

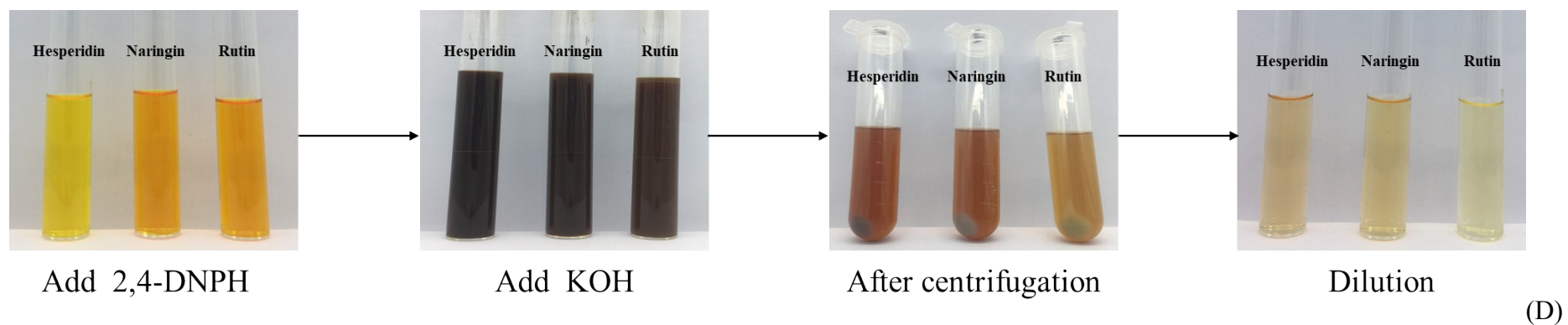
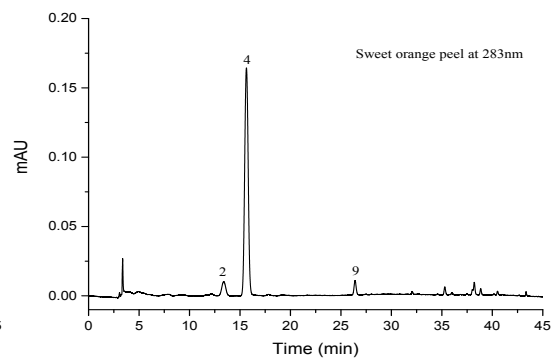
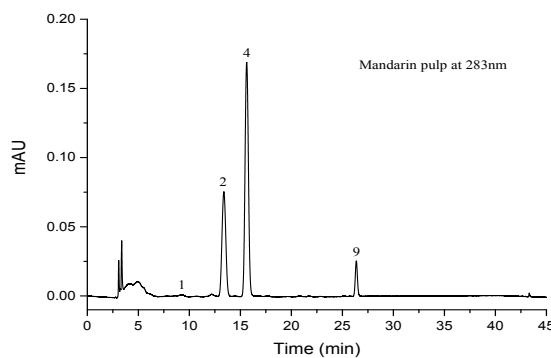
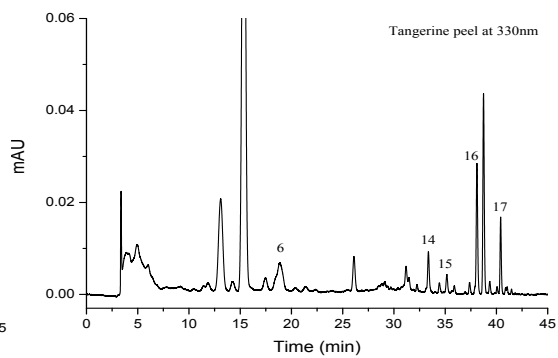
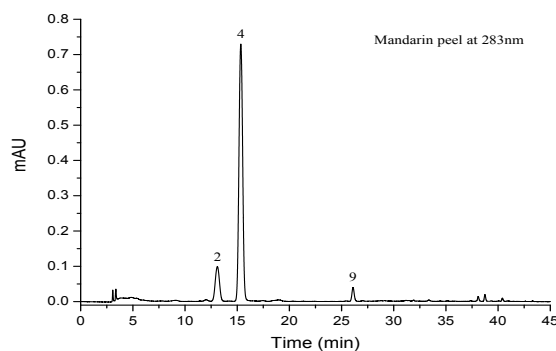
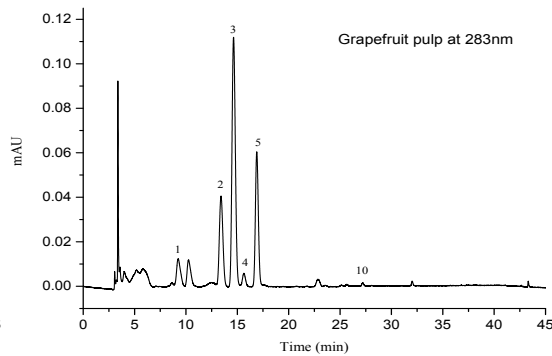
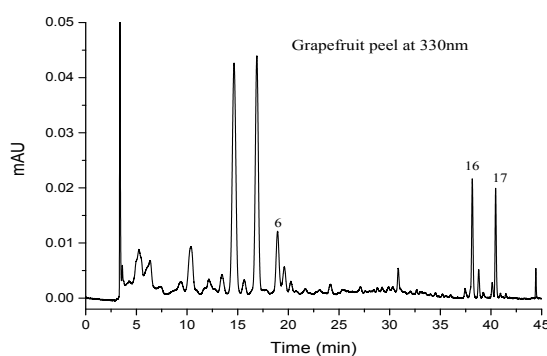
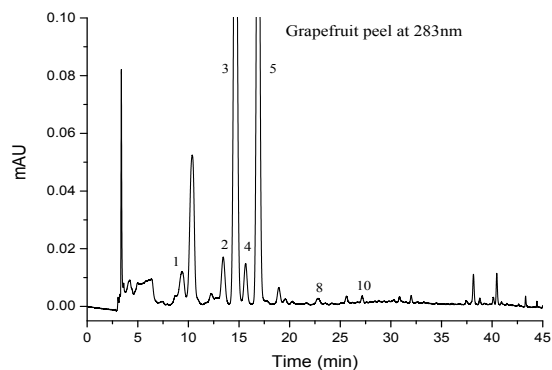
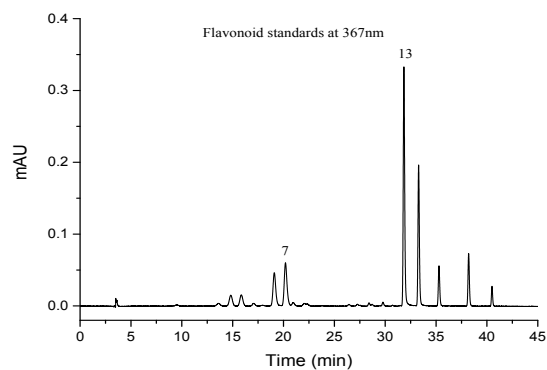
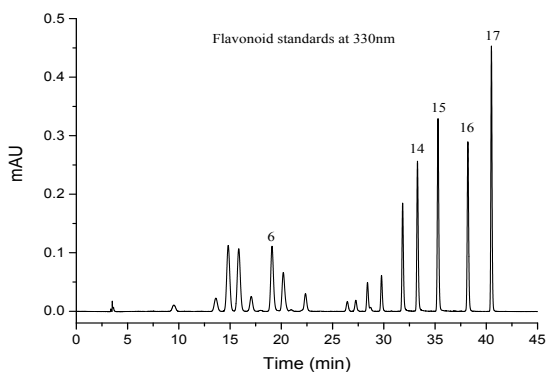
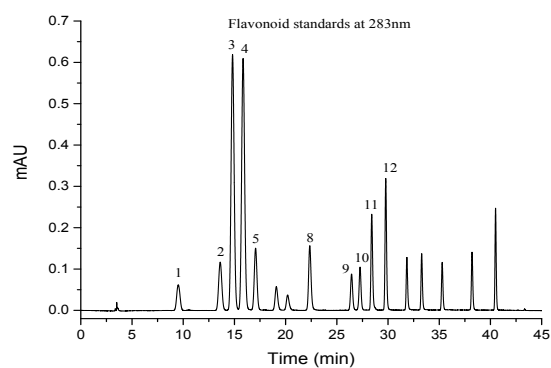
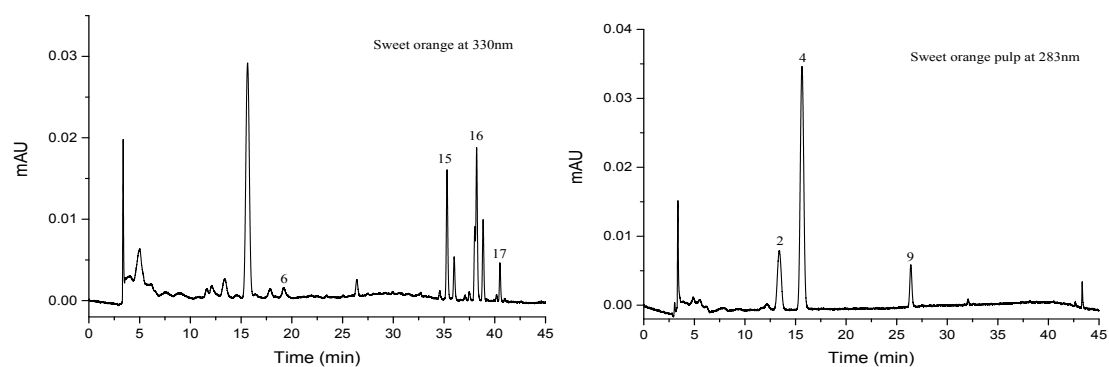


Fig. S1. Photos of color change of four colorimetric methods: (A) The $\text{NaNO}_2\text{-Al(NO}_3)_3\text{-NaOH}$ method; (B) The AlCl_3 method; (C) The Davis method; (D) The 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine method.





1. Eriocitrin; 2. Narirutin; 3. Naringin; 4. Hesperidin; 5. Neohesperidin; 6. Rhoifolin;
7. Quercitrin; 8. Eriodictyol; 9. Didymnin; 10. Poncirin; 11. Naringenin; 12. Hesperetin;
13. Kaempferol; 14. Diosmetin; 15. Sinensetin; 16. Nobiletin; 17. Tangeretin

Fig. S2. HPLC chromatograms of standard solution (17 flavonoid standards) and flavonoids in part samples

Table S1 The description of seven species of citrus used in this work

Common name	Scientific name	Dehydration rate	
		Peel	Pulp
Grapefruit	<i>C.paradisi</i> Macf. Changshanhu you	81.97%	88.02%
Pomelo	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (L.) Osbeck cv Guanxi you	79.73%	87.9%
Mandarin, Owari unshū	<i>Citrus unshiu</i> Marc.	75.87%	87.66%
Ponkan	<i>Citrus poonensis</i> Hort. ex Tanaka	78.81%	87.12%
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm.f.	77.12%	88.25%
Sweet orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> Osbeck cv Newhall	76.23%	85.69%
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco cv. Shatangju	73.96%	85.01%

Table S2 Principles of four colorimetric measuring methods

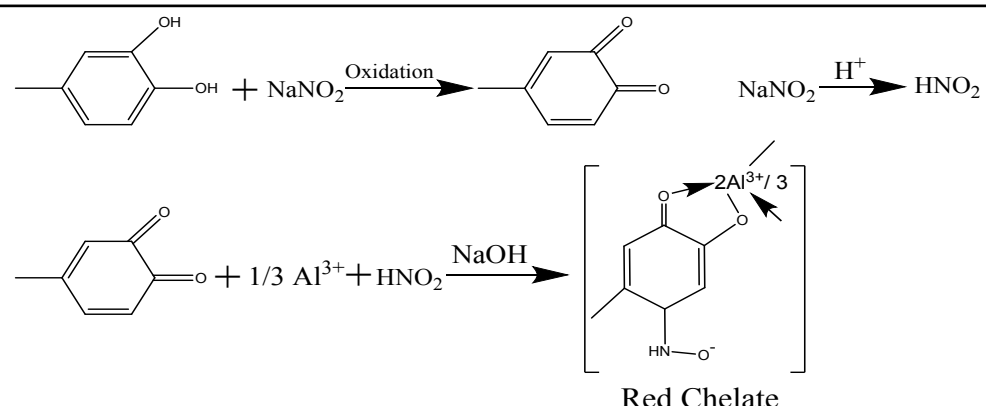
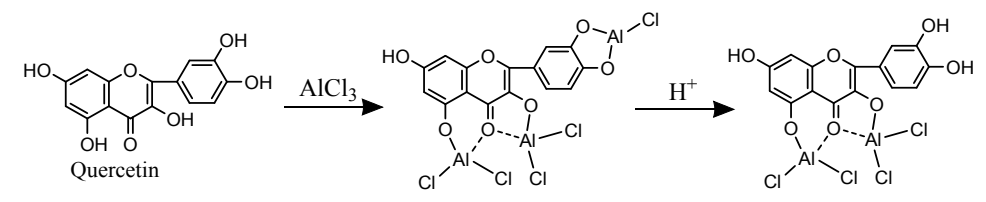
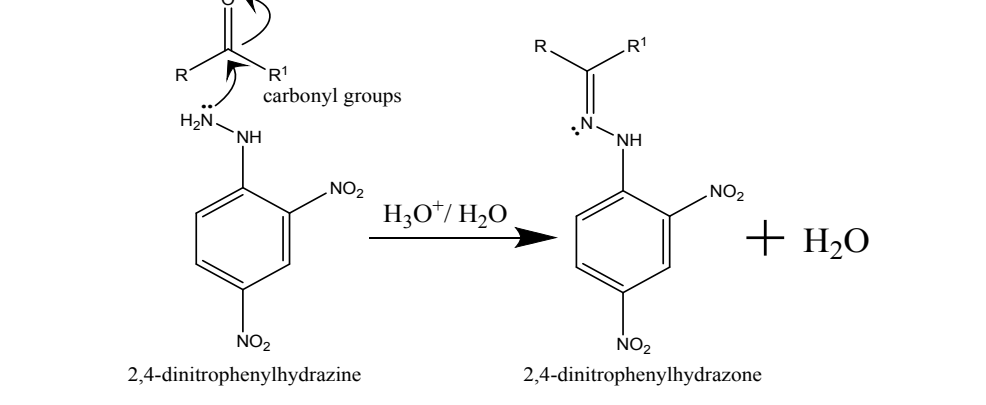
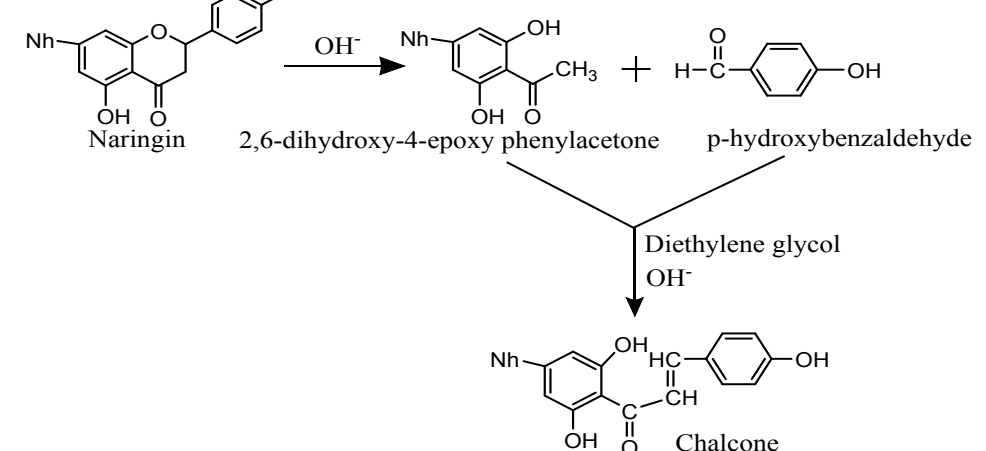
Methods	Principles
NaNO₂-Al(NO₃)₃-NaOH method	 Red Chelate
AlCl ₃ method	 Quercetin
2,4-DNPH	 carbonyl groups 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone
Davis method	 Naringin 2,6-dihydroxy-4-epoxy phenylacetone p-hydroxybenzaldehyde Diethylene glycol OH⁻ Chalcone

Table S3 Regression equations of four colorimetric methods

Methods	Standard compounds	Wavelength (nm)	Regression equations	Correlation coefficient (R^2)	Linear range (mg ml ⁻¹)
NaNO ₂	Rutin	510	$y=1.208x-0.003$	0.9996	0-0.5
AlCl ₃	Quercetin	415	$y=6.531x-0.0055$	0.9991	0-0.1
Davis	Hesperidin	360	$y=1.5322x+0.0076$	0.9993	0-0.4
	Naringin	420	$y=2.9718x-0.0162$	0.995	0-0.25
2,4-DNPH	Hesperidin	476	$y=0.1406x-0.0004$	0.999	0-1.5
	Naringin		$y=0.1617x+0.0024$	0.999	0-1.5

Table S4 Standard curves of 17 flavonoid standards in the method of HPLC

Flavonoids	Regression equations	Correlation coefficient (R^2)	Linear range ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)
Flavanones			
Hesperidin	$y = 22914x - 38626$	0.9995	10.82-1082
Narirutin	$y = 25473x - 10866$	0.9995	1.98-198
Didymin	$y = 24034x - 5408.5$	0.9995	1.04-104
Eriocitrin	$y = 23941x - 10687$	0.9994	1.16-116
Naringin	$y = 22378x - 25961$	0.9994	11.30-1130
Neohesperidin	$y = 25467x - 15220$	0.9994	2.18-218
Poncirin	$y = 29603x - 6469.2$	0.9995	0.94-94
Hesperetin	$y = 48841x - 18438$	0.9995	1.36-136
($\pm$)-Naringenin	$y = 47066x - 15063$	0.9995	1.14-114
Eriodictyol	$y = 53023x - 33618$	0.9994	1.00-100
Flavones			
Nobiletin	$y = 50284x - 16259$	0.9995	1.10-110
Tangeretin	$y = 58995x - 13439$	0.9995	1.24-124
Rhoifolin	$y = 34336x - 18195$	0.9996	1.20-120
Sinensetin	$y = 53556x - 22382$	0.9994	1.20-120
Diosmetin	$y = 51308x - 32251$	0.9994	0.98-98
Flavonols			
Kaempferol	$y = 51376x - 54369$	0.9994	1.32-132
Quercitrin	$y = 22787x - 11162$	0.9994	0.98-98