

甘蓝型油菜数量性状遗传变异的研究¹⁾

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摘要 本试验采用单因素遗传设计, 连续两年分别研究了42个和50个稳定遗传的甘蓝型油菜品种“个数⁴”的平均表现和遗传变异, 结果表明, 开花期、株高、分枝高度、着粒密度、每果粒数、千粒重、J次分枝数、总角果数、单株产量和含油量的表现受大环境的影响较大。开花期、果长、千粒重、主花序长度的遗传力高, 总角果数、单株产量、着果密度、分枝高度、每果粒数的遗传力较低。随着芥酸含量的降低, 开花期延迟, 主花序变短, 主花序角果数减少。无芥酸品种的总角果数和单株产量显著低于有芥酸品种。中国的高芥酸品种具芥酸含量显著高于国外的高芥酸品种。

关键词

分类号

Genetic Variabilities of Some Quantitative Characters in Brassica napus L..

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Abstract

Forty-two and fifty true-breeding lines of Brassica napus L. from seven countries were investigated in successive seasons, i.e. 1982--83 and 1983-84, respectively. The performances and genetic variabilities of twenty-two quantitative characters were studied. Days to flower, plant and branching heights, seed density, seeds per silique, 1000-seed weight, primary branches and siliquae per plant, seed yield per plant and oil content were variable in different seasons. Heritabilities of days to flower, silique length, 1000-seed weight and main-raceme length were high, but those of siliquae and yield per plant, silique density, branching height and seed density were low. Days to flower increased and main raceme length and silique on main—: Iceme decreased as the erucic acid in seed oil reduced. The erucic acid contents of traditional Chinese cultivars were significantly higher than those of external high-erucic-acid cultivars. The siliquae and seed yield per plant of cultivars free from erucic acid were less than those of cultivars with erucic acid.

Key words

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扩展功能

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