

叶面喷施硒对甜樱桃硒和重金属含量及果实品质的影响

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摘要:【目的】探讨叶面施用外源硒对甜樱桃叶片、果实中的硒及有害重金属含量、部分生化指标、果实品质的影响, 以期为富硒甜樱桃的生产提供理论依据。【方法】以‘美早’甜樱桃为试材, 选取亚硒酸钠(Na_2SeO_3)溶液为硒源, 设置0、5、10、20和40 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 等5个质量浓度水平, 于落花后喷施叶片, 1周后再喷施1次。【结果】甜樱桃果实和叶片中的硒含量随施硒浓度的增加而递增, 重金属镉和铅的含量均有不同程度的降低。叶面喷硒可显著提高甜樱桃叶片和果实中超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)的酶活性, 降低丙二醛(MDA)的活性, 减少脯氨酸(Pro)的积累。果实维生素C含量增加、可滴定酸含量降低、果实品质改善。【结论】叶面施硒可以提高甜樱桃果实品质, 降低部分重金属的含量。

关键词:甜樱桃; 硒; 叶面喷施; 果实品质; 重金属

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Effects of foliar application of selenium on selenium and heavy metal contents and fruit quality in sweet cherry

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Abstract: 【Objective】Selenium is one of the essential trace elements in the human body. The deficiency of selenium could be harmful to human health. Although sweet cherries are tasty, beautiful and nutritious, which gets a very popular appeal to people, there is a lack of selenium in sweet cherries. In this experiment, the effects of different selenium concentrations were explored on the main biochemical indexes of leaves and fruits, the fruit quality and heavy metal content, so as to provide a theoretical basis for the production of selenium-rich sweet cherries. 【Methods】Sweet cherry ‘Tieton’ was used as the experimental material, and the sodium selenite (Na_2SeO_3) solution was selected as selenium source. The experiment was conducted in Cherry Valley, Houzhai Township, Erqi District, Zhengzhou City, Henan province. The plants were 6 years old with moderate tree vigor at a spacing of 2.5 m×3 m. Sizes of the selected plants as well as the quantity of fruits for every single plant were basically identical. The soil of the experiment area was light sandy soil with pH 7.5. On April 16, after the flower dropping, sodium selenite (Na_2SeO_3) solution was sprayed on the surface of the leaves. One week later, the second time spraying was conducted. The concentrations for treatment included 5, 10, 20 and 40 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. All of the spraying was completely randomized with three repetitions. Meanwhile, the control was treated with water. During the fruit ripening period (May 27), appropriate amount of fruits and leaves were taken from the treated plants, which were distributed on the canopy in different directions. Some of them were placed in liquid nitrogen, while the others were brought back in self-sealing bags. The former were

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stored in an ultra-low temperature refrigerator of $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Measurement included fruit hardness, single fruit weight, contents of titratable acid, soluble solids, vitamin C, selenium, cadmium, lead, mercury, MDA and Pro, as well as SOD activity.【Results】After spraying different concentrations of Na_2SeO_3 on the leaves, the selenium in fruits and leaves increased as the increase of selenium concentration. With the concentrations of 5, 10, 20 and $40\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, respectively, selenium contents in leaves were 3.06, 7.01, 8.61 and 15.06 times than that of the control, reaching a significant level. Furthermore, with the concentrations of 5, 10, 20 and $40\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, selenium contents in fruits were 1.09, 5.74, 8.76 and 9.36 times higher than that of the control, reaching a significant level. After spraying different concentrations of selenium, the contents of heavy metals in leaves, including cadmium and lead decreased by different degrees. The selenium concentration of $20\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ had the best inhibitive effect on cadmium and lead contents in leaves. The selenium concentration of $5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ had the most obvious inhibitive effect on cadmium and lead contents in fruits. In the control, the contents of mercury in leaves and fruits were $0.0028\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ and $0.0007\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively. With the selenium treatment, there was no mercury detected in leaves or fruits. After spraying selenium on the leaves, SOD activity in leaves and fruits was higher than that of the control, reaching a significant level. SOD activity in leaves reached the highest level when selenium concentration was $20\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, while SOD activity in fruits reached the highest level with selenium concentration of $5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. However, SOD activity in leaves and fruits decreased with the increase of selenium concentration. At the selenium concentrations of $10\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and $20\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, the content of MDA in leaves was significant. The content of MDA in fruits reached a significant level when selenium concentration was $5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. However, medium and low selenium concentrations had greater effects on reducing MDA than high selenium concentration. After treatment at different concentrations, the contents of proline in leaves and fruits decreased significantly. After spraying with different concentrations of selenium, the average single fruit weight increased, and the fruit hardness increased by different levels. The average single fruit weight increased most significantly when the selenium concentration was $10\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, and the hardness of fruit increased significantly when the selenium concentration was $5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. The AsA content in fruits increased significantly, and titratable acid decreased significantly. At the selenium concentration of $5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, the contents of AsA and titratable acid both reached a significant level.【Conclusion】The selenium sprayed on leaves of sweet cherries can increase the selenium contents in leaves and fruits. The selenium contents in leaves and fruits increased as the selenium concentrations increased. The heavy metal contents in leaves and fruits, including cadmium and lead, decreased significantly, while the content of mercury dropped to an undetected level. In leaves and fruits, SOD activity increased while MDA and Pro contents decreased and lower concentration of selenium had greater effects than higher one. The average single fruit weight and hardness increased. The AsA contents increased at different levels but the titratable acid contents decreased, and the fruit quality was improved.

Key words: Sweet cherry; Selenium; Spraying; Fruit quality; Heavy metal

甜樱桃(*Prunus avium* L.)被誉为“早春第一果”^[1],果实色艳味美,营养丰富,保健价值较高,对血红蛋白的再生有很大的促进作用,皮肤干燥、贫血和眼角膜病患者多吃樱桃果实,可改善病症,因此深受人们的喜爱^[2]。硒是谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶的组成成分,具有抗氧化作用^[3],国际营养组织和世界卫生组织确认硒是人和动物体内不可或缺的微量元

素^[4],然而土壤中的硒,受气候和地质等多方面因素的影响,分布非常不均匀,我国72%的地区属于缺硒地区^[5],目前,人工补硒是防治因缺硒而造成多种疾病的主要方式^[6-7]。

人体不能够直接吸收土壤中的硒,所以需要利用植物能够吸收和富集外施无机态硒、并将其转化为生物有效态硒的特性,使人类从植物中获取硒元

素。通过不同的施硒方法,可以有效地提高植物体内的硒含量,以便人类补充身体所需的微量元素一硒。目前,土壤和叶面施硒是提高植物硒含量的两种主要方式^[8]。土施虽然可以解决土壤缺硒问题,但对环境污染严重,投资相对较高,并且不同土质施硒要求不同,所以土壤施硒在生产应用上有一定局限性^[9]。叶面施肥是增加果实矿质营养的有效途径^[10],操作简单、经济有效、安全无污染,同时可以提高硒的利用率^[9],因此得到广泛应用^[11]。

我国已研究并生产了富硒茶、富硒大米、富硒大蒜等富硒食品,外源硒对植物的影响也是重要研究领域^[12]。目前,硒在甜樱桃上的研究较少,仅限于生产富硒甜樱桃适宜的处理浓度的探讨,对于硒对树体与果实各种生理生化指标的影响,以及对重金属的拮抗作用尚未见系统研究与报道。笔者旨在通过对甜樱桃施用外源硒,探索不同浓度硒对甜樱桃叶片、果实的主要生理生化指标、果实品质及重金属含量的影响,以为富硒甜樱桃的生产提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与试验设计

试验在河南省郑州市二七区候寨乡樱桃沟进行,以甜樱桃品种‘美早’为试验材料,树龄6 a(年),树势中庸,株行距为2.5 m×3 m,试验植株树体大小、结果情况基本一致。试验园区土质为轻质沙壤,pH 7.5。在落花坐果后(4月16日)对叶面喷施亚硒酸钠(Na_2SeO_3)溶液,并于1周后进行第2次喷施。处理质量浓度分别为5、10、20、40 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,采用完全随机设计,单株小区,3次重复,对照用清水喷施。在果实成熟期,于5月27日按东西南北4个方向在不同处理的植株分别采取适量的果实和叶片,将其中部分放于液氮中,部分放入自封袋中带回,置于液氮中的果实及叶片置于 $-80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 超低温冰箱保存备用。

1.2 相关指标测定分析

可滴定酸测定:称取10.0 g样品,研磨成浆,用蒸馏水定容至100 mL容量瓶中,过滤,取20 mL滤液于锥形瓶中,充分摇匀,加2滴1%酚酞试剂(1.0 g酚酞溶于100 mL 50%乙醇溶液中,边加热边搅拌),用 $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\text{NaOH}$ (称取2.0 g NaOH,用蒸馏水定容至500 mL容量瓶中)滴定至粉色不褪(0.5 min内),记录NaOH用量,3次重复。

硒、镉、铅、汞的测定:分别研磨果肉和叶片,分

别取适量待测样品,放置于消化管中,然后加6 mL HNO_3 和2 mL H_2O_2 ,加盖放于消解仪微波消解40 min,待消解完毕,取出放入 $160\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 电子控温加热板进行赶酸,待棕黄色烟雾冒尽,溶液变为透明色即可,冷却后用5%优级纯盐酸定容至25 mL。硒和汞用PF6-1非色散原子荧光分光光度计测定;镉和铅用日本HITACHI Z-2000原子吸收分光光度计测定。

单果质量测定:从每个处理的果实中随机取10个进行称重,3次重复。

其他物质含量测定:果实可溶性固形物用ATA-GO PAL-1迷你数显折射仪测定;果实硬度用GY-1型硬度计测定;维生素C及叶片、果实中SOD、MDA、Pro用苏州科铭生物技术有限公司试剂盒测定。

1.3 数据分析

用Microsoft Excel 2013对数据进行整理,用SPSS 19.0软件进行方差分析,用SigmaPlot 10.0进行制图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 叶面喷施硒对甜樱桃叶片和果实中硒及有害重金属含量的影响

由表1、表2可知,甜樱桃叶面喷施不同浓度 Na_2SeO_3 后,叶片中的硒含量增加,并且随施硒浓度的增加而递增。喷硒质量浓度为5 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、10 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、40 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,叶片中硒含量分别是对照

表1 不同浓度硒处理后甜樱桃叶片中硒、镉、铅、汞的含量
Table 1 Se、Cd、Pb、Hg content in leaves of sweet cherry in different concentration Na_2SeO_3

$\rho(\text{Na}_2\text{SeO}_3)/w(\text{硒})$ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	$w(\text{硒})$ Se/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)	$w(\text{镉})$ Cd/($\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)	$w(\text{铅})$ Pb/($\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)	$w(\text{汞})$ Hg/($\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)
0	7.754 7± 0.530 8 e	0.019 2± 0.003 7 a	0.248 7± 0.028 7 a	0.002 8
5	23.722 0± 0.739 1 d	0.014 8± 0.003 7 a	0.237 8± 0.016 7 a	-
10	54.354 2± 1.076 9 c	0.017 3± 0.005 9 a	0.248 5± 0.028 5 a	-
20	66.769 2± 0.819 3 b	0.013 2± 0.002 7 a	0.194 7± 0.018 6 a	-
40	116.762 5± 1.597 0 a	0.016 5± 0.001 0 a	0.203 5± 0.009 0 a	-

注:-未检出。同列数字后不同字母表示经Duncan新复极差法比较后差异达5%显著水平。下同。

Note: - Undetected. Different letter in same column means significant difference at 5% level by Duncan's new multiple range method comparison. The same below.

的3.06、7.01、8.61、15.06倍,均达到显著水平;果实中硒含量分别是对照的1.09、5.74、8.76、9.36倍,且当喷施质量浓度为10 mg·L⁻¹、20 mg·L⁻¹、40 mg·L⁻¹时,果实中硒含量均显著高于对照。叶面喷施不同浓度的硒后,叶片中重金属镉和铅的含量均有不同程度降低,但未达显著水平,其中硒处理浓度为20 mg·L⁻¹时,对叶片中的镉和铅的抑制效果最好;硒处理浓度为5 mg·L⁻¹时,对果实中镉和铅的抑制效果最为明显,均达到显著水平。对照叶片中汞含量测得为0.002 8 mg·kg⁻¹,果实内汞含量为0.000 7 mg·kg⁻¹,不同浓度硒处理后,叶片和果实中均未测出汞,可见,硒处理对汞的蓄积有抑制作用。

表2 不同浓度硒处理后甜樱桃果实中硒、镉、铅、汞的含量
Table 2 Se、Cd、Pb、Hg content in fruits of sweet cherry in different concentration Na₂SeO₃

$\rho(\text{Na}_2\text{SeO}_3)/$ (mg·L ⁻¹)	w(硒) Se/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)	w(镉) Cd/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(铅) Pb/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(汞) Hg/(mg·kg ⁻¹)
0	1.728 2± 0.329 2 c	0.028 7± 0.001 6 a	0.491 5± 0.168 6 a	0.000 7
5	1.881 2± 0.595 7 c	0.018 3± 0.001 6 b	0.048 7± 0.060 2 b	-
10	9.919 6± 0.555 8 b	0.027 2± 0.001 8 a	0.065 0± 0.120 3 b	-
20	15.135 7± 0.899 1 a	0.024 5± 0.003 8 ab	0.210 7± 0.028 5 b	-
40	16.171 7± 1.282 0 a	0.025 3± 0.003 2 ab	0.227 0± 0.057 2 b	-

2.2 叶面喷施硒对甜樱桃叶片和果实超氧化物歧化酶、丙二醛和脯氨酸含量的影响

由表3和表4可以看出,甜樱桃叶面喷硒处理后,叶片和果实中SOD活性均大于对照,并且达到显著水平,当硒质量浓度为5 mg·L⁻¹、10 mg·L⁻¹、20 mg·L⁻¹、40 mg·L⁻¹时,叶片中SOD活性分别是对照的1.65、1.26、1.76、1.41倍,在硒质量浓度为20 mg·L⁻¹时,叶片中SOD活性达到最高,硒质量浓度为5 mg·L⁻¹时,果实中SOD活性达到最高,但随着硒处理浓度的加大,叶片和果实中SOD反而出现了降低的情况。这说明,甜樱桃叶面喷硒可以提高叶片和果实中SOD的活性,但喷施浓度必须适宜,在不适宜的浓度下反而会降低叶片和果实中的SOD活性。叶片中MDA含量比对照分别降低9.93%、12.36%、19.03%、8.74%,在喷施硒质量浓度为10 mg·L⁻¹和20 mg·L⁻¹时,达到显著水平;果实中MDA含量比对照分别降低38.91%、21.82%、18.29%、29.80%,在喷施硒质量浓度为5 mg·L⁻¹时,达到显著水平。由此

可知,甜樱桃叶面施用不同浓度硒后,可降低叶片和果实中MDA的含量,但不同浓度之间存在明显差异,高浓度硒在降低MDA方面反而没有中低浓度效果好。叶片中Pro含量比对照分别降低了24.380 0 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、20.350 0 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、29.070 0 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、20.410 0 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,果实中Pro含量比对照分别降低了8.665 3 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、5.741 3 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、5.222 0 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、5.139 3 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,均达到显著水平。可见,喷施一定量的硒可以降低甜樱桃叶片和果实中脯氨酸的含量。

表3 不同浓度硒处理后甜樱桃叶片中SOD、MDA、Pro的含量

Table 3 SOD、MDA、Pro content in leaves of sweet cherry in different concentration Na₂SeO₃

$\rho(\text{Na}_2\text{SeO}_3)/$ (mg·L ⁻¹)	w(SOD)/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	b(MDA)/ (nmol·g ⁻¹)	w(Pro)/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)
0	79.963 3± 1.082 2 d	50.794 7± 0.860 3 a	57.550 0± 2.376 3 a
5	131.536 7± 4.571 4 a	45.753 3± 1.943 9 ab	33.170 0± 0.828 0 bc
10	100.833 3± 2.100 9 c	44.516 0± 2.227 3 b	37.203 3± 3.359 0 b
20	140.900 0± 3.655 9 a	41.128 0± 1.093 9 b	28.483 3± 1.657 2 c
40	112.493 3± 4.318 1 b	46.354 0± 1.159 1 ab	37.140 0± 2.021 1 b

表4 不同浓度硒处理后甜樱桃果实中SOD、MDA、Pro的含量

Table 4 SOD、MDA、Pro content in fruits of sweet cherry in different concentration Na₂SeO₃

$\rho(\text{Na}_2\text{SeO}_3)/$ (mg·L ⁻¹)	w(SOD)/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	b(MDA)/ (nmol·g ⁻¹)	w(Pro)/ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)
0	64.990 0± 6.454 0 e	58.066 7± 5.537 4 a	13.739 3± 1.205 2 a
5	229.876 7± 9.279 8 a	35.473 3± 2.531 7 b	5.074 0± 0.455 0 c
10	138.933 3± 1.146 0 c	45.396 7± 5.710 0 b	7.998 0± 1.290 0 b
20	168.806 7± 4.815 6 b	47.446 7± 0.376 7 ab	8.517 3± 0.578 1 b
40	111.150 0± 3.953 7 d	40.760 0± 0.941 7 b	8.600 0± 0.666 2 b

2.3 叶面喷施硒对甜樱桃单果质量和果实硬度的影响

由表5可知甜樱桃叶面喷硒后,可提高果实单果质量和果实硬度。当硒质量浓度为5 mg·L⁻¹、10 mg·L⁻¹、20 mg·L⁻¹、40 mg·L⁻¹时,平均单果质量比对照分别重0.382 2 g、0.995 1 g、0.504 1 g、0.438 6 g;当硒质量浓度为10 mg·L⁻¹时,比对照重将近1 g,但无显著差异。果实硬度比对照分别增加1.130 0 kg·cm⁻²、

表5 不同浓度硒处理对甜樱桃果实单果质量和硬度的影响
Table 5 Effect of different concentration Na_2SeO_3 on single fruit weight and firmness of sweet cherry fruits

$\rho(\text{Na}_2\text{SeO}_3)/$ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	单果质量 Average mass per fruit/g	硬度 Firmness/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$)
0	7.411 2±0.139 1 a	5.510 0±0.064 3 b
5	7.793 4±0.506 5 a	6.640 0±0.202 1 a
10	8.406 3±0.558 5 a	5.843 3±0.063 3 b
20	7.915 2±0.199 1 a	5.683 3±0.286 7 b
40	7.849 8±0.428 9 a	5.543 3±0.082 5 b

0.333 3 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ 、0.173 0 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ 、0.033 3 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$,当硒质量浓度为5 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,达到显著水平。

2.4 叶面喷施硒对甜樱桃果实营养品质的影响

甜樱桃叶片在经过 Na_2SeO_3 处理后,果实中维生素C、可滴定酸和可溶性固形物含量均有不同程度的变化(表6),其中当硒质量浓度为5 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,与对照相比果实品质各项指标均有提升,但可溶性固形物含量变化不大,与对照相比差异不显著;维生素C含量和可滴定酸含量变化明显,当硒质量浓度为5 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,维生素C和可滴定酸含量均达到显著水平,维生素C含量达到15.73 $\text{mg}\cdot 100\text{g}^{-1}$,比对照含量高7.67 $\text{mg}\cdot 100\text{g}^{-1}$;可滴定酸含量降低至0.446 6%,达到显著水平。这说明在甜樱桃叶片喷施不同浓度的 Na_2SeO_3 可有效改善果实品质。

表6 不同浓度硒处理后甜樱桃果实营养品质的影响

Table 6 The effects of different concentration Na_2SeO_3 on nutritional quality of fruit of sweet cherry

ρ (Na_2SeO_3)/ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	w(维生素C)/ Vitamin C ($\text{mg}\cdot 100\text{g}^{-1}$)	w(可滴定酸) Titration acid content/%	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%
0	8.16±0.460 0 c	0.579 8±0.024 4 a	15.3±0.152 8 a
5	15.73±2.030 0 a	0.446 6±0.033 7 b	15.5±0.115 5 a
10	12.82±0.380 0 ab	0.481 9±0.051 4 ab	14.7±0.152 8 a
20	12.67±1.220 0 ab	0.468 9±0.035 9 ab	14.9±0.145 3 a
40	11.49±0.170 0 bc	0.558 5±0.025 3 ab	14.8±0.611 0 a

甜樱桃果实经硒处理后,糖酸比提高(图1),质量浓度为5、10、20、40 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的果实中糖酸比分别比对照高8.64、4.64、5.81、0.17,其中硒质量浓度为5 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时最为明显,糖酸比是对照的1.33倍。表明外源硒处理可改善果实风味。

3 讨论

目前,我国乃至全世界关于硒食品、硒作物的研究都在不断探索中。我国存在硒不足和硒过量两种

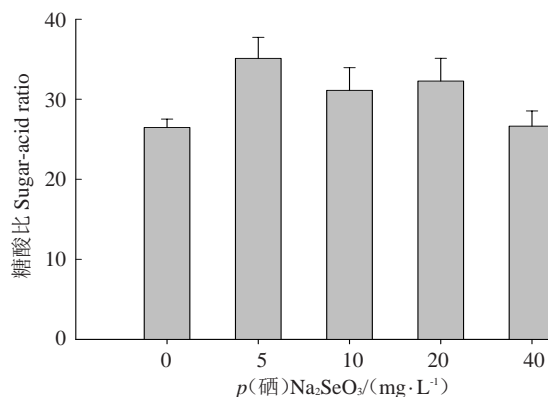


图1 不同浓度硒处理后甜樱桃果实的糖酸比

Fig. 1 Sugar-acid ratio in fruit of sweet cherry in different concentration Na_2SeO_3

情况,尤其以缺硒地区更为明显,缺硒可引起克山病(心肌损害为特征)、心血管疾病^[13]和大骨节病^[14],土壤中的硒化合物一般都是难溶的硒盐,生物利用率非常低,植物、动物以及人体对土壤中的硒不能有效吸收利用,因此,外源性的摄取硒对人类身体健康显得尤为重要,人体食用后能达到补硒的效果^[15]。但过量的硒会对植物造成毒害,对人体也会造成伤害,因此对于硒的施用量和食用量要特别注意。本研究采取叶面喷硒,研究结果表明,硒处理后甜樱桃果实和叶片中的硒含量均有明显增加,这与王晋民等^[16]在青花菜上、宁娟娟等^[17]在苹果上、罗盛国等^[18]对小麦和玉米上的研究一致。在研究中笔者对试验园区的土壤进行了硒含量的测定,结果表明土壤中硒含量为0.143 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,有研究表明土壤中硒含量<0.1 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 为缺硒土壤^[19],可见此试验园区土壤不属于缺硒土壤,但笔者测得对照果实硒含量仅为1.728 2 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,而叶片中的硒含量为7.754 7 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,这说明相比叶片,硒在甜樱桃果实中的富集非常少。为获得富硒果实,必须施用外源硒。

土壤中重金属含量急剧增加,植物受重金属污染的问题非常严峻^[20]。硒元素对重金属镉、铅、汞元素有拮抗作用。方勇等^[21]在水稻叶面上喷施适宜浓度的硒肥有效降低了稻米籽粒中镉、铅和汞的含量。张海英等^[22]报道草莓叶片经喷硒处理后有效降低了重金属镉和铅对草莓果实和叶片的毒害。本研究结果也证实了这一点,甜樱桃叶面喷硒可以大幅度降低叶片和果实中重金属元素镉、铅、汞的含量,且施硒的浓度不同,叶片和果实中的镉、铅、汞含量降低程度不同,喷施低浓度硒比喷施高浓度硒对于镉和铅的抑制作用较好,可能是因为不同作物对于

硒的敏感程度不同,一定量的硒、适宜的硒可以促进植物的生长发育,但硒过量则会起到反作用,造成植物出现毒害现象,抑制植物的生长发育甚至死亡^[23]。

关于硒对植物酶活方面的研究有很多。SOD是生物体内超氧阴离子自由基的清除剂,许多研究表明SOD是参与植物抗病的一种重要的酶,并在植物衰老的整个代谢过程中起着重要的作用^[24],本研究中,通过对甜樱桃叶面喷施不同浓度的硒后,可有效提高叶片和果实中SOD的酶活性,并且出现了先上升后下降趋势,这与李彦等^[25]在硒对小白菜抗氧化活性的研究结果一致,小白菜在施硒后SOD酶活性增高,但施用硒超过一定量时,则出现SOD酶活性降低的现象,这说明对甜樱桃施用适量的硒,可提高叶片和果实中的SOD酶活性。植物体内MDA含量越高越不利于植株生长,过多地积累会使植物抗逆性和抗衰老能力减弱,本试验研究表明,甜樱桃在施硒后,叶片和果实中的MDA含量均有所下降,这与周大寨等^[26]在花椰菜幼苗上的研究结果一致,经过施用一定量的硒较好地抑制了MDA的产生,甜樱桃在喷施适宜的浓度下,有效降低了果实和叶片中的MDA。植物体内Pro可以反映植物的氧化衰老状况,早衰或逆境胁迫会使植物体内积累较多的Pro,植物体内Pro越多,说明植物衰老越严重,本研究中,叶片和果实中的Pro含量在喷硒后均比对照低,这与张驰等^[27]在油菜上的研究结果不一致,究其原因可能是硒在不同品种中的效应不同。

叶面喷硒除了可以提高果实中的硒含量以外,还可以改善果实品质。甜樱桃叶面喷施不同浓度的硒后,平均单果质量增加,果实硬度也有不同程度的提高,单果质量在硒处理浓度为 $10\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时增加效果最为明显,硬度在硒处理浓度为 $5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时显著提高。同时,叶面喷施不同浓度的硒后,果实中维生素C含量明显增加,这与刘仁道等^[28]在猕猴桃上的研究一致。果实可滴定酸显著降低,可溶性固形物变化不大,但果实糖酸比有所提高。试验结果说明,喷施低浓度硒可有效增加甜樱桃果实平均单果质量和维生素C含量,提高硬度,降低可滴定酸含量,改善果实品质。

4 结 论

(1)对甜樱桃进行叶面喷硒,可提高叶片和果实中的硒含量,且硒含量随施用浓度的增加而递增。

(2)甜樱桃叶面喷硒后,叶片和果实中的重金属镉和铅含量明显降低,汞降至未检出水平。

(3)甜樱桃在施以外源硒后,增加了叶片和果实中SOD的活性,降低了MDA、Pro的含量,并且低浓度硒作用比高浓度硒效果好。

(4)叶面施硒后,果实的平均单果质量与硬度增加,维生素C的含量不同程度提高,可滴定酸的含量降低,但可溶性固形物含量无明显变化。

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