

钙处理对葡萄果实花青素含量及品质的影响

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摘要:【目的】通过研究不同钙处理对葡萄花青素合成及品质的影响, 确定适宜的喷钙时期、浓度、部位, 为葡萄的优质高产提供理论依据。【方法】以6 a(年)生‘美人指’为试验材料, 研究了不同钙处理水平(0、1、3、5、8 g·L⁻¹)、施肥方式(叶果喷施和浸果)及时期(第1次膨大期和第2次膨大期)对葡萄果实品质和花青素含量的影响。【结果】钙处理可明显提高果实的单粒质量、可溶性固形物及花青素含量, 并降低果实硬度和酸度, 果实品质和花青素含量随着钙质量浓度的增加而提高, 在5 g·L⁻¹时效果最好, 同时还发现钙处理效果在葡萄第2次膨大期优于第1次膨大期, 浸果处理优于叶果喷施处理。第2次膨大期5 g·L⁻¹钙溶液浸果处理的花青素含量为820.23 nmol·g⁻¹(约为对照的5.72倍)、可溶性固形物含量(ω)为16.23%(约为对照的1.28倍)、固酸比为63.40(约为对照的1.67倍), 而总酸含量(ω)显著低于其他处理, 为0.26%(约为对照的0.76倍)。【结论】在葡萄第2次膨大期采用5 g·L⁻¹钙溶液浸果处理, 对于提高葡萄品质和果实花青素含量最为有利。

关键词: 葡萄; 钙; 果实品质; 花青素

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Effects of calcium treatments on grape fruit quality and anthocyanin content

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Abstract: 【Objective】In order to find the proper time, concentration and method of calcium fertilization during fruit growth and development for ‘Beauty finger’ grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.), we compared the effects of different calcium treatments (different concentrations, fertilizing methods and application time) on the fruit quality, especially on anthocyanin content in grape. Some previous studies showed that spraying calcium could promote fruit quality and enhance coloration. But the proper time, concentration and fertilizing method are still unknown. Thus, we conducted the study to provide reference for cultivating grape with high quality and high yield. 【Methods】This experiment was conducted in the Gan Shan Orchard in the Hunan Agricultural University. Six-year-old ‘Beauty finger’ vines under rain shelter cultivation were used as materials to study the effects of different calcium concentrations (0, 1.0, 3.0, 5.0 and 8.0 g·L⁻¹), fertilizing methods (foliar spraying and fruit soaking) and application periods (at the first enlargement period and at the second enlargement period) on grape fruit quality and anthocyanin content. The calcium used in the experiment was Ca(NO₃)₂·4H₂O with a purity of 98%. Three trees were selected for each treatment ($n=3$). Randomized experimental design was used. The fruit were harvested at mature stage to measure the fruit quality attributes, including berry weight, total soluble solids, acidity, and fruit firmness. Fruit samples were also collected 7 to 15 days after the treatment at the second enlargement period to analyze the anthocyanin content and observe fruit color. The samples

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were put in labeled bags in an ice box and taken to the lab immediately. Anthocyanin content was measured during the fruit development period to analyze the effect of calcium on coloration. 【Results】 The two fertilizing methods in the first enlargement period did not affect the berry weight significantly. Berry weight increased with the increase in calcium concentration, and fruit soaking treatment in the second enlargement period was better than the spraying treatment. The berry weight was the highest under the treatment of fruit soaking in $8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ calcium solution in the second enlargement period. Total soluble solids increased first and then declined. Under the treatment of fruit soaking in $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ calcium solution in the second enlargement period, the total soluble solid content was 16.23%, which was significantly higher than the other treatments. In the treatment of foliar spraying with $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ calcium solution in the second enlargement period, total soluble solid content was 15.47%, which was significant lower than in the other treatments. On the contrary, acidity declined first and then increased. The acidity of treatment of fruit soaking in $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ calcium solution in the second enlargement period was 0.26%, the lowest in all the treatments, and spraying treatment with the same calcium solution at the same period had an acidity of 0.31%. The two fertilizing methods in the first enlargement period did not affect the fruit firmness significantly. And under the treatments with $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ calcium solution, both fertilizing methods in the second enlargement period lowered fruit firmness. All the treatments with calcium significantly promoted fruit coloration and anthocyanin accumulation compared with the control. The coloring level and anthocyanin content increased with the rising of calcium concentration until $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and declined at $8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. The anthocyanin content reached the highest of $820.23 \text{ nmol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ under the treatment of soaking in $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ calcium solution in the second enlargement period, which was significantly higher than the foliar spraying treatment with the same calcium solution. 【Conclusion】 In conclusion, calcium fertilization could significantly improve berry weight, soluble solids and anthocyanin content, and reduce the firmness and acidity of fruit. The fruit quality and anthocyanin content increased with the rising of calcium concentration until $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. In addition, it was found that the effect of calcium treatment was better in the second enlargement period than in the first enlargement period, and that the fruit soaking treatment was better than foliar spraying. Therefore, fruit soaking in $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ calcium solution in the second enlargement period is recommended for application.

Key words: *Vitis vinifera*; Calcium; Fruit quality; Anthocyanin

花青素是重要的多酚类物质,能够增强植物的抗逆性、抗病性,提升果蔬采后品质及货架期,并且是一种对人类健康十分有益的抗氧化类物质^[1-2]。近期研究发现,钙对于植物花青素的合成具有重要调控作用,一方面,钙能促进植物体内糖的积累,为花青素合成提供基质,另一方面是钙能诱导钙调蛋白(CaM)含量的增加,并与钙调蛋白结合形成 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{CaM}$ 信号体系,启动第二信使系统,增加植物花青素合成代谢途径中关键酶的活性^[3-6]。

夏春华等^[7]利用 CaCl_2 及 GA_3 组合处理安祖花切花后,发现 Ca^{2+} 能增加CaM含量和苯丙氨酸解氨酶(PAL)活性,提高安祖花佛焰苞花青素含量。车玉红^[8]在矮化‘红富士’苹果树幼果期及果实膨大期分

别喷施钙肥,发现钙肥能够显著提高‘红富士’果实花青苷、维生素C、可溶性固形物和蛋白质等的含量。周开兵等^[9]采用 $0.2\%(\omega)\text{CaCl}_2$ 溶液对‘三月红’荔枝树冠进行叶面喷施,结果发现,‘三月红’荔枝果实在发育过程中花青苷和糖含量总体呈上升趋势。目前虽然已有研究证明喷钙处理对于葡萄品质的提高具有促进作用,但对于喷钙的时期、浓度、部位及对花青素合成的影响还未有详细的报道。并且,由于我国南方地区在葡萄果实发育和成熟阶段,常遇高温多雨天气,光照及昼夜温差都较北方不足,所以导致葡萄果实着色不良,从而降低了葡萄果实品质。因此,进一步系统研究钙处理对葡萄花青素合成及其品质的影响具有重要的意义。

笔者以6 a(年)生葡萄品种‘美人指’为材料,研究不同钙处理水平(0、1、3、5、8 g·L⁻¹)、施肥方式(叶果喷施和浸果)及时期(第1次膨大期和第2次膨大期)对葡萄果实品质和花青素含量的影响,以期为葡萄的优质高产提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与试验设计

本试验于2016年3—10月在湖南农业大学干杉葡萄基地进行,以6 a生南方常见品种‘美人指’为试材,采用“T”型整形,“飞鸟”型叶幕避雨栽培,株行距为1.8 m×2.8 m,外源钙为四水硝酸钙,4个质量浓度梯度(1、3、5、8 g·L⁻¹),分别在果实第1次和第2次膨大期采用电动喷雾器喷施叶果和浸蘸果穗的2种方法对葡萄植株进行钙处理,以清水处理为对照,每种方式下的每个质量浓度处理3棵树,3次重复。

1.2 测定项目和测定方法

果皮花青素含量的测定。于葡萄第2次膨大期钙处理后开始采样,每个处理分别随机采50粒果粒,参考郝建军等^[10]的方法测定,采用乙醇-硫酸法进行花青素含量的测定。试验试剂为0.1 mol·L⁻¹盐

酸乙醇溶液:8.3 mL浓盐酸用95%(ρ)乙醇稀释成1 L。具体步骤如下:将10个果实的果皮,切碎充分混合,取0.5 g鲜样放入10 mL HCl(0.1 mol·L⁻¹)乙醇溶液室温黑暗中浸提5 h,室温下振荡数次后,过滤。以0.1 mol·L⁻¹的盐酸乙醇溶液做参照液,使用分光光度计测定提取液在530、620、650 nm波长下的光密度值。

果实品质的测定。可溶性固形物含量采用数字手持折射仪(Pocket refrac-tometer PAL-1)测定;可滴定酸含量采用中和法测定,具体步骤参考曹建康等^[11]的方法;果实硬度采用Y-29硬度计测定。

应用Microsoft Excel 2007进行数据处理,应用SPSS 19.0软件采用单因素方差分析和差异性分析进行数据统计。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同钙处理对葡萄果实品质的影响

由表1可知,在第1次膨大期,叶果喷钙处理和果实浸钙处理对果实单粒质量无显著影响;而在第2次膨大期浸果处理下,果实单粒质量与钙质量浓度成正比,且浸果处理果实单粒质量明显高于叶果

表1 钙处理对‘美人指’果实品质的影响
Table 1 Effects of different calcium treatments on quality of ‘Beauty finger’ grape

处理 Treatment			单粒质量	果粒硬度	ω (可溶性固形物)	ω (总酸)	固酸比
日期 Date	ρ (g·L ⁻¹)	处理方式 Fertilizing ethod	Single berry mass/g	Fruit firmness/(kg·cm ²)	Total soluble solid content/%	Total acidity content/%	TSS/TA
第1次膨大期 The first enlargement period (2016-05-25)	0	+	8.03 efg	5.60 abcd	12.40 n	0.39 a	32.03 h
	0	++	8.25 cdefg	5.07 cdefg	13.97 ij	0.35 bc	40.31 g
	1	+	8.51 bcdef	4.73 cdefgh	13.97 ij	0.34 bc	40.95 g
	1	++	9.23 ab	4.93 cdefgh	14.33 gh	0.30 fg	48.08 cde
	3	+	8.67 bcde	6.10 ab	15.23 c	0.30 fg	50.59 bc
	3	++	9.02 abcd	4.07 ghi	14.83 d	0.32 def	46.29 de
	5	+	8.33 cdefg	6.40 a	14.77 de	0.33 cde	45.11 ef
	5	++	8.74 bcde	4.47 efghi	15.53 b	0.29 g	53.91 b
	8	+	8.85 bcde	5.10 cdefg	13.10 l	0.34 bc	38.31 g
8	++	8.80 bcde	4.73 cdefgh	14.43 fg	0.31 efg	46.54 cde	
第2次膨大期 The second enlargement period (2016-06-28)	0	+	8.21 defg	4.67 defgh	13.80 jk	0.30 fg	46.00 e
	0	++	7.78 fg	4.40 fghi	12.67 m	0.34 cd	37.86 g
	1	+	8.11 efg	3.63 i	13.66 k	0.30 fg	46.33 de
	1	++	8.69 bcde	4.53 efghi	14.33 gh	0.31 efg	46.07 e
	3	+	8.95 bcd	5.47 abcde	14.13 hi	0.34 bcd	41.44 fg
	3	++	9.05 abc	5.73 abc	14.63 def	0.29 g	50.24 bcd
	5	+	7.64 g	3.93 hi	15.47 bc	0.31 efg	50.71 bc
	5	++	8.55 bcdef	4.20 fghi	16.23 a	0.26 h	63.40 a
	8	+	7.69 g	4.60 defghi	14.53 efg	0.35 bc	41.69 fg
8	++	9.76 a	5.20 bcdef	14.63 def	0.36 b	40.45 g	

注:+, 叶果喷钙处理;++, 果实浸钙处理。同列不同小写英文字母表示处理间差异达极显著($p < 0.01$)。下同。

Note: +. Fruit and leaf spraying of calcium solution; ++. Fruit soaking of calcium solution. Different small letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $p < 0.01$. The same below.

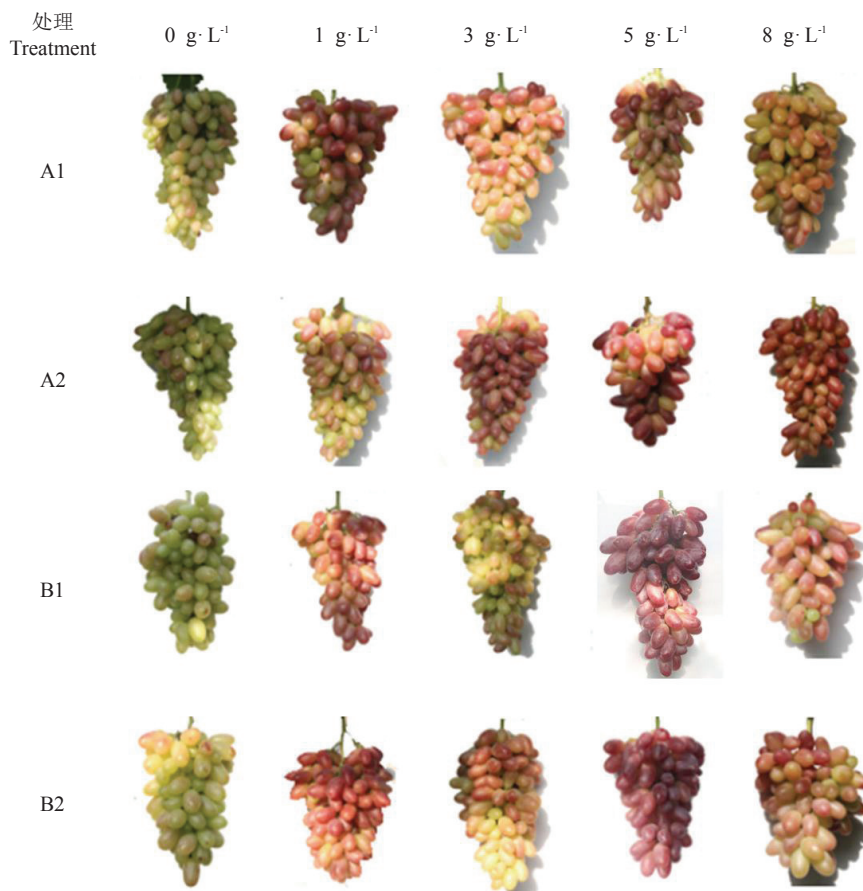
喷施处理,其中在第2次膨大期使用 $8\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 钙液浸果处理的单粒质量最大,为 9.76 g ,与清水对照有显著差异。随着钙质量浓度的增加,各处理的可溶性固形物含量和固酸比均呈现先上升后下降的趋势,且在第1次膨大期和第2次膨大期, $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的钙浸果处理的可溶性固形物含量和固酸比均高于其他钙质量浓度,分别为 $(15.53\%, 53.91)$ 和 $(16.23\%, 63.4)$ 。相反,可滴定酸呈现先下降后上升的趋势,且在第1次膨大期和第2次膨大期, $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的钙液浸果处理可滴定酸含量最低,分别为 0.29% 和 0.26% 。可见,相比第1次膨大期处理,在第2次膨大期 $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的钙液浸果处理更能显著降低可滴定酸含量和增加可溶性固形物含量。第1次膨大期,叶果喷钙处理和果实浸钙处理对果实硬度无显著影响,但在第2次膨大期, $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的钙液处理下,叶果喷施与浸果均能显著降低果实硬度。

综上所述,钙液处理对‘美人指’葡萄的果实品质具有较明显作用,同时,在第2次膨大期 $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的钙液浸果处理下,其果实品质的综合指标优于其他处理。但由于提早了果实的成熟期导致果实硬度低,因此可提早采摘时间。

2.2 不同钙处理对葡萄果实花青素含量的影响

由图1可知,在果实第1次和第2次膨大期,不管采用叶果喷施的方式还是采用浸果的方式供钙,其果实着色都显著高于对照。葡萄果实着色程度随钙处理浓度的增加而增加,但当钙液质量浓度超过 $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,着色程度不能呈正比例增加。在所有处理中,最明显的是在果实第2次膨大期,钙液质量浓度为 $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,不管浸果或是叶果喷施处理,其果实颜色均完全变为深红色,与对照浅绿色差别明显。

通过检测钙处理后6个时期的花青素积累动态(表2)可知,各个采样期的花青素含量与果皮颜色



A1. 第1次膨大期钙肥喷叶果处理; A2. 第1次膨大期钙肥浸果处理; B1. 第2次膨大期钙肥喷叶果处理; B2. 第2次膨大期钙肥浸果处理。

A1. Fruit and leaf spraying of calcium solution in the first enlargement period; A2. Fruit soaking of calcium solution in the first enlargement period; B1. Fruit and leaf spraying of calcium solution in the second first period; B2. Fruit soaking of calcium solution in the second enlargement period.

图1 钙处理对‘美人指’果实着色的影响

Fig. 1 The effects of calcium treatments on fruit coloration in ‘Beauty finger’ grape

表2 钙处理后‘美人指’在不同时期花青素含量的积累动态

Table 2 The anthocyanin accumulation dynamics in ‘Beauty finger’ grape after calcium treatments in different periods

时期 Date	$\rho/(g \cdot L^{-1})$	处理方式 Treatment mode	各时期花青素含量 Anthocyanin content at different dates $(nmol \cdot g^{-1})$					
			7月14日 July 14	7月20日 July 20	7月28日 July 28	8月2日 August 2	8月11日 August 11	8月17日 August 17
第1次膨大期 The first enlargement period (2016-05-25)	0	+	60.27 j	93.60 m	104.23 p	108.17 l	122.56 m	144.60 mn
	0	++	67.77 i	104.23 l	121.07 n	122.50 k	121.40 m	155.07 m
	1	+	79.23 h	92.93 m	146.20 m	184.80 j	219.33 l	229.53 l
	1	++	97.06 fg	165.63 h	213.56 gh	242.43 g	284.90 i	523.80 c
	3	+	98.93 m	197.23 e	216.67 fg	302.03 e	339.27 e	374.36 h
	3	++	167.47 b	184.23 f	290.33 c	321.47 c	414.40 c	505.97 d
	5	+	64.33 ij	117.20 k	172.63 l	246.23 g	261.07 j	267.57 j
	5	++	64.83 ij	123.70 j	191.70 j	246.23 g	311.30 gh	419.07 f
	8	+	146.03 d	186.70 f	192.27 j	215.00 h	246.60 k	260.53 k
	8	++	145.30 de	149.50 i	285.50 d	295.43 e	306.23 h	399.70 g
第2次膨大期 The second enlargement period (2016-06-28)	0	+	34.63 k	76.20 n	98.90 q	108.30 l	121.90 m	133.77 n
	0	++	66.93 i	96.13 m	112.30 o	130.27 k	134.03 m	143.30 mn
	1	+	152.80 c	174.00 g	210.27 h	310.97 d	322.10 fg	437.73 e
	1	++	145.66 de	162.93 h	172.30 l	220.43 h	329.97 ef	423.63 f
	3	+	184.33 a	210.10 d	219.16 f	245.37 g	341.03 e	348.40 i
	3	++	102.83 f	223.40 c	224.50 e	277.50 f	359.53 d	445.73 e
	5	+	139.50 e	365.80 b	377.50 b	435.30 b	525.57 b	785.87 b
	5	++	178.50 a	371.67 a	406.50 a	521.17 a	719.60 a	820.23 a
	8	+	101.53 f	152.93 i	181.20 k	199.60 i	240.07 k	267.57 k
	8	++	93.93 g	185.17 f	199.70 i	272.30 f	301.07 h	365.87 h

基本符合,且花青素含量随着钙质量浓度的增加而增加,质量浓度为 $5 g \cdot L^{-1}$ 时最高,当质量浓度达到 $8 g \cdot L^{-1}$ 时,花青素含量下降。这可能是钙液质量浓度过高造成的。对比图1和表2,发现不同的补施外源钙的方式对果实着色和花青素含量也有较明显的影响,在葡萄果实第2次膨大期, $5 g \cdot L^{-1}$ 的钙液浸果处理,葡萄果皮的花青素含量最高可达到 $820.23 nmol \cdot g^{-1}$,显著高于叶果喷施处理的 $785.87 nmol \cdot g^{-1}$,因此可以初步推测在葡萄果实第2次膨大期, $5 g \cdot L^{-1}$ 的钙液浸果处理,对于葡萄果实花青素积累和着色最为有利。

3 讨论

钙是植物生长必需的矿质元素之一,参与调控植物体内众多代谢反应,它能够增强植物的抗逆性和抗病性,促进碳水化合物和蛋白质的形成,延长果实贮藏期^[12-13]。钙对果树的生长发育尤其重要,果树结果期间补钙对于果实的品质形成影响较大^[14]。王强等^[15]对结果期的葡萄补钙后发现,外施钙肥可以显著提高葡萄果实的产量和可溶性固形物含量等。刘鑫铭等^[16]对夏黑葡萄喷施不同钙肥后发现,施钙能明显提高夏黑葡萄果实中可溶性固形物、维生素C等果实品质指标的含量,降低果实可滴定酸的含

量。本试验结果表明,钙处理对‘美人指’葡萄品种的果实品质具有显著作用,且不同处理方式作用效果差异较大,浸果的方式比叶果喷施的方式更能有效增大单粒质量、可溶性固形物含量以及固酸比。不同浓度和时期的钙处理对果实品质影响也较为显著,笔者发现在第2次膨大期,采用 $5 g \cdot L^{-1}$ 的钙液浸果处理效果最好。

钙能够促进果实糖的积累,而糖是形成花青素的前体物质,而且钙可以作为信号物质促进果实花青素的合成与积累。前人研究发现,通过喷施调环酸钙可以提高酿酒品种‘赤霞珠’‘品诺’的花青素以及总酚含量^[17]。Xu等^[18]研究表明,草莓在喷施钙后可以刺激花青素合成途径中 $FVF3H1$ 和 $FVDFR2$ 等结构基因的表达并提高果皮的花青素含量。Wang等^[19]通过增强CaM和 Ca^{2+} -ATP酶活性发现,五色苋在低温下也能合成花青素,并且花青素含量的增加与CaM和 Ca^{2+} -ATP酶活性呈显著正相关,相反,利用CaM抑制剂CPZ(氯丙嗪)处理,花青素的合成受到抑制。Vitrac等^[20]和Shin等^[21]研究发现,外源钙影响植物体对糖的吸收,从而影响花青素的积累。本研究结果表明,‘美人指’葡萄在外源钙处理后,果实着色效果非常好,与对照浅绿色相比,差异非常显著,而且随着钙浓度的增加,可溶性固形物含

量与花青素均呈现先升高后下降的趋势,尤其第2次膨大期采用 $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 钙液浸果处理,果实可溶性固形物含量与花青素含量均为最高。葡萄果实第2次膨大期是花青素合成的重要时期,这个时期补钙效果最为明显。而浸果处理的效果高于叶果喷施处理,一方面可能是因为浸果方式使钙与果皮接触更充分,更多的钙能被果皮吸收;另一方面由于果梗内草酸含量较多,易形成草酸钙阻塞钙向果实内运输,影响果实的发育和花青素的合成,所以效果不如果实浸钙处理。

4 结 论

通过比较不同时期、不同方式以及不同钙质量浓度的处理结果发现,在生产实践中,于葡萄第2次膨大期采用 $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 钙液浸果处理,对葡萄品质的提高和果实着色最为有利。

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