

Ruditapes philippinarum

(C31、

73%。 300 t

C32)

[17]。

(Or)

3

Kung

1.2 方法

1 材料与amp;方法

1.2.1 试验设计

1.1 材料

23 ℃、 28、 pH 7.8

3×3

(1)。

1.2.2 饲养管理

100 L

表 1 蛤仔 3 个全同胞家系的双列杂交设计

Tab.1 Diallel crosses among three full-sib families of Manila clam *Ruditapes philippinarum*

| parental origin | C31(♀) | C32(♀) | Or(♀) |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| C31(♂) | C31(♀)×C31(♂) | C32(♀)×C31(♂) | Or(♀)×C31(♂) |
| C32(♂) | C31(♀)×C32(♂) | C32(♀)×C32(♂) | Or(♀)×C32(♂) |
| Or(♂) | C31(♀)×Or(♂) | C32(♀)×Or(♂) | Or(♀)×Or(♂) |

4 ~ 5 /mL,

Isochrysis zhangjian-gensis *Chlorella vulgaris*, 2000 ~

5000 cells/ (mL · d), 4

1, 2 1, ,

300 100。

, 2

1, 。

, 。

, 。

1 ~ 2 /mL, ,

10 000 ~ 20 000 cells/ (mL · d), 4 ,

, ,

60 , 200 ~

300 , 。

, 21 ~ 28 ℃, 24 ~ 28, pH

7.64 ~ 8.62。

1.2.3 指标的测定 3、6、9、

15、30 , 60、

90 , 30 。

1.3 数据处理

Griffing^[18] I 。

, 、

。

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + g_i + g_j + s_{ij} + r_{ij} + \frac{1}{b} \sum_k b_k +$$

$$\frac{1}{b} \sum_k (bg)_{ijk} + \frac{1}{b} \sum_k \sum_l e_{ijkl} 。$$

$$: Y_{ij} \quad i \times j \quad ; g_i \quad i$$

$$(GCA); g_j \quad j$$

$$(GCA); s_{ij}$$

$$(SCA); r_{ij} \quad ; \frac{1}{b} \sum_k \sum_l e_{ijkl}$$

Kung 、

Kung

[18]

$$Z = \bar{y} + C(y - \bar{y}) 。$$

: \bar{y}

; y

; C

, C = 1 -

1/F, F

$$g. c. a. (i) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{M_{F(ij)} + M_{F(ji)}}{2} 。$$

$$: m \quad m \quad ; M_{F(ij)} \quad i$$

$$j \quad j \quad i \quad ; M_{F(ji)}$$

$$s. c. a. (ij) = \frac{1}{2} [M_{F(ij)} + M_{F(ji)} -$$

$$g. c. a. (i) - g. c. a. (j)]。$$

$$m. e. (i) = g. c. a. D_i - g. c. a. S_i。$$

$$g. c. a. D_i = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m M_{F(ij)},$$

$$g. c. a. S_i = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m M_{F(ji)}。$$

$$: g. c. a. D_i \quad g. c. a. S_i \quad i$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2}(M_{F_1} + M_{F_1}' - M_{P_1} - M_{P_2})。$$

$$: M_{F_1} \quad M_{F_1}'$$

$$; M_{P_1} \quad M_{P_2}$$

Excel 2000

SAS 8.0

[19]

2 结果与分析

2.1 各家系蛤仔壳长性状 Kung 育种值的比较

2 : 15 , C32(♀)×Or(♂) Kung (454.88 μm), C32(♀)×C31(♂) Kung (369.48 μm), C31(♀)×C32(♂) Kung (247.66 μm); 30 , C31(♀)×C32(♂) Kung (401.15 μm), C32(♀)×Or(♂) Kung (378.88 μm), C31(♀)×Or(♂) Kung (317.96 μm); 60、90 , C31(♀)×C32(♂) Kung (3600、4910 μm), C31(♀)×C31(♂) Kung (1350、3820 μm)。

2.2 各杂交家系生长性状的方差分析

3 , 3 , (P>0.05), 6 , (P<0.01)。

2.3 各杂交家系一般配合力、特殊配合力和反交效应的方差分析

4 : 6 , (P<0.01),

表 2 蛤仔各家系壳长性状的 Kung 育种值

Tab. 2 Kung breeding value of shell length in families of Manila clam *Ruditapes philippinarum*

| family | Kung breeding value/μm | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------|------|------|
| | 15 d | 30 d | 60 d | 90 d |
| C31(♀)×C32(♂) | 247.66 | 401.15 | 3600 | 4910 |
| C32(♀)×C32(♂) | 266.91 | 378.18 | 2800 | 4550 |
| Or(♀)×C31(♂) | 265.52 | 318.31 | 3320 | 4300 |
| Or(♀)×C32(♂) | 260.62 | 330.49 | 2880 | 4190 |
| Or(♀)×Or(♂) | 329.93 | 328.75 | 2520 | 4400 |
| C32(♀)×Or(♂) | 454.88 | 378.88 | 3460 | 4870 |
| C32(♀)×C31(♂) | 369.48 | 324.23 | 2990 | 4380 |
| C31(♀)×Or(♂) | 263.07 | 317.96 | 2980 | 3930 |
| C31(♀)×C31(♂) | 316.63 | 337.10 | 1350 | 3820 |

表 3 各杂交家系家系生长的方差分析

Tab. 3 Analysis of variance for growth of shell-length in families of Manila clam *Ruditapes philippinarum*

| /d | group | df | MS | F-test | P-value |
|----|-------|-----|-----------|--------|---------|
| 3 | | 8 | 8.495 | 0.295 | 0.978 |
| | | 261 | 32.816 | | |
| 6 | | 8 | 4904.81 | 28.660 | 0.000** |
| | | 261 | 171.12 | | |
| 9 | | 8 | 4031.48 | 12.554 | 0.000** |
| | | 261 | 321.124 | | |
| 30 | | 8 | 44334.259 | 7.730 | 0.000** |
| | | 261 | 5735.581 | | |
| 60 | | 8 | 16.304 | 10.198 | 0.000** |
| | | 261 | 1.599 | | |
| 90 | | 8 | 6.550 | 4.864 | 0.000** |
| | | 261 | 1.347 | | |

: * (P<0.05); ** (P<0.01)

Note: * means significant difference (P<0.05); ** means very significant difference (P<0.01)

(P>0.05); 9、30、60、90 ,

(60 (P<0.01),

2.4 各家系间一般配合力、特殊配合力、杂种优势和母本效应的估计

5 : , 15

表 4 一般配合力、特殊配合力和反交效应的方差分析

Tab. 4 Analysis of variance of GCA, SCA and reversed cross in families of Manila clam *Ruditapes philippinarum*

| /d day old | GCA | | | SCA | | | RC | | | error | |
|---------------|-----|---------|--------|-----|--------|---------|----|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| | df | MS | F | df | MS | F | df | MS | F | df | MS |
| 6 | 2 | 73.18 | 4.28** | 3 | 244.22 | 1.28 | 3 | 134.34 | 2.33 | 269 | 311.92 |
| 9 | 2 | 224.68 | 3.12* | 3 | 105.55 | 6.64** | 3 | 190 | 3.69* | 269 | 700.80 |
| 30 | 2 | 2017.56 | 3.39* | 3 | 74.57 | 91.62** | 3 | 1830 | 3.74** | 269 | 6833.79 |
| 60 | 2 | 0.24 | 8.50** | 3 | 1.24 | 1.65 | 3 | 0.27 | 7.56** | 269 | 2.04 |
| 90 | 2 | 0.4 | 3.78* | 3 | 0.08 | 18.88* | 3 | 0.23 | 6.57** | 269 | 1.51 |

表 5 蛤仔各家系一般配合力和母本效应

Tab. 5 General combining ability and average maternal effect in mixed families of Manila clam *Ruditapes philippinarum*

| /d day old | general combining ability | | | average maternal effect | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| | C31 | C32 | Or | C31 | C32 | Or |
| 9 | 138.43 | 137.23 | 138.32 | -14.26 | 2.23 | 12.04 |
| 15 | 381.31 | 222.45 | 207.39 | -60.27 | 107.50 | -65.23 |
| 30 | 226.27 | 240.27 | 223.20 | 29.40 | -10.94 | -18.40 |
| 60 | 2.18 | 2.19 | 2.13 | 0.10 | -0.01 | -0.09 |
| 90 | 2.93 | 3.10 | 2.88 | 0.07 | 0.06 | -0.13 |

, C31 > C32 > Or, 30、60、90 , C31(♀) × Or(♂), 30、60、90 ,
 C32 > C31 > Or; , C31(♀) × C32(♂) > C32(♀) × Or(♂) > C31(♀) ×
 15 , C32 > C31 > Or, 30、60、60 Or(♂); , 15 ,
 , C31 > C32 > Or, , 90 C32(♀) × Or(♂) C31(♀) × Or(♂)
 C31 C32 , C31 , , C32(♀) × Or(♂)
 30 60 , C32 Or , 30 , C31(♀) ×
 。 C32(♂)
 6 : , 15 , 3
 C32(♀) × Or(♂) > C31(♀) × C32(♂) > 。

表 6 蛤仔各家系特殊配合力和平均杂种优势

Tab. 6 Specific combining ability and average heterosis in families of Manila clam *Ruditapes philippinarum*

| /d day old | specific combining ability | | | average heterosis | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | C31(♀) × C32(♂) | C32(♀) × Or(♂) | C31(♀) × Or(♂) | C31(♀) × C32(♂) | C32(♀) × Or(♂) | C31(♀) × Or(♂) |
| 9 | 68.17 | 67.90 | 70.90 | -7.17 | -5.00 | -16.90 |
| 15 | 6.79 | 143.83 | -30.96 | 34.29 | 117.11 | 9.00 |
| 30 | 131.73 | 124.07 | -223.07 | 5.80 | 1.40 | -17.00 |
| 60 | 1.16 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.35 | 0.56 | 1.33 |
| 90 | 1.70 | 1.59 | 1.15 | 0.79 | 0.08 | 0.02 |

[20]。

3 讨论

3.1 菲律宾蛤仔选育家系间的 Kung 育种值分析

, Kung
 ,
 ,
 [21-22]。
 , C31(♀) × C32(♂) 30 ,
 Kung , C31(♀) ×
 3 , C32(♂) 。

[22] Kung
 F_1
 [23] 3
 Kung [24]
 Kung
 [25]
 Kung
 , Kung

[35]
 [36] [37]
 Kung
 C31(♀)×C32(♂)

3.2 菲律宾蛤仔选育家系间的配合力分析

[26-29]
 [30-32]
 [33-34]
 6
 30
 Or
 C32(♀)
 C32(♀)×Or(♂)
 C31(♀)×Or(♂)
 C31(♀)×C32(♂)
 C31(♀)×C32(♂)
 C31(♀)×Or(♂)
 C31(♀)×C32(♂)

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Analysis of Kung breeding value and combining ability of hybridization of selective families of Manila clam *Ruditapes philippinarum*

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Abstract: Complete diallel crosses were carried out among two plaque pattern families F_1 (C31, C32) of Manila clam *Ruditapes philippinarum* selected for good growth and high resistance, and an orange family F_3 (Or), and Kung breeding value and combining ability of mixed families were analyzed in order to evaluate the genetic effects on the hybridization of Manila clam families. The results showed that the individuals in family C32(♀)×Or(♂) had the maximal Kung breeding value at day 15, and that the individuals in family C31(♀)×C32(♂) had the maximal Kung breeding value from day 30 to 90 day. There were very significant differences in general combining ability (GCA) ($P<0.01$), without significant differences in specific combining ability (SCA) ($P>0.05$) at day 6 among the hybrid families, indicating that additive effect influences the growth. There were significant differences in GCA, SCA and reversed cross effect ($P<0.05$) since day 6, especially in parent C31(♀)×C32(♂), showing that the C31(♀) and C32(♂) families are the selected parents for hybridization to breed good growth strain of Manila clam.

Key words: *Ruditapes philippinarum*; hybrid; Kung breeding value; combining ability