

采前喷施赤霉素(GA₃)对杧果果实产量、品质和采后贮藏特性的影响

高兆银¹, 胡美姣¹, 朱敏³, 李敏¹, 文婕^{1,2},
范盼辉^{1,2}, 弓德强¹, 陈业渊³, 赵超^{2*}

(¹中国热带农业科学院环境与植物保护研究所, 海口 571101; ²海南大学环境与植物保护学院, 海口 570228; ³中国热带农业科学院热带作物品种资源研究所, 海南儋州 571737)

摘要:【目的】探明‘贵妃’杧果生长期喷施GA₃对果实产量、品质和采后贮运特性的影响, 以期为GA₃在杧果生产中的规范与合理使用提供科学的理论依据。【方法】选用‘贵妃’杧果为试材, 用不同质量浓度(50、100、250 mg·L⁻¹)的GA₃于盛花期后15、25、35 d各喷1次, 测定‘贵妃’杧果的产量、坐果量、单果质量、果皮色素(叶绿素、类胡萝卜素、花色苷)、果实色泽参数(L、a、b值)、可溶性固形物含量、果实硬度、可滴定酸含量、维生素C含量和采后病害发生等指标。【结果】采前喷施GA₃能够增加‘贵妃’杧果的产量和坐果量, 促进果实膨大, 增加果形指数, 但果实的硬度和可溶性固形物含量下降, 可滴定酸含量上升, 果实品质下降, 采后病害发病率上升。较高质量浓度下(250 mg·L⁻¹)GA₃增产不显著, 但果实品质明显降低, 并诱导果实出现采后滞绿现象。【结论】海南‘贵妃’杧果采前喷施GA₃, 较低质量浓度(50~100 mg·L⁻¹)可以增产, 促进坐果和果实膨大, 果实食用品质小幅下降。较高质量浓度(250 mg·L⁻¹)增产不明显, 果实品质下降幅度大, 可诱导果实出现采后滞绿现象。因此, 海南‘贵妃’杧果采前喷施GA₃质量浓度以50 mg·L⁻¹为宜, 可以增加产量、拉长果实、提高果实色泽, 对果实品质影响较小, 不会诱导果实采后滞绿。

关键词: 杧果; 赤霉素; 产量; 果实品质; 果实颜色

中图分类号: S667.7

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2017)06-0744-08

Effects of pre-harvest GA₃ spraying on yield, quality and storability of mango fruit

GAO Zhaoyin¹, HU Meijiao¹, ZHU Min³, LI Min¹, WEN Jie^{1,2}, FAN Panhui^{1,2}, GONG Deqiang¹, CHEN Yeyuan³, ZHAO Chao^{2*}

(¹Environment and Plant Protection Institute, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences, Haikou 571101, Hainan, China; ²College of Environment and Plant Protection, Hainan University, Haikou 570228, Hainan, China; ³Tropical Crops Genetic Resources Institute, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences, Danzhou 571737, Hainan, China)

Abstract:【Objective】To test the suitable concentration and timing of gibberellin (GA₃) application on mango trees (*Mangifera indica* L. ‘Guifei’, an early-maturing cultivar) at fruit growth and development period, we compared the effects of GA₃ spraying at different concentrations on yield, quality and postharvest storage characteristics of the mango fruits. GA₃ is used by fruit growers to increase production due to its effects on promoting fruit enlargement and enhancing coloration. However, with abuse usage of GA₃, many farms produced quite a lot of stay-green fruits at ripening in 2011. Our previous studies on the effects of multiple plant growth regulators using in fruits production by farmers on postharvest ripening of mango

收稿日期: 2016-11-29 修回日期: 2017-02-18

基金项目: 中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费专项(2016hzs1J002); 海南自然科学基金面上项目(20163101); 海南省重大科技计划(ZDKJ2017003)

作者简介: 高兆银, 男, 副研究员, 主要从事热带水果采后病害防治与保鲜技术研究。E-mail: gzyin2004@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 0898-66969242, E-mail: 287850858@qq.com

fruits indicated that high concentration of GA₃ spraying could induce stay-green at ripening and reduction of fruit quality in 'Guifei' mango. 【Methods】Health 'Guifei' mango trees with consistent size and vigor were selected from a commercial orchard located in Dongfang city, Hainan province of China. The age of the trees was about 12 years old. GA₃ at concentrations of 50 mg·L⁻¹, 100 mg·L⁻¹ and 250 mg·L⁻¹ were sprayed each one time at 15 d, 25 d and 35 d after flowering with clean water serve as the control. Three trees were selected for one treatment (3 repetitions). Random group was arranged. The fruits were harvested at 113 d after anthesis when reached commercial value (physiological maturity), then loaded in corrugated carton box, each layer of fruits were placed soft paper to avoid damage. After that the fruits were taken back to laboratory immediately, stored in a room under 25±1 °C and 85%±5% relative humidity (RH). Fruit color parameters of fruit peel such as *L* value, *a* value and *b* value, the contents of total chlorophylls, anthocyanins, and carotenoids were measured at harvest and during storage to estimate the effect of GA₃ on mango postharvest color changing. Fruit firmness, soluble solid content (TSS) content, titration acid (TA) content, and vitamin C content were measured to estimate the effect of GA₃ on inner quality of mango. The yield, fruit weight (fruit with seed and fruit without seed), fruit shape index, the fruit number per tree and the disease incidence induced by fungi were tested. 【Results】The yield, the number of fruits every tree, fruit enlargement and fruit shape index were increased by GA₃ spraying. The yield per tree increased by 23.48%, 19.85% and 11.42%, respectively by using 50 mg·L⁻¹, 100 mg·L⁻¹ and 250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃. The number of fruits every tree improved by 9.24% and 20.13%, respectively by 50 mg·L⁻¹ and 100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃ treatment. Reverse effect was induced by 250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃ which was decrease the number of fruit by 4.62%. The weight of fruit increased effect was obviously higher on the fruit without seed than on the fruit with seed. The weight of seedless fruit were increased by 23.48%, 19.85% and 11.42%, respectively after spraying 50 mg·L⁻¹, 100 mg·L⁻¹ and 250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃ compared with the control, and the weight of seed fruit were increased by 2.35%, 5.26% and 6.20%, respectively. The effect on fruit shape index by GA₃ was noticeable on the fruit without seed compared with the fruit with seed. GA₃ 250 mg·L⁻¹ spraying induced the shape index of fruit with seed increased by 3.15% and fruit without seed increased by 6.20%. GA₃ spraying during fruit growth affected the content of pigments on mango peel and the fruit color development during maturation and ripening. At harvest, the *L* value, *a* value and *b* value were no obvious difference between the treatments (GA₃: 50 mg·L⁻¹, 100 mg·L⁻¹ and 250 mg·L⁻¹) and the control, but at ripening their values of the treatments were all lower than the control. At harvest (physiological maturity), the content of chlorophylls and carotenoids on peel were reduced by GA₃, and the content of anthocyanins was increased. The effect on fruits treated by GA₃ 250 mg·L⁻¹ was more obvious and the content of chlorophylls and carotenoids were decreased by 4.87% and 5.46%, respectively. The content of anthocyanins treated by GA₃ 250 mg·L⁻¹ was improved by 19.24% and the fruit color was more bright red. At ripening, the contents of chlorophylls and carotenoids on peel were improved by GA₃, and the increase of treatment GA₃ 250 mg·L⁻¹ were by 136.37% and 9.88% respectively. The content of carotenoids by GA₃ 250 mg·L⁻¹ was decreased by 3.78%. The color changing from green to yellow was inhibited by GA₃ during storage. The effect on fruit quality was not evident by GA₃ 50 mg·L⁻¹, while the fruit quality treated by GA₃ 250 mg·L⁻¹ was reduced. The fruit firmness and TSS content of treatment 250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃ decreased by 11.76% and 5.07% respectively compared with the control, and the acid content increased by 18.85%. The postharvest disease incidence rate was enhanced by GA₃, and the incidence of anthrax and stalk rot of fruits treated by GA₃ 250 mg·L⁻¹ were increased by 327.55% and 95.45%, respectively. 【Conclusion】GA₃ (50 mg·L⁻¹ and 100 mg·L⁻¹) spraying during fruit development increased the yield of 'Guifei' mango, pro-

moted fruit enlargement, improved fruit shape index, but declined fruit quality reflecting by decreasing TSS content and fruit firmness while increasing TA content and disease incidence. High concentration of GA₃ (250 mg·L⁻¹) induced stay-green fruit with no obvious effect on yield. These results suggest that the suitable concentration of GA₃ spraying at fruit growth and development time is 50mg·L⁻¹, which could increase the fruit weight and yield without decrease fruit quality.

Key words: Mango; GA₃; Yield; Quality; Color

芒果(*Mangifera indica* L.)为漆树科常绿乔木,因其果实香、美味可口、营养价值高,有着“热带果王”的称号。‘贵妃’芒果,又名‘红金龙’,是海南的主栽品种之一,成熟时色泽红艳,果肉细滑,汁多、皮薄、营养价值高,受到消费者的喜爱。在生产上‘贵妃’芒果会出现2种类型果实:一种是胚发育良好、有种子的果实,质量约350 g,简称“有胚果”,在海南俗称“母果”;一种是胚败育的果实,没有种子,果实质量约75 g,简称“无胚果”,在海南俗称“公果”。无胚果一般占比高于90%,果小价低,严重影响‘贵妃’芒果产量和种植的经济效益。近几年种植者开始在‘贵妃’芒果生产上施用促进增产和膨大果实的生长调节剂,在提高经济效益的同时,也出现了生长调节剂的滥用,产生严重的负面效果,比如导致畸形果增加,品质下降,采后果实转色不正常等现象^[1]。农药920是目前‘贵妃’芒果生产上经常使用的膨大剂药剂之一,其主要成分是赤霉素。赤霉素又名赤霉酸,其化学结构属于二萜类酸,由四环骨架衍生而得,已知的赤霉素种类至少有38种。‘贵妃’芒果使用920不但能促进果实膨大,而且可以提高果皮花色苷含量,使果实外观更加鲜艳。由于其效果好,近年使用的浓度出现越来越高的趋势。2011年在海南三亚地区开始出现‘贵妃’芒果采后果皮滞绿现象,即使用乙烯催熟仍不能改善这种滞绿现象,笔者前期研究了2,4-D(2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)、噻苯隆(thidiazuron)、氯吡苯脲(Forchlorfenuron)、赤霉素(GA₃)等多种植物生长调节剂对‘贵妃’芒果采后转色和贮藏特性的影响,发现在‘贵妃’芒果生长阶段使用高浓度GA₃可以诱导果皮采后出现滞绿现象^[1]。黄铭慧等^[2]在海南省三亚市南雅镇采前用2.0 g·L⁻¹ GA₃喷施‘贵妃’芒果,发现2.0 g·L⁻¹的GA₃造成果实不能完全转色。而2014年朱敏等^[3]做的‘贵妃’芒果采前GA₃(50~500 mg·L⁻¹)喷施试验,并没有发现采前使用GA₃诱导采后滞绿现象。因此海南‘贵妃’芒果采前喷施GA₃的最佳时期、次数、浓度,

对产量、品质、诱导果采后滞绿的影响等均不明确,需要进一步研究。笔者选用‘贵妃’芒果为试材,研究其果实生长期喷施GA₃对产量、品质和贮运特性的影响,以期形成适宜的GA₃施用技术,尽快规范GA₃在海南芒果生产上的合理使用,避免出现采后果实滞绿、果实品质严重下降等生产问题。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试芒果树:品种‘贵妃’,树龄约12 a(年),地点海南省东方市中国热带农业科学院芒果标准化示范园。选择树体大小、树势较一致的芒果树进行试验。

GA₃:上海宝曼生物科技有限公司,纯度≥99%。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 处理方法 GA₃设3个质量浓度:50、100、250 mg·L⁻¹,以清水作对照(CK)。每处理选3株树,3次重复,随机区组排列。于盛花期后15 d、25 d和35 d各喷1次,共喷3次,果实在盛花期后113 d采收。用瓦楞纸箱包装,每层芒果之间放置软物隔离保护,放置在(25±1)℃、相对湿度(RH)(85±5)%的冷库中贮藏。

1.2.2 测定指标和方法 测定指标:单株坐果量、单株产量,无胚果单果质量、有胚果单果质量、果形指数,无胚果数量、有胚果数量、果实采后色泽参数(采用L、a、b模式,L值从小到大表示果实的亮度和对比度增加,a值从小到大表示果实从深绿到红色的转变,b值从小到大指果实颜色从亮蓝色到焦黄色的转变)、果皮色素(叶绿素、花色苷、类胡萝卜素)含量、可溶性固形物含量、果实硬度、可滴定酸含量、维生素C含量、采后病害发病率和滞绿果实数量。

测定方法:单株产量和单果质量用称重法;果形指数=果实的纵/横径,果实纵径(果实最大长度)、横径(果实最大宽度)用游标卡尺测量;果实采后色泽参数HROMA METER CR-410色彩计测定;叶绿素

和类胡萝卜素含量参照Elsayed等^[4]的方法;果皮花色苷含量测定参照Zhu等^[5]的方法;可溶性固形物含量用MASTER-M手持糖度计测定;果实硬度用GY-4硬度计测定;可滴定酸和维生素C含量测定参考曹建康等^[6]的方法;无胚果数量、有胚果数量、单株坐果量、采后病害发病率和滞绿果实数量用计数法。

1.3 数据分析

试验数据采用Excel软件进行统计分析,用SAS 9.1软件进行差异显著性分析,差异显著性($P < 0.05$)

用小写字母表示。

2 结果与分析

2.1 GA₃对芒果产量、单果质量和果形指数的影响

50 mg·L⁻¹和100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理单株产量分别达到每株42.13 kg和40.89 kg,比对照(每株34.12 kg)分别增加了23.48%和19.85%,单株产量显著增加,250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理单株产量增加11.42%,与对照相比差异不显著(表1)。

表1 GA₃对芒果产量、果实质量和果形的影响

Table 1 The effect of GA₃ application on yield, fruit set and fruit shape index of mango

ρ (GA ₃)/ (mg·L ⁻¹)	单株产量 Yield per tree/ kg	单株坐果数 Fruit setting number	有胚果 Fruit with seed		无胚果 Fruit without seed		无胚果数/ 有胚果数 With/without
			单果质量 Fruit mass/ g	果形指数 Fruit shape index	单果质量 Fruit mass/ g	果形指数 Fruit shape index	
0	34.12±4.26 b	385.53±45.54 c	326.94±25.53 a	1.66±0.13 a	75.38±5.01 d	1.58±0.04 a	15.90±0.58 c
50	40.89±2.29 a	421.16±23.95 b	336.95±12.22 a	1.68±0.12 a	82.60±10.24 c	1.62±0.04 a	17.54±1.28 b
100	42.13±1.18 a	463.13±24.41 a	344.06±10.18 a	1.70±0.11 a	86.73±9.23 b	1.66±0.03 a	19.45±1.08 a
250	38.02±1.99 b	367.72±13.89 c	343.67±9.67 a	1.71±0.08 a	89.03±12.40 a	1.68±0.06 a	15.84±1.36 c

注:同列小写字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: The data with different capital letters in same column show significance difference ($P < 0.05$). The same below.

50 mg·L⁻¹和100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理的单株坐果量与对照相比分别增加9.24%、20.13%,均达到显著差异,250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理单株坐果量反而比对照下降了4.62%(表1)。

3个GA₃处理有胚果单果质量增加均大于对照,但增加不明显。3个GA₃处理的无胚果单果质量均显著大于对照的单果质量,随着GA₃喷施浓度的增大,无胚果单果质量逐渐增大,50 mg·L⁻¹、100 mg·L⁻¹和250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理无胚果单果质量比对照分别增加了9.57%、15.05%和18.10%,3个GA₃处理之间无胚果单果质量也存在显著差异(表1)。喷施GA₃对无胚果的质量增加作用明显高于有胚果。

无论有胚果还是无胚果,喷施GA₃均增大了果实的果形指数,但与对照相比均没有达到显著差异。喷施GA₃对无胚果的果形指数影响高于有胚果,250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理有胚果和无胚果的果形指数分别增加了3.15%和6.20%(表1)。

50 mg·L⁻¹和100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理无胚果数量/有胚果数量比对照分别增加10.33%和12.02%,小果(无胚果)比例显著增加,而250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理无胚果数量/有胚果数量与对照差别不大。因此50 mg·L⁻¹和100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理提高了单果质量和无胚果的

坐果率而显著增加了产量,而250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理主要靠增加单果质量提高产量。

2.2 GA₃对芒果果皮色素及果实采后转色的影响

生理成熟期(采收时)‘贵妃’芒果果实为青绿色,经过贮藏到完熟期(达到可食状态)果实的叶绿素含量下降,而类胡萝卜素和花色苷含量上升,果实也由青绿色转变为黄中带红的颜色。

在生理成熟期,3个浓度GA₃处理芒果果皮叶绿素含量与对照相比均略有降低,无显著差异,100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理芒果果皮叶绿素质量分数(122.34 μg·g⁻¹)比对照(128.63 μg·g⁻¹)低4.89%。在完熟期,随GA₃施用浓度的升高,芒果果皮叶绿素含量逐渐升高,3个GA₃处理果皮叶绿素含量极显著高于对照,250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理果皮叶绿素质量分数(22.72 μg·g⁻¹)比对照(9.61 μg·g⁻¹)高136.37%,部分果实外观出现黄绿斑驳现象(表2)。

在生理成熟期,随GA₃施用浓度的升高,芒果果皮花色苷含量逐渐升高,其中250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理果皮花色苷质量分数(23.79 μg·g⁻¹)比对照(19.95 μg·g⁻¹)高19.24%,差异显著。在完熟期,随GA₃施用浓度的升高,芒果果皮花色苷含量逐渐升高,其中250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理果皮花色苷质量分数(32.38 μg·g⁻¹)

表 2 GA₃对芒果果皮叶绿素、类胡萝卜素、花青素含量的影响Table 2 Effects of GA₃ on contents of chlorophylls, carotenoids and anthocyanins of mango peel

$\rho(\text{GA}_3)/$ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	生理成熟期 Maturation			完熟期 Ripening		
	ω (叶绿素) Chlorophylls/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	ω (花色苷) Anthocyanins/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	ω (类胡萝卜素) Carotenoids/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	ω (叶绿素) Chlorophyll/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	ω (花色苷) Anthocyanins/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	ω (类胡萝卜素) Carotenoids/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)
0	128.63±10.05 a	19.95±1.56 b	29.04±2.27 a	9.61±0.75 d	29.47±2.30 a	66.77±5.03 a
50	125.40±8.41 a	20.87±1.48 ab	28.09±2.51 a	12.41±0.75 c	29.95±2.65 a	65.25±3.09 a
100	122.34±12.47 a	21.83±1.79 ab	27.50±1.69 a	15.43±1.42 b	30.47±1.79 a	64.84±2.57 a
250	122.37±11.14 a	23.79±1.24 a	27.45±1.19 a	22.72±1.42 a	32.38±1.62 a	64.25±3.97 a

注: 生理成熟期为盛花期后 113 d 果实采收时; 完熟期为果实达到可食状态时期, 对照和 GA₃ 处理完熟期均为贮藏第 11 天。下同。

Note: Maturation was at 113 days after flowering (fruit harvest). Ripening of control and GA₃ treatment was at 11 d after storage. The same below.

比对照($29.47\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)高 9.88%, 但 2 者差异不显著(表 2)。

在生理成熟期, 随 GA₃ 施用浓度的升高, 芒果果皮类胡萝卜素含量逐渐降低, 其中 $250\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GA₃ 处理果皮类胡萝卜素质量分数($27.45\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)比对照($29.04\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)降低 5.46%, 2 者之间差异不显著。在完熟期, 随 GA₃ 施用浓度的升高, 芒果果皮类胡萝卜素含量逐渐降低, 其中 $250\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GA₃ 处理果皮类胡萝卜素质量分数($64.25\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)比对照($66.77\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)降低 3.78%, 差异不显著(表 2)。

在生理成熟期, 3 个 GA₃ 处理果实的 L 值与对照差异不大。在贮藏期间, 对照和 3 个 GA₃ 处理果皮亮度 L 值均呈现先降低再升高的趋势, 并且趋势相同。在对照果皮亮度 L 值上升阶段, 同一天对照的 L 值高于 GA₃ 处理。在完熟期 3 个 GA₃ 处理果实的 L 值均低于对照(图 1, 表 3)。

在生理成熟期, 3 个 GA₃ 处理的果皮 a 值与对照相比均显著升高。在贮藏期间, 对照果实果皮 a 值上升较快, 随着 GA₃ 处理浓度的增加果皮 a 值升高速度有延缓趋势。在完熟期, 3 个 GA₃ 处理的果皮 a 值与对照相比, 均显著降低, $250\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GA₃ 处理的果实 a 值比对照低了 89.06%(图 1, 表 3)。

在生理成熟期, 3 个 GA₃ 处理果实的 b 值显著低于对照。在贮藏期间, 果实的 b 值呈现先下降后上升趋势, 对照的 b 值在第 5 天开始迅速上升, 而 GA₃ 处理果实的 b 值在第 7 天才开始上升。在完熟期 3 个 GA₃ 处理果实的 b 值均显著低于对照(图 1, 表 3)。

$50\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GA₃ 处理果实均能正常转色, 但高浓度 GA₃ 处理少数芒果果实采后不能正常转色, 出现采后滞绿现象。 $100\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $250\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GA₃ 滞绿果实率分别达到 1.01% 和 8.73%, $100\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$

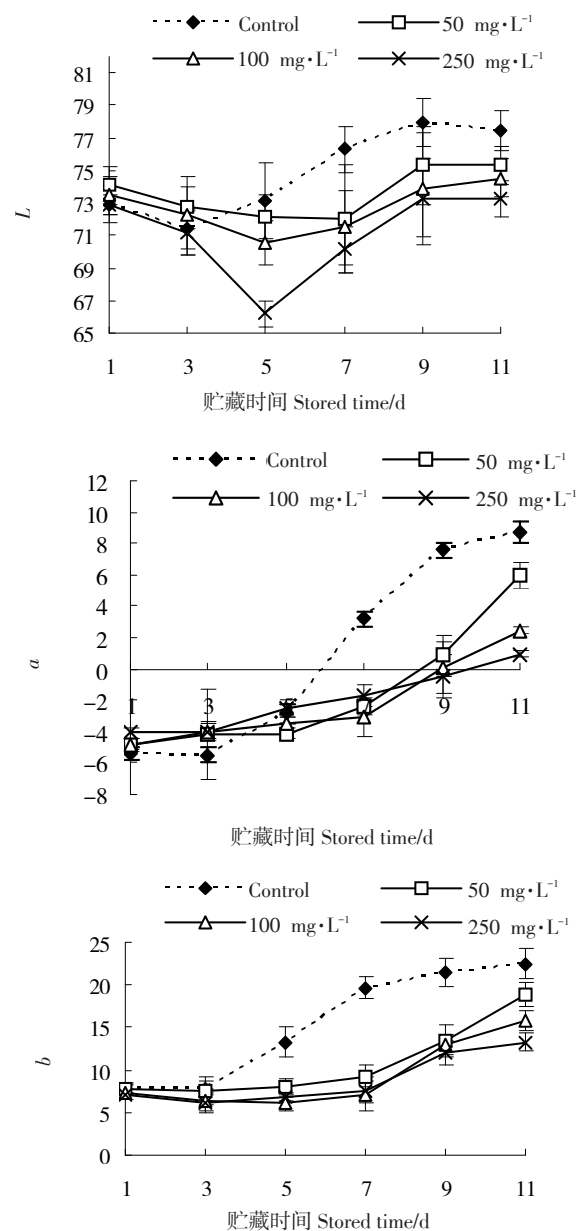


图 1 采前喷施 GA₃ 芒果贮藏期间果皮颜色 L、a、b 的变化
Fig. 1 Effects of GA₃ spraying on L value, a value and b value in mango peel

表3 采前喷施 GA₃生理成熟期和完熟期杧果果实颜色 L、a、b 的变化
Table 3 Effects of GA₃spraying on L, a and b values at mango maturation and ripening

$\rho(\text{GA}_3)/$ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	生理成熟期 Maturation			完熟期 Ripening			滞绿果实率 Stay-green ratio/%
	L	a	b	L	a	b	
0	72.89±5.69 a	-5.42±0.42 c	7.82±0.61 a	77.40±6.05 a	8.68±0.68 a	22.50±1.76 a	-
50	74.09±5.79 a	-4.88±0.38 b	7.71±0.60 b	75.33±5.88 b	5.95±0.78 b	18.84±1.47 b	-
100	73.46±5.74 a	-4.79±0.37 b	7.27±0.57 c	74.52±5.82 c	2.46±0.19 c	15.74±1.23 c	1.01±0.11 b
250	72.88±3.17 a	-4.08±0.32 a	7.12±0.56 d	73.23±5.72 d	0.95±19 d	13.31±1.04 d	8.73±0.90 a

注:L、a、b 为无因次数。 Note: Dimensionless number.

滞绿果实绿色较淡, 250 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GA₃ 滞绿果实绿色较重(图2)。

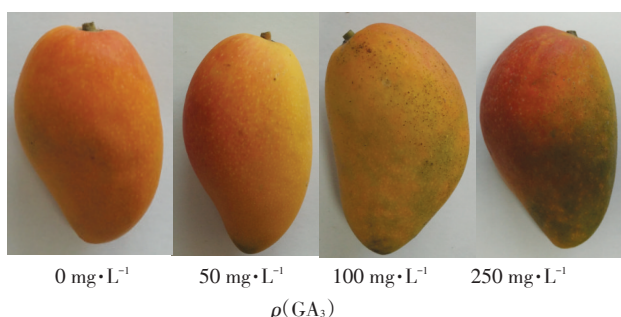


图2 GA₃对果实采后滞绿的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of GA₃ spraying on stay-green

2.3 GA₃对果实品质的影响

在生理成熟期, 3个喷施 GA₃处理的果实硬度均低于对照, 但差异不显著。在贮藏期间, 对照在第5天和第7天的硬度低于 GA₃处理, 之后硬度差异逐渐缩小。在完熟期, 3个喷施 GA₃处理的果实硬度均低于对照, 250 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GA₃的果实硬度比对照低 11.76%, 差异显著(图3, 表4)。

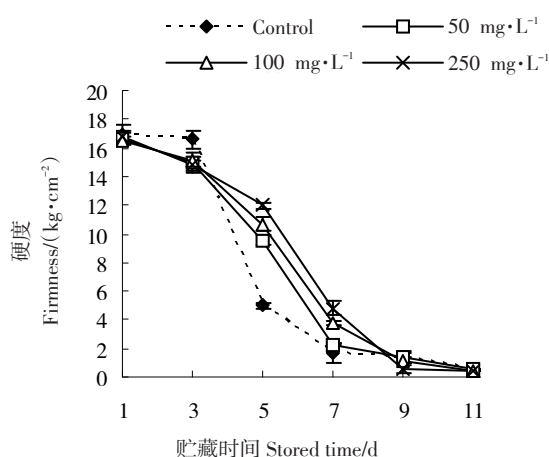


图3 采前喷施 GA₃杧果贮藏期间果实硬度变化

Fig. 3 Effect of GA₃ on mango fruit firmness changing in storage

表4 GA₃对杧果果实品质的影响(完熟期)

Table 4 Effects of GA₃ on quality of mango at ripening

$\rho(\text{GA}_3)/$ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	硬度 Firmness/ ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	ω (可溶性 固形物) Total soluble solids content/%	ω (可滴 定酸) Total acid content/%	固酸比 TSS/TA	ω (维生素C) Vitamin C content/ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)
0	0.51± 0.04 a	16.24± 1.70 a	0.12± 0.01 b	135.33± 14.13 a	195.0± 20.4 a
50	0.50± 0.04 a	16.09± 1.48 b	0.127± 0.01 b	129.06± 14.46 a	180.9± 14.8 b
100	0.48± 0.04 a	15.48± 1.39 c	0.136± 0.01 a	111.45± 10.41 b	171.3± 11.4 c
250	0.45± 0.04 b	15.42± 1.38 c	0.143± 0.01 a	100.16± 3.41 b	169.7± 13.3 c

在生理成熟期, 3个喷施 GA₃处理的果实可溶性固形物含量均低于对照, 但差异不显著。在贮藏期间, 对照果实的可溶性固形物含量上升较快, GA₃处理的果实可溶性固形物含量上升比较慢。在完熟期, 50 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理果实可溶性固形物含量略低于对照, 但差别不大, 100 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 250 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GA₃处理的果实可溶性固形物含量均显著低。

于对照, 250 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ GA₃处理果实可溶性固形物含量(15.42%)比对照(16.24%)低了 5.07%(图4, 表4)。

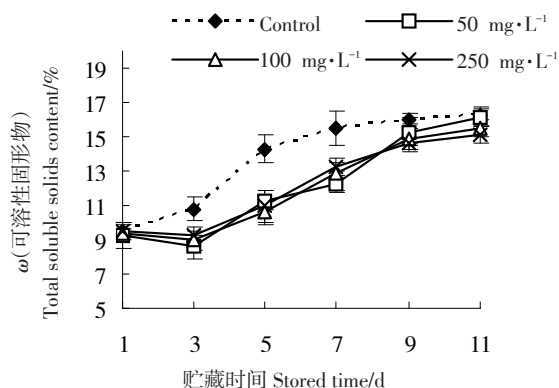


图4 采前喷施 GA₃杧果贮藏期间可溶性固形物含量的变化

Fig. 4 Effect of GA₃ on total soluble solid contents in storage

在杧果完熟期,3个GA₃处理果实的可滴定酸含量均高于对照,其中250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理果实可滴定酸含量(0.143%)比对照(0.120%)高出18.85%,差异显著。100 mg·L⁻¹和250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理果实固酸比分别比对照降低17.64%和25.99%,均达到显著差异,50 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理果实可滴定酸含量和固酸比与对照相比差异不显著(表4)。

3个GA₃处理维生素C含量均显著低于对照,并且随着GA₃处理浓度的增加,果实维生素C含量逐渐降低。与对照相比,250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理果实维生素C含量降低了12.95%(表4)。

2.4 GA₃对杧果采后病害发病率和贮藏期的影响

在海南省杧果采后病害主要是杧果采后炭疽病和蒂腐病,从表5可以看出,随着GA₃浓度的增加杧果采后炭疽病和蒂腐病的发病率逐渐增加,3个GA₃处理的炭疽病和蒂腐病的发病率均显著高于对照,其中250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理果实采后炭疽病和蒂腐病的发病率分别增加327.55%和95.45%(表5)。

表5 GA₃对杧果采后病害发生的影响
Table 5 Effects of GA₃ on disease incidence and color changing of mango

ρ (GA ₃)/ (mg·L ⁻¹)	炭疽病的发病率 Incidence rate of anthrax/%	蒂腐病的发病率 Incidence rate of stalk rot/%
0	0.98±0.08 d	1.54±0.12 a
50	1.57±0.20 c	2.45±0.42 a
100	3.11±0.60 b	2.56±0.13 a
250	4.19±0.25 a	3.01±0.53 a

从贮藏时间来看,对照和GA₃处理果实贮藏11 d均完全成熟,达到可食状态,采前喷施GA₃对采后贮藏期延长不明显。

3 讨 论

赤霉素在不同水果上的使用浓度和使用方法差异较大,如在翠冠梨上喷施500 mg·L⁻¹的GA₄₊₇的坐果量和单果质量都比200 mg·L⁻¹处理明显增加^[7],而喷施20 mg·L⁻¹的GA₃可有效提高红肉甜橙的坐果率,降低落果^[8],花序柄涂抹50 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃可显著增加莲雾的坐果率^[9],在‘Ataulfo’杧果上采前喷施50 mg·L⁻¹的GA₃,产量可提高50%^[10]。GA₃的使用时期、使用浓度对施药对象的影响也很大,12.50 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃在盛花后14 d喷施巨峰葡萄,对品质影响不大,但能够获得较好的丰产效果,如果喷施浓度过高,可导致葡萄大量裂果^[11]。笔者通过2013—2015年GA₃

使用时期的研究,发现如果GA₃在杧果盛花期使用,可造成‘贵妃’杧果部分花序枯萎,坐果量下降。2014年朱敏等^[9]研究发现,150~250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理能明显增加单果质量和产量,但是本研究发现100 mg·L⁻¹的增产效果最好,2者的不同效果,可能与喷药时期和喷药次数有关。50 mg·L⁻¹和100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理同时提高了单果质量和无胚果的坐果率而显著增加了产量,而250 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃处理主要靠增加单果质量提高产量。

采前使用赤霉素对果实品质影响也不一致,如3种赤霉素(GA₁、GA₃和GA₄₊₇)的2个浓度(200 mg·L⁻¹和500 mg·L⁻¹)处理均降低了樱桃的可溶性固形物含量^[12],而花序柄涂抹50 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃却可以提高莲雾的可溶性固形物、总糖含量及糖酸比^[9]。2014年朱敏等^[9]也发现GA₃能增加杧果的可食率和糖酸比(显著降低可滴定酸含量)。本研究GA₃处理采后果实可溶性固形物含量、固/酸比均出现下降,降低了果实品质。

果实生长期使用赤霉素对果实颜色影响大,‘Akca’梨采前喷施GA₃,果实颜色偏绿,黄色降低^[8],50 mg·L⁻¹赤霉素处理增加了莲雾的花色苷类、胡萝卜素含量^[9],赤霉素延迟橙子皮叶绿素的降解,果实积累了较高的叶黄素和β-胡萝卜素的浓度,但仍比对照果实颜色绿^[13]。GA₃处理柑橘、橙、和柠檬的类胡萝卜素含量均显著下降^[14]。黄铭慧等^[2]在海南省三亚市南雅用0.5、1.0、2.0 g·L⁻¹ GA₃喷施‘贵妃’杧果,发现0.5 g·L⁻¹和1.0 g·L⁻¹对果实转色影响不大,而2.0 g·L⁻¹则造成果实不能完全转色。2014年朱敏等^[9]在本试验地做的GA₃(50~500 mg·L⁻¹)试验,并没有发现GA₃诱导采后滞绿现象。本研究发现杧果采前喷施GA₃降低了生理成熟期(采收时)果实叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量,增加了花色苷含量,但在贮藏期间,叶绿素的降解明显受到抑制,较高浓度(100~250 mg·L⁻¹)处理能够导致杧果采后滞绿现象。在大田试验过程中还发现GA₃与2,4-D混用会降低这种滞绿现象的发生程度,而与噻苯隆、氯吡苯脲混用则加重这种滞绿现象的发生。因此海南‘贵妃’杧果采后果皮滞绿现象不但和GA₃用药时期、浓度、喷药次数有关,还可能与其它激素的混用以及当年的温湿度有关。

GA₃可以增加莲雾的酚类、黄酮类、苯丙氨酸解氨酶和抗氧化活性等物质积累,增加了果实采后的

抗病性^[9],但GA₃处理可以降低樱桃采后病害的发生^[12],本研究结果发现GA₃处理芒果采后炭疽病和蒂腐病的发生显著增加。

采前喷施GA₃可以提高葡萄的果实硬度,增加了其耐贮藏特性^[11]。果实生长期分别用调环酸钙(赤霉素生物合成抑制剂)和GA₃处理‘Catarina’和‘富士’苹果,果实贮藏4个月,发现调环酸钙处理的果实保持了较高的硬度,而GA₃处理果实的硬度下降明显^[15],本研究发现GA₃处理能够降低‘贵妃’芒果果实的硬度,果实不耐贮藏。

本研究试验地与朱敏等^[3]试验地位于同一芒果示范园,但芒果的果实品质、果实采后滞绿和产量等均存在较大差异,这除与喷药时期、喷药次数不同外,还可能与所选试验地小气候有关。朱敏选择试验地为向阳坡地,土壤含水量偏低,树冠直径小(约2~3 m),株距树体之间空间大(约1~1.5 m),树体和果实获得光照更充足。本研究试验地地势平坦,土壤相对较湿润,树冠大(4~5 m),株距树体之间已经基本合拢,空间小,相比之下树体和果实获得的光照减少,因此试验地的采光、土壤含水量的等气候因子的差异可能是造成2次试验结果不同的原因。

4 结 论

‘贵妃’芒果采前用GA₃喷施能够增加芒果的产量,增大果形指数、促进果实膨大,促进花色苷积累,但果实的硬度和可溶性固形物含量下降,可滴定酸含量上升,果实品质略有下降,采后病害发病率上升。较高质量浓度下(250 mg·L⁻¹)GA₃增产不显著,能明显降低果实品质,增加采后病害的发生,并诱导‘贵妃’芒果果实出现采后滞绿现象。因此,建议采前喷施GA₃的质量浓度不超过50 mg·L⁻¹,在果实采收前尽量减少GA₃的使用量和喷施次数,这样可以增加单果质量和产量,对果实品质和食用口感影响较小,降低采后滞绿果实的发生概率。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 高兆银,陈亮,李敏,赵超,朱迎迎,胡美姣. 采前使用植物生长调节剂对芒果采后成熟的影响[C]//彭友良 繆卫国. 中国植物病理学会 2015 年学术年会论文集. 北京:中国农业出版社, 2015:543.
GAO Zhaoyin, CHEN Liang, LI Min, ZHAO Chao, ZHU Yingying, HU Meijiao. Effect of sparying plant growth regulators preharvest on the ripening of mango postharvest [C]//PENG Youliang, MIAO Weiguo. Proceedings of the annual meeting The Chinese Society for Plant Pathology. Beijing: China Agriculture Press, 2015: 543.
- [2] 黄铭慧,冯舒涵,邢如愿,李雯. 采前赤霉素处理对红贵妃芒果催熟品质的影响[J]. 食品工业科技, 2015, 36(16):338-342.
HUANG Minghui, FENG Shuhan, XING Ruyuan, LI Wen. Effect of pre-harvest GA₃ treatments on ripening quality of ‘Hong Guifei’ mango fruits[J]. Science and Technology of Food Industry, 2015, 36(16):338-342.
- [3] 朱敏,邓穗生,麦贤家,贺军虎,陈华蕊,陈业渊. GA₃和 CPPU 对海南贵妃芒果产量和果实品质的影响[J]. 热带作物学报, 2014, 35(9): 1784-1790.
ZHU Min, DENG Suisheng, MAI Xianjia, HE Junhu, CHEN Huarui, CHEN Yeyuan. Effects of two plant growth regulators on yield and fruit quality of Hainan Guifei mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) [J]. Chinese Journal of Tropical Crops, 2014, 35(9):1784-1790.
- [4] ELSAYED S, GALAL H, ALLAM A, SCHMIDHALTER U. Passive reflectance sensing and digital image analysis for assessing quality parameters of mango fruits[J]. Science Horticulture, 2016, 212:136-147.
- [5] ZHU J, LI Y, LIAO J. Involvement of anthocyanins in the resistance to chilling-induced oxidative stress in *Saccharum officinarum* L. leaves[J]. Plant Physiology Biochemistry, 2013, 73 (6): 427-433.
- [6] 曹建康,姜微波,赵玉梅. 果蔬采后生理生化实验指导[M]. 北京:中国轻工业出版社, 2007:28-30, 34-40.
CAO Jiankang, JIANG Weibo, ZHAO Yumei. Experiment guidance of postharvest physiology and biochemistry of fruits and vegetables [M]. Beijing: China Light Industry Press: 2007:28-30, 34-40.
- [7] NIU Q, WANG T, LI J, YANG Q, QIAN M, TENG Y. Effects of exogenous application of GA (4+7) and N-(2-chloro-4-pyridyl)-N'-phenylurea on induced parthenocarp and fruit quality in *Pyrus pyrifolia* ‘Cuiguan’[J]. Plant Growth Regulation, 2015, 76 (3):251-258.
- [8] KHAN A S, SHAHEEN T, MALIK A U, RAJWANA I A, AHMAD S I. Exogenous applications of plant growth regulators influence the reproductive growth of citrus sinensis osbeck cv[J]. Blood red Pakistan Journal of Botany, 2014, 46(1):233-238.
- [9] KHANDAKER M M, BOYCE A N, OSMAN N, GOLAM F, RAHMAN M M. Fruit development, pigmentation and biochemical properties of wax apple as affected by localized application of GA (3) under field conditions[J]. Brazilian Archives of Biology & Technology, 2013, 56156(1):11-20.
- [10] PEREZ-BARRAZA M H, OSUNA-ENCISO T, SANTIAGO-CRUZ M D J, AVITIA-GARCIA E, CANO-MEDRANO R. Thidiazuron and gibberellic acid on fruit set and growth of partenocarpic and polinized fruits of ‘Ataulfo’ Mangos [J]. Interciencia, 2015, 40(10):677-683.
- [11] BYULHANA L, YONGHEE K, YOSUP P, HEESEUNG P. Effect of GA₃ and Thidiazuron on Seedlessness and Fruit Quality of ‘Kyoho’ Grapes[J]. Korean Journal of Horticultural Science & Technology 2013, 31(2):135-140.
- [12] ZHANG C, WHITING M D. Improving ‘Bing’ sweet cherry fruit quality with plant growth regulators [J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2011, 127(3):341-346.
- [13] GAMBETTA G, MESEJO C, MARTINEZ-FUENTES A, REIG C, GRAVINA A. Gibberellic acid and norflurazon affecting the time-course of flayed pigment and abscisic acid content in ‘Valencia’ sweet orange[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2014, 180:94-101.
- [14] ZHANG L, MA G, KATO M, YAMAWAKI K, TAKAGI T. Regulation of carotenoid accumulation and the expression of carotenoid metabolic genes in citrus juice sacs in vitro [J]. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2012, 63(2):871-886.
- [15] SILVEIRA J P G, STEFFENS C A, CORREA T R, PAES F N. Yield potential and fruit quality of apple trees treated with gibberellin and inhibitor of gibberellins biosynthesis [J]. Revista Brasileira de Fruticultura, 2014, 36(4):771-779.