

小麦农家品种大籽糙抗条锈性的遗传分析 Inheritance of Stripe Rust Resistance in the Native Wheat Variety Dazicao from China

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摘要 以抗条锈病的农家品种大籽糙作父本、感病品种铭贤169作母本杂交获得F1代杂交种, F1代植株自交获得F2代种子, F1代植株与铭贤169回交获得 BC1代种子。在人工控制条件下, 用我国小麦条锈菌优势小种条中28号和条中32号, 分别对F1、F2、BC1代及其亲本的幼苗进行人工接种, 研究了它们的抗性表现和杂交后代中抗条锈性的分离情况。结果表明, 大籽糙对条中32号小种的抗性由一对隐性基因控制; 对条中28号小种的抗性由一对显性基因和一对隐性基因的互补作用控制。

Abstract: Dazicao, a native wheat variety with stripe rust resistance from Henan, China, was crossed with susceptible cultivar Mingxian 169 as the female parent. The F1 progeny was selfed to produce F2 progeny and backcrossed with Mingxian 169 to produce BC1 progeny. In air-conditioned greenhouse, seedlings of the F1, F2, BC1 progenies and their parents were inoculated with the prevalent races CY28 and CY32 of *Puccinia striiformis* respectively. The phenotypes of the F1, F2 and BC1 plants were analyzed for resistance to the two races. The results indicated that the resistance in the Dazicao to race CY32 was controlled by one recessive gene, and the resistance to race CY28 by complementary action of one dominant gene and one recessive gene.

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