

不同套袋处理对初夏绿梨果实品质的影响

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摘 要:【目的】旨在明确套袋处理对初夏绿梨果实品质的影响, 为该品种的优质生产提供科学依据。【方法】以林芝市初夏绿梨为试验材料, 探讨 5 种不同类型果袋(单层白袋、外黄内白袋、外黄内黄袋、外黄内红袋、外黄内黑袋)处理对果实品质的影响。【结果】5 种套袋处理均明显改变了初夏绿梨果皮的颜色, 提高了果面的光洁度, 并有效减小了果点。同时, 套袋处理对果实硬度、可滴定酸含量、维生素 C 含量以及石细胞含量产生了积极影响, 具体表现为增加了可溶性固形物含量, 提高了固酸比, 降低了石细胞含量。利用主成分分析和因子分析法进一步评估不同处理的果实品质, 结果显示各处理按果实品质评分从高到低依次为: 外黄内红袋、单层白袋、外黄内黑袋、外黄内黄袋、对照(未套袋)以及外黄内白袋。【结论】套袋处理可以显著改善初夏绿梨的果实品质, 外黄内红双层袋的效果最优。因此, 建议在初夏绿生产中使用外黄内红双层袋。

关键词: 初夏绿; 梨; 套袋; 果实品质

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Effect of different bagging treatments on the fruit quality in Chuxialü pear

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Abstract: 【Objective】The primary aim of this study was to elucidate the impact of fruit bagging on the quality of Chuxialü pear fruits, thereby providing a scientific basis for achieving high-quality production of this pear variety. 【Methods】In this experiment, Chuxialü pears were used as the test material. The potential effects of five different types of fruit bags (Single-layer white bag, Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and white inner liner, Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and yellow inner liner, Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and red inner liner, and Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and black inner liner) on the fruit quality and cultivation outcomes of pears in Linzhi City were investigated. 【Results】The research findings indicated that all five bagging treatments significantly altered the fruit peel color, enhanced the smoothness of the fruit surface of Chuxialü pears and effectively reduced the size of the lenticels (fruit dots). Additionally, the bagging treatments had positive influences on several key fruit quality parameters, including fruit firmness, titratable acidity content, vitamin C content, and stone cell content. Specifically, the treatments led to an increase in the content of soluble solids and an improvement in the solid/acid ratio. To further evaluate the fruit quality under different bagging treatments, principal component analysis (PCA) and factor analysis were conducted. The results of these analyses, ranking from the highest to lowest based on the composite scores, were as fol-

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lows: Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and red inner liner > Single-layer white bag > Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and black inner liner > Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and yellow inner liner > Control (unbagged) > Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and white inner liner. (1) Effect on Fruit Peel Color and Surface Smoothness: The application of fruit bags significantly modified the coloration of the pear fruit peel across all five treatments. The Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and red inner liner, in particular, imparted a more vibrant and appealing color to the fruits, enhancing their marketability. Moreover, all bagging treatments contributed to a smoother fruit surface, which was a desirable trait for consumers. The reduction in lenticel size not only improved the aesthetic appeal of the fruits, but also potentially reduced the risk of pathogen entry and water loss during storage and transportation. (2) Impact on Fruit Firmness and Texture: Fruit firmness is a critical quality parameter that affects both the storage life and consumer acceptance for pears. The bagging treatments, especially the Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and red inner liner, led to an increase in fruit firmness compared to the unbagged control. This enhancement in firmness could be attributed to the reduced exposure to environmental stressors, such as sunlight, wind, and pests, which can otherwise cause softening of the fruit tissue. Additionally, the bagging treatments may have influenced the cell wall metabolism and texture-related biochemical processes in the fruits, contributing to their improved firmness. (3) Changes in Soluble Solids and Titratable Acidity: The content of soluble solids, primarily sugars, is a key indicator of fruit sweetness and overall palatability. The bagging treatments, particularly the Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and red inner liner, significantly increased the soluble solids content in Chuxialü pears. This increase could be due to the altered microenvironment within the bag, which may have promoted photosynthesis and sugar accumulation in the fruits. Concurrently, the titratable acidity content, which reflects the tartness of the fruits, was also influenced by the bagging treatments. While some treatments led to a slight decrease in acidity, the overall solid/acid ratio was improved, indicating a better balance between sweetness and tartness. (4) Vitamin C Content and Nutritional Value: Vitamin C is an essential nutrient with antioxidant properties that contribute to the nutritional value of fruits. The bagging treatments had a variable effect on the vitamin C content of Chuxialü pears. While some treatments, such as the Single-layer white bag, led to a slight increase in vitamin C levels, others, like the Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and white inner liner, showed a marginal decrease. However, the overall nutritional value of the bagged fruits remained high, and the differences in vitamin C content among treatments were not statistically and significantly enough to detract from the overall positive impact of bagging on fruit quality. (5) Stone Cell Content and Fruit Texture: Stone cells, which are sclerenchyma cells with thick and lignified cell walls, can contribute to a gritty texture in pears. The bagging treatments, especially the Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and red inner liner, effectively reduced the stone cell content in Chuxialü pears. This reduction in stone cells likely contributed to the improved texture and mouthfeel of the bagged fruits, making them more appealing to consumers. (6) Principal Component Analysis and Factor Analysis: To comprehensively evaluate the fruit quality under different bagging treatments, PCA and factor analysis were employed. These multivariate statistical techniques allowed for the reduction of multiple quality parameters into a smaller number of principal components or factors, facilitating a more straightforward comparison of the treatments. The results of these analyses clearly indicated that the Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and red inner liner outperformed the other treatments in terms of overall fruit quality. This type of bag not only enhanced the visual appeal of the fruits, but also improved their taste, texture, and nutritional value. **【Conclusion】** In conclusion, the application of fruit bags significantly improved the quality of

Chuxialü pear fruits. Among the five bagging treatments evaluated, the Double-layer fruit bag with yellow outer and red inner liner emerged as the most effective in enhancing fruit color, surface smoothness, firmness, soluble solids content, solid/acid ratio, and reducing stone cell content. Therefore, it is recommended that this type of bag be widely promoted and adopted in the cultivation of Chuxialü pears to achieve high-quality production and meet the demands of both domestic and international markets. Further research could explore the optimal timing and duration of bagging, as well as the economic feasibility of different bagging materials, to optimize the bagging practice for Chuxialü pear production.

Key words: Chuxialü; Pear; Bagging; Fruit quality

初夏绿梨是浙江省农业科学园园艺研究所于1995年通过西子绿与翠冠杂交选育而成的早熟梨品种,2007年被正式命名^[1]。该品种在杭州市郊通常于3月中下旬开花,于7月果实成熟,成熟期相较于翠冠更早。初夏绿梨以果型硕大、品质优良、抗逆性强以及售价较高而著称^[2],已在福建省德化县、建宁县,山西省太谷县,山东省,湖南省永州市,以及广西壮族自治区资源县等地成功引种,均展现出树势旺盛、早熟、丰产等优良特性,极具推广价值和发展潜力^[3-6]。

近年来,随着人们生活质量的提高,消费者对果实品质提出了更高的要求,绿色、无污染果品成为首选^[7]。套袋技术为果实生长发育营造一个相对独立的微环境,能够改善梨果的外观品质^[8-9]与内在品质^[10-11]、减少病虫害和机械损伤、有效避免农药残留^[12-13]。因此,套袋技术被广泛应用于无公害梨果生产^[14]。张银军等^[15]对不同梨品种进行套袋研究,使用不同类型果袋套袋可显著减少风伤果的发生和提升果面的亮洁度。李文絮^[16]发现套袋处理可有效降低果实木质素含量及相关基因的表达水平,抑制石细胞发育。魏树伟等^[17]认为套袋可以显著改善初夏绿梨的外观品质,且外袋为浅黄褐色、内袋为黑色双层纸袋更适合。然而,也有研究指出,套袋处理可能会削弱梨果实的整体风味,导致可溶性固形物含量下降、储藏性降低以及可滴定酸含量上升,从而对果实的内在品质产生不利影响^[18-19]。

西藏自治区林芝市因独特的气候条件,拥有丰富的梨果资源,但与其他地区相比,果实品质存在明显差异。目前,该地区梨品种资源尚未得到系统评价,且缺乏针对当地环境特点的新品种选育工作^[20]。鉴于此,笔者选用了不同类型的果袋对初夏绿梨进行套袋处理,旨在探究不同套袋处理对林芝地区梨果实品质及栽培效果的影响。通过运用主成分分析和隶属函数等方法,以期筛选出最适合林芝

地区初夏绿梨生产的果袋类型,也为深入理解套袋对梨果实品质影响机制及技术优化提供参考,助力梨产业实现绿色、高效发展。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

本试验于2023年在西藏自治区林芝市米林县羌纳乡(北纬29°36',东经94°43')进行。试验地海拔3000 m,属高原温带气候,土壤类型为壤砂土^[21]。

供试梨品种为初夏绿,梨树种植株行距为3 m×4 m,行向为东西向。试验所采用的果袋为市场上广泛销售的梨果专用袋,具体包括外黄内黄、外黄内黑、外黄内白、外黄内红以及单层白袋这5种类型,所有果袋均采购自正规生产厂家。

1.2 试验方法

在试验区域内,选择3株树势和生长状况基本一致且无病害的初夏绿梨树作为试验对象。选取树冠外围通风良好、透光性佳的果实进行套袋处理。套袋前,对梨树进行药物喷洒,以预防病虫害的发生。针对每种果袋,在每株梨树上分别套袋6个果实,同时设置对照组,即不进行套袋处理。待果实成熟后,所有套袋果实均带袋采收,对照组则从每株树上采收6个果实。

1.3 果实品质测定方法

从每个套袋处理中随机选取9个果实,进行观测与测定。观测指标包括果皮颜色、盖色、果点等3项外观特征;测定指标包括单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、果实硬度、可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量、固酸比、维生素C含量以及石细胞含量等共计12项果实品质指标。

使用电子天平精确称量单果质量;用游标卡尺(精度0.01 mm)测量果实横径、纵径以及果心横径,并据此计算果心指数和果心比;采用GY-3(艾德堡,

8 mm)型硬度计测定果实硬度,每个果实测定 3 个不同部位;利用手持高精度数显糖度计测定果实可溶性固形物含量;通过 NaOH 滴定法测定果实可滴定酸含量^[22];根据可溶性固形物含量与可滴定酸含量的比值计算固酸比;采用 2,6-二氯酚酚滴定法测定维生素 C 含量^[23];采用冷冻法测定石细胞含量^[24]。每个指标均进行 3 次重复测定。

1.4 数据处理

使用 Excel 软件对数据进行初步统计整理,使用 SPASS 20 和 Origin 2021 数据分析软件进行方差分析、相关性分析、因子分析、主成分分析和作图。其中综合评价的隶属函数值计算公式如下:

$$U_{in} = \frac{X_{in} - X_{i\min}}{X_{i\max} - X_{i\min}}, \tag{1}$$

$$U'_{in} = 1 - \frac{X_{in} - X_{i\min}}{X_{i\max} - X_{i\min}} = 1 - U_{in}。 \tag{2}$$

式中: U_{in} 和 U'_{in} 分别为正相关和负相关指标第 n 个样品第 i 个指标的原始值经转化后的隶属函数值; X_{in} 指第 n 个样品第 i 个指标的原始测定值; $X_{i\max}$ 和 $X_{i\min}$ 分别指样品组中第 i 个指标的最大和最小值。

2 结果与分析

2.1 套袋对初夏绿外观品质的影响

由表 1 可知,与未套袋处理相比,套袋处理明显提升了初夏绿梨的果实外观品质。套袋后,初夏绿梨的果皮颜色变浅,果锈面积减小,果面光洁度明显提高,果点的大小和密度均有所降低。此外,不同类型的果袋对果实外观品质的影响存在明显差异。单

表 1 套袋对初夏绿果实外观品质的影响
Table 1 Effects of bagging on the appearance quality of Chuxialü fruit

处理 Treatment	果皮颜色 Skin color	光洁度 Gloss	果点 Lenticels
对照 Blank	阳面黄绿色 Sun-facing yellowish green	果皮略粗糙、少量果锈 The peel is slightly rough with minor russetting	色较深,果点大 Darker color, large fruit spots
单层白袋 Single-layer white bag	黄绿色 Yellowish green	果皮略粗糙、无果锈 The peel is slightly rough, and there is no russetting	色深,果点大 Dark color, large fruit spots
外黄内白 Yellow outside, white inside	黄绿色 Yellowish green	光洁、无果锈 Smooth, no russetting	色浅,果点中等 Light color, medium fruit spots
外黄内黄 Yellow outside, yellow inside	黄色 Yellow	光洁、无果锈 Smooth, no russetting	色较浅,果点小 Lighter color, small fruit spots
外黄内红 Yellow outside, red inside	黄白色 Yellowish white	光洁、无果锈 Smooth, no russetting	色较浅,果点较小 Lighter color, smaller fruit spots
外黄内黑 Yellow outside, black inside	浅白色 Pale white	光洁、无果锈 Smooth, no russetting	色极浅,果点极小 Very light color, very small fruit spots

层白袋和外黄内白袋处理下,虽然果皮颜色与对照组相近,但果锈明显减少,果点数量降低且颜色变浅。外黄内黄袋处理下,果皮及果点的颜色进一步变浅,果面的光洁度进一步得到提高。外黄内红袋和外黄内黑袋处理后,果皮颜色明显变浅,分别呈现黄白色和浅白色,果面极为光洁,几乎无果锈,果点也变得极小且颜色极浅,极大地提升了果实的整体外观品质。

2.2 不同果袋对初夏绿内在品质的影响

2.2.1 套袋对果实大小、形状、可食率和硬度的影响 由表 2 可知,不同套袋处理对初夏绿梨果实的大小(单果质量、横径、纵径)、果心横径和果实硬度产生了显著影响,而对果形指数和果心比的影响不显著。在单果质量方面,外黄内白果袋处理的单果质量为 109.19 g,显著低于对照组(152.82 g);外黄

内红果袋处理的单果质量最高,达 169.46 g,但与对照组相比无显著差异;其他 3 种果袋处理的单果质量均低于对照组,但差异未达到显著水平。套袋在一定程度上改变了果实的横纵径。在横径上,单层白袋和外黄内白果袋处理的果实横径显著低于对照组;在纵径上,除单层白袋、外黄内黄果袋和外黄内红果袋处理外,其余处理与对照组均存在显著差异。套袋处理均降低了果心横径,除外黄内白果袋处理外,其他 4 种果袋处理的果心横径与对照组相比无显著差异,其中外黄内白果袋处理的果心横径最小,为 20.81 mm。此外,不同的套袋处理均降低了初夏绿梨的果实硬度,但除外黄内白果袋处理外,其余处理的果实硬度与对照组相比均无显著差异。

综上所述,外黄内红套袋处理在增大果实大小方面效果较好;外黄内白套袋处理在减小果心横径

表 2 套袋对初夏绿果实大小、形状、可食率和硬度的影响

Table 2 Effects of bagging on fruit size, shape, edible portion, and firmness of Chuxialü

处理 Treatment	单果质量 Single fruit mass/g	果实横径 Fruit transverse diameter/mm	果实纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter/mm	果形指数 Fruit shape index	果心横径 Core transverse diameter/mm	果心比 Core ratio	果实硬度 Hardness/ (kg·cm ⁻²)
对照 Blank	152.82±14.75 ab	66.53±3.07 a	57.43±1.33 ab	0.86±0.03 a	26.52±1.16 a	0.40±0.05 a	11.35±0.69 a
单层白袋 Single-layer white bag	131.79±6.56 b	61.13±1.87 bc	55.04±1.05 bc	0.88±0.03 a	23.79±3.37 ab	0.38±0.03 a	10.33±1.60 ab
外黄内白 Yellow outside, white inside	109.19±6.41 c	59.13±2.01c	51.07±1.60 d	0.87±0.06 a	20.81±2.92 b	0.38±0.06 a	9.36±0.72 b
外黄内黄 Yellow outside, yellow inside	134.05±56.52 b	63.38±4.82 abc	53.98±2.08 bc	0.86±0.08 a	25.03±2.56 a	0.39±0.01 a	10.33±1.25 ab
外黄内红 Yellow outside, red inside	169.46±12.51 a	67.13±0.97 a	58.93±2.72 a	0.88±0.04 a	25.72±4.17 a	0.35±0.05 a	10.90±0.43 ab
外黄内黑 Yellow outside, black inside	138.36±19.94 b	64.33±3.12 ab	54.60±1.91 c	0.85±0.04 a	22.84±1.76 ab	0.39±0.05 a	10.70±1.17 ab

注:表中同列数据后不同小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small letters after the data in the same column indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$). The same below.

和降低果实硬度方面表现突出。

2.2.2 套袋对果实内在品质的影响 不同套袋处理对初夏绿梨果实内在品质具有显著影响。由表 3 可知,套袋处理显著提高了果实中可溶性固形物含量和固酸比,同时降低了可滴定酸含量、维生素 C 含量以及石细胞含量。在可溶性固形物含量方面,单层白袋和外黄内白果袋处理下,可溶性固形物含量相比对照组分别增加了 13.58%和 14.49%,但差异未达到显著水平;而外黄内黄、外黄内红和外黄内黑果袋处理的可溶性固形物含量(w ,后同)分别为 10.15%、10.64%和 10.37%,均显著高于对照组的 8.76%。套袋处理能有效降低可滴定酸含量。对照组果实可滴定酸含量最高,为 0.34%,各套袋处理的可滴定酸含量均显著低于对照组。固酸比是衡量水果成熟程度的重要生理指标。与对照组(26.35)相比,套袋处理显著提高了初夏绿梨的固酸比,其中外黄内白果袋

处理的固酸比最佳,达到了 52.31。在维生素 C 含量方面,套袋处理后不同组间无显著差异($P>0.05$),套袋处理与对照组之间均存在显著差异。未套袋处理的维生素 C 含量最高,为 2.97 mg·100 g⁻¹,套袋处理显著降低了初夏绿梨果实的维生素 C 含量,其中外黄内黑果袋处理的维生素 C 含量最低,仅为 1.71 mg·100 g⁻¹。石细胞含量是评价梨果实品质的关键指标之一。套袋处理均降低了初夏绿梨的石细胞含量,但不同套袋处理下石细胞含量的差异不显著($P>0.05$)。

2.3 相关性分析

相关性分析是衡量两个变量之间线性关系强度和方向的方法,有助于深入了解变量间线性关系的紧密程度^[25]。表 4 呈现了不同套袋处理下初夏绿梨果实品质指标的相关性分析结果,初夏绿梨果实各品质指标间存在复杂且紧密的相关性。单果质量与

表 3 套袋对初夏绿果实内在品质的影响

Table 3 Effects of bagging on the internal quality of Chuxialü fruits

处理 Treatment	w (可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	w (可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	固酸比 Solid-acid ratio	w (维生素 C) Vitamin C content/ (mg·100 g ⁻¹)	w (石细胞) Stone cell content/%
对照 Blank	8.76±0.70 b	0.34±0.06 a	26.35±5.32 c	2.97±0.26 a	0.53±0.14 a
单层白袋 Single-layer white bag	9.95±0.34 ab	0.25±0.07 bc	42.33±8.32 ab	2.05±0.26 b	0.34±0.09 a
外黄内白 Yellow outside, white inside	10.03±0.56 ab	0.20±0.03 c	52.31±8.47 a	2.17±0.68 b	0.33±0.12 a
外黄内黄 Yellow outside, yellow inside	10.15±1.34 a	0.24±0.04 bc	42.76±5.23 ab	1.94±0.44 b	0.30±0.24 a
外黄内红 Yellow outside, red inside	10.64±1.11 a	0.26±0.02 bc	41.82±7.01 b	2.17±0.23 b	0.33±0.18 a
外黄内黑 Yellow outside, black inside	10.37±0.90 a	0.27±0.04 b	39.04±5.32 b	1.71±0.23 b	0.34±0.12 a

表 4 套袋对初夏绿果实品质影响的相关性
Table 4 Correlation of bagging on the fruit quality of Chuxialü

果实品质指标 Fruit quality indicators	单果质量 Single fruit mass	果实横径 Fruit transverse diameter	果实纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter	果形指数 Fruit shape index	果心横径 Core transverse diameter	果心比 Core ratio	果实硬度 Hardness	可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solids content	可滴定酸含量 Titratable acid content	固酸比 Solid-acid ratio	维生素C含量 Vitamin C content	石细胞含量 Stone cell content
单果质量 Single fruit mass	1											
果实横径 Fruit transverse diameter	0.950**	1										
果实纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter	0.980**	0.904*	1									
果形指数 Fruit shape index	0.007	-0.291	0.140	1								
果心横径 Core transverse diameter	0.840*	0.841*	0.859*	-0.007	1							
果心比 Core ratio	-0.276	0.024	-0.309	-0.807	0.014	1						
果实硬度 Hardness	0.869*	0.921**	0.884*	-0.197	0.864*	0.132	1					
可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solids content	0.013	-0.114	-0.101	0.145	-0.349	-0.603	-0.354	1				
可滴定酸含量 Titratable acid content	0.651	0.758	0.705	-0.267	0.754	0.380	0.923**	-0.668	1			
固酸比 Solid-acid ratio	-0.621	-0.739	-0.672	0.288	-0.771	-0.428	-0.916*	0.679	-0.994**	1		
维生素C含量 Vitamin C content	0.305	0.356	0.400	-0.003	0.522	0.276	0.447	-0.856*	0.661	-0.633	1	
石细胞含量 Stone cell content	0.325	0.444	0.417	-0.214	0.499	0.482	0.624	-0.905*	0.861*	-0.839*	0.899*	1

注:** 在 0.01 水平上极显著相关;* 在 0.05 水平上显著相关。
Note: **. The correlation is highly significant at the 0.01 level; *. The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level.

果实横径、果实纵径呈极显著正相关($P<0.01$),与果心横径和果实硬度呈显著正相关($P<0.05$)。这表明单果质量越大,果实横径、果实纵径、果心横径以及果实硬度也越大。果实横径与果实纵径、果心横径呈显著正相关($P<0.05$),与果实硬度呈极显著正相关($P<0.01$);果实纵径与果实硬度呈显著正相关($P<0.05$);果心横径与果实硬度呈显著正相关($P<0.05$)。由此可见,果实横径越大,果实纵径、果心横径和果实硬度随之增大;果实纵径越大,果实硬度越大;果心横径越大,果实硬度也越大。果实硬度与可滴定酸含量呈极显著正相关($P<0.01$),与固酸比呈显著负相关($P<0.05$)。这意味着果实硬度越大,果实中的可滴定酸含量越高,而固酸比越小。可溶性固形物含量与维生素C含量、石细胞含量呈显著负相关($P<0.05$),即果实中可溶性固形物含量越高,维生素C含量和石细胞含量越低。可滴定酸含量与固酸比呈极显著负相关($P<0.01$),与石细胞含量呈显著正相关($P<0.05$)。这表明,可滴定酸含量越高,固酸比越小,石细胞含量越大。固酸比与石细胞含量呈显著负相关($P<0.05$),即固酸比值越大,石细胞含量越少。维生素C含量与石细胞含量呈显著正相关($P<0.05$),说明维生素C含量越高,石细胞含量越高。

2.4 主成分分析

主成分分析(PCA)作为一种有效的数据降维方法,能够将多个存在相关性的变量转化为少数几个互不相关的综合变量。这一过程不仅能显著降低数据的维度,还能最大程度地保留原始数据所包含的大部分信息,进而更清晰地揭示数据内部的潜在结构和规律^[26],为果实品质评价以及栽培措施的优化提供坚实有力的支持。笔者选取单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、果形指数、果心横径、果心比、果实硬度、可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量、固酸比、维生素C含量和石细胞含量这12个指标因子,计算不同套袋处理对初夏绿梨果实品质影响的主成分特征值、方差贡献率和累计方差贡献率(具体数据见表5)。在数据经过标准化处理后,绘制因子载荷矩阵(具体数据见表6)。依据特征值大于1.0的原则,从这些指标中提取出3个主成分,累计贡献率达到95.566%,足以代表原始数据的大部分信息。

由相关分析结果可知,第1主成分包含了原始信息量的59.022%,其数值大小主要由单果质量、果

表5 主成分分析特征值及方差贡献率
Table 5 Principal component analysis eigenvalues and variance contribution rate

主成分 Principal component	特征值 Eigenvalue	方差贡献率 Variance contribution rate/%	累计方差贡献率 Cumulative variance contribution rate/%
1	7.083	59.022	59.022
2	3.211	26.760	85.782
3	1.174	9.784	95.566
4	0.307	2.559	98.125
5	0.225	1.875	100.000

表6 因子负荷矩阵
Table 6 Factor loading matrix

果实品质指标 Fruit quality indicators	成分 Constituents		
	公因子1 Common factor 1	公因子2 Common factor 2	公因子3 Common factor 3
单果质量 Single fruit mass	0.957	-0.023	0.278
果实横径 Fruit transverse diameter	0.977	-0.069	-0.008
果实纵径 longitudinal diameter	0.924	-0.162	0.340
果形指数 Fruit shape index	0.040	0.032	0.953
果心横径 Core transverse diameter	-0.855	0.318	-0.099
果心比 Core ratio	0.158	0.446	0.850
果实硬度 Hardness	0.944	-0.276	-0.121
可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solids content	-0.058	0.946	0.307
可滴定酸含量 Titratable acid content	-0.753	0.574	0.277
固酸比 Solid-acid ratio	-0.743	0.560	0.333
维生素C含量 Vitamin C content	0.248	-0.929	0.098
石细胞含量 Stone cell content	-0.372	0.879	0.220

实横径、果实纵径、果心横径、果实硬度等指标决定,主要反映了果实的大小以及果实硬度特征;第2主成分包含了原始信息的26.760%,其数值大小主要由可溶性固形物含量、维生素C含量和石细胞含量等指标决定,主要体现了果实的甜酸度、维生素C含量以及果肉质度等方面的情况;第3主成分包含了原始信息量的9.784%,其数值大小主要由果形指数和果心比这两个指标决定,主要反映了果实的形状以及果实可食率的相关信息。

综合相关性分析和因子分析的结果来看,在第1主成分中,代表果实大小的4个指标之间存在极显著的相关性。其中,单果质量能够客观地反映梨果实的大小情况,因此可作为替代指标。同时,果形指数、果心比、果实硬度、可滴定酸含量、可溶性固形物含量、维生素C含量、石细胞含量以及单果质量均为影响果实品质的关键因素。

2.5 综合评价比较

利用特征向量和标准化数据计算主成分值,并以第1主成分作为横纵标,分别以第2、第3主成分作为纵坐标绘制坐标图,直观表示了各品种在前3个品质因子中的分布情况(图1)。由二维排列图可知,不同套袋处理果实品质在主成分维度上存在显著差异与一定相似性。核心主成分(PC1)与次要主

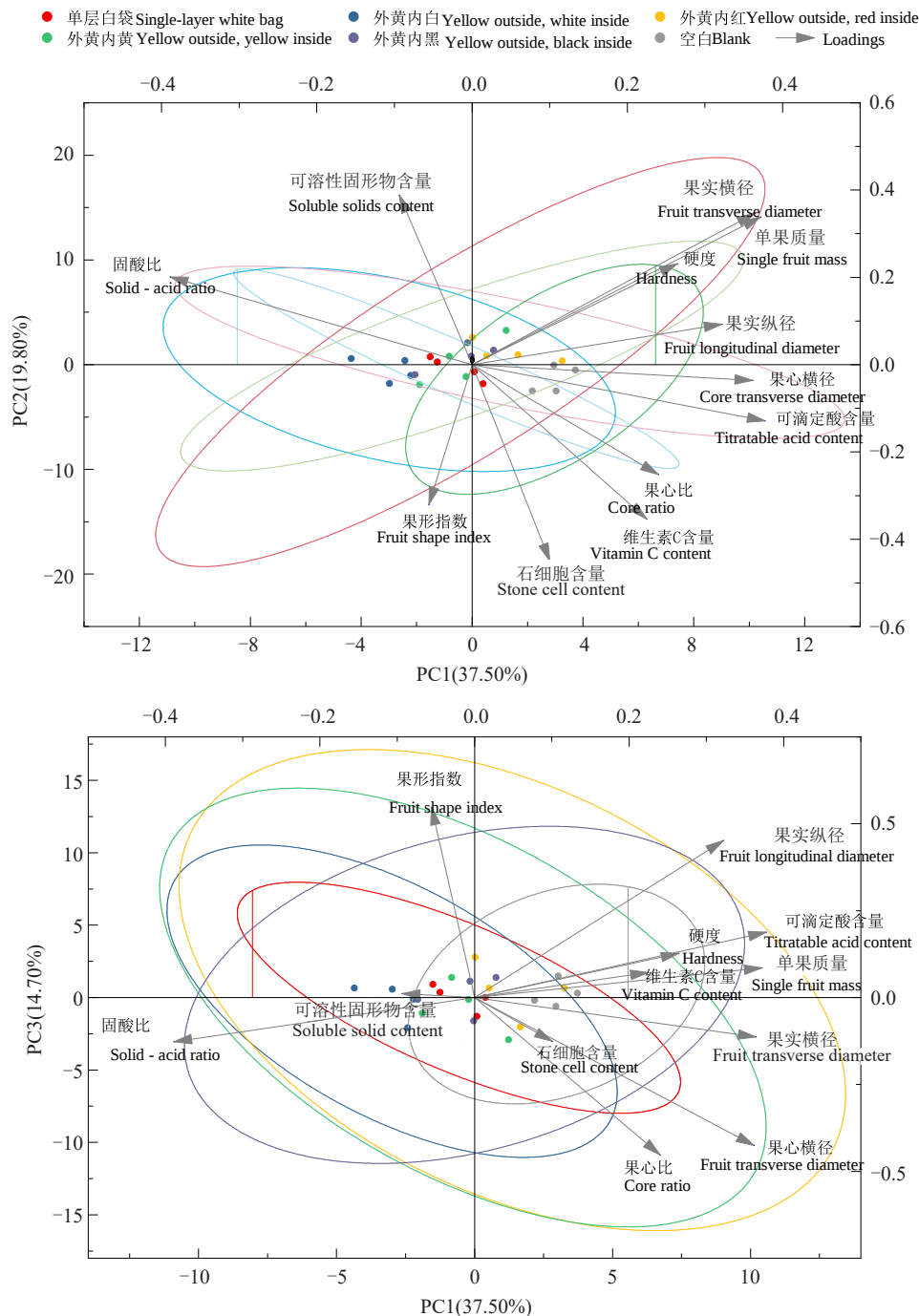


图1 套袋处理初夏绿果实品质在前3个主成分得分的二维排列

Fig. 1 Two-dimensional arrangement of Chuxialü fruit quality scores based on the first three principal components following bagging treatments

成分(PC2、PC3)代表的补充品质上得分差距较大,导致主成分空间中样本点分散;而部分处理在多个主成分上的得分趋同,在坐标图中样本点呈现局部聚集。其中,第1主成分(PC1)作为重要主成分,解释了37.50%的变异,在区分果实品质差异中起关键作用。PC2(解释了19.80%的变异)和PC3(解释了14.70%的变异)从不同角度补充了果实品质信息。第1主成分得分高的处理有对照、外黄内红和外黄内黑;第2主成分得分高的处理有外黄内红、单层白袋和外黄内黑;第3主成分高的处理有对照、外黄内黑和单层白袋。根据图1可知第1主成分与第2主

成分、第1主成分与第3主成分中综合性状表现突出的套袋处理为外黄内红。

利用 SPSS 因子分析,各主因子在因子分析时的方差贡献率不同,在评价时考虑不同因子贡献率的权重,即计算前3个主成分的得分(f_i),以各主成分贡献率为权重,主成分的得分与相应权累计的累加建立综合得分(f_c)的数学模型为 $f_c=(59.022 f_1 + 26.760 f_2 +9.784 f_3)/95.566$,利用该模型计算出不同套袋处理梨果实品质综合得分和排序结果,如表7。从大到小的排序依次为外黄内红、单层白袋、外黄内黑、外黄内黄、对照和外黄内白。

表 7 套袋处理初夏绿果实品质的各主成分得分、综合得分及排名
Table 7 Principal Component scores, comprehensive scores, and rankings of fruit quality for Chuxialü pear under bagging treatments

处理 Treatment	主成分 Constituents			综合得分 Comprehensive score	排序 Sort
	公因 1 Common factor 1	公因子 2 Common factor 2	公因子 3 Common factor 3		
对照 Blank	3.545	-1.411	0.636	1.710	5
单层白袋 Single-layer white bag	0.007	1.908	2.247	2.571	2
外黄内白 Yellow outside, white inside	-2.543	2.708	1.667	1.132	6
外黄内黄 Yellow outside, yellow inside	0.157	2.111	1.386	2.256	4
外黄内红 Yellow outside, red inside	2.505	2.087	3.196	4.810	1
外黄内黑 Yellow outside, black inside	0.534	2.077	1.053	2.263	3

3 讨 论

在果实生长发育阶段实施套袋处理,能够改变果实生长的微环境,不仅能提升果实的外观品质,还对内在品质产生积极影响^[27-29]。果实外观品质是影响消费者购买决策的重要因素。果实表面锈斑数量、果点大小等会明显影响梨果实的整体外观品质。套袋技术能够有效减小果面锈斑面积、降低果点大小,进而改善梨果实的外观品质^[30]。

本研究结果显示,各类套袋处理均对初夏绿梨的外观品质起到了正向改善作用。与未套袋果实相比,套袋后的果实果面更加光洁,果锈明显减少,色泽更为均匀。这一结果与王宏伟等^[13]和冉昆等^[29]关于套袋可改善梨果实外观的研究结论相契合,进一步证实了套袋处理在提升果实外观品质方面的有效性。推测其原因,可能是套袋后减少了强烈光照对果实的直接照射,提高了果面的光洁度;同时,果袋为果实提供了物理屏障,降低了病菌感染和机械损伤的概率。

然而,套袋处理总体上降低了果实的单果质量和果实硬度。其中,单果质量和果实硬度的降低与姜晓燕等^[18]的研究结果相符,但与王宏伟等^[13]和冉昆等^[29]研究中果实硬度增加的结论存在差异。这种差异的原因可能在于,果实大小主要由细胞数量和体积决定,而套袋后果实处于弱光环境,果皮转变为黄白色,叶绿素含量降低,基本丧失了光合作用能力,这在一定程度上限制了果实细胞的体积增长。此外,果实生长的不同时期进行套袋,对其细胞生长的影响也不尽相同。

套袋处理对果实内在品质的影响较为复杂。套袋处理一定程度上增加了可溶性固形物含量,降低了可滴定酸含量,从而提高了固酸比,改善了果实风味,可能是林芝地区夏季雨季长,平均温度偏低,而套袋起到了一定保温作用,促进了果实营养物质的转化和积累;同时,套袋可减少果实水分蒸发,维持果皮微环境稳定,避免因干旱或暴雨导致的水分胁迫,保障糖分运输和积累,从而增加了可溶性固形物含量。套袋处理也导致了维生素C含量降低,对石

细胞含量的影响则不明显。这一结果与张弛^[8]和蔡忠民等^[30]对梨品种的研究结果部分一致。其中,外黄内白套袋在提升固酸比方面表现较为突出。在实际生产中,可根据对果实品质的不同需求,选择适宜的套袋方式。套袋处理对初夏绿果实石细胞含量影响较小,这表明石细胞含量可能主要受品种自身遗传因素的调控。

在套袋处理下,初夏绿果实各品质指标间存在复杂的相关性。在果实外观品质指标方面,单果质量与果实横径、纵径呈极显著正相关;在果实内在品质指标方面,果实硬度与多个外观指标及可滴定酸含量存在显著相关关系,固酸比与可滴定酸含量呈极显著负相关等。这些相关性为初夏绿果实品质的调控提供了理论依据。在实际生产中,可根据目标品质,通过调控果实大小等外观品质指标,间接影响内在品质。同时,需要综合考虑各指标间的关联,制定更加科学合理的栽培管理措施。笔者对6种处理后初夏绿梨果实品质的12项指标进行了主成分分析,并结合隶属函数处理,各处理综合得分从大到小的排序依次为外黄内红、单层白袋、外黄内黑、外黄内黄、对照和外黄内白。其中,综合性状表现突出的套袋处理为外黄内红,这为实际生产中优化套袋技术、提升果实品质提供了理论参考。

4 结 论

在实际生产中,综合考虑是否进行套袋以及选择适宜的果袋材料是套袋生产的关键环节。笔者对引入林芝市的初夏绿梨进行了5种不同的套袋处理,并与未套袋处理进行比较分析。结果表明,以外黄内红双层袋的处理效果最好,明显提高了初夏绿梨果实的商品效益,具有推广应用价值。

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