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'玉环柚'3个杂交组合F₁代果实品质特性及评价

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摘要:【目的】评价以‘玉环柚’为母本的3个杂交组合F₁代的果实品质特性,筛选综合性状优良的杂交后代。
【方法】以‘玉环柚’为母本,分别与‘信木柚’(2010年)、‘马家柚’(2011年)、‘常山胡柚’(2012年)3个父本进行杂交授粉。果实成熟期,对3个杂交组合F₁代经初筛后,分别对综合表现最佳的单株YX-1(父本‘信木柚’)、YM-1(父本‘马家柚’)和YC-1(父本‘常山胡柚’)的果实主要品质进行分析,包括果实横径和纵径、果形指数、单果质量、单果囊瓣数、单果种子数、果皮厚度、可食率、出汁率、可溶性固性物、可溶性糖、可滴定酸、维生素C、固酸比、色泽指标和糖酸组分等,并在此基础上应用主成分分析法进行综合评价。**【结果】**YM-1果肉红色,单果质量1.75 kg,单果种子数157.67粒,可食率63.43%,出汁率55.61%,可溶性固性物含量12.09%,可溶性糖含量8.67%,可滴定酸含量0.72%,维生素C含量97.33 mg/100 g。YC-1果肉白色,单果质量1.41 kg,单果种子数105.50粒,可食率62.83%,出汁率66.76%,可溶性固性物含量10.98%,可溶性糖含量10.87%,可滴定酸含量1.16%,维生素C含量92.67 mg/100 g。YX-1果肉红色,单果质量1.08 kg,单果种子数138.33粒,可食率52.98%,出汁率50.99%,可溶性固性物含量11.30%,可溶性糖含量7.76%,可滴定酸含量0.68%,维生素C含量60.33 mg/100 g。**【结论】**YM-1获得的综合得分最高,其次为YC-1。

关键词:‘玉环柚’;杂交后代;果实品质;主成分分析

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Fruit quality characteristics and evaluation in F₁ generation of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’ (*Citrus grandis*)

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Abstract: [Objective] The fruit quality characteristics in F₁ generation of three hybrid combinations with ‘Yuhuanyou’ as female parent were evaluated to screen hybrid offspring with excellent comprehensive traits. [Method] The ‘Yuhuanyou’ was used as the female parent, and the three male parents of ‘Xinmuyou’ (2010), ‘Majiayou’ (2011) and ‘Changshanhuyou’ (2012) were cross-pollinated. At fruit maturity stage, the main fruit quality characteristics of YX-1 (male parent ‘Xinmuyou’), YM-1 (male parent ‘Majiayou’) and YC-1 (male parent ‘Changshanhuyou’) with the best comprehensive performance were analyzed after preliminary screening of F₁ generation of three hybrid combinations, including fruit diameter and length, fruit shape index, fruit weight, segment number, seed number, peel thickness, edible rate, juice percentage, total soluble solid, soluble sugar, titratable acid, vitamin C, solid acid ratio, color index and sugar acid composition. Based on these factors, principal component analysis was used for comprehensive evaluation. [Result] The results showed that the YM-1 had red flesh, fruit weight was 1.75 kg, fruit seed number was 157.67, edible rate was 63.43%, juice percentage was 55.61%, total soluble solid content was 12.09%, soluble sugar content was 8.67%, titratable acid content was 0.72%, vitamin C content was 97.33 mg/100 g. The YC-1 had white flesh, fruit weight was 1.41 kg, fruit seed number was 105.50, edible rate was 62.83%, juice percentage was 66.76%, total soluble solid content was 10.98%, soluble sugar content was 10.87%, titratable acid content was 1.16%, vitamin C content was 92.67 mg/100 g. The YX-1 had red flesh, fruit weight was 1.08 kg, fruit seed number was 138.33, edible rate was 52.98%, juice percentage was 50.99%, total soluble solid content was 11.30%, soluble sugar content was 7.76%, titratable acid content was 0.68%, vitamin C content was 60.33 mg/100 g. There were significant differences in the main quality indexes of the three hybrid combinations F₁ generation with ‘Yuhuanyou’ as the female parent, the results of principal component analysis showed that YM-1 had the highest comprehensive score, followed by YC-1. [Conclusion] The YM-1 and YC-1 can be used as the next research focus for clone cultivation and evaluation.

Keywords: ‘Yuhuanyou’; hybrid offspring; fruit quality; principal component analysis

【研究意义】种质创新和品种改良是果树产业持续发展的基础^[1],杂交育种作为创造大范围基因重组的有效途径,在柚品种改良中发挥着举足轻重的作用。**【前人研究进展】**我国拥有丰富的柚类种质资源,但在新品种选育方面起步较晚,大量柚类新品种主要集中在2010年及以后才出现^[2-3]。柚类新品种选育主要有3种方法:芽变育种、杂交育种和诱变育种^[4]。杂交育种是利用杂交技术培育具有新性状的品种系统方法^[5],相比于芽变育种和诱变育种,其变异更稳定、性状选择更可控、筛选时间也更短,已在柑橘^[6]、苹果^[7]、梨^[8]、桃^[9]、核桃^[10]、柿^[11]、龙眼^[12]等果树上广泛应用。但目前报道的杂交培育的柚类新品种较少,有‘夏蜜柚’(清见橘橙×沙田柚)晚熟柚类杂种^[13]、‘安江冰糖柚’(安江香柚×琯溪蜜柚)^[14]、‘金沙柚’(沙田柚×金兰柚)^[15]等。**‘玉环柚’**又名楚门文旦柚,系福建厦门文旦柚的实生后代^[16],树体强健,投产早,丰产稳产,油胞细腻,果肉柔软无渣,甜酸适度,品质优异,耐贮运,适应性广。**‘常山胡柚’**果实为圆球形或扁球形,单果质量300 g左右,富含柠檬苦素、类黄酮、类胡萝卜素、膳食纤维、维生素等物质,果实中的黄酮类

化合物具有较强的抗氧化活性,可有效的清除体内自由基,抑制脂质的过氧化作用^[17]。‘马家柚’母树位于江西省上饶市广丰区大南镇马家自然村,树龄已超过百年,果实较大,果皮金黄色,果肉玫红、细嫩多汁、酸甜适口、柠檬酸含量低^[18],果香清新怡人,耐贮性强,果实中含有丰富的番茄红素,具有抗氧化、防辐射和保护心血管等功效,经过中国临床试验评价表明Ⅱ型糖尿病患者在一定量下可安全食用。‘信木柚’又称‘玉山柚’,上饶市玉山县地方红心柚良种,果肉红色,平均单果重、果皮厚度、可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量显著低于马家柚,固酸比显著高于马家柚^[19]。

【本研究切入点】杂交育种是果树品种改良的重要方法^[20],已成功应用于延长柑橘收获时间、提高柑橘对生物和非生物胁迫的抵抗力^[21],提升果品品质等。果实品质是评价果树品种是否优良的一个重要指标,也是评价杂交育种效果的重要指标。**【拟解决的关键问题】**本研究以‘玉环柚’为母本,分别以‘信木柚’、‘马家柚’和‘常山胡柚’为父本,对3个杂交组合F₁代经初筛综合表现最佳的单株YX-1、YM-1和YC-1的果实品质特性进行评价,旨在筛选出适宜的柚类新品种资源,为进一步研究和推广提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

试验地位于江西省上饶市玉山县,以‘玉环柚’为母本,与其他3个柚品种进行杂交,第2年将杂交获得的种子进行播种,得到F₁代杂种实生苗。‘玉环柚’与‘信木柚’于2010年杂交,实生苗在2019年开始挂果;与‘马家柚’于2011年杂交,实生苗在2020年开始挂果;与‘常山胡柚’于2012年杂交,实生苗在2020年开始挂果。经筛选淘汰,3个柚杂交组合,各获得1株综合表现最佳的单株YX-1(父本‘信木柚’)、YM-1(父本‘马家柚’)和YC-1(父本‘常山胡柚’)。

1.2 材料处理

2022年11月,于果实成熟期从不同方位采摘杂交柚YX-1、YM-1和YC-1的F₁代果实15个,当天运回实验室进行处理。5个果实作1次重复,重复3次。将果实洗净擦干后,进行外观相关品质指标的测定,后迅速将果肉剥离用液氮冷冻保存于-80℃超低温冰箱待测。

1.3 测定指标与方法

1.3.1 外观品质

单果质量使用精确度为0.01 kg的天平测量;用游标卡尺测量果实横径、纵径和果皮厚度;果形指数=纵径/横径;用色差仪绕果实赤道横轴测量果皮色差指数(取8个观测点的平均数), $CCI = 1000 \times a^*/(L^* \times b^*)$ 。

1.3.2 物理品质

可食率=汁胞质量/果实质量×100%;出汁率=果汁质量/果实质量×100%。

1.3.3 风味品质测定

可溶性固形物含量使用手持式糖量计PAL-1测定;可溶性糖含量使用蒽酮比色法测定;可滴定酸含量使用氢氧化钠溶液滴定法测定;糖酸比=可溶性糖含量/可滴定酸含量;固酸比=可溶性固形物含量/可滴定酸含量。Vc含量采用2,6—二氯酚靛酚滴定法测定^[22]。

1.3.4 果实糖酸组分测定

果实糖、酸组分提取与测定参考胡志群等^[23]和Chen等^[24]的方法,用高效液相色谱仪(型号LC-2030Plus,岛津)测定。糖组分测定的色谱条件为:Waters Spherisorb NH₂柱(4.6 mm×250 mm,5.0 μm),柱温35℃,流动相比例为V(乙腈):V(超纯水)=8.5:1.5,流速为0.8 mL/min,进样量20 μL;RID检器检测;酸组分测定的色谱条件:C18柱(4.6 mm×250 mm),柱温30℃,流动相0.01 mol/L H₂SO₄(pH 2.6),流速0.5 mL/min,进样量20 μL;二极管阵列检器检测PDA(SPD-M20A)。

1.4 数据处理

所有数据用SPSS 27.0统计软件进行显著性分析和主成分分析,采用Origin 2022 pro作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实外观品质

由表1可知,‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代YX-1、YM-1和YC-1果实横径、纵径、单果质量、果形指数

均有显著性差异。YM-1果实平均横径、纵径和单果质量最大,分别为165.75 mm、169.53 mm和1.75 kg,显著高于YX-1和YC-1。YX-1果实平均横径、纵径和单果质量最小,分别为129.79 mm、136.32 mm和1.08 kg,显著低于YM-1和YC-1。YC-1果实果形指数最大,为1.11,显著高于YX-1和YM-1。

表1 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实大小Tab.1 Fruit size of F₁ generation of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’

杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	横径/mm Diameter	纵径/mm Length	果形指数 Fruit shape index	单果质量/kg Fruit weight
YC-1	137.32±3.11 ^b	152.69±2.95 ^b	1.11±0.04 ^a	1.41±0.19 ^b
YM-1	165.73±0.78 ^a	169.53±2.54 ^a	1.02±0.01 ^b	1.75±0.14 ^a
YX-1	129.79±2.32 ^c	136.32±3.60 ^c	1.05±0.01 ^b	1.08±0.06 ^c

YC-1:‘玉环柚’×‘常山胡柚’;YM-1:‘玉环柚’×‘马家柚’;YX-1:‘玉环柚’×‘信木柚’。同列数据后不同小写字母表示在0.05水平差异显著。

YC-1:‘Yuhuanyou’×‘Changshanhuyou’;YM-1:‘Yuhuanyou’×‘Majiayou’;YX-1:‘Yuhuanyou’×‘Ximmuyou’.Different lowercase letters after the same column indicate significant differences at the 0.05 level.

‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代YX-1、YM-1和YC-1果皮色泽指标L*、a*、b*、c*、H*、CCI的值,见表2。L*表示果皮亮度,YX-1、YM-1和YC-1果皮亮度为70~80,YM-1和YC-1果皮表面较YX-1更亮。a*负值指示绿色而正值指示红色,YM-1果皮的a*>0,YX-1和YC-1果皮a*<0。b*负值指示蓝色而正值指示黄色,YX-1、YM-1和YC-1果皮b*值均大于0呈黄色,YX-1果皮b*值显著低于YM-1和YC-1。c*表示彩度(色彩饱和度或纯度),c*越大彩色程度越高,YX-1、YM-1和YC-1间差异显著,YM-1彩度最高,YX-1最低。H*表示色调角,当H*=0、45、90、180、270时,分别表示红、橙、黄、蓝绿、蓝,YM-1、YC-1和YX-1果皮H*值均接近90,分别为橙黄色、黄色、黄绿色。CCI值越负果实越呈深绿色,值越正越呈深橙红色,结果与H*值结果相符。

表2 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果皮色泽指标Tab.2 Peel color index of F₁ generation of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’

杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	L*	a*	b*	c*	H*	CCI
YC-1	78.53±0.50 ^a	-3.73±0.48 ^b	64.09±2.26 ^a	64.49±2.51 ^b	90.57±3.11 ^b	-0.94±0.55 ^b
YM-1	77.89±0.14 ^a	9.16±5.70 ^a	66.97±0.52 ^a	68.35±0.28 ^a	82.53±0.29 ^c	1.72±0.01 ^a
YX-1	74.73±1.26 ^b	-5.64±2.13 ^c	55.14±0.48 ^b	56.25±0.17 ^c	97.25±1.39 ^a	-1.50±0.32 ^b

YC-1:‘玉环柚’×‘常山胡柚’;YM-1:‘玉环柚’×‘马家柚’;YX-1:‘玉环柚’×‘信木柚’。同列数据后不同小写字母表示在0.05水平差异显著。

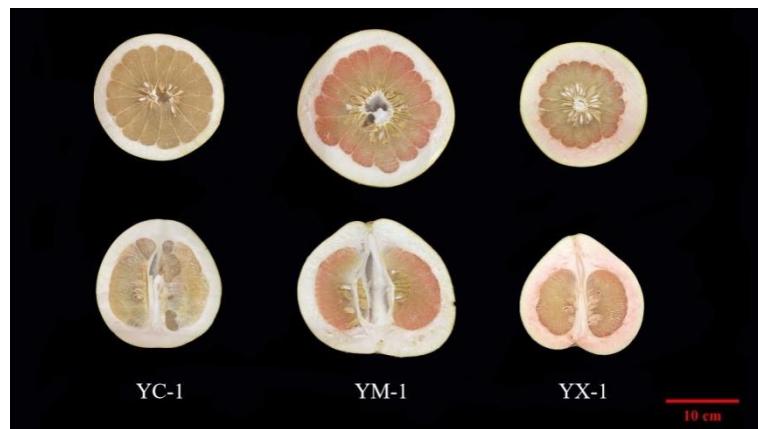
YC-1:‘Yuhuanyou’×‘Changshanhuyou’;YM-1:‘Yuhuanyou’×‘Majiayou’;YX-1:‘Yuhuanyou’×‘Ximmuyou’.Different lowercase letters after the same column indicate significant differences at the 0.05 level.

2.2 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实体物理品质

由图1和表3可知,YC-1果皮最薄,显著薄于YX-1和YM-1。‘马家柚’与‘信木柚’皆为红心柚,二者的杂交后代YM-1和YX-1果肉也均呈红色,YX-1果皮白皮层呈粉红色。YX-1、YM-1和YC-1间囊瓣数无显著差异,单果种子数具有显著差异,YM-1种子最多,YC-1最少,均在100粒以上。YX-1果实可食率52.98%,显著低于YM-1和YC-1。YC-1果实出汁率66.76%,显著高于YX-1和YM-1。

2.3 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实风味品质

可溶性固形物(total soluble solid,TSS)含量YM-1最高,为12.09%;其次是YX-1,为11.30%;YC-1最低,为10.98%;三者间差异不显著(表4)。YC-1可溶性糖含量最高,达10.87%,显著高于YX-1。可滴定酸含量YC-1最高,为1.16%,显著高于YX-1和YM-1;YX-1最低,为0.68%,与YM-1差异不显著;YM-1为0.72%。固酸比YM-1和YX-1差异不显著,分别为16.74和16.66,显著高于YC-1;YC-1为10.07。糖酸比YX-1、YM-1和YC-1间差异不显著。维生素C(Vitamin C,Vc)含量YX-1、YM-1和YC-1间差异显著;YM-1的Vc含量最高,为97.33 mg/100 g;YX-1最低,为60.33 mg/100 g。

图1 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实横截面和纵截面Fig.1 The fruit cross section and longitudinal section of F₁ generation of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’表3 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实体品质Tab.3 Fruit physical quality of F₁ generation of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’

杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	果皮厚度/mm Peel thickness	囊瓣数 Segment number	种子数 Seed number	果肉色泽 Flesh color	可食率/% Edible rate	出汁率/% Juice percentage
YC-1	19.50±1.32 ^b	14.33±1.53 ^a	105.50±11.33 ^b	白色	62.83±2.33 ^a	66.76±0.50 ^a
YM-1	22.39±0.07 ^a	15.67±0.58 ^a	157.67±10.97 ^a	红色	63.43±2.17 ^a	55.61±0.96 ^b
YX-1	22.92±1.41 ^a	16.33±0.58 ^a	138.33±9.61 ^a	红色	52.98±1.56 ^b	50.99±3.44 ^c

YC-1, ‘玉环柚’×‘常山胡柚’; YM-1, ‘玉环柚’×‘马家柚’; YX-1, ‘玉环柚’×‘信木柚’。同列数据后不同小写字母表示在0.05水平差异显著。

YC-1: ‘Yuhuanyou’ × ‘Changshanhuyou’; YM-1: ‘Yuhuanyou’ × ‘Majiayou’; YX-1: ‘Yuhuanyou’ × ‘Xinmuyou’. Different lowercase letters after the same column indicate significant differences at the 0.05 level.

表4 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实体品质Tab.4 Fruit flavor quality of F₁ generation of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’

杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	可溶性固形物/% Total soluble solid	可溶性糖/% Soluble sugar	可滴定酸/% Titratable acid	固酸比 TSS/TA	糖酸比 Soluble sugar/TA	每100 g维生素C/mg Vitamin C
YC-1	10.98±0.17 ^a	10.87±1.84 ^a	1.16±0.01 ^a	9.47±0.21 ^b	9.38±1.63 ^a	92.67±1.53 ^b
YM-1	12.09±0.85 ^a	8.67±1.40 ^{ab}	0.72±0.01 ^b	16.74±1.40 ^a	12.00±2.02 ^a	97.33±1.15 ^a
YX-1	11.30±0.70 ^a	7.76±0.43 ^b	0.68±0.04 ^b	16.66±1.96 ^a	11.41±0.69 ^a	60.33±1.15 ^c

YC-1, ‘玉环柚’×‘常山胡柚’; YM-1, ‘玉环柚’×‘马家柚’; YX-1, ‘玉环柚’×‘信木柚’。同列数据后不同小写字母表示在0.05水平差异显著。

YC-1: ‘Yuhuanyou’ × ‘Changshanhuyou’; YM-1: ‘Yuhuanyou’ × ‘Majiayou’; YX-1: ‘Yuhuanyou’ × ‘Xinmuyou’. Different lowercase letters after the same column indicate significant differences at the 0.05 level.

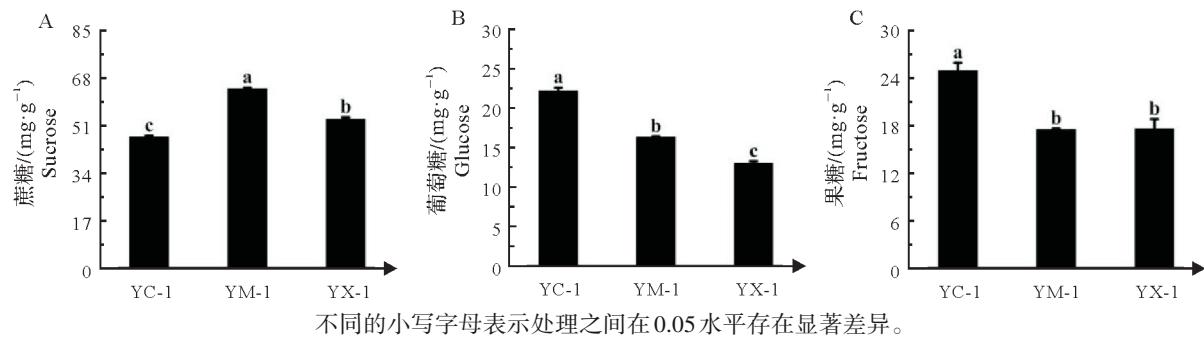
2.4 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实体糖、酸组分

2.4.1 果实糖组分

由图2可知,可溶性糖组成中,蔗糖的含量最高,‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实为蔗糖积累型。蔗糖含量YX-1、YM-1和YC-1间差异显著,YM-1最高,为64.16 mg/g,YC-1最低,仅为YM-1的0.73。YC-1的葡萄糖和果糖含量均显著高于YX-1和YM-1。

2.4.2 果实酸组分

由图3可知,‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代柠檬酸的含量最高,为柠檬酸积累型。柠檬酸含量YX-1、YM-1和YC-1间差异显著,YC-1最高,为16.24 mg/g,显著高于YX-1和YM-1,是YX-1的2.77倍,YX-1含量最低。苹果酸含量YM-1最低,其次是YC-1,含量最高的是YX-1。酒石酸含量YX-1、YM-1和YC-1间差异显著,YM-1最高,YX-1最低。草酸含量YX-1、YM-1和YC-1间差异显著,YC-1最高,YX-1最低。

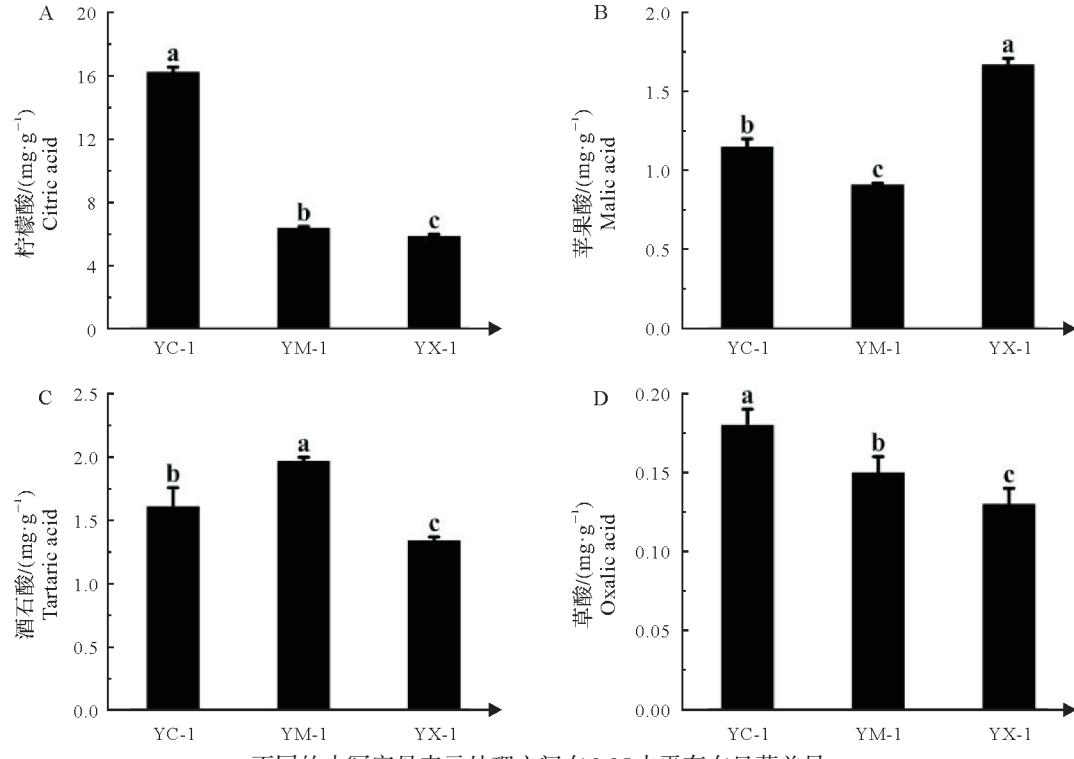


不同的小写字母表示处理之间在0.05水平存在显著差异。

Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences at the 0.05 level.

图2 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实蔗糖(A)、葡萄糖(B)、果糖(C)含量

Fig.2 The contents of Sucrose (A), Glucose (B) and Fructose (C) in F₁ fruits of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’



不同的小写字母表示处理之间在0.05水平存在显著差异。

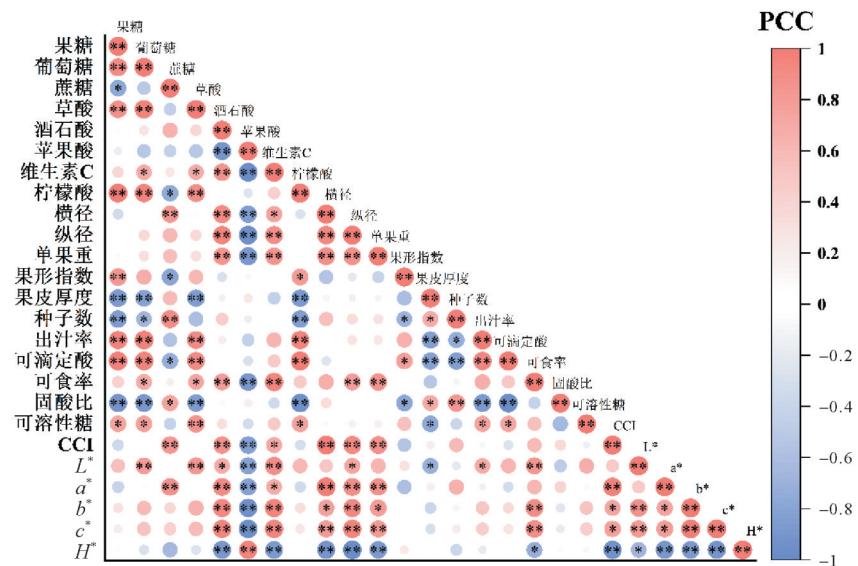
Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences at the 0.05 level.

图3 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实柠檬酸(A)、苹果酸(B)、酒石酸(C)、草酸(D)含量

Fig.3 The contents of Citric acid (A), Malic acid (B), Tartaric acid (C) and Oxalic acid (D) in F₁ fruits of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’

2.5 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代果实品质综合评价

对‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代YX-1、YM-1和YC-1间具有显著差异的25个果实品质指标进行相关性分析,如图4所示,各品质指标间存在显著的相关性。因此,可用主成分分析和聚类分析的方法,通过降维简化品质指标数据结构,综合评价YX-1、YM-1和YC-1果实品质。品质指标的主成分特征值、方差贡献率以及累计贡献率,结果见表5。由各主成分的特征向量值和方差贡献率可知,第1主成分贡献最大,达到50.749%,特征值为12.687,主要由葡萄糖、草酸、酒石酸、苹果酸、维生素C、横纵经、单果重、出汁率、可食率、L*、b*、c*、H*决定。第2主成分贡献率为41.50%,特征值为10.375,主要由果糖、蔗糖、柠檬酸、果形指数、种子数、可滴定酸、固酸比、CCI、a*决定。前2个主成分累计贡献率达到92.249%,能较全面反映YX-1、YM-1和YC-1果实品质的主要信息。主成分分析法综合评价结果表明,‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代YX-1、YM-1和YC-1中,YM-1的综合得分最高,其次为YC-1,YX-1的综合得分最低(表6)。



*表示差异5%水平显著性;**表示差异1%水平显著性。

* significant at 0.05 level; ** significant at 0.01 level.

图4 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合 F_1 代果实不同品质指标的相关性分析

Fig.4 Correlation analysis of different fruit quality indexes of F_1 generation of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’

表5 2个主成分的特征向量、特征值、贡献率及累计贡献率

Tab.5 The eigenvectors, eigenvalues, contribution rates and cumulative contribution rates of 2 PCAs

果实在性状 Fruit characters	主成分 Principal component		果实在性状 Fruit characters	主成分 Principal component	
	1	2		1	2
果糖 Fructose	0.502	-0.852	出汁率 Juice percentage	0.713	-0.657
葡萄糖 Glucose	0.783	-0.611	可滴定酸 Titratable acid	0.574	-0.802
蔗糖 Sucrose	0.126	0.988	可食率 Edible rate	0.951	0.062
草酸 Oxalic acid	0.796	-0.569	固酸比 TSS/TA	-0.473	0.815
酒石酸 Tartaric acid	0.804	0.544	可溶性糖 Soluble sugar	0.613	-0.536
苹果酸 Malic acid	-0.928	-0.340	CCI	0.592	0.785
维生素C Vitamin C	0.982	0.143	L^*	0.938	-0.118
柠檬酸 Citric acid	0.552	-0.828	a^*	0.583	0.809
横径 Diameter	0.637	0.761	b^*	0.952	0.232
纵径 Length	0.835	0.515	c^*	0.929	0.309
单果重 Fruit weight	0.776	0.502	H^*	-0.783	-0.559
果形指数 Fruit shape index	0.216	-0.846	特征值 Eigenvalue	12.687	10.375
果皮厚度 Peel thickness	-0.579	0.669	方差贡献值/% Account	50.749	41.500
种子数 Seed number	-0.135	0.907	累计贡献值/% Total account	50.749	92.249

表6 ‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合 F_1 代果实品质主成分分析法综合评价结果

Tab.6 Comprehensive evaluation results of fruit quality of F_1 generation of three hybrid combinations of ‘Yuhuanyou’ by principal component analysis

杂交后代 Hybrid progenies	成分1 Component 1	成分2 Component 2	综合得分 Comprehensive score	排序 Sort
YC-1	2.44	-3.65	-0.30	2
YM-1	2.28	3.76	2.95	1
YX-1	-4.73	-0.11	-2.65	3

3 结论与讨论

良种是提质增效的基础,优质品种的选育与推广对果树产业高质量发展至关重要。杂交育种是果树新品种创制的有效途径,亲本选择与选配是决定杂交育种品质改良成效的关键^[25]。柑橘种子具有多胚性,在选择母本时,一般选单胚或少胚品种^[26]。二战后,日本开始柑橘杂交育种工作,培育了一个关键亲本即单胚的‘清见’,随后以‘清见’为亲本,培育出了49个杂柑品种;利用单胚材料为亲本,近年来中国通过杂交培育了多个杂柑新品种^[6]。‘玉环柚’自花授粉后种子退化,异花授粉能结出正常种子,胚为单胚,果实不仅外观漂亮,且风味浓郁、化渣性好,耐贮运^[16]。包括中国在内的一些国家,把红色果肉作为育种目标之一^[27]。‘马家柚’和‘信木柚’是江西上饶选育的地方柚良种,果肉为红色。‘玉环柚’×‘马家柚’杂交组合F₁代YM-1和‘玉环柚’×‘信木柚’杂交组合F₁代YX-1果肉均为红色。邓秀新^[6]认为,柑橘品种改良应朝优质多样化方向发展,用途的多样化表现在既要有适合鲜食的品种,也要有适合加工的品种。‘常山胡柚’是浙江衢州常山县的地方良种^[28],丰产性好,抗逆性强,适应性广,风味独特,有较强的药用价值,是鲜食和加工兼用品种。‘玉环柚’×‘常山胡柚’杂交组合F₁代YC-1果实时出汁率最高,达66.76%,显著高于其他2个杂交组合F₁代YX-1和YM-1。柑橘果实主要积累蔗糖和柠檬酸^[29-30],与YX-1、YM-1和YC-1果实糖、酸组分研究结果一致。

果实品质评价是确定优良品种和评估果品商品价值的重要基础。果实品质受外观品质、风味品质、营养物质含量等多种因素共同影响,这些因素并不完全相对独立,存在一定的相关性,因此可以使用主成分分析法(principal component analysis, PCA)来明确果实品质评价指标并进行果实品质的综合评价,该方法不仅能避免获取重复信息,而且能尽可能减少原始信息丢失^[31-32],在果实品质分析评价和果树品种评价中广泛应用。勒思等^[33]基于多元统计法综合评价了不同果实大小‘桃溪蜜柚’品质,认为主成分分析法和模糊综合评判等权分析法的评价结果较为一致,可作为不同果实大小‘桃溪蜜柚’品质综合评价方法。徐宸宇等^[34]基于主成分分析综合评价了6个杂交授粉组合‘马家柚’果实品质,表明‘鸡尾葡萄柚’为‘马家柚’的最佳授粉父本。赵慧芳等^[35]通过主成分分析法综合评价了34种蓝莓的果实品质,从中筛选出了‘钱德勒’等7种适宜鲜食的优良品种和适合加工的‘园蓝’品种。本研究基于25个果实品质参数,运用主成分分析建立了不同杂交柚品质综合评价方程,客观反映了YX-1、YM-1和YC-1果实品质的优劣。‘玉环柚’3个杂交组合F₁代中,YM-1综合品质最佳,其次为YC-1。YM-1卵圆形,果肉红色,果皮橙黄色,有光泽,可食率63.43%,高于‘马家柚’,可溶性固性物含量12.09%,可滴定酸含量0.72%,具有较高的蔗糖含量、固酸比、糖酸比和维生素C含量,风味浓郁。YC-1果实长卵圆形,果肉白色,果皮较薄、黄色、有光泽,可食率较高,62.83%,出汁率高,可达66.76%,可溶性糖含量高,为10.87%,可滴定酸、柠檬酸、维生素C、葡萄糖、果糖含量均较高。YX-1果肉红色,果皮白皮层粉红色,但单果质量较小,果皮较厚,可食率、出汁率、可溶性糖、维生素C含量较低。

综上所述,YM-1果实的综合品质最佳,YC-1可作为鲜食和加工兼用候选资源,后续对YM-1和YC-1进行无性系培育和进一步研究,以丰富柚类品种资源。

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