

猕猴桃抗寒性研究进展

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摘 要: 低温作为园艺作物中重要的非生物胁迫之一, 直接影响到猕猴桃的生长发育, 轻者造成减产, 重者导致死树毁园。近年来, 猕猴桃抗寒性的问题备受关注, 其研究也取得了较大的进展。笔者从猕猴桃冻害成因、抗寒性鉴定方法、猕猴桃冻害调查分析、品种抗寒性评价、抗寒的生理和分子机制研究以及防寒预防措施等方面进行了系统归纳和总结, 同时展望了猕猴桃抗寒性重点研究方向。

关键词: 猕猴桃; 抗寒性; 品种鉴定; 抗寒机制

中图分类号: S663.4

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2020)07-1073-07

Advances in research on cold resistance in kiwifruit

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Abstract: Kiwifruit (*Actinidia* Lindl.) is amongst the most important fruit crops to be successfully grown and marketed in the world. *Actinidia chinensis* Planch is one of the few species of genus *Actinidia* that are domesticated and cultivated for fruit production. It possesses less cold hardiness and is cultivated in limited areas. Another commercial species *Actinidia arguta* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Planch. ex Miq. is regarded as highly cold resistant, which can withstand a temperature up to $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. *Actinidia eriantha* is another commercial species that has very poor cold resistance. Adverse climatic conditions can lead kiwifruit plants to the freezing injury, which is one of the most important abiotic stresses in horticultural crops. Freezing injury can disrupt biosynthetic activity of plants by disturbing the normal function of their physiological processes. Low temperature can dramatically reduce the area and production of kiwifruit worldwide, which results in a dramatical reduction or destroying the orchard. In China and worldwide, there are many freezing injuries in kiwifruit every year, bringing out tremendous economical loss. In recent years, the issue of cold resistance of kiwifruit has attracted much attention and researchers have made great progress in it. In this review, we systematically summarize the causes of freezing injury, methods of cold resistance identification, investigation of freezing damage in main cold years, identification and evaluation of cold resistance in main cultivars and wild resources of kiwifruit, physiological and molecular mechanism of cold resistance and methods for cold prevention in kiwifruit. Furthermore, the future research fields of kiwifruit cold resistance were prospected. Among them, previous observations have indicated that kiwifruit may incur serious freezing injury in spring on young shoots and flower buds, in autumn on fruits and leaves and in winter on main arms, canes, and dormant buds. In spring and summer, very mild frosts can cause damage to young shoots, flower buds and flowers. In autumn, mild frosts can cause premature leaf abscission and damage to fruit before harvest, resulting in

收稿日期: 2019-12-30 接受日期: 2020-05-07

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31801820); 中国农业科学院科技创新工程(CAAS-ASTIP-2018-ZFRI); 河南省大宗水果产业技术体系(S2014-11)

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the fruit unsuitable for storage and marketing. In winter, severe frosts can result in considerable damage to arms and canes of dormant vines. A comprehensive understanding of the seasonal changes can help us prevent and decrease the freezing damage to kiwifruit. Cold resistance, defined as the ability of plants to withstand sub-freezing temperatures without sustaining significant damage, is an important criterion for evaluation of the cultivation potential of a species or cultivar for breeding or selection purpose. Past research work conducted by researchers from various countries on cold hardiness of commercial kiwifruit cultivars have provided us suitable temperature for their planting. Some other cultivars are reported to be harder than commonly planted cultivar like 'Hayward', but so far limited information is available about their cold hardiness of specific cultivars or species of *Actinidia*. A deep understanding about the cold hardiness of different kiwifruit varieties will help us in their plantation and breeding programs. Cold injury in plants can cause lipid peroxidation and an increase in electrolyte leakage. As a result, poor cold resistant material shows an increased electroconductivity and malonaldehyde (MDA) contents than strong cold resistant ones. Meanwhile, cold tolerant varieties accumulates higher amount of soluble sugar, soluble protein, superoxide dismutase (SOD) than cold sensitive varieties in order to protect plant cells under cold stress. Previously, these physiological indices have been used frequently to evaluate cold hardiness of kiwifruit plants. The stem structure implied the ability of cold resistance and the thickness of collenchyma, the ratio of collenchyma thickness to cane diameter, and the ratio of xylem thickness to cane diameter could be used as a morphological index to evaluate the cold resistance of kiwifruit. There is very little report available on molecular mechanism of cold resistance in kiwifruit. Over expression of *CBF* transcription factor regulated by *ICE* gene can impart the cold resistance in kiwifruit. Moreover, *MYB* transcription factors also play an important role in cold hardiness of kiwifruit. The product of sugar synthesis and starch degradation will provide energy for kiwifruit to withstand low temperature, the ability of degradation of starch is different in different varieties, and key genes in different varieties related to these metabolic pathway need to be researched. The development of omics technology gives us great opportunity to study the mechanism of cold resistance in detail. Kiwifruit as a newly-developed commercial fruit has a good development prospect. Until now, studies on many aspects of kiwifruit have already been reported. Cold stress is a main limiting factor adversely influencing kiwifruit industry worldwide. In the future, we suggest using advanced scientific method to forecast weather change to guide and prevent freezing damage to kiwifruit plants. In addition, extensive research on molecular mechanism should be carried out in order to dig out the excellent cold resistance genes that will provide theoretical basis for the introduction and breeding of cold resistant varieties.

Key words: Kiwifruit; Cold resistance; Species identification; Cold resistance mechanism

猕猴桃隶属猕猴桃科(*Actinidiaceae*)猕猴桃属(*Actinidia* Lindl.), 现有 54 个种, 21 个变种, 共 75 个分类群^[1]。我国是猕猴桃属植物的原产地, 具有丰富的自然资源, 现有的 54 个种中, 有 52 个为我国特有种或中心分布种^[2]。据联合国粮食及农业组织(FAO)2017 年统计, 全球有 23 个国家有猕猴桃种植记载, 其中我国种植面积约 25 万 hm^2 , 是世界其余国家猕猴桃种植面积的总和^[3]。

研究表明商业化栽培的中华猕猴桃(*Actinidia*

chinensis Planch.) [包括中华猕猴桃(原变种)和美味猕猴桃(变种)] 休眠枝条冬季抗冻阈值在 $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 到 $-18\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 之间^[4-5], 猕猴桃在不同气候条件及栽培环境下的抗寒性也存在差异, 不同种、种内不同品种猕猴桃因其原始地理位置分布不同导致其抗寒能力存在差异^[6]。此外, 猕猴桃生长发育与天气息息相关, 近年来极端低温天气时有发生, 全国每年都有猕猴桃园遭遇冻害危害, 猕猴桃主产区陕西省, 自 1991 年至 2016 年, 仅宝鸡市猕猴桃大范围冻害

和晚霜危害多达 13 次,累计受灾面积 3.57 万 hm^2 ^[7]。2009 年冬季低温对郑州果树所猕猴桃资源圃保存的资源造成严重冻害,意大利、伊朗、波兰等不同年份均有猕猴桃冻害报道。气候异常、极端低温天气的时常出现,给猕猴桃种植业造成了极大的损失^[8-10]。

笔者对猕猴桃冻害发生原因、抗寒性鉴定方法、品种抗寒性评价、抗寒的生理和分子机制研究以及防寒措施等方面进行综述,以期为今后猕猴桃抗寒种质资源筛选、抗寒分子机制研究以及抗寒分子育种提供科学依据。

1 猕猴桃冻害及冻害原因分析

低温是导致猕猴桃发生冻害的重要外部因素。按照低温发生的时间又分为早春冻害、深秋冻害以及冬季冻害。春季的“倒春寒”易造成冬芽受冻,受冻冬芽在展叶期、现蕾期以及初花期均有冻害表现,3—4 月晚霜天气气温常降至零度以下,使幼芽、幼枝、幼叶和花蕾因低温而冻死^[11];深秋冻害主要表现为嫩枝及树干受到低温冻害,由于枝条营养生长尚未停止,树枝抽条消耗大量养分,不能为安全越冬休眠积累足够的营养物质,从而降低了树体应有的抗寒能力;冬季冻害主要为枝干开裂、枝蔓失水,芽受冻导致不能萌发。每年 10—11 月份,猕猴桃处于营养生长旺盛期,如此阶段忽然出现低温天气,猕猴桃树嫩叶和未发育成熟的嫩枝就会严重受冻,破坏营养物质的回流和贮存,造成树体在营养不足的生理病态下越冬^[11]。

此外,冰冻及大雪天气也是造成猕猴桃冬季冻害的重要因素。例如 2008 年 1—2 月中国南方长时间大范围冰冻灾害,庐山猕猴桃 93% 减产或绝产,发生冰冻时猕猴桃已进入生长期,体内水分含量高,树干距地面 15~30 cm 处皮层松软带褐色,内部木质部呈褐色,植株新生枝叶萎缩并逐步脱落、坏死^[12]。2007 年 1 月,在伊朗北部吉兰遭遇大雪和破坏性的冰冻,持续降雪达到 4.5 m 深,厚的降雪和随之发生的冰冻天气使猕猴桃树干处于结冰状态(气温低至 $-21\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$),50 hm^2 5 a(年)生美味猕猴桃‘海沃德’冻死^[10]。从地势来看,海拔 700 m 以上的山地猕猴桃园易在雪融过程中受冻,海拔较低的平坝区猕猴桃园或山谷地易受霜冻危害;冬季修剪后未做任何保护的剪锯口易受冻,结果枝基部 5~7 个芽较其他部位芽更易受冻^[13]。

猕猴桃发生冻害的内在因素主要为品种、树势等。不同基因型猕猴桃的抗寒性差异较大,猕猴桃品种抗寒性与其自身形态结构特征有关,枝条厚角组织越薄、或木质部与直径比值越小,抗寒力越强^[14]。1~3 a 生幼龄猕猴桃园易受冻,6 a 生以上成龄园抗寒性较强,一年生枝条受冻后出现韧皮部与木质部脱离,皮层轻微皱缩,有褐变现象,多年生枝条和树干受冻后仅出现纵裂,韧皮部和木质部完好^[13]。

2 抗寒性鉴定方法

果树抗寒性评价主要有田间鉴定和室内评价两种方法。田间鉴定主要是依赖露地气候环境对植株进行抗寒性调查。田间自然鉴定能够直观、准确的反映植物在自然冷冻条件下的受害实际情况,是重要的抗寒性鉴定方法^[6]。猕猴桃田间鉴定方法主要为 2 种,第一为在冻害发生严重的年份,直接调查春季萌芽率,统计冻害对猕猴桃的影响^[12];第二种方法是将冻害情况分为 3 级,调查冻害分级的植株数量,以了解品种抗寒性^[14-15]。

室内评价主要有组织形态解剖学观察、组织褐变法、生理生化指标测定、半致死温度测定等。Chat^[16]采用植物存活率、生长恢复率和茎坏死率来评估冻害程度。Jo 等^[17]使用枝条细胞活力、电导率、枝条褐化程度以及萌芽率的方法,对毛花猕猴桃幼芽、休眠枝条、6 月龄幼苗进行抗寒性评价。土耳其在引进猕猴桃种植时,采用 $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $-13\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 和 $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 分别处理 2、4、6 h 后调查萌芽率,对新引进猕猴桃品种进行抗寒性评价^[18]。齐秀娟等^[14]利用茎段切片显微观察比较不同品种抗寒性。万琳琛等^[19]还采用脯氨酸、丙二醛和叶片厚度三个指标综合分析模糊聚类方法评价猕猴桃抗寒力。孙世航等^[6,20]研究了枝条低温处理时间以及去离子水浸泡时间对电导率值的影响,休眠期枝条在低温下处理 8 h,去离子水浸泡 2 h 能够较好地测定枝条的半致死温度 (LT_{50}),他认为采用半致死温度代替生理指标综合评价方便快捷。曹健冉^[21]探索了 TTC 染色图像可视化评估法鉴定软枣猕猴桃 (*Actinidia arguta*) 种质抗寒性,认为该方法和田间抗寒性调查结果一致,较电导率方法省时省力。

3 猕猴桃抗寒性评价

猕猴桃属植物对低温胁迫的反应存在基因型

差异,研究猕猴桃抗寒性,评估猕猴桃品种在不同季节、不同气候的最大抗寒力,对猕猴桃引种植至至关重要。在自然冻害严重年份进行冻害调查评价能够准确了解栽培品种的抗寒力;采用实验室低温胁迫,能够精确了解品种的最大抗寒力,有效指导引种适地栽培以及预防冻害。

3.1 猕猴桃冻害调查

近年来,极端低温天气时有发生,1996年早春,贵州省猕猴桃产区遭受了较严重的早春冻害,中华猕猴桃冻害较重,美味猕猴桃冻害较轻,‘川蜜’冻害最重,芽受冻率达71.8%,其次为‘秦美’‘芦山香’和‘贵长’,芽受冻率分别为49.25%、47.55%和45.96%,‘海沃德’冻害较轻,受冻率为33.47%^[22]。1999年冬季安徽省大别山岳西县出现-18℃的低温天气,导致猕猴桃部分幼树和少数成年树受冻,而河南南阳盆地的新野县出现-14℃的低温,并未出现冻害,由此认为中华和美味猕猴桃的保险避冻临界低温不低于-14℃^[23]。刘占德等^[24]2010年春季对陕西省猕猴桃冻害普查发现,受冻面积约4600hm²,其中,‘红阳’最易受冻,而‘徐香’‘海沃德’和‘秦美’的冻害发生程度较轻。2016年1月中下旬受极端冷空气影响,泰山南麓1月平均气温降至-8℃,并出现-23℃最低地表温度,冻害调查表明抗寒力最强的是‘魁绿’‘秦美’‘泰山1号’‘华特’,抗寒力较强的是‘金艳’‘红阳’‘华优’,抗寒力较弱的为‘徐香’^[15]。1985年1月,欧洲遭遇15d寒潮,意大利北部猕猴桃种植区的温度在-12~-23℃,调查了25个果园,种植品种为‘海沃德’,雄株为‘马图阿’,但并没有观察到死亡的树体。在-11℃时,雌性品种‘海沃德’的结果枝比例开始下降;在-18℃左右,第二年春天很少有生殖芽发芽^[8]。1985年1月意大利北部地区猕猴桃果园最低温达到-23℃,2—3月调查4~7a生树龄猕猴桃芽的受冻情况,6个品种中,‘马图阿’和‘海沃德’受冻最严重,其次为‘布鲁诺’和‘蒙蒂’,‘艾伯特’和软枣猕猴桃品种没有受到冻害。认为‘海沃德’冬季所能承受的最低温为-11℃^[25]。

不同树龄对低温的抵御能力也不相同。2009年11月,陕西出现早雪冻害天气,冻害调查结果显示,平均受冻株率为31.3%。受冻程度与树龄关系十分密切,随着树龄的增大冻害愈轻。实生苗1~3a生龄树冻株率依次为64.0%、28.0%和11.7%,嫁接

树1~5a生龄树冻害株率依次为58.5%、27.1%、25.5%、10.9%和0.3%,树龄6a生以上的大树几乎无冻害^[26]。

3.2 品种抗寒性评价

猕猴桃不同品种抗寒性研究报道较多,目前已报道的共包括16个种猕猴桃抗寒性^[6,14],主要集中在商业化栽培的中华和美味猕猴桃、软枣猕猴桃以及毛花猕猴桃,猕猴桃抗寒性差异与收集地区的地理分布及种质杂交状况有关^[21],同一种内的猕猴桃,随着分布位置纬度增高,猕猴桃抗寒性升高^[6]。软枣猕猴桃低温半致死温度(LT₅₀)分布范围从-28.43℃到-40.07℃^[21]。Jo等^[17]认为毛花猕猴桃休眠枝条褐变发生在-10~-15℃,孙世航^[6]鉴定的毛花猕猴桃LT₅₀为-12.97~-17.33℃。

采用室内鉴定对猕猴桃进行抗寒性评价,同一品种能抵御的最低温不尽相同,关于猕猴桃冬季能够过冬的最低温,Pyke等^[27]研究表明‘海沃德’和‘布鲁诺’枝条能抵御休眠期-13℃低温。Hewett等^[28]认为‘海沃德’和‘艾伯特’在冬季休眠期能抵抗的最低温为-10℃,低于-10℃会对芽造成损害,暴露在低于-18℃环境下会造成严重的损害。土耳其猕猴桃抗寒性的调查指出了‘海沃德’和‘蒙蒂’在土耳其安全越冬的最低温为-10℃^[18]。就‘海沃德’而言,在不同地区、不同气候条件下所能承受的最低温也不相同,抗寒性评价因素应综合考虑。

不仅在休眠期对猕猴桃进行抗寒性评价,春季猕猴桃萌芽后,需要进行新梢的抗寒性评价。Pyke等^[27]认为美味猕猴桃‘海沃德’和‘布鲁诺’新梢在-0.5℃即可产生霜冻。Hewett等^[28]认为‘海沃德’和‘艾伯特’在春季萌芽期所能抵抗的最低温为-1.5~-2.5℃。中华猕猴桃春季萌芽后气温低于-1.5~-2℃时芽遭遇冻害,在-2℃时芽发生了一些破坏,95%的花芽在-3℃时被冻死。在-2~3℃的温度范围内,叶片上通常出现水泡斑块,解冻后出现烧焦迹象。在-3~-4℃凝固的叶子解冻后变软^[28]。波兰中部2006—2007年春季软枣猕猴桃品种的抗寒性调查表明,在花蕾破裂阶段,温度不低于-2.4℃不会造成任何损害^[9]。对毛花猕猴桃、美味猕猴桃、中华猕猴桃和软枣猕猴桃进行抗寒性比较,除了软枣猕猴桃,其余3个种的春季新梢在0℃受损严重,在-3℃环境下4个品种新梢严重褐化。软枣猕猴桃相较于其他种的春芽能经受较低

温度。软枣猕猴桃春季萌芽期‘Weiki’雄株和雌株的抗寒性最强,‘Geneva’稍差,抗寒性最敏感的是‘Ken’s Red’^[19]。通过低温处理后对不同品种春季新梢进行抗寒性评价,抗寒性顺序为 *A. arguta* > *A. deliciosa* ≥ *A. eriantha* > *A. chinensis*^[17]。目前,室内评价结果还需要结合田间观察综合评价,同时应在不同年份进行评价。

4 抗寒性生理及分子机制研究

软枣猕猴桃叶片在低温胁迫过程中,叶绿素含量降低,膜脂过氧化反应加剧,丙二醛(malonaldehyde, MDA)累积,可溶性糖(soluble sugar)、可溶性蛋白(soluble protein)、脯氨酸(proline)等渗透调节物质以及抗氧化酶起到了不同程度的保护作用^[29]。软枣猕猴桃在越冬过程中枝条内的束缚水自由水比值和渗透调节物质(可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白、游离脯氨酸)含量逐渐升高,但不同抗寒性的软枣猕猴桃其束缚水自由水比值和渗透调节物质含量存在明显差异,强抗寒性种质‘佳绿’的束缚水和渗透调节物质含量以及束缚水与自由水比值始终高于弱抗寒种质‘香绿’^[21]。抗寒性强的‘魁绿’木质部与皮层所占比例较大,且MDA含量低于抗寒性弱的‘丰绿’,随着温度降低,软枣猕猴桃的组织含水量和过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)活性逐渐降低,并在1月份达到最低值。在自然越冬期间,软枣猕猴桃枝条的吲哚乙酸(indole-3-acetic acid, IAA)和赤霉素(GA₃)含量整体呈先降后升的趋势,ABA含量以及ABA/GA₃比值均为先升后降^[30]。万琳琛等^[31]认为抗寒力强的狗枣猕猴桃叶片细胞含有高水平的可溶性蛋白、超氧化物歧化酶活性(superoxide dismutase, SOD),而中华猕猴桃叶片的可溶性蛋白含量和超氧化物歧化酶活性较低。齐秀娟等^[14]把枝条的厚角组织厚度、厚角组织厚度与枝条直径比率和木质部与直径比率作为猕猴桃树体抗寒性状的形态学鉴定指标。猕猴桃的休眠期可能与抗寒性呈负相关,‘蒙蒂’和‘布鲁诺’的休眠期比‘海沃德’短^[32]。张昭^[30]在研究软枣猕猴桃抗寒性时也发现抗寒性强的‘魁绿’和‘96-6’需冷量高于‘丰绿’,且自然休眠结束期也早于‘丰绿’,‘96-6’的萌芽期和展叶期较早,落叶期较晚。Chartier等^[33]也认为抗寒性强的品种在秋季九月初即开始落叶,抗寒性差的品种秋季落叶较晚。通过抗寒性较强的软枣、狗枣和

葛枣猕猴桃作砧木,期望提高‘海沃德’抗寒性,通过嫁接后8a观察,发现抗寒品种做砧木后,仍然不能提高抗寒性。通过蛋白质双向电泳鉴定软枣猕猴桃叶片低温后蛋白质表达差异,与糖代谢相关的酶如多聚半乳糖醛酸酶、果糖-1,6-磷酸醛缩酶、甘氨酸结合蛋白表达增强;MYB类转录因子家族的表达增强,抗氧化系统中的抗坏血酸过氧化物酶的表达增强^[34]。转录因子ICE是CBF基因的正调控因子,是具有bHLH基序的MYC2型转录因子,张庆田等^[35]克隆软枣猕猴桃ICE1基因,为猕猴桃抗寒分子机制研究提供基础。猕猴桃CBF转录因子在低温下表达,能够控制冷害对猕猴桃果实的影响^[36]。随着猕猴桃基因组测序完成,转录组和代谢组等技术的不断应用,下一步将重点进行研究抗寒功能基因及调控基因研究,明晰猕猴桃抗寒的调控网络。

5 冻害预防及措施

冻害对猕猴桃产业造成巨大影响,前人在预防猕猴桃冻害以及灾后补救措施等方面做了大量研究工作^[11,13,37-39]。

猕猴桃冻害预防主要从品种选择、栽培管理等方面进行。根据建园地址选择恰当抗寒性的品种。在栽培管理上,猕猴桃冻害预防以幼树预防为重点,特别注意低洼地成年树的防冻。果实采后及时补充肥料,提高树体抵抗力,每年秋季应抑制枝条萌发、避免营养生长过旺;及时关注天气预报采取相应措施,冬季树干涂白、包裹,人工熏烟预防霜冻。春季萌芽前灌水避免晚霜冻;猕猴桃冻伤后建议不要急于剪除受冻枝蔓,可于春季萌芽前用农膜包扎伤口;萌芽后在树皮开裂处用0.3%~0.5%农用链霉素或3°~5°Be石硫合剂涂抹;也可在新梢旺长期进行桥接,或选留根部萌蘖培养新株。因晚霜冻害、倒春寒所形成的冰冻应在冻雨过后及时敲除,可通过燃烧烟熏减轻冰冻。对于倒春寒,可在冰冻发生前在果树上覆膜、接穗加膜和套袋等方法减轻芽头受冰冻。地温回升时应及时追肥,增强植物营养输送及自身功能性修复。

预防冻害发生应密切关注天气情况,屈振江等^[39]通过软件预估未来陕西猕猴桃生产主要气象灾害的发展趋势,以预防冻害风险。李广文等^[7]将猕猴桃冻害分为5级,并构建猕猴桃气象灾害风险指

数,用以预测不同时间冻害风险指数。在新西兰,种植专家通过建立气候特别是温度变化模型来预测主要种植地区未来的气候变化趋势,以用来指导品种的种植推广^[38]。波兰等欧洲国家和我国具有相似的气候环境,引种时先对所引品种进行抗冻性评价^[9]。在今后猕猴桃育种、引种时,也要考虑到抗寒性这一重要性状,培育高抗寒性的优异猕猴桃新品种以及适地栽种,避免低温气候造成的损失。

6 展 望

低温冻害作为主要的非生物胁迫之一,直接影响到猕猴桃生长发育,轻者减产,重者导致死树毁园,国内外专家学者对常见栽培猕猴桃品种的抗寒性鉴定评价、抗寒性生理生化以及防寒防冻措施等方面做了大量的研究,初步探析了猕猴桃抗寒的分子机制,为猕猴桃种植以及抗寒遗传育种研究提供了一定的理论依据。猕猴桃抗寒性鉴定的方法较多,目前还缺少公认通用的较便捷、可靠、易于操作的方法,猕猴桃抗寒性评价工作还有待进一步完善。猕猴桃抗寒性研究多集中于生理水平,随着猕猴桃基因组测序的完成,猕猴桃抗寒性调控网络的研究、抗寒基因挖掘以及分子育种技术将会完善发展。今后,应着重于猕猴桃抗寒基因挖掘以及猕猴桃防寒措施的研究,为猕猴桃产业健康发展以及高抗寒性猕猴桃品种培育奠定基础。

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