

# 杨梅优株果实品质的主成分分析及综合评价

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**摘要:**【目的】建立杨梅果实品质综合评价模型,进行杨梅优株的准确评价,为杨梅育种奠定理论基础。【方法】以7个杨梅优株和14个主栽品种为试验材料,以单果质量、蔗糖、果糖、柠檬酸、苹果酸、黄酮、多酚和维生素C等23个性状为主要果实品质评价性状,通过对23个性状数据的无量纲化,进行了聚类分析和主成分分析,建立了果实品质的综合评价模型。【结果】聚类分析将21个不同的杨梅材料聚为4个群体,且每个材料之间均存在明显差异。利用主成分分析法,提取了6个主成分,积累方差贡献率达88.368%;第1主成分为主要营养成分因子,方差贡献率达30.663%;第2主成分为果实质量因子,方差贡献率为20.130%;第3主成分为果实口感因子,方差贡献率为16.469%;第4主成分为糖分因子,第5主成分为酸类因子,第6主成分各性状的载荷值不突出。建立了不同杨梅材料果实品质的综合评价模型: $F_{综合}=0.307F_1+0.201F_2+0.165F_3+0.087F_4+0.065F_5+0.059F_6$ ,排名前7的材料有:‘晚稻杨梅’、2008LD、2008X4、‘东魁’、‘荸荠种’、ZX856和‘丁香梅’,其中2008LD、2008X4和ZX856果实品质优良,可进一步确定为目标优株。【结论】主成分分析和综合评价模型的建立,为实现杨梅优株的筛选和育种材料的确定提供确切依据。

**关键词:** 杨梅; 优良单株; 果实品质; 聚类分析; 主成分分析; 综合评价

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## Principal component analysis and comprehensive evaluation of fruit quality in some advanced selections of Chinese bayberry

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) belonging to the genus *Myrica* in the family Myricaceae, has been cultivated mainly in southern China. Bayberry fruit is delicious with attractive color and flavor and high economic and medicinal values. Studies have shown that bayberry extracts contain antioxidants that exhibit bioactivities counteracting diabetes, cancer and other health problems. The main factor hindering the industry of bayberry is the shortage of excellent varieties. Therefore, comprehensive evaluation of the fruit quality and accurate evaluation of the advanced selections are the preconditions for breeding of excellent varieties. 【Methods】In the years of 2016 and 2017, fruit sampling and quality analysis were carried out on 21 different accessions, including 7 advanced selections and 14 main cultivars. Twenty three fruit quality characters were collected including single fruit weight (FW), lengthwise diameter (LD), broadwise diameter (BD), fruit shape index (FI), stone weight (SW), edible ratio (ER), hardness (HN),  $L^*$  (L),  $a^*$  (a),  $b^*$  (b), soluble solid (TSS), total sugar (TS), fructose (Fru), glucose (Glu), sucrose (Suc), titratable acid (TA), malic acid (MA), oxalic acid (OA), citric acid (CA), acid-sugar ratio (AS), polyphenol (Pol), flavone (Fla) and vitamin C (Vc). We calculated the means and standard deviations of these data in the two years. By the dimensionless treatment of the data of the 23 traits, cluster analysis and principal component analysis were carried out and a comprehensive

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evaluation model of fruit quality characters was established. 【Results】The range of FW was 8.536-25.273 g; the FI was in the range of 0.919-1.018. LD was in the range of 23.880-35.551 mm, and BD in 25.299-36.043 mm. BD was slightly greater than LD. The range of ER was 91.001%-94.562%, and 2010B2 was the highest. ER had a close relationship with SW (0.635-1.713 g). HN was distributed between 1.955-4.476N. The range of TSS of different materials was 9.300%-13.370%, and the TSS content of WD was the highest. TS, Suc, Glu and Fru were in the ranges of 7.579-10.438, 4.010-6.135, 0.915-1.590 and 0.930-1.843  $\text{g} \cdot 100 \text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively. The variation range of TA was 0.667%-1.586%, and the CA, MA and OA were in the ranges of 7.521-13.469, 0.554-1.287  $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  and 16.085-34.304  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , respectively. The range of AS was 7.469-18.555. The contents of Vc, Fla and Pol were 12.340-81.550  $\text{mg} \cdot 100 \text{g}^{-1}$ , 0.697-2.943 and 0.830-3.602  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively. Following the cluster analysis, the 21 accessions were clustered into 4 groups. Group I consisted of ‘Baishuituan’ (BST), 2010B1, 2010B3, 2011B4 and 2010B2; Group II included ‘Biqizhong’ (BQ), 2008X4 and ‘Wandaoyangmei’ (WD); Group III was formed by ‘Anhaibianyingzi’ (YS), ‘Shenghongzhong’ (SH), ‘Dingamei’ (DA), ‘Zao-damei’ (ZDM), ZX856, ‘Zaojia’ (ZJ), ‘Tongzimei’ (TZM), ‘Anhaizao’ (AHZ), ‘Chise’ (CS), ‘Zaose’ (ZS) and ‘Zaojimimei’ (ZJMM); Group IV was composed of ‘Dongkui’ (DK) and 2008LD. There were significant differences between accessions. Based on the result of principal component analysis, 6 factors were extracted from the converted data matrix with their cumulative contribution reached 88.368%, and the eigenvalue of the 6 factors ranged from 1.360 to 7.052. Fru, Glu, Vc, Fla and Pol had higher values of rotated component than the other traits. The first factor was related to fruit nutrition with variance contribution of 30.663%. The second factor was related to fruit size (FW, LD, BD, SW) with variance contribution of 20.130%. The third factor was related to pericarp texture (AS), with variance contribution of 16.469%. The fourth factor was related to sugar level (TSS, TS and Suc), with variance contribution of 8.737%. The fifth factor was acid factor (TA and CA), with variance contribution of 6.456%. A comprehensive evaluation model for the fruit quality of different materials was constructed:  $F_n = 0.307F_1 + 0.201F_2 + 0.165F_3 + 0.087F_4 + 0.065F_5 + 0.059F_6$ . The order of the synthetical score of the 21 materials was WD > 2008LD > 2008X4 > DK > BQ > ZX856 > DA > ZJMM > ZDM > 2011B4 > SH > 2010B1 > YS > 2010B2 > 2010B3 > BST > ZJ > TZM > CS > ZS > AHZ. WD, DK, BQ and DA were regarded as the ‘four great varieties’ in the industry of Chinese bayberry. The fruit quality of the advanced selections, 2008LD, 2008X4 and ZX856, were comparable with the ‘four great varieties’ and could be further evaluated as the target excellent breeding materials. 【Conclusion】Based on the principal component analysis and comprehensive evaluation model, three advanced selections (2008LD, 2008X4 and ZX856) were identified. The comprehensive evaluation model provides a reliable reference for selections of high-quality breeding materials.

**Key words:** Chinese bayberry; Advanced selections; Fruit quality; Cluster analysis; Principal component analysis; Comprehensive evaluation

杨梅 (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) 属于杨梅科杨梅属的常绿小乔木或灌木植物, 是我国南方重要的经济作物。杨梅果实初夏成熟, 颜色鲜艳, 风味独特, 且具有较高的药用和食用价值。随着科学技术的不断进步, 各种功能性药用物质逐渐被揭开神秘面纱, 其果实中含有丰富的杨梅苷、矢车菊素-3-O-葡萄糖苷、异槲皮苷、金丝桃苷和槲皮苷等抗氧化类

物质<sup>[1]</sup>, 并且研究发现该类物质对降糖<sup>[2-4]</sup>、降脂以及抑制卵巢癌等肿瘤活性具有重要作用<sup>[5-7]</sup>。因此, 杨梅作为功能性水果越来越受到广大消费者的青睐, 在水果中的地位也得到了大幅的提升。目前, 日益增长的市场需求与杨梅品种不足的矛盾已成为桎梏杨梅产业发展的主要矛盾, 如何能够高效的解决这一矛盾也成为了育种家们的首要任务。

迄今为止,杨梅育种主要以传统的芽变育种为主<sup>[9]</sup>,这类变异具有不定向性,而育种的成败取决于对优良单株的高效率鉴定和准确性评价<sup>[9-10]</sup>。利用主成分分析和综合评价体系能够达到对优良单株客观和准确评价的目的。主成分分析是由Hotelling<sup>[11]</sup>于1933年首次提出的,利用降维的思想,通过考察多个变量间的相关性,运用线性变化将多个变量简化成少数综合变量的一种统计分析方法,这些综合指标保留了原有指标的大部分信息,且彼此之间不相关<sup>[12]</sup>,因此,通过主成分分析法和建立的综合得分模型,可为育种材料的选择提供理论基础,而且在杨梅中,尚无基于主成分分析对优良单株果实品质的综合评价的报道。

笔者以7个杨梅优良单株和14个品种为主要研究对象,开展了果实质量、外观、糖酸组分及营养成分等23个性状的主成分分析,结合标准化数据的聚类分析,对7个优良单株进行了综合评价,以期得到目标优良单株,用于开展育种计划。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

2016—2017年,分别对浙江杨梅产区的21个不同材料进行了果实取样和品质分析(2 a的果实取自每个材料的相同单株,每年每单株重复取成熟果实3次,每次1 kg,共3 kg),其中,14个为主栽品种:‘东魁’‘丁岙梅’‘早大梅’‘早芥蜜梅’‘桐子梅’‘安海早’‘安海变硬丝’‘早色’‘迟色’‘白水团’‘荸荠种’‘深红种’‘早佳’‘晚稻杨梅’。另外7个为优株,其代号为:ZX856、2008LD、2010B1、2010B2、2010B3、2011B4和2008X4。果实颜色、成熟时间、采摘地及优株特性<sup>[13]</sup>如表1所示。

### 1.2 测定方法

1.2.1 果实外观性状测定 将每年的每个材料的3 kg果实样品混合,每次用电子天平随机称取10个不同果实的质量,并计算得出一个单果质量,重复称量10次,下同;同样,电子天平每次称量10颗果核,计算得到果核质量;可食率%=[(单果质量-果核质量)/单果质量]×100;用电子数显游标卡尺测定其果实的横径和纵径;果形指数=纵径/横径;采用便携式色差仪(CR-400,日本柯尼卡美能达公司)进行色差测定,记录明度 $L^*$ 、红绿值 $a^*$ 和黄蓝值 $b^*$ ;用TA-XTP-plus质构仪测定果实硬度,探头直径5 mm,下压速

度1 mm  $s^{-1}$ ,结果以N表示。

1.2.2 果实营养品质性状测定 可溶性固形物含量参考GB 12295—1990标准<sup>[14]</sup>,采用阿贝折射仪法测定,3次重复,下同。可滴定酸含量参考GB/T 12456—2008标准<sup>[15]</sup>,用NaOH滴定法测定。柠檬酸、苹果酸和草酸含量参照胡静等<sup>[16]</sup>的方法测定,利用离子色谱法进行分离测定。总糖,依据GB/T 5009.8—2009标准<sup>[17]</sup>,采用蒽酮比色法进行测定。葡萄糖、蔗糖和果糖含量,依据GB/T 18932.22—2003标准<sup>[18]</sup>进行测定。糖酸比=可溶性固形物/可滴定酸。多酚含量参照孙勃等<sup>[19]</sup>的方法进行测定。黄酮含量参照Jia等<sup>[20]</sup>的方法进行测定。维生素C含量参考Wang等<sup>[21]</sup>的方法进行测定。

### 1.3 数据处理

本试验在主成分分析前,使用标准化法进行数据的无量纲化,使用软件SPSS.18对标准化的数据进行聚类分析和主成分分析,得到各材料的聚类分析结果和主成分分值 $F_{jn}$ ,综合得分采用公式:综合分值 $F_{综}=\sum F_{jn}\times E_j$ 。 $F_{综}$ 为因子分析法得到的各样品果实品质的综合分值, $F_{jn}$ 为第n个样品第j个特征值>1的公因子的分值, $E_j$ 为第j个公因子的方差贡献率<sup>[22]</sup>。

采用Excel对2016和2017年2 a的相同指标的多次重复测定的数据进行均值及标准差的计算,并完成表格的绘制。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 杨梅果实质量和外观性状的表现

2016和2017年分别对21个材料的果实质量和外观性状进行了调查,并计算上述材料连续2 a相关性状的均值(Mean)和标准差(SD),结果如表2所示,不同材料的相同性状间存在明显差异。单果质量的变化范围:8.536~25.273 g,其中,优株2008LD的单果质量最大,ZJMM最小。果形指数(FI)在0.919~1.018,只有3个材料的FI>1,其余均小于1;纵径的变化范围:23.880~35.551 mm,横径的变化范围:25.299~36.043 mm,横径略大于纵径。可食率集中在91.001%~94.562%,其中,2010B2的可食率最高;且可食率与果核质量(0.635~1.713 g)有密切关系。硬度是果实贮藏性的主要体现,分布在1.955~4.476 N。明度(L)、红绿值(a)和黄蓝值(b)是果实颜色的表现形式,BST、2010B1、2010B2、2010B3和2011B4果实为颜色较浅的白梅类材料,所以L和b

表 1 不同杨梅材料的名称、果色及熟期

Table 1 The names, color types, and maturation seasons of different Chinese bayberry accessions

品种/优株 Materials	代号 No.	果色 Color of fruit	颜色种类 Color type	熟期 Maturation	熟期类型 Maturation type	备注 Remarks
东魁 Dongkui	DK	深红色 Dark red	红梅类 Red type	6月下旬 Late June	迟熟 Late-maturing	/
丁岙梅 Ding'ao mei	DA	紫色 Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	6月上中旬 Early-middle June	中熟 Middle-maturing	/
早大梅 Zaodamei	ZDM	紫色 Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	6月上中旬 Early-middle June	中熟 Middle-maturing	/
早荠蜜梅 Zaijimimei	ZJMM	乌紫色 Dull Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	6月上旬 Early-middle June	早熟 Early-maturing	/
桐子梅 Tongzimei	TZM	乌紫色 Dull Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	6月中旬 Middle June	中熟 Middle-maturing	/
安海早 Anhaizao	AHZ	乌紫色 Dull Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	6月上中旬 Early-middle June	早熟 Early-maturing	/
安海变硬丝 Yingsi	YS	乌紫色 Dull Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	6月上中旬 Early-middle June	早熟 Early-maturing	/
迟色 Chise	CS	红色 Red	红梅类 Red type	6月下旬 Late June	迟熟 Late-maturing	/
早色 Zaose	ZS	红色 Red	红梅类 Red type	6月中旬 Middle June	中熟 Middle-maturing	/
白水团 Baishuituan	BST	白色 White	白梅类 White type	6月中旬 Middle June	中熟 Middle-maturing	/
荸荠种 Biqizhong	BQ	乌紫色 Dull Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	6月中旬 Middle June	中熟 Middle-maturing	/
深红种 Shenhongzhong	SH	红色 Red	红梅类 Red type	6月中下旬 Middle-late June	迟熟 Late-maturing	/
早佳 Zaijia	ZJ	紫色 Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	5月下旬-6月上旬 Late May-early June	早熟 Early-maturing	/
晚稻杨梅 Wandao	WD	乌紫色 Dull Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	6月下旬-7月上旬 Late June-early July	迟熟 Late-maturing	/
早鲜 Zaoxian	<i><b>ZX856</b></i>	深红色 Dark red	红梅类 Red type	6月上旬 Early June	早熟 Early-maturing	浙北地区早熟优株 North of Zhejiang and Early-maturing
/	<i><b>2008LD</b></i>	深红色 Dark red	红梅类 Red type	6月下旬 Late June	迟熟 Late-maturing	大叶大果型优株 Large leaf and heavy fruit
/	<i><b>2008X4</b></i>	乌紫色 Dull Purple	乌梅类 Damson type	6月中旬 Middle June	中熟 Middle-maturing	大果型乌梅类优株 Heavy fruit and Damson type
/	<i><b>2010B1</b></i>	白色 White	白梅类 White type	6月中下旬 Middle-late June	中熟 Middle-maturing	可溶性固形物含量高 High TSS content
/	<i><b>2010B2</b></i>	白色 White	白梅类 White type	6月中下旬 Middle-late June	中熟 Middle-maturing	果型大,果形圆润 Large fruit and roundness shape
/	<i><b>2010B3</b></i>	白色 White	白梅类 White type	6月中下旬 Middle-late June	中熟 Middle-maturing	果色均匀 Well-distributed color
/	<i><b>2011B4</b></i>	白色 White	白梅类 White type	6月上中旬 Early-middle June	早熟 Early-maturing	果色纯白剔透 Pure white fruit color

注:斜体加粗材料为优株。下同。

Note: Italic and bold materials are the advanced selections. The same below.

值较大。

## 2.2 果实糖酸组分和营养物质含量

表 3 中显示的是 2016 和 2017 年连续 2 a 的果实糖酸组分和营养物质性状的平均数据,不同材料的可溶性固形物含量为: 9.300%~13.370%,其中,WD 的可溶性固形物含量最高。杨梅果实总糖含量( $\omega$ ,后同)为: 7.579~10.438 g·100g<sup>-1</sup>;其中蔗糖含量为 4.010~6.135 g·100g<sup>-1</sup>,占总糖含量的 60%左右,明显高于葡萄糖(0.915~1.590 g·100g<sup>-1</sup>)和果糖(0.930~1.843 g·100g<sup>-1</sup>)含量,为蔗糖积累型果实。

可滴定酸含量为 0.667%~1.586%;其中,柠檬酸含量为: 7.521~13.469 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,苹果酸含量为: 0.554~1.287 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,草酸含量为: 16.085~34.304 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,柠檬酸含量占总酸含量的 90%以上,为柠檬酸优势型果实<sup>[23]</sup>。糖酸比是果实风味的直接体现,集中在: 7.469~18.555,且除 WD 的糖酸比为 18.555 大于 14.9 外,其余材料均小于 14.9,为酸甜风味<sup>[24]</sup>。维生素 C 含量的分布范围: 12.340~81.550 mg·100g<sup>-1</sup>;黄酮含量为: 0.697~2.943 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>;多酚含量为: 0.830~3.602 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>。

表2 不同杨梅果实质量和外观性状

Table 2 Fruit quality and surface traits of different Chinese bayberry accessions

材料 Materials	单果质量 Single fruit weight/g	纵径 Lengthwise diameter/mm	横径 Broadwise diameter/mm	果形指数 Fruit shape index	果核质量 Stone weight/g	可食率 Edible ratio/%	硬度 Hardness/ N	明度 <i>L</i>	红绿值 <i>a</i>	黄蓝值 <i>b</i>
WD	11.877± 0.479	27.031± 0.724	28.372± 0.603	0.953± 0.013	0.798± 0.124	93.287± 0.979	2.598± 0.469	27.103± 0.595	41.962± 1.120	63.452± 1.095
<b>2008LD</b>	25.274± 1.413	35.551± 0.836	36.043± 0.784	0.986± 0.033	1.713± 0.044	92.581± 0.814	2.512± 0.583	29.577± 1.073	49.695± 1.543	48.161± 1.391
<b>2008X4</b>	12.955± 1.201	28.398± 1.579	29.673± 1.006	0.958± 0.220	0.912± 0.029	93.038± 0.915	2.801± 0.697	22.733± 0.745	57.438± 1.237	39.196± 1.332
DK	20.560± 0.579	32.850± 1.375	33.319± 1.474	0.986± 0.109	1.669± 0.042	91.011± 0.135	3.266± 0.840	26.788± 0.972	60.375± 0.818	46.186± 0.603
BQ	11.690± 0.487	26.860± 0.512	28.450± 0.505	0.944± 0.020	0.690± 0.055	94.098± 0.273	3.285± 0.324	25.105± 0.501	56.426± 1.249	43.285± 0.865
<b>ZX856</b>	12.837± 0.635	29.474± 1.065	28.954± 1.264	1.018± 0.015	1.139± 0.100	91.165± 0.685	2.791± 0.195	24.332± 0.648	58.206± 1.193	39.534± 1.260
DA	13.343± 0.611	28.973± 0.413	29.950± 0.794	0.968± 0.025	1.180± 0.078	91.162± 0.309	2.543± 0.496	28.005± 1.579	56.585± 1.420	48.283± 0.722
ZJMM	8.563± 0.310	23.880± 0.677	25.299± 0.479	0.944± 0.024	0.635± 0.063	92.592± 0.511	3.940± 0.523	23.784± 1.115	56.187± 1.147	41.013± 1.919
ZDM	12.542± 0.913	28.619± 0.986	28.913± 0.899	0.989± 0.018	1.012± 0.073	91.930± 0.229	2.983± 0.167	24.711± 0.591	57.033± 1.309	42.602± 1.017
<b>2011B4</b>	12.072± 0.853	28.810± 0.743	28.784± 0.719	1.001± 0.032	0.754± 0.105	93.735± 0.121	2.463± 0.658	48.414± 0.990	28.482± 1.119	80.572± 1.383
SH	12.926± 1.237	28.248± 1.103	29.975± 1.362	0.943± 0.015	1.016± 0.076	92.181± 0.832	2.796± 0.524	35.155± 0.788	54.367± 1.274	57.575± 1.862
<b>2010B1</b>	13.976± 0.929	27.865± 1.194	29.855± 0.765	0.933± 0.019	0.918± 0.205	93.502± 0.362	2.370± 0.361	43.169± 0.843	36.745± 1.357	72.981± 1.686
YS	11.246± 1.052	26.498± 0.995	27.427± 1.097	0.966± 0.019	0.919± 0.081	91.872± 0.181	3.499± 0.843	25.710± 0.957	56.517± 1.618	44.330± 1.648
<b>2010B2</b>	16.796± 1.304	29.430± 1.049	32.050± 0.664	0.919± 0.125	0.915± 0.093	94.562± 0.211	2.160± 0.599	47.799± 1.216	31.596± 1.318	82.413± 1.551
<b>2010B3</b>	13.108± 0.707	28.652± 1.535	29.249± 1.528	0.979± 0.032	0.914± 0.057	93.099± 0.314	2.417± 0.706	52.172± 1.491	26.047± 0.692	84.156± 1.284
BST	12.497± 0.893	28.249± 0.846	29.252± 0.832	0.966± 0.019	0.966± 0.042	92.247± 0.401	2.275± 0.447	37.559± 0.873	52.351± 0.817	63.305± 1.299
ZJ	12.321± 0.570	27.437± 0.564	28.531± 0.494	0.965± 0.011	0.938± 0.099	92.400± 0.546	4.476± 0.639	24.626± 1.207	58.008± 0.929	42.457± 1.079
TZM	13.154± 1.004	28.808± 0.766	29.954± 0.762	0.962± 0.020	1.013± 0.116	92.316± 0.533	4.254± 1.074	23.880± 0.722	62.792± 0.691	36.086± 1.618
CS	12.918± 0.721	28.251± 0.694	29.393± 0.535	0.960± 0.021	0.926± 0.073	92.914± 0.216	1.955± 0.262	27.551± 1.411	62.404± 1.322	46.050± 0.985
ZS	12.803± 0.677	29.511± 0.687	29.415± 0.689	1.004± 0.097	1.041± 0.097	91.898± 0.553	2.063± 0.548	27.859± 1.458	60.636± 1.013	47.646± 0.814
AHZ	9.203± 0.705	25.473± 0.908	26.568± 0.563	0.959± 0.023	0.642± 0.081	93.049± 0.347	4.396± 0.884	25.164± 0.756	55.888± 1.308	41.933± 1.501

### 2.3 不同材料果实性状的聚类分析

将表型性状数据无量纲化后,利用 SPSS 18 的系统聚类功能进行了聚类分析。如图 1 所示,将 21 个材料聚为 4 个群体:第 I 群体包括:BST、2010B1、2010B3、2011B4 和 2010B2;第 II 群体包括: BQ、2008X4 和 WD;第 III 群体包括:YS、SH、DA、ZDM、

ZX856、ZJ、TZM、AHZ、CS、ZS 和 ZJMM;第 IV 群体包括:DK 和 2008LD。而且每个优株之间都存在差异,可视为区别于主要栽培品种的新材料。

### 2.4 不同杨梅材料果实性状的主成分分析

采用标准化的数据和 SPSS 18 软件中降维模块的因子分析功能,对 21 个不同材料的 23 个性状

表 3 不同杨梅果实中糖酸组分及营养物质  
Table 3 The contents of sugars, acids and nutrients in different Chinese bayberry accessions

材料 Materials	$\omega$ (可溶性 固形物) The soluble solid content/% (g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega$ (总糖) Total sugar content/ content/ (g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega$ (蔗糖) Sucrose content/ content/ (g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega$ (葡萄糖) Glucose content/ content/ (g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega$ (果糖) Fructose content/ content/ (g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega$ (可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	$\omega$ (柠檬酸) Citric acid content/ content/ (g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega$ (苹果酸) Malic acid content/ content/ (g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega$ (草酸) Oxalic acid content/ content/ (mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	糖酸比 Acid-sugar ratio	$\omega$ (维生素c) Vitamin C content/ content/ (g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega$ (黄酮) Flavone content/ content/ (mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega$ (多酚) Polyphenol content/ content/ (mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )
WD	13.370±0.693	10.438±0.216	5.669±0.127	1.550±0.058	1.843±0.187	0.667±0.049	9.102±1.347	0.663±0.109	18.859±1.057	18.555±0.645	81.550±0.651	2.464±0.103	3.602±0.374
<b>2008LD</b>	12.440±0.506	7.867±0.726	6.520±0.489	1.230±0.412	1.300±0.577	0.850±0.246	13.430±0.866	0.870±0.071	32.060±0.647	14.635±1.254	42.585±0.575	1.611±0.457	1.520±0.125
<b>2008X4</b>	11.990±0.792	8.035±0.692	4.010±0.364	1.590±0.546	1.570±0.479	0.810±0.138	8.642±1.457	0.510±0.121	33.689±1.146	14.802±1.457	73.707±1.579	2.784±0.158	2.760±0.147
DK	12.440±0.926	7.692±0.775	5.862±0.654	1.240±0.267	1.302±0.269	1.008±0.304	13.469±1.524	0.875±0.201	32.583±0.845	12.344±1.313	45.043±0.890	1.545±0.351	1.695±0.409
BQ	10.410±0.348	7.890±0.166	4.932±0.084	1.529±0.036	1.604±0.077	0.759±0.051	9.541±0.652	0.513±0.043	34.304±0.959	12.405±0.938	64.842±0.968	2.943±0.189	2.714±0.137
<b>ZX856</b>	12.540±0.831	8.460±0.989	6.057±0.264	1.453±0.033	1.495±0.209	1.086±0.251	10.542±0.461	0.538±0.066	16.085±0.459	12.473±1.056	59.876±0.551	1.524±0.536	1.815±0.360
DA	11.890±0.869	8.710±0.206	5.208±0.173	1.139±0.107	1.358±0.109	1.586±0.060	12.816±1.746	0.529±0.042	25.269±1.027	7.496±0.581	44.981±0.779	1.108±0.081	0.953±0.148
ZJMM	12.220±0.412	7.906±0.567	5.588±0.084	1.569±0.109	1.576±0.149	1.111±0.049	10.985±1.199	1.287±0.156	26.199±0.425	11.001±0.573	45.783±0.247	2.774±0.156	2.447±0.122
ZDM	11.000±0.460	9.144±0.201	6.135±0.093	1.253±0.138	1.514±0.289	0.893±0.085	8.834±1.297	0.644±0.023	24.485±0.985	12.314±1.219	63.414±0.713	2.828±0.412	2.388±0.159
<b>2011B4</b>	11.950±0.926	9.785±0.785	5.440±0.694	1.020±0.647	1.040±0.157	0.855±0.215	12.677±1.539	0.766±0.056	25.631±1.147	13.980±0.458	12.463±1.478	0.734±0.124	0.872±0.453
SH	10.958±0.639	7.002±0.409	4.118±0.406	1.241±0.095	1.417±0.243	1.146±0.255	11.344±1.884	0.652±0.073	30.782±1.246	9.565±0.829	23.493±0.549	1.232±0.124	1.141±0.114
<b>2010B1</b>	11.090±0.551	9.920±0.355	5.430±0.521	1.070±0.347	1.060±0.303	0.885±0.256	11.500±1.111	0.996±0.045	25.476±1.254	12.527±1.471	11.892±1.224	0.768±0.412	0.899±0.074
YS	10.574±0.822	7.613±0.502	4.911±0.428	1.292±0.050	1.233±0.128	1.222±0.169	13.349±0.939	0.953±0.143	32.209±0.975	8.653±0.871	42.777±0.697	1.602±0.072	1.168±0.296
<b>2010B2</b>	10.780±0.501	9.278±0.505	5.480±0.634	1.020±0.574	0.930±0.124	0.954±0.238	10.864±1.258	1.134±0.164	25.764±1.389	11.299±1.589	13.670±0.574	0.710±0.457	0.830±0.145
<b>2010B3</b>	10.130±0.401	9.220±0.589	5.360±0.753	1.070±0.487	0.970±0.545	0.940±0.167	11.575±0.946	0.984±0.034	26.664±1.414	10.777±0.784	12.340±1.786	0.670±0.234	0.860±0.235
BST	10.330±0.637	9.061±0.572	5.449±0.077	1.047±0.029	1.026±0.103	0.858±0.035	12.089±1.157	0.976±0.102	25.957±0.906	12.036±0.429	13.660±1.005	0.697±0.087	0.856±0.058
ZJ	10.650±0.638	8.014±0.394	5.652±0.082	0.915±0.066	1.041±0.084	1.101±0.045	11.367±1.114	0.554±0.035	21.348±1.294	10.584±0.637	48.471±0.758	1.375±0.124	2.213±0.081
TZM	10.830±0.494	7.453±0.292	5.583±0.140	1.106±0.072	1.125±0.088	0.989±0.111	11.419±1.515	0.906±0.104	18.704±1.057	10.949±1.659	39.848±0.867	1.306±0.257	1.310±0.073
CS	10.779±0.717	8.197±0.711	5.589±0.174	1.119±0.055	1.102±0.065	0.886±0.058	9.703±1.491	1.103±0.103	17.223±0.970	12.166±1.403	34.283±0.836	1.289±0.217	1.487±0.212
ZS	9.300±0.710	6.287±0.827	4.020±0.846	1.279±0.369	1.388±0.414	0.877±0.235	7.521±1.819	0.845±0.224	24.395±0.744	10.602±0.839	27.964±0.416	1.576±0.425	1.411±0.408
AHZ	11.105±0.649	7.579±0.447	5.634±0.084	1.243±0.077	1.327±0.117	0.849±0.053	10.079±1.220	0.825±0.189	13.292±0.945	13.087±0.915	30.119±0.427	1.594±0.179	1.596±0.139

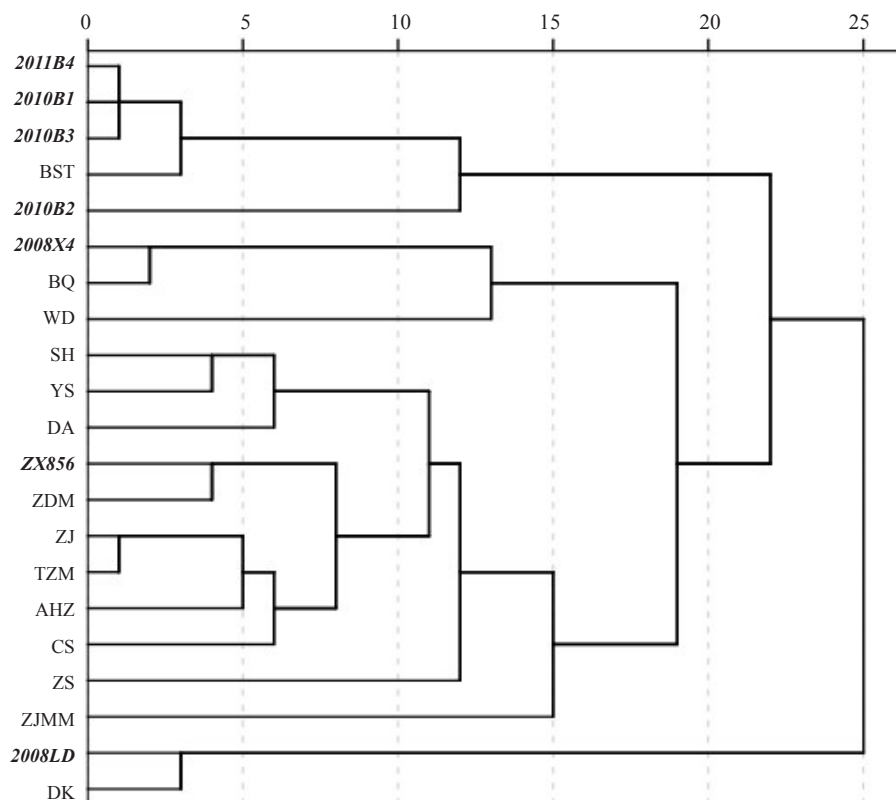


图1 不同材料的聚类分析

Fig. 1 The cluster analysis of the Chinese bayberry

进行了主成分分析,结果如表4所示,提取到6个主成分,积累贡献率达88.368%,主成分特征值的分布范围:1.360~7.052。同时计算得出了6个主成分的因子载荷矩阵(表5),第1主成分的方差贡献率为30.663%,且具有较大载荷值的性状为:果糖、葡萄糖、维生素C、黄酮和多酚,主要为营养成分因子。第2主成分的方差贡献率为20.130%,其中,单果质量、纵径、横径和果核质量具有较大的载荷值,称之为果实质量因子。第3主成分的方差贡献率为16.469%,具有较大载荷值的性状为糖

酸比,为口感因子。第4主成分的方差贡献率为8.737%,可溶性固形物、总糖和蔗糖具有较高的载荷值,为糖分因子。第5主成分的方差贡献率为6.456%,可滴定酸、柠檬酸和草酸具有较高载荷值,为酸类因子。第6主成分在每个性状上的载荷值不突出,但具有增加综合模型的信息表达量的作用。

### 2.5 不同杨梅材料果实性状的综合评价

以6个主成分和以每个主成分所对应的特征值占总特征值的比例为权重,计算主成分综合模型: $F_{综}=0.307F_1+0.201F_2+0.165F_3+0.087F_4+0.065F_5+0.059F_6$ ,每个材料的综合得分如表6所示,排名前7的材料有:WD、2008LD、2008X4、DK、BQ、ZX856和DA,其中WD(‘晚稻杨梅’)、DK(‘东魁’)、BQ(‘荸荠种’)和DA(‘丁岙梅’)被公认为“四大良种”<sup>[25]</sup>,2008LD、2008X4和ZX856可确定为目标优株,用于开展下一步育种试验。

## 3 讨论

主成分分析法的前提是不损失或很少损失原有

表4 杨梅品质评价因子的特征值和方差贡献率

Table 4 Eigenvalues and contribution rates of quality evaluation factors

主成分 Factors	特征值 Eigenvalue	方差的贡献率 Variance contribution rate/%	累积的方差贡献率 Total contribution rate/%
1	7.052	30.663	30.663
2	4.630	20.130	50.792
3	3.788	16.469	67.261
4	2.009	8.737	75.998
5	1.485	6.456	82.453
6	1.360	5.914	88.368

表 5 主成分在不同性状上的因子载荷矩阵

Table 5 Rotated component matrix of the principle component analysis

性状 Traits	主成分 Factors					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
TSS	0.301	0.326	0.550	0.434	0.375	-0.174
TS	-0.306	-0.332	0.634	0.398	0.161	-0.294
Suc	-0.134	0.302	0.320	0.770	-0.009	0.270
Fru	0.867	0.069	0.270	-0.115	0.123	-0.217
Glu	0.811	-0.017	0.270	-0.221	0.191	-0.098
TA	-0.096	0.274	-0.685	0.182	0.435	-0.362
CA	-0.539	0.423	-0.157	0.309	0.546	0.016
MA	-0.455	-0.225	-0.081	0.088	0.090	0.521
OA	-0.075	0.286	0.094	-0.684	0.537	-0.023
Vc	0.878	0.218	0.268	0.060	0.099	-0.090
Fla	0.899	-0.016	0.217	-0.160	0.135	0.111
Pol	0.859	-0.072	0.417	0.026	0.049	0.073
AS	0.256	-0.064	0.883	0.118	-0.199	0.122
HN	0.448	-0.050	-0.402	0.392	0.231	0.397
L	-0.871	-0.320	0.247	-0.102	0.051	-0.180
a	0.658	0.394	-0.511	-0.030	-0.167	0.202
b	-0.776	-0.379	0.398	-0.073	0.087	-0.224
FW	-0.374	0.790	0.373	-0.154	0.045	0.237
LD	-0.363	0.839	0.312	-0.152	-0.177	0.030
BD	-0.425	0.750	0.350	-0.237	-0.022	0.173
FI	0.059	0.488	-0.033	0.200	-0.530	-0.438
SW	-0.210	0.960	0.093	-0.046	-0.016	0.026
ER	-0.233	-0.649	0.491	-0.210	0.082	0.329

信息,将原来个数较多指标转化为新的个数较少的综合指标的分析方法,以避免重复信息的干扰<sup>[26]</sup>。用于主成分分析的表型数据是不同的性状,单位也不相同,需要对原始数据进行标准的无量纲化转化<sup>[27]</sup>。将无量纲化的数据进行聚类分析得到4个群体,结合本研究的主成分分析结果,发现4个群体的综合得分顺序:II>IV>I>III,且差异主要体现在第1、2和3主成分上,也就是果糖、葡萄糖、维生素C、黄酮、多酚、单果质量、纵径、横径、果核质量和糖酸比等性状上的差异,即:果实营养成分、果实质量和口感因子的差异。聚类分析是将品质相近的材料聚为一类,与主成分分析的综合得分结果基本一致,也是品质评价的一种直观的体现。此外,从聚类分析结果得出,7个优株与其余14个主栽品种间均存在差异,可视为新材料,但与14个主栽品种间的亲缘关系还需进一步通过分子标记手段进行鉴定。本研究通过对21个不同杨梅材料和23个果实品质性状的主成分分析,共提取到6个主成分,累计贡献率为88.368%,主要定性为:营养成分因子、果实质量因子、口感因子、糖分因子和酸类因子等,为杨梅资源果实品质的综合评价奠定科学的理论基础。

通过计算不同杨梅材料果实品质主成分的综合

表 6 不同杨梅果实品质评价

Table 6 Evaluation of different varieties bayberry accession

材料 Materials	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub>	F <sub>3</sub>	F <sub>4</sub>	F <sub>5</sub>	F <sub>6</sub>	F <sub>综</sub>	排名 Ranking
WD	6.361	-0.819	2.550	0.867	0.162	-0.696	2.254	1
<b>2008LD</b>	0.620	5.611	1.494	-0.194	0.166	1.324	1.637	2
<b>2008X4</b>	4.782	-0.038	0.835	-1.801	0.279	-0.373	1.438	3
DK	1.451	2.302	0.223	0.091	0.628	0.535	1.025	4
BQ	2.999	-0.717	0.431	-1.593	0.589	0.554	0.780	5
<b>ZX856</b>	1.788	0.902	0.044	1.447	-1.038	-1.640	0.699	6
DA	1.883	0.928	-1.251	0.510	1.287	-2.141	0.560	7
ZJMM	1.205	-1.031	-0.574	0.701	1.792	0.898	0.299	8
ZDM	0.940	-0.215	0.370	0.452	-0.832	-0.371	0.270	9
<b>2011B4</b>	1.064	-0.771	0.062	0.643	-0.174	-1.335	0.147	10
SH	-0.194	0.500	-0.926	1.503	0.785	-0.695	0.029	11
<b>2010B1</b>	-1.282	0.837	0.559	0.043	0.464	0.227	-0.086	12
YS	0.119	-0.004	-1.503	-0.212	1.368	-0.131	-0.150	13
<b>2010B2</b>	-1.773	0.772	0.729	-0.594	0.585	1.006	-0.223	14
<b>2010B3</b>	-1.632	0.799	0.204	-0.185	-0.175	-0.794	-0.381	15
BST	-1.000	-0.298	-0.258	0.079	-0.527	0.011	-0.436	16
ZJ	-1.227	-0.393	-1.015	1.042	-0.161	0.564	-0.510	17
TZM	0.113	-1.296	-1.015	-0.779	-0.491	-1.458	-0.579	18
CS	-1.177	-0.274	-1.222	0.219	-1.382	0.950	-0.633	19
ZS	-2.244	0.110	-1.468	-2.877	2.499	-0.474	-1.025	20
AHZ	-1.600	-1.555	-2.834	-1.219	1.925	1.124	-1.186	21

得分,其得分高低直接反应不同杨梅材料的优劣程度<sup>[28]</sup>,该类方法已被用于猕猴桃<sup>[29]</sup>、冬枣<sup>[30]</sup>、柑橘<sup>[31]</sup>和苹果<sup>[32]</sup>等资源评价中。本研究中‘晚稻杨梅’为排名第一的杨梅品种,这与李伟等<sup>[33]</sup>的研究结论一致,说明‘晚稻杨梅’应作为“四大良种”之首。优株2008LD、2008X4和ZX856的综合得分较高,品质性状能与“四大良种”相媲美,可进一步确定为目标优株,用于育种计划。经过建立综合得分模型,客观的得到高分的优良单株,为将来新品种的选育及杂交育种亲本的选择奠定良好基础。

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