

晚熟梨新品种‘秋光’的选育

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摘要:‘秋光’是由‘黄冠’×‘金花4号’杂交选育出的晚熟梨树新品种。为落叶乔木, 树势中等, 树姿半开张。果实圆锥形, 果皮绿黄色, 果面光滑, 蜡质中等, 果点小, 果心小, 中位, 果皮较薄, 果形指数0.97, 平均单果质量343.4 g。果肉白色, 松脆多汁, 石细胞少, 口味甜。可溶性固形物含量(w, 后同)13.2%, 可滴定酸含量0.27%, 果实硬度6.0 kg·cm⁻², 品质上等。果汁不易褐变, 出汁率85.53%。果实发育期150~160 d, 在石家庄地区(北纬38°8', 东经114°28')9月中旬成熟。一般每花序5~8朵花, 花冠白色, 花药紫红色。枝干光滑, 呈黄褐色, 萌芽力、成枝力中等, 以短果枝结果为主, 有连续结果能力。适应性强, 抗寒, 抗黑星病和干腐病能力较强。极耐贮藏, 冷库贮藏可超过8个月, 货架期20 d左右。‘秋光’可以在河北省及气候条件相近区域种植, 定植第3年开始开花结果, 结果能力中等。

关键词:梨; 新品种; ‘秋光’; 晚熟

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Breeding report of a new pear cultivar ‘Qiuguang’

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Abstract: ‘Qiuguang’ is a new late-maturing, table pear with excellent appearance. The seeding was derived from a cross between ‘Huangguan’ and ‘Jinhua 4’ in 2003 at experimental field. It was initially selected in 2009 for its excellent appearance and flavor. Through artificial hybridization pollination, 1 021 hybrid seeds were got. After regional adaptability testing at five sites (Xinji city, Cixian county, Handan city, Shijiazhuang city, Botou city and Chicheng county of Hebei province) over nine years from 2009 to 2018, ‘Qiuguang’ was finally selected in 2018. This species is a deciduous trees; the tree is semi-vigorous with rameose crown and semi-open tree gesture. Young branches are densely pubescent, then glabrous, yellowish-brown in color. Leaves is ellipse, abruptly tapered, 10.5 cm long, 8 cm wide, sharply serrated. Flower is white, pedicel villous. Fruit is mainly conical and core small, has green-yellow with small lenticels and thin peel and light waxy surface. Its flesh is white, crisp, rich juice, fine texture and sweet taste. The average fruit weight 343.4 g, fruit shape index 0.97. The content of soluble solid 13.2% and the titratable acid 0.27%, hardness 5.7 kg·cm⁻². Quality is excellent. It usually sprouts in the late March, blooms in the early April in Shijiazhuang, the flowering period is 6-9 days. The fruit development period is 150-160 d and it matures at the mid-September in Shijiazhuang area; the number of inflorescence 5-8, the average number of fruit moss pairs 1.64, with the ability of continuous bearing. The main bearing branches were short branches (the ratio of long, medium, short branches and axillary flower buds is 32.9%, 14.27%, 32.63% and 20.2%), germination and branching ability is medium. It is resistant to cold, venturia disease, dry-rot disease. The fruit has very long storage-life, cold storage life is more than 8 months and shelf life is over 20 days. It is suitable to be cultivated and developed in Hebei and surrounding plains and hills, and potential to the other apricot suitable planting areas of China, this variety can bear fruits in the third year after planted, has high yield potential. Orchard should

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choose neutral sandy soil which is flat and has ability of moisture and fertilizer retention; it is suitable for close planting because of its medium and weak vigor, spacing in the rows and spacing between rows are (1-2) m×(3-4) m, ‘Huangguan’ pear and ‘Yali’ pear are the most suitable pollination trees, and the configuration of pollinizer is (4-5):1; pruning includes pinching, bending and back spune, aiming at controlling tree size and maintaining tree vigor.

Key words: Pear; New cultivar; ‘Qiuguang’; Late maturing

我国是世界第一产梨大国,据国家统计局统计,2016年全国梨树栽培面积112.17万hm²,产量1 870.4万t^[1],分别占世界梨树总面积和总产量的70.77%和71.31%,但与发达国家相比,还存在优新品种少,早、中、晚熟品种比例搭配不合理,成熟期比较集中,优质晚熟品种严重不足等问题。根据农业部梨重点区域规划,长江中下游地区将主要发展早、中熟梨品种,北方以发展晚熟梨品种为主^[2]。但晚熟梨品种相对单一,仍以传统的‘雪花梨’‘鸭梨’‘黄花’‘砀山酥梨’等为主^[3]。从日、韩引进的‘黄金’‘大果水晶’‘爱宕’等多个优质晚熟梨品种因不适应我国气候及栽培模式而表现树势早衰。据河北省林业和草原局统计,2017年河北省‘鸭梨’和‘雪花梨’栽培面积分别为61 561 hm²和28 821 hm²,分别占梨树总面积的30.88%和14.46%,产量分别为171.07万t和76.06万t,分别占河北省梨总产量的33.37%和14.84%,迫切需要更新换代。

河北省林业和草原科学研究院从2003年开始进行优良晚熟梨品种的选育工作,历经16 a(年)的选育研究,筛选培育出酸甜可口、肉质松脆、晚熟耐贮的优良梨新品种‘秋光’。

1 选育经过

初选:2003年4月中旬,在河北省林业和草原科学研究院梨树资源圃内采集‘金花4号’花粉,对‘黄冠梨’进行人工授粉,秋季获得杂交种子1 021粒,冬季进行沙藏处理。2004年春季播种,当年获得实生苗723株。2005年,将实生苗移栽,株行距50 cm×50 cm。2009年发现编号041877的实生苗开始结果,长势中庸,果实较大,圆锥形,果面绿黄,肉质细腻、松脆,风味酸甜适口,田间调查未发现梨树黑星病侵染,无干腐病,纳入初选优株。

复选:2011年春从入选单株上采取枝条做为接穗,在‘中矮1号’(S₂)14 a生树体上高接换头,开展复选工作,重点观察植物学特征、特性及果实综合品质,并以杜梨为砧木嫁接繁育无性系苗木。

区域试验:2013年开始在河北辛集、磁县、石家庄、泊头、赤城等地进行区域性栽培试验,调查物候期、结果特性、抗寒性及抗病性,最终确定了其适生区域。经过连续9 a的试验观测,嫁接繁育的无性系植株与母树性状较为一致,性状稳定,果实综合品质优于父母本及对照‘雪花梨’。2018年12月‘秋光’通过了河北省林木品种审定委员会审定(良种编号:冀S-SV-PB-003-2018)(图1)。



图1 梨新品种‘秋光’

Fig. 1 A new pear cultivar ‘Qiuguang’

2 主要特性

2.1 植物学特征

树形圆头形,树姿半开张。主干褐色,枝干光滑。1 a 生枝黄褐色,秋梢有茸毛,皮孔圆形,分布稀疏。新梢平均生长量51.5 cm,平均粗度0.71 cm,平均节间长度4.12 cm。叶片中等大小,绿色,卵圆形,叶基圆形,叶尖渐尖,叶缘为锐锯齿。一般每花序5~8朵花,花冠白色,花药紫红色。

2.2 生物学特性

树势中等偏弱,萌芽力、成枝力中等,果台副梢平均1.64个,有连续结果能力。以短果枝结果为主(长、中、短果枝和腋花芽的比率为32.9%、14.27%、32.63%和20.2%)。

2.3 果实经济性状

果实圆锥形,果形指数0.97,果皮表面光滑,蜡

质中等,果面颜色绿黄色,套袋果浅黄色,果点较小,果心小,中位;果肉白色,细脆,石细胞少,汁多,风味甜。平均单果质量343.4 g,可溶性固形物含量13.2%,可滴定酸含量0.27%,果实硬度6.0 kg·cm⁻²,品质上等(表1)。

2.4 物候期

2012年开始,在复选圃内进行‘秋光’的物候期观察。石家庄地区一般3月下旬萌芽,4月上旬初花,4月中旬盛花,4月中旬落花,花期6~9 d,果实成熟期9月中旬,果生育期150~160 d,落叶期

10月下旬至11月上旬。

2.5 授粉特性

2016—2017年用‘秋光’与生产上主栽品种‘黄冠梨’‘鸭梨’等进行了相互授粉试验,结果如表1所示,‘秋光’用‘黄冠’授粉及‘黄冠’用‘秋光’授粉,坐果率分别为90.00%、78.50%和85.00%、83.20%;‘秋光’用‘鸭梨’授粉和‘鸭梨’用‘秋光’授粉坐果率分别为91.10%、76.70%和78.90%、82.70%,均能够满足生产需要。生产上可作为‘黄冠’‘鸭梨’的授粉品种。‘秋光’自花结实率较低,仅

表1 ‘秋光’人工授粉坐果率及果实品质

Table 1 Effects of pollination mode on rate of fruits-set and fruit quality of ‘Qiuguang’

调查年份 Investigation year	授粉组合 Pollination combinat	坐果率 Fruit set rate/%	平均单果质量 Average fruit mass/g	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	果形指数 Fruit shape index	果实硬度 Fruit hardness/(kg·cm ⁻²)
2016	秋光×黄冠 Qiuguang×Huangguan	90.00	232.80	12.70	0.95	6.20
	秋光×鸭梨 Qiuguang×Yali	91.10	231.20	12.80	0.99	6.70
	黄冠×秋光 Qiuguang×Huangguan	85.00	275.50	12.60	0.95	5.40
	鸭梨×秋光 Qiuguang×Huangguan	78.90	187.40	12.00	1.03	5.60
	黄冠自然授粉 Huangguan natural pollination	65.30	297.49	12.50	1.02	6.20
	鸭梨自然授粉 Yali natural pollination	31.30	214.40	10.30	1.07	7.00
	秋光×秋光 Qiuguang×Qiuguang	1.11	146.03	8.92	-	6.15
	秋光×黄冠 Qiuguang×Huangguan	78.50	241.80	10.45	0.93	5.78
2017	秋光×鸭梨 Qiuguang×Yali	76.70	126.96	11.22	0.95	6.15
	黄冠×秋光 Huangguan×Qiuguang	83.20	262.50	11.47	0.97	6.53
	鸭梨×秋光 Yali×Qiuguang	82.70	185.30	10.85	0.96	6.41

为1.11%,生产上必须配置授粉树。

2.6 抗逆性与适应性

通过田间调查和室内梨黑星病接种实验表明,‘秋光’梨抗黑星病、干腐病;较耐寒。适宜河北省石家庄、邯郸、辛集及生态条件类似地区栽培。

3 栽培技术要点

选择有浇水条件、土壤肥沃的壤土、砂壤土地块,并选择大苗、壮苗建园。‘秋光’树势中等偏弱,适宜密植栽培,适宜株行距(1~2)m×(3~4)m。授粉树品种以‘黄冠’‘鸭梨’为宜,授粉树配置比例4~5:1。

施肥的原则应以有机肥为主,化学肥料为辅。提倡全园均匀施肥。叶面喷肥一般1年应进行4~5次。4~6 a生树在土壤封冻前,按每666.7 m²施有机质含量45%以上的颗粒有机肥150~200 kg,加入50~75 kg的氮、磷、钾复合肥,并灌封冻水。

‘秋光’适宜的树形为细长纺锤形、纺锤形或Y字形(V字形)。树高控制在2.5~3.0 m,在中心干上螺旋状每隔20 cm左右着生1个枝组,枝组粗度控

制在着生部位中心干的1/2以内,与中心干分枝角度65°~70°。幼树期以轻剪为主,少短截,多缓放。

3月下旬用5波美度石硫合剂喷雾;落花达90%时,开始对梨木虱、康氏粉蚧、黄粉虫、食心虫及褐斑病、轮纹病进行防治。幼果期尽量不使用代森锰锌及含硫磺的药剂,以免影响果实的外观品质^[3]。

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