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新疆自育陆地棉品种遗传多样性研究

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Genetic Diversities of Upland Cotton Varieties in South Xinjiang

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摘要 以30年来新疆自育的33个新陆中品种为研究对象, 通过聚类研究发现: 33个自育品种通过聚类被明显地划分为两大类, 第2类群自育品种遗传基础较第1类群品种有所拓展和丰富, 基础遗传组分呈现逐渐拓宽的趋势。同一个育种单位选育的品种均聚为同一类, 说明不同育种单位在常年选育过程中积累形成了本单位的优势和各自育种方向特点。通过遗传多样性研究发现: 随着新疆栽培模式的变化, 自育品种株型由紧凑型向松散型转变, 果枝由短果枝向I型和II型中长果枝类型转变, 蕾铃分布由内围铃向外围扩展, 蕾铃空间结构更加合理。自育品种在产量性状上仍有很大的提升空间, 单株铃数呈现递增趋势, 铃重从大铃逐步向适中的铃重范围靠近, 衣分提高的潜力巨大。早熟性状选择进一步加强, 这为产量的持续提高奠定了基础。自育品种的纤维品质性状在育种演变进程中继续得到保持和加强, 品质优势较为明显。

关键词: 陆地棉 遗传多样性 聚类分析 新疆

Abstract: The evaluation of genetic diversity of crop plants is an important component of breeding program. To assess the genetic diversity of local bred commercial cultivars of upland cotton of south Xinjiang in the past 30 years, 33 cultivars were selected to conduct a cluster analysis. The results showed that 33 cultivars were grouped into 2 clusters, and the diversity of cluster 2 was higher than cluster 1, and cultivars bred by the same unit had almost been grouped into same cluster. These results suggested that as the cultivating mode changed, the agronomic traits of the cultivars in south Xinjiang had altered with the converting of plant type from tight to loose, the change of boll number per plant from low to high and the alteration of boll size from large to medium. And lint percentage is to be improved with a high potential. These cultivars still have advantage in fiber quality traits. Emphasis on early-maturity is the base of cotton sustaining development in Xinjiang. Fiber qualities of local bred commercial cultivars have been developed in cotton breeding program. The advantage of fiber quality is obvious.

Keywords: upland cotton genetic diversity cluster analysis Xinjiang

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