

中熟白肉桃新品种‘中桃5号’的选育

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摘要:‘中桃5号’是以‘朝晖’为母本,‘双佛’为父本,通过人工杂交培育出的白肉鲜食桃新品种。果实圆形,果顶圆平或微凹,缝合线浅,两半部对称。果实大,平均单果质量263 g,大果质量500 g以上。果实表面茸毛中等,底色浅绿白,成熟时多数果面着红色。果肉白色,溶质,肉质细,多汁,风味甜,近核处花色苷中等,黏核。可溶性固形物含量(w ,后同)12.6%~13.9%,总糖含量10.9%,总酸含量0.27%,维生素C含量 $11.56 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$,品质优。花为蔷薇型,有花粉。在郑州地区,‘中桃5号’一般2月底3月初叶芽萌动,3月下旬开花,花期5~7 d,果实在7月下旬成熟,果实发育期120 d左右。

关键词:桃;新品种;‘中桃5号’;白肉

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Breeding of a middle ripening, white-fleshed peach cultivar ‘Zhongtao 5’

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Abstract: The traditional cross breeding is one of the most effective ways to breed new peach cultivars although many new technology occurred. Aiming at white-fleshed peach with round shape, big fruit and good quality, we choose ‘Zhaohui’, bred by Horticulture Research Institute, Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, as female parent and ‘Sunfre’, a nectarine cultivar from USA for pollen donation. The pollen which was collected in March 1989 from the male parent ‘Sunfre’ was used for pollination in the balloon stage of the female parent ‘Zhaohui’ after artificial emasculation. 50 hybrid fruits were harvested after matured and the stone were cleared and stratified under 2~7 °C in refrigeration house for about 90 days. When some of the seeds began to germinate, took out and sowed all the seeds in greenhouse. Finally, 32 hybrid seedlings were obtained. In early April of the next year, the seedlings were planted by 2.0 m × 4.0 m in breeding nursery according to the conventional cultivation management. Three years later, most of the trees began to flower and fruit. ‘89-4-32’, one of the hybrid seedlings, exhibited round, sweet and large fruit, accord with our breeding aim. The main economic and agronomic characters were stable, which were prior to the controls in the followed 4 fruited years. In 1996, it was upper-position grafted and evaluation was carried out for several fruiting years. The results showed that the main traits remained stable compared to the mother plant. In 2006, we choosed several orchard for production tests in Henan province. The comprehensive performance was stable and showed strong market competitiveness. In 2015, the selection was authorized to release and named ‘Zhongtao 5’. The fruit of ‘Zhongtao 5’ is round and the top is flat or dimple, the suture is shallow and the two sides are symmetrical, mature degree is uniform. The fruit is large with average fruit mass of 263 g and the biggest ones are more than 500 g. The fruit background is light-green or white, with medium fuzz. Most

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surface of the fruit is covered with rose-red when ripening. The flesh is white, melting and juicy. The flavour is sweet with light aroma. The anthocyanin near the stone is medium. Soluble solid content is 12.6%-13.9%, total sugar content is 10.9%, total acid content is 0.27%, vitamin C content is 11.56 mg·100 g⁻¹. The eating quality is excellent. The stone is cling, elliptical. The flower type is showy with 5 petals. It is fertile and yield high and stable. In Zhengzhou area, the leaf bud of ‘Zhongtao 5’ begin to break at the end of February to the beginning of March, and blooms in the late March, lasting 5-7 days. The fruits get into mature period in late July, and the fruit development period is about 120 days. The leaves begin to fall in early November. The growth period is 230 days approximately.

Key words: Peach; New cultivar; ‘Zhongtao 5’; White flesh

桃为呼吸跃变型果实,在成熟阶段会出现乙烯的跃变而引发呼吸高峰,使果实迅速软化^[1]。目前,我国市场上的鲜食桃以溶质型居多^[2-3],因其自身特点导致货架期较短,不能长时间持续供应鲜果市场。因此,培育不同成熟期的系列品种是应对市场需求的重要手段,同时也是桃品种改良的重要目标。

我国作为桃生产大国,也是世界桃生产和研究中心。几十年来,我国桃育种工作者已经培育出一系列桃新品种,主要有‘春蜜’^[4]、‘春美’^[5]、‘霞脆’^[6]、‘京玉’^[7]、‘秦王’^[8]等,但生产中优质、着色好的中熟桃品种仍相对短缺。为了满足生产与消费需求,中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所选择国内优质桃与欧美引进品种进行杂交,历时20余年,选育出了符合目标的中熟桃新品种‘中桃5号’(图1)。



图1 白肉桃新品种‘中桃5号’

Fig. 1 A new white-fleshed peach cultivar ‘Zhongtao 5’

1 选育经过

以着色好、果形端正、大果、优质等为育种目标,选择江苏省农业科学院园艺研究所培育的‘朝晖’为母本(中熟桃,白肉,品质优),以美国油桃品种‘双佛’(‘Sunfre’)为父本,于1989年3月,采集父本‘双

佛’蕾期的花粉,在母本‘朝晖’大蕾期时人工去雄,进行点授杂交。当年采收杂交果实50个,取出桃核,去净果肉,于2~7℃低温下层积90 d左右。11月份种子开始少量萌芽时,于温室播种育苗,最终培育成苗32株,次年4月上旬定植到中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所桃育种圃中,南北行定植,株行距2.0 m×4.0 m,按常规方法栽培管理。

杂种实生苗于1993年开始大量开花结果,编号为‘89-4-32’的单株坐果率高,果形圆整,果个较大,品质优,连续对母树观察4 a(年),果实各项经济性状和重要农艺性状表现稳定。1996年选为优株,并进行高接观察,各性状与母树基本一致,受栽培条件影响,单果质量、着色、品质等有一定提升。2006年,选择毛桃为砧木,繁殖部分苗木,在河南开封、焦作、驻马店等地进行品种比较试验。种植密度依据当地土壤气候条件及整形方式稍有不同,对照品种为‘大久保’等。试验结果表明,‘中桃5号’在河南省各地综合表现优良,单果质量、果面着色等方面优于对照,深受生产者和消费者好评。2015年申请通过了河南省林木品种审定(良种编号:豫S-SV-PP-012-2015)。

2 主要性状

2.1 植物学特征

‘中桃5号’生长势中等(表1),树姿较开张,萌发力中等,成枝率中等。一年生新梢绿色,阳面紫红色,中果枝节间长平均1.89 cm。叶片长椭圆披针形,叶面呈绿色,叶背浅绿色,叶基锐尖或近直角,叶缘具浅锯齿;叶片平均长度17.1 cm,宽度4.25 cm,叶柄长0.8~1.5 cm。叶腺肾形,2~4个。花蔷薇型,粉色,花瓣5枚,花粉多。

2.2 果实主要经济性状

‘中桃5号’桃果实圆形,稍扁,果顶圆平,微凹;

表1 ‘中桃5号’与对照品种树体生长量对比
Table 1 Plant growth of ‘Zhongtao 5’ and the control cultivar

品种 Cultivar	树龄 Tree-age/a	干周 Trunk diameter/cm	树高 Tree height/m	冠幅(南北×东西) Crown diameter (South-north×East-west)/m
中桃5号 Zhongtao 5	3	12.6	1.78	1.87×2.03
	4	17.2	1.95	2.14×2.64
	5	22.6	2.28	2.33×3.12
大久保 Okubo	3	11.3	1.81	1.96×2.11
	4	17.8	2.02	2.11×2.67
	5	23.6	2.32	2.28×3.17

注:株行距 2.0 米×4.0 米。

Note: Spacing and intra-spacing 2.0 m×4.0 m.

缝合线浅,两半部对称,端正,成熟度一致。果实大,平均单果质量 263 g,大果质量 500 g 以上。果实表面茸毛中等,底色浅绿白,成熟时多数果面着红色,美观。果肉白色,溶质,肉质细,汁液中多,风味甜,近核处花色苷中等。可溶性固形物含量(*w*,后同)12.6%~13.9%,总糖含量 10.9%,总酸含量 0.27%,维生素 C 含量 11.56 mg·100 g⁻¹,品质优良。果核长,椭圆形,黏核(表2)。

2.3 生长结果习性

‘中桃5号’一年可抽生2~3次副梢,新梢年平均生长量41.5 cm。花芽起始节位多为1~2节,花芽着生密,以复花芽为主。盛果期后,树势趋于中庸,

表2 ‘中桃5号’与对照品种主要经济性状比较
Table 2 Comparison of main economic characters for ‘Zhongtao 5’ and the control

品种 Cultivar	成熟期 Maturing period	果形 Fruit shape	着色 Skin color	平均单果质量 Ave. fruit mass/g	<i>w</i> (可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	风味 Flavour	丰产性 Yield	核黏离性 Stone adhesion
中桃5号 Zhongtao 5	7月下旬 Late July	圆正 Round	多 Much	263	13.5	浓甜 Sweet rich	高 High	黏核 Cling stone
大久保 Okubo	7月中旬 Middle July	圆 Round	中 Middle	230	12.6	甜 Sweet	高 High	离核 Free stone

新梢生长量有一定程度减小。‘中桃5号’成花容易,早果能力较强,速生苗或芽苗春天定植,当年即可形成良好花芽,中等密度(每 666.7 m² 86 株)栽培情况下,第二年可开始结果,第三年后逐渐进入丰产,每 666.7 m² 产量超过 1 100 kg(表3)。该品种各类果枝均能结果,以中长果枝结果为主。

2.4 物候期

在郑州地区,‘中桃5号’一般2月底至3月初花芽开始萌动,3月下旬开花,花期持续5~7 d。果实 在7月下旬成熟,果实发育期120 d左右。11月初开始落叶,全年生育期230 d左右(表4)。

表3 ‘中桃5号’与对照品种产量比较

Table 3 Comparison of yields between ‘Zhongtao 5’ and the control

品种 Cultivar	3 a生 666.7 m ² 产量 Yield per 666.7 m ² of 3-year-old tree	4 a生 666.7 m ² 产量 Yield per 666.7 m ² of 4-year-old tree	5 a生 666.7 m ² 产量 Yield per 666.7 m ² of 5-year-old tree
中桃5号 Zhongtao 5	1 112.4	1 869.7	2 143.7
大久保 Okubo	1 021.7	1 875.1	2 118.3

2.5 抗逆性及栽培适应性

‘中桃5号’为中熟品种,正常年份7月下旬成熟,果实发育期稍长,容易造成危害的主要病虫害有

表4 ‘中桃5号’与对照品种物候期比较

Table 4 Phenological stages of ‘Zhongtao 5’ and the control cultivar

品种 Cultivar	叶芽萌动期 Sprouting stage	始花期 First flowering stage	盛花期 Full flowering stage	果实成熟期 Fruit maturation stage	果实发育期 Fruit development period/d	全年生育期 Growth period/d
中桃5号 Zhongtao 5	02-26—03-02	03-21—03-27	03-22—03-28	07-20—07-25	120	230
大久保 Okubo	02-27—03-01	03-22—03-28	03-23—03-29	07-15—07-20	115	230

蚜虫、红蜘蛛、桃小食心虫、桃蛀螟等虫害及白粉病、细菌性穿孔病等,未见‘中桃5号’对这些病虫害有明显抗性。经过多年、多点试验观察,以毛桃为砧木嫁接的‘中桃5号’在河南省各桃主栽区表现出较好的栽培适应性:花芽无明显冻害,无裂果,坐果率高,

产量稳定。

3 栽培技术要点

3.1 建园定植

河南省淮河以北及山区干旱瘠薄地区可适当密

植,建议株行距(1.5~2.0) m × (4.5~5.0) m(2主枝Y字形),淮河以南及平原肥水充足地区应适当稀植,株行距(2.0~3.0) m×(5.0~6.0) m(多主枝Y字形);定植沟(穴)要求宽深各0.8 m,将原土与适量秸秆、农家肥等混匀回填,浇透水,等土壤沉实后再挖小穴定植。

3.2 整形修剪原则

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时摘心一次,以促进主枝增粗和分枝;6月中旬以前,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。7月中旬开始,适当控氮控水,促进营养生长,促进花芽分化。

加强夏剪,控上促下:夏季树体营养生长旺盛,很容易出现上部“打伞”现象,背上枝、徒长枝等丛生导致中下部光照不足,因此,在生长季,要时刻注意及时疏除旺长大枝,打开光路,改善树冠中下部光照条件。盛果期树冬剪留中长果枝4 000~5 000个,果枝粗度0.5~0.8 cm。

3.3 土肥水管理

树势弱多施,树势强少施或不施肥。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。根据土壤墒情适时浇水,避免旱涝交替。采收前10 d以内不宜浇水,以防品质下降。

3.4 花果管理

以产定果,盛果期每666.7 m²产量建议控制在2 000~2 500 kg,将产量分配到树,再根据品种单果质量表现确定留果数。4月底至5月初,大、小果分明时,疏除畸形果、病虫果和多余果。病虫害多发地区可进行套袋栽培。

3.5 病虫害防控

桃树生产上常见的叶部虫害有蚜虫、红蜘蛛、梨

小食心虫、卷叶蛾、潜叶蛾等,果实虫害桃小食心虫、桃蛀螟、柑橘小实蝇等。河南省北方雨水较少地区虫害发生相对较重,应做好监测,根据害虫活动情况及时防治。

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