

## 新疆野杏果实和种子性状与海拔的关系

郭传超<sup>1</sup>, 廖 康<sup>1</sup>, 石 荡<sup>1</sup>, 蒋南林<sup>1</sup>, 唐莹莹<sup>1</sup>, 刁永强<sup>2</sup>, 刘立强<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>新疆农业大学园艺学院, 乌鲁木齐 830052; <sup>2</sup>伊犁州林业科学研究院, 新疆伊宁 839300)

**摘要:**【目的】研究海拔对新疆野杏果实和种子性状的影响,探讨野杏有性器官发育与海拔的关系及其决定程度,分析该种群对垂直生存环境的适应性。【方法】于2021年7—8月,在新疆新源县吐尔根杏花沟野杏林1100~1600 m的范围内,由低到高平均间隔约100 m划分I~V级海拔梯度设置样地10个,监测环境条件,对野杏果实和种子性状进行观测。【结果】新疆野杏果实大小、种子大小均随着海拔升高而减小,呈显著负相关;果肉色泽、果实品质、产种率均随着海拔升高而增加,呈显著正相关。决定程度分析表明海拔梯度的变化主要影响果实的纵径、果形指数、可溶性固形物含量、固酸比、色度角,种子的鲜质量、干质量、纵径、产种率,果实5个性状的76.6%和种子4个性状的63.0%受海拔梯度的影响。【结论】海拔梯度的变化显著影响新疆野杏的果实性状和种子性状,其中海拔梯度对果实纵径和种子纵径的直接作用最大。野杏的果实和种子性状的差异反映了环境变化引起的繁殖投入的调整,从而适应生存的环境。研究结果可以为野杏种群分布适应性研究提供理论依据。

**关键词:**新疆野杏; 海拔; 果实性状; 种子性状; 相关性

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## Relationship between fruit and seed traits and altitude in wild *Prunus armeniaca*

GUO Chuanchao<sup>1</sup>, LIAO Kang<sup>1</sup>, SHI Dang<sup>1</sup>, JIANG Nanlin<sup>1</sup>, TANG Yingying<sup>1</sup>, DIAO Yongqiang<sup>2</sup>, LIU Liqiang<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>College of Horticulture, Xinjiang Agricultural University, Urumqi 830052, Xinjiang, China; <sup>2</sup>Academy of Forestry in Ili, Yining 839300, Xinjiang, China)

**Abstract:**【Objective】*Prunus armeniaca* Lam. is the world's original population of cultivated apricots and also the dominant species in the wild fruit forests of the Tianshan Mountains. It plays an important role in maintaining the stability of wild fruit forest ecosystems and has important values of ecology and germplasm resources. Seed reproduction is the way of natural regeneration of *P. armeniaca*. Normal fruit and seed development is an important basis for obtaining new provenances. The adaptation of fruit and seed traits to the environment of vertically distributed *P. armeniaca* populations in the mountains at altitudes ranging from 1000 m to 1700 m on both sides of the Ili Valley in Xinjiang is still unclear. The natural regeneration of *P. armeniaca* is achieved through live reproduction, and fruit and seeds that can develop normally are an important basis for obtaining a renewed seed source. The habitat conditions of wild fruit forests are closely related to their distribution and growth. In order to investigate the influence of altitude on the fruit and seed appearance traits of *P. armeniaca*, the relationship between the development of sexual organs of *P. armeniaca* and their degree of determination was investigated, with a view to providing some theoretical references for the study on the ecological adaptations of survival and sexual reproduction of *P. armeniaca*. 【Methods】The *P. armeniaca* forest in Tuergenxinghuagou, Xinyuan county, Xinjiang was selected as the research region from July to August 2021. In the mountainous area

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作者简介:郭传超,男,在读硕士研究生,研究方向:果树栽培与生理。Tel:17863277189,E-mail:15163564451@163.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:15276820975,E-mail:llq9989@126.com

of 1100–1500 m with concentrated distribution of *P. armeniaca*, ten sample plots were set up at an average interval of 100 m from low to high in an altitude gradient from I to V. The environmental conditions were monitored. Five sample trees were selected at each altitude with similar diameter at breast height and vigor, five fruits were picked from each tree from four directions of the canopy, 20 fruits were picked from each tree, and 100 fruits were picked from each altitude to observe the fruit and seed traits. Fruit weight, vertical diameter, transverse diameter, side diameter, fruit shape index, pulp thickness, lightness, red level, orange degree, hue angle, total color, a/b-value, firmness, soluble solids content, acid content, solid/acid ratio; fresh weight of seed, dry weight of seed, vertical diameter, transverse diameter, side diameter, seed yield rate were measured. Preliminary processing of the data was carried out using Excel 2019. One-way ANOVA was used to analyze the fruit and seed traits of the samples collected at different altitudes. Duncan's multiple range test was performed when the results were significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Pearson correlation analysis method was used to analyze the correlation between the altitude and fruit and seed traits. Double-tail test was used for the significance test.  $p < 0.05$  meant the significant difference, and  $p < 0.01$  meant the extremely significant difference. Multiple regression analysis and path analysis were used to analyze the effect of altitude gradient on fruit and seed traits. The above analysis was performed with SPSS 19.0. 【Results】 The correlation coefficients of fruit and seed sizes of *P. armeniaca* decreased with increasing altitude, and the correlation coefficients of vertical diameter, transverse diameter and fruit weight were  $-0.775$ ,  $-0.728$  and  $-0.697$ , respectively, and the correlation coefficients of dry weight of seed, vertical diameter and fresh weight of seeds were  $-0.659$ ,  $-0.645$  and  $-0.608$ , respectively, all of which were highly, significantly and negatively correlated with the altitude gradient; the correlation coefficients of flesh color, fruit quality and seed yield increased with increasing altitude, and the correlation coefficients of soluble solids content, hardness and orange color increased with increasing altitude. The correlation coefficients for fruit flesh color, fruit quality and seed yield all increased with increasing altitude, and the correlation coefficients for soluble solids, firmness and orange degree were  $0.680$ ,  $0.606$  and  $0.384$ , respectively, and the correlation coefficient for seed yield rate was  $0.341$ , all of which were significantly and positively correlated with the altitude gradient. Further path analysis showed that the altitude gradient had the greatest direct effect on fruit and seed vertical diameter, with direct path coefficients being  $-0.616$  and  $-0.406$ , respectively, and the greatest indirect effect on fruit solid/acid ratio and fresh weight of seed, with indirect path coefficients being  $0.416$  and  $-0.468$ , respectively. The analysis of the degree of determination showed that the change in altitude gradient mainly affected the vertical diameter, fruit shape index, soluble solids content, solid/acid ratio, hue angle of the fruit, fresh weight, dry weight, vertical diameter and seed yield rate of the seeds, and 76.6% of the five traits of the fruit as well as 63.0% of the four traits of the seeds were influenced by the altitude gradient. 【Conclusion】 Changes in the altitude caused significant changes in the climate, topography, soil and nutrient conditions where plants live, causing plant organ traits to exhibit certain altitudinal-companied characteristics. As the altitude of the *P. armeniaca* population in Turgen, Xinyuan county increased, the fruit and seed sizes gradually decreased, and the fruit color, fruit quality and seed production rate gradually increased, with the altitude being closely related to fruit and seed traits, and the degree of determination being significant. These differences reflected the adaptation of reproductive inputs and survival adaptations of *P. armeniaca* to environmental change. Further research on the seed fate of wild fruit trees in vertical habitats will be important in exploring the self-sustaining mechanisms of *P. armeniaca*.

**Key words:** *Prunus armeniaca* Lam.; Altitude; Fruit traits; Seed traits; Correlation

植物果实和种子性状的多样性,由遗传因素和环境条件共同影响所致。通过对不同生境的植物果实和种子性状变化规律的研究,可以了解植物在不同生境下有性繁殖能力与适应性<sup>[1-2]</sup>。果实与种子性状影响植物的扩散、萌发、幼苗定居及种群分布,是植物有性生殖系统与生活史研究的重要组成部分,是植物生存和繁衍适应性的集中体现<sup>[3-4]</sup>。海拔的变化会改变植物生存的综合环境条件,进而影响植物的果实和种子性状。如不同生态区(海拔、经纬度)甜樱桃的外观品质和营养物质存在显著差异<sup>[5]</sup>;黑果越橘大小随着海拔升高而变小<sup>[6]</sup>;海拔对囊荷的产量和品质均产生了显著影响<sup>[7]</sup>;云南省帕拉英达杧果果实和种子的性状均受海拔显著影响<sup>[8]</sup>;海拔显著影响不同种源高山栲的种子性状<sup>[9]</sup>,这表明海拔与植物有性繁殖能力及其生殖系统发育特征密切相关,同时影响其垂直生境天然更新种源质量与能力。因此,研究果实和种子性状及其与海拔的关系,掌握植物对环境的适应性与自我维持机制具有重要意义。

新疆野杏(*Prunus armeniaca* Lam.)是国家二级重点保护的野果林珍稀树种之一,对维持野果林生态系统的稳定性有重要作用<sup>[10-11]</sup>。野杏种下类型丰富,树高5~10 m,4月上旬至中旬开花,7月中旬至8月下旬果实成熟,果实包含圆形、卵圆形、椭圆形等,种子扁圆形,味苦。野杏的适应性比栽培杏强,可以生存在石质化瘠薄的土壤中,对盐渍化土壤也有一定的忍耐能力,常被用作砧木作绿化树木,具有重要的生态效益和经济价值<sup>[12]</sup>。但是,近些年由于环境变化、病虫危害和人类活动等生物与非生物因素的多重干扰,野杏种群分布范围内年龄结构不合理,种群更新障碍显著、退化趋势严重,野杏种群的健康状况中等偏下,种质资源延续受到威胁,探索其良好的自维持机制,是保持这一珍贵资源延续的最佳策略<sup>[13-14]</sup>。实生繁殖是新疆野杏天然更新的方式,正常的果实与种子发育是其获得更新种源的重要基础,新疆伊犁河谷两岸海拔1000~1700 m山地垂直分布的野杏群体,果实和种子性状对环境的适应性还尚不明确。笔者在本研究中选择新疆伊犁新源县吐尔根杏花沟野杏海拔变化典型的分布区域,研究不同海拔梯度果实性状、种子性状差异及其相互关系,以期为新疆野杏生存与有性繁殖的生态适应性研究提供一些理论参考。

## 1 研究地区与研究方法

### 1.1 研究地区概况

研究地点位于新疆新源县吐尔根乡杏花沟的野杏居群,地处(E83°26'18.88"~83°25'57.16",N43°32'35.71"~43°33'12.48"),林下土壤为黑钙土,腐殖质层较厚。研究地所处区域生育期的平均气温18.75 °C,平均光照度26 875.04 lx,平均湿度48.78%,属于典型的温带大陆半干旱气候。

研究区的新疆野杏属纯野杏林,样地林下灌木种类和数量较少,主要有忍冬科(Caprifoliaceae)和蔷薇科(Rosaceae),草本层丰富,共观察到草本植物54种,分属18科,36属,种类最多的前5个科分别是禾本科(Gramineae)、唇形科(Labiatae)、十字花科(Cruciferae)、豆科(Leguminosae)和荨麻科(Urticaceae),在样地还发现了菊科(Compositae)的入侵种三裂叶豚草(*Ambrosia trifida* L.)等。

### 1.2 海拔梯度划分与样地设置

于2021年4月,经踏查,研究区的新疆野杏分布以在河谷北岸南山坡海拔960~1634 m的阳坡、半阳坡和山脊两侧为主,阴坡的上坡位分布稍多,向下显著减少至零星分布,海拔1000~1500 m是种群集中连片分布区,在1550 m以上,群体数量逐渐较少,分布稀疏。为了探明海拔对野杏集中群体果实与种子影响,选择野杏集中分布区域,以能全面反映野杏群体分布特征与立地类型为原则,海拔每升高100 m作为一个梯度<sup>[15]</sup>,共划分5个梯度选择样地,由低到高共设置10个20 m×20 m样地,用GPS测定海拔、经纬度,用罗盘测定坡向、坡度等,对地形因子分类,划分出不同立地类型<sup>[16]</sup>。其中1号样地立地类型属于北山沟谷,2号、8号、9号、10号样地属于北山阳坡陡坡;3号、4号、6号样地属于北山阴坡陡坡;5号、7号样地属于北山阳坡缓坡;样地地形概况见表1。

### 1.3 气候因子观测

在每个样地各放置1个HOBO MX2202照度仪(ONSET公司)和EL-USB-2温湿度仪(ASCAR公司),照度仪固定于样地中心树干中上部朝南位置,温湿度仪放置于百叶箱中悬挂于树干中部,观测时间为每天10:00—18:00(白天),19:00—09:00(夜间),设置每间隔1 h记录1次光强度、温度、湿度数据,果实发育期平均气候因子见表2。

表1 样地地形概况

Table 1 Topography of sample plots

| 海拔梯度<br>Altitude<br>gradient | 样地编号<br>Sample plots<br>number | 地形因子 Topographic factors       |                 |                |                      |                        |                 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
|                              |                                | 样地海拔<br>Sample plot altitude/m | 经度<br>Longitude | 纬度<br>Latitude | 坡位<br>Slope position | 坡向<br>Slope Aspect/(°) | 坡度<br>Slope/(°) |
| I<br>(1100~1200 m)           | 1                              | 1 118.8                        | 83°26'18.88"    | 43°32'35.71"   | 沟谷<br>Valley         | 南 180.0<br>S 180.0     | 8.4             |
|                              | 2                              | 1 183.6                        | 83°26'21.44"    | 43°32'35.08"   | 上坡<br>Ascent         | 西 275.3<br>W 275.3     | 28.2            |
|                              | 3                              | 1 157.2                        | 83°26'13.43"    | 43°32'26.24"   | 上坡<br>Ascent         | 东北 56.0<br>NE 56.0     | 31.1            |
| II<br>(1200~1300 m)          | 4                              | 1 202.3                        | 83°26'10.23"    | 43°32'39.75"   | 上坡<br>Ascent         | 西南 229.3<br>SW 229.3   | 29.7            |
|                              | 5                              | 1 231.5                        | 83°26'19.07"    | 43°32'44.70"   | 中坡<br>Midslope       | 南 186.7<br>S 186.7     | 22.4            |
|                              | 6                              | 1 251.5                        | 83°26'22.26"    | 43°32'47.58"   | 中坡<br>Midslope       | 东 101.3<br>E 101.3     | 30.1            |
| III<br>(1300~1400 m)         | 7                              | 1 340.6                        | 83°26'04.52"    | 43°32'56.73"   | 中坡<br>Midslope       | 东南 136.3<br>SE 136.3   | 23.9            |
|                              | 8                              | 1 358.1                        | 83°25'57.66"    | 43°32'54.17"   | 上坡<br>Ascent         | 西 263.3<br>W 263.3     | 35.1            |
| IV<br>(1400~1500 m)          | 9                              | 1 470.2                        | 83°26'01.10"    | 43°33'07.83"   | 中坡<br>Midslope       | 西南 200.0<br>SW 200.0   | 34.7            |
| V<br>(1500~1600 m)           | 10                             | 1 566.6                        | 83°25'57.16"    | 43°33'12.48"   | 中坡<br>Midslope       | 东南 120.0<br>SE 120.0   | 27.5            |

表2 样地生境因子概况

Table 2 Overview of habitat factors in sample plots

| 生境因子 Habitat factors | 海拔梯度 Altitude gradient                               |                     |                   |                    |                     |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                      | I  | II                  | III               | IV                 | V                   |
| 气候 Climate           | 光照度 Light intensity/lx                               | 24 768.00±1 128.8 c | 15 703.51±913.2 d | 30 293.34±916.31 b | 31 157.46±1333.61 b |
|                      | 温度 Temperature/°C                                    | 19.14±0.33 a        | 18.95±0.35 a      | 19.07±0.35 a       | 18.02±0.52 ab       |
|                      | 湿度 Humidity/%  | 50.34±0.95 a        | 48.71±1.01 ab     | 46.49±1.00 b       | 49.93±1.44 ab       |
|                      | 昼夜温差 Diurnal temperature range/°C                    | 4.59±0.22 b         | 3.71±0.21 c       | 3.63±0.23 c        | 3.41±0.20 c         |
| 土壤 Soil              | w(总盐) Total salt content/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )       | 1.05±0.02 a         | 0.80±0.04 b       | 0.95±0.07 ab       | 0.97±0.03 a         |
|                      | w(有机质) Organic matter content/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )  | 128.5±9.07 ab       | 104.68±13.96 bc   | 144.50±8.31 a      | 80.77±3.90 c        |
|                      | w(全氮) Total nitrogen content/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )   | 5.24±0.26 b         | 4.85±0.52 bc      | 6.02±0.27 ab       | 3.68±0.05 c         |
|                      | w(全磷) Total phosphorus content/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> ) | 0.30±0.05 a         | 0.22±0.03 a       | 0.30±0.02 a        | 0.28±0.03 a         |
|                      | w(全钾) Total potassium content/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )  | 27.53±1.03 a        | 28.63±0.39 a      | 27.54±0.27 a       | 27.07±1.00 a        |
|                      | pH   | 6.43±0.14 a         | 5.73±0.02 b       | 6.04±0.09 b        | 6.64±0.09 a         |

#### 1.4 土壤因子观测

自野杏生长期开始至休眠期,每月上旬在每个海拔的样地按照品字形采集3份0~60 cm深的土样,将各月所取土样混合后测定土壤理化指标含量。包括pH值及有机质、全氮、全磷、全钾、总盐等的含量。

#### 1.5 果实取样

为了避免野杏果实多样性造成的观测误差,于2021年7—8月的果实成熟期,以每个海拔梯度分布最多的新疆野杏种下类型大绵杏(*P. armeniaca f. agiutinata* L.Wang et D.F. Cui forma nov.)为观测对象,该种下类型果实扁卵圆形,果面淡黄色,微带红

霞,果肉橘黄色,味酸甜,离核;果核黄褐色,卵形,仁苦<sup>[17]</sup>。

在每个海拔选择胸径与生活力相近的5株样树,在每株树树冠的东南西北4个方向各采摘5个果实,每株树摘20个果实,每个海拔梯度采摘100个果实,将采摘的果实进行果实时性状、种子性状的观测。

### 1.6 果实时性状测定

参照杏种质资源描述规范<sup>[18]</sup>进行果实时性状测定。

1.6.1 果实大小测定 用游标卡尺分别测量果实的纵径、横径、侧径。用电子秤对每个样品的单果质量进行测定和记录。沿缝合线用刀切开,取果肉,用游标卡尺测定果肉的厚度。

1.6.2 果实时色泽测定 新疆野杏果实果皮病斑面积较大,因此笔者在本文中选择研究果肉色泽。用NH300电脑色差仪测定果肉色泽,操作方法为:将果实的果皮削去1~2 mm果皮,测定果肉色泽,每个果实测3次。明亮程度(*L*)值越大,亮度越高;红色程度(*a*)代表红色或绿色,正值越大,红色越深;橙色程度(*b*)代表黄或蓝,正值越大,黄色越深,色度角*H*变化幅度在0~180°之间,*H*=90°为黄色,当色度角*H*越接近90°黄色越深;色泽比=*a/b*,果实成熟期为正数,值越小,黄色越深;色泽总量=*La/b*<sup>[19]</sup>。

1.6.3 果实时内在品质测定 将果实削去1 cm<sup>2</sup>的果皮,用GY-3型果实硬度计(最小量程为0.5 kg·cm<sup>-2</sup>)对果实赤道线一周的三个点进行去皮果实硬度的测量。用ATAGO(爱拓)糖酸度计测定可溶性固形物含量(Brix)和总酸含量(Acid),3次重复,取平均值。固酸比=Bri/Acid。

### 1.7 种子性状测定

种子是指野杏果实去除果肉、保留内果皮的种子。用游标卡尺分别测定种子(核)的纵径、横径、侧径。用电子秤对每个样品的种子鲜质量进行测定和记录。将称量完鲜质量的种子装入纱网袋放入通风处自然干燥,待种子达到恒质量时称量种子干质量。产种率/%=种子质量/单果质量×100。

### 1.8 数据处理与分析

利用Excel 2019对数据进行初步处理。采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)对不同海拔梯度的果实时性状、种子性状进行显著性分析;且当结果在 $\alpha=0.05$ 水平显著时,通过Duncan's进行多重比较。采用Pearson相关分析方法,分析海拔与果实时性状、种子性状之间的相关性,显著性检验采用双尾检验,

*p*<0.05为差异显著,*p*<0.01为差异极显著,采用多元回归分析和通径分析方法,分析海拔梯度对果实时性状、种子性状的影响,上述分析在SPSS 19.0中进行。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 新疆野杏果实时性状与海拔的关系

2.1.1 果实时性状随海拔变化特征 新疆野杏果实时成熟期在7月下旬,果实淡黄色,离核,味酸甜。平均单果质量13.01 g,平均纵径、横径、侧径、果肉厚分别为30.65、31.30、25.03、6.69 mm,平均可溶性固形物含量、总酸含量分别为19.06%、1.88%。

由表3可知,不同海拔梯度新疆野杏的单果质量、果实时纵径、横径、侧径、果形指数、果肉厚均是第Ⅰ级海拔的最大,除果形指数为第Ⅳ级最小,其他均是第Ⅴ级的最小,分别相差47.80%、25.03%、23.50%、20.82%、0.93%、18.86%;第Ⅰ级海拔果实时的单果质量、果实时横径与侧径、果肉厚与第Ⅳ级、第Ⅴ级海拔均存在显著差异,果实时纵径与第Ⅱ级、第Ⅳ级、第Ⅴ级海拔均存在显著差异,而果形指数变化在1.02~1.07范围内,果形指数间差异不显著,第Ⅳ、Ⅴ级海拔果实时大小显著小于第Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ级。

不同海拔梯度新疆野杏果实时明亮程度、橙色程度、色度角均是第Ⅴ级海拔的最大,除橙色程度为第Ⅱ级最小外,其他均为第Ⅰ级的最小,分别相差8.11%、19.61%、5.38%,明亮程度与第Ⅰ级、第Ⅱ级存在显著差异,橙色程度和色度角与其他海拔级均存在显著差异;不同海拔梯度的红色程度为第Ⅳ级海拔的最大,第Ⅱ级的最小,最大相差10.97%,二者存在显著差异;不同海拔梯度的色泽总量和色泽比均为第Ⅰ级海拔的最大,第Ⅴ级的最小,最大相差11.65%、17.86%,色泽比和色泽总量只与第Ⅴ级存在显著差异。第Ⅳ海拔果实时色泽显著高于第Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ、Ⅴ级。

不同海拔梯度新疆野杏的果实时硬度、可溶性固形物含量、固酸比均为第Ⅴ级海拔最大,与其他海拔级均存在显著差异,除硬度为第Ⅰ级最小外,其他均为第Ⅱ级的最小,分别相差52.05%、34.99%、46.60%;不同海拔梯度新疆野杏的果实时总酸含量为第Ⅲ级海拔最高,第Ⅰ级最低,相差33.94%,与第Ⅰ级、第Ⅴ级海拔存在显著差异。第Ⅳ、Ⅴ级果实时的内在品质高于第Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ级。

2.1.2 果实时性状与海拔的相关性 由表4可知,海

表3 不同海拔梯度野杏果实性状  
Table 3 The fruit traits of *P. armeniaca* at different altitudes

| 果实性状<br>Fruit traits                  | 海拔梯度 Altitude gradient |               |               |               |               |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                       | I                      | II            | III           | IV            | V             |
| 单果质量 Fruit weight/g                   | 14.71±0.24 a           | 14.58±0.32 a  | 14.25±0.60 a  | 9.37±0.48 b   | 7.68±0.61 c   |
| 纵径 Vertical diameter/mm               | 33.10±0.34 a           | 31.49±0.24 b  | 31.31±0.35 b  | 28.89±0.64 c  | 24.81±0.60 d  |
| 横径 Transverse diameter/mm             | 31.03±0.22 a           | 30.76±0.25 a  | 30.50±0.48 a  | 26.21±0.58 b  | 23.74±0.74 c  |
| 侧径 Side diameter/mm                   | 26.30±0.24 a           | 26.18±0.25 a  | 25.89±0.44 a  | 22.72±0.56 b  | 20.82±0.74 c  |
| 果形指数 Fruit shape index                | 1.07±0.01 a            | 1.02±0.01 a   | 1.03±0.02 a   | 1.02±0.09 a   | 1.06±0.04 a   |
| 果肉厚 Pulp thickness/mm                 | 7.13±0.19 a            | 6.97±0.14 a   | 6.82±0.13 a   | 5.88±0.24 b   | 5.78±0.28 b   |
| 明亮程度 Lightness                        | 49.07±0.70 c           | 50.05±0.96 bc | 51.53±0.37 ab | 51.97±1.11 ab | 53.40±0.43 a  |
| 红色程度 Red level                        | 17.14±0.54 ab          | 15.50±0.76 b  | 16.07±0.64 ab | 17.41±0.44 a  | 16.10±0.39 ab |
| 橙色程度 Orange degree                    | 31.17±0.63 b           | 28.13±0.52 c  | 31.23±0.50 b  | 32.18±0.38 b  | 34.99±0.32 a  |
| 色度角 Hue angle                         | 61.89±0.81 b           | 64.20±0.72 b  | 64.22±0.90 b  | 64.51±0.71 b  | 65.41±0.53 a  |
| 色泽总量 Total color                      | 27.63±1.10 a           | 27.55±1.32 a  | 26.86±1.15 ab | 27.55±0.61 a  | 24.41±0.50 b  |
| 色泽比 a/b-value                         | 0.56±0.02 a            | 0.56±0.03 a   | 0.52±0.02 a   | 0.55±0.02 a   | 0.46±0.01 b   |
| 硬度 Firmness/(kg·cm <sup>-2</sup> )    | 0.70±0.03 c            | 0.71±0.02 c   | 0.85±0.10 bc  | 0.98±0.06 b   | 1.46±0.08 a   |
| w(可溶性固形物)<br>Soluble solids content/% | 16.10±0.38 c           | 15.33±0.47 c  | 19.79±0.48 b  | 20.49±1.29 b  | 23.58±0.83 a  |
| w(总酸) Acid content/%                  | 1.44±0.06 b            | 2.00±0.10 a   | 2.18±0.16 a   | 2.15±0.14 a   | 1.64±0.12 b   |
| 固酸比 Solid acid ratio                  | 11.53±0.47 b           | 8.08±0.42 c   | 10.27±0.82 b  | 9.84±0.72 bc  | 15.13±1.05 a  |

注:表中数据代表(平均值±标准误差);同行不同小写字母表示差异显著( $p<0.05$ )。下同。

Note: Data in the table represent (mean ± standard error); Different lowercase letters in the same column showed significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ), The same below.

表4 海拔梯度与野杏果实性状的相关性分析

Table 4 Correlation analysis between different altitudes and fruit traits of *P. armeniaca*

| 指标<br>Index               | 单果质量<br>Fruit weight | 纵径<br>Vertical diameter | 横径<br>Transverse diameter | 侧径<br>Side diameter | 果形指数<br>Fruit shape index | 果肉厚<br>Pulp thickness | 硬度<br>Firmness      | 可溶性固形物含量<br>Soluble solids content |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 海拔梯度<br>Altitude gradient | -0.697**             | -0.775**                | -0.728**                  | -0.653**            | -0.047                    | -0.379**              | 0.606**             | 0.680**                            |
| 指标<br>Index               | 总酸含量<br>Acid content | 固酸比<br>Solid acid ratio | 明亮程度<br>Lightness         | 红色程度<br>Red level   | 橙色程度<br>Orange degree     | 色度角<br>Hue angle      | 色泽总量<br>Total color | 色泽比<br>a/b-value                   |
| 海拔梯度<br>Altitude gradient | 0.185**              | 0.273**                 | 0.210**                   | 0.004               | 0.384**                   | 0.276**               | -0.111*             | -0.172**                           |

注:\*\*. 在 0.01 水平(双侧)上显著相关。\*. 在 0.05 水平(双侧)上显著相关。下同。

Note: \*\*. Significantly correlated at the level of 0.01 (bilateral). \*. Significant correlation at 0.05 level (bilateral). The same below.

海拔梯度与单果质量、果实纵径、横径、侧径、果肉厚均呈极显著负相关;海拔梯度与果肉明亮程度、橙色程度、色度角均呈极显著正相关,与色泽比呈极显著负相关,与色泽总量呈显著负相关;海拔梯度与果实硬度、可溶性固形物含量、固酸比均呈极显著正相关,与果实纵径(-0.775)的相关系数绝对值最大,与果肉红色程度(0.004)的相关系数绝对值最小。

**2.1.3 果实性状随海拔变化的逐步回归分析及决定程度分析** 为确定海拔梯度与果实性状的定量关系,以海拔梯度( $Y$ )为因变量,果实性状( $X_i$ )为自变量,采用逐步引入进行多元回归分析。 $F \leq 0.05$ 时,

选择自变量; $F \geq 0.01$ 时,剔除自变量。按照显著程度,逐步引入果实纵径( $X_1$ )、果形指数( $X_2$ )、可溶性固形物含量( $X_3$ )、固酸比( $X_4$ )、色度角( $X_5$ ),得到以下回归方程:

$$Y=5.794-0.264X_1+1.784X_2+0.157X_3-0.060X_4+0.013X_5, F=61.407, p=0.000 < 0.01, \text{ 果实纵径、果形指数、可溶性固形物含量、固酸比、色度角偏回归系数的显著性均小于 } 0.01, \text{ 均达到极显著水平, 其中多元相关系数 } R=0.875, \text{ 总决定系数 } R^2=0.766, \text{ 表明果实的纵径、果形指数、可溶性固形物含量、固酸比、色度角 } 5 \text{ 个果实性状及其交互效应 } 76.6\% \text{ 受海拔梯度}$$

影响。

2.1.4 果实性状随海拔变化的通径分析 海拔梯度( $Y$ )对野杏果实性状( $X_i$ )的直接作用和通过其他因子的间接作用如表5所示,海拔梯度对果实纵径、果形指数、可溶性固形物含量、色度角的直接作用大于间接作用,对固酸比的间接作用大于直接作用;海拔梯度对果实纵径、固酸比均为直接负作用,对果形指数、可溶性固形物含量、色度角均为直接

正作用;对果实纵径的直接作用最大,对色度角的直接作用最小,直接通径系数分别为-0.616和0.141;对固酸比的间接作用最大,间接通径系数为0.416。

## 2.2 新疆野杏种子性状与海拔的关系

2.2.1 种子性状随海拔变化特征 总体上,新疆野杏种子黄褐色,卵形,有细沟纹,仁苦。平均种子鲜质量、干质量分别为1.93、1.41 g,平均纵径、横径、侧

表5 野杏果实性状与海拔梯度的通径分析

Table 5 Path analysis of fruit traits and altitude of *P. armeniaca*

| 果实性状<br>Fruit traits | 相关系数<br>Correlation coefficient | 直接通径系数<br>Direct passage coefficient | 间接通径系数 Indirect passage coefficient |        |        |        |        | 合计 Total |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
|                      |                                 |                                      | $X_1$                               | $X_2$  | $X_3$  | $X_4$  | $X_5$  |          |
| $X_1$                | -0.775                          | -0.616                               |                                     | -0.034 | -0.249 | 0.057  | -0.001 | -0.227   |
| $X_2$                | -0.047                          | 0.162                                |                                     | -0.128 |        | 0.094  | -0.019 | 0.031    |
| $X_3$                | -0.645                          | 0.465                                |                                     | 0.330  | -0.203 |        | -0.079 | -0.003   |
| $X_4$                | -0.528                          | -0.167                               |                                     | 0.209  | 0.018  | 0.220  |        | -0.031   |
| $X_5$                | 0.276                           | 0.141                                |                                     | 0.002  | 0.035  | -0.011 | 0.010  | 0.036    |

注: $X_1$ . 果实纵径; $X_2$ . 果形指数; $X_3$ . 可溶性固形物含量; $X_4$ . 固酸比; $X_5$ . 色度角。

Note:  $X_1$ . Vertical diameter of fruit;  $X_2$ . Shape index of fruit;  $X_3$ . Soluble solids content;  $X_4$ . Solid acid ratio;  $X_5$ . Hue angle.

径分别为22.43、17.80、10.48 mm,平均产种率为15.16%。

由表6可知,不同海拔梯度新疆野杏的种子鲜质量、种子干质量、种子纵径、横径、侧径均是第I级海拔的最大,第V级的均是最小,分别相差45.44%、40.12%、27.08%、13.49%、15.83%;第I级海拔的种

子,鲜质量与其他海拔级均存在显著差异,干质量、横径与第IV级、第V级海拔均存在显著差异,纵径与第III级、第IV级、第V级海拔均存在显著差异,侧径与第II级、第IV级、第V级海拔均存在显著差异;不同海拔梯度新疆野杏的产种率是第IV级海拔最高,第II级的最低,相差29.17%,与其他海拔级均存在

表6 不同海拔梯度野杏种子性状

Table 6 The seed traits of *P. armeniaca* at different altitudes

| 种子性状<br>Seed traits          | 海拔梯度 Altitude gradient |               |               |              |              |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
|                              | I                      | II            | III           | IV           | V            |
| 种子鲜质量 Fresh weight of seed/g | 2.22±0.04 a            | 2.00±0.04 b   | 2.01±0.08 b   | 1.81±0.09 b  | 1.21±0.08 c  |
| 种子干质量 Dry weight of seed/g   | 1.62±0.04 a            | 1.53±0.03 a   | 1.56±0.06 a   | 1.39±0.05 b  | 0.97±0.05 c  |
| 纵径 Vertical diameter/mm      | 24.27±0.38 a           | 23.09±0.16 ab | 22.31±0.34 b  | 22.73±0.48 b | 17.69±0.89 c |
| 横径 Transverse diameter/mm    | 18.64±0.16 a           | 18.06±0.20 ab | 18.59±0.29 ab | 17.73±0.36 b | 16.12±0.52 c |
| 侧径 Side diameter/mm          | 11.18±0.15 a           | 10.47±0.07 b  | 10.68±0.22 ab | 10.15±0.22 b | 9.41±0.19 c  |
| 产种率 Seed yield rate/%        | 15.28±0.35 b           | 13.69±0.26 c  | 14.14±0.31 c  | 19.32±0.47 a | 16.06±0.69 b |

显著差异。

2.2.2 种子性状与海拔的相关性 由表7可知,海拔梯度与种子鲜质量、种子干质量、种子纵径、横

径、侧径均呈极显著负相关,与产种率呈极显著正相关,与种子鲜质量的相关系数(-0.659)绝对值最大,与产种率的相关系数(0.341)绝对值最小。

表7 海拔梯度与野杏种子性状的相关性分析

Table 7 Correlation analysis between different altitudes and seed traits of *P. armeniaca*

| 指标<br>Index               | 种子鲜质量<br>Fresh weight of seed | 种子干质量<br>Dry weight of seed | 种子纵径<br>Stone vertical diameter | 种子横径<br>Stone transverse diameter | 种子侧径<br>Stone side diameter | 产种率<br>Seed yield rate |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 海拔梯度<br>Altitude gradient | -0.659**                      | -0.608**                    | -0.645**                        | -0.433**                          | -0.528**                    | 0.341**                |

**2.2.3 种子性状随海拔变化的逐步回归与决定程度分析** 为确定海拔梯度与种子性状的定量关系,以海拔梯度( $Y$ )为因变量,种子性状( $X_i$ )为自变量,采用逐步引入进行多元回归分析。 $F \leq 0.05$ 时,选择自变量; $F \geq 0.01$ 时,剔除自变量。按照显著程度,逐步引入种子鲜质量( $X_6$ )、种子干质量( $X_7$ )、种子纵径( $X_8$ )、产种率( $X_9$ ),得到以下回归方程:

$$Y=7.083-0.610X_6-0.983X_7-0.202X_8+0.178X_9, F=40.522, p=0.000 < 0.01,$$

种子鲜质量、种子干质量、种子纵径、产种率偏回归系数的显著性均小于0.01,均达到极显著水平,其中多元相关系数 $R=0.794$ ,总决定系数 $R^2=0.630$ ,表明种子鲜质量、种子干质量、种

子纵径、产种率4个种子性状及其交互效应63.0%受海拔梯度影响。

**2.2.4 种子性状随海拔变化的通径分析** 海拔梯度( $Y$ )对野杏种子性状( $X_i$ )的直接作用和通过其他因子的间接作用如表8所示,海拔梯度对产种率的直接作用大于间接作用,对种子鲜质量、种子干质量的间接作用大于直接作用;海拔梯度对种子鲜质量、种子干质量、种子纵径均为直接负作用,对产种率为直接正作用;对种子纵径的直接作用最大,对种子鲜质量的直接作用最小,直接通径系数分别为-0.406和-0.192;对种子鲜质量的间接作用最大,间接通径系数为-0.468。

表8 野杏种子性状与海拔梯度的通径分析

Table 8 Path analysis of seed traits and altitude of *P. armeniaca*

| 种子性状<br>Seed traits | 相关系数<br>Correlation coefficient | 直接通径系数<br>Direct passage coefficient | 间接通径系数 Indirect passage coefficient |        |        |        | 合计 Total |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
|                     |                                 |                                      | $X_1$                               | $X_2$  | $X_3$  | $X_4$  |          |
| $X_6$               | -0.659                          | -0.192                               |                                     | -0.145 | -0.308 | -0.015 | -0.468   |
| $X_7$               | -0.608                          | -0.216                               |                                     | -0.128 | -0.213 | -0.050 | -0.391   |
| $X_8$               | -0.645                          | -0.406                               |                                     | -0.146 | -0.113 | 0.020  | -0.239   |
| $X_9$               | 0.341                           | 0.324                                |                                     | 0.009  | 0.033  | -0.025 | 0.017    |

注: $X_6$  种子鲜质量;  $X_7$  种子干质量;  $X_8$  种子纵径;  $X_9$  产种率。

Note:  $X_6$ . Fresh weight of seed;  $X_7$ . Dry weight of seed;  $X_8$ . Vertical diameter of seed;  $X_9$ . Seed yield rate.

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 海拔对新疆野杏果实性状的影响

新疆野杏因具有喜光、耐旱、抗寒、耐瘠薄等良好的适应性,在新疆野果林有纵横广泛分布空间。在同一群落,纵向分布的野杏表现出了生态适应性的变化。

野杏群落的海拔变化可显著改变野杏果实大小,不同海拔存在显著差异。随着海拔升高,野杏果实的单果质量、果肉厚、纵径、横径、侧径逐渐减小,均与海拔呈显著负相关,进一步通径分析的结果也表明海拔对纵径的直接作用最大。这种因海拔变化引起的云南省葡萄<sup>[20]</sup>和浙江省东魁杨梅<sup>[21]</sup>果实变化规律一致,其果实大小随着海拔升高显著减小。细胞分裂数量与其膨大程度决定了果实大小,其与前一年果实营养储藏状况密切相关。而海拔升高导致的综合环境变化,不利于果树生长与养分积累贮藏,是改变果实大小的主要因素,呈现不同海拔的生长特征<sup>[22]</sup>。新疆野杏果实的色泽随海拔升高而色度逐渐增强,以及海拔对其决定程度分析,充分表明海拔

变化是影响杏果实色泽发育的主导因素。海拔升高可提升富士苹果着色度也证实这一观点<sup>[23]</sup>。果实色泽深浅与色素含量有关。随着野杏生存海拔的升高而增强的光照,有利于碳水化合物积累和促进果实色素合成,提升果实色度<sup>[24]</sup>;高海拔较强的短光波光质,尤其是紫外光利于诱导果树合成乙烯等生长抑制剂,促进果实着色。因海拔引起光照条件的变化是影响果实色泽差异的主要环境条件<sup>[25-26]</sup>。

新疆野杏果实的硬度、可溶性固形物含量、固酸比随着海拔升高逐渐增大的变化及其显著的正相关都表明,海拔显著影响果实的内在品质。蓝莓的相同品质指标<sup>[27]</sup>随海拔递变的规律,与本研究结果一致。环境因素可显著影响植物的果实品质变化。其中随海拔升高而温度的降低、昼夜温差与光照度增加,改变了果实细胞紧密度、果胶降解速度与糖分积累<sup>[28-29]</sup>,从而提高肉质果实硬度、可溶性固形物含量与固酸比。

#### 3.2 海拔对新疆野杏种子性状的影响

新疆野杏种子性状随海拔的变化表明,环境对植物具有生态作用,能够影响植物的生理生化和形态结构<sup>[30]</sup>,新疆野杏群落海拔梯度升高与种子质量

和体积均呈显著负相关。关于不同海拔栓皮栎<sup>[31]</sup>与多种野生植物<sup>[32]</sup>种子大小亦呈此变化规律。海拔差异造成植物的生长季长短与有效积温高低的差异，显著影响植物资源分布与有性繁殖体的大小<sup>[33]</sup>。但是，原生植物生存的高海拔低温、强辐射、大风等不利环境会影响植物的繁殖过程，植物在长期对环境适应的过程中，进化出更加适合高山生存的繁殖器官，如形成较小种子、提高产种率<sup>[34]</sup>既是表型适应性的表现，也是利于其进入深层土壤中抵御更新环境的表现<sup>[35]</sup>。

### 3.3 新疆野杏果实和种子对海拔的适应性

植物的果实和种子性状随环境变化是植物关键的繁殖策略，直接关系到幼苗的存活和建成及个体未来的适合度<sup>[36-37]</sup>。新疆野杏果实与种子性状受海拔决定程度的结果表明，果实5个性状的76.6%和种子4个性状的63.0%受海拔的影响。这可能是影响野杏种群在1500 m海拔以上分布稳定性与逐渐受限、新个体的产生与补充产生<sup>[38]</sup>的主要因素。

野杏果实与种子性状随海拔发生的变化表明，原生野生果树的纵向分布生境，与果实器官发育密切相关，这些立地条件将由海拔主导的气压、光照、温度、降水、地形、土壤等环境因子所决定。研究野杏种群分布生境对其生存的影响，是开展其天然更新生境条件保护重要基础研究工作，也是探索保障其自我繁衍更新机制的关键组成部分。

## 4 结 论

总体来说，海拔对新疆野杏果实和种子性状均有影响，研究区域内随着海拔升高，果实与种子逐渐减小，果肉色泽、果实品质与产种率逐渐升高，海拔与果实与种子性状关系密切，决定程度高，这些差异反映了环境变化引起的野杏繁殖投入的调整与生存适应性的体现。进一步开展垂直生境下野生果树种子命运的研究，将对探究野杏自我维持机制具有重要意义。

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