

[06] 形態よりみたカキ(*Diospyros kaki* L.f.) の品 種分化に関する研究

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SUMMARY

About the data of 25 morphological characters recorded over 3 years from 1988 to 1990, range of environmental variation of each character were examined in 89 Japanese persimmon (*Diospyros kaki* L.f.) cultivars.

15 characters showed narrow range of environmental variation. Using these 15 characters, characteristic of PCNA (pollination constant non-astringent) and geographic differentiation of the local cultivars were clarified from the view point of morphological characters.

1 : Range of environmental variation was evaluated about the characters showing wide range of varietal difference. As a result, Slenderness of fruit (shape index of fruit), breadth of calyx end, appearance of "Kacho-rettka" cracking, "Hetasuki" cracking, "Jhomon", density of wrinkles around calyx, slenderness of seed (shape index of seed), slenderness of pistil (shape index), relative deepness of style diverge, slenderness of ovary (shape index), relative length of style to ovary, hair of pistil, slenderness of leaf (shape index of leaf I), stability of leaf (shape index of leaf II), angle of leaf base, these 15 characters were regarded as character showing narrow range of environmental variation.

2 : Range and frequency distribution of PCNA, PVNA (pollination variant non-astringent), PVA (pollination variant astringent), PCA (pollination constant astringent) were compared each other. Group of PCNA showed narrowest range of varietal difference and peculiar frequency distribution in shape index of fruit, shape index of seed, shape index of leaf I, shape index of leaf II and angle of leaf base. Still more, this group was most likely to cause "Kacho-rettka" and/or "Hetasuki" cracking, wrinkle around calyx, on the other hand, cultivars having "Jhomon" was not found in this group. From the result mentioned above, genetic variation of PCNA seemed to be small and peculiar.

3 : After classifying local cultivars into seven province groups according to their provenance, frequency distribution of each group were compared. provenances of local cultivars having specific characters were apt to be situated geographically to east of Kinki province centering around Kinki and Tokai province. As these characters were regarded as characteristic variation in this province, east of Kinki province centering around Kinki and Tokai province was regarded as the center of varietal differentiation in Japan. The provenances of local cultivars of PCNA were almost situated geographically to Kinki and Tokai province. Therefore, PCNA that showed narrow range of variation and peculiar frequency distribution seemed to be one type of variation in this province.

4 : In addition, geographical gradient was found in shape index of leaf II and angle of leaf base. In these two characters, frequency distribution of local cultivars at Korea was contrastive to that of local ones at Kinki, Tokai, Kanto-Koushin province and local cultivars similar to local ones at Korea was found in Chugoku-Shikoku, Touhoku-Hokuriku, Kyushu province. In other word, farther from Kinki, Tokai, Kanto-Koushin Province, frequency distribution of shape index of leaf II and angle of leaf base in each province became to be similar to one at Korea.

From the result mentioned above, geographical differentiation seemed to be found in varietal differentiation of local cultivars of Japanese persimmon in Japan.