

中国板栗地方品种重要农艺性状的表型多样性

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Phenotypic Diversity of Important Agronomic Traits of Local Cultivars of Chinese Chestnut

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摘要 采用巢式设计方差分析、聚类分析等方法, 对中国10个省份90个板栗地方品种叶片表型、坚果表型及品质12个重要农艺性状进行多样性分析。结果表明: (1) 板栗12个农艺性状在群体内和群体间差异均达到极显著水平, 说明其在群体内和群体间均存在广泛变异; (2) 叶片表型性状、坚果表型性状及坚果品质性状的平均变异系数分别为7.7%、4.4%和6.8%, 表明坚果表型性状遗传稳定性高于叶片表型及坚果品质性状; (3) 群体间表型分化系数 V_{ST} 均值为23.42%, 远远小于群体内变异(76.58%), 群体内变异是其主要的变异来源; (4) 利用群体间最小距离进行聚类分析, 将10个板栗群体分为4大类, 反映不同地理群体板栗表型多样性存在差异。

关键词: 板栗 地方品种 农艺性状 表型多样性

Abstract: Phenotypic diversity of 12 important agronomic characters include leaf and nut phenotype and quality for 90 Chinese chestnut cultivars from 10 provinces were analyzed using nested design variance analysis and cluster analysis methods. The results showed: (1) There were significant differences for 12 agronomic traits of chestnut among and within populations, indicated that there existed a wide range of variation in the two levels; (2) The average variation coefficient of leaf and nut phenotype and quality traits were 7.7%, 4.4% and 6.8%, respectively, showed that genetic stability of nut phenotype traits was higher than the other two traits; (3) The average of phenotypic differentiation coefficient among populations were 23.42%, which were less than the variation within populations (76.58%), showed that the variation within populations was the main source of variation; (4) Ten populations of chestnut were divided into 4 categories by using the minimum distance cluster analysis, indicated the differences of phenotypic diversity of chestnut existed in different geographical population.

Keywords: chestnut, local cultivars, agronomic traits, phenotypic diversity

收稿日期: 2013-11-01; 出版日期: 2014-04-03

引用本文:

.中国板栗地方品种重要农艺性状的表型多样性[J] 园艺学报, 2014,V41(4): 641-652

.Phenotypic Diversity of Important Agronomic Traits of Local Cultivars of Chinese Chestnut[J] ACTA HORTICULTURAE SINICA, 2014,V41(4): 641-652

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