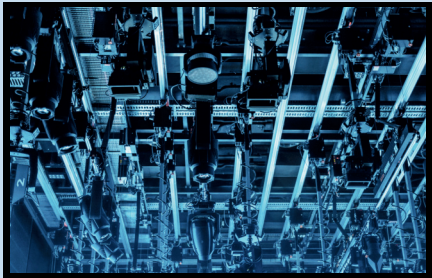
Place **Technological advancement** on the table until it is discarded.

Progress to the next sequencing generation.

Ride the wave of innovation for a leap into a brighter tomorrow. This is not just a card; it's a ticket to the future. Embrace the unknown, as right now, more than luck – you need an edge.

Vaccine
Event card

Play **Vaccine** on top of a *Pathogen Species card*.

Discard the *Species card* beneath **Vaccine**.

A new vaccine has led to a decline in cases. Further research on this species may no longer be necessary, although work towards equitable solutions across countries remains crucial.

Veganism
Event card

Play **Veganism** on top of a *Livestock Species card.*

Discard the *Species card* beneath **Veganism**.

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Cheetah

Acinonyx jubatus

7 **1**

2 POINTS

The cheetah has a move of 1.

First publication date: Dec 10, 2015
Genome size: 2,400 Mb
Coding genes: 19,999
Unique chromosomes: 19

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Pineapple

Ananas comosus

6 **3**

5 POINTS

The pineapple has a move of 2.

First publication date: Nov 2, 2015

Genome size: 382 Mb

Coding genes: 22,251

Unique chromosomes: 25

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

Mallard

Anas platyrhynchos

7 **2**

5
POINTS

The mallard has a move of 2.

First publication date: Jun 9, 2013

Genome size: 1,200 Mb

Coding genes: 16,836

Unique chromosomes: 33

Metazoa, Cordata, Aves

Thale cress

Arabidopsis thaliana

6 **1**
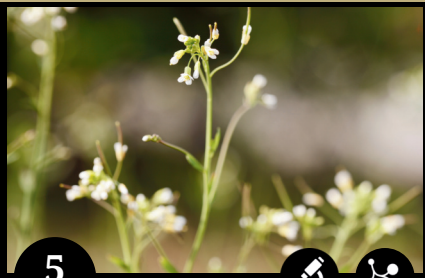
5

POINTS

The thale cress has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Dec 14, 2000

Genome size: 119 Mb

Coding genes: 27,562

Unique chromosomes: 5

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

Cattle

Bos taurus

7 **1**

2 POINTS

The cattle has a move of 1.

First publication date: Apr 24, 2009

Genome size: 2,800 Mb

Coding genes: 21,667

Unique chromosomes: 31

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Many-banded krait

Bungarus multicinctus

7 ❸
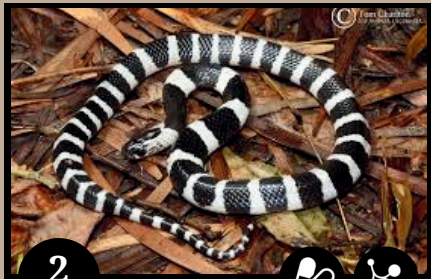
2
POINTS

The many-banded krait has a move of 1.

First publication date: Jul 12, 2022
Genome size: 1,600 Mb
Coding genes: 19,004
Unique chromosomes: 18

Metozoa, Chordata, Lepidosauria

Roundworm

Caenorhabditis elegans

6 **1**
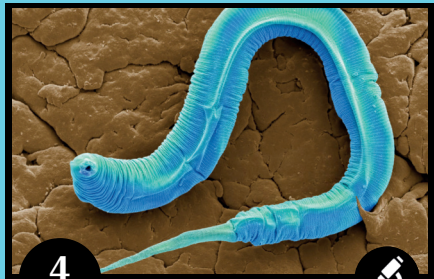
4 POINTS

The roundworm has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Dec 11, 1998

Genome size: 100 Mb

Coding genes: 19,984

Unique chromosomes: 6

Metazoa, Nematoda, Chromadorea

Candida
Candida albicans

5 **1**

2 POINTS

The candida has a jump of 1.

First publication date: May 3, 2004
Genome size: 14 Mb
Coding genes: 6,030
Unique chromosomes: 8

Fungi, Ascomycota, Saccharomycetes

Dog

Canis lupus familiaris

7 **1**

5 POINTS

The dog has a move of 2.

First publication date: Dec 8, 2005

Genome size: 2,500 Mb

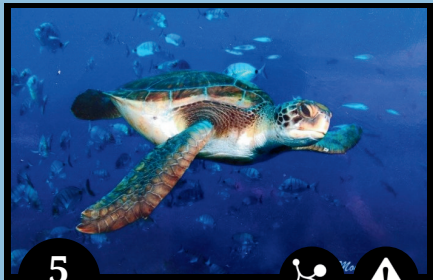**Coding genes:** 21,175

Unique chromosomes: 39

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Green sea turtle

Chelonia mydas

7 **3**

5 POINTS

The green sea turtle has a move of 2.

First publication date: Jul 15, 2021

Genome size: 2,100 Mb

Coding genes: 19,752

Unique chromosomes: 28

Metazoa, Chordata, Testudines

Jap. grenadier anchovy

6 ❸

Coilia nasus

2 POINTS

The j. g. anchovy has a move of 1.

First publication date: Jan 2, 2020

Genome size: 852 Mb

Coding genes: 20,837

Unique chromosomes: 24

Metazoa, Chordata, Actinopteri

Cryptococcus

Cryptococcus neoformans

5 **1**
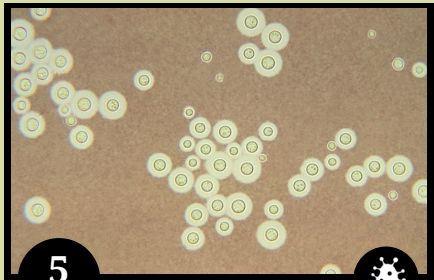
5
POINTS

The cryptococcus has a move of 2.

First publication date: Feb 25, 2005

Genome size: 19 Mb

Coding genes: 6,632

Unique chromosomes: 14

Fungi, Basidiomycota, Tremellomycetes

Danio rerio

6

POINTS

The zebrafish has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Apr 17, 2013

Genome size: 1,400 Mb

Coding genes: 26,448

Unique chromosomes: 25

Metazoa, Chordata, Actinopteri

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Fruit fly

Drosophila melanogaster

6 **1**

4

POINTS

The fruit fly has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Mar 24, 2000

Genome size: 144 Mb

Coding genes: 13,962

Unique chromosomes: 7

Metazoa, Arthropoda, Insecta

E. coli

Escherichia coli

4 **1**

4

POINTS

The E. coli has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Sep 5, 1997

Genome size: 5 Mb

Coding genes: 4,288

Unique chromosomes: 1

Pseudomonadota, Gammaproteobacteria, Enterobacterales

Chicken

Gallus gallus

7 **1**

5

POINTS

The chicken has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Dec 9, 2004

Genome size: 1,100 Mb
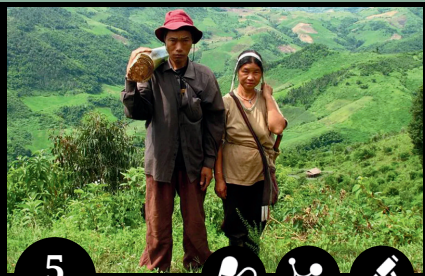
Coding genes: 18,023

Unique chromosomes: 41

Metazoa, Chordata, Aves

Human

Homo sapiens

7 **1**

5
POINTS

The human has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Feb 15, 2001

Genome size: 3,100 Mb

Coding genes: 20,080

Unique chromosomes: 24

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Swiftwater hydra

Hydra vulgaris

6 **1**

6

POINTS

The swiftwater hydra has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Mar 14, 2010

Genome size: 819 Mb

Coding genes: 21,385

Unique chromosomes: 15

Metazoa, Cnidaria, Hydrozoa

G. short-tailed opossum

Monodelphis domestica

7 **1**

5 POINTS

The short-tailed opossum has a jump of 2.

First publication date: May 10, 2007
Genome size: 3,600 Mb
Coding genes: 21,694
Unique chromosomes: 10

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

House mouse

Mus musculus

7 **1**

5

POINTS

The house mouse has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Dec 5, 2002

Genome size: 2,700 Mb
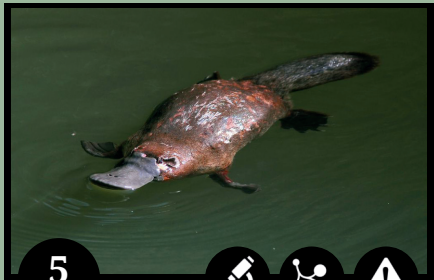
Coding genes: 22,198

Unique chromosomes: 21

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Platypus

Ornithorhynchus anatinus

7 **1**

5 POINTS

The platypus has a jump of 2.

First publication date: May 8, 2008

Genome size: 1,900 Mb

Coding genes: 18,152

Unique chromosomes: 31

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Sheep

Ovis aries

7 **2**

5

POINTS

The sheep has a move of 2.

First publication date: Jun 6, 2014

Genome size: 2,700 Mb

Coding genes: 21,300

Unique chromosomes: 28

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Lion

Panthera leo

7 **2**

2 POINTS

The lion has a move of 1.

First publication date: Sep 17, 2013
Genome size: 2,300 Mb
Coding genes: 19,491
Unique chromosomes: 19

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Amur tiger
Panthera tigris altaica

7 **2**

2 POINTS

The amur tiger has a move of 1.

First publication date: Sep 17, 2013
Genome size: 2,400 Mb
Coding genes: 18,509
Unique chromosomes: 19

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Vaquita

Phocoena sinus

7 ⬤**3**

2 POINTS

The vaquita has a move of 1.

First publication date: Oct 22, 2020
Genome size: 2,400 Mb
Coding genes: 19,069
Unique chromosomes: 22

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Garden pea

Pisum sativum

7 **3**

5
POINTS

The garden pea has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Sep 2, 2019

Genome size: 3,800 Mb

Coding genes: 40,025

Unique chromosomes: 7
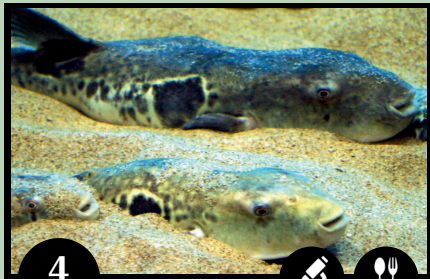
Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

Torafugu

Takifugu rubripes

6 **1**

4

POINTS

The torafugu has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Aug 23, 2002

Genome size: 384 Mb

Coding genes: 21,411

Unique chromosomes: 22

Metazoa, Chordata, Actinopteri

African clawed frog

Xenopus laevis

7 **2**

6 POINTS

The african clawed frog has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Oct 20, 2016

Genome size: 2,700 Mb

Coding genes: 34,476

Unique chromosomes: 18

Metazoa, Chordata, Amphibia

Horse

Equus caballus

7 **1**

5 POINTS

The horse has a move of 2.

First publication date: Nov 6, 2009

Genome size: 2,500 Mb

Coding genes: 21,129
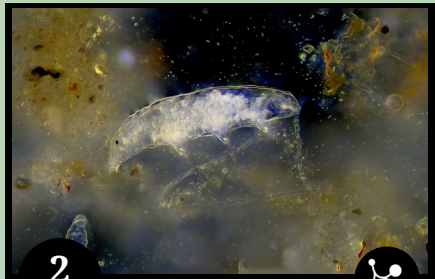
Unique chromosomes: 32

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Water bear

Hypsibius dujardini

6 ⬤**3**

2
POINTS

The water bear has a move of 1.

First publication date: Nov 23, 2015
Genome size: 182 Mb
Coding genes: 23,021
Unique chromosomes: 5

Metazoa, Tardigrada, Eutardigrada

Budgerigar

Melopsittacus undulatus

7 **3**

2 POINTS

The budgerigar has a move of 1.

First publication date: Jul 8, 2014

Genome size: 1,200 Mb

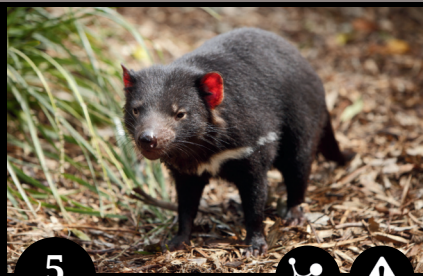**Coding genes:** 16,458

Unique chromosomes: 32

Tasmanian devil

Sarcophilus harrisii

7 **2**

5
POINTS

The tasmanian devil has a move of 2.

First publication date: Feb 17, 2012

Genome size: 3,100 Mb

Coding genes: 19,966

Unique chromosomes: 8

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Tammar wallaby
Notamacropus eugenii

2
POINTS

The tammar wallaby has a move of 1.

First publication date: Aug 19, 2011

Genome size: 3,400 Mb

Coding genes: 15,290

Unique chromosomes: 9

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Afr. savanna elephant

Loxodonta africana

7 **3**

2 POINTS

The savanna elephant has a move of 1.
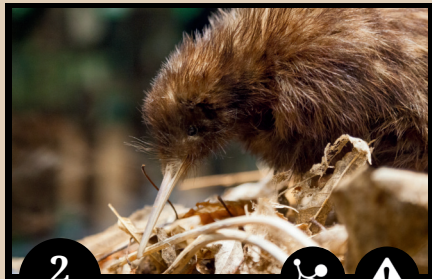
First publication date: Jan 11, 2024
Genome size: 3,500 Mb
Coding genes: 22,303
Unique chromosomes: 29

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

North Island brown kiwi

Apteryx mantelli

7 **2**

2 POINTS

The N. Island brown kiwi has a move of 1.

First publication date: Jul 23, 2015

Genome size: 1,500 Mb

Coding genes: 16,251

Unique chromosomes: 40

Metazoa, Chordata, Aves

Emu

Dromaius novaehollandiae

7 **3**

2 POINTS

The emu has a move of 1.

First publication date: Mar 1, 2021

Genome size: 1,500 Mb

Coding genes: 17,857

Unique chromosomes: 41

Metazoa, Chordata, Aves

Honey bee

Apis mellifera

6 **1**

4 POINTS

The honey bee has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Oct 26, 2006

Genome size: 225 Mb

Coding genes: 9,935

Unique chromosomes: 16

Metazoa, Arthropoda, Insecta

Domestic silkworm

Bombyx mori

6 **1**

1

POINT

The domestic silkworm has a jump of 1.

First publication date: Feb 1, 2004

Genome size: 462 Mb

Coding genes: 13,459

Unique chromosomes: 29

Metazoa, Arthropoda, Insecta

Coffee

Coffea arabica

7 **2**

1 POINT

The coffe has a move of 1.

First publication date: Mar 13, 2020

Genome size: 1,100 Mb

Coding genes: 44,759

Unique chromosomes: 22

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

Wild strawberry
Fragaria vesca

6 ● **2**

6
POINTS

The wild strawberry has a move of 2.

First publication date: Dec 26, 2010
Genome size: 214 Mb
Coding genes: 22,383
Unique chromosomes: 7

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

Iberian lynx

Lynx pardinus

7 **2**

2

POINTS

The Iberian lynx has a move of 1.

First publication date: Dec 14, 2016

Genome size: 2,400 Mb

Coding genes: 21,160

Unique chromosomes: 20

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Rhesus monkey

Macaca mulatta

7 **1**

4 POINTS

The rhesus monkey has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Apr 13, 2007
Genome size: 3,000 Mb
Coding genes: 21,121
Unique chromosomes: 22

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Bornean orangutan

Pongo pygmaeus

7 **2**

6 POINTS

The Bornean orangutan has a move of 2.

First publication date: Jan 26, 2011
Genome size: 3,200 Mb
Coding genes: 22,085
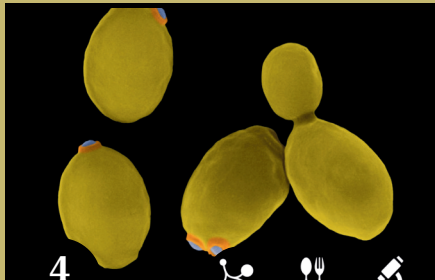**Unique chromosomes:** 25

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Brewer's yeast
Saccharomyces cerevisiae

5 **1**

4 POINTS

The brewer's yeast has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Oct 25, 1996

Genome size: 12 Mb

Coding genes: 6,014

Unique chromosomes: 16

Fungi, Ascomycota, Saccharomycetes

Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

7 **2**

6 POINTS

The Atlantic salmon has a move of 2.

First publication date: Apr 18, 2016

Genome size: 2,800 Mb

Coding genes: 42,985

Unique chromosomes: 29

Metazoa, Chordata, Actinopteri

Wine grape

Vitis vinifera

6 **1**

5 POINTS

The wine grape has a move of 2.

First publication date: Aug 26, 2007

Genome size: 495 Mb

Coding genes: 25,187

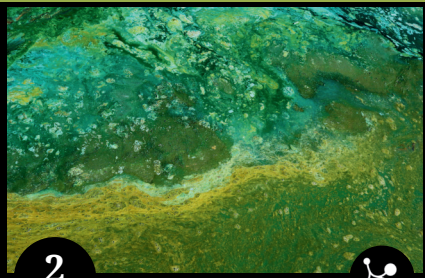**Unique chromosomes:** 19

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

A. marina
Acaryochloris marina

4 **2**

2
POINTS

The A. marina has a move of 1.

First publication date: Feb 12, 2008

Genome size: 8 Mb

Coding genes: 7,294

Unique chromosomes: 10

Cyanobacteriota, Cyanophyceae, Acaryochloridales

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Giant panda

Ailuropoda melanoleuca

7 **2**

6

POINTS

The giant panda has a move of 2.

First publication date: Dec 13, 2009
Genome size: 2,400 Mb
Coding genes: 20,837
Unique chromosomes: 21

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

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Axolotl

Ambystoma mexicanum

8 **3**

6
POINTS

The axolotl has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Jan 24, 2018

Genome size: 28,200 Mb

Coding genes: 23,251

Unique chromosomes: 28

Metazoa, Chordata, Amphibia

Green anole

Anolis carolinensis

7 **1**

6

POINTS

The green anole has a move of 2.

First publication date: Aug 31, 2011

Genome size: 1,900 Mb

Coding genes: 20,447

Unique chromosomes: 8

Metazoa, Chordata, Lepidosauria

A. fulgidus

Archaeoglobus fulgidus

4 **1**

5

POINTS

The A. fulgidus has a move of 2.

First publication date: Nov 27, 1997

Genome size: 2 Mb
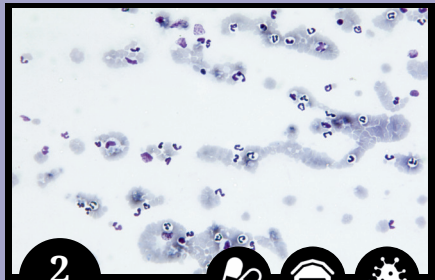
Coding genes: 2,610

Unique chromosomes: 1

Euryarchaeota, Archaeoglobi, Archaeoglobales

B. bovis

Babesia bovis

4 **1**

2 POINTS

The B. bovis has a move of 1.

First publication date: Oct 19, 2007

Genome size: 8 Mb

Coding genes: 3,959

Unique chromosomes: 4

Apicomplexa, Aconoidasida, Piroplasmida

B. anthracis

Bacillus anthracis

4 **1**

5 POINTS

The B. anthracis has a move of 2.

First publication date: May 1, 2003

Genome size: 6 Mb

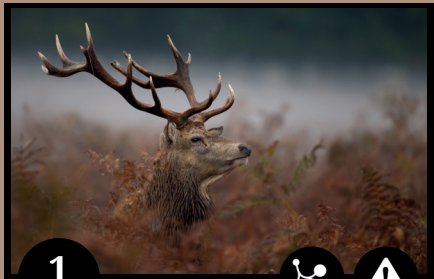**Coding genes:** 5,227

Unique chromosomes: 3

Bacillota, Bacilli, Bacillales

Red deer

Cervus elaphus

7 **2**

1
POINT

The red deer has a move of 1.

First publication date: Jan 2, 2018
Genome size: 2,900 Mb
Coding genes: 22,941
Unique chromosomes: 34

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Sweet orange

Citrus sinensis

6 **2**

5 POINTS

The sweet orange has a move of 2.

First publication date: Nov 25, 2012

Genome size: 299 Mb

Coding genes: 23,556

Unique chromosomes: 9

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

Common sunflower

Helianthus annuus

7 **3**

6
POINTS

The common sunflower has a move of 2.

First publication date: May 22, 2017
Genome size: 3,000 Mb
Coding genes: 57,237
Unique chromosomes: 17

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

American lobster

Homarus americanus

7 **3**

3 POINTS

The American lobster has a move of 1.

First publication date: Jun 23, 2021

Genome size: 2,300 Mb

Coding genes: 22,368

Unique chromosomes: ~136

Metazoa, Arthropoda, Malacostraca

Kinetoplastid parasite

Leishmania major

5 **1**

5

POINTS

The kinetoplast. parasite has a move of 2.

First publication date: Jul 15, 2005

Genome size: 33 Mb

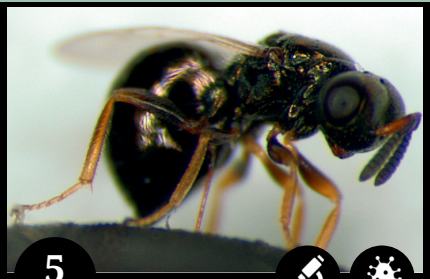**Coding genes:** 8,316

Unique chromosomes: 36

Euglenozoa, Kinetoplastea, Trypanosomatida

Jewel wasp

Nasonia vitripennis

6 **1**

5 POINTS

The jewel wasp has a jump of 2.

First publication date: Jan 15, 2010

Genome size: 297 Mb

Coding genes: 13,602

Unique chromosomes: 6

Metazoa, Arthropoda, Insecta

O. lucimarinus

Ostreococcus lucimarinus

5 **1**

2 POINTS

The O. lucimarinus has a move of 1.

First publication date: May 1, 2007

Genome size: 13 Mb

Coding genes: 7,603

Unique chromosomes: 21

Viridiplantae, Chlorophyta, Mamiellophyceae

Cacao

Theobroma cacao

6 **2**

6
POINTS

The cacao has a move of 2.

First publication date: Dec 26, 2010

Genome size: 325 Mb

Coding genes: 21,518
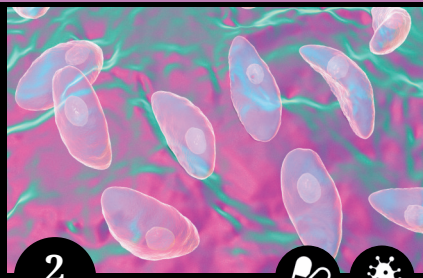
Unique chromosomes: 10

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

T. gondii
Toxoplasma gondii

5 **2**

2 POINTS

The T. gondii has a move of 1.

First publication date: May 20, 2009

Genome size: 66 Mb

Coding genes: 8,318

Unique chromosomes: 14

Apicomplexa, Conoidasida, Eucoccidiorida

Bottlenose dolphin

Tursiops truncatus

7 **1**

6 POINTS

The bottlenose dolphin has a move of 2.

First publication date: Oct 12, 2011

Genome size: 2,400 Mb

Coding genes: 19,240

Unique chromosomes: 23

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Arctic fox

Vulpes lagopus

7 **3**

2 POINTS

The Arctic fox has a move of 1.

First publication date: Apr 21, 2021

Genome size: 2,300 Mb

Coding genes: 20,695

Unique chromosomes: 25

Metazoa, Chordata, Mammalia

Indian cobra

Naja naja

7 ③

6 POINTS

The Indian cobra has a move of 2.

First publication date: Jan 6, 2020
Genome size: 1,800 Mb
Coding genes: 23,071
Unique chromosomes: 19

Metazoa, Chordata, Lepidosauria

Common tobacco

Nicotiana tabacum

7 **2**

2 POINTS

The common tobacco has a move of 1.

First publication date: May 8, 2014

Genome size: 3,600 Mb

Coding genes: 61,780

Unique chromosomes: 24

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida

Asian cultivated rice

Oryza sativa

6 **1**

4 POINTS

The Asian cultivated rice has a move of 2.

First publication date: Apr 5, 2002

Genome size: 374 Mb

Coding genes: 28,738

Unique chromosomes: 12

Viridiplantae, Streptophyta, Magnoliopsida