

# 山梨猕猴桃×中华猕猴桃杂交后代果实性状和溃疡病抗性遗传分析

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**摘要:**【目的】探讨母本山梨5-10、父本中华雄2-41杂交F<sub>1</sub>代果实性状和溃疡病抗性遗传规律,为杂交育种亲本选配提供参考。【方法】评价了该组合F<sub>1</sub>代果实的单果质量、可溶性固形物含量、纵径、横径、溃疡病抗性等性状指标,分析了这些性状的遗传规律。【结果】F<sub>1</sub>代平均单果质量为31.06 g,倾向母本遗传,可溶性固形物含量为14.21%,倾向父本遗传。果实纵径、横径、果形指数的变异系数范围为10.83%~14.22%,纵径受父本遗传倾向较大,横径受母本遗传倾向较大,果形指数表现出偏大的遗传倾向。果实外观圆柱形占比89.66%,果皮颜色具母本绿褐色的占比77.59%,果肉颜色为母本绿色,成熟期与母本相同,果实口感出现分离,均倾向母本遗传。果喙出现钝凸、微尖凸、深凹、平、圆等性状分离。果实被毛均为短茸毛,68.97%的子代表现不抗溃疡病,倾向父本遗传。【结论】山梨猕猴桃和中华猕猴桃杂交子代单果质量、可溶性固形物含量、果实纵径和横径等性状可能是受多基因控制的数量性状,果实形状、果皮颜色、果肉颜色、成熟期、果实风味遗传更倾向母本,果实被毛、溃疡病抗性遗传更倾向父本。

**关键词:**山梨猕猴桃;中华猕猴桃;种间杂交;果实性状;溃疡病;遗传分析

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## Genetic analysis of fruit traits and bacterial canker resistance in hybrid offspring of *Actinidia rufa* × *Actinidia chinensis*

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**Abstract:**【Objective】This study aimed to breed new kiwifruit varieties with strong resistance to bacterial canker disease through hybridization between *Actinidia rufa* (Siebold and Zuccarini) Planchon ex Miquel and *Actinidia chinensis* var. *chinensis* C. F. Liang. 【Methods】*A. rufa* 5-10, characterized by small fruit size but strong tolerance to bacterial canker, was selected as the female parent, while *A. chinensis* var. *chinensis* 2-41, known for the yellow flesh and average fruit mass of approximately 80 g for its sister line, served as the male parent. The 65 female plants bearing fruits were identified from the F<sub>1</sub> population. When the soluble solid content (SSC) reached 7.0%, 20 fruits per vine were harvested and ripened at room temperature. Fruit quality and morphological traits, including single fruit mass, SSC, longitudinal diameter and transverse diameter were measured. The vine tolerance to bacterial canker was evaluated with observation on *Psa* symptoms in the field. The mean value, standard deviation, coeffi-

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cient of variation, and other genetic variation parameters of the data were analyzed by using Excel 2016 and Origin 2022 software. **【Results】**The results demonstrated the complex influence of maternal and paternal inheritance on various fruit traits, and provided evidence of polygenic inheritance and heterosis as well. The key findings were as follows: 1. The coefficients of variation for average fruit weight in 2023 and 2024 were 32.61% and 29.97%, respectively. The supermaternal heterosis rate of fruit mass in the hybrid progeny was notably significant, reaching 106.06% in 2023 and 83.16% in 2024. The average fruit mass of the progeny was 31.06 g, which reflected a maternal genetic tendency, suggesting that the female parent contributed significantly to the trait. The coefficients of variation for SSC in 2023 and 2024 were 15.97% and 14.83%, respectively. The supermaternal heterosis rate of SSC in the hybrid progeny was also notably significant, reaching 22.30% in 2023 and 54.74% in 2024. Meanwhile, the average SSC of the progeny was 14.21%, indicating a substantial paternal influence and underscoring the critical role of the paternal parent in determining sugar content. The dual contribution from both parents underscored the genetic intricates involved in the formation of fruit mass and SSC traits in the hybrid offspring. The two traits exhibited continuous variation and were characterized by polygenic inheritance, meaning that multiple genes were involved in controlling these traits. 2. The coefficients of variation for longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, and fruit shape index ranged from 10.83% to 14.22%, among which transverse diameter showed the smallest variation (10.83%) and fruit shape index showed the largest variation (14.22%). The average values of longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, and fruit shape index were all bigger than those of the maternal parent. The longitudinal diameter exhibited a supermaternal heterosis rate of 26.38%, showing a stronger paternal genetic influence. The transverse diameter displayed a supermaternal heterosis rate of 12.68%, indicating a greater maternal genetic contribution. The fruit shape index demonstrated a genetic tendency toward larger. Both the longitudinal and transverse diameters of the fruit exhibited a continuous distribution, reflecting the genetic characteristics of quantitative traits controlled by multiple genes. 3. Fruit appearance and maturity traits including fruit shape, skin and flesh color, and maturity timing, predominantly resembled the female parent. In particular, the skin color was mostly green-brown (77.59%), the flesh color was green, and the maturity occurred in early October. All fruits were covered with short hairs, a trait influenced by the male parent, indicating a clear paternal contribution to this morphological feature. The fruit shoulder shape of the female parent was square, while the paternal sister line was round. The shoulder shapes in the hybrid progeny were predominantly square (56.9%) or round (41.38%). The fruit beak shape of the female parent was flat, while the paternal sister line was round. This trait of the hybrid progeny varied widely, including blunt convex (6.9%), slightly convex (56.9%), deep concave (12.07%), flat (30.69%), and round (3.45%). 4. The  $F_1$  population exhibited a range of taste changes, with 41.38% sweet, 31.03% lightly sweet, 17.24% sour-sweet, and 10.34% sour. Additionally, 20.69% of fruits exhibited aroma, adding to the diversity in sensory traits. 5. 68.97% of the  $F_1$  vines exhibited sensitivity to bacterial canker, indicating a paternal genetic tendency of this trait. **【Conclusion】**The comprehensive evaluation of hybrid progeny from *A. rufa* and *A. chinensis* var. *chinensis* revealed genetic variation in fruit quality traits. Fruit mass, SSC, longitudinal diameter, and transverse diameter may be quantitative traits controlled by multiple genes. The hybrids exhibited a genetic tendency toward smaller fruit size, higher SSC, and intermediate longitudinal and transverse diameters. Maternal inheritance was more evident in fruit shape, skin and flesh color, maturity timing, and flavor, while paternal influence was more obvious in fruit hairiness and tolerance to bacterial canker. The wide variation in fruit beak shape underscored the male parent's genetic contribution. These findings provide valuable insights into the development of

kiwifruit varieties with strong disease tolerance and desirable fruit characteristics.

**Key words:** *Actinidia rufa*; *Actinidia chinensis*; Interspecific hybridization; Fruit trait; *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (Psa); Genetic tendency

猕猴桃隶属猕猴桃科(Actinidiaceae)猕猴桃属(*Actinidia* Lindl.),该属有54个种,21个变种,共有75个分类单元<sup>[1]</sup>。目前商业化栽培的猕猴桃种类主要是中华猕猴桃(*A. chinensis*)、美味猕猴桃(*A. deliciosa*),以及少量的软枣猕猴桃(*A. arguta*)和毛花猕猴桃(*A. eriantha*)<sup>[2]</sup>。中华猕猴桃果实大,可溶性固形物含量高,但存在抗旱耐涝性差、不耐高温高湿、抗病性弱等缺点<sup>[3-4]</sup>。山梨猕猴桃因其果实小且可溶性固形物含量偏低,商业种植较少,但其具有较强的抗旱、耐涝、耐高温高湿、抗病、耐贮等优点<sup>[5]</sup>,山梨猕猴桃的根有抗癌作用,是珍贵的育种材料<sup>[6]</sup>。基于猕猴桃属植物聚类分析和分支分析的结果表明,山梨猕猴桃与中华猕猴桃存在较大区别<sup>[7]</sup>,通过单核苷酸标记(Single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)及主成分分析发现山梨与中华猕猴桃的亲缘关系较远<sup>[8]</sup>。利用这两种类型的亲本进行种间杂交,有可能选育集父母本优良性状的新品种。在对美味猕猴桃、中华猕猴桃、山梨猕猴桃×中华猕猴桃、中华猕猴桃×超红猕猴桃(超红是以毛花猕猴桃与中华猕猴桃杂交选育而成的观赏猕猴桃品种)等36份种质的果实进行感官评价时,发现山梨猕猴桃×中华猕猴桃杂交后代的消费者整体喜好度高于其他种类<sup>[9]</sup>。可见,通过山梨猕猴桃和中华猕猴桃杂交进行新品种的选育具有十分广阔的发展前景。

关于山梨和中华猕猴桃的种间杂交后代研究报道不多。韩飞等<sup>[10]</sup>以山梨猕猴桃63101为母本,中华猕猴桃磨山雄7号为父本构建了杂交群体,对杂交后代的果实性状的遗传倾向进行了分析。贺迪等<sup>[9]</sup>利用这一杂交群体,开展了离体枝条接种溃疡病和观察接种后的浸染情况的研究,分析了不同猕猴桃单株的抗病性以及病情指数和病斑长度之间的相关性。刘春燕等<sup>[11]</sup>采用母本山梨猕猴桃MT570001和父本中华猕猴桃桂海4号的杂交后代,开展了果实大小及糖、酸含量的QTLs定位研究,构建了中华猕猴桃和山梨猕猴桃遗传图谱,解析了相关性状定位区间。因猕猴桃属植物无论在种间还是种内都存在较丰富的遗传多样性,由不同的亲本组成的杂交群体中的遗传规律也不尽相同,因此,构建不同山梨猕

桃×中华猕猴桃的杂交群体,对揭示杂交后代果实性状和溃疡病抗性遗传规律具有重要意义。

笔者在本研究中以野生山梨猕猴桃种质资源山梨5-10为母本、中华猕猴桃优株中华雄2-41为父本配置杂交组合。2023—2024年连续两年对F<sub>1</sub>代杂交群体中雌株的果实性状、溃疡病抗性进行评价和遗传分析,拟揭示亲本与杂交后代果实性状和溃疡病抗性的遗传规律,为进一步总结育种经验、培育猕猴桃新品种奠定基础。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

以国家园艺种质资源库郑州猕猴桃分库资源圃保存的野生资源山梨5-10为母本、中华猕猴桃优株中华雄2-41为父本配置杂交组合。父母本皆为2倍体,母本山梨5-10果实圆柱形,果皮绿褐色,无毛,果面有斑点,果肉颜色绿色,果实小,可溶性固形物含量低,花期5月上旬,成熟期10月上中旬,高抗溃疡病。中华雄2-41的姊妹系果实圆柱形,果皮褐色,被短茸毛,果面有斑点,果肉为黄色,平均单果质量80 g,可溶性固形物含量高,花期4月中旬,成熟期9月中下旬,不抗溃疡病。笔者团队于2018年春开展杂交工作,杂交果实成熟后进行洗种,并沙藏保存,经适当低温处理后于2019年春季将杂交种子播种于穴盘中,当苗高15 cm左右时移植于营养钵中继续生长。2020年3月将该杂交群体实生苗定植于咸宁市农业科学院农业高新技术研发试验区基地,并对定植植株编号。共定植F<sub>1</sub>代杂交群体实生苗124株,2022年开始开花结果,2023年所有实生苗均开花,其中雌株65株,雄株59株。

### 1.2 果实性状评价

2023—2024年连续2年对杂交群体65株结果树的果实外观和内在品质性状进行评价分析。每年当果实可溶性固形物含量达到7.0%左右时开始采收,每株树随机采摘20个果实,采收的果实置于实验室常温下软熟,分别测定单果质量、软熟后果实可溶性固形物含量、纵横径等性状,并对果实形状、果面被毛、果皮颜色、果肩形状、果肉颜色、果实风味等性状进行描述。

测定方法分别如下:单果质量使用电子天平测量,可溶性固形物含量采用 ATAGO 折光仪测定,纵横径和果柄长度使用游标卡尺测量,果实性状描述参照 NY/T 2351—2013《植物新品种特异性、一致性和稳定性测试指南 猕猴桃属》。

### 1.3 果实感官评价

对软熟后的猕猴桃果实同时进行消费者感官评价,由8位经过训练的评价者对包括母本果实在内的66份果实样本的甜度、酸度、香气强度、果肉细腻度4项指标进行感官评价,以品尝者的主观感受为标准进行评分,采用9分制,1分为程度最小,9分为程度最大,5分居中。

### 1.4 溃疡病抗性评价

采用田间目测的方式,观察植株上溃疡病症状的有无,没有症状的为抗病,有症状的为感病,全株、主干或主蔓有溃疡斑或流胶症状的为严重发病,仅少量叶子有溃疡病斑的为轻微发病。同时送样至中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所生物安全实验室进行了病原菌分离鉴定,确定为猕猴桃细菌性溃疡病菌。

### 1.5 数据统计与分析

采用 Excel 2016 软件进行数据分析,变异系数

$(CV)/\% = SD/F \times 100$ ;超母本优势率/ $\% = (F - \text{母本平均值}) / \text{母本平均值} \times 100$ ,遗传传递力(Ta)/ $\% = F / \text{双亲中值} \times 100$ 。其中F为杂交后代平均值,SD表示子代单株数据标准差。低低亲比例/ $\% = (\text{低于低亲表型值的子代单株数} / \text{子代单株总数}) \times 100$ 。使用 Origin 2022 软件计算F<sub>1</sub>代各性状含量频率分布,并进行高斯拟合、一次迭代。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 单果质量和可溶性固形物含量遗传分析

在2023年和2024年,连续2年测定母本山梨5-10与F<sub>1</sub>代的单果质量与可溶性固形物含量,结果如表1所示。母本山梨5-10单果质量连续2年的平均值分别为15.67 g、16.26 g,最大值分别为17.57 g、18.72 g,最小值分别为13.53 g、13.82 g。F<sub>1</sub>代单果质量连续2年的平均值分别为32.29 g、29.83 g,最大值分别为75.33 g、50.95 g,最小值分别为8.55 g、9.96 g。杂交后代单果质量超母本优势率分别为106.06%、83.16%,低低亲(母本)比例为1.67%、5.17%。由于父本不结果,参考父本姊妹系雌株结果性状,平均单果质量为80 g,F<sub>1</sub>代单果质量低于双亲中值,遗传传递力

表1 F<sub>1</sub>代果实单果质量及可溶性固形物含量的遗传变异

Table 1 Hereditary variation in fruit mass and soluble solid content in F<sub>1</sub> population

性状 Trait	年份 Year	母本平均值 Average of female parent	杂交子代 Hybrid offspring			
			平均值±标准差 Mean±SD	变异系数 CV/%	遗传传递力 Ta/%	超母本优势率 Supermaternal heterosis rate/%
单果质量 Single fruit mass/g	2023	15.67	32.29±10.53	32.61	67.50	106.06
	2024	16.26	29.79±8.93	29.97	61.89	83.16
w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	2023	11.21	13.71±2.19	15.97	103.82	22.30
	2024	9.50	14.70±2.18	14.83	119.03	54.74

连续2年低于100%,表现出偏向母本的遗传倾向。

母本山梨5-10可溶性固形物含量连续2年的平均值分别为11.21%、9.50%,最大值分别为12.2%、10.4%,最小值分别为10.4%、9.1%。F<sub>1</sub>代可溶性固形物含量连续2年的平均值分别为13.71%、14.70%,最大值分别为18.37%、18.87%,最小值分别为9.23%、9.46%。2023年、2024年可溶性固形物含量的变异系数分别为15.97%、14.83%,超母本优势率分别为22.30%、54.74%,低低亲比例为13.33%、1.72%。参考父本姊妹系果实平均可溶性固形物含量15.2%,F<sub>1</sub>代可溶性固形物含量超过双亲中值,遗传传递力连续2年高于100%,表现出偏向父本的遗传

倾向。

F<sub>1</sub>代单果质量和可溶性固形物含量频率分布如图1、2所示,可以看出F<sub>1</sub>代连续2年的单果质量和可溶性固形物含量均呈连续分布,表现为增效或减效作用,单果质量变异系数大,遗传传递力小,说明单果质量易受环境因素影响,而可溶性固形物含量变异系数较小,遗传传递力较大,说明可溶性固形物含量受环境因素影响较小。单果质量和可溶性固形物含量表现为由多基因控制的数量性状遗传特点。

### 2.2 果实大小、果形指数遗传分析

2024年通过对杂交子代果实纵径、果实横径、果形指数这3个果实性状进行调查分析,结果如表2

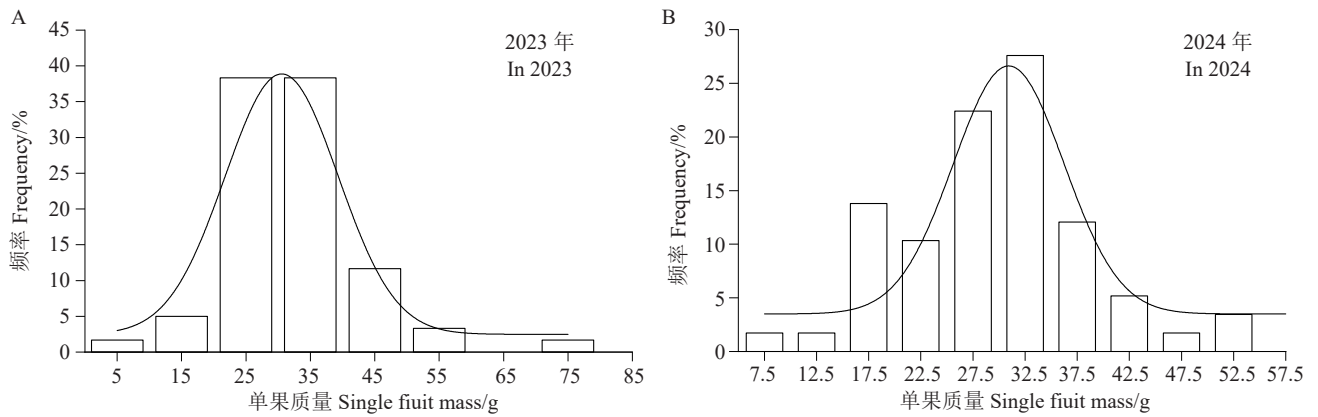


图1 F<sub>1</sub>代果实单果质量频率分布

Fig. 1 Histogram of frequency distribution of single fruit mass of F<sub>1</sub> population

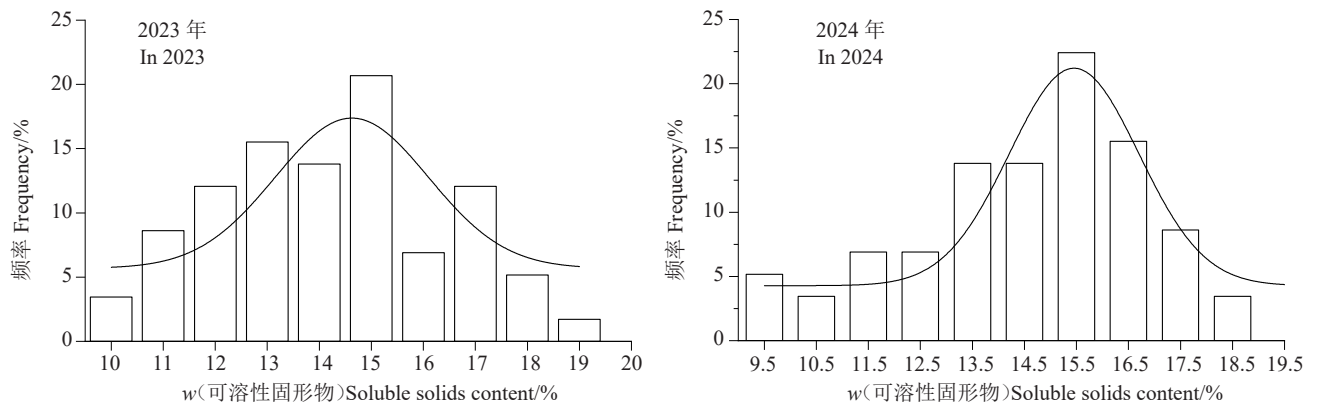


图2 F<sub>1</sub>代果实可溶性固形物含量频率分布

Fig. 2 Histogram of frequency distribution of soluble solid content of F<sub>1</sub> population

表2 F<sub>1</sub>代果实纵径、横径和果形指数的遗传变异

Table 2 Hereditary variation in longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter and fruit shape index in F<sub>1</sub> population

性状 Trait	母本平均值 Average of female parent	杂交子代 Hybrid offspring			
		平均值±标准差 Mean±SD	变异系数 CV/%	遗传传递力 Ta/%	超母本优势率 Supermaternal heterosis rate/%
纵径 Longitudinal diameter/mm	39.75	50.23±7.14	14.22	87.15	26.38
横径 Transverse diameter/mm	26.05	29.35±3.18	10.83	75.21	12.68
果形指数 Fruit shape index	1.53	1.72±0.19	11.35	115.82	12.40

所示,3个果实性状在杂交群体中的变异系数范围为10.83%~14.22%,说明果形性状在子代中变异不是很大。其中,横径的变异系数最小,为10.83%。对3个果实性状的遗传传递力分析发现,遗传传递力由高到低分别为果形指数(115.82%)、纵径(87.15%)、横径(75.21%),这表明果形性状主要受遗传因素的调控,环境因素的影响相对较小。纵径、横径、果形指数的平均值均大于母本,纵径超母本优势率为26.38%,受父本遗传影响较大,横径超母本

优势率为12.68%,受母本遗传影响较大,而整体果形指数表现出超亲的遗传倾向。

F<sub>1</sub>代纵径和横径频率分布如图3所示,果实纵径和横径均呈连续分布,表现为由多基因控制的数量性状遗传特点。

### 2.3 果实其他外观性状遗传倾向

通过对杂交子代果实形状、果肩、果喙、果皮颜色、果实被毛等性状进行调查分析(图4、5),子代果实形状圆柱形占比89.66%,与母本果实形状一致,

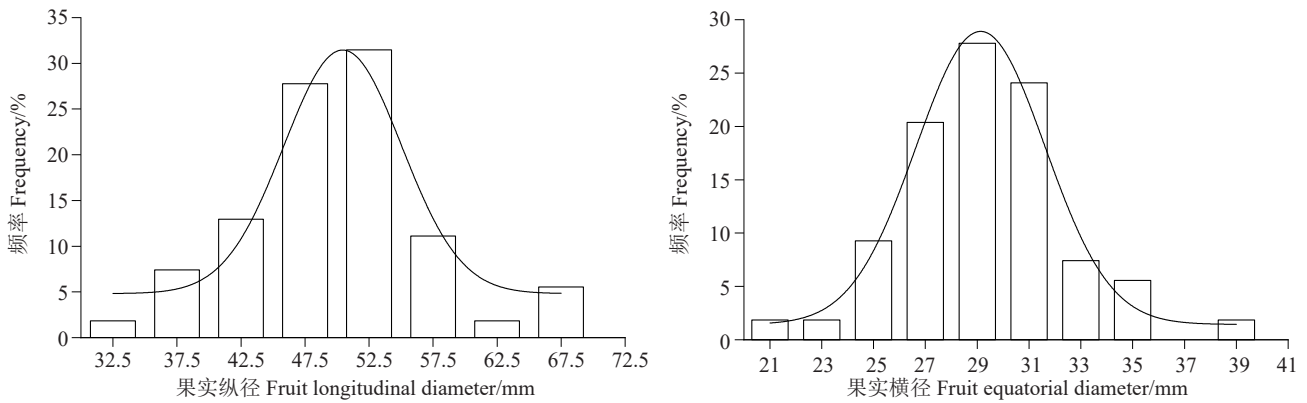
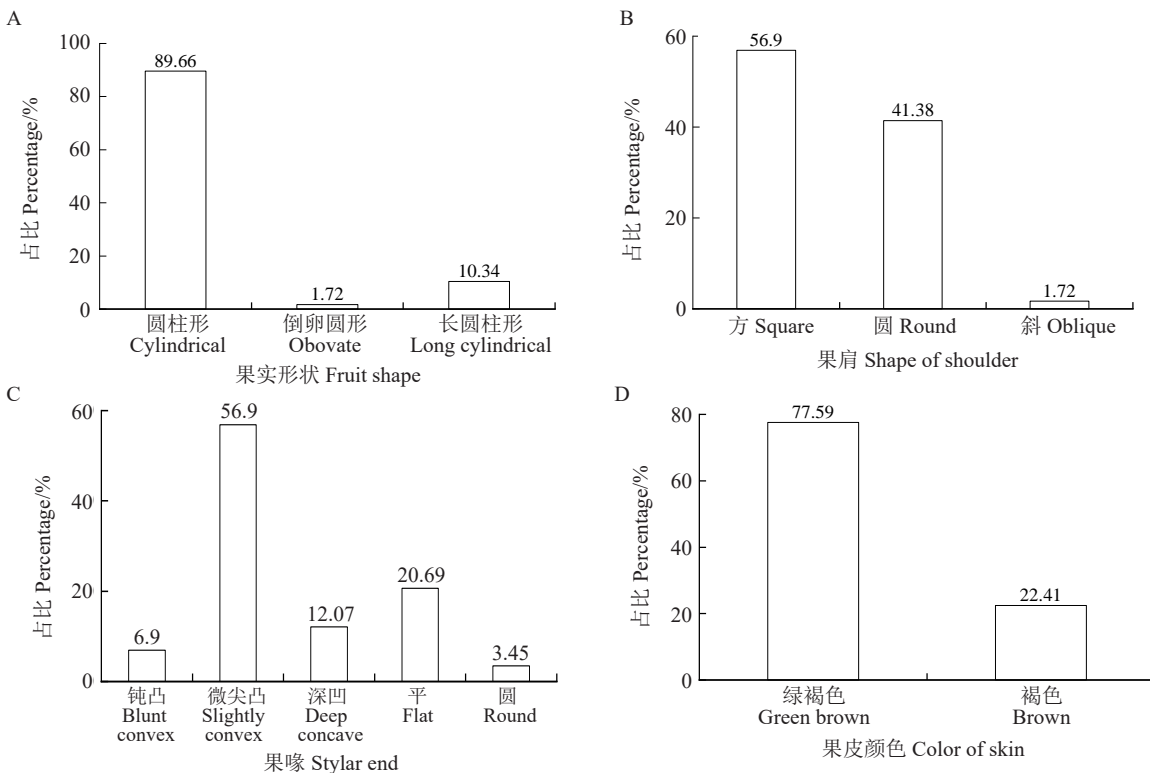


图 3 F<sub>1</sub>代果实纵径和横径的频率分布

Fig. 3 Histogram of frequency distribution of fruit longitudinal diameter and transverse diameter of F<sub>1</sub> population



A. 果实形状; B. 果肩; C. 果喙; D. 果皮颜色。

A. Fruit shape; B. Shape of shoulder; C. Stylar end; D. Color of skin.

图 4 F<sub>1</sub>代果实不同外观性状占比

Fig. 4 Percentage of different appearance traits of F<sub>1</sub> population

受母本遗传倾向较大。杂交子代果肩主要为方和圆,占比分别为56.9%和41.38%,受母本遗传倾向较大。母本果喙形状为平,父本姊妹系果喙性状为圆,子代果喙形状出现了钝凸、微尖凸、深凹、平、圆多种分离,占比分别为6.9%、56.9%、12.07%、20.69%和3.45%。果皮颜色主要为母本和父本姊妹系的颜色,绿褐色和褐色,分别占比77.59%、22.41%,受母本遗传倾向较大。与母本山梨5-10果皮完全无毛

相比,子代果皮几乎全部被短茸毛,与父本姊妹系果实被短茸毛一致,果实被毛受父本遗传倾向较大。

#### 2.4 果肉颜色和果实风味遗传倾向

母本山梨5-10的果肉颜色为绿色,杂交子代果肉颜色与母本一致(图6),没有出现父本姊妹系的黄色果肉颜色,可见果肉颜色受母本遗传倾向较大。

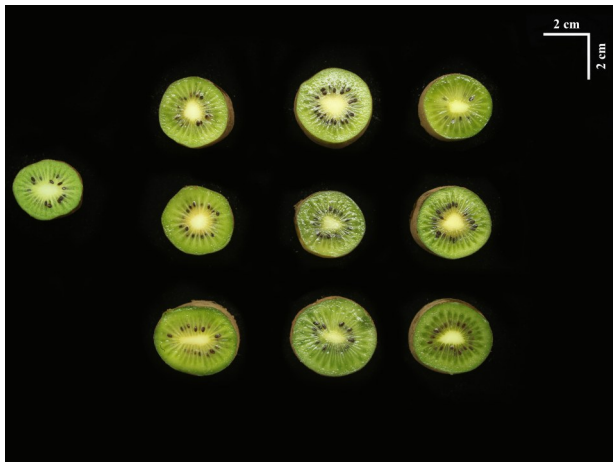


左边为母本对照。果实形状(A)、果肩(B)、果喙(C)、果皮颜色(D)。

The left is the female parent as a control. Fruit shape were cylindrical, obovate, long cylindrical (A). The shapes of shoulder were square, round, oblique (B). The stylar ends were blunt convex, slightly convex, deep concave, flat, round (C). The color of skin was green brown and brown (D).

图5 F<sub>1</sub>代果实不同外观性状对比

Fig. 5 Comparison of different appearance traits of F<sub>1</sub> population



左边为母本对照。

The left is female parent as a control.

图6 杂交子代果肉颜色对比

Fig. 6 Comparison of flesh color of F<sub>1</sub> population

母本的果实感官评价结果为甜度5.3, 酸度4.6, 香气强度5.3, 果肉细腻度8.2, 子代果实感官评价结果见表3, 甜度7~9占比41.38%, 酸度1~2占比66.65%, 香气强度5~6占比37.76%, 果肉细腻度7~9占比100%。从果实的口感、果肉质地、果实香气等感官属性综合评价, 子代果实风味更偏向母本。

表3 杂交子代软熟果实感官评价结果

Table 3 Sensory evaluation of ripe fruit of F<sub>1</sub> population

指标 Index	得分占比 Percentage of score/%			
	1~2	3~4	5~6	7~9
甜度 Sweetness	10.34	17.24	31.03	41.38
酸度 Acidity	66.65	16.27	11.45	5.63
香气强度 Aroma intensity	23.05	18.50	37.76	20.69
果肉细腻度 Flesh fineness	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

2.5 杂交子代溃疡病抗性、成熟期遗传倾向

田间溃疡病发病情况调查统计及病原菌鉴定结果表明(图7), 母本山梨5-10高抗溃疡病, 杂交子代植株有31.03%没有溃疡病症状, 表现为抗病, 68.97%的植株有溃疡病症状, 表现为感病, 其中27.48%发病程度严重, 41.49%的植株表现为轻微的叶溃疡, 图8为杂交子代田间溃疡病发病特征。溃疡病抗性受父本遗传倾向较大, 杂交子代具备选育抗溃疡病优良株系的潜力。

通过对杂交子代成熟期进行观察, 发现子代成熟期大都在10月上中旬, 与母本同期, 较父本姊妹系成熟期晚, 可见F<sub>1</sub>群体的成熟期受母本遗传倾向

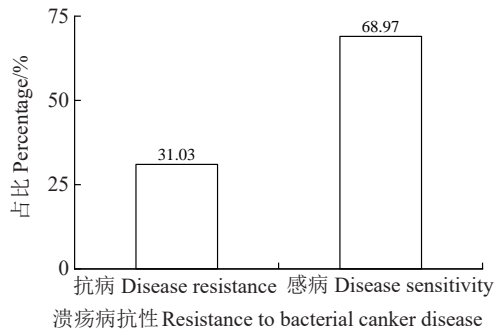


图 7 杂交子代溃疡病抗性

Fig. 7 The tolerance of F<sub>1</sub> population to bacterial canker disease



图 8 杂交子代田间溃疡病发病特征

Fig. 8 The field observation of disease incidence characteristics in F<sub>1</sub> population for bacterial canker disease

现为受微效多基因控制的特点,遗传趋势表现为超母本,呈现出趋中的遗传倾向,果实形状、果皮颜色遗传更倾向母本,果实被毛遗传更倾向父本,果实喙端形状也是品种识别的重要特征,还会影响果实包装和运输,笔者研究发现果喙形状和果实风味受父本影响较大,出现了广泛的分离,这些结果与韩飞等<sup>[10]</sup>的研究结果一致。果肉颜色和果面茸毛作为果实的重要特征,笔者在调查过程中发现杂交子代果肉颜色与母本果肉颜色一致,果面被短茸毛,与父本姊妹系果实被毛性状一致,试验结果与李明章等<sup>[15]</sup>对红阳猕猴桃F<sub>1</sub>代群体被毛呈现偏离母本光滑的遗传趋势结果一致。而韩飞等<sup>[10]</sup>的研究中出现了果肉

较大。

### 3 讨 论

不同类型猕猴桃在果实性状和物候期方面存在较大差别,尤其果实大小、形状和风味品质是果品质量的重要指标,会直接影响消费者的喜好,进而决定果品的商品价值。枇杷<sup>[12]</sup>、中国樱桃<sup>[13]</sup>、苹果<sup>[14]</sup>等果树的果实单果质量和可溶性固形物含量均表现为由多基因控制的数量性状的遗传特点,本研究中山梨猕猴桃山梨5-10与中华猕猴桃中华雄2-41杂交子代单果质量和可溶性固形物含量呈现连续分布,也表

颜色和果实被毛性状的分离,果肉颜色与父本表现一致的黄色占比9%,与母本颜色相似的表型占比86%,杂交子代果实被毛也出现了短茸毛、无毛和硬毛的分离,60%为与参照父本相同的短茸毛,与母本相似的比例为40%。这可能与亲本遗传背景差异较大有关,也可能与杂交群体样本量大小有关,但2个山梨与中华猕猴桃杂交群体后代果肉颜色受母本遗传倾向较大,果实被毛受父本遗传倾向较大。

猕猴桃果实纵径和横径的遗传规律复杂,受多基因和环境因素共同影响。笔者在本研究中发现杂交子代果实纵径和横径在群体内均呈连续分布,符合微效多基因控制的数量性状的特征,与程瀚远



等<sup>[6]</sup>在HB柚×华柑4号杂交后代柑橘的果形遗传分析结果一致。杂交后代纵径、横径的平均值均大于母本,纵径受父本遗传倾向较大,横径受母本遗传倾向较大,与刘春燕等<sup>[11]</sup>的研究结果一致,果形指数却没有本研究中表现为偏大的遗传倾向,可能与父本的纵径密切相关,父本纵径大,则子代纵径偏大遗传。猕猴桃果喙和果肩在杂交后代中表现出明显分离现象,表明其遗传的复杂性。总的来说,本研究中单果质量和可溶性固形物含量表现为趋中的遗传倾向,果形指数表现为超亲的遗传倾向,果实形状、果皮颜色、果肉颜色、横径、成熟期和果实风味遗传更倾向母本,而果实被毛、纵径遗传更倾向父本。

猕猴桃细菌性溃疡病作为猕猴桃产业中一种毁灭性病害<sup>[17]</sup>,我国猕猴桃主产区陕西<sup>[18]</sup>、四川<sup>[19]</sup>、贵州<sup>[20]</sup>等地深受该病的困扰,因此,抗性品种的选育已成为研究热点。近年来,研究人员通过杂交或实生育种选育了先沃五号<sup>[21]</sup>、华金3号<sup>[22]</sup>、金塘1号<sup>[23]</sup>等抗病性品种,也针对不同类型群体开展了抗病性鉴定。贺迪等<sup>[5]</sup>通过离体枝条接种的办法对山梨与中华猕猴桃种间杂交群体进行溃疡病抗性鉴定,84份种质中含抗病种质67份,占比79.76%。笔者在本研究中采用田间调查与病原菌鉴定的方式对杂交群体进行抗性分析,31.03%的植株无溃疡病症状表现为高抗溃疡病,说明不同的杂交亲本对后代溃疡病的抗性影响较大。

## 4 结论

山梨猕猴桃和中华猕猴桃杂交子代单果质量、可溶性固形物含量、果实纵径和横径等性状可能是受多基因控制的数量性状,果实形状、果皮颜色、果肉颜色、成熟期、果实风味遗传更倾向于母本,果实被毛、溃疡病抗性遗传更倾向于父本。

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