

宁海白×大房枇杷F₁杂交群体果实性状的相关性及遗传分析

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摘要:【目的】探究枇杷果实重要性状的遗传倾向以及果实性状间的相关关系, 以为枇杷杂交育种的亲本选配提供参考。【方法】对宁海白与大房杂交产生的130株F₁杂种后代的7个果实重要性状进行调查以及相关分析。【结果】调查的7个果实性状均呈正态分布, 其中果肉厚度、果实横径、果实质量、果实纵径等4个性状表现出趋低遗传倾向; 种子数、种子质量、可溶性固形物含量3个性状表现出趋高遗传倾向。相关性分析显示, 果实质量与其他6个性状均呈极显著相关, 而通径分析显示, 果实横径、种子质量、果肉厚度、果实纵径、种子数是影响果实质量的主要因素, 其中果实横径和种子质量对果实质量的影响最大, 而种子数的影响最小。【结论】7个果实重要性状均为数量性状, 其中果肉厚度、果实横径、果实质量、果实纵径遗传倾向趋于趋低遗传, 种子数、种子质量、可溶性固形物含量为趋高遗传; 果实横径和种子质量是影响果实质量的关键性状。

关键词: 枇杷; 果实性状; 相关性分析; 遗传倾向; 通径分析; 数量性状

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Correlation and genetic analysis of fruit traits in F₁ hybrid population of loquat generated from Ninghaibai × Dafang

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Abstract: 【Objective】This paper aimed to complement the correlation genetic analysis of the important traits of loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl.) fruits in the F₁ population generated from the white flesh cultivar Ninghaibai crossed with the yellow flesh cultivar Dafang in order to provide the reference for the parent selection and seedling screening in loquat breeding. 【Methods】A total of 130 plants of F₁ hybrid population of Ninghaibai × Dafang were used as experimental materials. The samples were collected at the maturity stage from May to June in 2020, and 30 fruits were randomly selected from the middle and upper part of the crown of each tree. The longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter and pulp thickness of the fruits were measured with digital display vernier caliper. The Fruit weight and seed weight were measured with electronic balance (1/100). Soluble solid content (TSS) in fruit flesh was determined by ATAGO handheld digital refractometer. The number of seeds was also recorded. Excel

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2016 was used to organize data and draw tables. IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 was used to test normality, draw frequency histogram and perform correlation analysis. 【Results】The results of genetic analysis showed that the seven important fruit traits were normally distributed. The average values of fruit weight, fruit longitudinal diameter, fruit transverse diameter and fruit flesh thickness were lower than the mid-parent value or even lower than the low parental value. The genetic transmission ability was between 90.40%-96.46%, all lower than 100%, and the dominant rate was all negative. The heterosis was not significant, the genetic tendency was small, and most of the hybrid offspring showed the phenomenon of character decline. The decline in flesh thickness was the most serious, 73.08% were thinner than the low parent and 11.54% were thicker than the high parent. Although fruit weight, fruit longitudinal diameter and fruit transverse diameter showed a genetic tendency to be lower, the high parental rate was 24.62% to 33.08%. The average values of TSS, seed weight, seed number were higher than that of high value, genetic heritability were higher than 100% and between 102.26 and 121.23%. Heterotic rate showed strong heterotic, genetic tendency represented as high genetic predisposition. Among them, the heterotic rates of seed weight and seed number reached 21.23% and 15.20%, showing the most significant heterosis performance. The results of correlation analysis showed that the fruit weight was positively correlated with the vertical diameter, horizontal diameter, flesh thickness, seed weight and seed number, but negatively related to TSS. Through stepwise regression analysis, the optimal multiple linear regression equation for fruit weight was expressed as: $Y = -41.861 + 0.317X_1 + 0.795X_2 + 2.975X_3 + 2.208X_5 - 0.879X_6$ (Y = fruit weight, X_1 = fruit longitudinal diameter, X_2 = fruit transverse diameter, X_3 = flesh thickness, X_5 = seed weight, X_6 = seed number; $R = 0.991$, $R^2 = 0.981$, $e = 0.138$), which indicated that the fruit longitudinal diameter, fruit transverse diameter, flesh thickness, seed weight and seed number were the main factors affecting fruit weight. Path analysis results showed that the fruit transverse diameter, fruit longitudinal diameter, flesh thickness, seed weight and seed number were the important traits that affected fruit weight. The order of simple correlation coefficient between five traits and fruit weight was the fruit transverse diameter (0.974) > seed weight (0.859) > flesh thickness (0.847) > longitudinal diameter (0.820) > seed number (0.323). The order of direct path coefficient between five traits was the seed weight (0.383) > transverse diameter (0.338) > flesh thickness (0.227) > longitudinal diameter (0.136) > seed number (-0.070). The order of decision coefficient was the fruit transverse diameter (0.544) > seed weight (0.511) > flesh thickness (0.393) > longitudinal diameter (0.204) > seed number (-0.050). 【Conclusion】The fruit weight, fruit transverse diameter, fruit longitudinal diameter, flesh thickness, TSS, seed weight and seed number were all quantitative traits controlled by multiple genes. Among them, the genetic tendency of the fruit weight, fruit transverse diameter, fruit longitudinal diameter and flesh thickness tended to be smaller, while the genetic tendency of the TSS, seed weight and seed number tended to be higher. The fruit weight was significantly positively correlated with the longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, flesh thickness, seed weight and seed number, but negatively correlated with the TSS. In conclusion, the longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, flesh thickness, seed weight and seed number are the main factors affecting fruit weight, among them the transverse diameter and seed weight had the greatest effect on fruit weight, whereas the seed number had the least effect.

Key words: Loquat; Fruit trait; Correlation analysis; Genetic tendency; Path analysis; Quantitative traits

枇杷(*Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl.)是原产于我国、拥有悠久栽培历史的传统果树之一,在大众中有较高的知名度。据不完全统计,我国枇杷栽培总面积近13万hm²,年产量65万t,生产规模占世界枇杷的80%以上^[1]。

果实性状不仅是果树品种重要的特征性状,也是果树主要的商品性状。对果实性状进行相关性分析及遗传分析,不仅能为果树遗传育种提供参考,也可以为果实性状QTL定位提供依据。目前,对桃^[2-3]、梨^[4-5]、苹果^[6-7]、杏^[8-9]等多种果树都有果实性状相关性以及遗传规律的相关研究。虽然关于枇杷果实的性状多样性和遗传规律的研究也有相关报道^[10-15],但是,前人的研究存在试验材料较少或者分析不充分等问题,而通过通径分析对果实质量性状主要影响因素进行关系解构的研究更是鲜有报道。

为进一步丰富和完善枇杷果实性状的相关性及其遗传规律的研究,笔者以白肉枇杷品种宁海白为母本、黄肉枇杷品种大房为父本,对其F₁杂交群体的果实重要性状进行相关性分析及遗传分析,以期阐明果实重要数量性状的遗传规律,为枇杷遗传育种中亲本的合理选择以及提高后代优株的选择效率提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

宁海白×大房的杂交工作于2011年进行,2012年将杂交种子定植于浙江省农业科学院的杨渡科研创新基地,2017年始果,于2020年从F₁杂交群体实生树中选择已稳定开花结果的130株为试验材料,进行果实性状调查。杂交群体自然生长,常规肥水管理,无疏花、疏果、套袋等处理措施。

1.2 性状测定与方法

于2020年5—6月枇杷成熟期进行采样,每株树冠外围中上部随机选取30个果实,分别测定果实质量、果实纵径、果实横径、果肉厚度、可溶性固形物含量、种子质量、种子数等性状,测定标准参考《枇杷种

质资源描述规范和数据标准》^[16]。

用数显游标卡尺测量果实纵径、果实横径、果肉厚度;用电子天平(1/100)称量果实质量、种子质量;用ATAGO手持式数显折光仪测定果肉可溶性固形物含量(TSS);记录种子数。

1.3 数据统计与处理

利用Excel 2016进行数据整理与表格绘制,运用IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0进行正态性检验,绘制频率直方图及进行相关分析。

相关计算公式:变异系数(CV,%)=(S/F)×100;遗传传递力(Ta,%)=(F/MP)×100;优势率(H,%)=[(F-MP)/MP]×100;超高亲率(HH,%)=(高于高亲表型值的F₁单株数/F₁单株总数)×100;低低亲率(L,%)=(低于低亲表型值的F₁单株数/F₁单株总数)×100。式中S表示F₁单株数据标准差;F表示F₁平均表型值;MP表示中亲值。

2 结果与分析

2.1 果实性状遗传分析

2.1.1 果实质量 从表1可知,宁海白与大房杂交F₁代果实质量平均值低于中亲值,甚至低于低亲值,性状表现出广泛分离,分离范围为13.76~57.83 g,变异系数为29.73%,遗传传递力为92.23%,优势率为-7.77%,超高亲率为31.54%,低低亲率达到63.85%。根据分布曲线的峰度和偏度,再结合图1的频率直方图以及正态Q-Q图可知,宁海白与大房杂交F₁代的果实质量呈较标准的正态分布,属于由多个基因共同控制的数量性状;总体呈趋小变异的遗传倾向,但是性状分离范围较大,超高亲率较高,能满足为选育大果品种提供材料的需求。

2.1.2 果实纵径 由表2可知,宁海白与大房杂交F₁代的果实纵径平均值低于中亲值且低于低亲值,分离范围为31.64~50.63 mm,变异系数为9.58%,遗传传递力为96.46%,优势率为-3.54%,超高亲率为24.62%,低低亲率为57.69%。分布曲线的峰度和偏度接近0,结合图2,表明宁海白与大房杂交F₁后代

表1 F₁代果实质量遗传变异

Table 1 Genetic variation of fruit weight in F₁

性状 Character	大房 Dafang	宁海白 Ninghaibai	中亲值 Midparent value	杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	分离范围 Separation range	变异系数 CV/%	遗传传递力 Ta/%	优势率 H/%	超高亲率 HH/%	低低亲率 L/%	峰度 Kurtosis	偏度 Skewness
果实质量 Fruit weight/g	33.65	31.75	32.70	30.16	13.76~57.83	29.73	92.23	-7.77	31.54	63.85	0.53	0.96

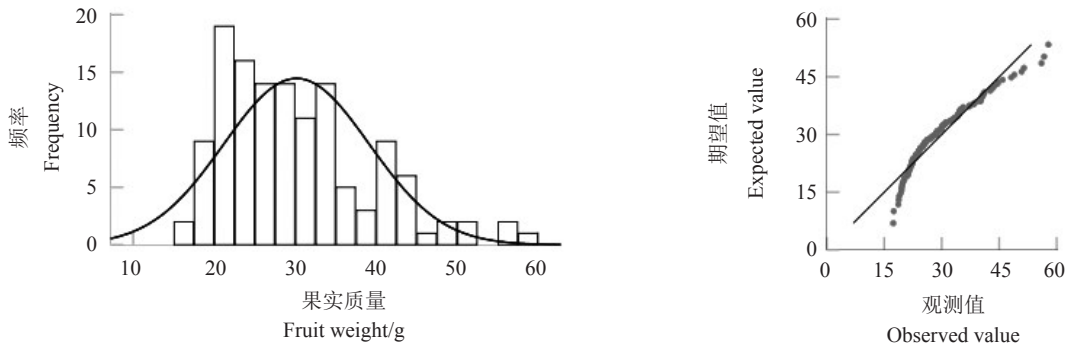


图 1 F₁代果实质量频率直方图及正态 Q-Q 图

Fig. 1 Frequency histogram and normal Q-Q plot of fruit weight in F₁

表 2 F₁代果实纵径遗传变异

Table 2 Genetic variation of longitudinal diameter in F₁

性状 Character	大房 Dafang	宁海白 Ninghaibai	中亲值 Midparent value	杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	分离范围 Separation range	变异 系数 CV/%	遗传传 递力 Ta/%	优势率 H/%	超高 亲率 HH/%	低低 亲率 LL/%	峰度 Kurtosis	偏度 Skewness
纵径 Longitudinal diameter/mm	42.53	40.32	41.42	39.96	31.64~50.63	9.58	96.46	-3.54	24.62	57.69	-0.16	0.37

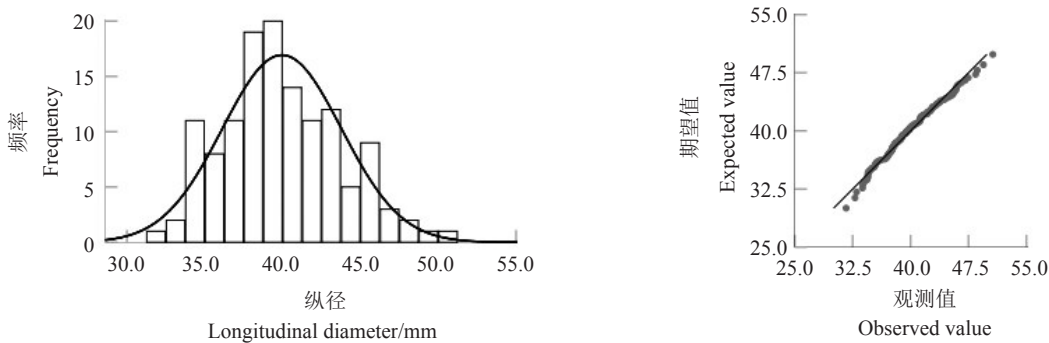


图 2 F₁代果实纵径频率直方图及正态 Q-Q 图

Fig. 2 Frequency histogram and normal Q-Q plot of longitudinal diameter in F₁

的果实纵径呈标准的正态分布,是典型的由多个基因控制的数量性状,变异程度较低,不易受环境因素影响;遗传倾向总体趋向于偏低遗传,但是变异系数较小,遗传传递力和超高亲率较高,可以为培育纵径较大的品种提供足够的种质材料。

2.1.3 果实横径 宁海白与大房杂交F₁代果实横径遗传分析结果如表3所示,杂种后代果实横径平均值低于中亲值且低于低亲值,分离范围为26.84~46.32 mm,变异系数为10.58%,遗传传递力为95.65%,优势率为-4.35%,超高亲率为33.08%,低低亲率达到66.92%。图3显示,宁海白与大房杂交F₁代果实横径呈标准的正态分布,是典型的由多个基因共同控制的数量性状,遗传倾向总体趋向于趋小遗传,变异系数较小,但遗传传递力及超高亲率较

高,能够为培育果实横径较大的枇杷品种提供较多的育种材料。

2.1.4 果肉厚度 由表4可知,宁海白与大房杂交F₁代果肉厚度平均值低于中亲值且低于低亲值,分离范围为5.96~9.90 mm,而变异系数较低,为11.2%,遗传传递力为90.40%,优势率较小,为-9.6%,低低亲率高达73.08%,而超高亲率仅为11.54%。峰度与偏度接近于0,图4也显示,果肉厚度分布表现为标准的正态分布,表明该性状是一个由多个基因共同控制的数量性状,总体遗传倾向表现为较强的趋小变异,性状衰退表现较为明显。

2.1.5 可溶性固形物含量 由表5可知,宁海白与大房杂交F₁代可溶性固形物含量平均值大于中亲值且高于高亲值,分离范围为9.84%~20.65%,变异系

表3 F₁代果实横径遗传变异

Table 3 Genetic variation of transverse diameter in F₁

性状 Character	大房 Dafang	宁海白 Ninghaibai	中亲值 Midparent value	杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	分离范围 Separation range	变异 系数 CV/%	遗传 传递力 Ta/%	优势率 H/%	超高 亲率 HH/%	低低 亲率 L/%	峰度 Kurtosis	偏度 Skewness
横径 Transverse diameter/mm	37.73	37.55	37.64	36.01	26.84~46.32	10.58	95.65	-4.35	33.08	66.92	-0.36	0.44

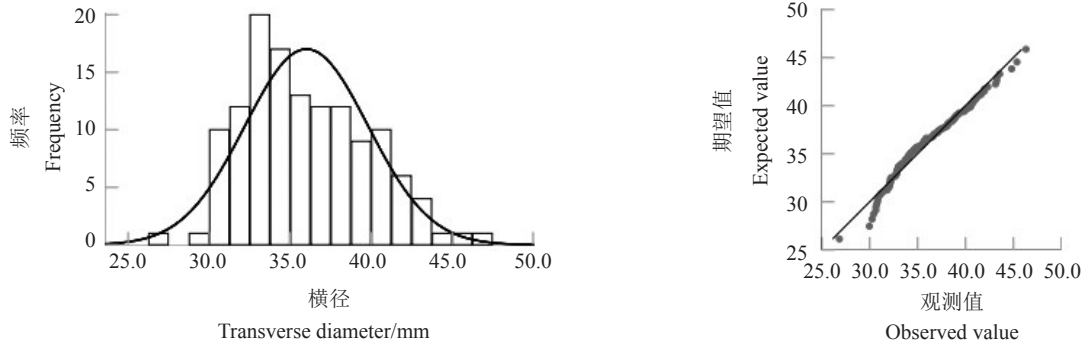


图3 F₁代果实横径频率直方图及正态 Q-Q 图

Fig. 3 Frequency histogram and normal Q-Q plot of transverse diameter in F₁

表4 F₁代果肉厚度遗传变异

Table 4 Genetic variation of thickness of flesh in F₁

性状 Character	大房 Dafang	宁海白 Ninghaibai	中亲值 Midparent value	杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	分离范围 Separation range	变异 系数 CV/%	遗传 传递力 Ta/%	优势率 H/%	超高 亲率 HH/%	低低 亲率 L/%	峰度 Kurtosis	偏度 Skewness
果肉厚度 Thickness of flesh/mm	8.59	8.04	8.32	7.52	5.96~9.90	11.12	90.40	-9.60	11.54	73.08	-0.19	0.40

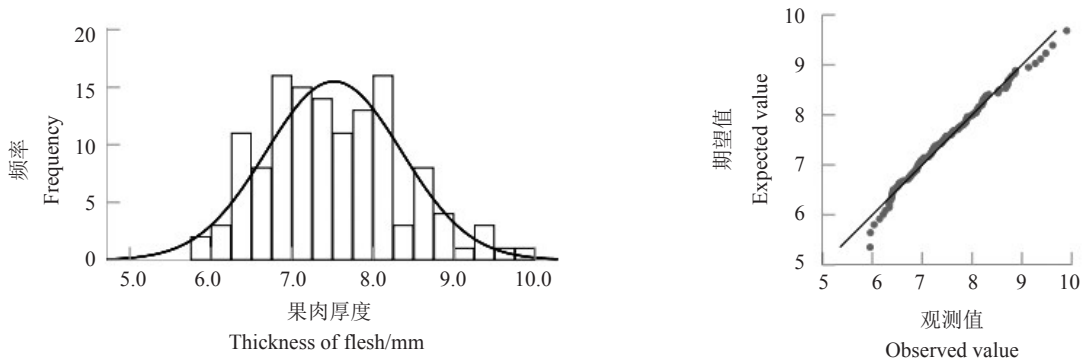


图4 F₁代果肉厚度频率直方图及正态 Q-Q 图

Fig. 4 Frequency histogram and normal Q-Q plot of thickness of flesh in F₁

表5 F₁代可溶性固形物遗传变异

Table 5 Genetic variation of Soluble solid content S in F₁

性状 Character	大房 Dafang	宁海白 Ninghaibai	中亲值 Midparent value	杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	分离范围 Separation range	变异 系数 CV/%	遗传 传递力 Ta/%	优势率 H/%	超高 亲率 HH/%	低低 亲率 L/%	峰度 Kurtosis	偏度 Skewness
w (可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	13.76	13.41	13.59	13.89	9.84~20.65	12.52	102.26	2.26	53.85	39.23	1.09	0.44

数为 12.52%，优势率有 2.26%，遗传传递力达到 102.26%，超高亲率达到 53.85%，低低亲率为 39.23%，峰度为 1.09 而偏度为 0.44。而图 5 也显示，

该杂交群体可溶性固形物分布呈现较标准的正态分布。即该性状是一个由多基因控制的数量性状，总体遗传规律表现为偏高遗传，通过杂交育种较易得

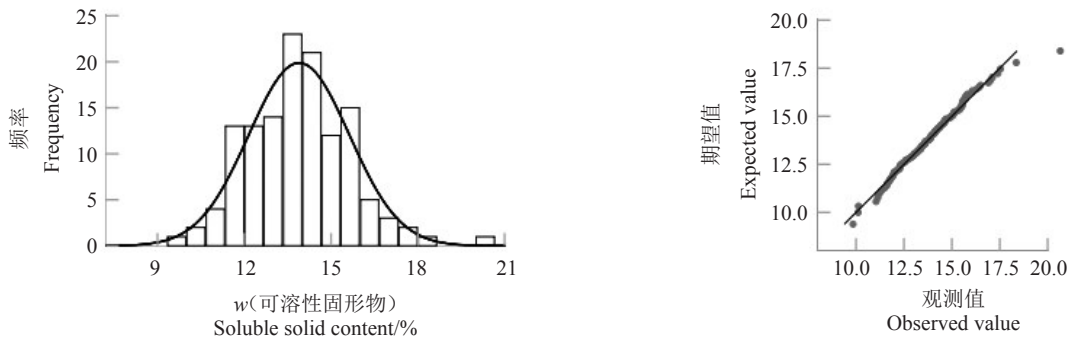


图 5 F₁代可溶性固形物含量频率直方图及正态 Q-Q 图

Fig. 5 Frequency histogram and normal Q-Q plot of soluble solid content in F₁

到可溶性固形物值较高的枇杷种质。

2.1.6 种子质量 由表6及图6分析结果可知,宁海白与大房杂交F₁代种子质量平均值高于中亲值且高于高亲值,分离程度较大,为2.39~9.57 g,变异系数高达30.73%,遗传传递力高达121.23%,优势率也达

到了21.23%,超高亲率为56.92%,而低低亲率为26.15%,整体分布表现为正态分布。表明该性状是一个由多基因共同控制的数量性状,遗传倾向表现为较强的趋高变异,该性状分离范围较广,变异系数较高,通过遗传育种较易得到种子质量的类型表现

表 6 F₁代种子质量遗传变异

Table 6 Genetic variation of seed weight in F₁

性状 Character	大房 Dafang	宁海白 Ninghaibai	中亲值 Midparent value	杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	分离范围 Separation range	变异 系数 CV/%	遗传 传递力 Ta/%	优势率 H/%	超高 亲率 HH/%	低低 亲率 L/%	峰度 Kurtosis	偏度 Skewness
种子质量 Seed weight/g	3.82	4.53	4.17	5.06	2.39-9.57	30.73	121.23	21.23	56.92	26.15	-0.36	0.65

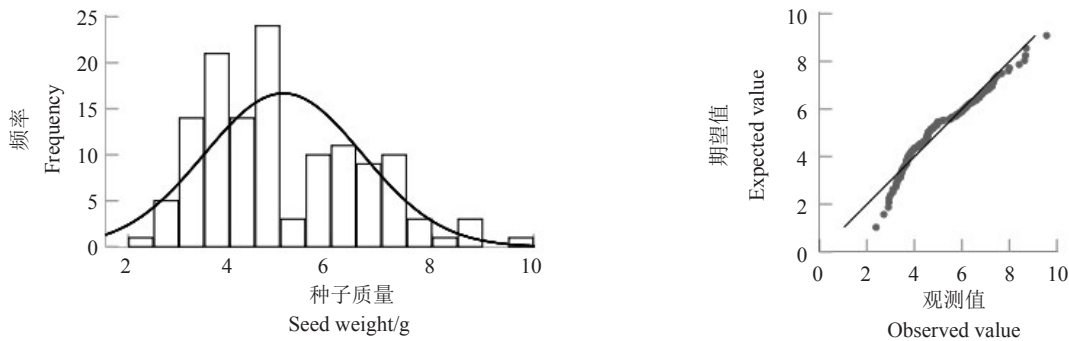


图 6 F₁代种子质量频率直方图及正态 Q-Q 图

Fig. 6 Frequency histogram and normal Q-Q plot of seed weight in F₁

多样的种质材料。

2.1.7 种子数 关于宁海白与大房杂交F₁代种子数遗传分析结果如表7所示,其杂交后代种子数平均值高于中亲值且高于高亲值,分离范围为1.76~4.87,变异系数达到22.14%,遗传传递力高达115.20%,优势率也达到了15.2%,超高亲率高达64.62%而低低亲率也有27.69%。结合图7可知,宁海白与大房杂交F₁代种子数总体分布表现为较标准的正态分布,是一个由多个基因共同控制的数量性

状,遗传倾向表现为较强的偏高遗传,通过杂交育种易得到较多不同的种子数的种质材料。

2.2 果实性状间的相关性分析

宁海白与大房杂交F₁代果实性状间的相关性分析结果如表8所示,果实质量与果实横径、种子质量、果肉厚度、果实纵径、种子数呈极显著正相关而与可溶性固形物含量呈极显著负相关;果实纵径与果实质量、果肉厚度、果实横径、种子质量等表现出极显著正相关关系,与可溶性固形物含量表现为极

表 7 F₁代种子数遗传变异

Table 7 Genetic variation of seed number in F₁

性状 Character	大房 Dafang	宁海白 Ninghaibai	中亲值 Midparent value	杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	分离范围 Separation range	变异 系数 CV/%	遗传 传递力 Ta/%	优势率 H/%	超高 亲率 HH/%	低低 亲率 L/%	峰度 Kurtosis	偏度 Skewness
种子数 Seed number	2.86	2.70	2.78	3.20	1.76~4.87	22.14	115.20	15.20	64.62	27.69	-0.66	0.14

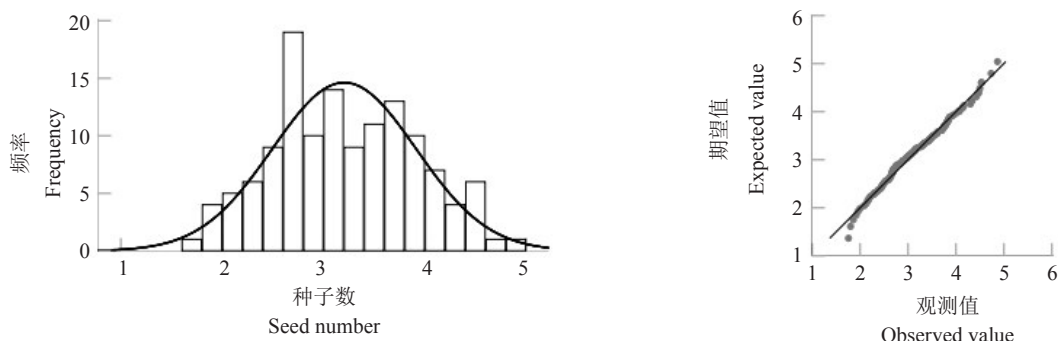


图 7 F₁代种子数频率直方图及正态 Q-Q 图

Fig. 7 Frequency histogram and normal Q-Q plot of seed number in F₁

表 8 F₁代果实性状相关性

Table 8 Correlation of fruit traits in F₁

	果实质量 Fruit weight/g	纵径 Longitudinal diameter/mm	横径 Transverse diameter/mm	果肉厚度 Thickness of flesh/mm	w(可溶性 固形物) TSS/%	种子质量 Seed weigh/g	种子数 Seed number
果实质量 Fruit weight/g	1.000						
纵径 Longitudinal diameter/mm	0.820**	1.000					
横径 Transverse diameter/mm	0.974**	0.747**	1.000				
果肉厚度 Thickness of flesh/mm	0.847**	0.768**	0.802**	1.000			
w(可溶性固形物) TSS/%	-0.460**	-0.422**	-0.462**	-0.479**	1.000		
种子质量 Seed weight/g	0.859**	0.575**	0.893**	0.506**	-0.304**	1.000	
种子数 Seed number	0.323**	0.017	0.433**	-0.002	-0.118	0.639**	1.000

注:**表示在 0.01 水平上极显著相关。

Note: ** indicates highly significant correlation at 0.01 level.

显著负相关而与种子数相关性不显著;果实横径与果实质量、种子质量、果肉厚度、果实纵径、种子数表现为极显著正相关而与可溶性固形物含量呈极显著负相关;果肉厚度与果实质量、果实横径、果实纵径、种子质量呈极显著正相关,与可溶性固形物含量呈极显著负相关而与种子数相关性不显著;可溶性固形物含量与果肉厚度、果实横径、果实质量、果实纵径以及种子质量均呈极显著负相关而与种子数相关性不显著;种子质量与果实横径、果实质量、种子数、果实纵径、果肉厚度均呈极显著正相关而与可溶性固形物含量呈极显著负相关;种子数与种子质量、果实横径、果实质量呈极显著正相关,而与可溶性固形物含量、果实纵径以及果肉厚度相关性不显著。

2.3 多元线性回归及通径分析

为进一步研究果实性状间的关系,以果实质量作为因变量(Y),果实纵径(X₁)、果实横径(X₂)、果肉厚度(X₃)、TSS(X₄)、种子质量(X₅)、种子数(X₆)等6个性状为自变量,通过逐步回归分析,得到关于果实质量的最优多元线性回归方程为:

$$Y = -41.861 + 0.317X_1 + 0.795X_2 + 2.975X_3 + 2.208X_5 - 0.879X_6$$

回归方程相关系数(R)=0.991, R²=0.981, 剩余因子(e)= $\sqrt{1-R^2}$ = 0.138, 表明方程拟合度较高,已经把果实质量的大部分影响因素考虑到,其中果实纵径(X₁)、果实横径(X₂)、果肉厚度(X₃)、种子质量(X₅)、种子数(X₆)是影响果实质量的主要因素。

通径分析结果见表9,显示对宁海白与大房杂交 F_1 代果实质量产生影响的主要因素为果实纵径

(X_1)、果实横径(X_2)、果肉厚度(X_3)、种子质量(X_5)、种子数(X_6),这与多元线性回归分析结果相吻合。

表9 果实质量与其他果实性状间的通径分析

Table 9 Path analysis between fruit weight and other fruit traits

性状 Character	简单相关系数 Single correlation coefficient	直接通径系数 Direct path coefficient	间接通径系数 Indirect path coefficient					决策系数(R^2) Decision coefficient
			X_1	X_2	X_3	X_5	X_6	
X_1	0.820	0.136	-	0.101	0.104	0.078	0.002	0.204
X_2	0.974	0.338	0.252	-	0.271	0.302	0.146	0.544
X_3	0.847	0.277	0.213	0.223	-	0.140	-0.001	0.393
X_5	0.859	0.383	0.220	0.342	0.194	-	0.245	0.511
X_6	0.323	-0.070	-0.001	-0.030	0.0001	-0.044	-	-0.050

由表9可知,简单相关系数显示,各影响因素与果实质量的相关性大小排列为果实横径(0.974)>种子质量(0.859)>果肉厚度(0.847)>果实纵径(0.820)>种子数(0.323),所有影响因素与果实质量都呈正相关。从通径分析结果来看,直接对果实质量产生作用的影响因素中,作用大小排序为种子质量(0.383)>果实横径(0.338)>果肉厚度(0.227)>果实纵径(0.136)>种子数(-0.070),其中种子质量起到的直接作用最大,而种子数对果实质量起轻微的负面作用。果实纵径对果实质量的影响主要通过直接作用(0.136)以及与果实横径(0.101)、果肉厚度(0.104)等间接作用共同对果实质量产生正面影响;果实横径除了对果实质量有较强的直接增强作用(0.338),还通过果实纵径(0.252)、果肉厚度(0.271)、种子质量(0.302)、种子数(0.146)对果实质量有较强的间接增强作用;果肉厚度除了直接对果实质量产生正面影响,与果实纵径(0.213)、果实横径(0.223)、种子质量(0.140)都有较好的间接增强作用;种子质量对果实质量的直接增强作用最强(0.383),此外,种子质量通过果实纵径(0.220)、果实横径(0.342)、果肉厚度(0.194)以及种子数(0.245)对果实质量都产生较强的间接增强作用;而种子数对果实质量产生的直接作用(-0.070)以及通过果实纵径(-0.001)、果实横径(-0.030)、种子质量(-0.044)对果实质量产生的间接作用都是负面的,但是产生的影响都较为轻微。从决策系数(R^2)来看,各影响因素对果实质量的综合影响力排序为果实横径(0.544)>种子质量(0.511)>果肉厚度(0.393)>果实纵径(0.204)>种子数(-0.050),其中果实横径、种子质量、果肉厚度以及果实纵径都对果实质量起促进作用,而种子数对果实质量起抑制作用。

3 讨 论

果实性状遗传分析结果显示,宁海白与大房杂交 F_1 后代中,果肉厚度、果实横径、果实质量、果实纵径等4个性状都表现为平均值低于中亲值并且低于低亲值,遗传传递力介于90.40%~96.46%,均低于100%,优势率均为负值,杂种优势表现并不明显,遗传倾向表现为趋小遗传倾向,多数杂交后代出现性状衰退现象,这与前人的研究结果基本一致^[11-13],且与刘伦^[7]在梨上以及王鹏飞等^[8]在欧李上的研究结果类似。其中果肉厚度性状衰退表现最为严重,低亲率达到73.08%,超高亲率仅为11.54%,而果实质量、果实纵径、果实横径虽然表现出趋小遗传倾向,但超高亲率为24.62%~33.08%。

宁海白与大房杂交 F_1 后代果实的种子数、种子质量、可溶性固形物含量等3个性状都表现为平均值高于中亲值且高于高亲值,遗传传递力均高于100%,介于102.26%~121.23%,优势率均为正值,表现出较强的杂种优势,遗传倾向表现为趋高遗传倾向,这与许家辉等^[12]在枇杷正反交的试验中得到的结果基本一致,但在种子数遗传倾向上结果却是相反,原因可能与许家辉等在试验中杂交亲本组合的选择不同或者试验材料过少有关。在可溶性固形物含量遗传倾向上本试验结果与猕猴桃^[19]、梨^[20]、苹果^[21]研究结果表现相同,而刘家成等^[22]在杏上的研究结果却显示可溶性固形物含量呈偏低遗传倾向。宁海白与大房杂交 F_1 代中种子质量和种子数杂种优势表现最为显著,优势率分别达到21.23%、15.20%,但从经济价值方面讨论,种子质量和种子数的趋高变异并不利于枇杷经济价值的提高。而可溶性固形物含量的趋高变异,意味着更容易出现较甜的杂种

后代,更易获得甜度高的枇杷种质。

在宁海白与大房杂交F₁代7个果实重要性状中,普遍都表现出较广泛的性状分离现象,存在远高于高亲值和远低于低亲值的极端单株,有选育优良枇杷种质的选择潜力,这与前人研究结果保持一致^[11,14],这一现象在其他木本果树杂交中也普遍存在^[23-26]。变异系数介于9.58%~30.73%,其中果实纵径变异系数最小,而种子质量变异系数最大。

由此可见,枇杷等木本果树遗传背景复杂,基因高度杂合,很多性状构成中存在较大的基因非加性效应,在进行遗传育种的有性杂交过程中,非加性效应解体,使得后代性状表现出广泛的分离,且劣变率普遍较高,但是往往也伴随着一定量的超高亲植株,使得通过杂交育种培育优良品种成为可能。

果实质量、果实纵径、果实横径、果肉厚度、可溶性固形物含量、种子质量、种子数等7个性状在杂交后代中均呈现标准或较标准的正态分布,是由多个基因共同控制的数量性状,这与前人结果基本相同^[11],且葡萄^[27]和苹果^[28]上也有类似的报道,而在枣树上结果并不完全一致^[29]。相关性分析结果显示,果实质量与果实横径、种子质量、果肉厚度、果实纵径、种子数均呈极显著正相关而与可溶性固形物含量呈极显著负相关,这与前人研究结果基本一致^[14],也与宋红彦等^[13]认为的枇杷大果与高可溶性固形物含量较难共存的观点相吻合,Mir等^[30]在苹果上的研究也得到类似的结果,但Man等^[31]在番石榴试验结果中报道可溶性固形物含量与果实质量为正相关关系。而通过逐步回归分析得到的关于果实质量的最优多元线性回归方程表达式为 $Y=-41.861+0.317X_1+0.795X_2+2.975X_3+2.208X_5-0.879X_6$ (Y =果实质量, X_1 =果实纵径, X_2 =果实横径, X_3 =果肉厚度, X_5 =种子质量, X_6 =种子数; $R=0.991$, $R^2=0.981$, $e=0.138$),表明影响果实质量的主要因素为果实纵径、果实横径、果肉厚度、种子质量、种子数等5个性状。通径分析结果显示,影响果实质量的主要因素与多元线性回归分析结果一致,且5个性状对果实质量直接作用力大小排序为种子质量>果实横径>果肉厚度>果实纵径>种子数;而对果实质量综合作用力大小排序为果实横径>种子质量>果肉厚度>果实纵径>种子数,这和5个性状与果实质量简单相关系数大小排序一致。表明果实横径和种子质量对果实质量的影响最大,而种子数对果实质量影响最小。Donazzolo

等^[32]在费约果(Feijoa)上的研究结果显示种子数对果实质量影响较小;而Mariguele等^[33]对番荔枝的果实质量进行通径分析,结果也显示种子数对番荔枝果实质量的贡献较小,这与作者的试验结果类似。

4 结 论

果肉厚度、果实横径、果实质量、果实纵径遗传倾向趋于趋低遗传,而种子数、种子质量、可溶性固形物含量为趋高遗传;而果实横径和种子质量是影响果实质量的关键性状,在选育种过程中应加以关注。

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