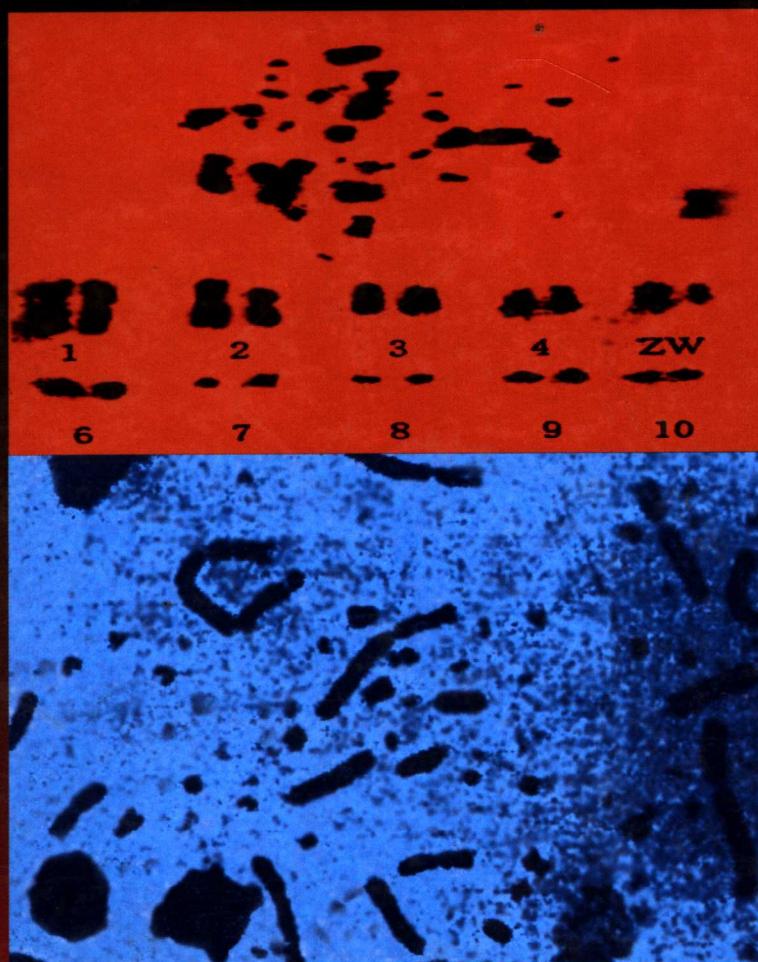


中 国 地 方 鸡 种 种 质 特 性

GERMPLASM CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE
NATIVE FOWL BREEDS

程光潮 黄凡美 周勤宣 薄吾成 段章雄 编著



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序

据我国考古学家在黄河流域河北、河南等省古人类居住遗址中发掘出的鸡骨,经放射性碳素分析和与家鸡祖先红色原鸡的骨骼比较,证明我国七八千年前古人类就饲养了已被驯化的家鸡,这比西方学者所谓鸡是公元前2000年前在印度驯化,于公元1400年才引进到中国的论述,提早了三四千年。

我国养鸡历史悠久,幅员辽阔,人们在长期饲养中有意无意的选留、繁殖和在不同地区、不同生态与社会经济条件影响下,在全国范围内,形成了许多具有一定特点和生产性能的地方品种。品种资源非常丰富,是世界上一座极为庞大宝贵的鸡的基因库。

19世纪中叶被引进英国的上海鸡,后改名为九斤黄,以其惊人的外貌,体大、肌肉丰满、羽毛蓬松,与当时所知的品种都有差别,在英国产生了巨大的轰动,在英国养鸡史上被称为“疯狂的九斤黄时代”。九斤黄和相继引入英美的狼山鸡,不仅成为国际上著名的肉用型和兼用型标准品种,纳入英美两国《家禽标准志》,而且被用以杂交改良他们的地方品种,育成有名的奥品顿、澳洲黑、横斑洛克、洛岛红、新汉夏等标准品种。

研究我国鸡种基因库,发掘我国家鸡品种资源,论证不同品种特点、遗传特性、育种品质包括它们的起源、分化和亲缘关系,

对评估、保存和开发利用我国鸡种资源,进一步选育提高它们的高度适应性、抗病力、繁殖力和优质肉质等优良特性,具有重大的理论和实践意义。

中国科学院遗传研究所程光潮研究员,长期从事家禽血型研究工作,是我国家禽血型研究和应用的开拓者,由他组织的多学科、多专业(包括现代分子生物技术)的几位著名的专家学者,利用他们多年研究积累的资料,共同编写《中国地方鸡种种质特性》一书。这是我国第一部地方鸡种种质资源研究的专著,是评价、保存和开发利用我国家鸡品种资源的重要基础著作。它无疑将受到中外生物学、畜牧学、遗传学、生态学和考古学等科研、教学和农业部门决策人士的欢迎。

值此付梓之际,谨致数言,表示祝贺。

邱祥聘

2000年3月

Forward

According to the radioactivity carbon analysis and the comparison with Red Jungle fowl by Chinese archaeologists for the excavated fowl bones from ancient Chinese resident relics at the Hebei and Henan provinces of yellow River basin, it has been proved that the excavated fowl bones belong to the domestic fowls of 7—8 thousand years ago. This discover advances such a conclusion 3—4 thousand years by some western scientific workers. That fowls were domesticated about 2000 years B.C. in India and introduced from India to China about 1400 years B.C.

Owing to the long history and vast territory of raising fowl in China, the fowls were conscious or nonpurposeful selection and raised in different ecological areas and social and economic conditions in whole China, had beed formed many local fowl breeds possessed different characteristics and performance. The breed resource is very plentiful and it's fowl gene pool is quite huge in the world.

In the meddle of 19 century, the Chinese Shanghai Fowl was introduced to England. The name of Shanghai fowl was later changed to Cochin. Due to its striking appearance, great size, plentiful muscle and profuse soft feathering distinguished it from all other known breeds of that early period. Cochin created a sensation in England resulting in a great boom as it was called "Crazy Cochin". Cochin and successively imported from China to England and America of the Langshan, not only became well known of meat and general purpose type breeds and were

compiled into the «British Standard» and «American standard of perfection», also were used to cross with their local or other breeds to form many famous standard breeds, such as Orpington, Australorp, Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red and New Hampshire etc.

Research in native fowl gene pool and exploit domestic chicken breed resource of our country, estimate in different breed characteristics, productive abilities, breeding quality including breed origin, evolution and blood relationship for evaluation, preservation and developing utilization of the native fowl breeds and further breeding to enhance their high adaptation, resistance to diseases, reproductive ability and fine meat quality etc, would be have more theoretical and practical significance.

Professor Guang Chao Cheng, a researcher of Genetics Institute, China Academy of Science, has long been engaged research work on poultry blood groups and is the initiator and practitioner of study on application of poultry blood groups in our country. He organized a few well known specialists and scientific workers in various subjects, including modern molecular biotechnology. They used their many years research achievements and accumulation data to compiled the book «Germplasm Characteristics of Chinese Native Chickens». It is first of one monograph of research work on germplasm characteristics of Chinese native fowl breeds and is one essential and fundamental book for appraisement, preservation and developing utilization of Chinese native chickens. Undoubtedly, it well be welcomed by the members of teaching, research and administration unit from home and abroad of biology, animal science, genetics, ecology, archaeology and agriculture etc.

I am very glad to write some words to express my congratulation on the book being sent to the press.

Xiangpin Qiu
March, 2000

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绪 论

一、种质涵义、研究的目的和意义

家禽的种质，从字义上可理解为家禽的本质、品质或实质，也即是指某一种家禽品种所具有的种用特性，并能通过繁殖稳定地遗传给后裔。家禽的种质研究，就是既要体现有关家禽遗传本质方面的研究内容，又要能表达家禽有关特征特性的表型性状。

众所周知，禽种资源是家禽育种和生产的物质基础。随着现代化家禽业的发展，由于追求产品专一化和高产化，广泛使用专门化品系间的杂交配套，以为数有限的品种或品系组成配套禽种的大量推广，大批原始品种遭到抛弃，少数则畸形突进，致使禽种资源的匮乏与消失显得更加严重。发达国家目前品种数量已为数不多，遗传变异性很窄，仅依靠在良好的生态和饲养管理条件下进行选育以提高产量。结果是，由于强调某一性状而丧失另外一些重要性状。现实的情况是不论在家禽品种内或品种间，遗传变异性逐步减少，遗传基础受到极大限制。在发展中国家，也由于大量引进高产品种进行大规模的改良杂交以提高生产力，而促使原有地方品种数量迅速减少，面临消亡灭迹的威胁。

上述这种情况的产生，一是对地方禽种资源认识不足，未加以认真保存；二是对地方禽种资源的种用特性，也即其种质特性未予深入研究，即使保存了若干禽种资源，由于未能掌握其种质特性，无从加以利用，所保存的禽种资源，必然抵挡不住高产禽种的冲击而造成消亡。

现代家禽生产对家禽品种的要求越来越高。新禽种不仅应具有高产、抗病、低能耗的性能，而且应具有优良的产品品质。新禽种发展的需求，若没有新的基因类型加以补充，也是难以达到要求的。而家禽育种所需的高

品质遗传素材和品种资源，在现今社会中迅速减少，甚至消亡，与对新禽种的要求形成了一对鲜明的矛盾。因此，在家禽生产高度发展的当代社会，谁保存了一批有价值的家禽品种资源，并真正地掌握其种质特性，谁就掌握了家禽生产发展的主动权。很明显，禽种资源的保存、种质特性的研究并加以利用，是解决当前养禽业中出现世界性遗传基因贫乏的最重要的手段之一。

我国地域辽阔，各地自然生态条件差异悬殊，社会、经济和文化的发展程度也各不相同，人们对家禽的选择和利用的目的也各有所好，因而在历史上形成了我国具有丰富的家禽品种资源，这是祖先给我们留下的极其宝贵的财富。如何保存这批珍贵的家禽品种资源，研究我国家禽品种资源各自的种质特性，特别是对我国多彩多姿的地方鸡种的种质特性的研究，以备在家禽生产高速发展的当代社会中应用，更显得具有特殊的实用价值。因此，种质研究具有现实的实用价值和深远的历史价值。

二、国内外鸡种种质研究概况

1. 国外

种质研究是一个内容相当广泛的概念，目前国内外在种质研究上并未形成一整套有关研究的标准和方法，而是随着科学技术的发展和开展种质研究对保证和提高家禽的种用价值重要性的认识的加深，种质研究的内容也随之不断深入。

国际上开展鸡种种质研究，基本上是从保护品种遗传资源着手的。

为保护家禽遗传资源不至于在高速发展的家禽生产中消亡，联合国粮农组织(FAO)于1966年以来，召开过数次国际性的讨论会，再三强调保护动物遗传资源的重要性。1977年亚太地区育种研究促进会(SABRAO)，建议成立一个动物遗传资源专门委员会，重点调查和整理亚洲的畜禽品种资源。

欧洲、美洲、亚洲的一些国家，在濒危的畜禽品种进行抢救和保护方面，做了若干工作。苏联于1976年成立了全苏动物遗传资源科学研究所(BHIIIIPI'木)，开展畜禽品种资源的保护和利用方面的研究。法国负责对处于灭绝的品种制订调查、统计、研究及保护计划的机构——“全国遗传