

# 基于因子分析的6个大果沙枣新品种 果实性状综合评价

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**摘要:**【目的】探索一套适合新疆大果沙枣果实品质的评价方法,为大果沙枣优良品种选育及产业发展提供科学理论依据。【方法】以6个大果沙枣新品种为试验材料,对30项果实品质指标进行测定,并采用隶属函数法、因子分析和主成分分析进行综合评价。【结果】6个新疆大果沙枣新品种30项果实品质性状各指标变异系数在2.656%~97.165%。变异系数最大的是原花青素含量(97.165%),其次为钙含量(67.785%),变异系数最小的为可食率(2.656%)。经因子分析提取出3个特征值大于1的公因子,累积贡献率达93.396%。第1主成分的贡献率为40.728%,主要代表单果质量及水分、总糖、粗纤维、单宁、总酚含量6项指标的信息;第2主成分的贡献率为38.214%,主要代表还原糖、多糖、总氨基酸、蛋白质、总黄酮、全P和铜含量;第3主成分的贡献率为14.454%,主要代表总酸和脂肪含量。【结论】综合评价得出红玉得分最高,白沙甜次之;雅丰第3。研究结果为科学评价新疆大果沙枣果实品质及推广优良品种提供理论依据。

**关键词:** 大果沙枣; 品质指标; 因子分析

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## Comprehensive evaluation of fruit quality traits of six new *Elaeagnus moorcroftii* varieties based on factor analysis

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 The purpose of this study is to provide a scientific basis for the breeding and industrial development of superior large-fruit jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*) varieties in Xinjiang and to explore a suitable method for evaluating the fruit quality of large-fruit jujubes. 【Methods】 Six new large-fruit jujube varieties were used as experimental materials to measure 30 fruit quality indicators (individual fruit weight, flesh recovery, moisture content, soluble solids, total acid, total sugars, reducing sugars, glucose, fructose, starch, polysaccharides, total amino acids, vitamin C, protein, fat, crude fiber, tannin, total flavonoids, total phenols, proanthocyanidins, total alkaloids, ash, Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn and Cu). Subordinate function method, factor analysis, and principal component analysis were used for comprehensive evaluation. 【Results】 The coefficient of variation for the 30 fruit quality traits of the six new Xinjiang large-fruit jujube varieties ranged from 2.656% to 97.165%. The highest variability was in proanthocyanidins (97.165%) and calcium (67.785%), indicating significant differences among varieties in these two components. The variation was less than 10% for moisture content, soluble solids, total sugars, reducing sugars, fructose, starch, polysaccharides, total alkaloids, and copper, indicating low dispersion and relatively consistency of these parameters among varieties. The smallest coefficient of variation was found in flesh recovery (2.656%). The 30 fruit quality traits showed varying degrees of positive and negative correlations. Among them, reducing sugars and total sugars had a very significant posi-

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tive correlation; starch and individual fruit weight had a significant negative correlation; polysaccharides and total acids had a significant positive correlation; total amino acids had a significant negative correlation with moisture content and significant positive correlations with total acids, total sugars, and reducing sugars; proteins had a significant positive correlation with total acids, a very significant positive correlation with total amino acids, and a very significant negative correlation with moisture content; fat had a very significant negative correlation with polysaccharides; crude fiber had significant positive correlations with total acids and proteins, a very significant positive correlation with total amino acids, and a significant negative correlation with moisture content; tannins had significant negative correlations with reducing sugars, total amino acids, and proteins, and a very significant negative correlation with soluble solids; total flavonoids had a significant positive correlation with tannin; total phenols had significant negative correlations with soluble solids, total amino acids, and proteins, a significant positive correlation with total flavonoids, and a very significant positive correlation with tannins; proanthocyanidins had a significant positive correlation with total flavonoids, a very significant positive correlation with tannins and total phenols, and a significant negative correlation; potassium had significant positive correlations with soluble solids, total amino acids, and proteins, a very significant positive correlation with crude fiber, and a very significant negative correlation with moisture content; magnesium had significant positive correlations with total acids, total amino acids, proteins, and total phosphorus; manganese had a significant positive correlation with calcium; zinc had a very significant positive correlation with starch; copper had a very significant positive correlation with fat and a significant negative correlation with polysaccharides. In the comprehensive evaluation of jujube fruit quality, which is better as the sensory indicators, such as individual fruit weight, flesh recovery, moisture content, and nutritional indicators, such as total sugars, reducing sugars, glucose, fructose, starch, polysaccharides, total amino acids, vitamin C, proteins, fat, total flavonoids, proanthocyanidins, total alkaloids, ash, total phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, zinc, and copper become higher values and total acids, crude fiber, tannins, and total phenols become lower, the subordinate function method was used to standardize the data for factor analysis. Principal component analysis was employed to simplify the plethora of raw information into a few synthetic variables for comprehensive evaluation, and five common factors with eigenvalues greater than 1.0 were extracted through factor analysis, accounting for 10% of the cumulative contribution rate, representing the 30 fruit quality indicators of the six types of large-fruit jujube, which can be used as indicators for the comprehensive evaluation of the fruit quality. Within the first principal component (F1) synthesized from 16 indicators (moisture content, soluble solids, total acid, total sugars, reducing sugars, polysaccharides, total amino acids, protein, fat, crude cellulose, tannins, total phenols, total phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, and copper), moisture content, fat, and copper had the greatest weight. The second principal component (F2) was synthesized from 7 indicators: individual fruit weight, fresh recovery rate, glucose, fructose, vitamin C, calcium, and iron, with individual fruit weight and fresh recovery having the greatest weight. The third principal component (F3) included 4 indicators: starch, total flavonoids, proanthocyanidins, and zinc, with starch and proanthocyanidins and weight having the greatest weight. **【Conclusion】** The results of the study show that the quality of large-fruit jujube can be comprehensively evaluated with a set of factors, including external sensory indicators and nutritional indicators. The use of subordinate function method and principal component analysis provides a systematic approach to the evaluation of fruit quality traits, allowing for the identification of superior varieties and the improvement of breeding programs. The study also highlights the importance of obtaining a wide range of quality traits, as they are interrelated and can affect

the overall quality of the fruit. The findings can guide the selection of large-fruit jujube varieties with high fruit quality for consumers and the industry, and support the development of new varieties with better quality traits.

**Key words:** *Elaeagnus moorcroftii*; Quality index; Factor analysis

大果沙枣(*Elaeagnus moorcroftii*),又叫大沙枣、新疆大沙枣,胡颓子科胡颓子属落叶小乔木或乔木,树高可达10 m,浓郁的芳香气味被称为“飘香沙漠的桂花”,具有生长快、抗风沙、耐贫瘠、耐盐碱等特点,是西北地区防风固沙、改良盐碱地(沙地)以及四旁绿化的主要树种<sup>[1-2]</sup>。沙枣枝、叶、花和果都具有较高的经济、生态、药用和观赏价值,开发利用前景广阔<sup>[3]</sup>,目前主要用于食品、药品、化妆品、造纸、饲草等方面。

果实品质是影响果实价值的关键因素,而果实品质性状的评价是筛选林果优良品种的重要依据。前人对沙枣单果质量、果形指数及糖酸、黄酮、总糖含量等果实品质方面已有较多报道<sup>[4-5]</sup>,但有关大果沙枣果实品质性状评价报道较少,主要集中在组培育苗<sup>[6]</sup>、抗逆性<sup>[7-10]</sup>、栽培<sup>[11]</sup>、营养价值<sup>[12]</sup>、药用价值<sup>[13]</sup>及果实品质(氨基酸、多糖、多酚)<sup>[14]</sup>等方面,不利于大果沙枣优良品种的推广应用<sup>[15]</sup>。因此,高产优质的新品种果实品质评价也是沙枣产业化发展中急切解决的问题。传统的感官评定<sup>[16]</sup>、方差分析<sup>[17]</sup>等方法仍不够全面,基于此,笔者在采用隶属函数法统一数量纲的基础上,结合因子分析进行果实品质的综合评价,以期科学评价果实品质及推广优良大果沙枣品种提供理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

2022年,国家林业和草原局第一批授予大果沙枣植物新品种权6个,包括雅丰、金莎、红铃、金皇后、白沙甜和红玉。于果实成熟期果树不同方位采集1 kg果实,单株果实为一个试验,3次重复,当天完成果实外观等相关指标的测定后于-80℃超低温保存备用。

### 1.2 测定项目及方法

用电子台秤测定单果质量<sup>[18]</sup>;参照GB 5009.3—2016测定水分含量<sup>[19]</sup>;参照NY/T 2637—2014测定可溶性固形物含量<sup>[20]</sup>;参照GB/T 12456—2021测定总酸含量<sup>[21]</sup>;参照惠秋沙<sup>[19]</sup>、武平等<sup>[22]</sup>的方法测定总

糖含量;参照NY/T 2742—2015测定还原糖含量<sup>[23]</sup>;参照GB 5009.8—2023测定果糖和葡萄糖含量<sup>[24]</sup>;参照食品中淀粉的测定GB 5009.9—2016第一法酶水解法测定淀粉含量<sup>[25]</sup>;参照QB/T 5176—2017测定多糖含量<sup>[26]</sup>;参照GB/T 5009.124—2016测定氨基酸含量<sup>[27]</sup>;参照GB 5009.86—2016测定维生素C含量<sup>[28]</sup>;参照GB 5009.5—2016测定蛋白质含量<sup>[29]</sup>;参照GB 5009.6—2016测定脂肪含量<sup>[30]</sup>;参照GB/T 5009.10—2003测定粗纤维含量<sup>[31]</sup>;参照NY/T 1600—2008测定单宁含量<sup>[32]</sup>;参照王振江等<sup>[33]</sup>、韩志萍<sup>[34]</sup>的方法测定黄酮含量;参照王振江等<sup>[33]</sup>、闫祝炜等<sup>[35]</sup>的方法测定总酚含量;参照DB12/T 885—2019测定原花青素含量<sup>[36]</sup>;参照蒲俊松<sup>[37]</sup>的方法测定总生物碱含量;参照GB/T 5009.4—2016测定灰分含量<sup>[38]</sup>;参照GB 5009.87—2016测定全磷含量<sup>[39]</sup>;参照GB 5009.91—2017<sup>[40]</sup>、GB 5009.241—2017<sup>[41]</sup>、GB 5009.13—2017<sup>[42]</sup>、GB 5009.14—2017<sup>[43]</sup>、GB 5009.242—2017<sup>[44]</sup>、GB 5009.268—2016<sup>[45]</sup>分别测定矿物质元素钾、镁、铜、锌、锰、铁和钙的含量。

### 1.3 数据处理

使用Excel2013软件对数据进行整理,使用SPSS19.0软件进行相关性分析<sup>[46]</sup>和因子分析<sup>[47]</sup>。对因子分析的原始数据采用隶属函数法进行标准化处理,将数据规范至[0, 1]。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 果实品质分析

雅丰、金莎、红铃、金皇后、白沙甜、红玉6个品种的30项果实品质指标见表1。从各指标变异程度来看,6个品种果实品质性状变异系数为2.656%~97.165%,变异系数最大的是原花青素含量(97.165%),其次为钙含量(67.785%),说明原花青素和钙含量在各品种间差异较大;可溶性固形物、总糖、还原糖、果糖、淀粉、多糖、总生物碱和铜含量变异程度较小,小于10%,说明其离散程度较低,各品种间取值分布较为一致,其中,可食率变异系数仅为2.656%。

表 1 大果沙枣果实品质测定结果

Table 1 The fruit quality determination results of *E. moorcroftii*

品质指标 Quality index	雅丰 Yafeng	金莎 Jinsha	红铃 Hongling	金皇后 Golden Queen	白沙甜 Baishatian	红玉 Hongyu	平均值 Average value	标准差 Standard deviation	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%
单果质量 Single fruit mass/g	2.060	2.340	1.730	1.850	2.190	2.500	2.110	0.290	13.820
可食率 Edible rate/%	84.067	79.700	85.165	83.165	84.330	86.109	83.756	2.225	2.656
w(水分)Water content/%	13.000	16.000	18.000	16.000	14.000	15.000	15.333	1.751	11.421
w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	76.400	71.900	69.600	75.400	73.500	72.500	73.217	2.462	3.363
w(总酸) Total acid content/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	9.810	9.750	7.580	9.210	12.400	10.500	9.875	1.581	16.009
w(总糖) Total sugar content/%	57.700	56.400	52.300	61.100	58.700	60.400	57.767	3.183	5.511
w(还原糖) Reducing sugar content/%	48.700	46.000	44.000	52.100	50.000	49.600	48.400	2.929	6.052
w(葡萄糖) Glucose content/(g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	21.400	21.500	28.000	25.400	20.400	26.600	23.883	3.181	13.321
w(果糖) Fructose content/(g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	32.000	31.700	28.000	30.800	29.700	25.800	29.667	2.391	8.061
w(淀粉) Starch content/(g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	43.900	44.400	46.000	47.700	43.400	42.100	44.583	1.989	4.462
w(多糖) Polysaccharide content/%	45.900	43.500	41.700	44.400	48.200	49.100	45.467	2.830	6.225
w(总氨基酸) Total amino acids content/(g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	2.984	2.515	1.818	2.994	3.285	2.911	2.751	0.519	18.881
w(维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	7.200	7.380	7.320	7.510	7.150	12.000	8.093	1.918	23.701
w(蛋白质) Protein content/(g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	5.600	4.160	2.710	4.740	5.910	4.450	4.595	1.142	24.859
w(脂肪) Fat content/(g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	17.500	18.700	18.900	16.900	15.000	14.900	16.983	1.742	10.256
w(粗纤维) Crude fiber content/%	4.290	4.060	2.960	4.030	4.340	4.240	3.987	0.518	12.997
w(单宁) Tannin content/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	6.670	12.200	17.100	5.680	6.480	11.600	9.955	4.471	44.910
w(总黄酮) Total flavonoids content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	3.680	5.090	4.890	3.750	3.360	5.260	4.338	0.831	19.162
w(总酚) Total phenols content(g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	0.766	1.390	1.810	0.656	0.743	1.470	1.139	0.480	42.137
w(原花青素) Procyanidine content/(g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	0.416	1.694	0.577	0.119	0.091	1.706	0.767	0.745	97.165
w(总生物碱) Total alkaloids content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	17.300	15.900	15.500	16.300	14.800	14.800	15.767	0.958	6.079
w(灰分) Ash content/(g·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	4.500	3.300	4.600	4.000	3.700	2.600	3.783	0.757	20.020
w(全P) Total P content/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	3.080	2.320	1.010	3.144	4.080	3.030	2.777	1.031	37.138
w(K)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.915	0.811	0.626	0.796	0.831	0.806	0.798	0.094	11.842
w(Ca)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	124.000	136.000	143.000	436.000	94.900	179.000	185.483	125.730	67.785
w(Mg)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	254.000	247.000	181.000	295.000	378.000	248.000	267.167	65.469	24.505
w(Fe)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	38.600	37.400	50.900	56.100	47.200	47.900	46.350	7.198	15.530
w(Mn)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	10.600	9.680	9.180	12.800	8.560	8.850	9.945	1.572	15.805
w(Zn)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	10.000	11.100	11.400	13.200	9.900	9.100	10.783	1.452	13.470
w(Cu)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	5.960	6.590	6.480	5.730	5.270	5.220	5.880	0.580	9.927

## 2.2 不同果实品质指标的相关性分析

对大果沙枣30项不同果实品质性状指标进行相关性分析,从表2可知,30项果实品质指标间表现出不同程度的正相关性和负相关性。其中,还原糖含量与总糖含量呈极显著正相关;淀粉含量与单果质量呈显著负相关;多糖含量与总酸含量呈显著正相关;总氨基酸含量与水分含量呈显著负相关,与总酸、总糖和还原糖含量呈显著正相关;蛋白质含量与总酸含量呈显著正相关,与总氨基酸含量呈极显著正相关,与水分含量呈极显著负相关;脂肪含量与多糖含量呈极显著负相关;粗纤维含量与总酸和蛋白质含量呈显著正相关,与总氨基酸含量呈极显著正相关,与水分含量呈显著负相关;单宁含量与还原糖、总氨基酸和蛋白质含量呈显著负相关,与可溶性固形物含量呈极显著负相关;总黄酮含量与单宁含量呈显著正相关;总酚含量与可溶性固形物、总氨基酸和蛋白质含量呈显著负相关,与总黄酮含量呈显著正相关,与单宁含量呈极显著正相关;原花青素含量与总黄酮含量呈显著正相关;灰分含量与单果质量呈显著负相关;全P含量与总酸、总糖、还原糖和粗纤维含量呈显著正相关,与总氨基酸和蛋白质含量呈极显著正相关,与单宁和总酚含量呈显著负相关;钾含量与可溶性固形物、总氨基酸和蛋白质含量呈显著正相关,与粗纤维含量呈极显著正相关,与水分含量呈极显著负相关;镁含量与总酸、总氨基酸、蛋白质和全P含量呈显著正相关;锰含量与钙含量呈显著正相关;锌含量与淀粉含量呈极显著正相关;铜含量与脂肪含量呈极显著正相关,与多糖含量呈显著负相关。以上分析结果表明,沙枣品种的各项品质指标间存在一定的相关性,并非完全独立,且有些指标高度相关。因此,可以对这些高度相关的指标进行筛选,从而简化果实品质评价指标体系。此外,表中显示单果质量与淀粉和灰分含量呈显著负相关;水分含量与总氨基酸和粗纤维含量呈显著负相关,与蛋白质和总K含量呈极显著负相关,这表明外部感官品质与内在品质间也存在着一定的关联性。

## 2.3 果实品质的因子分析

依据以上分析结果,剔除变异程度小于5%和相关性较低的14项果实品质指标:可食率及可溶性固形物、淀粉、果糖、葡萄糖、维生素C、原花青素、总生物碱、灰分、钾、镁、铁、锰和锌含量,对其余16项果实品质指标采用隶属函数法进行数据标准化,见表3。

为了将大量冗杂的原始信息简化为少数综合变量,采用主成分分析——利用少数综合指标来评价原始信息的综合评价方法<sup>[20]</sup>对本文数据进行分析评价。以特征值>1.0为标准提取主成分,3个主成分的特征值>1.0。表4统计了3个主成分的载荷值、特征值和贡献率,其累积贡献率达93.396%,代表了6种大果沙枣的16项果实品质指标,可以作为综合评价大果沙枣果实品质的指标。

主成分载荷矩阵经5次迭代后的旋转因子载荷值见表4。由此可知,第1主成分的贡献率为40.728%,主要代表单果质量及水分、总糖、粗纤维素、单宁、总酚含量6项指标的信息。第2主成分的贡献率为38.214%,主要代表还原糖、多糖、总氨基酸、蛋白质、总黄酮、全P和Cu含量。第3主成分的贡献率为14.454%,主要代表总酸和脂肪含量。

## 2.4 各主成分综合得分

将各项指标的载荷值除以相应主成分的特征值即可得到得分矩阵(略),再将得分矩阵中的载荷值开算术平方根即可作为每个指标的载荷系数,将得分矩阵同经标准化转化的数据相乘,即可得到各主成分的算术表达式:

$$F1=0.337Zx1-0.212Zx2+0.304Zx3+0.266Zx4+0.203Zx5+0.368Zx6+0.262Zx7-0.201Zx8-0.343Zx9+0.285Zx10-0.122Zx11+0.030Zx12-0.062Zx13+0.266Zx14-0.063Zx15-0.315Zx16;$$

$$F2=0.347Zx1-0.219Zx2+0.314Zx3+0.275Zx4+0.209Zx5+0.380Zx6+0.270Zx7+0.207Zx8-0.354Zx9+0.294Zx10-0.126Zx11+0.031Zx12-0.064Zx13+0.274Zx14-0.065Zx15-0.326Zx16;$$

$$F3=-0.096Zx1-0.483Zx2+0.329Zx3+0.256Zx4+0.372Zx5+0.171Zx6+0.469Zx7+0.563Zx8-0.151Zx9+0.386Zx10-0.581Zx11-0.619Zx12-0.641Zx13+0.466Zx14+0.043Zx15-0.188Zx16。$$

用特征值除以所有主成分特征值之和,可以计算出综合评价函数 $F=0.436F1+0.409F2+0.155F3$ 。

综合来看,大果沙枣的综合评价得分范围为-0.297~1.407。果实品质指标排名位列前3的品种分别为红玉、白沙甜和雅丰,综合得分分别为1.407、1.299、0.766。其中红玉果实在 $F1$ 和 $F2$ 排名均居第1,而在 $F3$ 上排名第3;白沙甜果实在 $F1$ 和 $F2$ 上排名均居第2, $F3$ 排在第1,综合得分排序为第2;雅丰果实的 $F1$ 、 $F2$ 排在第3, $F3$ 排在第2,综合得分排序

表2 大果沙枣不同品质指标的相关性分析  
Table 2 Correlation analysis of different quality traits of *E. moorcroftii*

指标 Index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1	1																														
2	-0.11	1																													
3	-0.45	-0.08	1																												
4	0.02	-0.06	-0.77	1																											
5	0.64	0.03	-0.73	0.36	1																										
6	0.43	0.07	-0.55	0.69	0.58	1																									
7	0.17	0.16	-0.55	0.77	0.55	0.95**	1																								
8	-0.35	0.51	0.72	-0.49	-0.68	-0.20	-0.21	1																							
9	-0.23	-0.74	-0.31	0.55	0.02	-0.01	0.08	-0.69	1																						
10	-0.83*	-0.26	0.56	0.05	-0.62	-0.15	0.02	0.32	0.37	1																					
11	0.70	0.43	-0.72	0.39	0.84*	0.71	0.63	-0.29	-0.35	-0.74	1																				
12	0.44	0.04	-0.83*	0.78	0.84*	0.86*	0.88*	-0.59	0.21	-0.33	0.80	1																			
13	0.63	0.49	-0.05	-0.15	0.16	0.42	0.21	0.45	-0.79	-0.56	0.60	0.13	1																		
14	0.35	-0.02	-0.93**	0.81	0.83*	0.67	0.72	-0.77	0.39	-0.35	0.70	0.95**	-0.09	1																	
15	-0.52	-0.52	0.55	-0.32	-0.79	-0.74	-0.72	0.13	0.45	0.54	-0.94**	-0.77	-0.56	-0.62	1																
16	0.67	-0.15	-0.87*	0.72	0.82*	0.80	0.72	-0.68	0.27	-0.50	0.78	0.93**	0.22	0.89*	-0.65	1															
17	-0.09	0.09	0.75	-0.92**	-0.61	-0.77	-0.87*	0.60	-0.49	-0.03	-0.50	-0.91*	0.19	-0.91*	0.51	-0.79	1														
18	0.36	-0.06	0.57	-0.71	-0.43	-0.34	-0.58	0.54	-0.52	-0.23	-0.22	-0.63	0.56	-0.74	0.29	-0.39	0.82*	1													
19	0.06	0.12	0.70	-0.91*	-0.53	-0.67	-0.81	0.61	-0.58	-0.15	-0.38	-0.84*	0.34	-0.87*	0.40	-0.69	0.99**	0.89*	1												
20	0.72	-0.23	0.17	-0.43	-0.06	-0.04	-0.35	0.15	-0.34	-0.51	0.09	-0.25	0.63	-0.36	0.08	0.07	0.51	0.88*	0.63	1											
21	-0.38	-0.34	-0.27	0.62	-0.38	-0.03	0.04	-0.24	0.75	0.39	-0.39	0.01	-0.48	0.17	0.53	0.08	-0.33	-0.33	-0.40	-0.27	1										
22	-0.89*	0.04	0.13	0.14	-0.49	-0.52	-0.27	0.01	0.46	0.59	-0.61	-0.34	-0.77	-0.12	0.56	-0.50	-0.01	-0.48	-0.17	-0.73	0.59	1									
23	0.44	0.05	-0.81	0.71	0.90*	0.81*	0.84*	-0.62	0.18	-0.36	0.81	0.99**	0.10	0.95**	-0.80	0.90*	-0.88*	-0.65	-0.82*	-0.28	-0.09	-0.34	1								
24	0.50	-0.21	-0.93**	0.84*	0.64	0.64	0.59	-0.75	0.49	-0.42	0.59	0.83*	0.02	0.89*	-0.40	0.93**	-0.79	-0.47	-0.73	-0.03	0.41	-0.21	0.78	1							
25	-0.37	-0.07	0.26	0.36	-0.29	0.52	0.58	0.39	0.09	0.72	-0.17	0.15	0.03	-0.06	-0.02	0.00	-0.35	-0.16	-0.35	-0.26	0.23	0.03	0.08	-0.07	1						
26	0.24	-0.06	-0.59	0.50	0.87*	0.62	0.71	-0.64	0.23	-0.16	0.61	0.85*	-0.16	0.83*	-0.68	0.70	-0.79	-0.72	-0.77	-0.45	-0.24	-0.20	0.91*	0.53	0.06	1					
27	-0.50	0.48	0.46	-0.10	-0.21	0.22	0.37	0.66	-0.45	0.54	-0.05	-0.05	0.14	-0.25	-0.26	-0.35	-0.03	-0.14	-0.05	-0.44	-0.33	0.10	-0.03	-0.53	0.68	0.10	1				
28	-0.47	-0.28	0.03	0.61	-0.35	0.39	0.49	0.08	0.52	0.75	-0.32	0.17	-0.30	0.11	0.23	0.08	-0.50	-0.37	-0.54	-0.39	0.68	0.34	0.08	0.20	0.86*	0.02	0.33	1			
29	-0.70	-0.41	0.55	0.06	-0.55	-0.04	0.09	0.26	0.40	0.98**	-0.70	-0.26	-0.51	-0.32	0.50	-0.39	-0.07	-0.17	-0.17	-0.39	0.35	0.43	-0.29	-0.35	0.77	-0.10	0.50	0.78	1		
30	-0.40	-0.59	0.55	-0.40	-0.72	-0.76	-0.78	0.07	0.43	0.44	-0.91*	-0.78	-0.53	-0.63	0.99**	-0.62	0.56	0.37	0.46	0.19	0.43	0.45	-0.79	-0.40	-0.12	-0.66	-0.35	0.12	0.43	1	

注: 1-30 分别代表单果质量、可食率及水分、可溶性固形物、总酸、总糖、还原糖、葡萄糖、果糖、淀粉、多糖、总氨基酸、维生素 C、蛋白质、脂肪、粗纤维、灰分、全 P、K、Ca、Mg、Fe、Mn、Zn 和 Cu 含量。\*表示在 0.05 水平显著相关; \*\*表示在 0.01 水平极显著相关。  
Note: 1-30 represents single fruit weight, edible rate, water rate, soluble solid, total acid, total sugar, reducing sugar, glucose, fructose, starch, polysaccharide, total amino acids, Vitamin C, protein, fat, crude fiber, tannin, total flavonoids, total phenols, procyanidine, total alkaloids, ash, total P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn and Cu content, respectively. \* represents significant correlation at 0.05 level; \*\* represents extremely significantly correlation at 0.01 level.

表 3 16 项果实品质指标标准化结果

Table 3 Data normalization of 16 quality indicators of *E. moorcroftii*

品质指标 Quality index	雅丰 Yafeng	金莎 Jinsha	红铃 Hongling	金皇后 Golden Queen	白沙甜 Baishatian	红玉 Hongyu
单果质量 Single fruit mass	0.429	0.792	0.000	0.156	0.597	1.000
水分含量 Water content	0.000	0.600	1.000	0.600	0.200	0.400
总酸含量 Total acid content	0.537	0.550	1.000	0.662	0.000	0.394
总糖含量 Total sugar content	0.614	0.466	0.000	1.000	0.727	0.920
还原糖含量 Reducing sugar content	0.580	0.247	0.000	1.000	0.741	0.691
多糖含量 Polysaccharide content	0.568	0.243	0.000	0.365	0.878	1.000
总氨基酸含量 Total amino acids content	0.795	0.475	0.000	0.801	1.000	0.745
蛋白质含量 Protein content	0.903	0.453	0.000	0.634	1.000	0.544
脂肪含量 Fat content	0.650	0.950	1.000	0.500	0.025	0.000
粗纤维含量 Crude fiber content	0.036	0.203	1.000	0.225	0.000	0.072
单宁含量 Tannin content	0.913	0.429	0.000	1.000	0.930	0.482
总黄酮含量 Total flavonoids content	0.168	0.911	0.805	0.205	0.000	1.000
总酚含量 Total phenols content	0.905	0.364	0.000	1.000	0.925	0.295
全 P 含量 Total P content	0.674	0.427	0.000	0.695	1.000	0.658
Ca 含量 Ca content	0.085	0.120	0.141	1.000	0.000	0.247
Cu 含量 Cu content	0.540	1.000	0.920	0.372	0.036	0.000

表 4 旋转后的因子载荷矩阵和方差贡献率

Table 4 Rotated factor loading matrix and variance contribution rate

指标 Index	F1	F2	F3
单果质量 Single fruit mass	0.859	-0.146	-0.297
水分含量 Water content	0.776	0.501	-0.199
总酸含量 Total acid content	0.518	0.566	0.641
总糖含量 Total sugar content	0.940	0.260	-0.006
还原糖含量 Reducing sugar content	0.668	0.713	0.203
多糖含量 Polysaccharide content	-0.312	-0.883	-0.330
总氨基酸含量 Total amino acids content	0.077	-0.941	-0.143
蛋白质含量 Protein content	0.678	0.708	0.146
脂肪含量 Fat content	-0.160	0.066	0.969
粗纤维含量 Crude fiber content	-0.805	-0.286	-0.312
单宁含量 Tannin content	0.859	-0.146	-0.297
总黄酮含量 Total flavonoids content	-0.542	-0.734	0.241
总酚含量 Total phenols content	0.776	0.501	-0.199
全 P 含量 Total P content	0.668	0.713	0.203
Ca 含量 Ca content	-0.876	-0.23	-0.219
Cu 含量 Cu content	0.678	0.708	0.146
特征值 Eigenvalue	6.516	6.114	2.313
方差贡献率 Variance contribution rate/%	40.728	38.214	14.454
累积贡献率 Accumulated contribution rate/%	40.728	78.941	93.396

为第 3(表 5)。

### 3 讨 论

果实品质是决定大果沙枣品种选育和市场竞争力的关键,笔者在本研究中对 6 个品种 30 项果实品

表 5 大果沙枣果实品质指标各公因子得分和累积得分

Table 5 Comparison and ranking of scores of common factors and overall scores of *E. moorcroftii*

品种 Variety	F1	排序 Rank	F2	排序 Rank	F3	排序 Rank	F	排序 Rank
雅丰 Yafeng	0.815	3	0.841	3	0.429	2	0.766	3
金莎 Jinsha	0.260	5	0.269	5	-0.539	5	0.140	5
红铃 Hongling	-0.241	6	-0.249	6	-0.583	6	-0.297	6
金皇后 Golden Queen	0.786	4	0.811	4	0.324	4	0.725	4
白沙甜 Baishatian	1.363	2	1.407	2	0.837	1	1.299	2
红玉 Hongyu	1.562	1	1.613	1	0.426	3	1.407	1

质指标进行了测定,各指标变异系数在 2.656%~97.165%。变异系数最大的是原花青素含量(97.165%),变异系数最小的为可食率(2.656%)。徐金等<sup>[48]</sup>研究表明,48 个沙枣品种的品质指标中,维生素 C 含量变异系数最大,为 35.1%。笔者在本研究中发现大果沙枣维生素 C 含量的变异系数为 23.701%,较前人的研究偏低,可能与沙枣品种材料较少有关,在今后果实品质评价中可增大群体数量。

因果实品质指标单位的不一致,在进行因子分析前需进行指标标准化处理<sup>[49]</sup>,笔者在本研究中采用隶属函数法和因子分析对 6 个大果沙枣品种(系) 16 项果实品质指标进行综合评价。结果表明,排名

前3位的分别是红玉、白沙甜和雅丰。常用的果实评价方法,主要采用感官评价<sup>[50]</sup>、方差分析<sup>[51]</sup>等,受主观性、多因素性等要素制约,评价结果具有片面性及不确定性。近些年,在选择果实品质评价方法上,越来越倾向于主成分分析<sup>[52-53]</sup>,主成分分析是将多个指标通过线性变换选出较少的综合因子来代表众多的因子<sup>[54]</sup>,已被广泛应用于多种园艺作物品质的综合评价<sup>[51]</sup>,目前此法已在酿酒葡萄<sup>[55]</sup>、枸杞<sup>[56]</sup>、梨<sup>[57]</sup>等资源评价上得以广泛运用。笔者在本研究中剔除变异程度小于5%和相关性较低的果实品质指标,通过因子分析、主成分分析将原有的多个指标,简化为代表不同果品性状表现的3个主成分,包括16个大果沙枣果实品质指标,累积方差贡献率达93.396%,由此可见,3个主成分更有利于全面把握各个品种的综合指标性状,排名得分结果更为客观合理。不同分析方法,对果树果实品质计算方法和评价侧重点各有所不同,在今后的大果沙枣品种果实评价工作中,可采用聚类分析法、主成分分析等多种方法相互结合和验证进行果实品质的综合评价,进而获得更加准确的结论。除此之外,品种的抗逆性、耐贮性、丰产性等方面的因素对大果沙枣品种的综合评价也十分重要,所以优良品种的筛选应在果实品质评价的基础上,结合其他农艺性状进行科学评价,从而筛选出适宜新疆种植推广的优良品种。

## 4 结 论

通过对6个大果沙枣新品种30项果实品质指标进行测定,采用相关性分析和因子分析进行综合评价,提取到3个主成分,主要代表单果质量及水分、总糖、粗纤维、单宁、总酚、还原糖、多糖、总氨基酸、蛋白质、总黄酮、全P、铜、总酸、脂肪含量共16个指标,累积贡献率可达93.396%。对大果沙枣品种果实综合品质的优劣进行综合得分排序,红玉的果实综合品质排名最高,其次为白沙甜,雅丰第3。研究结果为新疆大果沙枣优良品种的选育和推广应用提供了参考依据。

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