

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】为了大果沙枣优良品种选育及产业发展提供科学理论依据, 探索一套适合新疆大果沙枣果实品质的评价方法。【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(97.165%), 其次为钙(67.785%), 变异系数最小的为可食率(2.656%)。经因子分析提取出3个特征根大于1的公因子, 累计贡献率达93.396%。第1主成分(f_1)的贡献率为40.728%, 主要代表单果质量、含水率、总糖、粗纤维素、单宁、总酚含量6项指标的信息。第2主成分(f_2)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、铜。第3主成分(f_3)的贡献率为14.454%, 主要代表总酸、脂肪。【结论】综合评价得出红玉得分最高, 白沙甜次之; 雅丰第3。其中红玉果实在 f_1 和 f_2 排名均居第1, 而在 f_3 上排名第3; 白沙甜果实在 f_1 和 f_2 上排名均居第2, f_3 排在第1, 综合得分排序为第2。雅丰果实的 f_1 、 f_2 排在第3, f_3 排在第2, 综合得分排序为第3。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。

关键词: 大果沙枣; 品质指标; 因子分析

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Comprehensive Evaluation of Fruit Characters 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 theoretical 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 jujube. [Methods] Six new large-fruit jujube varieties were used as experimental materials to measure 30 fruit quality indicators (individual fruit weight, edible rate, moisture content, soluble solids content, total acid, total sugar, reducing sugar, glucose, fructose, starch, polysaccharides, total amino acids, vitamin C, protein, fat, crude fiber, tannin, total flavonoids, total phenols,

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proanthocyanidins, total alkaloids, ash content, Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, 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 six new Xinjiang large-fruit jujube varieties ranged from 2.656% to 97.165%. The highest variability was in proanthocyanidins (97.165%), followed by calcium (67.785%), indicating significant differences among varieties in these two components. The variation was less than 10% for moisture content, soluble solids, total sugar, reducing sugar, fructose, starch, polysaccharides, total alkaloids, and copper, indicating low dispersion and more consistent distribution among varieties, with the smallest coefficient of variation for edible rate (2.656%). Correlation analysis was performed on 30 different fruit quality traits, and the indicators showed varying degrees of positive and negative correlations. Among them, reducing sugar and total sugar had a very significant positive correlation; starch and individual fruit weight had a significant negative correlation; polysaccharides and total acid had a significant positive correlation; total amino acids had a significant negative correlation with moisture content and significant positive correlations with total acid, total sugar, and reducing sugar; protein had a significant positive correlation with total acid, 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 acid and protein, a very significant positive correlation with total amino acids, and a significant negative correlation with moisture content; tannin had significant negative correlations with reducing sugar, total amino acids, and protein, 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 protein, a significant positive correlation with total flavonoids, and a very significant positive correlation with tannin; proanthocyanidins had a significant positive correlation with total flavonoids, a very significant positive correlation with tannin and total phenols, and a significant negative correlation; potassium had significant positive correlations with soluble solids, total amino acids, and protein, a very significant positive correlation with crude fiber, and a very significant negative correlation with moisture content; magnesium had significant positive correlations with total acid, total amino acids, protein, 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, considering the inconsistency of the dimensions of the quality indicators, external sensory indicators (individual fruit weight, edible rate, moisture content), and nutritional indicators (total sugar, reducing sugar, glucose, fructose, starch, polysaccharides, total amino acids, vitamin C, protein, fat, total flavonoids, proanthocyanidins, total alkaloids, ash, total phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, zinc, copper) are all better with higher values; total acid, crude fiber, tannin, and total phenols are better with lower values. Therefore, before factor analysis, the subordinate function method was used to standardize the data. Principal component analysis was employed to simplify the plethora of raw information into a few synthetic variables for a comprehensive evaluation method, and five common factors with eigenvalues greater than 1 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 of large-fruit

jujube. The first principal component (f1) synthesized information from 16 indicators: moisture content, soluble solids, total acid, total sugar, reducing sugar, polysaccharides, total amino acids, protein, fat, crude cellulose, tannin, total phenols, total phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, and copper. Of these, moisture content, fat, and copper had the greatest weight. The second principal component (f2) synthesized information from 7 indicators: individual fruit weight, edible rate, glucose, fructose, vitamin C, calcium, and iron, with individual fruit weight and edible rate having the greatest weight. The third principal component (f3) synthesized information from 4 indicators: starch, total flavonoids, proanthocyanidins, and zinc, with starch and proanthocyanidins having the greatest weight. with manganese having the greater weight. **[Conclusion]** The results of the study show that the quality of large-fruit jujube can be comprehensively evaluated by considering 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 considering 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 optimal 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 10m，浓郁飘香的芳香气味被称为“飘香沙漠的桂花”，具生长快、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）以及四方绿化的主要树种^[1-2]。沙枣枝、叶、花和果都具有开发和利用价值，具有较高的经济、生态、药用和观赏价值，开发利用价值前景广阔^[3]，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。前人对于沙枣单果重、果形指数、糖酸、黄酮、总糖含量等果实品质方面已有较多报道^[4-5]，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^[6]、抗逆性^[7-10]、栽培^[11]、营养价值^[12]、药用价值^[13]及果实品质（氨基酸、多糖、多酚）^[14]等方面，不利于大果沙枣优良品种的推广应用^[15]。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^[16]、方差分析^[17]等方法仍不够全面，本试验基于此，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，为科学评价其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植物新品种权名单 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，于当天完成果实外观等相关指标的测定后于 -80 °C 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^[18]；水分测定参照 GB 5009.3-2016；总酸测定参照 GB/T 12456-2021；总糖测定参照：蒽酮硫酸法测定桑葚中粗多糖的含量^[19]、测定葡萄酒中总糖方法的探讨^[20]；多糖测定参照 QB/T 5176—2017；脂肪测定参照 GB 5009.6—2016；蛋白质含量测定 GB 5009.5—2016；氨基酸测定参照 GB/T 5009 124—2016；矿物质元素（钾、镁、铜、锌、锰、铁和钙）的含量测定分别参照 GB 5009.91—2017、GB 5009.241—2017、GB 5009.13—2017、GB 5009.14—2017、GB 5009.242—2017、GB 5009.268—2016；原花青素测定参照 DB12/T 885—2019；总酚测定参照 GB/T 5009.11—2017；黄酮测定参照：陕北红枣中总黄酮的提取及含量比较^[21]、桑葚成熟过程中酚类物质^[22]。

1.3 数据处理

使用 Excel2013 软件对数据进行整理，SPSS19.0 软件进行相关性分析^[23]和因子分析^[24]。对因子分析的原始数据进行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。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（97.165%），其次为钙（67.785%），说明原花青素和钙在各品种间差异较大；含水率、可溶性固形物、总糖、还原糖、果糖、淀粉、多糖、总生物碱和铜变异程度较小，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 *Elaeagnus 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 weight/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
含水率 Water rate/%	13.000	16.000	18.000	16.000	14.000	15.000	15.333	1.751	11.421
可溶性固形物 Soluble content/%	76.400	71.900	69.600	75.400	73.500	72.500	73.217	2.462	3.363
总酸 Total acid content/ (g·kg ⁻¹)	9.810	9.750	7.580	9.210	12.400	10.500	9.875	1.581	16.009
总糖 Total sugar content/%	57.700	56.400	52.300	61.100	58.700	60.400	57.767	3.183	5.511
还原糖 Reducing sugar content/%	48.700	46.000	44.000	52.100	50.000	49.600	48.400	2.929	6.052
葡萄糖 Glucose content/ (g·100 g ⁻¹)	21.400	21.500	28.000	25.400	20.400	26.600	23.883	3.181	13.321
果糖 Fructose content/ (g·100	32.000	31.700	28.000	30.800	29.700	25.800	29.667	2.391	8.061

g ⁻¹)										
淀粉 Starch content/ (g·100 g ⁻¹)	43.900	44.400	46.000	47.700	43.400	42.100	44.583	1.989	4.462	
多糖 Polysaccharid e content/%	45.900	43.500	41.700	44.400	48.200	49.100	45.467	2.830	6.225	
总氨基酸 Total amino acids content/ (g·100 g ⁻¹)	2.984	2.515	1.818	2.994	3.285	2.911	2.751	0.519	18.88	1
维生素 C Vitamin C content/ (mg·100 g ⁻¹)	7.200	7.380	7.320	7.510	7.150	12.000	8.093	1.918	23.70	1
蛋白质 Protein content/ (g·100 g ⁻¹)	5.600	4.160	2.710	4.740	5.910	4.450	4.595	1.142	24.85	9
脂肪 Fat content/ (g·100 g ⁻¹)	17.500	18.700	18.900	16.900	15.000	14.900	16.983	1.742	10.25	6
粗纤维 Crude fiber content/%	4.290	4.060	2.960	4.030	4.340	4.240	3.987	0.518	12.99	7
单宁 Tannin content/ (g·kg ⁻¹)	6.670	12.200	17.100	5.680	6.480	11.600	9.955	4.471	44.91	0
总黄酮 Total flavonoids content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	3.680	5.090	4.890	3.750	3.360	5.260	4.338	0.831	19.16	2
总酚 Total phenols content (g·100 g ⁻¹)	0.766	1.390	1.810	0.656	0.743	1.470	1.139	0.480	42.13	7
原花青素 Procyanidine content/ (g·100 g ⁻¹)	0.416	1.694	0.577	0.119	0.091	1.706	0.767	0.745	97.16	5
总生物碱 Total alkaloids content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	17.300	15.900	15.500	16.300	14.800	14.800	15.767	0.958	6.079	
灰分 Ash content content/ (g·100 g ⁻¹)	4.500	3.300	4.600	4.000	3.700	2.600	3.783	0.757	20.02	0
全 P Total P/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	3.080	2.320	1.010	3.144	4.080	3.030	2.777	1.031	37.13	8
K (mg·kg ⁻¹)	0.915	0.811	0.626	0.796	0.831	0.806	0.798	0.094	11.84	2
Ca (mg·kg ⁻¹)	124.00	136.00	143.000	436.00	94.900	179.00	185.48	125.730	67.78	5
Mg (mg·kg ⁻¹)	254.00	247.00	181.000	295.00	378.000	248.00	267.16	65.469	24.50	5
Ca (mg·kg ⁻¹)	38.600	37.400	50.900	56.100	47.200	47.900	46.350	7.198	15.53	0
Cu (mg·kg ⁻¹)	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相关指标进行了相关性分析,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,还原糖与总糖呈极显著正相关;淀粉与单果质量呈显著负相关;多糖与总酸呈显著正相关;总氨基酸与含水量呈显著负相关,与总

酸、总糖和还原糖呈显著正相关；蛋白质与总酸呈显著正相关，与总氨基酸呈极显著正相关，与含水率呈极显著负相关；脂肪与多糖呈极显著负相关；粗纤维与总酸和蛋白质呈显著正相关，与总氨基酸呈极显著正相关，与含水率呈显著负相关；单宁与还原糖、总氨基酸和蛋白质呈显著负相关，与可溶性固形物呈极显著负相关；总黄酮与单宁呈显著正相关；总酚与可溶性固形物、总氨基酸和蛋白质呈显著负相关，与总黄酮呈显著正相关，与单宁呈极显著正相关；原花青素与总黄酮呈显著正相关；灰分与单果质量呈显著负相关；全P与总酸、总糖、还原糖和粗纤维呈显著正相关，与总氨基酸和蛋白质呈极显著正相关，与单宁和总酚呈显著负相关；钾与可溶性固形物、总氨基酸和蛋白质呈显著正相关，与粗纤维呈极显著正相关，与含水率呈极显著负相关；镁与总酸、总氨基酸、蛋白质和全P呈显著正相关；锰与钙呈显著正相关；锌与淀粉呈极显著正相关；铜与脂肪呈极显著正相关，与多糖呈显著负相关。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，表中显示单果质量分别与淀粉、灰分呈显著负相关；可食率分别与总氨基酸、粗纤维呈显著负相关，与蛋白质、总生物碱呈极显著负相关，这表明外部感官品质与内在品质间也存在着一一定的关联性。

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 *Elaeagnus moorcroftii*

	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	-0.7	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	-0.8	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	-0.5	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	-0.8	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	-0.3	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	-0.4	-0.27	1									
22	-0.89*	0.04	0.13	0.14	-0.49	-0.52	-0.2	0.01	0.46	0.59	-0.61	-0.34	-0.77	-0.12	0.56	-0.50	0.1	0.48	0.7	0.73	0.9	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	0.09	0.88*	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	1							
24	0.50	-0.08	-0.93*	0.84*	0.64	0.64	0.59	-0.75	0.08	-0.42	0.59	0.83*	0.02	0.89*	-0.40	0.9	-0.7	-0.65	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	0.4	-0.7	1						

1-30 分别代表单果质量、可食率、含水率、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、单宁、总黄酮、总酚、原花青素、总生物碱、灰分、全 P、K、Ca、Mg、Fe、Mn、Zn、Cu。

1-30 represents single fruit weight, edible rate, water rate, soluble content, total acid content, total sugar content, reducing sugar content, glucose content, fructose content, starch content, polysaccharide content, total amino acids content, Vitamin C content, protein content, fat content, crude fiber content, tannin content, total flavonoids content, total phenols content, procyanidine content, total alkaloids content, ash content content, total P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, respectively.

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、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、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。

表 3 16 项果实品质指标标准化结果

Table 3 Data normalization of 16 quality indicators of *Elaeagnus moorcroftii*

品质指标 Quality index	雅丰 Yafeng	金沙 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
含水率 Water rate	0.000	0.600	1.000	0.600	0.200	0.400
总酸 Total acid content	0.537	0.550	1.000	0.662	0.000	0.394
总糖 Total sugar content	0.614	0.466	0.000	1.000	0.727	0.920
还原糖 Reducing sugar content	0.580	0.247	0.000	1.000	0.741	0.691
多糖 Polysaccharide content	0.568	0.243	0.000	0.365	0.878	1.000
总氨基酸 Total amino acids content	0.795	0.475	0.000	0.801	1.000	0.745
蛋白质 Protein content	0.903	0.453	0.000	0.634	1.000	0.544
脂肪 Fat content	0.650	0.950	1.000	0.500	0.025	0.000
粗纤维 Crude fiber content	0.036	0.203	1.000	0.225	0.000	0.072
单宁 Tannin content	0.913	0.429	0.000	1.000	0.930	0.482
总黄酮 Total flavonoids content	0.168	0.911	0.805	0.205	0.000	1.000
总酚 Total phenols content	0.905	0.364	0.000	1.000	0.925	0.295
全 P Total P	0.674	0.427	0.000	0.695	1.000	0.658
Ca	0.085	0.120	0.141	1.000	0.000	0.247
Cu	0.540	1.000	0.920	0.372	0.036	0.000

为了将大量冗杂的原始信息简化为少数综合变量,采用主成分分析借少数综合指标来评价原始信息的综合评价方法^[20]。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,其累计贡献率达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(f_1)的贡献率为40.728%,主要代表单果质量、含水率、总糖、粗纤维素、单宁、总酚含量6项指标的信息。第2主成分(f_2)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、铜。第3主成分(f_3)的贡献率为14.454%,主要代表总酸、脂肪。

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	f_1	f_2	f_3
单果质量 Single fruit mass	0.859	-0.146	-0.297
含水率 Water rate	0.776	0.501	-0.199
总酸 Total acid content	0.518	0.566	0.641
总糖 Total sugar content	0.940	0.260	-0.006
还原糖 Reducing sugar content	0.668	0.713	0.203
多糖 Polysaccharide content	-0.312	-0.883	-0.330
总氨基酸 Total amino acids content	0.077	-0.941	-0.143
蛋白质 Protein content	0.678	0.708	0.146
脂肪 Fat content	-0.160	0.066	0.969
粗纤维 Crude fiber content	-0.805	-0.286	-0.312
单宁 Tannin content	0.859	-0.146	-0.297
总黄酮 Total flavonoids content	-0.542	-0.734	0.241
总酚 Total phenols content	0.776	0.501	-0.199
全P Total P	0.668	0.713	0.203
Ca	-0.876	-0.23	-0.219
Cu	0.678	0.708	0.146
特征值 Eigenvalue	6.516	6.114	2.313
方差贡献率 Variance contributionrate/%	40.728	38.214	14.454
累积贡献率 Accumulated contribution rate/%	40.728	78.941	93.396

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根即可得到得分矩阵（略），再将得分矩阵中的载荷值开算数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数表达式：

$$f_1=0.337Zx_1-0.212Zx_2+0.304Zx_3+0.266Zx_4+0.203Zx_5+0.368Zx_6+0.262Zx_7-0.201Zx_8-0.343Zx_9+0.285Zx_{10}-0.122Zx_{11}+0.030Zx_{12}-0.062Zx_{13}+0.266Zx_{14}-0.063Zx_{15}-0.315Zx_{16}$$

$$f_2=0.347Zx_1-0.219Zx_2+0.314Zx_3+0.275Zx_4+0.209Zx_5+0.380Zx_6+0.270Zx_7+0.207Zx_8-0.354Zx_9+0.294Zx_{10}-0.126Zx_{11}+0.031Zx_{12}-0.064Zx_{13}+0.274Zx_{14}-0.065Zx_{15}-0.326Zx_{16}$$

$$f_3=-0.096Zx_1-0.483Zx_2+0.329Zx_3+0.256Zx_4+0.372Zx_5+0.171Zx_6+0.469Zx_7+0.563Zx_8-0.151Zx_9+0.386Zx_{10}-0.581Zx_{11}-0.619Zx_{12}-0.641Zx_{13}+0.466Zx_{14}+0.043Zx_{15}-0.188Zx_{16}$$

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 $f_z = A_1f_1 + A_2f_2 + A_3f_3$ ，其中 $A_1 = \lambda_1 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$ ， $A_2 = \lambda_2 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$ ， $A_3 = \lambda_3 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$ 。其中 λ_1 、 λ_2 、 λ_3 分别是 3 个主成分的特征值。

综合来看，大果沙枣的 f_z 值范围为 -0.297~1.407。果实品质指标排名位列前三的分别为红玉、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 f_1 和 f_2 排名均居第 1，而在 f_3 上排名第 3；白沙甜果实在 f_1 和 f_2 上排名均居第 2， f_3 排在第 1，综合得分排序为第 2。雅丰果实的 f_1 、 f_2 排在第 3， f_3 排在第 2，综合得分排序为第 3。

表 5 大果沙枣果实品质指标各公因子得分和累计得分

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

品种 Variety	f_1	排序 Order	f_2	排序 Order	f_3	排序 Order	f_z	排序 Order
雅丰 Yafeng	0.815	3	0.841	3	0.429	2	0.766	3
金沙 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

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，本研究对 6 个品种 30 项果实品质指标进行了测定，各指标变异系数在 2.656%~97.165%。变异系数最大的是原花青素（97.165%），变异系数最小的为可食率（2.656%）。徐金等^[25]研究发现 48 个沙枣品种的品质指标中，维生素 C 变异系数一般最大，为 35.1%。本研究发现大果沙枣维生素含量的变异系数为 23.701%，较前人的研究偏低，可能与沙枣品种材料较少，在今后果实品质评价中可增大群体的数量。

因果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^[26], 本研究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。结果显示, 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^[27]、方差分析^[28]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^[29-30], 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^[31], 已被广泛应用于多种园艺作物品质的综合评价^[28], 目前此法已在酿酒葡萄^[32]、枸杞^[33]、梨^[34]等资源评价上得以广泛运用。本研究剔除变异程度小于 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, 累计方差贡献率达 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而得出科学评价, 筛选出适宜新疆种植推广的优良品种。

4 结论

本研究通过对 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、含水率、总糖、粗纤维素、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, 累计贡献率可达 93.396%。并对大果沙枣品种果实综合品质的优劣进行综合得分排序, 研究结果为红玉的果实综合品质排名最高, 其次为白沙甜, 雅丰第 3, 为新疆大果沙枣优良品种选育和推广应用提供参考依据。

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