

国内外核桃品种选育研究进展

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摘要:核桃是世界范围内的重要果树, 无论面积还是产量在各类干果中均居首位。品种是核桃生产的基础。20世纪60年代中后期至今, 我国核桃产业以丰产、早实、品质优和抗逆为育种目标, 积极进行核桃品种的选育工作, 取得了显著的成就。对国内外核桃品种选育研究工作, 包括国内外品种应用现状、实生选种、杂交育种和引种研究等方面进行了全面综述, 旨在为核桃育种工作提供理论参考。展望未来, 培育良种时只有高度重视种质资源科学的开发利用研究, 才能培育出适应未来轻量化栽培的核桃优良品种, 以促进我国核桃产业的可持续发展。

关键词:核桃; 品种; 杂交育种; 引种; 实生选种

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Research progress in walnut variety breeding at home and abroad

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Abstract: Walnut is one of the most important nut crops in the world, and ranks first in all kinds of nut species in terms of growing area and total yield. Walnut with high nutritional value has occupied the first place in the world in both growing area and yield in China, and has significantly social, economic and ecological benefits. In addition, walnut also has significant environmental protection and ecological value, and plays an important role in national strategy of returning farmland to forest in China. Walnut varieties with excellent comprehensive characteristics are the basis of the walnut industry. For a long time, the walnut yield per unit in China is lower and the quality is poor. One of the main reasons is the low popularity of excellent varieties, which seriously restrict the further improvement of walnut yield and quality. So, this article reviews the progress in walnut variety breeding in recent years, in order to provide reference for walnut scientific research, production and application in the future. High yield, early fruiting, as well as good quality and stress resistance are the main objectives of walnut breeding, which are affected by the density of fruiting branches, the number of female flowers, fruit setting rate and nut size. China is rich in wild walnut resources, and cross breeding is an important way to improve walnut yield and quality. As there are the same chromosome number and similar genetic background among various walnut species, different walnut varieties had been used in cross breeding to develop more walnut varieties. Walnut cross breeding in China began in the middle and late 1960s. In 1990, the Ministry of Forestry approved 16 new early-fruiting walnut cultivars, which have become the principal

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varieties to be popularized in China. In the breeding of walnut, the comprehensive scoring method is the most commonly used. Its main focus is to weight-score the main economic traits such as kernel yield, nut weight and high yield that affect the quality of walnut, and select the best one according to the comprehensive score, but the weight of each trait is indeed very subjective. After years of development, principal component analysis and the comprehensive index method have also been widely used in the selection of improved varieties of walnut. As early as the early 1950s, Wuhan Botanical Garden introduced many walnut varieties and types from the United States, the former Soviet Union and some Eastern European countries. Since then, major walnut research and teaching units in China have widely carried out the introduction of exceptional varieties, and successively introduced excellent walnut varieties from abroad. In recent years, with the rapid development of China's walnut industry, excellent walnut varieties have been introduced and planted frequently among provinces, which have greatly promoted the popularization of excellent varieties. China has made some achievements in walnut breeding. All localities have made full use of local walnut germplasm resources and cultivated many excellent walnut varieties. However, how to further cultivate new varieties with early bearing, high yield, strong stress resistance and better nut quality is still an important goal of walnut breeding in the future. Compared with developed countries, there are still three problems in walnut breeding in China. 1) The breeding goals need to be adjusted to change the previous standard of only pursuing kernel yield and reducing shell thickness, and the breeding of medium thick shell varieties is the mainstream of industrial development in the future. 2) Strengthen the breeding of disease-resistant varieties by molecular biology. At present, existing walnut varieties have no resistance to major diseases, resulting in a significant reduction in yield in disease epidemic years and the benefits of walnut industry. 3) Development and utilization of characteristic resources are far from meeting the needs of industrial development, and there is an urgent need to carry out in-depth work. With the improvement of people's living standards, the deepening understanding of walnut nutritional and health value and medical efficacy, as well as the development and utilization of walnut series products, the demand for walnuts will continue to rise, and higher requirements are put forward for the quality of walnuts. Looking forward to the future, the field of walnut variety breeding will show the following trends. 1) Medium thick shell varieties are popular for the requirements of industrial mechanization. 2) The development and utilization of resources should be deepened, so as to cultivate dual-purpose varieties to serve industrial development, and cultivate characteristic varieties to meet the diversified requirements of consumers. 3) Molecular biology should be applied to assist in the breeding of new varieties and help traditional technologies to improve breeding efficiency. 4) More attention should be paid to the research on germplasm resources and a good foundation should be laid for the breeding of new varieties. Therefore, we should attach great importance to the scientific research on the development and utilization of germplasm resources when cultivating and selecting improved varieties, so as to cultivate excellent varieties that adapt to the future trend of simplified techniques for walnut production, and promote the sustainable development of China's walnut industry.

Key words: Walnut; Variety; Hybrid breeding; Introduction; Seed selection

核桃 (*Juglans regia* L.) 别名胡桃、羌桃和万岁子^[1], 国外称波斯核桃 (Persian walnut)、英国核桃 (English walnut) 或欧洲核桃 (European walnut)^[2], 是世界上重要的坚果树种, 位居全球四大干果 (核桃、扁桃、腰果、榛子) 之首, 享有“大力士食品”、“万岁

子”之美誉, 其坚果具有极高的营养价值和良好的医疗保健效果, 同时具有重要的环境保护和生态维护价值。核桃是我国主要的经济林树种之一, 在我国退耕还林的国家战略中发挥着重要作用。综合性状优良的核桃品种是核桃产业现代化的重要基础。长

期以来,我国核桃单位面积产量低、品质差,主要原因之一就是优良品种普及率低,这严重制约了我国核桃产量和品质的进一步提高^[3-5]。为了更好地开发利用核桃资源,国内外已做了大量的研究工作,但目前仅见有国内核桃育种、栽培和生物技术的综述^[5-8]。笔者针对十多年来核桃品种选育方面的国内外进展做一综述,为今后核桃科研和生产应用提供参考。

1 国内外核桃品种应用概况

1.1 我国核桃品种应用现状

我国是世界第一大核桃生产国和重要的出口国,据联合国粮食及农业组织(Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO)资料,我国2020年核桃种植面积为28.44万hm²,核桃产量为110万t^[9]。20世纪20年代我国核桃出口量达3000余t,20世纪60年代开始出口英国和联邦德国,20世纪70—80年代我国出口的核桃总量占世界贸易量的50%以上。但从1986年开始,我国出口的核桃被优质的美国核桃取代,出口量急剧下降,到20世纪90年代以后带壳核桃几乎全被挤出欧洲市场,没有品种化、质量差是我国核桃被国际市场淘汰的主要原因^[10]。

1.2 国外核桃生产及品种应用概况

核桃在全世界的分布和栽培遍及全球六大洲的50多个国家和地区,2020年全球核桃种植面积为102.14万hm²,总产量为332.4万t,产量达万t以上的国家有22个,其中中国、美国、伊朗、土耳其、墨西哥和智利为世界核桃六大主产国^[9]。国外以美国为代表,自20世纪70年代后美国就开始了大规模的品种改良,选育了以强特勒(Chandler)为代表的新品种作为主栽品种,完全实现了良种化栽植^[11-12]。因此,美国核桃产量和质量得到了很大程度的提高,从而成为世界核桃生产大国和强国,以及世界核桃出口大国。

1.3 国内外核桃品种应用的差距

与发达国家相比,我国核桃产业存在的问题表现在多方面,但在品种选育及应用方面的主要问题是品种混杂。自改革开放以来,我国选育的优良品种很多,但在推广应用中没有广泛繁育的优良品种,或者栽植的植株良莠不齐,苗木质量差,甚至采用实生苗建园^[11]。产生这些问题的主要原因有三:一是

从业人员专业素质不高;二是自然环境条件较差;三是应用品种的体制(公司或农户)不完善。但是,随着我国经济的发展,这些差距将会逐步缩小。

2 核桃品种选育研究

2.1 核桃育种目标

纵观国内外的核桃育种计划可以看出,丰产、早实、品质优和抗逆是核桃育种的主要目标。直接构成产量的主要因素有结果枝密度、雌花数量、坐果率高低和坚果大小等,主要由品种的遗传特性决定^[13]。但是,不同立地条件下具体的育种目标也有区别。如美国加州核桃的育种目标为发芽晚而避开晚霜;早实且侧芽结实率高,树势健壮;雌花脱落率低,无大小年结果现象;高产,抗病虫害;坚果壳面光滑、缝合严密;出仁率大于50%,坚果个大仁饱满,色浅;单果仁质量7~8g,且取仁容易^[2,14]。

有关国内核桃品种选育的指标,主要有以下2类:一是树体生物学特性,如物候期、坐果情况、产量及抗病虫害能力等;二是坚果经济性状,如坚果纵横径、平均坚果质量、坚果壳厚、坚果出仁率、核仁质量和核仁颜色等^[13]。在具体的育种实践中,不同的育种者对各指标均进行了调整,如以最低温-28℃下枝梢不受冻害、雌花期能通过晚霜危害作为核桃抗寒性的选优标准,选出了西扶1号、西扶2号等早实核桃优良品种^[15];也有把每平方米投影面积产量作为核桃的选优指标^[16];罗秀钧等^[17]则把母枝抽生果枝数、果枝率、果枝平均坐果数、坐果率、株产量、株产仁质量、种壳色泽、壳面光滑程度、内隔膜厚度、取仁难易、种仁饱满度和种仁颜色等果实品质指标作为选种的指标,丰富了选种的内容,改善了中选品种的综合经济性状。

2.2 核桃的杂交育种

2.2.1 杂交育种概况 核桃属树种资源多,野生类型多,基因资源丰富,杂交育种是提高核桃产量和改良核桃品质的重要手段^[18]。由于核桃属内各树种的染色体数目相同,遗传背景相似,因此不同种间均能互相杂交结实,从而形成了通过种间远缘杂交来改良核桃品种的重要途径^[13]。这方面成功的例子有2个:一是河北核桃(麻核桃),它是普通核桃(*J. regia* L.)与核桃楸(*J. mandshurica*)通过种间天然杂交获得的种间杂种;二是美国核桃的砧木奇异核桃(Paradox),也是以北加州黑核桃(*J. hindssi*)为母本、普

通核桃为父本,通过自然杂交而来。

2.2.2 国内核桃杂交育种 我国的核桃杂交育种工作始于20世纪60年代中后期,先后涉及的单位有辽宁经济林研究所、山东省果树研究所、中国林业科学研究院和云南林业科学院经济林研究所等科研单位。我国的核桃杂交育种标志性的成果是1990年经林业部鉴评出16个我国首批早实核桃新品种,成为我国主要的推广品种(表1)^[3,19]。

表1 我国杂交育成的首批早实类核桃品种

Table 1 The early-fruit walnut varieties from breeding firstling in China

序号 Number	品种名 Variety	亲本来源 Source of parent
1	辽宁1号 Liaoning No. 1	河北昌黎大薄皮晚实优株10103×新疆纸皮核桃早实单株11001 Changli thin-skinned walnut10103×Zhipi walnut11001
2	京861 Jing861	新疆核桃子代实生选出 Xinjiang walnut
3	中林5号 Zhonglin No. 5	涧9-11-12×涧9-11-15(选自山西祁县新疆核桃实生园) Jian9211212×Jian9211215(From Shanxi)
4	香玲 Xiangling	上宋5号(早实)×阿克苏9号 Shangsong No.5(early-fruiting)×Aksu No.9
5	绿波 Lvbo	新疆核桃子代实生选出 Xinjiang walnut
6	辽宁3号 Liaoning No. 3	河北昌黎大薄皮晚实优株10103×新疆纸皮核桃早实单株11001 Changli thin-skinned walnut 10103×Xinjiang walnut11001
7	扎343 Zha 343	新疆林业科学院扎木台实生园 Institute of Forestry, Xinjiang Academy of Forestry
8	中林1号 Zhonglin No. 1	涧9-7-3(早实;山西祁县)×汾阳串子(晚实;山西汾阳) Jian92723(early-fruiting; Qixian)×Fenyang chuanzi(late fruiting; Fenyang)
9	温185 Wen185	新疆温宿卡卡孜实生后代 Xinjiang Wensu Kakazi
10	辽宁4号 Liaoning No. 4	辽宁朝阳大麻核桃(晚实)×新疆纸皮核桃(早实) Liaoning Chaoyang-dama(Late fruiting)×Xinjiang walnut11001(early-fruiting)
11	善光 Shanguang	新疆卡卡孜×上宋6号 Kakazi×Shangsong No.6
12	丰辉 Fenghui	上宋5号(早实)×阿克苏9号 Shangsong No. 5(early-fruiting)×Aksu No. 9
13	新早丰 Xinzaofeng	新疆温宿土木秀克乡 Xinjiang Wensu Tumuxiuke township
14	西扶1号 Xifu No. 1	陕西扶风县隔年核桃实生选育 Shanxi Fufeng-genian walnut
15	西林2号 Xilin No. 2	新疆核桃实生选育 Xinjiang walnut
16	陕核1号 Shanhe No. 1	陕西扶风县隔年核桃44号母树子代苗 Shanxi Fufeng-genian walnut No.44

(1)品种选育研究。叶茂富等^[20]率先开展核桃属间杂交育种研究,用核桃和山核桃(*Carya cathayensis* Sarg.)、核桃和薄壳山核桃[*Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch]进行核桃的种(属)间杂交,但未获得杂交品种。辽宁经济林研究所、中国林科院经济林研究所、山东果树所等先后开展了以普通核桃为杂交亲本的大规模杂交育种工作,培育出辽宁系、中林系和鲁光等众多新品种(系)^[5-7]。周兰英等^[21]研究表明,核桃与铁核桃(*J. sigllata* Dode)杂交亲和力较低,杂交结实率仅5%,为提高结实率要特别重视第1次授粉。王国安等^[22]发现新疆早实核桃二次果的实生群体变异严重,种质类型丰富,认为利用核桃二次果的实生群体进行良种选育,可期望选育出矮化类型植株。自2000年以来,国内由杂交育成的核桃新品种名录见表2。

(2)遗传规律研究。我国北方的普通核桃种群是在自然授粉的实生后代中长期自然选择和人工选择的结果,总体表现出核壳较薄、取仁容易的特性^[13,23]。核桃品质的优劣受多对数量性状基因的控制^[18],各性状的变异很大。壳薄、果大、出仁率高、取仁易和缝合线窄等现代经济性状在实生子代的变异较大,且性状的品质越优、经济价值越高,子代变异程度就越大;壳厚、缝合线宽、出仁率低和取仁难等原始的野生性状,子代的变异程度较小^[22]。这也验证了野生性状遗传力强的观点^[13]。云南核桃和新疆核桃种间杂交F₁代的主要性状的遗传分析表明,杂种F₁代主要性状分离广泛,为多基因控制的数量性状遗传,其坚果出仁率、坚果大小、仁质量等均表现出趋中变异的特点,而仁色、壳厚等表现出一定程度的杂种优势^[23]。

2.2.3 美国的核桃杂交育种 (1)美国核桃的主栽品种。美国加州是核桃的主产地,在生产上应用的有30余个品种,但仅Chandler和Hartley这2个品种就占核桃总产量的60%,排前10位的品种还有Ashley、Franquette、Howard、Payne、Serr、Tehama、Tulare和Vina。

(2)最近选育的新品种。美国新选育出的优良品种被专利保护然后发表,前5 a品种只提供给加州的栽培者,5 a后可以在国际上交流。近年来美国核桃品种的选择开始注重更早熟的品种,已获得72个优系/品种,其中91-077-6和95-011-14等5个优系有希望进行品种选育。美国加州大学的

表 2 2000 年以来我国杂交育成的主要核桃新品种

Table 2 The walnut varieties from breeding in China

品种(品系) Varieties	研究者 Breeder	育种单位 Breeding institution	亲本 Parents	年份 Year
鲁香 Luxiang	张美勇 Zhang Meiyong	山东省果树研究所 Shandong Institute of Pomology	上宋 6 号×新疆早熟丰产 Shangsong No.6×Xinjiang early-fruited walnut	2001
云新系列 Yunxi series	方文亮 Fang Wenliang	云南省林业和草原科学院 Yunan Academy of Forestry and Grassland	云南薄壳核桃×新疆核桃 Yunnan thin-skinned walnut×Xinjiang walnut	2001
90301、90303 90301、90303	范志远 Fan Zhiyuan	云南省林业和草原科学院 Yunan Academy of Forestry and Grassland	三台核桃×新早 13 号 Santai walnut×Xinzao No.13	2002
鲁丰 Lufeng	张美勇 Zhang Meiyong	山东省果树研究所 Shandong Institute of Pomology	上宋 6 号×阿克苏 9 号 Shangsong No.6×Aksu No.9	2003
岱香 Daixiang	张美勇 Zhang Meiyong	山东省果树研究所 Shandong Institute of Pomology	辽核 1 号×香玲 Liaohe No.1×Xiangling	2003
元林 Yuanlin	侯立群、王均毅 Hou Liqun、Wang Junyi	山东省林业科学研究院 Shandong Academy of Forestry	元丰×强特勒 Yuanfeng×Chandler	2007
云辉 1 号 Yunhui No.1	于菲 Yu Fei	云南省农业科学院园艺作物研究所 Institute Horticulture, Yunan Academy of Agricultural Sciences	新疆核桃×漾濞泡核桃 Xinjiang walnut×Julans sigillata	2012
鲁果 9 号 Luguo No.9	相昆 Xiang Kun	山东省果树研究所 Shandong Institute of Pomology	早实核桃自然杂交亲本不详 Early-fruited walnut	2012
中宁强 Zhongningqiang	张俊佩 Zhang Junpei	中国林业科学研究院林业研究所 Research Institute of Forestry Chinese Academy of Forestry	魁核桃×洛宁县核桃 Juglans major×Luoning walnut	2013
美香 Meixiang	郝艳宾 Hao Yanbin	北京市农林科学院林业果树研究所 IFP, Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences	香玲×云新 34 号 Xiangling×Yunxin No.34	2015
雪凝红 Xueninghong	张忠祥 Zhang Zhongxiang	贵州省林业科学研究院 Guizhou Academy of Forestry	泡核桃×新疆核桃 Julans sigillata×Xinjiang walnut	2015
洛核 1 号 Luohe No.1	马贯羊 Ma Guanyang	洛阳农林科学院 Luoyang Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences	彼特罗×中林 5 号 Pedro×Zhonglin No.5	2018
鲁锦 Lujin	孙超 Sun Chao	山东省林业科学研究院 Shandong Academy of Forestry	绿香×香玲 Lüxiang×Xiangling	2018
鲁绵 2 号 Lumian No.2	王翠香 Wang Cuixiang	山东省林业科学研究院 Shandong Academy of Forestry	鸡爪绵×香玲 Jizhuanmian×Xiangling	2021

核桃育种计划起始于 1948 年,诸如 Chandler、Howard、Vina、Tulare 和 Serr 等众多新品种均来自于该计划,这些优良品种的主要特点是早期高产、抗病、仁色浅;该计划还应用杂交和回交的方式培育抗病及线虫的品种^[14,24]。较早发布的世界上首个红仁核桃品种 Robert Livermore,种皮鲜红引人注目^[25],最新发布的品种还有 Ivanhoe、Solano 和 Durham 等^[26]。

2.2.4 其他国家的核桃育种 Poirier^[27]在法国中部对 7 个品种 (Chandler、Franquette、Fernor、Fernette、Lara、Pedro 和 Serr) 的抗寒性进行了测定,结果发现杂交种 NG38 (*Juglans regia* × *Juglans nigra*) 抗性突出。英国的育种计划从广泛收集资源开始,选育果用和材用品种^[28]。土耳其为改善果实品质,培育高产、抗枯萎病的品种,2008 年使用土耳其品种 (Şebin、Akçal 等) 和法国品种 (Franquette) 进行了 13

次杂交,从中获得了 1340 个杂交株系,之后通过筛选发布了 3 个优良品种^[29]。伊朗以 7 个优良品种为亲本,与 8 个其他国家品种 (包括 Serr、Hartley 等) 进行杂交育种,并对后代进行评估,2010 年发布了 2 个品种 Jamal 和 Damavand^[30-32]。表 3 为近些年国外发表的杂交品种^[33-38]。

2.3 核桃的实生选种

核桃的良种选育起始于单株选择,但早期主要是利用集团选择法^[39]。在核桃的选育中,综合评分法是应用最广的方法;经过多年发展,主成分分析法、综合指数法等核桃的良种选择中也得到了广泛应用^[40-41]。

核桃良种选育最为关注的性状是丰产性,具体指标为结果母枝平均抽生果枝数 2 个以上,结果母枝 3 a 连续结果率 80% 以上,每果枝平均坐果 1.5 个以上。坚果品质指标包括果大壳薄,壳面光滑、刻纹

表3 近些年国外发表的核桃杂交品种
Table 3 Hybrid varieties published abroad in recent years

品种(品系) Varieties	研究者(单位) Breeder	亲本来源 Parents	年份 Year
Milotai kesei	Institute for Agricultural Quality Control, Hungary	Milotai 10×Alsoszentivani 117	2003
Robert Livermore	University of California Davis, USA	UC86-11×Howard	2004
Sexton	University of California Davis, USA	UC85-8×Chandler	2004
Gillet	University of California Davis, USA	UC76-80×Chico	2004
Forde	University of California Davis, USA	UC61-25×Chic	2004
Milotai botermo	Institute for Agricultural Quality Control, Hungary	Milotai 10×Alsoszentivani 117	2004
DIRILIS K	Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam Univ, Turkey	Pedro×Maras, 18	2018
15 TEMMUZ	Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam Univ, Turkey	Pedro×Maras, 18	2018
Ourania	Institute of Plant Breeding and Genetic Resources, Greece	Hartley×Gustine	2020
Helete Gunesi	Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam Univ, Turkey	Maras 18×Chandler	2021
Leto	Institute of Plant Breeding and Genetic Resources, Greece	Gustine×Pedro	2021

浅而少、果实饱满,能出整仁或半仁,壳厚 1.5 mm 以下,出仁率 50%以上,含油率 65%以上,核仁浅黄色,风味香酥,单果质量 10 g 以上或每千克 100 个以下^[6]。

我国核桃的选优工作开始于 20 世纪 60 年代。自 20 世纪 80 年代以来,参照核桃丰产与坚果品质的国家标准(GB 7907—1987)^[42],各地利用丰富的种质资源全面开展实生选种工作,选育出 84 个新品种,涉及到全国 32 个教学科研单位,对提高我国核桃的坚果品质、促进我国核桃的良种化生产起到了积极的推动作用^[3,43]。这些核桃良种以早实类品种居多,主要特点体现在短枝、结果穗状、早结实、丰产性强、薄壳及品质优良等方面,其中仅有晋龙 1 号成为全国第 1 个通过省级鉴定的晚实核桃新品种^[44]。

国外在核桃实生选种方面也进行了调查研究。

欧洲的核桃坚果质量分布在 3.8~21.1 g,仁质量分布在 1.85~9.8 g,出仁率为 32.6%~63.8%,脂肪含量在 42.0%~71.5%^[45]。在对 19 个核桃单系的坚果性状评价后发现,核桃单系总体分成 3 类,即大果型、多果型及普通型^[45]。表 4 为近些年国外实生选种获得的主要品种^[46-51]。

2.4 核桃的引种

核桃良种引进是实现栽培良种化的最有效途径,主要分为国外核桃良种引进和国内不同生态区间的核桃品种引进。

2.4.1 从国外引进的核桃品种 早在 20 世纪 50 年代初,武汉植物园曾从美国、苏联和东欧的一些国家引进多个核桃品种和类型。此后,国内各主要核桃科研和教学单位广泛开展了优良品种的引进工作,先后从国外引进多个核桃优良品种。自 1980 年起,中国林业科学研究院核桃基因库已引进各国

表4 近些年国外实生选种获得的主要品种

Table 4 Main varieties obtained in recent years from seedling selection overseas

品种(品系) Varieties	研究者(单位) Breeder	亲本来源 Parents	年份 Year
Maras 18	Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam Univ, Turkey	Selection by seedling	2009
Sutyemez 1	Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam Univ, Turkey	Selection by seedling	2009
Kaman 1	Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam Univ, Turkey	Selection by seedling	2010
Sava	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Persian walnut	2013
Krka	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Persian walnut	2013
Maras 12	Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam Univ, Turkey	Selection by seedling	2016
Persia	Horticultural Sciences Research Institute, Iran	Selection by seedling	2019
Caspian	Horticultural Sciences Research Institute, Iran	Selection by seedling	2019
Chaldoran	Horticultural Sciences Research Institute, Iran	Selection by seedling	2019
Alvand	Horticultural Sciences Research Institute, Iran	Selection by seedling	2019
BD6	National Agricultural Research Center, Hungary	Selection by seedling	2019
Esterhazy kesei	National Agricultural Research Center, Hungary	Selection by seedling	2022

核桃优良品种20多个,砧木资源7种^[52]。中国林业科学研究院经济林研究所等陆续引进Vina、Chandler和Tehama等12个美国加州主栽核桃品种,以及黑核桃、魁核桃(*J. major*)、小黑核桃(*J. microcarpa*)、北加州黑核桃及其种间杂种(奇异核桃)等5个树种^[53]。山西农业大学和山西林业科学研究院分别于20世纪80年代初和20世纪90年代中期从

意大利、罗马尼亚引入优良品种的种子及接穗10多份^[54],对其生态适应性进行研究的同时从中选出了1个优系^[55]。此后,我国的核桃引种工作扩大至一些公司,内容也扩展至薄壳山核桃等,这些工作均极大拓展了我国核桃产业内容,丰富了品种资源^[56-58](表5)。

2.4.2 国内核桃品种引进 我国北方核桃主产区的

表5 中国从国外引进的主要核桃品种

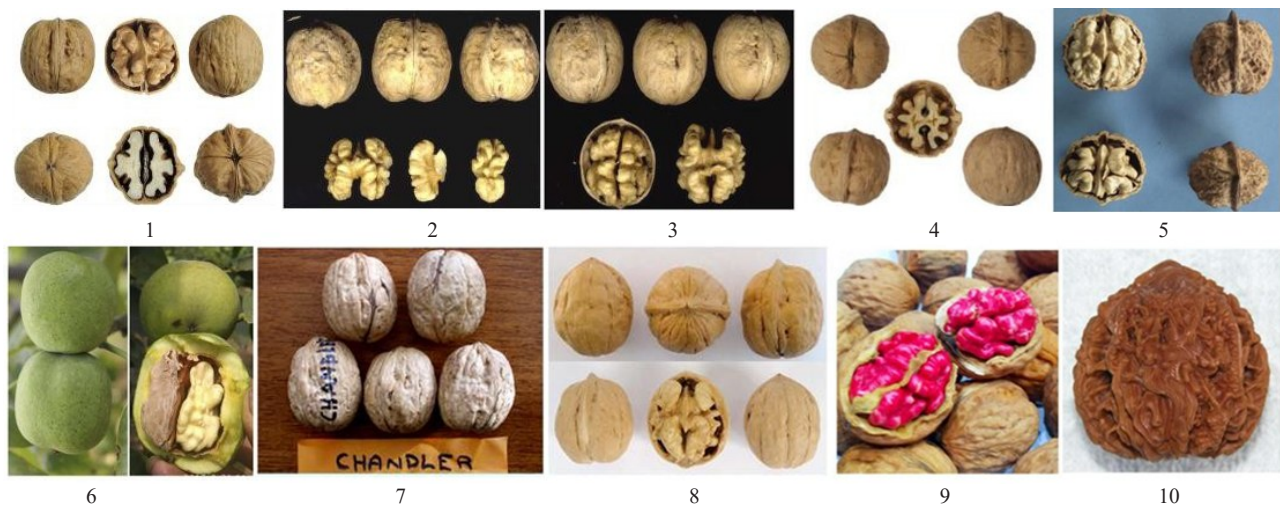
Table 5 The walnut varieties from abroad in China

品种(品系) Varieties	引种者(单位) Introducer	材料来源 Source	年份 Year
福兰克蒂,马勃,艾瑞克,维纳塞瑞托,鲁泡克,帕瑞森安娜 Franquette, Marbo, Enreke, Vina Serrento, Lopoc, Parisiana	山西农业大学 Shanxi Agricultural University	意大利 Italy	1982
清香 Qingxiang	郝荣庭 XI Rongting	日本 Japan	1983
特哈玛,阿米格,彼德罗,强特勒 Tehama, Amigo, Pedro, Chandler	奚声珂 XI Shengke	美国 USA	1984
塞比塞尔,塞比塞尔44奥赫斯蒂,乔杰尤65,吉米塞热 Sibisel precoce, Sibisel 44 Orastia, Geoagiu65, Germisara	山西省林业科学院 Shanxi Academy of Forestry Sciences	罗马尼亚 România	1996
美国红仁核桃 Robert Livermore	陕西盛大公司 Shaanxi Shanda Company	美国 USA	2017

代表树种是普通核桃,而西南产区中最大的云南产区代表树种是铁核桃(泡核桃)。在漫长的栽培实践中品种的性状出现了明显分化,存在着华北产区主产的结果较晚的晚实类核桃及新疆和陕西分布的早果性突出的早实类品种等^[43]。

20世纪50年代,北京林业大学首次将新疆早实核桃引入北京地区栽培。自此之后,我国许多省份

开始引种新疆核桃,各地相继从其实生后代中选出了适宜于当地生态环境的优良品种或优株,如云南的云新、山东的香玲、山西的晋龙及河南的薄丰等。近年来,随着我国核桃产业的迅速发展,核桃优良品种在省际之间相互引种开展频繁,极大促进了优良品种的普及^[59-62]。国内外重要的主栽品种果实性状见图1。



1. 辽宁1号;2. 中林1号;3. 香玲;4. 晋龙1号;5. 鲁甸大麻核桃(泡核桃);6. 中核4号(鲜食品种);7. 强特勒;8. 清香;9. 美国红仁;10. 文玩核桃(麻核桃或河北核桃)。

1. Liaoning 1; 2. Zhonglin 1; 3. Xiangling; 4. Jinlong 1; 5. Ludianama (*J. sigllata* Dode); 6. Zhonghe 4 (Fresh food varieties); 7. Chandler (From oversea); 8. Qingxiang (From oversea); 9. Rober livemore (From oversea); 10. Antique walnut (*J. hopeiensis* Hu).

图1 国内主栽核桃品种及特色品种资源

Fig. 1 Domestic main varieties and distinctive characteristics of walnut varieties

3 问题及展望

3.1 问题

我国在核桃育种工作中取得了一定成就,各地充分利用当地的核桃种质资源选育出了众多的优良核桃品种,但与发达国家相比,在核桃育种领域还存在以下三方面问题:一是特色资源开发程度远远适应不了产业发展需求,急需深入开展工作;二是利用分子生物学等手段在抗病品种选育工作中的应用较为落后;三是针对育种实践周期长的特点,未能制定长期有效的计划并一以贯之,导致育种效率低下。

3.2 展望

随着人民生活水平的提高,对核桃营养保健价值和医疗功效认识的加深,以及核桃系列产品的开发利用,人们对核桃的需求量将不断上升,对核桃的品质也提出了更高的要求。展望未来,核桃品种选育领域将会展现出如下趋势。

趋势 1:深化种质资源开发利用,培育兼用型品种为产业发展服务,培育特色品种以满足消费者的多元化要求。笔者团队参加的2016年启动的国家核桃种质资源调查与编目项目已完成,该项目充分利用了现代大数据技术及处理手段强化了对资源的动态掌握及后续利用研究。在我国丰富的核桃种质资源中,存在大量特异类型,如果材兼用核桃品种^[63]、专用鲜食核桃品种^[64-65]、观赏用核桃品种^[66-67]、具有无融合生殖特性的核桃资源^[68]以及传统仁用核桃中的美国红瓢核桃^[56]、中国彩色核桃^[69]和四川茂汶香核桃等^[43],均是宝贵的种质材料和品种资源。只有发掘这些特色资源才可满足核桃生产、消费的全面需求,进一步巩固核桃产业基础。

趋势 2:分子生物学手段将辅助新品种选育,助力传统技术提高育种效率。自McGranhan等^[70-71]获得核桃的转基因再生植株以来,相关研究已多有报道,而国内在核桃属植物的基础理论研究^[72-73]、生物技术及转基因研究^[74-75]和特定基因调控机制等方面也获得一定进展^[76-77],这些工作为利用生物技术转入抗病虫基因进行核桃抗病虫害育种及优质新品种改良打下了一定基础。在今后的核桃育种工作中,虽然常规育种在一定时期内仍是核桃品种改良的主要手段,但是现代生物技术的主要内容如基因(蛋白质、酶、细胞)工程等生物新技术育种将是强有力的支撑技术。生物技术在核桃品种的鉴定和保存方面

已得到应用,在育种研究中则能够有效弥补核桃常规育种的不足,从而展示了核桃育种工作的美好前景。

趋势 3:进一步重视种质资源对品质育种的贡献作用。我国在核桃育种工作中取得了一定成就,这得益于各地充分利用当地的种质资源^[78-80]。如铁核桃和核桃的种间杂交获得的品种既耐寒冷霜冻,又弥补了北方核桃在南方高温多湿环境下栽培易衰老、多病虫害等缺陷^[81-82]。此外,目前早实核桃新品种受病虫害危害普遍较重,因此资源评价与抗病虫育种将成为未来核桃育种的重要内容^[83-84]。针对核桃产业的发展,轻简高效栽培是以后的方向,这对品种的要求包括2个方面:一是在保证品质的前提下树体生长习性适应机械化修剪的类型;二是中厚壳品种:现在推广的绝大多数品种为早实类核桃,其壳较薄不利于机械加工。核桃产业的现代化离不开机械化,这又要求主栽品种必须满足机械采收要求。这个变化从国家标准对壳厚的要求也可反映出来,即淡化对壳厚的要求,从有壳厚指标演变为无要求^[42,85]。

在培育选用良种的同时,还要重视科学合理综合的配套栽培经营技术体系的研究,将良种良法配套,才能实现高产、优质、高效的目的,促进我国核桃产业的可持续发展。

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