

栽培菊花与矶菊属间杂交亲和性 及 F₁ 结实特性研究

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摘要: 研究菊属栽培小菊‘奥运火炬’、‘意大利红’与亚菊属矶菊的杂交亲和性和结实性, 以及杂种 F₁ 自交、回交和开放授粉的结实特性。结果表明: 无论是以栽培菊花还是矶菊为母本, 父本花粉在柱头上均能很好萌发, 但结实率较低, ‘奥运火炬’和矶菊杂交结实率为每花序 3.72 粒, ‘意大利红’和矶菊正反交结实率分别为每花序 1.20 粒和 0.87 粒。回交组合(‘奥运火炬’×矶菊)F₁×‘奥运火炬’结实率为 0~1.24 粒; ‘意大利红’与矶菊正反交 F₁ 无论是以‘意大利红’还是以矶菊为回交父本, 结实率均较低, 为 0~1.37 粒; ‘早意大利红’和矶菊正反交 F₁ 自交不结实, ‘奥运火炬’×矶菊杂种 F₁ 自交仅有少数单株有一定结实性, 但在开放授粉条件下结实率均较高, 最高达每花序 47.5 粒, 说明 F₁ 雌配子发育良好, 回交结实率低的原因可能在于远缘杂交障碍, 而自交结实率低可能由自交不亲和机制决定。

关键词: 矶菊; 菊花; 杂交; 回交; 自交; 结实率

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Intergeneric cross-compatibility between *Dendranthemum × grandiflorum* and *Ajania pacifica* and the seed sets of their F₁ progenies in different conditions of backcross, selfing and open pollination

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Abstract: Intergeneric cross-compatibility between *Dendranthemum × grandiflorum*‘Aoyunhuoju’, ‘Yidalihong’ and *Ajania pacifica* and the seed sets of their F₁ progenies in different conditions of backcross, selfing and open pollination were investigated. The pollen germinated well on the stigmas no matter what *D. × grandiflorum* or *A. pacifica* as the female parent, but the seed sets were very low even no seeds. The seed sets of reciprocal hybrids between ‘Aoyunhuoju’ and *A. pacifica* were 3.72 per capitulum, and the seed sets of reciprocal hybrids between ‘Yidalihong’ and *A. pacifica* were 1.2 and 0.87, respectively. The seed sets of the backcross of F₁ progenies between ‘Aoyunhuoju’ and *A. pacifica* with ‘Aoyunhuoju’ were very low even no seeds, the same as those of the backcross of reciprocal hybrid F₁ between ‘Yidalihong’ and *A. pacifica* with their parents. The selfing seed sets of all F₁ progenies were almost 0. However, the seed sets in open pollination were very high and the highest seed set was up to 47.5 per capitulum. It can be inferred that the de-

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velopment process of female gamete was normal and the reproductive course of F_1 was also normal. The reasons of low seed sets of backcross were the distant crossing barrier and low seed sets of selfing were determined by the mechanism of self-incompatibility.

Key words: *Dendranthema*; *Ajania*; hybridization; backcross; selfing; seed set

菊花(*Dendranthema × grandiflorum*)为我国十大名花和世界四大切花之一,具有很高的观赏和应用价值。

抗性育种是菊花育种的主要目标之一,菊花近缘种属植物是菊花抗性育种的重要资源,如英国萨顿种子公司(Sutton Seed Co.)早在20世纪40年代就以栽培菊花品种与野菊杂交,育成了生长旺盛,适合作岩石植物或悬崖盆景的悬崖小菊(Boase等,1997)。Chen等(1995)利用毛华菊、小红菊与美国引进的栽培菊花品种杂交选育出了植株低矮、花朵繁密、抗性强的地被菊新品种群;Chen & Li(1995)利用菊花脑与引自荷兰的菊花品种杂交育成了耐高温的小菊新品种。但有限菊属植物还很难满足菊花抗性育种的需要(李辛雷等,2005),为获得多抗性和持久抗性优良菊花新品种,尚需进一步拓展抗源。

矶菊(*Ajania pacifica*)为亚菊属十倍体野生种,原产日本和我国台湾(可能为早期引种散逸归化)(Iwatsuki等,1997; Suzuki等,2001),多年前在荷兰和日本等国已直接将其作为盆栽观叶植物加以利用(De & Rademaker, 1989; Fukai等, 1998; Fukai, 2003),近年来在我国作为优良的银叶地被植物加以应用。De等(1989)和Fukai等(2000)的研究发现矶菊与栽培菊品种之间杂交不存在远缘杂交障碍。此外,菊属与春黄菊族菊蒿属、*Nipponanthemum*、小滨菊属之间也均容易杂交成功或具有杂交亲和性(Kondo等,2002),为我们利用菊花近缘种属植物进行栽培菊花种质创新和遗传改良创造了条件。在通过杂交导入近缘种属植物优异基因的同时,许多不良性状也将不可避免地被带入到栽培品种(张海琴等,2002)。为获得综合性状优良的新种质或品种,还需对远缘杂种后代进行多代回交或与其它栽培品种进行杂交等;因此,远缘杂种 F_1 的生殖特性是近缘种属植物优异基因高效率利用的关键(余小芳等,2006)。

本研究拟对菊属2个栽培菊花品种与亚菊属矶菊的杂交亲和性和结实性,以及杂种 F_1 自交、回交以及开放授粉条件下的结实特性进行研究,为矶菊优异基因在菊花育种中的高效率利用提供指导,并

进一步拓展菊属植物基因库。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试材料为亚菊属(*Ajania*)矶菊(*A. pacifica*)和菊属栽培菊花品种‘奥运火炬’(夏花型)和‘意大利红’(秋花型),所有材料均栽培于南京农业大学“中国菊花种质资源保存中心”。

1.2 方法

于2003年11月进行远缘杂交。栽培菊花做母本时,选取发育良好的花蕾,在舌状花刚露色时去雄,即将内轮两性管状小花全部去除,同时剪去舌状花花瓣直至可见柱头(不能伤及柱头),并进行套袋;矶菊作母本时,待头状花序总苞破裂时直接去除内轮两性管状花进行去雄。父本在头状花序开放洒粉前套袋隔离。待母本柱头伸出,并开叉呈现一定角度和分泌黏液时(约3~5 d后),收集已套袋的父本新鲜花粉,用毛笔进行授粉,授粉后继续套袋隔离,次日重复授粉1次;当花梗变黄枯萎时采集授粉花序,并进行脱粒和统计结实率。第二年3月于塑料大棚内播种,4月定植后正常管理。2005年对各杂种利用脚芽进行扦插繁殖,繁殖后代作为回交、自交和开放授粉亲本材料。回交时,以杂种 F_1 不同单株为母本,以原先的双亲为父本。自交时,对杂种 F_1 不同单株当花序发育到即将开放时套袋。开放授粉时,随机收取20朵花序统计结实率。结实率=种子数/花序数。

远缘杂交亲和性检测:在授粉后15 min, 30 min, 45 min, 1 h, 1.5 h, 2 h, 3 h, 4 h, 6 h 和 12 h 分别将授粉过的小花取下用FAA固定,用8 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH软化脱色8 h,然后用0.1%苯胺蓝溶液浸泡8 h,用甘油压片,在荧光显微镜下观察花粉萌发情况和照相(赵宏波等,2006)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 杂交亲和性

无论以栽培菊花还是以矶菊为母本,外源花粉

在柱头上的萌发特性基本一致,花粉在柱头上附着和萌发均很好,且品种间无明显差异。花粉在授粉后30~45 min开始在柱头上粘附,此时还未能观察到花粉管的生长,授粉后1~1.5 h花粉管开始生

长,2 h后可以观察到花粉管突破柱头表皮细胞,开始进入柱头内部(图1)。由于花柱有强烈的自发荧光干扰,所以花粉管突破柱头进入花柱后的过程未能有效观察。

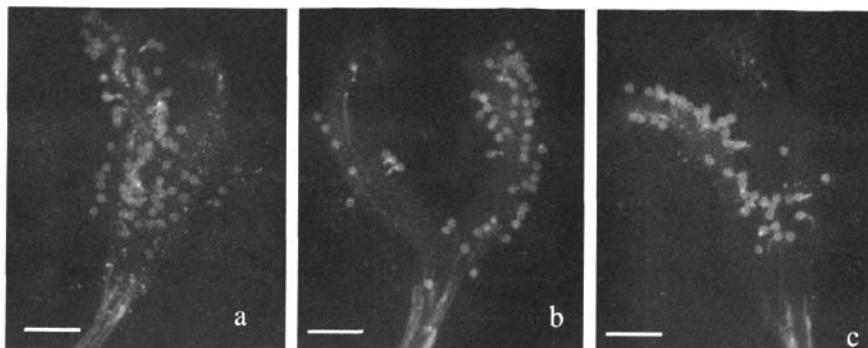


图1 授粉2 h后花粉在柱头上的萌发情况

Fig. 1 Pollen germination on the stigmas after 2 h from pollination

a: 矶菊花粉在‘奥运火炬’柱头上的萌发情况; b: 矶菊花粉在‘意大利红’柱头上的萌发情况; c: ‘意大利红’花粉在矶菊柱头上的萌发情况。
a: Pollen germination of *A. pacifica* on the stigma of ‘Aoyunhuoju’; b: Pollen germination of *A. pacifica* on the stigma of ‘Yidalihong’; c: Pollen germination of ‘Yidalihong’ on the stigma of *A. pacifica*. Bars, 500 μm.

表1 ‘奥运火炬’‘意大利红’与矶菊杂交结实性和成苗率
Table 1 The seed set and planting rate of intergeneric hybridization between *D. grandiflorum*‘Aoyunhuoju’‘Yidalihong’ and *A. pacifica*

杂交组合(母本×父本) Hybridized combination (female×male)	杂交花序数 No. of hybridized capitula	种子数 No. of seeds	每花序种子数 Seed set per capitulum	成苗数 No. of seedling	成苗率(%) Percent of growing seedling
‘奥运火炬’×矶菊‘Aoyunhuoju’× <i>A. pacifica</i>	32	119	3.72A	22	18.5A
‘意大利红’×矶菊‘Yidalihong’× <i>A. pacifica</i>	30	36	1.20B	3	8.3C
矶菊×‘意大利红’ <i>A. pacifica</i> ×‘Yidalihong’	30	26	0.87C	3	11.5B

2.2 杂交结实率

由表1看出,矶菊与栽培菊花属间杂交结实率较低,每花序平均最高结实率仅3.72粒。‘奥运火炬’与矶菊正反交之间有一定差异,正交‘奥运火炬’×矶菊结实率为每花序3.72粒,而反交矶菊×‘奥运火炬’没有得到种子,而‘意大利红’和矶菊正反交结实率差异极显著。从表1还可看出,各杂种后代成苗率均较低,但各组合之间差异极显著。

2.3 回交、自交和开放条件结实性

以双亲之一‘奥运火炬’为父本与杂种F₁进行回交(另一亲本花期不遇,未能进行回交)。由表2看出,22个回交组合结实率均较低,仅YZ11、YZ13、YZ18和YZ21 F₁后代的回交组合结实率为0.08~1.24;同样,22个F₁杂种自交结实率也均较低,仅有少数单株有一定结实。但在开放授粉条件下结实率均较高,最高达每花序47.5粒。

‘意大利红’与矶菊的杂种F₁结实特性也表现

类似结果(表3),DC1~DC3表示‘意大利红’×矶菊的F₁杂种后代,RC1~RC3表示矶菊×‘意大利红’的F₁杂种后代;回交1表示以‘意大利红’为回交父本,回交2表示以矶菊为回交父本。方差分析结果:回交1和回交2之间差异不显著;正反交F₁回交之间差异极显著($P<0.01$)。从表3看出,无论以‘意大利红’还是以矶菊为回交亲本,结实率均较低,回交1(以‘意大利红’为回交父本)和回交2(以矶菊为回交父本)间差异不显著;正反交F₁与两个亲本的回交结实率均较低,正反交回交结实率间差异极显著。正反交F₁自交均不结实,表现为自交不亲和性;而开放授粉条件下结实率均较高,最高达到每花序结实23.7粒。

3 讨论

亚菊属被认为与菊属(*Dendranthema*)具有很

近的亲缘关系(Bremer & Humphries, 1993), 属间杂交也有成功的报道, 如 Abd 等(1999)利用常规杂交获得了菊属甘菊(*D. lavandulifolium*)与亚菊属疏齿亚菊(*A. remotipinna*)属间杂种。本研究通过常规杂交也获得了栽培菊花品种‘奥运火炬’和‘意大利红’与矶菊的属间杂种, 证实两种间亲缘关系很近, 不存在生殖隔离。但同时发现, 正反交组合结实

率和成苗率均较低, 可能是由于杂种胚或胚乳发育不完全, 导致不能形成正常的后代植株; 说明两属间可能还存在一定的远缘杂交障碍, 这种障碍为合子后障碍(Post-zygotic barrier)(Carputo, 1999)。当选择不同栽培品种作母本时, 发现杂交结实率存在较大差异, 表明亲本基因型对杂交成功与否有较大影响, 在十字花科属间杂交特别是栽培品种与野生

表 2 ‘奥运火炬’×矶菊杂种 F₁ 开放授粉、自交和回交结实性Table 2 Seed sets of backcross, selfing and open pollination of *D. grandiflorum* ‘Aoyunhuoju’ × *A. pacifica* F₁

杂种 Hybrids	开放 Open pollination		自交 Selfing		回交 Backcross	
	种子数/花序数 No. of seeds/No. of capitula	结实率 Seed set	种子数/花序数 No. of seeds/No. of capitula	结实率 Seed set	种子数/花序数 No. of seeds/No. of capitula	结实率 Seed set
YZ1	90/20	4.90	0/40	0	0/58	0
YZ2	25/20	1.25	0/59	0	0/44	0
YZ3	48/20	2.40	0/45	0	0/36	0
YZ4	264/20	13.2	0/50	0	0/66	0
YZ5	56/20	2.80	0/45	0	0/51	0
YZ6	43/20	2.15	0/48	0	0/57	0
YZ7	300/20	15.0	0/30	0	0/50	0
YZ8	214/20	10.7	0/28	0	0/56	0
YZ9	420/20	21.0	317/42	7.54	0/49	0
YZ10	95/20	4.75	0/68	0	0/58	0
YZ11	375/20	18.8	5/92	0.05	4/49	0.08
YZ12	190/20	9.50	0/46	0	0/69	0
YZ13	1090/20	54.5	1/73	0.01	7/58	0.12
YZ14	950/20	47.5	23/82	0.28	0/54	0
YZ15	317/20	15.9	2/75	0.03	0/51	0
YZ16	57/20	2.85	0/39	0	0/48	0
YZ17	200/20	10.0	0/42	0	0/65	0
YZ18	848/20	42.4	8/80	0.1	5/58	0.09
YZ19	452/20	22.6	0/68	0	0/54	0
YZ20	137/20	6.85	0/72	0	0/53	0
YZ21	842/20	42.1	54/232	0.23	73/59	1.24
YZ22	69/20	3.45	0/49	0	0/39	0

注: YZ1-22 表示‘奥运火炬’×矶菊杂种 F₁ 不同单株。Note: YZ1-22 represent the hybrids from *Dendranthema grandiflorum* ‘Aoyunhuoju’ × *A. pacifica*.表 3 ‘意大利红’与矶菊正反交杂种 F₁ 回交、开放、自交结实性Table 3 Seed sets of backcrosses, selfing and open pollination of reciprocal hybrid F₁ between *D. grandiflorum* ‘Yidalihong’ and *A. pacifica*

杂种 Hybrids	回交 1 Backcross 1		回交 2 Backcross 2		开放 Open pollination		自交 Selfing	
	种子数/花序数 No. of seeds/No. of capitula	结实率 Seed set	种子数/花序数 No. of seeds/No. of capitula	结实率 Seed set	种子数/花序数 No. of seeds/No. of capitula	结实率 Seed set	种子数/花序数 No. of seeds/No. of capitula	结实率 Seed set
DC1	0/77	0	23/32	0.72	356/20	17.8	0/39	0
DC2	73/60	1.22	52/38	1.37	473/20	23.7	0/43	0
DC3	46/52	0.89	19/25	0.76	450/20	22.5	0/55	0
RC1	42/36	1.17	8/43	0.19	200/20	10.0	0/49	0
RC2	10/92	0.11	13/48	0.27	36/20	1.80	0/44	0
RC3	0/47	0	0/56	0	65/20	3.25	0/59	0

种间杂交时也有类似报道(Li 等, 1998; Li 等, 1999)。

栽培菊花品种为原产中国的几个野生种间天然

杂交, 再经长期人工选育而成的杂种复合体(Chen, 1985), 一般为六倍体及其非整倍体(李懋学等, 1983; Endo, 1969), 遗传基础复杂, 基因型高度杂

合。栽培菊花品种与矶菊远缘杂种F₁在开放授粉条件下结实率较高,说明杂种F₁雌配子发育正常,不同F₁个体间结实率存在较大差异可能与栽培菊花品种复杂的遗传背景导致形成不同基因型配子有关。

菊花具有自交不亲和特性(Drewlow等,1973; Zagorski等,1983),远缘杂种F₁自交不结实或结实率很低,说明属间远缘杂种可能同样存在自交不亲和现象。矶菊为自交不亲和(Shimotomai,1933; Tanaka,1952),‘奥运火炬’为部分自交不亲和,‘奥运火炬’与矶菊的F₁杂种自交结实率均较低,仅有少数单株有一定结实性,可能是由于自交不亲和性在自交后代中发生了分离。远缘杂种F₁回交结实率也很低,甚至比杂交结实率还低,推测可能存在远缘杂交障碍与自交不亲和基因的交叉影响,具体原因还有待进一步探讨。不同F₁个体间自交和回交结实率差异也可能由亲本复杂的基因型决定。因此,在利用菊花近缘种属植物进行菊花遗传改良时,要对杂种后代不同个体的生殖特性进行研究。

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栽培菊花与矶菊属间杂交亲和性及F1结实特性研究

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