

早熟无核葡萄新品种‘天工墨玉’的选育

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摘要:‘天工墨玉’葡萄是由‘夏黑’芽变选育的欧美杂交种早熟新品种。果穗圆锥形或圆柱形,平均穗质量 597.3 g;果粒近圆形,自然粒质量 3~3.5 g,经赤霉素处理平均单粒质量为 6.7 g,果皮蓝黑色;果肉爽脆,味甜;可溶性固形物含量(ω ,后同)为 18.0%~23.1%,可滴定酸含量为 0.39%,维生素 C 含量为 54.3 mg·kg⁻¹,品质上等。基本无种子。在浙北海宁地区 6 月下旬果实成熟,比‘夏黑’早熟 7~10 d。植株生长势强,适应性和抗病性较强,易栽培。

关键词:葡萄;新品种;‘天工墨玉’;早熟;无核

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A new early ripening seedless table grape cultivar ‘Tiangong Moyu’

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Abstract: ‘Tiangong Moyu’ is a new early ripening European-American hybrid grape cultivar. It was initially selected in 2008 for its 7-10 days earlier ripening time than ‘Summerblack’ under the name of ‘08-8-1’ in Jinhua. The ‘08-8-1’ germplasm garden was built in 2009. From 2011, it was observed for three years. Then it was evaluated in regional trials in three sites of Zhejiang province (Haining, Jinhua and Tongxiang) from 2014 to 2016. It was finally released as ‘Tiangong Moyu’ after the validation by Zhejiang Forest Approval Committee in 2017. The growth vigor of the plant is strong. The shoot is upright and the shoot tip is half open with hair. The color of dorsal side of internodes is green with red strips, while the color of ventral side of internodes is green. The upper surface of a young leaf is glossy reddish brown color while the undersurface of a young leaf is pale green color. The shape of the mature leaves is subrounded, the average vertical diameter is 25.02 cm and the average across diameter is 26.9 cm. The blade margin is pronounced in undulation. The petiole sinus is very open and U shaped. The teeth are convex and straight on both sides. Upper lateral sinus is overlapped, while lower lateral sinus is open. The upper surface is dark green. Anthocyanin coloration of main veins on lower leaf surface is extremely weak, density of prostrate and erect hairs on petiole is very sparse. The cluster is large and conical or cylindrical with the average mass of 597.3 g, average length of 18.5 cm and average width of 14.2 cm. The cluster density is compact. The berries are subglobose with average mass 6.7 g and blue black in color. The skin is crispy, with no astringency. The firmness of the berry is hard. The flesh is crispy and sweet. The fruit quality is very good with seedless, soluble solids content is 18.0%~23.1%, acid content is 0.39% and vitamin C content is 54.3 mg·kg⁻¹. In northern Zhejiang province, the time of budburst is usually at middle March, the flowering begins at late April, the fruit ripens and the shoot matures both at late June. The average rate of bud burst is 87.5%, the rate of fruiting shoot is 86.3% and the fructification coefficient is 1.60. The average yield is recommended about 22.5 tons per hectare. Avoid high yield, otherwise the fruit quality could be affected. The vines have vigorous growth with good adaptability to environment and high disease resistance. For commercial production, keep 70-90 berries per cluster and one cluster for each shoot are appropriate. Single cross flyer type trellis system and horizontal trellis system are recommended.

Key words: Grape; New cultivar; ‘Tiangong Moyu’; Early ripening; Seedless

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葡萄是近年来浙江发展最快、效益最好的高效树种之一。为了优化葡萄品种结构,提升果品质量,更大限度地满足市场消费需求,浙江省农业科学院园艺研究所从上世纪90年代开始开展葡萄新品种选育研究,以期选育出优质、早熟、无核的鲜食葡萄品种,经多年选育,培育出了葡萄新品种‘天工墨玉’^[1-4]。

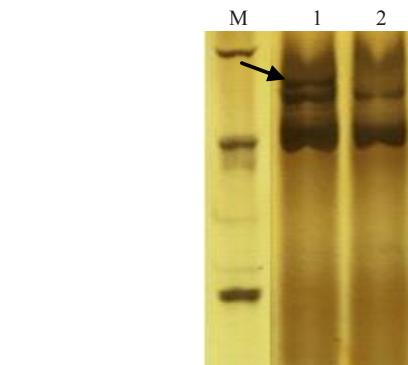
1 选育经过

‘天工墨玉’是浙江省农业科学院园艺研究所由‘夏黑’芽变选育的葡萄新品种,属欧美杂交种。2008年浙江省农业科学院园艺研究所在选择国家葡萄产业技术体系示范基地时,在金华市寨春农业开发有限公司基地发现变异优株,表现比亲本‘夏黑’早熟7~10 d,品质优良。2009年建立品种鉴定圃,2010年种植。2011—2013年进行植物学特征、生物学性状、农艺性状等系统观察和配套技术研究;对‘天工墨玉’和‘夏黑’进行分子鉴定,表明二者遗传背景非常相近,但在基因组DNA水平存在差异(图1)。2014—2016年经海宁、金华、桐庐等地区试点连续3 a(年)观察,‘天工墨玉’遗传性状稳定,综合性状优良,表现出早熟、无核、优质、美观等优点。2017年12月通过浙江省林木品种审定委员会认定,命名为‘天工墨玉’(图2),审定编号:浙R-SV-VVL-006-2017。

2 主要性状

2.1 果实性状

果穗圆锥形或圆柱形,平均穗质量597.3 g,穗形较整齐。自然粒质量3.0~3.5 g,经赤霉素处理平均单粒质量为6.7 g。果粒近圆形,大小均匀,成熟度一致。果皮蓝黑色,厚而脆,无涩味,化渣性好。果肉硬



M. DNA marker; 1. 天工墨玉; 2. 夏黑。

M. DNA marker; 1. Tiangong Moyu; 2. Summer black.

图1 SSR 引物 E10 的葡萄 DNA 聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳分析

Fig. 1 Amplification of genomic DNA with SSR primer E10



图2 葡萄新品种‘天工墨玉’

Fig. 2 A new grape cultivar ‘Tiangong Moyu’

脆,无肉囊。风味浓,酸甜可口,可溶性固形物含量(ω ,后同)18.0%~23.1%,可滴定酸含量0.39%,维生素C含量54.3 mg·kg⁻¹,鲜食品质上等。无裂果。基本无种子(表1)。

表1 ‘天工墨玉’与对照品种果实主要性状比较

Table 1 Comparison of fruit characteristics between ‘Tiangong Moyu’ and controls

性状 Trait	天工墨玉 Tiangong Moyu	夏黑 Summerblack	早夏无核 Zaoxiawuhe	寒香蜜 Hanxiangmi
成熟期 Maturity	6月下旬 Late June	7月上中旬 Early to middle July	6月下旬 Late June	6月下旬 Late June
丰产性 Yield	丰产 High	丰产 High	丰产 High	中 Middle
平均穗质量 Average cluster mass/g	597.3	540.6	547.2	425.1
平均粒质量 Average berry mass/g	6.7	6.2	6.1	3.9
果粒形状 Berry shape	近圆形 Subglobose	近圆形 Subglobose	近圆形 Subglobose	近圆形 Subglobose
果皮颜色 Skin color	蓝黑 Blue-black	紫黑 Purplish-black	紫黑 Purplish-black	浅粉红 Light pink
果皮韧度 Skin tenacity	脆 Crisp	脆 Crisp	较脆 Slight Crisp	韧 Tough
果皮涩味 Skin astringent	无 None	无 None	有 High	稍有 Slight
果肉质地 Flesh texture	硬 Hard	硬 Hard	硬 Hard	软 Soft
ω (可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	18.0~23.1	17.5~22.3	17.1~20.2	18.1~25.0
ω (可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	0.39	0.55	0.58	0.43

2.2 植物学特征

‘天工墨玉’嫩梢浅红褐色。梢尖半开张,有茸毛,无光泽。幼叶浅红褐色,带浅红褐色晕,上表面有

光泽,下表面密生细丝。成龄叶片近圆形,极大,3或5裂,上裂刻裂片重叠,下裂刻裂片开张,锯齿形状两侧直或两侧凹,裂刻基部窄拱形,下表面疏生丝状茸

毛。叶柄洼多U形。新梢生长直立。节间背侧红色带条纹，腹侧绿色。成熟枝条红褐色，枝条横切面呈圆形。两性花^[5]。

2.3 生物学特性

2.3.1 物候期 在浙北海宁设施栽培条件下3月中旬萌芽，4月下旬开花，6月下旬开始采收上市，从萌芽至浆果成熟需105 d左右，比‘夏黑’早熟约7~10 d，属早熟品种。

2.3.2 生长结果习性 植株生长势强。冬芽平均萌芽率为87.5%，成枝率为95%，枝条成熟度中等。花芽分化稳定，平均结果枝率为86.3%，每果枝平均花穗数为1.6个。

3 栽培技术要点

3.1 栽培条件

选择pH为6.0~7.5的微酸性至中性土壤。栽前1~2月，园地先行深翻，每666.7 m²施腐熟有机肥料1 500~2 000 kg。栽植密度视栽培方式确定，一般栽植株行距为2 m×(2.5~4.0)m。考虑早期丰产因素，小环棚避雨设施栽培，株行距1 m×2.5 m, 666.7 m²栽植260株；平棚架大棚栽培，株行距1.2 m×3.0 m, 666.7 m²栽植185株，2 a后可进行间伐。

3.2 架式与整形修剪

以单十字“飞鸟”形架和水平棚架2种整形模式为主。(1)单十字“飞鸟”形架。12月20日至次年1月修剪，第1年留3~4芽定植，选留1根新梢作主干，待新梢长至120~140 cm时摘心，再培养2~4个副梢作为结果母枝，冬季修剪时一般留7芽左右。第2年冬季结果母枝进行以中长梢修剪为主，每666.7 m²留靠近主干的结果母蔓1 500个左右，留芽量8 000~10 000个。(2)平棚架整形。第1年幼树留1根新梢向上生长，待长到1.7~1.8 m摘心，培养3~4根结果母枝，副梢留1叶摘心增加叶面积以促使树冠的快速形成，获得较高的早期产量；成龄树在2月下旬抹芽，3月中旬8叶左右第1次摘心，留顶副梢，其余副梢全部去除并绝后，待顶副梢长至3叶后留2叶摘心，以后顶副梢长至7叶后留6叶摘心，强旺枝留果穗1~2串，弱枝不留果。11月底至12月底间留6~7芽冬季修剪，666.7 m²留芽量为8 000个以上。

3.3 肥水管理

9月底—11月上旬施基肥，每666.7 m²畜禽肥1~1.5 t或商品肥0.5~1.0 t，钙肥50~75 kg，镁肥、锌肥、硼肥各2 kg。第1次膨果肥(谢花末期)，结合三元复合肥每666.7 m² 30 kg(分2次施)。第2次膨果肥(果实开始着色)施腐熟鸡粪或饼肥每666.7 m² 200 kg，每666.7 m²加硫酸钾10~15 kg。采果后每666.7 m²施氮

磷二元复合肥5~10 kg。

3.4 病虫害防治

冬季剥老树皮，芽萌球期用3~5 mg·kg⁻¹石硫合剂清园消毒，8~10叶期重点防治穗轴褐枯病兼防灰霉病，用速克灵或扑海因。开花前后，用世高+抑霉唑+阿米西达+阿立卡重点防治灰霉病、枝干溃疡病、白腐病、白粉病、葡萄透翅蛾和葡萄虎天牛。坐果后套袋前吡唑醚菌酯+螺虫乙酯重点防治白粉病、炭疽病、霜霉病、灰霉病、蚧壳虫等病虫害。套袋后用铜制剂防治叶部病害。果实转色开始用糖醋药液诱杀吸果夜蛾等虫害，蓝色黏虫板诱杀醋蝇和蓟马。采果后至落叶前(9月上、中旬)，用波尔多液歼灭防治天蛾、叶蝉、霜霉病等。

4 综合评价

‘天工墨玉’系早熟鲜食无核品种。果皮蓝黑色，无涩味，化渣性好。果肉爽脆，无裂果。是集优质、美观、商品性好、栽培省力、稳产于一体的优良鲜食品种，具有良好的推广应用前景，有望在葡萄良种推广中广泛应用。

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