

毛欧杂种‘2-1-3’杂交F1代果实性状遗传倾向分析

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摘要:【目的】探索酿酒葡萄果实性状的遗传规律, 提高酿酒葡萄杂交育种效率。【方法】以毛欧杂种‘2-1-3’为母本的2个酿酒葡萄杂交组合69个F1代成熟果实为材料, 分析了果实可溶性固形物、可滴定酸和酚类物质含量等21项指标, 并进行遗传倾向分析。【结果】‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’、‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’F1代果实性状均为数量性状, 呈连续分布; 果粒质量平均值稍高于亲中值, 有超高亲子代, 但介于双亲之间的比例大; 子代可溶性固形物含量均值高于亲中值, ‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’F1代多居于亲本之间, 而‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’F1代超高亲比例大; 子代可滴定酸含量均值低于亲中值, 超低亲比例大。子代果皮总花色苷含量均值低于含量低的亲本, 超低亲比例大。‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’F1代果皮原花色苷、果肉总酚、总类黄酮和原花色苷含量均值均高于亲中值, 超高亲比例大; 其余酚类物质指标均值均低于亲中值, 种子酚类物质介于亲本之间比例较大, 其余4个指标超低亲比例大。‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’F1代果皮酚类物质含量、果肉总酚、单宁和原花色苷含量均值均低于亲中值, 果肉原花色苷介于亲本之间的比例最大, 其余指标超低亲比例大; 果肉和种子其余酚类物质指标均值均大于亲中值, 介于亲本之间的比例大。【结论】组合类型不同, 性状遗传倾向有差异。

关键词: 酿酒葡萄; 品种; 杂交组合; 果实性状; 遗传倾向

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Inheritance trend of the fruit traits of F1 grape progenies of two crossing combinations with ‘2-1-3’ (*Vitis quinquangularis*×*Vitis vinifera*) as the female parent

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Abstract: 【Objective】Breeding new grape varieties is very important for promoting grape industry. In order to explore the genetic laws of fruit traits in wine grapes and to improve predictability and breeding efficiency of grape crossbreeding, we researched the genetic tendency and analyzed the inheritance of the fruit traits of 69 hybrid plants generated from hybridizing ‘2-1-3’ (*Vitis quinquangularis* Rehd.×*Vitis vinifera*) with 2 wine grape varieties. 【Methods】2 crossing combinations hybridization was made using ‘2-1-3’ as female parent in 2007 and 69 F1 progenies were obtained. The hybrid plants bore berries in 2012. The berries were collected from grape vines grown in the vineyards of Pomology Institute, Shanxi Academy of Agricultural Science in Taigu, Shanxi province during August to October in 4 years (2013—2016). The fruit quality indexes of berry weight, the ratio of peel and pulp, soluble solids (SS), titratable acid (TA) content, pH value, juice yield in fresh fruits were measured according to the conventional method. The samples were frozen using liquid nitrogen and stored in an ultra-low temperature

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freezer. The contents of phenolic compounds in skin, pulp and seeds of berries were analyzed for 4 years according to colorimetric method. The data were processed by Excel statistical software, and the genetic tendency of fruit characteristics were analyzed by the indexes of coefficient variation (*CV*), heritability (*Ta*), heterotic rate. **【Results】**In the crossing combinations of ‘2-1-3’×‘Areni’ and ‘2-1-3’×‘Ruby Cabernet’, the fruit characteristics of F1 progeny were quantitative traits with continuous distribution, the value of *CV* in the 21 fruit indexes was 3.18%–142.98%, 6.87%–109.75%, respectively, especially the value of *CV* of the fruit shape index, pH value and juice yield were below 10%, while the value of *CV* the *Ta* was 50.18%–235.89%, 73.77%–146.0%, respectively. The average berry weight of F1 progenies was slightly above the mid-parent value, there were some ultra high individuals, but more than half progeny had mid berry weight between parents’ value (56.67%, 73.81% respectively in the crossing combinations of ‘2-1-3’×‘Areni’ and ‘2-1-3’×‘Ruby Cabernet’). The SS content of F1 progenies was higher than the mid-parent value, the proportion of progeny which had mid SS content between parents’ value in the crossing combination of ‘2-1-3’×‘Areni’ was more the half (51.85%), while the proportion of progeny which has SS content higher than parents in the crossing combination of ‘2-1-3’×‘Ruby Cabernet’ was largest (47.62%). The TA content of F1 progenies was lower than the mid-parent value, and the proportion of progeny which had TA content lower than parents’ value was 51.85%, 50.0% respectively in the crossing combinations of ‘2-1-3’×‘Areni’ and ‘2-1-3’×‘Ruby Cabernet’. The average total anthocyanin content of F1 progenies was lower than that of the parent with low content, and the proportion of progeny which had lower content than parents’ value was larger than 60%. In the crossing combination of ‘2-1-3’×‘Areni’, the mean values of proanthocyanidins content in the skin, total phenols, total flavonoids, and proanthocyanidins content in the pulp of F1 progenies were higher than their mid-parent values, and the proportion of progeny which had higher content than parents’ value was 48.15%, 44.44%, 55.56%, 55.56%, respectively; the average value of the other phenolic indicators was lower than their mid-parent values, the proportion of progeny which had the phenolic content between the parents in the seeds was relatively larger, however, the proportion of progeny which has the phenolic content below the parents in the remaining 4 indicators was larger. In the crossing combination of ‘2-1-3’×‘Ruby Cabernet’, the content of phenolic compounds in skin, total phenolics, tannins and proanthocyanidin content in pulp of the progeny was lower than the mid-parent value, and the proportion of progeny which had the proanthocyanidin content in pulp between the parents was the largest, however, the proportion of progeny which had the lower content in the other indicators than the parents was the lowest; the average content of the other phenolic compounds in pulp and seeds was higher than the mid-parent value, and the proportion of progeny which had contents between the parents was the largest. **【Conclusion】**The mean value of berry weight in the two crossing combinations was slightly higher than the mid-parent value, and there had emergence of super-high progeny. The average SS content of F1 progenies was higher than the mid-parent value; in addition to the additive effect of the genes, there was a certain non-additive effect and a certain heterosis. The mean TA content of F1 progenies was lower than the mid-parent value, tending towards the low acid parent. The genetic tendencies of the two crossing combinations in phenolic compounds were somehow different. This may be due to the difference in the combination type and the difference in the genetic tendency of the traits.

Key words: Wine grape; Variety; Hybrid progeny; Fruit traits; Inheritance trend

葡萄新品种的选育和开发是促进葡萄产业发展的重要因素^[1]。2008年以来,我国利用常规杂交育种和无性系选种选育出20个酿酒葡萄优良品

种^[2-7]。我国2017年葡萄酒产量达100万t^[8],2015年酿酒葡萄栽培面积占葡萄总栽培面积(79.9万hm²)的约15%^[9],但是,‘赤霞珠’仍是目前国内外栽培面

积最大的酿酒葡萄品种^[10]。因此,开展具有自主知识产权和适应我国栽培环境的酿酒葡萄品种选育日益迫切,通过品种创新等促进我国葡萄产业发展,提升我国葡萄酒产品市场竞争力。

优良的葡萄品质是生产优质葡萄酒的前提。酿酒葡萄果实的品质性状包括总糖、总酸、单宁、色素、酚类、芳香物质含量等^[11-14]。因此,掌握葡萄果实品质指标的遗传规律对于葡萄品质遗传改良、提高育种效率具有非常重要的作用。前人对葡萄果实中糖酸遗传规律的研究曾有报道,但不同研究者的结论不完全相同。杂交后代果粒可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量均为连续分布^[15-19],但不同的杂交组合后代表现出来的趋势有差异。郭修武等^[15]对10个欧美杂交种、欧亚种品种杂交组合后代主要经济性状的研究结果表明,可溶性固形物含量遗传加性效应较大,而含酸量遗传为较大比例的负向非加性效应,而Wei等^[19]的研究表明,葡萄果实中可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量的遗传均为加性遗传。欧美杂交种品种间杂交组合后代含糖量遗传传递力低于欧亚种杂交组合后代,均值小于亲中值,超高亲株率低于超低亲株率^[15];以华东葡萄、瘤枝葡萄、毛葡萄等中国野生种葡萄为亲本,与欧洲葡萄酿酒品种杂交,含糖量表现出明显的超高亲优势^[20];山葡萄种内及与欧亚种葡萄种间杂交后代可溶性固形物含量未出现明显的杂种优势^[16-17]。欧亚种品种间杂交组合后代含酸量遗传传递力高于欧亚种和欧美杂交种杂交组合、欧美杂交种品种间杂交组合,杂交组合后代超高亲株率高于超低亲株率,具有明显的杂种优势^[15];山葡萄种内和种间杂交^[17-18, 21],后代含酸量均倾向于高酸亲本。山葡萄种内杂交后代果皮色素和单宁含量均表现连续变异,属数量性状遗传,前者表现为趋中变异,后者表现为超亲遗传^[18];而中国野葡萄毛葡萄与欧洲葡萄品种2个杂交组合亲本及F1代种子单宁含量具数量遗传特征,F1代值多分布于亲中值附近,且毛葡萄比欧洲葡萄略有遗传优势^[22]。但关于毛欧杂种与欧亚种酿酒葡萄杂交后代果实品质遗传规律的研究报道较少。‘2-1-3’是毛葡萄与欧亚种‘小红玫瑰’的杂交后代,抗病性强,果穗松散。笔者以‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’、‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’2个酿酒葡萄杂交组合后代成熟期果实为材料,摸索后代21项果实品质指标的遗传规律,以期今后酿酒葡萄杂交育种提高预见性和杂种效率,为选育出品质好的

酿酒葡萄新品种奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

2013年8月至2016年12月在山西省农业科学院果树研究所进行。地理位置为东经112°32′,北纬37°23′。土壤为砂壤及粉砂壤土,土壤pH值7.8,海拔800 m,年均温10.6℃,年日照时数2 300 h,年降雨量400~600 mm,无霜期160~180 d,有效积温3 675℃。

1.1 供试材料

供试材料共72份,其中包括3份亲本(‘宝石解百纳’‘阿列尼’‘2-1-3’)、‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’的杂交后代27份、‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’的杂交后代42份,2个杂交组合杂交株系为2007年获得杂交种子,2008年播种,2009年定植,采用无主蔓扇形架,行距2.5 m,株距0.8 m,2011年开始结果,2012年稳定结果。供试葡萄果实材料于2013—2016年8—10月成熟期取样。进行穗质量、果粒质量、果皮质量、种子质量和果粒纵横径等果实特性测量;再随机选取一部分果粒分别测定可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量、出汁率和果汁pH值等品质特性;其余果粒于保鲜袋中置液氮冷冻,-80℃保存,用于提取测定果皮、果肉和种子的酚类物质含量。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 果实特性 在每个品种或单系果实成熟期随机取6个标准果穗,测定果穗质量;随机取30个果粒测定果粒质量、果皮质量、种子质量;再取5个果粒测量果粒纵横径。

1.2.2 可滴定酸和可溶性固形物含量 可滴定酸含量采用指示剂滴定法测定。可溶性固形物含量用PAL-1型手持袖珍折射仪(上海鑫际仪器有限公司)测定。

1.2.3 果皮、果肉和种子的酚类物质含量 参照谭伟等^[23]的方法进行提取。采用Folin-Ciocalteu法^[23]测定总酚、单宁含量;按照氯化铝比色法测定总类黄酮含量^[24];采用正丁醇-盐酸比色法测定原花色苷含量^[25]。另外,称取葡萄果皮0.2 g,加入1%盐酸-无水甲醇提取液20 mL,于室温下暗处浸提12 h,定容至50 mL棕色容量瓶,采用pH示差法测定果皮总花色苷含量^[26]。

1.3 数据处理

统计不同类型杂交组合亲本的亲中值(父母本

相加/2),子代平均值(杂种后代相加/后代个数),变异系数 $CV\% = S/X \times 100$,极值(杂交后代果实总酸和糖最低和最高值),优势率 $Ha\% = (Y-MP)/MP \times 100$ 和组合传递力 $Ta\% = Y/MP \times 100$ 。 S 代表标准差, X 代表亲中值, Y 代表子代平均值, MP 代表亲本平均值。

2 结果与分析

2.1 2个杂交组合F1代果实外观和基本品质性状的遗传分析

由图1可以看出,杂交后代果粒质量、果形指

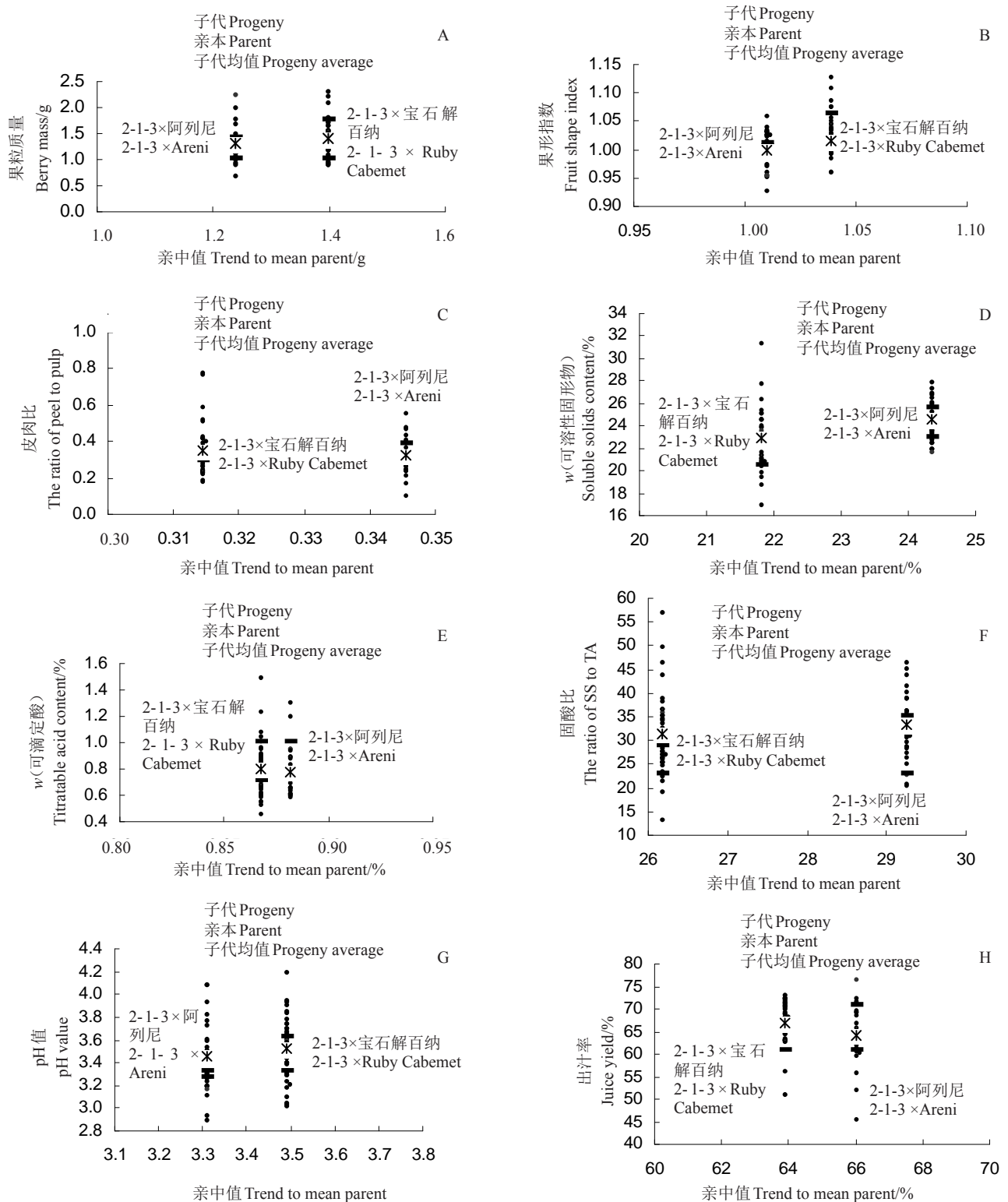


图1 2个杂交组合F1代果实品质性状遗传趋势

Fig. 1 The genetic trends of the fruit quality characteristics of the progenies in two crosses

数、果肉比、可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量、固酸比、果汁 pH 值、出汁率 8 个指标基本呈现连续分布,符合数量性状的遗传规律。2 个组合 F1 代平均果粒质量、可溶性固形物含量、固酸比、pH 值平均值均高于亲中值(图 1-A、D、F~G),而果形指数、可滴定酸

含量平均值均低于亲中值(图 1-B、E);‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’F1 代果肉比和出汁率平均值均低于亲中值,而‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’F1 代则均高于亲中值(图 1-C、H)。

由表 1 和表 2 可以看出,‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’

表 1 ‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’F1 代果实性状的遗传变异

Table 1 The hereditary variation of fruit quality in the F1 generation of ‘2-1-3’ × ‘Ruby Cabernet’

指标 Index	变异系数 CV/%	优势率 Ha/%	组合传递力 Ta/%	超亲率 Transgression rate/%		
				超高亲 Ultra high dear	超低亲 Ultra low dear	
平均粒质量 Average berry weight	24.26	0.96	100.96	9.52	16.67	
果形指数 Fruit shape index	7.16	-2.29	97.71	50.00	11.90	
果肉比 The ratio of peel to pulp	41.59	10.91	110.91	40.48	50.00	
可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solids (SS)	11.11	4.99	104.99	47.62	11.90	
可滴定酸含量 Titratable acid (TA)	22.52	-8.39	91.61	9.52	50.00	
固酸比 The ratio of SS to TA	30.62	19.76	119.76	59.52	9.52	
pH 值 pH value	7.57	0.95	100.95	30.95	26.19	
出汁率 Juice yield	6.87	4.97	104.97	54.76	4.76	
果皮 Peel	总酚含量 Total phenolics content	26.48	-18.00	82.00	9.52	47.62
	单宁含量 Tannin content	30.15	-24.14	75.86	4.76	47.62
	总类黄酮含量 Total flavonoids content	25.81	-8.70	91.30	14.29	42.86
	原花色苷含量 Proanthocyanidin content	41.75	-17.41	82.59	21.43	57.14
果肉 Pulp	总酚含量 Total phenolics content	43.24	-3.37	96.63	35.71	59.52
	单宁含量 Tannin content	46.21	-26.23	73.77	16.67	80.95
	总类黄酮含量 Total flavonoids content	52.94	46.00	146.00	26.19	0.00
	原花色苷含量 Proanthocyanidin content	37.87	-17.94	82.06	4.76	33.33
种子 Seed	总酚含量 Total phenolics content	109.75	24.22	124.22	19.05	2.38
	单宁含量 Tannin content	99.94	11.82	111.82	19.05	4.76
	总类黄酮含量 Total flavonoids content	86.35	9.50	109.50	19.05	4.76
	原花色苷含量 Proanthocyanidin content	54.13	-22.29	77.71	4.76	9.52

表 2 ‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’F1 代果实性状的遗传变异

Table 2 The hereditary variation of fruit quality in the F1 generation of ‘2-1-3’ × ‘Areni’

指标 Index	变异系数 CV/%	优势率 Ha/%	组合传递力 Ta/%	超亲率 Transgression rate/%		
				超高亲 Ultra high dear	超低亲 Ultra low dear	
平均粒质量 Average berry weight	26.63	5.83	105.83	18.52	14.81	
果形指数 Fruit shape index	3.18	-0.74	99.26	0.00	44.44	
果肉比 The ratio of peel to pulp	28.89	-6.15	93.85	29.63	40.74	
可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solids (SS)	7.16	0.94	100.94	25.93	22.22	
可滴定酸含量 Titratable acid (TA)	20.67	-11.63	88.37	7.41	51.85	
固酸比 The ratio of SS to TA	24.68	13.53	113.53	44.44	11.11	
pH 值 pH value	9.34	4.38	104.38	59.26	33.33	
出汁率 Juice yield	9.79	-2.82	97.18	14.81	25.93	
果皮 Peel	总酚含量 Total phenolics content	40.29	-22.12	77.88	14.81	55.56
	单宁含量 Tannin content	45.33	-20.00	80.00	11.11	48.15
	总类黄酮含量 Total flavonoids content	35.11	-27.93	72.07	18.52	66.67
	原花色苷含量 Proanthocyanidin content	72.29	1.78	101.78	48.15	40.74
果肉 Pulp	总酚含量 Total phenolics content	39.86	-44.72	55.28	0.00	62.96
	单宁含量 Tannin content	36.28	6.97	106.97	44.44	33.33
	总类黄酮含量 Total flavonoids content	42.16	-5.57	94.43	37.04	55.56
	原花色苷含量 Proanthocyanidin content	142.98	135.89	235.89	55.56	0.00
种子 Seed	总酚含量 Total phenolics content	114.75	57.7	157.70	55.56	40.74
	单宁含量 Tannin content	80.96	-41.00	59.00	7.41	3.70
	总类黄酮含量 Total flavonoids content	112.00	-23.79	76.21	7.41	7.41
	原花色苷含量 Proanthocyanidin content	67.53	-56.63	43.37	3.70	3.70
	43.16	-49.82	50.18	3.70	3.70	

和‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’F1代8个指标变异系数分别为6.87%~41.59%、3.18%~28.89%,其中,果肉比的变异系数均最大,出汁率、果形指数的变异系数分别最小。‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’F1代8个指标除果形指数、可滴定酸含量优势率为负值、组合遗传力低于100%外,其余指标优势率、组合遗传力分别为0.95%~19.76%、100.95%~119.76%,固酸比组合遗传力最高,其次是果肉比;果形指数、可溶性固形物含量、固酸比和出汁率超高亲比例大,而果肉比和可滴定酸含量超低亲的比例大,平均粒质量和pH值介于亲本之间的比例大。‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’F1代果形指数、果肉比、可滴定酸含量、出汁率4个指标优势率为负值、组合遗传力低于100%,其余4个指标优势率为

正值,组合遗传力高于100%,固酸比组合遗传力最高,其次是平均粒质量;F1代平均粒质量、果形指数、可溶性固形物含量、固酸比和出汁率介于亲本之间比例大,而果肉比和可滴定酸含量超低亲的比例大,pH值超高亲的比例大。

2.2 2个杂交组合F1代果实酚类物质含量的遗传分析

由图2~4可以看出,杂交后代果皮、果肉和种子酚类物质含量也基本呈现连续分布,符合数量性状的遗传规律。

‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’F1代果皮酚类物质含量平均值均低于亲中值(图2),优势率均为负值,组合遗传力均低于100%,超低亲的比例大,占42.86%~

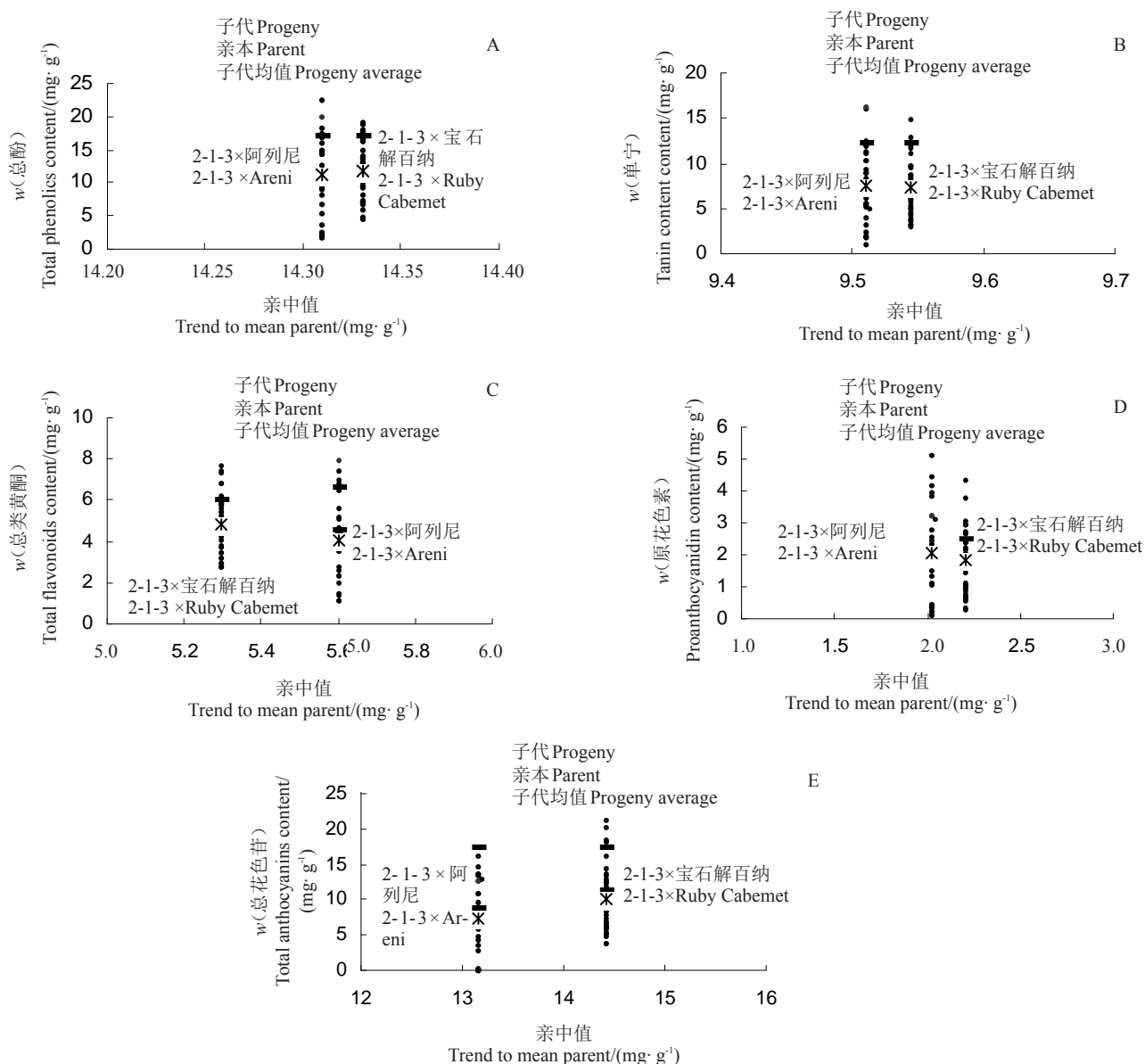


图2 2个杂交组合F1代果皮酚类物质含量遗传趋势

Fig. 2 The genetic trends of the content of phenolics in peel of the progenies in two crosses

64.29%(表1)。 $'2-1-3' \times '阿列尼'$ F1代除原花色素外的果皮酚类物质含量平均值均低于亲中值(图2),优势率也均为负值,组合遗传力均低于100%,超低亲的比例大,占48.15%~66.67%,而原花色素含量超高亲的比例大,占48.15%(表2)。2个杂交组合F1代果皮酚类物质的5个指标变异系数分别为25.81%~41.75%、35.11%~72.29%,其中原花色素含量的变异系数最大,总类黄酮含量的变异系数最小。

$'2-1-3' \times '宝石解百纳'$ F1代除总类黄酮外的果肉酚类物质含量平均值均低于亲中值(图3),优势率均为负值,组合遗传力均低于100%;F1代果肉总酚和单宁含量均是超低亲的比例大,分别占59.52%、80.95%,而总类黄酮和原花色素含量均是介于亲本之间的比例大,分别占73.81%、61.90%(表1)。 $'2-1-3' \times '阿列尼'$ F1代除单宁外的果肉酚类物质含量平均值均高于亲中值(图3),优势率均为正

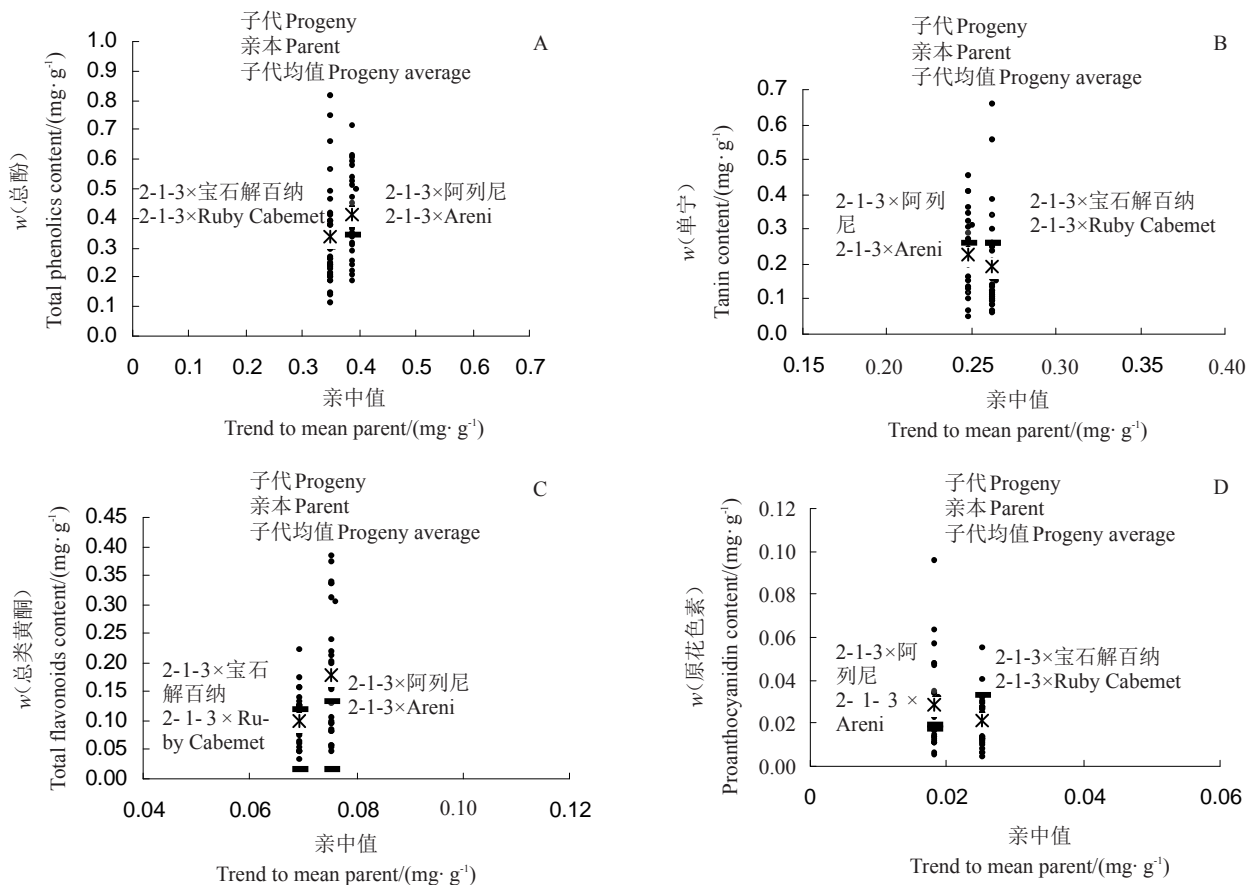


图 3 2 个杂交组合 F1 代果肉酚类物质含量遗传趋势

Fig. 3 The genetic trends of the content of phenolics in pulp of the progenies in two crosses

值,组合遗传力均大于100%;除单宁外3个指标超高亲的比例大,占44.44%~55.56%,而单宁含量超低亲的比例大,占55.56%(表2)。2个杂交组合F1代果肉酚类物质的4个指标变异系数分别为37.87%~52.94%、36.28%~142.98%,其中总类黄酮含量的变异系数最大。

$'2-1-3' \times '宝石解百纳'$ F1代种子除原花色素含量平均值低于亲中值外,其余3个指标平均值均高于亲中值(图4),优势率均为正值,组合遗传力均高于100%(表1);而 $'2-1-3' \times '阿列尼'$ F1代种子酚类物质含量平均值均低于亲中值,优势率均为负值、组

合遗传力均低于100%(表2)。 $'2-1-3' \times '阿列尼'$ 、 $'2-1-3' \times '宝石解百纳'$ 种子酚类物质4个指标的变异系数分别为43.16%~112.00%、54.13%~109.75%,其中原花色素含量的变异系数最小,2个组合F1代均是介于亲本之间的比例大(表1、表2)。

3 讨 论

目前,常规杂交育种仍然是获得葡萄新品种最重要的手段之一。葡萄的果粒质量属于数量遗传性状^[15-16],山葡萄与欧亚种葡萄杂交后代、山欧杂种与欧亚种、山欧杂种之间杂交后代^[17]、华东葡萄、瘤枝

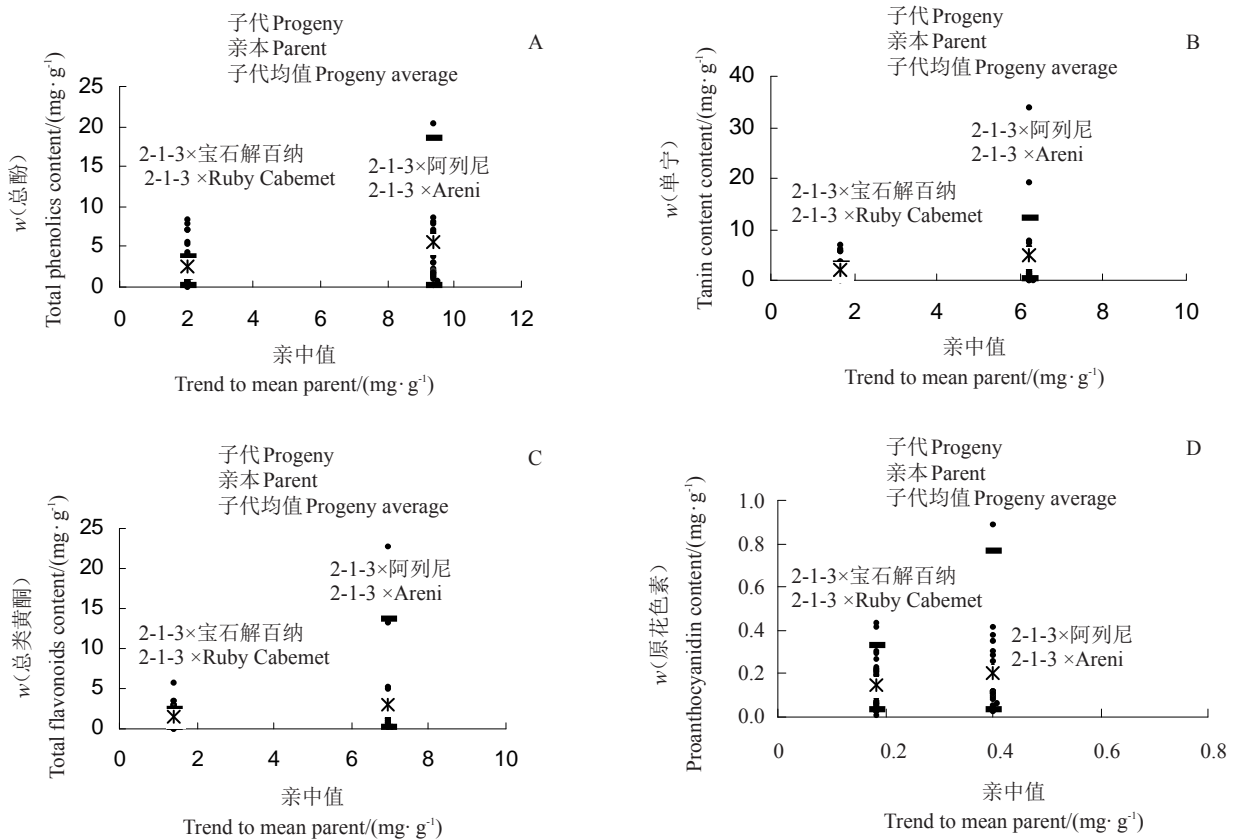


图4 2个杂交组合F1代种子酚类物质含量遗传趋势

Fig. 4 The genetic trends of the content of phenolics in seed of the progenies in two crosses

葡萄、毛葡萄等中国野生葡萄与欧亚种杂交后代^[20]、欧美杂交种品种间杂交、欧亚种与欧美杂交种间杂交和欧亚种杂交后代^[15]及部分欧亚种种内杂交后代^[27]果粒大小均趋于小果粒亲本,而山葡萄种内杂交后代^[16]、部分欧亚种杂交后代^[28]果粒质量大于或接近亲中值,有超高亲子代的出现^[16]。本研究中‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’、‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’属于毛欧杂种与欧亚种杂交,与山葡萄种内杂交和部分欧亚种内杂交遗传趋势一致^[16, 28],后代果粒质量平均值稍高于亲中值,有超高亲子代,但均是介于双亲之间比例最大,分别占66.67%、73.81%。

对酿酒品种而言,不仅要考虑其栽培上的各种优良性状,更重要的是品种的酿酒性能及营养价值^[6]。糖酸含量是影响果实感官品质的重要因素,也是杂交育种过程中后代株系选择的重要依据。可溶性固形物含量属于数量性状遗传^[15-16],目前关于其遗传规律有2种观点:(1)山葡萄种内杂交子代表现趋中变异,并趋向于低含量的亲本,但不表现杂种优势^[16];(2)华东葡萄、瘤枝葡萄、毛葡萄等中国野生葡萄

与欧亚种杂交后代^[20]、欧美杂交种品种间杂交、欧亚种与欧美杂交种间杂交和欧亚种杂交后代^[15]均值接近亲本值,超高亲比例大,加性效应较大。本研究中2个杂交组合为毛欧杂种与欧亚种杂交,后代可溶性固形物含量平均值均高于亲中值,‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’后代多居于亲本之间,而‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’后代超高亲子代较多,说明果实含糖量的遗传除了基因的加性效应还有一定非加性效应,有一定的杂种优势。‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’后代的超高亲比例高可能与母本可溶性固形物含量高于父本有关。子代可滴定酸含量平均值均低于亲中值,超低亲比例分别为51.58%、50.00%,说明果实含酸量的遗传有趋于低酸亲本的趋势,不具有杂种优势,这与前人对山葡萄种内杂交^[21]、欧美杂交种品种间杂交、欧亚种与欧美杂交种间杂交和欧亚种杂交^[15]、华东葡萄、瘤枝葡萄、毛葡萄等中国野生葡萄与欧亚种杂交^[20]子代含酸量大大高于亲本值,后代含酸量普遍升高,超低亲单株比例低不一致,可能与组合类型不同,性状遗传倾向差异较大^[15]有关。

作为葡萄中重要的次生代谢产物,酚类物质对果实的色泽、风味以及葡萄酒的口感、营养价值都具有重要的作用^[29],酚类物质含量丰富的葡萄原料是酿造高品质葡萄酒的重要条件。花色素是决定葡萄果皮颜色的主要物质,2个杂交组合后代果皮总花色苷含量平均值均低于含量低的亲本,低亲比例占64.29%、62.96%,说明果皮花色素含量的遗传有趋于低含量亲本的趋势,不具有杂种优势;‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’杂交后代分离出7个白色品种,说明果色的遗传可能为主基因和微效多基因共同控制的质量-数量性状遗传,主基因控制果色的有无,多基因控制果色的深浅^[30]。在‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’子代超高亲比例为11.90%,高于‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’组合,其父本花色苷含量高于‘阿列尼’,说明在杂交组合中,亲本花色素含量的多少对后代的影响较大,因此要想得到高花色素含量的单株,应选择花色素含量高的品种做亲本^[30]。葡萄果皮和种子中多酚含量较高,果肉中含量较少^[23, 31-33],本研究结果与其一致。果皮、果肉与种子中酚类物质含量均为数量性状遗传,但遗传规律有差异。果皮酚类物质(除花色苷外),‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’子代原花色素含量高于亲中值,超高亲比例占48.15%,说明果皮原花色素有一定的杂种优势,而该组合子代总酚、单宁和总类黄酮含量及‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’子代酚类物质含量均值均低于亲中值,超低亲比例大,遗传有趋于低含量亲本的趋势,不具有杂种优势。果肉酚类物质,‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’和‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’子代总类黄酮含量均大于亲中值,均未出现超低亲子代,但是后代遗传倾向不同,前者超高亲比例占55.56%,而后者介于亲本之间的比例占73.81%;前者总酚和原花色素含量均高于亲中值,超高亲比例大,但后者均低于亲中值,总酚超低亲、原花色素介于亲本之间的比例分别最大;单宁含量均低于亲中值,超低亲比例均最大。果肉酚类物质含量有一定的杂种优势,可能受基因的加性效应和非加性效应的影响。关于2个杂交组合子代种子酚类物质含量均是介于亲本之间的比例较大,但‘2-1-3’×‘阿列尼’子代的含量均低于亲中值,超高亲和超低亲比例均低于8%,而‘2-1-3’×‘宝石解百纳’子代除原花色素外含量均高于亲中值,总酚、单宁和总类黄酮含量超高亲比例为19%,超低亲比例低于10%。组合类型不同,性状遗传倾向有差异。

4 结 论

利用毛欧杂种‘2-1-3’配置的2个酿酒葡萄杂交组合后代果粒单果质量出现超高亲子代,可溶性固形物含量有一定的杂种优势,可滴定酸含量趋于低酸亲本。2个组合酚类物质遗传规律有所不同,可能是因为组合类型不同导致性状遗传倾向有差异;选择花色素含量高的品种做亲本,得到高花色素含量单株的机会比较大;选择果皮和果肉原花色素含量、种子中总酚、单宁和总类黄酮含量与母本差值较小的父本,得到含量超高亲子代的比例大。酚类物质的遗传比较复杂,还需要进一步的研究和探索。

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