

# 大果型核桃新品种‘中核香’的选育

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**摘要:**‘中核香’是从新疆阿克苏地区温宿县收集当地核桃优株资源,通过优系筛选,高接观察后选育出的大果型核桃早实新品种。该品种树势极强,树姿半开张,枝条粗壮,以中、短果枝结果为主。属雌先型。河南巩义地区3月中下旬萌芽,雌花盛期4月中旬,坚果9月上旬成熟。果实椭圆形,壳厚1.16 mm,平均坚果质量20.6 g,出仁率为57.8%。核仁饱满,风味香,品质好,适合加工。苗木定植后第5年平均株结果311个,平均株产干果6.41 kg,666.7 m<sup>2</sup>产量358.96 kg。

**关键词:**核桃;新品种;‘中核香’;大果型;早实

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## A new large fruit walnut cultivar ‘Zhonghexiang’

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**Abstract:** ‘Zhonghexiang’ is a new large fruit and early fruiting walnut cultivar bred from outstanding walnut landraces in Wensu County, Aksu area, Xinjiang, through good strain selection and top grafting observation for thirty-five years. It has the potential character of very strong tree vigor and sturdy branches. Besides, it has the appearance of upright tree body, strong branches, and crown round head in the natural growth. The bearing branch rate of medium and short fruiting branches accounted for 78.6%. One year old branches of ‘Zhonghexiang’ are gray-green. The fruiting branches are stout and short internodes of 3.67 cm long. Mixed bud is round, hypertrophy plump, and no buds seat. Perennial branches are gray-brown and small skin. The average number of fruiting shoot was 14.2 on the bearing basal shoot, with the length of 30.6 cm and the thickness of 3.47 cm. The average length of the branch was 16.1 cm, the thickness was 1.40 cm, and the average fruit set was 1.89. Each female inflorescence has 2 to 3 piece of flowers, and fruit rate is about 70%. There is single or double fruit in a single branch. It has larger apex leaves, dark green and long oval, with average length of 21.83 cm and width 11.7 cm. Another, there is also 5 to 9 leaflets, long oval. It has entire margin leaf, obtuse apex, and broadly wedge leaf base. The height of the five year old tree is 4.2 m, the crown width is 7.0 m. The average fruiting number is 311, and the yield per mu is 1 555.2 kg. It is female first type, with more male flower. The average weight of green fruit is 89.3 grams, average of three-path is 5.63 cm, and average thickness of green skin is 7.31 mm. The tree performance is half opening. The cultivar mainly bore on the moderate and short fruit spur. The female flowers open firstly. In Gongyi city, the stage in germination is in mid to late of March, and female flowers stage in the middle of April. The mature period is early-to-mid of September. The fruit shape is oval. The shell thickness is 1.16 mm. Kernel rate reached to 57.8%. Besides, it has a full kernel, fragrant flavor and good quality. It is very suitable for processing. The average amount of single plant is 311 after 5 years, then the

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average weight of dried fruit is 6.41 kg, so the area yield is up to 358.96 kg. The best choice is deep and fertility soil, with good irrigation and drainage conditions of a sandy loam land for the construction of the orchard, the pH is preferably between 6.5 and 7.5. If you want to build a new garden in the mountain, it would be better to choose the sun or semi-sunny slope in the middle and lower abdomen, and the gentle slopes below to 10 degrees as well. Built gardens on the ground, it would be better to choose leeward sunny, with underground water level of about 2 meters below and drainage good place. When selecting the garden, it is the best to avoid the choice of continuous cropping. If you have to plant in the cropping, you should avoid the original tree points and apply more organic fertilizer.

**Key words:** Walnut; New cultivar; ‘Zhonghexiang’; Large fruit shape; Early-fruiting

我国新疆是核桃的原产地之一,由于多年采用实生繁殖,其实生群体丰富多彩,多以结实早、果大、风味极香、丰产性好、抗逆性强等特点而驰名中外。利用新疆核桃资源选育优良的大果型薄壳早实核桃品种是目前我国核桃育种工作的重要内容之一。

核桃属包括4大组群,分别是黑核桃组(*Rhysocaryon*)、核桃楸组(*Cardiocaryon*)、灰核桃组(*Trachycaryon*)和核桃组(*Juglans*)<sup>[1]</sup>。中国作为核桃属植物(*Juglans*)的起源地之一,资源类型丰富,栽培历史悠久。新疆作为我国普通核桃栽培的重要产区,拥有丰富的种质资源<sup>[2-3]</sup>。核桃树丰产性、坚果品质、抗逆性、砧木改良是核桃育种的目标<sup>[4]</sup>。传统的实生选种在一定时期内仍是核桃优良品种培育的重要手段,丰产性好、抗逆性强、坚果品质更优及适合加工的新品种是今后核桃育种工作的重要目标<sup>[5]</sup>。

## 1 选育过程

1981年11月从新疆阿克苏地区木本粮油场收集当地‘温185’核桃的种子75 kg,当年11月份沙藏层积,翌年3月上旬播种在济源国有苗圃场试验地,获得幼苗3 200多株,待各单株开花结果后,对其植物学性状、坚果性状、抗逆性等进行观察,初选出189株优良单株,定植到复选圃,然后经过复选确定其中的56株为优系,分别编号、高接、鉴定。于2005年春多头高接到3 a生树上,2006年部分挂果,2007年大量挂果,经观察和进行坚果对比分析,2009年秋决选确定个大、丰产、抗性强的‘济西-15’为核桃优系,暂定名为‘中核香’核桃。2010—2011年在河南济源、安阳、巩义布点进行区试。在连续4~5 a试验中,表现出丰产力强、质优、坚果成熟早、大果型、风味极香、抗病强等优点。2015年10月通过河南省林木品种审定委员会的审定,定名为‘中核香’(良种编号:豫S-SV-JR-001-2015)(图1)。



图1 大果型核桃新品种‘中核香’  
Fig. 1 A new large fruit shape walnut cultivar  
'Zhonghe Xiang'

## 2 主要特性

### 2.1 坚果经济性状

果实椭圆形,果个极大,壳面光滑,果面浅色,缝合线宽而平,壳厚1.16 mm。果基较平,果顶微尖,平均坚果质量20.6 g,三径平均值4.08 cm,内褶壁膜质,横隔膜膜质,易取半仁或整仁。出仁率57.8%(表1),核仁较充实,饱满,仁淡黄色,无斑点,纹理色浅,风味佳,品质上等。

### 2.2 植物学特征

树体直立,干性较强,自然生长树冠圆头形,中、短果枝结果占比78.6%。1 a生枝条灰绿色,结果枝粗壮,节间短,长度为3.67 cm。混合芽圆形,肥大饱满,无芽座。多年生枝干灰褐色,皮目小。4 a生母

表 1 ‘中核香’与对照品种坚果经济性状比较

Table 1 Comparison of nut economic characters between ‘Zhonghexiang’ and control

品种 Cultivar	成熟期 Maturity period	果形 Fruit shape	壳面 Appearance	果实平均质量 Average fruit mass/g	三径平均值 Average of three diameters/cm	壳厚度 Thickness of shell/mm	仁质量 Kernel mass/g	出仁率 Kernel rate/%	品质 Quality	风味 Flavor
中核香 Zhonghexiang	9月12日 Sept. 12	椭圆 Oval	光滑 Smooth	20.6	4.08	1.16	11.9	57.8	上 Superior	极香 Extreme fragrant
新巨丰 Xinjufeng	9月21日 Sept. 21	长椭圆 Oblong	刻纹 Groove	17.4	4.06	1.38	8.6	49.4	上 Superior	香 Fragrant

枝平均着生果枝数量14.2个,长度30.6 cm,粗度3.47 cm,结果枝平均长度16.1 cm,粗度1.40 cm,每果枝平均坐果1.89个。每雌花序着生2~3朵雌花,坐果率70%左右,果枝着果以单、双果为主。复叶顶端小叶片较大,浓绿色,长卵圆形,平均长21.83 cm,宽11.7 cm,小叶5~9片,长椭圆形。叶缘全缘,叶尖钝圆,叶基广楔形。5 a生树高4.2 m,冠幅7.0 m,平均结果311个,666.7 m<sup>2</sup>产鲜果1 555.2 kg。花性雌先型,雄花花量大。

### 2.3 生物学特性

2.3.1 物候期 河南巩义地区3月中下旬萌芽,雌花盛期为4月10—18日,雄花盛期为4月15—22日,9月10日果实成熟,11月下旬开始落叶,全年生育期约240 d;相比‘新巨丰’,早熟8~10 d。

2.3.2 生长结果习性 树势较强,树姿半开张,萌芽力一般,成枝力较强,以中、短果枝结果为主。孤雌生殖结实能力较强,早实性较好,无大小年结果现象。青果平均单果质量89.3 g,三径平均值为5.63 cm,青皮平均厚7.31 mm,去皮后平均鲜果质量26.8

g,平均鲜仁质量18 g,鲜壳平均厚度为1.56 mm。幼苗定植后,初果期结果株率为85.2%,平均单株坐果2.6个;相比对照‘新巨丰’,结果株率为43.1%,平均单株坐果1.3个。3 a生定植苗树高为2.3 m,冠径4.4 m,平均单株结果55个,株产量1.13 kg;4 a生单株结果133个,产量2.74 kg;5 a生树干果产量为6.41 kg。**‘中核香’核桃与对照品种早果性和丰产性比较见表2、表3。**

表 2 ‘中核香’与对照的结果和成枝力情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of fruiting and sprouting between ‘Zhonghexiang’ and control

品种 Cultivar	定植后第3年 The third year after planting			
	平均单株 萌枝数 Average sprouting number per plant	结果株率 Fruiting rate per plant/%	平均单株 结果数 Average fruiting number per plant	单枝平均 坐果数 Average fruiting number per branch
	3.48	85.4	2.6	0.75
中核香 Zhonghexiang	3.48	85.4	2.6	0.75
新巨丰 Xinjufeng	3.01	43.1	1.3	0.43

表 3 ‘中核香’与对照品种丰产性比较

Table 3 High yielding character comparison between ‘Zhonghexiang’ and control

品种 Cultivar	定植后第3年 The third year after planting		定植后第4年 The fourth year after planting		定植后第5年 The fifth year after planting	
	666.7 m <sup>2</sup> 产量 666.7 m <sup>2</sup> yield/kg	平均单株产量 Average yield per plant/kg	666.7 m <sup>2</sup> 产量 666.7 m <sup>2</sup> yield/kg	平均单株产量 Average yield per plant/kg	666.7 m <sup>2</sup> 产量 666.7 m <sup>2</sup> yield/kg	平均单株产量 Average yield per plant/kg
	63.3	1.13	153.4	2.74	358.8	6.41
中核香 Zhonghexiang	63.3	1.13	153.4	2.74	358.8	6.41
新巨丰 Xinjufeng	34.2	0.61	105.3	1.88	175.3	3.13

## 3 栽培技术要点

### 3.1 建园

最好选择土层深厚肥沃,灌溉和排水条件良好的砂壤土地块建园,pH值最宜为6.5~7.5。在山地上

建园,要选择阳坡或半阳坡的中、下腹,坡度以10°以下的缓坡地为好。在平地上建园,要选择背风向阳、地下水位2 m以下、排水良好的地方。选择园地时要尽量避免选择重茬地,如必须重茬地栽植时,应避开原来的老树穴,多施有机肥。

栽植时期可选择秋栽或春栽。秋栽可在冬季比较暖和的地区,落叶后1周至土壤封冻前进行,秋栽的苗木根系伤口愈合早,发根早,缓苗快,有利于定植后的苗木生长。春栽适合冬季较为寒冷多风的地区,在土壤解冻后至苗木发芽前栽植为宜。山坡丘陵地带通风透光较好,可适当进行中度密植,株行距一般采用3 m×4 m,每666.7 m<sup>2</sup>栽56株。平原肥沃地带宜稀植。整地可挖大沟或大穴,沟(穴)底施腐熟有机肥,栽后浇水覆膜。宜配置‘西扶1号’和‘辽宁1号’做授粉树,配置比例一般以8~10:1为宜。

### 3.2 整形与修剪

树形可采用主干疏层形和自由纺锤形。该品种树势较强,且萌芽力一般,前期应及时进行刻芽和短截以培养树冠,加强结果枝组的培养和更新,扩大结果部位,防止结果部位外移。前期根据修剪培养树形,应及时疏除或改造直立的徒长枝,疏除外围密集枝及节间长的无效枝。每年保留充足的有效枝量,使强枝向缓势方向发展。

### 3.3 土水肥管理

合理施肥是密植丰产园高产稳产的保证。首先应该重视秋季基肥的施用,因为采果后正是树体养分回流时期,并且气温、地温均高,断根容易愈合,并可在当年萌生新根,肥料施用后经过冬季的分解,有利于核桃在春季萌芽、展叶、抽枝、开花、坐果、果实发育期等需肥高峰期对肥料的吸收。密植园基肥每666.7 m<sup>2</sup>施农家肥3~4 t,每666.7 m<sup>2</sup>追施化肥(以复合肥为标准)40~48 kg,前期(3—8月)以氮肥为主,后期(9—11月)以磷钾肥为主,一般每年施用3~4次,可在花前、坐果期、果实硬核期和果实采收后进行。灌水包括4个关键时期,萌芽水(3—4月份萌芽前)、花后水(5月份)、花芽分化水(6—7月)、封冻水(10月底—11月中旬)。灌水时,以湿透根系集中分布层为宜。

### 3.4 病虫害防治

核桃的病虫害相对较少,常见病害有炭疽病、腐烂病和黑斑病,常见虫害有天牛、尺蠖、核桃举肢蛾和吉丁虫。秋冬季节刮除患病树皮,清除越冬病虫

源,并涂抹100倍福美砷液,兼治腐烂病。采取树下清耕、清除残枝落叶、摘拾病虫果等措施,以减少越冬病虫源。萌芽前(3月下旬)喷1次3°~5°石硫合剂,防治核桃黑斑病、炭疽病等多种病虫害。4月份至5月份注意防治核桃炭疽病、黑斑病和腐烂病等病害,防治举肢蛾、木橑尺蠖、桃蛀螟等害虫;6—8月注意防治云斑天牛、小吉丁虫、桃蛀螟、木蠹蛾、褐斑病、溃疡病和干腐病等。

## 4 适宜种植范围

适合中国北方河南、河北、陕西、山东等多数地区栽培。对土壤要求不严,耐干旱、瘠薄,无论是山区、丘陵还是沙区平原,均能正常生长,但以土层深厚、有机质含量高、保水力强的壤土为好,pH值最宜为6.5~7.5。

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