

香榧良种‘朱岩榧’的选育

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摘 要: ‘朱岩榧’母树为实生起源古树, 通过无性繁殖培育子代。该品种种实长椭圆形, 假种皮维管束直或扭曲, 假种皮厚 0.35 cm, 骨质中种皮最厚部分 0.75 mm; 鲜单实质量 12 g, 种形指数 1.70, 鲜核质量 3.45 g, 核形指数 2.46, 鲜出核率 28.10%。种核表面有 2~4 只榧眼, 3 眼比例达 20%。出仁率 61.8%, 种仁含油率 48.9%。采用 SSR 分子标记对‘朱岩榧’遗传鉴定的结果表明, ‘朱岩榧’与‘细榧’在 DNA 水平上存在明显差别。流式细胞仪测定其为四倍体。冠幅 8 m 的‘朱岩榧’植株, 株产鲜种实可以稳定超过 100 kg, 树势旺盛, 丰产, 稳产, 经济寿命长; 适宜在浙江省及相似环境栽培。

关键词: 榧树; 良种; ‘朱岩榧’; 四倍体

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Breeding report of a *Torreya grandis* cultivar ‘Zhuyanfei’

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Abstract: ‘Zhuyanfei’ is a good cultivar bred from an old tree of *Torreya grandis* through seedling selection in Hulu town, Dongyang county, Zhejiang province, and the progenies were expanded massively through grafting subsequently. It was initially selected in 2001 for its more than two eyes on seed nucleus. It has the feature of strong tree vigor with tree performance of circular or semicircular crown. The tree is a dioecism plant and has mixed floral buds. Ovules are born on the middle part of bearing branch of female plants. The anthesis period is mid April; the mature period is mid September of next year, and the seed development period is 17 months in Dongyang county. The kernal qualities and seed characters were measured after its registration as a good variety of *Torreya grandis* in 2008. The surface of arillus has straight or twisty vascular bundles. The seed is drupaceous and encircled by arillus. The shape of its seed is long obovate oval. The average single mass of fresh seed is 12 g; the average peel thickness is 0.35 cm; the average index of seed shape is 1.70. The average single mass of fresh nut is 3.45 g (290 nuts per kg); the mean index of nut shape is 2.46; the average ratio of fresh nut and seed is 28.10%. The eye number of a nut ranges from 2 to 4, and the type of three-eyes accounts for 20%. The mean ratio of kernel and nut is 61.8%, and the fat content of dry kernel is 48.86%. The stable yield of a mature tree with 8 m in crown breadth is more than 100 kg. The genetic variation was identified by genomic SSR analysis. DNA fingerprints of ‘Zhuyanfei’ were different from fingerprints of ‘Xifei’, and indicate the genetics basis to be a new cultivar. The ploidy level of ‘Zhuyanfei’ was monitored and suggests a tetraploid plant by flow cytometry recently. Its seedlings and young trees like shady environments and avoid high temperature, drought and intense sunlight, but the mature trees are resistant to cold, heat and drought. Its root systems are fleshy and need well drained soil. Its cultivation requirements are the same

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as those of *Torreya grandis* 'Xifei'. It is suitable for cultivation throughout the distribution areas of wild *Torreya grandis*. It requires sandy soil with pH value from subacidity to neutral which is flat and good in retention of moisture and fertilizer. The appropriate attitude should be under 800 m. Virus-free seedlings were planted with row spacing of 4m × (4-5) m and 450-670 plants per hectare, and the configuration of pollinizer is 5%. For young trees, the conservation managements should focus on shading from May to Sept., shaping and pruning, and fertilization. For adult trees, the managements should put emphasis on fertilizing, weeding, loosening the soil, increasing the set of fruit, pruning and training properly, strengthening the comprehensive control of pests and diseases.

Key words: *Torreya grandis*; Good cultivar; 'Zhuyanfei'; Tetraploid

香榧为我国特有的珍稀干果树种,是榧树(*Torreya grandis*)中优良品种的统称。实生榧树主要分布在我国浙江、安徽、福建、江西、湖北、湖南、重庆、江苏和贵州等省(市),香榧嫁接古树主要分布在浙江省会稽山区的诸暨、绍兴、嵊州、东阳、磐安等县(市)。浙江省东阳市是香榧原产地之一,现有古榧树10 000多株,虎鹿镇西垣村有6000多株成片古榧树。目前,东阳市香榧栽培面积超过0.58万hm²,投产面积超过0.23万hm²,年产香榧550余t,年产值达2亿元。为了满足人们日益增长的消费需求,推动香榧产业发展,东阳市香榧研究所等单位持续多年开展香榧新品种选育工作,‘朱岩榧’就是一个在东阳的实生榧树中选育出来的优良品种。该品种种实大,种核大,成熟较早,丰产性强,是一个明显区别于‘细榧’和‘磐安长榧’^[1]的大果型香榧品种。

1 选育过程

2001年在香榧种质资源调查中发现了该品种的母树,位于浙江省东阳市虎鹿镇西垣村东溪自然村。母树所在地海拔454 m,树高19 m,主干高1 m,基部围径7 m,冠幅20 m,寿命已经超过1000 a(年),最高年份株产榧蒲(鲜种实)超过500 kg。‘朱岩榧’的成熟期只比‘细榧’晚3~5 d,是大果型香榧中成熟最早的品种之一。因其产量高,品质好,在当地得到了大范围的推广。2008年经浙江省林木品种审定委员会认定为良种,编号:浙R-SV-TG-006-2008。2016—2019年对其种实性状、种仁品质进行了测定分析,并进行了SSR分子鉴定和倍性分析,发现其与‘细榧’在DNA指纹上存在明显差别,流式细胞仪测定其为四倍体。

2 品种特性

2.1 植物学特征

‘朱岩榧’树冠为圆头形,树姿开张,树势旺盛。叶线形,革质,上表面深绿光亮,下表面绿色,中脉两侧有两条平行的白色气孔带。叶长3.1 cm,宽0.47 cm,叶尖刺长0.7 mm;活动芽着生于1年生枝顶,一般3个,多至5~9个簇生,叶腋间分布有潜伏芽,除受刺激一般不萌发(图1)。雌花芽为混合芽,一般由结果母枝顶侧芽分化而成结果枝,每个结果枝着生5~12对胚珠,成对分布于结果枝中部的叶腋;种子核果状,全部包于肉质假种皮中,少有白粉,种柄短,顶部有短突尖头,成熟时假种皮由绿色变为淡黄绿色;根系主要集中分布在10~50 cm的土层内,吸收根肉质乳白色,对土壤的透气性要求较高。



图1 ‘细榧’(上)与‘朱岩榧’(下)叶片和种实对比
Fig. 1 Comparison of leaf and seed between ‘Xifei’ (above) and ‘Zhuyanfei’ (below)

2.2 生物学特性

2.2.1 生长结果习性 ‘朱岩榧’嫁接幼苗一般1年抽梢2~3次,成年结果树一般1年只抽1次春梢。结果枝上着生胚珠10~12个,第二年有1~3个种实膨大。从授粉到种子成熟需要17个月,历经缓生期、速生期、充实期、成熟期4个发育阶段。榧树实生大

砧嫁接该品种后,一般2~3 a开始挂果,15 a后进入盛产期。冠幅8 m的植株,株产榧蒲稳定在100 kg以上,丰产、稳产。

2.2.2 物候期 花芽于3月中下旬萌发,叶芽于4月上旬萌发,较‘细榧’早2~3 d。胚珠展现期为4月上旬,传粉滴吐露期为4月中旬,胚珠脱落期在5月;翌年5—6月是落果期。种子发育期:前一年5月初至当年4月底为缓生期,5—6月为速生期,6月底至9月上中旬为充实期,成熟期在9月中旬,较‘细榧’成熟期迟3~5 d。根系一般周年生长,没有明显的休眠期,地温低于5℃时停止生长,15~20℃时旺盛生

长,根系有3次生长高峰,分别是2—3月中旬、5月底至6月中下旬、9月初至11月底。

2.3 种实性状

‘朱岩榧’种实长椭圆形,假种皮厚0.35 cm,维管束直或扭曲,骨质中种皮较厚,最厚的部分0.75 mm,鲜单实质量12 g以上,种形指数1.70。种核长,倒卵状椭圆形,表面有2~4只榧眼(图2);鲜核质量3.45 g,核形指数2.46,鲜出核率28.10%,出仁率61.8%,种仁含油率48.86%。脂肪酸组成(w):棕榈酸8.09%,软脂酸3.58%,油酸35.90%,亚油酸37.92%,亚麻酸0.67%,花生烯酸0.60%,其他13.23%。

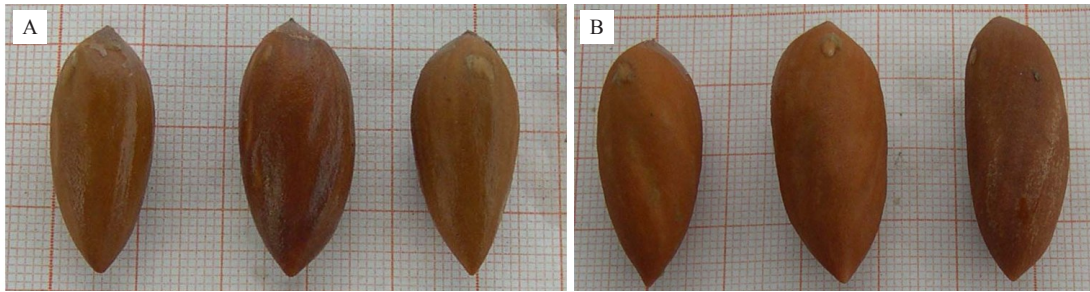


图2 ‘细榧’(A)与‘朱岩榧’(B)种核对比

Fig. 2 Comparison of nut between ‘Xifei’ (A) and ‘Zhuyanfei’ (B)

‘朱岩榧’与‘细榧’主要区别是树势生长旺盛,枝叶稀疏,叶色墨绿,叶片宽而长,萌芽期较‘细榧’早2~3 d;种实、种核较大;部分种实假种皮维管束明

显,有扭曲;种核表面有2~4只榧眼,3只眼比例达20%,成熟期9月中旬,较‘细榧’迟3~5 d(表1)。

2.4 抗性

表1 ‘朱岩榧’与‘细榧’种实主要性状比较

Table 1 Comparison of seed characters between ‘Zhuyanfei’ and ‘Xifei’

品种 Cultivar	种实、种核大小 Size of seed and nut	种核眼数 Eye number of nut	假种皮纹理 Texture of peel	成熟期 Mature period	鲜单实质量 Single mass of fresh seed/g	鲜单核质量 Single mass of fresh nut/g	干核出仁率 Ratio of dry kernel and nut/%	w(种仁脂肪) Oil content of dry kernel/%
朱岩榧 Zhuyanfei	大 Big	2~4	旋纹/直纹 Twisty/straight	9月中旬 Mid-September	12.0	3.9	61.8	48.9
细榧 Xifei	中 Middle	2	直纹 Straight	9月上旬 Early September	9.4	3.2	67.6	52.5

2.4.1 抗寒性 ‘朱岩榧’母树生长于海拔454 m处,年龄1000 a以上,调查未发现其曾经遭受过冻害。调查在浙江省东阳市海拔810 m香榧种质资源圃内的‘朱岩榧’嫁接繁殖后代,自2004年定植以来也未发现受冻现象。

2.4.2 抗高温干旱性 ‘朱岩榧’苗木和幼树喜阴湿,怕高温干旱和强日照,进入结实期后又需要有充足的阳光。夏秋季长期干旱对其混合芽内维梢发育影响较大,还会使其种实成熟期推迟。根系为肉质根,好气性强,怕积水。

2.4.3 抗病性 ‘朱岩榧’抗病强,据调查,其苗木、幼树和结果树病虫害很少发生,只要立地条件适宜,正常管理一般少有病害发生。

2.5 SSR分子鉴定

以‘细榧’作为对照,利用SSR分子标记对‘朱岩榧’进行鉴定^[2],33对引物中有6对能区分开‘朱岩榧’和‘细榧’(图3)。

2.6 倍性分析

采用流式细胞仪(Partec, Cyflow space, 德国)测定‘朱岩榧’的倍性^[3],以‘细榧’作为对照,取两者的幼嫩叶片进行测定。结果表明,‘朱岩榧’的倍性为‘细榧’倍性(图4)的2倍。据报道,‘细榧’为二倍体^[4],判定‘朱岩榧’为四倍体。

3 栽培技术要点

‘朱岩榧’适应性强,适合在海拔200~800 m,年

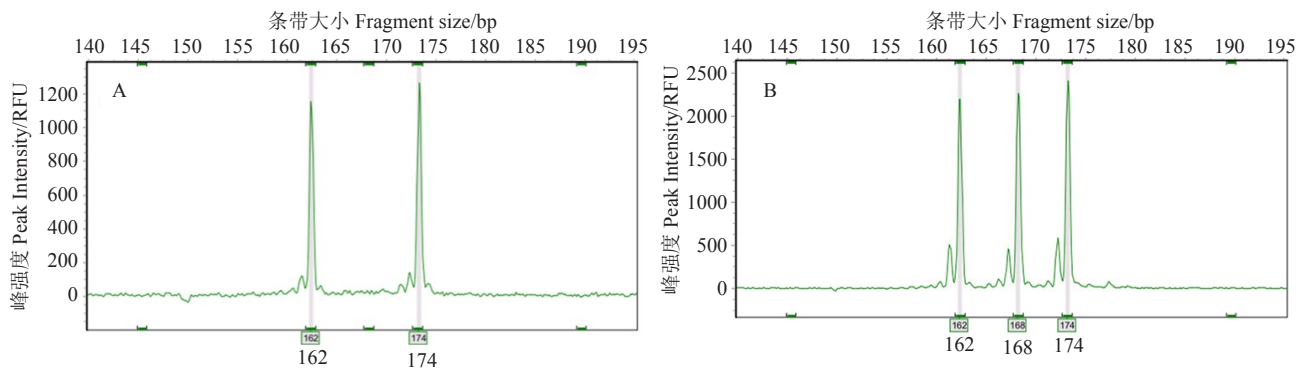


图 3 引物 ZAFU-5 在‘细榧’(A)和‘朱岩榧’(B)中的扩增图谱

Fig. 3 Polymorphic fingerprint detected by ZAFU-5 for ‘Xifei’ (A) and ‘Zhuyanfei’ (B)

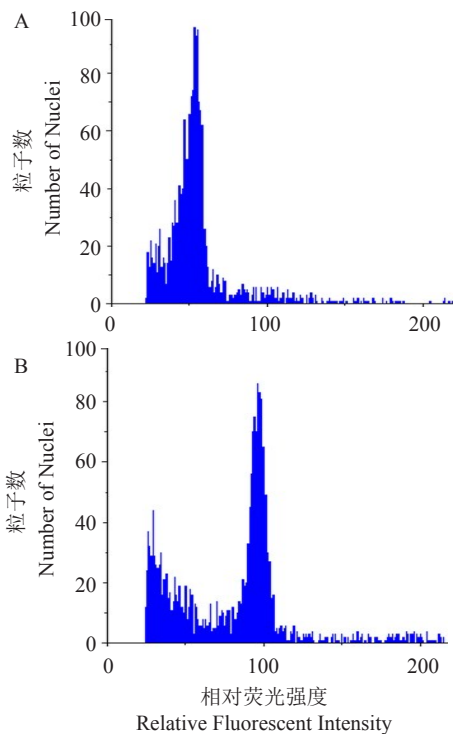


图 4 ‘细榧’(A)和‘朱岩榧’(B)倍性分析

Fig. 4 Ploidy level determination of ‘Xifei’ (A) and ‘Zhuyanfei’ (B) by flow cytometry analysis

均温 15~18℃, 雾气缭绕的香榧适生区发展。

3.1 林地选择

要求土层深厚, 一般 60 cm 以上, 土质肥沃、疏松, 以微酸性到中性的山地红、黄壤为好; 适宜海拔 200~800 m。

3.2 整地挖穴

坡度较大的山地以块状或带状整地为宜, 平缓的山地可全垦, 定植穴 80 cm×80 cm×80 cm, 施足基肥, 每穴施腐熟有机肥 15~25 kg。

3.3 造林时间、密度

春季种植在 2—3 月, 秋季在 10 月中下旬种植; 种植时浅栽高覆土, 一般作为特色品种配套栽培, 造

林密度 400~600 株·hm⁻², 在园地的上风口配植 3%~5% 的雄株。

3.4 抚育管理

栽植初期, 主要是整形, 培育成开心形或主干形树形。树高和冠幅都超过 1.5 m 时, 可开展人工授粉, 使其少量挂果。进入结实期后, 一般 1 年施肥 2 次, 3—4 月施速效肥, 9 月中下旬采果后施有机肥, 结合深挖扩穴进行。以机械除草或套种绿肥的方式代替化学除草, 同时注意病虫害的预防, 重点预防根腐病、瘿螨、木蠹蛾、白蚁、鼠害等, 采取生物、药物防治相结合的综合防治措施。

4 推广发展

‘朱岩榧’在浙江省东阳市已经形成了一定的种植规模。在东阳市虎鹿镇, 有嫁接后结实的‘朱岩榧’大树 170 多株, 年产榧蒲 5~10 t, 目前该品种已引种到浙江的嵊州、绍兴、诸暨、富阳、仙居等地。

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