

苦瓜枯萎病抗性鉴定与抗性遗传规律研究

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Studies on the Identification Technology and Inheritance of Disease Resistance to Fusarium Wilt in Bitter Gourd

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摘要 以4份田间抗性水平不同的苦瓜为材料,探讨了适用于苦瓜苗期人工接种枯萎病菌的抗性鉴定方法;以此为基础,对来自国内外的43份苦瓜种质资源进行了抗源筛选,以其中的抗病亲本‘0417’和感病亲本‘472113’为材料,研究了苦瓜对枯萎病抗性的遗传规律。结果表明,直接水培接种法是较适合于苦瓜苗期枯萎病抗性鉴定的方法,适宜的接种菌液孢子浓度为 $4 \times 10^6 \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 。在苦瓜种质资源中,枯萎病抗源普遍存在,尤以野生种或半栽培种抗病性较强。苦瓜枯萎病抗性受单一显性核基因控制,其广义遗传力为90.78%。

关键词: 苦瓜 枯萎病 苗期接种 抗性遗传

Abstract: The identification technology of resistance to Fusarium wilt in *Momordica charantia* was investigated with inbred lines presenting different degree of field resistance. Then a total of 43 *Momordica charantia* varieties (or inbred lines) from home and abroad were evaluated for resistance to Fusarium wilt. Furthermore, a highly susceptible inbred line ‘472113’ and a highly resistant inbred line ‘0417’ were used to study the inheritance of resistance to Fusarium wilt in *Momordica charantia*. The results indicated that direct hydroponic inoculation with concentration of 4×10^6 spores per milliliter was most suitable for resistance identification. And the existence of resistant resource is prevalent among the *Momordica charantia* germplasm resources. The broad-sense heritability of *Momordica charantia* resistance to Fusarium wilt is 90.78%. The resistance is controlled by single dominant nuclear gene without affecting by cytoplasm.

Keywords: bitter gourd, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *momordicae* Sun &, Huang, seedling inoculation, resistance inheritance

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