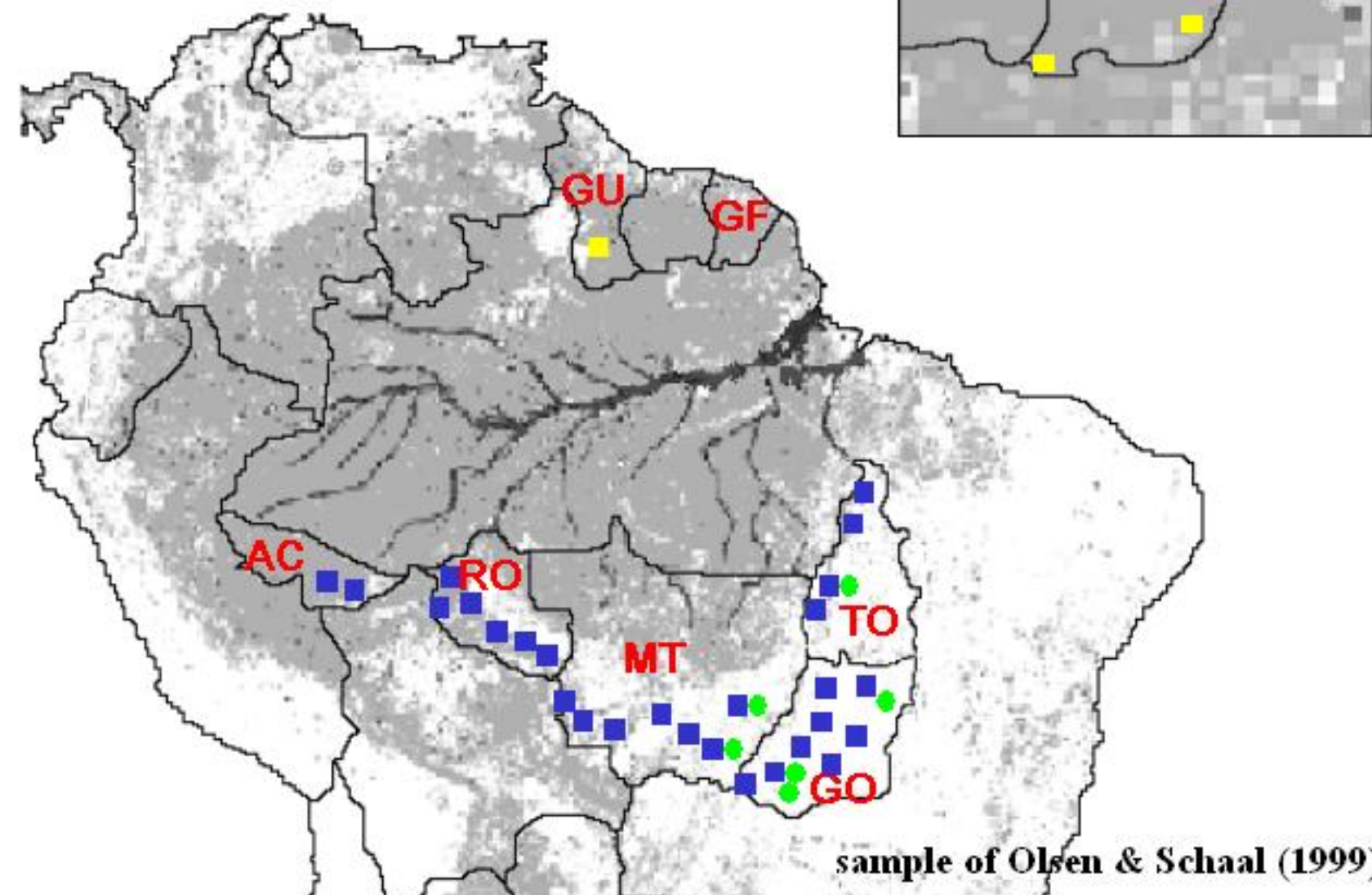


Guillaume Léotard Chantal Debain Doyle McKey
Centre d'Ecologie Fonctionnelle et Evolutive, Montpellier, France



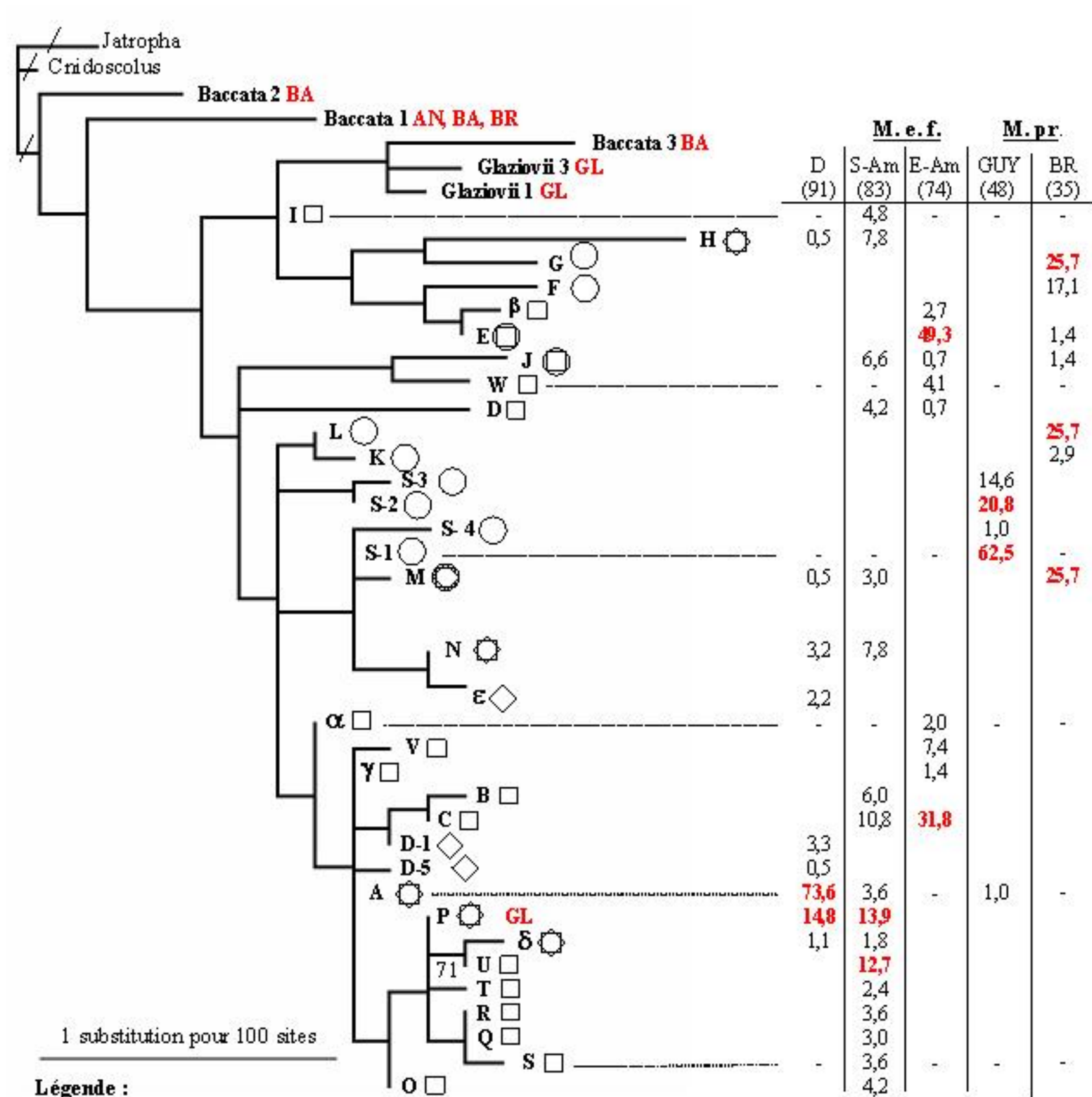
Studied populations of
Manihot esculenta subsp.
flabellifolia (squares) and
M. pruinosa (circles)



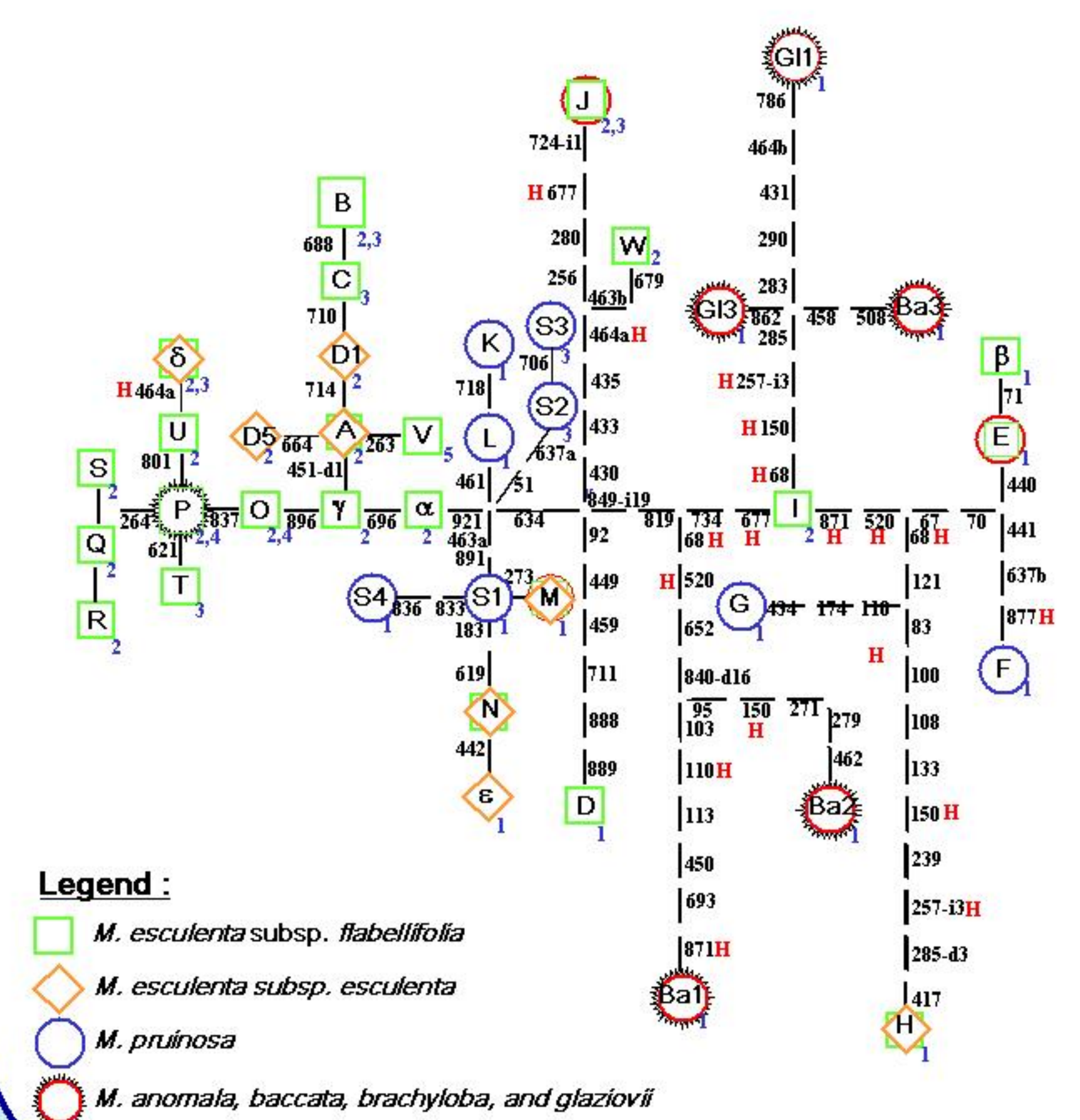
States of Brazil: Acre (AC), Goiás (GO), Mato Grosso (MT),
Rondônia (RO), Tocantins (TO);
French Guiana (GF), Guyana (GU).



Phylogram obtained by maximum
likelihood, sequences of *G3pdh* haplotypes



Network of alleles of *G3pdh*
found in the genus *Manihot*



RESULTS

- Haplotypes of wild cassava from the Guianas are not shared with those of domesticated cassava.
- Wild cassava from the Guianas appears more closely related to *M. pruinosa* than to *M. esculenta* subsp. *flabellifolia*.
- Local Amerindian varieties of domesticated cassava from the Guianas are dominated by the same two haplotypes that dominate the CIAT core collection.
- These varieties also include new haplotypes similar to those known from related wild species.
- In one population in French Guiana, phenotypically intermediate individuals have one copy each of "domesticated" and "*M. pruinosa*" haplotypes.
- Analysis revealed evidence of interspecific hybridization between *M. esculenta* and *M. glaziovii*.

CONCLUSIONS

- It is unlikely that domesticated cassava originated in the Guianas.
- The affinities of wild relatives of cassava in the Guianas are with populations of *M. pruinosa* from the savannas of eastern Brazil.
- Cassava was domesticated along the southern/southwestern rim of Amazonia and then diffused, probably rapidly, throughout Amazonia.
- Following domestication, the gene pool of cassava has been influenced by introgression from wild species encountered during its diffusion.
- Domesticated cassava naturally hybridizes with *M. pruinosa* in some sites in French Guiana.
- This molecular marker will be useful in detecting interspecific hybridization and studying reticulate evolution in the adaptive radiation of the genus *Manihot*.