

不同肉色桃杂交后代主要性状遗传规律研究

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摘要:【目的】探讨红肉桃不同杂交后代果实性状的遗传规律。【方法】以‘野鸡红’×‘银河’、‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’、‘野鸡红’×‘00-20-42’(‘霞光’×‘NF’)、‘瑞光18号’×‘北京一线红’、‘霞脆’×‘北京一线红’5个杂交组合 F_1 代材料,分析不同组合后代果实成熟期、果肉颜色分离情况,并对‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’组合后代果实形状、可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量、花色苷含量、糖与酸组分等性状进行遗传变异分析。【结果】红肉性状在所有试验组合中均呈显性,后代群体红肉桃单株与白肉桃单株比例接近1:1,符合一对等位基因分离规律;早期成熟的单株果肉颜色以红色居多,白肉桃单株成熟期相对较晚,并存在明显的超亲现象。‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’后代果形更多遗传了父本的卵圆性状;白肉桃单株花色苷平均值为 $0.0081\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,远低于红肉桃单株的 $0.0687\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$;后代单株果实以甜风味为主,其中红肉桃单株甜风味占54.55%,白肉桃单株达84.31%;可溶性固形物含量白肉桃单株平均值为10.93%,高于红肉桃单株的9.68%,糖组分中以蔗糖含量最高,白肉桃单株平均值为 $43.069\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,红肉桃单株平均值为 $40.087\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$;山梨醇含量最低,白肉桃单株平均值为 $5.322\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,高于红肉桃的 $3.515\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,葡萄糖和果糖含量差异不大;可滴定酸含量白肉桃单株平均值为0.207%,低于红肉桃的0.356%;酸组分中,白肉桃和红肉桃单株均以苹果酸含量最高,分别为 $2.289\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $3.009\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,柠檬酸含量最低。可溶性固形物含量变异系数最小,可滴定酸最大,蔗糖组合传递力、中亲优势、超亲优势最高;花色苷在后代单株中组合传递力最低,仅为23.519%,中亲优势、超亲优势为负值。【结论】红肉性状在所有试验组合中均呈显性,成熟期存在明显的超亲现象。早期成熟单株果肉颜色以红色为主,后期成熟单株果肉为白色。‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’组合 F_1 代群体花色苷在后代单株中组合传递力低,后代果实风味以甜为主,可溶性糖以蔗糖为主,后代组合传递力和超亲优势明显,有助于后代果实甜风味的改进。

关键词:红肉桃;杂交群体 F_1 ;遗传规律

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Study on inheritance of main characters in progenies generated from crosses between the peaches with different color

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Abstract: 【Objective】The demand of red-flesh peach for its antioxidative effect beneficial for the human health is increasing nowadays. However, red-flesh peach varieties are very limited for lack of breeding. ‘Tianxianhong’ and ‘Boshandahong’ were originated from occasional seedling. ‘Zhongtaozhiyu’ and ‘Zaoxianhong’ are the only new varieties of red-flesh bred through hybridization by Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Institute of Pomology and Tea Culture, Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences. It is of importance to understand the genetic tendency of the hybrids originated from crossing between the red flesh and white flesh peaches for

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breeding new varieties. **【Methods】**F₁ progenies of five crossing combinations [‘Yejihong’ × ‘Yinhe’, ‘Xiayinu’ × ‘Banjintao’, ‘Ruiguang 18’ × ‘Beijingyixianhong’, ‘Yejihong’ × ‘00-20-42’ (‘Xiaoguang’ × ‘NF’), ‘Xiacui’ × ‘Beijingyixianhong’] were used as materials to analyze the inheritance tendency of fruit characters. ‘Banjintao’, ‘Yejihong’ and ‘Beijingyixianhong’ are red-flesh, ‘Xiayinu’, ‘Yinhe’ and ‘Xiacui’ are white-flesh and ‘Ruiguang 18’, ‘00-20-42’ are yellow-flesh. The plants started to bear fruit in 2010. The fruits were harvested and identified in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. The fruits were brought to the lab for processing and determination. The genetic analysis of fruit sugar, acid and anthocyanin were performed on the offspring of the group B (‘Xiayinü’ × ‘Banjintao’). The fruit samples were collected when the pulp was homogeneity on both sides of the fruit suture. One portions were used for testing soluble solids content, total acid content, anthocyanin content, another portions were stored at -20 °C for analyzing sugar and acid components. A handheld pocket refractometer PAL-1 was used to determine flesh SSC and titration method (PHSJ-3F) was used to determine the titratable acid content. The contents of sucrose, glucose, fructose, sorbitol, quinic acid, malic acid and citric acid were measured using high performance liquid chromatography (Agilent 1100). **【Results】**The results showed that the red-flesh trait was dominant in the progenies of all the combinations, for that the red/white ratio fitted on the 1:1 separation rule. Most early ripening plants bore red-flesh fruits, while maturity of white-flesh fruits was relatively late, with transgressive inheritance tendency. The F₁ fruit shape of ‘Xiayinu’ × ‘Banjintao’ mostly were ovate. Among the red-flesh individuals 54.55% of the fruits were sweet, while among the white-flesh seedlings 84.31% of the fruits were sweet. The average flesh anthocyanin content of white-flesh fruits was about 0.008 1 mg · g⁻¹, which was much lower than that of red-flesh fruits, 0.068 7 mg · g⁻¹. The average soluble solids content of white-flesh offspring was 10.931%, which was higher than that of the red-flesh fruits, 9.683%. The average sucrose content of white-flesh fruits was 43.069 g · L⁻¹ and that of red-flesh fruits was 40.087 g · L⁻¹. The sorbitol content of white-flesh fruits was 5.322 g · L⁻¹, and that of the red-flesh fruits was 3.515 g · L⁻¹. There was no difference in the average glucose and fructose content among the fruits with different flesh colors. The average titratable acid content of white-flesh was 0.207%, and that of the red-flesh fruits was 0.356%. The average malic acid content of the white-flesh fruits and the red-flesh fruits was 2.289 g · L⁻¹ and 3.009 g · L⁻¹, respectively. The citric acid content was the lowest in the fruits of the offsprings. Coefficient of variation of the SSC was the lowest, and that of the acid was the highest. The transmitting ability of cross combination, the mid-parent heterosis and the over-parent heterosis of sucrose content were the highest. The transmitting ability of cross combination, of the anthocyanin was the lowest (23.159%), while mid-parent heterosis and over-parent heterosis, of it were negative. **【Conclusion】**The red-flesh was dominant in the progenies of all the cross combinations. The red flesh might be related to the early ripening of the fruits. The transmitting ability of cross combination and the over-parent heterosis of the soluble sugar in the F₁ population of ‘Xiayinü’ × ‘Banjintao’ was the highest, the majority of the offsprings were sweet, implying the possibility of increase of the sugar content by improvement, while the transmitting ability of cross combination of the anthocyanin, was the lowest.

Key words: Red-flesh peach; F₁ hybrids; Inheritance

从20世纪20年代开始国内外许多学者陆续对桃的有关性状进行遗传评价,桃经济性状的遗传,有些为质量性状,遗传方式简单,如果实形状(圆形与扁平形)、花粉育性、果肉颜色等;有些为数量性状,如果实成熟期、果实大小等,后代会出现复杂的分离现象^[1]。随着有色大麦^[2]、有色稻米^[3]等的研究,红肉桃作为桃中的特色资源,由于含有天然色素、维生素、氨基酸等物质,可作为生产营养保健品的原料。目前,国内外对红肉桃的研究主要包括种质资源收集评价、分子标记开发、亲缘关系、相关调控基因表达规律、果实发育过程中花色素苷、糖酸含量的变化等方面^[4-10]。现有红肉桃仍以传统地方品种为主,国内山东报道在淄博市开展桃种质资源调查中,发现果肉红色优良单株,后定名为‘博山大红’^[11]、日照市岚山区偶然发现的实生红肉桃‘天赐红’^[12]、湖北报道从孝感‘大红袍’自然后代变异中筛选出‘天仙红’^[13]、杂交选育出‘早仙红’^[14]以及中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所选育了‘中桃紫玉’^[15]。实生选种遗传背景复杂,杂交育种相对清晰,亲缘关系可追溯,有利于后续研究。杂交后代果实经济性状遗传动

态,对正确选择杂交亲本,鉴定筛选杂交后代,提高育种效率意义重大。

江苏省农业科学院果树研究所自2003年开始红肉桃新品种选育研究。笔者以‘半斤桃’‘野鸡红’‘北京一线红’3个红肉桃资源为亲本的5个杂交后代为材料,开展果实主要经济性状的遗传分析,旨在为红肉桃杂交育种中亲本的选择提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试材

试材为5个组合杂交F₁代单株(表1),2008年开始杂交,翌年春定植于江苏省农业科学院溧水植物科学基地桃杂种选育圃,株行距1.0 m×5.0 m,按常规栽培措施管理。2010年杂种单株开始结果,分别于2012年、2013年、2014年和2015年果实成熟时采摘试验果,糖、酸组分测定的样品于2013—2015年采集,其他指标测定2012—2014年的试验果。当果实绿色大部分褪尽,果面着色,表现出果实应有的风味时取样,为尽量保证果实成熟度的一致性,取样由同一人完成。采集的样品当天带回实验室进行处理

表1 试验材料

Table 1 The test materials

组合 Combination	母本 Female parent			父本 Male parent			后代单株数量 No. of offspring
	品种 Variety	成熟期 Maturity	果肉颜色 Flesh color	品种 Variety	成熟期 Maturity	果肉颜色 Flesh color	
A	野鸡红 Yejihong	早 Early	红 Red	银河 Galaxy	中 Intermediate	白 White	206
B	夏乙女 Xiayinü	中 Intermediate	白 White	半斤桃 Banjintao	早 Early	红 Red	128
C	瑞光18号 Ruiguang 18	中 Intermediate	黄 Yellow	北京一线红 Beijingyixianhong	早 Early	红 Red	165
D	野鸡红 Yejihong	早 Early	红 Red	00-20-42	中 Intermediate	黄 Yellow	109
E	霞脆 Xiacui	中 Intermediate	白 White	北京一线红 Beijingyixianhong	早 Early	红 Red	202

和各项指标的测定。

1.2 方法

每个单株从树冠外围选取成熟度一致的10个果实,对5个组合单株进行果实成熟期和果肉颜色调查,具体参照《桃种质资源描述规范和数据标准》^[16],略有变动,将果肉颜色介于红色和白色之间、红色素较少但匀浆后为粉色的划为红色。果形采用目测法观察,根据果形模式图结合参照品种确定,圆形参照品种为‘早红2号’,卵圆形参照品种为‘五月火’,椭圆形参照品种为‘布目早生’,近圆形为果顶圆微凸,但遮住果顶时果实圆形,参照品种为‘安农水蜜’;果实风味采用口感品尝,对比参照品种,甜参照品种为

‘白凤’,酸参照品种为‘理想’、酸多甜少参照品种为‘五月火’,甜多酸少参照品种为‘沪油002’;对组合B(‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’)后代单株进行果形、糖、酸、花色苷含量等遗传分析。果实样品均取缝合线两侧果肉匀浆,可溶性固形物含量采用Pocket Refractometer Pal-1型糖度计测定,可滴定酸含量采用酸度计(PHSJ-3F)测定,为防止降解,果肉匀浆后-20℃冰冻保存,花色苷含量测定参照胡位荣等^[17]的方法;果实可溶性糖和有机酸含量参照沈志军等^[18]的方法,利用高效液相色谱仪(Agilent 1100)进行测定,分别设置3次重复。

各性状依据各年调查数据进行统计,在分析中

使用下列统计公式^[19-20],对果实主要经济性状进行遗传倾向分析。

糖/酸=(蔗糖含量+葡萄糖含量+果糖含量+山梨醇含量)/(苹果酸含量+奎尼酸含量+柠檬酸含量);

变异系数(CV)/% $=S/F \times 100$;

组合传递力(Ta)/% $=F/MP \times 100$;

中亲优势(MPH)/% $=(F - MP)/MP \times 100$;

超亲优势(BPH)/% $=(F - \text{高亲值})/\text{高亲值} \times 100$;

相对优势指数(CAI) $=(F - MP) \times 2/\text{双亲差值}$ 。

式中:S为标准差(STDV),F为F₁代平均值,MP为亲本平均值。

2 结果与分析

2.1 果实成熟期的分离

由图1~图5可知,各组合后代果实成熟期表现

为连续变异的特点,由于亲本成熟期不同,后代群体果实成熟期也表现出差异,其中组合A、C、D、E红肉和白肉成熟期各出现一个明显的高峰。由于气候原因同一组合各年成熟期不完全相同,但整体趋势一致。成熟单株中同期出现2种肉色单株比例最高组合为‘野鸡红’×‘00-20-42’,达66.667%;比例最低的组合为‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’,为46.615%。

图1(‘野鸡红’×‘银河’)从2012—2014年,单株最早均于5月29日成熟,平均成熟期较早熟亲本‘野鸡红’提早21 d;图4(‘野鸡红’×‘00-20-42’)杂种后代果实最早于6月5日成熟,平均较早熟亲本‘野鸡红’早15 d;图2(‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’)果实成熟期分布较长(6月3日至8月3日),最早成熟单株平均成熟期较早熟亲本‘半斤桃’提早22 d,最迟成熟的单株较‘夏乙女’推迟12 d。

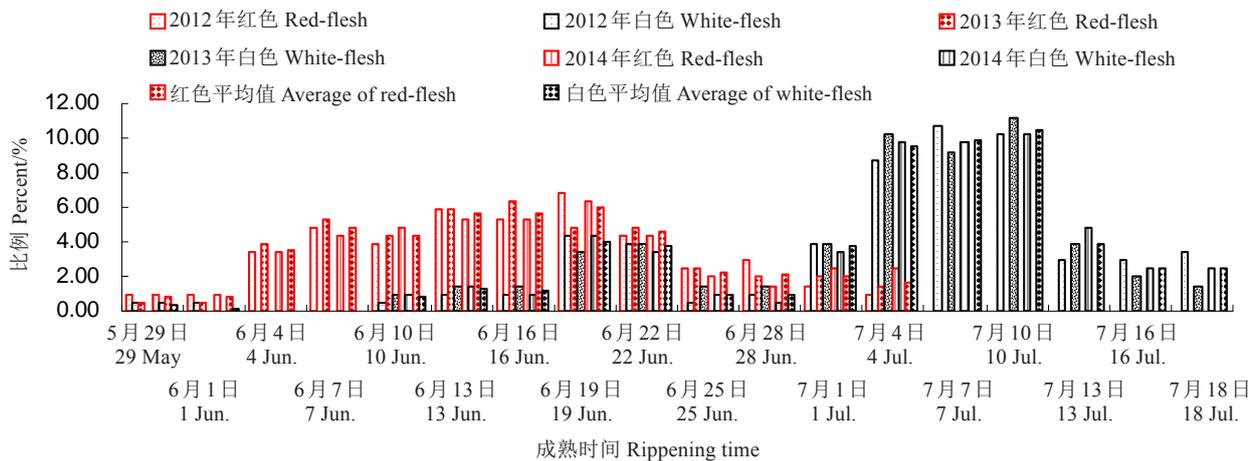


图 1 ‘野鸡红’×‘银河’各年后代单株果实成熟期分布情况

Fig. 1 Frequency distribution of ripening time in ‘Yejihong’ × ‘Yinhe’ progenies

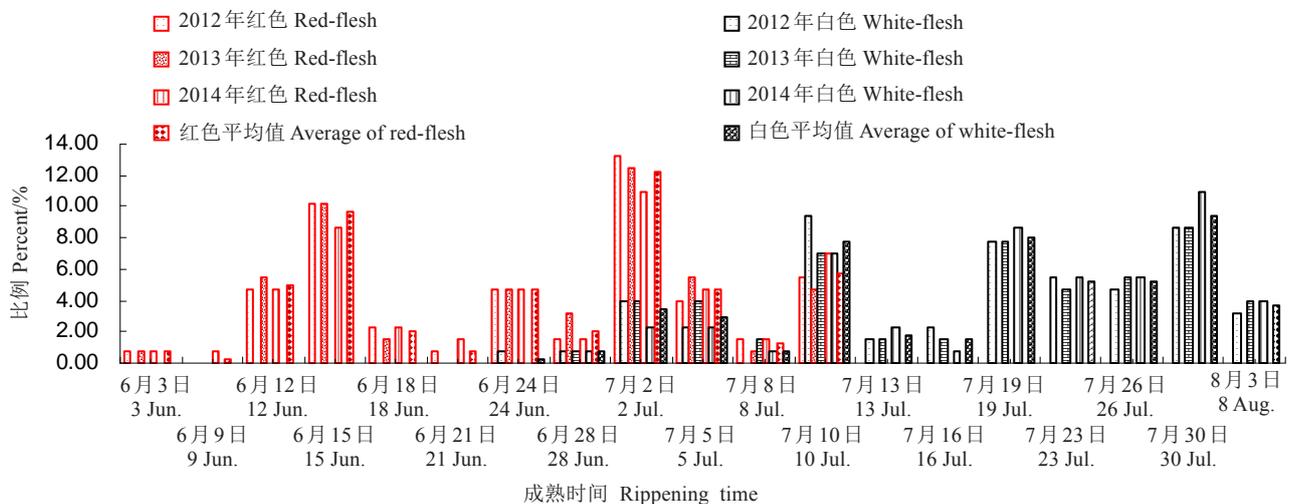


图 2 ‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’各年后代单株果实成熟期分布情况

Fig. 2 Frequency distribution of ripening time in ‘Xiayinü’ × ‘Banjintao’ progenies

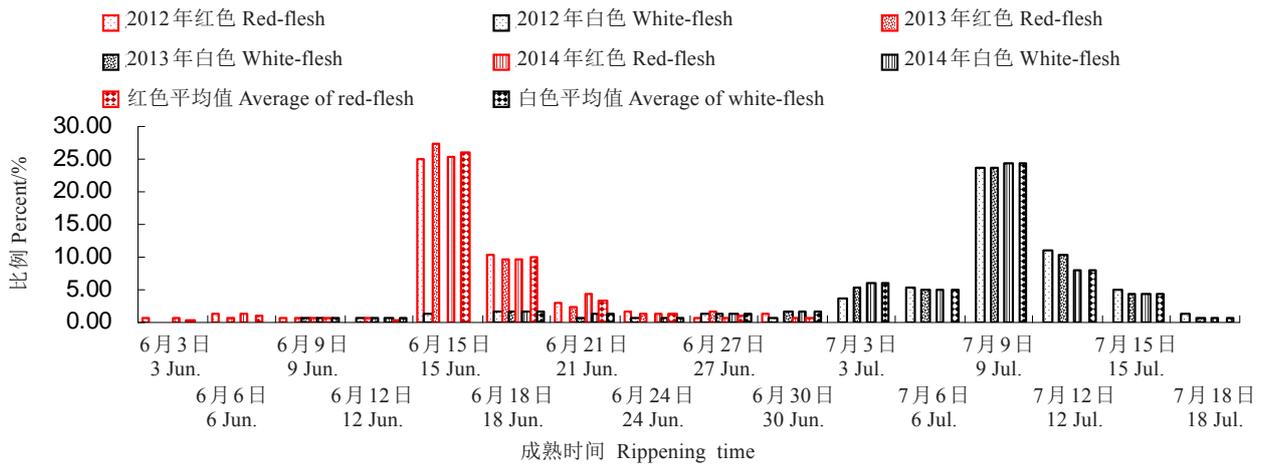


图3 ‘瑞光18号’×‘北京一线红’各年后代单株果实成熟期分布情况

Fig. 3 Frequency distribution of ripening time in ‘Ruiguang 18’ × ‘Beijingyixianhong’ progenies

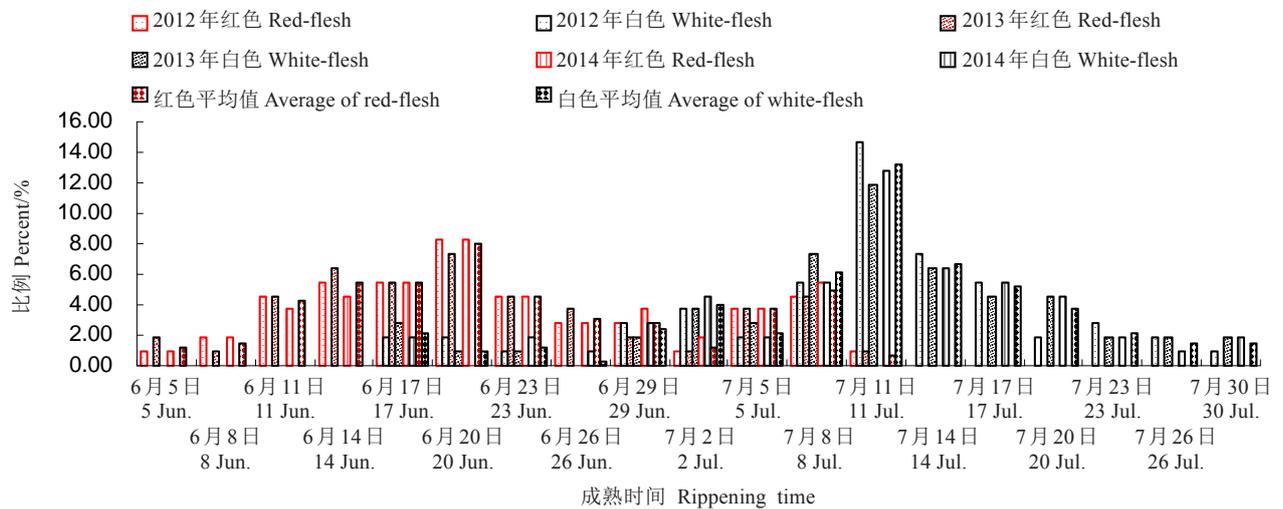


图4 ‘野鸡红’×‘00-20-42’各年后代单株果实成熟期分布情况

Fig. 4 Frequency distribution of ripening time in ‘Yeji Hong’ × ‘00-20-42’ progenies

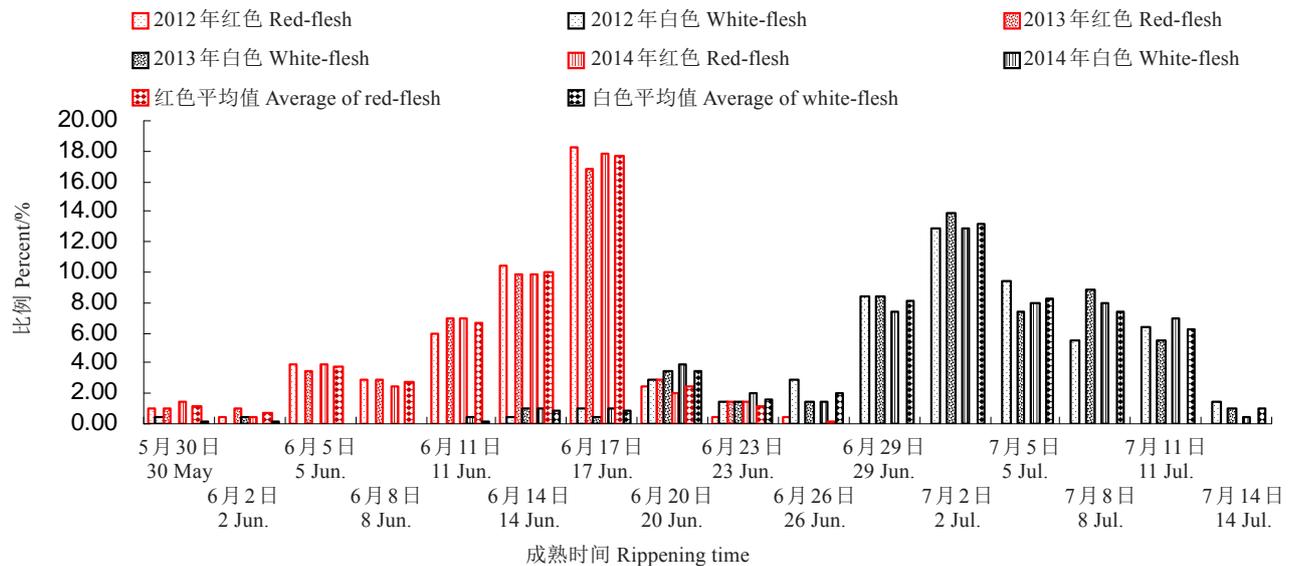


图5 ‘霞脆’×‘北京一线红’各年后代单株果实成熟期分布情况

Fig. 5 Frequency distribution of ripening time in ‘Xiacui’ × ‘Beijingyixianhong’ progenies

各组合后代单株果肉颜色分为红色和白色, 果肉为红色的单株集中在前期成熟, 从图2可见, ‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’组合, 后代红肉桃单株成熟期从6月3日至7月10日, 其中6月30日之前成熟红肉桃占50.79%; ‘野鸡红’×‘银河’红肉桃成熟期从5月29日至7月4日, 其中6月30日前成熟单株达92.31%; ‘野鸡红’×‘00-20-42’红肉桃成熟期从6月5日至7月11日, 其中6月30日前成熟红肉单株占78%; ‘瑞光18号’×‘北京一线红’和‘霞脆’×‘北京一线红’组合, 红肉桃单株分别出现在6月3日—30日和5月30日—6月24日之间, 7月份未出现红肉单株。所有组合后代果肉为白色的单株成熟期偏向于后期(从6月28日至8月3日), ‘霞脆’×‘北京一线红’(图5)后代从6月24日开始果肉全部为白色, 其他4个组合, 7月11日以后成熟的单株果肉均为白色。

2.2 果肉颜色的分离

在调查的5个组合中, 杂交后代群体单株数量从109株到206株不等, 以组合B红肉桃单株比例最高为49.22%, 组合A红肉桃单株比例最低为44.18%(分离情况见表2)。根据卡方测验结果, 所有5个组合中红肉与白肉分离比例均符合1对等位基因的分离规律。

表 2 不同组合后代果肉颜色的分离

Table 2 Segregation of flesh color in different progenies

组合 Combination	果肉颜色 Flesh color	实际株数 Observed plant number	理论株数 Predicted plant number	红肉桃比例 Percentage of red-flesh/%	χ^2
A	红色 Red	91	103.0	44.18	2.57
	白色 White	115	103.0		
B	红色 Red	63	64.0	49.22	0.01
	白色 White	65	64.0		
C	红色 Red	73	82.5	44.24	1.96
	白色 White	92	82.5		
D	红色 Red	51	54.5	46.79	0.33
	白色 White	58	54.5		
E	红色 Red	94	101.0	46.54	0.84
	白色 White	108	101.0		

2.3 果实形状的分

母本‘夏乙女’果实圆正, 父本‘半斤桃’果实卵圆形, 果顶凸, 杂交后代单株果形更多遗传了父本的性状。从图6可以看出, 白肉单株和红肉单株均以卵圆形最多, 分别为39.22%和62.75%; 白肉单株中椭圆形比例最低为5.88%, 红肉单株中圆形比例最低(3.92%)。

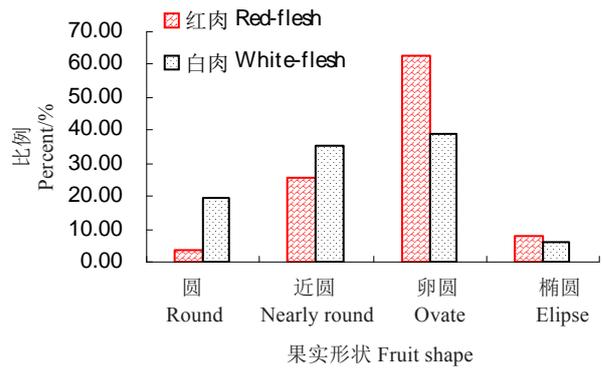


图 6 ‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’F₁代果形分布情况

Fig. 6 Frequency distribution of fruit shape in F₁ progeny of ‘Xiayinü’ × ‘Banjintao’

2.4 果实风味的分离

母本‘夏乙女’风味甜, 父本‘半斤桃’风味酸, 从图7可以看出, 杂种后代红肉单株和白肉单株果实风味均以甜为主, 红肉单株中甜风味占54.55%, 白肉单株中甜风味高达84.31%; 其次甜多酸少, 分别为21.82%和7.84%; 2种果肉颜色后代单株均以酸风味出现比例最低, 分别为10.91%和3.92%。

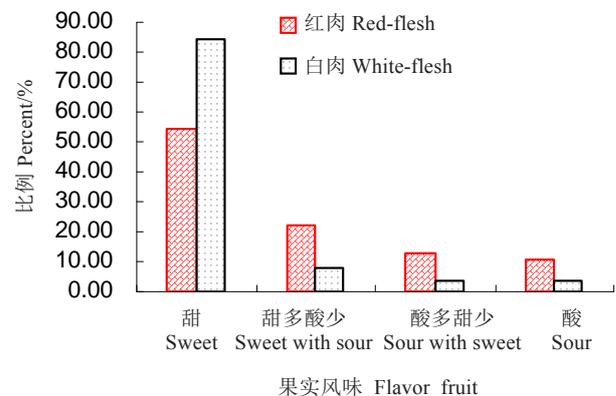


图 7 ‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’F₁代单株果实风味分布情况

Fig. 7 Frequency distribution of flavor in F₁ progeny of ‘Xiayinü’ × ‘Banjintao’

2.5 果实花色苷、可溶性固形物、可滴定酸含量测定

由表3可知, 各年花色苷、可滴定酸含量整体表现为红肉桃高于白肉桃, 可溶性固形物含量和糖酸比为白肉桃高于红肉桃。父本‘半斤桃’果肉为红色, 其平均花色苷含量(w , 后同)可达 $0.360 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 远高于白肉亲本‘夏乙女’, 后代群体中红肉单株的变化范围为 $0.005 \sim 0.202 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 白肉单株的花色苷变化范围为 $0.002 \sim 0.024 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 红肉桃的平均值为 $0.068 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 远高于白肉桃的 $0.008 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。

表3 ‘夏乙女’ × ‘半斤桃’ 杂交 F₁ 代果肉花色苷、糖、酸含量

Table 3 Contents of anthocyanin, sugar and acid in F₁ progeny of ‘Xiayinü’ × ‘Banjintao’

含量 Content	年份 Year	亲本 Parents			红肉单株 Red-flesh		白肉单株 White-flesh	
		父本 Male	母本 Female	中亲值 Mid parent value	后代变化范围 Offspring variation range	后代平均值 Offspring average	后代变化范围 Offspring variation range	后代平均值 Offspring average
w(花色苷) Anthocyanin/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	2012	0.350 2	0.002 8	0.176 5	0.005 3~0.175 5	0.059 8	0.002 3~0.027 1	0.009 1
	2013	0.400 5	0.004 3	0.202 4	0.005 7~0.185 5	0.054 3	0.002 8~0.018 5	0.007 9
	2014	0.329 6	0.002 8	0.166 2	0.004 5~0.246 7	0.092 0	0.002 5~0.027 0	0.007 3
	平均 Average	0.360 1	0.003 3	0.181 7	0.005 1~0.202 6	0.068 7	0.002 5~0.024 2	0.008 1
w(可溶性 固形物) SSC/%	2012	12.2	9.3	11.1	6.152~13.163	9.424	7.571~12.602	10.786
	2013	11.6	9.6	10.6	6.325~13.652	9.561	8.002~12.798	11.025
	2014	12.2	9.6	10.7	6.882~13.781	10.064	6.837~12.694	10.982
	平均 Average	12.0	9.5	10.8	6.453~13.532	9.683	7.470~12.698	10.931
w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid/%	2012	0.239	0.273	0.262	0.122~0.608	0.289	0.128~0.355	0.215
	2013	0.251	0.259	0.251	0.153~0.634	0.354	0.106~0.332	0.192
	2014	0.239	0.257	0.250	0.133~0.645	0.425	0.141~0.351	0.214
	平均 Average	0.243	0.263	0.253	0.136~0.629	0.356	0.125~0.346	0.207
糖/酸 Sugar/ Acid	2012	4.528	16.124	10.326	4.296~33.148	10.121	3.920~33.246	13.621
	2013	4.093	12.683	8.388	4.365~33.382	10.263	3.652~31.809	13.157
	2014	4.092	18.198	11.145	4.410~33.496	10.339	3.828~31.044	13.185
	平均 Average	4.261	15.668	9.953	4.357~33.342	10.241	3.800~32.033	13.321

mg·g⁻¹。平均可溶性固形物含量亲本中亲值为10.80%，红肉单株为9.683%，低于白肉单株的10.931%；平均可滴定酸含量中亲值为0.253%，红肉单株平均值为0.356%，高于白肉桃的0.207%；红肉单株的糖/酸变化范围4.357~33.342，白肉单株为3.80~32.033，红肉桃平均值为10.241，低于白肉桃的13.321。

2.6 果实糖组分分布

由表4可知，各年组合中糖组分均以蔗糖含量

最高，山梨醇含量最低。蔗糖平均亲本中亲值为31.915 g·L⁻¹，红肉单株变化范围为22.162~90.626 g·L⁻¹，白肉后代变化范围为18.018~92.627 g·L⁻¹，红肉桃的后代平均值(为40.087 g·L⁻¹)低于白肉桃后代平均值(为43.069 g·L⁻¹)；山梨醇平均亲本中亲值为7.627 g·L⁻¹，红肉桃变化范围为0.343~8.848 g·L⁻¹，白肉桃变化范围为0.162~13.247 g·L⁻¹，红肉桃的平均值(3.515 g·L⁻¹)低于白肉桃后代平均值(5.322 g·L⁻¹)。葡萄糖和果糖含量差异不大，亲本中亲值分别为

表4 ‘夏乙女’ × ‘半斤桃’ F₁ 代果肉主要糖组分的分离

Table 4 Segregation of sugar in F₁ progeny of ‘Xiayinü’ × ‘Banjintao’

ρ/(g·L ⁻¹)	年份 Year	亲本 Parents			红肉 Red-flesh		白肉 White-flesh	
		父本 Male	母本 Female	中亲值 Mid parent value	后代变化范围 Offspring variation range	后代平均值 Offspring average	后代变化范围 Offspring variation range	后代平均值 Offspring average
蔗糖 Sucrose	2013	20.804	39.897	33.452	20.406~92.695	40.152	15.575~81.852	43.954
	2014	21.921	41.564	30.215	21.301~95.326	40.026	15.130~127.635	42.002
	2015	20.875	46.429	32.078	24.780~83.858	40.082	23.350~68.395	43.249
	平均 Average	21.200	42.630	31.915	22.162~90.626	40.087	18.018~92.627	43.069
葡萄糖 Glucose	2013	15.002	18.000	16.021	5.873~20.593	12.929	4.072~24.053	12.029
	2014	12.895	20.154	15.896	7.584~24.801	12.598	3.512~22.202	11.922
	2015	12.723	21.345	18.141	6.533~20.647	12.694	5.341~23.238	12.139
	平均 Average	13.540	19.833	16.686	6.663~22.014	12.748	4.308~23.164	12.033
果糖 Fructose	2013	15.002	18.002	16.021	5.696~20.889	12.731	2.126~24.955	12.038
	2014	12.895	20.154	15.896	7.584~24.801	12.769	3.314~28.524	12.101
	2015	14.073	21.898	19.095	4.499~20.723	12.701	7.069~23.504	12.081
	平均 Average	13.990	20.018	17.004	5.926~22.138	12.735	4.170~25.661	12.073
山梨醇 Sorbitol	2013	3.698	12.124	8.025	0.689~8.093	3.532	0.085~11.946	5.112
	2014	3.821	11.098	7.942	0.318~11.101	3.612	0.142~16.512	5.632
	2015	3.641	11.380	6.914	0.023~7.350	3.401	0.259~11.282	5.216
	平均 Average	3.720	11.534	7.627	0.343~8.848	3.515	0.162~13.247	5.322

16.686 g·L⁻¹和17.004 g·L⁻¹,红肉后代平均值(分别为12.748 g·L⁻¹和12.735 g·L⁻¹)高于白肉后代平均值(分别为12.033 g·L⁻¹和12.073 g·L⁻¹)。

2.7 果实酸组分分布

由表5可知,红肉桃的3种酸组分含量平均值高于白肉桃后代平均值。亲本平均酸组分以苹果酸含量最高,柠檬酸含量最低,平均中亲值分别为4.039

g·L⁻¹和2.176 g·L⁻¹;2种果肉颜色后代平均值均以苹果酸含量最高,红肉桃后代为3.009 g·L⁻¹(平均变化范围为1.806~4.612 g·L⁻¹),白肉桃为2.289 g·L⁻¹(平均变化范围为1.159~4.694 g·L⁻¹);柠檬酸含量最低,红肉桃平均值为1.310 g·L⁻¹(平均变化范围为0.340~3.176 g·L⁻¹),白肉桃平均值为1.150 g·L⁻¹(平均变化范围为0.660~3.279 g·L⁻¹),各年总体趋势相

表5 ‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’F₁代果肉主要酸组分的分离
Table 5 Segregation of mail acid in F₁ progeny of ‘Xiayinü’×‘Banjintao’

ρ/(g·L ⁻¹)	年份 Year	亲本 Parents			红肉 Red-flesh		白肉 White-flesh	
		父本 Male	母本 Female	中亲值 Mid parent value	后代变化范围 Offspring variation range	后代平均值 Offspring average	后代变化范围 Offspring variation range	后代平均值 Offspring average
苹果酸 Malate	2013	4.928	3.345	4.136 5	1.821~4.136	3.122	1.495~4.718	2.388
	2014	4.861	3.212	4.036 5	1.797~4.177	3.029	0.740~4.554	2.289
	2015	4.791	3.094	3.944 0	1.799~5.522	2.879	1.241~4.809	2.190
	平均 Average	4.860	3.217	4.039 0	1.806~4.612	3.009	1.159~4.694	2.289
奎尼酸 Quinate	2013	4.092	1.112	2.602 0	1.310~4.312	2.841	0.810~4.843	2.192
	2014	4.189	1.321	2.755 0	1.402~4.160	2.925	0.400~2.728	1.847
	2015	4.259	1.197	2.728 0	1.437~4.636	2.884	0.612~4.040	2.343
	平均 Average	4.180	1.210	2.695 0	1.383~4.369	2.883	0.607~3.870	2.127
柠檬酸 Citrate	2013	3.018	1.002	2.009 0	0.323~2.254	1.238	0.501~3.015	1.177
	2014	3.305	0.982	2.143 0	0.309~3.127	1.395	1.088~3.897	1.166
	2015	3.488	1.262	2.370 0	0.387~4.146	1.297	0.390~2.926	1.109
	平均 Average	3.270	1.082	2.176 0	0.340~3.176	1.310	0.660~3.279	1.150

同均以苹果酸含量最高,柠檬酸含量最低。

2.8 各性状遗传参数

由表6可知,可溶性固形物含量变异系数最低,为14.87%,可滴定酸含量变异系数最高,达44.645%;蔗糖组合传递力最高,达130.683%,花色苷在后代单株中组合传递力最低,仅为23.519%;蔗糖含量中亲优势、超亲优势为正值最高,分别为

30.683%、96.734%,花色苷含量中亲优势、超亲优势为负值最低,分别为-76.481%和-88.133%;奎尼酸含量相对优势指数最高,达2.436,果糖为-1.536,最低。

3 讨 论

桃果实成熟期为数量性状,由多个基因控制,后代单株表现为连续变异的特点。俞明亮等^[21]研究认

表6 ‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’F₁代各性状遗传参数比较
Table 6 Comparison of various genetic parameters in F₁ progeny of ‘Xiayinü’×‘Banjintao’

遗传参数 Genetic parameter	可溶性固形物 Soluble solid	可滴定酸 Titratable acid	花色苷 Anthocyanin	蔗糖 Sucrose	葡萄糖 Glucose	果糖 Fructose	山梨醇 Sorbitol	苹果酸 Malate	奎尼酸 Quinate	柠檬酸 Citrate
标准差 Standard deviation	1.599	0.113	0.057	12.785	3.468	3.608	2.472	0.662	0.805	0.642
变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%	14.870	44.645	31.338	40.060	20.783	21.218	32.415	21.816	21.759	29.502
组合传递力 Heritability of crossed combinations/%	96.521	107.988	23.519	130.683	73.780	72.778	58.966	85.051	68.283	56.162
中亲优势 Mid-parent heterosis/%	-3.479	7.988	-76.481	30.683	-26.220	-27.222	-41.034	-14.949	-31.717	-43.838
超亲优势 Super-parent heterosis/%	-13.533	3.882	-88.133	96.734	-9.074	-11.543	20.897	-46.887	-39.582	-62.628
相对优势指数 Comparative advantage index	-0.299	2.021	-0.779	0.914	-1.390	-1.536	-0.801	0.249	2.436	0.872

为,桃果实成熟的早、中、晚性状分别由各自的主基因遗传控制,修饰基因影响主基因的作用。本试验杂交组合类型为中熟×早熟、早熟×中熟,果实成熟期分布存在一定的连续性,但未出现明显的正态分布。5个杂交组合后代均出现早熟、中熟、晚熟单株,最早成熟单株均较早熟亲本早,最晚成熟单株较晚熟亲本迟,存在明显的超亲现象。亲本之一为早熟桃,后代均出现较高比例的早熟单株,这一现象可应用到极早熟桃品种的培育中。本试验还发现,各组合7月10日之前成熟的单株果肉颜色均以红色为主,之后成熟的单株果肉均为白色。与之前报道的果实生育期在96 d以内的红肉桃比例较高,生育期在103 d及以上的杂种单株中没有红肉桃出现的结论类似^[22]。这与早熟红肉亲本有关还是红色性状与成熟期存在一定的相关性,有待进一步验证。

本文5个红肉桃组合后代群体共810个单株,对所有组合F₁代分离情况进行卡方测验,卡平方值(χ^2)为0.03~2.80,分离比例符合1:1的理论值。因此认为,红肉是由独立基因控制的,属于质量性状,对白肉和黄肉完全显性,这与王富荣等^[23]的结论一致。

桃果实中糖和酸的含量是独立遗传的不同性状^[24],含糖量和含酸量呈数量性状遗传。本试验对‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’F₁代单株的研究中发现,红肉单株和白肉单株风味均以甜为主,偏酸或酸的单株较少。与刘佳琴等^[25]报道的F₁代中果实具有倾向于甜风味趋势的结论一致。且果肉糖组分中以蔗糖含量最高,酸组分中以苹果酸含量最高,此结论与前人报告结果一致^[26-27]。红肉桃和白肉桃后代蔗糖含量分别为40.087 g·L⁻¹、43.069 g·L⁻¹,变化范围分别为22.162~87.197 g·L⁻¹和11.709~92.627 g·L⁻¹,组合传递力达130.68%;苹果酸含量分别为3.009 g·L⁻¹和2.289 g·L⁻¹,变化范围分别为1.811~4.760 g·L⁻¹和1.210~3.547 g·L⁻¹。后代平均葡萄糖含量/果糖含量为0.995,与牛景等^[27]报道的大多数种质果实葡萄糖和果糖含量相近的结论一致。

花色苷含量是由多基因控制的数量性状,受基因型和环境的共同作用^[28]。本试验中白肉×红肉2个组合(‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’和‘霞脆’×‘北京一线红’),红肉×白肉(‘野鸡红’×‘银河’)、红肉×黄肉(‘野鸡红’×‘00-20-42’)、黄肉×红肉(‘瑞光18号’×‘北京一线红’)各1个组合,杂交后代果肉只出现红色与白色两种果肉颜色,并没有出现黄色果肉或黄

中带红的单株,说明在此组合中果肉红色为显性,且‘半斤桃’‘野鸡红’‘北京一线红’是白肉基础上的红色。

4 结 论

在试验的5个杂交组合中,红肉性状均呈显性,成熟期存在明显的超亲现象。早期成熟单株果肉颜色以红色为主,后期成熟单株果肉为白色。‘夏乙女’×‘半斤桃’组合F₁代群体花色苷在后代单株中组合传递力低,果实风味以甜为主,可溶性糖以蔗糖为主,后代组合传递力和超亲优势明显,有助于后代果实风味的选择。

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