[講演要旨]

アフリカイネの圧縮土壌ストレス耐性

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西アフリカのニジェール河流域の氾濫水を利用した天水田地帯では、世界的に広く栽培される Oryza sativa L. (アジアイネ) とともに、Oryza glaberrima Steud. (アフリカイネ)が栽培されている. 当地ではイネの成育初期に乾燥条件がつづくことが多く、しかも乾燥条件下では土壌が硬くしまり、根が容易には下層土に伸長しにくいことが観察されている. このことが天水田イネの生産性を低下させる一つの要因となっている可能性がある. すなわち、乾燥条件下ではイネの根は土壌の機械的ストレスを受け、下層土への貫入が抑制され、下層の水資源の利用が制限されることによって乾燥ストレスが発現するのであろう.

そこで本研究では、西アフリカ地域で栽培されるイネ 品種群において、*Oryza sativa* L. (アジアイネ)、*Oryza glaberrima* Steud. (アフリカイネ)、およびそれらの種間 交雑種の圧縮土壌ストレス耐性を種間比較することを目 的とした.

アジアイネ 51 品種, アフリカイネ 28 品種, 種間交雑種

(NERICA 7 品種を含む) 23 品種を供試し,小型円筒(直径 5cm,高さ30cm)で32 日間栽培した.小型円筒の上部15cmを上層土壌(土壌容積重1.2g/cm3),下部15cmを下層土壌とし,下層土壌には,土壌容積重1.2g/cm3(0.25~1.1MPa)とする対照区と土壌容積重1.5g/cm3(0.5~3.1Mpa)とする圧縮区を設けた.実験は人工光グロースチャンバー内(日長14時間,温度25℃,湿度60%)で行った.1ポット5個体植えで,10日おきに潅水した.

下層土壌の根乾物重比(対照区に対する圧縮区の割合)はアフリカイネでは60%,アジアイネでは52%,種間交雑種では48%であり,アフリカイネが有意に高いストレス耐性を示した.種間交雑種は両種より低い傾向にあり,なかでもNERICA品種群はとくに低い傾向を示した.アフリカイネは硬い土壌において,根を下層に伸長させる能力が高く,このことが旱魃抵抗性を高めている可能性を示唆した.

〔発表:第136回講演会〕

[講演要旨]

Effects of Common Soil Protozoa on the Growth of Rice

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The soil microbial community exerts great impact on plant mineral nutrition and nutrient cycling, which has long been recognized. Although the effects of soil protozoa on plant performance has received little attention, the enhancement on root architecture by the presence of protozoa was just recently documented in agar-grown rice plants. The primary purpose of this report is to prove the enhancement in soil grown plants. Living plant roots release thousands of root border cells (defined as living cells programmed to separate from the periphery of root cap) and mucilage to the rhizosphere soil. The mucilage together with border cells can be utilized by rhizosphere bacteria, which in turn will be grazed by soil protozoa. The quantity of mucilage may differ among plant species and/or cultivars, and so the quantity may influence the effects of protozoa on root development. The secondary purpose is to compare the response to protozoa among different ecotypes within a species.

Rice cultivars of upland (IRAT 109, Azucena and Norin 11) and lowland (Nipponbare, Aoinokaze and Aichinokaori)

ecotypes were used for the experiment. In experiment 1, rice was grown in water culture for three days, and then fully hydrated mucilage was collected and weighed. In experiment 2, six rice cultivars were grown in sterilized plant growth chamber with soil media for two weeks. With and without common soil protozoa treatments were prepared to compare the protozoan effects on plant growth.

In exp. 1, the production of fully hydrated mucilage in upland cultivars of rice was bigger than that in lowland cultivars. In exp. 2, more mucilage producing cultivars of IRAT 109 and Azucena showed significant increase in biomass and total root length production in the presence of common soil protozoa. In addition, most of the cultivars showed significant increment of number of laterals produced in seminal root where protozoa were present. In conclusion, the effects of common soil protozoa on plant growth enhancement was proved under soil media. The growth promotion was clearly observed in the cultivars which produce higher quantity of mucilage.

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