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日本における作物近縁野生種の保存: Vigna 属 6. 四国の探索 1998 年 10 月 23 日 ~ 10 月 30 日

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Wild relatives of crops conservation in Japan with a focus on *Vigna* spp. 6. Collecting mission on Shikoku. 23rd-30th October 1998

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摘要

日本に自生する作物近縁野生種の代表として野生アズキと野生ダイズの生育地点を調査し、遺伝資源を収集するための探索を四国で行った。調査は、1998年10月23日から30日にかけて行った。四国の瀬戸内海側ではほとんど野生アズキ、野生ダイズ集団を発見できず、この地域ではこれら両種の生育密度が低いことが判明した。これに対し、四国の南側では両種の生育密度は高く、数地点の両野生種生育地を発見できた。四国では雑草アズキは発見できなかった。高知県でササゲのエスケープ集団を発見した。数人の農民からの聞き取りによると以前はツルアズキ(タケアズキ、V. umbellata)を栽培していたが、現在は栽培しなくなったという。

本探索によって,27点の植物遺伝資源を収集した。野生アズキ5集団,野生ダイズ4集団からは個体別に種子を収集した。ほとんどの集団から根粒を収集し,植物標本を作成した。

Summary

Wild legume genetic resources were the focus of a collecting trip to Shikoku(四国) between the 25th to 31st October, 1998. Collecting wild *Vigna* and soybeans on Shikoku(四国) was notable for the near absence of wild *Vigna* and wild *Glycine* on the north of the island. Only one population of each species was found near Matsuyama (松山) Ehime(愛姫県). However, in southern Shikoku(四国) small populations of both wild *Vigna* and wild *Glycine* were common in all areas visited. The reasons for these differences are not clear but may be due to climate, urban development or other environmental differences between the north and the south of Shikoku(四国). Weedy and complex populations of *Vigna* were not found on Shikoku(四国). However, in one location near Koochi(高知) escaped cowpea (*Vigna unguigulata*) was found.

In conversations with several farmers it was learned that Takeazuki (*Vigna umbellata*) was grown some years ago but was no longer grown. We did not find or hear of *Vigna umbellata* being currently grown during

the trip.

A total of 27 populations were collected in addition 96 single plant samples were collected from 5 populations of *Vigna angularis* var. *nipponensis* and 4 populations of *Glycine soja* (Table below). In most cases herbarium specimens and root nodules were also collected

収集品のリスト

Species	Number of populations (plants) sampled							
Vigna angularis var. nipponensis	9(56)							
V. angularis (cultigen)	1							
V. unguiculata (cultigen)	1							
V.unguiculata (escape)	1(10)							
Glycine soja	14(40)							
Oryza sativa	1							

KEYWORDS: Wild legume genetic resources, Vigna spp., Glycine soja

Field observations 探索経路と収集地での情報

The collecting mission started in Marugame(丸亀), Kagawa (香川県) and traveled west to Matsuyama (松山), Ehime (愛姫県). The mission then traveled down the mountainous western side of Shikoku as far as Nakamura(中村) Kochi (高知県) and then traveled the southern coast to Kochi(高知市). From Kochi(高知市) the mission traveled back to the north side of Shikoku(四国) travelling as far east as Shirotori(白鳥) (Map 1). Only relatively small areas of the north and south coast are low lying the rest of Shikoku(四国) is characterized by high mountains between which are small farming valleys. The road system in the northeast, from Marugame(丸亀) to Matsuyama(松山) and Marugame(丸亀) to Koochi(高知) is very good with a modern toll road system in place. However, in other parts particularly in the west of Shikoku roads are not good and in some places are only a single lane in the mountains.

Despite careful observations in northern Shikoku(四国) the collecting team only found *Vigna angularis* var *nipponensis* and *Glycine soja* in one location growing together just south of Matsuyama(松山) at Iyo(伊 子). The habitat was on both sides of a river levee and the population spread over several hundred meters. The team did not find wild or weedy *Vigna angularis* along the northeast coast which may be a reflection of this area being heavily built up.

In the mountains between Matsuyama(松山) and Nakamura(中村) only *G. soja* was found. A wild population of *Vigna angularis* was found at Kawanobori(川登), Nakamura(中村) (CED98108, site no. 173, 174). Subsequently at each place the team stopped along the south coast of Shikoku(四国) both *Vigna angularis* var. *nipponensis* and *Glycine soja* were easily found. Along the southern coastal region of Kochi prefecture (高知県) *V. angularis* was found in a variety of habitats. Some habitats, such as the grassy edges of a paddy field seemed to be relatively stable and perhaps subject only to cutting during the year. Other habitats were

much more disturbed and in one location, Suzaki-shi (須崎市) Kochi (高知県), the population was being covered by dumped soil from a road construction project. At one location, Kamiyasu(上夜須), Yasu(夜須), Kochi (高知県) (CED98125) many plants of one population of wild azuki (*V. angularis* var. *nipponensis*) was found to be at a different growth stage compared to other populations in the area. On inquiry of local residents we learned that the area had been severely flooded during the summer and thus it is presumed that these plants had germinated after the floods had receded.

The striking contrast between the north and south coasts of Shikoku(四国) was not expected. It seems most likely that the lower human population in southern Shikoku may be the main reason for the abundance of both wild azuki and wild soybean. Another possible reason may be the climatic differences between the north and south of Shikoku(四国).

The habitats of *Vigna angularis* var. *nipponensis* were generally sloping ground between fields and roads, river levees or waste land. Commonly associated plants included *Solidago altissima*, *Setaria* spp., *Amphicarpaea bracteata*, *Glycine soja* and other species of disturbed habitats. In general, populations of *Vigna angularis* var. *nipponensis* were rather small consisting of less than 50 plants.

Escaped cowpea (*V. unguiculata*) was found in only one location, Ino-machi-minami(伊野町南), Ino(伊野), Kochi (高知県) on waste land growing with both wild azuki and wild soybean (*G. soja*). As with populations of this escaped cultigen found in Kyushu (九州) plants were vigorous, appeared to have high seed production and very dark green disease free leaves. Seed color was black.

Comments of farmers 農民からの情報

Ehime-ken(愛媛県)

We were told that a small seeded bean (generally called yabutsuru azuki which means bush twining azuki) is locally called Kage azuki (Kage 影 meaning shadow) used to grow around rice paddies and was harvested particularly after World War 2. This bean had yellow flowers and seeds were brown. These beans gradually disappeared because of changes to rice paddies and the use of herbicide, we were told. These small seeded beans are no longer to be found in the area according to the farmer. Since these were apparently not planted and used in a time when food was scarce it is possible that this was wild or weedy azuki bean.

Kochi-ken(高知県)

In this region they call small seeded beans (yabutsuru azuki) which grow in mountains are locally called yama azuki (Yama III meaning mountain). They are smaller than cultivated azuki. People harvest and used them in autumn, but these beans are not now found. It seems likely that yama azuki refers to weedy *V. angularis*.

Another farmer told the collecting team ame azuki was cultivated until the year Showa 40 (1965). This plant is easier to grow than cultivated azuki and grows well even during seasons with a lot of rainfall. However, the eating quality is inferior to the cultivated variety. The harvest area gradually decreased. Ame azuki had a long oval shape and the color was that of cultivated azuki. Ame azuki may be the same as *Vigna umbellata*.

The only part of coastal Shikoku(四国) not visited was the eastern part. The coastal plain in that area is almost non-existent with steep cliffs going down to the sea. Yoshino Kawa (吉野川) valley and adjacent areas in Tokushima prefecture (徳島県) is the one area in Shikoku not visited which may have many populations of wild *Vigna* and *Glycine*. Time prevented the team visiting the area and an opportunity in the future to visit the area should be sought.

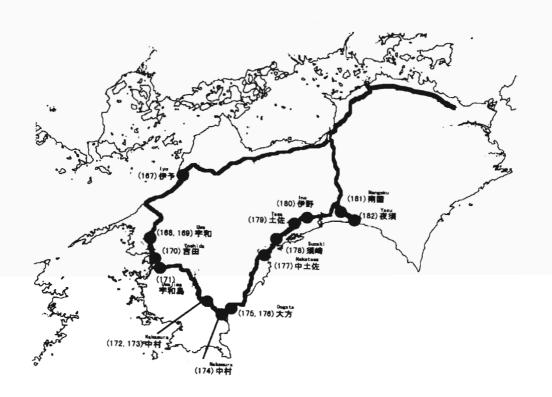
Between Shikoku(四国) and Honshu(本州) is an island called Shodoshima (小豆島azuki island) Kagawa prefecture (香川県). We have not visited the island. When the opportunity arises these islands should be visited and explored for wild azuki.

Table 1 Itinerary of the exploration and the collected samples on each day 探索収集日程と収集品の数

Date 日付	Itinerary and collection sites number 行程と収集地点番号	Collected species and number of accessions 収集した種と系統数			
10/25 (Sun)	Kagawa Marugame Ehime Niihama 香川 県 丸亀 市 愛媛 県 新居浜 市 Saijo Masaki Iyo 西条市 松前 市 伊予市167 Matsuyama 松山 市	V. angularis var. angularis 1 V. agnguralis var. nipponensis 1 Glycine soja 1			
10/26 (Mon)	Matsuyama Futami Nagahama 松山 市 双海 町 長浜 町 大洲市 Uwa 宇和町 168, 169 吉田 町 170 Uwajima 宇和島 市 171	Glycine soja 3 O.sativa 1			
10/27 (Tue)	Uwajima Hiromi Kouchi Nakamura 宇和島 市 広見 町 高知 県 中村 市 Ogata 172, 173, 174 大方町 175, 176 Nakatosa Susaki 中土佐 市 177 須崎 市	V. angularis var. nipponensis 3 V. unguiculata 1 G. soja 5			
10/28 (Wed)	Susaki Tosa Haruno 須崎 市 178 土佐市 春野 町 180 - Nangoku Yasu 南国 市 181 夜須町 182 Kouchi 高知 市	V.angularis var. nipponensis 5. V.unguiculata 1 G. soja 5			
10/29 (Thurs)	Kouchi Kagawa Takamatsu Tsuda 高知 市 香川 県 高松 市 津田町- Shiratori Takamatsu 白鳥 町 高松 市				
10/30 (Fri)	Takamatsu 高松 市				
	Total	V. angularis var. angularis 1 V. angularis var. nipponensis 9 Glycine soja 14 O. sativa 1 V. unguiculata 2 Total: 27 samples from 15 sites			

Table 2 A list of collected samples in Shikoku,1998 四国で収集した作物近縁野生種遺伝資源,1998

No.	Month		Col.No.	Acc.No.	Genus & Species	Status	Locality		Latitude	Alt.	Alt. Topography	Shading	Dagree of	Population size	Growth stage		Nodule	Specimens	Characteristics and notes	Associated plants	
	/date	No.	COLINO				Prefecture	District	Village	Longitude	~1.	Opography	oneong	disturbance	, upilitetion aizo	Gione, stage	selomes	samples		One reconstitute and notice	
121	10/28	180	CED98126	03032406	Vigna angularis	"	п	ino 伊野町	Inomatiminami 伊野町南	33°30′341″ N /133°26′314″ F	ca. Om	plain near by river	,,	"	20 × 20=400m ²	"	bulk	yes	3	waste land but near rice field, smooth pods + seeds	Solidago altissima
122	10/28	180	CED98121	03032486	Glycine soja	"	,,,	"	n	33°30′34 1″ N /133°26′31.4″ E	ca. Om	"	"		over 1ha large		bulk	yes	1	seems in places badly diseased	Solidago altissima
123	10/28	180	CED98122	03032441	Vigna unguiculata	escaped	"	"	"	33°30′34 1″ N 7133°26′31 4″ E	ca. Om	"	"		400m²	mature	10 + bulk	уес	2	waste land	"
124	10/28	181	CED98123	03032407	Vigna angularis	wild	"	Nangoku 南国市	Mononobe 物部	33 ¹ 33 ¹ 43 4 ² N /133 ⁰ 40 ¹ 48.5 ² E		"	"				bulk	no	0	bushes	"
125	10/28	181	CED98124	03032487	Glycine soja	"	"	"	"	33°33'43'4" N /133°40'48'5" E		"	"		1ha+	mature	bulk	no	0	bushes	"
126	10/28	182	CED98125	03032408	Vigna angularis	"	"	Yasu 夜須町	Kamiyasu 上夜須	33°32'48.4″ N /133°46'17.6″ E	ca 0m	plain below hills	,,	med	scattered over 200m ⁻¹	"	12 + bulk	yes	2	±.10 on edge for rice field * river lovee about 20 plants	"
127	10/28	182	CED98126	03032488	Glycine soja	"	"	"		33°32'484° N /133°46'176° E	ca Om	"	"	high	3ha dominant	pre-mature	bulk	yes	2	waste land	"



Map. Exploration route and collection sites (●). Number in parenthesis indicate site number. 探索経路と収集地点(●)。カッコ内は収集地点番号。