

喷施时期和硒源对‘金桃’猕猴桃硒吸收累积及主要品质指标的影响

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摘要:【目的】明确猕猴桃耐硒能力,深入探索喷施时期和硒源对猕猴桃各部位硒含量、累积分配、有机转化及品质的影响,以期为富硒猕猴桃的生产提供理论依据。【方法】以‘金桃’猕猴桃为试验材料:试验一,选取Na₂SeO₃和Na₂SeO₄为硒源,分别设50、100、200、300 mg·L⁻¹4个硒水平,均于幼果期喷施;试验二,基于试验一研究结果,分别于幼果期、膨大期和糖分累积期喷施100 mg·L⁻¹两种硒源。【结果】当两种硒源喷施质量浓度>100 mg·L⁻¹时,猕猴桃树出现叶片变黄、焦枯等中毒症状。果肉硒含量随喷施时期后移而显著降低,但果皮中硒含量呈现出相反的变化趋势。Na₂SeO₄处理下,猕猴桃果实各部位硒含量是Na₂SeO₃处理的1.1~1.8倍。无论何时喷施何种硒源,果肉和果皮的硒有机化率分别可超过60%和75%。叶面施硒可通过可溶性固形物和维生素C含量的增加、可滴定酸含量的降低,提升猕猴桃的品质。【结论】硒酸盐富硒效果较好,喷施时期后移,猕猴桃果肉硒累积占比下降。

关键词:‘金桃’猕猴桃;叶面喷施;亚硒酸盐;硒酸盐;有机硒

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Effects of spraying selenium in different forms and at different stages on selenium absorption and accumulation and main quality indexes of ‘Jintao’ kiwifruit

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Abstract:【Objective】Selenium (Se) is recognized as an essential micronutrient for humans and animals as a crucial component of glutathione peroxidase (GPX). As a new type of fruit in the twenty-first century, kiwifruit is more and more favored by the majority of residents. Consuming Se-rich fruit may serve the dual function of supplementing selenium nutrition and regulating diet structure. However, there are rare reports about the Se enrichment capacity of the kiwifruit. Therefore, this study aims to: 1) determine the maximum Se tolerability of the kiwifruit tree by foliar spraying different concentrations of Se, and 2) further explore the effects of spraying stage and Se source on the Se concentration, cumulative distribution and conversion, as well as on fruit quality.【Methods】Here, ‘Jintao’ kiwifruit (*Actinidia* L.) was used for the experiments. The experiments were performed in the villages of Changliang, Jian- shi county, Hubei, China. The soil was yellow brown, with pH 5.20, organic matter 12.17 g·kg⁻¹, alkali-hydrolyzable nitrogen 75.30 mg·kg⁻¹, available phosphorus 10.40 mg·kg⁻¹, available potassium

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110.54 mg·kg⁻¹, and total Se 22.35 μg·kg⁻¹. The planting density of kiwifruit trees was 1 200 plants·hm⁻². In Experiment I, Na₂SeO₃ and Na₂SeO₄ were selected as Se sources. There were four Se levels of 50, 100, 200 and 300 mg·L⁻¹ and spray volume was 1 000 L·hm⁻². Spray was conducted in the young fruit period (June 23, 2016), and spraying clear water was used as the control group. In Experiment II, in 2017, based on the results of Experiment I, in the same orchard, Na₂SeO₃ and Na₂SeO₄ were sprayed at 100 mg·L⁻¹ separately in the young fruit stage (June 25), the expanding stage (July 31) and sugar accumulation stage (September 16). The equal amount of clear water was applied at different stages as control. The experiment consisted of a total of 9 treatments, which were randomly arranged with three replicates. Kiwifruit samples were divided into peel and flesh for analyses of Se content, accumulation and distribution and quality parameters (moisture content, vitamin C, soluble solids and titratable acids). Values obtained from different treatments were subjected to ANOVA. Separation of means was performed on multiple range tests using the SPSS 20.0. Origin 2017 and Excel 2016 were used to generate graphs and tables, respectively. 【Results】Spraying Na₂SeO₃ and Na₂SeO₄ significantly increased Se concentration in the leaves and branches and the increment increased with the increase of Se concentration. When the concentration of was over 100 mg·L⁻¹, leaves turned yellow with withered edge withered and other toxic symptoms. In both Se sources, Se concentration in the leaves and branches increased as the spraying was delayed. Se concentration in the leaves and branches in the treatment of spraying at sugar accumulation stage was about 3 to 4 times that in the treatment at the young fruit stage. At the same spraying stages, the Se concentration in the leaves and branches sprayed with Na₂SeO₄ was 1.7-2.3 and 1.2-1.4 folds that with Na₂SeO₃, respectively. The Se concentration in fruit flesh decreased significantly with the delaying of the spray, but Se concentration in the peel showed an opposite trend. Se concentration in each part of the fruit sprayed by Na₂SeO₄ was 1.1-1.8 times higher than that by Na₂SeO₃. Se source had no significant effect on the accumulation and distribution of Se within fruit, but spraying stage had significant effects on the accumulation and distribution of Se in the fruit. Se accumulation reached the highest (52%-58%) when Se was sprayed at young fruit stage, but it decreased by 16%-19% when sprayed in the expanding stage. Selenium was mainly accumulated and distributed in the peel when the spray was conducted at sugar accumulation stage, which accounted for 76%-78%. Spraying stage and Se source had no significant effect on the proportion of organic Se in different parts of fruit. Regardless of Se forms or spraying stages, the organic Se in the flesh and peel could be up to over 60% and 75%, respectively. The foliar application of Se increased the concentration of soluble solids and Vitamin C, reduced the titratable acids and improved the quality of kiwifruit. 【Conclusion】For kiwifruit, at a spraying volume of 1 000 L·hm⁻², the highest safe concentration of Se is 100 mg·L⁻¹. The utilization efficiency of Se in kiwifruit is higher when Se is supplied in Na₂SeO₄ form than in Na₂SeO₃ fruit. Se sprayed at early stages is readily transported to the flesh, while after the spraying stage, more Se sprayed is distributed in the peel. Therefore, advancing the spraying with Na₂SeO₄ is recommended for producing Se-enriched kiwifruit.

Key words: ‘Jintao’kiwifruit; Foliar spraying; Selenite; Selenate; Organic Se

猕猴桃(*Actinidia* L.)是猕猴桃科猕猴桃属的植物,是21世纪一种新型水果^[1],有“水果之王”和“维C之王”之美誉,深受广大居民青睐。硒是谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GPX)的重要组分,其中GPX4可以保护神经元避免氧化应激和铁死亡^[2],因此,硒是哺乳

动物不可或缺的限制因素。尽管人体对硒需求量不大,但由于其在地壳中的丰度很低,硒缺乏仍然被认为是全球需要解决的问题^[3]。植物硒源是科学补硒的最佳选择^[4],因此,其硒含量对人体硒营养健康起到关键作用。猕猴桃是公认富硒能力较强的水果,

但聂继云等^[5]通过调查评估发现,猕猴桃平均硒含量(*w*)只有 $5.3 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,中国居民从猕猴桃中摄入的硒平均仅有 $0.032 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,其摄入量在苹果、梨、桃、葡萄等6种主要落叶水果中处于最低水平,这是由于猕猴桃产区土壤硒含量低所致。因此,明确猕猴桃的富硒特征,对富硒猕猴桃的生产具有现实意义。

土施和叶面喷施是提高作物体内硒含量的两种主要农艺强化措施。施用等量亚硒酸盐,葡萄果实各部位硒含量叶面喷施是土施的5~15倍^[6];王斐等^[7]研究证明,与土施相比,喷施处理后梨对硒的吸收快且吸收利用率高。由于土施硒的利用效率较低,这可能会导致未被利用的外源硒进入土壤或者地下水,造成环境污染。因此,土施硒肥存在一定的弊端。硒在自然界中主要以 Se^0 (元素态硒)、 Se^{2-} (硒化物)、 Se^{4+} (亚硒酸盐)和 Se^{6+} (硒酸盐)四种价态存在^[8],其中亚硒酸盐和硒酸盐是植物吸收利用的2种主要硒形态。作物对不同硒源的吸收存在显著差异,在水稻、玉米、大麦等作物上的研究发现,硒酸盐的吸收利用远高于亚硒酸盐^[9-11],但有研究报道亚硒酸盐更容易转化为有机硒^[10],而相比无机硒,有机硒是人体更为安全有效的补硒形态^[12]。

近些年,尽管水果的富硒研究也逐渐增多,但猕猴桃有关方面的研究资料较少且缺乏系统性。猕猴桃树对硒的耐受能力如何,喷施时期和硒源对果实各部位硒的积累分配及有机化程度有何影响尚无系统报道。笔者旨在通过喷施不同浓度硒源,先探明猕猴桃树硒耐受能力,在此基础之上,明确喷施时期和硒源对猕猴桃各部位硒含量、积累分配、有机转化及品质的影响,以期为富硒猕猴桃的生产提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料和设计

供试植物为猕猴桃,品种为‘金桃’,以美味猕猴桃为砧木进行嫁接,树龄为4 a(年)(2016年)。硒源为亚硒酸钠和硒酸钠(文中分别用 Na_2SeO_3 和 Na_2SeO_4 表示)。果园土为黄棕壤, pH 为5.20,有机质含量(*w*,后同) $12.17 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,碱解氮 $75.30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,速效磷 $10.40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,速效钾 $110.54 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,全硒含量 $0.36 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,有效硒含量 $22.35 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。

试验一: 试验于2016年在湖北省建始县长梁乡龙洞湾村进行,猕猴桃种植密度为每 hm^2 1 200株,

株行距为 $3 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}$ 。试验设 50 、 100 、 200 、 $300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ $\text{Se}(\text{IV})$ 和 $\text{Se}(\text{VI})$ 处理,采用随机区组排列,每处理3株树,3次重复。用水量均为每 hm^2 $1 000 \text{ L}$,于开花后70 d幼果期(6月23日)使用喷雾器对整个植株进行均匀喷洒,另喷施等量清水作为对照。

试验二: 2017年在同一果园进行试验。分别在开花后70、106、151 d,即幼果期(6月25日)、膨大期(7月31日)和糖分累积期(9月16日),叶面喷施 $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Na_2SeO_3 和 Na_2SeO_4 ,以喷施等量清水猕猴桃树作为对照,共9个处理,每个处理3次重复,随机区组排列。具体见表1。

表1 试验二设计

Table 1 Design of Experiment II ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)

时期 Stage	对照 Control	$\text{Se}(\text{IV})$	$\text{Se}(\text{VI})$
幼果期 Young fruit stage	0	100	100
膨大期 Expanding stage	0	100	100
糖分累积期 Sugar accumulation stage	0	100	100

1.2 测定分析

取样: 2016年和2017年均在成熟期(11月3日和11月5日)从树冠外围和内膛各个方位摘取果实、叶片和枝条,自来水冲洗3遍,再用去离子水冲洗3遍,晾干水分。叶片和枝条 $105 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 杀青 30 min,于 $65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 烘干至恒质量,称重,磨碎存于自封袋密封待用。取处理后的果实,解析为果皮和果肉2部分,待测。

硒含量测定: 植物样采用 $\text{HNO}_3\text{-HClO}_4$ (4:1)消解,消解过程温度始终控制在 $180 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 左右,消解液在 $6 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ HCl 介质中还原,冷却后,定容过滤,采用氢化物发生原子荧光光谱法(HG-AFS-8220)测定硒含量。土样采用 $\text{HNO}_3\text{-HClO}_4$ (3:2)消解,后续步骤同植物硒含量测定。

有机硒含量测定: 果实各部位有机硒含量采用差减法测定。具体步骤为:准确称取果皮和果肉5 g,置于50 mL离心管中,加入30 mL超纯水,室温下超声振荡30 min,于 $5 000 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 离心10 min,倒出上清液,残渣重复提取1次。上清液收集后,倒入分液漏斗中,加入5 mL环己烷萃取,收集水相于烧杯中,电热板上加热蒸发掉大部分水分后,后续消化测定方法和总硒含量测定相同。原子荧光光谱仪测定溶液中无机硒含量。利用已测得的总硒含量减去无机硒含量,即得有机硒含量^[13]。

采用恒重法进行水分含量测定;用2,6-二氯靛

酚滴定法测定维生素C含量;用便携式速显折光仪测定果汁可溶性固形物含量;可滴定酸含量测定参照GB 5009.239—2016《食品安全国家标准 食品酸度的测定》。

1.3 数据分析

采用SPSS 20.0进行数据分析,使用Excel 2016和Origin 2017进行制表绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 外源硒对猕猴桃叶片和枝条硒含量的影响

2016年进行不同浓度喷硒试验,测定果树各部位硒含量。由表2可以看出,喷施 Na_2SeO_3 和 Na_2SeO_4 后,果树叶片和枝条硒含量均显著提高。喷施 Na_2SeO_4 ,叶片和枝条硒含量分别是喷施 Na_2SeO_3 的2.3~2.8和1.2~1.6倍。在试验设置的4个质量浓度里,当2种硒源喷施质量浓度在50~200 mg·L⁻¹范围内,叶片硒含量随喷施质量浓度的升高而快速增加,当喷施质量浓度>200 mg·L⁻¹后,尽管叶片硒含量仍然显著增加,但增幅明显降低;与叶片相比,枝条硒含量较低,随着喷施质量浓度增加,枝条硒含量增幅变化较为平缓。当2种硒源喷施量>100 mg·L⁻¹后,叶片逐渐出现焦枯损伤,最后全部脱落,这说明果树受到过量硒的毒害作用。因此,对‘金桃’猕猴桃而言,2种硒源叶面喷施最高安全质量浓度均为100 mg·L⁻¹。

表2 不同喷施量对猕猴桃叶片和枝条硒含量的影响

Table 2 Effect of different spraying dosage on Se concentration in leaves and branches of kiwifruit

ρ (处理) Treatment content/ (mg·L ⁻¹)	Na_2SeO_3		Na_2SeO_4	
	叶片 Leaf	枝条 Branch	叶片 Leaf	枝条 Branch
对照 Control	0.029 e	0.043 d	0.029 e	0.043 e
50	1.819 d	0.495 c	5.169 d	0.588 d
100	4.357 c	0.667 c	10.165 c	0.865 c
200	7.460 b	1.450 b	17.502 b	1.674 b
300	10.852 a	1.936 a	25.303 a	3.147 a

注: 同列数值后不同小写字母代表在 $p < 0.05$ 下差异显著。下同。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

2.2 不同时期喷硒对猕猴桃叶片和枝条硒含量的影响

基于2016年猕猴桃硒耐受性试验结果,2017年在果实不同生育期喷施100 mg·L⁻¹两种硒源进行研

究。由图1可知,不同时期喷施, Na_2SeO_4 处理叶片和枝条硒含量分别是 Na_2SeO_3 处理的1.7~2.3和1.2~1.4倍。在不同时期喷施同一浓度 Na_2SeO_3 和 Na_2SeO_4 ,叶片和枝条中硒含量随喷施时期后移而显著增加;不同时期喷施叶片和枝条硒含量差异较大,幼果期叶片和枝条硒含量最低,糖分累积期叶片和枝条硒含量最高,叶片和枝条硒含量糖分累积期为幼果期的3~4倍。

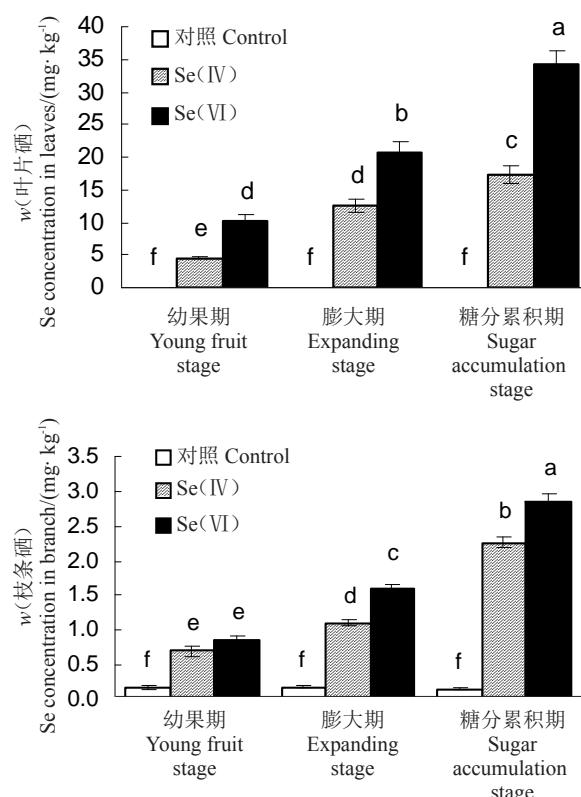


Fig. 1 Se concentrations in leaves and branches after foliar spray of two Se sources at different stages

2.3 不同时期喷硒对猕猴桃果实各部位硒含量和积累分配的影响

在不同时期喷施 Na_2SeO_3 和 Na_2SeO_4 均能显著提高猕猴桃果皮和果肉中的硒含量(表3)。无论何时喷施, Na_2SeO_4 处理果皮和果肉中的硒含量均高于 Na_2SeO_3 处理。喷施2种硒源,果肉硒含量随喷施时期后移而显著降低,但果皮中硒含量呈现出相反的变化趋势。较之对照,叶面喷硒之后果肉中硒的积累分配比降低,不同硒源对果实各部位硒的积累分配无显著影响,但喷施时期对果实各部位硒的积累分配有显著影响(图2)。幼果期喷硒,果肉中硒的积累分配最高,为52%~58%;膨大期喷施,果肉中硒

表3 不同时期喷施2种硒源果实各部位的硒含量

Table 3 Se concentrations in various parts of kiwifruit after foliar spray of two Se sources at different stages

时期 Stage	处理 Treatment	果肉 Flesh	果皮 Peel
幼果期 Young fruit stage	对照 Control	4.29 e	14.22 e
	Se(IV)	44.97 b	456.32 d
	Se(VI)	80.03 a	651.71 c
膨大期 Expanding stage	对照 Control	4.66 e	14.54 e
	Se(IV)	34.74 c	660.79 c
	Se(VI)	45.31 b	793.25 c
糖分累积期 Sugar accumulation stage	对照 Control	4.79 e	14.70 e
	Se(IV)	20.51 d	1 088.52 b
	Se(VI)	32.90 c	1 239.62 a

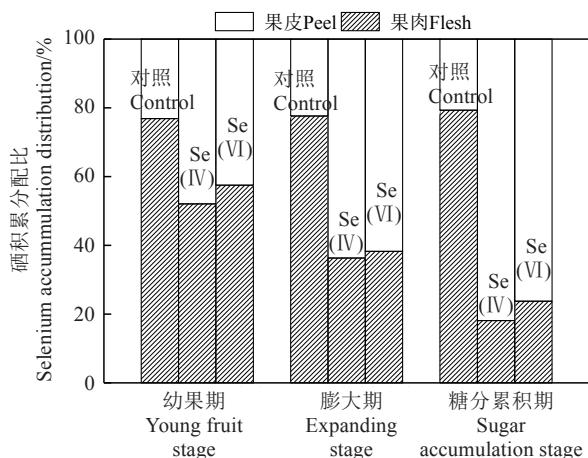


图2 不同时期喷施2种硒源果实各部位硒累积分配比

Fig. 2 Se accumulation distribution in various parts of kiwifruit after foliar spray of two Se sources at different stages

的积累分配比降低了16%~19%;而糖分累积期喷施,硒主要累积分配在果皮中,占比为76%~82%。

2.4 不同时期喷硒对果实各部位有机硒比例的影响

不同时期喷施 Na_2SeO_3 和 Na_2SeO_4 ,果实各部位有机化程度如图3所示。果皮有机化能力远高于果肉。喷施时期和硒源对果实各部位有机硒比例无显

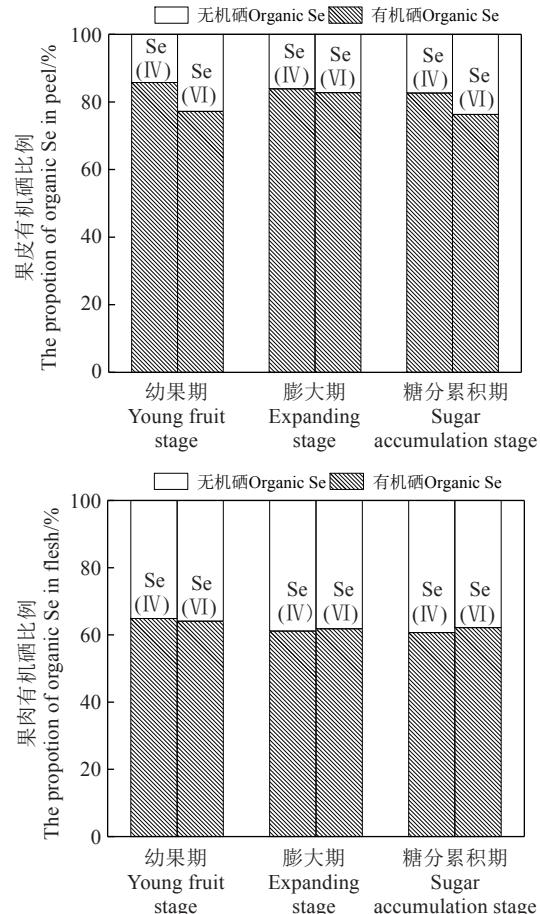


图3 不同时期喷施2种硒源果实各部位有机硒比例

Fig. 3 Organic Se ratio in various parts of kiwifruit after foliar spray of two Se sources in different stages

著影响。无论何时喷施两种硒源,果皮和果肉中的硒均主要以有机形态存在,果皮有机硒比例为76.3%~85.7%,果肉中有机硒占总硒的60.7%~64.9%。

2.5 不同时期喷硒对猕猴桃品质的影响

叶面施硒对猕猴桃水分含量无显著影响,含水率约为83%(表4)。不同时期喷硒,均能提高猕猴桃维生素C含量,为对照的1.06~1.20倍。可溶性固

表4 不同时期喷施不同形态硒对果实主要品质指标的影响

Table 4 Effects of foliar spray of selenite or selenate in different stages on fruit main quality indexes

时期 Stage	处理 Treatment	含水率 Moisture content/%	ρ (维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·100 mL ⁻¹)	w(可溶性固体) Soluble solid content/%	w(可滴定酸) Titration acid content/%
幼果期 Young fruit stage	对照 Control	83.65 a	98.23 c	15.83 b	1.38 ab
	Se(IV)	82.54 a	110.45 abc	16.07 b	1.30 ab
	Se(VI)	82.71 a	114.46 ab	16.92 a	1.26 b
膨大期 Expanding stage	对照 Control	83.57 a	98.78 bc	15.70 b	1.41 a
	Se(IV)	83.71 a	107.99 abc	16.15 ab	1.29 ab
	Se(VI)	82.82 a	118.68 a	16.33 ab	1.35 ab
糖分累积期 Sugar accumulation stage	对照 Control	83.48 a	97.40 c	15.87 b	1.36 ab
	Se(IV)	83.94 a	103.12 abc	16.03 b	1.27 ab
	Se(VI)	82.59 a	105.80 abc	16.20 ab	1.34 ab

形物和可滴定酸含量影响着猕猴桃的口感,由表4可见,叶面施硒可增加可溶性固形物含量,降低可滴定酸含量,使固酸比升高,从而提升猕猴桃的口感。

3 讨 论

目前,国内外对富硒产品的研究如火如荼,人们利用富硒土壤资源和各种外源补硒的农艺措施获得了富硒粮食、富硒蔬菜、富硒茶等富硒制品,为缺硒地区食品安全和富硒地区的经济发展做出了重要贡献。富硒水果具有提升硒营养与改善饮食结构的双重作用,越来越受居民钟爱。不同果树硒耐受能力不同,当植物体内硒过量时产生中毒现象。其机制有2种,一种是由SeCys/SeMet在蛋白链中错误代替了Cys/Met,从而形成畸形硒蛋白;另一种则为硒过量时,硒作为促氧化剂,在植物体内诱导氧化应激^[14]。杨燕君等^[15]研究发现,当叶面施硒质量浓度达200 mg·L⁻¹时,甜柿叶片和果实中硒含量均持续显著增加,并未出现抑制硒吸收的现象。宁婵娟等^[16]研究表明,在各时期一次叶面喷施200 mg·L⁻¹Na₂SeO₃时,仍未对‘红富士’苹果树体造成外观表征的灼烧损伤。叶面喷施Na₂SeO₃量为120 g·hm⁻²时,蓝莓硒含量最高可达158.9 μg·kg⁻¹,为对照的50倍以上^[17]。而在本研究中,当Na₂SeO₃和Na₂SeO₄喷施量>100 mg·L⁻¹(100 mg·hm⁻²)时,猕猴桃叶片逐渐变黄出现焦枯症状,最后全部脱落。这说明‘金桃’猕猴桃树硒耐受能力显著低于柿子、苹果和蓝莓等果树,一次叶面喷施2种硒源的最高安全质量浓度为100 mg·L⁻¹。

已有诸多研究资料表明,喷施时期对果树硒吸收效率存在显著影响。郑晓翠等^[18]研究表明,盛花期喷施氨基酸硒肥葡萄果实各部位硒含量是幼果发育期喷施的1.3~1.5倍;开花期喷施硒肥,蓝莓果实硒含量比坐果期喷施高32.0~81.0%^[17]。但是,开花期喷施硒肥,苹果中的硒含量显著低于幼果期和果实着色期喷施^[16]。本研究中,对于Na₂SeO₃和Na₂SeO₄,幼果期喷施果肉硒含量均显著高于膨大期喷施,而膨大期喷施又显著高于糖分累积期喷施,但果皮中硒含量呈相反的变化趋势。由此说明,叶面喷硒后,硒可能首先沉积在果实表面,然后慢慢向果肉转运,喷施时期适当前移,果肉中硒的累积分配比越高。对于‘金桃’猕猴桃而言,果肉为主要可食用部位,因此,幼果期为猕猴桃叶面施硒的最佳时期。

植物对亚硒酸盐和硒酸盐的吸收转运机制不同,亚硒酸盐通过磷酸盐转运机制进行,而硒酸盐则通过硫酸盐的转运子和离子通道进行^[19]。Liu等^[20]通过水培试验表明,Na₂SeO₄处理小麦地上部硒含量是Na₂SeO₃处理的16.0~50.2倍。土壤基施,Na₂SeO₄处理水稻籽粒硒含量约是Na₂SeO₃处理的16倍,但叶面喷施,Na₂SeO₄处理水稻籽粒硒含量是Na₂SeO₃处理的5倍左右^[21]。本研究中,Na₂SeO₄处理猕猴桃果实各部位硒含量仅为Na₂SeO₃处理的1.1~1.8倍,可能是因为叶面施硒相比土施和溶液培养,避免了由根向地上部转移的限制因素^[22],使得可食用部位不同硒肥的利用率差异缩小。综上,从硒肥利用效果来看,Na₂SeO₄依然优于Na₂SeO₃。

从人类营养的角度来看,植物可食用部位的硒形态是非常关键的。有机态硒是人体补硒安全有效的形态,其中有机硒又以蛋白硒为主。因硒和硫为同一主族元素,性质相近,硒被植物吸收之后,便会随硫转运家族一同被运输,并参与硫的代谢和同化作用,主要代替蛋白质中的半胱氨酸和甲硫氨酸中的硫,形成硒代氨基酸^[23]。水稻籽粒中积累的硒主要以硒代氨基酸(SeMet、Se-MeSeCys、SeCys)的有机形式存在^[24]。叶面喷施不同量硒肥,测得蓝莓中有机硒占总硒的比例为82.46%~86.44%^[17];‘红富士’苹果叶面喷施Na₂SeO₃100 mg·L⁻¹,果实有机化程度为87.72%^[16]。本试验也得到了类似的结果,喷施100 mg·L⁻¹Na₂SeO₃和Na₂SeO₄,猕猴桃果皮有机化程度在80%左右,果肉有机化程度在60%左右。

杨燕君等^[15]认为,叶面施硒通过可溶性糖、维生素C和可溶性固形物含量的上升,可滴定酸含量的下降,改善了甜柿的品质。Zhu等^[25]认为,叶面施硒可以通过提高光合速率和酶活性,进而促进葡萄浆果生长和糖分积累,改善果实内部品质。本研究也得到了类似的结果,喷施硒肥后猕猴桃果实可溶性固形物和维生素C含量上升,可滴定酸含量下降,提升了猕猴桃的口感。其机制可能为,硒能增加叶绿素含量,提高光合作用能力,又是GSH-Px的组成成分,可提高作物抗氧化能力,进而促进了维生素C的合成,而向果实输送的同化产物增多导致可溶性糖和可溶性固形物含量的升高^[15]。此外,王海波等^[26]研究发现,外源喷硒和6-苄基腺嘌呤可以提高葡萄叶片的叶绿素含量和净光合速率,延缓葡萄叶片衰老。Pezzarossa等^[27]发现,施硒可通过延缓水果硬度

并使成熟度下降从而增加果实保质期,进而有利于水果的贮藏,这些将是进一步研究的重点。

中国营养学会推荐成年人每日适宜摄入量为50~65 μg,每日可耐受的硒最高摄入量为400 μg^[28]。本研究叶面喷硒得到的富硒猕猴桃果肉硒含量为20.51~80.03 μg·kg⁻¹,按一般情况每人每天摄食2~3个猕猴桃(200 g)来计算,可摄取到4.10~16.01 μg的硒。这符合中国营养学会推荐的安全补硒量。

4 结 论

(1) 当喷施Na₂SeO₃和Na₂SeO₄的质量浓度大于100 mg·L⁻¹(100 g·hm⁻²)时,猕猴桃树出现中毒症状,因此对‘金桃’猕猴桃树而言,2种硒源一次安全喷施质量浓度不超过100 mg·L⁻¹。

(2) 无论何时喷硒,猕猴桃对Na₂SeO₄的吸收利用效率均显著高于Na₂SeO₃。

(3) 幼果期喷施,猕猴桃果肉对硒的吸收利用率最高且更容易向果肉中转移。

(4) 不同时期喷施2种硒肥,猕猴桃果肉有机硒比例均在60%以上。

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