Study on the Propagation Technique in Vitro for New Varieties of Narcissus tazetta var. *chinensis* Rome

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Abstract In this paper, the propagation technique in vitro for the new varieties of Narcissus selected from *N. tazetta* var. *chinensis* Rome was reported. In order to conserve germplasm resources of Narcissus and achieve the level of mass production, we conducted a series of synthetical systematic experiments for 3 years. The result showed that the bulbils were induced on twin scales on MS medium containing 0～5 mg/L BA, 0～1 mg/L NAA and a little activated-carbon. The percentage of induction reached 70 %. More bulblets could be obtained through subculture in the same medium. If the bulbils were transplanted in ½MS medium with 0.1 mg/L IBA in shade-culture, the rooting rate could be raised in the dark to 79.3 %. If in vitro bulbils were cultivated in the field they might flower after 3 years.

Key words *Narcissus tazetta* var. *chinesis*; tissue culture; propagation technique in vitro

“优良薪材树种引种、选种，薪炭林栽培经营技术及多种经济效益研究”通过鉴定

由中国林科院林研所主持，全国12个单位参加的“优良薪材树种引种、选种，薪炭林栽培经营技术及多种经济效益研究”是“七五”国家科技攻关专题。从1984年至1990年，在全国13个试验区、26个试验点共70余人协作攻关，获重大成果：成功地引种国外优良薪材树种；筛选出当地122个适应在各试区发展的最佳薪材树种；找出了在不同立地条件下主要薪材树种速生高产的配套技术措施，提高了单位面积年产薪材量；通过多效研究，提高了薪炭林的经济、生态效益。先后建立试验示范林1 134.2 ha，推广面积达5.3万ha。编写了60个树种的《中国主要能源树种》一书。

1990年底，农业部和林业部联合在广西南宁召开鉴定会。专家们认为，该项研究覆盖面广，包括我国主要自然类型区，具有广泛代表性和适用范围；同时从生产实际出发，把现代科学技术与传统经验结合起来，把单项技术进行组装配套，取得了明显的综合效益。此外，在薪炭林产量构成规律等方面，也进行了较深入的理论研究。该成果达到了国际同类研究的先进水平。

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