

73份草莓种质资源表型性状的遗传多样性 分析及在湖北省的综合评价

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摘要:【目的】全面系统地鉴定草莓种质资源表型变异,明确表型性状的遗传多样性,并基于综合评价指标筛选出优异资源,为草莓品种改良及理论研究奠定材料基础。【方法】对来源于国内、日韩及欧美的73份草莓种质资源的58个植物学、产量及品质性状进行系统评价和分析。【结果】51个表型性状具有不同程度的多态性,包括34个描述型性状和17个数值型性状。描述型性状共检测出115个变异类型,平均遗传多样性指数 H' 达到0.85;数量型性状遗传多样性指数 H' 的变异范围为1.68~2.92,表明供试草莓资源性状变异丰富,尤其是果实性状,平均遗传多样性指数(1.05)远高于非果实性状(0.61)。PCA分析结果均表明,日韩草莓与中国草莓在表型上较为相似,欧美草莓与亚洲草莓在表型上存在较大差异。进一步通过综合指标评价价值 D 鉴定出7份优等种质,长势和产量均强于和高于其他种质。【结论】初步构建了草莓种质资源在湖北省的综合评价体系,为草莓品种的遗传改良奠定了基础。

关键词:草莓;种质资源;表型性状;遗传多样性

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Genetic diversity and comprehensive evaluation of phenotypic traits in 73 germplasm resources of cultivated strawberries grown in Hubei province

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Abstract:【Objective】The purpose of this study is to explore the genetic diversity of cultivated strawberry germplasms from China, Japan and Korea (JapKor), Europe and America (Europe) and identify excellent germplasms by comprehensively screening phenotypic traits, including morphological traits, yield, and fruit quality, which will lay the foundation for the molecular improvement and genetic mapping of important agronomic traits in cultivated strawberry.【Methods】Based on strawberry germplasm resource descriptors, 58 phenotypic traits were systematically investigated, including plant height, plant architecture, leaf traits, flower traits, runner, fruit and other related traits. Then, the coefficient of variation as well as the Shannon's diversity index (H') were calculated for each trait to estimate genetic diversity. Next, the Pearson correlation analysis, the principal component analysis as well as the com-

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hensive evaluation value D were calculated by using the SPSS, SIMCA and R software. 【Results】 Among all 58 phenotypic traits, except for petiole color (olivine), calyx color (green), blade margin serrated (sharp), lobular number (three), flower sex (hermaphrodite flower), petal shape (round), degree of concavity of calyx center (concave), the remaining 51 traits showed different degrees of phenotypic variation, of which 34 traits were descriptive traits and 17 traits were quantitative traits. There were 115 variation types for 34 descriptive traits, and 3.38 variation types for each descriptive trait. The Shannon's diversity index H' ranged from 0.24 to 1.49, with an average score of 0.85. The coefficient of variation of the 17 quantitative traits ranged from 10.31% to 60.65% and the Shannon's diversity index ranged from 1.68 to 2.92. Genetic diversity analysis showed that strawberry germplasm resources showed rich phenotypic variation. Furthermore, fruit traits showed more phenotypic variation than non-fruit traits because the average Shannon's diversity index H' was 1.05 and 0.61 for fruit traits and non-fruit traits, respectively. The Shannon's diversity index H' was the highest for fruit flavor (1.49), followed by flesh color, whose H' was 1.46. The third highest attribute was 1.35, which corresponded to pulp texture and pulp color. The average fruit weight, fruit longitudinal diameter and fruit transverse diameter were 14.34 g, 35.38 mm and 29.21 mm, respectively. The correlation coefficients among traits ranged from -0.70 to 0.95, the plant height and petiole length were extremely significantly and positively correlated, with a correlation coefficient of 0.95. Petiole length was negatively correlated with plant architecture and the lowest correlation coefficient was -0.70. In addition, 17 quantitative traits were positively correlated with each other, *i.e.*, plant height, canopy diameter, leaf length, leaf width, length/width ratio, petiole length, petiole diameter, number of compound leaves, leaf thickness, pedicel length, pedicel diameter, flower numbers, flower diameter, plant architecture, fruit weight, fruit longitudinal diameter and fruit transverse diameter. Leaf length/width ratio was significantly correlated with leaf shape, and trichome density of the upper leaf surface was significantly correlated with that of the lower leaf surface and leaf texture, respectively. Principal component analysis transformed 51 phenotypic traits into 15 comprehensive factors, with a cumulative contribution rate of 78.14%. The contribution rates of the first three principal components were 15.92%, 8.82% and 7.76%, respectively. The loadings of the first principal components were plant height, canopy diameter, plant architecture and other traits representing growth vigor. The loadings of the second principal components featured fruit quality, like flesh color and pulp texture. The loadings of the third principal components were flower numbers, fruit weight, fruit longitudinal diameter and fruit transverse diameter representing fruit yield. The results of principal components also illustrated that strawberry resources of China and JapKor had very similar phenotypic traits and belonged to the Asian group, while the other germplasms belonged to the Europe group, indicating that the germplasms had more phenotypic variations between the Asia group and Europe group. Germplasm resources were divided into three categories according to the comprehensive evaluation value D : excellent, medium and poor. A total of seven excellent germplasms were identified, 4 of which were from China, namely Ganlu, Ningfeng, Miaoziang 7 and 07-D-5. Three were from JapKor including Kaorino, Benihoppe and TouKun. These excellent germplasms exhibited higher plant height, bigger canopy diameter, heavier fruit weight, bigger fruit longitudinal and transverse diameters than the other medium and poor germplasms. Among them, 'Kaorino' showed the largest fruit longitudinal and transverse diameters and TouKun had the most flower numbers. In summary, these excellent strawberry germplasms have good plant vigor and fruit yield, and have potential for breeding and theoretical research. 【Conclusion】 A total of 73 cultivated strawberries grown in Hubei province showed abundant phenotypic diversity, especially for fruit traits. Strawberries from different geographical ori-

gins were clustered into different groups in principal component analysis based on phenotypic data. There may be more phenotypic variances between the Asia group and Europe group. Finally, seven excellent strawberry germplasms were screened out through the comprehensive evaluation index D , which can be used as breeding parents and materials for theoretical research.

Key words: Strawberry; Germplasm resources; Phenotypic traits; Genetic diversity

草莓(*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch.)是蔷薇科草莓属多年生草本植物,果实鲜美红嫩、香气浓郁、酸甜可口,素有“水果皇后”的美誉。中国是世界第一大草莓生产国和消费国,2020年中国草莓种植面积12.7万hm²,产量达334万t(FAO, 2020, <http://www.fao.org/statistics/en/>),占世界种植面积和产量的1/3,年总产值超600亿元。然而,目前国内主栽草莓品种多为从国外引入,自主选育优良品种的缺乏是国内草莓产业发展中的瓶颈。

种质资源是新品种选育、功能基因组学研究和生产实践的物质基础,全面系统地评价种质资源对遗传改良研究十分重要。表型作为最直观、快速的评价指标,指的是能够反映植物细胞、组织、器官、植株和群体的结构及功能特征的物理、生理和生化性质,其本质实际是植物基因图谱的时序三维表达及其地域分异特征和代际演进规律^[1]。表型研究在植物系统研究中占据决定性地位,作为多组学研究中的重要组成成分之一,表型组学结合基因组学、转录组学,可以有效提速功能基因组学和分子育种研究^[2]。

草莓属植物倍性复杂,变异丰富,共包含24个种^[3-4],其中二倍体种12个、四倍体种5个、五倍体和六倍体种各1个、八倍体种3个以及十倍体种2个^[5-6]。现代栽培草莓是18世纪中期在法国由来自北美的八倍体弗吉尼亚草莓(*F. virginiana*)和来自南美的八倍体智利草莓(*F. chiloensis*)偶然杂交而成的异源八倍体^[7-9],遗传特性复杂,种质资源性状评价及遗传基础研究报道较少^[10],已有研究主要集中在抗病性^[11-13]、抗逆性^[14-16]及果实品质鉴定方面^[17-18],缺乏包括农艺性状在内的全面系统的鉴定及评价。笔者在本研究中以73份不同地理来源的栽培种草莓资源为材料,通过对58个表型性状进行鉴定,分析其遗传多样性并建立综合评价体系,研究结果将为草莓资源利用、品种选育及重要性状遗传改良研究奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试草莓材料

供试材料为湖北省农业科学院经济作物研究所长期保存的73份栽培草莓资源(表1),其中37份来源于国内,16份来源于日韩两国,23份来源于欧美。每份资源材料定植20株用于性状鉴定,于2021年9月初定植于湖北省农业科学院经济作物研究所草莓基地双层塑料薄膜大棚内,起垄定植,垄高15~20 cm,垄宽60 cm,一垄双行,株距20 cm。肥、水、温湿度及病虫害防治按常规方法管理。

1.2 表型性状鉴定

表型性状鉴定严格按照《草莓种质资源描述规范》^[19]进行,于盛花期(11月初)分别选取5株测定各材料的株高、冠径、植株姿态、叶片长、叶片宽、叶片长宽比、叶柄长度、叶柄粗度、复叶数量、叶片厚、花梗长、花梗粗、花数、花冠径、雄蕊数、叶面状态、叶片颜色、叶片形状、叶片质地、托叶颜色、耳叶、花瓣数、花序高低、花序着生状态、花色、花瓣相对位置、雄蕊高低、叶正面茸毛密度、叶背面茸毛密度、叶柄茸毛密度、叶柄颜色、叶片边缘锯齿、小叶数、花性、花瓣形状共计35个性状,于12月初对果实性状进行调查,每份材料选取成熟度一致的果实5个,分别对果质量、果实纵径、果实横径、萼下着色、宿萼着生状态、宿萼颜色、萼心、无种子带、果形、果面状态、果面光泽、果面颜色、果尖着色、种子颜色、种子密度、种子着生状态、果肉颜色、髓心颜色、髓心大小、髓心空洞、香气、果肉质地、风味共计23个性状进行鉴定,其中41个描述型性状及赋值见表2。

1.3 数据统计与分析

采用IBM SPSS统计各性状变异系数、均值及标准差等描述型指标及相关性分析,利用R 4.0.3进行聚类分析及相关性热图绘制;利用Excel计算Shannon's diversity index(遗传多样性指数, H'),计算公式为 $H' = -\sum P_i \ln P_i$,参考文献[20-22]的方法。利用SIMCA14.1进行主成分分析,利用隶属函数产生综合指标评价值 D 评价草莓种质资源^[23]。

$$\text{隶属函数值: } \mu(X_i) = (X_i - X_{\min}) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min}), i=1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (1)$$

表1 供试的73份栽培种草莓种质资源及来源
Table 1 Seventy-three cultivated strawberry germplasm resources and origin

来源 Origin	编号 Number	种质名称 Name	来源 Origin	编号 Number	种质名称 Name
中国 China	1	京桃香 Jingtaoxiang	日本 Japan	38	鬼努甘 Kinuama
	2	九天红韵 Jiutianhongyun		39	丰香 Toyonoka
	3	京凝香 Jingningxiang		40	圣雪 Shengxue
	4	3公主 Third Princess		41	章姬 Akihime
	5	红玉 Hongyu		42	香野 Kaorino
	6	京郊小白 Jingjiaoxiaobai		43	红颜 Benihoppe
	7	京藏香 Jingzangxiang		44	桃薰 Toukun
	8	晶硕 Jingshuo		45	幸香 Sachinoka
	9	天香 Tianxiang		46	柄乙女 Tochiotome
	10	京怡香 Jingyixiang		47	宝交早生 Hokowase
	11	甘露 Ganlu		48	点雪 Dianxue
	12	宁丰 Ningfeng		49	圣诞红 Ssanta
	13	白雪公主 Snow White		50	雪里香 Xuelixiang
	14	黔莓1号 Qianmei No.1		51	特尼拉 Tenira
	15	粉红佳人 Fenhongjiaren		52	蒙特瑞 Monterey
	16	俏佳人 Pretty Beauty		53	圣安德瑞斯 San Andreas
	17	宁玉 Ningyu		54	波特拉 Portola
	18	硕丽 Shuoli		55	卡姆罗莎 Camorosa
	19	白草莓 Baicaomei		56	阿尔滨 Albion
	20	晶玉 Jingyu		57	哈尼 Honeoye
	21	秀丽 Xiuli		58	全明星 Allstar
	22	越心 Yuexin		59	派扎罗 Pajaro
	23	粉红公主 FenHonggongzhu		60	Gento
	24	粉佳人 Pink Beauty		61	131CV
	25	晶瑶 Jingyao		62	111CV
	26	京泉香 Jingquanxiang		63	甜查理 Sweet Charlie
	27	宁玉-转基因 Ningyu-cripsr-	美国 America	64	BF3
	28	妙香7号 Miaoziang No.7		65	美13 Honai
	29	丹莓2号 Danmei No.2		66	吐德拉 Tudla
	30	太空2008 Taikong2008		67	卡尔特 Kart
	31	玉兔 Yutu		68	弗杰利亚 Fujiliya
	32	越秀 Yuexiu	加拿大 Canada	69	威斯塔尔 Veestar
	33	晶悦 Jingyue		70	BURPEE
	34	07-D-5		71	森加·森加那 Senga Sengana
	35	艳丽 Yanli	荷兰 Netherland	72	里瓦 Riva
	36	佐贺清香 Sagahonoka		73	达赛莱克特 Darselect
日本 Japan	37	白雪小叮 Baixuexiaoding			

式中, X_i 为第 i 个公因子的得分值, X_{\min} 为第 i 个公因子得分的最小值, X_{\max} 为第 i 个公因子得分的最大值。

$$\text{综合指标权重: } W_i = P_i / \sum P_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (2)$$

式中, W_i 为第 i 个公因子在所有公因子中的权重, P_i 为各品种第 i 个公因子的贡献率。

$$\text{综合指标评价值: } D_j = \sum [\mu(X_i) \times W_i], j=1, 2, \dots, k.$$

式中, k 为样本数。

2 结果与分析

2.1 表型性状多样性评价

2.1.1 描述型性状 共鉴定了 73 份草莓资源的 58 个性状, 其中 7 个性状无变异, 分别是叶柄颜色(黄绿)、叶片边缘锯齿(尖)、小叶数(3)、花性(两

表2 草莓41个描述型性状及赋值

Table 2 Forty-one descriptive traits and their assignment

性状 Trait	各类型赋值 Assignment of each number						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 7
植株姿态 Plant architecture(PA)		直立 Erect	中间 Semi erect	开张 Patulous			
叶面状态 Foliar state(Foliar S)		匙状 Key shape	边向上 Edge up	平 Flat	平而尖向下 Flat and point down	边向下 Edge down	
叶柄颜色 Petiole color(Pet C)		黄绿 Olivine	紫红 Magenta				
叶片颜色 Leaf color(LC)		黄绿 Olivine	绿 Green	深绿 Dark green	蓝绿 Blue green		
叶片形状 Leaf shape(Lshape)		圆形 Round	椭圆形 Ellipse	菱形 Rhombus	卵圆形 Oval	倒卵圆形 Obovate	
叶片质地 Leaf texture(LExt)		柔软 Soft	革质粗糙 Leathery and coarse	革质平滑 Leathery and smooth			
托叶颜色 Stipule color(Stipule C)		浅绿 Light Green	浅红 Pale red	深红 Dark red			
耳叶 Ear lobes (EL)	无 None	平展 Flat	漏斗状 Funnel-shaped	兼有 Both			
花瓣数 Petal numbers(PN)					5	6	7
花序高低 Inflorescences higher or lower than leaf(Inflo H L)		低于叶面 Lower	平于叶面 Same	高于叶面 Higher			
花序着生状态 Inflorescences Architecture(Inflo A)		直立 Erect	斜生 Slanting				
花色 Flower color(Flower C)		白 White	粉红 Pink	红 Red			
花瓣相对位置 Relative position of petals(RPP)		相离 Separate	相接 Adjacent	重叠 Overlapped			
雄蕊高低 Stamen higher or lower than pistil(SHL)		低于雌蕊 Lower	平于雌蕊 Same	高于雌蕊 Higher			
叶正面茸毛密度 Trichome density of the upper leaf surface(TDULS)		密 Dense	中 Medium	疏 Sparse			
叶背面茸毛密度 Trichome density of the lower leaf surface(TDLSS)		密 Dense	中 Medium	疏 Sparse			
叶柄茸毛密度 Trichome density of petiole(TDP)		密 Dense	中 Medium	疏 Sparse			
萼下着色 Subcalyx coloration(Subcalyx C)		易 Easy	中 Medium	难 Difficult			
宿萼着生状态 Persistent calyx(PC)		平贴 Appressed	平离 Flat	主萼平离副反卷 Primary calyx flat	反卷 Rolling from secondary tract		
无种子带 Seedless belt(SB)	无 None	小 Small	中 Medium	大 Big			
果形 Fruit shape(FS)		圆锥形 Conical	长圆锥形 Long conical	短圆锥形 Short conical	楔形 Wedge	畸形 Misshapen	
果面状态 Fruit surface state(FSS)		平整 Flat	浅沟少 Less shallow groove	浅沟多 More shallow groove	深沟少 Less deep groove	深沟多 More deep groove	
果面光泽 Fruit surface gloss(FSG)		弱 Weak	中 Medium	强 Strong			
果面颜色 Fruit surface color(FSC)		白 White	橙红 Orange-red	红 Red	深红 Dark red	紫红 Magenta	
果尖着色 Fruit tip coloring(FTC)		易 Easy	中 Medium	难 Difficult			

表2 (续) Table 2 (Continued)

性状 Trait	各类型赋值 Assignment of each number							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
种子颜色 Seed color (SeedC)	黄 Yellow	黄绿 Olivine	红 Red		兼有 Both			
种子密度 Seed density(SD)	稀 Sparse	中 Medium	密 Dense					
种子着生状态 Seed-bearing condition(SBC)	凹 Concave	微凹 Little concave	平 Flat	微凸 Little convex	凸 Convex			
果肉颜色 Flesh color(FleshC)	白 White	橙黄 Tiny orange	橙红 Orange-red	红 Red		深红 Dark red		
髓心颜色 Pith color(PithC)	白 White	橙黄 Tiny orange	橙红 Orange-red	红 Red		深红 Dark red		
髓心大小 Pith size(PiS)	小 Small	中 Medium	大 Big					
髓心空洞 Hollow pith(HP)	无 None	小 Small	中 Medium	大 Big				
香气 Fruit aroma(FA)	无 None	淡 Faint	浓 Thick					
果肉质地 Pulp texture(PT)	绵 Mellowest	松 Spongy	韧 Tougher	脆 Crisp				
风味 Fruit flavor(FF)	酸 Sour	甜酸 Sweet-sour	酸甜适中 Moderate sour and sweet	酸甜 Sour-sweet		甜 Sweet		
宿萼颜色 Calyx color(CalyxC)	绿 Green	枯黄 Dry yellow						
叶片边缘锯齿 Blade margin serrated(BMS)	尖 Sharp	钝 Blunt						
小叶数 Lobular number(LN)	3 Three	5 Five	3 和 5 Three and five					
花性 Flower sex(FSex)	两性 hermaphrodite	雌花 Female flower	雄花 Male flower					
花瓣形状 Petals shape(PS)	扁圆形 Oblate	圆形 Round	扇形 Fan-shaped	卵形 Oval		纺锤形 Spindly		
萼心凹凸程度 Degree of concavity of calyx center(CCCD)	凹 Concave	平 Flat	凸 Convex					

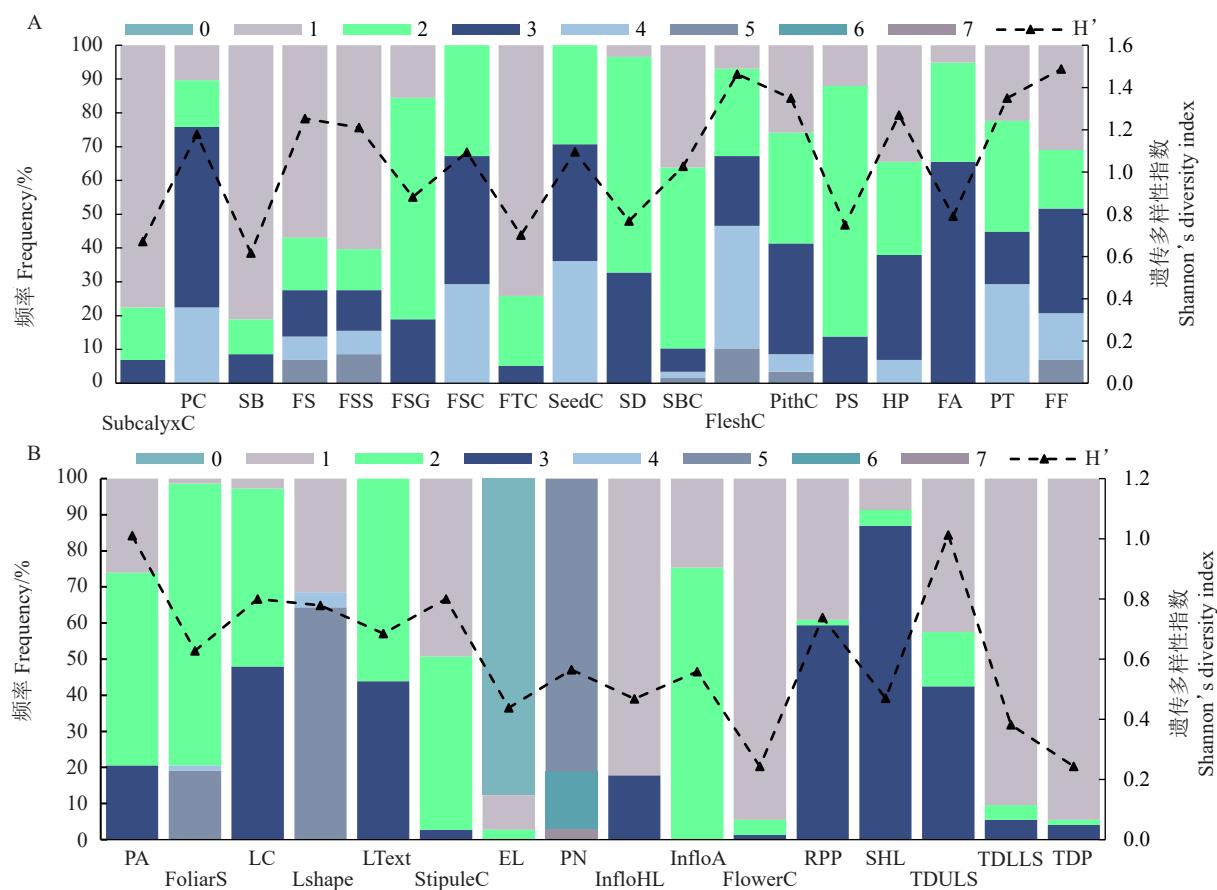
性)、花瓣形状(圆)、宿萼颜色(绿)、萼心(凹),其余51个性状呈现不同程度的表型多态性,包含34个描述型性状和17个数值型性状(图1)。

描述型性状包含16个植物学相关性状和18个果实性状,共计检测出34个性状的115个变异类型,平均每性状变异类型数为3.38个。其中,果形、果面状态、种子着生状态、果肉颜色、髓心颜色、风味变异类型数最多,有5个;叶片质地、花序高低和花序着生状态的变异类型数最少,各2个。遗传多样性指数 H' 的变异范围为0.24~1.49,均值达到0.85,表明供试草莓资源描述型性状变异丰富。果实性状的平均遗传多样性指数为1.05,其中果实风味的遗传多样性指数最高,为1.49;其次是果肉颜色,遗传多样性指数为1.46;果肉质地和髓心颜色的遗传多样性指数为1.35。遗传多样性指数最低的是无种子带,

为0.62。与果实性状相比,非果实性状的遗传多样性指数显著低于果实性状,仅0.61。其中,植株姿态和叶正面茸毛密度遗传多样性指数最高,均为1.01,其次是叶片颜色和托叶颜色,为0.80。花色和叶柄茸毛密度的遗传多样性指数最低,为0.24,表明果实性状多样性更为丰富。

2.1.2 数值型性状

17个数量性状变异系数范围为10.31%~60.65%(表3),遗传多样性指数达到1.68~2.92,表明供试草莓资源数值型性状变异丰富。3个果实性状:果质量、果实纵径和横径中,单果质量的变异系数最大,为41.09%,平均单果质量14.34 g;果实纵径、横径变异系数相较于单果质量偏小,平均果实纵、横径分别为35.38 mm和29.21 mm。株高的变幅为4.44~32.5 cm,变异系数和遗传多样性指数均较高,表明草莓资源的株高变异丰富。7



A. 果实性状; B. 非果实性状; 性状名缩写详见表 2。

A. Fruits traits; B. Non-fruit traits; Trait abbreviations were displayed same in Table 2.

图 1 73 份栽培种草莓种质资源 34 个描述型性状变异类型频率分布及多样性指数

Fig. 1 Frequency distribution and diversity index of 34 descriptive traits in 73 cultivated strawberry germplasms

表 3 73 份栽培种草莓种质资源 17 个数量性状多样性分析

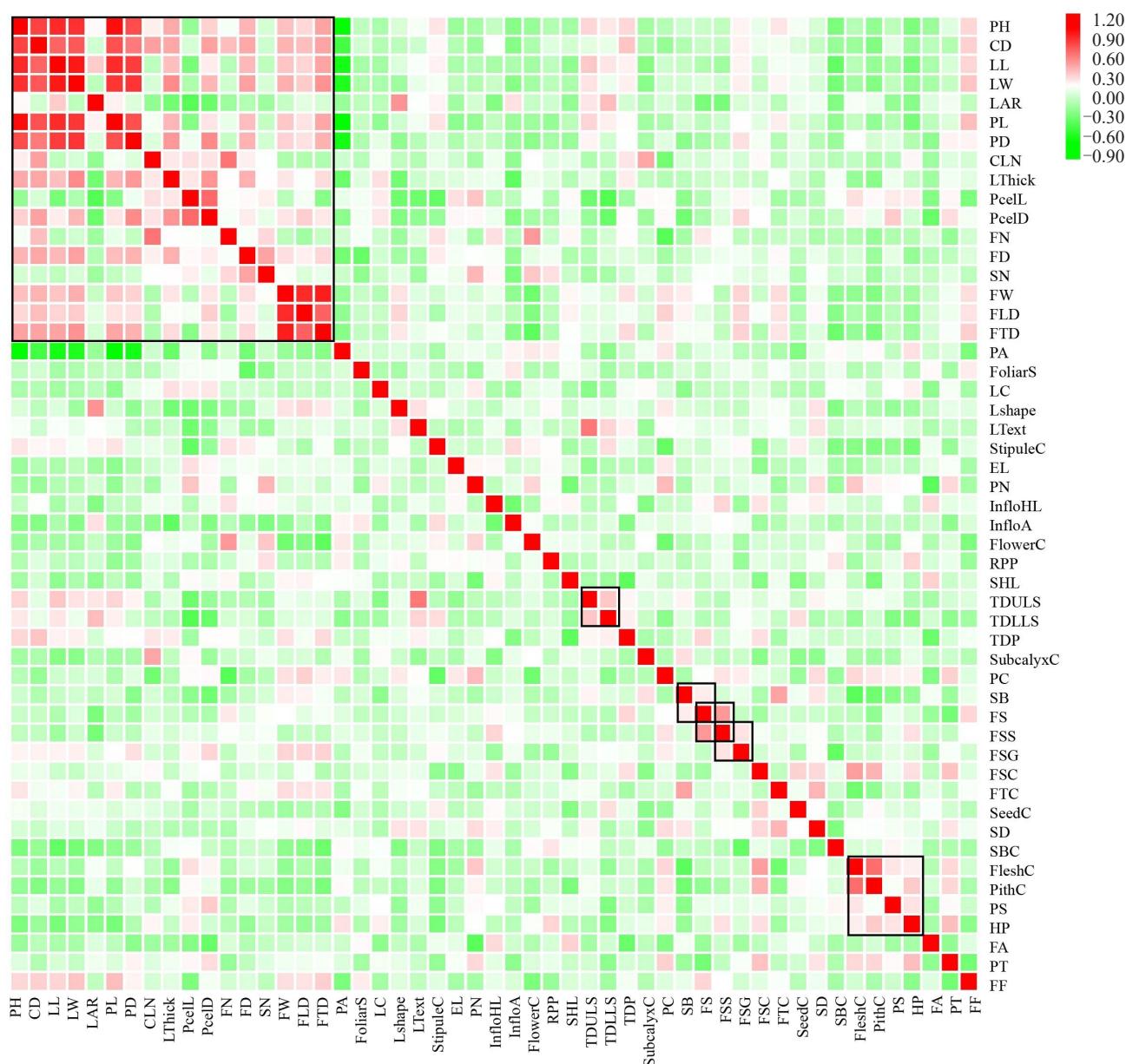
Table 3 Genetic diversity of 17 quantitative traits in 73 cultivated strawberry germplasms

性状 Trait	均值±标准差 Mean±SD	变幅 Range	变异系数 CV/%	遗传多样性指数 H' Shannon's diversity index
株高 Plant height, PH/cm	17.07±6.32	4.44~32.50	37.04	2.39
冠径 Canopy diameter, CD/cm	29.06±7.89	13.16~55.50	27.16	1.74
叶片长 Leaf length, LL/cm	6.20±1.63	3.06~10.83	26.34	2.63
叶片宽 Leaf width, LW/cm	5.43±1.37	2.98~9.30	25.16	2.50
叶片长宽比 Length-width ratio, LAR	1.14±0.12	0.85~1.50	10.31	2.19
叶柄长度 Petiole length, PL/cm	13.69±5.59	3.48~29.96	40.85	2.09
叶柄粗度 Petiole diameter, PD/mm	2.78±0.65	1.52~4.95	23.44	2.34
复叶数量 Number of compound leaves, CLN	21.5±9.61	4.80~49.4	44.68	2.92
叶片厚 Leaf thickness, Lthick/mm	0.33±0.05	0.23~0.46	14.17	1.96
花梗长 Pedicel length, PcelL/cm	6.23±2.48	0.90~13.20	39.77	2.25
花梗粗 Pedicel diameter, PcelD/mm	1.65±0.38	0.87~2.90	23.15	1.68
花数 Flower numbers, FN	28.43±17.24	2.00~95.00	60.65	2.41
花冠径 Flower diameter, FD/cm	2.53±0.35	1.50~3.40	14.03	2.83
雄蕊数 Stamen numbers, SN	26.46±3.40	21.00~36.00	12.87	2.17
果质量 Fruit weight, FW/g	14.34±5.89	3.99~32.03	41.09	2.22
纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter, FLD/mm	35.38±6.17	20.41~50.98	17.44	2.34
横径 Fruit transverse diameter, FTD/mm	29.21±5.37	16.37~40.47	18.39	2.14

枚叶片相关性状中,叶片长和复叶数量的变异系数和遗传多样性指数均较高,叶片长的变异范围为3.06~10.83 cm,平均复叶数为21.50;叶片长宽比和叶片厚度的变异系数和遗传多样性指数则均较低,二者变异范围分别为0.85~1.50、0.23~0.46 mm。5个花相关的性状中,花数是变异系数最高的,变异系数为60.65%,花梗长次之,变幅为0.90~13.2 cm;雄蕊数的变异系数和遗传多样性指数均较低,变异幅度为21~36。

2.2 表型性状间相关性分析

51个表型性状间Pearson相关系数的变异幅度为-0.70~0.95(图2),株高与叶柄长呈显著正相关,相关系数0.95,为正相关最高的相关系数;植株姿态与叶柄长相关系数为-0.70,是负相关中相关系数绝对值最大的。17个性状呈正相关关系,包括株高、冠径、叶片长、叶片宽、叶片长宽比、叶柄长、叶柄粗、复叶数量、叶片厚、花梗长、花梗粗、花数、花冠径、植株姿态、果质量、果实纵径和果实横径。叶片长宽比



性状名缩写同表2和表3。

Trait abbreviations were displayed same in Table 2 and Table 3.

图2 表型性状间相关系数

Fig. 2 Heatmap showing the Pearson correlation coefficients between phenotypic traits

与叶片形状呈极显著正相关;叶正面茸毛密度与叶背面茸毛密度、叶片质地均呈极显著正相关;果肉颜色与髓心颜色呈极显著正相关;果面颜色分别与种子颜色、果肉颜色、髓心颜色呈正相关。相关性分析结果一方面表明表型性状鉴定结果的准确性,另一方面表明各表型性状间存在信息冗余,需进行进一步的简化降维分析。

2.3 主成分分析

从主成分分析的结果可以看出,日韩草莓与中国草莓所在区域重叠较多,因此,将其合并为亚洲草

莓。欧美草莓与亚洲草莓重叠区域较小,说明欧美草莓与亚洲草莓在表型上存在较大差异(图3)。根据特征值提取了15个主成分,贡献率分别为15.92%、8.82%、7.76%、6.89%、5.34%、4.85%、4.50%、4.18%、3.64%、3.18%、3.09%、2.84%、2.67%、2.39%和2.08%,累计可解释78.14%的总方差,反映了表型性状的绝大多数信息。对第一主成分作用最大的性状包括株高、冠径、叶片长、叶片宽、叶柄长度、叶柄粗度、果实横径、植株姿态、果质量、叶片厚、花冠径,代表长势;对第二主成分荷载较大的性状有

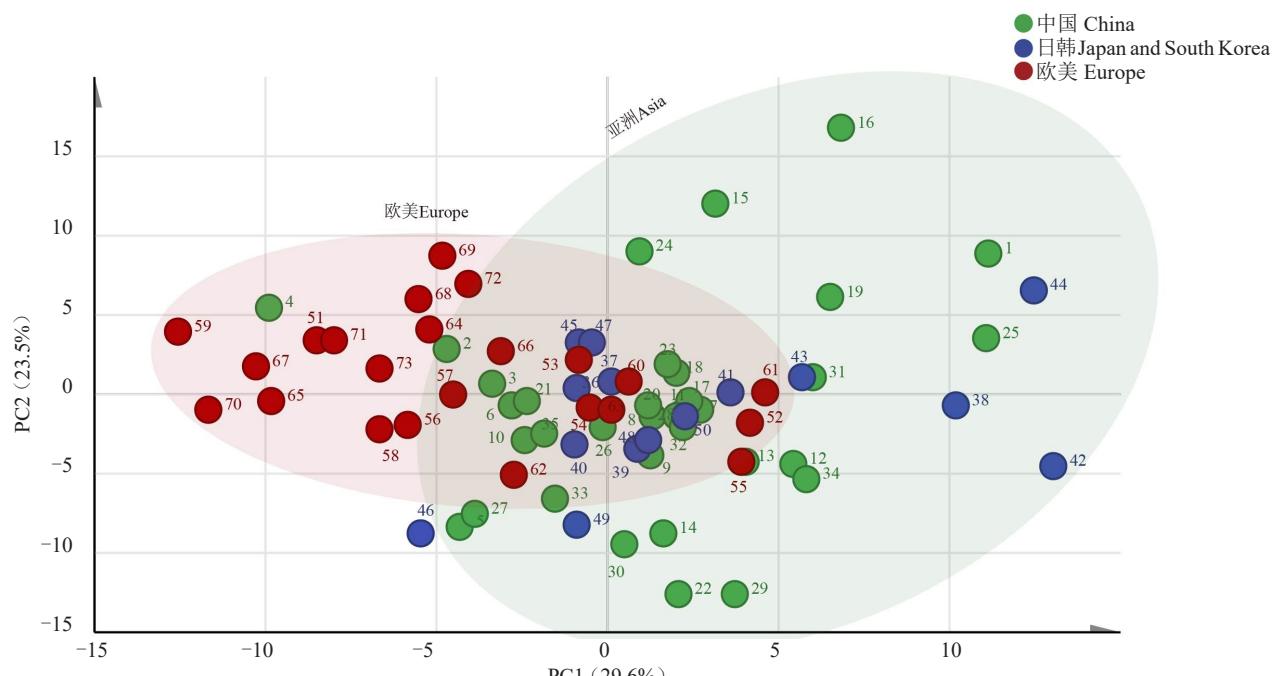


图3 主成分分析

Fig. 3 Principal Component Analysis (PCA) with all phenotypic traits

花梗长、花梗粗、果肉颜色、果肉质地、髓心空洞、髓心大小,代表果实品质;第三、四主成分荷载较大的性状为花色、花数、宿萼着生状态、果质量、果实纵径和横径,代表产量因子。

2.4 草莓种质在湖北省的综合评价

去除有缺失值的15个材料,将剩余58个材料的51个性状进行种质资源的综合评价。根据D值大小,将种质资源分为了3个等级,劣等($D \leq 0.30$)、中等($0.30 < D \leq 0.60$)和优等($D > 0.60$)。不同来源草莓资源在湖北省的综合指标评价结果见表4。中国

表4 不同来源草莓种质资源在湖北省的评价结果

Table 4 Comprehensive evaluation of strawberry germplasm resources grown in Hubei Province from different geographic sources

来源 Origin	劣 Bad		中等 Middle		优 Good		总计 Total
	个数 Number	占比 Ratio/%	个数 Number	占比 Ratio/%	个数 Number	占比 Ratio/%	
中国 China	10	0.36	14	0.50	4	0.14	28
日韩 Japan and South Korea	6	0.46	4	0.31	3	0.23	13
欧美 Europe	9	0.53	8	0.47	0	0.00	17
总计 Total	25	0.43	26	0.45	7	0.12	58

草莓优等种质和中等种质数分别为4和14,各占比14%和50%;日韩草莓中优等种质和中等种质数分别为3和4;欧美草莓中无优等种质,26份(45%)为中等种质。7份优等种质分别是国内育成品种甘露、宁丰、妙香7号和优系07-D-5以及日本草莓香野、红颜和桃熏。优等种质的株高、冠径显著高于其他种质,二者的变异范围分别为22.08~30.20 cm、30.22~55.50 cm,而其他种质的平均株高和冠径则只有15.96、29.06 cm。除妙香7号和红颜外,其余4份单果质量(16.28~32.03 g)均高于其他种质的平均果质量(13.71 g);果实横径与果质量一样,香野(50.98 mm)和宁丰的(44.72 mm)果实纵径远高于其他优等种质(31.14~36.77 mm)。桃熏和香野的开花数分别为79和45,远高于其他种质的平均开花数30。综上所述,优等种质在长势和产量方面均好于其他种质,可用作育种亲本。

3 讨 论

3.1 草莓种质资源表型性状多样性

表型评价是种质资源利用中不可或缺的步骤^[24-26]。本研究以前期搜集保存的来自于世界三大主要草莓生产区中国、日韩和欧美的73份栽培种草莓资源为材料,系统评价了包括株高、株型以及叶、花、匍匐茎和果实性状在内的58个表型,51个具有不同程度的多态性。包含34个描述型性状和17个数值型性状。34个描述型性状共检测出115个变异类型,平均遗传多样性指数 H' 为0.85;17个数量性状变异系数范围为10.31%~60.65%,遗传多样性指数 H' 跨度为1.68~2.92,表明供试草莓资源性状变异丰富,尤其是果实性状,平均遗传多样性指数高达1.05,而非果实性状仅0.61。果实风味、果肉颜色、果肉质地和髓心颜色的遗传多样性指数均较高,分别是1.49、1.46、1.35和1.35。果实作为直接经济器官,丰富的表型变异为优良品种选育提供了可能。

植物表型多样性反映了基因型对环境变化的适应。草莓是世界范围内广泛种植的经济作物,在欧洲、亚洲和美洲都有分布^[27-29],其中亚洲和美洲分别占全球总产量的49%和27%。欧美过去一直是草莓生产的重心,近年来在中国的带领下,亚洲已逐渐成为新的草莓生产重心。除中国以外,日本和韩国也是亚洲草莓生产大国^[30]。不同区域人们的口味喜好不同,因而选育出的草莓品种特性也不同。本研究

基于51个表型性状的PCA分析结果表明,日韩草莓与中国草莓在表型上较为相似,可将其合并为亚洲草莓,欧美草莓与亚洲草莓在表型上存在较大差异。据此推测,欧美草莓和亚洲草莓表型上的差异是由对环境的长期适应以及受到的人为选择积累产生的。

3.2 基于表型综合指标评价栽培种草莓资源

种质资源是遗传改良研究和实践的物质基础,全面系统地评价种质资源对遗传改良研究十分重要,但栽培种草莓种质资源综合评价的报道却很少见。李莉等^[31]对120份草莓种质资源的果实相关性状,如1和2级序果质量、可溶性固形物含量、糖和酸含量、果实硬度等进行了测定,并利用灰色关联分析法鉴定出综合性状较好的10份种质;杨雷等^[32]同样应用灰色关联分析法对35份栽培草莓优系进行了评价,涉及到的性状包括单株产量、单果质量、果实纵横径、可溶性固形物含量和果实硬度,最终筛选出5个优良品系;Höfer等^[33]虽然对108个栽培种草莓的多个性状进行了鉴定并通过PCA作了降维分析;汪国鲜等^[34]对6个日中性栽培种草莓的夏季开花量、果实产量及品质性状进行了评价。综合指标评价值 D 直观代表了种质资源综合性状的优劣,该方法已被广泛应用于种质资源的综合评价和特定性状的全面评价。杨涛等^[35]利用综合指标评价值对175份海岛棉的12个表型性状进行了评价,筛选出综合性状较优的2个品种;徐泽俊等^[36]对303份黄淮海大豆种质资源进行了综合指标评价;牟攀等^[37]利用此方法对3个苎麻品种水培苗的耐碱性进行了鉴定;Yuan等^[16]评价了陆地棉萌发期的耐盐性。本研究以51个表型性状为基础,通过隶属函数以及主成分分析最终计算出不同草莓资源的综合指标评价值。结果表明,58份种质中有7份属于优等种质,分别是国内育成品种甘露、宁丰、妙香7号和优系07-D-5以及日本草莓香野、红颜和桃熏。优等种质的株高、冠径和单果质量显著高于其他种质,其中香野的果实纵径、横径均最大,属于大果型优等种质,而桃熏的开花数量最多。综上所述,优等种质在长势和产量方面均好于其他种质,可用作遗传改良亲本和基础研究材料。

4 结 论

通过对73份不用地理来源的栽培种草莓资源

种植于湖北省并对其 58 个植物学、产量及品质性状的系统评价和分析,发现草莓种质资源表型变异丰富,果实性状尤为突出。基于表型性状的 PCA 分析结果均表明,日韩草莓与中国草莓在表型上较为相似,欧美草莓与亚洲草莓在表型上存在较大差异。进一步通过综合指标评价价值 D 鉴定出 7 份优等种质,分别是国内育成品种甘露、宁丰、妙香 7 号和优系 07-D-5 以及日本草莓香野、红颜和桃熏,它们在长势和产量方面均好于其他种质。

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