

遮阴对草莓光合特性和果实品质的影响

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摘要:【目的】研究遮阴处理对草莓叶片光合特性及果实品质的影响。【方法】以草莓‘章姬’品种为试材, 测定其叶片光合特性、糖含量及果实糖、可溶性蛋白、花青素、可溶性固形物和总酚含量、可滴定酸度、香气成分。【结果】50%遮阴处理后, 草莓叶片叶绿素荧光参数 ϕP_o 、 Ψ_o 、 ϕE_o 和 RC/CS_m 均较未遮阴处理显著降低 ($p < 0.05$), ϕD_o 显著升高 ($p < 0.05$); 而 25% 遮阴处理与未遮阴处理间无显著差异。蔗糖是光合产物的主要运输形式, 25% 遮阴处理使其含量在草莓果实中增加了 21.17% ($p < 0.05$), 在叶片中降低了 38.88% ($p < 0.05$), 这表明 25% 遮阴处理可促进蔗糖向果实转运。此外, 25% 遮阴处理后, 果实中可滴定酸度降低了 12.84% ($p < 0.05$), 其他品质指标与未遮阴处理间无显著差异。50% 遮阴处理后, 果实中总酚、葡萄糖、还原糖和总糖含量均显著降低 ($p < 0.05$)。与未遮阴处理相比, 25% 和 50% 遮阴处理后, 草莓果实萜烯类香气释放量分别增加了 22.53% ($p < 0.05$) 和 9.84%。【结论】25% 遮阴处理可促进光合产物(蔗糖)转运, 提高果实蔗糖含量, 降低可滴定酸度, 提高香气释放。因此, 浙江省及其相同气候区春夏季草莓设施栽培适宜进行 25% 遮阴处理以提高果实品质。

关键词: 草莓; 遮阴; 光合特性; 果实品质

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Effects of shading on photosynthetic characteristics and fruit quality in strawberry

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Abstract:【Objective】Light as the energy source, can affect plant photosynthesis. Both excessive and insufficient light conditions damage photosynthetic structures, and reduce photosynthetic efficiency and eventually fruit quality. Shading treatment is a practical method widely used in facility cultivation for high-quality strawberry, but the suitable shading level is not clear. To uncover the suitable shading level and provide theoretical basis for high-quality strawberry production during spring and summer in Zhejiang and in regions with similar climate, the effects of shading on leaf photosynthetic rate and fruit quality were investigated in this study.【Methods】In February, ‘Akihime’ cultivar seedlings with the same growth status were selected as the experimental materials. Sheds were built and covered with shading net to set 25% and 50% shading treatments in March, and the shed without shading net was used as the control (0% shading treatment). During the strawberry ripening period (approximately 45-60 days after treatment), chlorophyll fluorescence was measured with a Yaxin-1161 chlorophyll fluorescence analyzer, and various fluorescence parameters were calculated. All the leaves in each plant were harvested to measure the sugar content using anthrone colorimetry method, and the sugar content in fruits were determined using the same method. The contents of soluble proteins, total phenols and anthocyanins in fruit

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were determined with the coomassie brilliant blue colorimetry method, the Folin-phenol method, and the spectrophotometric method with pelargonidin-3-O-glucoside as the standard, respectively. Titrable acidity was measured with titration method, and soluble solid content with an Abbe refractometer. The aroma compounds were extracted by the solid phase microextraction (SPME) method, analyzed with a gas chromatography-mass spectrometer (GC-MS), and identified according to NIST library. 【Results】 In the treatments with 25% and 50% shading, the maximum quantum yield of primary photochemistry (ϕP_o) in strawberry leaves decreased by 3.45% and 17.52% ($p < 0.05$), respectively, compared with the control. Similar to ϕP_o , the probability that a trapped exciton moves an electron into the electron transport chain beyond Q_A^- (Ψ_o), quantum yield for electron transport at $t=0$ (ϕE_o), and density of reaction centers per excited cross-section (RC/CS_m) were not significantly influenced by 25% shading treatment, but they were significantly reduced by 50% shading treatment, with a reduction of 44.23% ($p < 0.05$), 53.21% ($p < 0.05$) and 31.77% ($p < 0.05$), respectively. Compared to the control, the maximum quantum yield of non-photochemical deexcitation (ϕD_o) increased by 11.02% and 38.59% ($p < 0.05$) in 25% and 50% shading treatments, respectively. Shading treatments reduced the contents of glucose, fructose, reducing sugars and total sugars in the leaves, but there was no significant difference between 25% shading treatment and the control. For sucrose, its content in leaves decreased by 38.88% ($p < 0.05$) and 5.88%, but the content in fruit increased by 21.17% ($p < 0.05$) and 7.23% in 25% and 50% shading treatments, respectively, indicating that the transportation of the main photosynthetic product sucrose from “source” (leaves) to “sink” (fruits) can be promoted by shading, especially 25% shading. The contents of total phenols, fructose, glucose, reducing sugars and total sugars in 50% shading treatment were 16.93% ($p < 0.05$), 6.63%, 20.07% ($p < 0.05$), 17.45% ($p < 0.05$) and 14.66% ($p < 0.05$) lower than in the control, respectively. There was no significant difference in these parameters between 25% shading treatment and the control, except that the titratable acidity declined by 12.84% ($p < 0.05$). Soluble proteins increased with increasing the shading level, but had no significant difference between 25% shading treatment and the control. Strawberry fruit released an abundance of aroma compounds, including esters, terpenoids, hydrocarbons, alcohols, acids, aldehydes, and ketones. Fifty-eight compounds were detected in the fruit without shading treatment, while 4 and 5 new compounds appeared in 25% and 50% shading treatments, respectively. Among the fruit aroma, esters and terpenoids were the main types, as the esters were the most abundant components and the terpenoids showed the maximum emission amount. In the treatments with 25% and 50% shading, the emission amount of terpenoids increased by 22.53% ($p < 0.05$) and 9.84%, respectively. Trans-nerolidol was the typical component among strawberry aromas. Its emission amount increased by 22.26% ($p < 0.05$) and 4.05% in 25% and 50% shading treatments respectively, which might result from the increased expression of nerolidol synthase 1 (FaNES1) in the shading treatments, but the specific mechanism needs further study. 【Conclusion】 25% shading treatment promoted photosynthetic product transport from leaves to fruit, increased sucrose content and aroma emission, as well as reduced titratable acidity. Therefore, it is suitable to set 25% shading treatment to improve strawberry fruit quality in the facility cultivation during spring and summer in Zhejiang and its similar climatic province.

Key words: Strawberry; Shading; Photosynthetic ability; Fruit quality

草莓(*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch.)隶属于蔷薇科(Rosaceae)蔷薇亚科(Rosoideae)草莓属(*Fragaria*),果实为聚合瘦果,营养价值丰富,有“水果皇后”

的美誉,在设施农业中广泛栽培^[1]。光照是设施栽培中最重要的环境因子之一,可显著影响草莓的果实品质^[2-3]。目前,国内外相关研究主要集中于光质

条件,例如,红光和黄光可明显提高草莓花青素含量^[4];蓝光可提高可溶性蛋白含量、可滴定酸度和总糖含量^[5-6]。对于光强而言,钟霈霖等^[2]研究发现,高光强(最高设为 $566 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)可提高草莓果实糖分和维生素含量。在日照时间短、光辐射较弱的地区,补光可提高草莓产量与果实品质^[7-8];在光照充足、光辐射较强的地区,遮阴处理会促进草莓花芽分化^[9],保护光系统 II (PS II) 反应中心,减轻光抑制^[10]。然而,对草莓进行过度遮阴后,其叶片净光合速率与光合产物积累均会降低^[11],同时果实中蔗糖和总酚含量减少^[12]。浙江省气候类型为亚热带季风气候,随着春夏季光照强度增大,遮阴处理被普遍应用于草莓设施栽培中,然而何种遮阴程度更有利于草莓生长与果实品质提高,目前尚不清楚。因此,笔者以浙江省普遍栽培的草莓品种‘章姬’为试验材料,通过分析不同遮阴条件下草莓植株的光合特性与糖含量以及果实常规品质指标与香气成分,以期为浙江省以及相同气候区高品质草莓的设施栽培提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与处理

供试材料为‘章姬’草莓(*Fragaria × ananassa* ‘Akihime’)。于2月份对草莓幼苗(每株4~5片复叶)进行盆栽(盆内径18 cm,盆高20 cm),每盆1株,置于育苗棚内培养。建设简易拱棚(长×宽×高=180 cm×90 cm×45 cm,拱棚间距40 cm),以无色透明薄膜覆盖为未遮阴处理(对照),在此基础上通过覆盖遮阳网设置25%和50%遮阴处理,于3月份选取健壮、生长一致的草莓苗(每株7~8片复叶)进行处理,每个处理10株。栽培期间进行正常的除草和水肥管理。在草莓盛果期(处理后45~60 d)测量其叶片叶绿素荧光特性,成熟草莓采摘后测定其果实品质,植株收获后测定叶片糖含量。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 光合特性指标的测定 从草莓植株顶部选取第3片成熟叶片,根据Gao等^[13]的方法,采用Yaxin-1161叶绿素荧光仪(北京雅欣理仪科技有限公司,北京)测定草莓叶片叶绿素荧光诱导动力学曲线,根据Strasser等^[14]的方法计算荧光动力学参数,PS II 最大光化学量子产率 $\varphi P_o = (F_m - F_o)/F_m$ 、捕获的激子导致的电子传递效率 $\Psi_o = ET_o/TR_o$ 、电子传递的量子产

额 $\varphi E_o = ET_o/ABS = (1 - F_o/F_m)\Psi_o$ 、非光化学猝灭的最大量子产率 $\varphi D_o = 1 - \varphi P_o = F_o/F_m$ 、单位截面积内反应中心密度 $RC/CS_M = \varphi P_o (V/M_o)$ ($ABS/CS_M \approx \varphi P_o (V/M_o)F_o$)。以每株草莓作为1次重复,每个处理重复测定10株。

1.2.2 糖含量测定 将每株收获的草莓果实切碎混匀后取样,参考张以顺等^[15]和徐云姬等^[16]的方法测定蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖、还原糖和总糖含量。每个处理随机选择6株,每株视为1次重复,即6次重复。

1.2.3 可滴定酸度测定 参照国际标准ISO 750—1981《水果、蔬菜制品—可滴定酸度测定方法》。6次重复。

1.2.4 可溶性固形物含量测定 称取草莓果实2 g,研磨均匀后转移至2 mL离心管,8 000 r·min⁻¹离心15 min。采用WYA-ZT自动阿贝折射仪(上海仪电物理光学仪器有限公司,上海)测量可溶性固形物含量(%)。6次重复。

1.2.5 花青素含量测定 称取1 g草莓果实,加入3 mL乙醇-盐酸(70%乙醇:0.1 mol·L⁻¹盐酸为9:1)提取液充分研磨,4 °C避光静提12 h后,10 000 r·min⁻¹离心20 min,上清液转移至干净试管中;沉淀用3 mL提取剂重悬,4 °C避光静提6 h,离心后合并上清液。取1 mL提取液,分别用pH 1.0盐酸缓冲液和pH 4.5乙酸缓冲液定容至5 mL,并测定510 nm和700 nm下的OD值。以草莓果实主要色素天竺葵素-3-O-葡萄糖苷制作标准曲线,并计算花青素含量^[4]。6次重复。

1.2.6 可溶性蛋白含量测定 称取草莓果实0.4 g,用1.6 mL pH 7.8磷酸钾缓冲液研磨成匀浆,8 000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min后,取上清液1 mL,加入4 mL考马斯亮蓝G-250溶液,充分混合后于595 nm下比色。按此方法用纯牛血清蛋白制作标准曲线,并利用标准曲线计算样品中可溶性蛋白含量^[17]。6次重复。

1.2.7 总酚含量测定 称取1 g草莓果实,加入2 mL无水乙醇研成匀浆,转移至离心管中静提15 min后,5 000 r·min⁻¹离心15 min,取上清液500 μL稀释至1 mL,加入0.5 mL 0.5 mol·L⁻¹福林酚、1.5 mL 0.765 mol·L⁻¹ Na₂CO₃,室温下避光2 h后,测定其在765 nm下的OD值。按此方法用没食子酸制作标准曲线,并利用标准曲线计算样品中总酚含量^[18]。6次重复。

1.2.8 香气成分分析 参考Boishebert等^[19]的方法

收集草莓果实香气。香气成分采用气相色谱-质谱联用仪(GC-MS, Thermo Fisher ISQ)进行分析。

GC-MS 工作条件:毛细管柱(DB-5MS)为 $30\text{ m}\times 0.25\text{ mm}\times 0.25\text{ }\mu\text{m}$;载气为He,流速 $1\text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$;程序升温: $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 不保持,以 $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 升温到 $164\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,保持1 min, $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 升温至 $220\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,保持1 min, $2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 升温至 $240\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,保持1 min。进样口温度 $250\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$;EI离子源电子能量70 eV,质量范围:50~550 aum。通过检索NIST library确定香气成分。

以丁酸-2-乙基己酯、香叶基丙酮、正十五烷、反式-橙花叔醇、2-十六烷醇和肉豆蔻酸异丙酯标准品作为标样,参考Koziel等^[20]的方法各取 $2\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 标准品在样品瓶中挥发后进行萃取,通过其浓度与峰面积计算每g样品中相应物质的释放量;样品中其他酯类、萜烯类、烃类和醇类化合物释放量分别参考丁酸-2-乙基己酯、反式-橙花叔醇、正十五烷和2-十六烷醇进行计算,酸类、醛类和酮类化合物均参考香叶基丙酮进行计算。3次重复。

1.3 数据分析

试验所得数据用Excel软件进行整理,用Origin 8.0进行单因素方差分析并作图。

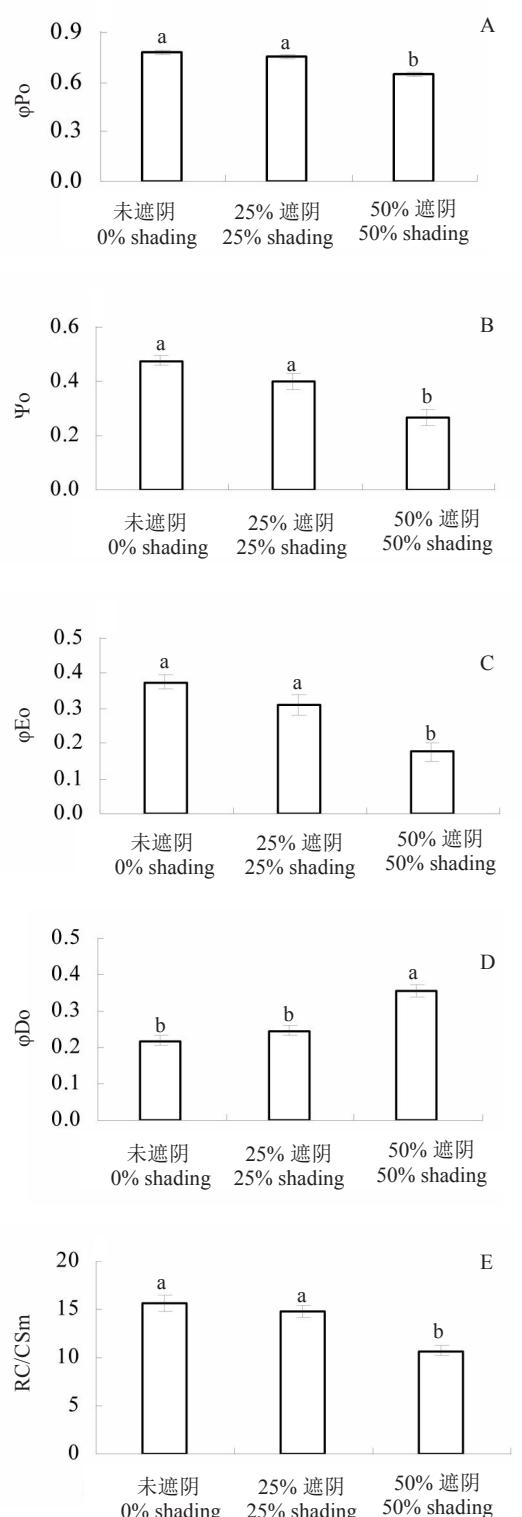
2 结果与分析

2.1 遮阴对草莓光合特性的影响

由图1可知,25%和50%遮阴处理后,草莓叶片 φP_o 分别降低了3.45%和17.52%,其中50%遮阴处理后差异达到显著水平($p < 0.05$)(图1-A)。与 φP_o 相似,50%遮阴处理后, Ψ_o 、 φE_o 和RC/CSm均显著降低,与未遮阴相比,分别降低了44.23%、53.21%和31.77%($p < 0.05$)(图1-B~C、E)。对 φD_o 而言,遮阴处理使其明显增加,与未遮阴处理相比,25%和50%遮阴处理后分别增加了11.02%和38.59%($p < 0.05$)(图1-D)。

2.2 遮阴对草莓叶片糖含量的影响

由表1可知,遮阴处理会降低草莓叶片中果糖含量,与未遮阴处理相比,25%与50%遮阴处理后分别低了10.78%和28.43%($p < 0.05$)。葡萄糖、还原糖和总糖含量与果糖含量相似,25%遮阴处理后与未遮阴处理间无显著差异,而50%遮阴后则显著降低($p < 0.05$)。对于蔗糖而言,25%遮阴处理后其含量最低,较未遮阴处理降低了38.88%($p < 0.05$);



A. φP_o ; B. Ψ_o ; C. φE_o ; D. φD_o ; E. RC/CSm. 不同小写字母代表在 $p < 0.05$ 水平上差异显著。下同。

A. φP_o ; B. Ψ_o ; C. φE_o ; D. φD_o ; E. RC/CSm. Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

图1 不同遮阴处理对草莓光合特性的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different shading treatments on the photosynthetic characteristics in strawberry leaves

表1 不同遮阴处理对草莓叶片糖含量的影响

Table 1 Effects of different shading treatments on the sugar contents in strawberry leaves

处理 Treatment	w(果糖) Fructose content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(葡萄糖) Glucose content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(还原糖) Reducing sugar content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(蔗糖) Sucrose content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(总糖) Total sugar content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)
未遮阴 0% shading	2.04±0.04 a	13.51±0.95 a	15.55±0.97 a	0.18±0.02 a	15.73±0.81 a
25%遮阴 25% shading	1.82±0.14 a	12.68±1.02 a	14.50±1.01 a	0.11±0.01 b	14.61±0.31 a
50%遮阴 50% shading	1.46±0.08 b	8.63±0.72 b	10.09±0.74 b	0.17±0.03 ab	10.26±0.82 b

50%遮阴处理后与未遮阴处理间无显著差异。

2.3 不同遮阴处理对草莓果实品质的影响

随着遮阴程度增强,草莓果实中可溶性蛋白含量呈增加趋势,与未遮阴处理相比,25%和50%遮阴处理后其含量分别增加了7.83%和44.17%($p < 0.05$)。遮阴处理后果实中可滴定酸度均显著降低

($p < 0.05$),其中在25%遮阴处理下最低。与未遮阴处理相比,25%和50%遮阴处理后总酚含量分别降低了4.84%和16.94%,其中50%遮阴处理后差异达到显著水平($p < 0.05$)。对于花青素和可溶性固形物含量而言,遮阴处理对其含量无显著影响(表2)。

遮阴处理后,草莓果实中果糖、葡萄糖、还原糖

表2 不同遮阴处理对草莓果实品质的影响

Table 2 Effects of different shading treatments on the quality of strawberry fruit

处理 Treatment	w(可溶性蛋白) Soluble protein content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	可滴定酸度 Titratable acidity content/ ($\text{mmol}\cdot100\text{ g}^{-1}$)	w(花青素) Anthocyanin content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	w(总酚) Total phenols content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(果糖) Fructose content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(葡萄糖) Glucose content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(还原糖) Reducing sugar content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(蔗糖) Sucrose content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)	w(总糖) Total sugar content/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$)
未遮阴 0% shading	355.47± 9.42 b	8.80± 0.33 a	25.20± 1.17 a	8.37± 0.24 a	1.24± 0.05 a	23.68± 0.39 a	97.96± 4.78 a	121.64± 5.49 a	15.49± 0.41 b	137.13± 5.92 a
25%遮阴 25% shading	383.33± 11.52 b	7.33± 0.28 b	26.17± 1.02 a	8.41± 0.35 a	1.18± 0.07 ab	21.83± 0.74 a	90.11± 7.12 ab	111.94± 6.68 ab	18.77± 1.12 a	130.71± 6.21 ab
50%遮阴 50% shading	512.47± 23.24 a	7.67± 0.22 b	25.25± 1.53 a	8.25± 0.30 a	1.03± 0.04 b	22.11± 1.00 a	78.30± 3.69 b	100.41± 3.77 b	16.61± 0.89 ab	117.02± 4.65 b

和总糖含量均发生不同程度的降低,其中25%遮阴处理与未遮阴处理间无显著差异;而50%遮阴处理后则分别降低了6.63%、20.07%($p < 0.05$)、17.45%($p < 0.05$)和14.66%($p < 0.05$)。遮阴处理后草莓果实中蔗糖含量明显增加,其中在25%遮阴处理下含量最高,与未遮阴处理相比增加了21.17%($p < 0.05$)(表2)。

2.4 不同遮阴处理对草莓果实香气的影响

未遮阴处理下,草莓果实香气中含有58种化合物,根据其性质可分为酯类、萜烯类、烃类、醇类、酸类、醛类和酮类化合物。与未遮阴处理相比,25%遮阴处理后,果实香气中增加了4种化合物,分别为2-丙烯酸3-(4-甲氧基苯基)-2-乙基乙酯、(E)-2-十二烯酸、(E)-8-甲基-9-十四烯-1-醇乙酸和β-紫罗兰酮;50%遮阴处理后,香气中增加了5种化合物,分别为2-丙烯酸3-(4-甲氧基苯基)-2-乙基乙酯、(Z)-2-(9-乙氧基)-乙醇、(E)-8-甲基-9-十四烯-1-醇乙酸、6-十八碳烯酸和β-紫罗兰酮。在草莓果实香气

中,戊酸癸酯、辛基己酸酯、肉豆蔻酸异丙酯、3-己烷邻苯二甲酸异丁酯、10-羟基-11-环氧氮己环十一烷酸异丙酯、反式-橙花叔醇、异长叶醇、3,7,11-三甲基-3-羟基十二烷醇、2-羟基肉豆蔻酸、香叶基丙酮和5-十二烷基二氢-2(3H)-呋喃酮是其主要成分(表3)。

酯类和萜烯类化合物是草莓果实香气的主要成种类,遮阴处理后其释放量明显增加。与未遮阴处理相比,25%和50%遮阴处理后,酯类释放量分别增加了40.14%($p < 0.05$)和1.19倍($p < 0.05$);萜烯类分别增加了22.53%($p < 0.05$)和9.84%。与未遮阴处理相比,遮阴处理对烃类、醇类、酸类和酮类化合物无显著影响(图2)。

3 讨 论

光照是植物生长发育过程中不可或缺的环境因子之一,过强或过弱的光照条件都会对其产生影响^[21-22]。光合作用是植物体内最基本的能量转化过程,其光能的吸收、分配与利用均可通过叶绿素荧光

表3 不同遮阴处理对草莓果实香气的影响

Table 3 Effects of different shading on the aroma from strawberry fruit

保留时间 Retention time/min	香气名称 Aroma name	化学式 Formula	释放量 Emission amount/(×10 ⁻⁶ μmol·g ⁻¹)		
			未遮阴 0% shading	25% 遮阴 25% shading	50% 遮阴 50% shading
酯类 Esters					
7.31	丁酸2-乙基己酯 Butanoic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂	1.52±0.79	1.97±0.32	2.21±0.09
7.80	丁酸1-甲基庚酯 Butanoic acid 1-methylheptyl ester	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂	0.78±0.09	1.91±0.01	-
8.04	己酸异戊酯 Isoamyl caproate	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O ₂	0.62±0.32	-	0.45±0.17
8.29	12-氧化-9-十二碳烯酸甲酯 Methyl 12-oxo-9-dodecanoate	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ O ₃	1.24±0.59	1.64±0.27	1.44±0.02
9.05	12-三癸酸甲酯 12-Tridecynoic acid methyl ester	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₂	1.17±0.28	1.17±0.03	1.34±0.04
10.28	丁位十四内酯 Delta-tetradecalactone	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₂	0.35±0.06	0.31±0.13	0.62±0.25
10.52	戊酸癸酯 Valeric acid decyl ester	C ₁₅ H ₃₀ O ₂	10.57±2.53	9.14±0.89	8.95±0.90
10.65	丁酸3-甲基-(2E)-3,7-二甲基-2,6-辛二烯-1-基酯 Butanoic acid 3-methyl-(2E)-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-yl ester	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O ₂	3.14±1.02	1.80±0.11	2.60±0.53
12.76	辛基己酸酯 Octyl hexanoate	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂	11.56±2.71	6.63±1.05	5.57±1.63
14.21	十四烷酸2-羟乙酯 Tetradecanoic acid 2-hydroxyethyl ester	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₃	1.03±0.13	1.42±0.17	1.62±0.32
16.16	4-羟基硬脂酸甲酯 4-Hydroxy-octadecanoic acid methyl ester	C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O ₃	0.35±0.05	0.58±0.12	0.83±0.22
16.26	(E)-10-十七烯-8-炔酸甲酯 (E)-10-Heptadecen-8-ynoic acid methyl ester	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₂	0.38±0.09	-	0.81±0.25
17.26	(Z)-9-十八烯酸甲酯 (Z)-9-Octadecenoic acid methyl ester	C ₁₉ H ₃₆ O ₂	0.33±0.03	0.35±0.01	0.56±0.16
17.39	肉豆蔻酸异丙酯 Isopropyl myristate	C ₁₇ H ₃₄ O ₂	83.75±28.57	128.38±7.83	229.65±42.32
17.74	棕榈酸乙酯 Ethyl palmitate	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	0.72±0.15	2.54±1.59	1.96±1.13
18.02	癸二酸二丁酯 Dibutyl sebacate	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₄	1.50±0.12	3.52±0.62	6.04±1.37
18.60	3-己烷邻苯二甲酸异丁酯 Hex-3-yl-phthalic acid isobutyl ester	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₄	16.09±0.01	18.25±9.84	12.50±5.16
18.69	10-羟基-11-环氧己环十一烷酸异丙酯 10-Hydroxy-11-morpholin-4-yl-undecanoic acid isopropyl ester	C ₁₈ H ₃₅ NO ₄	15.66±1.02	23.44±2.95	39.42±12.65
19.54	14-甲基十六烷酸甲酯 14-Methyl-hexadecanoic acid methyl ester	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	0.60±0.13	2.50±1.11	-
20.64	邻苯二甲酸丁辛酯 Butyl octyl phthalate	C ₂₀ H ₃₀ O ₄	2.84±0.48	11.54±5.89	8.60±3.81
24.96	2-丙烯酸 3-(4-甲氧基苯基)-2-乙基乙酯 2-Propenoic acid 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-ethylhexyl ester	C ₁₈ H ₂₆ O ₃	-	4.55±0.01	2.66±0.26
28.51	4-甲氧基肉桂酸2-乙基己酯 4-Methoxycinnamic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester	C ₁₈ H ₂₆ O ₃	19.37±0.01	3.18±0.01	4.51±1.46
萜烯类 Terpenes					
10.36	荜澄茄醇 Cubebol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	0.54±0.05	2.28±1.04	1.04±0.07
10.89	合金欢醇 Farnesol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	1.62±0.14	2.31±0.19	2.03±0.07
11.60	α-法呢烯 α-Farnesene	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	5.03±1.22	4.48±0.51	5.10±0.83
11.79	环氧异长叶烯 Isolongifolene epoxide	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O	1.89±0.26	1.55±0.12	1.88±0.11
12.54	反式-橙花叔醇 Trans-Nerolidol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	796.46±162.54	973.71±98.52	828.72±85.56
13.53	异长叶醇 Isolongifolol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	37.50±7.75	50.21±18.44	87.27±43.48
烃类 Alkanes					
6.83	2,2-二甲基-3-乙稀基-双环[2.2.1]庚烷 2,2-Dimethyl-3-vinyl-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane	C ₁₁ H ₁₈	2.43±0.44	1.39±0.18	1.02±0.29
8.65	2-羟基-1,1,10-三甲基-6,9-环二氢萘 2-Hydroxy-1,1,10-trimethyl-6,9-epidioxydecalin	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ O ₃	1.34±0.28	0.93±0.05	1.43±0.41
8.75	1,12-十三碳二烯 1,12-Tridecadiene	C ₁₃ H ₂₄	2.41±1.21	1.10±0.60	3.47±1.51
11.31	正十五烷 Pentadecane	C ₁₅ H ₃₂	1.80±0.14	10.93±4.20	6.17±0.99
12.94	十六烷 Hexadecane	C ₁₆ H ₃₄	6.23±0.94	9.09±0.12	9.09±1.03
23.13	4-十八基环氧氮己烷 4-Octadecyl-morpholine	C ₂₂ H ₄₅ NO	7.68±0.63	8.31±0.53	15.24±4.56
醇类 Alcohols					
10.04	3,7,11-三甲基-1-十二醇 3,7,11-Trimethyl-1-dodecanol	C ₁₅ H ₃₂ O	166.60±76.58	34.87±4.49	26.66±3.65
11.67	2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8-八氢-1,1,4a,7-四甲基-(4aS,7S)-1H-苯环氧庚-7-醇 2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8-Octahydro-1,1,4a,7-tetramethyl-(4aS,7S)-1H-benzocyclohepten-7-ol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	17.63±0.10	15.40±1.94	11.95±0.94
11.98	9-十六烯-1-醇 9-Hexadecen-1-ol	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O	43.33±7.30	53.31±6.14	63.66±10.79
12.82	叔十六硫醇 Tert-hexadecanethiol	C ₁₆ H ₃₄ S	168.01±21.27	50.77±9.87	31.28±7.15
13.11	3,7,11-三甲基-3-羟基十二烷醇 3,7,11-Trimethyl-dodeca-6,10-dien-3-ol	C ₁₅ H ₂₈ O	164.80±28.82	147.88±10.93	155.43±29.33

表3(续) Table 3(continued)

保留时间 Retention time/min	香气名称 Aroma name	化学式 Formula	释放量 Emission amount/($\times 10^{-6} \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)		
			未遮阴 0% shading	25%遮阴 25% shading	50%遮阴 50% shading
13.31	13-十七烷-1-醇 13-Heptadecen-1-ol	C ₁₇ H ₃₅ O	19.95±1.73	19.56±1.76	27.36±7.36
13.79	2-十六烷醇 2-Hexadecanol	C ₁₆ H ₃₄ O	19.58±3.27	30.03±4.11	33.74±6.39
15.63	2-甲基-1-十六烷醇 2-Methyl-1-hexadecanol	C ₁₇ H ₃₆ O	6.38±1.05	-	23.98±6.87
16.05	(Z)-油醇 (Z)-9-Octadecen-1-ol	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O	3.14±0.57	4.66±0.82	6.99±0.98
16.75	2-十七烷醇 2-Heptadecanol	C ₁₇ H ₃₆ O	6.00±0.63	11.41±2.75	12.81±4.83
21.60	(Z)-2-(9-乙氧基)-乙醇 (Z)-2-(9-Octadecenoxy)-ethanol	C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O ₂	-	-	5.75±0.49
酸类 Acids					
7.03	10-羟基癸酸 10-Hydroxydecanoic acid	C ₁₀ H ₂₀ O ₃	6.64±1.23	1.66±0.01	2.86±0.77
7.40	(E)-2-十二烯酸 (E)-2-Dodecenic acid	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₂	-	3.28±0.53	-
7.49	3-羟基月桂酸 3-Hydroxy-dodecanoic acid	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₃	6.02±2.72	5.22±2.01	4.99±0.77
9.90	2-羟基肉豆蔻酸 2-Hydroxy-tetradecanoic acid	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₃	105.70±39.96	82.55±6.51	78.43±9.23
10.99	9-反-十四碳烯酸 9-trans-Tetradecenoic acid	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₂	4.14±0.66	5.61±0.90	6.10±1.18
12.15	十五烷酸 Pentadecanoic acid	C ₁₅ H ₃₀ O ₂	2.29±0.18	3.05±0.20	4.76±1.40
13.92	(E)-8-甲基-9-十四烯-1-醇乙酸 (E)-8-Methyl-9-tetradecen-1-ol acetate	C ₁₇ H ₃₂ O ₂	-	2.27±0.35	2.82±0.48
18.93	6-十八碳烯酸 6-Octadecenoic acid	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	-	-	2.79±1.38
醛类 Aldehydes					
9.64	2-十三烯醛 2-Tridecenal	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ O	15.53±5.35	18.54±2.43	19.10±2.51
15.21	10-十八烯醛 10-Octadecenal	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O	2.73±0.33	2.13±0.21	2.39±0.52
16.62	(E)-5-十八碳烯醛 (E)-5-Octadecenal	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O	2.32±0.44	2.40±0.01	4.02±0.92
17.07	8-十八醛 8-Octadecenal	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O	4.00±0.40	10.74±3.87	11.37±3.58
酮类 Ketones					
10.81	香叶基丙酮 Geranylacetone	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ O	46.38±6.26	51.65±4.35	66.74±7.68
11.43	β-紫罗兰酮 β-Ionone	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O	-	3.03±1.08	1.00±0.03
14.81	5-十二烷基二氢-2(3H)-呋喃酮 5-Dodecyldihydro-2(3H)-furanone	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₂	197.68±42.78	210.34±21.93	231.94±15.13
15.04	反-三环[8.4.1.1(3,8)]十六烷-3,5,7,10,12,14-己烯-2,9-二酮 Anti-tricyclo[8.4.1.1(3,8)]hexadeca-3,5,7,10,12,14-hexaene-2,9-dione	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₂	1.42±0.22	3.82±1.09	5.75±1.88
16.93	十八内酯 5-Tetradecyloxolan-2-one	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	4.01±0.68	7.76±2.28	8.19±3.35
17.83	植酮 Perhydrofarnesyl acetone	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O	43.76±12.91	19.27±3.35	21.04±3.62
19.05	2-十九烷酮 2-Nonadecanone	C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O	14.90±3.91	5.62±0.53	8.45±1.78

注: “-”未检测到。

Note: “-” means that the compound was not detected.

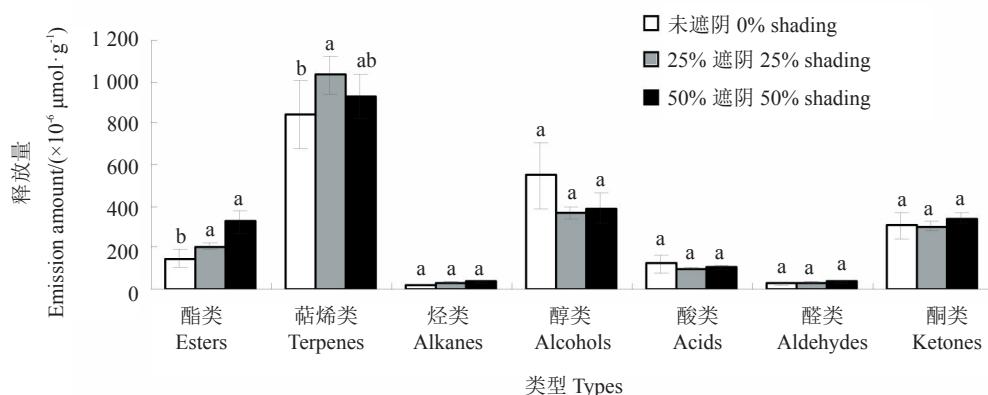


图2 不同遮阴处理对草莓果实香气类型的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different shading treatments on the aroma types in strawberry fruit

参数进行反映^[23-25]。 φP_o 为PS II最大光化学量子产量,可反映PS II反应中心潜在的光能转化效率^[14]。在弱光条件下,植物叶片的 φP_o 明显降低^[26-27],这与本研究结果中的50%遮阴处理相一致,其原因可能与弱光下PS II反应中心失活或受损有关^[28]。此外,50%遮阴处理后,草莓叶片反应中心密度(RC/CS_M)、电子传递效率(Ψ_o)和量子产额(φE_o)均明显降低。在光反应过程中,植物吸收后未被利用的光能以热的形式进行耗散(φD_o),50%遮阴处理后,草莓叶片的热耗散增强,这与辣椒(*Capsicum annum L.*)^[29]和葡萄(*Vitis vinifera L.*)^[30]的研究结果相一致。由此可见,50%遮阴处理形成的弱光条件会抑制草莓叶片原初反应并阻碍光合电子传递^[31-32],降低PS II效率,从而减少同化力(ATP和NADPH)产生,进而降低光合速率和光合产物合成^[33],这与过度遮阴(40%~70%遮阴)后草莓光合速率降低的结果相一致^[11-12];25%遮阴处理后与未遮阴处理间无显著性差异。

糖类是植物的光合产物之一,遮阴处理后蒲公英(*Taraxacum mongolicum*)^[34]与甜瓜(*Cucumis melo*)^[35]叶片中的糖含量均明显降低。本研究结果表明,25%和50%遮阴处理均会不同程度降低草莓叶片中葡萄糖、果糖、还原糖、蔗糖和总糖含量,然而25%遮阴处理与未遮阴处理间无显著差异(除蔗糖)。蔗糖是光合产物由“源”向“库”运输的主要形式。成熟果实中的糖分除来自蔗糖的直接输入,还有早期输入后转化成的淀粉再分解^[36]。由此可见,叶片“源”的大小直接影响果实“库”的糖含量^[37]。因此,25%和50%遮阴后草莓果实糖含量变化与叶片光合性能和糖含量相对应。在25%遮阴处理下,草莓叶片蔗糖含量最低,而果实中蔗糖含量最高,同时其他糖含量与未遮阴处理间无显著差异,可能为25%遮阴处理促进了叶片中蔗糖向果实转运,然而其具体机制尚需深入研究。

可溶性蛋白大多是参与植物各种代谢反应的酶类,环境因子改变会影响其含量与活性^[38]。研究表明,遮阴处理可提高紫甘薯(*Solanum tuberosm*)块根中可溶性蛋白含量^[39];降低光强可提高辣椒果实中可溶性蛋白含量^[40]。本研究亦发现,草莓果实中可溶性蛋白含量随遮阴程度的增加而增加。果实中可滴定酸度和可溶性固形物含量会直接影响其口感。25%遮阴处理后草莓果实可滴定酸度均低于未遮阴

处理和50%遮阴处理,同时可溶性固形物含量间无显著差异,这与不同光强下草莓果实可滴定酸度和可溶性固形物含量变化相一致^[2]。

酚类化合物具有抗氧化活性,能有效预防和控制人类疾病发生^[41]。Jakopic等^[42]研究发现,苹果(*Malus pumila Mill.*)树顶部光照较强的果实中总酚含量明显高于树阴下的果实。过度遮阴后,草莓果实中总酚含量减少^[12]。本研究亦表明,草莓果实中总酚含量随遮阴程度增加而逐渐降低。酚类化合物合成受苯丙氨酸解氨酶(PAL)调节^[43-44],且活性与光照强度呈正相关^[45]。遮阴处理后草莓果实中总酚含量降低,可能是由于遮阴处理抑制了PAL活性所致。

草莓果实香气由挥发性有机化合物(volatile organic compounds,VOCs)组成,是消费者衡量草莓果实品质的重要指标之一^[46]。按化合物性质分类,草莓果实香气主要有酯类、萜烯类、酸类、烃类、醇类等,其中酯类和萜烯类是其主要香气成分^[47-48],这与本研究结果相一致。酯类是草莓果实香气中成分最多的VOCs类型。当未成熟草莓果实经暗处理7 d后,其释放量明显高于光处理^[48]。本研究亦表明,遮阴处理可促进草莓果实酯类VOCs形成与释放,其中50%遮阴处理下释放量最高,25%遮阴处理次之。醇酰基转移酶(FaAAT)通过催化酰基与醇的酯化反应从而调控酯类VOCs形成^[49-51],其表达水平与光照条件呈负相关^[48]。遮阴处理后,草莓果实酯类VOCs释放量增加,其原因可能为遮阴处理诱导FaAAT基因表达,从而提高FaAAT活性所致。

在草莓果实香气萜烯类VOCs中,反式-橙花叔醇是其主要成分^[47-48]。本研究结果表明,草莓果实香气中反式-橙花叔醇释放量最大,并且遮阴处理可促进其释放,其中25%遮阴处理释放量最高。这与遮阴处理促进树胡椒(*Piper aduncum*)释放反式-橙花叔醇^[52]和暗处理促进草莓成熟过程中释放反式-橙花叔醇^[48]的研究结果相一致,其原因可能与遮阴处理诱导橙花叔醇合成酶1(*FaNESI*)基因的表达有关^[48]。除反式-橙花叔醇外,草莓果实还释放其他萜烯类VOCs,其释放趋势与反式-橙花叔醇相类似,亦可能是由于遮阴处理诱导相关酶基因表达以促进其合成与释放。

4 结 论

鉴于25%遮阴处理可促进草莓叶片光合产物

(蔗糖)向果实转运,果实中蔗糖含量最高,可滴定酸度降至最低,典型香气释放量明显增加,因此,浙江省及其相同气候区春夏季草莓设施栽培生产中适宜进行25%遮阴处理以提高果实品质。

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