

加工鲜食兼用李新品种‘兴华李’的选育

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摘要:‘兴华李’是从广东地方品种‘三华李’中经无性系选育出来的中熟李新品种。果实近球形, 果皮果肉红色, 果皮密布淡黄色斑点, 果粉较厚; 果肉酸甜, 纤维少, 汁多; 平均单果质量 60 g, 最大单果质量 76.3 g, 果形指数 0.9; 黏核, 果核扁卵形。可溶性固形物含量(w , 后同)为 9.1%, 可溶性总糖含量为 5.9%, 可滴定酸含量为 1.02%, 维生素 C 含量为 6.53 mg·100 g⁻¹。风味较浓厚, 鲜食品质中上等, 加工品质优良。在广东省兴宁市海拔 200 m 以下的地区(东经 115°30'~116°, 北纬 23°50'~24°37')，5 月下旬果实开始进入红熟期并一直持续 6 月中旬, 果实发育期约 110 d; 树势较强, 成枝力较强。成年树以花束状果枝和短果枝为结果枝, 每个花芽有 2~3 朵花。耐热性强。货架期 5 d, 冷藏 1.5 月。适合于南亚热带山区栽培, 第 3 年开花结果, 果大, 成熟较早, 丰产稳产。

关键词:李; 新品种; ‘兴华李’; 耐热

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Breeding report of a new fresh-eating and processing plum cultivar ‘Xinghuali’ (*Prunus salicina*)

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Abstract: ‘Xinghuali’ (*Prunus salicina*) is a new plum cultivar selected from bud mutation of ‘Sanhuali’, a landrace from Guangdong. In 2007, a bud variation of the local plum cultivar ‘Sanhuali’, generated from the root turion, was discovered in Xingning, Guaogdong province. It was found that ‘Xinghuali’ plum shows stable genetic traits and excellent economic performance through years of characteristics observations and tests. It was finally selected in 2019. In the same year, we applied and passed the examination and approval of Guangdong crop variety Approval Committee. The tree is vigorous with open tree gesture. The color of perennial branch is grey-brown. The one year branch is smooth with no pubescence. The internode length is 1.62 cm. The leaf is from reverse elliptic to reverse lanceolate in shape, 7.5 cm long, 4.4 cm wide, sharply serrated. The flower is with five petals and is white in color. The fruit shape of ‘Xinghuali’ plum is near globose with attract appearance and the average fruit weight is 60 g. The fruit is symmetry, the apex is flat or light hollow, the suture is shallow, and the cavity is deep with medium width. The color of peel turns to be bright red at full ripening stage. The peel is thin and covered with heavy skin powder. The flesh is red in color, and delicate in texture, with low fiber content. ‘Xinghuali’ plum is clingstone and the stone is oblate ovate in shape, the average dry stone weight is approximately 1.1 g. The content of soluble solid is 9.1%, the content of total sugar is 5.9%, the total acid content is 1.02%, and the vitamin C content is 6.53 mg·100 g⁻¹. In the areas with altitude below 200 meters of Xingning, Guangdong, ‘Xinghuali’ plum starts germinating in late January, the

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early blossom date is in early February, the full blossom date is in middle February. The leaf bud starts germinating in late February and tree defoliation starts in mid-November. The fruit ripening is from late May to middle June, the fruit growth period is about 110 days. The fruits are mainly bore on bouquet spurs and short fruiting branches. Fruiting starts at the second year after grafting and the yield of a six-year tree reaches up to 80 kg. ‘Xinghuali’ plum is a new middle-ripening cultivar which exhibits strong suitability to high temperature circumstances, and is highly and stably productive with large fruit. Suitable cultivation area is the subtropical mountain area. Orchard should choose neutral sandy soil which is flat and has ability of moisture and fertilizer retention. The spacing in the rows and spacing between rows are 4 m×5 m. The configuration of pollinizer should include about 10% other ‘Sanhuali’ plum cultivars.

Key words: *Prunus salicina*; New cultivar; ‘Xinghuali’; Heat resistance

广东是中国李(*Prunus salicina*)的南缘分布区和全国最大的李产区,在粤北乳源的南岭山脉一带至今仍存在着至少4个野生或半野生类型^[1]。经人类久驯化和选择,中国李在广东演化成了具有典型南亚热带特性的栽培群体,它们需冷量仅300~400 h($\leq 7.2^{\circ}\text{C}$),分为红皮红肉类(以‘三华李’为代表)、红皮黄肉类(以‘三月李’为代表)和青皮白肉类(以‘岭溪李’为代表)^[2-3]。其中,‘三华李’栽培面积约6万hm²,占广东、广西李栽培面积的75%左右^[4]。‘三华李’栽培历史悠久,变异丰富,为品种选育提供了基础材料^[5]。目前‘三华李’成熟期均集中在6月中旬,而且都是鲜食品种。广东是我国果脯类加工中心,需要李果原料能维持一个较长的时期,而作加工原料的‘三月李’等早熟品种采收期为4月上中旬,普通‘三华李’采收期在5月下旬之后,因此需要

从‘三华李’中选育出较早成熟的鲜食加工兼用品种,不仅可补充加工原料,也可提早‘三华李’的上市时间。因此筛选早熟和鲜食加工兼用的优良品种,对推动广东李产业的发展有着重要意义。

1 选育经过

2008年课题组进行‘三华李’优异种质资源调查时,在兴宁市永和镇七层村发现一株经济性状优异的芽变植株,树龄约35 a(年),高15 m,由根蘖产生。经过无性系鉴定(2008—2013年)、品种比较试验(2012—2016年)和生产试验,该株系性状稳定,经济性状良好。与普通‘三华李’相比,具有早熟、果实大、产量高等特征。2019年8月通过广东省农作物品种审定委员会审定(审定编号:粤审果2019001)(图1)。



1. 果实外观;2. 果实切面;3. 左为新梢上的叶,右为果枝上的叶。

1. Fruit appearance; 2. Fruit transverse and longitudinal section; 3. The left is the leaf on the new shoot, and the right is the leaf on the fruit branch.

图 1 ‘兴华李’特征

Fig. 1 Characteristic of a new plum cultivar ‘Xinghuali’

2 主要性状

2.1 植物学特征

枝角度较小,树姿稍开张,树形较紧凑,自然状态下树冠常为圆头形。主干粗糙,树皮不规则开裂,灰褐色。多年生枝褐色;1 a生枝稍直立,黄绿色,光

滑无毛,皮孔密,节间长1.62 cm。叶色浓绿,质地较厚,倒卵状椭圆形(新梢)至倒椭圆状披针形(果枝),基部楔形,先端渐尖;叶长7.5 cm,叶宽4.4 cm,叶柄长1.1 cm;叶缘整齐,单锯齿,浅;叶基两侧各有蜜腺1个(表1)。花瓣5个,白色,每个花芽有1~3朵花蕾。

2.2 果实经济性状

表1 ‘兴华李’与对照‘三华李’的植物学特征

Table 1 Botanical characters of ‘Xinghuali’ and the control ‘Sanhuali’

品种 Cultivar	1 a生枝 1-year branch	新枝上的叶片形状 Leaf shape on new branch	叶色 Leaf color	果粉 Fruit powder	缝合线 Fruit suture line
兴华李 Xinghuali	向上伸展 Stretch up	倒卵状椭圆形,宽4.0 cm Oval oval, 4.0 cm wide	浓绿 Dark green	较厚 Relatively thick	较浅 Relatively shallow
三华李 Sanhuali	先端向下弯曲 Apex bent down	倒椭圆状披针形,宽2.9 cm Inverted oval-lanceolate, 2.9 cm wide	绿 Green	厚 Thick	果柄端深 Stalk tip deep

平均单果质量约60 g,纵径约4.5 cm,横径约5.0 cm,果形指数0.9;果实近球形,稍扁,缝合线较浅,缝合线两侧在果柄端较对称;果顶平或微凹;梗洼深和宽度中等;充分成熟后果洼果皮上有多个环纹;果皮较薄,成熟时浅红色,布满淡黄色斑点,果粉

较厚;果肉红色,纤维少,汁多,果肉酸甜;黏核,果核扁卵形,质量约1.1 g;可溶性固形物含量(w ,后同)为9.1%,可滴定酸含量1.0%,糖酸比8.9,维生素C含量6.53 mg·100 g⁻¹,单宁含量0.18%;风味较浓厚,鲜食品质中上等,加工品质优良(表2)。

表2 ‘兴华李’与对照品种普通‘三华李’果实品质比较

Table 2 Comparison of fruit quality between ‘Xinghuali’ and the control ‘Sanhuali’

品种 Cultivar	w (可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	w (总糖) Total sugar content/%	w (单宁) Tannin content/%	w (可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	w (维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·100 g ⁻¹)	单果质量 Average fruit mass/g
兴华李 Xinghuali	9.1	5.9	0.15	1.02	6.70	60.1
三华李 Sanhuali	10.0	6.21	0.12	1.13	6.21	38.4

2.3 生长结果习性

树势较强,成枝力较强。成年树以花束状果枝和短果枝为结果枝,其中花束状果枝坐果量约占70%,短果枝坐果量约占20%;丰产性强,1 a生嫁接苗栽后第2年即开始结果,第3、4、5年平均株产分别为7.6、22.3和45.3 kg,6 a后平均株产60~80 kg。成年树比普通‘三华李’高10%~15%,连续3年产量变异幅度为10.9%,比普通‘三华李’低约1/3。

2.4 物候期

在兴宁市海拔200 m以下的地区(东经115°30'~116°,北纬23°50'~24°37'),1月下旬现蕾,2月5日左右始花,盛花期在2月中旬,2月25日左右谢花,子房在花冠枯萎时开始膨大,5月下旬果实开始进入红熟期并一直持续6月中旬,果实发育期约110 d,为中熟李品种,但比‘三华李’早7~10 d(表3)。2月20日左右叶芽萌发,随后抽枝展叶,春梢在6月上旬停止,成年树还会抽生少量秋梢;而幼树一年可抽生3~4次梢,成年树在11月中旬落叶。

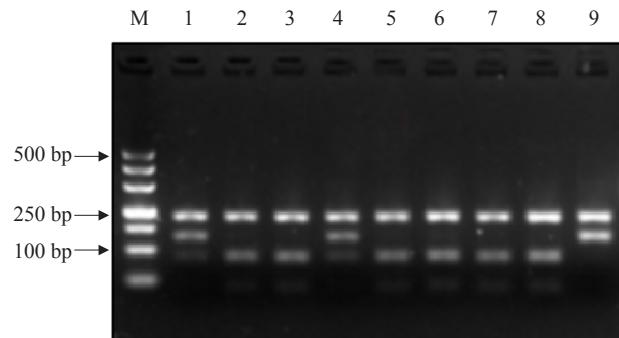
表3 ‘兴华李’与对照‘三华李’的主要物候期比较

Table 3 Comparison of major phenological periods between ‘Xinghuali’ and the control ‘Sanhuali’

品种 Cultivar	现蕾期 Squaring period	开花期 Florescence	叶芽萌发期 Germination stage of leaf bud	春梢生长期 Growth period of spring shoot	果实成熟期 Fruit maturation period
兴华李 Xinghuali	1月下旬 Late January	02-05—02-25	02-20	2月下旬 Late February	6月上中旬 Early and mid June
三华李 Sanhuali	1月下旬 Late January	02-05—02-25	02-20	2月下旬 Late February	6月中下旬 Mid and late June

3 分子标记鉴定

利用课题组前期开发的CAPS标记引物,对包括‘兴华李’‘三华李’在内的9个相关种质材料进行分子标记分析,结果显示,‘兴华李’与对照品种‘三华李’有明显差异条带(图2)。



M. Marker; 1. 三华李; 6. 兴华李; 2~5、7~9: 其他李种质材料。
M. Marker; 1. Sanhuali; 6. Xinghuali; 2-5, 7-9. Other plum germplasm materials.

图 2 9份李种质材料的 CAPS 标记酶切电泳图

Fig. 2 The gel image for the CAPS markers for the 9 different plum germplasm materials

4 栽培技术要点

在年平均气温19~21℃地区,选土层深厚、肥沃疏松、排灌良好地方,4 m×5 m定植,配以10%其他‘三华李’品种作为授粉树。在主干离地约70 cm处短截,选留方向均匀的3个粗壮枝,按开心形整形;成年树新梢按在长度1/4~1/3处进行短截,对5 a生以上的枝组及时更新。结果树每年施肥3~4次,分别为催花肥(吐蕾前10 d左右)、壮果肥(花后1个月)、果后肥(6月采果)和基肥(9月中下旬,防叶早落)。注意防治炭疽病和小食蝇。

5 综合评价及应用前景

与‘三华李’相比,‘兴华李’果实较大、成熟期较早、丰产稳产,青熟时也适合加工,红熟后适合鲜食,是一个加工鲜食兼用的品种。其综合性状优良、遗

传稳定,在年平均气温19~21℃、1月份平均气温11~12℃的南亚热带地区具有良好的发展前景。

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