

自发气调包装和乙烯吸收剂对‘玉露香’梨果实品质及耐贮性的影响

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摘 要:【目的】研究不同厚度的保鲜袋自发气调包装和乙烯吸收剂对‘玉露香’梨采后生理和贮藏品质的影响,为生产应用提供技术参考。【方法】分别将商业成熟的‘玉露香’梨采用0.02 mm PE袋、0.02 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂、0.03 mm PE袋、0.03 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂、0.04 mm PE袋和0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂扎口处理形成自发气调环境,于温度(0±0.5)℃、相对湿度90%~95%条件下贮藏,并以0.02 mm PE袋不扎口为对照处理。定期监测不同包装袋内O₂、CO₂和乙烯浓度,在‘玉露香’梨冷藏150 d和210 d时测定各处理果实叶绿素荧光参数、叶绿素含量、果实硬度、可溶性固形物、可滴定酸、抗坏血酸、货架期呼吸强度和乙烯释放量等理化指标,并调查果心褐变情况。【结果】采用扎口处理的不同厚度保鲜袋内气体成分在第35天时达到平衡,气调能力水平由高到低依次为0.04 mm PE袋>0.03 mm PE袋>0.02 mm PE袋,CO₂浓度最高可达到3.2%,最低为0.9%。与其他厚度保鲜袋相比,采用0.03 mm PE袋包装进行自发气调处理能够抑制果皮叶绿素含量、F_m、F_v和F_v/F_m的下降,果实硬度与对照无显著差异,但果心褐变指数显著高于对照,可溶性固形物含量显著低于对照。【结论】0.03 mm PE袋的自发气调可使环境维持在O₂为18.7%~19.5%、CO₂为1.2%~1.5%时有效保持‘玉露香’梨果实果面绿色,但降低了果实可滴定酸、维生素C等内在品质,同时增加了果心褐变程度。乙烯吸收剂对保绿效果不明显,因此,需要自发气调结合1-MCP处理,从而既达到保绿效果,又能有效维持果实内在品质的目标。

关键词: ‘玉露香’梨;自发气调;乙烯吸收剂;品质;保绿

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Effect of modified atmosphere packaging and ethylene absorbers on postharvest fruit quality and storage performance of ‘Yuluxiang’ pear

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Abstract: 【Objective】The objective of this study is to optimize packaging bags and provide a scientific foundation for exploring a simple and efficient preservation technology for ‘Yuluxiang’ pear during storage by studying the effect of modified atmosphere packaging and ethylene absorbers on postharvest physiology and quality. 【Methods】The commercially matured ‘Yuluxiangli’ fruits were respectively used in sealed 0.02 mm thickness PE film bags, sealed 0.02 mm thickness PE film bags + ethylene absorbent, sealed 0.03 mm thickness PE film bags, sealed 0.03 mm thickness PE film bags + ethylene absorbent, sealed 0.04 mm thickness PE film bags and 0.04 mm thickness PE film bags + ethylene absorbent. These bags were spontaneously formed into an atmosphere-controlled environment and stored at a temperature of (0 ± 0.5) °C and with a relative humidity of 90%-95%, and the unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag served as a control. The O₂, CO₂ and ethylene concentrations in different bags were regularly monitored. After 150 and 210 days of cold storage, the fruits were taken out and placed under

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20 °C, and fruit firmness, total soluble solids (TSS), titratable acidity (TA), vitamin C, chlorophyll fluorescence parameters, chlorophyll content and core browning index in the stored fruits were investigated at 0 and 7 days after cold storage. The ethylene production and respiration rate were measured during different shelf times. Variance analysis of related data was carried out by SPSS 22.0 software.【Results】The concentrations of O₂ and CO₂ in sealed bags reached the equilibrium on the 35th day. The O₂ volume fractions in the 0.02 mm thickness PE bags, 0.02 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent, 0.03 mm thickness PE bags, 0.03 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent, 0.04 mm thickness PE bags and 0.04 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent were 19.5%, 17.2%, 19.3%, 15.2%, 11.2% and 14.0%, respectively. The CO₂ volume fraction of 0.02 mm thickness PE bags, 0.02 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent, 0.03 mm thickness PE bags, 0.03 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent, 0.04 mm thickness PE bags and 0.04 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent bag were 0.9%, 1.3%, 1.1%, 2.1%, 3.2%, and 2.8%, respectively. The ability level of gas adjustment was 0.04 mm thickness PE bags, 0.04mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent, 0.03 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent, 0.02 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent, 0.03 mm thickness PE bags, 0.02 mm thickness PE bags from high to low in turn. Modified atmosphere package can reduce the yellowing rate of the peel and play a better green-keeping effect. On the 150 d, the 0.02 mm thickness PE bags' total chlorophyll content was no significantly different among the treatments, but the total chlorophyll content of other treatments was significantly higher than the control. On the 210 d and (210+7) d, the total chlorophyll content of the 0.04 mm thickness PE film bags was significantly higher than that of the control and other treatments. Modified atmosphere package can cause an increase in core browning index. On the 210 d, the core browning index of the 0.02 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent was significantly lower than the control. The other treatments were significantly higher than the control, and the same thickness of the film bag, ethylene absorbent can significantly inhibit the increase in the core browning index. On the (210+7) d, the core browning index of 0.03 mm thickness PE bags+ethylene absorbent was not significantly different from the control. The core browning index of other treatments was significantly higher than that of the control, and the core browning index of 0.04 mm thickness PE bags + ethylene absorbent was the largest. Modified atmosphere package can reduce the content of total soluble solids in fruits. The thickness of the film bag was related to the extent of the total soluble solids (TSS). Ethylene absorbent can improve the ethylene production rate during shelf life. The ethylene production rate of each treatment during shelf life was also higher than the control. The 0.03 mm thickness PE film bags were optimum modified atmosphere packaging bags for 'Yuluxiang' pears. The results showed that the packaging bags reduced the chlorophyll content, F_m , F_v and F_v/F_m of the peel. Fruit firmness was not significantly different between the treatment and control groups, but the fruit core browning index was significantly higher than the control, and the total soluble solids (TSS) was significantly lower than the control.【Conclusion】'Yuluxiang' pear was more embodied in the storage period by using 0.03 mm thickness PE film bags for modified atmosphere packaging, and the O₂ and CO₂ concentrations in bags played a main role, and when O₂ was maintained at 18.7% to 19.5% and CO₂ at 1.2% to 1.5%, there was a good preservation effect on keeping fruit peel green, but reduced the quality of the fruit such as titratable acidity (TA), vitamin C; and increased the core browning index. Ethylene concentration showed less effect on the preservation of 'Yuluxiangli' pears. Therefore, it was necessary to combine modified atmosphere package with 1-MCP treatments, thereby achieving the goal of preservation effect.

Key words: 'Yuluxiang' pear; MAP; Ethylene absorbent; Quality; Green keeping

‘玉露香’梨是由山西省农业科学院果树研究所以‘库尔勒香梨’为母本,‘雪花梨’为父本杂交选育而成的梨优新品种^[1],具有果实大,果形正,果面光洁细腻具蜡质,果心小,肉质细嫩,汁液极多,石细胞极少,味甜具清香等优点。该品种在国内市场的售价较高,有较高的经济价值,‘玉露香’梨成为山西隰县农民脱贫致富的支柱产业。作为优新梨品种,其采后研究相对较少,主要包括采收期^[2]、贮藏温度^[3]以及1-MCP保鲜技术等研究,采收成熟度参数、最佳贮藏温度以及1-MCP保鲜技术的研究为‘玉露香’梨贮藏提供了技术保障。本课题组前期对‘玉露香’梨果实采后生物学特性研究发现,该品种贮藏后期果皮易出现褪绿转黄且油腻化现象,进而失去商品价值,上述问题直接影响了‘玉露香’梨贮藏后期经济效益。因此,结合前期研究基础,结合其他保鲜技术的研发对延长‘玉露香’梨贮藏寿命具有重要意义。

自发气调包装(modified atmosphere packaged, MAP)是采用对O₂和CO₂具有不同透性的薄膜密封包装来调节果实微环境气体条件以增强保鲜效果的方法^[4-5]。MAP能够延缓果蔬后熟^[6]、保持鲜切果蔬品质^[7-8]、抑制果蔬叶绿素和其他色素的降解^[6-9]、减缓果蔬表面微生物生长^[7-9]。尽管MAP保鲜有诸多优点,但其仍会因O₂浓度过低或CO₂浓度过高,导致不能进行正常需氧呼吸而引起伤害、风味丧失等^[6-9]。因此,该项技术的关键在于选择适当的薄膜材料,以获得保鲜袋内最适宜的气调环境。乙烯吸收剂(Ethylene absorbent, EA)不仅能抑制果实呼吸,吸收果蔬贮藏过程中释放出的乙烯气体,还可以抑制果实变软、蔬菜变黄^[10-11],延长果蔬贮运寿命。笔者就‘玉露香’梨进行了不同厚度保鲜袋与乙烯吸收剂结合的保鲜处理技术研究,旨在为‘玉露香’梨自发气调包装生产应用提供技术参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料及处理

供试‘玉露香’梨采自山西省农业科学院果树研究所梨园,土壤为沙壤土,树龄14 a。选取有代表性树体15株,采收当年盛花期为4月17日,采收时间为9月12日。取树冠外围、内膛不同方向均匀采收,采收后装箱第2天运回中国农业科学院果树研究所。选择大小均匀、无机械伤和病虫害的果实作为

实验材料。将挑选好的试验果分别装入0.04 mm PE、0.03 mm PE和0.02 mm PE的保鲜袋内,每袋装入量为7.5 kg;然后在相应厚度的保鲜袋内加入乙烯吸收剂,每个处理重复3次,将处理后果实置于温度(0±0.5)℃冷库中,待果实温度降到跟冷库温度相同时,将保鲜袋袋口扎紧,对照为0.02 mm PE保鲜袋,不扎口。试验用保鲜袋、乙烯吸收剂由国家农产品保鲜工程技术研究中心(天津)提供,乙烯吸收剂的主要成分为高锰酸钾,每个保鲜袋内放入1袋。果实于(0±0.5)℃条件下分别贮藏150 d,210 d后取出,一部分果实在20℃条件下平衡24 h测定其各项理化指标,并进行相关指标的统计分析;另一部分果实在20℃条件下放置7 d后测定其货架期各理化指标,并进行相关指标的统计分析。每个处理3次重复,每次用果15个。

1.2 测定方法

1.2.1 保鲜袋内 O₂、CO₂和乙烯浓度测定 采用 Check Point II O₂/CO₂分析仪测定。贮藏后第5天时开始测定,以后每隔10 d(贮藏45 d前)测定1次保鲜袋内CO₂和O₂体积分数,结果以百分数表示,每个处理每次测定3个重复。乙烯浓度采用美国FCE公司的乙烯测定仪测定,从贮藏25 d起开始测定,测定时间同O₂、CO₂。

1.2.2 品质 果实硬度用南非GUSS公司的GS-15水果质地分析仪测定,所用探头为11.3 mm;可溶性固形物含量(TSS)用日本ATAGO公司的PR-101α折光仪测定;可滴定酸(TA)和维生素C含量分别采用酸碱滴定法和2,6-二氯酚酚滴定法,用瑞士万通808智能电位滴定仪测定。

1.2.3 果皮叶绿素荧光参数 采用英国Hansatech公司的Handy PEA叶绿素效率仪测定,在果实赤道线两侧选择两个相对的位点,用削皮刀削取直径约1.5 cm的果皮,用样品夹暗处理30 min后进行测定。

1.2.4 货架期‘玉露香’梨呼吸强度及乙烯释放量 采用山东鲁南瑞虹化工仪器有限公司的SP-7890气相色谱仪对‘玉露香’梨果实呼吸强度和乙烯释放量同时进行测定。测定具体条件为:采用高纯N₂作为载气,压力0.5 MPa,燃气采用空气和氢气,其中H₂压力为0.2 MPa,空气为0.4 MPa;转化炉温度360℃;填充柱采用不锈钢材质,柱温为80℃,用温度为160℃的FID检测器检测;取挑选出的果实6个,分别置于2.25 L的3个可密封塑料盒内,密封60

min后,用注射器抽取进样量 1 mL 进行测定,每盒 3 次重复。

1.2.5 果心褐变指数 以果心褐变面积占果心总面积的比例计算,共分 6 级,其中,0 级果心无褐变现象,颜色正常; I 级果心褐变面积 < 1/3,即褐变现象较轻微但肉眼能见; II 级果心褐变面积 1/3~1/2; III 级果心褐变面积 1/2~2/3; IV 级果心褐变面积 > 2/3; V 级果心全部褐变。分别根据布朗指数公式进行计算:

$$\text{果心褐变指数} = \frac{\sum(\text{果心褐变级数} \times \text{果数})}{5 \times \text{总果数}} \times 100。$$

1.3 数据分析

采用 Microsoft Office Excel 2010 和 SPSS 22.0 数据分析软件进行统计分析, Duncan's 新复极差法检验差异显著性 ($p < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同保鲜袋内气体成分的变化

由图 1-A, B 可以看出,不同处理保鲜袋内气体成分差异显著。对照处理的保鲜袋内 O_2 和 CO_2 体积分数与大气一致,采用扎口处理的保鲜袋中, O_2 和 CO_2 体积分数在第 35 天时基本达到平衡,稳定后 0.02 mm PE 袋、0.02 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂、0.03 mm PE 袋、0.03 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂、0.04 mm PE 袋和 0.04 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂袋内的 O_2 体积分数分别为 19.5%、17.2%、19.3%、15.2%、11.2%、14.0%。 CO_2 体积分数前期逐渐上升,后期小幅下降,在第 35 天时达到平衡,稳定后 0.02 mm PE 袋、0.02 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂、0.03 mm PE 袋、0.03 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂、0.04 mm PE 袋和 0.04 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂袋内 CO_2 体积分数分别为 0.9%、1.3%、1.1%、2.1%、3.2% 和 2.8%。由此可以看出,不同保鲜袋气调能力水平由高到低依次为 0.04 mm PE 袋 > 0.04 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂 > 0.03 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂 > 0.02 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂 > 0.03 mm PE 袋 > 0.02 mm PE 袋。由图 1-C 可以看出,不同保鲜袋内乙烯浓度在第 35 天时趋于稳定,且由高到低依次为 0.04 mm PE 袋 > 0.02 mm PE 袋 > 0.03 mm PE 袋 > 0.02 mm PE+乙烯吸收剂 > 0.04 mm PE+乙烯吸收剂 > 0.03 mm PE+乙烯吸收剂。

2.2 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨果皮叶绿素荧光参数

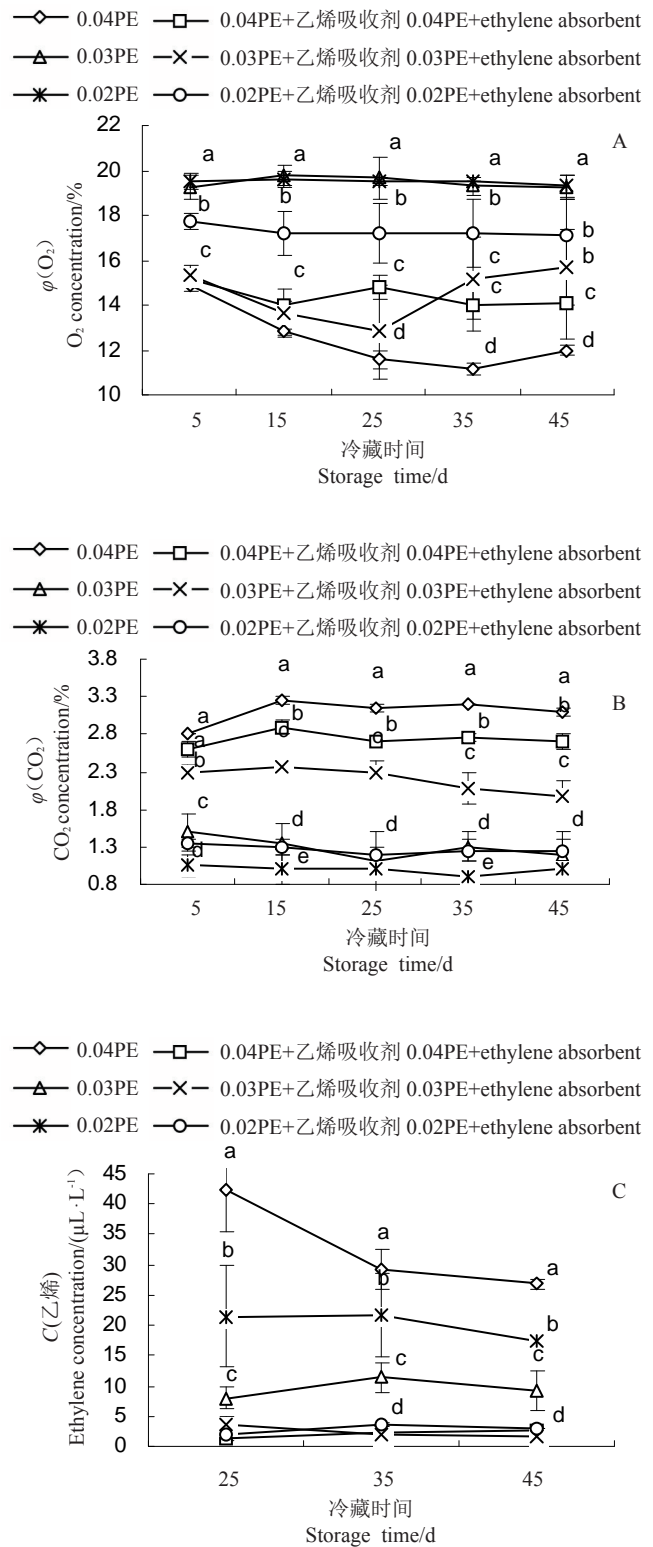


图 1 不同包装袋内气体成分的变化趋势

Fig. 1 Changes of O_2 , CO_2 and ethylene concentrations in different packaging bags of 'Yuluxiang' pear during storage

不同小写字母表示同一时间不同处理在 $p < 0.05$ 水平差异显著。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$ between different treatments at the same time. The same below.

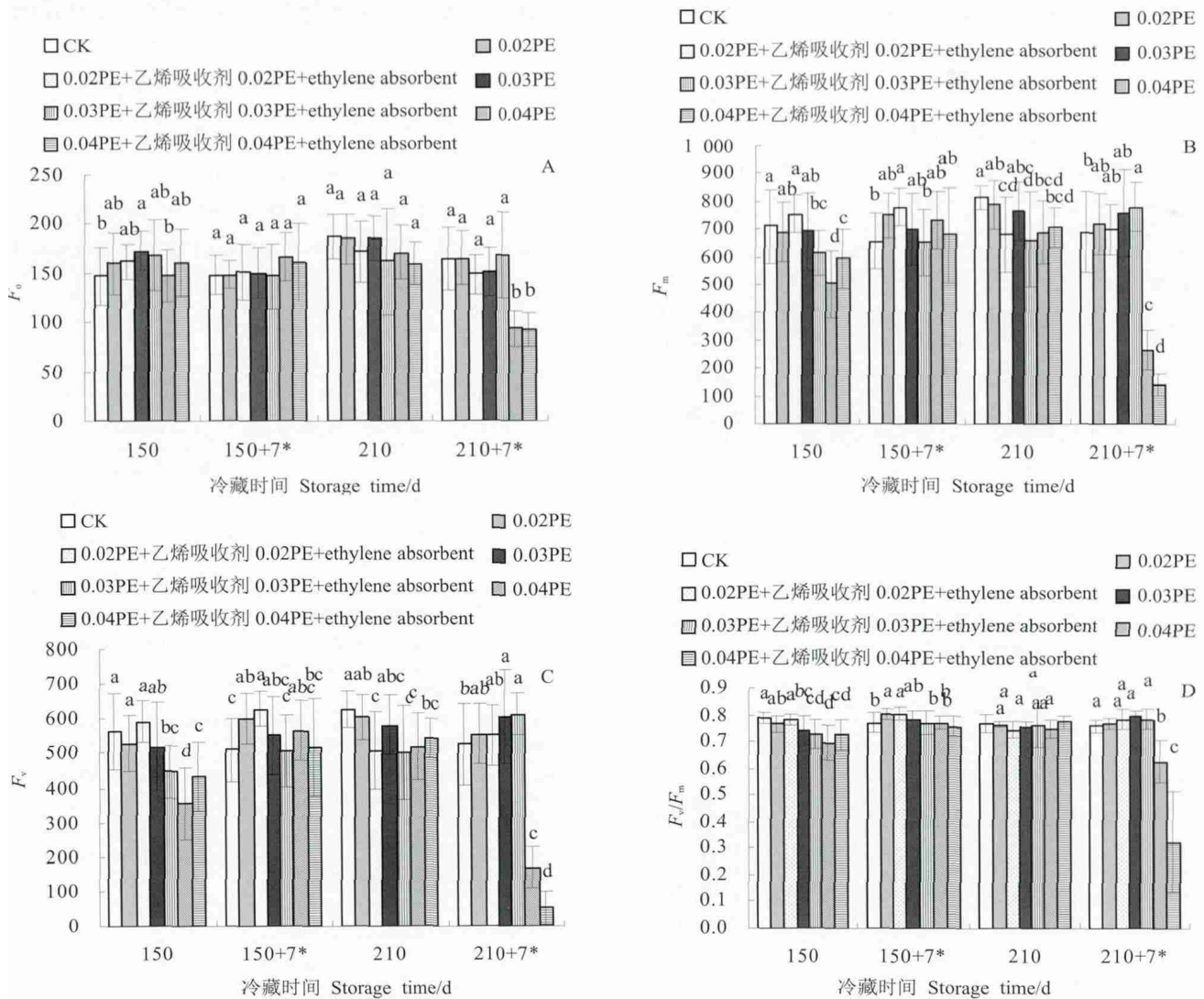
的影响

随着果实的成熟衰老,‘玉露香’梨果皮颜色由绿转黄,并伴有油腻化现象发生。叶绿素荧光参数的变化与叶绿素含量的降解密切相关^[12],且果皮颜色与叶绿素荧光参数间存在显著相关性^[13]。由图2-A可以看出,冷藏150 d和(150+7)d时,所有处理的 F_o 值均高于对照,但除0.03 mm PE袋在150 d时 F_o 显著高于对照外,其他处理与对照间差异不显著。冷藏210 d和(210+7)d时,所有处理的 F_o 值均低于对照,且在(210+7)d时,0.04 mm PE袋和0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的 F_o 值显著低于对照,所有相同厚度的保鲜袋加入乙烯吸收剂与不加入的处理之间 F_o 值显著不差异。

由图2-B,C可以看出,冷藏150 d时,0.04 mm

PE袋、0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的 F_m 、 F_v 值显著低于对照,且0.04 mm PE袋的值最低。冷藏(150+7)d时,0.03 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的 F_m 、 F_v 值最低但与对照之间无显著差异。冷藏210 d时,0.03 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的 F_m 、 F_v 最低且显著低于对照。冷藏(210+7)d时,0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的 F_m 、 F_v 显著低于对照,而且0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的也显著低于0.04 mm PE袋。

由图2-D可以看出,冷藏150 d、(150+7)d时,0.04 mm PE袋、0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的 F_v/F_m 值低于对照,且在150 d时显著低于对照($p < 0.05$)。冷藏210 d时,所有处理的 F_v/F_m 跟对照相比无显著差异,冷藏(210+7)d时,0.04 mm PE袋、0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的 F_v/F_m 显著低于对照,且



*货架时间。下同。*stand for shelf time. The same below.

图2 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨叶绿素荧光参数的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different packaging bags on chlorophyll fluorescence parameters of ‘Yuluxiang’ pear during storage

0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的 F_v/F_m 显著低于 0.04 mm PE袋的 F_v/F_m 。

2.3 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨果皮叶绿素含量的影响

由图3-A可以看出,冷藏 150 d时 0.02 mm PE袋

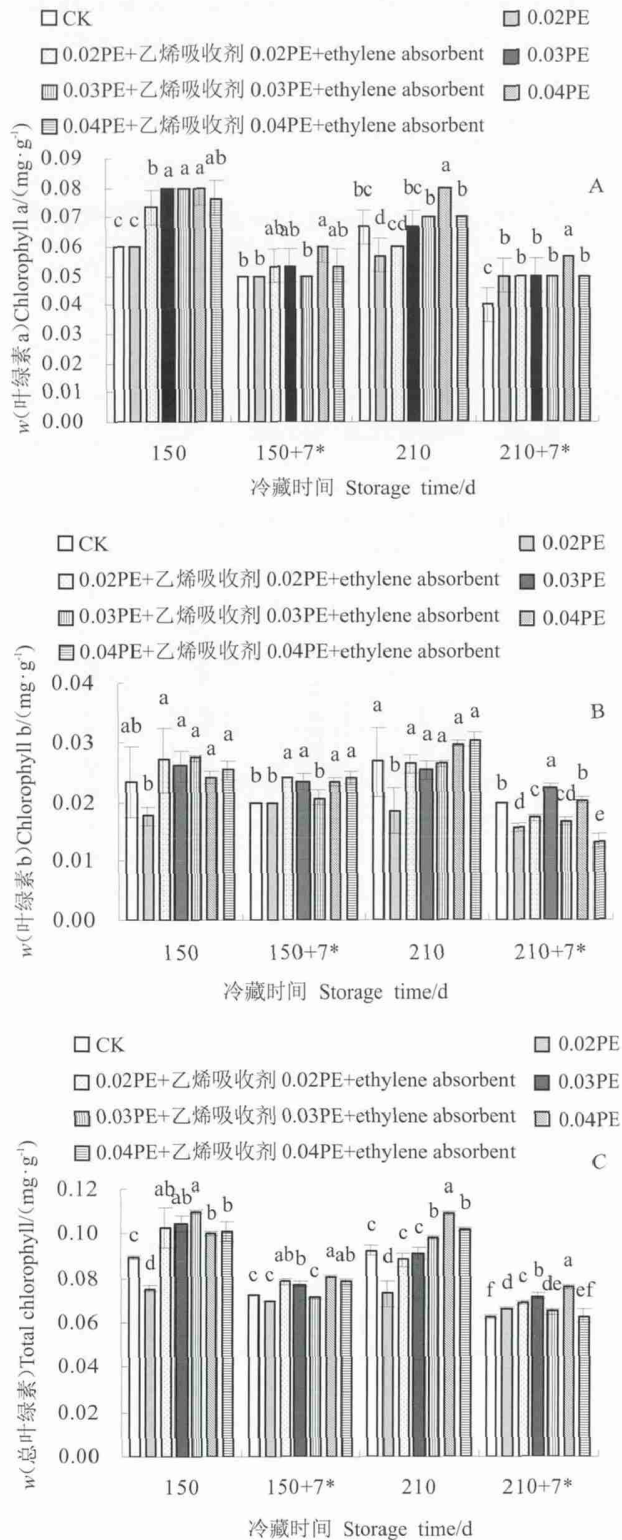


图 3 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨果皮叶绿素含量的影响
Fig. 3 Effects of different packaging bags on chlorophyll content of ‘Yuluxiang’ pear during storage

的叶绿素 a 含量与对照无显著差异,其他处理果皮叶绿素 a 含量均显著高于对照。冷藏 210 d 时,0.04 mm PE 袋的叶绿素 a 含量显著高于对照,0.02 mm PE 袋的叶绿素 a 含量显著低于对照,其他处理与对照间差异不显著。冷藏(150+7)d、(210+7)d 时 0.04 mm PE 袋的叶绿素 a 含量显著高于对照,且含量最高。由图 3-B 可以看出,冷藏 150、210 d 时 0.02 mm PE 袋的果皮叶绿素 b 含量最低,显著低于对照跟其他处理。冷藏(150+7)d 时,0.02 mm PE 袋的叶绿素 b 含量最低但跟对照无显著差别;冷藏(210+7)d 时,0.03 mm PE 袋的叶绿素 b 含量显著高于对照,0.04 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂的叶绿素 b 含量显著低于对照和其他处理。由图 3-C 可以看出,冷藏 150 d 时除 0.02 mm PE 袋的总叶绿素含量显著低于对照外,其他处理的总叶绿素含量均显著高于对照,并且 0.03 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂的总叶绿素含量最高;相同厚度的保鲜袋之间,乙烯吸收剂处理的总叶绿素含量高于未使用乙烯吸收剂的处理,但差异不显著。冷藏(150+7)d 时,除 0.02 mm PE 袋、0.03 mm PE 袋+乙烯吸收剂外,其他处理的总叶绿素含量均显著高于对照。冷藏 210 d、(210+7)d 时,0.04 mm PE 袋的总叶绿素含量显著高于对照跟其他处理。

表 1 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨果心褐变指数的影响
Table 1 Effects of different packaging bags on core browning index of ‘Yuluxiang’ pear during storage

不同包装 Different packaging bags	冷藏时间 Storage time/d	
	210	210+7*
0.02 mm PE 袋不扎口 Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	10.00±0.03 d	16.00±0.12 d
0.02 mm PE 袋扎口 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	14.29±0.10 bc	30.00±0.12 b
0.02 mm PE 袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	6.67±0.31 e	24.00±0.58 c
0.03 mm PE 袋扎口 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag	16.67±1.14 a	22.22±0.15 c
0.03 mm PE 袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	13.33±0.28 c	15.00±0.46 d
0.04 mm PE 袋扎口 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag	15.00±0.50 b	20.00±1.65 c
0.04 mm PE 袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	13.33±0.71 c	55.56±1.74 a

注:表中数据为平均值±标准差,同一列不同小写字母表示经 Duncan's 差异显著性分析达显著水平($p < 0.05$),下同。

Note: Data are means ± std. Values followed by different small letters within the same column are significantly different according to Duncan's multiple range test at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

2.4 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨果心褐变指数的影响

由表1可以看出,冷藏210 d时,除0.02 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的果心褐变指数显著低于对照外,其他处理均显著高于对照,且相同厚度的保鲜袋,乙烯吸收剂可显著抑制果心褐变指数的升高。冷藏(210+7)d时,0.03 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的果心褐变指数与对照无显著差异,其他处理的果心褐变指数均显著高于对照,且0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的果心褐变指数最大。

2.5 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨呼吸强度和乙烯释放量的影响

由图4-A可以看出贮藏150 d不同包装‘玉露香’梨呼吸强度基本都在货架1 d或者2 d时就已达到呼吸高峰,随后呼吸强度逐渐下降,到货架6 d时,达到呼吸强度的最低值,但在货架7 d时,呼吸强度又开始上升,其中0.04 mm PE袋上升最快。保鲜袋厚度为0.03 mm、0.04 mm的处理,只要厚度相同,无论是否加乙烯吸收剂,它们的呼吸高峰会出现在同一天,且不加乙烯吸收剂的处理呼吸强度会高于加乙烯吸收剂的处理,但两者之间差异不显著。

由图4-B看出,贮藏150 d时从冷库中取出的不同包装‘玉露香’梨乙烯释放速率在货架1 d时最低,且各处理的乙烯释放速率均高于对照,而且相同厚度的保鲜袋,加乙烯吸收剂的处理乙烯释放速率会高于未加的处理。在货架3 d时,0.03 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的乙烯释放速率达到最高峰,随后开始降低。在货架6 d时除0.04 mm PE袋外其他处理均已达到乙烯释放速率高峰,而0.04 mm PE袋在货架7 d时,乙烯释放速率突然上升,乙烯释放速率高峰在货架7 d或者以后。

2.6 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨果实内在品质的影响

由表2可以看出,冷藏150、210 d时,与对照相

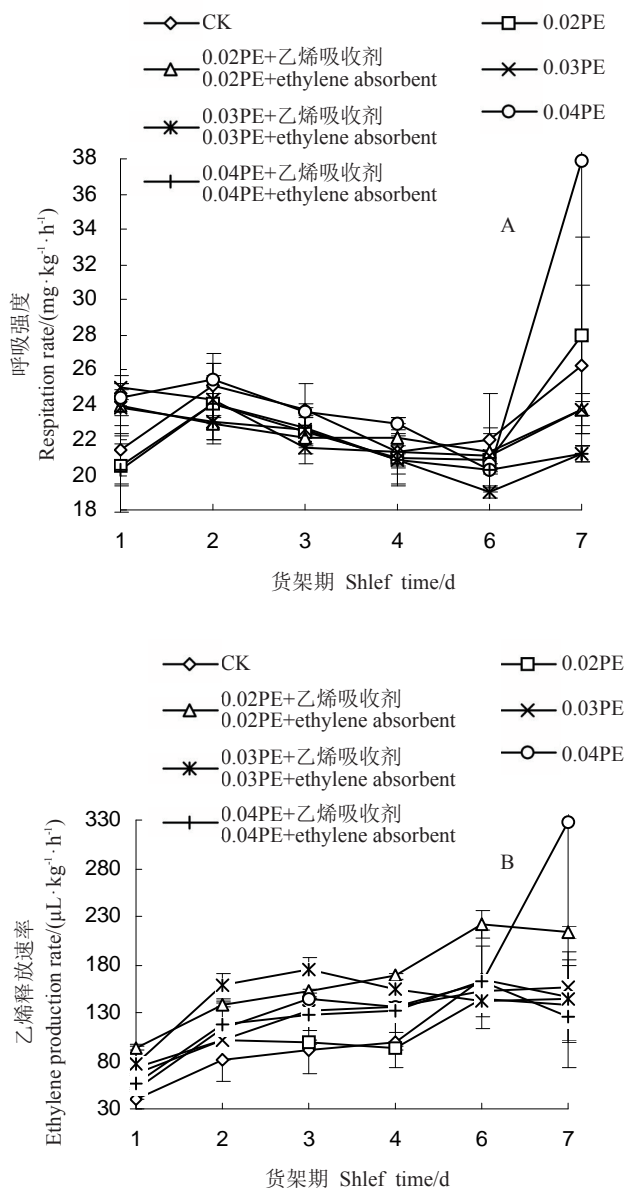


图4 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨果实货架期呼吸强度(A)和乙烯释放速率(B)的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of different packaging bags on respiration rate (A) and ethylene production rate (B) of ‘Yuluxiang’ pear on shelf after cold storage

表2 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨果实硬度的影响

不同包装 Different packaging bags	冷藏时间 Days of storage time/d			
	150	150+7*	210	210+7*
0.02 mm PE袋不扎口 Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	4.04±0.42 abc	3.71±0.36 d	4.10±0.50 a	3.65±0.47 b
0.02 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	3.70±0.40 c	3.93±0.41 bcd	4.28±1.38 a	4.22±0.35 a
0.02 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	3.87±0.29 bc	3.91±0.27 bcd	4.02±0.67 a	3.61±0.58 b
0.03 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag	4.34±0.74 a	4.04±0.51 bc	3.91±0.67 a	3.64±0.38 b
0.03 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	3.84±0.42 bc	3.82±0.30 cd	4.33±0.59 a	3.75±0.23 b
0.04 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag	4.06±0.45 ab	4.29±0.31 a	4.43±0.49 a	4.38±0.60 a
0.04 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	3.87±0.30 bc	4.11±0.44 ab	4.43±0.48 a	4.13±0.68 a

比,自发气调包装及乙烯吸收剂并没有显著维持‘玉露香’梨果实硬度的效果。冷藏(150+7)d、(210+7)d时0.04 mm PE袋、0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸附剂处理可以显著抑制果实硬度的降低,且二者之间差异不显著。

由表3可以看出,冷藏150 d时,0.02 mm PE袋+

乙烯吸收剂的可溶性固形物含量与对照相比差异不显著,其他处理的可溶性固形物含量均显著低于对照。冷藏(150+7)d、210 d、(210+7)d时,0.02 mm PE袋、0.02 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的可溶性固形物含量与对照间差异不显著,0.03 mm PE袋的可溶性固形物含量最低,显著低于对照;除冷藏210 d时0.04

表 3 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨可溶性固形物含量的影响

Table 3 Effects of different packaging bags on total soluble solid of ‘Yuluxiang’ pear during storage w/%

不同包装 Different packaging bags	冷藏时间 Days of storage time/d			
	150	150+7*	210	210+7*
0.02 mm PE袋不扎口 Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	12.2±0.78 a	12.1±0.54 a	11.3±0.31 ab	11.9±0.65 a
0.02 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	11.3±1.20 b	12.3±0.35 a	11.3±2.38 ab	11.4±0.82 ab
0.02 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	11.6±0.95 ab	12.0±0.72 a	11.2±0.94 ab	11.1±1.30 abc
0.03 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag	11.0±0.62 bc	10.5±0.96 c	9.7±2.13 d	9.9±2.32 d
0.03 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag + ethylene absorbent	11.1±1.25 bc	11.4±0.86 b	10.1±0.61 cd	11.3±0.74 abc
0.04 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag	10.5±1.16 c	11.2±0.70 b	10.8±0.81 bc	11.0±0.76 bc
0.04 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag + ethylene absorbent	11.2±0.74 bc	11.3±1.30 b	11.9±0.52 a	10.5±1.41 cd

mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的可溶性固形物含量显著高于对照外,其他处理的含量均低于对照。

由表4可以看出,冷藏150 d时,0.03 mm PE袋的可滴定酸含量显著高于对照,其他处理的可滴定

酸含量均显著低于对照。冷藏(150+7)d时,0.02 mm PE袋的可滴定酸含量显著高于对照,其他处理的可滴定酸含量均显著低于对照。冷藏210 d、(210+7)d时,0.04 mm PE袋的可滴定酸含量显著低

表 4 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨可滴定酸含量的影响

Table 4 Effects of different packaging bags on titratable acid of ‘Yuluxiang’ pear during storage w/%

不同包装 Different packaging bags	冷藏时间 Days of storage time/d			
	150	150+7*	210	210+7*
0.02 mm PE袋不扎口 Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	0.044±0.00 b	0.039±0.00 b	0.034±0.00 ab	0.032±0.00 bc
0.02 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	0.037±0.00 d	0.045±0.00 a	0.035±0.00 a	0.033±0.00 a
0.02 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	0.035±0.00 e	0.035±0.00 d	0.031±0.00 abc	0.031±0.00 c
0.03 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag	0.048±0.00 a	0.037±0.00 c	0.032±0.00 ab	0.032±0.00 b
0.03 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	0.040±0.00 c	0.035±0.00 d	0.025±0.00 d	0.033±0.00 a
0.04 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag	0.033±0.00 f	0.033±0.00 e	0.028±0.00 cd	0.030±0.00 d
0.04 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	0.036±0.00 c	0.028±0.00 f	0.030±0.00 bcd	0.033±0.00 a

表 5 不同包装对‘玉露香’梨抗坏血酸含量的影响

Table 5 Effects of different packaging bags on ascorbic acid of ‘Yuluxiang’ pear during storage w/(mg·kg⁻¹)

不同包装 Different packaging bags	冷藏时间 Days of storage time/d			
	150	150+7*	210	210+7*
0.02 mm PE袋不扎口 Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	49.61±1.2 a	39.51±1.2 bc	41.35±0.1 b	38.43±0.1 a
0.02 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag	39.68±0.3 c	37.25±1.1 d	35.02±0.8 c	29.60±0.2 c
0.02 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag+ethylene absorbent	42.83±1.1 b	39.15±0.9 c	35.56±0.2 c	31.95±0.8 b
0.03 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag	43.25±1.1 b	43.30±0.5 a	44.94±0.2 a	32.57±0.4 b
0.03 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag + ethylene absorbent	38.86±0.2 c	42.69±0.7 a	34.20±3.3 c	26.19±0.9 d
0.04 mm PE袋扎口 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag	33.98±0.3 d	40.88±1.0 b	26.19±1.0 d	31.56±0.9 b
0.04 mm PE袋扎口+乙烯吸收剂 Sealed 0.04 mm PE packaging bag + ethylene absorbent	38.32±0.4 c	39.54±0.7 bc	26.32±0.1 d	29.78±0.4 c

于对照。

由表5可以看出,冷藏150 d、(210+7)d时,所有处理的维生素C含量均显著低于对照。冷藏(150+7)d时,0.03 mm PE、0.03 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的维生素C含量显著高于对照。冷藏210 d时,0.03 mm PE袋的维生素C含量显著高于对照,其他处理维生素C含量均显著低于对照,且0.04 mm PE、0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的维生素C含量最低。

3 讨论

3.1 自发气调包装及乙烯吸收剂对果实贮藏环境气体成分的影响

不同梨果品种对CO₂耐受力不同。‘玉露香’梨属于香梨家族,与一些西洋梨^[14]、酥梨^[15]、鸭梨^[16-17]、‘黄金梨’^[18-19]、‘圆黄’^[20]等梨品种相比,‘玉露香梨’较耐CO₂。保鲜袋内稳定的O₂和CO₂浓度取决于很多因素,比如保鲜袋透气性、厚度、表面积、果蔬呼吸强度、果蔬质量以及贮藏环境等^[21]。因此,生产上进行MAP贮藏时,应综合考虑影响袋内O₂和CO₂浓度的各种因素,定期监测袋内O₂和CO₂浓度以避免贮藏风险发生。环境乙烯长时间积累可能导致果实乙醇等物质大量积累^[22]。本研究中,与对照及加入乙烯吸收剂的处理相比,自发气调包装处理的环境中均具有较高的乙烯浓度,但并不影响其保绿效果。这主要是由于乙烯吸收剂吸收的是‘玉露香’梨果实释放到环境中的乙烯,并未阻止果实内源乙烯的释放,因此,初步认为,其褪绿转黄主要取决于内源乙烯释放多少,而环境中乙烯对果实衰老影响较小,这与BOWER等^[21]和杭博等^[23]分别在‘巴黎’和‘库尔勒香梨’上的研究结果一致。

3.2 自发气调包装对果实保鲜效果的影响

叶绿素荧光参数变化与叶绿素的降解密切相关^[24-25]。马凤丽等^[26]发现在无逆境胁迫的条件下叶绿素a、叶绿素b、总叶绿素含量三者之间呈极显著正相关;叶绿素荧光参数 F_0 、 F_m 、 F_v 、 F_v/F_m 两两之间呈极显著正相关; F_0 与叶绿素含量呈显著负相关; F_m 、 F_v 与叶绿素含量呈极显著正相关; F_v/F_m 与叶绿素含量呈显著正相关;叶绿素含量、叶绿素荧光之间呈显著甚至极显著相关性关系。本研究结果表明,总叶绿素含量、 F_0 、 F_m 、 F_v 、 F_v/F_m 等参数可较好地表征‘玉露香’梨果皮由绿转黄程度。研究发现,MAP可降低果皮转黄速率,起到较好的保绿效果。其主要

原因是气调贮藏提高了果蔬清除活性氧能力水平^[27],而活性氧可影响叶绿素降解速率。同时CO₂和O₂还能通过影响相关酶的活性而调节叶绿素的降解^[28]。本试验发现在冷藏150 d时未发生果心褐变现象,而在冷藏210 d时发生果心褐变,MAP还会增加果心褐变指数,可能是随着果实衰老且自发气调CO₂浓度较高照造成的。贾晓辉等^[29]研究发现MAP可以抑制果实乙醇和乙醛含量的增加,但当CO₂浓度超出阈值时,其含量反而更高,冷藏过程中,乙醇、乙醛含量的增加,会对果皮、果心细胞和膜完整性造成伤害最终造成果心褐变的发生。齐会楠^[30]的研究发现高浓度CO₂处理明显降低了‘库尔勒香梨’果心、果肉过氧化物酶(POD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(APX)的活性,导致果心、果肉清除自由基的能力下降,引起H₂O₂、O₂⁻的积累,同时提高了果心、果肉脂氧合酶(LOX)的活性,导致膜脂过氧化作用加剧,丙二醛(MDA)含量升高,相对电导率增大,细胞膜透性增大,从而导致香梨果心褐变的发生。高CO₂对于‘玉露香’梨果实的影响跟‘库尔勒香梨’类似,会导致细胞清除活性氧水平降低,膜脂过氧化加剧,高浓度CO₂处理还会促进酚类物质的合成,为酶促褐变提供底物,最终导致果心褐变。在本试验中保鲜袋厚度为0.04 mm的处理,由于CO₂浓度最高,已经超出‘玉露香’梨耐受的阈值,所以果心褐变指数最高。在相同厚度包装袋下,加入乙烯吸收剂的处理可以降低果心褐变指数,在‘丰水’^[10]、‘黄金梨’^[11]上应用乙烯吸收剂也会降低果心褐变指数可能是由于乙烯吸收剂可以延缓果实的衰老。

另外,高浓度CO₂胁迫还可以用叶绿素荧光参数来反映。 F_v/F_m 表示PS II最大光能转换效率,反映的原初光能转换效率,非环境胁迫条件下此种荧光参数极少变化,不受物种和生长条件的影响,但在逆境中会明显降低^[32]。向春燕等^[33]的研究发现低温胁迫处理导致‘嘎拉’‘蜜脆’果实叶绿素荧光参数降低,且叶绿素荧光参数下降的幅度与胁迫温度和伤害程度有关,遭受胁迫温度愈低,伤害愈重,叶绿素荧光参数下降幅度愈大。‘元帅’和‘金冠’经过高CO₂处理后 F_v/F_m 值均降低。受到伤害的苹果,健康区域的 F_v/F_m 值接近0.75,而伤害的区域低至0.33^[34]。叶绿素荧光参数 F_0 、 F_m 、 F_v 、 F_v/F_m 两两之间呈极显著正相关,在高CO₂环境胁迫条件下, F_v/F_m

显著下降,因此其他参数 F_o 、 F_m 、 F_v 也要下降且显著低于对照以及其他处理,这进一步解释了在冷藏(210+7) d时0.04 mm PE袋、0.04 mm PE袋+乙烯吸收剂的 F_o 、 F_m 、 F_v 、 F_v / F_m 值都显著低于对照和其他处理,但冷藏(210+7) d时叶绿素含量反而高于其他处理。因此,是否可利用叶绿素荧光参数作为‘玉露香’梨果实贮藏过程中逆境胁迫的无损检测手段有待于下一步深入研究。

0.03 mm、0.04 mm 包装袋的处理可显著降低果实可溶性固形物含量,其原因可能是0.03 mm、0.04 mm 包装袋内高浓度 CO_2 迫使果实进行无氧呼吸,糖酵解消耗了大量的干物质。这与贾晓辉等^[29]在‘库尔勒香梨’自发气调中发现0.05 mm PE袋包装可显著降低果实可溶性固形物含量的结果一致。

4 结 论

‘玉露香’梨为较耐 CO_2 的梨品种,冷藏210 d后开始出现衰老症状,主要表现在果皮由绿转黄失去商品性。自发气调包装‘玉露香’梨的保鲜效果更体现在贮藏至210 d以上,综合考虑果实贮藏的气体环境、保绿效果以及内在品质,‘玉露香’梨自发气调包装袋厚度不宜超过0.03 mm。达到既可保绿又可维持果实内在品质的双重效果,需要自发气调结合其他辅助保鲜措施,如1-MCP缓释剂等处理。

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