

## 极早熟鲜食枣新品种‘早红蜜’的选育

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**摘要:**‘早红蜜’是从‘太谷蜜枣’变异株系中选育出的极早熟鲜食枣新品种。果实卵圆形,平均单果质量10.3 g,大小较整齐。果皮薄,红色,阳面有果晕。果肉厚,肉质细脆,味甜略酸,汁液多,鲜食品质极佳。鲜枣可食率97.1%,可溶性固形物含量30.2%,总糖含量28.1%,可滴定酸含量0.63%,维生素C含量2 773.1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。在山西中部8月下旬成熟,果实生育期85 d左右,属极早熟品种。树体矮化,树势中庸,成枝力弱,早期丰产性强,适宜于矮化密植和促成设施栽培。

**关键词:**枣;新品种;‘早红蜜’;极早熟

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## Breeding of a new very early ripening Chinese jujube cultivar ‘Zaohongmi’

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**Abstract:** Fresh jujube (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill.) industry has been developing rapidly in recent years, but there are very few early ripening cultivars planted on a large scale. ‘Zaohongmi’, a new very early ripening Chinese jujube cultivar, was bred from main producing jujube areas of Taigu, Shanxi, China. It was found for the first time in 2000, observed and studied by area tests from 2001 to 2016. Its excellent features stood out and performed steadily in different areas of south of Taiyuan, Shanxi. ‘Zaohongmi’ is a very early ripening, high yielding and quality table jujube cultivar. Its fruit with bright red skin is regular in size and ovoid in shape. Average fruit weight is 10.3 g. It has high quality using for fresh eating with rich juice, crisp and delicate flesh texture. The content of soluble solid is 30.2%, the soluble sugar is 28.10%, the titratable acidity is 0.63%, the vitamin C is 2 773.1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, the cAMP is 62.10 μg·g<sup>-1</sup>, the cGMP 27.41 is μg·g<sup>-1</sup>, the triterpenic acid is 8.86 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>, the polysaccharose is 109.56 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>, and the flavone is 4.98 mg·g<sup>-1</sup> in fresh fruit. Its stone weights 0.3 g, shapes in spindle, and has longer sharp and coarse surface. 60% fruits have nearly full seeds. The edible rate of fresh fruit is 97.1%. It ripens and becomes crisp in late of August in middle part of Shanxi province, China with 85 d of fruit development days. Fruitdrop before ripening is medium. Compared with the early ripening cultivar of ‘Fengmiguan’, one of a main cultivar in China, ‘Zaohongmi’ ripens 10–15 d earlier with lighter fruitdrop and has more regular ripening uniformity, fruit size and higher edible portion. Its tree is small and branching ability is weak, so it is suitable for dwarf culture and compact planting or facility cultivation. Top grafting contributes to tree cultivation. Appropriate tree forms are spindly, open-center and sparse canopy shape. During its blooming period, bearing branch thinning and light pinching should be done, and there should be 2–3 bearing branches per spur. Right after physiological fruit-falling period, fruit thinning should be done and 4–5 fruits per bearing branch. Girdling and phytohormones should not be used or as little as possible. Yield was controlled between 4 500 kg and 5 250 kg for 2–3 year tree and below 19 500 kg for over 5 a

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tree per hectare. Its suitable cultivated areas and conditions are districts to the south of Taiyuan and suburban plain areas or low hilly mountain with the average annual temperature of over 8 °C, annual rainfall of less than 500 mm, the lowest temperature in winter of over -25 °C, loam or sandy soil.

**Key words:** Chinese jujube; New cultivar; ‘Zaohongmi’; Very early ripening

近年来,鲜食枣以其强大的市场竞争力和显著的经济效益而成为枣产业发展中的新亮点,‘冬枣’‘临猗梨枣’‘大白铃’等优良鲜食地方品种已进行了规模化生产开发<sup>[1]</sup>。但目前的主栽品种熟期搭配结构不合理,以中晚熟品种为主,成熟期较为集中,缺乏综合性状优良的早熟品种。已选育出的‘晋冬枣’<sup>[2]</sup>、‘蜜罐新1号’<sup>[3]</sup>、‘新郑早红’<sup>[4]</sup>等少量鲜食品种,尚难以满足不同自然气候地区对鲜食品种结构优化的需求。

求。据此,以选育早熟鲜食品种为主攻目标,同时兼顾丰产性、果实品质等主要性状,2000—2015年开展了广泛的地方品种资源调查研究、株系选优和区试试验,选育出了极早熟、丰产、优质鲜食枣品种‘早红蜜’(图1),2017年通过山西省林木品种审定委员会审定(晋S-SV-ZJ-009-2016),有望进一步优化品种结构不同熟期的合理搭配,促进鲜食枣产业健康可持续发展。

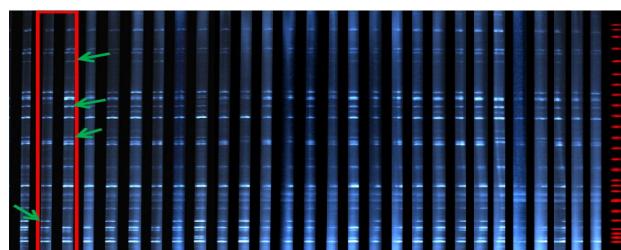


图1 鲜食枣新品种‘早红蜜’  
Fig. 1 A new Chinese jujube table cultivar ‘Zaohongmi’

## 1 选育经过

2000年开始在枣主产区开展地方品种的株系选优工作,2002年在山西省太谷县进行调查时发现成熟期和果实形状等性状不同的鲜食品种类型,当地称为蜜枣。其中一种类型的果实成熟期极早,果形呈鸡心形,且丰产性能极强。后经DNA-AFLP鉴定分析结果表明,该类型与太谷的另一个蜜枣类型的亲缘关系较近,但有明显差异带(图2)。根据相关调查试验结果和查阅文献资料表明新品种为山西太谷原产且性状优异的变异类型。

2003年引入山西农业科学院果树研究所枣育种试验园,对其植物学特征、生物学特性和果实经济性状进行系统观察。自2011年开始,先后在太谷、榆次、清徐和襄汾等地布点区试,进行适应性和性状稳定性观察,结果表明新品种具有较强的适应性和抗逆性,具有树体矮化、丰产、成熟期极早、鲜食品质优异



方框内左为早红蜜,右为太谷鸡心蜜枣,箭头为差异带;最右端为Marker.

In square, left was Zaohongmi, right was Taigujixinmi, and arrows referred to different bands. The right end was marker.

## 图2 枣品种品系 AFLP 指纹图谱

Fig. 2 AFLP profiling of jujube cultivars and accessions

等特性,主要经济性状优异而稳定。2015年开始在陕西、新疆、河南等省扩大试栽,综合性状表现优异。

## 2 主要性状

### 2.1 植物学特征

‘早红蜜’树体较小,树冠呈圆头形,树姿半开张,

干性弱。主干条状皮裂。枣头黄褐色,生长势中等,平均生长量67.2 cm,二次枝生长6~7节。幼龄枝针刺发达,多年生老弱枝部分脱落。皮目小而中密,圆形,凸起,灰白色。枣股小,圆锥形。枣吊较长,平均长24.3 cm,平均着叶片13.2枚。叶片大,叶长7.6 cm,叶宽3.2 cm,浓绿色,较光亮,合抱状,卵状披针形,先端渐尖,叶基圆楔形,叶缘锐锯齿细而较密。花量中多,花序平均着花朵9枚。密盘乳黄色,花径6.6 mm。

## 2.2 物候期

在山西太谷地区,‘早红蜜’4月20日左右萌芽,5月中旬枣头枝进入旺盛生长期,5月23日为初花期,5月28日进入盛花期,7月中旬进入果实膨大期,7月下旬硬核期,8月上旬果实进入白熟期,8月25日脆熟采收。脆熟期持续10 d左右。落叶期为10月中下旬。营养生长期为170~180 d,果生育期85 d左右,属极早熟品种。与生产上主栽早熟良种‘蜂蜜罐’相比,成熟期可提早10~15 d,成熟期较为整齐,采前落果较轻(表1)。

表1 ‘早红蜜’及对照品种物候期比较(山西太谷)

Table 1 Comparision of phenological periods between ‘Zaohongmi’ and control (in Taigu, Shanxi)

品种 Cultivar	萌芽期 Sprout date	盛花期 Full blooming date	白熟期 White ripening date	脆熟期 Crisp ripening date	果生育期 Fruit growth period/d	成熟期评价 Ripening evaluation	成熟一致性 Ripening uniformity	采前落果程度 Fruitdrop before ripening
早红蜜 Zaohongmi	4月中旬 Mid-April	5月下旬 Late of May	8月上旬 Early of Aug.	8月下旬 Late of Aug.	85	极早熟 Very early ripening	较整齐 Regular	中 Medium
蜂蜜罐 Fengmiguan	4月中旬 Mid-April	6月上旬 Early of Jun.	8月中旬 Mid-Aug.	9月中旬 Mid-Sept.	100	早熟 Early ripening	不整齐 Irregular	重 Serious

## 2.3 果实性状

‘早红蜜’果形卵圆形,纵径2.90 cm,横径2.70 cm,平均单果质量10.3 g,大小较整齐。果梗细而短,梗洼中广、中深。果顶平,柱头遗存。果皮薄,鲜红色,阳面有果晕,果面光滑。果点中大,较密,圆形,明显。果肉厚,浅绿色,肉质细脆,味甜略酸,汁液多,鲜食品质极佳。鲜枣可食率97.1%,可溶性固形物含量30.2%,

总糖含量28.1%,可滴定酸含量0.63%,维生素C含量2 773.1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,cAMP含量62.1 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,cGMP含量27.41 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,三萜酸含量8.86 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,多糖含量109.56 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,黄酮含量4.98 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>。核小,纺锤形,纵径2.90 cm,横径2.70 cm,核质量0.30 g,核尖较长,核面粗糙,种仁较饱满,含仁率60%左右(表2)。与目前主栽早熟鲜食品种‘蜂蜜罐’相比,‘早红蜜’果个大,整齐度高,可食率高,

表2 ‘早红蜜’与对照品种果实性状比较

Table 2 Comparision of fruit characteristics between ‘Zaohongmi’ and control

品种 Cultivar	单果质量 Fruit mass/g	果实形状 Fruit shape	果实整齐度 Fruit uniformity	果肉质地 Flesh texture	果肉粗细 Flesh coarseness	果肉汁液 Flesh juice	果实风味 Fruit flavour	可食率 Edible portion/%	ω(可溶性 固体物) Soluble solids content/%
早红蜜 Zaohongmi	10.3	卵圆形 Ovoid	较整齐 Regular	酥脆 Crisp	细 Delicate	多 Rich	极甜 Extremely sweet	97.1	30.2
蜂蜜罐 Fengmiguan	9.2	圆形 Globose	不整齐 Irregular	酥脆 Crisp	细 Delicate	多 Rich	极甜 Extremely sweet	94.0	31.8
品种 Cultivar	ω(可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/%	ω(可滴定酸) Titrable acid content/%	ω(维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	ω(cAMP)/ (μg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	ω(cGMP)/ (μg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	ω(三萜酸) Triterpenic acid content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	ω(多糖) Polysaccharide content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	ω(黄酮) Flavone content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	
早红蜜 Zaohongmi	28.10	0.63	2 773.1	62.10	27.41	8.86	109.56	4.98	
蜂蜜罐 Fengmiguan	25.97	0.51	3 590.5	86.15	35.57	7.43	123.06	5.07	

果实外观和经济性状明显优于对照。

## 2.4 生长结果习性

‘早红蜜’树体矮化,树势中庸,发枝力较弱,幼龄枝结果能力较强。经连续多年调查表明,股吊率

和果吊率较高,以2~3龄等幼龄枝的枣吊中部结果为主,2~3 a生枝的枣吊平均结果2.28个,3 a以上枝为1.53个,满足了早期结果和丰产的基本条件。据多年对幼龄树至结果期树的早期丰产性能调查,新

品种定植第2年开始结果,第3年有一定产量,平均株产3.6 kg,最高可达5 kg。4~5 a进入盛果期,平均株产13.8 kg,最高23.5 kg,每hm<sup>2</sup>产量可达18 000

kg。高接树嫁接当年部分结果,第2年全部结果,株产达3 kg,第3年进入盛果期,可提前1~2 a进入盛果期(表3)。

表3 ‘早红蜜’与对照品种主要生长和结果性能

Table 3 Comparision of main vegetative growth and reproductive performance between ‘Zaohongmi’ and control

品 种 Cultivar	树 高 Tree height (10 a)/m	生 长 势 Growth vigor	成 枝 力 Branching ability	股 吊 率(吊/股) Bearing branches per spur/Bearing branches			果 吊 率(果/吊) Fruits per bearing branch/Fruits			平均每公顷产量 Yield per hm <sup>2</sup> /kg	
				1 a	2~3 a	> 3 a	1 a	2~3 a	> 3 a	3 a	10 a
早红蜜 Zaohongmi	1.94	中庸 Medium	弱 Weak	1.0	3.1	4.3	1.23	2.28	1.53	5 031.0	18 807.0
蜂蜜罐 Fengmiguan	2.23	较 强 Stronger	强 Strong	1.0	3.0	3.2	1.56	2.48	1.24	4 879.5	16 299.0

## 2.5 耐贮性、抗裂果性和抗病虫性

‘早红蜜’耐贮性较强,在普通冷库和常规管理条件下,贮存2个月好果率仍保持在90%以上。由于果皮薄,成熟期遇雨有裂果现象,一般年份裂果率为15%左右,但因成熟期极早,有的年份避开雨季,即可成熟采收。通过连续多年不同品种的田间病虫害调查,新品种表现了较强的抗病虫性,在常规管理条件下,病虫果率低于5%。

## 2.6 适应性

先后在山西省襄汾、太谷、榆次、清徐和新疆、陕西等地布点区试,确定新品种适宜于山西省太原以南地区及类似气候条件下发展推广。其适宜的气候、土壤条件为:年均温8 ℃以上,年降雨量500 mm以下,冬季最低气温-25 ℃以上。城市近郊平原地区或交通条件较好的丘陵低山区,壤土或砂壤土等土壤条件均可栽培发展。

## 3 栽培技术要点

选择在土层肥厚、有机质含量丰富的砂壤土建园。适宜促成设施栽培,露地栽培建议搭建遮雨棚防裂,成熟期及时采收。高中度密植或计划密植,株行距1.0~2.0 m×2.0~2.5 m。高接换优途径建园有利于树形培养。适宜采用的树形为小冠疏层形、开心形或纺锤形。花期及时抹除多余的新萌生的枝芽,同时对枣吊进行轻摘心。一般不用或少用环割、环剥或喷施赤霉素等提高坐果率的措施。初果期树每hm<sup>2</sup>产量应控制在4 500~5 250 kg,5 a后盛果期每hm<sup>2</sup>产量不应超过19 500 kg。土肥水管理和病虫害防治按常规方法即可。

## 4 推广应用前景分析

‘早红蜜’具有结果早、早期丰产、成熟期极早且较为一致、果实大小整齐、鲜食品质优异、抗病虫性强等优异特性,克服了早熟主栽品种‘蜂蜜罐’枣果实大小不整齐、成熟不一致、落花落果严重、可食率低等缺陷。可进行露地生产栽培,更适宜设施促成栽培,有望发展成为扩大鲜食枣生产规模和改良优化品种结构的主推品种,提早上市,延长鲜枣货架期,提高经济效益,推广应用和市场前景广阔。

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