

梨种质资源果实若干数量性状评价指标研究

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摘要:【目的】进一步完善我国梨种质资源描述评价体系,确定梨若干果实数量性状的分级评价指标及参照品种。【方法】对国家果树种质兴城梨圃保存的梨11个种456份资源和114份新品种共570份材料的9个果实数量性状进行数据采集及整理,使用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据统计分析,绘制各数量性状频率分布直方图,进行分级评价并选取参照品种。【结果】梨种质资源果实数量性状变异系数最大的是可滴定酸含量,为128.43%。9个果实数量性状数据均为偏正态分布。使用等距法绘制各果实数量性状频率分布图,果梗长度和果梗粗度采用5级分级,果心大小采用4级分级。由于脆肉型梨(含白梨、砂梨和脆肉型梨新品种)、西洋梨和秋子梨单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、果肉硬度、可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量6个性状差异显著,因此分别进行分级,相应分级标准为:脆肉型梨和西洋梨的单果质量、果实横径和果实纵径采用4级分级方法,秋子梨的单果质量、果实横径和果实纵径采用3级分级方法;果肉硬度均采用3级分级方法;可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量均采用5级分级方法。每个性状的各等级选取2个参照品种。【结论】梨种质资源9个果实数量性状中可滴定酸含量的变异系数最高,更能体现梨品种间的差异。9个性状均不符合标准正态分布,其原因可能是长期人为选择的结果。软肉型梨(秋子梨和西洋梨)的平均可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量高于脆肉型梨。9个果实数量性状采用了3级、4级和5级等3种不同的分级方法。

关键词:梨;种质资源;果实数量性状;评价指标;分级

中图分类号:S661.2

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2023)06-1053-11

Evaluating standards of some fruit quantitative traits of pear genetic resources

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Among all the phenotypic traits of pear germplasm, the fruit traits are the most valuable phenotypic characteristics that can determine the quality of pears and identify pear accessions. Furthermore, they are essential for the classification of pear species. This study was to establish evaluating standards and provide reference cultivars for the evaluation of the fruit quantitative traits of pear genetic resources, which could facilitate the information exchange and pear cultivar introduction and provided theoretical basis for the standardization of pear germplasm resources description. 【Methods】 The data of nine fruit quantitative traits based on 570 pear accessions of 11 species and 114 bred cultivars planted in the National Germplasm Repository of Pear (Xingcheng, China) were analyzed by SPSS.19.0. The coefficient variation and skewness were calculated and the frequency distribution histogram was drawn, including a normal curve. The nine fruit quantitative traits were graded and the reference cultivars were selected. 【Results】 The coefficient variation of titratable acidity was the largest (128.43%); and that of soluble solids content was the smallest (13.67%). Therefore, the titratable acidity could better reflect the difference between varieties, and the genetic characteristics of the soluble solids

收稿日期:2022-11-18

接受日期:2022-12-31

基金项目:国家现代农业产业技术体系(CARS-28);中国农业科学院科技创新工程(CAAS-ASTIP-2021-RIP-01)

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content were more stable. All the nine fruit quantitative traits were skewed normal distribution with the highest skewness in titratable acidity (2.75) and the lowest in stalk length (0.13). The difference between the mean and median of the stalk thickness and flesh firmness were <0.1 , and the other traits were ≥ 0.1 , indicating that the data of the stalk thickness and flesh firmness were relatively concentrated compared with the other seven traits. Based on the frequency distribution of the diversity, grade index and reference cultivars were given by statistical data for pear description. The classification the nine quantity characters of pear fruit was researched by isometric method. The stalk length and stalk thickness were divided into 5 grades, indicated by 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, respectively and the distribution frequency was over 40%. The fruit core size was divided into 4 grades, indicated by 1, 3, 5 and 7, respectively and the distribution frequency was 70%. The stalk length had a certain effect on fruit setting rate, the longer stalk length would have stronger wind resistance. The stalk thickness had a certain effect on fruit enlargement, the thicker stalk thickness would be more conducive to the transportation of nutrients and the fruit would be easier to expand. The fruit core size was one of the important traits affecting the edible rate, when the fruit core was small, the edible rate was higher. Due to the significant differences of the fruit weight, fruit diameter, fruit length, flesh firmness, soluble solids content and titratable acidity among the Oriental crispy pear, *P. ussuriensis* (Ussurian pear) and European pear, grades were made separately. The coefficient variations of the fruit weight, fruit diameter and fruit length of European pear were 40.54%, 14.50% and 20.85% larger than those of the Oriental crispy pear, Ussurian pear. And the coefficient variations of the flesh firmness and soluble solids content of Ussurian pear were 26.46% and 10.51% larger than those of the European pear and Oriental crispy pear. The coefficient variation of titratable acidity of the Oriental crispy pear was 66.00% larger than that of the European pear and Ussurian pear. The average coefficient of variation of the European pear, Oriental crispy pear and Ussurian pear was 29.06%, 26.30% and 5.98% respectively. The average soluble solids content and titratable acidity of Ussurian pear were higher (14.24% and 0.70%), than those of the European pear (13.51% and 0.30%), and those of the Oriental crispy pear (12.28% and 0.28%) in order. Weight per fruit, fruit diameter and fruit length of Oriental crispy pear. The European pears were divided into 4 grades, indicated by 3, 5, 7 and 9, respectively, and the distribution frequency was over 40%. The Ussurian pears were divided into 3 grades, indicated by 3, 5, 7, respectively and the distribution frequency was over 60%. The flesh firmness was divided into 3 grades. The soluble solids content and titratable acidity were divided into 5 grades. Two reference cultivars were selected for each grade of the single character, except for the extreme characters. 【Conclusion】 The nine fruit quantitative traits of pear germplasm resources were skewed normal distribution, which might be the result of long-term human selection. The mean soluble solid content and titratable acidity of the soft pear (Ussurian pear and European pear) were higher than those the Oriental crispy pear. The nine fruit quantitative traits were classified by three different grading methods according to the characteristics of each trait. The grading index system of the fruit quantitative traits of pears was preliminarily built in this article which would provide reference for the evaluation, description and data standardization of pears.

Key words: Pear; Genetic resource; Fruit quantity characters; Evaluation; Grade

种质资源评价工作是资源合理利用的重要前提。在国际上,国际植物遗传资源研究所(International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, IPGRI)1983年出版了梨的描述符标准^[1],国际植物新品种保护

联盟(The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, UPOV)于2000年出版了西洋梨新品种特异、一致性和稳定性测试标准^[2]。中国于1990年和2006年分别出版了《果树种质资源描

述符》^[3]和《梨种质资源描述规范和数据标准》^[4],对梨种质资源性状的描述和数据标准做了详细的解释,为梨种质资源数量性状的分级评价奠定了基础。这些标准的出台为建立梨种质资源的“国际语言”和促进梨种质资源评价工作开展起到了积极作用。然而,IPGRI国际标准对梨各数量性状均无数值指标,仅列出了对照品种^[1],UPOV标准仅适用于西洋梨^[2];中国标准除个别性状具有数量指标或参照品种外,绝大部分性状既没有数值指标,也没有参照品种,只有调查项目^[3-4]。

目前,我国学者已对桃、芒果、枣、西瓜和南瓜等多种园艺作物数量性状进行了分级评价研究^[5-12]。以梨种质资源数量性状的标准化描述和数据采集为基础,结合分子标记技术开展了数量性状定位、资源遗传多样性分析及资源分类学等方面的研究也很多^[13-19]。中国作为梨的原产国,种质资源极为丰富,表型性状的系统描述对其起源、演化及品种资源的分类和多样性研究均具有重要参考价值,是种质资源共享体系建立的基础。在所有梨种质资源表型性状中,果实性状是决定梨品质和鉴定梨种类的最有价值的表型特征,对梨种质资源的正确分类具有重要意义。为了进一步完善我国梨种质资源描述评价体系,确定梨若干果实数量性状的分级评价指标及参照品种,笔者在本研究中通过对国家果树种质兴城梨圃内保存的570份资源的若干果实数量性状数据进行统计分析,在参照国际和国内标准的同时,结合我国梨种质资源评价工作的实际,对单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、果心大小、果梗长度、果梗粗度、果肉硬度、可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量等9个果实数量性状的分级评价指标和参照品种进行了探讨,为梨种质资源描述的规范化和标准化提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于2016—2020年在国家果树种质兴城梨圃内进行,数据采集自11~50年生健壮树,共计11个种570份材料,包括白梨(*Pyrus bretschneideri*)119份、砂梨(*P. pyrifolia*)126份(其中日韩砂梨36份)、秋子梨(*P. ussuriensis*)98份(含野生种质45份)、新疆梨(*P. sinkiangensis*)23份、西洋梨(*P. communis*)70份、杜梨(*P. betuleafolia*)4份、豆梨(*P. calleryana*)4份、川梨(*P. pashia*)3份、河北梨(*P. hopei-*

ensis)1份、褐梨(*P. phaeocarpa*)3份、木梨(*P. xerophila*)5份和新品种(*P. hybrid*)114份(含脆肉型梨73份)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 数据采集 采集数据包括单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、果肉硬度、可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量、果梗长度、果梗粗度和果心大小,具体方法参照《梨种质资源描述规范和数据标准》^[4],其中果肉硬度和可滴定酸含量分别用GY-4型果实硬度计和905 Titrande全自动电位滴定仪测定。数据资料为3 a(年)平均值。

1.2.2 统计分析 使用Microsoft Excel 2007和SPSS19.0软件对数据进行统计分析,统计果实性状数据的最小值、最大值、平均值、中位数、偏态度、变异系数,并绘制各数量性状数据的频率分布直方图(含正态曲线),并参照王力荣等^[5]用等距法对各数量性状分级、评价描述和选取参照品种。

2 结果与分析

2.1 梨种质资源果实性状变异系数及分布状态

变异系数的大小反映品种固有特征及品种间的个体差异,是性状遗传多样性的具体体现,性状变异系数越大,遗传背景越丰富,越有利于品种鉴定^[5]。9个性状的变异情况见表1,其中可滴定酸含量的变异系数最大,为128.43%,因此可滴定酸含量更能反映品种间的差异;可溶性固形物含量的变异系数较小,为13.67%,说明可溶性固形物含量的遗传特性较其他8个性状稳定。平均值和中位数的差异反映了性状数据的集散性,其中果梗粗度和果肉硬度平均值和中位数的差异<0.1,其余都≥0.1,说明相对于其他7个性状果梗粗度和果肉硬度这2个性状的数据相对比较集中。偏态度的大小反映出偏正态分布数据峰值相对于正态分布数据峰值左右偏移的程度,结果表明各数量性状均为偏正态分布,其中果实横径、果实纵径和果梗长度的偏态度为负值,其余为正值,可滴定酸含量的偏态度最大(2.75),果梗长度的偏态度最小(-0.13)。

2.2 梨种质资源果实性状分级指标及参照品种

对果梗长度、果梗粗度和果心大小(果心横径和果实横径的比)进行统计分析(表1),结果均为偏正态分布。果梗长度变异系数(28.80%)>果心大小(20.54%)>果梗粗度(20.05%)。果梗粗度对果实

表 1 梨种质资源果实数量性状变异情况

Table 1 Variations of fruit quantitative traits of pear resources

性状 Traits	资源数 No. of resources	最小值 Min	最大值 Max	平均值 Mean	中位数 Median	偏态度 Skewness	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%
单果质量 Mass of single fruit/g	570	0.80	495.00	164.35	165.09	0.30	52.98
果实横径 Fruit diameter/cm	570	1.02	9.54	6.38	6.65	-0.97	22.42
果实纵径 Fruit length/cm	570	1.05	12.63	6.45	6.59	-0.20	28.50
果肉硬度 Flesh firmness/(kg·cm ²)	570	0.79	7.40	3.23	3.20	0.40	35.30
w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	570	9.27	22.81	13.09	12.74	1.43	13.67
w(可滴定酸) Titratable acidity/%	570	0.04	4.20	0.55	0.30	2.75	128.43
果心大小 Fruit core size/%	570	20.92	71.59	41.40	39.92	0.83	20.54
果梗长度 Stalk length/cm	570	1.01	7.00	3.85	3.96	-0.13	28.80
果梗粗度 Stalk thickness/mm	570	0.68	4.93	2.60	2.55	0.47	20.05

膨大有一定影响,果梗粗,利于营养的运输果实更易膨大。果心大小是影响可食率的重要性状之一,果心越小可食率越高。绘制果梗长度、粗度和果心大小频率分布直方图(图1)。按果梗长度和果梗粗度可将梨种质资源分为5级评价(表2),按果心大小可将梨种质资源分为4级评价(表3)。

2.3 梨栽培品种果实性状变异系数及分布状态

梨栽培品种从果实类型上分为脆肉型梨和软肉型梨两种,脆肉型梨包括白梨、砂梨和脆肉型梨新品种,软肉型梨又分为秋子梨和西洋梨两种。脆肉型梨、秋子梨和西洋梨三者的果实从外观和内质区别都比较明显,在果实性状分级指标上需要区别对待。

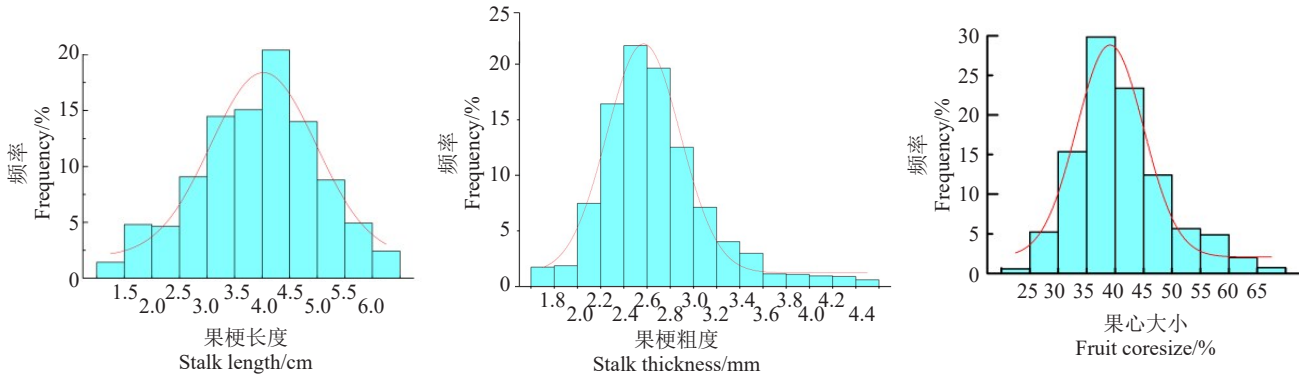


图 1 果梗长度、果梗粗度和果心大小频率分布

Fig. 1 Frequency distribution of stalk length, stalk thickness and fruit core size

表 2 果梗长度和果梗粗度分级指标及参照品种

Table 2 Scale index and reference cultivars of stalk length and stalk thickness

性状 Traits	分级 Scale	分布频率 Frequency/%	大小 Size	评价 Evaluation	参照品种 Reference cultivars
果梗长度 Stalk length/cm	1	1.42	<1.5 cm	极短 Extremely short	满园香、粉酪 Manyuanxiang, Butirra Rosata Morettini
	3	18.15	1.5~3.0 cm	短 Short	南果梨、波罗底斯卡 Nanguoli, Plovdivska
	5	50.53	3.0~4.5 cm	中 Intermediate	湘南、玉露香 Shounan, Yuluxiang
	7	27.76	4.5~6.0 cm	长 Long	巍山红雪梨、鸭梨 Weishan Hongxueli, Yali
	9	2.14	≥6.0 cm	极长 Extremely long	黄县长把、雪花 Huangxian Changba, Xuehua
果梗粗度 Stalk thickness/mm	1	3.20	<2.0 mm	极细 Extremely fine	京白梨、长把酥 Jingbaili, Changbasu
	3	24.20	2.0~2.4 mm	细 Fine	八里香、花长把 Balixiang, Huachangba
	5	41.46	2.4~2.8 mm	中 Intermediate	巍山红雪梨、安梨 Weishan Hongxueli, Anli
	7	19.40	2.8~3.2 mm	粗 Coarse	雁荡雪、派克汉姆 Yandang Xueli, Packham's Triumph
	9	11.74	≥3.2 mm	极粗 Extremely coarse	三季、红火把 Docteur Jules Guyot, Honghuoba

注:组距下限归类于下一组。下同。

Note: The lower value for every group belongs to the next group. The same below.

表3 果心大小分级指标及参照品种

Table 3 Scale index and reference cultivars of fruit core size

分级 Grade	分布频率 Frequency/%	大小 Size	评价 Evaluation	参照品种 Reference cultivars
1	0.53	<1/4	极小 Extremely small	蒲瓜梨、德尚斯梨 Puguali, Vereins Dechanstbirne
3	14.06	1/4~1/3	小 Small	锦丰、砀山酥梨 Jinfeng, Dangshan Suli
5	72.24	1/3~1/2	中 Intermediate	金川雪梨、南果梨 Jinchuan Xueli, Nanguoli
7	13.17	1/2	大 Big	八里香、红八里香 Balixiang, Hongbalixiang

对318份脆肉型梨、70份西洋梨和53份秋子梨的单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、果肉硬度、可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量等果实性状进行统计分析和分级评价(表4),平均数和中位数的差值可以看出数据的分散程度,单果质量相对于果实横径、果实纵径、果肉硬度、可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量数据较分散。偏态度的大小反映出偏正态分布数据,峰值相对于正态分布数据峰值左右偏移的程度,西洋梨果实纵径的偏态度小于0.1,为正态分布,其余性状偏态度绝对值大于0.1,为偏正态分布。西洋梨单果质量变异系数(40.54%)>秋子梨

(40.42%)>脆肉型梨(33.38%),西洋梨果实横径变异系数(14.50%)>秋子梨(14.05%)>脆肉型梨(11.80%),西洋梨果实纵径变异系数(20.85%)>脆肉型梨(15.34%)>秋子梨(15.15%),秋子梨果肉硬度变异系数(26.46%)>西洋梨(25.89%)>脆肉型梨(22.16%),秋子梨可溶性固形物含量变异系数(10.51%)>西洋梨(9.69%)>脆肉型梨(9.14%),脆肉型梨可滴定酸含量变异系数(66.00%)>西洋梨(62.86%)>秋子梨(49.31%)

2.4 梨栽培品种果实性状分级指标及参照品种

2.4.1 果实大小 果实大小可用单果质量、果实横

表4 梨栽培品种果实性状变异情况

Table 4 Variations of fruit quantitative traits of pear cultivars

性状 Traits	资源数 No. of resources	最小值 Min	最大值 Max	平均值 Mean	中位数 Median	偏态度 Skewness	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%
脆肉型梨单果质量 Mass of single fruit of OCP/g	318	33.03	495.00	210.19	204.60	0.68	33.38
西洋梨单果质量 Mass of single fruit of EP/g	70	52.75	356.60	169.50	175.65	0.30	40.54
秋子梨单果质量 Mass of single fruit of UP/g	53	32.95	166.95	79.43	72.55	0.76	40.42
脆肉型梨果实横径 Fruit diameter of OCP/cm	318	3.79	9.54	7.15	7.15	-0.17	11.80
西洋梨果实横径 Fruit diameter of EP/cm	70	4.35	8.70	6.52	6.62	-0.34	14.50
秋子梨果实横径 Fruit diameter of UP/cm	53	3.83	6.64	5.21	5.18	0.14	14.05
脆肉型梨果实纵径 Fruit length of OCP/cm	318	3.80	10.47	7.04	6.96	0.48	15.34
西洋梨果实纵径 Fruit length of EP/cm	70	4.85	12.63	8.13	8.14	0.07	20.85
秋子梨果实纵径 Fruit length of UP/cm	53	3.35	6.27	4.67	4.63	0.27	15.15
脆肉型梨果肉硬度 Flesh firmness of OCP/(kg·cm ⁻²)	318	3.65	12.80	6.92	6.64	0.90	22.16
西洋梨果肉硬度 Flesh firmness of EP/(kg·cm ⁻²)	70	1.37	5.74	3.44	3.42	0.24	25.89
秋子梨果肉硬度 Flesh firmness of UP/(kg·cm ⁻²)	53	2.33	8.79	4.70	4.54	0.98	26.46
w(脆肉型梨可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content of OCP/%	318	9.27	17.12	12.28	12.24	0.68	9.14
w(西洋梨可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content of EP/%	70	10.20	16.44	13.51	13.62	-0.28	9.69
w(秋子梨可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content of UP/%	53	11.83	18.73	14.24	14.05	0.89	10.51
w(脆肉型梨可滴定酸) Titratable acidity of OCP/%	318	0.04	1.16	0.28	0.23	1.78	66.00
w(西洋梨可滴定酸) Titratable acidity of EP/%	70	0.06	1.09	0.30	0.26	2.01	62.86
w(秋子梨可滴定酸) Titratable acidity of UP/%	53	0.16	1.43	0.70	0.64	0.36	49.31
脆肉型梨平均 Mean of OCP							26.30
西洋梨平均 Mean of EP							29.06
秋子梨平均 Mean of UP							25.98

注:OCP. 脆肉型;UP. 秋子梨;EP. 西洋梨。

Note: OCP. Oriental crispy pear; UP. Ussurian pear; EP. European pear.

径和果实纵径来衡量。绘制脆肉型梨、西洋梨和秋子梨果实大小频率分布直方图(图2)。其中,脆肉型梨果实横径和果实纵径的分布图,在7.0~7.5 cm横径频率高于纵径,原因是这个等级扁圆形的果占一定比例。秋子梨以扁圆形果实为主,但4.0~5.0 cm纵

径频率高于横径,说明这个等级中包含非扁圆形果实。按单果质量、果实横径和果实纵径可将脆肉型梨和西洋梨分为4级评价,秋子梨分为3级评价(表5~表7)。

2.4.2 果肉硬度 果肉硬度是指果实在最佳食用

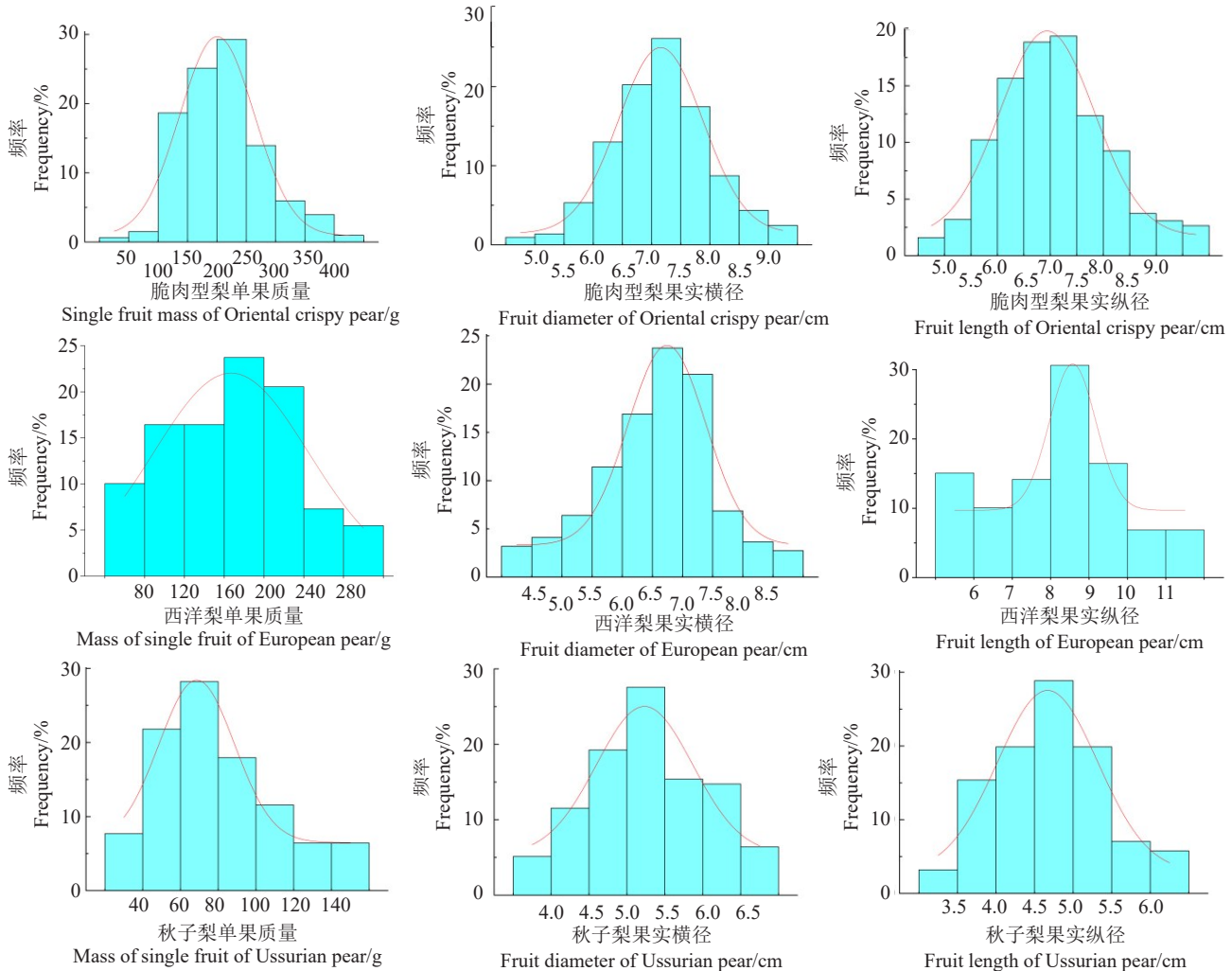


图2 果实大小频率分布

Fig. 2 Frequency distribution of fruit size

表5 单果质量分级指标及参照品种

Table 5 Scale index and reference cultivars of weight per fruit

类型 Type	分级 Grade	分布频率 Frequency/%	大小 Size/g	评价 Evaluation	参照品种 Reference cultivar
脆肉型梨 Oriental crispy pear	3	1.89	<100.0	小 Small	鹅蛋、胎黄梨 Edan, Taihuangli
	5	44.03	100.0~200.0	中 Intermediate	鸭梨、秋白梨 Yali, Qiubaili
	7	43.40	200.0~300.0	大 Big	雪花、砀山酥梨 Xuehua, Dangshan Suli
	9	10.69	≥300.0	极大 Extremely big	满丰、苍溪雪梨 Manpoong, Cangxi Xueli
西洋梨 European pear	3	16.44	<100.0	小 Small	伏茄、保利阿斯卡 Beurré Giffard, Ranna Bolyarska
	5	50.68	100.0~200.0	中 Intermediate	红茄梨、康佛伦斯 Red Clapp Favorite, Conference
	7	30.14	200.0~300.0	大 Big	派克汉姆、三季 Packham's Triumph, Docteur Jules Guyot
秋子梨 Ussurian pear	3	2.74	≥300.0	极大 Extremely big	瓢梨、佳娜 Piaoli, Jana
	5	18.52	<50.0	小 Small	小香水、八里香 Xiaoxiangshui, Balixiang
	7	68.52	50.0~120.0	中 Intermediate	南果梨、大香水 Nanguoli, Daxiangshui
					京白梨、安梨 Jingbaili, Anli

表6 果实横径分级指标及参照品种
Table 6 Scale index and reference cultivars of fruit diameter

类型 Type	分级 Grade	分布频率 Frequency/%	大小 Size/cm	评价 Evaluation	参照品种 Reference cultivars
脆肉型梨 Oriental crispy pear	3	2.20	<5.5	小 Small	鹅蛋、胎黄梨 Edan, Taihuangli
	5	64.78	5.5~7.5	中 Intermediate	鸭梨、秋白梨 Yali, Qiubaili
	7	26.10	7.5~8.5	大 Big	雪花、满丰 Xuehua, Manpoong
	9	6.92	≥8.5	极大 Extremely big	奎星麻壳、华山 Kuixing Make, Whasan
西洋梨 European pear	3	13.70	<5.5	小 Small	伏茄、保利阿斯卡 Beurré Giffard, Ranna Bolyarska
	5	52.05	5.5~7.0	中 Intermediate	红茄梨、康佛伦斯 Red Clapp Favorite, Conference
	7	31.51	7.0~8.5	大 Big	三季、派克汉姆 Docteur Jules Guyot, Packham's Triumph
秋子梨 Ussurian pear	3	16.98	<4.5	小 Small	小香水、八里香 Xiaoxiangshui, Balixiang
	5	62.26	4.5~6.0	中 Intermediate	南果梨、大香水 Nanguoli, Daxiangshui
	7	20.75	≥6.0	大 Big	京白梨、安梨 Jingbaili, Anli

表7 果实纵径分级指标及参照品种
Table 7 Scale index and reference cultivars of fruit length

类型 Type	分级 Grade	分布频率 Frequency/%	大小 Size/cm	评价 Evaluation	参照品种 Reference cultivars
脆肉型梨 Oriental crispy pear	3	4.72	<5.5	小 Small	鹅蛋、新水 Edan, Shinsui
	5	44.97	5.5~7.0	中 Intermediate	秋白梨、水红霄 Qiubaili, Shuihongxiao
	7	40.88	7.0~8.5	大 Big	砀山酥梨、鸭梨 Dangshan Suli, Yali
	9	9.43	≥8.5	极大 Extremely big	金花梨、苍溪雪梨 Jinhuali, Cangxi Xueli
西洋梨 European pear	3	15.07	<6.0	小 Small	海寿兹卡、波 Harozka, Bo
	5	57.53	6.0~9.0	中 Intermediate	红茄梨、康佛伦斯 Red Clapp Favorite, Conference
	7	20.55	9.0~11.0	大 Big	三季、红巴梨 Docteur Jules Guyot, Bartlett - Max Red
秋子梨 Ussurian pear	3	18.52	<4.0	小 Small	小香水、八里香 Xiaoxiangshui, Balixiang
	5	68.52	4.0~5.5	中 Intermediate	南果梨、大香水 Nanguoli, Daxiangshui
	7	12.96	≥5.5	大 Big	尖把梨、鸭广梨 Jianbali, Yaguangli

期的去皮硬度。绘制脆肉型梨、西洋梨和秋子梨果肉硬度频率分布直方图(图3)。脆肉型梨果肉硬度小于5 kg·cm⁻²的资源果肉类型一般为疏松,5~9 kg·cm⁻²的资源果肉类型一般为疏松、松脆、脆或紧脆,大于9 kg·cm⁻²的资源果肉类型一般为脆、紧脆或紧密。西

洋梨果肉硬度分布在1.37~5.74 kg·cm⁻²,果肉类型包括软溶、软、软面和沙面。秋子梨果肉硬度小于3 kg·cm⁻²的资源果肉类型一般为软溶,5~6 kg·cm⁻²的资源果肉类型一般为软、软面或松软,大于6 kg·cm⁻²的资源果肉类型一般为松脆。按果肉硬度可将脆肉型梨、西

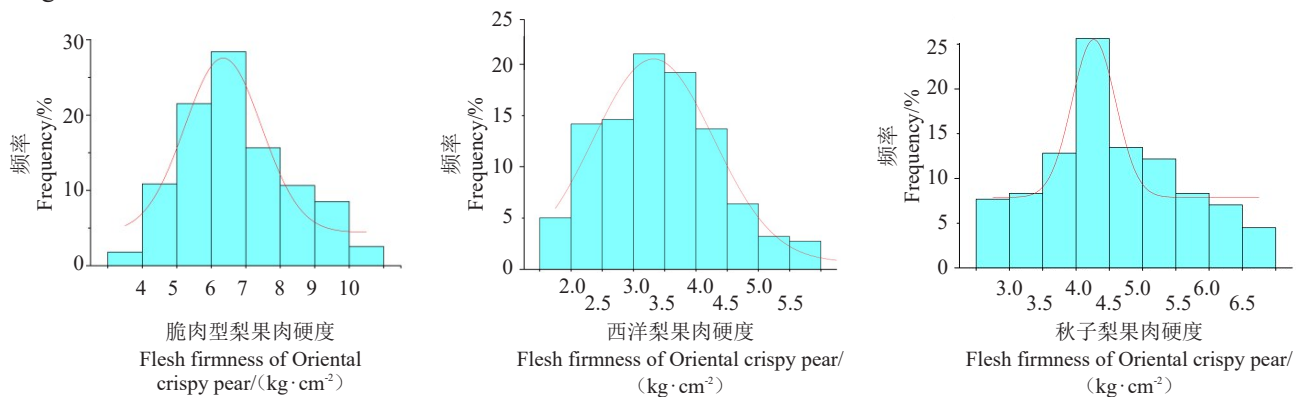


图3 果肉硬度频率分布

Fig. 3 Frequency distribution of flesh firmness

洋梨和秋子梨分为3级评价(表8)。

4)。按可溶性固形物含量可将脆肉型梨、西洋梨和秋子梨分为5级评价(表9)。

2.4.3 可溶性固形物含量 绘制脆肉型梨、西洋梨和秋子梨可溶性固形物含量频率分布直方图(图

2.4.4 可滴定酸含量 绘制脆肉型梨、西洋梨和秋

表 8 果肉硬度分级指标及参照品种

Table 8 Scale index and reference cultivars of flesh firmness

类型 Type	分级 Grade	分布频率 Frequency/%	大小 Size/(kg·cm ²)	评价 Evaluation	参照品种 Reference cultivars
脆肉型梨 Oriental crispy pear	3	12.26	<5.0	低 Low	砀山酥梨、玉露香 Dangshan Suli, Yuluxiang
	5	76.42	5.0~9.0	中 Intermediate	雪花、水红宵 Xuehua, Shuihongxiao
	7	11.32	≥9.0	高 High	绥中马蹄黄、子母梨 Suizhong Matihuang, Zimuli
西洋梨 European pear	3	4.11	<2.0	低 Low	美尼梨、斯查拉 Menie, Dobra Szara
	5	71.23	2.0~4.0	中 Intermediate	红茄梨、三季 Red Clapp Favorite, Docteur Jules Guyot
	7	24.66	≥4.0	高 High	斯伯丁、哈罗甜 Spalding, Harrow Sweet
秋子梨 Ussurian pear	3	7.55	<3.0	低 Low	南果梨、小香水 Nanguoli, Xiaoxiangshui
	5	81.13	3.0~6.0	中 Intermediate	面酸、京白梨 Miansuan, Jingbaili
	7	11.32	≥6.0	高 High	秋子、甜秋子 Qiuzi, Tianqiuzi

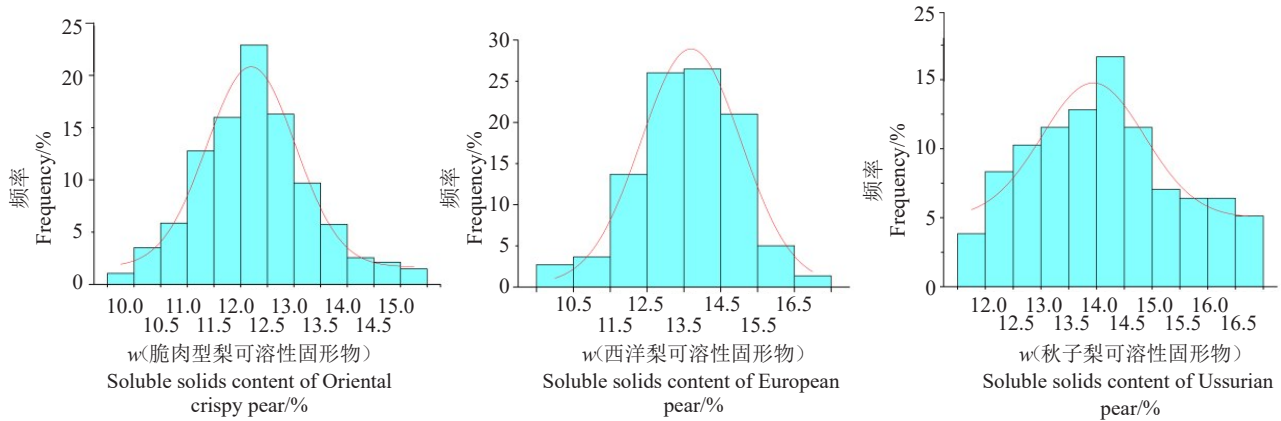


图 4 可溶性固形物含量频率分布

Fig. 4 Frequency distribution of soluble solids content

表 9 可溶性固形物含量分级指标及参照品种

Table 9 Scale index and reference cultivars of soluble solids content

类型 Type	分级 Grade	分布频率 Frequency/%	大小 Size/%	评价 Evaluation	参照品种 Reference cultivars
脆肉型梨 Oriental crispy pear	1	4.40	<10.5	极低 Extremely low	奎星麻壳、湘南 Kuixing Make, Shounan
	3	18.55	10.5~11.5	低 Low	严州雪梨、苍溪雪梨 Yanzhou Xueli, Cangxi Xueli
	5	55.66	11.5~13.0	中 Intermediate	砀山酥梨、雪花 Dangshan Suli, Xuehua
	7	15.09	13.0~14.0	高 High	丰水、宝珠梨 Housui, Baozhuli
西洋梨 European pear	1	4.11	<11.0	极低 Extremely low	保利阿斯卡、夏血梨 Ranna Bolyarska, Summer Blood Birne
	3	16.44	11.0~12.5	低 Low	达马列斯、朱丽比恩 Damaliesi, Bunte Julibirne
	5	40.03	12.5~14.0	中 Intermediate	三季、红茄梨 Docteur Jules Guyot, Red Clapp Favorite
	7	33.94	14.0~15.5	高 High	伏茄、康佛伦斯 Beurré Giffard, Conference
秋子梨 Ussurian pear	1	3.77	<12.0	极低 Extremely low	好本号、马道美 Allexandrine Douillard, Madame Verte
	3	18.87	12.0~13.0	低 Low	小五香、辉山白 Xiaowuxiang, Huishanbai
	5	52.83	13.0~15.0	中 Intermediate	秋子、甜秋子 Qiuzi, Tianqiuzi
	7	13.21	15.0~16.0	高 High	京白梨、大香水 Jingbaili, Daxiangshui
	9	11.32	≥16.0	极高 Extremely high	花盖、安梨 Huagai, Anli
					南果梨、八里香 Nanguoli, Balixiang

子梨可滴定含量频率分布直方图(图5)。脆肉型梨可滴定酸含量小于0.08%的梨资源果实风味一般为淡甜,0.08%~0.16%的资源果实风味一般为淡甜或甜,0.16%~0.40%的资源果实风味一般为甜和酸甜,0.40%~0.88%的资源果实风味一般为甜酸,≥0.88%的资源果肉风味一般为酸。西洋梨可滴定酸含量小于0.18%的资源果实风味一般为甘甜、甜或酸甜,0.18%~0.48%的资源果肉风味一般为甜、酸甜或甜

酸,0.48%~0.88%的资源果肉风味一般为酸甜或甜酸,≥0.88%的资源果肉风味一般为酸。秋子梨可滴定酸含量<0.25%的资源果实风味一般为甜或酸甜,0.25%~0.35%的资源果实风味一般为酸甜或甜酸,0.35%~0.85%的资源果肉风味一般为酸甜、甜酸或酸,≥0.85%的资源果肉风味一般为甜酸或酸。按可滴定酸含量可将脆肉型梨、西洋梨和秋子梨分为5级评价(表10)。

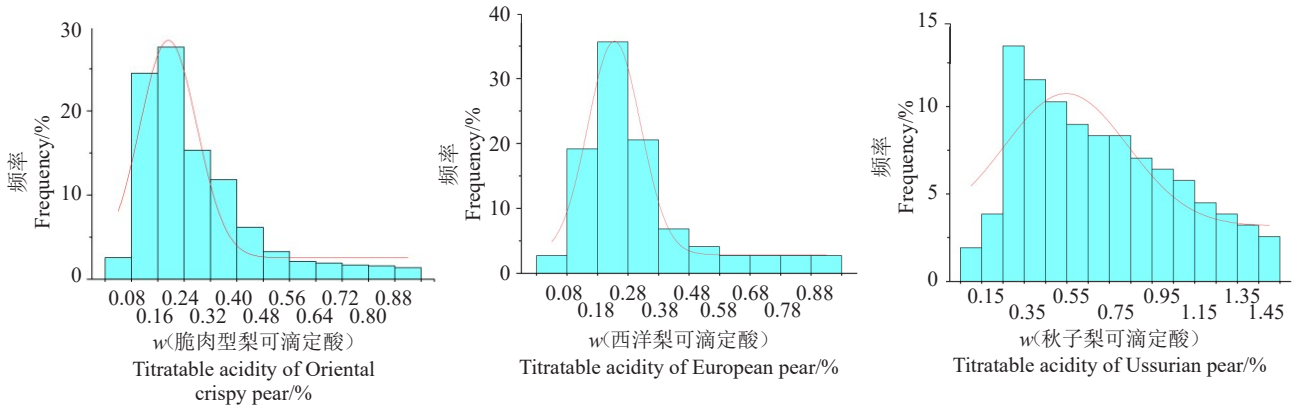


图5 可滴定酸含量频率分布

Fig. 5 Frequency distribution of titratable acidity

表10 可滴定酸含量分级指标及参照品种

Table 10 Scale index and reference cultivars of titratable acidity

类型 Type	分级 Grade	分布频率 Frequency/%	大小 Size/%	评价 Evaluation	参照品种 Reference cultivars
脆肉型梨 Oriental crispy pear	1	2.20	<0.08	极低 Extremely low	严州雪梨、金花梨 Yanzhou Xueli, Jinhuali
	3	24.53	0.08~0.16	低 Low	荏梨、砀山酥梨 Chili, Dangshan Suli
	5	55.03	0.16~0.40	中 Intermediate	苹果梨、宝珠梨 Pingguoli, Baozhuli
	7	16.98	0.40~0.88	高 High	红砵棒、砀山马蹄黄 Hongshaobang, Dangshan Matihuang
	9	1.26	≥0.88	极高 Extremely high	黄酸梨、鹅蛋 Huangsuanli, Edan
西洋梨 European pear	1	2.74	<0.08	极低 Extremely low	波罗底斯卡、伊特鲁里亚 Plovdivska, Etruska
	3	19.18	0.08~0.18	低 Low	康佛伦斯、派克汉姆 Conference, Packham's Triumph
	5	64.38	0.18~0.48	中 Intermediate	红茄梨、红巴梨 Red Clapp Favorite, Bartlett - Max Red
	7	10.96	0.48~0.88	高 High	哈罗甜、底卡拉 Harrow Sweet, Dekora
	9	2.74	≥0.88	极高 Extremely high	哈巴罗夫斯克 Khabarovsk
秋子梨 Ussurian pear	1	5.66	<0.25	极低 Extremely low	京白梨、兴城谢花甜 Jingbaili, Xingcheng Xiehuation
	3	13.21	0.25~0.35	低 Low	热秋子、早蜜 Reqiuzi, Zaomi
	5	49.06	0.35~0.85	中 Intermediate	南果梨、小香水 Nanguoli, Xiaoxiangshui
	7	22.64	0.85~1.25	高 High	安梨、面酸 Anli, Miansuan
	9	9.43	≥1.25	极高 Extremely high	白八里香、红八里香 Baibalixiang, Hongbalixiang

3 讨论

数量性状虽然受环境条件和栽培条件影响较大,但当群体足够大时,仍然能够代表某一群体的变异情况和遗传多样性^[5]。种质资源遗传多样性在同

一个体或不同个体间也有不同程度的差异,其差异性对品种的改良和选育有着直接的影响,种质资源数量性状变异系数越大,遗传多样性程度越高^[6-12]。对570份梨种质的9个果实性状分析发现,可滴定酸含量的变异系数最大为128.43%,可溶性固形物含

量的变异系数较小为13.67%,说明种质表型差异明显,具有丰富的遗传多样性。本研究结果与以往研究结果相比较,梨种质资源果实性状的平均变异系数41.95%^[15] > 叶片和枝条的平均变异系数19.09%^[14] > 花器官的平均变异系数14.21%^[13],这是由于果实性状往往是人为定向选择的目标,例如高酸品种为优良的加工品种,选育果心小的品种对提高可食率有重要意义。

梨种质资源9个果实数量性状均不符合标准正态分布,据有关学者研究,枣^[20]、李^[21]和榛子^[22]等果树的部分数量性状也不符合正态分布,其原因可能是长期人为选择的结果。此外,果形中包含扁圆形、圆形、葫芦形等质量性状的等位基因,不是单纯的数量性状。但如果将这些植物学性状分别进行等级划分,则必然造成标准划分过细,影响标准的实用性^[5]。

国内外对农作物数量性状的分级方法归纳起来主要有9级、5级和3级等分级方法,如王力荣等^[6]对桃果实数量性状采用5级分类法,刘孟军^[9]对枣树数量性状分别用5级和3级分类法,周俊国等^[10]等对蔓生南瓜数量性状采用了9级分类法。梨资源果实数量性状数据均为连续分布,不同性状的变异幅度差异较大,本研究分级评价主要考虑到数量性状的分布状态、引种者对数量性状的常用评价以及方便国际间的交流,对梨种质资源果梗长度、果梗粗度和果心大小采用5级和4级分级方法;对梨栽培品种(脆肉型梨、秋子梨和西洋梨)单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、果肉硬度、可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量等6个性状采取了5级、4级和3级3种不同的分级方法。梨栽培品种中西洋梨的平均变异系数29.06% > 脆肉型梨26.30% > 秋子梨25.98%。可溶性固形物含量秋子梨14.24% > 西洋梨13.51% > 脆肉型梨12.28%,可滴定酸含量秋子梨0.70% > 西洋梨0.30% > 脆肉型梨0.28%。

笔者在本研究中对梨果实数量性状进行了概率分级,提出了基于数量性状分布特征的梨果实性状的概率分级指标体系,较好地体现了梨果实性状变异的中值和离散程度及各级性状值占总变异的比例,为梨种质资源的评价描述、品种选育及生产中果实分级提供了参考。

4 结 论

梨种质资源9个果实数量性状中可滴定酸含量

的变异系数最大,更能体现梨品种间的差异。9个性状均不符合标准正态分布,其原因可能是长期人为选择的结果。软肉型梨(秋子梨和西洋梨)的平均可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量大于脆肉型梨。9个果实数量性状采用了3级、4级和5级等3种不同的分级方法。

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