

GOVP1199904447

667.75
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최 중
연구보고서

옷나무 자원화를 위한 옷칠의 종합적 이용개발에 관한 연구
The study on the Utilization of Lacquer Resources in Korea

서울대학교

농림부

1998

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1999. 12. 29.

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塗料
塗膜
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塗膜
無公害性
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塗料
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藥用
가
가
漆液
가
漆液 生産, 採取, 精製, 利用開發
가
가

, 1920-30

火漆法

漆液

6-9

가

漆液

採漆

1989

40

1997

7-8

가

採漆法

漆液

天然塗料

耐久性

塗料

가

가

塗料

塗料

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料

防汚用 塗料

가 , 가
가 . 耐久性 , 防汚用 塗料
가 , 耐久性 塗料 가
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가
가 가가 UR
代替作目

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2 가 .

가

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가 가

3 가 .

, LPG

가 가 .

shoot

6-8 .

가

triene

가 .

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가 20%

가 .

36

가

64

, 4 , 20

8

96

RAPD PCR

가 가

가

Fluorinated

ethylene propylene(FEP)

paste

laminated tube

가

microfluiding

macrofluiding

가

urushiol •

formaldehyde

30

가

1

1mm

가

가

2.

shellac,

20

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料

耐久性 天然塗
塗料 가 가
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SUMMARY

Oriental lacquers are made from the sap of lacquer tree (*Rhus verniciifera*), and have been used for more than 4,000 years. The cured lacquer film is a highly durable, esthetic coating of biodegradable material. Oriental lacquer is indeed an ideal coating material. However, there are some drawbacks to extending the use of oriental lacquers more widely such as: (i) low yield or low productivity of sap from lacquer trees; (ii) sap collection is heavy labor work; (iii) drying rate is low, because the drying rate is controlled by an oxygen or laccase (a macromolecule) diffusion control process, and laccase prevents use of a high temperature drying; (iv) people suffer from allergy contact with the lacquer.

This study was conducted for extending the usage of oriental lacquer. It has unique qualities that can not be reproduced by any artificial chemicals and polymeric materials. Possible usage include affordable lacquer to industrial finishes and coatings. There are problems to overcome for general and wide spread usage and this study has tackled many of these problems with success.

Sap production of lactree is closely dependent on climatic

conditions and in particular on precipitation, temperature, duration of sunshine. The climatic factors effecting yield and quality of lactree sap were investigated. From simple correlation and multiple regression analysis, the minimum temperature of one day before sap collection and the minimum humidity of the day of sap collection, were found to be the important factors for increasing the sap yield.

In the lactree treated with CEPA, the sap yield productivity was about 3 times better than the conventional tapping method in the aspects of collection time and labor. This was due to the improved urushiol content and significantly increased bark thickness in the lactree treated with CEPA. A novel lacquer collecting machine which used traditional Korean technique(fire-applied lacquer sap collecting method) was developed. This machine was supplied with LPG gas and had an added advantage of easy transportability. It enabled efficient and simple sap collection for the collectors in the field.

In the root cutting for asexual propagation, rooting was more effective in the juvenile tree than mature tree. After 6 weeks, roots were developed from adventitious shoot.

In lactree breeding program, bark thickness and secretory canal density appeared to useful indirect indicators for increased lacquer yield based on urushiol content within bark. The selected trees had thick bark, high density of secretory canal, well developing secretory canals in comparison to

randomly selected lactrees.

The high sap yield of lactree by Japanese tapping method was recorded during mid-July and early August. Seasonal variation was observed in lactree sap constituents and the composition of urushiol components. The 3-C15 triene, major component of lactree urushiol, was approximately 70% of total urushiol composition indicating the major component of urushiol. Variation within and between families for five urushiol components was observed. It indicates that lacquer quality was under a significant genetic control resulting in effective as selection criteria for lacquer quality breeding. The composition of four urushiol components besides 3-C15 monoene showed plantational variation, and variations in urushiol composition among individual trees within the same plantation were also observed.

In the flowering characters of lactree, sex ratio of lactree is that male tree is larger than female tree, and so is the amount of flowering. The variation of seed production ability was observed among trees, and 36 sound seeds per peduncle were obtained.

For the conservation of genetic resource of lactree, 96 clones which consist of indigenous and introduced clones from Japan and China were collected and propagated asexually. RAPD-PCR was conducted to analyse for discrimination of these clones. The genetic analysis yielded similarity between

Japanese and Chinese lactree. However, the Korean lactree was included in different clustering group. PCA(principle component analysis) was also conducted and Chinese lactree was most distant from the others. According to this analysis, Japanese and Korean lactree were shown to have very close relationship.

The physical and chemical property of urushiol sap differed greatly depending on the tapping time and location of the collection. The variation in constitution of the sap was the reason for the discrepancy and this was also evident between the individuals.

The vessel material best suited for extended preservation of urushiol sap was found to be fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP). The ideal shape of the vessel was laminated tube, which is the general vessel type for paste.

Antifouling test was conducted for urushi film for the usage in maritime specialty painting. It was found that both micro- and macro-fouling was greatly suppressed. Also, urushi-formaldehyde, which is a high temperature condensation polymer was prepared and analyzed. The curing time was only 30 minutes and the 1mm thick film formation was possible with only one coating. It has an added advantage of being used in spray painting.

For the possible usage of urushi film under sunlight, UV stability was considered. Different additives were considered for heightened stability. Benzophenone and benzotriazol based

UV absorbers and amine based radical scavengers were tested.
Less the 1% addition resulted in enhanced the stability.

Key words : *Rhus verniciflua* Stokes, climatic factor, CEPA,
breeding, sap yield, lacquer quality, RAPD-PCR,
urushiol, antifouling, UV stability

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樹液 漆液 塗料

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塗膜

性, 耐熱性 防水, 防腐, 防蟲, 絶緣 가 耐鹽
 가 , , 塗膜 耐久性
 物性 海底 , , , 無公害
 性 塗料 가 . 藥用

漢方 乾漆 瘀血

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漆液

가

漆液 生産, 採取, 精製, 利用開發
가

가 ,

漆液, 漆液, 1920-30

採漆, 火漆法, 가, 가, 殺消法, 漆液

漆液, 6-9, 가, 採漆, 1989, 40, 漆液, 1997, 7-8

가, 採漆法, 漆液, 耐久性

塗料, 가, 塗料

塗料

塗料

防汚用 塗料

가

塗料(TBT) 代替

1990

塗料가

耐久性

가

防汚用

塗料가

耐久性 塗料 가

가

天然塗料

가

가

가가

UR

代替作目

가 가

作目

2

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4

, 1990

10 가

가

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100

(property improvement)

가

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1.

가.

塗料

(urushiol)

가 多價

防腐, 防蟲, 防水, 防汚, 防靑

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漆液精製
精製

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(urushi oil)

emul si on

가 ,

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顔料

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(Gamboge)

가

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可塑劑

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1980
塗料 가 , (1994)
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防腐, 防菌效果
1/2 2 防汚效果가 가
(1kg 5),

天然塗料
 西安生漆研究所 1982
 (Journal of Chinese lacquer)
 가
 가
 1992 西安 , formaldehyde,
 polyisocyanate , 耐藥品性, 高硬度, 柔
 軟性 'QF-52-02'
 高附加價值

3.

3 漆液 3D
 가 大量採漆
 天然塗料 가
 漆液
 漆液精製 가 가
 精製 精製漆
 漆液精製 精製
 精製漆

精製漆 가 가
 精製漆 가
 塗料 가가
 塗料 , 採漆
3
 天然塗料 耐久性 塗料 가
 가 .
4 가
2,000 古墳 가
 兵器, 棺, 家具
 , 官職
 朝鮮後期 濫
 伐 代用品 合成漆

塗料 塗裝 目的 塗
裝材料 塗料 가 UR 가
代替作目 農家

4

漆液精製 塗料 3
가 精製
가 精製

産業用 塗料 加工技術
精製

韓日間

塗料

2

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가

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30

가

가

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1m1m

가

가

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2

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1

262

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9 6
 8-12cm 가
 7cm 가 1
 600 4
 150 가 5
 가 262
 1 3 [sector I(97), sector II(76),
 sector III(89)]

Table 1. The mean and standard errors of investigated growth characteristics for the tapping lactrees.

Tapping Sectors	No. of tapping trees	Height (m) (Mean ± SE)	DBH(cm) (Mean ± SE)	Crown width(m) (Mean ± SE)
I	97	5.45 ± 0.60	7.19 ± 0.93	3.34 ± 0.50
II	76	5.52 ± 0.61	6.83 ± 0.82	3.56 ± 0.42
III	89	5.57 ± 0.51	6.95 ± 0.79	3.48 ± 0.45
Total	262	5.51 ± 0.57	6.99 ± 0.85	3.46 ± 0.46

1, 2, 3

30

1 7

7 10

7 12

150g

가 가
 . 가 7 17 (209g) 28 (208g)
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 . 9 . 가

1, 2, 3

1% , 5% 正
 5% 負
 (2). 가 ,
 . 가 가

2-3 5
 가 가
 가
 가 (産漆量)

가 가

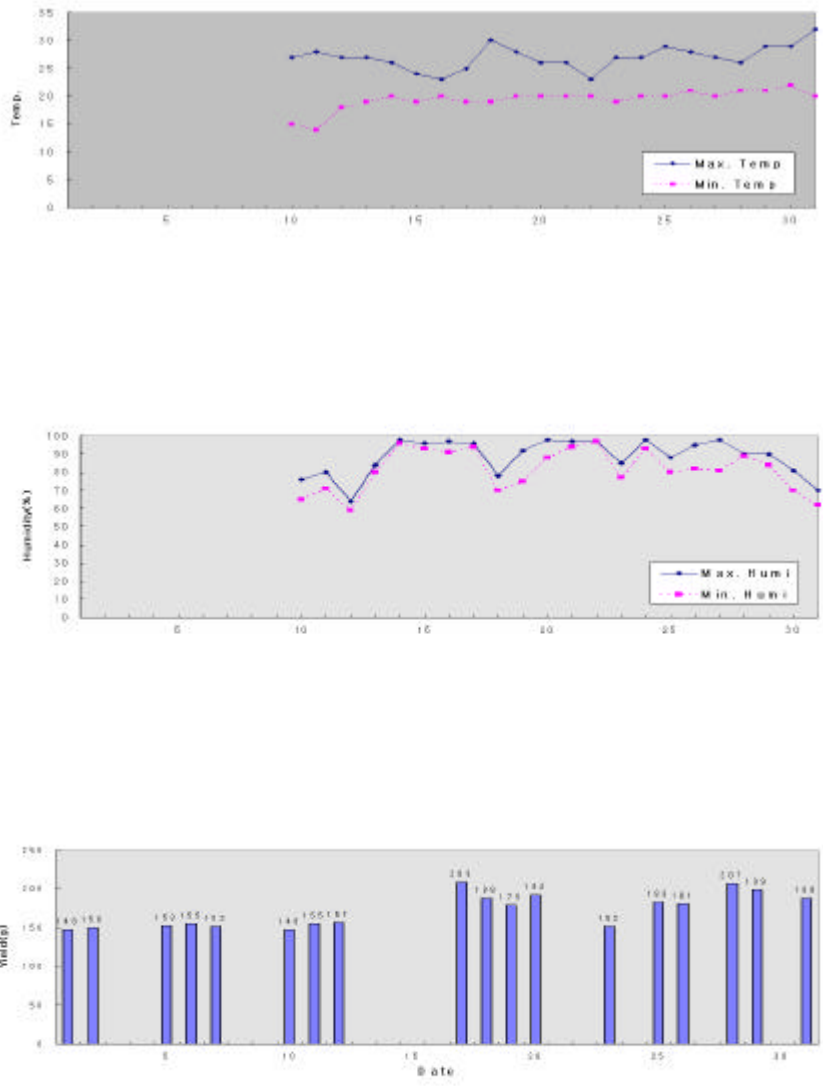


Figure 1. Lactree sap yield and weather conditions for July, 1996.

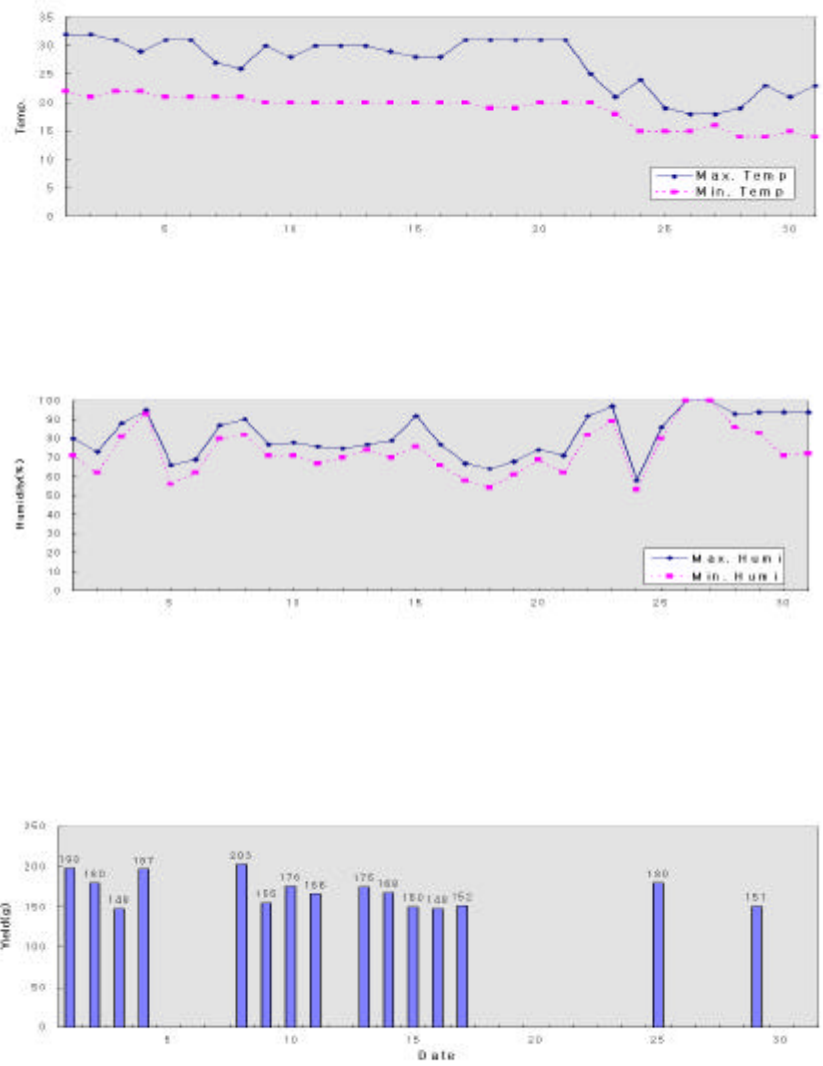


Figure 2. Lactree sap yield and weather conditions for August, 1996.

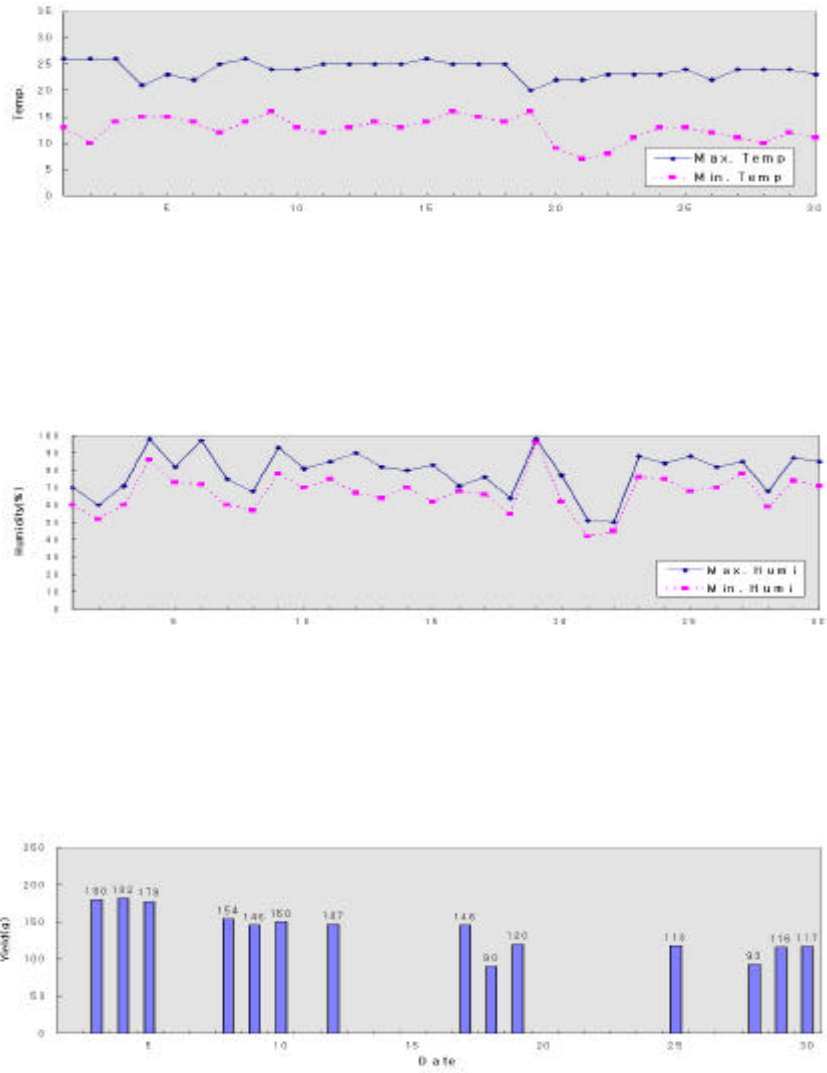


Figure 3. Lactree sap yield and weather conditions for September, 1996.

Table 2. Tests of significance for simple correlation coefficient between sap yield of lactree and the climatic factors.

Climatic factors	Day of sap collection	One day before sap collection
Temp. rax	NS	NS
Temp. rin	NS	**
Temp. rax- Temp. rin	(-)*	NS
Huni di tyrax	NS	NS
Huni di tyrin	*	NS
Huni di tyrax- Huni di tyrin	(-)*	NS

*, ** ; significant at 5% and 1% level, respectively

NS ; non-significant

(-) ; negative relationship

3 stepwise

(Y_{Trin}), (T_{Hrin}) .

32%

$$SY = 57.3022 + 3.1044^{*3}Y_{Trin} + 0.7357^{*3}T_{Hrin}$$

$$(R^2 = 0.3156)$$

가 23%, 9%
가 가

Table 3. Multiple regression coefficient and equations for sap yield(SY) of lactree.

Variables	Regression Coefficient	Partial R2	Model R2	F
Constant	57.3022			
Yesterday Temp. (YTr)	3.1044	0.2297	0.2297	10.7321**
Today Humidity (THr)	0.7357	0.0860	0.3156	4.3971*

*, ** ; significant at 5% and 1% level, respectively

4 6 10 5 rotation
17 . 1
rotation 1 2.37g 가
가 8 7.25g 가
. 1 가
(stimulation) 가
가 가 가
가 , 가
7 8 가 野崎
(1939)

Table 4. The variation of lactree sap yield on tapping rotation by the Japanese tapping method.

Tapping rotation	Tapping period	Sap yield(g)	Sap yield per tree(g)
1	6. 15 6. 16	620	2. 37
2	6. 19 6. 22	1, 100	4. 20
3	6. 25 6. 27	1, 570	5. 99
4	6. 30 7. 2	1, 540	5. 88
5	7. 5 7. 7	1, 680	6. 41
6	7. 10 7. 12	1, 620	6. 18
7	7. 17 7. 23	1, 890	7. 21
8	7. 26 7. 28	1, 900	7. 25
9	7. 31 8. 3	1, 770	6. 76
10	8. 6 8. 8	1, 790	6. 83
11	8. 10 8. 12	1, 590	6. 07
12	8. 15 8. 25	1, 460	5. 57
13	8. 29 9. 5	1, 440	5. 50
14	9. 8 9. 10	1, 400	5. 34
15	9. 13 9. 18	1, 130	4. 31
16	9. 21 9. 27	1, 020	3. 89
17	9. 30 10. 4	1, 120	4. 27
Total		24, 640	94. 01

野崎 (1939)

7cn 1
 74. 6g(17), 74. 9g(20),
 90. 6g(22), 74. 0g(21), 105. 5g(22)
 1 94. 0g(17) 1

가 가 . ,
 7- 10cm, 7-12
 2m x 2m 가

Table 5. The effect of spacing and fertilization on lacquer yield.

Plantation	DBH	Spacing	Fertilization*	Lacquer Yield(g)**
Kapchun	7.0cm	2.0m x 3.0m	-	4.81
"	"	"	150g once	5.53
"	"	"	150g twice	8.44
Anhyung 1	7.5cm	1.0m x 1.5m	-	5.00
2	"	"	-	5.75
3	"	"	-	4.44
4	"	"	-	3.98

* ;

** ; 1 1

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1)

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30-60cm 가 1 가
가 가

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2m x 3m ha

1,500

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2-3

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 8-10 (가
 8-12cm) () .
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 7-8 가
 60-70 .
 80 根株가 根株

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1)
가)
1-3 7
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가
500 7-10 2-3
) 가
가
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가 가
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(紫紋羽病) 가 가
가 가
9 6-18 12
7.7%(1997)

2)

가)

가 ,

. BHC , DDVP, ,
가 가

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가 . 60-70 9 -10
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, BHC .

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1 2-3

BHC , BP .

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1

(火漆法)

1920

6

9

8-12cm

가

가 1

600

4

150

가

5

2-3cm

20cm

1- 1.5cm, 3mm
 40cm . 5
 3-4mm
 가
 가
 7
 (6 -7), 8 18
 (7 -8), 19 22-25 .



Figure 4.

가

가

“ ”, “ ” “ ” .

7-8

8- 12cm

15cm

가

가

가

2

1.

가.

Table 6 CEPA 5

가

가

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가

CEPA

가 0.1%

,

1%

가

Table 6. Mean bark thickness and mean urushiol content of ten trees of *Rhus verniciflua* 5 weeks after CEPAa treatment.

CEPA concentration	Bark thickness (mm)	Urushiol content (ng/cm ²)
Control	1.43 ± 0.13	4.290 ± 0.676
0.1 %	1.65 ± 0.11**	5.109 ± 0.944
1.0 %	1.95 ± 0.12**	6.861 ± 1.037**
10.0 %	3.59 ± 0.17**	12.121 ± 1.493**

**Significantly different from controls at 1% level.

aCEPA(2-chloroethylphosphonic acid ; commercial ethephon contained 45% 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid).

†Treated on June 16 and harvested July 21 (5 weeks after treatment).

CEPA 0.1% 1.65mm , 1%
 1.95mm , 10% 3.59mm
 1.43mm 2.5 가 . ,
 (*Ulmus americana* L.) ethrel 1.6%
 41 가 2
 (Yamanoto , 1987), Yamanoto Kozlowski (1978) *Pinus*
halepensis 1 0.1% 1% ethrel ,
 60
 , 1% 가 2 가
 CEPA lanolin paste

Yamanoto Kozlowski

CEPA 0.1%

5. 11ng/cm² , 1% 6. 86ng/cm² , 10%

12. 12ng/cm² 4. 29ng/cm² 2. 8 가 .

ethephon 5-10%

가 ,

100% 가 (d' Auzac,

1989). 20 5% ethephon

6 處理木 無處理木 resin

acid 14 , turpentine 25 가

(Wolter Zinkel, 1984). sour cherry(*Frunus*

cerasus) 가 69.2 nM ethephon gum

3 6 가

(Olien Bukovac, 1982), CEPA

urushi ol PEP

(phosphoenol pyruvic acid) 5

erythrose-4- phosphate shikimic acid

pathway phenylal anine, tyrosine, tryptophan

가 , phenylal anine cinamic acid

, phenylal anine 가 가

PAL(phenylal anine ammoni a lyase)

(Salisbury Ross, 1992). 가

1992) 가 (Olien Bukovac, 1982; Salisbury PAL
 CEPA Ross,
 urushi ol

10% CEPA

가 가 (X) (Y)
 (R) 0.822

$$Y = -1.44 + 3.08 X, \quad R = 0.822$$

Table 7 10% ethephon

가	40cm	1%	가
3.59mm, 5cm	3.36mm	5cm	2.5 가
		1.43mm	

Table 7

1%	20cm, 가	10cm
	5cm	

10% CEPA 3
2 가 CEPA

gas CO₂

(Salisbury Ross, 1992),

(receptor protein)

(Sisler, 1988).

CEPA 가

, 가

가 .

2.

가 ethylene

< : Ethephon (2-chloroethyl phosphonic acid, CEPA)>

30% 가 . CEPA 10%

2.5 ,

2.8

가 가 .

1 6

8 가 .

Ethephon

가 가 가 가 가

ethylene

· Ethephon 가	ethylene	grease
lanolin()	(paste)	40cm
30°	2-3cm	
·	1	6
	3 가	

3

가 가 가 가

가 1m 30

5mm 가 가 5-6cm 가

가 가

가 .
 가 가 .
 LPG 가 .
 가 가 .
 LPG가 . LPG
 45cm, 90cm
 가 가 . 2
 8 8-10cm 30
 가 .



Figure 5.

4

Ethephon mineral jelly CEPA paste 0, 1, 5, 10, 20%
 2 60cm
 10mm CEPA paste

Table 8. The effect of CEPA concentration on crude lacquer sap and purified urushiol production of treated lactrees.

CEPA concentration	Crude lacquer*		Purified Urushiol**	
	Range(g)	Mean ± SE	Range(g)	Mean ± SE
0% (control)	4.1-6.2	5.4 ± 0.5	3.2-3.9	3.5 ± 0.5
1%	6.8-9.3	8.2 ± 1.5	5.4-7.2	6.5 ± 0.6
5%	7.8-10.5	8.9 ± 0.6	6.6-9.1	7.1 ± 0.6
10%	8.3-11.6	9.1 ± 0.1	7.3-10.7	8.0 ± 0.7
20%	9.6-12.9	10.3 ± 0.6	8.5-10.8	9.6 ± 0.4

* ; Crude lacquer : 1

** ; Purified Urushiol : crude lacquer urushiol

CEPA

2

3
 urushi ol
 CEPA 3
 CEPA
 2.5 가
 PE film
 가
 Laccase null mutant
 가
 5
 (urushi ol)
 7cm
 2m 가
 (crude urushi ol) purification
 Aceton, Tetrahydrofuran, Acetonitrile
 Tetrahydrofuran
 flavonoids
 가
 1 Aceton
 9.9g 가 (

4

1

가

가

가

2

研究

3

1980

가

16 省市, 500

가

60 가

4

(1977- 1981)

46

28 , 18

. (Feng, 1983 ; The office of the national selected

excellent varieties for lacquer trees, 1986).

가

가

2

根挿

分根

10

3

가 15

가

가

10mm

가

가

가

(5cm)

가

가

가

10

3

15cm,

10mm

(

73.3%,

2.3

가

Table 10. The effect of root age, length, diameter and media in root cuttings of *Rhus verniciflua*

Age	Length (cm)	Diameter (mm)	Media					
			P. + V. + P.*			Coarse sand		
			No. of root cuttings	% of root forming shoots	No. of shoots per root	No. of root cuttings	% of root forming shoots	No. of shoots per root
>3 yr.	10	<10	15	73.3	2.1	15	66.7	1.9
		>10	15	60.0	1.0	15	13.3	1.5
	15	<10	15	73.3	2.3	15	73.3	1.7
		>10	15	73.3	2.2	15	46.7	3.0
<15 yr.	10	<10	15	46.7	1.1	15	40.0	1.5
		>10	15	66.7	1.0	15	53.3	1.5
	15	<10	15	53.3	1.3	15	73.3	2.2
		>10	15	46.7	1.6	15	53.3	1.5

* Perlite + Vermiculite + Peat moss (V/V/V, 1:1:1)

11

Auxin NAA, IBA Cytokinin BAP 가
 BAP 400ppm
 60% 가 200ppm
 3.0 가 .
 shoot 6-8 .

Table 11. The effect of hormone treatment in root cuttings of *Rhus verniciflua*

Hormone concentration (ppm)	No. of root cuttings	% of root forming shoots	No. of shoots/root
NAA 200	15	13.3	2.5
400	15	13.3	2.0
BAP 200	15	40.0	3.0
400	15	60.0	1.8
IBA 200	15	40.0	2.2
400	15	26.7	1.8
Control	15	26.7	1.8



Fig 6. Asexual propagation of lactree by root cutting

3

1.

가. 産漆量

24

(12).

Table 12. The range, mean and standard errors for investigated characteristics of non-selected and selected lactrees.

Characteristics	Non-selected lactree		Selected lactree	
	Range	Mean ± SE	Range	Mean ± SE
Age(year)	7-10		7-11	
Height(m)	4.2- 8.4	6.43 ± 0.87	4.5- 8.5	6.52 ± 0.98
DBH(cm)	6.8-11.5	8.21 ± 1.54	7.0-12.5	8.53 ± 1.36
Crown width(m)	2.8- 4.9	3.91 ± 0.62	3.0- 5.0	4.01 ± 0.66
Inner bark thickness(mm)	1.4- 2.9	2.11 ± 0.41	2.0- 3.3	2.60 ± 0.39
Outer bark thickness(mm)	0.7- 2.1	1.32 ± 0.61	1.0- 3.0	1.66 ± 0.54
Urushiol content(%)	4.2-11.5	7.12 ± 2.14	10.1-21.4	15.36 ± 3.35
No. of secretory canal per 1mm ²	7.5-11.2	9.24 ± 1.37	9.0-13.3	11.13 ± 1.01

13 24

産漆量

産漆量

(crude

urushiol content)

外皮

漆液溝(secretory canal) 數 1%

內皮 5%

漆液溝 數가 産漆量

Table 13. Simple correlations between characteristics of 24 randomly sampled lactrees.

Characteristics	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6
Height(X1)						
DBH(X2)	.203					
Crown width(X3)	.121	.242				
Inner bark thickness(X4)	.132	.393	.032			
Outer bark thickness(X5)	.263	.378	.442*	.187		
Urushiol content(X6)	.277	-.026	.233	.419*	.537**	
No. of secretory canal per 1mm ² (X7)	-.222	-.328	.173	.277	.183	.666**

* ; significant at 5% level, ** ; significant at 1% level.

black wattle(*Acacia nearnsii*)

Narayanan (1973) 3 clone

苗

樹皮形質 latex

latex vessel ring 數 가 latex

가 , Moffett (1966) Zeijlenaker

(1966) black wattle (*Acacia nearnsii*) 半兄妹 全兄妹 次

代檢定 早期檢定 研究

5 10 (r)가 0.9

Black wattle resin 次代檢定 試驗
 生長因子
 本 試驗 生長因子

要因

Table 14. Multiple regression equations for the urushiol content.

Variables	Regression Coefficient	Partial R2	Model R2	F
Constant	-4.1503			
No. of secretory canal (NSC)	1.0132	0.6120	0.6120	34.6969**
Outer bark thickness(OBT)	1.8382	0.0901	0.7021	6.3518*
R-square = 0.7021				

* ; significant at 5% level, ** ; significant at 1% level.

14 stepwise

漆液溝
 數(NSC), 外皮 (OBT)
 70% 漆液溝 數
 가 61% 外皮
 9% 漆液溝 數가

産漆量
 가
 産漆量
 漆液量 20 漆液
 産漆量
 100cm 漆液量
 産漆量
 漆液
 産漆量
 産漆量
 個體選
 拔 漆液
 選拔木
 拔木 16 12
 選拔木 內皮 外皮 가 2.60, 1.66mm
 2.11, 1.32mm , 漆液溝 數
 11.13 9.24
 15.36% 7.12% 2 ,
 t- , ,
 , ,
 가 餅皮
 가 梨皮

1mm² 内 漆液溝

10

漆液溝

Table 15. The diameter and area of secretory canals in selected and non-selected lactrees.

	The diameter of secretory canal (mm)		The area of secretory canal (mm ²)	
	Range	Mean ± SE	Range	Mean ± SE
Non-selected lactree	0.025-0.113	0.057 ± 0.001	0.0005-0.0099	0.0028 ± 0.0001
Selected lactree	0.019-0.150	0.061 ± 0.001	0.0003-0.0177	0.0033 ± 0.0001

樹脂 latex 漆液溝
 2 篩部組織内 ring
 latex vessel . latex
 活性篩部内 latex vessel ring 數 가 ,
 活性篩部 가 latex
 漆液 pattern 本 試驗

(urushi ol congener)

가

nononer
 中 laccase
 oligomer polymer .
 nononer
 laccase
 95% TCA (trichloroacetic
 acid) 가 5%가 가 .
 漆液 質的育種 가 2
 , 9가 HPLC
 5
 , 3-C15 triene 66.96-77.92%
 70%
 가 가 가 (16). 産漆量
 가 3-C15 triene
 .
 3-C15 diene 1.87-20.30% 가
 S6 가 Y4 가 17.94%, 20.30% 가
 . 3-C15 monoene 2.24-16.54%
 S5 가 P1 가 가 16.54%, 15.97% 가
 , 3-C17 monoene
 . 3-C15 saturated
 가 Y1 가 가 18.70% 가
 S6 가 가 0.27% 가 .

Table 16. Variation in urushiol congener content of 2-year-old half-sib lactrees based on HPLC analysis.

Families	Urushiol constituents [Mean±SE(%)]				
	C15 triene	C15 diene	C15 monoene	C17 monoene	C15 saturated
Selected					
S1	66.96 ± 2.77b*	6.96 ± 1.38b	4.41 ± 1.74b	5.28 ± 0.74a	16.39 ± 2.24ab
S5	68.60 ± 4.77b	5.18 ± 1.77bc	16.54 ± 3.53a	5.02 ± 1.65a	4.66 ± 1.42c
S6	73.28 ± 2.62ab	17.19 ± 1.45a	7.75 ± 1.87b	1.50 ± 0.49b	0.27 ± 0.04c
mean	69.61 ± 3.39	9.78 ± 1.53	9.57 ± 2.38	3.93 ± 0.96	7.11 ± 1.23
Non-selected					
Pyeongnee**					
P1	77.92 ± 2.69a	1.87 ± 1.13c	15.97 ± 3.22a	2.86 ± 1.63ab	1.37 ± 0.32c
P2	73.58 ± 2.25ab	5.18 ± 0.85bc	3.77 ± 0.71b	1.19 ± 0.20b	16.28 ± 1.49ab
P4	73.30 ± 2.74ab	6.75 ± 0.50b	5.49 ± 0.53b	1.27 ± 0.33b	13.18 ± 2.32b
mean	74.93 ± 2.56	4.60 ± 0.82	8.41 ± 1.48	1.77 ± 0.72	10.28 ± 1.38
Yipee***					
Y1	68.76 ± 2.06b	6.26 ± 0.49b	4.68 ± 0.48b	1.59 ± 0.23b	18.70 ± 1.74a
Y3	70.89 ± 1.07ab	6.22 ± 0.27b	3.89 ± 0.44b	1.87 ± 0.16b	17.13 ± 1.02ab
Y4	75.46 ± 1.77ab	20.30 ± 1.61a	2.24 ± 0.21b	1.60 ± 0.14b	0.41 ± 0.09c
mean	71.70 ± 1.63	10.93 ± 0.79	3.60 ± 0.38	1.69 ± 0.18	12.08 ± 0.95

* Varietal values followed by the same letter as another value the same column are not significantly different at 5 percent level by Duncan's Multiple Range test.

** Brown gray-colored, rough thick bark trait

*** White gray-colored, smooth thin bark trait

Rhus屬

(Rhus verniciflua)

3-C15 triene

52.6-56.68%, 3-C15 diene

6.82-11.40%, 3-C15 monoene 23.39-31.90%, 3-C15 saturated

3.50-3.58% , 3-C17 oxophenic acid 1.41-1.66%

漆液

. Du (1984b) GLC

5 9 3-C15 triene

56.21% 67.29% 가 , 3-C15

diene 3-C15 monoene 9.37% 3.61%, 25.68%

20.55% 漆液

laccase 漆液 漆液 中

漆液 質

3-C15 triene 漆液 質 가

3-C15 triene 質

3-C15 triene 3-C15 monoene 가

가 16

9가 3-C15 triene 66.96-77.92% ,

Du (1984b)
 38.91-67.39% 漆液
 . 가 3-C15 triene
 74.93%, 71.70%
 69.61% 産漆量
 가 漆液 質(quality)

Table 17. Simple correlations between urushiol congener content of half-sib lactree.

Characteristics	X1	X2	X3	X4
3-C15 triene(X1)				
3-C15 diene(X2)	0.081			
3-C15 monoene(X3)	-0.390**	0.001		
3-C17 monoene(X4)	-0.438**	-0.157	0.207*	
3-C15 saturated(X5)	-0.233**	-0.186*	-0.002	0.310**

* ; significant at 5% level,

** ; significant at 1% level.

17 가
 . 3-C15 triene 3-C15 diene 3
 1% 負 3-C15 triene 가
 3-C15 monoene, 3-C17 monoene, 3-C15 saturated
 3-C17 monoene 3-C15
 monoene 5% , 3-C15 saturated 1% 正

3-C17 monoene saturated 가 3-C15 monoene 3-C15
 urushi ol
 monosaccharides shikini c acid pathway
 (phenyl al anine) ci nna ni c
 acid catechol , Acetyl-CoA na l on i c
 aci d pathway urushi ol
 . 17 3-C15 triene 3-C15
 monoene, 3-C17 monoene, 3-C15 saturated 負
 , 가
 precursor 가
 gene action 3-C15 triene
 pathway .
 18 2 9가 HPLC 5가
 (variance components)
 . 3-C15 di ene 4
 가 ,
 3-C15 saturated 가 0. 576,
 0. 649 5 가 . 3-C15 triene
 4 가
 . 中 가 漆液 質
 3-C15 triene 가
 遺傳力
 (h²) 0. 16, 가 (h²) 0. 36

漆液 質的育種 가
combined selection

Table 18. Variance components and narrow-sense heritabilities of both individual tree and family mean basis for each urushiol congener content of half-sib lactree.

	3-C15 triene	3-C15 diene	3-C15 monoene	3-C17 monoene	3-C15 saturated
σ ² W	105.88	61.86	81.38	10.20	221.60
σ ² R	3.22	50.24	31.94	0.84	22.32
σ ² F	4.55	16.56	12.52	1.59	41.07
σ ² A	18.21	64.64	50.09	6.37	164.28
h ² I	0.16	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.58
h ² F	0.36	0.44	0.44	0.62	0.65

quality

Wang (1990) 4

가

가

. Squillace(1971) slash pine 34 가

(oleoresin)

4가 monoterpene

가

가
가

*Pinus*屬 中 oleoresin
pineshoot borer(*Eucosma gloriola*)
white-pine weevil(*Fissodes strobil*)
가 . Oleoresin
monoterpene diterpenoid resin acid
가

. Bridgen (1979) white pine(*Pinus strobus*)
monoterpene resin acid 8
가 monoterpene 中 3 , 11 resin acid 中 2 가
가 , scotch pine total
resin acid monoterpene
가

漆液 質的育種 가 HPLC
漆液 中
漆液
quality
漆液 中

가 .

3-C15 triene

漆液 質的育種 가 .

4

1.

가.

5

1 9

.

5 28 가

60% 6 4

6 5

6 11

1

2

.

2

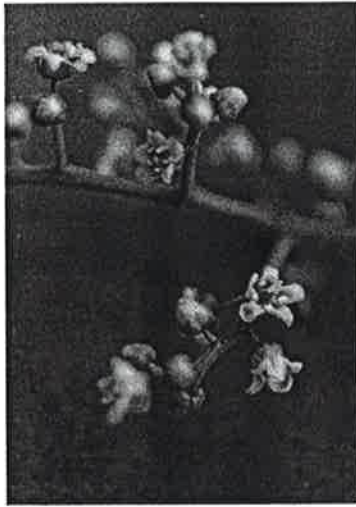
3

.



Fig. 7. The developing panicles on terminal shoot of lactree

가 가
 8 , 가
 가 가
 .
 (pollen sac) 11
 2 .



Female flower

Male flower

Fig. 8. The feature of lactree flower

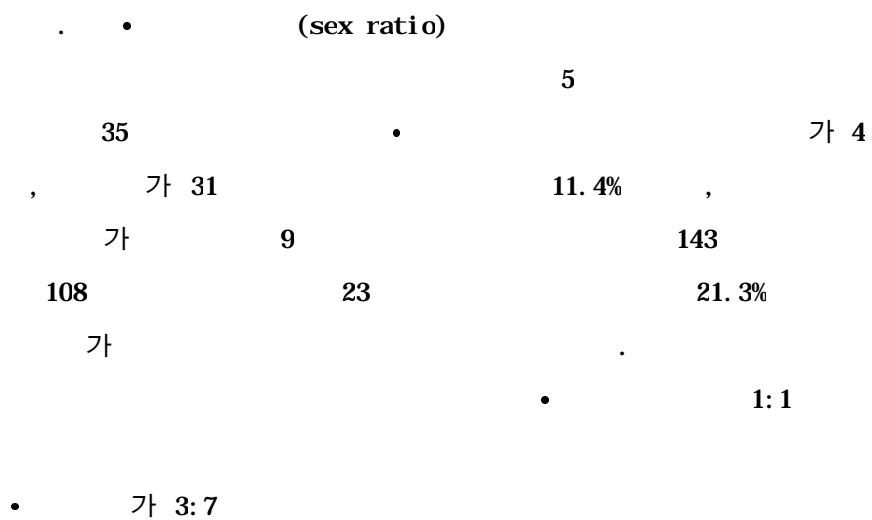
다. 암·수나무 성비(sex ratio)

강원도 횡성군 우천면 산전리 실생 5년생 옷나무 식재지에서 개화된 35개체를 대상으로 암·수 성비를 조사한 결과 암나무가 4개체, 수나무가 31개체로 암나무의 비율이 11.4%였으며, 횡성군 우천면 상하가리의 맹아 9년생 옷나무의 경우 조사된 143개체 중 꽃이 핀 108개체에서 암나무는 23개체로 암나무의 비율이 21.3%로 나타나 수나무가 암나무보다 훨씬 많음을 알 수 있었다.

일반적으로 고등 포유류의 경우 암·수 성비는 약 1:1로 알려져 있으며 수목에 있어서 대표적인 자웅이주인 은행나무의 경우 암·수 성비가 3:7 정도로 수나무의 비율이 월등히 높은 것으로 보고 되어 있는데 옷나무의 경우도 은행나무와 유사하게 수나무의 비율이

Fenale flower Male flower

Fig. 8. The feature of lactree flower



10
 가 3 가
 shoot 3 가
 . 가 .
 19
 shoot가 shoot 가 7 가
 1 , 2 가 .
 가 , 가
 shoot 가 .
 5
 140 35 25.0%
 가
 가 . 가
 9 143 가 108 ,
 가 35 81.6% 가
 .

Table 19. The number of panicles per growing shoot of lactree.

Investigated Site	Number of panicle per shoot			
	Shoot origin	Range	Mean ± SE	
Voochun-neon, Hoingsung-kun, Kwangwon-do	Terminal bud	3.3-11.7	7.1 ± 2.0	9-year coppice (30 trees)
	1st lateral bud	0.0- 7.0	1.5 ± 2.0	
	2nd lateral bud	0.0- 4.0	0.7 ± 1.3	
Kapchun-neon, Hoingsung-kun, Kwangwon-do	Terminal bud	3.3-15.7	7.2 ± 2.2	9-year seedling (40 trees)
	1st lateral bud	0.0-11.0	3.4 ± 3.0	
	2nd lateral bud	0.0- 8.7	2.4 ± 2.5	

Table 20. The number of flowers and seeds per panicle in male and female tree of lactree.

	Female		Male	
	Range	Mean ± SE	Range	Mean ± SE
No. of panicle per shoot	5.7-10.3	7.4 ± 2.1	4.3-9.6	7.1 ± 1.9
No. of flower per panicle	118.0-307.7	198.2 ± 58.1	310-779	529.7 ± 158.3
No. of seed per panicle	39.3-124.4	70.3 ± 21.5	-	-

20 .
 . 가
 . 가 가
 . 가 가 7.4 , 가 7.1

가
가

5

가

DNA 가 RAPD ,
 , RFLP
가 , DNA
DNA (Polymorphism)
 , DNA
(*in vitro*) primer

(Vaugh & Powell, 1992),

1.

64 , 4 , 20
 4 , 4
 96

Table 21. The selected lactree clones from Korea

	23	475	
	6	37	
	3	33	
	2	40	
	7	124	
	1	39	
	11	111	
	5	32	
	6	110	
	4	77	
	68	1,078	

Table 22. The selected old lactree clones(>80 years) of Korea.

가	2	24	80
	2	20	"
	3	21	"
	2	3	"
	6	32	"
	5	28	"
	20	128	

Table 23. The selected lactree clones from China and Japan.

4	Th-8	39	
	Yk-4	23	"
	Kp-7	35	"
	Hk-2	14	"
4	Tj-1	5	
	Tj-2	4	"
	Tj-3	8	"
	Tj-4	11	"
	8	139	

齋藤 1916

1916

80

기록으로 보아 우리나라 재래종은 일본인이 자국산 묘목을 양성하여 심기 시작한 1916년 이전부터 자라고 있는 80년생 이상의 노거수를 가리킨다. 현재 옷나무 주재배지인 원주의 경우 재배연혁 및 종자형태 등으로 미루어 보아 재래종과 일본산의 중간잡종이라 여겨진다.



Figure 9. 옷나무 노거수

2. RAPD marker를 이용한 옷나무 클론식별

또한 우수한 옷나무 품종을 양성하고 검정하기 위하여 국내 재래종 및 산철량이 많은 선발클론, 그리고 외국산 도입클론을 대상으로 DNA fingerprinting 기법을 사용하여 클론식별을 위한 변이분석을 실시하였다.

Table 24. The list of 29 lactree clones used to RAPD analysis.

	I-12			4	
	I-25	"		5	"
	II-22	"		가 4	
	III-25	"		1	"
	III-27	"		1	"
	1	"		1	"
	2	"		5	"
	I-2	"		1	"
	1	"			
	1	"			"
	2	"			"
	3	"			"
	7	"		2	"
	1	"		4	"
	3	"			"

가. RAPD PCR

arbitrary primer

primer screening

3

1

3

. Primer

Operon社

arbitrary primer sets OPB, OPE, OPI,

OPN, OPS, OPI, OPV, OPW

160

, 3

RAPD

PCR

screen

band

,

primer

20

primer

1

. 1

primer screening

20

primer

(polymorphism)

band

10 primer
 Primer 3 1 primer template DNA
 RAPD PCR 가
 (Yu Pauls
 band
 1993), RAPD band scoring 300bp band

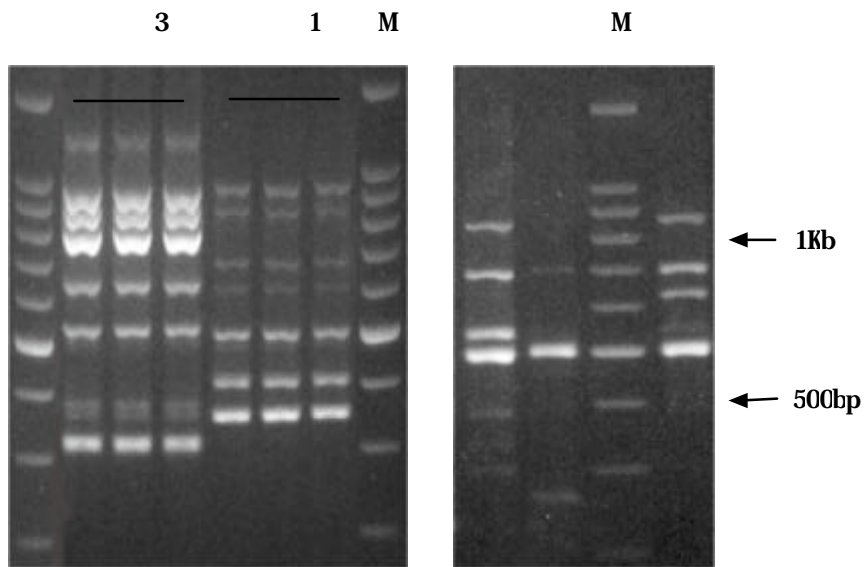


Figure 10. Reproducibility test and polymorphic band pattern

Table 25. The list of the selected 10 primers from the reproducibility test with 20 primers

primer #	DNA sequence	G+C content(%)
OPB-07	GGT GAC GCA G	70
OPB-09	TGG GGG ACT C	70
OPN-14	TCG TGC GGG T	70
OPN-15	CAG CGA CTG T	60
OPI-14	AAG GGC GCA G	70
OPV-08	GGA CGG CCT T	70
OPV-16	ACA CCC CAC A	50
OPW-04	CAG AAG CGG A	60
OPW-08	GAC TGC CTC T	60
OPW-13	CAC AGC GAC A	60

Table 26. Attributes of oligonucleotide primers used for generating RAPD bands in 2N DNA of 29 lactree clones.

primer #	Number of total bands	Number of polymorphic bands	Number of monomorphic bands within each province			
			KOREA	CHINA	JAPAN	Total prov.
OPB-07	17	17	8	3	12	0
OPB-09	22	21	9	3	8	1
OPN-14	10	6	8	4	6	4
OPN-15	12	9	5	3	10	3
OPI-14	24	23	2	8	21	1
OPV-08	15	15	0	8	11	0
OPV-16	18	16	2	5	16	2
OPW-04	9	9	5	4	8	0
OPW-08	13	11	2	6	8	2
OPW-13	15	14	7	3	9	1
Total	155	141	48	47	109	14

M 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 M

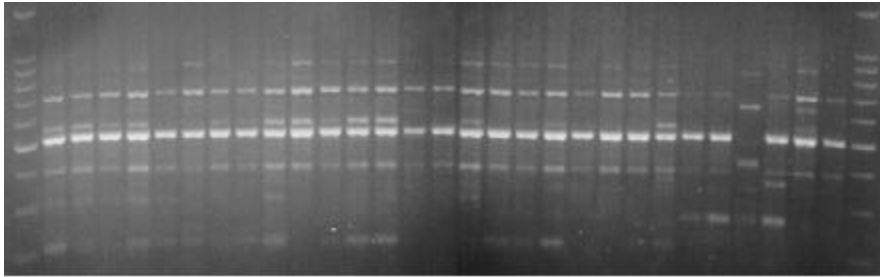


Figure 11. The result of RAPD band pattern with 25ng/ul template DNA for the 29 lactree clones.

M: 100bp size marker

155 RAPD marker RAPD marker
 91% 141 RAPD marker , alfalfa(Echt等 1993)
 76% , aspen(Liu等 1993)
 93%, 類(Castiglione等 1993) 92%, (, 1998) 93.4% . priner
 RAPD band 數 15.5 , priner
 RAPD band 14.1 , RAPD band 1.4
 (26, 11).

band

Treecon Ver1.3b(de Veer, 1998) computer program
 UPGMA(unweighted pair-group method with arithmetic mean)

dendrogram .

141 RAPD band simple matching

Jaccard(1901) , Nei (Nei Li, 1979)

genetic distance ,

0.234 .

UPGMA(unweighted pair group method using arithmetic averages) Sneath Sokal (1973) ‘

’ molecular clock 가

UPGMA ,

(12, 13).

Table 27. Matrix of Nei's genetic distance with 3 provinces of *Rhus verniciflua*.

Province	1	2	3
1. KOREA	----	.0000	.0000
2. CHINA	.3821	----	.7030
3. JAPAN	.1615	-0.0263	----

Above diagonal: Nei (1978) unbiased genetic distance

Below diagonal: Nei (1978) unbiased genetic identity

가

, 가

1910 가

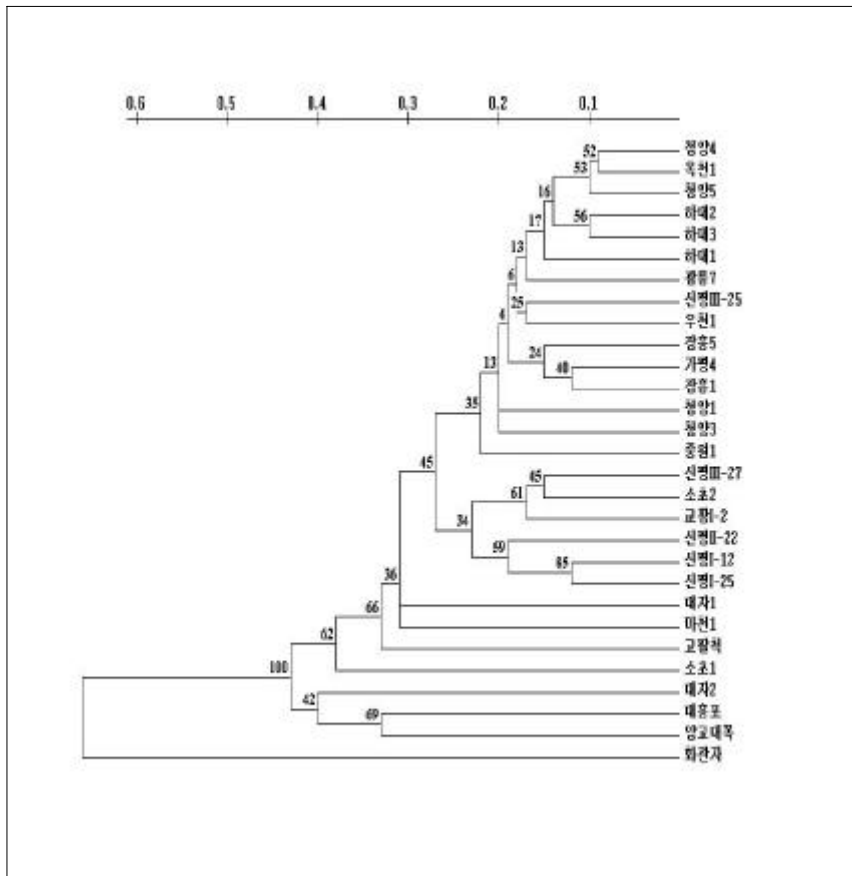


Figure 12. UPGMA tree of 29 lactree clones from 3 provinces using 152 RAPD bands based on Nei' genetic distance. The values, which are the bootstrap confidence interval, on the nodes are the number from the results of bootstrap search(the percentage of 1000 replications).

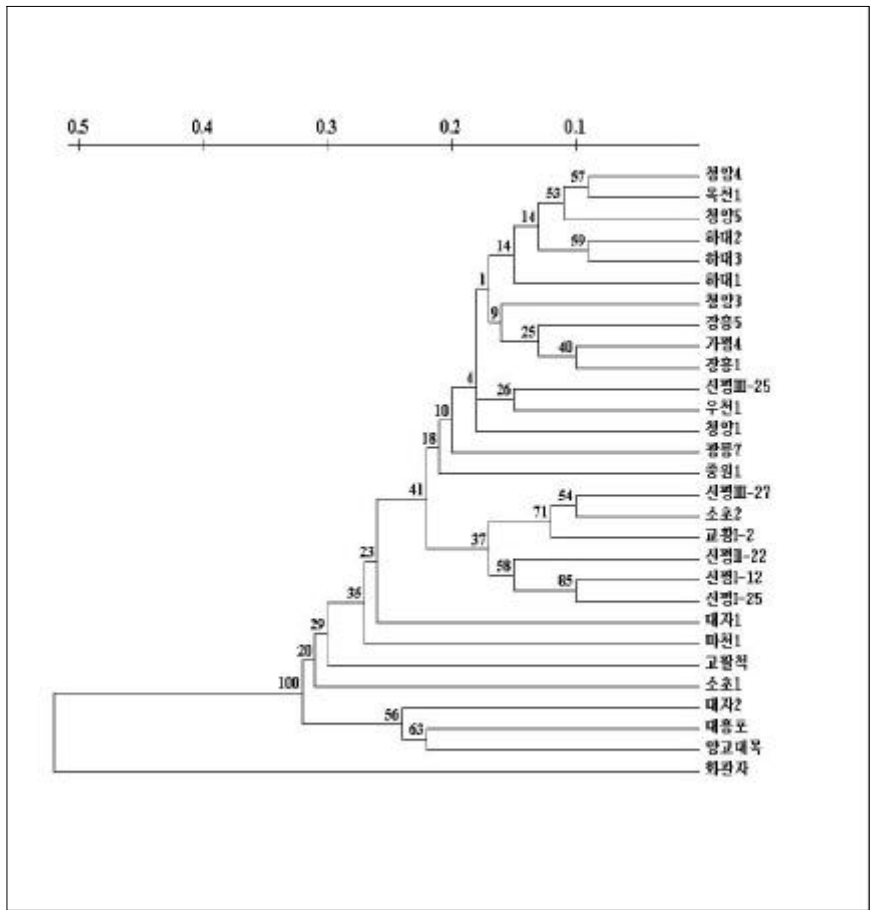


Figure 13. UPGMA tree of 29 lactree clones from 3 provinces using 152 RAPD bands using simple-matching distance. The values, which are the bootstrap confidence interval, on the nodes are the number from the results of bootstrap search(the percentage of 1000 replications).

(dimension)

(artificial variables)

(principal component)

(Broschat 1979).

RAPD PCR

RAPD marker

(Coppenolle等 1993).

29

10 primer 141 RAPD band

primer RAPD band

(principal component analysis)

Table 28. Eigenvalues of the correlation matrix from principal component analysis using 29 lactree clones from 3 provinces with 141 RAPD bands.

PRIN	Eigenvalue	Difference	Proportion	Cumulative
PRIN1	36.3402	20.4029	0.239080	0.23908
PRIN2	15.9373	4.7977	0.104851	0.34393
PRIN3	11.1396	1.9981	0.073287	0.41722
PRIN4	9.1415	0.7117	0.060141	0.47736
PRIN5	8.4297	1.5778	0.055459	0.53282

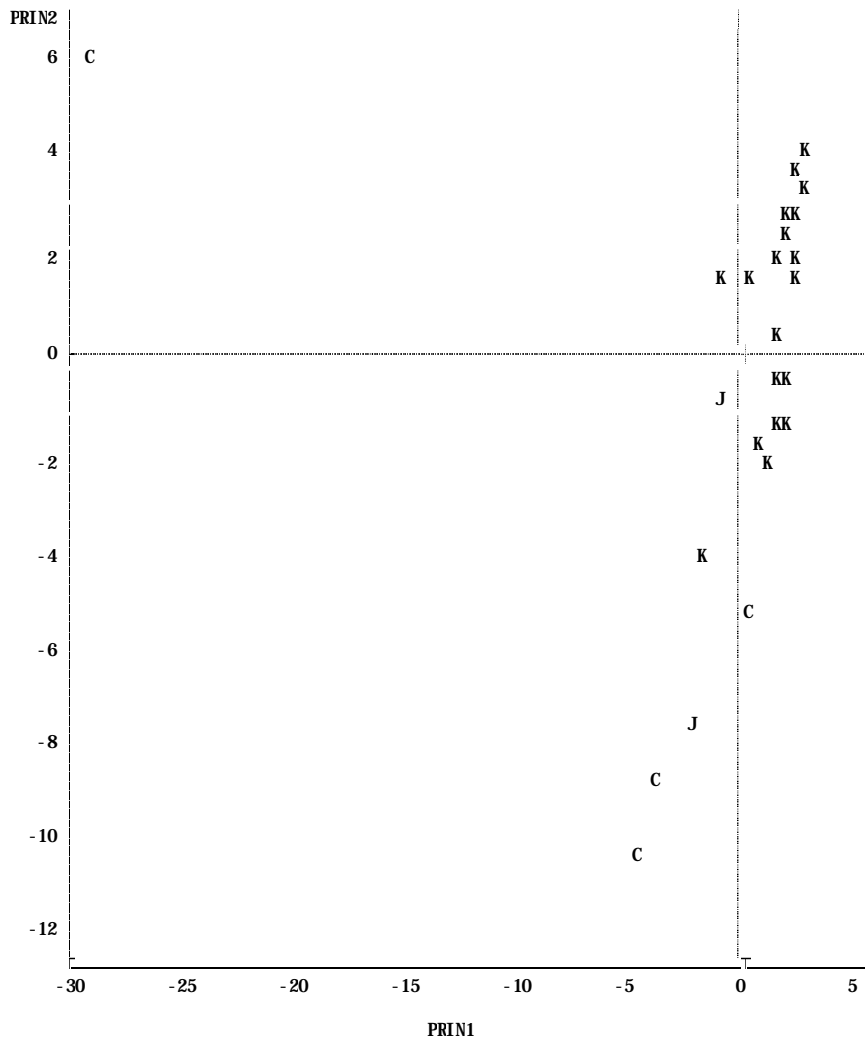


Figure 14. Scatter diagram of 29 lactree clones from 3 provinces with 141 RAPD markers based on principal components 1 (PRIN1) and 2 (PRIN2).

5

1

가 . ,
가
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4000

가
가

. Urushi ol

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가

가 가

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가 가
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가 .

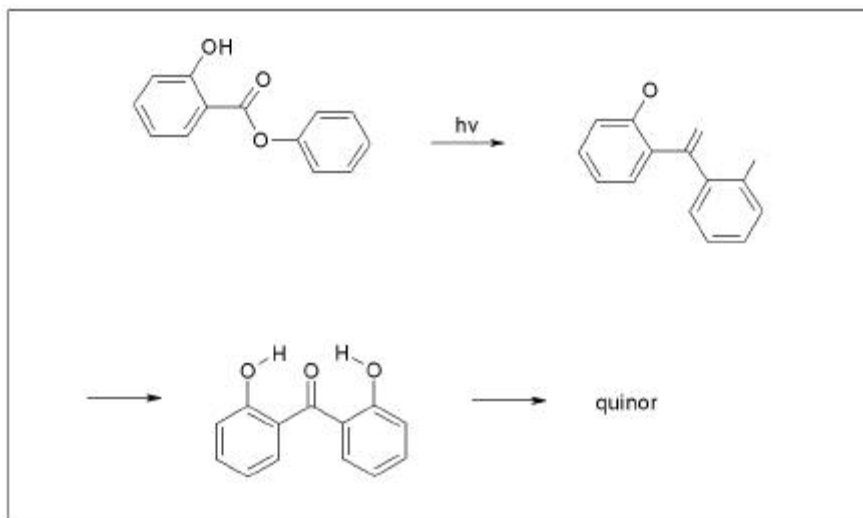
200- 300nm

100- 72kcal

Polyethylene, polystyrene, polyester, PVC, cellulose

가

가



15.

가

benzophenon

benzotriazole phenol .
가
. 15 phenyl
salicylate 2, 2- dihydroxybenzophenone
chelate . chelate
quinone . ,
()
.
,
가
,
가
.
가 aniline,
hetero arine .

. Ni - di butyl di thi ocarbonate

. Carbon black

. Polytechnique Jan Bartus
benzotriazol 가
BZT 가 .

Awazu
 H-implantation
 C-, N-, O+ implantation
 , carbonation UV 가
 가
 가
 BZI
 benzophenone
 , ,
 가 Aniline 가
 radical scavenger
 carbon black 가
 .
 urushiol congener
 가

monomer
laccase
95%

TCA (trichloroacetic acid) 가 5%가 가

29 reversed-phase HPLC 漆液 中
5가

3 3-C15 triene, 2 3-C15 diene,
1 3-C15 monoene 3-C17 monoene, 3-C15
saturated 順 , retention time 7.84 ,
10.20 , 12.24 , 16.63 , 24.63 .

3-C15 triene 3
1H-NMR, 13C-NMR 8' (Z), 11' (E), 13' (Z)
-pentadecatrienyl 8' (Z), 11' (E), 13' (E)-pentadeca-
tri enyl 8' (Z), 11' (E), 14' -pentadecatri enyl
3-C15 diene 8' (Z), 11' (Z)-
pentadecadi enyl 8' (Z), 11' (E) -pentadecadi enyl
8' (Z), 10' (Z) -pentadecadi enyl ,
3-C15 monoene 8' (Z) -pentadecenyl 10' (Z) -
pentadecenyl 8' (Z), 11' (Z) -heptadecadi enyl
3-C17 monoene 11' (Z) -heptadecenyl
Yanauchi (1982) Du (1984a)

Urushi ol congener , 가

가 . Du (1984a, 1984b) reversed-phase IC fused-silica capillary GLC urushiol congener 10 components 3- [10' (Z), 13' (E), 15' (Z)-heptadecatrienyl] catechol 4- [8' (Z), 11' (E), 13' (Z)-hepta- decatrienyl] catechol .

Table 29. HPLC analytical and spectral data of lactree urushiol congeners.

	Urushiol constituents				
	3-C15 triene	3-C15 diene	3-C15 monoene	3-C17 monoene	3-C15 saturated
Retention time(min.)	7.84 ± 0.1	10.20 ± 0.2	12.24 ± 0.1	16.63 ± 0.2	24.63 ± 0.1
UV λ max (nm)	275	275	276	275	275

2. 가 질

가.

30

6

9

15

8 15

68.3% 가

6 15

55.9% 가 .

6

. 野崎 (1939)

가

가
 가 .
 野崎 (1939)
 가
 가 .
 漆液 , 1
 2
 가 . 漆液 (50-80%)
 (laccase), ,
 가

laccase catechol
 phenoxy (enzymatic free radical polymerization),
 catechol 가
 catechol quinone benzene ring
 catechol 가
 (Zhang, 1992).
 laccase가 substrate
 free radical polymerization
 (, ,)

9 Du (1984b)
 Du (1984b) GLC
 5 9 3-C15 triene 56.21% 67.29%
 가 , 3-C15 diene 3-C15 monoene
 9.37% 3.61%, 25.68% 20.55%
 漆液

Table 31. Seasonal variation in urushiol congener content of
 lactree sap based on reversed-phase HPLC analysis

Collection Date	C15 triene (15 : 3)	C15 diene (15 : 2)	C15 monoene (15 : 1)	C17 monoene (17 : 1)	C15 saturated (15 : 0)
	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE
July 5	77.56 ± 3.29	4.07 ± 0.81	6.71 ± 1.90	2.64 ± 0.60	9.03 ± 2.02
July 25	70.29 ± 5.40	4.11 ± 1.47	6.31 ± 3.12	3.98 ± 0.59	15.31 ± 3.32
Aug. 14	68.46 ± 4.61	4.09 ± 1.76	6.33 ± 3.24	4.29 ± 0.53	16.84 ± 2.15
Sep. 5	59.19 ± 10.1	7.29 ± 5.22	12.98 ± 9.32	4.27 ± 1.45	16.26 ± 4.48
Sep. 25	68.63 ± 7.03	5.10 ± 2.26	6.75 ± 5.13	3.80 ± 0.52	15.71 ± 2.28

Du (1984a, 1984b)
 Chen(1994) 3-C15 triene
 52.6-56.68%, 3-C15 diene 6.82-11.40%, 3-C15 monoene
 23.39-31.90%, 3-C15 saturated 3.50-3.58% , 3-C17
 oxophenic acid 1.41-1.66%
 漆液

seed lot base 가
가

Table 32. The geographic variation in urushiol congener content of nature lactree based on HPLC analysis.

Region	Urushiol constituents(%)				
	C15 triene	C15 di ene	C15 monoene	C17 monoene	C15 saturated
	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE
Kapchun	80.39 ± 6.12a*	6.65 ± 2.75a	7.27 ± 2.64ab	3.62 ± 1.24b	2.07 ± 0.85b
Voochun	89.67 ± 2.07a	2.65 ± 0.56a	3.10 ± 1.23bc	2.64 ± 0.57b	1.94 ± 0.67b
Chungju	90.57 ± 2.22a	3.16 ± 0.77a	1.94 ± 0.40c	1.99 ± 0.65b	2.33 ± 1.48b
Chilgok	68.48 ± 4.42b	4.21 ± 1.14a	9.65 ± 0.84a	8.06 ± 1.22a	9.61 ± 2.23a

* Varietal values followed by the same letter as another value the same column are not significantly different at 5 percent by Duncan's Multiple Range test.

가 (伊藤清三,
1949 ; Du , 1984) 가

*Pinus*屬 中 oleoresin
 pineshoot borer(*Eucosna gloriola*) white
 pine weevil(*Pissodes strobi*)
 가 (Hanover, 1975).
 Oleoresin nonoterpene diterpenoid resin
 acid
 가 . Bridgen (1979) white pine(*Pinus
 strobus*) nonoterpene resin acid
 8가 nonoterpene 中 3 , 11 resin
 acid 中 2 가 가 , scotch pine
 total resin acid nonoterpene
 가
 (Bridgen , 1982).

3

laccase

가

PE

가 .

urushi ol

1. Urushi ol

6

33

33.

Low-Density Polyethylene(LDPE)	U	M	U	가
High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	M	M	M	
Polypropylene(PP)	M	M	M	
Polypropylene Copolymer (PPCO)	M	S	M	
Polymethylpentene(PMP)	M	U	U	
Fluorinated ethylene propylene(FEP)	S	S	S	
Ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE)	M	S	S	
Polycarbonate(PC)	U	M	U	
Polystyrene(PS)	U	M	U	
Polysulfone(PSF)	U	M	U	

Abbr. S : satisfactory

M : marginal depending length of exposure

U : unsatisfactory, not recommended

LDPE, PC, PS, PSF 4

urushi ol

PMP

.

HDPE

PPCO

0.3mm

가

가

.

FEP

ETFE가

가

가

PP

PP

.

2.

가

가

가

.

250g, 500g, 1kg

PP

.

paste

laminated

tube

가

가

가

가 가

.

0.3mm

가

PP

4

1.

4

가

7

4

4

FRP

5mm

가

biofilm

biofilm

FRP

가

biofilm

FRP

primer(

)

FRP

가

FRP

가

10

4

25

FRP 가
 biofilm
 가
 biofilm

34. 10

	- 가 , 6-7mm. -Biofilm .
+	- 가 , 5-10mm. -Biofilm .
+	- 가 , 2-3cm. -Biofilm .
FRP	- 가 , 4-5cm. -Biofilm .
FRP+	- 가 , 2-3cm. -Biofilm .

14 5 23

가

15cm

가

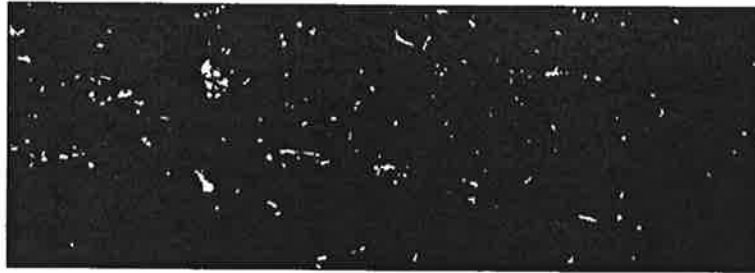
(macrofouling)

가
가
(macrofouling)

35. 14

	- 가 , 8-12cn, 15cn. - 2-4mm 20-30 -
+	- 가 , 6-8cn.
+	- 가 . - 가 . -
FRP	- 가 , 8-10cn. 15cn. - 2-4mm 20-30 . -
FRP+	- 가 . - 가 .

	Bi ofilm		(4cm²) ± SE
	2. 2mm		7. 1 ± 3. 2
			12. 4 ± 4. 4
			3. 5 ± 1. 7
			16. 3 ± 6. 8
+	0. 4mm		1. 6 ± 0. 4
			2. 8 ± 1. 4
			2. 7 ± 1. 3
			4. 5 ± 2. 5
+	1. 6mm		6. 9 ± 3. 9
			3. 6 ± 2. 0
			4. 3 ± 2. 3
			9. 8 ± 5. 2
FRP	2. 5mm		6. 8 ± 4. 2
			9. 7 ± 4. 7
			2. 4 ± 1. 0
			3. 2 ± 1. 4
FRP+	0. 8mm		4. 3 ± 1. 9
			3. 5 ± 2. 5
			5. 1 ± 3. 1
			3. 9 ± 1. 4



(1) 나무판



(2) 나무판 + 에나멜



(3) 나무판 + 옷칠

그림 16. 해수침지 17주 경과 후 시험편 상태

3 ,

, ,

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,

(microfouling) ' (macrofouling) ' ,

. ' (microfouling) ' 가

biofilm .

biofilm 가

biofilm ,

(macrofouling) ' . ' ,

(macrofouling) ' ,

가 10%가

가 .

가 3-4 ,

5 , 6 , 6

,

.

TBT ,

가

,

. TBT

TBT , ,

가가

가

가

TBT

TBT

4

가

가

3

가

3,000

가

kg

2

(가)

가

가

TBT

가

benzoic acid,

N, N, N', N' -

tetranethylethylenediamine,

5, 5-diethylbarbituric acid

가
가
가

1980
塗料 가 , (1994)
, ,

防腐, 防菌效果
1/2 2 防汚效果가
가 (1kg 5),

耐久性

塗料 가
가 塗料
塗料 塗料

1992
1 -1 2 가
5%

가 1990 10,000 t

가
代替 效果 가
가 가

가 , 1994 ‘
가’ 가 1kg 6

2. `Urushi ol • fornal dehyde

가
가 가 toluene,
acetoni trile urushi ol
Urushi ol fornal dehyde pH
urushi ol fornal dehyde 가 1.2-3.0
1-5% hydroxy natrium,
hydroxy calci um, hydroxy bal ium
Urushi ol 2 fornal dehyde 1 oil bath
130 1
urushi ol • fornal dehyde
fornal dehyde
가
150 30
가 1 1mm
가 , spray gun
가 urushi ol •
fornal dehyde 가

가 가 ,
(Ni - di butyl di thi ocarbonate) 가 가 가

5

UV

UVAs) Tinuvin 400 (HALS) Tinuvin 123

가 15x20cm

. 1

2 bakelite

1

WV

520

8 UV 4

condensate

UV

7

Ci ba-Gei gy

UV

Tinuvin series

가
가

37

가

가

UVAs HALs가

37. UV

(UV)		72	240	312	360	409	520
		(48)	(160)	(208)	(240)	(273)	(381)
T123 0.5%						()	()
							crack()
1.0%						()	()
						crack()	crack()
2.0%							()
						crack()	crack()
3.0%							()
						crack()	crack()
T400 0.5%							()
						crack()	crack()
1.0%							
						crack()	crack()
2.0%							()
3.0%						crack	crack()
							()
T400 0.5% + T123 1%							
T400 0.5% + T123 2%							crack()
							()
T400 1% + T123 1%							()
							()
T400 1% + T123 2%							()
T400 2% + T123 1%							()
T400 2% + T123 2%							
Control							crack()
					crack	crack()	crack()

cracking

가 . 2
 bakelite W WS sunshi ne
 carbon . W
 WS sunshi ne
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 가 .
 80X
 100 (1)
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 crack
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6

가 , 가
가 , 가
가
가
2m x 2m 2
2 가
가
가 가
3 가
 , LPG
가 가

shoot

6-8 . 가

triene

가 .

가 20%

가 .

36 가

64

20

8 4 , 96

RAPD PCR

가 가 .

가 .

ethylene propylene(FEP) Fluorinated
 paste laminated tube 가
 .
 microfouling macrofouling
 가 , urushiol •
 formaldehyde 가 1
 30 가
 1mm 가
 가 .
 UV 가
 .

7

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54pp.
2. , , , . 1998. 가
11(1) : 70-79.
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