

基于不同方法综合评价浙北平原地区 101份鲜食葡萄果实质地

陈烨锜^{1,2}, 庞柳^{1,2}, 陈小央³, 郑婷², 向江²,
魏灵珠², 吴江², 徐凯¹, 程建徽^{2*}

(¹浙江农林大学园艺科学学院, 杭州 311300; ²浙江省农业科学院园艺研究所, 杭州 310021;

³浙江省种子管理总站, 杭州 310021)

摘要:【目的】采用相关性分析、聚类分析与主成分分析法对浙北平原地区101份鲜食葡萄果实质地进行综合评价, 对其代表性品质进行表征, 为葡萄果实质地评价和优良种质筛选提供技术指导。【方法】以101份鲜食葡萄种质资源成熟期果实为试材, 对纵径、横径、粒质量、可溶性固形物含量、果实硬度、弹力、总酚含量、类黄酮含量、花色苷含量、总糖含量、总酸含量、裂果率、裂果指数等26个果实质地相关指标进行测定和分析, 采用相关性分析、聚类分析与主成分分析进行综合评价。【结果】26个果实质地间具有显著差异, 且多项指标存在相关性; 通过聚类分析可将101份鲜食葡萄种质资源在欧式距离11.5时分为5个类群; 主成分分析可将14个性状归为5个主成分, 累计贡献率为82.178%, 分别反映葡萄的果实含糖量、营养物质含量、抗裂果能力、果肉质地和风味特征。结合不同评价方式, 在浙北平原地区, 综合评价结果为蜜光、黑珍珠、郑艳无核、金手指、09-42、黑色甜菜、13-653、15-115等葡萄种质综合果实质地较优, 新郁、夜美人、里扎马特相对较差。【结论】不同葡萄种质资源间果实质地指标差异较大, 对101份鲜食葡萄种质进行果实质地评价, 筛选出可溶性固形物含量、总糖含量、总酚含量、类黄酮含量、弹力、凝聚性、咀嚼性、糖酸比、裂果率和裂果指数作为葡萄果实质地评价的核心指标, 以及8份综合果实质地优异的葡萄种质资源, 可作为浙江地区鲜食葡萄种质资源评价和品种选育鉴定工作的重要参考指标。

关键词:鲜食葡萄; 果实质地; 相关性分析; 聚类分析; 主成分分析; 综合评价

中图分类号:S663.1

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2024)12-2377-12

Comprehensive evaluation of berry qualities of 101 table grape cultivars cultivated in northern Zhejiang plain based on different methods

CHEN Yeqi^{1,2}, PANG Liu^{1,2}, CHEN Xiaoyang³, ZHENG Ting², XIANG Jiang², WEI Lingzhu², WU Jiang², XU Kai¹, CHENG Jianhui^{*}

(¹College of Horticultural Science, Zhejiang Agricultural and Forestry University, Hangzhou 311300, Zhejiang, China; ²Institute of Horticulture, Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Hangzhou 310021, Zhejiang, China; ³Zhejiang Station of Seed Management, Hangzhou 310021, Zhejiang, China)

Abstract:【Objective】There are various trait differences among different grape germplasms. The assessment of fruit characteristics plays a vital role in the assessment of grape genetic resources. The study aimed to comprehensively evaluate the berry quality traits of the 101 table grapes cultivated in the northern Zhejiang Plain using correlation analysis, cluster analysis and principal component analysis, in order to characterize their representative qualities, and provide technical guidance for the evaluation of grape fruit quality and the screening of excellent germplasm.【Methods】A total of 101 table grape germplasm resources were used as test materials to investigate and analyze the fruit quality traits. In or-

收稿日期:2024-07-09 接受日期:2024-09-12

基金项目:浙江省“十四五”果品新品种选育专项(2021C02066-6);浙江省现代种业发展项目(2024R05A60D01);现代农业产业技术体系建设专项(CARS-29-13)

作者简介:陈烨锜,女,在读硕士研究生,主要从事葡萄种质资源评价与利用研究。E-mail:chennyeq@petalmail.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail:jianhuicheng@126.com

der to explore the fruit quality traits, 26 parameters were measured including vетotal organic acidsticity, cohesion, elastic index, chewiness, pericarp puncture strength, total phenols content, flavonoid content, proanthocyanidin, sucrose content, fructose content, glucose content, oxalic acid content, tartaric acid content, malic acid content, citric acid content, total sugar content, total organic acid content, the ratio of total sugar to total organic acid, fruit cracking rate and fruit cracking index. SPSS 27.0 was used to conduct correlation analysis, cluster analysis, and principal component analysis on the above indicators, and to analyze and evaluate the quality of grape fruits through comprehensive scoring ranking. 【Results】The 26 quality indicators showed varying degrees of variation, with coefficients of variation ranging from 7.03% to 159.48%. Among all indicators, the proanthocyanidin had the largest variation and the elastic index had the smallest. According to the cluster analysis, the 101 grape germplasm resources were divided into 5 categories when the Euclidean distance was 11.5. The I category could be divided into 3 groups when the Euclidean distance was 8.5, the majority were derived from hybridization; the II category could be divided into 4 groups when the Euclidean distance was 8.5, the majority were Eurasian population. After eliminating the fruit quality indexes with less variation, 14 traits of the 101 grape germplasm resources were standardized by the principal component analysis and then reduced in dimension. In the principal component analysis, five principal components were extracted with a total cumulative contribution of 82.178%. The contribution rate of the principal component 1 was 26.008%, mainly representing soluble solids, total sugar content, and cohesion, reflecting the quality of fruit sugar content. The contribution rate of the principal component 2 was 19.293%, mainly representing the total phenols and flavonoids, reflecting the fruit nutrients. The contribution rate of the principal component 3 was 14.750%, mainly representing the single fruit cracking rate, fruit cracking index, and sugar-acid ratio, reflecting the resistance to fruit cracking. The contribution rate of the fourth principal component was 13.420%, and the main factors to determine it were the elasticity and cohesion, which reflected the fruit texture. The contribution rate of the principal component 5 was 8.707%, and the main factors to determine it were the total acid and sugar-acid ratio, which reflected the fruit flavor. 【Conclusion】In this study, 26 agronomic traits of the 101 grape germplasm resources were analyzed and the resources could be divided into 5 categories based on the diversity analysis, cluster analysis and principal component analysis. Through the comprehensive analysis of the fruit quality, soluble solid, elasticity, cohesion, chewiness, total phenols content, flavonoid content, total sugar content, sugar-acid ratio, fruit cracking rate and fruit cracking index elements were selected as the core indicators for the evaluation of fruit quality traits. Miguang, Pearl Noir, Zhengyan Wuhe, Jingshouzhi, 09-42, Black Beet, 13-653 and 15-115 were selected as high quality resources by the principal component analysis. It would provide a reference for the evaluation of fresh grape germplasm resources and the selection of new variety in Zhejiang Province.

Key words: Table grape; Fruit quality; Correlation analysis; Cluster analysis; Principal component analysis; Comprehensive evaluation

葡萄(*Vitis vinifera* L.)为葡萄科葡萄属(*Vitis* L.)多年生落叶藤本植物,也是世界上栽培历史最长、栽培面积最广、产量及经济价值最高的果树之一^[1]。葡萄鲜果中富含矿物质、维生素、膳食纤维、氨基酸等多种营养物质,外观风味均佳,因此广受消费者青睐,在全球水果生产中有着重要地位。

果实品质是评价种质资源优劣的重要依据,通常从外在品质和内在品质两方面进行综合分析^[2],前者包括颜色、单果质量、纵横径等,后者包括香气、口感、质地、糖酸组分及含量等。内在品质是评价鲜果商品食用价值的重要因素,尤其糖酸组分及含量是决定果实风味的关键指标^[3-5],这些特征不仅反映

了果树生长发育中的生理功能状况,更与果品的味道与营养密切相关。因此,果实品质由多方面指标复合评价而成,不能只用单项指标和单种分析方法进行统计分析,需明确各品质指标对鲜食葡萄品质的影响程度进行全面评价^[6-7]。目前已有多项研究将不同的分析方法综合应用于果实品质评价,如西洋梨^[8]、柚^[9]、荔枝^[10]、猕猴桃^[11]和苹果^[12]等。既能较好地反映被评估对象的综合性状,又能找到核心指标,简化评价程序,适用于对候选个体的全面评估^[13]。笔者在本研究中主要结合相关性分析、聚类分析和主成分分析法,选取浙北平原水网地区栽培条件下的101个不同葡萄种质资源进行果实品质分析,剔

除地理、气候等对果实品质的影响因素,筛选出适宜本地区葡萄果实品质评价的核心指标,为浙江地区鲜食葡萄种质资源品质评价和品种选育鉴定工作提供技术指导,也为葡萄优良种质的进一步创新利用提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试的101份葡萄种质资源(表1)于2023年7—9月采自浙江省农业科学院杨渡科研创新基地,基地位于杭嘉湖平原地带,气候类型为亚热带季风气候。该地年均气温约15.9 °C,降水量约1187 mm,

表1 101份葡萄种质资源编号及名称

Table 1 Number and name of 101 grape germplasm resources

| 编号 No. | 种质名称 Germplasm resources name | 编号 No. | 种质名称 Germplasm resources name | 编号 No. | 种质名称 Germplasm resources name |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| C1 | 夏黑 Summer Black | C35 | 红亚历山大 Red Alexandria | C69 | 13-141 |
| C2 | 寒香蜜 Reliance | C36 | 香悦 Xiangyue | C70 | 13-240 |
| C3 | 天工墨玉 Tiangong Moyu | C37 | 美人指 Manicure Finger | C71 | 13-241 |
| C4 | 天工翠香蜜 Tiangong Cuixiangmi | C38 | 无核巨玫瑰 Wuhe Jumeigui | C72 | 13-643 |
| C5 | 京蜜 Jingmi | C39 | 秋贝儿 Qiubeier | C73 | 13-653 |
| C6 | 无核黑提 Ribier | C40 | 14-17-7 | C74 | 13-680 |
| C7 | 红艳无核 Hongyan Wuhe | C41 | 绿亚历山大 Green Alexandria | C75 | 13-747 |
| C8 | 郑艳无核 Zhengyan Wuhe | C42 | 新郁 Xinyu | C76 | 14-102 |
| C9 | 醉金香 Zuijinxiang | C43 | 紫甜无核 Zitian Seedless | C77 | 14-468 |
| C10 | 天工玉柱 Tiangong Yuzhu | C44 | 夜美人 Yemeiren | C78 | 14-752 |
| C11 | 黑色甜菜 Black Beet | C45 | 新雅 Xinya | C79 | 14-767 |
| C12 | 天工迷香 Tiangong Mixiang | C46 | 火州紫玉 Huozhouziyu | C80 | 15-115 |
| C13 | 天工彩玉 Tiangong Caiyu | C47 | 瑞都科美 Ruidukemei | C81 | 15-169 |
| C14 | 天工丽人 Tiangong Liren | C48 | 早生内玛斯 Zaosheng Neimasi | C82 | 15-171 |
| C15 | 瑞都香玉 Ruidu Xiangyu | C49 | 15-3-30 | C83 | 15-350 |
| C16 | 早夏无核 Zaoxia Wuhe | C50 | HZ | C84 | 26-9-1 |
| C17 | 甜蜜蓝宝石 Sweet Sapphire | C51 | 达米娜 Tamina | C85 | sp539 |
| C18 | 早甜 Zaotian | C52 | 红富士 Benni Fuji | C86 | 富士之辉 Fuji Shine |
| C19 | 玉手指 Yushouzhi | C53 | 白香蕉 White Banana | C87 | 红手指 Hongshouzhi |
| C20 | 翡翠无核 Feicui Wuhe | C54 | 红宝石无核 Ruby Seedless | C88 | 火焰无核 Flame Seedless |
| C21 | 天工翠玉 Tiangong Cuiyu | C55 | 黑珍珠 Pearl Noir | C89 | 火州红玉 Huozhouhongyu |
| C22 | 里扎马特 Rizamat | C56 | 摩尔多瓦 Moldova | C90 | 金手指 Jingshouzhi |
| C23 | 红巴拉多 Red Balad | C57 | 秋无核 Seedless Qiu | C91 | 秦秀 Qinxiu |
| C24 | 巨峰 Kyoho | C58 | 天工紫玉 Tiangong Ziyu | C92 | 申爱 Shen'ai |
| C25 | 丛林玫瑰 Conglinmeigui | C59 | 黑皇 Black King | C93 | 蜜光 Miguang |
| C26 | 23-8-5 | C60 | 土佐 Tosa | C94 | 申悦 Shenyue |
| C27 | 葡之梦 Puzhimeng | C61 | 阳光玫瑰 Shine Muscat | C95 | 天工碧玉 Tiangong Biyu |
| C28 | 信浓乐 Xinnongle | C62 | 09-153 | C96 | 天工翡翠 Tiangong Feicui |
| C29 | 无核翠宝 Wuhecuibao | C63 | 09-161 | C97 | 天工香玉 Tiangong Xiangyu |
| C30 | 京香玉 Jingxiangyu | C64 | 09-42 | C98 | 甜太郎 Sweet Taro |
| C31 | 天工初心 Tiangong Chuxin | C65 | 10-171 | C99 | 阳光十三 Shine Thirteen |
| C32 | 金皇后 Jinhuanghou | C66 | 10-188 | C100 | 鄞红 Yinhong |
| C33 | 甲州三尺 Koshu Sankei | C67 | 10-216 | C101 | 月光无核 Yueguang Wuhe |
| C34 | 天工蜜 Tiangong Mi | C68 | 10-226 | | |

日照时长约2 002.9 h,无霜期约233.5 d。土壤类型为黄松田、壤砂土。分别在果实成熟期每种质资源采集50枚果实样品,带回实验室进行后续测定。

1.2 方法

用电子天平测定果实单粒质量,用游标卡尺测定果粒纵横径,计算果形指数=果粒纵径/横径;果实的质构测定用CT-3质构仪进行整果质地多面分析(TPA)和穿刺试验,将果实赤道位置放在探头的正下方测定,3次重复;总酚、类黄酮和花色苷含量参照曹建康等^[14]的方法测定;用ATAGO便携式糖度折光计测定可溶性固形物含量;果实中糖酸组分与含量参照Komatsu等^[15]的方法测定,用液相色谱仪(Waters公司,美国)测定。使用蒸馏水将果实浸泡处理,参照张川^[16]的方法,浸泡60 h后,以裂果率和裂果指数这两个指标评价果实耐裂果能力。

1.3 数据处理

使用Excel 2021对数据统计与整理,用SPSS27.0进行相关性分析、聚类分析及主成分分析。采用Origin2021作图,综合评价不同鲜食葡萄果实品质。

2 结果与分析

2.1 鲜食葡萄果实主要品质性状分析

从表2可见,不同葡萄果实质量和外观的同一性状间存在显著差异,单粒质量平均值5.72 g,变化范围为1.66~13.10 g,变异系数41.25%,其中,黑色甜菜粒质量最大,火州红玉最小。果形指数的变化范围在0.69~3.03之间,变异系数27.91%。纵径的变化范围为14.00~55.10 mm,平均25.93 mm,变异系数23.86%;横径的变化范围为13.00~29.00 mm,平均20.47 mm,变异系数16.49%,多数果实的纵径大于横径。纵径最小的材料是火州红玉和火焰无核,最大是甜蜜蓝宝石;横径最小的材料是13-653,最大是新郁。花色苷的含量变化范围为0.00~2.36 OD·g⁻¹,变异系数最高,达159.48%,不同皮色的葡萄差异较大,其中09-42最高,而绿色葡萄均较低。

从表2可见,不同葡萄质地指标中,果实硬度、弹力、凝聚性、弹性指数、咀嚼性、果皮硬度平均值分别为10.78 N、0.25、0.43、0.83、3.70 mJ、5.02 N,变异系数分别为46.90%、18.39%、17.52%、7.03%、36.35%、30.85%,变化范围分布分别为4.20(甜太

郎)~30.41 N(甜蜜蓝宝石)、0.16(13-643)~0.38(天工玉柱)、0.29(白香蕉)~0.63(天工玉柱)、0.70(白香蕉)~1.00(红巴拉多)、1.52(申爱)~9.02 mJ(甜蜜蓝宝石)、1.75(甜太郎)~8.35 N(信浓乐)。

从表2可见,不同葡萄果实糖酸组分和酚类物质含量差异较大,可溶性固形物含量(w,后同)平均值18.55%、变异范围12.67%~24.17%、变异系数11.66%,可溶性固形物含量22%以上的材料有:金手指(24.17%)、15-115(24.00%)、郑艳无核(23.20%)、红手指(23.30%)、月光无核(22.67%)。总糖含量范围为97.11~223.25 mg·g⁻¹,平均161.83 mg·g⁻¹,最高的材料为火州红玉,最低的为摩尔多瓦;其中蔗糖含量范围在2.55~26.22 mg·g⁻¹,占总糖含量的1/4左右,明显低于葡萄糖(47.52~109.20 mg·g⁻¹)和果糖(44.55~107.60 mg·g⁻¹)。总酸含量范围在2.62~9.32 mg·g⁻¹,平均5.30 mg·g⁻¹,最高的材料为09-42,最低为新雅;其中,草酸含量为0.00~0.72 mg·g⁻¹,酒石酸含量为1.15~4.52 mg·g⁻¹,苹果酸含量0.14~3.99 mg·g⁻¹,柠檬酸含量为0.29~3.01 mg·g⁻¹,酒石酸和苹果酸含量占总酸含量的80%以上。糖酸比是果实风味的直接体现,平均值为32.06,变异系数25.49%,分布范围15.93~58.99,最高的材料为26-9-1,最低的为09-42。总酚含量的分布范围为0.17~1.30 mg·g⁻¹,平均0.48 mg·g⁻¹,变异系数47.52%,最高的是09-42,最低的是绿亚历山大;类黄酮含量为0.07~0.90 mg·g⁻¹,平均0.26 mg·g⁻¹,变异系数64.00%,最高的也是09-42,最低的是新雅,不同皮色的葡萄差异也较大。

从表2可见,经浸水诱导裂果表现,101份葡萄果实裂果率的平均值为35.11%,裂果指数的平均值为25.33,二者的变异范围均在0.00%~100.00%,前者变异系数为104.65%,后者为123.86%。裂果率和裂果指数都是0%的种质有:郑艳无核、醉金香、玉手指、天工翠玉、天工碧玉、10-171、15-115、阳光玫瑰、鄞红等,裂果率和裂果指数都是100%的种质是里扎马特、葡之梦和美人指。

2.2 各品质性状间相关性分析

对101份葡萄种质的果实性状的26个品质性状进行相关性分析(表3)。果实纵径、横径、粒质量、果实硬度、咀嚼性互呈极显著正相关,纵径、果形指数、裂果率、裂果指数互呈极显著或显著正相关,横径与果形指数以及可溶性固形物、蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖、总糖含量互呈极显著负相关。可溶性固形物含

表2 101份葡萄种质资源26个性状多样性统计分析
Table 2 Statistical analysis of the diversity of 26 traits in 101 grape germplasm resources

| 性状 Trait | 最小值 Min | 最大值 Max | 极差 Range | 平均值 Mean | 标准差 SD | 变异系数 CV% |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 纵径 Vertical diameter (VD)/mm | 14.00 | 55.10 | 41.10 | 25.93 | 6.19 | 23.86 |
| 横径 Transverse diameter (TD)/mm | 13.00 | 29.00 | 16.00 | 20.47 | 3.38 | 16.49 |
| 果形指数 Fruit shape index (FSI) | 0.69 | 3.03 | 2.34 | 1.29 | 0.36 | 27.91 |
| 粒质量 Average weight (AW)/g | 1.66 | 13.10 | 11.44 | 5.72 | 2.36 | 41.25 |
| w(可溶性固形物)Total soluble solid content (TSS)% | 12.67 | 24.17 | 11.50 | 18.55 | 2.16 | 11.66 |
| 果实硬度 Hardness (H)/N | 4.20 | 30.41 | 26.22 | 10.78 | 5.06 | 46.90 |
| 弹力 Elasticity (E) | 0.16 | 0.38 | 0.21 | 0.25 | 0.05 | 18.39 |
| 凝聚性 Cohesion (CO) | 0.29 | 0.63 | 0.34 | 0.43 | 0.08 | 17.52 |
| 弹性指数 Elastic index (EI) | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 0.83 | 0.06 | 7.03 |
| 咀嚼性 Chewiness (CH)/mJ | 1.52 | 9.02 | 7.50 | 3.70 | 1.35 | 36.35 |
| 果皮硬度 Pericarp puncture strength (PPS)/N | 1.75 | 8.35 | 6.61 | 5.02 | 1.55 | 30.85 |
| w(总酚)Total phenols content (TP)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 0.17 | 1.30 | 1.13 | 0.48 | 0.23 | 47.52 |
| w(类黄酮)Flavonoid content (FL)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 0.07 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 0.26 | 0.16 | 64.00 |
| w(花色苷)Proanthocyanidin content (P)/(OD·g ⁻¹) | 0.00 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 0.30 | 0.47 | 159.48 |
| w(蔗糖)Sucrose content (S)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 2.55 | 26.22 | 23.67 | 6.31 | 3.11 | 49.38 |
| w(葡萄糖)Glucose content (G)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 47.51 | 109.20 | 61.69 | 78.55 | 12.86 | 16.37 |
| w(果糖)Fructose content (F)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 44.55 | 107.60 | 63.05 | 76.97 | 12.33 | 16.02 |
| w(草酸)Oxalic acid content (OA)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 50.04 |
| w(酒石酸)Tartaric acid content (TAA)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 1.15 | 4.52 | 3.37 | 2.48 | 0.67 | 27.20 |
| w(苹果酸)Malic acid content (MA)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 0.14 | 3.99 | 3.85 | 1.65 | 0.75 | 45.13 |
| w(柠檬酸)Citric acid content (CA)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 0.29 | 3.01 | 2.72 | 1.00 | 0.62 | 65.62 |
| w(总糖)Total sugar content (TS)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 97.11 | 223.25 | 126.15 | 161.83 | 25.93 | 16.02 |
| w(总酸)Total acid content (TA)/(mg·g ⁻¹) | 2.62 | 9.32 | 66.71 | 5.30 | 1.33 | 25.11 |
| 糖酸比 Sugar-acid ratio (SAR) | 15.93 | 58.99 | 43.06 | 32.06 | 8.17 | 25.49 |
| 裂果率 Fruit cracking rate (FCR)% | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 35.11 | 36.75 | 104.65 |
| 裂果指数 Fruit cracking index (FCI)% | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 25.33 | 31.38 | 123.86 |

量、果实硬度、蔗糖含量、果糖含量、葡萄糖含量、总糖含量互呈极显著正相关,总酚、类黄酮、花色苷含量和酒石酸、柠檬酸、总酸含量两两互呈极显著正相关。裂果率和裂果指数与可溶性固形物含量、果实硬度、类黄酮含量、糖含量、凝聚性以及果皮硬度呈显著或极显著负相关。弹力与凝聚性呈极显著正相关。果实硬度与可溶性固形物含量、弹力、凝聚性以及糖含量呈极显著或显著负相关,糖酸比与酒石酸、苹果酸、柠檬酸、总酸含量呈极显著负相关。

2.3 不同种质资源葡萄果实性状的聚类分析

利用SPSS27.0的系统聚类功能进行聚类分析,结果如图1和表4所示,在欧氏距离为11.5处可将101个材料聚为5个群体,分别为I、II、III、IV、V。

第I群体数量最多,包含夏黑、寒香蜜、巨峰、阳光玫瑰、蜜光、13-240等66份种质,主要为杂交种群,该群体根据欧氏距离8.5为分界线可划分为3

组,各组47、18、1份种质资源。该类群平均种质果实硬度、裂果率和裂果指数较低,果皮硬度较第II群体高,蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖和总糖含量最高。第II群体包含里扎马特、葡之梦、天工初心、新郁、09-153等27份种质,以欧亚种群为主,该群体根据欧氏距离8.5为分界线也可划分为4组,各组2、6、18和1份种质资源。其主要特征是糖酸含量都较低,果实硬度高而果皮硬度低,裂果率和裂果指数高。第III群体包含5份种质,分别为天工墨玉、黑珍珠、申悦、15-171和09-42,该群体种质的咀嚼性以及总酚、类黄酮和花色苷含量突出,且柠檬酸含量较高。第IV群体只包含天工翠香蜜、天工玉柱2份种质,花色苷含量低。第V群体只包含甜蜜蓝宝石1份种质,该种质纵径最长,果形指数、果实硬度、果皮硬度和咀嚼性均最高。

2.4 不同种质资源葡萄果实性状的主成分分析

依据以上分析结果,剔除变异程度较小的果实

表 3 果实品质指标相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis of fruit quality indicators

| 指标 Item | VD | TD | FSI | AW | TSS | H | E | CO | CH | PPS | TP | FL | P | S | G | F | OA | TA | MA | CA | TS | TA | SAR | FCR | FCI |
|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------|---------|----------------|-------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|-----|
| VD | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TD | 0.27** 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FSI | 0.78*** -0.38*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AW | 0.57*** 0.71*** | 0.08 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TSS | -0.18 | -0.40*** | 0.11 | -0.24* | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H | 0.60*** 0.34*** | 0.33*** | 0.52*** -0.28*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | -0.11 | -0.10 | -0.05 | -0.13 | 0.05 | -0.49*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO | -0.19 | -0.07 | -0.13 | -0.12 | 0.16 | -0.59*** | 0.92*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EI | -0.21* | -0.07 | -0.16 | -0.08 | 0.20* | -0.30*** | 0.44*** | 0.50*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CH | 0.56*** 0.43*** | 0.24* | 0.59*** -0.23* | 0.87*** -0.14 | -0.19 | 0.07 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PPS | 0.13 | 0.31*** -0.10 | 0.28*** -0.11 | 0.37*** -0.16 | -0.01 | 0.05 | 0.51*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP | -0.12 | -0.06 | -0.06 | 0.03 | 0.27*** | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.11 | -0.02 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FL | -0.17 | -0.07 | -0.11 | 0.03 | 0.30*** -0.07 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.94*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | -0.04 | 0.01 | -0.05 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.22* | 0.03 | 0.88*** | 0.83*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S | -0.29*** -0.33*** | -0.07 | -0.28*** | 0.48*** -0.15 | -0.04 | 0.01 | 0.14 | -0.16 | -0.05 | 0.26*** | 0.25* | 0.16 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G | -0.14 | -0.41*** | 0.15 | -0.16 | 0.74*** -0.25* | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.23* -0.23* | -0.06 | 0.22* | 0.26* | 0.12 | 0.35*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | -0.21* | -0.41*** | 0.08 | -0.20* | 0.78*** -0.28*** | -0.01 | 0.10 | 0.24* -0.27*** | -0.09 | 0.20* | 0.24* | 0.08 | 0.41*** | 0.90*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| OA | 0.19 | -0.17 | 0.27*** | 0.02 | 0.25* | 0.15 | -0.12 | -0.16 | -0.06 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 0.23* | 0.25* | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| TAA | -0.15 | -0.20* | 0.00 | -0.14 | 0.46*** -0.06 | -0.05 | -0.11 | 0.08 | -0.06 | -0.19 | 0.45*** | 0.41*** | 0.39*** | 0.25* | 0.32*** | 0.35*** | 0.31*** | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| MA | 0.17 | -0.07 | 0.22* | 0.03 | -0.02 | -0.03 | 0.15 | 0.16 | -0.03 | 0.00 | 0.10 | -0.08 | -0.10 | -0.10 | -0.17 | 0.17 | 0.04 | 0.01 | -0.09 | 1.00 | | | | | |
| CA | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.20* | 0.21* | -0.01 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.36*** | 0.38*** | 0.36*** | 0.02 | 0.21* | 0.21* | 0.07 | 0.28*** | 0.19 | 1.00 | | | | |
| TS | -0.20* | -0.43*** | 0.10 | -0.21* | 0.80*** -0.28*** | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.24* -0.26*** | -0.08 | 0.25* | 0.27*** | 0.12 | 0.49*** | 0.97*** | 0.24* | 0.36*** | 0.09 | 0.13 | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| TA | 0.09 | -0.13 | 0.18 | 0.04 | 0.33*** -0.04 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.03 | -0.01 | 0.36*** | 0.33*** | 0.32*** | 0.05 | 0.38*** | 0.31*** | 0.26* | 0.61*** | 0.61*** | 0.72*** | 0.34*** | 1.00 | | | |
| SAR | -0.20 | -0.11 | -0.12 | -0.11 | 0.15 | -0.12 | -0.09 | 0.00 | 0.13 | -0.16 | -0.06 | -0.18 | -0.13 | -0.19 | 0.23* | 0.25* | 0.31*** | -0.10 | -0.37*** | -0.57*** | -0.49*** | 0.30*** | -0.75*** | 1.00 | |
| FCR | 0.22* | -0.14 | 0.29*** -0.13 | -0.27*** | 0.23* | -0.05 | -0.25* | -0.22* | 0.07 | -0.27*** | -0.09 | -0.19 | 0.02 | -0.19 | -0.22* | -0.28*** | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.12 | -0.26*** | -0.05 | -0.11 | 1.00 | |
| FCI | 0.29*** -0.07 | 0.30*** -0.04 | -0.27*** | 0.27*** -0.06 | -0.26*** | -0.25* | 0.10 | -0.26*** | -0.10 | -0.20* | 0.00 | -0.22* | -0.27*** | -0.33*** | 0.12 | -0.02 | -0.06 | -0.12 | -0.31*** | -0.10 | -0.10 | -0.96*** | 1.00 | | |

注: * 表示差异显著 ($p < 0.05$); ** 表示差异极显著 ($p < 0.01$)。Note: * indicates significant difference at $p < 0.05$; ** indicates extremely significant difference at $p < 0.01$.

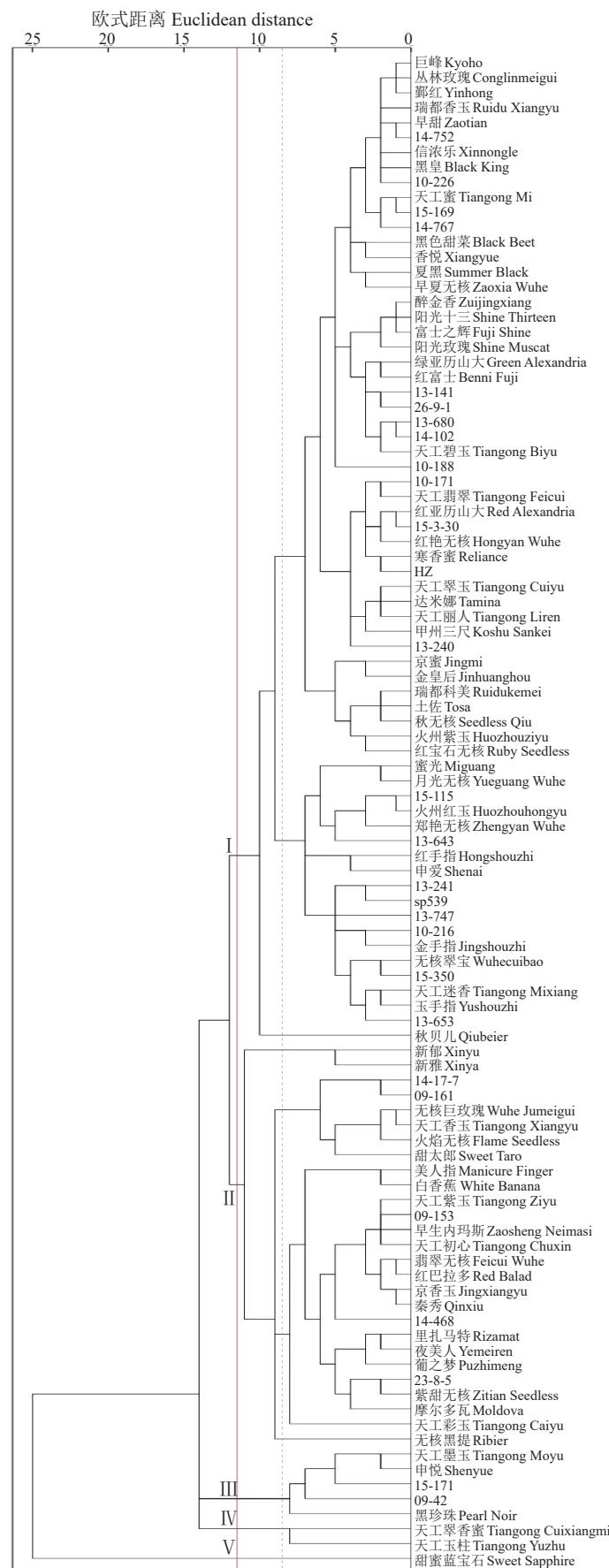


图1 101份葡萄种质资源树状聚类分析

Fig. 1 Dendritic clustering of 101 grape germplasm resources

表 4 101份葡萄种质资源部分性状的主成分分析
Table 4 Principal component analysis of some traits of 101 grape germplasm resources

| 性状 Trait | 主成分 1 PC1 | 主成分 2 PC2 | 主成分 3 PC3 | 主成分 4 PC4 | 主成分 5 PC5 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| AW | -0.449 | 0.480 | 0.183 | 0.279 | 0.087 |
| TSS | 0.658 | 0.236 | 0.045 | -0.431 | -0.108 |
| H | -0.805 | 0.463 | 0.046 | -0.123 | 0.051 |
| E | 0.490 | -0.221 | -0.233 | 0.702 | 0.227 |
| CO | 0.610 | -0.145 | -0.040 | 0.694 | 0.204 |
| CH | -0.620 | 0.578 | 0.083 | 0.227 | 0.173 |
| PPS | -0.265 | 0.467 | 0.433 | 0.268 | -0.065 |
| TP | 0.338 | 0.654 | -0.384 | -0.143 | 0.466 |
| FL | 0.409 | 0.644 | -0.292 | -0.147 | 0.458 |
| TS | 0.643 | 0.214 | 0.130 | -0.492 | -0.099 |
| TA | -0.306 | -0.538 | 0.522 | -0.075 | 0.539 |
| SAR | 0.096 | -0.368 | 0.603 | -0.370 | 0.538 |
| FCR | 0.473 | 0.371 | 0.682 | 0.204 | -0.148 |
| FCI | 0.519 | 0.358 | 0.652 | 0.183 | -0.180 |
| 特征值 Eigenvalues | 3.641 | 2.701 | 2.065 | 1.879 | 1.219 |
| 贡献率 Contribution rates/% | 26.008 | 19.293 | 14.750 | 13.420 | 8.707 |
| 累计贡献率 Cumulative contribution rates/% | 26.008 | 45.300 | 60.051 | 73.471 | 82.178 |

品质指标后选定了14个性状,采用主成分分析法对14个指标标准化后进行降维处理。结果显示(表4),14个性状的主要信息集中在前5个主成分中,累计贡献率达82.178%,表明这5个主成分可以反映果实品质性状的大部分信息。

第1主成分方差贡献率为26.008%,其特征向量中,可溶性固形物含量(0.658)、总糖含量(0.643)和凝聚性(0.610)正向数值较大,对PC1产生正向影响,果实硬度(-0.805)负系数值大,主要反映的是果实含糖量的品质性状。第2主成分方差贡献率为19.293%,载荷较高的正值性状包括总酚含量(0.654)和类黄酮含量(0.644),主要反映了果实营养物质性状。第3主成分方差贡献率为14.750%,表现出与裂果率(0.682)、裂果指数(0.652)和糖酸比(0.603)较高的正相关,反映出果实抗裂果的能力。第4主成分方差贡献率为13.420%,弹力(0.702)和凝聚性(0.694)有较大的正向数值,PC4可称为果肉质地指标。第5主成分方差贡献率为8.707%,主要为总酸含量(0.539)和糖酸比(0.538)的正向数值较大,它们对PC5产生正向影响,说明当PC5高时,果实总酸含量低且糖酸比上升,PC5可称为果实风味

指标。确定主成分后,计算101份葡萄种质资源的主成分综合得分,综合得分越高,表明该种质的综合表现越优。

以主成分分析为基础,分别以第1、第3主成分作为横坐标,第2、第4主成分作为纵坐标,构建101份葡萄种质资源的二维平面散点图(图2、图3),结合聚类分析的结果,从而能直观地反映出不同群体果实品质的分布情况。其中类群I主要分布于原点左侧,主要体现了第1主成分正向的可溶性固形物含量、糖含量等性状特征,其糖酸比高于其他4个类群;类群II各种质资源主要分布于原点左下方,主要体现了第2、3主成分酚类物质和裂果等性状特征,其总酚、类黄酮、总糖、总酸含量和果皮硬度在5个类群中均最小;类群III各种质资源主要分布在原点上方,主要体现了营养物质含量高、糖酸比低和咀嚼性高的特征。

2.5 不同种质资源葡萄果实性状的综合评价

由于各主成分方差贡献率有差异,因此在进行综合评价时,应考虑其主成分的不同贡献率,以各主成分相对方差贡献率为权重,对不同种质的前5个主成分得分及其相应权重进行加权求和构建葡萄果实品质综合评价函数,即: $F=(0.3165F1+0.2348F2+0.1795F3+0.16334F4+0.1060F5)/0.8218$ 。根据以上综合评价函数计算出101个葡萄种质资源果实品质的综合得分,结果见表5。

3 讨 论

果实品质性状评价是筛选优异品种的主要依据之一,可通过果实大小、色泽等外观品质以及糖、酸、质地等内在品质的综合评估来分析其整体品质。同样,葡萄果实品质直接影响消费者的选择和其在市场上的竞争力,因此,使葡萄果实品质得到提升是国内外葡萄育种者的重要育种目标。

本研究中葡萄果实26个代表性品质性状的变异系数范围为7.03%~159.48%,其中花色苷、裂果率、裂果指数的变异系数超过100%,弹性指数、可溶性固形物含量、横径和总糖含量等指标的变异系数较小。相关性分析结果表明,裂果率和裂果指数与纵径和果形指数呈极显著或显著正相关,与可溶性固形物含量、糖含量、果实硬度、凝聚性以及果皮硬度呈现极显著负相关,这与Correia等^[17]和王旭旭等^[18]的研究结果一致。说明葡萄果实的纵径、果形

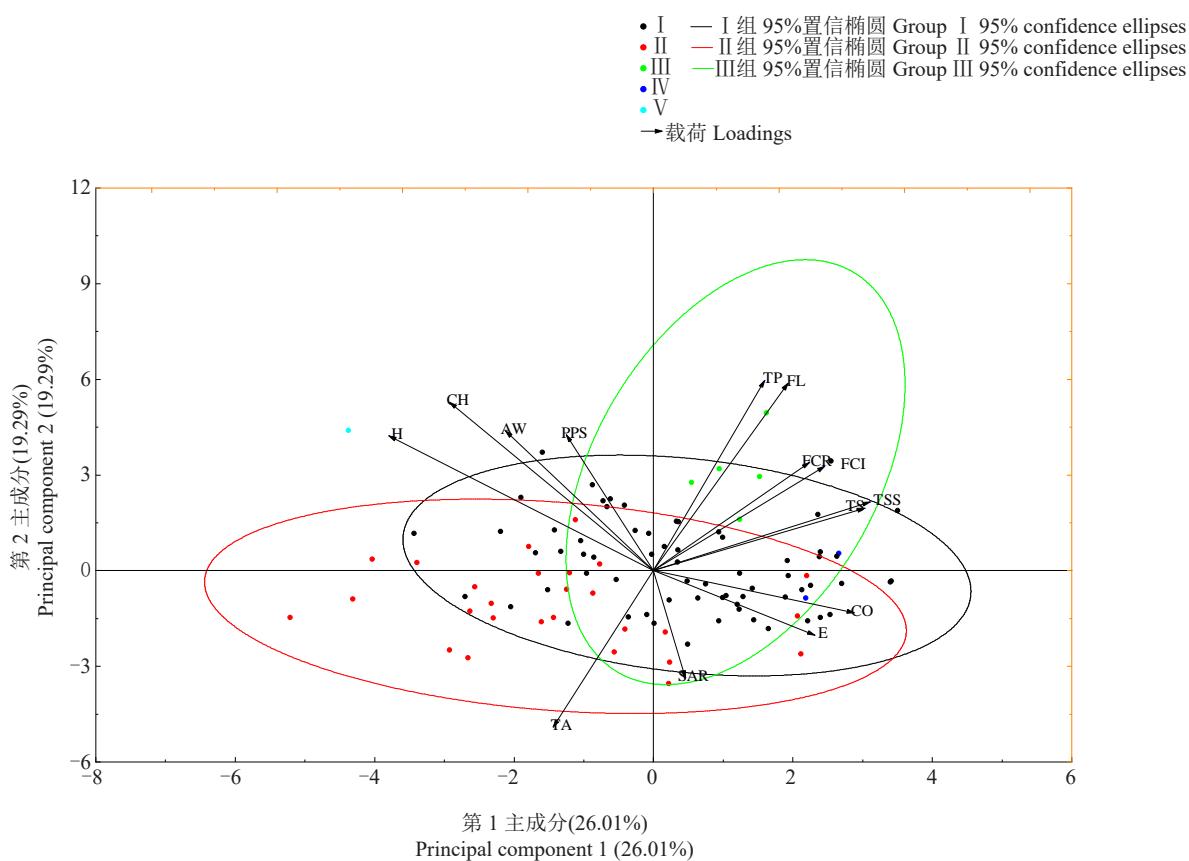


图2 101份葡萄种质资源的第1、第2主成分得分与果实性状载荷的双标图

Fig. 2 Biplot of factor scores and loadings based on 1st and 2nd principal components of 101 grape germplasm

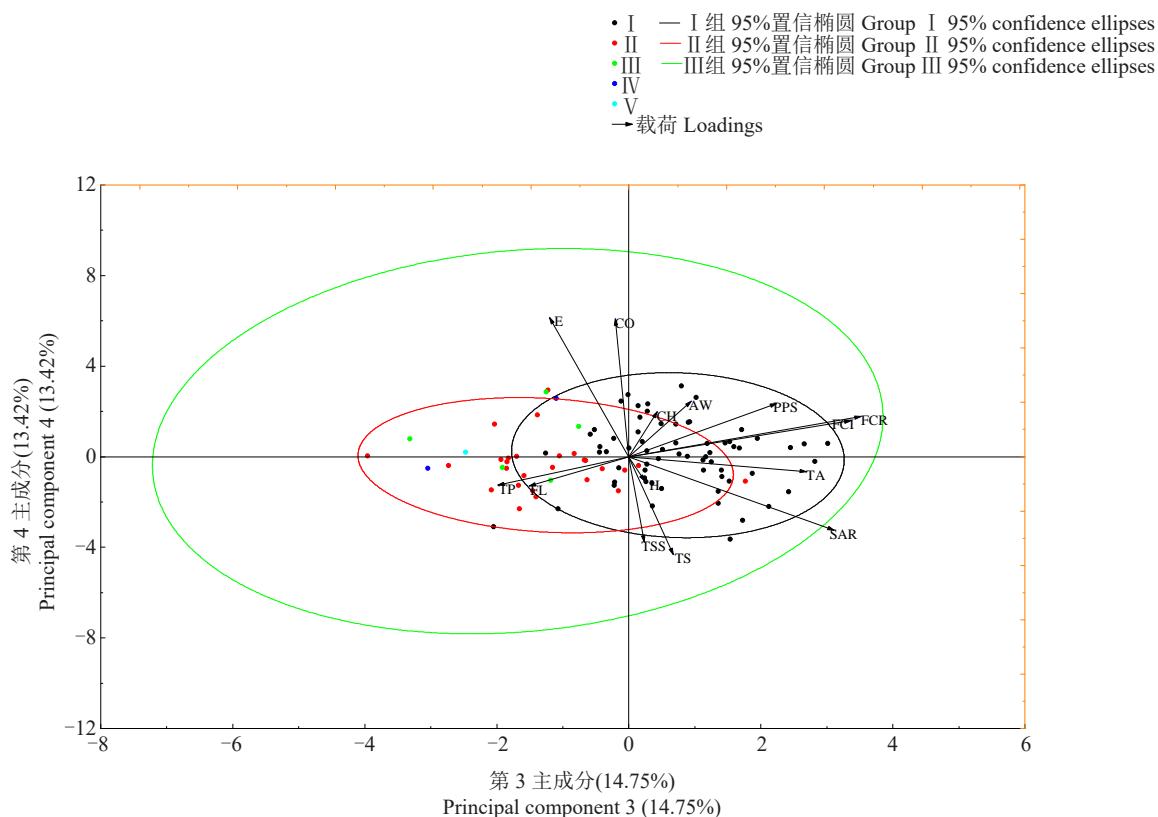


图3 101份葡萄种质资源的第3、第4主成分得分与果实性状载荷的双标图

Fig. 3 Biplot of factor scores and loadings based on 3rd and 4th principal components of 101 grape germplasm

表 5 101 份葡萄种质资源品质综合得分与排名

Table 5 Composite score and ranking of quality of 101 grape germplasm resources

| 编号 No. | 综合评价得分 Comprehensive evaluation score | 排名 Ranking | 编号 No. | 综合评价得分 Comprehensive evaluation score | 排名 Ranking | 编号 No. | 综合评价得分 Comprehensive evaluation score | 排名 Ranking |
|-----------|---|---------------|-----------|---|---------------|-----------|---|---------------|
| C93 | 1.149 | 1 | C1 | 0.357 | 35 | C60 | -0.086 | 69 |
| C55 | 1.133 | 2 | C34 | 0.346 | 36 | C33 | -0.120 | 70 |
| C8 | 0.818 | 3 | C52 | 0.337 | 37 | C36 | -0.137 | 71 |
| C90 | 0.810 | 4 | C81 | 0.318 | 38 | C97 | -0.180 | 72 |
| C64 | 0.750 | 5 | C85 | 0.282 | 39 | C77 | -0.187 | 73 |
| C11 | 0.747 | 6 | C25 | 0.266 | 40 | C57 | -0.196 | 74 |
| C73 | 0.729 | 7 | C12 | 0.256 | 41 | C40 | -0.199 | 75 |
| C80 | 0.666 | 8 | C16 | 0.253 | 42 | C62 | -0.232 | 76 |
| C87 | 0.665 | 9 | C15 | 0.249 | 43 | C58 | -0.264 | 77 |
| C101 | 0.664 | 10 | C100 | 0.248 | 44 | C6 | -0.277 | 78 |
| C72 | 0.615 | 11 | C10 | 0.221 | 45 | C17 | -0.283 | 79 |
| C95 | 0.601 | 12 | C83 | 0.214 | 46 | C31 | -0.336 | 80 |
| C92 | 0.575 | 13 | C41 | 0.211 | 47 | C38 | -0.344 | 81 |
| C94 | 0.547 | 14 | C19 | 0.207 | 48 | C47 | -0.345 | 82 |
| C68 | 0.528 | 15 | C7 | 0.205 | 49 | C54 | -0.350 | 83 |
| C74 | 0.523 | 16 | C89 | 0.204 | 50 | C48 | -0.369 | 84 |
| C35 | 0.515 | 17 | C5 | 0.187 | 51 | C13 | -0.378 | 85 |
| C50 | 0.514 | 18 | C84 | 0.175 | 52 | C98 | -0.393 | 86 |
| C65 | 0.509 | 19 | C18 | 0.172 | 53 | C53 | -0.406 | 87 |
| C3 | 0.492 | 20 | C69 | 0.141 | 54 | C56 | -0.417 | 88 |
| C96 | 0.487 | 21 | C51 | 0.132 | 55 | C30 | -0.418 | 89 |
| C71 | 0.468 | 22 | C24 | 0.122 | 56 | C23 | -0.448 | 90 |
| C70 | 0.463 | 23 | C49 | 0.115 | 57 | C26 | -0.451 | 91 |
| C78 | 0.452 | 24 | C28 | 0.096 | 58 | C91 | -0.501 | 92 |
| C79 | 0.448 | 25 | C21 | 0.093 | 59 | C20 | -0.562 | 93 |
| C59 | 0.444 | 26 | C2 | 0.090 | 60 | C43 | -0.617 | 94 |
| C76 | 0.440 | 27 | C4 | 0.069 | 61 | C32 | -0.631 | 95 |
| C75 | 0.438 | 28 | C82 | 0.064 | 62 | C37 | -0.685 | 96 |
| C9 | 0.431 | 29 | C86 | 0.045 | 63 | C27 | -0.730 | 97 |
| C61 | 0.412 | 30 | C63 | -0.038 | 64 | C45 | -0.762 | 98 |
| C39 | 0.406 | 31 | C88 | -0.044 | 65 | C22 | -0.936 | 99 |
| C66 | 0.386 | 32 | C14 | -0.052 | 66 | C44 | -0.947 | 100 |
| C99 | 0.380 | 33 | C46 | -0.067 | 67 | C42 | -1.094 | 101 |
| C67 | 0.369 | 34 | C29 | -0.070 | 68 | | | |

指数、果实硬度、果皮硬度、弹性和含糖量为影响裂果的主要性状,当果实纵径长、果形指数大、果实硬度高、果皮薄、口感脆、糖度低时更易裂果。

不同葡萄种质果实品质之间差异大,科学、系统、合理的评价方法是对其进行综合评价的必要前提。在果实品质评价中,由于各性状指标无明显主次之分,单纯选择某一种或少数相关的指标对其进行评判并不可取,因此需要结合不同的分析方法和分析指标进行全面的评价。用于果实品质综合评价

的分析方法有多种,牟红梅等^[8]通过主成分分析的方法,对27个西洋梨果实品质的各项指标进行了转化、分析和综合排序。史星雲等^[19]以粤椹大10果实为材料,筛选出了花色苷含量、维生素C含量、单果干质量等6项有效参考指标,以用于粤椹大10品质的预测。陈丽娟等^[20]通过硬度、可溶性固形物含量等13项指标来评价30份中国樱桃果实品质,通过主成分分析表明,硬度以及可溶性固形物、维生素C、单果质量、总酚、可溶性糖、Fe、β-胡萝卜素含量可以作

为中国樱桃果实品质评价的正向指标。在本研究中,在欧式距离为11.5时,聚类分析将101个种质分为5个类群,本研究聚类分析结合主成分综合得分可知,各类群综合排名依次为:III>I>IV>V>II。对这些种质资源的粒质量、可溶性固形物含量、果实硬度、弹力、凝聚性、咀嚼性、果皮硬度、总酚含量、类黄酮含量、总糖含量、总酸含量、糖酸比、裂果率、裂果指数等14个果实品质性状采用主成分分析法进行评价,可转化为5个综合指标,其特征值均>1,累计贡献率达82.178%,综合评价得分总体排名前列的蜜光、黑珍珠、郑艳无核、金手指、09-42、黑色甜菜、13-653、15-115等果实综合品质表现佳,可在生产中直接应用或作为种质创新选育的材料。

4 结 论

不同葡萄种质资源间果实品质指标的差异较大,采用相关性分析、聚类分析与主成分分析法综合评价,结果表明,蜜光、黑珍珠、郑艳无核、金手指、09-42、黑色甜菜、13-653、15-115等种质综合表现优异,筛选出可溶性固形物含量、总糖含量、总酚含量、类黄酮含量、弹力、凝聚性、咀嚼性、糖酸比、裂果率和裂果指数作为葡萄果实品质评价的核心指标,一些品质指标之间也具有高度的相关性,可作为浙江地区鲜食葡萄种质资源评价和品种选育鉴定工作的品质代表性评价指标。

参考文献 References:

- [1] SEFC K M, STEINKELLNER H, GLÖSSL J, KAMPFER S, REGNER F. Reconstruction of a grapevine pedigree by microsatellite analysis[J]. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 1998, 97(1):227-231.
- [2] 任晓琴,文昊,杨静慧,刘艳军,李冰,梁发辉.8个葡萄品种果实品质的主成分分析[J].天津农学院学报,2023,30(2):7-10.
REN Xiaoqin, WEN Hao, YANG Jinghui, LIU Yanjun, LI Bing, LIAO Fahui. Principal component analysis of fruit quality of 8 grape varieties[J]. Journal of Tianjin Agricultural University, 2023, 30(2):7-10.
- [3] 张晓利.301份不同葡萄种质糖酸组分的鉴定评价[D].新乡:河南科技学院,2022.
ZHANG Xiaoli. Identification and evaluation of sugar and organic acid in 301 grape germplasm[D]. Xinxiang: Henan Institute of Science and Technology, 2022.
- [4] LI S C, SUN L, FAN X C, ZHANG Y, JIANG J F, LIU C H. Polymorphism of anthocyanin concentration and composition in Chinese wild grapes[J]. Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research, 2021, 27(1):34-41.
- [5] 梁俊,郭燕,刘玉莲,李敏敏,赵政阳.不同品种苹果果实中糖酸组成与含量分析[J].西北农林科技大学学报(自然科学版),2011,39(10):163-170.
LIANG Jun, GUO Yan, LIU Yulan, LI Minmin, ZHAO Zhengyang. Analysis of contents and constituents of sugar and organic acid in different apple cultivars[J]. Journal of Northwest A & F University (Natural Science Edition), 2011, 39(10):163-170.
- [6] 程文强,徐阳,吴开云,赵献民,龚榜初.3种综合评价方法在柿果品质评价中的应用[J].南京林业大学学报(自然科学版),2023,47(4):61-72.
CHENG Wenqiang, XU Yang, WU Kaiyun, ZHAO Xianmin, GONG Bangchu. Comparison of three comprehensive evaluation methods to evaluate the quality of persimmon fruit[J]. Journal of Nanjing Forestry University (Natural Sciences Edition), 2023, 47(4):61-72.
- [7] 刘科鹏,黄春辉,冷建华,陈葵,严玉平,辜青青,徐小彪.'金魁'猕猴桃果实品质的主成分分析与综合评价[J].果树学报,2012,29(5):867-871.
LIU Kepeng, HUANG Chunhui, LENG Jianhua, CHEN Kui, YAN Yuping, GU Qingqing, XU Xiaobiao. Principal component analysis and comprehensive evaluation of the fruit quality of 'Jinkui' kiwifruit[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2012, 29(5): 867-871.
- [8] 牟红梅,于强,李庆余,王义菊,姜福东,李元军,薛敏,王兆龙.基于主成分分析的烟台地区西洋梨果实品质综合评价[J].果树学报,2019,36(8):1084-1092.
MU Hongmei, YU Qiang, LI Qingyu, WANG Yiju, JIANG Fudong, LI Yuanjun, XUE Min, WANG Zhaolong. Synthetic evaluation of fruit quality of common pears (*Pyrus communis* L.) based on principal component analysis in Yantai areas[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2019, 36(8):1084-1092.
- [9] 赵东兴,岳建伟,赵志昆,杨永智,陈林杨,陈鸿洁,李春,张荣琴,毕光林.47份青皮红心柚果实农艺性状的综合分析与优异种质筛选[J].果树学报,2022,39(9):1553-1561.
ZHAO Dongxing, YUE Jianwei, ZHAO Zhikun, YANG Yongzhi, CHEN Linyang, CHEN Hongjie, LI Chun, ZHANG Rongqin, BI Guanglin. Comprehensive analysis of fruit agronomic traits of 47 pomelos with green skin and red pulp as well as screening of excellent germplasm[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2022, 39(9): 1553-1561.
- [10] 王思威,孙海滨,常虹,钟声,赵俊生,王潇楠.基于主成分分析综合评价白糖罂荔枝果实品质[J].果树学报,2022,39(4):610-620.
WANG Siwei, SUN Haibin, CHANG Hong, ZHONG Sheng, ZHAO Junsheng, WANG Xiaonan. Comprehensive evaluation of fruit quality of Baitangying litchi based on principal component analysis[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2022, 39(4):610-620.
- [11] 郭琳琳,庞荣丽,王瑞萍,乔成奎,田发军,王彩霞,李君,庞涛,成昕,谢汉忠.猕猴桃营养品质综合评价[J].果树学报,2022,39(10):1864-1872.

- [11] GUO Linlin, PANG Rongli, WANG Ruiping, QIAO Chengkui, TIAN Fajun, WANG Caixia, LI Jun, PANG Tao, CHENG Xin, XIE Hanzhong. Comprehensive trait evaluation for kiwifruit nutritional quality[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2022, 39(10): 1864-1872.
- [12] 聂继云,李志霞,李海飞,李静,王昆,毋永龙,徐国锋,闫震,吴锡,覃兴.苹果理化品质评价指标研究[J].中国农业科学,2012,45(14):2895-2903.
- NIE Jiyun, LI Zhixia, LI Haifei, LI Jing, WANG Kun, WU Yonglong, XU Guofeng, YAN Zhen, WU Xi, QIN Xing. Evaluation indices for apple physicochemical quality[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2012, 45(14):2895-2903.
- [13] 宋江峰,刘春泉,姜晓青,李大婧.基于主成分与聚类分析的菜用大豆品质综合评价[J].食品科学,2015,36(13):12-17.
- SONG Jiangfeng, LIU Chunquan, JIANG Xiaoqing, LI Dajing. Comprehensive evaluation of vegetable soybean quality by principal component analysis and cluster analysis[J]. Food Science, 2015, 36(13):12-17.
- [14] 曹建康,姜微波,赵玉梅.果蔬采后生理生化实验指导[M].北京:中国轻工业出版社,2007.
- CAO Jiankang, JIANG Weibo, ZHAO Yumei. Experiment guidance of postharvest physiology and biochemistry of fruits and vegetables[M]. Beijing: China Light Industry Press, 2007.
- [15] KOMATSU A, TAKANOKURA Y, MORIGUCHI T, OMURA M, AKIHAMA T. Differential expression of three sucrose-phosphate synthase isoforms during sucrose accumulation in citrus fruits (*Citrus unshiu* Marc.)[J]. Plant Science, 1999, 140(2): 169-178.
- [16] 张川.葡萄种质资源裂果性评价和裂果相关候选基因鉴定[D].南京:南京农业大学,2020.
- ZHANG Chuan. Evaluation of berry-cracking in grape germplasm resources and identification of candidate genes related to berry-cracking[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing Agricultural University, 2020.
- [17] CORREIA S, SCHOUTEN R, SILVA A P, GONÇALVES B. Sweet cherry fruit cracking mechanisms and prevention strategies: A review[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2018, 240: 369-377.
- [18] 王旭旭,樊秀彩,李傲,张超博,房经贵,刘崇怀,上官凌飞.葡萄品种资源裂果性状调查与分析[J].园艺学报,2016,43(11): 2099-2108.
- WANG Xuxu, FAN Xiucai, LI Ao, ZHANG Chaobo, FANG Jinggui, LIU Chonghuai, SHANGGUAN Lingfei. Investigation and analysis on cracking trait in grape berry[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2016, 43(11):2099-2108.
- [19] 史星雲,徐珊珊,柳丽萍,陶新中,钱文春.基于主成分分析果桑品质评价模型的建立[J].中国果树,2024(3):54-59.
- SHI Xingyun, XU Shanshan, LIU Liping, TAO Xinzhong, QIAN Wenchun. Establishment of quality evaluation model of fruit mulberry based on principal component analysis[J]. China Fruits, 2024(3):54-59.
- [20] 陈丽娟,王东,李洪雯,刘佳,张国薇.中国樱桃不同品种(优系)果实品质分析[J].热带作物学报,2024,45(3):514-523.
- CHEN Lijuan, WANG Dong, LI Hongwen, LIU Jia, ZHANG Guowei. Fruit quality analysis of different Chinese cherry varieties (excellent lines)[J]. Chinese Journal of Tropical Crops, 2024, 45(3):514-523.