

晚熟金柑新品种‘桂金柑2号’的选育

邓崇岭¹, 邓光宙¹, 邓秀新^{2*}, 刘冰浩¹, 唐 艳¹, 陈传武¹, 邓俭友³

(¹广西柑橘生物学重点实验室·广西特色作物研究院, 广西桂林 541004;

²华中农业大学, 武汉 430070; ³阳朔县俭友家庭农场, 广西阳朔 541901)

摘要: ‘桂金柑2号’是由‘阳朔金柑’实生系选育出的晚熟金柑新品种。果实椭圆形, 橙红色, 光滑, 油胞平生, 果顶圆钝; 单果质量 24.31~34.05 g, 果实横径 33.80~37.11 mm, 果实纵径 39.30~43.58 mm, 果形指数 1.11~1.20, 可食率 97.81%~99.04%, 每 100 mL 果汁中含: 维生素 C 31.97~54.39 mg, 枸橼酸 0.23~0.49 g, 全糖 12.77~15.19 g, 可溶性固形物 15.2%~19.9%。种子数 2.1~5.5 粒, 多胚, 子叶淡绿色; 风味浓郁, 有微淡刺鼻味, 果实汁多、较化渣, 品质优。果实生育期 180~195 d, 在桂林阳朔 12 月中下旬至翌年 1 月中旬成熟。适合广西省桂林、柳州等地以及生态条件相似地区栽培, 定植后第 3 年开花结果, 丰产性好。

关键词: 金柑; 新品种; ‘桂金柑2号’; 实生变异

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Breeding report of a new late ripening kumquat cultivar ‘Guijangan No.2’

DENG Chongling¹, DENG Guangzhou¹, DENG Xiuxin^{2*}, LIU Binghao¹, TANG Yan¹, CHEN Chuanwu¹, DENG Jianyou³

(¹Guangxi Key Laboratory of Citrus Biology, Guangxi Academy of Specialty Crops, Guilin 541004, Guangxi, China; ²Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan 430070, Hubei, China; ³Jianyou Family Farm of Yangshuo County, Yangshuo 541901, Guangxi, China)

Abstract: ‘Guijangan No.2’ is a new late ripening, high-quality kumquat cultivar. The new kumquat cultivar was selected from seedlings mutation of ‘Yangshuo’ kumquat. The original plant was discovered in an orchard of ‘Yangshuo’ kumquat which was planted in 1995 in Dalingtou village, Xingping town, Yangshuo county. It was initially selected in 2005 for its late ripening time, big fruit size, high fruit quality, high and stable yield. After eight years continuous observation on the original tree and performing regional adaptability test, it was finally certificated by Guangxi Province Committee for Crop Variety Validation in 2016. This variety has a dwarfing tree. the tree is vigorous with ramose crown and opening tree gesture. The fruit is mainly oval with orange red peel and gloss surface. The skin is smooth, waxy, shiny, no rust and small oil spot. The fruit shape is ellipsoid. The fruit weight is 24.31–34.05 g, fruit horizontal diameter is 33.80–37.11 mm, fruit longitudinal diameter is 39.30–43.58 mm and fruit shape index is 1.11–1.20. The fruit edible rate is 97.81%–99.04%. Vitamin C is 31.97–54.39 mg per 100 mL fruit juice. Titratable acid is 0.23–0.49 g. Total sugar is 12.77–15.19 g. The content of total soluble solid is 15.2%–19.9%. The number of seeds is 2.1–5.5, polyembryony, cotyledons are light green. Flavor is relatively rich, and there is slightly pungent taste, more fruit juice, and fruit slightly slag. The fruit quality is excellent. The fruit development period is about 180–195 days. And its maturity period is from mid–December to mid–January in Yangshuo county of Guilin, 15 to 20 days later than ‘Yangshuo’ kumquat. Its fruit set-

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作者简介: 邓崇岭, 男, 研究员, 研究方向: 柑橘种质创新和新品种选育。Tel: 15878392198, E-mail: cldeng88168@126.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: xxdeng@mail.hzau.edu.cn

ting rate is high with a light physiological drop. The fruit has very long storage-life, on-tree storage life is 3 months and shelf life is over 20–40 days. Suitable cultivation region of ‘Guijingan No.2’ kumquat includes the Guilin and Liuzhou where are suitable for the planting of kumquat. This variety can bear fruits in the third year after planted, has high yield potential. In ‘Guijingan No.2’ orchard, there is no serious canker, anthracnose spreading in leaves, and the Huanglongbing is also not serious because of less new shoots. But they are susceptible to citrus red mite harm, and the black spot disease may be serious when the fruits ripening. Orchards should be built on acid soil which has ability of moisture and fertilizer retention. Virus-free seedlings should be selected to plant. The best field planting density is 833 to 1 666 per hm^2 in planting spacing 2–3 m \times 3–4 m. Main stem of tree is 0.4–0.5 m high with 2–3 main branches, and the trees should be trained in natural roundhead shape. Young trees are inclined to sprout axillary flower buds. The excess axillary flower buds should be ticked off to avoid looting nutrients. Meanwhile, for adult trees, strict blossom and fruit thinning should be done. After harvest, a certain amount of organic fertilizer should be given. In the fruit expansion period, the nutrition should be replenished in time, and some attention should be paid to prevent fruit cracking. Prevention of disease and insects should be taken seriously.

Key words: Kumquat; New cultivar; ‘Guijingan No. 2’; Variation of seedling

广西柑橘栽培历史悠久,品种资源丰富^[1]。近几年,广西通过芽变选种和实生选种手段,先后选育出‘柳城蜜橘’^[2]、‘桂橘一号’^[3]、‘桂金柑1号’^[4]等优良柑橘新品种,并得到较大面积的种植推广,获得了较好的经济效益。金柑原产我国,广西是我国最大的金柑优势产区。‘阳朔金柑’(金弹)已有140多年的栽培历史,现有栽培面积1.21万 hm^2 。‘阳朔金柑’(金弹)果皮金黄、色泽鲜艳,果肉营养丰富、汁多化渣、酸甜可口,深受消费者欢迎。但也存在成熟期集中、果实小、品质下降、树势衰弱等缺点。广西特色作物研究院和华中农业大学联合选育的晚熟金柑新品种‘桂金柑2号’是目前我国晚熟的金柑品种之一,该品种晚熟、果实大、品质优、丰产、稳产,是金柑的优良实生变异品种。

1 选育经过

‘阳朔金柑’最早自江西遂川引入种植,2000年之前种植的金柑多为实生苗。2005年在阳朔县兴坪镇大岭头村1995年种植的本地金柑实生苗中发现1株晚熟、果大的变异类型,主要表现为晚熟、果实大、品质优、丰产、稳产。该晚熟变异株系发现后,广西特色作物研究院等单位引导果农自发繁殖育苗并推广种植。2008—2015年经广西特色作物研究院和华中农业大学的科技人员对其遗传鉴定及植物学特性、农艺性状调查、分析,发现其遗传性状与农艺性状稳定,是‘阳朔金柑’的晚熟变异优系,极具发展潜力。2016年8月经广西农作物品种审定委员会审定并命名为‘桂金柑2号’(审定编号:桂审果2016018号)。

2 品种特性

2.1 植物学特征

‘桂金柑2号’树冠圆头形,树势较旺,枝条粗壮,稀疏,有少量短刺。叶片卵圆形,叶尖短尖,叶基广楔形,翼叶线形,叶缘全缘,叶形指数2.28~2.31,春梢叶片长8.0~10.5 cm,宽3.5~4.6 cm,叶柄长1.53 cm,叶片厚0.036 cm。春梢长10.1~39.2 cm,春梢粗0.43~0.65 cm,节间长1.37~2.51 cm。花小,白色,单生、双生或簇生,完全花,花瓣5瓣。果顶圆钝,果实椭圆形,橙红色,光滑;油胞平生。单果质量24.31~34.05 g,果实横径33.80~37.11 mm,果实纵径39.30~43.58 mm,果形指数1.11~1.20(图1)。单果平均种子数4.1粒。第1批果实于12月中下旬成熟,比普通金柑晚熟15~20 d。果实风味浓郁,有微淡刺鼻味,汁多、较化渣,品质优。



图1 ‘桂金柑2号’果实
Fig.1 Fruit of ‘Guijingan No.2’

2.2 生物学特性

‘桂金柑2号’在广西桂林1 a抽梢3次,幼树生长

量大,易形成树冠,早结果。成年结果树树势中等,树冠圆头形。枳砧7 a生树高291.6 cm,干周20.0 cm,冠幅356.2 cm×352.6 cm;结果树以当年春梢为主要结果母枝。

2.3 物候期

在广西阳朔县观察:春梢抽发期3月27日、自剪期5月6日,夏梢萌芽期6月4日;第1次花期6月1—12日,第2次花期6月19—27日,第3次花期7月15—

23日;果实成熟期12月中下旬至翌年1月中旬。

2.4 果实性状

2014—2015年多点连续采样分析,果实横径33.80~37.11 mm,果实纵径39.30~43.58 mm,单果质量24.31~34.05 g,果形指数1.11~1.20,种子数2.1~5.5粒,可食率97.81%~99.04%,每100 mL果汁中含维生素C 31.97~54.39 mg,枸橼酸0.23~0.49 g,全糖12.77~15.19 g,可溶性固形物15.2%~19.9%(表1)。

表1 ‘桂金柑2号’与其他金柑类果实主要性状比较

Table 1 Comparison on characteristics of ‘Guijangan No. 2’ and several other kumquat varieties

品种 Variety	果实成熟期 Maturity period	单果质量 Average weight per fruit/g	ω(全糖) Total sugar content/%	ω(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	ρ(维生素C) Vitamin C content/ (mg·L ⁻¹)	ω(可溶性固形物) Total soluble solid content/%
桂金柑2号 Guijangan No. 2	12月中、下旬 Mid and late Dec.	29.23	14.46	0.32	424.5	16.9
阳朔金柑 Yangshuojingan	11月下旬 Late Nov.	18.21	13.83	0.41	387.1	17.0
桂金柑1号 Guijangan No. 1	11月上、中 Early and mid Nov.	30.49	13.46	0.25	328.4	17.3
滑皮金柑 Huapijangan	11月下旬 Late Nov.	24.17	17.17	0.14	307.6	21.2

2.5 经济性状

新建园一般3 a投产,枳砧3 a生单株产10 kg左右,7 a生单株产量30~40 kg,进入盛果期后,在精细化管理栽培措施下,每hm²产量超过45 000 kg。桂林市阳朔县白沙镇邓剑友果园10 a生‘阳朔金柑’高接‘桂金柑2号’,第2年平均株产可达34.1 kg,平均每hm²产量达56 776.5 kg,表现早结,丰产,稳产。

2.6 抗性

‘桂金柑2号’抗寒能力、耐柑橘黄龙病的能力与‘阳朔金柑’一致。可在水田和旱地种植,表现生长快,抗性较强。

3 遗传鉴定过程

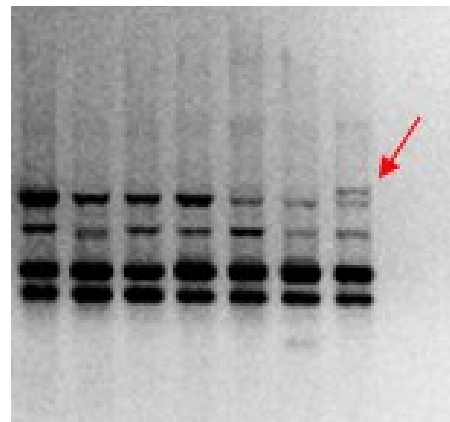
分别提取‘滑皮金柑’变异单株、‘脆蜜金柑’‘滑皮金柑’‘融安金柑’‘阳朔金柑’‘桂金柑1号’‘桂金柑2号’等品种(资源)叶片DNA,用SRAP分子标记方法筛选引物并进行遗传鉴定(图2)。引物ME17-EM22(序列分别为ME17: TGAGTCCAAACCGGTCC; EM22: GACTGCGTACGAATTCCT)扩增显示,‘桂金柑2号’相对于‘阳朔金柑’及其他金柑资源增加了1条长度约为600 bp的条带(图2中箭头所示),是1个新的资源。

4 桂金柑2号主要特点

4.1 果实大小

果实大,果实横径33.80~37.11 mm,果实纵径

1 2 3 4 5 6 7



1.滑皮金柑变异单株;2.脆蜜金柑;3.滑皮金柑;4.融安金柑;5.阳朔金柑;6.桂金柑1号;7.桂金柑2号。

1. Huapijangan mutation; 2. Cuimijingan; 3. Huapijangan; 4. Ronganjingan; 5. Yangshuojingan; 6. Guijangan No. 1; 7. Guijangan No. 2.

图2 SRAP引物ME17-EM22的金柑DNA扩增条带

Fig. 2 Amplification of genomic DNA with SRAP primer ME17-EM22

39.30~43.58 mm,单果质量24.31~34.05 g,果形指数1.11~1.20。

4.2 成熟期

果实成熟晚,12月中下旬开始成熟,比普通金柑晚熟15~20 d。

4.3 果实品质

化渣、品质好,每100 mL果汁中含:维生素C 31.97~54.39 mg,枸橼酸0.23~0.49 g,全糖12.77~

15.19 g,可溶性固形物 15.2%~19.9%。

5 栽培技术要点

5.1 繁育无病毒苗木

建立无病毒苗圃,繁育无病毒苗木。

5.2 建园定植

种植无病毒苗木,株行距为(2~3)m×(3~4)m,每 hm²定植 833~1 666 株。

5.3 整形修剪

树形采用自然圆头形,主干高度 40~50 cm,2~3 个主枝;幼年树可进行拉枝,使枝条角度开张;对新梢进行抹芽摘心控梢,促使树冠较快成形;结果树主要进行冬季修剪,即采果后至萌芽前疏除密闭大枝,修剪弱枝、交叉枝和病虫枝。

5.4 肥水管理

全年施肥 5~6 次,采果后至萌芽前挖沟重施基肥以牛粪等腐熟农家肥为主。3 月撒施 1 次萌芽肥,4—6 月撒施 1~2 次壮梢促花肥,7—9 月撒施或淋施 1~2 次稳果壮果肥,采果后淋施或喷施 1 次采果肥。

5.5 保花保果

谢花 2/3 时喷施 1 次 40 mg·L⁻¹ 九二〇+0.2% 硼砂+0.3% 磷酸二氢钾。

5.6 树冠覆膜

果实开始转色时,进行树冠覆膜避雨避寒,防止成熟果实遇雨裂果落果,提高品质,留树保鲜,延迟采收,提高收益。

5.7 病虫害防治

加强病虫害综合防控,严格监控检疫性病虫害的发生和蔓延,实现无公害栽培。

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地址: 河南省郑州市未来路南端郑州

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