

叶面喷施钙肥和锌肥对‘早金酥’梨果实糖酸含量的影响

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摘要:【目的】探讨钙和锌营养对梨果实糖分、有机酸组分及糖酸比的影响。【方法】以‘早金酥’梨为试材, 在生长季节叶面喷施钙肥和锌肥, 用高效液相色谱法测定成熟果实主要糖分和有机酸组分含量。【结果】叶面喷施优钙肥, 果实果糖和总糖含量极显著增加, 葡萄糖、蔗糖和草酸含量显著增加, 苹果酸、柠檬酸和总有机酸含量极显著降低, 糖酸比极显著增加; 喷施氯化钙, 果实总糖含量极显著增加, 果糖和葡萄糖含量显著增加, 苹果酸、莽草酸、柠檬酸和总有机酸含量极显著降低, 草酸含量显著降低, 糖酸比极显著增加。喷施硫酸锌, 果实果糖含量极显著增加, 葡萄糖含量极显著降低, 奎尼酸含量显著增加。相关分析表明, 叶面喷钙提高了梨果果糖、葡萄糖含量, 降低了柠檬酸含量, 进而提高果实总糖含量减少总酸含量, 提高‘早金酥’梨果实品质。【结论】在‘早金酥’梨树生长季节叶面喷施钙肥, 果实总糖含量极显著增加, 总酸含量极显著降低, 糖酸比明显增加, 提升果实品质效果明显。

关键词: ‘早金酥’梨; 果实; 钙肥; 锌肥; 糖; 有机酸; 糖酸比

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Effect of foliar application of calcium and zinc fertilizers on sugar and acid content of ‘Zaojinsu’ pear fruits

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Abstract: 【Objective】To investigate the influence of mineral nutrition on the contents of sugar, organic acid and their ratio in ‘Zaojinsu’ pear fruits. 【Methods】The high-performance liquid chromatography was used to measure the sugar and the organic acid contents in ripe fruits of ‘Zaojinsu’ pears (*Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd.) that had received foliar application of Ca or Zn fertilizers during the growing season. 【Results】It was observed that foliar application of chelate calcium very significantly increased the fructose and total sugar contents in the fruit, and it significantly increased the glucose, sucrose and oxalic acid contents as well as the ratio of sugar to acid in the fruit, while it very significantly decreased the malic acid, citric acid and total organic acid contents in the fruit. Calcium chloride was found to very significantly increase the total sugar content and the ratio of sugar to acid in the fruit, and it significantly increased the fructose and glucose contents in the fruit, while it very significantly decreased the malic acid, shikimic acid, citric acid and total organic acid contents in the fruit, and it significantly decreased oxalic acid content in the fruit. Zinc sulfate was found to very significantly increase the fructose content and very significantly decreased glucose content in the fruit, while it significantly increased the quinic acid content in the fruit. The results of correlation analysis further showed that calcium treatment increased fructose and glucose contents, reduced citric acid content in fruits, thus increasing total sugar content and reducing total acid content, improving the quality of ‘Zaojinsu’ pear fruits. 【Conclusion】For sake of foliar application of calcium fertilizer on ‘Zaojinsu’ during the growing season, the total

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sugar content very significantly increased and the total organic acid content very significantly decreased in the fruit, and it significantly increased the ratio of sugar to acid in the fruit, thus improving the quality of 'Zaojinsu' pear fruits.

Key words: 'Zaojinsu' pear; Fruit; Calcium fertilizer; Zinc fertilizer; Sugar content; Organic acid content; Ratio of sugar to acid

果实中都含有一定量的糖和酸,其比值即糖酸比,是评价果实品质的一项重要指标,决定果实风味^[1]。研究发现,酸含量极高的梨(*Pyrus spp.*)果实,无论糖含量多少,品质均不佳。不同品种梨的有机酸和糖的种类、含量都不同,使果实的风味千差万别。国内外对不同水果有机酸和糖分做了大量研究工作^[2-4],但关于钙和锌对梨果糖分、有机酸影响的报道较少。果实酸度偏高一直是柑橘、油桃和部分梨果品生产中存在的重要问题,研究果实糖分和有机酸的调控对于果实品质提升具有重要的实践意义。

钙和锌是梨树生长生育必需的矿质营养,影响树体的生长、产量及果实品质^[5-6]。笔者以'早金酥'(*Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd.)为试材,分析叶面喷施钙肥和锌肥对果实糖分、有机酸含量的影响,揭示矿质营养与果实品质的关系,为科学施肥提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于2017年梨树生长季节进行。供品种为13 a(年)生'早金酥',砧木为山梨(*Pyrus ussuriensis* Maxim.),种植于辽宁省果树所梨试验园。试验园土壤质地为沙壤,pH值6.28,有机质含量(w,后同)0.54%,全氮含量0.06%,全磷含量0.05%,全钾含量1.82%。用于取样的'早金酥'共20株,树势基本一致,栽植行株距为4 m×2 m。

1.2 试验处理

试验设0.07%优钙(成都产螯合钙)、0.1%氯化钙、0.1%硫酸锌、清水(对照)四个处理。每7 d喷施1次,共喷施5次,每处理5次重复,每个重复1株树。果实成熟(盛花期后100 d左右)时每株树自树冠外围结果枝中上部随机采集5个果实,将所采果实带回实验室待用。

1.3 测定项目与方法

1.3.1 糖分测定 总糖采用蒽酮比色法测定。糖组分采用高效液相色谱法^[7]测定。准确称取30 g果肉,加入一定量的超纯水,用匀浆机打成匀浆,导入

到200 mL容量瓶中,用超纯水定容至刻度,超声波提取10 min,摇匀,取10 mL溶液至10 mL离心管,以10 000 r·min⁻¹转速离心10 min,取上清液1 mL过0.45 μm滤膜,采用高效液相色谱仪(Dionex Ultimate3000和wps 3000自动进样系统)测定。检测器为RID示差检测器,色谱柱为Agilent ZORBAX NH2(250 mm×4.6 mm,5 μm),柱温35 °C,流动相为乙腈和超纯水(75:25),流速为1.2 mL·min⁻¹。自动进样,进样量为10 μL。外标法定量。

1.3.2 酸测定 总酸含量采用NaOH滴定法测定。有机酸组分采用高效液相色谱法^[7]测定。准确称取梨果肉30 g,加入一定量0.2%的偏磷酸,匀浆机打成匀浆,导入到200 mL容量瓶中,用0.2%的偏磷酸定容至刻度,超声波提取10 min,摇匀,取10 mL溶液至10 mL离心管,以10 000 r·min⁻¹转速离心10 min,取上清液1 mL过0.45 μm滤膜,采用高效液相色谱仪(Dionex Ultimate3000和wps 3000自动进样系统)测定,检测器为紫外UV检测器,检测波长是214 nm。色谱柱为Agilent ZORBAX SB-C18(250 mm×4.6 mm,5 μm),柱温20 °C,流动相为0.2%偏磷酸,流速为1.0 mL·min⁻¹。自动进样,进样量为10 μL。外标法定量。

1.3.3 药品及规格 分析纯偏磷酸,购自国药集团化学试剂有限公司;色谱纯乙腈,购自Fisher Scientific公司;标准样品葡萄糖、果糖、蔗糖、柠檬酸、苹果酸、奎尼酸、草酸、莽草酸,购自Sigma公司。

1.4 数据分析

试验数据统计分析借助DPS程序。图表使用Excel制成。

2 结果与分析

2.1 钙肥和锌肥对果实糖分含量的影响

'早金酥'生长季节叶面喷施钙肥,果实总糖含量均较高,以优钙处理的最高,为85.6 mg·g⁻¹;其次为氯化钙处理的,为81.8 mg·g⁻¹(表1)。二者均极显著高于硫酸锌和对照处理。优钙处理的蔗糖含量最

表1 叶面喷施钙肥和锌肥对果实糖分含量的影响

Table 1 Effects of calcium and zinc fertilizers on fruit

处理 Treatment	sugar content			w/(mg·g ⁻¹) 总糖 Total sugar
	果糖 Fructose	葡萄糖 Glucose	蔗糖 Sucrose	
优钙 Chelate calcium	43.6 abA	15.7 aA	26.3 aA	85.6 aA
氯化钙 Calcium chloride	41.6 bAB	15.3 aA	25.0 abAB	81.8 bA
硫酸锌 Zinc sulfate	45.6 aA	8.2 cB	23.7 bB	77.5 cB
对照 Control	38.2 cB	13.0 bA	24.4 bAB	75.6 cB

注:不同大、小写字母代表在 $\alpha=0.01$ 和 $\alpha=0.05$ 水平上差异显著。下同。

Note: The different capital and small letters indicate significant differences at $\alpha=0.05$ and $\alpha=0.01$ level. The same below.

高,为 $26.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,极显著高于硫酸锌处理的 $23.7 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,显著高于对照的 $24.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。喷施钙肥,果实葡萄糖含量均较高,以优钙处理的最高,为 $15.7 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$;其次为氯化钙处理的,为 $15.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。二者均显著高于对照。硫酸锌处理的葡萄糖含量低于对照。优钙、硫酸锌处理的果糖含量均高,分别为 $43.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $45.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,极显著高于对照;氯化钙处理的果糖含量显著高于对照,也显著低于硫酸锌处理的。总的看,钙处理能提高总糖和某些糖分含量;硫酸锌处理能提高果糖含量,但降低葡萄糖含量。

表3 钙肥和锌肥对果实有机酸含量的影响

Table 3 Effects of calcium fertilizer and zinc fertilizer on fruit organic acid

处理 Treatment	w/(mg·g ⁻¹)					总酸 Total acid
	草酸 Oxalic acid	奎尼酸 Quinic acid	苹果酸 Malic acid	莽草酸 Shikimic acid	柠檬酸 Citric acid	
优钙 Chelate calcium	0.23 aA	0.27 bAB	0.94 bB	0.05 aA	3.13 bB	4.62 bB
氯化钙 Calcium chloride	0.13 cB	0.24 bB	0.83 bB	0.04 bB	2.44 cC	3.67 cC
硫酸锌 Zinc sulfate	0.18 bAB	0.36 aA	1.20 aA	0.05 aA	4.18 aA	5.98 aA
对照 Control	0.18 bAB	0.25 bAB	1.19 aA	0.05 aA	4.15 aA	5.82 aA

量最低,依次为 $3.67 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $2.44 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $0.83 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,均与对照、硫酸锌处理差异极显著;除苹果酸外,与优钙处理差异极显著。其次为优钙处理的,依次为 $4.62 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $3.13 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $0.94 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,均与对照、硫酸锌处理差异极显著。氯化钙处理能降低莽草酸含量,与其他处理差异极显著。优钙处理能提高草酸含量,与氯化钙处理差异极显著,与对照差异显著。硫酸锌处理的各项酸度指标都是最高的,不利于果

2.2 钙肥和锌肥对果实糖分含量间相关性的影响

由表2看出,优钙处理,果实果糖、葡萄糖与总糖呈极显著、显著正相关;而对照果糖、葡萄糖与总糖呈显著正相关、极显著负相关。总的看,优钙处理果实果糖、葡萄糖与总糖呈极显著、显著正相关,因此提高果实果糖、葡萄糖含量,可以明显提高总糖含量,进而改善果实品质。

表2 钙肥和锌肥对总糖与不同糖分间相关性的影响

Table 2 Effects of calcium and zinc fertilizers on correlation coefficient between total sugar and different sugars

处理 Treatment	总糖与不同糖分间的相关性系数 Correlation coefficient between total sugar and different sugars		
	果糖 Fructose	葡萄糖 Glucose	蔗糖 Sucrose
优钙 Chelate calcium	0.992**	0.960*	0.025
氯化钙 Calcium chloride	0.945	-0.012	-0.018
硫酸锌 Zinc sulfate	0.892	0.603	-0.713
对照 Control	0.956*	-0.996**	0.873

注:**、*代表在 $\alpha=0.01$ 和 $\alpha=0.05$ 水平上差异显著。下同。

Note: ** and * indicate significant differences at $\alpha=0.01$ and $\alpha=0.05$ level. The same below.

2.3 钙肥和锌肥对果实有机酸含量的影响

由表3可以看出,生长季节喷施钙肥能降低果实中总酸、柠檬酸、苹果酸含量,以氯化钙处理的含

品酸度的降低。总的看钙处理能降低总酸含量和某些酸分含量,而硫酸锌处理不利于果实酸含量的降低。

2.4 钙肥和锌肥对果实有机酸组分含量间相关性影响

由表4可见,优钙处理下果实柠檬酸与总酸呈显著正相关,氯化钙处理下果实柠檬酸与总酸呈显著正相关,苹果酸与总酸呈极显著正相关,草酸与总

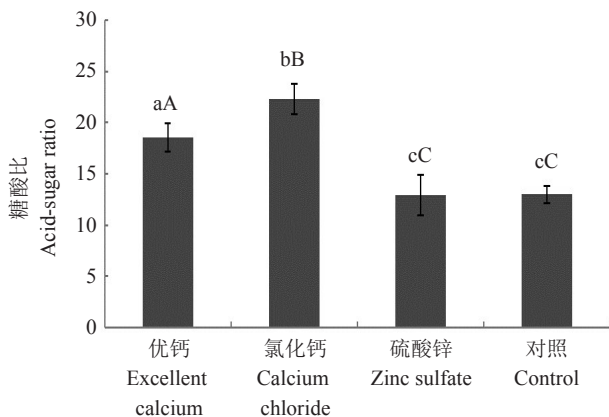
酸呈极显著负相关;而对照处理果实苹果酸、柠檬酸与总酸呈显著、极显著正相关,草酸与总酸呈极显著负相关。总的看,钙处理下柠檬酸与总酸呈显著正相关,因而降低柠檬酸含量,有助于减少果实总酸含量,提高品质。

表 4 钙肥和锌肥对总酸与不同有机酸组分间相关性影响
Table 4 Effects of calcium fertilizer and zinc fertilizer on correlation coefficient Between total acid and different organic acids

处理 Treatment	总酸与不同有机酸组分间相关性系数 Correlation coefficient between total acid and different organic acids				
	草酸 Oxalic acid	奎尼酸 Quinic acid	苹果酸 Malic acid	莽草酸 Shikimic acid	柠檬酸 Citric acid
优钙 Chelate calcium	0.501	0.676	-0.937	-0.510	0.991*
氯化钙 Calcium chloride	-0.994**	-0.843	0.999**	-0.837	0.960*
硫酸锌 Zinc sulfate	0.354	0.112	0.518	0.428	0.073
对照 Control	-0.998**	-0.870	0.951*	-0.682	0.992**

2.5 钙肥和锌肥对果实糖酸比的影响

由图 1 看出,叶片喷施钙肥,对‘早金酥’梨果实糖酸比有明显影响,果实糖酸比增高,以氯化钙处理的最高,为 22.28;其次为优钙处理的,为 18.57。硫酸锌对糖酸比的提高不起作用。



不同大、小写字母代表在 $\alpha=0.01$ 和 $\alpha=0.05$ 水平上差异显著。
Different capital and small letters indicate significant differences at $\alpha=0.01$ and $\alpha=0.05$ level.

图 1 钙肥和锌肥对果实糖酸比的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of calcium fertilizer and zinc fertilizer on acid-sugar ratio

3 讨 论

钙和锌是植物生长必需营养元素^[8],在植物生

命活动中占有重要地位。增施钙肥或锌肥对作物产品的品质有一定的影响。肖家欣等^[9]在研究蜜柑^[9-10]、甜瓜^[11]、西瓜^[12]和库尔勒香梨^[13]时认为,增施钙肥或锌肥,果实总糖含量增加,总酸含量降低。本研究中发现,‘早金酥’树体发育期叶面喷施优钙和氯化钙,果实总糖含量极显著增加,总酸含量极显著降低,与前人的结果相同;喷施硫酸锌,果实总糖含量和总酸含量变化不明显,可能与植物种类的不同和土壤养分状况的差别有关。

果实的糖组分含量之间、酸组分含量之间,都存在一定的相关性。郑丽静等^[14]在进行苹果可溶性糖组分及其含量特性的研究时发现,葡萄糖与果糖、果糖与蔗糖含量之间存在着明显的相关关系。陈昌文等^[15]和吴本宏等^[16]在研究桃品种糖和酸组分时表明,大多数糖组分、酸组分含量之间,都存在着明显的相关性。本试验研究‘早金酥’梨果实糖酸含量特性中得到与前人相似的结果,总糖和果糖、总酸与苹果酸含量之间存在显著的正相关性,总酸与柠檬酸含量之间存在极显著的正相关性,总糖和葡萄糖、总酸与草酸含量之间存在极显著的负相关性。叶片喷施钙肥或锌肥,对这些相关性会有一些影响,部分影响达到显著水平。

4 结 论

‘早金酥’梨在树体生长季节进行叶面喷施钙肥,果实总糖含量极显著增加,而果实总酸含量极显著降低,果实糖酸比明显增加;喷施锌肥,果实果糖含量极显著增加,葡萄糖含量极显著降低,奎尼酸含量显著增加,果实糖酸比变化不明显。因此,‘早金酥’梨树体生长季节叶面喷施钙肥,可以提升果实品质。

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