

早熟硬肉杏新品种‘红艳’的选育

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摘要:‘红艳’杏是以‘串枝红’杏为母本,‘金太阳’杏为父本人工杂交选育而成的早熟杏新品种。果实近圆形,平均单果质量72 g。果皮底色橙黄色,成熟时阳面着鲜红色,果面有茸毛,果皮中厚。果肉金黄色,肉质细、蜜,果肉硬,纤维少,汁液多,香气浓,味酸甜适度。可溶性固形物含量(*w*,后同)为14.6%,总糖含量7.76%,还原糖含量2.46%,总酸含量1.14%,维生素含量C 6.68 mg·100 g⁻¹,品质风味优良。果核卵圆形,褐色,离核。郑州地区3月中旬开花,6月上旬果实成熟,11月中旬落叶。树势中等偏强,易成花,自花结实能力差,需配置授粉树,以短果枝和花束状果枝结果为主。早熟,丰产稳产,外形美观,耐贮运,适应性强,适合河南及周边平原、丘陵、山地等杏栽培区栽培和发展。

关键词:杏;新品种;‘红艳’;早熟;硬肉

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A new early maturing and firmness flesh apricot cultivar ‘Hongyan’

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Abstract: ‘Hongyan’ apricot is an early-maturing and hard flesh apricot hybrid developed by crossing two apricot varieties. ‘Chuanzhihong’ apricot is the female parent, which is a late-maturing apricot, with yellow hard flesh and high yield. ‘Golden-sun’ apricot is the male parent, which is an early-maturing apricot, with slightly acidic taste and hard flesh. The fruits of ‘Hongyan’ apricot are approach globose with an average mass of 72 g. The fruit peel is orange, covered by bright red in the sunny side when it ripens. The surface of the fruit is fluffy and the fruit peel is medium thick. The fruit of ‘Hongyan’ apricot has thick golden yellow flesh with delicate flesh texture, less fiber, and hard flesh. ‘Hongyan’ apricot is an attractive and excellent fruit, has excellent flavor and quality, which has abundant juice, intense fruity aromas, pleasant sweetness and sourness, with soluble solids content of 14.6%, total soluble sugar content of 7.76%, reducing sugar content of 2.46%, total acid content of 1.14%, and Vitamin C content of 6.68 mg·100 g⁻¹. The fruit stone of ‘Hongyan’ apricot is oval, brown and detached from the flesh. The flower is showy and the anther is light yellow with a lot of pollen. In Zhengzhou, middle China, the flower bud of ‘Hongyan’ apricot starts activities in early March, the first flower comes into blossom mostly appears in middle March, the full-blossom stage mostly appears in late March and the flowering period can last about 7 days. The ovary gradually bulged after the flowers had fallen, the fruit matures in early June, about 75 days after blooming. The leaf buds germinate in late March and expand in early April. The leaves start falling in early November and completely fallen in mid-November, and the vegetative growth of the tree was about 220 d. The trees potential of ‘Hongyan’ apricot shows middle or strong vigorous, semi-opening in canopy and easy initiation of floral bud. The results of self-pollination at flowering stage showed that the self-pollination rate for ‘Hongyan’ apricot was very low and it was suggested to be self-incompatible cultivars. Only by planting suitable

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pollenizers can it set fruits, ‘Golden-sun’ apricot, ‘Katy’ apricot, ‘Zaojinyan’ apricot and ‘Meixiang’ apricot are suitable pollinating varieties for ‘Hongyan’ apricot. The rate of pollen germination increases along with the temperature rising at 10-25 °C. Pollen will begin to germinate in 4-8 hours at 15 °C. The time for pistil capable of being fertilized is generally 4-5 days, but longer if it rains. The rate of fruit setting would be the highest if the pollination were carried out at the first day after blossoming, but shows a steep drop in the fifth day. The ‘Hongyan’ apricot mainly bore on the short and cluster branches in the fields, although various types of branches can produce fruits. It has characteristics including early ripening, high yielding, good quality, big firmness, wide harvest schedule and excellent storage capacity, the fruits have long shelf life, and can be stored in 30 days under 4 °C. It is suitable to be cultivated in both protected field and open field. The new early-maturing breed, has early-maturing date, strong suitability to adverse circumstance, tolerance to storage and transportation, high and stable output, high-quality fruit which has nice appearance. It is suitable to be cultivated and developed in Henan and surrounding plains, hills and mountains, and potential to the other apricot suitable planting areas of China.

Key words: Apricot; New cultivar; ‘Hongyan’; Early-maturing; Hard flesh

杏是蔷薇科(Rosaceae)李亚科(Prunoideae)杏属(*Armeniaca*)植物,原产于中国,是我国栽培历史最为悠久的果树树种之一^[1],品种资源丰富,果实品质优异。杏树管理容易、见效快,具有耐寒、抗旱、耐瘠薄的特征,是“三北防护林”体系建设中最适宜的经济林树种,既能改善生态环境,又能取得经济效益、提高社会效益^[2],市场发展前景极为广阔。

杏果实色泽鲜艳、风味独特、营养丰富,果实成熟早,弥补了春末夏初果品市场鲜果的空缺^[3]。杏及其产品具有独特的保健功效,杏是抗癌、提高人体免疫力的最佳果品^[4]。目前,国内外的育种目标基本一致,最基本的要求是能形成商品,即品种、风味、色泽均达到市场需求。国内主栽杏品种多为地方品种,一般表现为果个大、风味浓郁、仁甜或苦,但丰产性差、果肉软、不耐贮运;国外的杏品种,表现为外观美、丰产性好、果肉硬、耐贮运,但仁苦、风味较差^[5]。我国杏育种虽已取得一定的进展,但育成品种的数量和质量尚不能满足市场对优质杏的需求。因此笔者将口感好、抗性强、早熟、丰产、耐贮、质优作为选育杏新品种的育种方向。

‘红艳’杏是中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所最新培育的杏品种,具有色泽鲜艳、果个大、果肉硬、风味佳、成熟早、丰产稳产、抗性强等特征,经过区域试验,该品种植物学性状表现稳定,经济性状良好,深受生产者和消费者的喜爱。

1 选育经过

2004年3月以‘串枝红’为母本,‘金太阳’为父本进行杂交,当年6月采收获得328粒杂交种子,低温沙藏保存。第二年春播种,正常水肥抚育管理,繁育出126株杂交苗。2007年杂交苗开始开花结果,连续3 a(年)对杂交苗树体的植物生长特性,果实经济性状,结果习性等方面进行观察鉴定,其中编号为‘4-31’的

杂交单株综合性状优异且表现稳定,具体表现为:果形美观,果个大,果肉较对称;果面底色橙黄色,阳面鲜红色;果肉橙黄色,肉厚质细,果肉硬,纤维极少,香气浓,酸甜可口,风味极佳,成熟较早,可溶性固形物含量(w)为14.6%,遂定为优良单株。

2010年通过苗木嫁接试验繁殖苗木1 500余株,并在5 a生大树上进行了多头高接试验。2011年将其中的150株嫁接苗定植在开封市郊区柳园口乡的试验园,株行距2 m×4 m,按常规方法栽培管理,2013年调查发现高接树和定植苗均开始开花结果,并表现良好。2013—2015年连续3 a对‘4-31’高接树和嫁接苗的生长状况进行观察,结果后各株间没有表现出明显的差异,品质和性状稳定。2013年起分别在河南郑州市黄河滩区、开封县半坡店、尉氏大营镇、濮阳林科所试验场、偃师府店镇柏峪村等进行布点区域试验或引种栽培。

经过对各区域试验点连续多年的观察,‘4-31’树性和果实性状稳定。成熟早,果大美观,果实鲜红艳丽,酸甜适度,肉质硬脆,品质上等,极耐贮运;丰产、稳产、适应性强,适合设施和露地栽培,是很有发展潜力的杏优良新品系(图1)。2018年3月通过河南省林木品种审定委员会审定,命名为‘红艳’(良种编号:



图1 杏新品种‘红艳’

Fig. 1 A new apricot cultivar ‘Hongyan’

豫 S-SV-AV-009-2017)。

2 主要性状

2.1 果实主要经济性状

由表1可知,‘红艳’杏果实近圆形,平均单果质量72 g,最大果质量85 g;果实纵径5.37 cm,横径5.41 cm,侧径5.05 cm。果顶微凹,缝合线浅,片肉不对称,梗洼中。果皮底色橙黄色,阳面鲜红色;果皮中

厚,果面有茸毛。果肉橙色,肉厚质细,果肉硬,纤维少,味酸甜适度。经测定,‘红艳’杏可溶性固形物含量(w ,后同)为14.6%,pH值=6,维生素C含量6.68 mg·100 g⁻¹,总糖含量7.76%,还原糖含量2.46%,总酸含量1.14%,果胶含量1.32%,水分含量82.6%。核卵圆形,核表面较细,网纹较浅;干核平均质量3.2 g,纵径2.83 cm,横径2.36 cm,侧径1.37 cm。种仁较饱满,干仁平均质量0.8 g;可食率93.6%;常温下可贮藏10~15 d。

表1 ‘红艳’与对照品种果实经济性状比较

Table 1 Comparison of economic characters of fruits between ‘Hongyan’ apricot and other apricot cultivars

品种 Cultivar	成熟期 Maturity period	平均单果质量 Average fruit mass/g	果形 Fruit shape	肉质 Flesh texture	汁液 Juice content	风味 Flavor	品质 Quality	w (可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%
红艳 Hongyan	5月底至6月初 Late May to early June	72.0	近圆 Approach globose	厚细 Thick and less fiber	多 Many	酸甜 Sour-sweet	极上 Extremely Superior	14.6
金太阳 Golden-sun	5月底 Late May	65.9	近圆 Approach globose	厚细 Thick and less fiber	较多 More	甜微酸 Sweet with slightly sour	上 Superior	14.5
凯特 Katy	6月中旬 Mid June	105.5	长圆 Long globose	厚 Thick	中多 Intermediate	酸 Sour	上 Superior	12.7

2.2 植物学特征

‘红艳’杏树冠半圆形,树姿较开张,树势中等偏强,主干较粗,树皮暗灰色。多年生枝条暗灰色,1 a 生枝条灰褐色,粗壮,斜生,光滑无毛;节间平均长1.94 cm,皮孔灰白色,近圆形,少、平、小。花5瓣,花瓣白色,每朵花有雌蕊1枚,雄蕊28~36枚,柱头略低于花药,花药黄色。叶片近圆形,基部心形,先端短、渐尖,叶长8.12 cm,叶宽6.43 cm,叶厚0.03 cm;叶柄暗红色,长3.93 cm;蜜腺圆形,2~3个,中大;叶片深绿色,有光泽,叶缘较整齐,锯齿中深、钝,单锯齿;主脉黄白色,侧脉黄绿色。

2.3 物候期

在郑州地区,‘红艳’杏3月初花芽开始萌动,3月中旬开花,3月下旬盛花期,花期7 d左右;花落后子房逐渐膨大,6月初果实成熟,较早熟亲本提前7 d左右;

3月下旬叶芽萌动,4月上旬展叶,11月初开始落叶,到11月中旬完全落叶,树体营养生长220 d左右。

2.4 生长结果习性

‘红艳’杏树势中等偏强,在郑州地区调查表明,8 a生树高3.52 m,冠幅3.26 m×3.48 m,干周55 cm。平均新梢长43.91 cm,平均枝条直径为0.56 cm。该品种各类果枝均能结果,以短果枝和花束状果枝结果为最佳。当年定植后,第2年即可开花见果,第3年可大量结果,每666.7 m²果实产量在500 kg以上;第4年每666.7 m²果实产量在1 300 kg左右;第5年进入丰产期,平均株产39 kg以上,每666.7 m²果实产量在2 000 kg以上,成龄大树株产50 kg。经试验对比,‘红艳’杏产量优于‘金太阳’‘凯特’等杏品种。

‘红艳’与对照品种(‘金太阳’‘凯特’)丰产性对比见表2。

表2 ‘红艳’杏与对照品种产量比较

Table 2 Comparison of fruit yield of ‘Hongyan’ apricot and other apricot cultivars

品种 Cultivar	3 a 生 3-year-old tree		4 a 生 4-year-old tree		5 a 生 5-year-old tree	
	666.7 m ² 产量 666.7 m ² yield/kg	平均株产 The average strain/kg	666.7 m ² 产量 666.7 m ² yield/kg	平均株产 The average strain/kg	666.7 m ² 产量 666.7 m ² yield/kg	平均株产 The average strain/kg
	558.0	10.0	1 340.4	23.9	2 230.5	39.8
红艳 Hongyan	451.6	8.0	1 148.0	20.5	1 920.8	34.3
金太阳 Golden-sun	455.0	8.1	1 187.2	21.2	2 004.8	35.8
凯特 Katy						

3 繁育方法及栽培技术要点

3.1 繁育方法

杏苗的繁育一般采用砧木嫁接法和大树高接法。砧木嫁接法是以与杏接穗具有较强亲和力的山杏、毛桃或山桃的种子长出的实生苗作为砧木进行育

苗,以杏作砧木较耐盐碱,采用丁字形芽接、带木质芽接、插皮接、劈接和腹接的嫁接方法,可繁育出优良的种苗。大树高接法是在多年生杏树或多年生桃树上进行劈接或插皮接,可高接换优和繁殖大量接条。

3.2 园址选择

选择通风向阳、地势平坦、土壤肥沃、土质疏松、

保水性较好、排灌条件良好的地段建园。在山地、丘陵上建园时,要选择背风向阳的南坡,温暖的小气候能为杏树提供适宜的生长环境,并可使该品种提早成熟。在平原地带建园时,应建立在地下水位离地表不小于2 m的地段,同时该地段要排水条件良好、交通便利。另外,选择园地时要尽量避开重茬地,否则苗木生长细弱,病害严重;在重茬地栽植时应避开老树穴,多施有机肥^[6]。

3.3 合理密植

‘红艳’杏树势中等偏强,树体圆满,结果早。栽植前按照株行距挖宽、深各60~80 cm的定植穴或沟,将底土和表土分开堆放。沟底先垫20 cm厚秸秆,然后将表土和有机肥搅拌均匀后填下层,底土填上层。浇透水1次,待水渗下后栽植无病虫害的‘红艳’杏壮苗,栽后再浇1次透水,地面以上0.6~0.8 m饱满芽处定干。随后在树盘处覆盖1 m²的黑色地膜,以利于保墒和提高地温,从而促进根系早活动。为实现早实丰产,新建园以株行距(2~3)m×3 m为宜,每666.7 m²定植74~110株。

定植可在春季和秋季进行。在冬季温暖少风的地区,宜进行秋季定植,在苗木落叶后至土壤封冻前进行,在此期间定植苗木根系上的伤口愈合早,成活率高,翌年春发芽早,生根快,生长健壮。在冬季寒冷多风的地区,宜进行春季定植,在土壤化冻后至苗木发芽前栽植为宜。

3.4 授粉树配置

‘红艳’杏自花结实率较低,为了提高坐果率,可配置‘凯特’‘早金艳’‘玫瑰’‘金太阳’等品种作为授粉树,配置比例一般以1:1~1:10。

3.5 疏花疏果

为获得均匀和品质优良的大果,合理布局树体的负载量,保证连年丰产,必须进行疏花疏果。花前短截过弱的花枝,回缩过长的花枝,可以促进萌发部分营养枝,保证当年果实有充足的营养。

3.6 肥水管理

杏树果实生育期较短,因此在秋季树体养分回流时期应及时施入基肥,同时秋季气温、地温均高,此时断根容易愈合,并可在当年萌生新根。秋季施入的基肥经过冬季的分解,可满足‘红艳’杏在春季萌芽、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。在花前期(3月初)、硬核期(5月上中旬)、果实膨大期(5月下旬)和施肥后土壤干燥时进行灌水,雨季应注意及时排水。

3.7 病虫防治

‘红艳’杏适应性强,对倒春寒、褐腐病及流胶病等有较强的抵抗能力,病虫害相对较少。但也要做好

病虫害防治,农业防治要采取加强水肥管理,合理修剪,增强树势,提高树体抗病能力;药物防治要选择生物制剂和高效低度农药。

4 应用前景

‘红艳’杏克服了当前生产上其他品种果小、口感差,不丰产、不耐贮运等缺点,具有果形美观、色泽艳丽、酸甜适度、果肉硬、耐贮运、适应性强、丰产稳产等优良品质,具有极高的商品价值。2 a生树开始开花结果,5 a即可达到丰产,每666.7 m²产量超过2 000 kg,适合设施和露地栽培,是很有发展潜力的早熟、硬肉、耐贮运的优良杏新品种。

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