

5种山榄科果树的耐寒性研究

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摘要:【目的】低温是热带果树北移的关键限制因素, 寒害会导致它们的产量下降甚至引种失败。对5种热带珍稀山榄科果树幼苗的耐寒性进行研究, 为其引种驯化及推广种植提供理论依据。【方法】以2 a(年)苗龄实生苗的古巴牛乳树[*Manilkara roxburghiana* (Wight) Dubard]、人心果[*Manilkara zapota* (L.) van Royen]、神秘果(*Synsepalum dulcificum* Denill)、蛋黄果(*Lucuma nervosa* A. DC.)和星苹果(*Chrysophyllum cainito* L.)为试材, 于光照培养箱中先9℃处理72 h, 后3℃处理24 h。测定低温胁迫下叶片的叶绿素含量、相对电导率(REC)、半致死温度(LT₅₀)、游离脯氨酸含量、可溶性蛋白含量、可溶性糖含量、丙二醛(MDA)含量、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性、过氧化物酶(POD)活性、过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性等指标的变化。【结果】随着温度下降, 5种果树的叶绿素含量不断降低, 在3℃时皆显著低于对照; 脯氨酸含量不断上升, 在9℃、3℃均明显高于对照; 可溶性蛋白含量先升后降, 除人心果在3℃时和对照没有显著差异, 其他4种在9℃、3℃时均显著高于对照; 可溶性糖含量在9℃时达到峰值, 此时5者之间有显著差异, 其中古巴牛乳树最高, 星苹果最低; MDA含量不断上升, 到3℃时, 与对照相比, 只有古巴牛乳树、人心果没有显著升高, 其他3种均有显著升高; SOD、POD及CAT活性均先升后降, 在9℃时达到峰值, 古巴牛乳树、人心果SOD、POD活性总体上显著高于其他3种, 古巴牛乳树的CAT活性显著高于其他4种, 星苹果最低。【结论】低温胁迫下, 5种山榄科果树叶片各指标的变化趋势大体一致, 但变化程度各有不同, 耐寒性强弱顺序为: 古巴牛乳树>人心果>神秘果>蛋黄果>星苹果。脯氨酸的含量和升幅, 可溶性蛋白、可溶性糖的含量及SOD、POD、CAT的活性可以作为山榄科果树耐寒性评价的重要参考指标。

关键词: 山榄科; 渗透调节物质; 抗氧化酶; 耐寒性

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A study on cold resistance in five Sapotaceae fruit trees

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Abstract: 【Objective】Cold temperature is a key limit of northward expansion of the cultivation of tropical fruit trees. Chilling injure often causes yield reduction and even crop failure. Previous studies about Sapotaceae fruit trees focused mainly on the description of commercial value and the prospects for development, but there have been few reports about the mechanisms of response to cold temperature when they were introduced northward. In this study. The semi-lethal temperature (LT₅₀), as well as the changes in activities of antioxidant enzymes and the contents of osmoregulation substances in 5 Sapotaceae species under cold stress were studied in order to provide a theoretical basis for introduction and planting these species. 【Methods】Two-year-old grafted seedlings of five Sapotaceae species including *Manilkara roxburghiana* (Wight) Dubard, *Manilkara zapota* (L.) van Royen, *Synsepalum dulcificum* Denill, *Lucuma nervosa* A. DC. and *Chrysophyllum cainito* L. were placed in incubators for low temperature treatments. With 25℃ as the control, the experiment set two temperature treatments. First 9℃ for 72 h, and then 3℃ for 24 h. Mature leaves were collected immediately after every treatments and divided in-

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to two parts. One was used to determine chlorophylls and relative electric conductivity (REC); the other was stored at $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for the analyses of the parameters including contents of proline, soluble proteins, soluble sugars and malondialdehyde (MDA), and the activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD), peroxidase activity (POD) and catalase (CAT). REC was determined following DENG Renju. LT_{50} was measured according to LIU Shihong. Chlorophylls were measured using acetone-ethanol mixing method. POD, CAT, soluble sugars and MDA were determined following Zhang Zhiliang and Qu Weijing, while SOD, proline and soluble proteins were analyzed using the methods of Li Hesheng's.【Results】The chlorophyll values of the 5 species kept decreasing as the temperature dropped. The range of decrease in chlorophylls was the largest in *S. dulcificum* and lowest in *M. roxburghiana* and *M. zapota*. The value at $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in every specie was significantly lower than in the control. REC values in the 5 species increased but the rate of increase were not the same. The values in *roxburghiana*, *M. zapota*. and *C. cainito* at $9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or at $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ were not significantly higher than their control values. A rapid rise was found in *C. cainito* at $9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and in *S. dulcificum* at $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The REC value in *M. roxburghiana* or *M. zapota* was significantly lower than the other 3 species. Regressed logistic equations between REC and temperature were established. The LT_{50} was calculated from the equations. The cold resistance based on LT_{50} was in the order of *M. roxburghiana* (3.01) > *M. zapota* (3.32) > *S. dulcificum* (3.36) > *L. nervosa* (3.80) > *C. cainito* (4.11). Proline content increased constantly and was significantly higher at $9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or at $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ than at the control temperature. The content and the range of increase in *M. roxburghiana* and *M. zapota*. were higher than in the other 3 species. The lowest proline content was found in *C. cainito*. Soluble protein content increased first at $9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and then decreased gradually at $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Except for *M. zapota*, the protein values in other 4 species were significantly higher than the control either at $9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or at $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Soluble sugar content at either $9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in every specie was higher than in the control. It rose rapidly and reached the peak at $9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ when the value in every specie significantly differed from each other. The highest value was in *M. roxburghiana* and the lowest value in *C. cainito*. MDA increased constantly with the drop of temperature. It was significantly higher at $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ than the control except for *M. roxburghiana* and *M. zapota*. The activities of SOD, POD or CAT in all specie showed a similar pattern with the decrease in temperature. The value rose first and reached its peak values at $9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, and then declined at $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. *M. roxburghiana* and *M. zapota* maintained significantly higher SOD and POD activities than the other three species at all the low temperatures. CAT activity in *M. roxburghiana* was distinctly higher than that in the other species.【Conclusion】Chlorophyll content in all specie was lower under chilling stress than in the control. The values of MDA, REC, proline, soluble proteins and soluble sugars were higher under cold stress compared with the control. On the whole, the change patterns of parameter were similar among the five species under cold stress. Based on the changes in osmoregulation substance, antioxidant enzymes and LT_{50} , the cold resistance was in the order of *M. roxburghiana* > *M. zapota* > *S. dulcificum* > *L. nervosa* > *C. cainito*. The cold resistance of the two *M.* species were obviously higher than the other three. The indexes including the content and the increase range of proline, the contents of soluble proteins or soluble sugars, the activities of SOD, POD and CAT might be used to measure the cold resistance of Sapotaceae fruit trees.

Key words: Sapotaceae; Osmoregulation substance; Antioxidant enzyme; Cold tolerance

低温是热带亚热带果树引种驯化和北移推广的关键限制因子,在很大程度上影响着果树的生长^[1]、果实的发育^[2-3]和保存^[4]等,而且热带果树种植和市场效益较高,推广扩种趋势明显。因此,热带果树的耐寒性研究相当必要。关于植物耐寒性的研究较为

成熟,但针对热带果树耐寒性的研究较少,而且主要集中在较常见果树,如杧果^[5]、龙眼^[6]、西番莲^[7]、火龙果^[8]等,珍稀果树的耐寒性研究罕见报道^[9]。古巴牛乳树 [*Manilkara roxburghiana* (Wight) Dubard]、人心果 [*Manilkara zapota* (L.) van Royen]、神秘果

(*Synsepalum dulcificum* Denill)、蛋黄果(*Lucuma nervosa* A. DC.)和星苹果(*Chrysophyllum cainito* L.)隶属山榄科(Sapotataceae),为珍稀的热带果树资源,果实风味独特,在福建的鼓浪屿已引种驯化成功,具有很好的开发利用前景。笔者通过对这5种果树在NaCl胁迫下适应生理、组织结构变化及差异蛋白的研究,获得果树的耐盐性及相关抗性蛋白^[10],并指出耐盐性与叶片结构的相关性^[11]。其中的古巴牛乳树及人心果,是耐盐性较强的特色果树,可以作为沿海树种进行种植^[12],同时这2种果树具有较强的耐寒性,可以进行一定范围的北移推广。近年来随着人们对特色果树的关注和重视,星苹果、神秘果的成分提取及测定分析陆续见报道^[13-17],山榄科果树的经济价值日益突出,但山榄科的耐寒性研究尚未见报道。

果树的耐寒性可以用不同的抗寒指标来测定。魏秀清等^[18]利用相对电导率、抗氧化酶等指标分析比较了6个杧果品种的耐寒性,王小媚等^[19]通过超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化物歧化酶(POD)活性及丙二醛(MDA)含量来研究水杨酸对低温胁迫番木瓜幼苗生理指标的影响。Lao等^[20]通过叶绿素荧光反应测定几个杧果品种的耐寒性;黄馨莹^[21]利用乙烯生成量、电解质渗透率及呼吸作用,筛选出杧果的5个耐低温品种。笔者选用2 a苗龄的实生苗,利用人工气候箱设置低温环境,对其叶片的叶绿素含量、相对电导率(REC)、半致死温度(LT_{50})、游离脯氨酸含量、可溶性蛋白含量、可溶性糖含量、丙二醛(MDA)含量、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性、过氧化物酶(POD)活性、过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性等指标的变化进行测定,为珍稀热带果树的引种驯化和北移推广提供理论指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试材料为发育程度基本一致、相同规格的2 a

苗龄的盆栽实生苗。于2016年10月27日前置于温室中常规培养,温室内平均气温为25℃,光照充沛,湿度较大。于2016年10月28日移入光照培养箱进行处理,每个处理3盆,2次重复。

1.2 方法

SRG-2000光照培养箱(杭州硕联仪器有限公司)设置不同温度,先9℃处理72 h,后3℃处理24 h(湿度60%,光照80%)。不同温度处理后对各树苗进行取样(从顶端起第2~3片叶),测定其叶绿素含量、相对电导率(REC)、半致死温度(LT_{50})、游离脯氨酸含量、可溶性蛋白含量、可溶性糖含量、丙二醛含量、超氧化物歧化酶活性、过氧化物酶活性、过氧化氢酶活性等指标(前3个指标用新鲜叶片,其余指标用-80℃冰箱储存的样品)。其中,电导率测定参照邓仁菊等^[22]的方法;半致死温度计算参照刘世红等^[23]的方法;叶绿素含量的测定采用丙酮-乙醇混合液法^[24];POD活性、CAT活性、可溶性糖含量及丙二醛含量的测定采用张志良等^[25]的方法;SOD、游离脯氨酸含量、可溶性蛋白含量的测定参照李合生^[26]的方法。采用SPSS 17.0进行数据分析、回归方程拟合及检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 低温胁迫对5种果树叶绿素含量的影响

由表1可知,在低温胁迫下,5种果树的叶绿素含量随温度的下降而降低,在3℃时皆显著低于对照。其中,神秘果的叶绿素含量(w,后同)变化最大,叶绿素含量在3℃比对照降低了 $1.95 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,其次为蛋黄果和星苹果,分别为 1.42 、 $1.39 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$;古巴牛乳树和人心果的叶绿素含量变化较小,比对照降低量分别为 1.07 、 $0.61 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。由此可见,在低温胁迫下,5种果树的叶绿素合成均受到抑制,但抑制程度有差异。同一低温下,古巴牛乳树叶绿素含量最高,9℃、3℃时分别为 3.06 、 $2.93 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,星苹果叶绿素含量最低,9℃、3℃时分别为 1.69 、 $0.93 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。

表1 低温胁迫对5种果树叶绿素含量的影响

Table 1 Effect of low temperature on chlorophyll content in leaves of five fruit species

w/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)

处理 Treatment	古巴牛乳树 <i>M. roxburghiana</i>	人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>
25℃	4.00±0.08 aA	3.33±0.13 aB	3.91±0.19 aAC	2.70±0.12 aD	2.32±0.12 aDE
9℃	3.06±0.12 abA	2.74±0.14 bA	2.62±0.20 bA	2.50±0.05 aA	1.69±0.22 abB
3℃	2.93±0.08 bA	2.72±0.04 bA	1.96±0.10 bB	1.28±0.04 bC	0.93±0.26 bC

注:不同小写字母、大写字母分别代表同列、同行差异显著($\alpha=0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small and capital letters indicate significant difference within the same column and the same row ($\alpha=0.05$), respectively. The same below.

在9℃时,星苹果和其他4种有显著差异,而其他4种之间没有显著差异;在3℃时,叶绿素含量较低的星苹果、蛋黄果之间没有显著差异,但它们和其他3种有显著差异,叶绿素含量较高的人心果和古巴牛乳树没有显著差异。

2.2 低温胁迫下5种果树叶的REC和LT₅₀

由表2可知,随着温度下降,5种果树REC不断上升,古巴牛乳树、人心果、星苹果在9℃、3℃时皆

上升不明显,蛋黄果在9℃时明显上升,在3℃时趋于平缓,神秘果在3℃时才开始明显上升。从绝对值看,在9℃、3℃时,古巴牛乳树的相对电导率均最低,分别只有0.73、0.76,表明其电解质渗漏量最少,细胞膜受害程度最小;星苹果的相对电导率最高,分别达2.54、2.71,表明其电解质渗透量最多,细胞膜受害程度最大。25℃时,5种果树REC相互显著差异;9℃、3℃时,古巴牛乳树和人心果的REC

表2 5种果树的REC

Table 2 The relative electric conductivity and semi-lethal temperatures of the five fruit species

处理 Treatment	相对电导率 REC				
	古巴牛乳树 <i>M. roxburghiana</i>	人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>
25℃	0.70±0.02 aA	0.89±0.02 aB	1.39±0.02 aC	1.80±0.01 aD	2.36±0.03 aE
9℃	0.73±0.03 aA	0.93±0.01 aA	1.46±0.03 aB	1.88±0.01 bC	2.54±0.12 aD
3℃	0.76±0.02 aA	0.96±0.02 aB	1.57±0.02 bC	1.93±0.02 bD	2.71±0.10 aE

均较低,但二者和其他3种果树均差异显著。根据电导率拟合5种果树的logistic方程、相关系数及LT₅₀(表3),5种果树的LT₅₀范围为3.01~4.11℃,其中古巴牛乳树LT₅₀最低,为3.01℃,说明其最耐寒;星苹果LT₅₀最高,为4.11℃,说明其耐寒性最差。它们的耐寒性强弱顺序为:古巴牛乳树>人心果>神秘果>蛋黄果>星苹果。

表3 5种植物REC回归方程及半致死温度

Table 3 The REC regression equations and semi-lethal temperatures of the five fruit species

种类 Species	回归方程 Logistic equation	相关系数 R	半致死温度 LT ₅₀ /℃
古巴牛乳树 <i>M. roxburghiana</i>	$Y=1/(1+0.7937e^{-0.039x})$	0.9989	3.01
人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	$Y=1/(1+1.0007e^{-0.036x})$	0.9871	3.32
神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	$Y=1/(1+2.9175e^{-0.065x})$	0.9970	3.36
蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	$Y=1/(1+1.6679e^{-0.058x})$	0.9919	3.80
星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>	$Y=1/(1+2.0071e^{-0.033x})$	0.9738	4.11

2.3 低温胁迫对5种果树叶的脯氨酸、可溶性蛋白、可溶性糖、丙二醛含量的影响

随着温度降低,5种果树叶片的脯氨酸含量呈上升趋势,在9℃、3℃均明显高于对照。低温胁迫下,古巴牛乳树和人心果均明显高于其他3种,从绝对值看,古巴牛乳树在9℃、3℃时分别高达77.29、307.14 μg·g⁻¹,人心果在9℃、3℃时分别高达62.94、

229.23 μg·g⁻¹,而星苹果在9℃、3℃时仅分别为26.26、68.27 μg·g⁻¹;从上升幅度看,古巴牛乳树和人心果也高于其他3种,其中,古巴牛乳树在9℃、3℃时分别是对照的2.08倍、8.25倍,人心果在9℃、3℃时分别是对照的3.07倍、11.17倍,神秘果、蛋黄果、星苹果在9℃时分别为对照的1.81倍、2.20倍、2.86倍,在3℃时分别为对照的6.54倍、8.15倍、7.43倍。

5种果树叶片的可溶性蛋白含量随温度降低先升后降,虽然3℃较9℃时有所回落,除人心果在3℃时和对照没有显著差异,其他4种在9℃、3℃时均显著高于对照。神秘果在对照条件下,叶片可溶性蛋白含量显著低于人心果,但和其他3种没有显著差异,在9℃、3℃时,神秘果均显著低于其它4种。9℃时,古巴牛乳树、蛋黄果没有显著差异,人心果、星苹果没有显著差异,在3℃时,4者之间没有显著差异。

5种果树叶片的可溶性糖含量在9℃、3℃时均高于对照,在9℃时达到峰值,此时5者之间有显著差异,其中古巴牛乳树最高,达16.74 mg·g⁻¹,人心果、神秘果、蛋黄果、星苹果依次为12.76、13.24、10.10、3.39 mg·g⁻¹。在3℃时有所回落,古巴牛乳树仍最高,达12.78 mg·g⁻¹,其次为人心果,为10.86 mg·g⁻¹。神秘果和蛋黄果没有显著差异,星苹果最低,仅3.09 mg·g⁻¹。

随着温度降低,5种果树叶片的MDA含量不断上升,9℃时,除神秘果与对照有显著差异,其他4种

和对照均无显著差异,随着温度进一步减低,到3℃时,与对照相比,只有古巴牛乳树、人心果没有显著升高,其他3种均有显著升高。古巴牛乳树、人心果叶片的丙二醛含量在9℃、3℃时均明显低于其他3

种,9℃时,古巴牛乳树、人心果分别为0.19、0.22 μmol·g⁻¹,星苹果高达0.48 μmol·g⁻¹,9℃时,古巴牛乳树、人心果分别为0.21、0.24 μmol·g⁻¹,星苹果高达0.58 μmol·g⁻¹(表4)。

表4 低温胁迫对5种果树叶的脯氨酸、可溶性蛋白、可溶性糖、丙二醛含量的影响

Table 4 Effect of low temperature on contents of proline, soluble proteins, soluble sugars and MDA in leaves of five fruit species

处理 Treatment	w(脯氨酸) Proline content/(μg·g ⁻¹)					w(可溶性蛋白) Soluble protein content/(mg·g ⁻¹)				
	古巴牛乳树 <i>M. roxburghiana</i>	人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>	古巴牛乳树 <i>M. roxburghiana</i>	人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>
25℃	37.23± 1.88 aA	20.52± 0.89 aB	17.16± 1.44 aBC	13.12± 1.31 aCD	9.19± 1.28 aD	0.42± 0.07 aAB	0.46± 0.05 aA	0.28± 0.03 aB	0.38± 0.04 aAB	0.41± 0.02 aAB
9℃	77.29± 2.20 bA	62.94± 0.12 bB	31.12± 2.45 bC	28.89± 1.91 bC	26.26± 0.88 bC	0.78± 0.02 bA	0.98± 0.05 bB	0.57± 0.02 bC	0.77± 0.03 bA	0.90± 0.02 bB
3℃	307.14± 0.73 cA	229.23± 1.73 cB	112.26± 4.01 cC	106.92± 2.45 cC	68.27± 0.43 cD	0.72± 0.02 bA	0.65± 0.01 aA	0.52± 0.05 bB	0.63± 0.02 cA	0.64± 0.01 cA
处理 Treatment	w(可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/(mg·g ⁻¹)					丙二醛含量 MDA content/(μmol·g ⁻¹)				
	古巴牛乳树 <i>roxburghiana</i>	人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>	古巴牛乳树 <i>M. roxburghiana</i>	人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>
25℃	7.58± 0.18 aA	5.38± 0.04 aB	4.12± 0.03 aC	3.71± 0.02 aD	2.04± 0.05 aE	0.17± 0.01 aA	0.13± 0.05 aA	0.24± 0.02 aAB	0.29± 0.04 aBC	0.38± 0.03 aC
9℃	16.74± 0.01 bA	12.76± 0.07 bB	13.24± 0.04 bC	10.10± 0.05 bD	3.39 ±0.02 bE	0.19± 0.01 aA	0.22± 0.01 aA	0.38± 0.00 bB	0.41± 0.02 abBC	0.48± 0.05 abC
3℃	12.78± 0.02 cA	10.86± 0.05 cB	5.31± 0.03 cC	5.29± 0.13 cC	3.09± 0.10 bD	0.21± 0.05 aA	0.24± 0.05 aA	0.41± 0.02 bB	0.44± 0.03 bB	0.58± 0.02 bC

2.4 低温胁迫对5种果树叶的SOD、POD及CAT活性的影响

由表5可知,随着温度降低,5种果树的SOD、POD及CAT活性均先升后降,在9℃时达到峰值,

在3℃时有所回落,其中,SOD和CAT的活性在9℃、3℃均显著高于对照,在POD活性方面,除了星苹果和9℃时的人心果,其他的POD活性均显著高于对照。

表5 低温胁迫对5种果树叶的SOD、POD及CAT活性的影响

Table 5 Effect of low temperature on activities of SOD, POD and CAT in leaves of five fruit species

处理 Treatment	SOD活性 SOD activity/(U·g ⁻¹)					POD活性 POD activity/(U·g ⁻¹)				
	古巴牛乳树 <i>M. roxburghiana</i>	人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>	古巴牛乳树 <i>M. roxburghiana</i>	人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>
25℃	0.57± 0.01 aA	0.18± 0.01 aB	0.09± 0.01 aC	0.09± 0.02 aC	0.05± 0.01 aC	0.70± 0.01 aA	0.41± 0.03 aB	0.19± 0.01 aC	0.12± 0.04 aCD	0.10± 0.01 aD
9℃	1.93± 0.03 bA	0.94± 0.01 bB	0.58± 0.01 bC	0.69± 0.02 bD	0.47± 0.01 bE	0.88± 0.02 bA	0.54± 0.04 abB	0.77± 0.01 bA	0.36± 0.02 bC	0.23± 0.05 aD
3℃	1.37± 0.01 cA	0.53± 0.02 cB	0.23± 0.01 cC	0.34± 0.02 cD	0.18± 0.01 cC	0.80± 0.03 bA	0.56± 0.01 bB	0.38± 0.02 cC	0.34± 0.03 bC	0.14± 0.04 aD
处理 Treatment	CAT活性 CAT activity/(U·g ⁻¹)									
	古巴牛乳树 <i>M. roxburghiana</i>	人心果 <i>M. zapota</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>	神秘果 <i>S. dulcificum</i>	蛋黄果 <i>L. nervosa</i>	星苹果 <i>C. cainito</i>		
25℃	1.35±0.01 aA		0.44±0.05 aB		0.42±0.05 aB		0.35±0.07 aB		0.35±0.07 aB	
9℃	1.70±0.04 bA		0.92±0.04 bB		0.92±0.04 bB		0.72±0.02 bC		0.69±0.01 bC	
3℃	1.52±0.06 abA		0.87±0.01 bB		0.69±0.07 bC		0.63±0.04 bC		0.58±0.03 bC	

在对照及低温处理下,古巴牛乳树、人心果叶片SOD、POD活性总体上显著高于其他3种果树,在CAT活性方面,古巴牛乳树显著高于其他4种,星苹

果最低,古巴牛乳树在9℃、3℃时依次是星苹果的2.46倍、2.62倍。人心果、神秘果、蛋黄果、星苹果在对照时无显著差异,随着温度下降,由于活性升降的

幅度不同,在9℃时,人心果、神秘果保持较高的活性,之间无显著差异,但均显著高于蛋黄果、星苹果,在3℃时,神秘果降幅较大,与蛋黄果、星苹果之间无显著差异,人心果降幅较小,活性显著高于神秘果、蛋黄果、星苹果,仅次于古巴牛乳树,但仍显著低于古巴牛乳树。

3 讨 论

植物的叶绿素含量是光合作用中的重要色素,低温胁迫下,含量降低会导致光合机能受阻,从而对植物造成伤害。耐寒性最差的星苹果叶绿素含量最低,在9℃时就与其他4种差异显著,到了3℃,耐寒性好的古巴牛乳树、人心果含量保持较高水平,与其他3种差异显著,这和笔者对表观特征观察结果是一致的(3℃处理后,古巴牛乳树和人心果的叶片没变化,而神秘果、蛋黄果及星苹果的叶片表现出稍微脱水、萎蔫的症状)。

相对电导率是衡量植物抗寒性的重要指标^[27],其值越大,表示电解质的渗透量越多,细胞膜受害程度越重,随着温度的降低,5种果树的相对电导率发生明显变化, LT_{50} 为3.01~4.11℃,由 LT_{50} 得出,5种果树的耐寒性强弱顺序为:古巴牛乳树>人心果>神秘果>蛋黄果>星苹果,其中古巴牛乳树和人心果的耐寒性明显高于其他3种。前期笔者在5种果树的耐盐性研究中得知,古巴牛乳树和人心果是耐盐性较强的树种^[12],由此可知,古巴牛乳树和人心果是在盐寒逆境中抗性比较强的优良果树。

脯氨酸、可溶性蛋白、可溶性糖为细胞渗透调节物质。脯氨酸通过增加细胞液浓度来维持细胞水势,以保持质膜的稳定,对细胞起保护作用^[28]。可溶性蛋白的可溶性糖含量与植物抗寒性在许多植物中表现出明显的正相关^[29]。可溶性蛋白质的亲水性较强,能增加细胞的保水能力,从而提高耐寒性,可溶性糖除了增加细胞液浓度外,还能诱导其他与抗寒性相关的生理生化过程,有助于抗寒性的增强。低温胁迫下,核桃枝条迅速积累可溶性蛋白、可溶性糖和游离脯氨酸,而且耐寒性较强品种(优系)积累速度更快、积累量也更大^[30]。在低温(3℃)处理后保持较高水平的可溶性蛋白含量、脯氨酸含量、可溶性糖含量^[31]。本研究中随着温度降低,5种果树的可溶性蛋白、可溶性糖含量变化是先升后降,脯氨酸含量不断上升,但从绝对值看,耐寒性最差的星

苹果在9℃、3℃时均是最低含量,耐寒性高的古巴牛乳树、人心果在绝对含量值和升幅上均高于其他3种。

低温胁迫下,丙二醛大量积累会造成膜透性上升,电解质外渗,导致细胞膜系统严重受损。随着温度降低,不同果树MDA含量变化不同:杧果^[18]、核桃^[32]不断上升,燕山板栗^[33]先升后降。本研究5种果树均随温度降低而升高古但幅度不同,古巴牛乳树、人心果在9℃、3℃时均和对照没有显著差别,而且在含量上也均明显低于其他3种。说明这2种的耐寒性强于其他种。

低温胁迫下,植物体内自由基、活性氧增加,破坏细胞膜,此时植物酶促系统中SOD、POD、CAT活性增强,从而保护细胞膜结构,增加其抗寒能力。随温度降低,许多植物的SOD、POD和CAT活性呈现升高后下降^[34]。本研究中5种果树的SOD、POD及CAT活性变化也是如此规律,而且耐寒性高的古巴牛乳树、人心果在9℃、3℃时均保持较高的酶活性,特别在3℃时明显高于其他3种。SOD、POD、CAT活性也可以作为耐寒性评价的重要参考指标。

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