

柑橘新品种华丰甜橘的选育

闫化学,周碧容*

(广东省农业科学院果树研究所·农业农村部南亚热带果树生物学与遗传资源利用重点实验室·
广东省热带亚热带果树研究重点实验室,广州 510640)

摘要:华丰甜橘(*Citrus reticulata* Blanco ‘Huafengtianju’)是从贡柑、椪柑、甜橙和沙糖橘混种果园中收集的沙糖橘果实种子,后经实生选种获得的新品种。该品种树势强健,枝条萌芽率和成枝力均强于对照沙糖橘,易成花坐果。果实为扁球形,果个比对照大,平均单果质量70.4 g,约是对照的1.4倍;果皮厚度约为2.0 mm,易剥皮,完熟果实的果面为橙黄色、平滑、有光泽。果瓣易分离,果肉橙色,化渣,无籽,风味清甜有芳香味,可溶性固形物含量(w ,后同)为10.4%~11.0%,总糖含量为7.9%~8.1%,可滴定酸含量为0.25%~0.29%,维生素C含量(ρ)为14.3~15.7 mg·100 mL⁻¹。果实成熟期为12月中旬到翌年1月上旬,与对照基本相同。盛果期的产量可达53 100 kg·hm⁻²,比对照增产约15%。SSR分子标记遗传鉴定结果显示,华丰甜橘与对照沙糖橘在基因组水平上存在明显差异,是一个遗传稳定的柑橘新品种。

关键词:柑橘;新品种;华丰甜橘;实生选种

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Breeding report of a new *Citrus* cultivar Huafengtianju mandarin

YAN Huaxue, ZHOU Birong*

(Institute of Fruit Tree Research, Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Sciences/Key Laboratory of South Subtropical Fruit Biology and Genetic Resource Utilization, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs/Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Tropical and Subtropical Fruit Tree Research, Guangzhou 510640, Guangdong, China)

Abstract: Huafengtianju (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco) is a new seedless mandarin cultivar selected from seedlings of Shatangju (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco, female parent). The seeds were collected from Shatangju trees planted in Gonggan, Ponkan, and sweet orange, located at Shuitou town, Fogang county, Guangdong province, in 2004. The seeds were germinated in sterilized nursery soils, and the seedlings were transferred to an orchard. Seeding No.J1153 is significantly different from female parent, was found from the candidate population in 2011. This candidate cultivar was registered in 2017 after several years' selection and DUS testing. The new cultivar is vigorous, upright shape. The branches are stronger and longer than female parent. No thorns on spring shoots. The sprouting ability of buds is better, and the intensity of flowering is greater compared with randomly selected branches in spring. Leaves of Huafengtianju are significantly wider than control with typically dark-green color and a nearly oval shape, about 7.6 cm long and 4.5 cm wide. The petiole length is about 1.1 cm, with two linear winged leaves attached. Flowers of the new cultivar are similar to control in size, white and solitary. Each complete flower composes of 5 sepals. Five petals and an ovary are surrounded by 16-20 stamens. The shape of stigma and ovary is nearly circular and oblate, respectively. The color of calyx is light green. The height of stamen is equal to that of the pistil or slightly higher than the pistil when full extension. The fruits of Huafengtianju are larger than female parent. The average weight of a medium-sized fruit is 70.4 grams. The shape of fruit is oblate with an average 0.80 fruit shape index. The thickness of peri-

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作者简介:闫化学,男,副研究员,主要从事柑橘品种选育研究。Tel:13360015114,E-mail:yanhx628cn@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:13662342362,E-mail:zbr390@126.com

carp is about 0.20 cm, and 75% of the pericarp is the flavedo (coloured peripheral surface) and 25% is the albedo (white soft middle layer). The fruit is seedless, with about 1 seed per fruiton average when single variety cultivation or mixed with Shatangju. The color of fruit is orange with a smooth surface, and easy to peel. The color of fruit pulp of Huafengtianju is orange and the texture of a ripe fruit is crisp and melting. The eatable proportion is 70% of the whole fruit. The soluble solid content (SSC) is 10.4%-11.0%. The total sugar content is 7.9%-8.1%. The titratable acid content is 0.25%-0.29%. The ascorbic acid content is 14.3-15.7 mg per 100 mL of fruit juice. We employed SSR molecular markers to analyze the genetic relationships between new cultivar and female parent. The results showed that there were two different bands between the two cultivars at genetic level by using SSR2F/2R and SSR7F/7R primers, respectively. In addition, the disease resistance and cold tolerance was similar between the two cultivars. The bud sprouting period, flowering period and mature period of the two cultivars are basically the same. The period of sprouting of spring bud is at early February, the full flowering of the two cultivars appears at mid to late March, the physiological fruit drop period is from mid-April to early-June, and the fruit ripening period is from mid-December to early-January of the following year in Heyuan city, Guangzhou city and Qingyuan city, Guangdong province. The suitable growing areas of Huafengtianju is the same as that of female parent. The yield of Huafengtianju in fruit-bearing period can reach 53 100 kg·hm⁻², 15 percent higher than Shatangju cultivar on average.

Key words: *Citrus*; New cultivar; Huafengtianju; Seedling selection

沙糖橘(*Citrus reticulata* Blanco ‘Shatangju’)原产于广东四会，是我国优良的地方柑橘品种^[1]。而无籽沙糖橘的成功选育^[2]，又进一步提高了沙糖橘的知名度和市场占有率，在广东和广西广泛种植，目前仍是这两省份的主栽柑橘品种之一。但沙糖橘皮脆，易受到机械伤害，造成了果实保鲜期短、采后贮运损耗大等。另外，主栽的沙糖橘果个普遍偏小，平均单果质量不到50 g，大大增加了采收的人力和物力成本。因此，选育果个大、无籽的沙糖橘新品种是本研究的目标。前期笔者通过多年的芽变选种工作，培育了早熟的金葵蜜橘^[3]、晚熟的粤农晚橘^[4]和大果型的粤橘1号^[5]。同时，利用沙糖橘自交不亲和特性，通过实生选种，选育了果个明显大于当前主栽沙糖橘的新株系，其果皮厚度增加约17%，产量增加约15%。新品种通过了农业农村部组织的专家现场鉴定，获得了国家非主要农作物植物新品种权，品种权号CNA20170893.7，定名华丰甜橘，与少籽的粤橘1号(平均单果有8粒种子)相比，该新品种平均单果种子数仅为1粒，属于无籽类型。

1 选育经过

1.1 选育方法

华丰甜橘是从沙糖橘自然杂交后代群体中筛选的大果型单株中培育而成。选育方法：收集椪柑、贡柑、甜橙、沙糖橘混种果园的沙糖橘果实→取种子后

播种→获得自然杂交后代群体→筛选大果型单株→扩繁优选单株→多点试验和品种比较试验(无性繁殖的第一、二代)→评价品系的农艺性状和遗传性状的稳定性→品种鉴定。

1.2 选育过程

2004年1月上旬，在佛冈县水头镇种有椪柑、贡柑、甜橙的沙糖橘园中，取沙糖橘果实种子后播种，实生苗种植在选种圃中。后代群体于2011年开始进入挂果期，从中发现1株无籽、果实较沙糖橘大，枝条、叶片与普通沙糖橘明显不同的单株(图1)，初定该单株为实生选种优选系，编号为J1153。分别于2011年和2012年嫁接到红橘砧木上，获得第一代和第二代无性苗。于2012—2017年开展品种多点试验和比较试验。品种比较试验在广东省农业科学院果树研究所的柑橘育种圃完成。对照品种为目前主栽的沙糖橘，砧木为江西红橘，各30株，每10株作为1个生物学重复。试验植株于2014年开始挂果，2015年和2016年连续2 a(年)观察和记录物候期，统计产量，分析果实品质，评价遗传稳定性等。多点试验于2015—2018年在广州、河源和清远等地完成。在沙糖橘果园，通过高接换种更新品种，综合评价优选株系的农艺性状、经济性状以及其在不同地区的适应性，并总结了新株系配套的栽培技术。2019年1月通过了由农业农村部组织的专家现场鉴定，并于当年12月获得了植物新品种权证书，定名

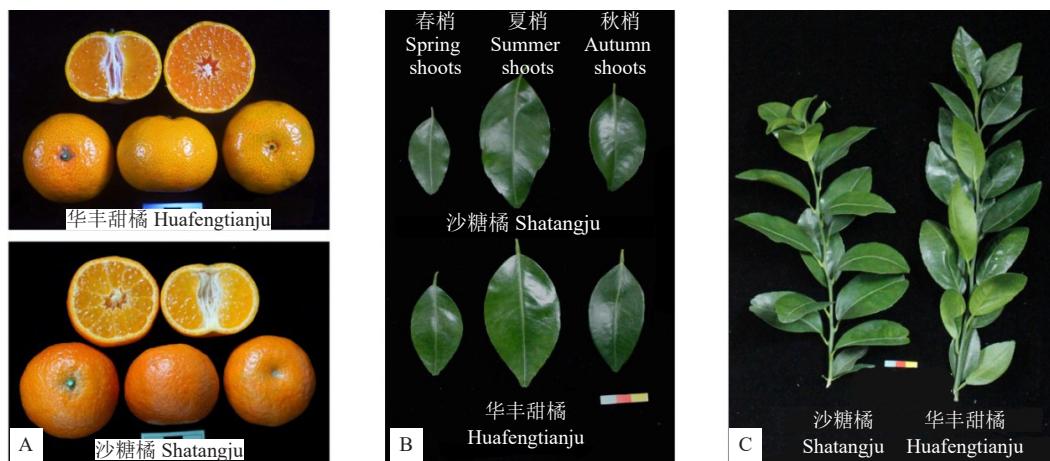


图 1 柑橘新品种华丰甜橘

Fig. 1 A new citrus cultivar Huafengtianju mandarin

为华丰甜橘。

2 品种特性

2.1 植物学特征

华丰甜橘是柑橘类果树新品种。该品种树势健壮,树姿较开张,树冠呈圆头形。4年生树高约290 cm,树主干直径约4.9 cm,颜色为浅灰色,比较光滑。枝梢萌芽率高,成枝力强,梢量多,枝条较沙糖橘长,粗壮且无刺。通常,幼年树一年抽4次或5次新梢,分别是春梢、早夏梢、夏梢和秋梢,天气适宜情况下,还可抽生1次晚秋梢;盛果期的结果树一般只抽生春梢、夏梢和秋梢,其中秋梢是来年的结果母枝。

叶单生,叶片为卵圆形,叶色绿色。秋梢上成熟的叶片平均长约7.6 cm,宽约4.5 cm(叶形指数约1.7);叶柄长约1.1 cm;叶基为楔形,叶尖为渐尖;叶缘为波状缘,有缺刻,较明显;翼叶呈线状,较小;叶脉在叶面为扁平,在叶背略隆起。

花为完全花,白色,花朵较小但花量多,单生;花蕾呈椭圆形;花瓣为长披针形,白色,5瓣;花萼为淡绿色,共5枚;雄蕊位于花冠内侧,与雌蕊等高或略高于雌蕊,柱头为近圆形,子房为扁圆形,花柱为中长型,有清香。

2.2 物候期

华丰甜橘的物候期与沙糖橘相似。一般在2月初吐春梢,上旬左右现蕾,始花期为3月上旬至中旬,盛花期为3月中、下旬,末花期为3月底至4月初。华丰甜橘的两次生理落果发生在4月中旬至6月初,即第1次生理落果和第2次生理落果,这一时期也是树体营养管理的关键时期。果实着色期为11月底,成熟期为12月中旬至翌年1月上旬。

2.3 果实性状

果实扁球形,部分果肩向一侧歪,平均单果质量约为70.4 g。果实纵径平均约为4.5 cm,横径约为5.6 cm,果形指数(纵径/横径)为0.8。果顶和果蒂处均稍凹陷,梗洼浅,成熟时状态基本一致;萼片为绿色,较小。果皮与果瓣易剥离,平均厚度约为0.2 cm。完全成熟后,果皮为橙黄色,果面着色均匀,平滑有光泽;油皮层厚度约为全果皮的75%,油胞多而平,大小不一致,有芳香;白皮层较薄,疏松状,象牙色,维管束显著但较柔软。果心中空,截面呈圆形或多角形,直径可达1.5 cm。瓢瓣10~11瓣,半月形,易分离,瓢皮薄,柔软,无苦味,橘络乳白色,量中等;果肉橙色,肉质致密多汁,风味清甜,可溶性固形物含量为10.4%~11.0%,总酸含量为0.25%~0.29%,总糖含量为7.9%~8.1%,维生素C含量为14.3~15.7 mg·100 mL⁻¹。果实无籽,平均单果种子数约1粒,可食率为69%;果实耐贮性中等(表1)。

2.4 抗性与适应性

耐寒性方面,华丰甜橘耐寒性与沙糖橘相似,0℃以下低温会造成果实的冷害。抗病性方面,较抗溃疡病,不抗黄龙病和衰退病。嫁接亲和性方面,华丰甜橘与枳、红橘和软枝酸橘均亲和,适宜在沙糖橘适栽区种植。

2.5 品种比较

综合分析华丰甜橘的品种比较和多点试验数据,该品种成花能力强,易坐果,早结丰产。与对照沙糖橘相比,有以下特点:(1)丰产,种植第3年的平均单株产量可达18 kg,第4年26 kg,比对照增产约15%;(2)果个较大,单果质量约70.4 g,比对照增重约39%,但果实风味比对照淡;(3)枝条比对照更长

表1 华丰甜橘与对照沙糖橘主要性状比较

Table 1 Comparison on leaves and branches between Huafengtianju and Shatangju mandarin

品种 Cultivar	果皮 颜色 Peel color	果实纵径 Vertical diameter/ cm	果实横径 Horizontal diameter/ cm	平均单 果质量 Average fruit weight/g	果皮厚度 Pericarp thickness/ cm	w(可溶性 固形物) Total soluble solid content/%	w(全糖) Total sugar content/%	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	(维生素C) Vitamin C content/ (mg·100 mL ⁻¹)	每果种子数 Seed number per fruit	可食率 Edible rate/%
华丰甜橘 Huafengtianju mandarin	橙黄色 Orange	4.5*	5.6*	70.4*	0.2*	10.7*	7.99*	0.27	14.7*	1	70
沙糖橘 Shatangju mandarin	深橙色 Dark orange	3.8	4.9	50.6	0.17	13.4	9.86	0.29	16.4	0	70

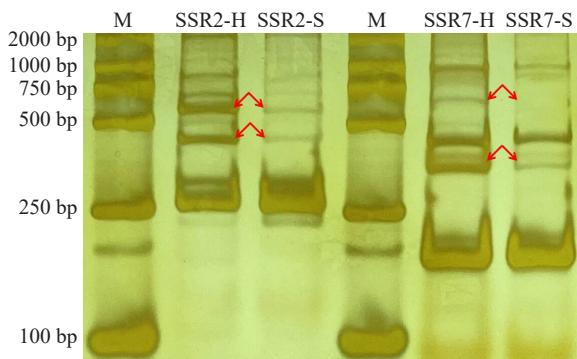
注:果实相关性状指标数据是2015年和2016年数据的平均值;*表示显著差异($p < 0.05$)。

Note: The data of fruit is the average of the data collected in 2015 and 2016; * indicates significant difference at $p < 0.05$.

更粗壮,叶片也更宽。

3 遗传鉴定

利用SSR分子标记进行品种的遗传鉴定。使用植物基因组DNA快速提取试剂盒(N1193,东盛生物,广州)提取华丰甜橘和沙糖橘健康叶片的基因组DNA,作为PCR模板;使用一站式DNA非变性PAGE电泳套装(100205,天恩泽,北京)和超快核酸银染试剂盒(81104,天恩泽,北京)完成PCR产物的电泳和银染。结果显示,使用引物SSR2和SSR7扩增得到的产物存在明显不同(图2),说明两者的基因组DNA序列存在差异,华丰甜橘具备作为柑橘新



M. DNA marker; SSR2-H, SSR7-H. 华丰甜橘; SSR2-S, SSR7-S. 沙糖橘。

M. DNA marker; SSR2-H, SSR7-H. Huangfengtianju; SSR2-S, SSR7-S. Shatangju.

图2 华丰甜橘与对照沙糖橘SSR扩增谱带比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of SSR bands pattern between Huafengtianju and Shatangju mandarin

品种的遗传基础。

4 栽培技术要点

可选用枳、红橘、香橙等作为砧木。利用该品种自交不亲和特性,选择华丰甜橘单一品种种植或与沙糖橘混栽,果实则无籽。该品种对生态条件的要求与对照沙糖橘相似。要求种植区域无霜或仅有短时轻霜,光照充足,大于10℃年积温为6600~

7700℃,雨水充沛,园区土壤肥沃,排灌方便,以利于果实品质形成。

新建园要求周围无柑橘黄龙病病源,宜选择坡度25°以下的山坡或丘陵缓坡地等旱田,平地则需要做好排水工程。栽植密度为山地2.5m×3m,平地3m×4m。冬季改土要施足基肥,以有机肥为主。根据树体营养状况,使用适量复合肥,配合施用含有硼、锌、锰、镁等的微量元素肥。果实膨大期应均衡灌水,以免造成落果和裂果;高温干旱季节可采用地膜覆盖、保墒等措施。

在整形修剪方面,受柑橘黄龙病的影响,幼树可不修剪,结果树只重剪徒长旺枝,配合环割、断根或喷施化学药剂等促花保果措施,挂果偏多的树需适当疏果。病虫害防治方法与普通沙糖橘相同。

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