

糖橙新品种‘橘湘元’的选育

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摘要: ‘橘湘元’是从埃及糖橙芽变中选育的无核糖橙新品种。果实圆球形, 果形指数为0.95。平均单果质量173 g, 大小较均匀, 果面较光滑, 有光泽, 果肉橙黄色, 平均每果实含0.4粒种子。可食率达77.09%, 果实出汁率54.6%, 可溶性固形物13.63%, 可滴定酸0.14%, 维生素C含量60.57 mg·100 mL⁻¹。‘橘湘元’在树形树势、叶片大小、花瓣宽度等方面与埃及糖橙均存在明显差异。果实生育期260 d, 在湖南省永兴县11月中下旬成熟。SSR结果分析表明‘橘湘元’在300 bp处较‘埃及糖橙’多1条带, 具有遗传特异性。‘橘湘元’可在山地和旱地种植, 表现生长快, 抗性较强。

关键词: 柑橘; 新品种; ‘橘湘元’; 芽变; 无核; 低酸

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A new seedless orange ‘Juxiangyuan’ selected from ‘Succari Orange’ mutant

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Abstract: ‘Juxiangyuan’, a new seedless orange, was selected from the Succari mutant. In 2007, a bud variation of the ‘Succari Orange’ was discovered in the citrus grove center of Hunan Agricultural University. It shows obvious characteristics of fewer seeds or no seeds. The propagation and characteristics observations were performed in 2009. The variety comparison tests had been carried out in the countryside of Chengjiao, Yongxing, Chenzhou and Changan Village, Ganshan, Changsha from 2010 to 2014, respectively. Through four years of investigation on botanical/biological characteristics and fruit quality during the citrus bearing seasons, it was showed that genetic traits of ‘Juxiangyuan’ were stable. As a result, it was selected for commercialization in 2016. The ‘Juxiangyuan’ tree is open and stands upright, with a natural round head-shaped canopy and dense branches. The ‘Juxiangyuan’ leaves have an elliptical shape with smaller winglets. The average spring shoots length, leaf width, and leaf shape index is 75.19 mm, 34.5 mm and 1.68, respectively. SSR analysis revealed there was one different band about 300bp in Juxiangyuan comparing with Succari. ‘Juxiangyuan’ has small, complete, solitary flowers, with 4-5 white petals (ranged 6.56-7.65 mm in width and 18.97-22.95 mm in length). The fruit is globe spherical shaped, with average 0.95 fruit shape index and 173g fruit weight. The fruit is relatively uniform with a smooth surface and orange-yellow flesh. According to fruit quality test, it has 0.4 seed per fruit, 77.09% edible rate, 54.6% juice yield, 13.63 TSS, 0.14% TA, and 60.57 mg·100 mL⁻¹ vitamin C. The average fruit development period is 260 d and it matures in middle to late November in Yongxing, Hunan province. The tree of ‘Juxiangyuan’ is also noted for its vigorous growth. In Yongxing, Hunan Province, the sapling can flush three times a year, growing substantially to form a decent sized canopy. After an average four-year growth period, the tree is about 210 cm high and the trunk is 480 cm×465 cm. It is resistant to drought, cold, and diseases, which is similar to ‘Succari Orange’. ‘Juxiangyuan’ fruit has a long storage life, and fruits stay fresh in ventilated storage for up to 2 months. Suitable cultivation region of ‘Juxiangyuan’ are suitable for Succari orange planting. For grove management,

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‘Juiangyuan’ should be planted in neutral sandy soil in a relatively flat area that has good moisture and fertilizer retention. Spacing within and between rows should be 3 m × 4 m. In addition to higher production, the method of ring cutting can control tree size and maintain tree vigor.

Key words: Citrus; New cultivar; ‘Juxiangyuan’; Mutant; Seedless; Low acid content

‘埃及糖橙’于1988年引入我国,现湖南省和重庆市均有少量种植。该品种丰产,果肉脆嫩、多汁、化渣,含酸量低,但种子多,平均每果高达14粒种子^[1]。无核对于鲜食和果肉加工也有着重要意义,选育无核是柑橘育种的主要目标之一。湖南农业大学从‘埃及

糖橙’中选育的新品种‘橘湘元’,种子数明显低于‘埃及糖橙’,果实大小、果肉脆度、可食率等性状均优于‘埃及糖橙’,丰富了低酸类甜橙的花色品种,可为甜橙生产提供更多的选择。该品种已获得植物新品种保护(品种权号20151984.7)(图1)。



图1 ‘橘湘元’与‘埃及糖橙’果实及‘橘湘元’丰产状

Fig. 1 Fruit comparison between ‘Juxiangyuan’ and ‘Succari Orange’

1 选育经过

2007年,在湖南农业大学柑橘中心果园的‘埃及糖橙’发现一芽变,明显表现少籽、无籽等特点。为了尽快观察子代的遗传稳定性,2009年开始对该株系进行了子代的高接换种和苗木繁育工作。于2010—2014年在郴州市永兴县城郊乡城郊村和长沙县干杉乡长安村进行区试布点,每个株系高接50株以上,每个区试点同期还高接了一定数量的‘埃及糖橙’品种进行对比观察。通过历年来观察实验表明,‘橘湘元’综合性状表现优异,遗传性状稳定,果大、外观橙黄,果形美观、果肉脆嫩、多汁、含酸量低,少籽或无籽、丰产,外观内质均佳。

2 品种特性

2.1 植物学特征

‘橘湘元’树形开张,树姿直立,自然圆头形树冠,枝梢密度大。依据《柑橘种质资源描述规范和数据标准》^[2],观察统计‘橘湘元’春梢长11.52 cm,粗度2.32 mm,节间长度14.61 mm,平均叶片数为6.7枚,春梢少刺且刺短。‘橘湘元’叶片椭圆形,翼叶较小,春梢叶片平均长75.19 mm,叶片平均宽34.5 mm,叶形指数为1.68,均为椭圆形。叶片颜色为中绿色,叶缘全缘,叶尖钝尖,无缺刻,叶基楔形,叶柄长度9.10 mm。观察到‘橘湘元’为完全花,花小,单生,花瓣白色,花瓣数4~5瓣,花瓣宽度6.56~7.65 mm,花瓣长度18.97~22.95 mm。柱头乳白色,花药颜色淡黄色,均具花粉,雄蕊高度高于雌蕊高度,雄蕊19~24枚,花柱直立,花丝部分联合。

表1结果显示‘橘湘元’翼叶宽度与‘埃及糖橙’有显著差异,但叶片长度、叶片宽度、翼叶长度、叶柄长度、叶片叶形指数与翼叶叶形指数无明显差异。

表1 ‘橘湘元’与‘埃及糖橙’叶片观察

Table 1 Comparison on leaves between ‘Juxiangyuan’ and ‘Succari Orange’

品种 Cultivar	叶片长度 True leaf length/mm	叶片宽度 True leaf width/mm	翼叶长度 Wing leaf length/mm	翼叶宽度 Wing leaf length/mm	叶柄长度 Petiole Length/mm	叶片叶形指数 True leaf shape index	翼叶叶形指数 Wing leaf shape index
橘湘元 Juxiangyuan	75.19	34.50	7.79	2.72	16.44	1.67	2.86
埃及糖橙 Succari orange	74.96	41.93	9.31	2.73	14.59	1.79	3.41

‘橘湘元’在花瓣宽度方面与埃及糖橙有显著差异,花瓣数、雄蕊数、花瓣长、雄蕊长、雌蕊长及花柱长无明显差异(表2)。

2.2 生长结果习性

表2 ‘橘湘元’与‘埃及糖橙’花器官比较

Table 2 Comparison on floral organs between ‘Juxiangyuan’ and ‘Succari Orange’

品种 Cultivar	花瓣数 Petals number	雄蕊数 Stamens number	花瓣长度 Petals length/mm	花瓣宽度 Petals width/mm	雄蕊长度 Stamens length/mm	雌蕊长度 Pistil length/mm	花柱长度 Style length/mm
橘湘元 Juxiangyuan	4.70	21.10	19.96	7.19*	12.11	14.64	8.33
埃及糖橙 Succari orange	4.50	20.80	20.61	7.69	11.92	13.62	8.18

注:*表示差异显著。下同。

Note: *indicates significant difference. The same below.

‘橘湘元’树势强。在湖南省永兴县1 a(年)抽梢3次,幼树生长量大,易形成树冠。树高约210 cm,冠幅480 cm×465 cm。成年结果树秋梢、春梢约各占总结果母枝50%。在郴州市永兴县‘橘湘元’每666.7 m²产量达2 000 kg,表现早结果、丰产、稳产。

2.3 物候期

在湖南省永兴县‘橘湘元’春梢抽发期3月上中旬至4月初,夏梢期6月上旬至7月上旬,秋梢期8月初至8月末。春梢生长约25 d后,进入花蕾期,4月18日进入初花期,4月25日进入盛花期;5月20日开始第一次生理落果,6月18日开始第二次生理落果,11月22日开始果实基本成熟。

‘橘湘元’的物候期与‘埃及糖橙’相比,‘橘湘元’萌芽早7 d左右,且随后生长较‘埃及糖橙’快。因此‘橘湘元’较‘埃及糖橙’早成熟约16 d。

2.4 果实性状

‘橘湘元’果实圆球形,果形较大,果形指数达0.94。果稍圆,果基无凹陷且无放射沟纹或极少,果顶微凹,橙黄色,有光泽,油胞中等大。果实平均纵径75.58 mm,横径80.55 mm,单果质量240 g,果皮厚4.37 mm,难剥皮。果肉浅橙色且颜色分布均匀。果心充实,中心柱极小,囊瓣数11瓣,整齐且不易分离。平均每果实含种子0.4粒。可食率77.09%,果实出汁率为54.6%,可溶性固形物含量为13.63%,糖12.39%,可滴定酸0.14%,维生素C含量60.57 mg·100 mL⁻¹。果实生育期260 d,在湖南省郴州市永兴县11月下旬成熟,果实无核、低酸、多汁,外观内质均佳。

‘橘湘元’的纵径、横径、单果质量、种子数及可食率与‘埃及糖橙’存在显著性差异,糖、可滴定酸、可溶性固形物及维生素含量无明显差异(表3)。

表3 ‘橘湘元’与‘埃及糖橙’果实性状比较

Table 3 Comparison on fruit characteristics between ‘Juxiangyuan’ and ‘Succari Orange’

品种 Cultivar	平均单果质量 Average fruit mass/g	果实纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter/mm	果实横径 Fruit equatorial diameter/mm	每果实种子数 Seed number per fruit	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid/%	w(可溶性固形物) TSS/%	ρ(维生素C) Vitamin C/(mg·mL ⁻¹)	可食率 Edible-rate/%
橘湘元 Juxiangyuan	173	75.58*	80.55*	0.4*	0.14	13.63	60.57	77.09*
埃及糖橙 Succari orange	112	59.22	61.26	10	0.17	12.87	56.62	72.08

2.5 抗逆性

‘橘湘元’可在山地和旱地种植,表现生长快,抗性较强。但山地果园要建蓄水池,或安装滴灌、喷灌,尤其注意果实迅速膨大期的供水。生长期遇干旱无灌溉时缺硼症状严重。幼树较易感溃疡病。

3 遗传鉴定

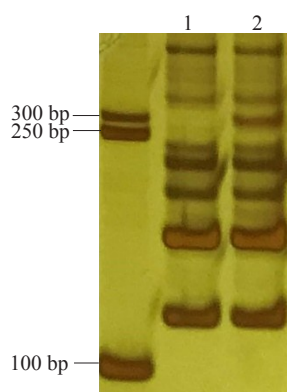
‘埃及糖橙’与‘橘湘元’的叶片材料采集于国家柑橘改良中心长沙分中心,选取新生健康幼嫩叶片采用CATB^[3]法提取DNA,保存于-20℃备用。PCR反应于AIB公司的PCR仪上进行,扩增产物采用聚丙烯酰胺胶(Page胶)在电压200 V的条件下于垂直电泳

槽EPS 601上电泳1.5 h。SSR结果分析表明‘橘湘元’在300 bp处较‘埃及糖橙’多1条带,具备特异性(图2)。

4 栽培技术要点

4.1 整形修剪

‘橘湘元’树形适宜采用自然圆头形,主干高度30~35 cm,定干后任其生长,适当调整,控制徒长枝和交叉枝,大量结果后逐步加大修剪量。成年树采用大枝修剪法,重点疏去顶部和侧面密生枝组,开天窗、侧窗,改善树冠内部光照条件,增加结果量。也可以通过环割的方式,达到控制树势的目的。



1. 埃及糖橙(湖南农业大学柑橘中心资源圃); 2. 橘湘元(湖南农业大学柑橘中心资源圃)。上游引物:GCTTTCGATCCCTCCACATA; 下游引物:GATCCCTACAATCCTTGGTCC。

1. Succari (The citrus breeding base of National Center of Citrus Improvement, Changsha Subcenter); 2. Juxiangyuan(The citrus breeding base of National Center of Citrus Improvement, Changsha Subcenter). Forward: GCTTTCGATCCCTCCACATA; Reverse: GATCCCTACAATCCTTGGTCC。

图2 基于SSR标记的遗传鉴定结果

Fig. 2 Genetic differentiations of ‘Succari’ and ‘Juxiangyuan’ by PAGE analysis of SSR

4.2 花果管理

‘橘湘元’需采取前期保果,后期疏果的办法,既保证有一定的坐果数量,又有较高的商品质量。保果以提高树体营养为主,在开花坐果期,除抹除部分春梢外,喷施磷酸二氢钾,同时使用环割的方法也可以达到保果的目的。尽量不使用激素,在果实膨大生长期即7月上中旬,根据树势及树体负荷量,及时疏除不正常的小果、畸形果及粗皮大果,提高果实的商品性。

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