

观赏凤梨种质资源及遗传育种研究进展

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摘要: 观赏凤梨原产于美洲热带及亚热带地区, 是目前国内外花卉市场上的主要类群之一。本文分别从观赏凤梨的种质资源系统分类、保存与评价利用、遗传与育种研究, 以及育种技术等方面进行了综述。目前, 观赏凤梨的新品种选育仍以杂交为主。育种目标是苞片色彩丰富、花型多样、叶缘无刺、株型适中、生长期短、抗寒性好等。观赏凤梨杂交障碍主要表现为受精前障碍, 受精后障碍则较少发生, 切割柱头和花柱嫁接法可以有效克服杂交受精前障碍。由于大多数现行品种的遗传背景十分复杂, 难以预见杂交结果, 建议今后应加强多倍体育种和分子育种工作。

关键词: 观赏凤梨; 育种; 种质资源; 遗传

Advances in Research on Genetic Resources and Breeding of Ornamental Bromeliads

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Abstract: Bromeliaceae is one of the morphologically and ecologically diverse flowering plant families, which originally distributed in the tropics and subtropics of America. Their beautiful shapes and colors, low maintenance and easy adaptability have brought bromeliads into worldwide as ornamental plants. In this review, the achievements in taxonomy, conservation and utilization of Bromeliaceae germplasm resources, breeding and genetics, and the new techniques in its breeding were collected and analyzed. To date, hybridization is still the main breeding approach for germplasm innovation in ornamental bromeliads. The breeding objectives that Colorful bracts, varied inflorescence shapes, spineless leaves, moderate plant type, early flowering, and excellent cold resistance are pursued by breeders. Strong prefertilization barriers were observed after intraspecific, interspecific and intergeneric crosses, but only minor postfertilization difficulties occurred in Bromeliaceae. To overcome these prefertilization barriers cut style and grafted style pollination techniques can be used to increase the percentage of fertilization. The parentage of most actual hybrids in commerce is very complex, and hybridization results are unpredictable. It is suggested that polyploid breeding and molecular breeding should be strengthened in the near future.

Key words: ornamental bromeliads; breeding; germplasm resources; genetics

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观赏凤梨通常是指凤梨科(Bromeliaceae)用于观赏的一类植物的总称,原产于美洲热带及亚热带地区^[1-2]。目前的商品化种类以果子蔓属(*Guzmania* Ruiz & Pav.)、丽穗凤梨属(*Vriesea* Lindl.)、铁兰属(*Tillandsia* L.)、光萼荷属(*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav.)及彩叶凤梨属(*Neoregelia* L. B. Sm.)为主,绝大部分来自于比利时、荷兰、美国等欧美国家。我国自20世纪80年代中后期开始大量引进观赏凤梨,由于其株型整齐、花型奇特、色彩艳丽,观赏期可达数月,深受人们喜爱。据农业部统计,2016年国内观赏凤梨种植面积4334.01 hm²,销售量14374.17万盆,产值达155572.24万元,销售量位居盆栽植物的第3位。随着社会经济的发展以及鲜花消费的时尚化,观赏凤梨作为重要的盆栽花卉类群将获得更大的发展,这将有力推动观赏凤梨的产业化进程和遗传育种研究的进一步深入。

育种工作一直是观赏凤梨生产和科研的重要内容。观赏凤梨育种已有近140年的历史,比利时人Morren在1879年利用*Vriesea psittacina* (Hook.) Lindl. × *V. carinata* Wawra 育成了 *V. 'Morreniana'*^[3]; 1880年,法国园艺学家Maron利用*Billbergia amoena* (Lodd.) Lindl. × *B. vittata* Baker 育成了 *B. 'Herbaultii'*。此后不久,观赏凤梨杂交育种及后代选择开始盛行于欧洲各国,特别是在比利时、法国、德国和荷兰等地,涌现出了一批优秀的凤梨育种家,如法国的Duval、Andre、Maron、Truffaut、Chantrier,德国的Kittel,荷兰的Witte及比利时的Dutrie等^[4]。早期的观赏凤梨育种主要涉及水塔花属(*Billbergia* Thunb.)、丽穗凤梨属及姬凤梨属(*Cryptanthus* Otto & A. Dietr.)。自20世纪50年代开始,美国园艺家开展了大量的杂交试验,培育出众多面向美国本土市场的新品种,其中Foster选育的*Aechmea 'Foster's Favorite'*成为首个获得植物新品种权的观赏凤梨品种^[5]。近年来,观赏凤梨新品种选育速度明显加快,育种范围扩展至光萼荷属、果子蔓属、彩叶凤梨属、巢凤梨属(*Nidularium* Lem.)、龟甲属(*Quesnelia* Gaudich.)、穗花属(*Pitcairnia* L'Hér)等。经国际园艺学会命名与登录委员会授权,目前Geoffrey Lawn为凤梨科国际品种登录权威(Bromeliad Cultivar Register),依托机构为国际凤梨协会(The Bromeliad Society International)。迄今已登录种内、种间及属间杂交新品种达9600多个。国际凤梨协会将这些杂交品种加以整理出版了《International Checklist of Bromeliad Hybrids》。

中国的观赏凤梨品种选育工作起步较晚。目前已通过省级审定的有幸运星(黄岐花凤梨 × 花叶垂花果子蔓凤梨)、步步高(秀美人凤梨 × 黄岐花凤梨)、秀丽1号(紫莺歌凤梨 × 秀美人凤梨)、凤粉1号(合萼光萼荷 × 曲叶光萼荷)、凤剑1号(红宝剑 × 金宝剑)等5个品种(株系),主要是由华南农业大学农学院、广州花卉研究中心、浙江省农科院花卉研究开发中心等单位从国外引进品种中杂交选育而成。

1 凤梨科种质资源多样性

1.1 种质资源地理分布

凤梨科包含58属,约3352种^[6]。除热带非洲大陆西岸的*Pitcairnia feliciana* (A. Chev.) Harms & Mildbr. 外,其余均分布于美洲热带和亚热带地区。在地理分布上,北起美国东南部的弗吉尼亚,经中美洲及加勒比海沿岸,向南延伸至智利及阿根廷中部地区,以巴西的大西洋沿岸森林为多样性分布中心(约1200种)^[7-10]。凤梨科植物生态习性多样、适应性强,从低海拔的热带平原至海拔4200 m以上的寒冷高原,从热带雨林到极其干旱的荒漠均有分布^[11]。凤梨科大多为较广布的种,其中*Tillandsia usneoides* (L.) L. 纬度分布范围超过8000 km,但也有一些地区特有种,如*Ochagavia elegans* Phil.、*T. insularis* Mez等^[12]。凤梨科植物形态差异很大,微型种类*T. bryoides* Griseb. ex Baker,叶长仅6 mm左右,大型种类如*Puya raimondii* Harms,株高可达9.5 m以上。丰富的凤梨科资源为引种驯化和品种改良提供了资源基础。

1.2 系统分类与园艺学分类

凤梨科目前分类学上普遍采用1974年Smith提出的3亚科的分法,即依据果实类型及种子附属物情况将凤梨科分为翠凤草亚科(Pitcairnioideae)、铁兰亚科(Tillandsioideae)及凤梨亚科(Bromelioideae)^[12-15]。自20世纪80年代以来,植物学家通过形态学及生物地理学、染色体组、分子标记等方法^[16-23],对凤梨科系统分类进行了深入研究。Givnish等^[24]通过ndhF序列的分支系统学分析并结合前人的研究成果,认为传统分类学中的铁兰亚科和凤梨亚科均为单系起源,而翠凤草亚科为并系类群,将其细分为Brocchinioideae、Lindmanioideae、Hechtioideae、Navioideae、Pitcairnioideae及Puyoideae等6个单系起源的亚科。

目前凤梨科园艺栽培上常见的属有光萼荷属、

水塔花属、姬凤梨属、小雀舌兰属 (*Dyckia* Schult. & Schult. f.)、果子蔓属、银叶凤梨属 (*Hechtia* Klotzsch)、彩叶凤梨属、巢凤梨属、岩生凤梨属 (*Orthophytum* Beer)、铁兰属及丽穗凤梨属等。根据凤梨科植物的用途,可将其分为食用凤梨和观赏凤梨^[11]。根据生态习性,凤梨科可分为地生型、附生型及兼性类型,兼性类型又可分为附生为主和地生为主两类。根据生长习性,又可分为一次结实类、单轴类和合轴类^[7]。根据观赏特征可分为4类:以苞片为观赏特征的观花类,大部分观赏凤梨均属此类;以彩叶凤梨属为主的美叶类;观花观叶兼用类,如丽穗凤梨属、果子蔓属、光萼荷属等的彩叶种类;观果类数量较少,以凤梨属 (*Ananas* Mill.) 及光萼荷属的部分种类为主要代表。

1.3 种质资源的收集保存与评价利用

早在几个世纪前欧洲就开始栽培凤梨科植物用于观赏。多种凤梨科植物,例如 *Guzmania lingulata* (L.) Mez (1776年)、*Aechmea fasciata* (Lindl.) Baker (1828年)、*Vriesea splendens* (Brongn.) Lem. (1840年)等陆续被引种至欧洲后广为栽培^[7]。至1887年,英国丘园已引进252种凤梨科植物。1894年,荷兰莱顿大学植物园引种栽培的凤梨科植物达334种。目前,全世界异地收集保存的凤梨科原生种约占总数的60%左右。美国佛罗里达州的Marie Selby植物园是世界上最大的凤梨科资源收集、保存与鉴定机构,共收集保存凤梨科种质资源3600余份,1979年成立的风梨鉴定中心(Bromeliad Identification Center)致力于凤梨科园艺开发及植物学研究。中国北京植物园、上海辰山植物园、广州花卉研究中心、浙江省农业科学院花卉研究开发中心等单位在观赏凤梨种质资源收集、整理方面做了大量工作,建立了观赏凤梨种质资源圃。北京植物园自1999年开始大规模引种凤梨科植物,多达1000余份,其中原生种(含变种)200余份,上海辰山植物园已收集到凤梨科种质资源1000余份,其中原生种(含变种)400余份,广州花卉研究中心收集了约500余份资源,浙江省农业科学院花卉研究开发中心收集了700余份资源,其中原生种(含变种)200余份,主要涉及光萼荷属、果子蔓属、丽穗凤梨属、彩叶凤梨属、水塔花属、姬凤梨属、铁兰属、凤梨属、小雀舌兰属、岩生凤梨属等30多个属。

近二三十年来,由于土地开发、森林砍伐、环境污染及人类的过度采集,世界范围内凤梨科植物资源受到了严重的破坏。目前已列入《国际

自然保护联盟濒危物种红色名录》的凤梨科植物达152种。为此,凤梨科种质资源尤其是濒危物种的系统发育、遗传规律等研究显得十分重要。目前,观赏凤梨种质资源研究相对滞后,主要集中在细胞遗传学、生殖生物学、遗传多样性和亲缘关系等方面。凤梨科植物的染色体多数是小型染色体(0.21~2.72 μm),染色体基数 $x=25$ (姬凤梨属除外, $x=17$),最常见的是二倍体($2n=2x=50$),四倍体、六倍体少量存在于各亚科,已进行染色体计数的种类约占总数的12%^[25-27],留下了巨大的空白。凤梨科植物繁育系统的研究虽仅涉及到约2.5%的种类,但已展现出类型的多样性,包括自体受精和异体受精,同时还存在少量无融合生殖的现象。根据传粉媒介的不同,异交又可主要分为鸟媒、蝙蝠媒和虫媒繁育系统,花形态方面的适应机制有雌雄异熟、异型花、花柱异长^[28-33]。自交和混合交配种的近交系数 F_{IS} 较高,而异交种的近交系数较低。种群间分化系数 F_{ST} 平均值差异较大,这主要源于花粉和种子扩散、无性系生长、基因漂流频率及种群连通性的影响^[34]。分子手段和生态学观察在种以上水平的结合将是今后繁育系统研究的重点。遗传多样性和亲缘关系分析涉及铁兰属^[35]、丽穗凤梨属^[36-39]、果子蔓属^[40]、帝王凤梨属^[41]、普雅属(*Puya* Molina)^[42]、小雀舌兰属^[43-44]、刺矛凤梨属(*Encholirium* Mart. ex Schult. & Schult. f.)^[45-46]、岩生凤梨属^[47]、穗花凤梨属^[48-49]、伏氏凤梨属(*Fosterella* L. B. Sm.)^[50-51]、龟甲属^[52]和麦穗凤梨属(*Lymania* Read)^[53]等,以及少量栽培品种和杂交后代^[54-55]。其中涉及群体结构的在帝王凤梨属^[41]、丽穗凤梨属^[38-39]、光萼荷属^[55-58]和穗花凤梨属^[48]中有相关报道,利用的主要标记类型有形态标记、同工酶标记和SSR等。研究发现,凤梨科种质资源存在丰富的形态变异和遗传多样性,尤其在花色、花型结构、叶色、株型等方面多样性非常丰富。据统计,已进行育种研究利用的有光萼荷属、帝王凤梨属、凤梨属、水塔花属、筒凤梨属(*Canistrum* E. Morren)、姬凤梨属、果子蔓属、彩叶凤梨属、巢凤梨属、岩生凤梨属、穗花凤梨属、星果凤梨属(*Portea* Brongn. ex C. Koch)、龟甲属、铁兰属和丽穗凤梨属^[59-72],包括种间杂交和属间杂交,其中涉及光萼荷属、丽穗凤梨属和凤梨属的种间杂交成功率较高^[73],丽穗凤梨属、果子蔓属和铁兰属的种间杂种不育性较为普遍^[67]。属间杂交成功率随亲本间遗传距离增大而

降低^[73],同一进化枝的近缘属如果子蔓属、铁兰属和两穗凤梨属之间,光萼荷属、彩叶凤梨属、巢凤梨属和龟甲属之间杂交相对容易^[12,67]。

2 观赏凤梨育种及其遗传基础研究

2.1 花色

凤梨科植物的呈色苞片是重要的观赏部位,野生种及变种苞片色彩缤纷,栽培品种群苞片的色彩则更加多样,色系近乎齐全,且各色系中浓淡分布亦甚广泛。目前观赏凤梨花色育种向着纯色、系列和多变的方向发展。原生种之间的杂交后代通常出现双亲花色和过渡性花色,例如利用 *G. lingulata* (L.) Mez 与 *G. wittmackii* (André) André ex Mez 进行正反交培育出了一系列猩红、紫红、橘红等花色的品种。栽培品种之间杂交后代花色则较复杂,这与亲本所具有的遗传基础不同有关。Hill 等还进行了复合杂交,如从 *G. squarrosa* ‘Ralph Davis’ × (*G. ‘Memoria’* × *G. ‘Magnifica’*) 选育出苞片酒红色的 *G. ‘Fireworks’*^[74]。复色系近年来品种增加较多,成为市场最流行的色系之一,如 Spivey 利用 *G. conifera* (André) André ex Mez (苞片尖端黄色) × *G. ‘Fortuna’* (苞片尖端白色) 杂交培育出苞片尖端白色的 *G. ‘Equator’*。*G. ‘Gisela’* (*G. ‘Magnifica’* × *G. zahnii* (Hook. F.) Mez) 基部苞片为猩红色,上部为黄色^[74]。*G. wittmackii* (André) André ex Mez、*G. lingulata* (L.) Mez 及其变种是各种深浅不一的红色及其过渡色的常用育种亲本。苞片的色彩取决于其中色素组成、色素含量及色素分布等3个因素。相关研究表明,凤梨科苞片中花青素主要分布在上下表皮及栅栏组织间,绿色叶片中叶绿素则主要集中在中间叶肉组织^[75]。观赏凤梨苞片颜色与色素种类有着密切关联。橙红至红色系类群的花青素组成以天竺葵色素 (Pg, Pelargonidin)、矢车菊色素 (Cy, Cyanidin) 及芍药色素 (Pn, Peonidin) 为主,有 Cy3G5G3’G (鲜红色)、Cy3G5G、Cy3RG5G3’G、Pn3G5G (红紫色)、Pg3G5G、Pg3RG5G 等,另外还有一种黄酮类色素芹菜黄素 (Ap, Apigenin), apigenin7, 4’-diglucosides^[75]。凤梨亚科植物苞片色素主要是 Cy3G5G3’G,这是其呈现鲜红色的重要原因。紫红色系类群花青素组成有锦葵色素 (Mv, Malvidin) 和矮牵牛色素 (Pt, Petunidin), 如 Mv3G5G^[76]。红色系与紫色系苞片颜色的差别主要是由于不同花青素配糖基导致的。黄白色系则不含或含少量花青素^[75]。擎天凤梨苞片在成花变色过程中伴随着叶

绿素含量的显著降低和类黄酮含量的明显增加,同时叶绿素合成相关的 *GTS* (谷氨酰 tRNA 合成酶基因) 和 *UROS* (尿卟啉原-Ⅲ合酶基因) 表达水平也明显降低,而叶绿素降解关键酶基因 *PPH* (脱镁叶绿素酶) 的表达水平在苞片变色初期显著上升,在变色完成后则降低到接近绿叶状态的最低水平^[77]。由于观赏凤梨苞片中的黄酮和黄酮醇类色素还没有查清,所以还无法评价各色素的糖苷化、辅助色素效应对花色带来的影响。

2.2 花型

凤梨科植物花型结构复杂多样,其中以光萼荷属尤为丰富,这些都为培育新品种创造了条件。花型育种随着观赏凤梨种类和市场需求而不断变化,开始向着多样化的方向发展。从诸多实践中可以看到观赏凤梨花型遗传机制复杂,杂交后代出现的各种花型是基因重组的结果。如果子蔓属具星形花序的 *G. lingulata* var. *cardinalis* (André) André ex Mez 作为母本与火炬形的 *G. conifera* (André) André ex Mez 杂交获得了火炬形的 *G. ‘Candy Corn’*。而 *G. ‘Insignis’* (*G. lingulata* var. *splendens* (Planch.) Mez × *G. zahnii* (Hook. f.) Mez) 的花型则综合了双亲的特点,为紧凑的复穗状星形。近年来,随着对花发育模型假说的不断完善,已分离克隆了凤梨科植物花器官发育相关的 B 类 MADS-box 基因 *AP3*、*PI*, C 类基因 *AG* 等^[78-79]。Lv 等^[80]通过构建 35S::AcPI 过表达载体将 *PI* 基因转化到拟南芥植株中,表现为花期提早,花序和分枝增多。同时,还有研究认为花序分枝特性不仅受基因控制,受植株成熟程度的影响也很大,如 *V. ‘Ginger’* 以苗龄大于 38 周的植株进行催花为宜,过早催花将导致花序分枝少而长^[81]。*V. ‘Komet’* 的花序通常为单穗不分枝,但在成年植株上有时也会发生分枝现象^[5]。

2.3 叶色

彩叶凤梨属作为观赏凤梨叶色育种领域多年来的一个研究热点,涵盖了数以百计的杂交种,在美国受到广泛的喜爱。但自 20 世纪 90 年代以来只有少数种类投入商品化生产,如 *N. ‘Perfecta Tricolor’*、*N. ‘Flandria’*、*N. ‘Devroe’* 等,花叶性状稳定,可通过种子繁殖,占据了主要的市场份额。另外值得一提的是叶片具不规则横纹的两穗凤梨属品种,如 Chevalier 培育的 *V. ‘Papa Chevalier’* (*V. ‘Mephisto’* × *V. pastuchoffiana* Glaz. Ex Mez), Morobe 培育的 *V. ‘Intermedia’* (*V. hieroglyphica* (Carrière) E. Morren × *V. ‘Viminalis Rex’*), 花叶兼

赏,在品系上具有较好的前景^[5]。凤梨科植物花叶类型多样,有叶面斑纹、斑点或镶边等,其形成及遗传方式也不尽相同。粉红-棕红-红色系叶色素主要有 Cy3G5G3'G、Cy3RG3'G、Cy3G3'G、Cy3G5G、Cy3G、Cy3F3'G、Pn3G5G、Pn3G、Mv3G5G、Mv3G^[76]。一般认为控制非绿色叶表达的基因大多为隐形基因,但是在 *Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr. 上研究表明,绿叶基因对于紫叶基因并不是完全显性^[82]。Cabral 等^[83]认为 'Rojo de Tefe' 等品种的暗红色叶片系单一显性基因所控制,正常的绿色叶为隐性。钟小兰^[84]发现,红苞凤梨金边嵌合体的叶绿素合成中间代谢物胆色素原(PBG)到尿卟啉原Ⅲ(Uro Ⅲ)的转化是其白化细胞叶绿素合成受阻的限速步骤,而催化 PBG 到 Uro Ⅲ 转化的 *hemC* 基因可能在白化细胞失绿中起关键作用。光照影响植物色素的合成及调节有关的酶活性进而影响彩叶植物的呈色和生长,如 *Aechmea* 'Foster's Favorite' 的叶色在不同光照条件下呈绿色、深红褐色、浅红色、淡黄色等。低温可以诱导植物体内花色素苷的合成,昼夜温差大有利于 *Billbergia decora* Poepp. & Endl. 等的彩叶表现。此外,凤梨科植物自身生理状态的变化也会影响到叶片呈色变化,如临近花期会促使彩叶凤梨属叶杯中央变为鲜艳的红色、紫红色等,可持续数月,花朵凋谢可导致水塔花属和光萼荷属植物叶片褪色。

2.4 叶刺

凤梨科的一些属种具有较高的观赏价值,但由于叶缘有刺,易扎伤人而丧失商业化价值。目前 *Ananas* Mill. 属食用凤梨的叶刺遗传性已基本了解,根据叶刺多寡、粗细与疏密大致可将品种分为3类:(1)叶尖有刺型(spiny-tip-leaf type):叶缘无刺,仅叶尖有少许刺;(2)全缘有刺型(spiny-leaf type):全叶缘均有刺;(3)管筒型(piping-leaf type):叶缘完全无刺,叶尖也无刺,叶缘的下表皮向上摺叠呈管筒状。叶刺性状受一对等位基因 S、s 的控制,全缘有刺型为纯和隐性基因 ss,叶尖有刺型为纯合或杂合显性基因 SS、Ss。管筒型与非管筒型(non-piping-leaf type)则受另一对等位基因 P、p 的控制,S、s 与 P、p 之间无连锁关系,但 P、p 对 S、s 具有上位作用,纯合显性基因型(PP)的管筒性状较杂合显性基因型(Pp)明显,隐性基因 pp 的表现型被 S 或 s 基因所隐盖,因而全缘有刺型品种为 ppss,叶尖有刺型品种为 ppSS 或 ppSs^[82, 85-87]。最近,Urasaki 等^[88]采用限制性位点相关的 DNA 测序分析方法获得了

食用凤梨管筒型(piping-leaf type)和叶尖有刺型(spiny-tip-leaf type)基因特异性酶切位点的 DNA 序列标签,分别命名为 PLSTs 和 STLSTs,使用序列差异标记等位基因的方法将 5 个 PLSTs 和 2 个 STLSTs 成功转化为酶切扩增多态性序列(CAPS)或简单重复序列(SSR)。SSR 和 CAPS 可用于食用凤梨叶刺表型性状的分子标记辅助育种。除上述基因控制外,生长环境也会影响叶刺的表现,缺氮或严重干旱下,叶缘会出现不规则的叶刺^[89]。近年来光萼荷属育种过程中栽培品种突变产生的叶缘无刺性状展现出良好的前景,如 *Aechmea* 'Maya' 和 A. 'Inca'。A. 'Frederike' 是最先发现的无刺品种,还有 A. 'Romero', A. 'Mona' 和 A. *fasciata* (Lindl.) Baker 的优选株系。Vervaeke 等^[90]分析发现,A. *fasciata* (Lindl.) Baker 的有刺品种与无刺品种杂交 F₂ 无刺比例符合 3:1 的表型分离规律,F₃ 基因型也符合 1:2:1 的分离比率,可见 A. *fasciata* (Lindl.) Baker 的无刺基因由单显性基因控制。由于叶刺性状的出现与植株生长发育阶段相关,杂交后代宜在播种 16 周后进行鉴定。因此,通过广泛的种间杂交可望获得叶缘无刺的品种,从而改良光萼荷属的观赏性和商品性要求^[91]。

2.5 株型

观赏凤梨盆栽的株型育种目标是株高中等到半矮,叶丛紧凑优美。果子蔓属中株型品种市场占有率呈增长趋势,诸如 G. 'Cherry'、G. 'Orangeade' 等。近年来小株型品种如 G. 'Minor'、G. 'Empire' 也颇受欢迎。叶丛有半直立性(如 *Aechmea fosteriana* L. B. Sm., A. *kertesziae* Reitz)、展散性(如 *Vriesea fosteriana* L. B. Sm., *Guzmania lingulata* (L.) Mez) 和垂叶性(如 N. 'Alyssa', N. 'Grove's Grace') 之分,这些性状的差异也会影响凤梨的株型。培育花茎长且坚挺的切花品种是株型育种的一个新的发展方向。目前光萼荷属中已经培育出了具有良好切花性状的品种,从 *Ananas ananassoides* L. B. Sm 和 *Ananas erectifolius* L. B. Sm 中选育出长花茎的基因型,用于切花生产。另外在星果凤梨属及穗花属中也有切花品种的报道^[92]。

2.6 花期调控

凤梨科植物到达生理成熟期后,通常在短日和低温环境下可自然开花。生产上一般采用乙烯或其衍生物进行人工诱导开花,可使其提前开花,并且花期一致。如 *Guzmania* 'Anita' 用 100 μL/L 乙烯处理 6 h 以上可使开花率达到 100%^[93]。 *Guzmania*

‘Attila’经乙烯利催花后,通过对茎尖顶端分生组织形态学观察,20 d时,其顶端可见明显的花原基,叶腋间的花原基明显增大;25 d时,花原基数量明显增加;30 d时,叶腋的花原基已经分化出苞片等器官,初步形成花芽^[94]。食用凤梨经内源乙烯合成抑制剂 AVG(氨基羧乙基甘氨酸)处理后,自然开花时间明显延迟^[95-96],再通过乙烯诱导开花需要更长的处理时间^[93]。迄今已在食用凤梨中克隆得到3个 ACC 合酶的基因,其中 ACACS1 在果实和受伤的叶片中均有表达,而 ACACS2 推测与植物开花有关。Yuri 等^[97]的研究发现,ACACS2 基因沉默导致凤梨花期显著推迟。因此推测外源乙烯等因素可能通过引起内源乙烯含量的增加从而诱导凤梨科植物开花。信彩云等^[98]通过建立 SSH 文库,从乙烯处理后的 *G. ‘Attila’* 中分离得到开花相关的基因有 PP2C(蛋白磷酸酶 2C)、MAP(促分裂原蛋白激酶)、钙依赖蛋白激酶、GAMYB 基因、E2(泛素结合酶)、FOR1(控制花器官数目的基因)及 CIP 等,这些基因可能分别在信号转导、花发育调控、花器官数目控制等过程中发挥作用。自主开花途径中相关基因 FLD 和 FVE 的表达受乙烯诱导^[99],Ca²⁺ 调节剂对 CaM 的调节作用在一定程度上影响了乙烯诱导紫花擎天凤梨开花进程,但不是决定性作用,即乙烯诱导凤梨开花并非通过 Ca²⁺-CaM 系统实现的^[100]。最新研究表明,生长素输出载体 PIN 基因^[101]、AP2 转录因子^[102]、EIN3^[103]、MAPKK 基因^[104]、组蛋白去乙酰化酶基因 HD1^[105]、钾转运体基因 PT^[106]、PIF4 光敏色素因子^[107]以及 FTI^[108]等可能分别参与了凤梨内源乙烯合成、乙烯信号传导或开花途径,尽管如此,内源乙烯含量的增加如何启动凤梨科植物的开花进程仍需进一步澄清。

2.7 抗寒育种

观赏凤梨主流栽培品种如丽穗凤梨属和果子蔓属等抗寒性普遍较差,一般 10 °C 以下就会受寒害。培育抗寒的观赏凤梨品种,对我国长江以北尤其是北方凤梨栽培生产具有重要意义。虽然在已收集的凤梨科资源中,已经发现了一些抗寒的种质,如来源于高海拔地区的小雀舌兰属、普雅属以及 *Aechmea distichantha* Lem.、*A. recurvata* (Klotzsch) L. B. Sm.、*Billbergia pyramidalis* (Sims) Lindl.、*Vriesea friburgensis* Mez 等,能耐 -8.9~-6.1 °C 的低温,是抗寒育种的重要种质资源,然而至今观赏凤梨抗寒育种进展仍十分缓慢。Samyn^[5]利用 *Vriesea ‘Marjan’* 作为母本与抗寒的 *V. zamorensis*

(L. B. Sm.) L. B. Sm. 杂交获得了比较抗寒的后代,并对其生理特性进行深入细致的研究。国内培育的光萼荷属新品种‘凤粉 1 号’,可连续耐受 0 °C 低温达 6 d 之久^[109]。Mollo 等^[110]发现凤梨科植物 *Alcantarea imperialis* (Carrière) Harms 的种子在 5 °C 低温下不能萌发,而在 15~30 °C 范围内,随着温度的增加,种子萌发时间呈逐渐缩短趋势,但种子萌发率并无显著差别。*Nidularium minutum* Mez 经过 10 °C 冷驯化 3~6 个月,叶片蓄水薄壁组织明显增厚,叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量下降,细胞壁果胶含量增加,淀粉含量降低,以葡萄糖为主的还原性糖累积^[111]。而 *Alcantarea imperialis* (Carrière) Harms 在低温诱导下叶片中主要是非还原性糖-海藻糖发生大量累积。目前已经克隆得到凤梨科植物抗氧化同工酶基因(*Cu/Zn SOD*)、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶基因(*APX*)、过氧化氢酶基因(*CAT*)等的基因片段或 cDNA 全长^[98,112]。直接在低温环境中进行选择仍然是抗寒育种的主要手段。也有报道指出,浓度 8mmol/L 的羟脯氨酸(HYP)可用于筛选耐寒突变体^[113]。5 °C 低温锻炼 5 d,5 mg/L 的外源 CaCl₂, 8mg/L ABA 或 5 mg/L SA 处理 20 d 均能显著提高红苞凤梨的抗寒性,以 CaCl₂ 效果最好^[114]。

2.8 抗枯萎病育种

由镰刀菌引起的枯萎病是凤梨栽培生产中危害最为严重的一种真菌性病害,主要致病菌种是 *Fusarium subglutinans* (Wolle & Reinking) Nelson, Toussoun & Marasas, 以叶基部表皮伤口侵入为主^[115-116]。抗病品种的选育是目前解决凤梨镰刀菌枯萎病的最经济、有效的途径之一。从叶片形态解剖及生化特性来看,抗病品种的叶表皮鳞片较少,细胞壁较厚并且含有丰富的 *p*- 香豆酸和阿魏酸等酚类化合物,细胞再生能力强,伤口愈合速度快^[117-118]。这可能是抗性品种抗枯萎病的关键机制。Borrás 等^[119]研究证实,镰刀菌 *Fusarium subglutinans* 培养滤液可用于筛选食用凤梨抗枯萎病品种。用从镰刀菌菌株提取的镰刀菌酸处理食用凤梨幼苗,无论感病还是抗病品种均出现中毒现象,且与品种抗病性强弱无关。Cabral 等^[83]研究认为,食用凤梨对于萎蔫病的抗性可能由一对基因所控制,抗病性为显性。目前已知 *A. comosus* L. Merr. 的 20 个栽培品种、*A. bracteatus* Baker 的 3 个营养系、*A. parguazensis* L. A. Camargo & L. B. Sm. 的 2 个营养系及拟凤梨属的 *Pseudananas saganarius* (Arruda) Camargo 对枯萎病均具有抗病性。巴西

国家木薯与热带果树研究中心于1978年开始进行食用凤梨抗枯萎病育种,以抗病品种‘Perolera’、‘Primavera’、‘Sao Bento’等为亲本,与感病品种‘Smooth Cayenne’、‘Perola’杂交,希望将抗病基因导入主要栽培品种中,从杂交后代中选出一批优良品系,进行品系比较试验^[120-123]。目前‘Vitoria’、‘Ajuba’等抗性品种已在生产实践中得到推广应用。

3 育种技术的发展应用

3.1 杂交育种

观赏凤梨杂交障碍主要表现为受精前障碍。凤梨科植物属于湿型柱头、中空型花柱,花粉为二细胞型^[124-125]。自交或杂交授粉后,花粉粒在柱头上具有较高的萌发率,表明柱头不是自交和杂交障碍发生部位,光萼荷属和铁兰属的自交不亲和和发生在花柱中,属于配子体型自交不亲和性(GSI, gemetophytic self-incompatibility)类型^[125]。种间杂交不亲和主要表现为:(1)授粉后引起胼胝质反应,花粉管内胼胝质分布均匀、规则,个别花粉管顶端出现严重的胼胝质塞;(2)花粉管生长主要在母本花柱基部受到抑制,使其不能完全穿过花柱进入子房;(3)父母本之间的花柱长度差异可能影响杂交亲和性,例如短花柱的*Aechmea* B与长花柱的*Aechmea* A之间的杂交,正交亲和,反交则不亲和。属间杂交过程中花粉管生长也表现出一些不亲和现象:(1)花粉管内发生胼胝质体不规则的大量沉积,花粉管形态异常,如顶端膨大、扭曲、倒长等;(2)花粉管的生长在花柱各个部位均可能受到抑制,如*Aechmea* A × *Guzmania* A花粉管在花柱基部受阻,而*Aechmea* A × *Vriesea* C花粉管在花柱顶部就开始停止生长,使其难以到达胚囊;(3)亚科间的杂交障碍未必比亚科内属间杂交障碍严重。如同属于铁兰亚科的*Vriesea* A与*Tillandsia* C或*Guzmania* A杂交,花粉管在母本花柱3/10处即受到抑制,而*Vriesea* A(*Tillandsioideae*) × *Aechmea* A(*Bromelioideae*)中,父本花粉管则可到达花柱的7/10处^[125, 65, 73]。

近年来一些克服受精前障碍的方法相继被报道,其中以切割柱头和花柱嫁接法最为有效。Vervaeke等^[126]研究发现,当*Vriesea* C子房上留取较长花柱时,切割柱头授粉可以提高受精率。由此推测在花柱下部限制花粉管进入胚珠的因素较少。胎座授粉后,花粉在胚珠上萌发较好,但只有极少量花粉管进入珠孔,导致受精率很低^[127]。花柱嫁接

技术是将父本植物已经授粉的花柱嫁接到母本子房上,Vervaeke等^[126]的研究认为花柱嫁接可以有效克服凤梨杂交受精前障碍,从而提高杂交受精率。

观赏凤梨杂交受精完成后,又会受到胚败育或胚乳退化等受精后障碍的限制,如*Aechmea* 2 × *Vriesea* 2可产生少量种子,但不能萌发;*Vriesea* 3 × *Vriesea* 2胚珠完成受精作用后而很快败育,导致无种子产生^[128]。对于受精后障碍的克服,尝试进行胚抢救技术的研究,可为下一步的育种工作奠定基础。

3.2 诱变育种

Koh等^[129]对*Tillandsia fasciculata* var. *fasciculata* Sw.的种子用 γ 射线或EMS处理。结果表明,27kR的 γ 射线辐射剂量对诱导叶绿素缺失突变体效果较好,诱导率为8.4%,而1.2% EMS处理3h的诱导率达15.8%。部分发芽的植株叶片产生白化、黄化、黄绿色和花叶等变异性状,其中黄绿色小苗能够光合自养,而黄化小苗不能。粉叶珊瑚凤梨无菌试管苗以0.5% EMS处理6h为好,小苗存活率为48.4%,不定芽分化率34.4%^[113]。黄柄龙^[130]以 NaN_3 及 γ 射线进行诱变处理观赏凤梨愈伤组织及去顶短缩茎,获得了叶部具有镶嵌条纹的变异性状。射线或化学诱变能够引起一个或多个顶端分生组织细胞层发生突变,如白边类型为LI或LI和LII发生突变,中部具白色条纹的类型为LIII或LII和LIII发生突变,黄化、黄绿色突变体通常为LI、LII和LIII均发生突变。周缘嵌合体是最为稳定的类型,而扇形嵌合体和混合型嵌合体不稳定,在生长发育过程中易转化成其他类型的嵌合体,或产生变异现象逐渐消失。许燕^[131]对食用凤梨(2n=2x=50)无菌试管苗用0.3%秋水仙素溶液浸泡处理4d,获得了同源四倍体(2n=4x=100)植株,其中‘巴厘’的诱导率为36.7%,‘神湾’的诱导率30%。四倍体植株与二倍体的叶片厚度、叶长、气孔密度、保卫细胞大小、叶绿体数目均存在显著差异。通过比较-5℃下电解质外渗率和过氧化氢酶活性,结果表明四倍体的抗寒能力比二倍体强。此外,光萼荷属等种间杂种普遍存在的不育性,可以借鉴百合等种间杂种通过有丝分裂或减数分裂过程中的染色体加倍恢复育性^[132-134]。

3.3 基因工程育种

在凤梨科植物的基因工程育种上,国外最早对食用凤梨转基因进行尝试,如导入抗线虫基因^[135];导入反义ACC氧化酶基因,抑制自然开花^[136];导入抗多酚氧化酶基因,防止食用凤梨黑心病的发

生^[137]; 导入 *dell* 基因^[138]等, 但均未见有转基因植株再生成功的报道。至 2001 年, Sripaoraya 等^[139]首次报道用基因枪轰击食用凤梨叶片得到抗除草剂转基因植株。此后, Espinosa 等^[140]通过农杆菌介导法成功获得食用凤梨转基因植株。2006 年, Firoozabady 等^[141]也报道通过农杆菌介导, 对食用凤梨胚性愈伤组织进行遗传转化, 并获得了含 *surB* 和 *npt II* 的转基因植株。Trusov 等^[142]将 *ACACS2* 共抑制载体导入食用凤梨, 并成功获得 2 个延迟开花的株系。Yabor 等^[143]将 *chitinase*、*AP24*、*bar* 基因成功导入食用凤梨。蒋黎明^[144]将白藜芦醇合成酶基因成功导入‘台农 16 号’。沈晓岚等^[145]以基因枪介导结合 *GFP* 荧光蛋白基因, 获得了擎天凤梨的转化再生植株。雍伟^[146]利用农杆菌介导的方法将原花青素合成关键基因 (*ANR*) 转入姬凤梨, 通过 PCR、GUS 组织化学染色等方法进行检测, 结果表明转化后的基因可稳定表达。黄文理等^[147]研究认为超音波震荡辅助农杆菌介导法, 可提高农杆菌转化效率。

4 问题及前景展望

目前我国广为栽培的观赏凤梨品种多引自国外, 种苗长期依赖进口, 培育具有自主知识产权的新品种对推动我国观赏凤梨的产业化进程具有十分重要的作用^[148]。我国观赏凤梨育种起步较晚, 虽然在种质资源收集保存、评价、杂交育种等方面已取得一定进展, 但与菊花、百合等花卉相比, 观赏凤梨的种质资源利用率还相当低, 遗传研究进展缓慢, 尤其是现代分子遗传学研究落后, 导致观赏凤梨新品种选育进程缓慢, 育种效率不高, 限制了观赏凤梨产业的进一步发展。今后观赏凤梨品种选育应重点加强以下几方面的工作: (1) 注重具优异性状的原生种质资源的收集、鉴定和评价研究, 将形态标记、生化标记及分子标记技术进行有机整合, 研究观赏凤梨的遗传多样性与亲缘关系, 挖掘与花色、花型、叶刺、抗寒等重要性状显著关联的优异等位变异, 以及研究染色体数及结构变异的多样性, 建立重要性状与染色体变化之间的关联对指导观赏凤梨育种具有重要意义。(2) 开辟新的育种方向, 满足市场的多样性需求。如光萼荷属的无刺品种、铁兰属的芳香品种、光萼荷属和凤梨属的观果品种、丽穗凤梨属的横纹叶品种以及切花品种的选育, 抗寒育种仍将是今后抗性育种研究的重点。(3) 深入研究和阐明凤梨科植物乙烯诱导开花的作用机理及分子机制, 为

生产实践中人工诱导开花, 以及抑制低温诱导的自然开花提供理论依据。(4) 广泛开展远缘杂交育种工作。针对受精后障碍发生的类型和发育阶段进行深入系统研究, 利用目前已经成熟的切割柱头、花柱嫁接法及胚抢救技术, 扩大杂交组合及杂种群体, 为下一步育种工作提供更多的种质材料。(5) 加强多倍体育种和分子育种。大多数观赏凤梨现行品种的遗传背景十分复杂, 基因型高度杂合, 难以预见杂交结果, 且种间杂种的不育性较为普遍, 影响了常规育种效率。开展多倍体育种既能拓宽育种领域, 丰富和创造观赏凤梨的遗传资源, 还能有效克服远缘杂交的不育性。此外, 如何借鉴食用凤梨基因工程育种的研究, 通过外源基因的人工导入, 获得具有目标性状的观赏凤梨新材料, 将是未来研究的一个重要方向。

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