

Breeding for Seed Shattering Resistance in Lotus corniculatus using Interspecific Hybridization and Amphidiploidy

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The diploid species Lotus coimbriensis ($2n = 12$) and L. ornithopodioides ($2n = 14$) are resistant to shattering and the species L. burttii ($2n = 12$) exhibits a reduced level of shattering. Interspecific crosses among these species and the species L. alpinus ($2n = 12$) and L. japonicus ($2n = 12$), believed to be closely related to L. corniculatus (Somaroo and Grant, 1972), are presently being carried out. The hybrids obtained will be doubled through colchicine treatment to produce amphidiploids which will serve as a source of shattering resistance for the tetraploid L. corniculatus.

Crossing techniques involve air suction emasculaton followed by a spray of the hormone 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid to prevent flower drop (Grant et al., 1962). Interspecific hybrid embryos are rescued using embryo culture techniques modified from Grant et al. (1962) on a medium derived from Gamborg et al. 1968 (B5) and Williams 1980 (TF2).

Shattering evaluation will be carried out both under field conditions and in a dessicator. Parental species, hybrids and amphidiploids will also be submitted to a comparative morphological and cytological study.

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