

云南野生猕猴桃资源果实性状的多元统计分析

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摘要:【目的】通过对76份云南野生猕猴桃果实性状开展多元统计分析, 探明果实性状的遗传差异、相关性和聚类情况, 为加快云南猕猴桃资源的研究利用提供参考。【方法】对76份资源的12个果实性状进行了变异度分析、因子分析、相关性分析和聚类分析等多元统计分析。【结果】12个果实性状的变异系数为23.96%~117.01%, 变异系数居前二位的性状为被毛类型和被毛密度, 达117.01%和113.49%, 果肉颜色、单果质量、果形和果点的变异系数较大, 均超过50%, 果实纵径、横径、侧径、果形指数、果皮颜色和风味变异系数均在50%以下, 变异系数最小的为风味。因子分析得到3个主要因子, 累积贡献率达73.843%。相关性分析结果表明, 有25对性状间呈极显著正相关, 7对性状间呈极显著负相关, 有3对性状间呈显著正相关, 5对性状间呈显著负相关。通过系统聚类分析, 可把76份资源划分为3大类, 可选择第3大类的材料进行鲜食新品种选育。【结论】76份资源果实性状表现存在显著的遗传差异, 遗传多样性比较丰富。

关键词: 猕猴桃; 云南; 种质资源; 果实性状; 多元统计分析

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Multivariate statistical analyses of fruit characteristics of wild kiwifruit germplasm resources in different ecological regions of Yunnan

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Yunnan province is located in the southwest frontier of China, with rich and diverse climate types, which provide different ecological environment and living conditions for different kinds of kiwifruit, so that Yunnan province is enriched with kiwifruit resources. At present, some related studies such as sensory traits, morphological indicators, nutrient contents and nutritional quality have been carried out on kiwifruit resources in Yunnan. In order to find out the genetic differences and genetic diversity, provide reference for future genetic breeding of kiwifruit, guide the screening of new germplasm and accelerate the research and utilization of germplasm resources of the genus kiwifruit in Yunnan, we surveyed and collected local wild kiwifruit germplasm resources in Yunnan from 2019 to 2021, and investigated the genetic differences, taxonomic status, and correlations among the 12 traits examined, which were based on the morphological identification analysis, by conducting multivariate statistical analysis of fruit traits in 76 wild kiwifruit germplasm resources collected from five regions in northeastern, southeastern, southern, northwestern, and eastern Yunnan. 【Methods】 Multivariate statistical analyses, such as variation analysis, factor analysis, correlation analysis and cluster analysis, were performed on 12 fruit traits including fruit shape, longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, side diameter, fruit shape index, single fruit weight, fruit skin color, fruit dots, hair density, hair type, flesh color and flavor of 76 Yunnan kiwifruit germplasm resources. 【Results】 The coefficients of variation of 12 traits ranged from 23.96% to 117.01%, and among the traits, the largest coefficients of variation were hair

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type and hair density, with coefficients of variation of 117.01% and 113.49%, respectively. Morphological identification analysis showed that 76 Yunnan wild kiwifruit germplasm resources were with all kinds of hair type, for example, some fruits were densely covered with short woolly hairs, some fruits were densely covered with long woolly hairs, some fruits were densely covered with rough hairs, and some fruits were hairless. The coefficients of variation of flesh color, fruit weight, fruit shape and fruit dots were larger, exceeding 50%, by 78.57%, 67.94%, 62.52% and 51.90%, respectively. Morphological identification analysis showed that 76 Yunnan wild kiwifruit germplasm resources possessed all kinds of flesh color, fruit weight and fruit shape. However, many types had fruit dots, while some of them did not have obvious fruit dots. Six traits whose coefficients of variation were below 50% were longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, side diameter, skin color and flavor, and the smallest coefficient of variation was flavor. Morphological identification analysis showed that most germplasm resources had sweet flavor, a small part of germplasm resources had sour flavor, and a small part of germplasm resources had a slightly sour flavor. Factor analysis yielded three main factors with a cumulative contribution of 73.843%. Factor 1 had high loading value of 0.948 and 0.935 for transverse diameter and side diameter, respectively, which can be called the fruit weight factor, and transverse diameter and side diameter were closely related to the fruit weight. Factor 2 had a maximum loading value of 0.74 for fruit shape index, which can be called the fruit shape factor, and shape index was closely related to the appearance of fruit. Factor 3 had larger loading value of 0.689 and 0.551 for fruit dots and fruit shape, respectively, which can be called the appearance factor, and fruit dots and fruit shape were related to the appearance of fruit. The results of correlation analysis showed that 25 pairs of traits were highly significantly and positively correlated with each other, 7 pairs of traits were highly significantly and negatively correlated with each other, 3 pairs of traits were significantly and positively correlated with each other, and 5 pairs of traits were significantly and negatively correlated with each other. Through cluster analysis, the 76 germplasm resources collected from five different geographical regions in Yunnan province could be classified into three major categories. The first category included 38 materials with the shortest longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter and side diameter, and the smallest weight per fruit and minimum fruit, most of which are hairless dotted fruit unsuitable for materials of dotused to breed fresh-eating varieties. The second category included 28 materials with the moderate longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter and side diameter, most of which were covered with long woolly hairs and the weight per fruit was nearly 30 g. The third category included 10 materials with the longest longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter and side diameter, and weight per fruit were the largest with the weight per fruit being nearly 50 g. Morphological identification analysis showed that most of resources were sweet and delicious with smaller value of hair density and they were suitable for materials used to breed medium fresh-eating varieties. **【Conclusions】** This study showed that there were significant genetic differences and rich genetic diversity among the fruit traits of 76 wild kiwifruit germplasm resources from different ecological regions of Yunnan, and this study can provide reference for future genetic breeding of kiwifruit, guide the screening of new germplasm and accelerate the research and utilization of germplasm resources of the genus kiwifruit in Yunnan.

Key words: Kiwifruit; Yunnan; Germplasm resources; Fruit characteristics; Multivariate statistical analysis

猕猴桃(*Actinidia chinensis* Planch.)为猕猴桃科(Actinidiaceae)猕猴桃属(*Actinidia* Lindl.)的落叶、半落叶或常绿木质藤本植物^[1]。猕猴桃属全世界有66种、约118个种下分类单位(变种、变型),目前栽培利用的主要为美味猕猴桃[*A. chinensis* var. *deliciosa* (A. Chev.) A. Chev.]和中华猕猴桃(*A. chinensis* var. *chinensis*)^[2-3]。中国是猕猴桃的起源中心^[4],明代李时珍在《本草纲目》中记载:猕猴桃“其形如梨,其色如桃,而猕猴桃喜食,故有诸名。”^[5]。2019年,中国的猕猴桃种植面积约18.3万hm²,总产量为219.67万t,种植面积和产量居世界第一位(《2021年猕猴桃产业发展报告》)。

云南省是猕猴桃种质资源分布最为丰富的省份,分布有野生猕猴桃属56个种、变种及变型^[6-7]。目前,云南栽培的猕猴桃品种主要从外地引入,以红阳、Hort16A、东红、金艳等品种为主。就果肉类型来看,品种较为单一,品种结构优化缓慢,影响和制约了云南猕猴桃产业的发展,生产中缺乏具有云南本地特色的品种,地区优势不突出,尚未充分发挥云南省丰富的野生猕猴桃资源优势^[1]。因此,选育适宜云南栽培的特色新品种是云南猕猴桃可持续发展的重要工作。

种质资源是选育新品种的物质基础,对种质资源的鉴定评价显得尤为重要^[8]。猕猴桃果实性状与产量组成、果实质量等密切相关。多元统计分析是研究多个随机变量之间相互依赖关系以及内在统计规律的一门统计科学,它能够在多个对象和多个指标互相关联的情况下分析它们的统计规律,比较适合农业科学研究的特点。由于其能有效简化数据、揭示数据内在结构、挖掘数据内在规律,已被广泛应用于作物品种分类和育种材料的筛选中^[9-10]。

自20世纪80年代末起,云南省丰富的野生猕猴桃种质资源受到广泛关注,科技人员相继开展了相关调查收集工作^[11-13]。近年来,对云南省猕猴桃种质资源主要表型性状及营养成分含量方面已开展了一些研究^[14-17]。基于主成分分析和聚类分析的猕猴桃果实品质分析和综合评价方面已有一些报道^[18-24],而对云南省丰富的猕猴桃种质资源开展果实性状的多元统计分析方面的研究鲜见报道。笔者所在课题组对2019—2021年云南省农业科学院园艺作物研究所收集的76份猕猴桃种质资源的12个果实性状进行考察,通过变异度分析、因子分析、相关性分析和聚

类分析等多元统计分析方法,对资源进行分析和整理,筛选出一些适合作为育种的材料或直接用于开发利用的资源,为加快云南猕猴桃属种质资源的研究利用提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试材料为2019—2021年从滇东北、滇东、滇东南、滇南和滇西北不同地区收集的76份野生猕猴桃种质材料,编号及采集地见表1和表2。

1.2 果实形态指标测定方法

果实成熟期,参照《猕猴桃种质资源描述规范和数据标准》^[25]的要求,观测果形、果点、果皮颜色、被毛等性状指标;用天平测定果实的单果质量,用游标卡尺测定果实纵径、果实横径、果实侧径,计算果形指数^[17],果形指数=果实纵径/果实横径。

对材料的果形、果皮颜色、果肉颜色、被毛状况等果实相关质量性状进行数量化赋值,具体标准如下^[26]:

(1)果形:短圆=1,梯形=2,短圆柱=3,长圆柱=4,圆球形=5,扁圆形=6,卵形=7,圆柱形=8,倒卵形=9,椭圆形=10,短椭圆形=11,长椭圆形=12。

(2)果皮颜色:浅绿=1,绿=2,深绿=3,浅褐=4,褐色=5,深褐=6,浅红=7,红=8,紫红=9。

(3)果点:不明显=0,明显=1。

(4)被毛密度:无=0,稀=1,中=2,密=3,极密=4。

(5)被毛类型:无=0,短茸毛=1,长茸毛=2,硬毛=3,刚毛=4,糙毛=5,毡毛=6。

(6)果肉颜色:浅绿=1,绿=2,翠绿=3,深绿=4,黄绿=5,浅黄=6,黄=7,金黄=8,橙色=9,浅红=10,紫红=11,浅绿+紫红=12。

(7)风味:涩=1,苦=2,酸=3,微酸=4,甜酸=5,酸甜=6,甜=7。

1.3 数据统计分析

利用软件Excel 2003对果实相关性状数据的变异度进行计算分析,利用SPSS 17.0软件进行性状的相关性分析、因子分析和聚类分析等多元统计分析^[27]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 变异度分析

变异度分析结果表明(表3),12个果实性状的

表 1 76 份野生猕猴桃资源的编号

Table 1 Number of 76 wild kiwifruit resources

序号 Number	资源编号 Resource number	采集地 Collection site	序号 Number	资源编号 Resource number	采集地 Collection site	序号 Number	资源编号 Resource number	采集地 Collection site
1	MLP001	麻栗坡 Malipo	27	TC-10	云龙 Yunlong	53	XCB-7	彝良 Yiliang
2	MLP013	麻栗坡 Malipo	28	CJ-2	云龙 Yunlong	54	HWC-1	绥江 Suijiang
3	PB006	屏边 Pingbian	29	CJ-12	云龙 Yunlong	55	HWC-5	绥江 Suijiang
4	PB007	屏边 Pingbian	30	CJ-13	云龙 Yunlong	56	HJP-1	绥江 Suijiang
5	PB017	屏边 Pingbian	31	CJ-16	云龙 Yunlong	57	HJP-4	绥江 Suijiang
6	PB019	屏边 Pingbian	32	LK-4	镇雄 Zhenxiong	58	HJP-5	绥江 Suijiang
7	SK-1	威信 Weixin	33	LK-5	镇雄 Zhenxiong	59	STC-1	绥江 Suijiang
8	SK-3	威信 Weixin	34	WDXZ-1	镇雄 Zhenxiong	60	STC-4	绥江 Suijiang
9	SHNM-1	威信 Weixin	35	WDXZ-3	镇雄 Zhenxiong	61	STC-5	绥江 Suijiang
10	SHNM-2	威信 Weixin	36	WD-1	镇雄 Zhenxiong	62	TJHS-1	永善 Yongshan
11	SHNM-6	威信 Weixin	37	KS-1	镇雄 Zhenxiong	63	TJHS-2	永善 Yongshan
12	XSD-1	威信 Weixin	38	KS-2	镇雄 Zhenxiong	64	TJHS-4	永善 Yongshan
13	XSD-4	威信 Weixin	39	KS-3	镇雄 Zhenxiong	65	TJHS-5	永善 Yongshan
14	XSD-5	威信 Weixin	40	KS-5	镇雄 Zhenxiong	66	TJHS-6	永善 Yongshan
15	XSD-13	威信 Weixin	41	KS-6	镇雄 Zhenxiong	67	JZS-2	师宗 Shizong
16	MJG-2	彝良 Yiliang	42	MG-4	威信 Weixin	68	JZS-4	师宗 Shizong
17	LHDZ-7	彝良 Yiliang	43	MG-8	威信 Weixin	69	JZS-5	师宗 Shizong
18	LHDZ-8	彝良 Yiliang	44	MG-11	威信 Weixin	70	JZS-9	师宗 Shizong
19	YH-3	镇雄 Zhenxiong	45	MG-14	威信 Weixin	71	JZS-10	师宗 Shizong
20	YH-6	镇雄 Zhenxiong	46	DXS-1	威信 Weixin	72	JZS-13	师宗 Shizong
21	DHD-1	镇雄 Zhenxiong	47	DXS-4	威信 Weixin	73	TSH-1	西畴 Xichou
22	MP-1	镇雄 Zhenxiong	48	DXS-6	威信 Weixin	74	TSH-4	西畴 Xichou
23	MP-5	镇雄 Zhenxiong	49	MZ-1	镇雄 Zhenxiong	75	XCFD-1	西畴 Xichou
24	MP-6	镇雄 Zhenxiong	50	MZ-3	镇雄 Zhenxiong	76	XPS-1	西畴 Xichou
25	MP-7	镇雄 Zhenxiong	51	ZX-1	威信 Weixin			
26	TC-1	云龙 Yunlong	52	ZX-3	威信 Weixin			

表 2 野生猕猴桃资源采集地生态环境

Table 2 Ecological environment of wild kiwifruit resources collection sites

采集地 Collection site	经度 Longitude	纬度 Latitude	气候 Climate	采集份数 Collection number
麻栗坡 Malipo	104°33'~105°18'	22°48'~23°34'	亚热带季风气候 Subtropical monsoon climate	2
屏边 Pingbian	103°24'~103°58'	22°49'~23°23'	亚热带湿润山地季风气候 Subtropical humid mountain monsoon climate	4
威信 Weixin	104°41'~105°18'	27°42'~28°07'	亚热带季风气候 Subtropical monsoon climate	18
镇雄 Zhenxiong	104°18'~105°19'	27°17'~27°50'	亚热带季风气候 Subtropical monsoon climate	19
彝良 Yiliang	103°51'~104°45'	27°16'~27°57'	中亚热带湿润气候 Subtropical humid climate	4
绥江 Suijiang	103°47'~104°16'	28°21'~28°40'	高原季风立体气候 Plateau monsoon stereoscopic climate	8
永善 Yongshan	103°15'~104°01'	27°31'~28°32'	温带季风气候 Temperate monsoon climate	5
西畴 Xichou	104°22'~104°58'	23°06'~23°37'	亚热带季风气候 Subtropical monsoon climate	4
师宗 Shizong	103°42'~104°34'	24°20'~25°00'	亚热带季风气候 Subtropical monsoon climate	6
云龙 Yunlong	98°52'~99°46'	25°28'~26°23'	温带季风气候 Temperate monsoon climate	6

平均变异系数为 55.88%，其中被毛密度和被毛类型的变异系数居前二位，达 113.49% 和 117.01%，变幅分别为 0.00~4.00 和 0.00~6.00；果肉颜色、单果质量、果形和果点的变异系数较大，分别为 78.57%、

67.94%、62.52% 和 51.90%；果实纵径、果实横径、果实侧径、果形指数、果皮颜色和风味的变异系数都在 50% 以下，变异系数最小的性状为风味，仅为 23.96%。表明，采自不同生态区域的 76 份野生猕猴

表 3 供试材料果实性状变异情况
Table 3 Variations of fruit characters in the tested materials

性状 Character	平均值 Mean	最大值 Maximum	最小值 Minimum	极差 Range	标准差 Std.	变异系数 CV/%
果形 Shape of fruit	5.95	12.00	1.00	11.00	3.72	62.52
果实纵径 Longitudinal diameter of fruit/mm	38.18	66.12	20.32	45.80	10.10	26.45
果实横径 Transverse diameter of fruit/mm	29.44	44.71	8.91	35.80	8.49	28.84
果实侧径 Side diameter/mm	27.36	41.01	7.73	33.28	7.62	27.85
果形指数 Fruit shape index	1.36	2.61	0.84	1.77	0.38	27.94
单果质量 Single fruit weight/g	21.24	58.34	0.76	57.58	14.43	67.94
果皮颜色 Colour of fruit skin	4.17	9.00	1.00	8.00	1.84	44.13
果点 Fruit spots	0.79	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.41	51.90
被毛密度 Hair density	1.26	4.00	0.00	4.00	1.43	113.49
被毛类型 Hair type	1.47	6.00	0.00	6.00	1.72	117.01
果肉颜色 Colour of fruit flesh	3.22	12.00	1.00	11.00	2.53	78.57
风味 Flavor	6.22	7.00	1.00	6.00	1.49	23.96

桃果实性状的表现存在显著的遗传差异,考察的 12 个果实性状在不同材料间表现出不同程度的多样性。

2.2 因子分析

对 76 份供试材料的果实性状进行了因子分析,结果表明,前 3 个因子的累积贡献率达 73.843%,利用最大方差旋转法得到因子特征值和特征向量的因子载荷值(表 4)。由表 4 可知,因子 1 的果实横径和果实侧径有较高的载荷值,分别为 0.948 和 0.935,这两个性状反映了野生猕猴桃果实的质量,可视为果实质量因子,表明在猕猴桃育种中,若要提高果实质量,则需要重点考虑果实横径和侧径;因子 2 中果形

指数的载荷值最高,为 0.740,该性状与果实形状有关,可视为果形因子;因子 3 的果点和果形的载荷值较高,分别为 0.689 和 0.551,这 2 个性状与果实外观有密切关系,可称为外观因子。

2.3 相关性分析

相关性分析是将 2 个或多个具备相关性的变量元素进行分析,从而衡量 2 个变量因素的相关密切程度。农作物产量等重要农艺性状则由多基因控制,且基因之间相互关联,适合进行相关性分析^[28]。由表 5 可知,有 25 对性状间呈极显著正相关,有 7 对性状间呈极显著负相关,有 3 对性状间呈显著正相关,5 对性状之间呈显著负相关,其中单果质量与果实侧径、横径和纵径 3 个性状呈极显著正相关,其相关程度大小依次为果实侧径(0.910)、果实横径(0.906)和果实纵径(0.867)。果实风味与果实侧径、横径和纵径 3 个性状也呈极显著正相关,其相关程度大小依次为果实侧径(0.574)、果实横径(0.563)和果实纵径(0.349),此外,相关系数在 0.700 以上呈极显著正相关的性状有果实侧径与果实纵径、果实侧径与横径,以及被毛类型与被毛密度。从相关性来看,果实侧径与横径、单果质量与果实侧径和果实横径的关系更为密切,果实风味与果实质量因子即果实侧径、果实横径和果实纵径密切相关,表明在猕猴桃育种中,以提高单果质量和果实风味为目标时,需要重点考虑果实质量因子。

2.4 聚类分析

采用系统聚类(Hierarchical clustering)中的组间联接法(Average linkage between groups),以欧氏距离(Euclidean distance)为遗传距离对 76 份材料进

表 4 因子载荷矩阵

Table 4 Loading matrix of factors

性状 Factors	因子 1 Factor 1	因子 2 Factor 2	因子 3 Factor 3
果形 Shape of fruit	-0.301	0.492	0.551
果实纵径 Longitudinal diameter of fruit	0.768	0.388	0.369
果实横径 Transverse diameter of fruit	0.948	-0.199	0.080
果实侧径 Side diameter	0.935	-0.212	0.137
果形指数 Fruit shape index	-0.465	0.740	0.205
单果质量 Single fruit weight	0.899	0.061	0.251
果皮颜色 Color of fruit skin	0.498	0.573	-0.305
果点 Fruit spots	-0.364	-0.320	0.689
被毛密度 Hair density	0.804	0.294	-0.115
被毛类型 Hair type	0.796	0.233	-0.105
果肉颜色 Color of fruit flesh	-0.207	0.134	-0.588
风味 Fruit flavor	0.586	-0.458	0.008
特征值 Eigenvalues	5.526	1.828	1.507
贡献率 Contributive rate/%	46.052	15.230	12.561
累计贡献率 Cumulative contributive rate/%	46.052	61.282	73.843

表 5 不同果实性状间的相关系数

Table 5 Correlation coefficient of different fruit characters

性状 Character	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1.000											
2	0.095	1.000										
3	-0.293*	0.693**	1.000									
4	-0.263*	0.705**	0.986**	1.000								
5	0.424**	0.092	-0.607**	-0.595**	1.000							
6	-0.122	0.867**	0.906**	0.910**	-0.287*	1.000						
7	-0.071	0.489**	0.310**	0.285*	0.097	0.378**	1.000					
8	0.211	-0.131	-0.223	-0.176	0.102	-0.152	-0.412**	1.000				
9	-0.208	0.611**	0.639**	0.615**	-0.192	0.606**	0.527**	-0.473**	1.000			
10	-0.161	0.536**	0.677**	0.639**	-0.265*	0.622**	0.465**	-0.424**	0.798**	1.000		
11	-0.074	-0.185	-0.165	-0.187	0.083	-0.148	0.141	-0.198	-0.257*	-0.200	1.000	
12	-0.362**	0.349**	0.563**	0.574**	-0.488**	0.456**	0.146	-0.074	0.291*	0.255*	-0.158	1.000

注:*表示 $p < 0.05$ 显著水平;**表示 $p < 0.01$ 极显著水平。1. 果形;2. 纵径;3. 横径;4. 侧径;5. 果形指数;6. 单果质量;7. 果皮颜色;8. 果点;9. 被毛密度;10. 被毛类型;11. 果肉颜色;12. 风味。

Note: * significant level at $p < 0.05$; ** very significant level at $p < 0.01$. 1. Shape of Fruit; 2. Longitudinal diameter of fruit; 3. Transverse diameter of fruit; 4. Side diameter of fruit; 5. Fruit shape index; 6. Weight per fruit; 7. Color of fruit skin; 8. Fruit spots; 9. Hair density; 10. Hair type; 11. Color of fruit flesh; 12. Fruit flavor.

行聚类分析,结果见图1。由图1可知,在欧氏距离大约为19时,可将76份猕猴桃材料划分为3大类。结合图1和表6,第I类包括38份材料,果实纵径、横径和侧径均比第II类和第III类短,单果质量最小,果实最小,大多数为无毛的斑果类型,大部分材料不适合作为选育鲜食类型品种的材料,但其中的如紫果猕猴桃等少数种类材料可作为选育小果型的鲜食猕猴桃品种材料;第II类包括28份材料,被毛多为长绒毛,果实纵径、横径、侧径和单果质量介于第I类和第III类之间,单果质量接近30g;第III类包括10份材料,果形为倒卵形和长圆柱形,果实纵径、横径和侧径均比第I类和第II类长,果实最大,单果质量也最大,且被毛密度平均值比第II类小,单果质量约达50g,形态学鉴定结果也表明,第III类材料大部分风味甜,适合用于选育中果型鲜食品种材料。

3 讨 论

种质资源的遗传多样性是育种的基础^[29],猕猴桃育种的实践表明,每次新品种的突破均有赖于优良基因的发现和利用,因此,猕猴桃品种改良的关键是种质资源的发掘和有效利用。尽管分子标记已经被广泛应用于植物种质资源的鉴定和分类研究中,但是农艺性状的鉴定和描述仍然是种质资源研究的最基本的方法和途径,农艺性状数据是种以上或种内分类不可缺少的重要依据之一^[8,30]。本研究通过变异

度分析,查明76份来自云南不同生态区域的野生猕猴桃种质资源果实性状的表现存在显著的遗传差异,遗传多样性比较丰富,这为猕猴桃新品种选育提供了丰富的遗传种质材料。从因子分析结果来看,前3个因子的累积贡献率为73.843%,表明这3个主因子对12个果实性状具有较好的代表性,能较好地反映这些性状所包含的大部分信息。相关性分析结果表明,单果质量与果实侧径和果实横径的关系更为密切,而果实风味与果实质量因子即果实侧径、果实横径、果实纵径密切相关,为下一步育种工作中优异资源的选择提供了参考依据,在猕猴桃育种过程中,选择育种材料需要重视这些果实质量因子的相关性状。

聚类分析以稳定性状的数据统计为基础,进行等权处理后以数据或聚类分析图的形式反映农艺性状间的相似性和相关度,明确种质间的亲缘关系,为资源的利用提供参考依据^[31]。通过系统聚类分析,把76份材料划分为3大类,根据育种目标可选择第3类中的材料作为鲜食新品种选育的材料,而第1类材料果实最小,虽然大部分材料不太适合作为鲜食品种选育的材料,但这些材料多数采自滇南、滇东南等地区,特殊的生态气候条件可能使这些材料蕴含有一些抗旱、抗病、耐热等优良基因,通过进一步研究,有望发掘出一些具有抗性的材料作为抗性品种选育的特异性亲本材料或作为砧木加以利用。通过果实形态学鉴定分析,本研究初步筛选出TC-1、

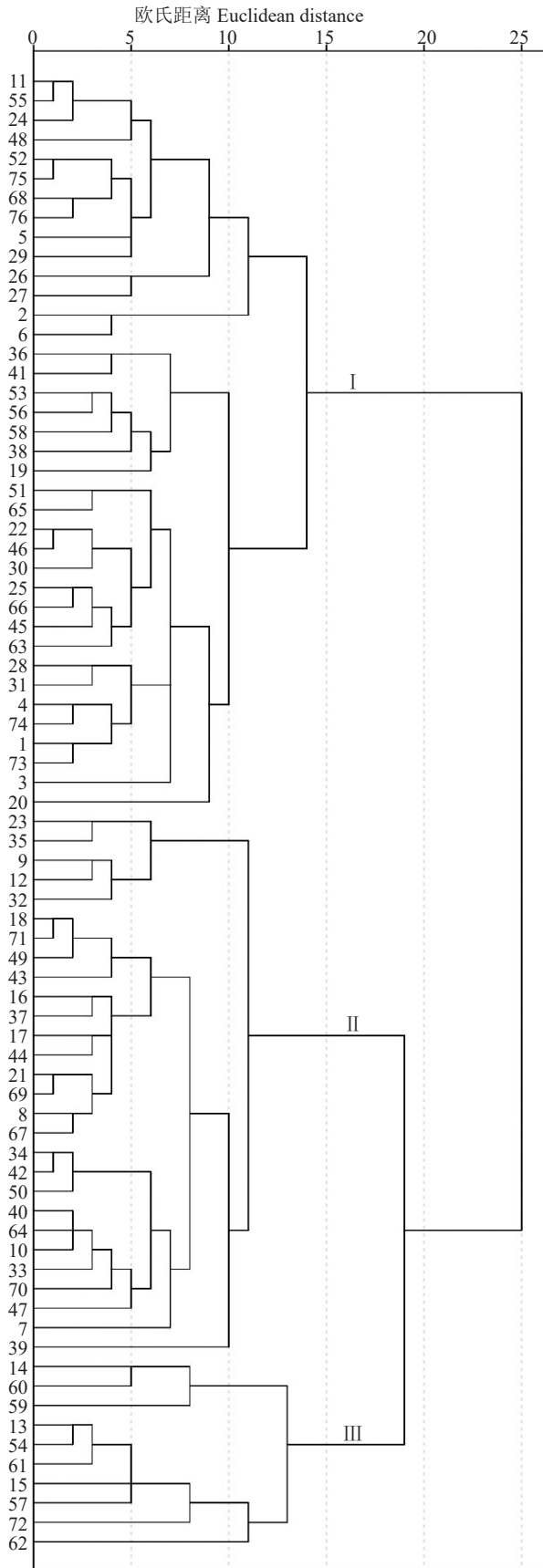


图 1 基于果实相关性状的 76 份野生猕猴桃的聚类分析
 Fig. 1 The clustering dendrogram of 76 wild kiwifruit based on fruit characters

表 6 3 大类群果实性状的平均值

Table 6 Mean of three groups

性状 Characters	I (38)	II (28)	III (10)	总平均值 Total average
果形 Shape of fruit	6.63	4.46	7.50	5.95
果实纵径 Longitudinal diameter of fruit/mm	30.49	42.57	55.16	38.18
果实横径 Transverse diameter of fruit/mm	22.54	35.22	39.47	29.44
果实侧径 Side diameter/mm	21.32	32.14	36.97	27.36
果形指数 Fruit shape index	1.46	1.22	1.41	1.36
单果质量 Weight per fruit/g	9.37	27.93	47.64	21.24
果皮颜色 Color of fruit skin	3.29	5.04	5.00	4.17
果点 Fruit spots	0.95	0.61	0.90	0.79
被毛密度 Hair density	0.32	2.79	2.20	1.47
被毛类型 Hair type	0.32	2.79	2.20	1.47
果肉颜色 Color of fruit flesh	3.42	2.75	3.40	3.22
风味 Fruit flavor	5.71	6.82	6.80	6.22

注:总平均值为各类加权平均值。

Note: The total average is the weighted mean.

XSD-5、XSD-13 等部分具有较高开发利用价值的资源,拟作为鲜食猕猴桃品种选育的材料,同时还筛选出 KS-3、CJ-2 等少部分具有较高潜在利用价值的资源,如 KS-3 和 XSD-13 等少数特色资源可作为果肉颜色改良育种材料,XSD-5 可作为提高果实香味的育种材料,这些特异资源在很大程度上丰富了猕猴桃育种种质基因库,拓宽了猕猴桃育种的种质基础。

本研究中发现带被毛的美味猕猴桃和中华猕猴桃主要分布于滇东北的威信、彝良、镇雄、绥江和永善等区域,滇西北的云龙主要分布有无被毛的紫果猕猴桃和贡山猕猴桃,滇东南的麻栗坡和西畴及滇南的屏边主要分布有无被毛且果实较小的中越猕猴桃、京梨猕猴桃、硬齿猕猴桃等种类,滇东地区的师宗主要分布有带被毛的美味猕猴桃,推测不同区域生态气候条件存在较大差异是造成不同区域种类分布存在较大差异的主要原因之一。此外,本研究资源调查收集过程中发现,随着地方道路通畅,农业开发进程进一步加快,一些野生猕猴桃资源原生境遭到极大的破坏,一般每个资源分布点仅有 1~2 株或少数几株资源,雄株极少,虽然滇东北地区的野生美味和中华猕猴桃资源较丰富,但其中的大果型资源较少,主要原因可能与野生资源分布的群体数量较少、缺少授粉雄株、坐果期授粉不充分有关,云南大果型野生猕猴桃资源较少的具体原因有待于进一步研究分析。

4 结 论

通过对76份云南野生猕猴桃资源的部分果实相关性状指标进行变异度分析、因子分析和聚类分析等多元统计分析,明确了资源的变异、分类情况及性状间的相关性,为今后在猕猴桃遗传育种中指导筛选新的种质以及加快云南猕猴桃属种质资源的研究利用提供参考。

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