

基于主成分分析的烟台地区西洋梨果品质综合评价

牟红梅¹,于 强¹,李庆余¹,王义菊¹,姜福东¹,李元军^{1,2*},薛 敏²,王兆龙²

(¹山东省烟台市农业科学研究院,山东烟台 265500; ²烟台大学生命科学院,山东烟台 264005)

摘要:【目的】建立西洋梨果品质的评价方法,探求西洋梨品质评价的主要影响因子,确定代表性品质指标,为筛选优良品种提供一定的科学依据。【方法】以山东省烟台市农业科学研究院西洋梨种植圃27份西洋梨品种为试材,测定了8项果实品质指标,应用隶属函数法对各项指标进行转化,采用SPSS分析软件进行主成分分析和聚类分析,以前3个主成分作二维散点图分析,根据前3个主成分得分及相应权重之积累加和计算综合得分。【结果】转化后的数据经分析,累计方差贡献率为82.054%;二维排序图揭示了不同西洋梨品种前3个因子的分布情况,可为西洋梨品种选优提供参照;采用系统聚类分析,将27份西洋梨品种在遗传距离19时分为4个大类,27个西洋梨品种综合评价结果为‘好本号’‘康弗伦斯’‘盘克汉姆’‘阿巴特’综合品质性状较优。【结论】主成分分析结合聚类分析评价西洋梨果品质结果可靠,可为生产利用提供一定的理论参考。

关键词:西洋梨;果品质;因子分析;聚类分析;综合评价

中图分类号:S661.2

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2019)08-1084-09

Synthetic evaluation of fruit quality of common pears(*Pyrus communis* L.) based on principal component analysis in Yantai areas

MU Hongmei¹, YU Qiang¹, LI Qingyu¹, WANG Yiju¹, JIANG Fudong¹, LI Yuanjun^{1,2*}, XUE Min², WANG Zhaolong²

(¹Yantai Academy of Agricultural Sciences Shandong Province, Yantai 265500, Shandong, China; ²College of Life Science of Yantai University, Yantai 264005, Shandong, China)

Abstract:【Objective】*Pyrus communis* L. is native to southern Europe and Asia and constitutes the vast majority of pear production in U.S. and European countries. As the pear fruit develop on the tree, they increase in size and accumulate starch. The fruit of most *Pyrus communis* L. cultivars do not ripen and are not in good quality for fresh eating at harvest and need special treatment for ripening properly. Fruit quality of *Pyrus communis* L. was divided into appearance quality and inner quality with different contribution on fruit quality evaluation. The objective of this study was to establish a comprehensive evaluation method for fruit quality of *Pyrus communis* L. and to classify the relationship among the indices and to simplify the fruit quality evaluation factors. A reasonable evaluation of fruit quality is important for breeding and selection. This study could also provide a theoretical basis for construction of better quality and highly efficient orchard management.【Methods】The principal component analysis was a multivariate statistical method, which not only retained most of the information, but also had strong representative, to increase the credibility of the analysis. The principal components were independent of each other, avoiding the repetition of information. Cluster analysis was to find out some specific statistics that could measure the similarity between samples or indicators and divide some similarity degree according to these statistics under the premise of no reduction of information. The experimental materials were taken from the fruit tree resources nursery of Yantai Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Single fruit mass, flesh firmness, fruit shape index, total soluble solid, soluble sugar content, titratable acidity,

收稿日期:2019-02-27 接受日期:2019-05-10

基金项目:国家现代梨产业技术体系建设专项(CARS-29-32)

作者简介:牟红梅,硕士,研究方向为梨栽培与育种。Tel:15949897612,E-mail:woxinqiji@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:13708905536, E-mail:liyuanjun5536@126.com

soluble sugar content/titratable and total soluble solid/titratable acidity of fruit quality were measured. SPSS and Excel were used for the statistic analysis. Principal component analyses were performed with SPSS software, and the typical indices were identified. The variance contribution rate of the first n factors extracted was taken as the weight, which the eigenvalue was greater than 1. The comprehensive score of each sample was summed to obtain by the factor score and the corresponding weight. The 27 cultivars (*Pyrus communis* L.) were ranked according to the comprehensive scores. Furthermore, the characters of fruit were further analyzed using systematic cluster analysis. **【Results】**The result showed that the variation degrees of the main fruit characters of the 27 *Pyrus communis* L. varieties were different. The variation coefficient of single fruit mass was the largest, while the coefficient variation of soluble sugar content was the least. Related traits were classified and simplified. As a result, three factors (eigenvalue >1) were extracted from the converted data matrix, and the cumulative contribution approximated to 82.054%. The first principal component contribution rate was 46.528%, including titratable acidity, total soluble solids/titratable acidity and soluble sugar content/titratable acidity. The second principal component contribution rate was 21.189%, including single fruit mass, flesh firmness. The third principal component was total soluble solids, soluble sugar content and fruit index, with variance contribution approached to 14.337%. The two-dimension scatter plots were analyzed according to the former three principal components, which showed the distribution of fruit quality. The top three synthetical score of the 27 cultivars based on the first factor were Alexandrine Douillard, Conference and Trapeziaca; the top three score of 27 cultivars based on the second factor was Packham's Triump, Eldorado and Red Clapp Favorite; and the top three score of 27 cultivars based on the third factor was Abate Fetel, Hardy and Madeleine. The rotated component matrix was obtained with 'Quartimax' method. The synthetical scores were calculated through the former three principal component contribution proportions. The synthetical score was accumulated sum of the factors' score of each sample and the weight value of each factor. According to principal component analysis we got the comprehensive scores of each cultivar, the higher the score value the better the comprehensive character of fruit quality. The comprehensive quality of Alexandrine Douillard performed best in this study, while the quality performance of Yubileen Dar and Hardy ranked the last. The result of cluster analysis indicated that the 27 cultivars were divided into four groups in the cluster analysis at a Euclidean distance of 19. According to the cluster analysis class II and class III were the best on fruit quality, class II included Alexandrine Douillard, Conference, Zaojinxiang and Abate Fetel with higher soluble sugar content/titratable acidity, while class III included Packham's Triump and Eldorado with bigger fruit weight. Class IV was Yubileen Dar, Radana and Hardy with higher titratable acidity. Red ClappFavorite, Star, Bartlett, ClappFavorite, DocteurJules-Guyot, Bartlett-MaxRed, Boliarska, Trapezica, Lecounte, unknown, Spalding, Chispe, RedAnjou, Maria, Bosc, Madeleine, Bunte Julibirne, Beurre Giffard were ranked class I. **【Conclusion】**Through cluster analysis, all varieties were classified more intuitively by the differences of fruit quality, so as to screen out the varieties with good fruit quality. Principal component analysis combined with cluster analysis evaluation was validated reliable, which could offer references for production. However, the level of a certain index value could not completely determine the comprehensive quality of varieties. For example, fruit color, fruit rust and other external indicators were also important factors affecting the quality of *Pyrus communis* L. Only by further evaluation of other agronomic characters on the basis of quality evaluation can we evaluate and screen the excellent varieties comprehensively with strong regional adaptability and appropriate for popularization.

Key words: *Pyrus communis* L.; Fruit quality; Factor analysis; Cluster analysis; Comprehensive evaluation

西洋梨(*Pyrus communis* L.)是与东方梨齐名的世界两大栽培类型^[1],其起源于中东欧和西南亚地区,果实经后熟,肉质细腻,柔软多汁,风味甚佳。近年随着人们生活水平的提高,西洋梨在中国需求逐渐增加,西洋梨栽培面积逐渐扩大^[2]。烟台是我国西洋梨引种最早的地区之一,优越的地理环境和良好的气候条件非常适合西洋梨栽培,而果实品质则是西洋梨生产的重要经济因素,果实品质的优劣直接影响其经济价值,随着消费者对西洋梨品种多样化和果实品质的重视,种植和推广品质优异的西洋梨品种是生产上急需解决的问题。

主成分分析是利用降维的思维,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,这些综合指标能保留原有指标的大部分信息,且相互独立^[3],避免了重复信息的干扰^[4],然后对初始因子荷载矩阵进行旋转,使因子和原始变量间的关系进行重新分配,使提取的主因子更有实际意义,分析结果更加合理^[5],同时具有较强代表性,增加了可信度^[6]。目前主成分分析在枣^[7]、苹果^[8-9]、梅^[10]、桃^[11]葡萄^[12]等果实品质评价方面已有应用。聚类分析是根据样品的多个测量指标,具体找出一些能够度量样品或指标间相似程度的统计量,以这些统计量为依据,把相似程度较大的样品聚为一类^[13-14]。利用主成分分析和聚类分析相结合的综合评价方法已广泛地应用于猕猴桃^[15]、夏橙^[16]、南丰蜜橘^[17]等多种果树上。但是在西洋梨中,尚无基于主成分分析法结合聚类分析对西洋梨品质的综合评价的报道。

据此,笔者以山东省烟台市农业科学研究院种质资源圃内的27份西洋梨品种为试材,通过测定单果质量、果形指数、硬度、可溶性固体物、可溶性糖、可滴定酸含量、糖酸比、固酸比8项西洋梨主要品质指标,利用主成分分析提取主因子并简化果实评价指标,对27个西洋梨品质进行综合评价,结合标准化数据的聚类分析,构建一个西洋梨果实品质评价体系,为烟台地区西洋梨品种优化升级及合理规划提供一定的理论依据和参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

研究材料取自山东省烟台市农业科学研究院。在2015—2016年,分别在果树成熟期采集成熟果实,每品种采集20个果实样品,带回实验室测定。

采集的27份西洋梨品种有:‘保利阿斯卡’‘伏茄梨’‘小伏洋梨’‘玉璧琳达’‘朱丽比恩’‘红茄梨’‘三季梨’‘巴梨’‘茄梨’‘盘克汉姆’‘红巴梨’‘博斯克’‘红安久’‘阿巴特’‘好本号’‘拉达娜’‘早金香’‘玛丽亚’‘斯巴工’‘康弗伦斯’‘康德’‘齐思普’‘小早熟洋梨’‘斯塔’‘埃尔乐多’‘串普’‘哈代’(表1)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 采样 在果实成熟期,于不同植株树冠的中部外围4个方位随机采摘无病虫害果实20个,带回实验室放置于4℃冰箱中,待果实后熟进行测定。

1.2.2 果实外观品质测定 利用电子天平称量果实单果质量;使用电子数显卡尺测量果实的纵径和横径,纵径和横径之比即为果形指数^[18];

1.2.3 果实内质品质测定 采用硬度计测定果实硬度;可溶性固体物含量用手持糖度折光仪(Pocket Pal-1, Atago, Japan)测定;参照GB/12293-90果蔬中可滴定酸度的测定方法测定可滴定酸含量;可溶性总糖采用斐林试剂法测定;取样和测定时各3次重复。固酸比用可溶性固体物含量与可滴定酸含量的比值表示;糖酸比用可溶性糖含量与可滴定酸含量的比值表示。

1.3 数据处理与分析

试验数据应用SPSS软件处理,为避免量纲和数量级的影响,对原始数据进行处理,将数值规范到[0-1]之间。常规的数据利用Excel办公软件处理。

各综合指标的隶属函数值如下^[19-20]:

$$U_{xj} = (X_j - X_{\min}) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min}), j=1, 2, 3 \dots n \quad (1)$$

其中, X_j 表示第 j 个指标的值; X_{\min} 表示某个种质第 j 个综合指标的最小值; X_{\max} 表示第 j 个综合指标的最大值。

$$\text{各综合指标权重 } W_j = P_j / \sum_{i=1}^n P_j \quad (2)$$

其中, P_j 表示第 j 个综合指标在所有综合指标中的重要程度即权重; P_j 代表经主成分分析所得各种质第 j 个综合指标的贡献率。

$$\text{综合得分模型: } Q = V_1 F_1 + V_2 F_2 + V_3 F_3, \dots, + V_n F_n$$

其中, F_n 为第 n 个因子得分, V_n 为第 n 个因子的方差贡献率。

2 结果与分析

2.1 主要果实品质性状分析

2015—2016年分别对27个西洋梨果实品质性

表1 西洋梨资源

Table 1 The resource of *Pyrus communis* L.

| 序号 No. | 品种 Cultivar | 果实生育期 Fruit growth period/d | 亲本来源 Parents | 原产地 Origin |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | 保利阿斯卡 Boliarska | 53 | 不详 Unknown | 保加利亚 Bulgaria |
| 2 | 伏茄梨 Beurre Giffard | 68 | 偶然实生 A chance seedling | 法国 France |
| 3 | 小伏洋梨 Madeleine | 63 | 不详 Unknown | 法国 France |
| 4 | 玉璧琳达 Yubileen Dar | 108 | 不详 Unknown | 保加利亚 Bulgaria |
| 5 | 朱丽比恩 Bunte Julibirne | 60 | 不详 Unknown | 德国 Germany |
| 6 | 红茄梨 Red Clapp Favorite | 100 | 茄梨红色芽变 A red sport of Clapp Favorite | 美国 United States |
| 7 | 三季梨 Docteur Jules Guyot | 99 | 实生 A seedling selection | 法国 France |
| 8 | 巴梨 Bartlett | 120 | 不详 Unknown | 英国 England |
| 9 | 茄梨 Clapp Favorite | 100 | 日面红×巴梨 Flemish Beauty×Bartlett | 美国 United States |
| 10 | 盘克汉姆 Packham's Triumph | 163 | 杂交 Uvedale St.Germain×Bartlett | 澳大利 Australia |
| 11 | 红巴梨 Bartlett-Max Red | 150 | 巴梨红色芽变 A red sport of Bartlett | 美国 United States |
| 12 | 博斯克 Bosc | 144 | 不详 Unknown | 比利时 Belgium |
| 13 | 红安久 Red Anjou | 130 | 安久红色芽变 A red sport of Anjou | 美国 United States |
| 14 | 阿巴特 Abate Fetel | 135 | 不详 Unknown | 法国 France |
| 15 | 好本号 Alexandrine Douillard | 160 | 不详 Unknown | 不详 Unknown |
| 16 | 拉达娜 Radana | 95 | 不详 Unknown | 捷克 Czech Republic |
| 17 | 早金香 Zaojinxiang | 115 | 矮香×三季梨 Ai xiang×Docteur Jules Guyot | 中国 China |
| 18 | 玛丽亚 Maria | 114 | 不详 Unknown | 不详 Unknown |
| 19 | 斯巴工 Spalding | 140 | 不详 Unknown | 不详 Unknown |
| 20 | 康弗伦斯 Conference | 142 | 实生 A seedling of Leon Leclerc de Laval | 英国 England |
| 21 | 康德 Lecoute | 125 | 不详 Unknown | 中国 China |
| 22 | 齐思普 Chispe | 129 | 不详 Unknown | 不详 unknown |
| 23 | 小早熟洋梨 unknown | 85 | 不详 Unknown | 法国 France |
| 24 | 斯塔 Star | 101 | 不详 Unknown | 不详 Unknown |
| 25 | 哈代 Hardy | 145 | 不详 Unknown | 法国 France |
| 26 | 埃尔乐多 Eldorado | 130 | 不详 Unknown | 保加利亚 Bulgaria |
| 27 | 串普 Trapezica | 76 | 不详 Unknown | 保加利亚 Bulgaria |

状进行调查和测定,计算 2 a 相关性状的平均值 (Mean)。如表 2 所示,不同材料的同一性状存在明显差异。单果质量分布在 69.3~388.7 g,平均值为 186.7 g,变异系数为 0.40,单果质量最大的是‘埃尔乐多’;硬度分布在 1.2~4.8 kg·cm⁻²,平均值 3.2 kg·cm⁻²,变异系数为 0.25,硬度最低的是‘哈代’;果形指数在 1.05~1.91,果形指数均大于 1,变异系数为 0.14;可溶性固形物含量分布在 11.6%~15.0%,平均值为 13.2%,变异系数为 0.07,可溶性固形物含量最高的为‘盘克汉姆’;可溶性糖含量分布在 7.85%~9.60%,平均值为 8.72%,变异系数为 0.06;可滴定酸含量为 0.13%~0.26%,平均值为 0.20%,变异系数为 0.14,可滴定酸含量最高的是‘玉璧琳达’;糖酸比分布在 31.40~58.50,平均值为 44.65,变异系数为 0.15;固酸比分布在 44.61~91.25,平均值为 67.98,变异系数为 0.17。

2.2 主成分分析

为了充分反映各因素中起主导作用的综合指

标,数据经转换后进行主成分分析。结果显示(表 3),前 3 个主成分的累计贡献率达到 82.054%。其中,第 1 主成分贡献率为 46.528%,代表指标可滴定酸、固酸比、糖酸比;第 2 主成分贡献率为 21.189%,主要包括果实时单果质量、硬度;决定第 3 主成分的是果形指数、可溶性固形物含量和可溶性糖。

2.3 综合评价

以第 1 主因子作横坐标,分别以第 2 和第 3 主因子作纵坐标绘制散点图(图 1,2),可以直观的揭示西洋梨果品质的分布状况。从图 1、2 可见,以第 1 主因子排序‘好本号’‘康弗伦斯’‘串普’较优;以第 2 主因子排序‘盘克汉姆’‘埃尔乐多’‘红茄梨’较优;以第 3 主因子排序‘阿巴特’‘哈代’‘小伏洋梨’较优。

图 1、图 2 直观地揭示了各西洋梨品种在前 3 个品质因子中的分布情况,但由于各主成分的贡献率不同,在进行果实时综合评价时,还要结合因子的贡献率,协调好各因子的侧重关系。根据各综合指标贡

表2 不同梨品种果实品质测定
Table 2 Characteristics of pear fruit quality

| 品种 Cultivar | 单果质量 Average fruit mass/g | 硬度 Flesh firmness /(kg·cm ⁻²) | 果形指数 Fruit shape index | w(可溶性 固形物) Total soluble solid/% | w(可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/% | w(可滴 定酸) Titratable acidity/% | 糖酸比 Soluble sugar content/Titratable acidity | 固酸比 Total soluble solid/Titratable acidity |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| 保利阿斯卡 Boliarska | 71.2 | 3.5 | 1.23 | 12.5 | 8.51 | 0.18 | 47.28 | 69.44 |
| 伏茄梨 Beurre Giffard | 69.3 | 2.2 | 1.29 | 13.6 | 9.06 | 0.19 | 47.68 | 71.58 |
| 小伏洋梨 Madeleine | 74.4 | 2.0 | 1.42 | 12.7 | 9.09 | 0.18 | 41.32 | 57.73 |
| 玉璧琳达 Yubileen Dar | 181.2 | 3.8 | 1.14 | 11.6 | 8.72 | 0.26 | 33.64 | 44.61 |
| 朱丽比恩 Bunte Julibirne | 95.5 | 1.6 | 1.15 | 12.4 | 8.51 | 0.20 | 42.55 | 62.00 |
| 红茄梨 Red Clapp Favorite | 205.2 | 3.8 | 1.32 | 14.0 | 9.23 | 0.24 | 38.46 | 58.33 |
| 三季梨 Docteur Jules Guyot | 186.7 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 12.9 | 9.01 | 0.18 | 50.06 | 71.67 |
| 巴梨 Bartlett | 202.3 | 3.6 | 1.34 | 13.5 | 9.11 | 0.20 | 45.55 | 67.5 |
| 茄梨 Clapp Favorite | 189.2 | 3.3 | 1.38 | 14.2 | 9.25 | 0.21 | 44.05 | 67.62 |
| 盘克汉姆 Packham's Triumph | 355.0 | 4.8 | 1.20 | 15.0 | 9.60 | 0.19 | 50.53 | 78.95 |
| 红巴梨 Bartlett-Max Red | 176.2 | 4.5 | 1.30 | 13.0 | 9.03 | 0.19 | 47.53 | 67.89 |
| 博斯克 Bosc | 196.0 | 3.2 | 1.32 | 13.3 | 7.98 | 0.19 | 42.00 | 75.26 |
| 红安久 Red Anjou | 189.6 | 4.0 | 1.31 | 12.7 | 8.15 | 0.20 | 40.75 | 63.89 |
| 阿巴特 Abate Fetel | 227.0 | 2.8 | 1.91 | 13.9 | 9.21 | 0.17 | 54.18 | 83.53 |
| 好本号 Alexandrine Douillard | 215.6 | 2.9 | 1.29 | 14.2 | 9.06 | 0.16 | 58.50 | 91.25 |
| 拉达娜 Radana | 184.4 | 3.5 | 1.12 | 11.6 | 8.24 | 0.25 | 32.96 | 46.40 |
| 早金香 Zaojinxiang | 223.0 | 2.8 | 1.13 | 14.0 | 9.35 | 0.18 | 51.94 | 78.89 |
| 玛丽亚 Maria | 218.2 | 3.1 | 1.28 | 11.6 | 8.53 | 0.20 | 42.65 | 58.00 |
| 斯巴工 Spalding | 210.0 | 3.1 | 1.16 | 12.9 | 8.69 | 0.20 | 45.74 | 67.89 |
| 康弗伦斯 Conference | 236.8 | 2.9 | 1.44 | 14.3 | 8.91 | 0.16 | 55.69 | 89.38 |
| 康德 Lecounte | 164.2 | 3.2 | 1.05 | 12.2 | 8.15 | 0.18 | 45.28 | 67.78 |
| 齐思普 Chispe | 205.1 | 2.5 | 1.12 | 13.1 | 8.29 | 0.20 | 41.45 | 65.50 |
| 小早熟洋梨 unknown | 125.7 | 2.9 | 1.06 | 12.7 | 7.96 | 0.19 | 41.89 | 66.84 |
| 斯塔 Star | 209.2 | 3.6 | 1.33 | 13.9 | 9.20 | 0.23 | 40.00 | 60.43 |
| 哈代 Hardy | 165.9 | 1.2 | 1.55 | 12.7 | 7.85 | 0.25 | 31.40 | 50.80 |
| 埃尔乐多 Eldorado | 388.7 | 4.0 | 1.19 | 13.8 | 8.50 | 0.20 | 42.50 | 69.00 |
| 串普 Trapezica | 74.3 | 3.2 | 1.38 | 12.7 | 8.01 | 0.16 | 50.06 | 79.38 |
| 平均值 Mean | 186.7 | 3.2 | 1.29 | 13.2 | 8.72 | 0.20 | 44.65 | 67.98 |
| 变异系数 Coefficient of variation | 0.40 | 0.25 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.17 |

表3 主因子分析结果
Table 3 Principal factor analysis of the indices

| 性状 Character | 因子1 Factor1 | 因子2 Factor2 | 因子3 Factor3 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 单果质量 Single fruit mass | 0.016 | 0.836 | 0.105 |
| 硬度 Flesh firmness | 0.050 | 0.807 | -0.302 |
| 果形指数 Fruit shape index | 0.087 | -0.168 | 0.858 |
| 可溶性固形物 Total soluble solid | 0.495 | 0.491 | 0.577 |
| 可溶性糖 Soluble sugar content | 0.227 | 0.555 | 0.504 |
| 可滴定酸 Titratable acidity | -0.983 | 0.064 | 0.033 |
| 糖酸比 Soluble sugar content/Titratable | 0.946 | 0.147 | 0.201 |
| 固酸比 Total soluble solid/Titratable acidity | 0.948 | 0.148 | 0.238 |
| 特征值 Eigenvalue | 3.722 | 1.695 | 1.147 |
| 累计贡献率 Total account/% | 46.528 | 67.717 | 82.054 |

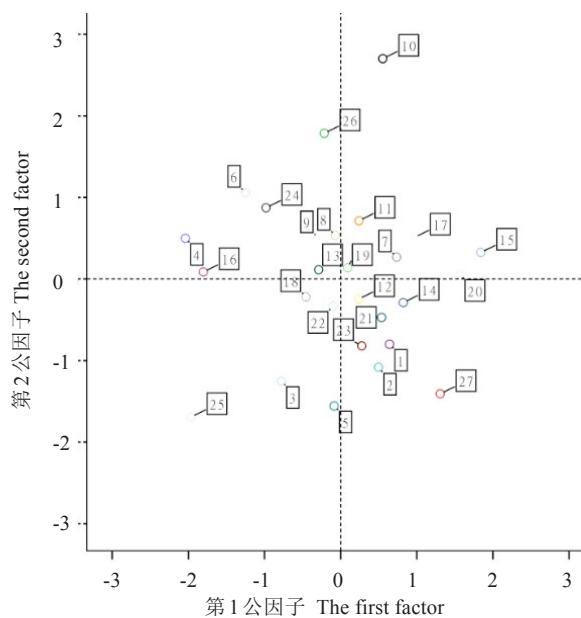


图1 第1、2公因子二维排序
Fig. 1 Scatter plot based on the first and second factors

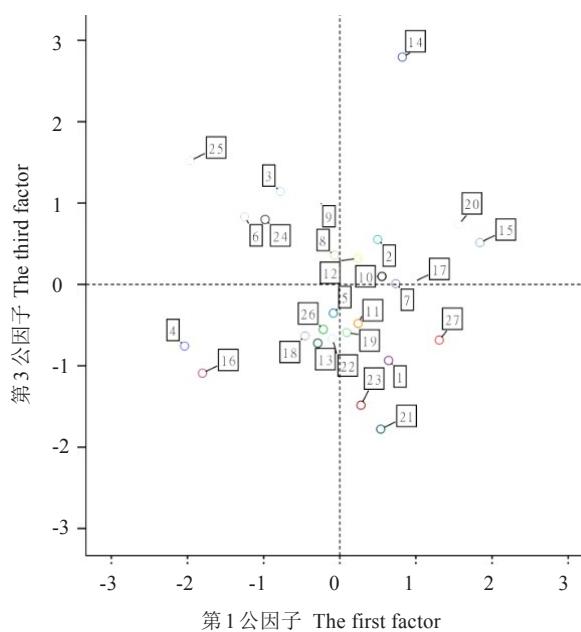


图2 第1、3公因子二维排序

Fig. 2 Scatter plot based on the first and third factors

献率的大小,计算出各西洋梨品种果实性状的综合得分,最后根据综合得分的高低进行排序(表4)。每份种质的综合指标的函数值都不一样,其分数值越大,果实品质的综合性状就越好。

2.4 聚类分析

对27个样本的果实品质性状进行系统聚类分析,当欧式距离为19时,可将27个样本分为4类,第I类有‘茄梨’‘斯塔’‘红茄梨’‘巴梨’‘三季梨’‘红巴梨’‘保利阿斯卡’‘串普’‘小早熟洋梨’‘斯巴工’‘齐思普’‘红安久’‘玛丽亚’‘博斯克’‘小伏洋梨’‘朱丽比恩’‘伏茄梨’该类果实品质居中;第II类有‘好本号’‘康弗伦斯’‘早金香’‘阿巴特’,该类果实综合品质较优;第III类有‘盘克汉姆’‘埃尔乐多’;第IV类有‘玉璧琳达’‘拉达娜’‘哈代’,其特征是可滴定酸含量高,口感偏酸,品质较差(图3)。

3 讨论

主成分分析是将原来个数较多且相关的指标转化为新的个数较少且相关性较小或彼此独立的指标的一种分析方法。由于原始指标测定的是不同的品质指标,其计量单位不同,在进行数据分析时需要对原始数据进行处理转化^[21]。本研究对原始数据进行主成分分析,结果显示特征根 >1 的主成分累计贡献率为82.054%,符合分析要求。通过主成分分析,本研究绘制了前3个主因子的二维分布图,通过分

表4 西洋梨各主因子综合得分及比较
Table 4 The comprehensive score of pear cultivars based on 4 former factors

| 品种 Cultivar | 因子1 Factor1 | 因子2 Factor2 | 因子3 Factor3 | 综合评价 Compre- hensive score | 排名 Rank |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 好本号 Alexandrine Douillard | 1.841 20 | 0.325 11 | 0.514 44 | 1.22 | 1 |
| 康弗伦斯 Conference | 1.564 15 | 0.055 68 | 0.735 16 | 1.03 | 2 |
| 盘克汉姆 Packham's Triumph | 0.553 20 | 2.701 73 | 0.100 47 | 1.03 | 3 |
| 阿巴特 Abate Fetel | 0.822 35 | -0.291 32 | 2.793 86 | 0.88 | 4 |
| 早金香 Zaojinxiang | 0.968 47 | 0.510 29 | 0.030 20 | 0.69 | 5 |
| 三季梨 Docteur Jules Guyot | 0.734 64 | 0.268 49 | 0.010 72 | 0.49 | 6 |
| 串普 Trapezica | 1.307 69 | -1.407 28 | -0.685 35 | 0.26 | 7 |
| 埃尔乐多 Eldorado | -0.216 00 | 1.786 78 | -0.552 40 | 0.24 | 8 |
| 红巴梨 Bartlett-Max Red | 0.241 37 | 0.715 41 | -0.478 80 | 0.24 | 9 |
| 巴梨 Bartlett | -0.069 43 | 0.533 96 | 0.358 64 | 0.16 | 10 |
| 茄梨 Clapp Favorite | -0.292 99 | 0.501 91 | 1.026 60 | 0.14 | 11 |
| 博斯克 Bosc | 0.236 83 | -0.245 80 | 0.319 83 | 0.13 | 12 |
| 伏茄梨 Beurre Giffard | 0.496 70 | -1.081 72 | 0.552 23 | 0.10 | 13 |
| 保利阿斯卡 Boliarska | 0.641 45 | -0.798 64 | -0.934 90 | -0.01 | 14 |
| 斯巴工 Spalding | 0.091 86 | 0.137 14 | -0.591 08 | -0.02 | 15 |
| 康德 Lecounte | 0.538 01 | -0.469 99 | -1.778 71 | -0.13 | 16 |
| 斯塔 Star | -0.980 83 | 0.873 07 | 0.798 93 | -0.19 | 17 |
| 红安久 Red Anjou | -0.277 84 | 0.113 54 | -0.722 51 | -0.25 | 18 |
| 齐思普 Chispe | -0.098 46 | -0.333 77 | -0.665 76 | -0.26 | 19 |
| 红茄梨 Red Clapp Favorite | -1.249 65 | 1.059 47 | 0.830 57 | -0.29 | 20 |
| 小早熟洋梨 Unknown | 0.277 79 | -0.818 88 | -1.485 82 | -0.31 | 21 |
| 玛丽亚 Maria | -0.456 45 | -0.218 82 | -0.632 61 | -0.43 | 22 |
| 朱丽比恩 Bunte Juliberne | -0.085 59 | -1.555 74 | -0.353 80 | -0.51 | 23 |
| 小伏洋梨 Madeleine | -0.780 51 | -1.254 96 | 1.139 64 | -0.57 | 24 |
| 玉璧琳达 Yubileen Dar | -2.039 99 | 0.499 78 | -0.757 17 | -1.16 | 25 |
| 拉达娜 Radana | -1.804 00 | 0.087 02 | -1.091 37 | -1.19 | 26 |
| 哈代 Hardy | -1.963 97 | -1.692 49 | 1.519 00 | -1.29 | 27 |

布情况可以将品种按不同主因子进行分类,直观地揭示了不同西洋梨果实品质在前3个主成分的分布状况。

本研究将27份西洋梨果实品质性状的8个品质指标简化成3个相对独立的综合性状指标,之后根据3个综合指标值的贡献率求出其相应的隶属函数,再依据3个综合指标的权重进行加权,在客观上反映了不同品种果实品质的综合评价情况。由于综合评价价值是一个无量纲的纯数,使各个品种果实品

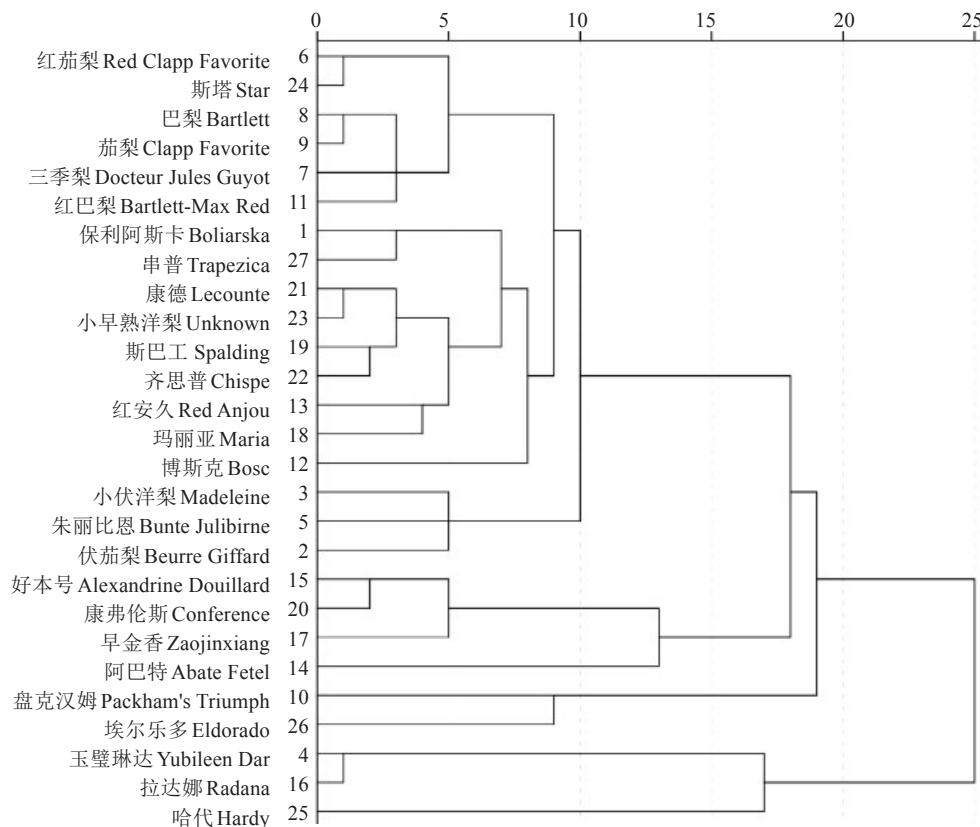


图3 基于果实品质的27份西洋梨资源系统聚类分析

Fig. 3 Dendrogram of 27 germplasms of *Pyrus communis* L. based on fruit quality

质性状之间的差异具有可比性^[22],使评价方法更客观合理,更能全面客观地评价西洋梨果实品质。黄曙光等^[23]运用多维价值理论评价梨品种果实品质,筛选出‘康弗伦斯’和‘巴梨’等5个性状优良适于大面积推广的品种。本研究中采集的27个西洋梨品种的栽培环境和管理措施基本上是一致的,因此,其品质性状基本上反映了其遗传特性。本研究中‘好本号’‘康弗伦斯’‘盘克汉姆’综合得分靠前,与实际观测结果较一致。综合评价是基于多种数学方法及各项指标和参数选择的方法,因此,其结论更加客观、合理。果实品质科学合理的评价是对果树品种全面评价的基础和前提,某个指标值的高低并不能完全决定品种的综合品质。由于本研究是针对西洋梨主要果实品质性状进行分析的,指标不够全面,果实品质性状综合评价时还需要考虑其他农艺性状,在综合评价的基础上根据不同主因子得分,筛选该性状表现突出的品种,做到品种有针对性的选择和利用,后续还需进行更进一步深入的研究。

主成分分析是从向量和累计贡献率大小来筛选主成分的组成因子,而聚类分析是根据果实性状的

相似性来区分类别的,将两者结合分析能够科学地评价果实品质^[24]。本研究中通过聚类分析将27个西洋梨分成4类,其聚类结果在一定程度上反映了各果实性状在不同品种间存在一定的差异。对于果树生产来说,品种是发展的关键因素,有适合本地栽培的品种、品种熟期的合理搭配,产业才能长足的发展^[25]。此外,果实外观颜色、果锈等外在指标以及品种产量、抗病性、耐贮性及地区适应性等,也是影响西洋梨的重要因素,才能全面评价筛选区域适应性强、适宜推广的优良品种^[26]。此外,在优良西洋梨品种大面积推广栽植之前,还要结合品种的丰产性、适应性、抗逆性等多种指标参数进行综合评价。

4 结 论

本研究对西洋梨果实品质数据进行了转化,利用主成分分析对各项指标进行了简化和分析,并对27个西洋梨果实品质进行了综合排序,结果表明,‘好本号’‘康弗伦斯’‘盘克汉姆’综合得分靠前,‘玉璧琳达’‘拉达娜’‘哈代’果实综合品质较差。聚类分析与因子分析结果比较一致,表明主成分分析结

合聚类分析可对西洋梨果实品质进行优劣评定。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 于强,朱晓义,李公存,沙玉芬,王建萍,顾亮,李元军.胶东地区西洋梨栽培现状与思考[J].山西果树,2011(3):32-33.
YU Qiang, ZHU Xiaoyi, LI Gongcun, SHA Yufen, WANG Jianping, GU Liang, LI Yuanjun. Current situation and thinking of pear cultivation in Jiaodong area[J]. Shanxi Fruit Trees, 2011(3): 32-33.
- [2] 刘松忠,刘军,孙奇,鲁韧强.西洋梨品种间糖酸及风味物质含量差异性比较[J].中国农学通报,2015,31(1):88-92.
LIU Songzhong, LIU Jun, SUN Qi, LU Renqiang. Comparison of content of sugar, acid and aroma components in different pear cultivars[J]. Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2015, 31(1): 88-92.
- [3] 符勇,陶菲,郜海燕,曹颖,陈杭君,林河通.荔枝干品质评价指标体系的建立[J].中国食品学报,2013,13(1):158-164.
FU Yong, TAO Fei, GAO Haiyan, CAO Ying, CHEN Hangjun, LIN Hetong. Establishment of quality evaluation index system for dehydrated litchi[J]. Journal of Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology, 2013, 13(1):158-164.
- [4] 刘科鹏,黄春辉,冷建华,陈葵,严玉平,辜青青,徐小彪.'金魁'猕猴桃果实品质的主成分分析与综合评价[J].果树学报,2012,29(5):867-871.
LIU Kepeng, HUANG Chunhui, LENG Jianhua, CHEN Kui, YAN Yuping, GU Qingqing, XU Xiaobiao. Principal component analysis and comprehensive evaluation of the fruit quality of 'Jinkui' kiwifruit[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2012, 29(5):867-871.
- [5] 余建英,何旭宏.数据统计分析与SPSS应用[M].北京:人民邮电出版社,2007: 292-310.
YU Jianying, HE Xuhong. Data statistical analysis and SPSS application[M]. Beijing: Posts & Telecom Press, 2007: 292-298.
- [6] 张运锋,黄光和,李希国,谭学林.普通菜豆农艺性状相关性分析及主成分分析[J].安徽农学通报,2008,14(7):97-98.
ZHANG Yunfeng, HUANG Guanghe, LI Xiguo, TAN Xuelin. Correlation analysis and principal component analysis of agonomic traits of common bean[J]. Anhui Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2008, 14(7):97-98.
- [7] 樊保国,李登科.制干枣品种品质的因子分析与综合评价[J].植物遗传资源学报,2011,12(5):716-720.
FAN Baoguo, LI Dengke. Factor analysis and comprehensive assessment on quality characters of dry-jujube cultivars[J]. Journal of Plant Genetic Resources, 2001, 12(5):716-720.
- [8] 聂继云,毋永龙,李海飞,王昆,徐国峰,闫震,吴锡.苹果鲜榨汁品质评价体系构建[J].中国农业科学,2013,46(8):1657-1667.
NIE Jiyun, WU Yonglong, LI Haifei, WANG Kun, XU Guofeng, YAN Zhen, WU Xi. Evaluation system established for fresh apple juice quality[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2013, 46(8): 1657-1667.
- [9] 聂继云,李志霞,李海飞,李静,王昆,毋永龙,徐国峰,闫震,吴锡,覃兴.苹果理化品质评价指标研究[J].中国农业科学,2012,45(4):2895-2903.
NIE Jiyun, LI Zhixia, LI Haifei, LI Jing, WANG Kun, WU Yonglong, XU Guofeng, YAN Zhen, WU Xi, QIN Xing. Evaluation indices for apple physicochemical quality[J]. Scientia Agricultural Sinica, 2012, 45(4):2895-2903.
- [10] 沈玉英,丁夏君,高志红,王飞,房伟民,佟兆国,章镇.基于表型性状数量分类的梅种类遗传多样性分析[J].果树学报,2011,28(5):802-807.
SHEN Yuying, DING Xiajun, GAO Zhihong, WANG Fei, FANG Weimin, TONG Zhaoguo, ZHANG Zhen. Analysis of genetic diversity in *Prunus mume* based on mathematic classification of morphologic characters[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2011, 28(5):802-807.
- [11] 张海英,韩涛,王有年,李丽萍.桃果实品质评价因子的选择[J].农业工程学报,2006,22(8): 235-239.
ZHANG Haiying, HAN Tao, WANG Younian, LI Liping. Selection of factors for evaluating peach(*Prunus persica*)fruit quality [J]. Transactions of the CSAE, 2006, 22(8):235-239.
- [12] 齐晓茹,侯丽娟,师旭,马艳莉,赵翡翠,王颉.不同年份、不同葡萄品种葡萄酒品质特征分析研究[J].食品工业科技,2017,38(9):285-289.
QI Xiaoru, HOU Lijuan, SHI Xu, MA Yanli, ZHAO Fei, WANG Jie. Research of quality characteristics in grape wines from different aging vintages, grape varieties[J]. Science and Technology of Food Industry, 2017, 38(9):285-289.
- [13] 李云晋.非标准化数据的聚类分析方法[J].昆明冶金高等专科学校学报,2005,21(1):34-36.
LI Yunjin. Clustering analysis method for non-standardized data [J]. Journal of Kunming Metallurgy College, 2005, 21(1):34-36.
- [14] 蔡晓洋,张思荻,曾俊,李敏,钟兴彬.基于主成分分析和聚类分析的栀子种质资源评价[J].中国实验方剂学杂志,2017,23(14):30-37.
CAI Xiaoyang, ZHANG Sidi, ZENG Jun, LI Min, ZHONG Xingbin. Evaluation of germplasm resources of gardenia fructus based on principal component and hierarchical cluster analysis [J]. Chinese Journal of Experimental Traditional Medical Formulas, 2017, 23(14):30-37.
- [15] 傅隆生,宋思哲,邵玉玲,李平平,王海峰,崔永杰.基于主成分分析和聚类分析的海沃德猕猴桃品质指标综合评价[J].食品科学,2014,35(19):6-10.
FU Longsheng, SONG Sizhe, SHAO Yuling, LI Ping, WANG Haifeng, CUI Yongjie. Comprehensive evaluation of kiwifruit quality based on principal component and cluster analysis[J]. Food Science, 2014, 35(19):6-10.
- [16] 雷莹,张红艳,宋文化,徐娟.利用多元统计法简化夏橙果品质的评价指标[J].果树学报,2008,25(5): 640-645.
LEI Ying, ZHANG Hongyan, SONG Cultural, XU Juan. Utilization of multivariate statistical methods to simplify summer orange fruit quality evaluation indicators[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2008, 25(5): 640-645.

- LEI Ying, ZHANG Hongyan, SONG Wenhua, XU Juan. Utilization of multivariate statistics in simplifying the indices of fruit quality evaluation on late orange cultivars[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2008, 25(5): 640-645.
- [17] 徐回林,陈金印,许熙帅,辜青青.利用主成分分析和聚类分析综合评价南丰蜜橘果实品质[C]//中国园艺学会.设施园艺与园艺作物标准化生产技术交流会论文汇编.中国园艺学会,2012:6.
- XU Huilin, CHEN Jinyin, XU Xishuai, GU Qingqing. Comprehensive evaluation of fruit quality of Nanfeng tangerine by principal component analysis and cluster analysis[C]//Chinese Society for Horticultural Science. Workshop on Standardization production Technology of protected Horticulture and Horticultural crops. Chinese Society for Horticultural Science, 2012:6.
- [18] 刘群龙,郝燕燕,吴国良,郝国伟,张鹏飞.外源硒对砀山酥梨果实品质和硒含量的影响[J].河南农业科学,2015,44(8):113-117.
- LIU Qunlong, HAO Yanyan, WU Guoliang, HAO Guowei, ZHANG Pengfei. Effect of spraying exogenous selenium on fruit quality and selenium content of Dangshan Sulif[J]. Journal of Henan Agricultural Sciences, 2015, 44(8): 113-117.
- [19] 陶向新.模糊数学在农业科学中的初步应用[J].沈阳农学院学报,1982(2): 96-107.
- TAO Xiangxin. Preliminary application of fuzzy mathematics in agricultural science[J]. Journal of Shenyang College of Agriculture, 1982(2): 96-107.
- [20] 刘丽琴,王一承,舒波,决登伟,邓旭,石胜友.引进芒果种质资源果实品质性状主成分分析及综合评价[J].中国南方果树,2016,45(4): 65-69.
- LIU Liqin, WANG Yicheng, SHU Bo, JUE Dengwei, DENG Xu, SHI Shengyou. Principal component analysis and comprehensive evaluation of fruit quality characters of introduced mango germplasm resources[J]. South China Fruit, 2016, 45(4): 65-69.
- [21] 马庆华,李永红,梁丽松,李琴,王海,许元峰,孙玉波,王贵禧.冬枣优良单株果实品质的因子分析与综合评价[J].中国农业科学,2010,43(12): 2491-2499.
- MA Qinghua, LI Yonghong, LIANG Lisong, LI Qin, WANG Hai, XU Yuanfeng, SUN Yubo, WANG Guixi. Factor analysis and synthetical evaluation of the fruit quality of Dongzao (*Ziziphus jujube* Mill. 'Dongzao') advanced selections.[J]. Scientia Agricultural Sinica, 2010, 43(12): 2491-2499.
- [22] 王军,周美学,许如根,吕超,黄祖六.大麦耐湿性鉴定指标和评价方法研究[J].中国农业科学,2007,40(10):2145-2152.
- WANG Jun, ZHOU Meixue, XU Rugen, LV Chao, HUANG Zu-liu. Studies on selecting indices and evaluaion methods for Barley' s(*Hordeum vulgare* L.)Waterlogging Tolerance[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2007, 40(10): 2145-2152.
- [23] 黄曙光,杨谷良,方传锦.运用多维价值理论对40个梨品种果品品质的评价[J].湖南林业科技,2003,33(4): 26-27.
- HUANG Shuguang, YANG Guiyang, FANG Chuanjin. Evaluation of fruit quality of 40 pear varieties on multi-demensional value theory[J]. Hunan Forestry Science & Technology, 2003, 33 (4): 26-27.
- [24] 倪志华,郭娟华,辜青青,黄春辉,曲雪艳,徐小彪.南丰蜜橘品质评价指标的聚类分析[J].江西农业大学学报,2011,33(4): 670-673.
- NI Zhihua, GUO Juanhua, GU Qingqing, HUANG Chunhui, QU Xueyan, XU Xiaobiao. Cluster analysis of fruit quality evaluation indices of Nanfeng Tangerine[J]. Acta Agriculturale Universitatis Jiangxiensis, 2011, 33(4): 670-673.
- [25] 董星光,田路明,曹玉芬,张莹.我国南方优势产区梨品种主要品质性状评价[J].西南农业学报,2012,25(5):1811-1817.
- DONG Xingguang, TIAN Luming, CAO Yufen, ZHANG Ying. Early pear variety survey and evaluation in the south of China [J]. Southwest China Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2012, 25 (5): 1811-1817.
- [26] 董星光,田路明,曹玉芬,张莹,齐丹.我国南方砂梨主产区主栽品种果实品质因子分析及综合评价[J].果树学报,2014,31 (5): 815-822.
- DONG Xingguang, TIAN Luming, CAO Yufen, ZHANG Ying, QI Dan. Factor analysis and comprehensive evaluation of fruit quality in cultivars of *Pyrus pyrifolia*(Burm.f.)Nakai from south China[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2014, 31(5): 815-822.