creased, some lowered the frequency instead, and some hardly affceted the frequency. Under different light condition (light or dark), the needed concentrations of minor salts was different. Under liglt, high concentration of Fe and Zn played the largest part in raising the frequency, but high concentration of Co reduced the frequency instead. Other salts played little effectiveness. In dark, a large range of minor salts in high concentration was needed. High concentraton of Mn, Co and Zn played the largest part in raising the frequency, I, Cu and B were secondary, but high cuncentrations of Fe and Mo reduced the frequency instead. Fe and Co gave just opposite results under light and dark conditions: under light condition, high concentration of Fe and low concentration of Co was needed, and under darkness, opposite result was observed.

Key words　Regeneration; Tissue culture; Soybean

大豆高光效育种研究通过省级鉴定

由黑龙江省农科院大豆所和中国科学院植物所共同主持的国家自然科学基金资助项目—“大豆高光效育种研究”于1990年8月25日通过省级鉴定。专家认为该项研究在国内处于领先地位，在国际同类研究中属先进水平，其中有些研究成果处领先地位。这项研究从1985年开始，主要研究了大豆高光效育种的生理遗传基础和种质遗传改良，经过5年的艰苦努力，取得了重要成果。

1. 为大豆高光效育种提供了理论依据，为其它作物高光效育种提供重要参考。

2. 为超高产育种开辟了新的途径。

3. 高光效种质的选育，拓宽了我国大豆种质资源。

4. 为大豆高光效品种的形成创造了条件，为研究高光效与高产关系，高产效育种生理研究提供良好试材。

该项研究是一项颇有学术水平和实用价值的科研成果，是光合生理和遗传育种研究密切协作的典范。

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