

豌豆半无叶突变体性状的遗传及在育种上的利用 Tendril Inheritance in Semi-leafless Pea and Its Utilization in Breeding

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摘要 以半无叶类型、普通类型豌豆为试验材料, 对卷须性状的特征特性、遗传规律及在育种上的利用进行了研究。结果表明: 半无叶类型豌豆品种卷须极其发达, 能够在株间相互缠绕, 形成棚架结构, 显著地提高了品种的抗倒伏能力, 同时改善了群体通风透光性能, 显著提高了新品种的产量, 是豌豆抗倒伏育种的重要原始材料。半无叶类型属单基因质量性状遗传, 显隐性完全, 卷须基因af和子叶颜色基因i表现连锁, 位于1号染色体上, 交换值为5.72%。

Abstract: Using semi-leafless pea and common pea, the authors studied tendril character, its inheritance law and how to use it in pea breeding. The results were as follows: Semi-leafless pea had well developed tendrils; They twined with each other and formed an arbor structure. This ideal structure had greatly increased lodging resistance capability, improved canopy's air and light level, and remarkably increased new varieties yield. So, semi-leafless pea was one of the most important materials in lodging resistance breeding. Tendril gene, af, and seed color gene i, in semi-leafless pea was linked on chromosome I, and cross-over value was 5.72%.

关键词 [豌豆](#) [半无叶类型](#) [遗传育种](#) **Key words** [pea](#) [semi-leafless type](#) [inheritance and breeding](#)

分类号

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