

甜樱桃果实成熟过程中糖累积与品质形成研究

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摘要:【目的】探明甜樱桃成熟过程中糖积累和品质形成的规律。【方法】以‘雷尼’和‘先锋’甜樱桃为试材,研究了果实成熟过程中可溶性糖以及硬度、果柄拉力、可滴定酸、总酚、抗坏血酸等品质的变化规律。【结果】甜樱桃果实中可溶性糖以葡萄糖、果糖和山梨醇为主。随着甜樱桃果实的成熟,其葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇、可溶性固形物含量和糖固比例不断升高。‘雷尼’和‘先锋’樱桃的3种可溶性糖分别在成熟期3和成熟期5迅速积累,然后缓慢增加。果实的硬度和果柄拉力均随果实的成熟不断降低,总酚含量均在成熟期3时急速降低,之后趋于平稳。2个樱桃品种的可滴定酸、抗坏血酸含量和固酸比总体呈升高趋势,其中,‘雷尼’可滴定酸含量和固酸比在成熟期2之后趋于平稳。完熟期时‘雷尼’樱桃的可滴定酸含量和‘先锋’樱桃的抗坏血酸含量有所降低。2个樱桃品种的硬度、果柄拉力、可溶性固形物、葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇6个指标之间均呈显著相关性。【结论】甜樱桃果实成熟过程中糖含量呈上升趋势,成熟期3和成熟期5分别是‘雷尼’和‘先锋’樱桃糖积累的关键期,果实硬度、果柄拉力和总酚含量呈下降趋势,其他品质指标变化不一致。

关键词: 甜樱桃; 成熟; 品质; 可溶性糖

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Sugars accumulation and quality in the fruits of sweet cherry during ripening

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Fruit quality is the most important character for the consumers, which mainly includes size, color, firmness, contents of sugar and acid as well as antioxidant substances. Many studies of sweet cherry have focused on changes of qualities, anthocyanidin and sugar content during fruit development. However, very few study on correlation between sugars accumulation and qualities development of sweet cherry fruit during ripening has been made so far. The objective of the study was to clarify the correlation between the sugars accumulation and quality development of sweet cherry during fruit ripening. 【Methods】 The changes of sugars and qualities (firmness, pulling force of peduncle, titratable acidity, total phenolic and ascorbic acid) of sweet cherry (*Prunus avium* L. ‘Rainer’, ‘Van’) were studied during the course of ripening. Uniform fruits of sweet cherry were taken as experimental sample from the hardcore period. Samplings were made on May 20(ripening period 1), May 23(ripening period 2), May 26 (ripening period 3), May 29 (ripening period 4), May 31 (ripening period 5) and June 8 (ripening period 6) 2016 respectively. The fruit soluble sugars and quality indicators were determined immediately after fruit harvest. The correlation of fruit firmness, soluble solids, titratable acidity, ascorbic acid, total phenolic, glucose, fructose, sorbitol and pulling force of peduncle were analyzed by SPSS 17.0. 【Results】 With the growth and development, fruit color changed from green to yellow, pink, and red gradually. Glucose, fructose and sorbitol were the major soluble sugar components of sweet cherry, and the glucose, fructose, sorbitol, soluble solids, sugar/SSC statistically increased during fruit ripening. Glucose content was the highest, followed by fruc-

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tose, and sorbitol. Sucrose was not checked out in sweet cherry. The three soluble sugar contents of 'Rainer' and 'Van' accumulated quickly at ripening period 3 and 5 respectively. The glucose, fructose and sorbitol contents of 'Rainer' and 'Van' at harvest were 2.8, 3.6 and 6.7 times, and 1.9, 5.0 and 5.0 times as much as those at early growth periods respectively. The sugar/SSC of 'Rainer' and 'Van' were 90.3% and 97.6%, which were 1.8 times and 1.3 times as much as those at early growth period. The firmness and pulling force of peduncle decreased during fruit ripening, and total phenolic content decreased quickly at ripening period 3, and then decreased. The titratable acidity, ascorbic acid content and SSC/acid ratio showed the general upward trend, and titratable acidity and SSC/acid ratio of 'Rainer' decreased after ripening period 2. However, the titratable acidity of 'Rainer' and the ascorbic acid of 'Van' decreased at the fully ripe stage. There were significant correlations between glucose, fructose, sorbitol, soluble solids, firmness and pulling force of peduncle. 【Conclusion】The major soluble sugar components of sweet cherry were glucose, fructose and sorbitol. The sugar content increased during the course of ripening, and the ripening period 3 and 5 were the critical periods for sugars accumulation of 'Rainer' and 'Van' respectively. The firmness, pulling force of peduncle and total phenolic content decreased, during the course of ripening. The changes of other quality indicators of the two cultivars were different during the course of ripening.

Key words: Sweet cherry; Ripening; Quality; Soluble sugars

甜樱桃(*Prunus avium* L.),又称大樱桃,为蔷薇科李属樱桃亚属植物,其果色鲜艳,酸甜适口,营养丰富,深受广大消费者欢迎。近年来,从美国、加拿大、智利、澳大利亚等国进口的甜樱桃,由于其品质优良,尤其是果个大,果肉丰满,果实硬度和可溶性固形物含量较高,逐步受到了我国消费者的喜欢,进口量也逐年增长。进口甜樱桃的贸易不断地冲击着国内甜樱桃市场,而我国甜樱桃却难以走出国门,究其原因就是国内甜樱桃品质整体水平较低,加之甜樱桃皮薄、肉软、多汁,属于不耐贮运的水果,并且采收期正值高温季节,极易出现果实软化、褐变、腐烂变质等现象,这就给甜樱桃的运输和贮藏造成了困难,给生产者和销售者带来了极大的损失^[1-2]。国内目前有关甜樱桃的运输和贮藏方面的研究较多^[3-5],但要从根本上解决问题,还需对甜樱桃果实品质形成方面进行深入地研究,而这方面的研究较少,这可能也是导致甜樱桃品质水平较低的因素之一。

果实品质是决定果实商品性状的重要因素,主要包括以糖酸为核心的食用品质,色泽为核心的外观品质,以及抗氧化分子为核心的营养品质^[6-8]。近年来,国内外学者对苹果^[9]、橘^[10]、橙^[11]、李^[12-13]等果实发育过程中品质的相关研究较多。对于甜樱桃发育过程的研究多集中在品质、花色苷及糖含量变化方面,如王婷等^[14]对'红灯'甜樱桃果实发育过程中糖代谢规律及相关酶活性变化进行了研究;李振亭等^[15]对'早大果'甜樱桃果实发育过程中糖的动态变化进行了

研究;魏国芹等^[16]对山东泰安甜樱桃7个主栽品种果实发育过程中糖酸含量变化进行了研究;崔天舒^[17]以'早大果'、'红灯'、'雷尼'、'早红宝石'、'斯坦勒'、'先锋'、'布鲁克斯'和'拉宾斯'8个甜樱桃品种为试材,对果实风味品质及花色苷组分进行了研究,而对甜樱桃糖积累与各品质指标之间相关性的研究较少。

笔者以生产主栽品种'雷尼'和'先锋'甜樱桃为试材,研究了甜樱桃果实成熟过程中可溶性糖的积累情况以及基本理化品质的形成规律,并对各指标的相关性进行分析,研究结果可为甜樱桃栽培及物流运输提供理论依据和技术参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试甜樱桃品种为'雷尼'和'先锋'(*Prunus avium* L. 'Rainer', 'Van'),树龄均10 a(年),砧木为CAB,采自北京市海淀区上庄基地。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 甜樱桃成熟期采样 每个品种果实进入硬核期后,定期选取大小均一、成熟度一致的果实作为样品。采样时间为2016年5月20日(成熟期1)、5月23日(成熟期2)、5月26日(成熟期3)、5月29日(成熟期4)、6月3日(成熟期5)、6月8日(成熟期6),每个品种每次采样2 kg。果实采收后立即测定各项品质指标。

1.2.2 基本品质指标测定 甜樱桃果实硬度和果柄拉力采用质构仪(TA. XT. Plus, Stable Micro System,

UK)测定;可溶性固形物(SSC)含量采用糖度计(PAL-1, Atago, Japan)测定;果实可滴定酸(TA)含量采用自动电位滴定仪(809, Metrohm, Swiss)测定^[18];固酸比=可溶性固形物含量/可滴定酸含量。

1.2.3 可溶性糖含量测定 葡萄糖、果糖及山梨醇含量采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC I class, Waters, USA)测定^[19];糖固比/%=(葡萄糖+果糖+山梨醇)含量/可溶性固形物含量×100。

1.2.4 抗坏血酸及总酚含量测定 抗坏血酸(AsA)含量采用2,4-二硝基苯肼比色法测定^[20];总酚含量

采用福林酚法测定^[21]。以鲜质量计。

1.2.5 相关性分析 采用SPSS 17.0对果实硬度、可溶性固形物、可滴定酸、抗坏血酸、总酚、葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇和果柄拉力进行相关性分析。

1.3 数据统计分析

应用Excel 2010软件对试验数据进行绘图及分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同品种甜樱桃成熟过程外观的变化

如图1所示,随着果实的生长发育,果实颜色由

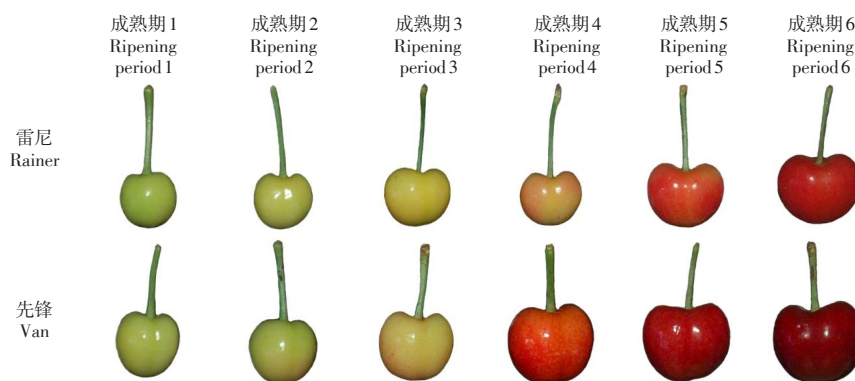


图 1 甜樱桃成熟过程外观的变化

Fig. 1 Changes of appearance of sweet cherry during the process of ripening

绿色变为黄色、粉色,再变为红色,果实逐渐增大。

2.2 甜樱桃成熟过程中糖含量的变化

由表1可知,随着果实的生长发育,‘雷尼’樱桃的可溶性固形物、葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇含量和固酸比逐渐升高,糖固比例总体呈上升趋势。从果实成熟期1到成熟期6,果实可溶性固形物含量由9.5%上升到19.1%,升高了2.0倍。果实中可溶性糖以葡

萄糖、果糖和山梨醇为主,3种糖的含量均在成熟期3(即转色期)急剧升高,然后缓慢增加。采收期(成熟期6)时,果实的葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇含量分别是生长初期的2.8、3.6和6.7倍。果实成熟时,糖固比例为97.6%,是生长初期的1.8倍,表明可溶性固形物中主要是糖类物质。固酸比在成熟期5时超过25.0,此时果实食用品质较佳。

表 1 ‘雷尼’成熟过程中糖含量的变化

Table 1 Changes of sugar content of ‘Rainer’ during the process of ripening

指标 Index	成熟期1 Ripening period 1	成熟期2 Ripening period 2	成熟期3 Ripening period 3	成熟期4 Ripening period 4	成熟期5 Ripening period 5	成熟期6 Ripening period 6
ω (可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	9.50 a	10.20 a	14.90 b	15.80 b	18.70 c	19.10 c
ω (葡萄糖) Glucose content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	27.15 a	36.90 b	52.79 c	58.22 cd	63.79 d	77.10 e
ω (果糖) Fructose content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	17.12 a	25.90 b	45.98 c	46.40 c	52.47 c	61.83 d
ω (山梨醇) Sorbitol content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	7.03 a	8.75 a	23.59 b	22.95 b	32.05 c	47.45 d
糖固比例 Sugar/SSC/%	54.00 a	70.10 b	82.10 c	80.70 c	79.30 c	97.60 d
固酸比 SSC/acid ratio	19.20 b	14.20 a	20.80 bc	22.00 c	25.20 d	30.10 e

注:不同小写字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small letters mean significant differences ($P < 0.05$). The same below.

由表2可知,随着果实的生长发育,‘先锋’樱桃的可溶性固形物、葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇含量逐渐升高,糖固比例和固酸比总体呈上升趋势。从果实成熟期1到成熟期6,果实可溶性固形物含量由11.4%上升到18.9%,升高了65.8%。3种可溶性糖的含量均在成熟期5迅速升高。采收期(成熟期6)时,果实

的葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇含量分别是生长初期的1.9、5.0和5.0倍,糖固比例为90.3%,是生长初期的1.3倍。‘先锋’樱桃的固酸比在成熟期2之后趋于平稳,采收期(成熟期6)时,其固酸比为16.9。

2.3 甜樱桃成熟过程中基本品质的变化

由图2可知,随着果实的生长发育,‘雷尼’樱桃

表2 ‘先锋’成熟过程中糖含量的变化

Table 2 Changes of sugar content of ‘Van’ during the process of ripening

指标 Index	成熟期1 Ripening period 1	成熟期2 Ripening period 2	成熟期3 Ripening period 3	成熟期4 Ripening period 4	成熟期5 Ripening period 5	成熟期6 Ripening period 6
ω (可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	11.40 a	12.10 a	14.70 b	15.30 b	17.80 c	18.90 d
ω (葡萄糖) Glucose content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	40.50 a	44.65 ab	49.37 bc	55.39 c	65.52 d	75.07 e
ω (果糖) Fructose content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	32.23 a	37.71 ab	39.99 bc	45.54 c	52.27 d	61.45 e
ω (山梨醇) Sorbitol content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	6.82 a	8.00 a	15.61 b	20.71 c	31.56 d	34.23 d
糖固比例 Sugar/SSC/%	69.80 a	74.70 ab	71.40 ab	79.50 bc	83.90 cd	90.30 d
固酸比 SSC/acid ratio	14.90 a	16.00 b	16.50 c	16.30 c	16.00 b	16.90 d

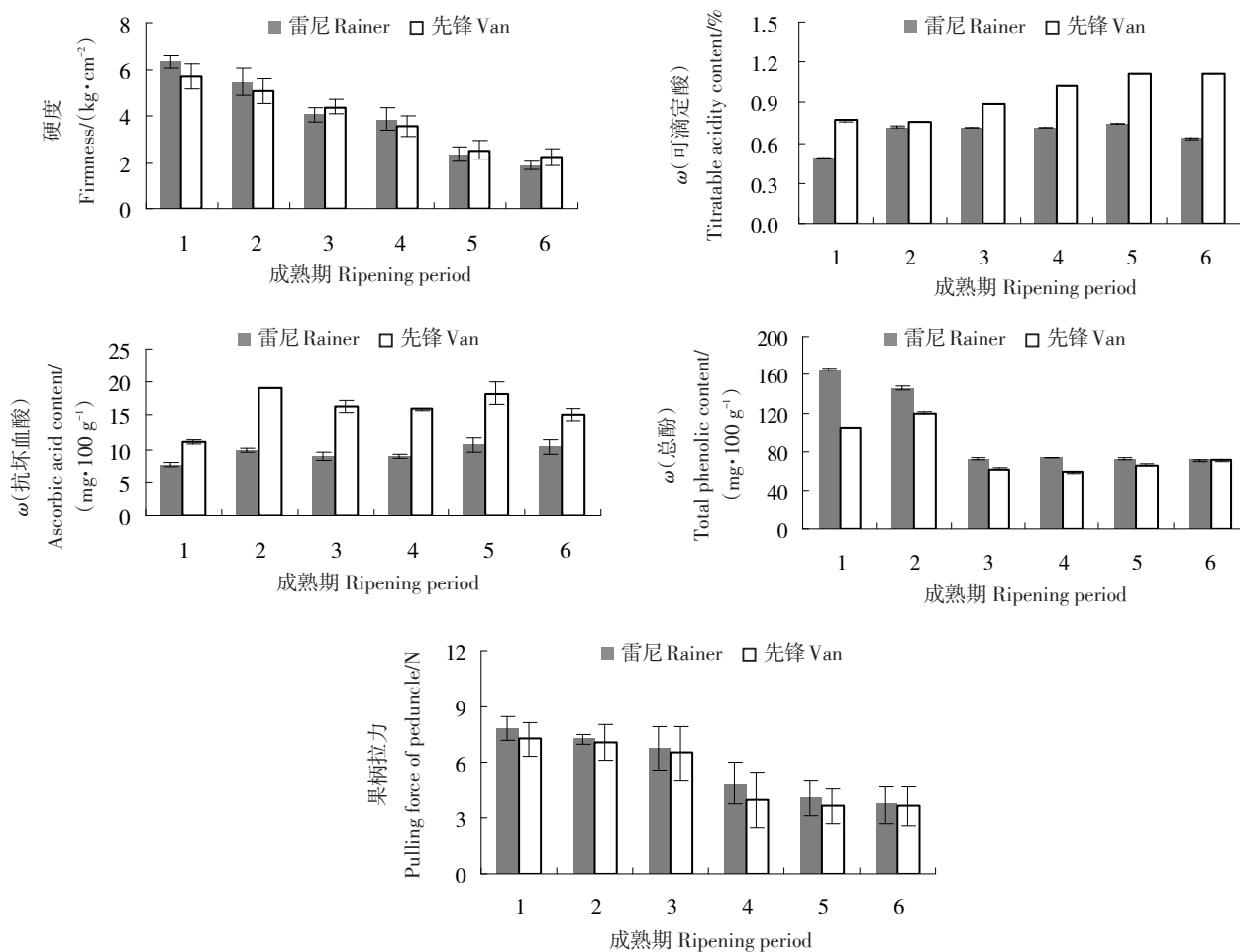


图2 甜樱桃成熟过程品质的变化

Fig. 2 Changes of qualities of sweet cherry during the process of ripening

的硬度、总酚含量、果柄拉力逐渐降低,抗坏血酸含量逐渐升高,可滴定酸含量先升高再降低,最高可达到0.742 2%,出现在成熟期5。从果实成熟期1到成熟期6,果实硬度由 $6.32 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 降到 $1.84 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,降低了70.9%;果实可滴定酸含量在成熟期2时达到高峰,到成熟期5时基本维持稳定,在成熟期6时呈现明显下降。抗坏血酸含量总体呈现升高趋势,由 $78.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 上升到 $103.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,升高了31.7%;总酚含量在成熟过程中呈降低趋势,在成熟期3时降低幅度较大,降低了初始的56.0%,之后趋于稳定;果柄拉力持续下降由7.82 N下降到3.72 N,降低了52.4%。

由图2可知,随着果实的生长发育,‘先锋’樱桃的硬度、总酚含量、果柄拉力逐渐降低,可滴定酸含量逐渐升高,抗坏血酸含量先升高再降低。从果实生长初期到采收期,果实硬度由 $5.65 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 降到

$2.24 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,降低了60.4%;果实可滴定酸含量呈上升趋势,在成熟期5时达到最高,由0.77%上升到1.12%,升高了45.6%;抗坏血酸含量最高值分别为 $191.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,均出现在成熟期2;总酚含量成熟过程呈降低趋势,在成熟期3时降低幅度较大,降低了初始的40.5%,之后基本趋于稳定;果柄拉力整体呈下降趋势,在成熟期4以后变化趋于稳定,由初始7.25 N下降到3.62 N,降低了50.1%。

2.4 甜樱桃各指标相关性分析

如表3所示,‘雷尼’甜樱桃的硬度、可溶性固形物、葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇5个指标之间均呈极显著相关($P \leq 0.01$),果柄拉力与硬度、可溶性固形物、葡萄糖呈极显著相关($P \leq 0.01$),与果糖、山梨醇呈显著相关($P \leq 0.05$)。总酚与可溶性固形物、果糖呈极显著相关($P \leq 0.01$),与硬度、葡萄糖、山梨醇呈显著相关($P \leq 0.05$)。可滴定酸、抗坏血酸与各指标之间

表 3 ‘雷尼’ 樱桃品质指标相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis between quality parameters of ‘Rainer’

	硬度 Firmness	可溶性固形物 Soluble solids	可滴定酸 Titratable acidity	抗坏血酸 Ascorbic acid	总酚 Total phenolic	葡萄糖 Glucose	果糖 Fructose	山梨醇 Sorbitol
可溶性固形物 Soluble solids	-0.985**							
可滴定酸 Titratable acidity	-0.478	0.468						
抗坏血酸 Ascorbic acid	-0.760	0.665	0.636					
总酚 Total phenolic	0.876*	-0.921**	-0.631	-0.503				
葡萄糖 Glucose	-0.982**	0.972**	0.465	0.684	-0.902*			
果糖 Fructose	-0.974**	0.977**	0.516	0.653	-0.946**	0.991**		
山梨醇 Sorbitol	-0.963**	0.943**	0.277	0.639	-0.818*	0.971**	0.954**	
果柄拉力 Pulling force of peduncle	0.952**	-0.949**	-0.416	-0.715	0.807	-0.943**	-0.909*	-0.902*

注: *和**分别表示在 0.05 和 0.01 水平上显著相关;表 4 同。

Note: * and ** indicate significance at 0.05 and 0.01 respectively; the same as in Table 4.

无相关性。

如表4所示,‘先锋’樱桃的硬度、可溶性固形物、可滴定酸、葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇6个指标之间均

呈极显著相关($P \leq 0.01$)。果柄拉力与硬度、可滴定酸、山梨醇呈极显著相关($P \leq 0.01$),与可溶性固形物、葡萄糖、果糖呈显著相关($P \leq 0.05$)。抗坏血酸、

表 4 ‘先锋’ 樱桃品质指标相关性分析

Table 4 Correlation analysis between quality parameters of ‘Van’

	硬度 Firmness	可溶性固形物 Soluble solids	可滴定酸 Titratable acidity	抗坏血酸 Ascorbic acid	总酚 Total phenolics	葡萄糖 Glucose	果糖 Fructose	山梨醇 Sorbitol
可溶性固形物 Soluble solids	-0.990**							
可滴定酸 Titratable acidity	-0.981**	0.969**						
抗坏血酸 Ascorbic acid	-0.316	0.262	0.205					
总酚 Total phenolic	0.702	-0.732	-0.788	-0.059				
葡萄糖 Glucose	-0.977**	0.978**	0.938**	0.223	-0.597			
果糖 Fructose	-0.969**	0.966**	0.921**	0.257	-0.570	0.997**		
山梨醇 Sorbitol	-0.993**	0.992**	0.979**	0.232	-0.693	0.982**	0.967**	
果柄拉力 Pulling force of peduncle	0.952**	-0.912*	-0.976**	-0.232	0.718	-0.903*	-0.895*	-0.936**

总酚与各指标之间无相关性。

3 讨论

糖代谢是果实品质和风味形成的重要决定因素。果实内的简单糖类物质以及它们的中间代谢产物处于果实各种代谢的上游位置,在果实的风味物质、功能物质、贮藏物质、结构物质合成以及果实的成熟衰老等方面都发挥重要作用^[22]。而果实积累糖的种类、含量及比率对果实风味、色泽和其他营养成分有重要影响,是决定果实品质和商品价值的主要因素^[23-24]。果实中糖主要是果糖、葡萄糖和蔗糖,而不同种类甚至同一种类不同品种水果的糖分组成可能也存在差异。苹果和梨主要含果糖、葡萄糖、蔗糖和山梨醇,其中果糖含量最高,属于果糖积累型;草莓主要含果糖和葡萄糖,其中果糖含量较高,也属于果糖积累型;桃、李、杏、柑橘、菠萝、龙眼主要含蔗糖、葡萄糖和果糖,其中蔗糖含量最高,属于蔗糖积累型;甜樱桃主要含葡萄糖、果糖和山梨醇,其中葡萄糖含量最高,除个别品种外,均属于葡萄糖积累型。另外,有些水果可能有不止一种可溶性糖累积类型^[25]。有研究显示,木本蔷薇科果树,叶片光合产物是以山梨醇为主要形态,其代谢与光合作用、源库强度以及光合产物的分配有密切关系,并与某些抗性有着明显的关系。另外,果实的味道在很大程度上决定于山梨醇转变成糖的类型^[26]。本文研究结果表明,在果实发育过程中,‘雷尼’和‘先锋’甜樱桃的总糖含量及各个组分的变化趋势基本一致。葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇含量均呈逐渐升高的趋势,葡萄糖含量最高,其次是果糖,山梨醇含量较低,而蔗糖由于含量过低而未检出,这一结果可能是由于从叶片运转到果实的碳同化物(山梨醇和蔗糖)在山梨醇脱氢酶、山梨醇氧化酶和转化酶等相关酶的作用下转变成果糖和葡萄糖,主要用于细胞分裂和形态建成的原因^[6]。另外,3种可溶性糖之间以及与果实可溶性固形物、硬度和果柄拉力之间均存在显著相关性,而与其他品质指标之间的相关性因品种不同而有所差异。

甜樱桃中的酚类物质与果实的品质、风味形成、成熟衰老等过程密切相关。研究结果表明,在甜樱桃成熟过程中,总酚含量总体呈下降趋势,尤其在成熟期2和3之间下降速度较快,之后趋于平缓或略有上升。究其原因,主要是酚类化合物和花色苷具有

相同的合成底物,随着果实的发育,底物向着合成花色苷的方向发展,使酚类物质合成速度减慢,而在成熟后期,花色苷积累到一定程度,合成速率下降,底物向着合成酚类物质的方向转化^[27]。这与在桑葚^[28]和草莓^[29]中的研究结果一致。

适宜的采收期不仅可以获得品质佳、风味好的果实,而且可以增加果实的耐贮性。硬度是果实采收成熟度的重要指标之一。在果实成熟过程中,许多因素影响果肉硬度的变化,包括细胞壁组分的变化,果实的解剖学和显微结构的变化,细胞膜的破坏和细胞膨压降低等一系列过程^[30]。尽管研究多认为硬度可以作为采收指标,但生产实践中很少采用。本研究中,硬度值降到 $2.0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 左右时是‘雷尼’和‘先锋’适宜的采收节点。果实硬度与可溶性糖之间存在显著负相关性,在桃^[31]和苹果^[32]的研究中也得到了类似的结果。可溶性固形物也是用来衡量果实成熟情况的重要指标之一,其含量高低影响着果实的风味。本研究中,可溶性固形物含量上升到1.9%左右时是‘雷尼’和‘先锋’适宜的采收节点。果实可溶性固形物含量与3种可溶性糖之间存在显著正相关性。果柄拉力的大小决定了果柄的易脱落程度。本研究中,果柄拉力不低于 3.6 N 时为‘雷尼’和‘先锋’适宜的采收节点。果柄拉力与硬度之间存在显著正相关性,与可溶性糖之间存在显著负相关性。不同品种甜樱桃适宜采收节点的硬度、可溶性固形物和果柄拉力有所差异,若要根据这些品质指标来判断甜樱桃的适宜采收期还应做进一步研究,收集更多的数据。固酸比是衡量果实食用品质的重要指标。‘雷尼’樱桃的固酸比呈逐渐升高趋势,其可溶性固形物含量逐渐升高,可滴定酸含量在成熟期2之后趋于平稳,可见‘雷尼’樱桃属于糖积累型果实。‘先锋’樱桃的固酸比在成熟期2时趋于稳定,其可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量均逐渐升高,可见‘先锋’樱桃属于糖酸积累型果实。

4 结论

甜樱桃果实中可溶性糖以葡萄糖、果糖和山梨醇为主。在甜樱桃果实成熟过程中,其葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇、可溶性固形物含量和糖固比例均呈逐渐升高趋势。‘雷尼’和‘先锋’樱桃果实的可溶性糖分别在成熟期3和成熟期5迅速积累,然后缓慢增加。2种樱桃的硬度和果柄拉力逐渐降低,总酚含量均

在成熟期3时急速降低,之后趋于平稳。抗坏血酸、可滴定酸含量和固酸比总体呈升高趋势,其中,‘雷尼’可滴定酸含量和固酸比在成熟期2之后趋于平稳。完熟期时,‘雷尼’樱桃的可滴定酸含量和‘先锋’樱桃的抗坏血酸含量有所降低。2个樱桃品种的葡萄糖、果糖、山梨醇、可溶性固形物、硬度、果柄拉力6个指标之间均呈显著相关性。

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