

果桑新品种桑梓1号的选育

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摘要:果桑新品种桑梓1号是利用从台湾引进果桑种质资源SA1,经离子束辐射诱变筛选出的优良新品种。该品种主枝短粗,侧分枝多,结果枝发达,花单性,花芽易分化;其成熟桑果呈紫褐色,果实长2~4 cm,单果质量3~5 g,果柄极短,无籽;桑果品质优,出汁率74.8%,可溶性固形物含量(w,后同)6.5%,总糖含量4.0%,总酸含量8.12 g·kg⁻¹,蛋白质含量2.06%,花青素含量0.844 g·100 g⁻¹。该品种具有一年两次结果习性,以春季产量最大,夏季产量约为春季的15%,每666.7 m²产量约为3000 kg。桑果始熟期5月上旬,盛熟期在5月中下旬,采果期1个月,果实易落地,主要用于鲜食和加工。该品种适应性强,抗寒性表现良好,抗菌核病能力强,适宜在安徽省、河南省和新疆维吾尔自治区等地种植。

关键词:果桑;新品种;桑梓1号

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Breeding report on a new fruit mulberry cultivar Sangzi 1

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Abstract: The new fruit mulberry cultivar Sangzi 1, which was nationally approved in 2020, was bred by means of ionic beam radiation in 2009 from an introduced variety (SA1). Ten lines were initially selected since 2010 based on their good habits in growth, fruit yield, and resistance to cold injury and *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. After regional adaptability testing, one excellent strain with more fruits and flower buds and strong stress resistance was finally selected in 2012. A 9-year-old grafted tree of this cultivar attains a height of 1.5 m. The main scaffold limb is short and thick, with numerous layers of thin and short lateral branches. The fruiting branches are strong, the nodes are slightly curved, the internodes are dense, the skin is in gray brown color, and the lenticels are thick and dense. The whole leaves are small with dark green color, oval shape, petioles and stipules. It is resistant to cold injury and *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. The budbreak of this cultivar begins in early March and the flower is unisexual. The fruits start to mature at the middle or late May with one month suitable for fruit picking. The cultivar has the habit of bearing fruit twice a year and is easy to fall to the ground. Matured fruit is seedless and tastes sour with purple brown color. The fruit length is 2-4 cm in average, fruit weight is 3-5 g, with short fruit stalk. Sangzi 1 has much higher yield in spring than the yield in summer that is about 15% of the spring yield. The total annual yield is about 3000 kg per 666.7 m². The anthocyanin content is over 0.80 g·100 g⁻¹, much higher than the representative variety Dashi. The juice yield is 74.8%, the soluble

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solid content is 6.5%, and the total sugar content is 4.0%. The contents of total acid and protein are 8.12% and 2.06%, respectively. It also has high vitamin as well as selenium and molybdenum contents. The fruit is suitable for both fresh eating and processing. The suitable cultivation areas are in Anhui, Henan and Xinjiang. One-year-old seedlings with ground diameter of more than 1cm were used as rootstocks, and full dormant buds were selected as scions for grafting. Orchards should be established on choose neutral soil with loose texture, and deep soil layer with good drainage pipes. Mature and rotten stable manure can be applied as a base fertilizer. The seedlings can be planted with 2 m×3 m spacing between the plants and between the rows from December to the next March. Pruning should be strengthened at the end of fruiting period in early June. The tree shape should be in a system of “hollow center with three-level structure of trunk, main scaffold limb and fruiting branch”. Increase of the ventilation and light transmission, timely removal of diseased fruit and ground covering can be considered to reduce the occurrence of soil borne *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*.

Key words: Fruit mulberry; New cultivar; Sangzi 1

果桑是以结果为主的果叶兼用型桑树,属于国家卫计委确定并公布的“药食同源”植物。桑果鲜果中含有黄酮、生物碱、花青素、白藜芦醇、矿物质元素、微量元素、多糖等多种功能活性成分,具有增强免疫力、补硒、抗衰老、降血糖、促睡眠、防癌、促进造血细胞生长等药理作用^[1-3]。随着人们对桑椹营养价值认识的深入,果桑越来越受到人们的关注,种植面积也逐渐扩大,形成了以采摘桑椹为主的果桑品种。但是,桑椹属于浆果类果实,皮薄多汁不耐贮藏,除少量鲜食外,大部分以加工为主。果桑鲜果的品质与加工产品的品质密切相关,不同类型的加工产品应筛选适宜的优良品种。为此,安徽省农业科学院蚕桑研究所一直致力于果桑新品种创制和育种工作,并于近些年成功选育出了一个在鲜食口感和营养价值以及多元化加工(如桑椹干、桑椹醋、桑椹酒等)方面均表现优异的新品种桑梓1号。该品种先后通过了安徽省林木良种审定(审定编号:皖S-SV-MA-006-2016)和国家林木品种审定(编号:国S-SV-MA-017-2020)。

1 选育过程

2009年从台湾南投县引进当地果桑种质资源SA1,该品种树体生长速度快,果实性状良好,产果量较高,666.7 m²产量可达2270 kg;但其抗寒性弱,抗菌核病能力差。为此,笔者团队采用离子束辐射对该品种果桑桑芽进行诱变(N⁺剂量为N⁺25 keV,间断脉冲15次,间隔20 s),随后进行单芽枝接。自2010年开始,根据树体长势、产果量、抗寒性及抗菌核病等情况对其开展实地调查和逐株选优登记,并

初选出10株优良单株。2012年,对选出的10株果桑进行逐株调查,依据现场树体长势、结果情况等指标,对该10株果桑的生长资料进行复查并整理完善。综合考察植株花芽量、抗寒性、抗菌核病以及果实产量等经济性状指标,最终选育出了1个结果多、花芽多、抗寒和抗菌核病强的优良单株。该优良单株经扩繁后,在安徽省合肥市、黄山市、安庆市、阜阳市等地开展了区域化试验。根据连续4 a(年)(2013—2016年)的区域化试验情况,整理形成了该品种的选育报告,并于2016年通过了安徽省林木良种审定(审定编号:皖S-SV-MA-006-2016),定名为桑梓1号。2017年开始,以果桑品种大十为对照品种,在河南省信阳市、新疆维吾尔自治区和田地区等地开展了区域化试验,发现该品种在上述地区生长良好、产量稳定。2020年,该品种也通过了国家林木品种审定(编号:国S-SV-MA-017-2020)。

2 主要性状

2.1 植物学特征

参照桑树种质资源描述规范和数据标准^[4],该品种9年生嫁接树高1.5 m左右(图1左图),呈灌木状、丛生,主枝短粗,具有多层次侧枝,形开展,枝条细短,结果枝发达(图1右图),节微曲,节间密,枝条皮色灰褐,皮孔粗大且密;全叶深绿色,呈卵圆形,偏小,有叶柄和托叶;花单性,花芽易分化。

2.2 桑果特性

桑梓1号成熟桑果呈紫褐色,果长2~4 cm,单果质量3~5 g,果柄极短,无籽,味偏酸,果实易落地。可溶性固形物含量(w,后同)6.5%,总糖含量4.0%,



图1 果桑新品种桑梓1号

Fig. 1 A new mulberry cultivar Sangzi 1

总酸含量 $8.12 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 蛋白质含量 2.06%, 花青素含量 $0.844 \text{ g} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ (表1), 具有一年两次结果习性, 以春季产量最大, 夏季产量约为春季的 15%, 每 666.7 m^2 全年累计产果量 3000 kg。以代表性果桑品种大十和白玉王为对照, 发现该品种特异性表现为: 产果量

高(在安徽、河南等省果桑园的每 666.7 m^2 全年产量可达 3000 kg); 一年结果 2 次; 花青素含量高于大十和白玉王; 菌核病发病率远低于大十和白玉王(表1)。桑梓1号果实的出汁率为 74.8%, 主要用于鲜食和加工。

表1 桑梓1号与对照品种主要经济性状指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of economic characters of fruits between Sangzi 1 and control cultivars

| 品种 Cultivar | w(可溶性 固形物) Soluble solid content/% | w(总糖) Total sugar content/% | w(总酸) Total acid content/ (g·kg ⁻¹) | w(蛋白质) Protein content/% | w(花青素) Anthocyanin content/ (g·100g ⁻¹) | 出汁率 Juice yield/% | 每 666.7 m ² 产果量 Yield per 666.7 m ² /kg | 菌核病发病率 Incidence of sclerote disease/% |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| 桑梓1号 Sangzi 1 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 8.12 | 2.06 | 0.844 | 74.80 | 3 214.36 | 4.03 |
| 大十 Dashi | 13.5 | 11.4 | 4.62 | 1.86 | 0.186 | 66.50 | 1 210.00 | 29.05 |
| 白玉王 Baiyuwang | 12.7 | 10.0 | 0.98 | 1.50 | 0.027 | 67.75 | 284.16 | 30.58 |

2.3 物候期

该品种 3 月上旬芽开始萌动, 随后展叶、开花, 花期约 31 d, 多数从新梢第 1 叶到第 4 叶, 少数从 5 至 6 叶的叶腋中发生, 每个新芽均产生 3~6 个桑果。桑果始熟期 5 月上旬, 盛熟期在 5 月中下旬, 6 月上旬果期结束, 采果期 1 个月左右。

2.4 适应性与抗性

桑梓1号适应性广, 抗病、抗寒性强(表2), 在安徽省皖北平原、江淮丘陵、皖南皖西山区、河南省信阳市、新疆维吾尔自治区和田地区均能种植; 抗菌核

病能力强(表1); 发枝能力强, 生长旺盛, 产量高。

3 栽培技术要点

3.1 果桑园规划

果桑园要规划排灌系统和道路系统, 以便及时排灌和利于采收及运输。果桑园排灌系统可按行距开畦沟(宽 30 cm、深 30 cm), 并在四周开排灌沟, 与畦沟相通; 山坡地应挖好梯面内侧排水沟, 做好整个园区蓄水沟(池)的合理布局。

3.2 繁殖技术

每年 2—3 月份, 用 1 年生、地径 1 cm 以上的实生苗作砧木, 取饱满的休眠芽作接穗, 采用袋接法培育嫁接苗。

3.3 栽培技术

参照安徽省农业科学院制定的《果桑栽培技术规程》(DB34/T 2543—2015), 选择质地疏松、土层深厚、排灌良好的土壤定植, 定植时施足熟腐的厩肥作

表2 桑梓1号与对照品种抗性对比

Table 2 Comparison of resistance characters of fruits between Sangzi 1 and control cultivars

| 品种 Cultivar | 抗病性 Disease resistance | 抗寒性 Cold resistance |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 桑梓1号 Sangzi 1 | 强 Resistant | 强 Resistant |
| 大十 Dashi | 弱 Susceptible | 中 Median |
| 白玉王 Baiyuwang | 弱 Susceptible | 强 Resistant |

底肥。选取根系发达、生长健壮的嫁接苗定植。定植时间以12月初到次年3月上旬(即苗木落叶后至春梢萌芽前)为宜,株行距 $2\text{ m}\times 3\text{ m}$ 。6月上旬果期结束后进行修剪,树形以主干、主枝、结果枝三级结构的中空外心形为宜。

3.4 桑果菌核病防治

冬季果桑园清除枯枝落叶后,用酸性氧化还原电位水($\text{pH}\leq 3.0$,电位 $\geq 1100\text{ mV}$,有效氯含量(ρ)为 $50\sim 70\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)喷洒杀菌,同时翻耕土地。每年3月初开花前,用酸性氧化还原电位水喷洒地面、树体和桑花杀菌,每隔3~5 d喷1次,直至花期结束,以后每5 d喷1次,到果实始熟结束^[5]。此外,保持桑园通风透光、及时去除病果、采用地面覆盖栽培方式等均可减少土传菌核病的发生。

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