

高油核桃新品种陇薄丰1号的选育

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摘要:陇薄丰1号是从陇南穗状核桃实生群体中选育的早熟、丰产、高油核桃新品种。坚果圆形,单果质量10.6~12.7 g,单个核仁质量5.8~8.1 g,壳厚0.94~1.15 mm,出仁率55.0%~63.6%。果壳光滑,纵径33.8~35.3 mm,横径30.1~33.6 mm,侧径31.0~35.2 mm。缝合线平,结合紧密。核仁饱满,浅黄色,脂肪含量68.6%,蛋白质含量17.3%,风味油香,无涩味。在甘肃武都,9月上旬果实成熟;雌雄异花、同株,雄先型。陇薄丰1号对核桃细菌性黑斑病、炭疽病、褐色顶端坏死病表现为抗病,耐干旱、耐瘠薄能力较强。适宜在秦巴山区及立地条件相近地区发展,在甘肃省陇南地区可进行生产性栽植。栽植第2年挂果,高接大树第4年和第5年平均666.7 m²产量各为188.32 kg、230.12 kg。

关键词:高油核桃;新品种;陇薄丰1号

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Breeding report of a new high-oil-content walnut cultivar Long Bofeng No. 1

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Abstract: Long Bofeng No. 1 is an early-ripening, high-yield and high-oil-content walnut. The seedling was selected from the ‘Longnan spike walnut population’. It was initially selected in 2011 for its extremely high yield and spike-bearing-fruit trait. In 2016, it was selected as the superior line and temporarily named as Gangu Dui Spike. From 2017 to 2023, retests were carried out in Wudu, Chengxian and other places in Longnan City, and the comprehensive characteristics were excellent. In December 2023, it was granted the Plant Variety Rights by the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and named as Long Bofeng No. 1. This cultivar is a deciduous tree with medium size, semi-open posture and natural semi-circular crown. Mixed buds are round, and male flower buds are bare buds, cylindrical and scaly. Odd pinnate compound leaves are 47.3 cm long, compound petiole is 27.42 cm long, the number of leaflets is 7~11, and most ones are more than 9. Leaflets are long oval, 17.18 cm long, 7.85 cm wide, and 0.26 mm thick. Leaf is dark green with slightly-pointed tip and entire margin. Most of the fruits are spike-bearing status, and fruit surface is green without hair, but with yellow-white and denser fruit dots. The nut is round, the nut weight is from 10.6 g to 12.7 g, the kernel weight is from 5.8 g to 8.1 g, the shell thickness is from 0.94 mm to 1.15 mm, and the kernel ratio accounts for 55.0% to 63.6%. The nut shell is smooth, the longitudinal diameter is from 33.8 mm to 35.3 mm, the transverse diameter is from 30.1 mm to 33.6 mm, and the side diameter is from 31.0 mm to 35.2 mm. The suture is flat and tightly combined. The kernel is full, light yellow colored and oily flavored without astringency. The fat content is 68.6%, the protein content is 17.3%, and the nut quality is excellent. The bud break of the cultivar happens in middle March, the male flowers enter full bloom in late March, the female flow-

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ers enter full bloom in early April, the fruits mature in early September, and the leaves fall in late November in Wudu, Gansu province. Long Bofeng No. 1 shows resistance to *Xanthomonas arboricola*, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* and Brown apical necrosis diseases. The tree has strong tolerance to drought and barren conditions. The tree of Long Bofeng No. 1 is suitable for planting in Qinba Mountainous Areas and somewhere with similar ecological conditions. It can be planted productively in Longnan, Gansu province. This variety can bear fruits next year after planting, and has high yield potential. The average yield per 666.7 m² in the fourth and fifth year after grafting is 188.32 kg and 230.12 kg, respectively. Long Baofeng No. 1 can be planted after the grafted seedlings have dropped leaves in autumn before the soil freezes or after the soil thaws in spring before the bud break of grafted seedlings. The planting spacing in plain land is generally (7–8) m × (7–8) m, and that in hilly and mountainous areas is (5–6) m × (6–7) m. The preparation of big planting hole is often required, and the size should be 1.0 m × 1.0 m × 1.0 m.

Key words: High-oil-content walnut; New variety; Long Bofeng No. 1

核桃是国内目前栽培面积最大的木本油料树种,也是国家重点扶持的产业^[1]。2023年中央1号文件明确提出,要大力支持木本油料发展,而核桃油是核桃产业的战略性核心产品。因此,发展油用核桃产业,对保障中国食用油安全、把“油瓶子”攥在自己手上至关重要;对于实现核桃高质量发展、巩固脱贫攻坚成果与实现乡村振兴、提高食用油的供给保障能力具有重要意义。陇南市经济林研究院核桃研究所选育出核桃新品种陇薄丰1号,具有丰产、高油、早熟、风味佳、抗病等优点,在核桃生产中有较大的推广价值。

1 选育过程

2011年6月甘肃省陇南市经济林研究院核桃研究所在进行核桃种质资源调查时,在陇南市武都区角弓镇甘谷堆村的一处农田中发现1株实生核桃树,结果量大,极丰产,呈穗状结果特点,遂选为优株,并通过嫁接方法建立无性系。通过4 a(年)的连续观测,该优株早熟、丰产、优质。2014年3月初采集接穗高接到陇南市经济林研究院核桃种质资源圃中,进行无性系观察、评价,2016年被选为优系,暂命名为甘谷堆穗状。2017—2023年在陇南市武都、成县等地进行复试,综合性状表现优良,该优系植物学特征和生物学特性均保持一致,稳定性好,具有明显的特异性,表现出丰产、抗病、早熟、高油、风味佳等优点。2023年12月获得国家林业和草原局授予的植物新品种权,命名为陇薄丰1号(图1、图2),新品种权号:20230686。



图1 陇薄丰1号坚果及核仁

Fig. 1 Nuts and kernels of Long Bofeng No. 1



图2 陇薄丰1号结果状

Fig. 2 Fruit-bearing of Long Bofeng No. 1

2 主要性状

2.1 坚果经济性状

如表1所示,陇薄丰1号青果圆形,平均青果质

表1 陇薄丰1号与对照品种清香果实经济性状比较

Table 1 Comparison of nut economic characters between Long bofeng No. 1 and control Qingxiang

品种 Cultivar	坚果果形 Fruit shape	壳面 Appearance	单果质量 Single fruit mass/g	壳厚度 Thickness of shell/mm	出仁率 Kernel rate/%	缝合线 Suture	w(脂肪) Fat content/%	w(蛋白质) Protein content/%
陇薄丰1号 Long Bofeng No. 1	圆形 Circular	光滑 Smooth	10.6~12.7	0.94~1.15	55.0~63.6	窄平结合紧密 Narrow flat tight union	68.6±1.2 a	17.3
清香 Qingxiang	阔椭圆形 Broad oval-shaped	光滑 Smooth	10.5~14.0	1.00~1.30	49.6~57.9	微凸结合紧密 Microconvex tightly bound	65.4±0.9 b	17.7

注:不同小写字母表示在 $p<0.05$ 差异显著。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant differences at $p<0.05$.

量 55.97 g, 青皮厚 5.43 mm; 坚果圆形, 果壳光滑, 纵径 33.8~35.3 mm, 横径 30.1~33.6 mm, 侧径 31.0~35.2 mm。缝合线平, 结合紧密。坚果单果质量 10.6~12.7 g, 单个核仁质量 5.8~8.1 g, 壳厚 0.94~1.15 mm, 出仁率 55.0%~63.6%。核仁饱满, 浅黄色; 脂肪含量 68.6%, 符合 GB/T 26909—2011 高油核桃品种要求; 蛋白质含量 17.3%, 风味油香, 无涩味。

2.2 植物学特征

落叶乔木, 树体中等, 树姿半开张, 树冠呈自然半圆形, 生长势强。1年生枝平均长 27.04 cm, 平均粗 1.06 cm, 平均节间长 4.98 cm; 多年生枝呈褐色, 皮孔稀少, 无茸毛。混合芽呈圆形, 雄花芽为裸芽, 圆柱形, 呈鳞片状。奇数羽状复叶, 复叶长为 47.3 cm, 复叶轴长为 27.42 cm, 小叶数 7~11 枚, 多 9 枚; 小叶长椭圆形, 长 17.18 cm, 宽 7.85 cm, 厚 0.26 mm; 叶面深绿色, 叶尖微尖, 全缘。雌雄异花、同株, 雄先型; 雄花序为葇荑花序下垂, 平均长 12.6 cm, 花药黄色; 雌花序穗状, 雌花双生或群生, 柱头浅绿色, 2 裂呈羽状反曲。多数果序呈穗状结果, 果实圆形, 果面无茸毛, 呈绿色, 果实表面着黄白色果点, 较密。

2.3 生物学特性

2.3.1 物候期 在甘肃陇南市武都区, 陇薄丰1号3月中旬萌芽, 3月下旬为雄花盛期, 4月上旬为雌花盛期, 9月上旬果实成熟, 11月下旬落叶。

2.3.2 生长结果习性与产量 树体中等大, 幼树干性适中, 萌芽力中等, 成枝力强, 幼树以中、短果枝结果为主。配置温185、强特勒(Chandler)、土莱尔(Tulare)等品种作为授粉树, 丰产性强, 大小年结果现象不明显^[1]。高接大树, 第2年树高达3.2 m, 结果25个左右; 第3年平均结果156个, 平均株产1.83 kg; 第4年平均结果732个, 平均株产8.56 kg, 平均666.7 m²产量188.32 kg; 第5年平均结果894个, 平

均株产10.46 kg, 平均666.7 m²产量230.12 kg。

2.3.3 陇薄丰1号适应性及抗病情况 (1)适应性。陇薄丰1号品种核桃适应性强, 在甘肃省的武都、成县、天水等地生长结果情况均表现优良。该品种极丰产, 早熟、高油、风味好, 出仁率高, 耐贮藏。(2)抗病性。经过田间抗病性调查, 陇薄丰1号的果实、叶片对核桃细菌性黑斑病(*Xanthomonas arboricola*)、炭疽病(*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)和顶端褐色坏死病(brown apical necrosis)等病害均表现为高抗病水平^[2]。

3 栽培技术要点

3.1 定植时间、栽植密度与方式

陇薄丰1号在秋季嫁接苗落叶后至土壤结冻前或春季土壤解冻后至嫁接苗发芽前均可定植。冬季不太寒冷的地区适宜于秋季栽植, 秋季栽植的苗木根系伤口愈合早、发芽早、缓苗快, 有利于定植后的苗木生长。冬季寒冷多风的地区适宜于春季栽植, 一般以3月上中旬嫁接苗发芽前定植为宜。株行距一般为平地栽植(7~8)m×(7~8)m, 丘陵、山地栽植(5~6)m×(6~7)m。整地方式常采用穴状整地, 定植穴规格为1.0 m×1.0 m×1.0 m。

3.2 授粉品种的配置

陇薄丰1号核桃属于雄先型品种, 雌花盛期为4月上旬, 因此可选择红仁核桃(Robert Livermore)、强特勒(Chandler)、霍华德(Howard)、温185等核桃品种作授粉品种; 陇薄丰1号与授粉品种配置比例为(5~8):1, 即每5~8行主栽品种, 需配置1行授粉品种^[3]。

3.3 整形修剪

一般在2月下旬至3月初结合采集接穗进行修剪, 陇薄丰1号干性强, 树形常采用疏散分层形, 定干高度一般为1.2~1.5 m。

3.4 土肥水管理

陇薄丰1号核桃丰产性强,成熟早,加强土肥水管理是其实现丰产优质高效栽培的关键技术措施。核桃园地切忌草荒,可在行间覆盖黑色地膜或园艺地布,以除草保墒。5年生以上的成龄树年施肥管理可分3次进行,秋季每株施腐熟的农家肥40~50 kg作基肥,春季发芽前每株施磷酸二铵等复合肥1.2~2.5 kg,5月下旬株施1.5~2.5 kg复合肥。以后随树龄、树体产量增长施肥量应逐年增加。施肥方法以环状沟或条状沟施肥为佳。为降低施肥成本,提高施肥效率,每年秋季对盛果期树可采用开沟施肥机或地钻打孔(直径15 cm,深度40~60 cm)等机械施基肥。有灌溉条件的核桃园,每年结合施肥浇灌萌芽水、花后水、越冬水。

3.5 病虫害防控

冬季清园时将核桃园的枯枝落叶集中烧毁,用涂白剂或林木长效保护剂涂抹树干。核桃萌芽前用5 °Bé石硫合剂喷洒树体,消灭越冬病虫。从5月中下旬开始,每隔10 d,采用植保无人机“一喷三防”技术,采用细菌性杀菌剂(3%中生菌素水剂、4%春雷霉素水剂、5%噻霉酮悬浮剂)、真菌性杀菌剂(40%苯醚甲环唑悬浮剂、45%咪鲜胺水剂、5%己唑醇悬浮剂)、杀虫剂(3.2%甲维嗪·氯氰微乳剂、1.8%阿维菌素乳油、7.5%氯氟·吡虫啉悬浮剂)、叶面肥(99%速溶磷酸二氢钾)混配的方法,连喷3次,可有效防控核桃黑斑病、炭疽病、桑盾蚧、举肢蛾、桃蛀螟、云斑天牛、刺蛾等病虫害,并达到防落果的目的,实现

防病、防虫、防落果^[4]。

4 综合评价

陇薄丰1号新品种核桃,在生产中表现出抗核桃细菌性黑斑病和炭疽病、丰产、高油、早熟、风味佳等优点,具有良好的推广应用前景,适于秦巴山区及立地条件相近地区发展。

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