

# 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果实着色的影响

吴世涛, 余文琴\*, 李水祥, 陈晶英, 孙宇晨, 马文, 王杰

(福建农林大学园艺学院, 福州 350002)

**摘要:**【目的】‘三红蜜柚’[*Citrus maxima* (Brum.) Merr. ‘Sanhongmiyou’]的海绵层和果肉红色, 外果皮橙黄色, 经套袋后也呈现紫红色, 但套袋对外果皮呈色的作用机制尚不清楚。因此, 本研究通过分析不同套袋对外果皮色素积累的影响, 筛选出最适套袋方案, 指导生产, 也为今后进一步研究果面色泽形成机理提供研究基础。【方法】以‘三红蜜柚’果实为试材, 分别选用3种不同的果袋对果实进行套袋, 以不套袋作为对照, 测定果实在发育期间的外果皮色泽参数、叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量, 使用超高效液相色谱法测定外果皮番茄红素、 $\beta$ -胡萝卜素和玉米黄素的含量。【结果】3种套袋处理的果皮亮度值 $L^*$ 、红绿色度值 $a^*$ 、黄蓝色度值 $b^*$ 和色泽饱和度在果实发育过程中均呈上升趋势, 显著高于对照组; 在3种套袋处理间,  $L^*$ 值无显著差异, 处理A和处理B的果实比处理C的果实更早退绿, 更早着色。相比较于对照组, 套袋处理能够显著提高成熟果实果皮的番茄红素含量, 不同处理间的果皮番茄红素含量差异显著, 其中, 处理A的果皮番茄红素含量最高, 达 $44.54 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。在果实发育过程中, 套袋处理果实的果皮 $\beta$ -胡萝卜素、玉米黄素、叶绿素a、叶绿素b和类胡萝卜素的含量均呈下降趋势, 显著低于对照组。【结论】套袋显著降低‘三红蜜柚’果实的果皮叶绿素含量, 促使果皮提前退绿; 双层和三层果袋显著提高成熟期果实的果皮番茄红素含量, 增加果皮的红色成分, 有效提高‘三红蜜柚’果实的果面着色效果。

**关键词:** ‘三红蜜柚’; 套袋; 着色; 色素

中图分类号: S666.3

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2020)05-0687-09

## Effects of bagging on rind pigmentation of ‘Sanhongmiyou’ fruit

WU Shitao, SHE Wenqin\*, LI Shuixiang, CHEN Jingying, SUN Yuchen, MA Wen, WANG Jie

(College of Horticulture, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, Fuzhou 350002, Fujian, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】*Citrus maxima* (Brum.) Merr. ‘Sanhongmiyou’ originated from Pinghe county, Fujian province and is a mutant from ‘Guanximiyou’. Different from ‘Guanximiyou’, ‘Sanhongmiyou’ is with red flesh and albedo. The natural color of its flavedo is orange yellow in mature fruit, and the red color appears under bagging treatment. The mechanism of effect of bagging on peel coloration is still unknown. To optimize the bagging scheme, guide production and provide a basis for further research on the mechanism of fruit color formation, the study examined the effects of different bagging treatments on the accumulation of pigment in the flavedo. 【Methods】The experiment was carried out in a pummelo orchard in Pinghe county from June 6<sup>th</sup> to October 6<sup>th</sup> in 2018. There were 4 treatments in this study. Six trees were employed for each treatment. 40 fruit were chosen for bagging treatments, and 10 fruit from them without bagging served as the control. The rest fruit were bagged by 1 layer-, 2 layer- or 3 layer-paper bags. Starting from the date of bagging treatment, 18 bagged fruit were randomly collected at intervals of 20 days till harvest (190 days after blooming). The color of flavedo, luster and pigments including lycopene,  $\beta$ -caroten, zeaxanthine, chlorophyll a, b and carotenoids were immediate-

收稿日期: 2019-08-23 接受日期: 2020-02-25

基金项目: 福建省发改委农业“五新”工程项目(闽发改农业[2018]114号); 福建农林大学创新基金(No.KFA17606A); 福建农林大学科技创新专项基金(CXZX2018079)

作者简介: 吴世涛, 男, 在读硕士研究生, 主要从事果树生理生化研究。Tel: 18450078008, E-mail: wst644637369@qq.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 13600803579, E-mail: wenqinshe@163.com

ly detected. 【Results】The result showed that the values of  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$  and CCI of bagged fruit showed an increasing trend and were higher than those of the control. The  $L^*$  value in treatment B (75.60) was higher than in the other treatments, and the value was the second high treatment A. The results showed that the bagging treatments improved the brightness of the flavedo significantly. The  $a^*$  in treatment A (12.06) was the highest among all the bagging treatments, followed by that in treatment B. The  $a^*$  value of bagged fruit was significantly higher than that of the control fruit. The CCI value of flavedo in bagged fruit had a similar pattern to  $a^*$  value. With the maturation of fruit, the CCI value in treatment A (5.14) was the highest among the 3 bagging treatments, and the CCI value of bagged fruit was significantly higher than that of the control fruit. The results show that the bagging treatments significantly improved the proportion of red in the peel and increased the Citrus Color Index of the peel effectively. The chlorophyll a of the bagged fruit showed a decreasing trend, specially from 70 and 110 days after blooming, when the chlorophyll a content in the bagged fruits decreased rapidly. At the same time, the chlorophyll a content in the control fruit was significantly higher than the bagged fruits. It showed that the bagging treatment reduced the green component in the of the peel. The treatment B had the lowest chlorophyll a content. The content of chlorophyll b was lower than that of chlorophyll a, but the trend was consistent with that of chlorophyll a. Lycopene in fruit peel was low in the early stage of fruit development and increased gradually from the 150<sup>th</sup> day after flowering. The lycopene content of bagged fruit increased rapidly from 170 day after flowering. The content of lycopene in the peel of fruit was significant different among treatments. The highest content of lycopene was found in treatment A with  $21.03 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , and the second highest was seen in treatment B. At 190<sup>th</sup> day after flowering, the lycopene content in all the bagging treatments reached a peak with the highest content in treatment A ( $44.54 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ) followed by treatment B. The content of lycopene in the control was lower than  $20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  in mature fruit. The results indicated that the higher accumulation of lycopene during the late stage of fruit development was an important factor causing the redness of ‘Sanhongmiyou’ fruit. The  $\beta$ -carotenoid and zeaxanthin in ‘Sanhongmiyou’ flavedo were low in the early stage of fruit development and increased gradually from 70<sup>th</sup> days after flowering. At 110 days after flowering,  $\beta$ -carotenoid and zeaxanthin contents in the bagging treatments reached their highest values, and were highest in treatment C, with a content of  $12.34 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  and  $29.37 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , respectively. However,  $\beta$ -carotenoid and zeaxanthin contents of the control fruit were significantly higher than those in the bagged fruit during fruit development. It showed that the bagging treatment reduces the contents of  $\beta$ -carotenoid and zeaxanthin in ‘Sanhongmiyou’ fruit flavedo. 【Conclusion】It was concluded that fruit bagging could improve the pigmentation of ‘Sanhongmiyou’ fruit flavedo effectively, reduce chlorophyll content, promote degreening of the flavedo and increase the lycopene content and thus the red color in the flavedo in ‘Sanhongmiyou’ fruit. The results also showed that double-layer bag was the best for ‘Sanhongmiyou’ fruit.

**Key words:** ‘Sanhongmiyou’; Bagging; Pigmentation; Pigment

‘三红蜜柚’ [*Citrus maxima* (Brum.) Merr. ‘Sanhongmiyou’]具有果肉红、海绵层红、套袋后油胞层显淡紫红色的“三红”特征<sup>[1]</sup>,是平和县主栽的柚类品种。‘三红蜜柚’以其优质的口感和独特的外观品质赢得市场和消费者欢迎,具有较高的商品价值。自然条件下未套袋的‘三红蜜柚’在果实成熟

时外果皮不显红色,而套袋后外果皮呈淡紫红色,果面着色均匀,外观品质显著提高。研究套袋与‘三红蜜柚’果实着色的关系对改善果实外观品质和提高果实商品价值具有重要的理论和实践意义。

色泽是衡量果实品质的重要部分,对果实的感官品质和营养品质都具有不可替代的作用。套袋

可通过改变果实生长微环境的光照、温度和湿度等因素来影响果实色泽,是控制果实着色,提高果实外观品质的一种有效措施<sup>[2-3]</sup>。研究表明,套袋果实的色泽发生变化与套袋改变果皮色素的含量和比例有关,董新甜等<sup>[4]</sup>的研究发现,套袋会使黄桃果实在发育过程中的叶绿素含量降低,到果实成熟期时类胡萝卜素含量显著高于对照,有效改善了果实着色;景晨娟<sup>[5]</sup>研究证明,套袋降低了苹果果皮的叶绿素、类胡萝卜素和花青苷的含量,套袋后摘袋对苹果果面着色的提升效果显著;王贵元<sup>[6]</sup>研究得出,红肉脐橙的果实在套袋处理后果皮叶绿素含量下降,果面显色背景变浅,更有利于其他色泽的呈现。目前套袋技术在果树生产上已得到广泛应用,尤其对柑橘类果实外观品质起到了关键作用。柑橘类果实的套袋研究已成为目前的研究热点,探明柑橘类果实在套袋环境中的果实着色机制也成为目前重要且紧迫的任务。柚果作为柑橘类果实中的重要分支,具有较高的经济价值和开发前景。前人研究

了套袋对‘琯溪蜜柚’‘黄金蜜柚’等柚类品种的果实糖酸含量、汁胞粒化等内在品质的影响<sup>[7-8]</sup>,但对柚果实果面着色的生理机理研究较少。本试验以‘三红蜜柚’为试材,研究果实成熟过程中果皮色泽参数、果皮主要色素和类胡萝卜素组分含量的变化,旨在探明‘三红蜜柚’果实发育过程中的果面着色机制,为改善‘三红蜜柚’果实着色提供依据,为揭示‘三红蜜柚’的果面色泽形成机理奠定基础。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验区概况

试验于2018年6月在福建省漳州市平和县小溪镇古楼村柚子园进行,气候类型属于亚热带季风气候,年均气温约23.5℃,年降雨量为1500~1700 mm。土壤类型为酸性土质,pH为4.8~5.5。

### 1.2 试验材料

试材为6 a(年)生的‘三红蜜柚’;选用3种不同层数的蜜柚专用果袋作为供试材料(表1),果袋由

表1 供试果袋类型

Table 1 Types of bagging for the study

处理编号 Treatment number	材质 Material	袋色 Bag color	层数 Layer	规格 Specification/cm	透光性 Photo-permeability
A	纸质 Paper	外黄中黑内黑 Yellow outer, black middle and black inner	三层 Three-layer	30×36	不透光 Light-proof
B	纸质 Paper	外黄内黑 Yellow outer and black inner	双层 Double-layer	30×36	微透光 Slightly-transparent
C	纸质 Paper	黄色 Yellow	单层 Single-layer	30×36	半透光 Semi-transparent

福建省国农农业发展有限公司提供。

### 1.3 试验处理与方法

选择树势基本一致,无病虫害,立地条件一致的植株为供试树。在套袋处理之前,全园喷施1次农药,以防治介壳虫、蚜虫、炭疽病、黄斑病等病虫害的发生。于花后70 d(2018年6月6日,柚果实膨大初期),选择果形端正、果实大小一致的‘三红蜜柚’进行套袋处理。于套袋当天开始采样,每隔20 d采样1次,共采7次。试验设4个处理:外黄内黑三层果袋(A);外黄内黑双层果袋(B);黄色单层果袋(C);不套袋为对照(CK)。每种套袋处理选6株树,每株树分别选取40个果为套袋处理,另外10个不套袋(对照组)。每种套袋处理的6株树按1~6号编号,每株树采处理果3个,将1号和2号树的6个处理果作为1组生物重复,以此类推,共3组生物重

复。3种处理的18株树上均有对照果,采样时从每棵树上采对照果1个,每6个对照果为一组生物重复,共3组生物重复。果皮处理按(2±1)mm的厚度从去除靠近果蒂和果脐的部分的剩余果实上取下,混匀,包于锡箔纸中用液氮速冻,置于-80℃超低温冰箱备用。

### 1.4 指标测定

(1)果皮色泽参数。采用彩谱CS-10型色差仪测量果面的 $L^*$ 、 $a^*$ 、 $b^*$ 值,均匀地沿着每个果实的赤道部位测量4个点,测定重复3次,最后取平均值。果皮色泽参数包括 $L^*$ 、 $a^*$ 、 $b^*$ 、CCI, $L^*$ 表示果皮亮度, $L^*$ 值越大,表示果面亮度越高; $a^*$ 、 $b^*$ 表示颜色组分,其中 $a^*$ 正值为红色,负值为绿色; $b^*$ 正值为黄色,负值为蓝色; $a^*$ 、 $b^*$ 值的绝对值越大,颜色越深;柑橘类果实色泽指数CCI(Citrus Color Index),即

果实色泽饱和度,  $CCI=1\ 000 \cdot a^* \cdot (L^* \cdot b^*)^{-1}$ 。

(2) 果皮叶绿素 a、b, 类胡萝卜素。参照王学奎<sup>[9]</sup>主编的《植物生理生化试验原理和技术》。

(3) 果皮番茄红素、 $\beta$ -胡萝卜素和玉米黄素测定。采用 WATERS 公司生产的 ACQUITY UPLC H-class/QDA(超高效液相色谱质谱联用仪)。参照余磊<sup>[10]</sup>的测定方法, 略有改动。进样体积  $1.5\ \mu\text{L}$ , 流速  $0.3\ \text{mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ , 柱温  $40\ ^\circ\text{C}$ , 检测波长为  $450\ \text{nm}$ , 流动相洗脱程序为  $V_{\text{乙腈}}:V_{\text{甲醇}}=90:10$ , 等度洗脱  $10\ \text{min}$ , 测定重复 3 次, 取平均值。

(4) 数据分析。采用 SPSS(19.0) 软件对试验数据进行方差分析, 用 LSD 法进行差异显著性分析, 显著性水平为 0.05。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮色泽参数的影响

2.1.1 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮亮度值  $L^*$  的影响 图 1 可见, 与对照相比, 3 种套袋处理的果皮  $L^*$  值在果实发育前期均呈现缓慢升高的趋势; 花后 130 d 开始对照的果皮  $L^*$  值开始缓慢升高, 3 种套袋处理的果皮  $L^*$  值变化平缓; 花后 110 d 至花后 170 d, 3 种套袋处理的果皮  $L^*$  值高于对照, 两者呈显著性差异 ( $p < 0.05$ )。果实成熟时, 3 种套袋处理之间的果皮亮度差异不显著 ( $p < 0.05$ )。

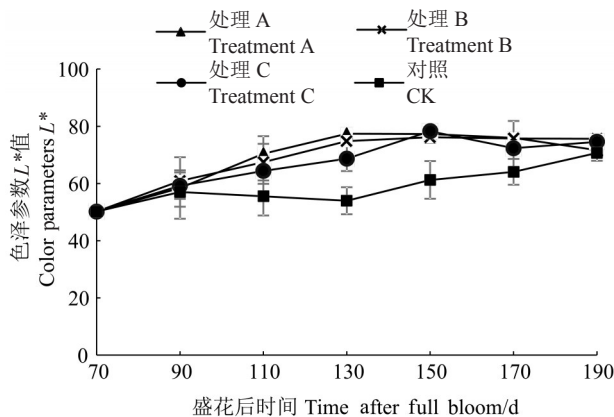


图 1 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮色泽参数  $L^*$  的变化

Fig. 1 Changes in  $L^*$  of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

2.1.2 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮红绿色度值  $a^*$  的影响

图 2 可见, 在‘三红蜜柚’果实发育过程中, 3 种套袋处理的果皮  $a^*$  值均呈现上升趋势, 但不同处理的上升速率不同。在花后 130 d 时处理 A 和处理 B 的果皮  $a^*$  值接近正值, 表明此时期处理 A 和处理 B 接近

完全退绿, 而处理 C 的果皮  $a^*$  值在花后 150 d 时转为正值, 果实着色进度明显晚于另外 2 种处理。对照的果皮  $a^*$  值在整个果实生长期均小于套袋处理, 并且其  $a^*$  值在果实成熟期时仍为负值, 表示对照在整个果实发育时期均偏绿色, 这与附图所示结果一致。与对照相比, 3 种套袋处理均能有效提高‘三红蜜柚’的果皮  $a^*$  值。

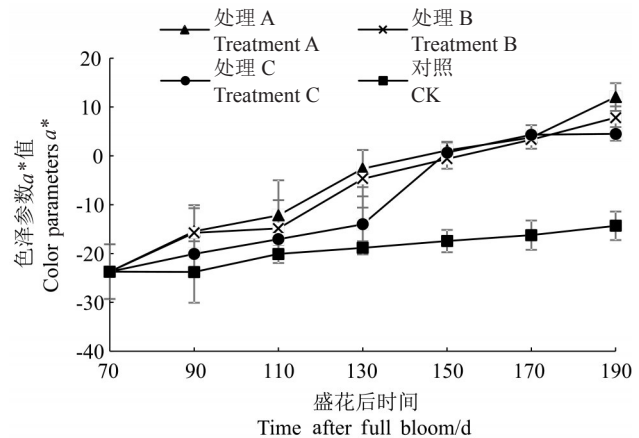


图 2 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮色泽参数  $a^*$  的变化

Fig. 2 Changes in color  $a^*$  of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

2.1.3 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮黄蓝色度值  $b^*$  的影响 图 3 可见, 与对照相比, 3 种套袋处理的果皮  $b^*$  值在果实发育前期迅速升高, 3 种套袋处理的果皮  $b^*$  值在花后 130 d 达到最大值后缓慢下降; 对照的果皮  $b^*$  值在果实发育前期呈现缓慢上升的趋势, 花后 170 d 时开始下降; 果实成熟期时处理 C 的果皮  $b^*$  值最大, 处理 B 次之, 处理 A 的果皮  $b^*$  值最小。

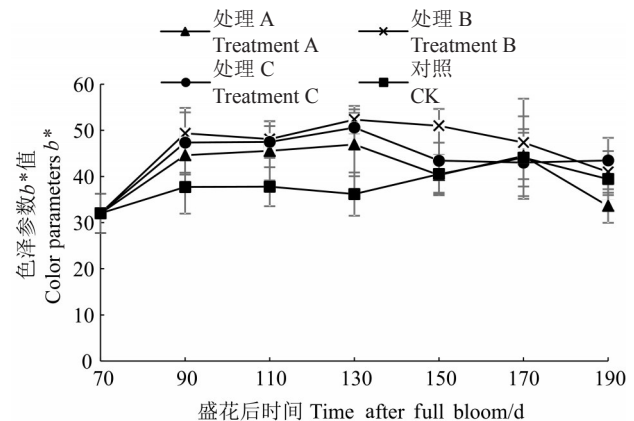


图 3 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮色泽参数  $b^*$  的变化

Fig. 3 Changes in  $b^*$  of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

2.1.4 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮色泽饱和度 CCI 的影响

图 4 可见, 在‘三红蜜柚’果实发育过程中, 3 种套袋处理的果皮 CCI 值迅速上升, 并且在果实发育

过程中始终高于对照,两者呈显著性差异( $p < 0.05$ );至花后130 d时,处理A和处理B的果皮CCI值已接近正值,处理C的果皮CCI值在花后150 d时转为正值,这与图2中色泽参数 $a^*$ 的变化趋势一致。

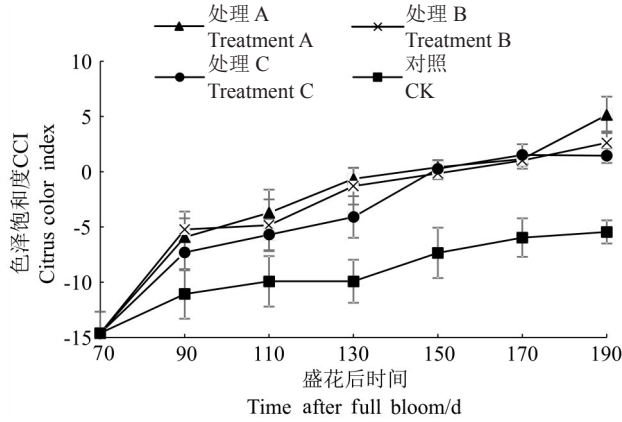


图4 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮色泽饱和度CCI的变化

Fig. 4 Changes in citrus color index of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

## 2.2 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮类胡萝卜素组分含量的影响

2.2.1 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮番茄红素含量的影响 图5可见,从整体变化趋势看,‘三红蜜柚’果皮中的番茄红素含量在果实发育前期变化平缓,对

照的果皮番茄红素含量略高于3种套袋处理,并且3种套袋处理之间差异不显著( $p < 0.05$ );从花后150 d开始3种套袋处理的果皮番茄红素含量迅速升高,且不同套袋处理之间差异显著( $p < 0.05$ );至花后190 d时,处理A和处理B的果皮番茄红素含量达到最高值,其中处理A的果皮番茄红素含量达 $44.54 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,处理B次之。处理A与处理B的果皮番茄红素含量在果实发育后期积累水平较高,这与图6中果皮色泽变化和图2中色泽参数 $a^*$ 的变

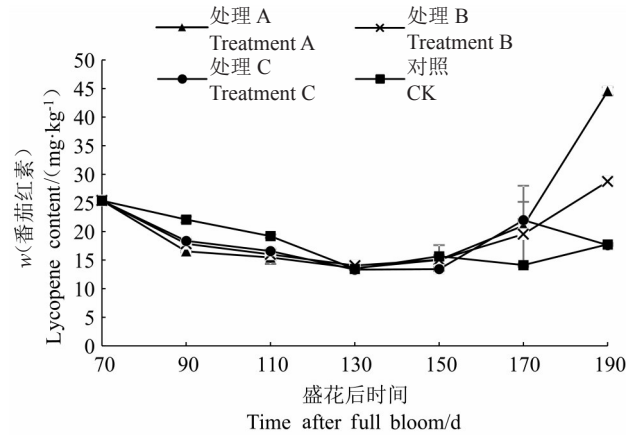


图5 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮番茄红素含量的变化

Fig. 5 Changes in lycopene of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

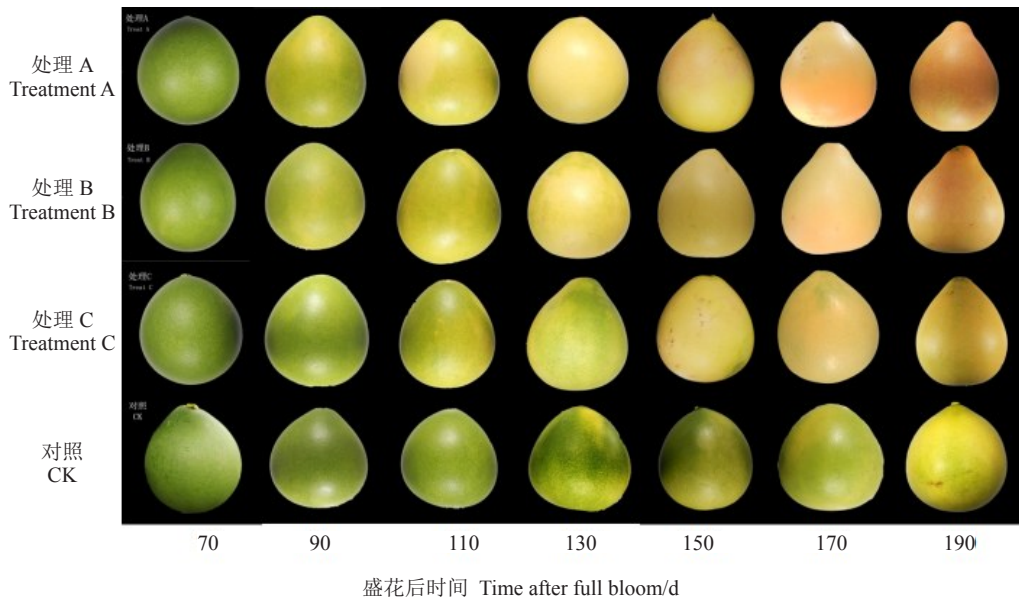


图6 不同套袋后‘三红蜜柚’外观色泽的变化

Fig. 6 Changes of appearance and color of ‘Sanhongmiyou’ after different bagging

化趋势一致。

2.2.2 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮β-胡萝卜素含量的影响 图7可见,在‘三红蜜柚’果实发育过程中,果皮β-胡萝卜素的含量呈现快速升高后缓慢降低的趋势;从花后90 d开始3种套袋处理的果皮β-胡萝卜

素含量低于对照,两者呈显著性差异( $p < 0.05$ );至花后110 d时,3种套袋处理的果皮β-胡萝卜素含量达到最高值,之后缓慢下降;至花后190 d时,3种套袋处理的果皮β-胡萝卜素含量均在 $5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 以下,含量极低,并且显著低于对照( $p < 0.05$ )。

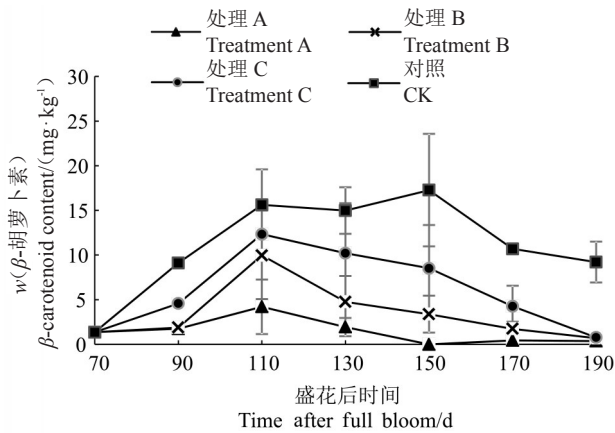


图7 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮β-胡萝卜素含量的变化

Fig. 7 Changes in β-carotenoid of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

2.2.3 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮玉米黄素含量的影响 图8可见,在‘三红蜜柚’果实发育过程中,果皮玉米黄素含量变化呈现先升高后降低的趋势,整体变化趋势与果皮β-胡萝卜素基本一致。花后110 d时‘三红蜜柚’果皮的玉米黄素含量达到最大值,之后3种套袋处理的果皮玉米黄素含量迅速下降,至花后190 d时,3种套袋处理的果皮中几乎检测不到玉米黄素,但对照的果皮中玉米黄素含量仍为16.50 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。

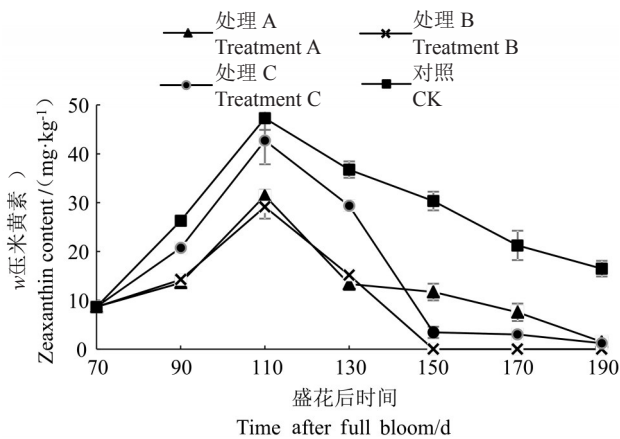


图8 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮玉米黄素含量的变化

Fig. 8 Changes in zeaxanthin of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

### 2.3 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮主要色素含量的影响

2.3.1 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮叶绿素a含量的影响 图9可见,从整体变化趋势看,‘三红蜜柚’的果皮叶绿素a含量在果实发育过程中呈下降趋势,尤其在花后70 d至花后110 d,3种套袋处理的果皮叶绿素a含量迅速下降;对照的果皮叶绿素a含量从果实套袋后开始显著高于套袋处理( $p < 0.05$ ),直至果实成熟。与对照相比,3种套袋处理均能显

著降低‘三红蜜柚’果皮的叶绿素a含量( $p < 0.05$ )。

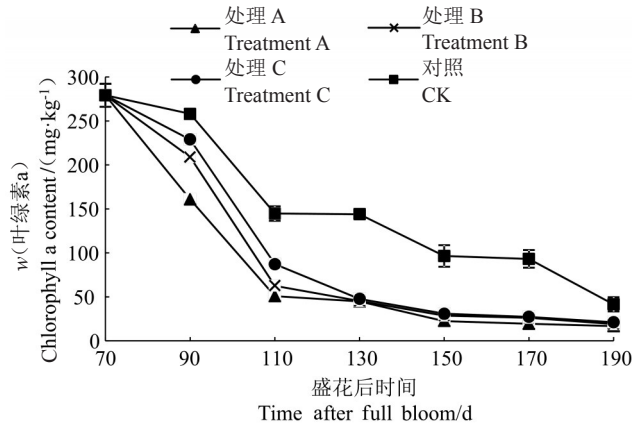


图9 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮叶绿素a含量的变化

Fig. 9 Changes in chlorophyll a of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

2.3.2 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮叶绿素b含量的影响 图10可见,与对照相比,3种套袋处理的果皮叶绿素b在花后70 d至花后110 d迅速下降,其中处理A的果皮叶绿素b含量最低,对照的果皮叶绿素b在花后90 d至花后130 d迅速下降,之后缓慢降低;3种套袋处理的果皮叶绿素b含量始终低于对照,两者之间呈显著性差异( $p < 0.05$ )。

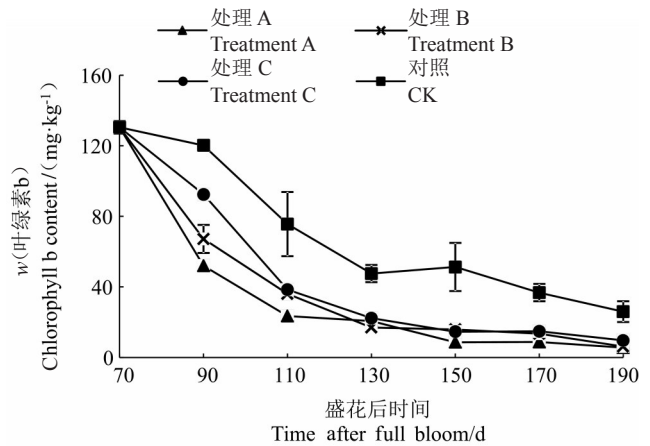


图10 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮叶绿素b含量的变化

Fig. 10 Changes in chlorophyll b of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

2.3.3 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮类胡萝卜素含量的影响 由图11可见,与对照相比,3种套袋处理的果皮类胡萝卜素含量在花后70 d至花后110 d迅速下降,其中处理A的果皮类胡萝卜素含量下降速率最快,处理B次之,花后110 d之后3种套袋处理的果皮类胡萝卜素含量缓慢降低;对照在花后110 d后迅速上升,之后缓慢下降;3种套袋处理的果皮类胡萝卜素含量在果实发育中后期始终低于对照,两者之间呈显

著性差异( $p < 0.05$ )。

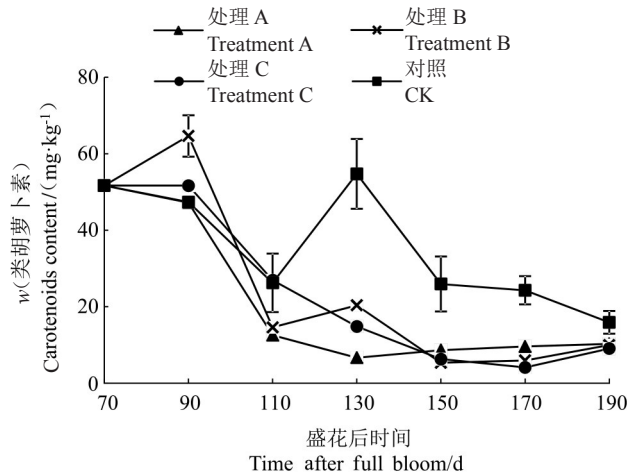


图 11 ‘三红蜜柚’果皮类胡萝卜素含量的变化

Fig. 11 Changes in carotenoids of ‘Sanhongmiyou’

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮色泽参数的影响

色泽参数是反映果实着色变化最直观的指标之一,其数值可以准确客观地评价果面色泽变化。相关研究表明,套袋处理可以显著增加果面色泽参数  $L^*$  值、 $a^*$  值和  $b^*$  值,有效改善果面着色<sup>[11]</sup>。本试验中色泽参数  $L^*$  值在果实发育过程中高于对照,说明套袋环境会提高果实的果皮亮度。李德友等<sup>[12]</sup>研究认为套袋后的高温高湿环境改变了相关酶的活性使果实皮层细胞分泌的蜡质和木质素增加,最终导致果皮亮度增加。果皮  $a^*$  值在果实发育过程中呈上升趋势, $a^*$  值的上升主要包括花后 150 d 前和 150 d 后两个阶段,第一阶段果皮  $a^*$  值升高是由果皮退绿所致,第二阶段是随着果实转色变红使果皮  $a^*$  值继续升高。李玉阔等<sup>[13]</sup>发现套袋使果皮绿色变淡,红色变深,果实着色显著提升,这与本试验结果基本一致。果皮 CCI 值的变化是由  $L^*$  值、 $a^*$  值和  $b^*$  值共同决定的,3 种套袋处理的 CCI 值高于对照说明套袋能有效提升‘三红蜜柚’果实的果面色泽饱和度和,改善果实外观品质。

#### 3.2 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮主要色素含量的影响

柚果实中的果皮色素主要包括叶绿素和类胡萝卜素。光照是果皮色素合成的重要条件,套袋通过遮光改变果皮中色素的比例及含量来改变果实的着色<sup>[14]</sup>。Karanjalkar 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究表明套袋遮光会使芒果果皮叶绿素、类胡萝卜素和花青素的积累量减少,导致果皮色素比例发生改变,从而影响果皮色泽。本

试验中套袋抑制了果皮叶绿素合成,并且 3 种套袋对叶绿素含量的降低程度不同,这与王武<sup>[16]</sup>对柑橘的套袋研究中所获得的研究结果一致,说明光照会影响‘三红蜜柚’果皮叶绿素的合成,从而影响‘三红蜜柚’的果皮色泽,促进果实转色。‘三红蜜柚’果实外果皮的类胡萝卜素总量在套袋后会降低,但在花后 150 d 之后略有升高,这与试验中套袋处理的果皮番茄红素含量在花后 150 d 之后的升高相吻合。陶俊等<sup>[17]</sup>、王贵元<sup>[6]</sup>等在柑橘套袋研究中指出套袋遮光导致果皮光合作用受阻,果皮色素合成受抑制,这与试验中套袋处理的果皮色素含量降低的结果一致;但冯健君等<sup>[18]</sup>在对枇杷的套袋试验中指出套袋对果实类胡萝卜素含量影响相对较小,这与本试验结果不符,原因可能与作者只测定了枇杷果实成熟期的类胡萝卜素含量有关。因此,光照是影响果实着色的重要条件,果皮中不同色素含量的变化差异是促成‘三红蜜柚’果实转色的重要因素,套袋遮光导致叶绿素含量减少,果实的外果皮迅速退绿,使果皮显色背景变浅,更有利于其他色泽的呈现,有效促进了‘三红蜜柚’果实的果面转色。

#### 3.3 套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果皮类胡萝卜素组分含量的影响

类胡萝卜素和花青素类是植物呈现红色的主要色素, $\beta$ -胡萝卜素、番茄红素和玉米黄素等色素均属于类胡萝卜素组物质。相关研究表明,除了在血橙中是花青素以及朱红橘中是  $\beta$ -柠乌素外<sup>[19]</sup>,使柑橘类果实呈现红色的色素均为番茄红素<sup>[20-21]</sup>。余磊<sup>[10]</sup>和李伟明<sup>[22]</sup>的研究表明‘三红蜜柚’的果肉、囊衣和海绵层中所呈现的红色成分主要是番茄红素。本试验中,套袋处理的果皮番茄红素含量从花后 150 d 开始迅速上升,至花后 190 d 时在处理 A 和处理 B 中的积累量较高,红绿色度值的变化趋势相一致,说明果皮呈现的红色成分主要是番茄红素。 $\beta$ -胡萝卜素和玉米黄素在果实发育过程中呈现下降趋势,并且二者含量显著低于对照,这一结果与类胡萝卜素总量的变化趋势相似,说明套袋遮光使  $\beta$ -胡萝卜素和玉米黄素的含量降低。程春振等<sup>[23]</sup>在‘不知火’柑橘的套袋研究中发现套袋遮光会使类胡萝卜素合成途径的关键基因 *PSY* 表达量显著低于对照,从而使套袋处理的果皮  $\beta$ -胡萝卜素等色素含量显著降低,这与本试验结果相似。

本试验通过研究不同套袋对‘三红蜜柚’果面

色素积累的影响,从生理层面分析了‘三红蜜柚’果面着色的机理,今后将从分子生物学水平继续研究不同环境因素对柚果实着色的作用机制,为改善柚果实品质和丰富柚果实色泽理论研究提供参考。

## 4 结 论

套袋能显著降低‘三红蜜柚’果实的果皮叶绿素含量,促使果皮提前退绿;双层和三层果袋显著提高成熟期果实的果皮番茄红素含量,增加果皮的红色成分,有效提高‘三红蜜柚’果实的果面着色效果。

## 参考文献 References:

- [1] 张金桃. 三红蜜柚特征特性田间观察及其优质高效栽培技术[J]. 南方果树, 2015, 44(4): 109-113.  
ZHANG Jintao. Field observation of the characteristics and high quality and efficient cultivation technology of ‘Sanhongmilyou’ [J]. South China Fruits, 2015, 44(4): 109-113.
- [2] 魏永赞, 胡福初, 郑雪文, 石胜友, 董晨, 王弋, 李伟才. 光照对荔枝果实着色和花色苷生物合成影响的分子机制研究[J]. 园艺学报, 2017, 44(7): 1363-1370.  
WEI Yongzan, HU Fuchu, ZHENG Xuewen, SHI Shengyou, DONG Chen, WANG Yi, LI Weicai. The molecular mechanism of the impacts of illumination on litchi fruit coloration and anthocyanin biosynthesis[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2017, 44(7): 1363-1370.
- [3] 张斌斌, 马瑞娟, 蔡志翔, 张春华, 颜志梅. 采前套袋微环境变化对桃果实品质的影响[J]. 植物生理学报, 2015, 51(2): 233-240.  
ZHANG Binbin, MA Ruijuan, CAI Zhixiang, ZHANG Chunhua, YAN Zhimei. Effects of preharvest micro-environment inside baggs on peach fruit quality[J]. Plant Physiology Journal, 2015, 51(2): 233-240.
- [4] 董新甜, 曹洪波, 张飞燕, 韩艳, 贾浩, 李丹, 张学英, 陈海江. 遮光性套袋对黄肉桃类胡萝卜素合成及相关基因表达的影响[J]. 园艺学报, 2015, 42(4): 633-642.  
DONG Xintian, CAO Hongbo, ZHANG Feiyan, HAN Yan, JIA Hao, LI Dan, ZHANG Xueying, CHEN Haijiang. Effects of shading fruit with opaque paper bag on carotenogenesis and related gene expression in yellow-flesh peach[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2015, 42(4): 633-642.
- [5] 景晨娟. 套袋对苹果果皮着色的影响及其相关基因表达分析[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2017.  
JING Chenjuan. Effect of bagging on apple fruit coloring and the expression of related genes[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2017.
- [6] 王贵元. 红肉脐橙(*Citrus sinensis* Osbeck cv. Cara Cara Navel orange)果实着色和糖积累规律的研究[D]. 武汉: 华中农业大学, 2005.  
WANG Guiyuan. Study on the rules of coloring and suger accumulation in Cara Cara Navel orange (*C. sinensis* Osbeck cv. Cara Navel orange)[D]. Wuhan: Huazhong Agricultural University, 2005.
- [7] 赵晓玲, 余文琴, 林慧颖. 不同套袋处理对琯溪蜜柚果实品质的影响[J]. 中国南方果树, 2012, 41(4): 62-64.  
ZHAO Xiaoling, SHE Wenqin, LIN Huiying. Effects of different bagging treatments on fruit quality of ‘Guanximiyou’ [J]. South China Fruits, 2012, 41(4): 62-64.
- [8] 林燕金, 林旗华, 卢艳清, 姜翠翠, 卢新坤. 套袋时期对黄金蜜柚果实外观和内质的影响[J]. 中国南方果树, 2016, 45(6): 47-48.  
LIN Yanjin, LIN Qihua, LU Yanqing, JIANG Cuicui, LU Xinkun. Effects of bagging period on the appearance and intrinsic quality of ‘Huangjinmilyou’ [J]. South China Fruits, 2016, 45(6): 47-48.
- [9] 王学奎. 植物生理生化试验原理和技术[M]. 3版. 高等教育出版社, 2015: 131-133.  
WANG Xuekui. Plant physiological and biochemical principles and techniques[M]. 3rd ed. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2015: 131-133.
- [10] 余磊. 柚果实类胡萝卜素合成途径的研究[D]. 福州: 福建农林大学, 2018.  
YU Lei. The study of carotenoid biosynthetic pathway from *Citrus maxima*[D]. Fuzhou: Fujian Agriculture & Forestry University, 2018.
- [11] 李秋利, 高登涛, 魏志峰, 杨文佳, 刘军伟, 韩园园. 不同套袋处理对映霜红桃果实品质的影响[J]. 河南农业科学, 2017, 46(12): 95-102.  
LI Qiuli, GAO Dengtao, WEI Zhifeng, YANG Wenjia, LIU Junwei, HAN Yuanyuan. Effect of different bagging treatments on fruit quality of ‘Yingshuanghong’ peach[J]. Journal of Henan Agricultural Sciences, 2017, 46(12): 95-102.
- [12] 李德友, 张少峰, 冯春莹, 王锋, 刘康德, 吴凡, 李萃玲, 李绍鹏, 李茂富. 套袋对油梨果实生长发育及品质动态变化的影响[J]. 西北植物学报, 2018, 38(1): 102-111.  
LI Deyou, ZHANG Shaofeng, FENG Chunying, WANG Feng, LIU Kangde, WU Fan, LI Cuiling, LI Shaopeng, LI Maofu. Effect of bagging on growth and dynamic change in quality of avocado fruits[J]. Acta Botanica Boreal-Occident Sinica, 2018, 38(1): 102-111.
- [13] 李玉阔, 齐秀娟, 林苗苗, 李志, 方金豹. 套袋对2种类型红肉猕猴桃果实着色的影响[J]. 果树学报, 2016, 33(12): 1492-1501.  
LI Yukuo, QI Xiujuan, LIN Miaomiao, LI Zhi, FANG Jinbao. Effect of bagging on fruit pigmentation in two types of red-fleshed kiwi fruit[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2016, 33(12): 1492-1501.
- [14] 杜纪红, 叶正文, 张学英, 苏明申, 高清华, 张绍铃. 遮光对沪油018油桃果皮花色苷含量及果实着色的影响[J]. 果树学报, 2016, 33(12): 1492-1501.



- 2008,25(6): 928-931.
- DU Jihong, YE Zhengwen, ZHANG Xueying, SU Mingshen, GAO Qinghua, ZHANG Shaoling. Effects of bagging on the content of anthocyanin in the fruit skin and the coloration of nectarine fruit[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2008,25(6): 928-931.
- [15] KARANJALKER G R, RAVISHANKAR K V, SHIVASHANKARA K S, DINESH M R. Influence of bagging on color, anthocyanin and anthocyanin biosynthetic genes in peel of red colored mango cv. ‘Lily’ [J]. Erwerbs-Obstbau, 2018, 60(4): 281-287.
- [16] 王武. 套袋对柑橘果实外观色泽和内在品质的影响[D]. 重庆: 西南大学, 2006.
- WANG Wu. Effect of bagging fruit on the color and quality of Citrus fruit[D]. Chongqing: Southwest University, 2006.
- [17] 陶俊, 张上隆, 安新民, 赵智中. 光照对柑橘果皮类胡萝卜素和色泽形成的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2003, 14(11): 1833-1836.
- TAO Jun, ZHANG Shanglong, AN Xinmin, ZHAO Zhizhong. Effects of light on carotenoid biosynthesis and color formation of citrus fruit peel[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2003, 14(11): 1833-1836.
- [18] 冯健君, 陈俊伟, 徐红霞, 张豫超, 谢鸣, 胡余楚. 果袋透光性对宁海白枇杷果实品质及抗氧化能力的影响[J]. 果树学报, 2009, 26(1): 66-70.
- FENG Jianjun, CHEN Junwei, XU Hongxia, ZHANG Yuchao, XIE Ming, HU Yuchu. Effect of different light transmittance paper bags on fruit quality and antioxidant capacity in Ninghaibai loquat cultivar[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2009, 26(1): 66-70.
- [19] NEKVAPILA F, BREZESTEANA I, BARCHEWITZ D, GLAMUZINA B, CHIS V, PINZARU S. Citrus fruits freshness assessment using Raman spectroscopy[J]. Food Chemistry, 2018, 242(1): 560-567.
- [20] 郭琳琳. 柑橘果实发育及保鲜的色泽和色素分析[D]. 武汉: 华中农业大学, 2007.
- GUO Linlin. Color and pigment analysis of citrus fruit during development and storage[D]. Wuhan: Huazhong Agricultural University, 2007.
- [21] 张亚卿. 琯溪蜜柚色泽突变体类胡萝卜素代谢特征分析[D]. 武汉: 华中农业大学, 2013.
- ZHANG Yaqing. Characterization of carotenoid accumulation in color mutants of Guanxi pummelo[D]. Wuhan: Huazhong Agricultural University, 2013.
- [22] 李伟明. 柚果实生长发育过程中类胡萝卜素的分离及其积累研究[D]. 福州: 福建农林大学, 2013.
- LI Weiming. The study of separation and accumulation of carotenoid on pomelo fruit in the process of growth and development [D]. Fuzhou: Fujian Agriculture & Forestry University, 2013.
- [23] 程春振, 黄勇, 张永艳, 吴波, 闫树堂, 钟云. 套袋对不知火果实品质和果皮类胡萝卜素代谢的影响[J]. 西南大学学报(自然科学版), 2017, 39(9): 20-26.
- CHENG Chunzhen, HUANG Yong, ZHANG Yongyan, WU Bo, YAN Shutang, ZHONG Yun. Effects of bagging on fruit quality and peel carotenoid metabolism of Shiranui (*Citrus × reticulata*) [J]. Journal of Southwest University (Natural Science Edition), 2017, 39(9): 20-26.