

一年两收栽培‘赤霞珠’葡萄冬果与夏果花色苷组分差异解析

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摘 要:【目的】探究一年两收栽培模式下酿酒葡萄品种‘赤霞珠’两季葡萄花色苷的组分差异。【方法】以成熟期‘赤霞珠’冬果和夏果为试验材料, 利用高效液相色谱质谱(HPLC-MS)联用技术检测其果皮中花色苷的组成和含量, 并监控不同发育期浆果的理化指标变化。【结果】‘赤霞珠’冬果果粒质量小于夏果, 但果皮鲜质量和可溶性固形物含量高于夏果; 成熟期‘赤霞珠’冬果果皮中共检测到17种花色苷, 而夏果中检测到16种; 成熟期‘赤霞珠’冬果果皮中的花色苷总量及大多数花色苷含量显著高于夏果; ‘赤霞珠’冬果葡萄果皮中3', 5'-羟基取代花色苷、酰化修饰及甲基化花色苷的含量显著高于夏果。【结论】通过对气候条件的分析, 与夏季相比, 一年两收栽培区南宁下半年较长的光照时间、较少的极端高温($\geq 35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)及更为干燥的气候是酿酒葡萄冬果成熟度高、花色苷总量及稳定花色苷含量都显著高于夏果的主要原因。因此, 南宁地区下半年的气候条件更有利于酿酒葡萄生产。

关键词:‘赤霞珠’葡萄; 一年两收; 气候; 果皮; 花色苷

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Difference in anthocyanin composition between winter and summer grape berries of ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ under two-crop-a-year cultivation

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Abstract: 【Objective】The grape skin colour varies mainly due to the difference in the composition and the content of anthocyanins. Climatic conditions have significant influence on grape ripening and quality. In Nanning, a two-crop-a-year grape culture system is adopted for different wine grape cultivars. However, the differences in composition and content of anthocyanins between winter and summer grape berries are still unclear. The present study analyzed the differences in anthocyanins in the winter and summer grape berries of ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ (*Vitis vinifera* L.) under two-crop-a-year cultivation system. 【Methods】The composition and contents of anthocyanins in berry skin were analyzed using HPLC-MS and the physical and chemical indexes were analyzed during developmental stages. Anthocyanin analysis was done on frozen grapes after removing the pedicels. Skins were taken from the frozen berries, grinded into powder and freeze-dried at $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Grape skin powder (0.50 g) was immersed in methanol (10 mL) containing 2% formic acid. This extraction was performed with the aid of ultrasound for 10 min, and the mixture was then shaken in the dark at $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 min at a rate of $150\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$. The homogenate was centri-

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fuged at $8\ 000\times g$ for 10 min and the supernatant was collected. The residues were re-extracted four times. All the supernatants were pooled, reduced to dryness using a rotary evaporator and then re-dissolved in 10 mL of solvent mixed with 90% mobile phase A and 10% mobile phase B. Solvent A was 2% (V:V) formic and 6% acetonitrile in water, and solvent B was acetonitrile containing 2% formic acid and 44% water. The resulting suspensions were filtered through 0.22 μm filters prior to HPLC-MS analysis. An Agilent 1100 series LC-MSD trap VL was used for anthocyanin detection. A flow rate of $1\ \text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ at ambient temperature was used. Proportions of solvent B in the mobile phase varied as follows: 1-18 min, 10% to 25%; 18-20 min, 25%; 20-30 min, 25% to 40%; 30-35 min, 40% to 70% and 35-40 min, 70% to 100%. Injection volume was 30 μL , and the detection wavelength was 525 nm. The column temperature was 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. MS conditions were: electrospray ionisation (ESI) interface, positive ion model, 30 psi nebulizer pressure, $12\ \text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ dry gas flow rate, 300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ dry gas temperature, and scans at $m\cdot z^{-1}$ 100-1 500. Anthocyanins were quantified at 525 nm as malvidin-3-O-glucoside using calibration curves obtained within a concentration range between 0.5 and 500 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, with linear correlation coefficients greater than 0.999.【Results】The results indicated that the fresh weight of the winter grape was smaller than that of the summer grape, but the winter grape had a higher berry skin weight and soluble solid concentration. 17 anthocyanins were detected in winter grape skins at mature stage, and 16 anthocyanins were detected in summer grape skins. The content of total anthocyanins and most of the anthocyanins in the winter grape skins were significantly higher than those in the summer grape skins. However, the summer grape skins contained higher content of malvidin-3-O-(trans-6-O-coumaroyl)-glucoside. The winter grape had higher contents of 3'5'-substituted and 3'-substituted anthocyanins than the summer grape, and the proportion of 3'5'-substituted anthocyanins in the winter grape was higher than that in the summer grape. The contents and proportions of non-acylated and coumaroylated anthocyanins in the winter grape were higher than those in the summer grape, but the proportion of acetylated anthocyanins in the summer grape skins were higher. The content of non-methylated and methylated anthocyanins were higher in the winter grape, but the proportion of methylated anthocyanins were higher in the summer grape. In Nanning, effective accumulative temperature and sunlight hours during the growing season of the winter grape were higher than those during summer grape growing season, but the average temperature of the 3 months before harvesting, rainfall during berry maturation, and hydrothermic coefficient of the 2 months before harvesting in the winter grapes were all lower than those in the summer grapes. From green fruit stage to full mature stage, the daily maximum temperature and minimum temperature displayed decreasing trends for the winter grape, but they showed increasing trends for the summer grape. Daily maximum temperature during the growing season of the winter grape was always lower than 35 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, but there were 29 days with daily maximum temperature $\geq 35\ ^{\circ}\text{C}$ during summer grape growing season.【Conclusion】The second half of the year has much a longer sunlight time, less extreme high temperatures ($\geq 35\ ^{\circ}\text{C}$) and drier climatic conditions than the first half of the year in Nanning, where two-crop-in-a-year grape cultivation system is adopted. Thus, the winter grape berries have a higher level of maturity, with higher contents of total anthocyanins and stable anthocyanins than the summer grape. Generally, the climate condition of Nanning in the second half of the year was more favorable for wine grape production.

Key words: 'Cabernet Sauvignon' grape; Two-crop-a-year; Climate; Grape skins; Anthocyanin

葡萄是世界范围内栽培面积最广的果树之一。春葡萄树体需要3~5个月的休眠期。广西高温多雨,被认为是葡萄栽培的次适宜区^[1],但随着避雨栽

培技术与葡萄一年两收技术的实践推广,广西有望成为我国一个新型的酿酒葡萄种植区^[2]。广西大部分地区上半年和下半年的活动积温都超过3 000 ℃,满足两季葡萄露天生长需要;下半年降雨量少、昼夜温差大、光照时数总量远高于上半年^[2]。一年两收技术的推广能够有效利用土地面积和下半年的光热资源,为葡萄种植者增收。一年两收栽培模式中的一年茬果生长季是2—6月,即夏果;二茬果生长季是8—12月,即冬果。研究表明,用一年两收栽培技术生产的同一品种葡萄冬果品质优于夏果,主要表现在可溶性固形物和花色苷含量更高等方面^[3-4]。

花色苷是赋予红葡萄和红葡萄酒颜色的主要酚类物质,它们经由类黄酮代谢路径合成^[5]。花色苷除了对葡萄果实和葡萄酒颜色的贡献以外,还通过压榨和发酵等过程由葡萄皮进入酒中发挥一系列化学作用^[6]。一年一收栽培模式下,葡萄果实的花色苷类物质的组成和含量随年份变化^[7]。因为花色苷的合成除了受到整形方式^[8]、根域限制^[9]等栽培措施调控以外,也受到一系列环境因素的影响,例如光照辐射、温度、水分等等。这些因素通过影响结构基因和调节基因的表达量来改变果实花色苷的组成和含量^[10]。虽然研究单一的气候因子对了解酚类物质代谢特点具有重要意义,但是整体气候条件差异对果实品质的影响在实际生产中更具价值。一年两收栽培技术的推广正是基于我国南方地区的气候特点,通过促进葡萄二次花芽分化,利用绿枝夏芽、冬芽当年开花,或打破成熟枝条冬芽休眠,形成两季产量^[11]。

近年来,‘赤霞珠’‘美乐’‘雷司令’等欧亚种葡萄品种在广西南部都已经反季节栽培成功,冬果酿造的葡萄酒理化指标符合葡萄酒国家标准(GB 15037-2006),并且表现出该品种的特征香气^[12-14]。目前有关一年两收气候因素对葡萄果实品质的影响多集中于鲜食葡萄^[3-4]。虽然两收栽培模式下的冬果较夏果表现出了优势,但有关广西酿酒葡萄酚类物质研究报道较少。因此,研究广西酿酒葡萄两季果之间花色苷组分差异对完善其品质评价体系和提升当地葡萄酿酒品质具有重要意义,另外,也为一年两收栽培技术推广提供理论研究基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地点与材料

试验地位于广西农业科院科研基地。供试品种

为2007年定植的‘赤霞珠’,整形方式为单干双臂形,栽植密度2.5 m×1.5 m,南北行向,灌溉方式均为滴灌。‘赤霞珠’葡萄冬果和夏果采集始于2015年10月16日和2016年5月9日,即花后42 d开始,之后每隔14 d进行果实样品采集直至采收。选择树体生长状况相对一致的9株葡萄树作为采样株,每3株为1个生物学重复。每次采样时间均固定于上午,样品采集后立即用冰盒保存带回实验室。

1.2 基本理化指标测定

从每个生物学重复的3株植株上随机剪下100粒果实(每个发育期每个品种共300粒),保证剪下的果粒来自于果穗的各个部位。其中150粒果实样品(每个生物学重复50粒)用于果实质量、果皮鲜质量、可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量的测定。具体步骤为:果实称重后挤汁,然后小心将果皮与果肉和种子分离,吸水纸吸去多余水分后称重。利用PAL-1型手持折射计(Atago, Tokyo, Japan)对挤压获得的果汁进行可溶性固形物含量(total soluble solids, TSS)测定。可滴定酸含量(titratable acid, TA)利用酸碱滴定法测定,结果换算成酒石酸表示。每个生物学重复进行3次技术重复试验。冬果和夏果成熟期分别采集150粒果实(每个生物学重复50粒)用液氮速冻后于-80 ℃冰箱保存。

1.3 葡萄果皮中花色苷类物质的检测

在葡萄果实样品处于冷冻状态时,迅速将果皮与果肉分离。果皮液氮速冻,破碎成粉末后在-40 ℃条件下冷冻干燥。同时记录果实质量、果皮鲜质量及干质量,以备后续计算。果皮中花色苷的提取方法参照何建军^[15]的方法。

采用Agilent 1100系列配有二极管阵列检测器(Diode Array Detector, DAD)的LC/MSD Trap-VL液相色谱-离子阱质谱联用仪进行样品定性定量分析。MSD包括电喷雾离子源和离子阱质谱检测器。所有部件由安捷伦v.5.2化学工作站控制完成检测。色谱柱:Zorbax Eclipse SB C-18(250 mm×4.6 mm, 5 μm);流动相A:含2%(φ,后同)甲酸和6%乙腈的水溶液,流动相B:含2%甲酸和54%乙腈的水溶液。洗脱程序:1~18 min, 10%~25% B; 18~20 min, 25% B; 20~30 min, 25%~40% B; 30~35 min, 40%~70% B; 35~40 min, 70%~100% B。流速:1.0 mL·min⁻¹;柱温:50 ℃;检测波长:525 nm;波长扫描范围:200~900 nm;进样量:30 μL。质谱条件为:电

喷雾离子源(Electronic Spray Ion, ESI), 正离子模式。离子扫描范围为 $100\sim 1\,500\text{ m}\cdot\text{z}^{-1}$;雾化器压力: 241.325 kPa ;干燥气流速: $12\text{ L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$;干燥气温度: $300\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。每个样品重复进样3次, 作为3次技术重复。

1.4 葡萄果皮中花色苷类物质的定性与定量

花色苷定性工作对照中国农业大学葡萄酒研究中心建立的“葡萄与葡萄酒花色苷HPLC-UV-MS指纹谱库”完成^[15]。建立 $5\sim 500\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、9个水平、3个重复的二甲花翠素-3-O-葡萄糖苷(Malvidin-3-O-glucoside)标准曲线, 相关系数在0.999以上, 其他花色苷以相当于Malvidin-3-O-glucoside的含量计。果皮中花色苷含量单位用 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 表示。

1.5 试剂与标样

花色苷标样, 二甲花翠素(malvidin-3-O-glucoside)购自Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St. Louis, MO, USA)。色谱级甲醇、甲酸和乙腈购自Fisher (Fairlawn, NJ, USA)公司。分析纯的甲醇和甲酸分别购自成都市科龙化工和天津市富宇精细化工有限公司。

1.6 试验数据处理

利用独立样本 T 检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平下进行显著性分析。利用主成分分析(Principal component analysis, PCA)更加直观反映冬果和夏果花色苷组成及含量差异。主成分分析和数据处理采用SPSS 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA)。绘图采用Microsoft Excel 2010。

2 结果与分析

2.1 ‘赤霞珠’不同发育期冬果和夏果理化指标分析

由图1可知, ‘赤霞珠’冬果和夏果理化指标随发育期变化趋势存在差异。‘赤霞珠’冬果和夏果均在花后56 d开始转色。花后42~98 d夏果单粒质量高于同期冬果, 采收期约为冬果的2倍左右。花后42~70 d, 夏果果皮鲜质量高于冬果, 随后呈下降趋势, 采收期时低于冬果果皮鲜质量。在浆果整个发育阶段, 冬果可溶性固形物含量始终高于同期夏果。采收期冬果可溶性固形物含量为19.1%, 而夏果为14.3%。花后56 d, 冬果可滴定酸含量迅速降低, 而夏果可滴定酸含量自花后70 d开始迅速降低。采收期冬果可滴定酸含量为 $9.88\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 夏果为 $9.41\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。

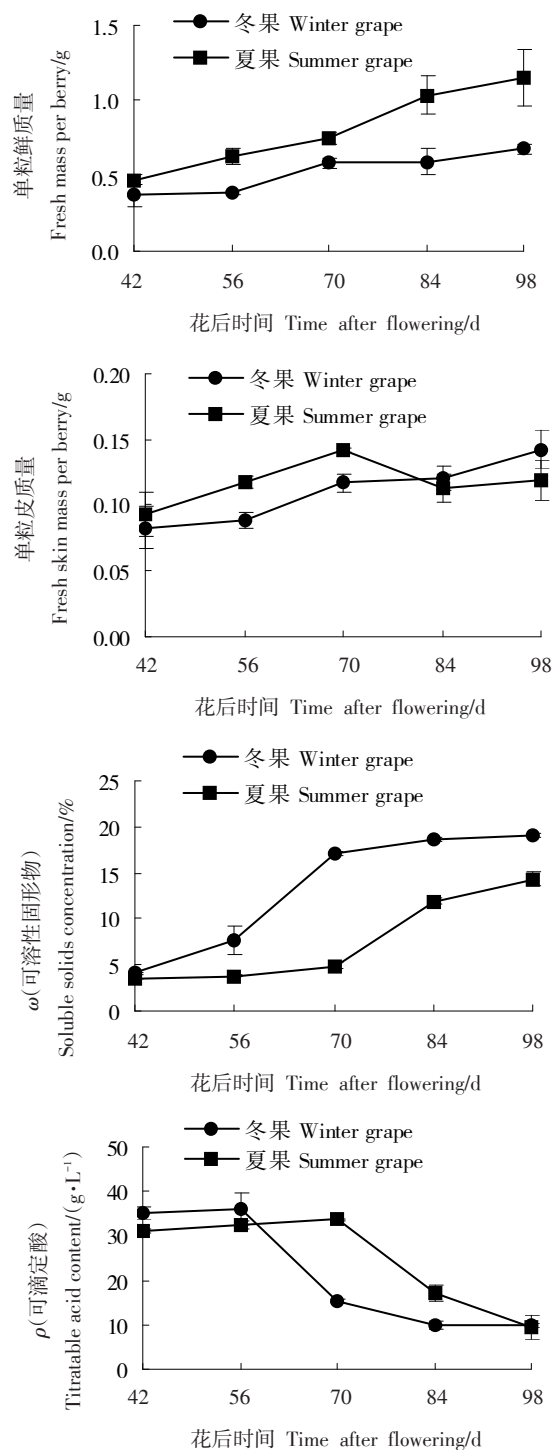


图 1 ‘赤霞珠’冬果与夏果不同发育期理化指标

Fig. 1 Changes in some physical and chemical characteristics of winter and summer berries during berry development of ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’

2.2 成熟期‘赤霞珠’冬果和夏果果皮中花色苷组分差异分析

利用HPLC-MS鉴定成熟期‘赤霞珠’冬果和夏果果皮中的花色苷组成及含量(表1)。结果发现, ‘赤霞珠’冬果果皮中共检测到17种花色苷, 而夏果

表 1 ‘赤霞珠’冬果与夏果果皮中花色苷 HPLC-MS 的分子离子与碎片离子信息

Table 1 Molecular and fragmentation ions of anthocyanins in the winter and summer grapes of ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’

检测到的花色苷 Compounds detected in skins	分子离子与碎片离子 MS and MS ² (m·z ⁻¹)	ω (花色苷)Anthocyanins content/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	
		冬果 Winter grape	夏果 Summer grape
花翠素-3-O-单葡萄糖苷 (A1) Delphinidin-3-O-monoglucoside	465 (303)	59.64±4.38 a	2.01±0.10 b
花青素-3-O-单葡萄糖苷 (A2) Cyanidin-3-O-monoglucoside	449 (287)	93.98±9.26	Tr
甲基花翠素-3-O-单葡萄糖苷 (A3) Petunidin-3-O-monoglucoside	479 (317)	120.08±3.69 a	4.19±0.28 b
甲基花青素-3-O-单葡萄糖苷 (A4) Peonidin-3-O-monoglucoside	463 (301)	76.75±7.45 a	10.65±0.41 b
二甲花翠素-3-O-单葡萄糖苷 (A5) Malvidin-3-O-monoglucoside	493 (331)	450.94±25.34 a	116.51±5.13 b
花翠素-3-O-(6-O-乙酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A6) Delphinidin-3-O-(6-O-acetyl)-glucoside	507 (303)	2.33±0.45 a	0.77±0.01 a
花青素-3-O-(6-O-乙酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A7) Cyanidin-3-O-(6-O-acetyl)-glucoside	491 (287)	58.58±4.44 a	2.18±0.30 b
甲基花翠素-3-O-(6-O-乙酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A8) Petunidin-3-O-(6-O-acetyl)-glucoside	521 (317)	4.99±0.40 a	2.31±0.38 b
花翠素-3-O-(反式-6-O-香豆酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A9) Delphinidin-3-O-(trans-6-O-coumaroyl)-glucoside	611 (303)	414.87±24.57	Tr
甲基花青素-3-O-(6-O-乙酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A10) Peonidin-3-O-(6-O-acetyl)-glucoside	505 (301)	35.11±2.64 a	10.77±0.73 b
二甲花翠素-3-O-(6-O-乙酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A11) Malvidin-3-O-(6-O-acetyl)-glucoside	535 (331)	98.66±1.21 a	114.45±10.82 a
花青素-3-O-(6-O-香豆酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A12) Cyanidin-3-O-(6-O-coumaroyl)-glucoside	595 (287)	7.94±0.08 a	1.33±0.66 b
甲基花翠素-3-O-(6-O-乙酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A13) Petunidin-3-O-(6-O-coumaroyl)-glucoside	625 (317)	0.29±0.11	Tr
甲基花翠素-3-O-(顺式-6-O-香豆酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A14) Petunidin-3-O-(cis-6-O-coumaroyl)-glucoside	609 (301)	Tr	Nd
二甲花翠素-3-O-(顺式-6-O-香豆酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A15) Malvidin-3-O-(cis-6-O-coumaroyl)-glucoside	639 (331)	31.66±0.83 a	4.64±1.34 b
甲基花翠素-3-O-(反式-6-O-香豆酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A16) Petunidin-3-O-(trans-6-O-coumaroyl)-glucoside	609 (301)	133.61±10.56 a	22.43±2.32 b
二甲花翠素-3-O-(反式-6-O-香豆酰化)-单葡萄糖苷 (A17) Malvidin-3-O-(trans-6-O-coumaroyl)-glucoside	639 (331)	Tr	21.23±2.78
总量 Total content		1 589.44±93.73 a	313.47±1.22 b

注:不同小写字母表示同一类型花色苷在冬果和夏果间差异达显著性水平($P < 0.05$),Tr 表示痕量,Nd 表示未检测到。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant differences at $P < 0.05$ between winter and summer grape berries, Tr means trace, Nd means not detected.

果皮中检测到 16 种[未检测到甲基花翠素-3-O-(顺式-6-O-香豆酰化)-单葡萄糖苷]。冬果和夏果果皮中含量最高的花色苷均为二甲花翠素-3-O-单葡萄糖苷。冬果果皮中含量次之的花色苷为花翠素-3-O-(反式-6-O-香豆酰化)-单葡萄糖苷,而夏果果皮中含量次之的花色苷为二甲花翠素-3-O-(6-O-乙酰化)-单葡萄糖苷。冬果和夏果果皮中花翠素-3-O-(6-O-乙酰化)-单葡萄糖苷和二甲花翠素-3-O-(6-O-乙酰化)-单葡萄糖苷含量无显著性差异。大多数花色苷含量在冬果果皮中更高,而夏

果果皮中二甲花翠素-3-O-(反式-6-O-香豆酰化)-单葡萄糖苷高于冬果。成熟期‘赤霞珠’冬果果皮中花色苷总量为 1 589.44 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,而夏果果皮中花色苷总量仅为 313.47 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。

表 2 所示冬果和夏果果皮中不同修饰类型花色苷含量以及其占总花色苷比例。结果表明,冬果果皮中 3'5'-羟基取代和 3'-羟基取代花色苷含量均显著高于夏果,而夏果果皮中 3'5'-羟基取代花色苷比例显著高于冬果。冬果果皮中未酰化和香豆酰化花色苷含量和比例显著高于夏果,虽然夏果果皮

表 2 ‘赤霞珠’冬果和夏果果皮中不同修饰类型花色苷含量与所占总量比例
Table 2 The contents and the proportions of different modified anthocyanins in the skins of the winter and summer grape berries of ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’

花色苷修饰类型 Different modified anthocyanins	ω (花色苷) Anthocyanins content/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)		花色苷所占比例 Anthocyanins proportion/%	
	冬果 Winter grape	夏果 Summer grape	冬果 Winter grape	夏果 Summer grape
3'5'-羟基取代 3'5'-substituent	1 317.07±69.87 a	288.55±0.06 b	82.88±0.49 b	92.05±0.37 a
3'-羟基取代 3'-substituent	272.37±23.87 a	24.92±1.27 b	17.12±0.49 a	7.95±0.37 b
未酰化 Non-acylated	801.39±50.12 a	131.31±11.02 b	50.41±0.18 a	41.90±3.68 b
乙酰化 Acetylated	199.67±7.44 a	132.54±7.46 b	12.57±0.27 b	42.28±2.22 a
香豆酰化 Coumaroylated	588.38±16.17 a	49.62±4.77 b	37.02±0.09 a	15.83±1.46 b
未甲基化 Non-methylated	637.33±12.27 a	6.29±1.81 b	40.08±0.30 a	2.01±0.50 b
甲基化 Methylated	952.10±5.46 a	307.18±0.59 b	59.91±0.30 b	97.99±0.50 a

注:不同小写字母表示同一修饰类型花色苷在冬果和夏果间差异达显著性水平($P < 0.05$)。

Note: Different small letter between winter and summer grape indicate significant differences at 5% level($P < 0.05$).

中乙酰化花色苷的含量显著低于冬果,但夏果果皮中乙酰化花色苷的比例显著高于冬果。冬果果皮中未甲基化和甲基化花色苷含量均显著高于夏果,而夏果果皮中甲基化花色苷比例显著高于冬果。

2.3 一年两收栽培区南宁气候条件分析

一年两收栽培区南宁 2015 年冬季、2016 年夏季以及 1971—2000 年的气象资料来自当地气象部门统计数据。由表 3 可知,虽然南宁地区 2015 冬季和 2016 夏季的各气候因子跟 30 a 平均气候条件存在差异,但是两季气候因子的比较结果一致,即南宁地

区冬果生长季的有效积温和光照时数高于夏果,而冬果采收前 3 个月平均温度之和、浆果成熟月降雨量以及采收前 2 个月的水热系数低于夏果。2015 年冬果和 2016 年夏果生长季光照时数以及采收前 2 个月的水热系数低于 30 a 平均值,而采收前 3 个月平均温度之和高于 30 a 平均值。2015 年冬果的生长季有效积温和浆果成熟月降雨量也低于 30 a 平均值,但 2016 年夏果这 2 项指标均高于 30 a 平均值。

图 2 所示冬果和夏果不同发育期日最高温度与最低温度的变化趋势存在差异。冬果自绿果期到采

表 3 南宁地区一年两收栽培模式葡萄生长季气候因子

Table 3 Climatic factors during the growing seasons of the summer and winter grapes in Nanning

气候因子 Climatic Factor	2015 年冬果 Winter grape, 2015	2016 年夏果 Summer grape, 2016	30 a 平均值(1971—2000 年) Average of 30 years (from 1971 to 2000)	
			冬果 Winter grape	夏果 Summer grape
生长季有效积温 Effective accumulative temperature during grape growing seasons/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	3 399.5	3 348.6	3 486.1	3 242.4
采收前 3 个月平均温度之和 The average temperature of the 3 months before harvesting/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	70.5	80.7	57.3	76.3
生长季光照时数 Sunlight hours during grape growing seasons/h	565.4	409.6	785.6	478.4
浆果成熟月降雨量 Rainfall of mature month/mm	13.3	260.4	24.5	207.1
采收前两个月的水热系数 Hydrothermic coefficient of the two months before harvesting	0.22	1.34	0.58	2.41

注:所有的气象数据来自南宁市气象局;有效积温= $\sum t_i(t_i \geq 10^{\circ}\text{C})$, t_i 指的是日平均温度;冬果和夏果的生长季分别指的是:8—12 月和翌年 2—6 月;冬果和夏果的果实发育阶段指的是:10—12 月和 4—6 月;冬果和夏果的浆果成熟月指的是:12 月和 6 月;冬果和夏果采收前两个月指的是:11—12 月和 5—6 月;水热系数= $\sum P/\sum t \times 10$, $\sum P$ 和 $\sum t$ 分别指的是:降雨量与有效积温。

Note: Data from Nanning Meteorological Administration; Active accumulated temperature calculated as $T = \sum t_i(t_i \geq 10^{\circ}\text{C})$, t_i was average daily temperature; The grape growing seasons were February to June for summer crop and from August to December for winter crop; The grape development stages were April to June for summer crop and from October to December for winter crop; The grape harvesting stages were June for summer crop and December for winter crop; The two months before harvesting were May to June for summer crop and from November to December for winter crop; Hydrothermic coefficient calculated as $K = \sum P/\sum t \times 10$, P was total rainfall and t was active accumulated temperature.

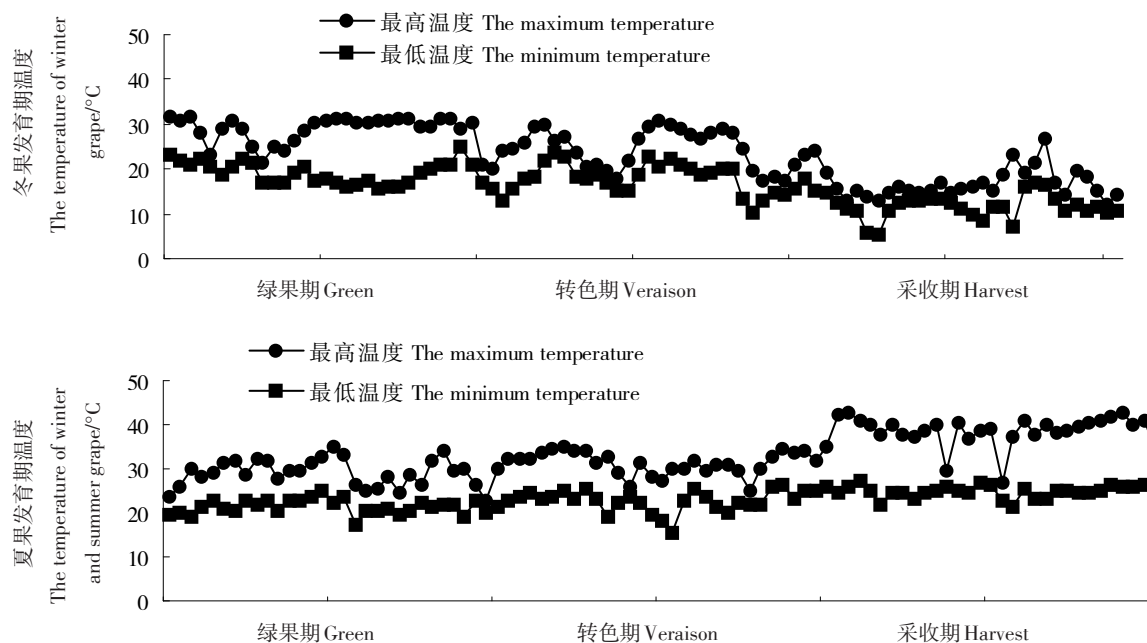


图2 ‘赤霞珠’冬果与夏果不同发育期最高与最低温度

Fig. 2 The maximum and minimum temperatures during the development of winter and summer grape berries of ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’

收期日最高和最低温度呈下降趋势,而夏果则呈逐渐上升趋势。冬果整个发育阶段的日最高温度 < 35 ℃,而夏果整个发育期有 29 d 日最高温度 ≥ 35 ℃。

3 讨论

葡萄果实中酚类物质受到温度、日照辐射、降雨和水热系数等气候条件的影响^[7,16],其中温度被认为是影响葡萄果实中酚类物质合成和积累的主要因素之一。温度参数包括有效积温、平均温度、最大温差等等。有效积温达到 2 800 ℃ 是葡萄生产的基本要求。冬果和夏果生长季有效积温都高于 2 800 ℃,这保证了果实中酚类物质的正常合成和积累。‘赤霞珠’作为中晚熟红色酿酒品种,生长季 ≥ 10 ℃ 的有效积温达到 3 300 ℃ 能够满足浆果成熟要求^[17-18]。本研究中,2015 年冬果和 2016 年夏果生长季的有效积温分别是 3 399.5 ℃ 和 3 348.6 ℃,因此浆果能够正常成熟。虽然有效积温是重要的气候因子,采收前 3 个月平均温度之和 ≤ 66 ℃ 也是我国优质酿酒产区的重要标志之一^[9]。在葡萄一年两收地区南宁,冬果采收前 3 个月的平均温度之和为 70.5 ℃,夏果为 80.7 ℃。相比之下,下半年更适合酿酒葡萄生产。因此,冬果的可溶性固形物含量和果皮鲜质量更高,品质较夏果更为优良。

通常来说,低温有利于花色苷的合成,而高温比如 35 ℃,促进花色苷降解的同时抑制花色苷的合成。在葡萄果实中,夜晚温度较高会抑制成熟早期果实中 *VvCHS*、*VvF3H*、*VvDFR*、*VvANS* 和 *VvUFGT* 基因表达,从而导致花色苷合成量减少^[20-21]。借助 ¹³C 分子标记技术,发现经过高温处理之后 ¹³C 标记的花色苷含量明显降低,这说明花色苷合成相关结构基因和转录因子的表达量降低,而总量的降低可能也受到已有花色苷降解程度的影响^[6]。花色苷含量在炎热年份较低,而在较为冷凉的年份,果实中花色苷合成和积累的更多^[22-23]。本研究中,冬果整个发育阶段的日最高温度 < 35 ℃,而夏果整个发育期有 29 d 日最高温度 ≥ 35 ℃,这是冬果果皮中花色苷含量是夏果 5 倍左右的原因之一。

光辐射影响葡萄酚类物质合成和积累。果穗遮阴导致‘黑比诺’葡萄果皮中酚类物质急剧降低^[24]。虽然提高果穗曝光量有利于酚类物质积累,但是过强的光照会引起果实温度升高^[25],进而导致花色苷等酚类物质含量降低^[6,21]。本研究中,冬果生长季光照时数约为夏果的 1.4 倍,这有利于冬果中更高含量花色苷的积累。有研究表明,遮光处理增加葡萄果皮中 3’5’-羟基化花色苷的比例,即增加花翠素、甲基花翠素和二甲花翠素及其衍生物的比例^[26]。由此

可见,本研究中夏果果皮中3',5'-羟基化花色苷的比例显著高于冬果,这与上半年生长季光照时数较短有关。

水分是另一个影响葡萄果实中酚类物质合成和积累的气候因子。植株在一定程度的水分胁迫下能够合成更多的花色苷类物质^[27-28]。水分胁迫能够促进花色苷合成相关酶基因表达量提高,从而促进花色苷合成,特别是3,5-羟基化花色苷^[29]。转色到成熟阶段降雨量低于100 mm是优质酿酒产区的重要标志之一^[19]。在葡萄一年两收产区南宁,冬果和夏果浆果成熟月份的降雨量分别为13.3 mm和260.4 mm。由此可见,冬果成熟期干燥的气候环境有利于花色苷类物质的积累。

水热系数(K)是一段时间降雨量与有效积温的比值,常被用作预估某个产区葡萄酒的质量^[18]。通常来说, $K < 1$,生产的葡萄酒酒质最优; $K < 1.5$,酒质优良; $K = 1.5 \sim 2.5$,只能生产中等或一般的葡萄酒。本研究中,冬果和夏果采收前2个月的水热系数分别为0.22和1.34。由此可见,在南宁地区下半年的气候条件更有利于酿造出优质的葡萄酒。

葡萄果皮中的花翠素类(3',5'-羟基取代)花色苷含量越高将会使果实蓝紫色色调更强,而花青素类(3'-羟基取代)使葡萄果皮呈现紫红色^[30-31]。本研究中,'赤霞珠'冬果葡萄果皮中3',5'-羟基取代花色苷总量高于夏果。因此,冬果果皮的紫色色调更强。葡萄果实中花色苷的酰化方式主要分为两种:乙酰化和肉桂酰化,花色苷经酰基化修饰可增加其在酸性和中性条件下的稳定性^[15]。有研究表明,酿酒葡萄果皮中酰基化花色苷占花色苷总量的比例低于60%^[32],这与本研究中'赤霞珠'冬果和夏果果皮中酰基化花色苷比例的研究结果一致。类黄酮结构骨架中B环经过甲基化取代会降低酚羟基的化学活性,在结构上更加稳定,甲基化花色苷主要包括:甲基花青素、甲基花翠素和二甲花翠素^[33]。本研究中,'赤霞珠'冬果葡萄果皮中酰化修饰及甲基化花色苷含量显著高于夏果,这对于颜色稳定性的提升具有重要意义。

酿酒葡萄果实中酚类物质的合成和积累受到诸多气候因素的影响。因此,一年两收栽培模式下两季果实花色苷组成和含量的差异是多个气象因子综合作用的结果。由于下半年光照时数更长、高温天气较少和气候更为干燥等原因,酿酒葡萄冬果成熟

度更高、花色苷总量及稳定花色苷含量都显著高于夏果。这说明南宁地区下半年的气候条件更有利于酿酒葡萄生产。

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