台灣香蕉種園收集與保存圖介

Pictorial Guide to the Musa Germplasm Collection and Conservation in Taiwan

鄧澄欣;朱慶國編著

By C.Y.Tang and C.K.Chu

台灣香蕉研究所 編印

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隨著科技的進步,農作物栽培技術的發展日新月異。肥培、病蟲害防治及栽培方式等研究成果固是進步的動力,新品種之育成更是農作物優良之根基。因此,近來世界各國無不日愈重視種原的收集與保存,國內首座「國家作物種原庫」於民國82年設立,隨著種原的豐富,對未來國內農業的發展將有深遠的影響。香蕉研究所收集的香蕉品種亦已納入這座寶庫之中。

一般咸認香蕉最早發源於東南亞熱帶雨林區,經歷代演化種類繁多,其後傳播至世界各地。台灣 之栽培品種北蕉,據傳於二百多年前自大陸華南地區引進,另有野生品種生長於本省山區,但種類很 少。栽培品種多屬三倍體,在自然界以無性繁衍後代,利用傳統雜交育種改良品種極其困難,過去七 十多年雖耗費龐大經費仍末育得任何商業化品種。有鑑於此,香蕉研究所於五十九年成立伊始,即採 引種爲主、育種爲輔爲改良品種方針,先後共收集二百多個品種。經二十多年的保存,除少數品種因 遭病害感染而流失之外,迄今仍保留一百九十五個。

香蕉植株高大又不具種子,引種自是比其他作物困難。在七0年代尚未發展香蕉組織培養技術之前,以取其塊莖方式攜回國內,然塊莖龐大且不耐貯存,故早期香蕉引種倍感困難。其後發展組織培養技術則大爲改觀,近數年間引進達四百多個品種,即以組織培養方式引進。

引進之香蕉品種之中,已有經試種而達推廣者,如「台蕉二號」,具矮化特性而有省工栽培及耐風優點,該品種係早期由農業先輩馬保之博士、陳燮堂先生費盡千辛萬苦遠自加勒比海地區引進,其嘉惠蕉農之功德,令人敬佩。另有一些具特殊風味者,頃正積極試種開發中。

鄧澄欣博士、朱慶國先生兩位香蕉專家在香蕉品種之收集及保存工作不遺餘力,於見將其多年來之研究和觀察心得彙編「台灣香蕉種原收集與保存圖介」,介紹台灣現有保存香蕉品種之收集經過、分類方法及品種特性,並輔以圖片介紹不同基因型之品種之果房外觀,提供喜愛香蕉人士一份很好的參考資料。

英文摘要

ENGLISH SUMMARY

Taiwan Banana Research Institute was established in 1970. Before its establishment, banana research in Taiwan, including germplasm collection and conservation, was carried out by several research institutes in Zilin, Cha-I, Fengshan and Pingtung.In 1970, a field gene bank of 66 accessions was established by TBRI at Fengshan. Between 1970-80, an extensive germplasm collection program was carried out. About 160 banana cultivars were collected from 34 countries. By 1985, the number of accessions conserved by TBRI has increased to 180. Because of the occurrence of Fusarium wilt (race4)in southern Taiwan, the field gene bank was transferred to the Agricultural Research Institute at Cha-I. In 1986, one set of germplasm was preserved by in vitro method at TBRI as a duplicate collection. The storage condition was the same as that of normal tissue culture, A total of 195 accessions of Musa germplasm was stored under this condition.

The INIBAP Musa Germplasm Transit Center(ITC) located at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium started its activities in 1985. Currently, ITC holds about 1050 accessions of Musa germplasm. For reason of safety, establishment of duplicate collection sat the regional level was proposed. In 1992, TBRI was

identified as one of the possible in statutes which has the capability of hosting the duplicate collection at the regional level. With the support of our Government, a Memorandum of Understanding for the cooperation of the two Institutes for the establishment of a duplicate collection of the Asia and Pacific Musa germplasm was signed by the representives of INIBAP and TBRI on May 6,1993 in Montpellier, France. In the same year, a batch of 153 accessions of Asia-Pacific origin was hand carried to TBRI for storage. In 1994, three batches of germplasm of the Paupau New Guinea collection with a total of 280 accessions were shipped to TBRI by courier. Now a total of 433 accessions of Musa germplasm are stored at TBRI as a duplicate collection in this region. A cold storage facility was completed at TBRI in February, 1994 for germplasm storage. All germplasm are stored at the minimal growth condition for medium term storage.

This bulletin contains 69 photographs of Musa germplasm collected by TBRI. This germplasm represents many important cultivars all over the world from more than 34 countries /regions.

前言

INTRODUCTION

香蕉的原產地在東南亞熱帶地區。該地區香蕉種質資源豐富,種類繁多。台灣位於亞熱帶,所有食用香蕉栽培種均從外地引進。本省最重要的栽培種稱爲「北蕉」。據說在清代乾隆年間由彰化人從華南地區引進。距今已有240年歷史。爲開發新品種,擴大香蕉種原歧異性,本省自1970年開始陸續從全球三十多個地區國家收集不同品種。目前,本省所保存品種計有195個。並於1993年納入國家作物種原庫。又自1993年,本所與國際香蕉菜蕉改良協會(INIBAP)合作,在本所設立亞太地區香蕉種原複製保存中心,並引進433個品種加以保存。

爲探討這些種原的應用價值,必需有系統地進行特性觀察,加以分類和鑑定。爰將香蕉研究所保 存的品種彙編名錄,並選擇具代表性的種原製作圖片供作參考。

台灣香蕉種原收集經過

COLLECTION OF MUSA GERMPLASM IN TAIWAN

本所收集香蕉種原的過程可分爲四個時期:

一、前期(1970年以前)

本所在 1970 年成立。在成立之前,本省香蕉種原的收集與保存分別在士林、嘉義、鳳山及屏東等地進行,各保存少數幾十個品種。本所成立時,在高雄縣鳳山後庄設立品種園,並由嘉義農試所及鳳山園試所移植 66 個品種。

二、吸芽引進期(1970-80)

農委會在 1967 及 1970 年先後派遣園藝考察團赴國外考察與新品種搜集。其中香蕉品種從 7 個國家 引進 14 個品種。其後透過外交部駐外使館農技團協助,有計劃地從國外蒐集香蕉品種。自 1970-1980 年間前後從 34 個地區,包括東南亞、南太平洋、中南美洲及非洲等引進 160 個品種。同期間亦自國內 收集到幾個野生種及誘變品系。

三、組織苗引進期(1985-1992)

自70年代以後,香蕉組織培養繁苗技術已被廣泛應用。許多地區以之作爲種原保存及交換。在1985-1986年及1991-1992年,本所先後自澳洲、泰國及比利時的 INIBAP 種原交換中心以組織培養苗方式引進41個品種。此期間本所開始利用體營養系變異進行黃葉病抗病育種研究,從本省傳統「北蕉」中陸續獲得若干抗病品系,並加以保存。目前,本所保存的品種增加至195個。詳細名錄見附錄一。

部分種原之特性資料見附錄二。

香蕉相關資料請洽『台灣香蕉研究所』

地址:屏東縣九如鄉玉泉村榮泉街1號

電話:08-7392111~3