

不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质评价与研究

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摘要:【目的】对不同土壤类型条件下栽植的板栗品质进行综合评价,为高品质板栗的栽培、施肥与合理引种提供理论参考。【方法】以棕壤、褐土、黄褐土、黄棕壤、黄壤、红壤6种不同类型土壤条件栽培的板栗为对象,分析坚果品质与土壤养分的相关关系,通过主成分分析法对板栗单粒质量、含水量、支链淀粉/总淀粉比值以及可溶性糖、蛋白质、脂肪、总酚含量进行综合评价。【结果】(1)不同土壤类型pH、有机质和矿质养分含量变异系数范围为8.60%(pH)~48.35%(全磷),有机质含量与全氮、全钾含量呈极显著正相关($p<0.01$),与速效钾含量呈显著正相关($p<0.05$);pH与速效钾含量呈显著正相关($p<0.05$);全氮含量与全钾含量呈显著正相关($p<0.05$),与有效铁含量呈显著负相关($p<0.05$);有效锌含量与有效磷、有效钾含量呈显著负相关($p<0.05$)。 (2)不同土壤类型条件下各板栗品质指标变异系数范围为5.99%(含水量)~26.32%(可溶性糖含量),坚果单粒质量与有效锰含量呈极显著正相关($p<0.01$);速效钾含量与可溶性糖含量呈显著正相关($p<0.05$),与支链淀粉/总淀粉呈极显著正相关($p<0.01$),pH与脂肪含量呈极显著正相关($p<0.01$),与蛋白质含量呈显著负相关($p<0.05$),总酚含量与全氮含量呈显著正相关($p<0.05$)。 (3)棕壤条件下板栗的甜糯、耐贮藏品质最好,黄壤最差,褐土条件下板栗营养品质最好,红壤最差,综合评价结果表明棕壤条件下板栗综合品质最好,其后依次为褐土、黄褐土、红壤、黄棕壤、黄壤。【结论】棕壤条件下板栗品质最好,可溶性糖含量、支链淀粉/总淀粉、单粒质量、含水量、脂肪含量、蛋白质含量可作为主成分分析的指标来评价板栗综合品质。

关键词: 板栗; 土壤类型; 果实品质; 主成分分析

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Evaluation and research on chestnut quality under different soil conditions

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To analyze the relationship between chestnut quality and soil nutrients of different soil types, the key soil factors for chestnut quality formation were screened, and the comprehensive quality of chestnut under different soil conditions was evaluated by the principal component analysis. 【Methods】 Six soil types included brown soil, cinnamon soil, yellow cinnamon soil, yellow brown soil, yellow soil and red soil. The organic matter, pH value, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total potassium, hydrolytic nitrogen, available phosphorus, available potassium, available iron, available zinc and available manganese contents in different soil types were determined. The differences in soil nutrients and chestnut quality under different soil conditions were analyzed by single factor analysis of variance. Correlation analysis was used to explore the effects of these soil nutrient factors on the chestnut quality (water content, single grain weight, amylopectin/total starch, soluble sugar, protein, fat and total phenol contents). The comprehensive quality of chestnut was evaluated based on the principal component analysis. 【Results】 (1)The nutrient contents of different types of soil varied greatly and the coefficient of variation of pH value, organic matter and mineral elements content ranged from 8.60% (pH) to 48.35% (total

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phosphorus), and the contents of organic matter, total potassium, alkali-hydrolytic nitrogen and available phosphorus of brown soil were the largest. The pH and contents of total nitrogen and available potassium of cinnamon soil were the largest. The total phosphorus content of yellow cinnamon soil was the largest; The contents of available zinc and available manganese of yellow soil were the largest; The available iron content of red soil was the largest. Organic matter content was positively correlated with total nitrogen and potassium ($p < 0.01$) and available potassium ($p < 0.05$). There was a significant positive correlation between pH and available potassium ($p < 0.05$). Total nitrogen content was positively correlated with total potassium ($p < 0.05$) and negatively correlated with available iron ($p < 0.05$). Available zinc content was negatively correlated with available phosphorus and available potassium ($p < 0.05$). (2) Under different soil conditions, the variation coefficient of each chestnut quality index ranged from 5.99% (water content) to 26.32% (soluble sugar). The single grain weight on yellow soil (10.73 g) was significantly higher than that on other soils. The water content was the highest on yellow soil (47.31%), which was significantly higher than that on other soils. Soluble sugar content was the highest on brown soil (19.52%) and significantly higher than that on other soils. The ratio of amylopectin to total starch ranged from 0.44 to 0.60, and there was no significant difference between brown soil and cinnamon soil, and there was no significant difference among other soil types. The protein content was the highest on yellow soil (8.50%), the fat content on cinnamon soil was the largest and significantly higher than that on other soil types (2.22%), the total phenol content was the highest on cinnamon soil ($2.21 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). The single grain weight was positively correlated with the available manganese content. Available potassium content was positively correlated with soluble sugar content and amylopectin/total starch content. pH value was positively correlated with fat content and negatively correlated with protein content, and total phenol content was positively correlated with total nitrogen content. (3) Principal component analysis showed that the eigenvalues of the first three principal components were all greater than 1, and the cumulative variance contribution rate reached 96.70%, which can reflect most of the information of chestnut quality indicators. Among them, the variance contribution rate of first principal component was 46.94%, the soluble sugar (0.96) and amylopectin/total starch contents (0.91) with larger eigenvectors were classified as sweet and waxy quality of chestnut, and the second principal component eigenvector was protein (0.86) and fat (0.96), and it belonged to the storage quality of chestnut. The third principal component feature vectors, which were classified as the nutritional quality of chestnut. The sweet glutinous and storable quality of chestnut on brown soil was the best, while that on yellow soil was the worst. The nutritional quality of chestnut on brown soil was the best and that on red soil was the worst. Protein (0.86) and fat (0.96) were the third principal component feature vectors, which were classified as the nutritional quality of chestnut. The evaluation results showed that the comprehensive quality of chestnut on brown soil was the best, followed by brown soil, yellow cinnamon soil, red soil, yellow brown soil and yellow soil. **【Conclusion】** The sweet and waxy quality of chestnut nuts was the best on brown soil and the worst on yellow soil. The storage quality of chestnut nuts was the best on brown soil and the worst on yellow soil. The nutritional quality of chestnut was the best on cinnamon soil, but the worst on red soil. The comprehensive score ranking results showed that the comprehensive quality of chestnut was the best on brown soil, followed by cinnamon soil, yellow cinnamon soil, red soil, yellow brown soil and yellow soil. Soluble sugar, amylopectin/total starch, single grain weight, water content, fat and protein content can be used as the indexes of principal component analysis to evaluate the comprehensive quality of chestnut.

Key words: Chestnut; Soil type; Nut quality; Principal component analysis

板栗(*Castanea mollissima* Blume)属于壳斗科(Fagaceae)栗属(*Castanea* Mill.),富含可溶性糖、淀粉、蛋白质、脂肪等,是我国重要的木本粮食树种之一^[1]。我国生产的板栗甜度高,涩皮易剥,品质优良,作为炒食加工型产品,深受消费者喜爱,市场前景广阔^[2]。板栗适应性强,兼具较高的生态与经济价值^[3],我国22个省、自治区和直辖市都将板栗作为一种重要的经济作物进行种植^[4]。

土壤作为果树栽培基本的生存基础,其养分含量的多少直接影响着果树的生长^[5],良好的土壤能满足果树对水、肥的需求,从而提高果实品质^[6]。关于板栗品质与土壤养分因子关系的研究,刘超良等^[7]以4个都是黄棕壤土类的采样区为研究对象,通过研究土壤地球化学元素与板栗品质间的关系得出,土壤有机质、pH、全氮、有效锌、有效锰与板栗品质呈正相关关系;李随民等^[8]通过对生长于褐土条件下的板栗果实品质与环境因子的相关分析,进行了板栗种植的适应性评价;刘杨等^[9]在取样点均为褐土的条件下,提出板栗的优质高产需要大量营养元素氮磷钾的合理供应。王卫星等^[10]通过对天津板栗立地背景与品质分析得出,褐土条件下有机质的增加有利于板栗品质的提高。前人的研究大多基于同一土壤类型条件,而板栗分布区的栽培立地土壤类型多样,不同土壤类型因成因等的不同,其土壤养分因子也会有所差异^[11],不同土壤类型条件下的土壤对板栗品质的影响目前仍不清楚。

关于板栗品质的评价,刘艳等^[12]采用等距分级法对21个板栗品种进行了品质评价,周家华等^[13]采用模糊数学法对16个板栗品种的营养成分进行了评

价,朱灿灿等^[14]进行了不同板栗品种农艺性状的综合评价,路超等^[15]采用因子分析法对16份不同板栗种质的坚果品质进行了评价。前人的研究大多集中于对不同板栗品种品质的单一评价,并没有考虑不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质性状的差异。基于此,笔者在本文中以生长于5种不同土壤类型条件下的燕山早丰为研究对象,分析不同土壤类型养分特征与板栗品质性状的关系,基于主成分分析法对板栗单粒质量、含水量、支链淀粉/总淀粉比值,以及可溶性糖、蛋白质、脂肪、总酚含量进行综合评价,以期为高品质板栗的栽培、施肥与合理引种提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地点

以来自河北迁西、天津蓟州、山东乳山、河南信阳、浙江金华、云南易门6个板栗栽培区(县)的燕山早丰板栗园为试验对象,各土壤类型板栗园分布状况如表1。

1.2 试验设计

在每个燕山早丰栽培区域选取3个地势地形和栽培管理水平相近的板栗园,每个板栗园随机选取生长一致、健康无病虫害的板栗树10株,在成熟期于树冠外围采集东、南、西、北四个方向的板栗坚果边果(板栗坚果形状与各指标性状皆以边果为标准^[4])20粒,带回实验室置于低温低湿种子柜(ZD-1000FC)贮藏(0~2℃),贮藏1个月后分别测定板栗品质指标;采集果样的同时,在每株板栗树东、南、西、北的4个方位对角线上多点采集0~40cm(前人研究认为0~40cm是板栗根系吸收土壤水分与养分

表1 不同土壤类型板栗园分布状况

Table 1 Distribution of chestnut orchards in different soil types

编号 Number	土壤类型 Soil types	地点 Location	经度 East longitude/(°)	纬度 Northern latitude/(°)	海拔 Altitude/m	种植密度 Planting density/(m×m)
I	棕壤 Brown soil	河北迁西 Qianxi, Hebei	118.10	39.95	610	3×3
II	褐土 Cinnamon soil	北京怀柔 Huairou, Beijing	116.38	40.30	32	3×3
III	黄褐土 Yellow cinnamon soil	山东乳山 Rushan, Shandong	121.53	36.91	27	4×4
IV	黄棕壤 Yellow brown soil	河南罗山 Luoshan, Henan	114.53	32.20	76	3×3
V	黄壤 Yellow soil	浙江金华 Jinhua, Zhejiang	119.27	28.66	274	4×4
VI	红壤 Red soil	云南易门 Yimen, Yunnan	102.27	24.67	1590	6×4

的主要区域^[16-17])土层的土壤,记录土壤类型(表1),土壤类型的确定参考《中国土壤》的标准^[18]。将每株板栗树土样混合均匀,按四分法分取1 kg左右土样带回实验室自然风干,弃去植物残体后过2 mm筛,用于后续土壤指标的测定。

1.3 各项指标测定

1.3.1 板栗品质指标的测定 含水量:参照GB/T 5009.3—2003《食品中水分的测定》进行。随机选取混合均匀后的坚果边果30粒,测定带壳坚果单粒质量后置于烘箱中先105 °C杀青0.5 h,再80 °C烘干48 h,将烘干后的样品剥壳后用粉碎机将栗仁进行粉碎后过100目筛,保存于自封袋中作为坚果品质指标待测样品,所有指标均3次重复。

脂肪含量采用索氏抽提法,参照GB/T 5009.6—2016《食品中脂肪的测定》进行测定;蛋白质含量采用凯氏定氮法测定;可溶性糖含量采用蒽酮硫酸比色法测定;支链淀粉含量采用双波长分光光度法测定;总淀粉含量采用紫外-分光光度法测定,总酚含量采用福林酚比色法进行测定^[19-22]。

1.3.2 土壤养分含量的测定 土壤养分含量参照鲍士旦^[23]的方法进行测定,有机质含量采用K₂Cr₂O₇-H₂SO₄氧化法测定;pH采用电极法测定;全氮、全磷含量使用Smart Chem 450全自动间断化学分析仪测定;全钾含量采用火焰光度计法测定;碱解氮含量采用NaOH碱解扩散法测定;有效磷含量采用钼锑抗比色法测定;速效钾含量采用醋酸铵浸提火焰光度法测定,有效铁、有效锌、有效锰含量采用DTPA溶液浸提-原子吸收分光光度法测定。

1.4 数据处理

使用Excel 2010进行数据统计,采用SPSS Statistics 24进行方差分析以及主成分分析,利用Origin 2022作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同土壤类型的差异分析

板栗主产地各土壤类型的营养水平明显不同,不同土壤类型各指标差异显著($p < 0.05$)(表2)。6个土壤类型的有机质、全氮、全磷、全钾、碱解氮、有效磷、速效钾、有效铁、有效锌、有效锰的平均含量(w ,后同)分别为14.32 g·kg⁻¹、0.72 g·kg⁻¹、0.85 g·kg⁻¹、18.00 g·kg⁻¹、61.41 mg·g⁻¹、11.75 mg·g⁻¹、105.64 mg·g⁻¹、18.97 mg·g⁻¹、0.88 mg·g⁻¹、26.81 mg·g⁻¹,pH值在5.4~

表2 不同土壤类型的营养特征
Table 2 Nutritional characteristics of different soil types

指标 Index	棕壤 Brown soil	褐土 Brown soil	黄褐土 Yellow cinnamon soil	黄棕壤 Yellow brown soil	黄壤 Yellow soil	红壤 Red soil	平均值 Mean	变异系数 CV/%
w(有机质) Organic matter/(g·kg ⁻¹)	19.91±0.98 a	18.42±0.87 a	15.57±0.46 b	11.74±1.24 c	12.08±1.12 c	8.25±1.47 d	14.32	28.23
pH	6.20±0.16 bc	6.90±0.08 a	6.50±0.25 b	5.80±0.17 cd	5.40±0.05 d	5.60±0.24 d	6.06	8.60
w(全氮) Total N/(g·kg ⁻¹)	0.81±0.04 b	1.12±0.07 a	0.73±0.04 bc	0.58±0.06 cd	0.64±0.11 bc	0.46±0.06 d	0.72	28.87
w(全磷) Total P/(g·kg ⁻¹)	0.54±0.01 de	0.90±0.06 c	1.18±0.05 b	1.60±0.14 a	0.57±0.03 d	0.40±0.02 e	0.85	48.35
w(全钾) Total K/(g·kg ⁻¹)	24.13±1.08 a	20.15±0.07 b	17.31±0.18 cd	15.73±0.42 d	18.45±1.68 bc	12.27±1.51 e	18.00	20.39
w(碱解氮) Alkaline N/(mg·g ⁻¹)	74.20±12.4 a	50.35±3.4 b	61.68±10.21 ab	64.23±12.21 ab	52.50±4.83 ab	65.50±4.05 ab	61.41	13.12
w(有效磷) Avail P/(mg·g ⁻¹)	19.30±32.18 a	10.82±0.76 bc	11.25±1.56 bc	13.36±1.37 b	8.37±1.51 cd	7.37±0.86 d	11.75	33.28
w(速效钾) Alkaline K/(mg·g ⁻¹)	118.95±1.89 ab	121.02±1.11 a	111.21±5.34 bc	108.45±2.55 c	79.28±2.63 e	94.90±6.04 d	105.64	13.73
w(有效铁) Avail Fe/(mg·g ⁻¹)	18.60±0.91 c	8.41±0.84 d	10.45±3.04 d	25.33±1.93 b	15.67±0.39 c	35.37±1.63 a	18.97	48.34
w(有效锌) Avail Zn/(mg·g ⁻¹)	0.49±0.05 e	0.84±0.03 bc	0.67±0.07 d	0.70±0.09 d	1.57±0.09 a	0.98±0.06 b	0.88	39.48
w(有效锰) Avail Mn/(mg·g ⁻¹)	20.00±1.31 c	18.33±0.17 c	37.00±0.82 a	25.30±2.01 b	38.16±1.18 a	22.07±3.48 c	26.81	29.52

注:表中数据均为平均值±标准差。采用Duncan单因素方差分析,不同小写字母代表不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质指标间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。
Note: Data are mean ± standard deviation. Duncan's one-way analysis of variance was used. Different small letters represent significant differences in chestnut quality indexes under different soil types ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

6.9 之间,各指标变异系数范围为 8.60% (pH)~48.35%(全磷)。棕壤的有机质、全钾、碱解氮、有效磷含量最高;褐土的 pH、全氮、速效钾含量最高;黄褐土的全磷含量最高;黄壤的有效锌、有效锰含量最

高;红壤的有效铁含量最高。主成分分析结果显示(图1),各土壤类型的营养特征差异较大,说明燕山早丰对土壤的适应性较强,进一步相关性分析可知(图2),有机质含量与全氮、全钾含量呈极显著正相

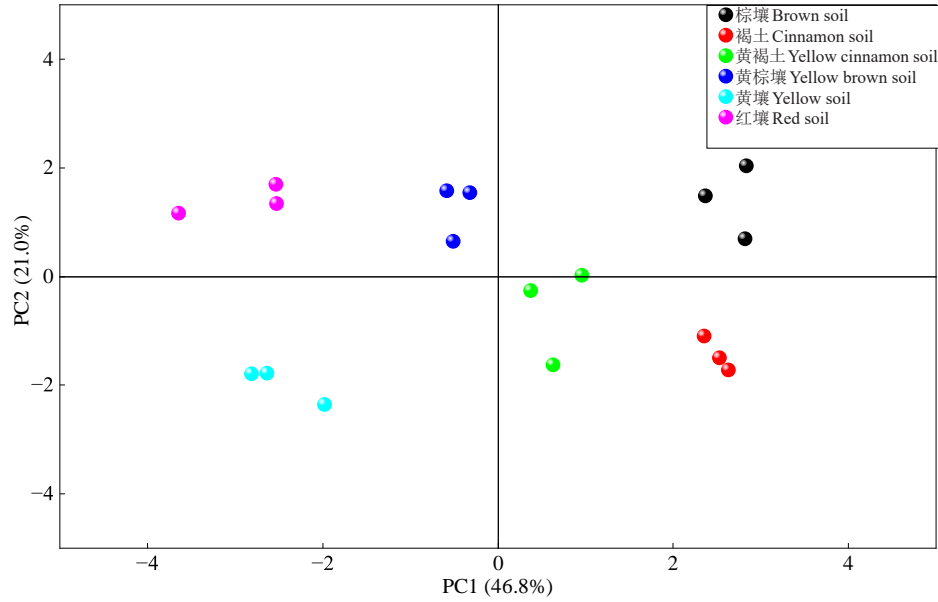
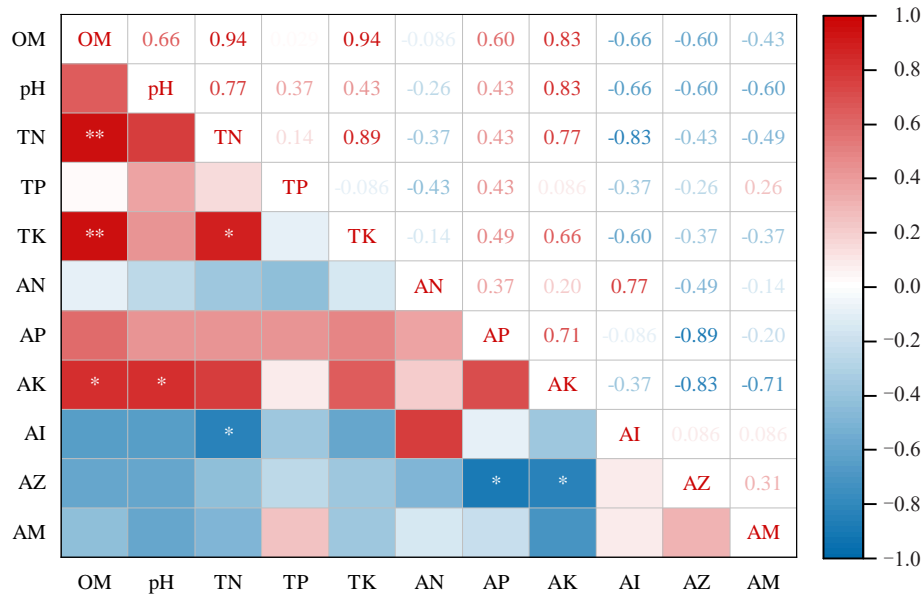


图 1 不同土壤类型主成分分析

Fig. 1 Principal component analysis of different soil types



OM. 有机质含量;TN. 全氮含量;TP. 全磷含量;TK. 全钾含量;AN. 碱解氮含量;AP. 有效磷含量;AK. 速效钾含量;AI. 有效铁含量;AZ. 有效锌含量;AM. 有效锰含量。红色代表因子间存在正相关关系,越红正相关性越强;蓝色代表因子间存在负相关性关系,越蓝负相关性越强。
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ 。下同。

OM. Organic matter content; TN. Total nitrogen content; TP. Total phosphorus content; TK. Total potassium content; AN. Alkaline nitrogen content; AP. Available phosphorus content; AK. Available potassium content; AI. Available iron content; AZ. Available zinc content; AM. Available manganese content. There was a positive correlation between red representative factor, the stronger the positive correlation of the redness; the negative correlation between the blue represents factor, the stronger the correlation of the blue burden. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. The same below.

图 2 不同土壤类型各指标间相关性分析

Fig. 2 Correlation analysis of indexes of different soil types

关($p<0.01$),与速效钾含量呈显著正相关($p<0.05$);pH与速效钾含量呈显著正相关($p<0.05$);全氮含量与全钾含量呈显著正相关($p<0.05$),与有效铁含量呈显著负相关($p<0.05$);有效锌含量与有效磷、有效钾含量呈显著负相关($p<0.05$)。

2.2 不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质性状的差异分析

对不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质进行差异分析(表3)可知,不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质存在显著差异($p<0.05$),单粒质量平均值为9.57 g,黄壤条件下单粒质量(10.73 g)显著高于其他土壤类型,褐土条件下单粒质量最小(8.44 g);含水量在黄壤条件下最高(47.31%),且显著高于其他土壤类型,棕壤(40.31%)与褐土(40.43%)条件下含水量差异不显

著且含量较低;可溶性糖含量在棕壤条件下最高(19.52%)且显著高于其他土壤类型,在黄壤条件下含量最低(9.72%);支链淀粉/总淀粉比值范围在0.44~0.60之间,棕壤与褐土条件下差异不显著,其他各土壤条件下差异不显著;蛋白质含量在黄壤条件下最高(8.50%),在黄褐土条件下最低(6.36%);脂肪含量在褐土条件下最高且显著高于其他土壤类型(2.22%),在黄壤条件下最低(1.30%);总酚含量在褐土条件下最高(2.21 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),在黄棕壤条件下最低且显著低于其他土壤类型(1.06 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)。各板栗品质指标变异系数范围为5.99%(含水量)~26.32%(可溶性糖含量),表明可溶性糖含量离散程度最大,遗传稳定性较弱,而坚果含水量在不同土壤条件下遗

表3 不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质性状

Table 3 Quality characters of chestnut under different soil types

土壤类型 Soil types	单粒质量 Single grain mass/g	w(可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/%	支链淀粉/总淀粉 Amylopectin/ Total Starch	w(总酚) Total phenol content/($\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	w(蛋白质) Protein content/%	w(脂肪) Fat content/%	含水量 Water content/%
棕壤 Brown soil	8.61±1.21 d	19.52±0.56 a	0.60±0.11 a	2.11±0.16 ab	7.21±1.22 c	1.88±0.21 c	40.31±1.15 e
褐土 Cinnamon soil	8.44±1.06 d	13.92±0.87 b	0.57±0.11 a	2.21±0.32 a	6.77±1.05 d	2.22±0.11 a	40.43±1.03 e
黄褐土 Yellow cinnamon soil	9.71±0.89 c	10.90±1.41 d	0.47±0.17 b	2.02±0.12 b	6.36±0.76 e	2.05±0.14 b	44.09±0.87 c
黄棕壤 Yellow brown soil	10.32±1.12 b	10.21±1.33 de	0.45±0.15 b	1.06±0.13 e	7.85±0.77 b	1.98±0.31 bc	45.88±1.12 b
黄壤 Yellow soil	10.73±1.23 a	9.72±1.51 e	0.44±0.14 b	1.49±0.23 d	8.50±1.86 a	1.30±0.64 d	47.31±1.22 a
红壤 Red soil	9.59±0.97 c	11.89±1.38 c	0.46±0.12 b	1.82±0.13 c	7.59±1.04 b	1.37±0.21 d	42.73±0.97 d
平均值 Mean	9.57	12.69	0.50	1.79	7.38	1.80	43.46
变异系数 CV/%	8.67	26.32	12.55	22.35	9.52	19.15	5.99

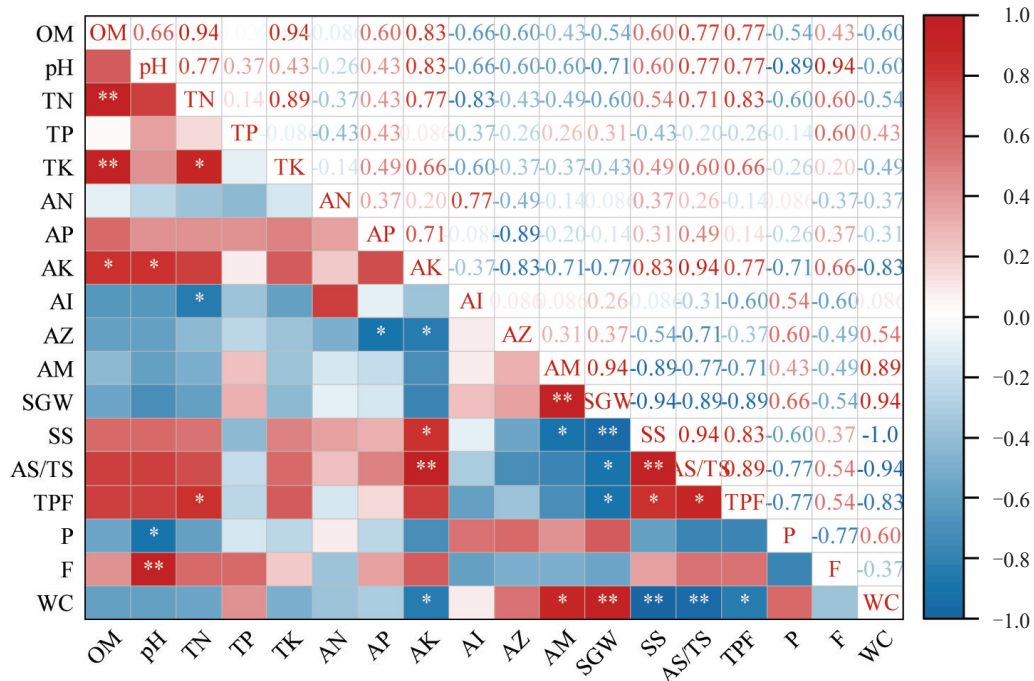
传稳定性较好。

2.3 不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质性状与土壤因子相关性分析

对不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质性状指标与环境因子进行皮尔森相关性分析可知(图4),坚果单粒质量与有效锰含量呈极显著正相关;可溶性糖含量与速效钾含量呈显著正相关,与有效锰含量呈显著负相关;支链淀粉/总淀粉与速效钾含量呈极显著正相关;总酚含量与全氮含量呈显著正相关;蛋白质含量与pH呈显著负相关;脂肪含量与pH呈极显著正相关。不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质指标与土壤因子呈现不同程度的相关性,表明板栗品质的形成与土壤因子相关。

2.4 不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质的评价

对不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质指标标准化处理后进行主成分分析,结果可知(表4):前3个主成分的特征值均大于1,累积方差贡献率达到96.70%,能够反映板栗品质指标的绝大部分信息,因此前3个主成分可以代替原来板栗品质评价指标,从而对不同土壤类型条件下的板栗品质进行评价。其中第1主成分的方差贡献率为46.94%,特征向量较大的为可溶性糖含量(0.96)、支链淀粉/总淀粉(0.91),特征向量绝对值的大小可以反映其在主成分中的重要程度^[24],说明第一主成分可归为板栗的甜、糯品质,得分越高,甜糯品质越好。第2主成分特征向量较大的为单粒质量(0.90)与含水量(0.89),归为板栗的



W. 单粒质量; SS. 可溶性糖含量; AS/TS. 支链淀粉/总淀粉含量; TPF. 总酚含量; P. 蛋白质含量; F. 脂肪含量; WC. 含水量。
 W. Single grain mass; SS. Soluble sugar content; AS/TS. Amylopectin/ total starch content; TPF. Total phenol content; P. Protein content; F. Fat content; WC. Water content.

图 4 板栗品质性状与土壤因子相关性分析

Fig. 4 Correlation analysis between quality traits and soil factors of chestnut

耐贮藏品质,而单粒质量与含水量与板栗的品质呈负相关,所以得分越低,耐贮藏品质越好。第3主成分特征向量较大的为蛋白质含量(0.86)与脂肪含量(0.96),归为板栗的营养品质,得分越高,营养品质越好。

根据表4中的特征向量和各指标的权重系数,可以得到3个主成分的函数表达式:

$$F1 = -0.25x_1 + 0.47x_2 + 0.44x_3 + 0.25x_4 - 0.07x_5 + 0.11x_6 - 0.14x_7;$$

$$F2 = 0.24x_1 - 0.05x_2 - 0.07x_3 - 0.12x_4 + 0.08x_5 - 0.03x_6 + 0.24x_7;$$

$$F3 = -0.08x_1 + 0.01x_2 + 0.07x_3 + 0.07x_4 + 0.21x_5 + 0.23x_6 - 0.06x_7.$$

式中, $x_1 \sim x_7$ 分别表示单粒质量、可溶性糖、支链淀粉/总淀粉、总酚、蛋白质、脂肪、含水量的标准化数值,计算各土壤类型条件下的各主成分得分(表5)。将3个主成分以及各主成分对应的方差贡献率的比重作为权重,得到综合评价函数: $F = 0.49F_1 - 0.27F_2 + 0.24F_3$ 。根据综合评价函数,计算不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质评价综合得分,分数越高表示综

表 4 板栗品质主成分分析

Table 4 Principal component analysis of chestnut quality

品质指标 Quality index	特征向量 Eigenvector		
	F1	F2	F3
单粒质量 Single grain mass	-0.50	0.90	-0.34
可溶性糖含量 Soluble sugar content	0.96	-0.17	0.06
支链淀粉/总淀粉 Amylopectin/Total starch	0.91	-0.25	0.29
总酚含量 Total phenol content	0.50	-0.43	0.30
蛋白质含量 Protein content	-0.15	0.31	0.86
脂肪含量 Fat content	0.23	-0.12	0.96
含水量 Water content	-0.29	0.89	-0.25
特征值 Eigenvalues	3.29	1.85	1.64
方差贡献率 Variance account/%	46.94	26.37	23.39
累积方差贡献率 Total account/%	46.94	73.31	96.70
权重系数 Weight coefficient	0.49	0.27	0.24

表5 不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质综合评价
Table 5 Comprehensive evaluation of chestnut quality under different soil types

土壤类型 Soil type	F1	排序 Rank	F2	排序 Rank	F3	排序 Rank	F	排序 Rank
棕壤 Brown soil	1.75	1	-0.87	1	0.26	2	1.11	1
褐土 Cinnamon soil	1.20	2	-0.08	2	0.37	1	0.67	2
黄褐土 Yellow cinnamon soil	-0.03	3	0.01	4	-0.13	4	-0.04	3
黄棕壤 Yellow brown soil	-1.19	5	0.74	5	-0.01	3	-0.76	5
黄壤 Yellow soil	-1.49	6	1.01	6	-0.22	5	-1.02	6
红壤 Red soil	-0.26	4	0.00	3	-0.27	6	-0.19	4

合品质越好,结果如表5所示。 $F1$ 的排名为棕壤>褐土>黄褐土>红壤>黄棕壤>黄壤,可知棕壤条件下板栗坚果的甜糯品质最好,黄壤条件下最差; $F2$ 的排名为棕壤>褐土>红壤>黄褐土>黄棕壤>黄壤,可知棕壤条件下板栗坚果的耐贮藏品质最好,黄壤条件下最差; $F3$ 的排名为褐土>棕壤>黄棕壤>黄褐土>黄壤>红壤,在褐土条件下板栗的营养品质最好,而红壤条件下最差。综合得分排序结果表示棕壤条件下板栗综合品质最好,其后依次为褐土、黄褐土、红壤、黄棕壤、黄壤。

3 讨论

板栗栽培立地土壤类型丰富且养分特征差异较大,不同类型土壤pH值、有机质和矿质元素含量的变异系数最小为pH(8.60%),表明燕山早丰适宜生长的土壤pH较稳定,都为微酸性土壤,这与刘超良等^[7]、李随民等^[8]的研究一致。不同土壤类型养分间的相关性分析结果表明,有机质含量与全氮、全钾含量呈极显著正相关($p < 0.01$),与速效钾含量呈显著正相关($p < 0.05$),说明增加土壤有机质含量对提高土壤的氮、钾等营养元素含量具有积极作用,从而可以提高板栗品质,与刘超良等^[7]的研究结果相似。而pH与速效钾含量呈显著正相关($p < 0.05$),表明适宜的土壤酸碱度可以使土壤中微量元素的有效态含量增加,尤其是钾元素。全氮含量与全钾含量呈显著正相关($p < 0.05$),与有效铁含量呈显著负相关($p < 0.05$),有效锌含量与有效磷、有效钾含量呈显著负相关($p < 0.05$),说明土壤微量元素间存在协同作用,各营养元素间既相互作用,又共同影响果实品质,与前人的研究结果一致^[9]。

在本研究中对土壤养分与板栗品质指标相关性分析的结果也表明,速效钾含量与可溶性糖含量呈

显著正相关,与支链淀粉/总淀粉呈极显著正相关,与万盛等^[25]、高疆生等^[26]研究结果一致,说明增施钾肥可以提高板栗的甜糯品质。有学者认为pH值是与板栗品质关系最密切的一个因素,土壤pH越接近适宜范围,板栗品质越好^[27]。本研究中pH与脂肪含量呈极显著正相关,说明适宜的pH可以提高果实脂肪含量从而提高板栗品质,而pH与蛋白质含量呈负相关,考虑可能是pH不在适宜范围时对蛋白质含量影响较大,从而呈现出负相关。具体的调控机制还有待进一步研究。总酚含量与全氮含量呈显著正相关,土壤氮元素对坚果总酚的调节机制目前尚不清楚,考虑到全氮含量与有机质含量呈极显著正相关,可能是土壤有机质含量增加提高了土壤各养分含量从而导致了总酚含量的提高,与程军等^[28]的研究结果相似。

不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质的主成分分析结果表明,第1主成分特征向量较大的指标为可溶性糖含量与支链淀粉/总淀粉比值。可溶性糖含量是评价板栗坚果甜度的重要指标^[12,15],支链淀粉/总淀粉比值与板栗坚果糯性呈极显著正相关^[29],第1主成分归为板栗的甜、糯品质,得分越高,甜糯品质越好。第2主成分特征向量较大的为单粒质量与含水量,单粒质量一方面是衡量板栗产量的重要指标,另一方面Khadivi等^[30]研究得出果实越大,耐贮藏性越弱,林建城等^[31]分析得出枇杷果实大小与耐贮藏性呈显著负相关,含水量越小,耐贮藏性越强^[32],因此第2主成分归为板栗的耐贮藏品质,得分越高,耐贮藏品质越弱;第3主成分特征向量较大的为蛋白质含量与脂肪含量,蛋白质含量与脂肪含量为板栗典型的营养指标^[15],将第3主成分归为板栗的营养品质,得分越高,营养品质越好。第1主成分得分最高的为棕壤,最低为黄壤,说明棕壤条件下板栗的甜糯品质

最好,黄壤最差;第2主成分得分最高的为棕壤,最低为黄壤,说明棕壤条件下不仅甜糯品质好,耐贮藏性也较好,第3主成分得分最高的为褐土,最低为红壤,可知褐土条件下营养品质最好,红壤最差。综合得分排序结果表明棕壤条件下板栗综合品质最好,其后依次为褐土、黄褐土、红壤、黄棕壤、黄壤。本研究中棕壤的有机质、全钾、碱解氮、有效磷含量皆为最高,可能是丰富的土壤养分含量促进了板栗品质的形成,而黄壤的碱解氮、速效钾含量最低,可能是氮、钾含量的缺乏导致黄壤条件下板栗品质较差。李随民等^[8]通过建立生态地球化学环境因素与板栗之间的配比模型,划分的板栗种植优质区土壤类型大多为棕壤,与本研究结果相似。马麟英^[33]通过对不同立地类型(黄壤与红壤)土壤有机质含量对板栗初生长的影响,有机质含量较高的土壤类型条件下板栗各项生长量也较高,板栗品质较好,与本研究结果相似。

本研究中不同土壤类型分布于不同地区,立地和气候等生态因子存在差异,这也可能会对板栗的品质形成产生影响,但我国土壤类型丰富,土壤类型垂直与水平方向上分布存在一般规律,可能与生态因子相关,但生态因子和土壤条件对板栗品质形成的交互作用仍不清楚,需要进一步研究,此外,土壤经营管理措施也会一定程度上影响土壤养分含量,因此,今后的研究还需进一步明确各土壤类型养分特征对生态因子以及不同经营管理水平的响应规律,从而为指导板栗园高效养分管理提供理论依据。

4 结 论

不同土壤类型条件下板栗品质差异较大,其中可溶性糖、总酚、脂肪含量和支链/总淀粉的变异系数相对较大,棕壤条件下板栗的甜糯品质、耐贮藏品质最好,黄壤条件下最差,褐土条件下营养品质最好,红壤最差,综合得分排序结果表明棕壤条件下板栗综合品质最好,其后依次为褐土、黄褐土、红壤、黄棕壤、黄壤。

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