

基于图像识别的枇杷资源果肉褐变鉴定方法研究与应用

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摘要:【目的】建立一种准确、快速的枇杷果肉褐变抗性检测方法, 实现枇杷种质资源果肉褐变抗性的高效鉴定筛选。【方法】以10份枇杷资源成熟果实为材料, 利用MATLAB R2022a函数算法, 对相机拍摄的原始照片进行颜色空间转换, 筛选适宜测算枇杷果肉的色度空间。进一步对枇杷果肉切面图像进行二值分割, 提取切后不同时间果肉图像像素值, 计算褐变指数及褐变面积, 并进行褐变分级。【结果】MATLAB转化的Lab颜色空间能准确识别不同资源果肉褐变表型, 与色差仪测定评价结果最接近。根据褐变指数和褐变面积进行隶属函数排名, 可综合评价10份枇杷资源抗褐变能力。【结论】利用MATLAB图像分割技术可实现对枇杷果肉褐变抗性的准确快速鉴定, 该技术亦适用于枇杷种质资源颜色性状的鉴定评价。

关键词: 枇杷; 果肉褐变; 图像分割; 鉴定评价

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Research and application of image recognition-based identification for flesh browning of loquat fruits

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Abstract: 【Objective】Loquat [*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.] is a kind of fruit tree of the genus Loquat in the Rosaceae, maloideae, and its fruit is tasteful, rich in nutrients, and reputed as 'the first fruit of the early spring'. Browning of flesh can affect the quality of fresh-cut product of the fruit. So far there has been no report on the research of fresh-cut loquat fruit. Exploring the fast and efficient identification and evaluation of the flesh browning of loquat fruit is conducive to the efficient screening of browning-resistant germplasm resources of loquat. 【Methods】The mature fruits of five white-fleshed loquat resources, including Zhongbai, Sanyuebai, Baixueza, Guifei, and Guofenben, and five red-fleshed resources, including Zhongshudaxiang, Huangjinkuai, Ruisui, Muluo, and Yanhong collected from the National Loquat Germplasm Resource Nursery (Fuzhou, China), were used as materials. After the loquat flesh was freshly cut, it was placed in a simple soft light photographic light box with fixed light source and temperature. The browning phenotypes of loquat flesh cuts were photographed and recorded in 0 min, 10 min, 30 min and 60 min. And then the Photoshop software was used to pre-process the background purification of the original photos taken by the camera, and the rgb2lab and rgb2hsi

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function algorithms of the MATLAB R2022a were used to convert the color space of the pre-processed pictures of the cut surface of the fruit flesh, the recognizabilities of the loquat fruit flesh under each color component of the three color spaces of RGB, Lab, and HSI were compared, and the suitable color spaces were accordingly chosen for measuring loquat flesh. Then based on the MATLAB edge detection algorithm, the Sobel operator was used for binary segmentation of the loquat flesh cut image, to extract the change of Lab value of the flesh image pixels at different time points after cutting, and calculate the browning index according to the formula of color change value. Additionally, the MATLAB ROI function was used to select the irregular representative loquat flesh browning areas, extract the color feature value, and complete the browning area segmentation of the original image by using the Euclidean distance. Finally, according to the characteristics of the Lab value change, the browning index and browning area during the browning process of loquat flesh section, the principal components were extracted and ranked by the affiliation function, by which the browning resistance grading of the 10 loquat resources was comprehensively realized. **【Results】** A method based on the MATLAB image segmentation algorithm was established to rapidly identify loquat flesh browning, and the CIE-Lab color space transformed by MATLAB could accurately identify the flesh browning phenotypes of the different resources, which would be mostly close to the results determined by colorimeter. The *L* value and *a* value could effectively distinguish the flesh color characteristics of the two major types of red flesh and white flesh, and could be used for the flesh color phenotype identification analysis of the loquat germplasm resources. Using the color difference formula to calculate the browning index (BI) of the 10 resources at different time intervals based on Lab values, the browning indexes of the loquat resources with white flesh were significantly higher than those of the red flesh resources, and the browning indexes of Baixuezao, Guifei, Zhongbai, Zhongshudaxiang, Ruisui, and Yanhong increased with the prolongation of time post cutting, whereas those of Sanyuebai, Guofenben, Huangjinkuai, and Muluo loquat reached the threshold for browning after 30 min of fresh-cutting, and then tended to keep stable. The Euclidean distance algorithm indicated that the percentage of browning area in the white flesh type was significantly higher than that in the red flesh type. Among the 10 resources, the browning process of Guofenben was the fastest and the browning area was the largest, while the browning process of Yanhong was the slowest and the browning area was the smallest 60 min post cutting. The study indicated that splitting the browning area could be possible to distinguish and localize the phenotypic differences of browning between the red and the white flesh types more precisely. According to the membership function ranking by principal component analysis, the browning resistance of the 10 loquat resources from strong to weak was: Yanhong, Ruisui, Huangjinkuai, Zhongshudaxiang, Muluo Loquat, Zhongbai, Guifei, Sanyuebai, Baixuezao, Guofenben. **【Conclusion】** The MATLAB image segmentation algorithm had a wide recognition range and fast computational speed, which would be suitable for quantitative analysis of the color change process of intensive resources. In the evaluation of the loquat flesh browning, the browning index and browning area of the MATLAB algorithm indicated the browning situation from different dimensions, and the combination of the two methods could maximize the characterization of the browning resistance of the loquat resources. The MATLAB image segmentation technique could be used to accurately and rapidly identify the browning resistance of the loquat flesh, and the technique could be also applicable to the identification and evaluation of the other color traits of the loquat germplasm resources.

Key words: Loquat; Fruit flesh browning; Image segmentation; Identification and evaluation

当前,随着生活节奏的加快,鲜切果因健康、方便、100%可食的特性越来越被消费者接受^[1],对鲜切果品质的要求也越来越高,而鲜切果产品的开发与果肉组织褐变抗性直接相关^[2]。枇杷[*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.]是蔷薇科苹果亚科枇杷属植物,风味甜酸适口,营养丰富,有“早春第一果”的美誉,深受消费者青睐。探索枇杷果肉褐变快速高效的鉴定评价方法,有利于高效筛选耐褐变种质资源,为优异资源的创新利用奠定基础。

近年来,随着交叉学科的兴起,许多基于计算机视觉快速识别农作物病虫害及果实品质分级的方法被挖掘^[3-5],深度学习在植物病害识别和病虫害范围评估等植保领域成为研究热点^[6-9],如柑橘^[10]、苹果^[11]、荔枝^[12]等植物叶病害检测分割已有了系统研究。在颜色性状上,计算机视觉的图像处理技术亦有广泛运用^[13],刘佳浩等^[14]利用机器视觉的边缘检测及HSI颜色模型对苹果品质进行准确分级;高燕萍等^[15]利用MATLAB图像分割技术实现了甘薯耐褐变种质资源的快速鉴定。目前对枇杷种质资源的鉴定评价主要集中在外观(果形、色泽等)、风味(可溶性固形物、可溶性糖、可滴定酸、维生素C含量等)等品质性状^[16]。对果肉色泽及色泽变化的研究则多基于肉眼观察判定或利用色差仪测定^[17]。预试验观

察发现,枇杷种质资源间的果肉褐变抗性有明显差异,且存在不均匀褐变现象,但果肉的褐变抗性尚未开展系统鉴定研究。笔者在本研究中拟应用MATLAB图像二值分割算法分析枇杷果肉切面颜色值的差异变化,计算果肉褐变指数及褐变面积,根据果肉褐变特性和抗褐变能力对枇杷资源进行分级排序,探索适用于枇杷耐褐变种质资源快速鉴定评价的方法,为准确、批量识别枇杷种质资源颜色表型提供研究新思路。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

观测的10份枇杷资源(表1)均取自国家枇杷种质资源圃(福州)。在果实成熟期,每份资源统一由有经验的科技人员挑选出大小、色泽和成熟度一致的果实,用不锈钢刀纵切二等分,一半果肉去除种子后放入光源固定的简易柔光摄影灯箱内,拍照记录鲜切0、10、30、60 min时色泽表型(相机参数:光圈值F=5.6,感光度ISO=1000,快门速度640,拍摄背景为灰色,相片保存格式为.jpg),另一半果肉用于色差仪法(D65光源10°视场)测定0、60 min切面Lab及RGB值。观测环境的温度保持在25℃。单果为一个处理,3次重复。

表1 供试的10份枇杷资源
Table 1 Ten loquat resources for testing

序号 No.	资源名称 Variety name	果肉颜色类型 Types of flesh	品种来源 Variety origin	序号 No.	资源名称 Variety name	果肉颜色类型 Types of flesh	品种来源 Variety origin
1	中白(ZB) Zhongbai (ZB)	白肉 White flesh	中国福建 Fujian, China	6	中熟大香(ZSDX) Zhongshudaxiang (ZSDX)	红肉 Red flesh	中国重庆 Chongqing, China
2	三月白(SYB) Sanyuebai (SYB)	白肉 White flesh	中国福建 Fujian, China	7	黄金块(HJK) Huangjinkuai (HJK)	红肉 Red flesh	美国 America
3	白雪早(BXZ) Baixuezaao (BXZ)	白肉 White flesh	中国福建 Fujian, China	8	瑞穗(RS) Ruisui (RS)	红肉 Red flesh	美国 America
4	贵妃(GF) Guifei (GF)	白肉 White flesh	中国福建 Fujian, China	9	木罗枇杷(MLPP) Muluopipa (MLPP)	红肉 Red flesh	中国云南 Yunnan, China
5	国芬本(GFB) Guofenben (GFB)	白肉 White flesh	中国福建 Fujian, China	10	艳红(YH) Yanhong (YH)	红肉 Red flesh	中国福建 Fujian, China

1.2 枇杷果肉褐变的最适颜色空间筛选

参照包新月等^[18]的方法,以白肉资源贵妃和红肉资源黄金块鲜切果肉为试验材料,使用MATLAB R2022a(软件来源于MathWorks公司)imread函数读取原始图片的RGB通道,利用rgb2lab和rgb2hsi函数将原始图片(0、10、30、60 min时相机拍摄的图片)从RGB空间转为Lab空间和HSI空间,以色差仪测

试结果为对照,筛选适宜枇杷果肉色泽表型区分的最适颜色空间。

1.3 Lab值提取及褐变指数计算

1.3.1 图像分割 先使用MATLAB软件rgb2gray函数将采集的原始图像(图1-A)转化为灰度图(图1-B)。以Sobel算子计算分割阈值,应用阈值得到分割后果肉切面的二值掩膜图像(图1-C),通过edge

函数将原始图像的边缘和背景用二值图像的形式展现出来,达到边缘检测分割图像的目的^[19]。二值掩膜显示图像中高对比度的线条,但这些线条没有很好地描绘出果肉切面对象的轮廓,与原始图像相比,梯度掩膜中对象周围的线条有间隙。利用 `imdilate` 函数对图像进行形态学膨胀得到果肉切面的轮廓,但内部仍有小孔(图 1-D)。再用 `imfill` 函数进行孔隙填充,得到完整的果肉切面图像(图 1-E)。用 `im-`

`clearborder` 函数删除边界连通对象(图 1-F)。用 `imerode` 函数进行平滑处理,得到背景为 0、目标区域为 1 的完整二值分割图像(图 1-G)^[20]。

1.3.2 褐变指数测算 MATLAB 算法使用边缘检测法对原始图像进行二值分割,形态学处理后白色区域数值为 1,即目标果肉切面区域,黑色区域为背景,数值为 0(图 1-G),将数值为 1 的白色区域映射到原始图像中的 Lab 通道,计算得出果肉切面 Lab 均

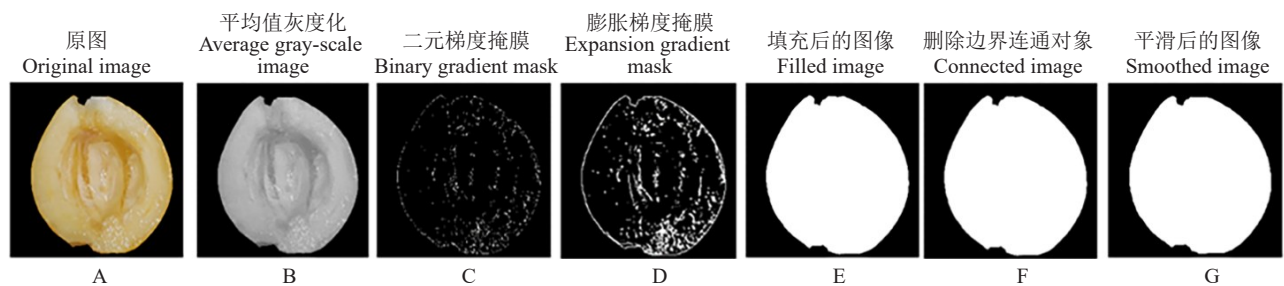


图 1 图像二值化过程

Fig. 1 Image binary segmentation process

值。色差仪法则直接测定得到 Lab 值。根据色差公式计算枇杷果肉褐变指数(BI)。

$$BI = \sqrt[3]{(L_n - L_0)^2 + (a_n - a_0)^2 + (b_n - b_0)^2} \quad (n=10, 30, 60)。$$

1.3.3 欧氏距离褐变面积检测 以 MATLAB ROI 函数选择不规则的代表性枇杷果肉褐变区域,提取颜色特征值,利用欧氏距离完成对原始图像的褐变面积分割^[21]。不同类型的枇杷果肉肉色差异显著,白肉资源分割阈值以贵妃 60 min 为例,红肉资源分割阈值以黄金块 60 min 为例,设置不同程度的阈值,观测分割的相似度与一致性,确定最合适的阈值,计算出枇杷果肉褐变面积,即褐变部分占整个果肉切面的百分比。

枇杷果肉质地较软,鲜切后不同部位的褐变程度存在差异,在选择目标 ROI 区域时,尽量选择包含不同梯度褐变的区域,以便准确识别褐变区域(图 2-A~B)。白肉类型果肉颜色与褐变色颜色值差异明显,用于分割的 T 值较大,在进行褐变面积分割时容易把握褐变区域和褐变阈值的选择,以不同阈值检测分割适宜性,其中 70T、80T 分割区域保守,部分褐变区域未能准确识别,而 100T 和 110T 却过度分割,因此在白肉资源中 90T 为相对合适的分割阈值(图 2-C~G)。红肉资源果肉颜色橙红(黄),褐变色表现为果肉颜色的加深,用于分割的 T 值较小,在选取红肉

类型的 ROI 区域时,尽量选择与果肉颜色差异最显著的区域(图 2-H~I),根据图 2-J~N 的分割适宜性检测,以 25T 作为红肉类型褐变占比计算的分割阈值。

1.4 数据处理

利用 Excel 2013 整理数据,利用 SPSS 26.0 进行统计学分析。隶属函数 $\mu(X_{ij}) = (X_{ij} - X_{\min}) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min})$, 式中 $\mu(X_{ij})$ 表示第 i 个资源第 j 个指标的隶属函数值, X_{ij} 为指标测定值, X_{\max} 、 X_{\min} 分别为所有参试资源中第 j 个指标测定值的最大值和最小值。

2 结果与分析

2.1 MATLAB 图像识别枇杷果肉褐变的最适颜色空间

利用 MATLAB 函数对表型差异较大的枇杷资源贵妃和黄金块进行不同颜色空间转换,以显示各分量下的枇杷果肉表型差异。在 RGB 空间中,两种色泽表型的 R 通道值无显著差异;在 HSI 空间中, H 通道无显著区分; Lab 颜色空间在 3 个通道同时显著区分色泽差异明显的果肉(图 3)。

将使用色差仪测定的 RGB 值和 Lab 值,与 MATLAB 算法提取的 RGB 值和 Lab 值对比,结果(图 4)显示,两份红肉、白肉资源鲜切后相同时间点 Lab 颜色空间的 L 值、a 值、b 值均有显著差异(图 4-A~C);在 RGB 空间中,色差仪和 MATLAB 测定的

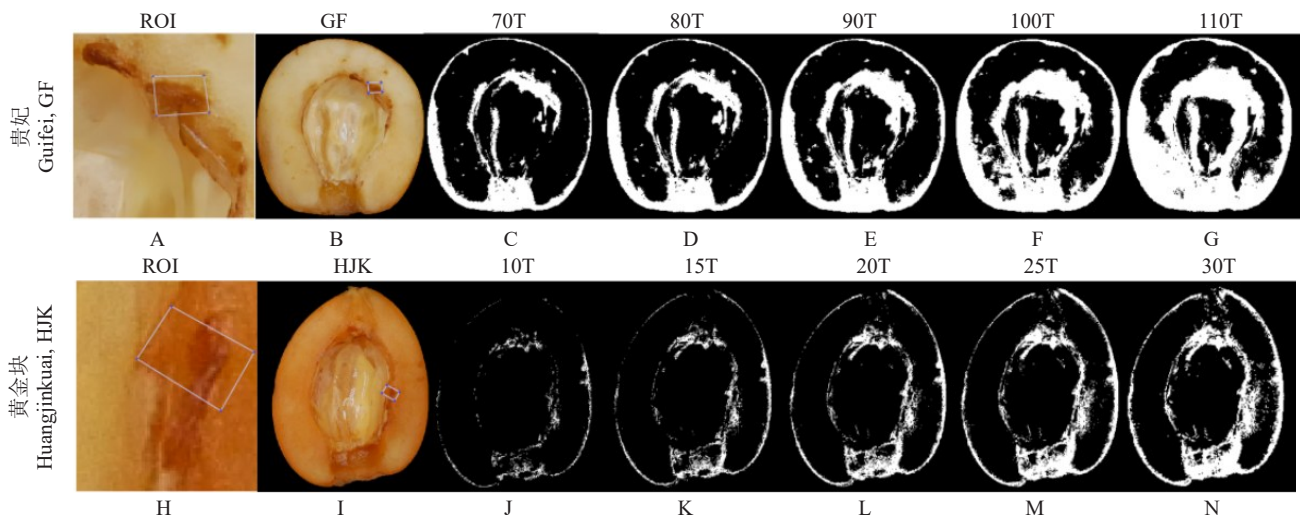


图 2 贵妃 (GF)、黄金块 (HJK) 60 min 不同阈值分割结果

Fig. 2 Segmentation results of Guifei (GF) and Huangjinkuai (HJK) with different thresholds for 60 min

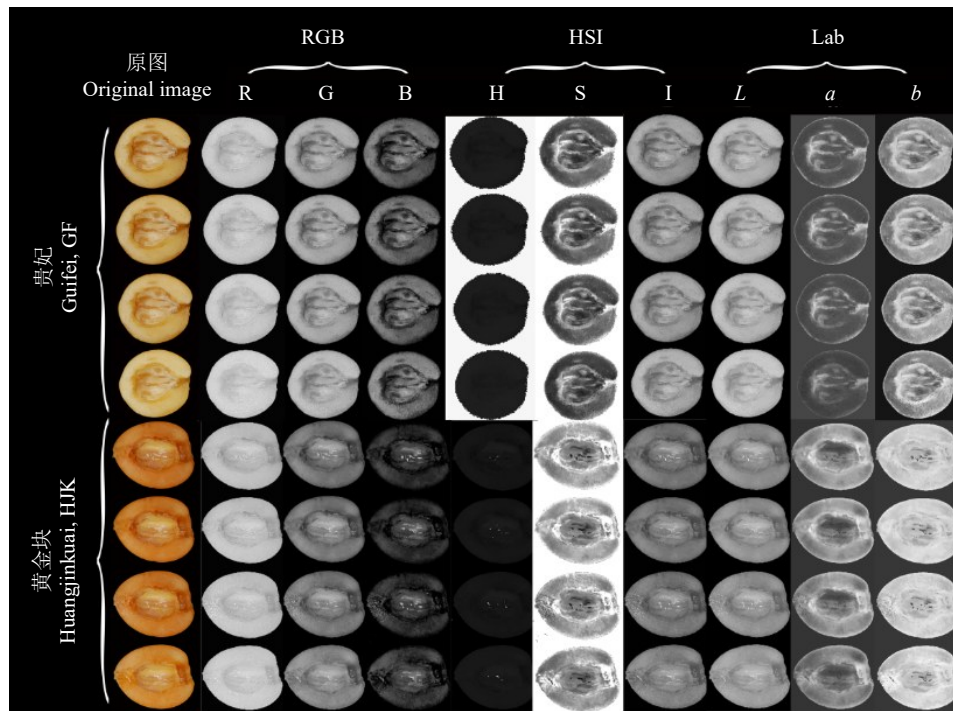


图 3 两种类型枇杷果肉不同颜色空间灰度图

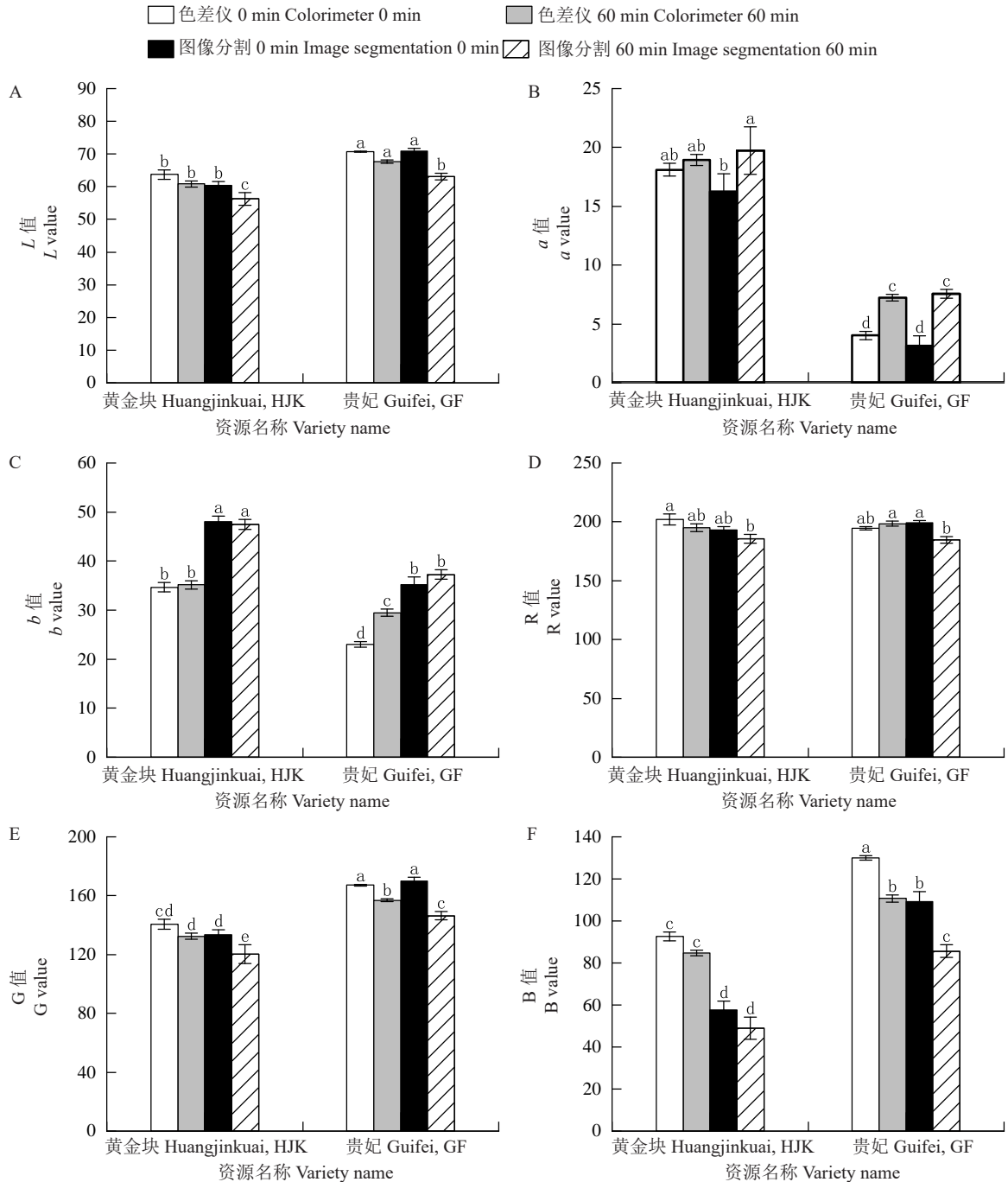
Fig. 3 Two types of loquat fruit flesh with different color space grayscale images

两份资源的G值和B值均差异显著(图4-E~F),R值差异不显著(图4-D)。从两份资源鲜切后不同时间色差值变化比较来看,MATLAB算法提取的Lab值中0 min和60 min时的白肉资源贵妃和红肉资源黄金块的L值、a值均有显著差异,而RGB颜色空间中仅白肉资源贵妃的R值、G值和B值的果肉色泽变化达显著水平,红肉资源黄金块仅G值差异显著,R值和B值均差异不显著。综上认为选用Lab

颜色空间对枇杷资源进行颜色值提取及褐变鉴定更适合。

2.2 褐变过程Lab值及褐变指数的变化

图像分割算法显示白肉资源的L值高于红肉资源,a值和b值则较低。在果肉褐变过程中,10份种质资源的L值均呈逐步下降趋势,0~10 min变化最明显,30~60 min白肉资源小幅度下降,红肉资源的L值趋于稳定(图5-A)。相反,随着时间的延长,a值



不同小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 水平差异显著。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

图4 MATLAB算法与色差仪法提取果肉颜色 Lab 与 RGB 值差异

Fig. 4 MATLAB algorithm and colorimeter method to extract fruit flesh color Lab and RGB value differences

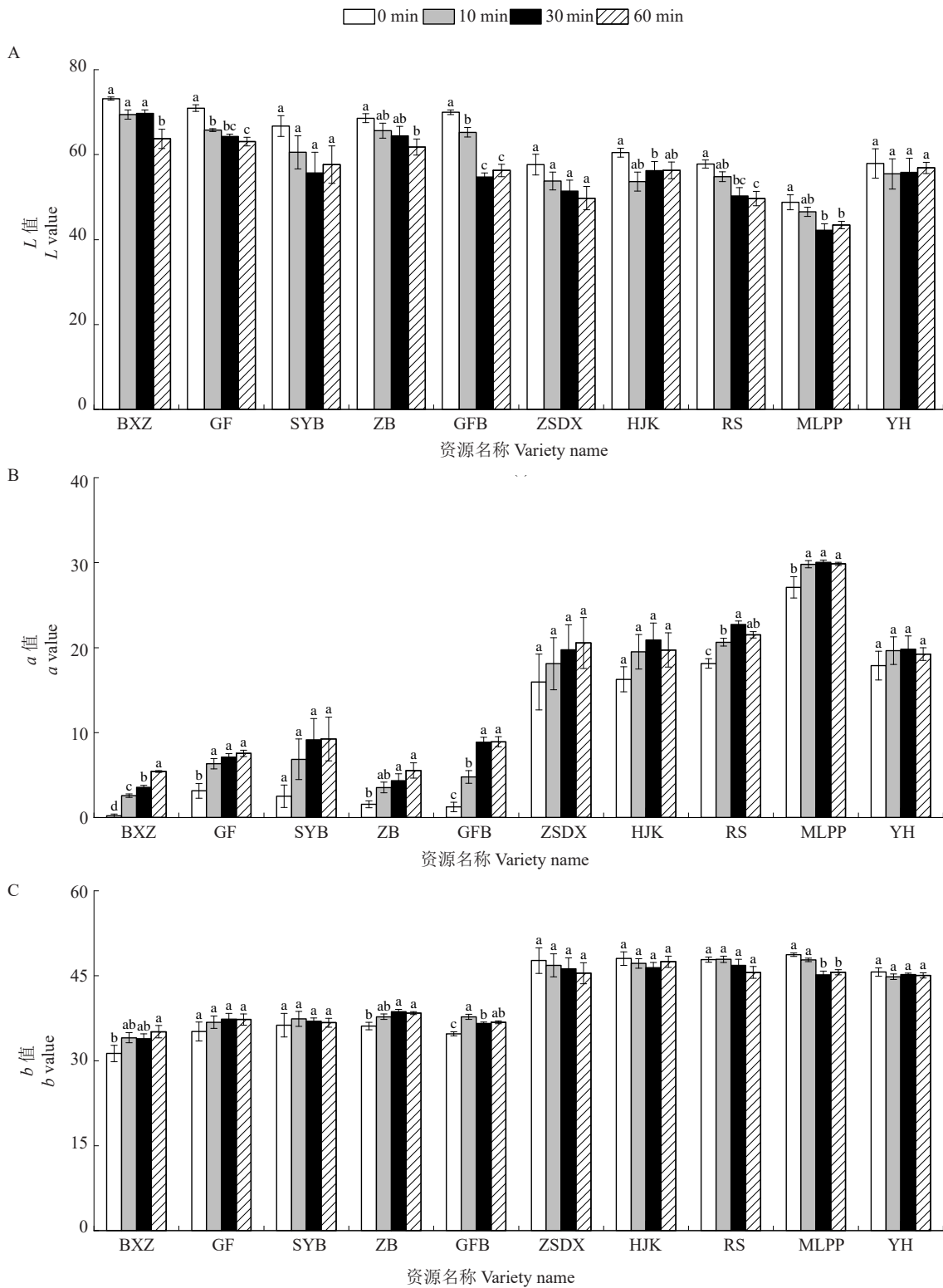
呈上升趋势,30 min后趋于稳定(图5-B)。值得注意的是,b值在红肉和白肉类型中表现出不同的变化规律,白肉资源的b值逐步增大,红肉资源的b值却逐步降低(图5-C)。

利用色差公式根据 Lab 值计算 10 份资源在不同时间段的褐变指数(BI),如图6所示,白肉资源的褐变指数高于红肉资源,白雪早、贵妃、中白、中熟大

香、黄金块、瑞穗、艳红随着时间延长,褐变指数增大,而三月白、国芬本、木罗枇杷则在鲜切 30 min 后达到褐变阈值,而后趋于稳定。

2.3 10份资源不同时间褐变表型及褐变面积

按照果肉颜色的表型将 10 份枇杷资源分为白肉和红肉两大类,由图7可知,0~60 min,白肉资源褐变表型较红肉资源更明显,红肉资源表现出更强



资源名称见表 1。下同。

See Table 1 for variety name. The same below.

图 5 10 份枇杷资源鲜切后不同时间 Lab 值变化

Fig. 5 Changes in Lab values at different times after fresh cutting of 10 loquat resources

的抗褐变能力。鲜切 0~10 min 后,白肉类型的资源出现明显褐变症状,红肉资源无显著变化。30 min

时,白肉资源达到了褐变阈值,与 60 min 时的褐变表型无显著差异,而红肉资源才开始出现明显褐

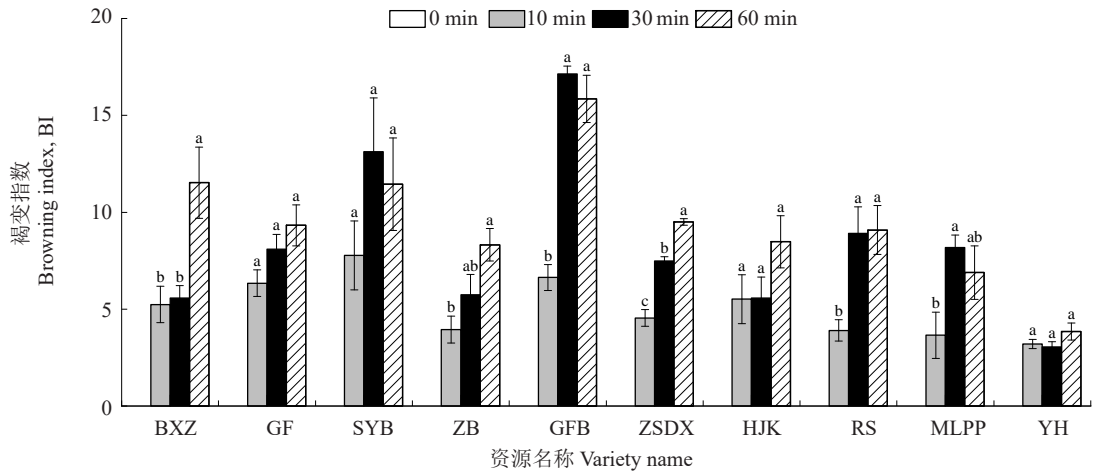


图6 10份枇杷资源鲜切后不同时间褐变指数 (BI)

Fig. 6 Browning index (BI) of 10 loquat resources at different times after fresh cutting

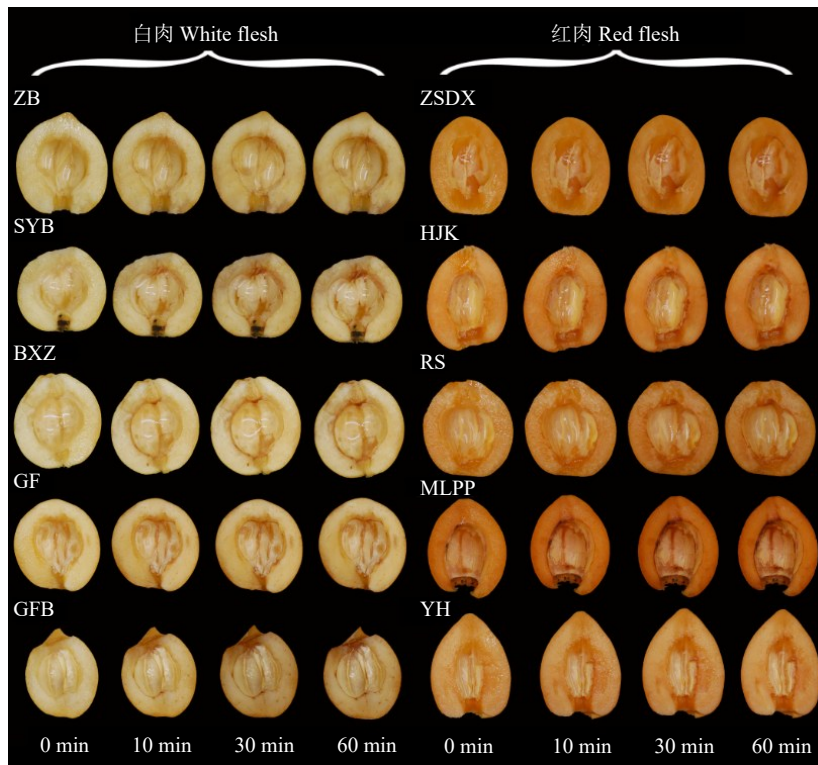


图7 10份枇杷资源鲜切后不同时间褐变表型

Fig. 7 Phenotypic changes in browning at different times after fresh cutting of 10 loquat resources

变。

进一步用欧式距离算法计算10份资源鲜切后不同时间节点的褐变面积。结果表明,国芬本的褐变进程最快,褐变面积最大,艳红的褐变进程最慢,且60 min时褐变面积最小(图8)。对白肉资源和红肉资源分组进行独立样本T检验,发现不同时间节点白肉资源的褐变面积占比均显著高于红肉资源(表2),说明分割褐变面积可更精准地区分定位红

肉和白肉类型的褐变表型差异。

2.4 褐变过程隶属函数排名及耐褐变能力评价

根据褐变过程Lab值变化、不同时间褐变指数(BI)及褐变面积(S),应用主成分分析和隶属函数分析计算得出10份资源的褐变隶属函数排名(表3)。根据隶属函数排名得到了最抗褐变的红肉资源艳红和白肉资源中白,而最易褐变的红肉类型为木罗枇杷,白肉类型国芬本最不抗褐变。

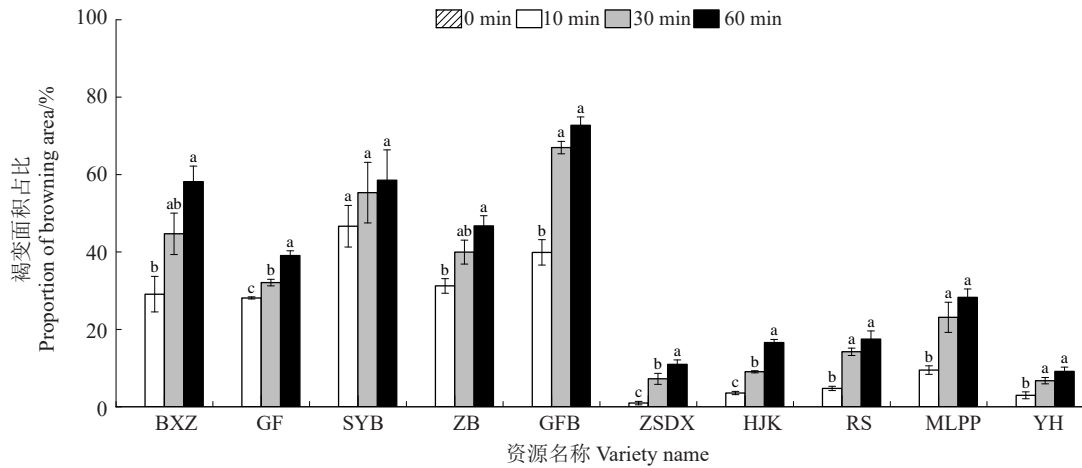


图 8 10 份枇杷资源鲜切后不同时间褐变面积

Fig. 8 Area of browning at different times after fresh cutting of 10 loquat resources

表 2 红肉资源和白肉资源褐变面积差异检验

Table 2 Significance test of browning area difference between red flesh loquats and white flesh loquats

鲜切处理时长 Duration of fresh-cut processing/min	分组 Group	平均值 Mean value	标准偏差 Standard deviation	标准误差 Standard error	t	显著性 Significance
10	白肉 White flesh	34.998 3	10.945 39	1.998 35	14.679	p<0.001
	红肉 Red flesh	4.337 7	3.330 01	0.607 97		
30	白肉 White flesh	47.818 7	16.131 46	2.945 19	10.973	p<0.001
	红肉 Red flesh	12.069 3	7.630 30	1.393 10		
60	白肉 White flesh	55.059 3	15.149 85	2.765 97	12.432	p<0.001
	红肉 Red flesh	16.493 3	7.692 47	1.404 45		

表 3 10 份资源褐变过程隶属函数排名

Table 3 Ranking of the affiliation functions of the browning process of the 10 resources

资源名称 Variety name	ΔL			Δa			Δb			褐变指数 Browning index, BI			褐变面积占比 Proportion of browning area, S/%			隶属函数排名 Ranking of affiliation functions
	10 min	30 min	60 min	10 min	30 min	60 min	10 min	30 min	60 min	10 min	30 min	60 min	10 min	30 min	60 min	
YH	2.46	2.13	1.05	1.77	1.95	1.36	0.85	0.46	0.60	3.20	3.05	3.85	2.97	6.75	9.12	1
RS	2.97	7.51	8.09	2.51	4.59	3.38	0.05	1.00	2.27	3.90	8.91	9.08	4.73	14.21	17.50	2
HJK	6.85	4.24	4.18	3.25	4.62	3.45	0.85	1.59	0.56	5.51	5.57	8.48	3.55	9.04	16.58	3
ZSDX	3.88	6.23	7.92	2.16	3.79	4.60	0.85	1.47	2.23	4.54	7.49	9.50	0.96	7.22	10.98	4
MLPP	2.20	6.58	5.34	2.72	2.95	2.76	0.91	3.55	3.09	3.65	8.18	6.89	9.48	23.12	28.27	5
ZB	2.93	4.17	6.82	1.98	2.79	3.98	1.63	2.52	2.30	3.95	5.74	8.32	31.23	39.97	46.75	6
GF	5.18	6.67	7.87	3.20	3.96	4.43	1.66	2.20	2.13	6.34	8.09	9.32	28.12	32.09	39.09	7
SYB	6.16	11.01	9.04	4.35	6.66	6.73	1.13	0.70	0.45	7.77	13.12	11.45	46.65	55.33	58.55	8
BXZ	3.72	3.50	9.46	2.36	3.36	5.21	2.78	2.62	3.85	5.24	5.57	11.53	29.10	44.70	58.18	9
GFB	4.73	15.23	13.72	3.54	7.64	7.68	3.00	1.82	2.04	6.63	17.14	15.86	39.90	66.99	72.72	10

注:资源名称见表 1。

Note: See Table 1 for variety names.

3 讨 论

常用的表色系统包括 RGB、Lab、HIS、HSV 四种颜色空间,而在果蔬颜色性状表征时更多使用 RGB

和 Lab 两种颜色空间^[22-23],其中 Lab 颜色空间是一种基于生理特征的颜色系统,以数字化的方法描述人的视觉感应,不受外源光照的影响^[24],在果蔬褐变研究中被广泛使用^[25]。在本研究中,枇杷果肉在褐变

过程中呈现 L 值下降而 a 、 b 值上升的趋势,与马铃薯褐变 Lab 值变化特征相同^[26]。此外, L 值、 a 值和 b 值能够有效区分红肉和白肉两大类^[27]的果肉,也可用于枇杷种质资源肉色表型的鉴定分析。

果实颜色性状的评价分析常采用色差仪法^[28-30],已有大量利用色差仪鉴定果蔬褐变表型的研究报道^[17,23,26,31]。色差仪光源稳定,识别结果精确,适用于具体品种资源颜色性状的定性分析^[32-33],但色差仪的测量口径较小,单个点的测量时间从1 s到1.85 s不等^[34-35]。笔者在本研究中发现,枇杷果肉褐变部位集中于靠近心皮及切口的部分,存在不同部位褐变程度不同的现象,且当枇杷果肉厚度较薄时,切面与色差仪口径贴合不当易产生偏差。MATLAB图像识别算法精度高,精确到每个像素^[19,36-37],能很好地弥补色差仪法仅测量局部而非整体褐变情况的不足;MATLAB图像分割算法识别范围广、计算速度快,适用于大批量资源颜色动态变化过程的定量分析。枇杷果实成熟期较短,色差仪法在测定褐变 Lab 值时耗时较长,很难实现大批量样品的测定,而图像分割法仅需对鲜切后的果肉切面进行实时拍照用于后续 Lab 值提取,计算速度快,因此适用于大批量枇杷种质资源颜色性状鉴定。色差仪法和图像识别法在枇杷果肉颜色性状识别时适用场景不同。

提取果肉切面的 Lab 值^[38]计算褐变指数能精确到每个像素进而量化果肉褐变情况,但如果样品成熟度、拍摄角度、光源等存在差异易导致计算结果出现偏差^[30],因此为了提高计算结果的准确性,在挑选样品时需保证果实成熟度一致,并尽量选择更多样本或进行多次重复试验,拍摄设备也应尽量稳定,在获取原始图像过程中需严格控制一致的拍摄光源、角度及相机参数等^[39]。欧式距离计算褐变面积不受光源等外界环境的限制,分割阈值及适宜性取决于观测者的肉眼判断^[40],分割面积与肉眼观察到的褐变表型高度一致。但由于果肉褐变是一个缓慢发生的过程,褐变的不同程度呈现出不同的褐变色,在选择分割区域时要兼顾不同褐化程度的区域,阈值的选择至关重要^[15]。在红肉类型中,较短时间内褐变色与果肉原始颜色的差异小,导致分割阈值更难把握,需要比白肉类型更长的鉴定间隔时间。在本研究中,图像识别仍受试验条件限制影响效率的提升,今后可进一步优化取样方法及拍摄条件,达到高精度快速鉴定枇杷果肉褐变性状的目的。

4 结 论

基于MATLAB函数的图像识别算法可对枇杷果肉切面的 L 、 a 、 b 颜色值进行像素级提取并计算褐变指数、分割褐变面积,从不同维度描述果肉的褐变情况,二者结合能最大程度实现对枇杷资源果肉褐变抗性的综合鉴定评价。该方法亦适用于枇杷种质资源颜色性状评价。

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