

# 早熟黄肉桃新品种‘黄金蜜桃1号’的选育

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**摘要:** ‘黄金蜜桃1号’是从92-3-32和‘中油桃4号’杂交后代中选育出的早熟、黄肉桃新品种。单株命名为99-29-41, 2003年开始结果, 树体生长势中等, 树姿较开张, 果实圆形, 黏核, 平均单果质量182 g, 果皮着深红色, 果肉黄色, 溶质, 肉质细, 汁液中多, 风味甜, 近核处有红色素。可溶性固形物含量(w, 后同)为11.4%~12.8%, 总糖10.4%, 总酸0.27%, 品质优良。郑州地区2月底开始萌动, 花蔷薇型, 3月下旬开花, 花期3~5 d。果实6月上中旬成熟, 果实发育期80 d左右, 11月初开始落叶, 全年生育期230 d左右。可在黄河故道地区广泛栽培。

**关键词:** 黄肉桃; 新品种; ‘黄金蜜桃1号’; 早熟

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## An early ripening and yellow flesh peach variety ‘Huangjinmitao 1’

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**Abstract:** ‘Huangjinmitao 1’ is a new early ripening variety with yellow flesh, selected from the crossing between ‘92-3-32’ as the seed parent and ‘Zhongyoutao 4’ as the pollen parent. The hybrid cross was made in 1999 and twenty-six seedlings were planted in the orchard with tree spacing four meters between rows and one meter between trees. In 2003, the fruit tree began to fruit. Of all the individuals, ‘99-29-41’ showed distinguished from the other progenies. In 2005, the ‘99-29-41’ was chosen as a new selection. In 2009, it was grafted on the rootstocks and test in different place of Henan province. In December of 2018, ‘99-29-41’ was selected when growing in the breeding orchard, then named as ‘Huangjinmitao 1’ and was approved by the Approval Committee for Improved Varieties of Forest Tree of Henan Province. Leaf glands are reniform, with about 2 to 3 ones. Average length of the leaf is 18.3 cm and the width is 4.15 cm with 0.9 to 1.2 cm of leaf petiole. In Zhengzhou area, it began to sprout at the end of February and blossomed in late March. The blossom has small, showy pink petals and self-fertile. The initial flowering date is from 17th to 34th of march and lasts 3 to 5 days in Zhengzhou. After fruiting, the fruit tree showed a medium growth vigor, a relatively open posture and were extremely productive. The ripe date is in mid-June and fruit skin is with hair and full of a light red with 100% blush. The fruit is clingstone and the shape is round with round fruit top. The suture is shallow, extending from base to apex and the base is flat. The fruit has very good eating and appearance quality due to its yellow flesh, melting, juiciness, sweet and medium acidic flavor. Red anthocyanin staining of pit cavities was also found near the stone. The maximum of the fruit weight is up to 200 grams, with an average fruit weight of 182 grams. The soluble solid content (SSC) is varied from 11.4% to 12.8%. The total sugar is 10.4% and total acid is 0.27%. The overall fruit is with good quality. The fruit ripening date is in the first and middle of June, the fruit development period is about 80 days. The leaves begin to fall in early November, and the growth period of the whole year is about 230 days. In the second

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years, the tree begins to fruit and in the third year the yield can reach up to 900 kg per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup>. In the full productive stage, the yield can reach up to 2 500 to 3 000 kg per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup>. But in the commercial production, the grower should thin the fruit less than to the levels of 1500 kg per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> to keep the eating and commercial quality. After cultivation test, this variety is suitable and can be widely cultivated in the greenhouse or the open field in henan province and surrounding provinces.

**Key words:** Yellow flesh peach; New cultivar; ‘Huangjinmitao 1’; Early ripening

黄肉桃富含类胡萝卜素,其风味浓郁、营养丰富、损伤褐变小<sup>[1]</sup>。近些年来,随着人们对健康的更多关注,黄肉桃深受消费者喜爱。而类胡萝卜素又是维生素A合成的前体,和人类健康保健密切相关。中国、日本和韩国等逐渐转向黄肉桃类型的品种选育,并有迅速发展的趋势<sup>[2-3]</sup>,黄肉桃已成为我国桃育种的重要方向之一。

## 1 选育经过

1999年以本课题组选育的桃优系92-3-32(‘瑞光16号’×1-5-26)为母本,选用早熟油桃品种‘中油桃4号’为父本进行杂交。7月中旬杂交果实成熟后,采收杂交果,杂交种子包衣后放置4~6℃冷库;11月下旬种子萌发后播种育苗并于温室中过冬,最终成苗26株。2000年5月份定植到桃育种圃中,东西行定植,株行距1 m×4 m,小冠开心形整形,常规管理。2003年99-29-41的单株开始开花结果,果实综合性状在同期成熟单株中领先,经连续观察,各性状表现稳定。2005年确定为优株,当年秋季高接,结果后继续进行观察,各性状与母树基本保持稳定,果个、着色、品质有一定提升,于2009年复选,开始嫁接少量苗木,布置区域试验。经过在驻马店市、辉县、孟州等地初步试栽,各性状遗传稳定,经济性状较好,深受生产者和消费者的好评,定名为‘黄金蜜桃1号’,于2016年6月通过了河南省林木良种审定委员会审定(编号:豫S-SV-PP-027-2016)(图1)。



图1 ‘黄金蜜桃1号’结果状

Fig. 1 Fruiting of ‘Huangjinmitao 1’

## 2 主要性状

### 2.1 果实经济性状

果实圆形,果顶圆平,果基端正;缝合线浅,两半部较对称,成熟度较一致。果个中大,平均单果质量182 g,大果200 g以上。果实表面茸毛中等,底色黄,成熟时多数果面着深红色。果肉黄色,溶质,肉质细,汁液中多,风味甜,近核处有红色素。可溶性固形物含量为11.4%~12.8%,总糖10.4%,总酸0.27%,品质优。黏核(表1)。

### 2.2 植物学特征

‘黄金蜜桃1号’树体生长势中等,树姿较开张,萌发力、成枝率中等。一年生新梢绿色,阳面紫红色,果枝平均节间长度为2.17 cm。叶片长椭圆披针形,叶面

表1 ‘黄金蜜桃1号’与对照品种果实主要经济性状比较

Table 1 Comparison of main economic characters between ‘Huangjinmitao 1’ and the control cultivars

品种 Cultivar	成熟期 Ripening date	果形 Fruit shape	着色 Coloring degree	平均单果质量 Average fruit mass/g	肉色 Flesh color	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	风味 Flavor	品质 Quality
黄金蜜桃1号 Huangjinmitao 1	6月中旬 Mid. June	圆 Round	多 High	182	黄 Yellow	12.4	甜 Sweet	优 Excellent
锦香 Jinxiang	6月中旬 Mid. June	圆 Round	少 Low	193	黄 Yellow	11.3	酸甜 Sour-sweet	优 Excellent
春蜜 Chunmi	6月中旬 Mid. June	圆 Round	全 Full	176	白 White	12.1	甜 Sweet	优 Excellent

绿色,叶基锐尖,叶缘具浅锯齿;叶片平均长度18.3 cm,宽4.15 cm,叶柄长0.9~1.2 cm。叶柄具腺体2~3个,肾形。花蔷薇型,粉色,花瓣5枚,花粉多。

### 2.3 生长结果习性

‘黄金蜜桃1号’进入盛果期后,新梢生长量稍小。成花易,花芽起始节位1~2节,多1节,以复花芽为主。早果性强,春天定植速生苗或芽苗,当年可形成部分花芽,第二年开始结果,第三年后逐渐进入丰产,每666.7 m<sup>2</sup>产量900 kg以上,盛果期每666.7 m<sup>2</sup>产量2 500~3 000 kg,但要重疏花疏果,合理负载。该品种各类果枝均能结果,以中长果枝结果为主(表2)。

表2 ‘黄金蜜桃1号’与对照品种产量比较

Table 2 Comparison of the fruit yield between ‘Huangjinmitao 1’ and the control cultivars

(kg·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>)

品种 Cultivar	3a生 3-year-old tree	4a生 4-year-old tree	5a生 5-year-old tree
黄金蜜桃1号 Huang jinmitao 1	973.4	1 695.8	2 143.7
锦香 Jinxiang	758.6	1 084.2	1 754.2
春蜜 Chunmi	1 021.7	1 725.1	2 218.6

### 2.4 物候期

郑州地区2月底开始萌动,3月下旬开花,花期3~5 d。果实6月中旬成熟,果实发育期约80 d。11月初开始落叶,全年生育期230 d左右。

### 2.5 抗逆性及栽培适应性

‘黄金蜜桃1号’为早熟品种,正常年份6月中旬成熟,果实发育期较短,避开了7、8月份高温多雨季节,病虫害发生相对较少,主要虫害有蚜虫、卷叶蛾、梨小、红蜘蛛、潜叶蛾等,在雨水较多地区或年份易发褐腐病、细菌性穿孔病等,‘黄金蜜桃1号’对这些病虫害未见明显抗性。可在黄河故道地区广泛栽培。

## 3 栽培技术要点

### 3.1 繁殖要点

本品种可采用嫁接无性繁殖。选择整齐饱满的毛桃或山桃种子,选择平整、向阳,排水良好的肥沃地块作苗圃,行播覆土2~3 cm,行间距10 cm左右。翌年春天加强管理,使砧木粗度尽快达到嫁接要求,6月份(成苗)或9月份嫁接(芽苗,当年不萌发)。6月份嫁接后采用先折梢后剪砧的方法,促进接芽快速生长成苗,保证成苗高度80~90 cm,粗度0.8 cm以上。

### 3.2 定植建园

河南省山区干旱瘠薄地区采用行距2.5~3 m(主

干形)或4 m(V字形),株距1.2~1.5 m;淮河以南及平原肥水充足地区采用行距4~5 m(杯状),株距1.5~2.0 m;定植沟(穴)要求宽深各80 cm,将原土与适量秸秆、粪肥等混匀后回填,浇透水,待土壤沉实后再挖小穴定植。

### 3.3 整形修剪原则

(1)培养强健主枝,控制侧枝和结果枝组大小。幼树期主枝延长头最好每40~50 cm时摘心1次,以促进主枝增粗和分枝;侧枝在长到15 cm时摘心控长,促进延长头生长,同时增加分枝,培养小型结果枝组。

(2)加强夏剪,控上促下。幼树期及盛果初期,树体生长旺盛,顶端优势强,上部容易“打伞”,导致中下部光照不足,新梢于生长后期枯死或生长不充实、很难形成花芽等现象,因此,在生长季,要时刻注意及时疏除顶端旺长大枝,改善树冠中下部光照条件。

### 3.4 肥水管理

每年9—10月份(落叶前至少1个月)重施有机肥;幼树期适当补充氮肥,促进树冠形成,生长季后期(7月份之后)控肥控水,促进枝条成熟和花芽分化;进入盛果期后,视树势强弱适当补充复合肥。根据土壤商情适时浇水,特别是萌芽期和硬核期,要保证充足的水分供应。采收前15 d以内不宜浇水,以防风味变淡。

### 3.5 花果管理

为提高‘黄金蜜桃1号’的商品价值,建议产量控制在1 000~1 250 kg,将产量分配到树,再根据结果枝数量确定单株留果数。4月底至5月初,大、小果分明时进行疏果,疏除畸形果、病虫果和过密果。

### 3.6 病虫害防控

未发现该品种对常见病虫害有明显抗性,需根据桃树常见病虫害的发生规律及时防治。

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