

中晚熟甜樱桃新品种福阳的选育

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摘要：福阳是由黑珍珠×（萨米脱+先锋）杂交选育出的中晚熟甜樱桃新品种。果实心脏形，果皮紫黑色、有光泽，果顶稍凹陷，果肉、果汁深红色；果肉脆硬，味甜。平均单果重9.7 g，最大单果重14.1 g；果柄中短，柄长3.45 cm；核小，果实可食率94.6%。果肉可溶性固形物含量(w, 后同)18.7%，总糖含量11.62%，总酸含量0.61%；鲜食品质上。果实在鲜红至紫红色时，口感即好，挂果时间长。果实生育期55 d左右，烟台地区6月上中旬成熟；树势健壮，萌芽率高(98.2%)，成枝力强，成花易。福阳耐贮运，早实、丰产、稳产，4年生树每667 m²产量268 kg，综合性状优良。适宜在山东省甜樱桃适栽区推广种植。

关键词：甜樱桃；中晚熟；新品种；福阳

Breeding report of a new sweet cherry cultivar ‘Fuyang’

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Abstract: Fuyang (*P. avium* L.) is a new mild-late-maturing sweet cherry. The seedling was derived from a cross between ‘HeiZhenzhu’ and ‘Summit+Van’ in 2003 at Yantai Academy of Agricultural Sciences experimental field. The obtained hybrids were sowed in the spring of 2004, and the hybrid seedlings were planted in the Zhifu District of Yantai Academy of Agricultural Sciences in the spring of 2005, and started to bear fruit in 2008. The cross of No. 03-5-8 showed large fruit type, purple-black skin, and strong productivity, and was finally selected as the superior line. In the summer of 2010, we used Daqingye as the rootstock for grafting propagation and expanding test planting. After continuous observation and testing, the traits are stable and excellent. In February 2017, it passed the validation of Shandong Province Forest Tree Variety Validation Committee. The tree posture of Fuyang is moderate and open. The 6-year-old tree height is 3.4 m. The crown diameter is 4.1 m×4.2 m. Perennial branches are grayish white, and 1-year-old branches are grayish brown. Leaves are long spindle-shaped, light green. The middle leaf of the developed branch is 15.41 cm in length, 7.37 cm in width, and 3.25 cm in petiole length. The leaf margin is compound, shallow and blunt. The nectary is kidney-shaped, dark red, oblique or

基金项目：山东省重点研发计划（乡村振兴科技创新提振行动计划）(2023TZXD059)；国家现代农业产业技术体系专项(CARS-30-ZY-24)；烟台市科技创新发展计划基础研究类项目(2023JCYJ103)；山东省现代农业产业技术体系果品创新团队(SDAIT-06-02)；山东省重点研发计划（竞争性创新平台）项目(2022CXPT017)。

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opposite. Fuyang has strong tree vigor, stronger and more vigorous growth than Van. The trees in the full fruit period are mainly short fruit branches and bouquet fruit branches, accompanied by axillary flower buds. It started to bear fruit in the 3rd year after planting, and the natural fruiting rate was as high as 56.1%. Using the spindle shaped branching, it started to bear fruit in the 3rd year after planting, and the yield of the 4-year old tree was 268 kg per 667 m², that of the 5-year old tree was 436.2 kg per 667 m², and the yield of 6-year-old trees was 763 kg per 667 m², which was high and stable. The fruit is heart-shaped, with purple black and shiny peel, dark red pulp and juice. The average single fruit weight of 9.7 g, and the pedicel is medium-short, with a length of 3.45 cm. Soluble solids content was 18.7%, total sugar content was 11.62%, total acid content was 0.61%, the edible rate of fruit is 94.6%. The fruit development period is about 55 d and it matures at the early June in Yantai. The germination rate is 98.2%, branching ability is high. The full-flowering is around April 18. No special disease of Fuyang was found in cultivation. It is resistant to storage and transportation, early fruiting, high yield, and excellent comprehensive traits. It is suitable for planting in sweet cherry suitable planting areas such as Shandong Province. Orchard should choose sandy loam soil which is flat and has ability of moisture and fertilizer retention; spacing in the rows and spacing between rows are 2~2.5 m×4 m, the configuration of pollinizer is Sparkle, Summit, Van *et. al*; using a slender spindle-shaped pruning, and controlling the strength of the tree to prevent overgrowth.

Keywords: Sweet cherry; Mild-late-maturing; New cultivar; Fuyang

甜樱桃 (*P. avium* L.) 为蔷薇科樱桃亚属, 起源于小亚细亚半岛的黑海沿岸^[1]。截至 2020 年, 中国甜樱桃种植面积约为 23.33 万 hm², 产量 140 万 t, 是世界上栽培面积最大的国家^[2]。目前生产中栽培的品种大多数来源于国外^[3], 如美早、俄罗斯 8 号、萨米脱等, 我国自主选育的品种生产中占比较少。露地生产中早熟品种占比较大, 中晚熟品种占比较少。以甜樱桃主产区山东烟台为例, 早中熟品种占 70% 左右, 晚熟品种占 30% 左右^[4]。为丰富中晚熟品种资源, 充分发挥晚熟产业的区域优势, 山东省烟台市农业科学研究院 2003 年以黑珍珠为母本, 杂交选育出优质、早实、丰产, 综合性状优良的中晚熟新品种福阳。

1、选育过程

2003 年山东省烟台市农业科学研究院以黑珍珠为母本, 采用萨米脱、先锋的混合花粉进行杂交。2004 年春将获得的杂交种子进行播种, 2005 年春将杂交实生苗定植于山东省烟台市农科院芝罘区甜樱桃杂交育种圃, 2008 年开始结果。其中编号 03-5-8 表现出大果型、果皮紫黑色、丰产性强, 初选为优系。2010 年 6 月, 以大青叶为砧木, 将 03-5-8 进行嫁接繁殖, 在山东省进行区域试栽, 株行距 3 m×4 m。2013 年开始结果, 2014—2016 年进入结果盛期, 经过连续观察试验, 各性状稳定、表现优异。2017 年 2 月通过山东省林木品种审定委员会审定, 并命名为福阳 (图 1), 审定证书编号: 鲁 S-SV-PA-019-2016。



图 1 中晚熟新品种福阳

Fig.1 A new mid-late maturing sweet cherry Fuyang

2、主要性状

2.1 果实经济性状

果实心脏形，果顶稍凹陷，大果型，平均单果重 9.7 g，最大单果重 14.1 g，果实横径 2.76 cm、纵径 2.41 cm、侧径 2.28 cm；果柄中短，柄长 3.45 cm。果皮紫黑色、有光泽，果肉、果汁深红色。果肉硬脆，味甜，鲜食品质上。果肉可溶性固体物含量（w，下同）18.7%、总糖含量 11.62%、总酸含量 0.61%。核小，果实可食率 94.6%。耐贮运。福阳与亲本果实主要性状见表 1。

表 1 福阳与黑珍珠、萨米脱、先锋果实性状调查表

品种 Sweet cherry Cultivar	平均果重 Average weight per fruit/g	最大果重 Max weight per fruit/g	果形 Fruit shape	果皮颜色 Pericarp color	果肉颜色 Flesh color	果柄长 Length of fruit stalk/ cm	可溶性固体 物 Soluble solids content/%	可食率 Edible rate/%
福阳 Fuyang	9.7	14.1	心脏形 Heart-shaped	紫黑色 Purple black	深红色 Dark red	3.45	18.7	94.6
黑珍珠 Heizhenzhu	11.0	16.0	肾形 Kidney-shape d	紫黑色 Purple black	深红色 Dark red	3.05	17.5	93.6
先锋 Van	8.5	12.8	肾形 Kidney-shape d	紫红色 Purple red	鲜红色 Bright red	2.43	16.3	93.3
萨米脱 Summit	11.8	18.0	长心脏形 Long heart-shape	深红色 Dark red	粉红色 Pink	3.60	18.5	93.7

2.2 植物学特征

福阳的树势中庸，树姿开张，6 年生树高 3.4 m，东西冠径 4.2 m，南北冠径 4.1 m。多年生枝灰白色，1 年生枝灰褐色，枝条粗壮；叶片长纺锤形，浅绿色，叶大而厚，发育枝中部叶长 15.41 cm、叶宽 7.37 cm，叶柄长 3.25 cm，叶缘复齿、齿浅、钝，叶片顶端锐尖，并

向一边稍弯曲。叶柄蜜腺肾形，深红色，多数2~3个，少数4个，斜生或对生。花冠白色，花瓣呈倒卵圆形，位置重叠，雌蕊柱头略低于雄蕊（图2）。

表2 福阳与黑珍珠、萨米脱、先锋的植物学性状比较

Table 1 Comparison of botanical characters between Fuyang and Heizhenzhu, Summit, Van

品种 Cultivar	一年生枝条颜色 Annual branch color	叶片形状 Leaf shape	叶片长度 Leaf length/cm	叶片宽度 Leaf width/cm	叶柄长度 Petiole length/cm
福阳 Fuyang	灰褐色 Grayish brown	长纺锤形 Long spindle-shaped	15.41	7.37	3.25
黑珍珠 Heizhenzhu	灰褐色 Grayish brown	长纺锤形 Long spindle-shaped	14.27	6.90	3.25
萨米脱 Summit	灰褐色 Grayish brown	卵圆形 Ovate	12.20	7.97	3.16
先锋 Van	灰色 Gray	长椭圆形 Long ellipsoid	12.23	6.51	3.18



图2 中晚熟新品种福阳花

Fig.2 Flower of new mid-late maturing sweet cherry Fuyang

2.3 生长结果习性

福阳树势健壮，长势较先锋强旺，树姿半开张，萌芽率98.2%，成枝力强，外围新梢短截可发3~5个长条，成花易，当年生枝条基部易形成腋花芽，甩放后，易形成一串花芽，成花多，具有良好的早产性。盛果期树以短果枝和花束状果枝结果为主，伴有腋花芽结果。定植后第3年开始结果，自然坐果率高达56.1%。采用纺锤形整枝，栽后第3年开始结果，4年生树每667 m²产量为268 kg，5年生树每667 m²产量为436.2 kg，6年生树每667 m²产量为763 kg，丰产、稳产。

2.4 物候期

在山东烟台地区，正常年份，福阳花期与先锋、萨米脱、黑珍珠、斯帕克里相近，4月18日左右盛花，花期5~7 d。果实6月上中旬成熟，与先锋成熟期相近，果实发育期55 d左右。果实在鲜红至紫红色时，口感即好，挂果时间长。

2.5 抗逆性与适应性

2015年4月，花期遭遇-5℃低温冻害，山东省烟台市农业科学研究院芝罘区甜樱桃杂交育种圃福阳母株花器官冻害率为38.7%，而福山区选种圃的福阳花器官冻害率为66.8%；推测可能和幼树树体生长较旺盛，贮藏营养不足，花芽不充实有关。研究认为，甜樱桃花期受冻的临界温度为-2℃，在-2.2℃温度下半小时，花的受冻率10%；温度降至-3.9℃，冻害率达90%；在-4℃的温度下半小时，几乎100%的花受冻^[5]。说明，福阳具有较好的抗花期低温能力。栽培中，未发现福阳特殊病害。适宜在山东省甜樱桃适栽区推广种植。

3 栽培技术要点

春季或秋季栽植，园址应选择光照充足、地势平坦、排水良好的沙壤土地块。选择优质壮苗栽植，株行距2~2.5 m×4 m。起垄栽培，采用细长纺锤形整枝；栽后立即浇水、覆膜。苗木定植当年，应勤浇水，全年浇水10~12次；从第2年开始，正常年份浇水5~6次^[6]。苗木栽植前底肥选择土杂肥4 kg·株⁻¹。盛果期树采收后施用甜樱桃专用肥5 kg·株⁻¹，采用放射状沟施或者施肥坑施；8月中下旬施基肥，以有机肥为主，每667 m²施1000 kg，配合使用复合肥、中微量元素肥、土壤调理剂；萌芽前冲施水溶性硝酸铵钙，每667 m²施20~40 kg；花萼脱落后期面喷施氨基酸钙，每7~8天喷一次，连续喷3~4次；膨果期每667 m²冲施含微量元素的高钾水溶肥20 kg和黄腐酸钾肥料25 kg。

萌芽前喷施3~5波美度石硫合剂。5月底6月初果实采收后开始喷杀菌剂，防治叶斑病，每10天1次，共喷3次。杀菌剂可选择30%苯甲·丙环唑悬浮剂2000倍液+代森锰锌600倍液或5%高氯·甲维盐微乳剂1000倍液。冬季清园。

福阳为异花授粉品种，栽培中需搭配授粉树，适宜授粉品种为斯帕克里、萨米脱、先锋等。生产中注意控制树势，防止长势过旺。福阳与大青叶、考特、马哈利等砧木具有良好的嫁接亲和性，在春季、夏季、秋季采用带木质“一刀削”嫁接，嫁接成活率高92%以上。

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