

油柰晚熟新品种‘仕坂晚柰’的选育

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摘要: ‘仕坂晚柰’是从古田县鹤塘镇西洋村柰李选种圃油柰中经无性系选育出来的晚熟油柰(*Prunus salicina* Lindl. var. *cordata*)新品种。果实近扁圆形, 微凸, 果实有空腔, 果皮浅黄色或黄色带绿, 果面光滑, 果粉厚, 成熟果肉为淡黄色, 口味酸甜; 平均单果质量为108.5 g, 可溶性固形物含量(w, 后同)为11.81%~12.50%, 可滴定酸(以苹果酸计)含量为0.60%~0.76%, 可食率为96.5%, 富含抗氧化作用的功能物质。在福建古田(E119°09'39.01", N 26°67'52.02")8月中下旬—9月初成熟, 成熟期比普通油柰晚20~25 d。具有较强的抗旱抗寒能力, 适宜在福建省桃李适栽区种植, 成年树每666.67 m²产量可达2 850 kg(每666.67 m² 37株)。

关键词: 油柰; 新品种; ‘仕坂晚柰’; 晚熟

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A new late-ripening *Prunus salicina* Lindl. var *cordata* cultivar ‘Shiban wannai’

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Abstract: ‘Shiban wannai’ is a late-ripening mutant, selection of clone from ‘Younai’ plum breeding nursery in 2000 at Xiyang village, Hetang town, Gutian county, Fujian province. In 2000, the mutant of late-ripening single plant was found, because the strain showed late-ripening, high quality, high yield, strong adaptability and stable excellent characters. From late-December, 2000 to mid-February, 2001, the high graft identification was carried out. In 2002, partial transplanting seedlings began to yield, and the identified individual mutants were directly introduced into the seed nurser. Since 2002, several pilot and core demonstration planting bases have been set up for this variety in different climatic regions of Fujian province. And biological characteristics observation, regional ecological adaptability study, fruit analysis, evaluation and key supporting cultivation techniques have been systematically carried out. On December 18, 2019, it passed the fine seed certification of Fujian Forest Variety Certification Committee The fine seed is called ‘Shiban wannai’ (No.S-SV-PS-026-2019). ‘Shiban wannai’ is a small deciduous tree (4-5 m), leaf blade is long obovate-lanceolate, bisexual flowers, mainly short fruit branch and bouquet fruit branch results, belongs to the class of stone fruit, thin skin, shiny oil, near the fruit top or the base of scattered oil. Yellowish-green at maturity, with a thick pink and half separated from the nucleus, a prominent nuclear cavity forms near the nucleus during fruit development. Most of the seed embryos in the fruit nucleus were degenerated and became hollow grains, and most of them had no germinating ability. Fruit nearly oblate, slightly convex, fruit cavity empty, skin light yellow or yellow with green, fruit surface smooth, thick fruit powder, mature pulp is light yellow, sour and sweet taste. The average individual fruit weight is 108.5 g, the edible rate is 96.5%, 666.67 m² yield up to 2 850 kg (37

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plants per 666.7 m²). The titratable acid (as malic acid) is 0.60%-0.76%, the pH is 3.85-4.07, and the soluble solid content was 11.81%-12.50%. The fruit was rich in antioxidant functional substances and rich in polyphenols, with relatively high catechins (22.45-26.32 mg·kg⁻¹), caffeic acid (4.76-6.37 mg·kg⁻¹) and vanillic acid (7.67-8.52 mg·kg⁻¹). The ripening stage of the fruit is from mid to late August to early September. The maturity period is 20-25 days later than that of parental 'Younai'. It has strong drought resistance and cold resistance. This cultivar is suitable for planting in peach and plum planting area of Fujian province. Orchard should choose at an altitude of 350-1 000 m sunny slope and the ground. The year of and effective accumulated temperature is equal or greater than 3 630-7 200 °C. 1 000-1 800 mm rainfall subtropical Climatic zone, can be cultivated. In particular, the leeward sunny slope of 450-750 with high terrain, deep soil and fertile soil is preferred. Seedlings should choose peach rootstock winter and spring seedlings. Hole gauge 1.2 m×1.2 m×0.8 m. According to the nature of heart-shaped, young trees should be long light cut. After the results, the three-dimensional tree potential was cultivated by thinning. Pay attention to pest control and clear the garden in winter.

Key words: *Prunus salicina*; New cultivar; 'Shiban wannai'; Late-maturing

油柰属蔷薇科(Rosaceae)李属(*Prunus*)。油柰是福建省“八五”发展的果树之一^[1]。油柰正常上市时间为七月中下旬至八月^[2],上世纪1995—1997年间,福建农林大学院组织团队开展了大量柰李品种选育调查与杂交育种研究工作^[3]。2000年,在古田县鹤塘镇西洋村的柰李选种圃(E119°09'39.01", N 26°67'52.02", 海拔453 m)油柰品种中发现晚熟单株突变体。经连续多年观察和调查统计表明,该株系表现晚熟、优质、丰产、适应性强、优良性状稳定。通过对果实和其他重要的经济性状进行全面鉴定,优选出晚熟优良品种‘仕坂晚柰’。

1 选育过程

发现晚熟单株突变体后,于2000年12月下旬至2001年2月中旬在古田县平湖镇钱坂村、常坝村以及城东街道仕坂村分别进行高接鉴定。2002年部分嫁接苗开始结果,对已确定的单株突变体,直接进

入选种圃。自2002年起,在福建省不同气候区建立多个区试点和核心示范种植基地,系统地开展了生物学特征特性观察、区域生态适应性研究、果实分析鉴评及关键配套栽培技术研究试验等。目前在省内区试和推广面积约566.67 hm²,主要分布在古田、屏南、建阳、清流、连城、长汀等地,年产量2.1万t左右,有力地促进了我省李类品种结构的调整与栽培经济效益的提高。于2019年12月18日通过福建省林木品种审定委员会良种审定,良种名称为‘仕坂晚柰’(曾用名‘晚熟油柰’‘晚柰’,良种编号:闽S-SV-PS-026-2019)(图1)。

2 主要性状

2.1 植物学特征

‘仕坂晚柰’,属落叶小乔木。高4~5m,叶片长倒卵披针形,花为两性花,以短果枝和花束状果枝结果为主,属核果类,果皮薄,油光发亮,近果顶或果基



图1 油柰晚熟新品种‘仕坂晚柰’

Fig. 1 Adult trees (left) and fruit branches (right) of 'Shiban wannai'

处散生油胞。成熟时黄绿色,果粉厚,半离核,在果实发育过程中,果核附近(尤其靠近果实顶部一端)形成明显的核腔。果核内种胚大多退化,呈瘪粒,大多无发芽能力。

2.2 果实经济性状

果实成熟期在8月中下旬至9月初,成熟期比亲本油柰晚20~25 d。果实平均单果质量108.5 g,可食率96.5%,果皮浅黄色或黄色带绿,果粉厚,果

型微凸,成熟果实有空腔。果实可溶性固形物含量(w ,后同)为11.81%~12.50%,可滴定酸(以苹果酸计)含量为0.60%~0.76%,pH为3.85~4.07。富含抗氧化作用的功能物质,果实多酚物质含量丰富,其儿茶素($22.45\sim 26.32\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)、咖啡酸($4.76\sim 6.37\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)和香草酸($7.67\sim 8.52\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)含量相对较高。‘仕坂晚柰’连续三代的主要性状比较见表1。

表1 ‘仕坂晚柰’遗传性状的稳定性

Table 1 Stability of the genetic characters of ‘Shiban wannia’

户主 Farmers	嫁接繁殖 Propagation by grafting	种植株数 Planting trees	果形 Fruit shape	色泽 Color	果粉 Fruit power	成熟期 Mature period	单果质量 Single fruit mass/g	5年生树每666.67 m ² 产量 666.67 m ² yield of 5 years tree/kg
郑雨涛 Zheng Yutao	一代 First generation	50	微凸 Micro convex	浅黄色 Pale yellow	厚 Thick	8月28日 Aug. 28	112.5	2 400
包溪书 Bao Xishu	二代 Second generation	50	微凸 Micro convex	浅黄色 Pale yellow	厚 Thick	8月23日 Aug. 23	105.0	2 550
包成书 Bao Chengshu	三代 Third generation	100	微凸 Micro convex	浅黄色 Pale yellow	厚 Thick	9月3日 Sept. 3	112.8	2 650

2.3 生长结果特性

‘仕坂晚柰’是喜光落叶果树,具自花结实能力。树体成枝力强,幼树以短果枝结果为主,成年树以花束状果枝和短果枝为主。自花结实,花量大,丰产性好,4 a(年)生树单株产量为50 kg,5 a生树每666.7 m²产量可达2 850 kg(每666.7 m² 37株)。

2.4 物候期

‘仕坂晚柰’在福建古田、屏南、清流、连城等地2月下旬至3月上旬萌芽,2月底至3月初始花,3月上中旬盛花,花期半个月左右,边开花边展叶,果实5月上中旬硬核,6月中下旬迅速膨大,6月下旬空腔形成,8月下旬至9月初成熟(图2)。

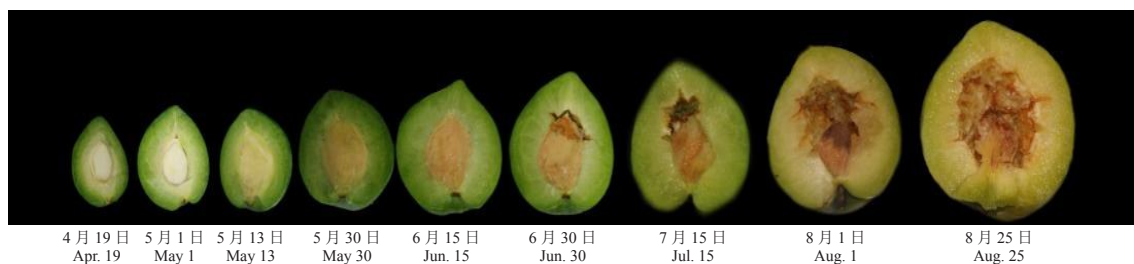


图2 ‘仕坂晚柰’果实硬核期与果腔形成期

Fig. 2 Hard kernel stage and fruiting cavity formation stage of ‘Shiban wannai’

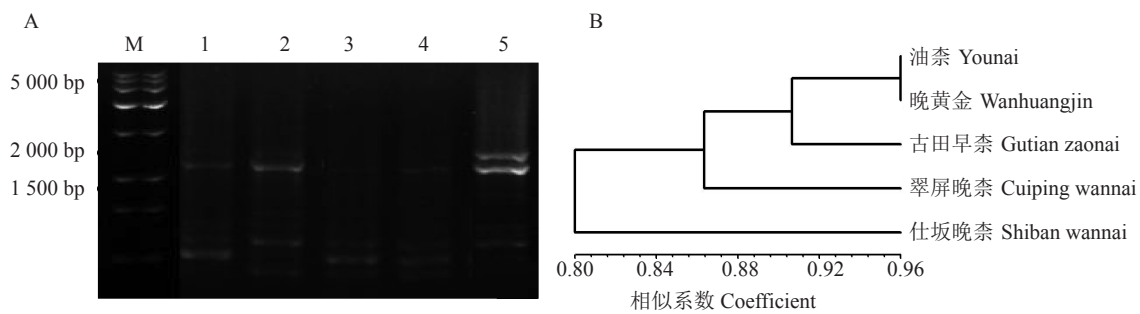
2.5 适应性与抗逆性

经过多年观察,在古田、屏南、连城等地早春寒的持续低温年份,‘仕坂晚柰’嫁接树花期表现出很好的抗寒性和适应性。‘仕坂晚柰’的抗病虫害能力很强,且有较强抗高温干旱能力,属抗逆性较强的品种。

3 遗传鉴定

对来自福建宁德古田仕坂的亲本油柰和‘仕坂晚柰’,以及来自福建宁德古田翠屏的‘晚黄金’‘古田早柰’和‘翠屏晚柰’进行遗传学鉴定。选取嫩叶,采用李金璐等^[4]的改良CTAB方法分别提取DNA。

参考冯晨静等^[5]的ISSR-RCR反应体系,从100条哥伦比亚大学通用引物中筛选出11条多态性和重复性好的引物,分别为UBC826、UBC827、UBC834、UBC844、UBC856、UBC865、UBC866、UBC880、UBC889、UBC890和UBC891,对5个柰样品进行PCR扩增和聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳检测,并对试验结果进行遗传多样性分析。结果表明,引物UBC856、UBC880和UBC891能够完全区分‘仕坂晚柰’与其他品种;且UPGMA聚类分析显示在相似性系数为0.80时,‘仕坂晚柰’单独聚为一类,其他柰品种聚为一类(图3)。ISSR遗传鉴定可以表明‘仕坂晚柰’与



A. 5 种奈资源用 UBC856 引物 ISSR 扩增结果; B. 5 种奈资源基于 ISSR 的遗传相似性系数 UPGMA 聚类图。1. 油奈; 2. 仕坂晚奈; 3. 晚黄金; 4. 古田早奈; 5. 翠屏晚奈。

A. ISSR-PCR results of UBC856 primer on Younai (1), Shibannai (2), Wanhuangjin (3), Gutian zaonai (4) and Cuiping wannai (5); B. The UPGMA clustering diagram of five kinds of Nai based on ISSR genetic similarity coefficient.

图 3 基于 ISSR 标记的遗传鉴定分析

Fig. 3 Genetic identification based on ISSR markers

其他奈品种存在明显的遗传差异性, 具有成为新品种的遗传条件。

4 栽培技术要点

苗木应选择毛桃砧木的冬春嫁接苗。穴规 $1.2\text{ m} \times 1.2\text{ m} \times 0.8\text{ m}$ 。每穴施基肥 $50\sim 75\text{ kg}$, 石灰 1.5 kg 。在干旱半干旱年份, 在花前、花后、幼果、果实膨大期应灌水 $3\sim 4$ 次, 保持田间持水量 65% 。采果后于 $11\sim 12$ 月, 以有机肥为主, 每株施有机肥 $25\sim 30\text{ kg}$, 增施钙镁磷肥 $2.5\sim 5\text{ kg}$, 有条件的火烧土每株 $25\sim 50\text{ kg}$, 深埋绿肥 $15\sim 25\text{ kg}$ 。生长期追肥 3 次。通常按自然开心形整形, 即在主干上培养 3 个主枝, 在主枝上适当配若干副主枝。幼年树应长放轻剪为主, 疏删过密枝。结果后以疏剪方式为主, 培养立体结果树势, 避免短枝修剪平面结果、球面结果的低产树形。注意病虫害防治, 冬季清园, 将落叶、病虫枝、干枯枝集中烧毁, 喷 5 度石硫合剂。

5 应用前景

‘仕坂晚奈’自花结实力强, 果实个大, 风味佳, 富含抗氧化物质, 树体产量稳定, 品质优良, 具有较强的抗病害能力, 是优质的自花结实的晚熟油奈新品种。成熟期延迟, 正值水果生产淡季, 经济效益强, 适宜在福建桃李适种区种植推广。

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