

荔枝新品种‘北园绿’的选育

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摘要:‘北园绿’是从增城荔枝实生变异单株中选育的优质荔枝新品种。其果实歪心形或扁歪心型, 果皮红中带黄绿, 果肉腊白色, 质地爽脆, 味清甜, 带微香; 平均单果质量 25.8 g, 可食率 74.5%。可溶性固形物含量(*w*, 下同)17.9%, 总糖含量 16.2%, 可滴定酸含量 0.153%, 维生素 C 含量 178.0 mg·kg⁻¹; 品质优。果实发育期约 76 d, 在广州地区 6 月下旬至 7 月上旬果实成熟。‘北园绿’粗生易管理, 适宜在广东省中迟熟荔枝品种栽培区如粤中珠江三角地区种植, 早结丰产。

关键词:荔枝; 新品种; ‘北园绿’

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Breeding of a new litchi cultivar ‘Beiyuanlü’

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Abstract: ‘Beiyuanlü’, a new litchi cultivar with excellent characteristics, was selected through seedling selection. In 1998, maternal tree of ‘Beiyuanlü’ was initially selected for its large fruit size, excellent appearance and high quality in Zengcheng city. After regional adaptability testing at four sites over six years from 2009 to 2015, ‘Beiyuanlv’ was finally selected in 2017. For a 12-year-old tree on ‘Huai-zhi’ rootstock, the average height of ‘Beiyuanlü’ is 525.0 cm; the average trunk girth is 165.0 cm and the average crown size is 210.0 cm × 230.0 cm. Tree of ‘Beiyuanlü’ is vigorous with semicircular crown. Leaves are lanceolate, 9.71 cm long and 2.87 cm wide. Inflorescence is conical; the main axis of inflorescence is 15.8 cm long and 10.5 cm wide. Flower is white with medium size. The average length of style is 2.0 mm. ‘Beiyuanlü’ can sprout new shoots all round year, with young tree shoot about 5-6 times while fruiting tree 3-4 times. Fruit is mainly heart-shaped and peel is red with yellow-green color. The flesh is white and crisp, with sweet flavor and aroma. The average fruit weight is 25.8 g; fruit horizontal diameter is 34.0-38.0 mm, fruit longitudinal diameter is 31.0-34.0 mm, the number of seeds is 1. The fruit eatable rate is 74.5%. The content of soluble solid is 17.9%; total sugar is 16.2%; soluble acid is 0.153%. The content of vitamin C is 178.0 mg·kg⁻¹. The fruit quality of ‘Beiyuanlü’ is excellent. The fruit development period is about 76 d. And its maturity period is from the late June to early July in Guangzhou city in Guangdong province. It is resistant to drought and waterlogging. ‘Beiyuanlü’ has a strong adaptability and suitable cultivation area includes the majority of the mid-late maturing litchi production areas in Guangdong province. The graft compatibility between ‘Beiyuanlv’ and ‘Huai-zhi’, ‘Guwei’ and ‘Nuomici’ is high. Three years after high-grafting, this cultivar can bear fruits, and the yield potential is high. Orchard should be built in acid red loam which has the ability of moisture and fertilizer retention. Spacing in the rows and spacing between rows are 5 m × 6 m. Main stem is 0.4-0.6 m high with 3-4 main branches which have uniform distribution and growth vigor. Pruning can be done

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one month after harvest, including erasing redundant branches, dense branches and poor branches. Winter shoot should be controlled by girdling or spray paclobutrazol which aims to promote flower formation. Prevention of insects should be taken seriously, especially control of *Tessaratoma papillosa* Drury and *Conopomorpha sinesis* Bradley.

Key words: Litchi; New cultivar; ‘Beiyuanlü’

广东省是我国荔枝栽培面积最大、品种资源最丰富的省份^[1]。‘增城挂绿’是广东省最著名的优稀荔枝品种之一^[2],但长期以来未获得较大的推广,且有逐年萎缩之势;主要原因是产量低而不稳、大小年现象明显,而且其果实性状(大小、形状、风味等)也极不稳定,在嫁接、圈枝等无性繁殖条件下,仍然无法保持其原有的商品性特征;在多数情况下,即使土壤与管理条件相同,也无法确保果实的内外品质。因此,筛选出遗传特性与商品性均稳定、甚或品质更优的株系,是荔枝育种工作者孜孜以求的目标,也是广东省荔枝产业可持续发展的重要环节。

1 选育过程

上世纪九十年代,增城市(区)政府因招商引资、需要选一批品质好的‘增城挂绿’果实招待港澳外商,增城市农技推广中心接受任务后开展了优质‘增城挂绿’的评选工作。1998年中心技术员在优选评比工作中了解到,增城市(区)荔城镇桥头村有1株实生树果实性状较优,在当地长期被当作‘增城挂绿’来销售;市农技推广中心在后来的技术推广过程中将该优株作为优选‘增城挂绿’进行了推荐,因此在上世纪九十年代末,该优株就被当地农户争相取枝,进行嫁接或圈枝繁殖,由此形成品系。但据当地村民反映,该实生树与‘增城挂绿’在果实外观、大小上明显不同,由于一直有观点认为‘增城挂绿’母树的后代变异太大,即便是取芽条进行嫁接的后代树其果实品质也不同于母树,因此早前并未深究该优选母株与‘增城挂绿’是否在遗传背景上存在差异。自2008年起,笔者团队开始对该优株进行跟踪调查,并在广州市增城区荔城镇、石滩镇和惠州市博罗县福田镇开展了多点比较试验,结果表明该优株各世代遗传性状稳定,在不同地区表现性状一致;高接换种后第3年就可开花结果,第4年即可投产,早结丰产。通过分子标记鉴定、植物学特征、农艺性状调查以及栽培技术要点研究等工作,发现该优株是一份不同于‘增城挂绿’的全新荔枝种质,其果实较大、平均单果质量25.8 g左右、较‘增城挂绿’平均单果质量(20.5 g左右)大20%以上,果色更为鲜艳,果实性状优良,品质与现有名优荔枝品种不相上下。2017年12月,通过广东省农作物品种审定委员会审定,定名为‘北园绿’(图1),审定编号为粤审果20180002。



图1 荔枝新品种‘北园绿’
Fig. 1 A new litchi cultivar ‘Beiyuanlü’

2 主要性状

2.1 植物学特征

‘北园绿’品种树势旺盛,树干呈灰褐色,枝条节间较稀疏且脆,单叶对生,2~3对,叶片披针形,叶色浓绿,先端渐尖或长尾尖;叶片长9.71 cm、宽2.87 cm,叶柄长0.67 cm。花序形状为圆锥型,花序主轴平均长15.8 cm、宽10.5 cm。花朵中等大,花柱平均长度2.0 mm,花柱开裂程度为深裂。

2.2 生物学特性

2.2.1 枝梢生长习性 幼年树每年可抽梢5~6次,通常春梢1次,立春以后抽出;夏梢2次梢,5月上旬至7月下旬萌发;秋梢2次,7月底至10月抽出,壮旺树能萌发3次;冬梢1次或无,11月至翌年1月抽出。成年结果树采果后可萌发2~3次梢,未结果年份可萌发4次梢。

2.2.2 开花结果习性 ‘北园绿’2月上中旬出现“白点”,3月初抽出花穗,3月中下旬进入始花期,4月中下旬进入谢花期。6月下旬至7月上旬果实成熟,果实发育时间约为76 d,期间落果高峰有3次,第1次在雌花谢花后7 d左右,第2次在雌花谢花后16~22 d,

第3次在雌花谢花后45~50 d。

2.3 果实性状

果实歪心形或扁歪心形,果肩平、或一边略高,果顶浑圆,果皮红中带黄绿,鲜艳多彩。龟裂片平,排列不规则,裂片峰钝圆,裂纹深度浅、宽度中等。果实纵

径3.1~3.4 cm,果实横径3.4~3.8 cm,平均单果质量25.8 g,远大于‘增城挂绿’(20.5 g)。果肉腊白色,平均果肉厚1.2 cm,质地爽脆,味清甜,带微香。平均可食率74.5%,高于‘增城挂绿’(67.6%),平均可溶性固形物含量为17.9%(表1)。

表1 ‘北园绿’与‘增城挂绿’果实性状比较

Table 1 Comparison of fruit economic characters between ‘Beiyuanlù’ and ‘Zengchenggualü’

品种 Cultivar	外观 Appearance	单果质量 Single fruit mass/g	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	w(总糖) Total sugar content/%	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	w(维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	可食率 Edible rate/%
北园绿 Beiyuanlù	心形 Heart-shaped	25.8	17.9	16.2	0.153	178.0	74.5
增城挂绿 Zengchenggualü	卵圆形 Oval	20.5	18.5	16.6	0.120	201.0	67.6

2.4 适应性和抗逆性

相对本地优质品种‘桂味’和‘糯米糍’而言,‘北园绿’粗生易长、适应性广,丘陵、山坡、平地均可种植。在同一区域和同等的栽培条件下,‘北园绿’抗逆性较‘桂味’和‘糯米糍’强,较为耐涝耐旱。此外,‘北园绿’不易裂果,3 a(2012—2014年)裂果率平均为1.2%,远低于‘糯米糍’的15.8%。

3 分子标记鉴定

笔者团队利用34对EST-SSR标记和21对SNP标记,对‘北园绿’与现有的368份荔枝种质资源进行分子鉴定分析^[3-4]。结果表明,‘北园绿’与‘增城挂绿’在EST-SSR和SNP标记上均存在差异位点,排除了‘北园绿’为‘增城挂绿’无性繁殖(嫁接、圈枝)后代的可能性;此外,‘北园绿’与其他367份荔枝种质在分子水平上也存在差异,因此表明‘北园绿’应是一份与现有荔枝种质资源完全不同的新种质。

4 栽培技术要点

4.1 建园技术

选择有机质含量高、通透性良好、避风向阳的地块建园。种植密度为(4~5)m×(5~6)m。挖穴施足基肥,选用优质‘北园绿’苗木定植。

4.2 培养健壮的采后梢

成年结果树采果后培养2次秋梢为宜,结果树末次秋梢可控制在9月下旬萌发。结果树可在采果后1个月左右进行修剪,修剪宜轻,以疏剪为主,剪除过密枝、荫枝、弱枝、病虫枝等。由于该品种丰产、稳产,树体挂果多,营养消耗大,因此采果后要及时进行土壤施肥,以腐熟有机肥加复合肥为主,遇干旱气候要及时灌溉,以促进枝梢适时整齐萌发,并及时防治病虫害,确保结果母枝叶片数量多,老熟充分,生长良好。

4.3 控梢促花

末次梢老熟后及时采用环割(或螺旋环剥)、喷施多效唑等生长调节剂控制冬梢,在有效控制冬梢萌发前提下宜轻不宜重,如控梢过重会造成次年花芽不能及时萌发而影响成花。已萌发冬梢的结果树,要根据

其生长状况及气候条件分别处理,冬梢处理最好掌握在冬梢萌发3~5 cm时喷0.04%的乙烯利或杀梢王等进行杀梢。

4.4 保花保果

花期要壮花、合理疏花,以提高单果质量和品质。花序发育期宜应用生长调节剂(多效唑等)控穗壮花、花期放峰传粉,促进坐果,果实发育早中期每7~10 d喷叶面肥保果1次,并土施以有机质为主的壮果肥1~2次。

4.5 病虫害防治

‘北园绿’的主要病虫害有霜疫霉病、蒂蛀虫、荔枝蝽象、尺蠖、卷叶蛾等。梢期注意防治尺蠖、卷叶蛾等,挂果期注意防治荔枝椿象、蒂蛀虫。果实生长发育及成熟期遇连续的阴雨天,易受荔枝霜疫霉危害,应及时喷药防治,药剂可选用银法利等。

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