

## 4个苹果品种贮藏期间果实质地和营养成分的变化

吴萌萌<sup>1,2</sup>, 张瑞萍<sup>1,2\*</sup>, 史亚娟<sup>1</sup>, 董海清<sup>1,3</sup>, 丁体玉<sup>1</sup>, 张恒涛<sup>1,2</sup>,  
高启明<sup>1</sup>, 周喆<sup>1</sup>, 阎振立<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所, 郑州 450009; <sup>2</sup>河南省果树基因组学国际联合实验室, 郑州 450009;  
<sup>3</sup>河南科技大学, 河南洛阳 471003)

**摘要:**【目的】探讨‘华硕’‘华冠’‘美八’和‘华瑞’4个苹果品种果实贮藏期间质地软化特性和营养成分的变化, 为预测果实品质及货架期提供依据。【方法】应用质构仪质地多面分析(TPA)法测定果肉贮藏期间质地参数, 分析TPA指标和营养成分含量的相关性。【结果】‘华瑞’和‘美八’在贮藏6 d内硬度和脆度显著下降, ‘华硕’在30 d内、‘华冠’在50 d内, 果肉硬度和脆度缓慢下降; 4个苹果品种之间弹性、黏着性、胶着度和咀嚼度与硬度和脆度的变化趋势基本一致。可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量在贮藏期间波动不大, 可滴定酸含量较为缓慢地下降, 维生素C含量整体呈较为快速下降的趋势; 果肉硬度、脆度、胶着度、咀嚼度之间以及可滴定酸含量与维生素C含量之间呈显著正相关。【结论】4个苹果品种在贮藏期间除维生素C含量外, 其他营养物质流失缓慢, 不同贮藏阶段果实的营养价值不尽相同, 结合质地参数的变化可得出室温贮藏条件下‘华瑞’和‘美八’在贮藏6 d时硬度和脆度已经明显下降, 而‘华硕’最佳贮藏时间为30 d, ‘华冠’为50 d。

**关键词:** 苹果; 贮藏; 质地; TPA; 营养成分

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### Changes of flesh texture and nutritional components of four apple cultivars during storage

WU Mengmeng<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHANG Ruiping<sup>1,2\*</sup>, SHI Yajuan<sup>1</sup>, DONG Haiqing<sup>1,3</sup>, DING Tiyu<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Hengtao<sup>1,2</sup>, GAO Qiming<sup>1</sup>, ZHOU Zhe<sup>1</sup>, YAN Zhenli<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Zhengzhou Fruit Institute Research of CAAS, Zhengzhou 450009, Henan, China; <sup>2</sup>Henan Joint International Research Laboratory of Fruit Tree Genomics, Zhengzhou 450009, Henan, China; <sup>3</sup>Henan University of Science and Technology, Luoyang 471003, Henan, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】The apple cultivar ‘Huaguan’ with long-term storage capacity and the apple cultivar ‘Meiba’ with short-term storage capacity were grown as the parental lines in the orchard of the Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, and ‘Huashuo’ was an early-season apple cultivar derived from the cross, whose fruits were nearly roundness, having a vermeil skin, pleasant flavor, long storage time, and weighing 232 g on average. The objective of this study was to compare fruit texture properties and nutritional components of different apple cultivars in order to provide a basis for predicting the quality and shelf life of apple fruits. 【Methods】The texture profile analysis (TPA) was carried out with the texture analyzer. The fruits of ‘Meiba’ ‘Huaguan’ ‘Huashuo’ and ‘Huarui’ were used as the experimental materials. One hundred fruits of each cultivar were collected at harvest time, and they were selected with uniform size and shape, free from disease and mechanical damage. In this experiment, the time for collecting samples was based on the fruit softening speed. ‘Meiba’ and ‘Huarui’ were stored at room temperature for firmness measurement every 6 days, and ‘Huashuo’ and ‘Huaguan’ were measured every 10 days. Flesh texture properties including firmness, frangibility, gumminess, springiness, cohesive-

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作者简介: 吴萌萌, 女, 在读博士研究生, 研究方向为果树遗传育种。Tel: 18037868710, E-mail: 443664088@qq.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 13837154885, E-mail: zhruiping@163.com; Tel: 13598858283, E-mail: yanzhenli@caas.cn

ness and chewiness were measured by TA.XT plus texture analyzer, using P50 probe. The parameters were set as follows: the pre-test and post-test speeds were  $60 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ , the mid-test speed was  $30 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ , within 5 seconds interval between two compressions. The specimen deformation under compression was 60% and the trigger force was 0.1 N. For nutritional components in fruits, the soluble solids were determined by a digital Brix refractometer, titratable acid was determined by sodium hydroxide titration method, soluble sugar was determined by anthrone colorimetry method, and vitamin C was determined by 2,6-dichloroindophenol method. The acquired data were conducted by mathematical and statistical analysis using the Excel and the SPSS (version 22.0) was used for correlation analysis. 【Results】The flesh texture of ‘Huarui’ and ‘Meiba’ decreased significantly within 6 days, as the firmness of ‘Huarui’ decreased from 30.1 N to 15.2 N, and frangibility decreased from 30.0 N to 14.7 N, which decreased by 48.6% and 45.8%, respectively. Firmness and frangibility of ‘Huashuo’ decreased slowly within 30 days, and those of ‘Huaguan’ decreased slowly within 50 days. The tendency of gumminess, springiness, cohesiveness and chewiness changes was basically consistent with that of firmness and frangibility. At the end of storage, the flesh texture properties were slightly different, especially for the springiness and cohesiveness. During the whole storage period, the flesh cohesiveness, gumminess and chewiness of the long-keeping cultivars were significantly higher than those of the short-keeping cultivars. Texture change was the most significant during fruit development and storage, and it was an important index to evaluate fruit quality. For nutritional components, fruit maturity may play an important role. The soluble solids, soluble sugar and vitamin C contents of late-maturing cultivar ‘Huaguan’ were higher than those of the early-maturing cultivar at harvest, and the contents of soluble sugar of ‘Huaguan’ were significantly higher than those of other cultivars during the whole storage. The results of the determination of nutritional compositions showed that the nutritional value of fruits was not close in different storage stages. In addition to the rapid decline of vitamin C content, other nutritional components lost slowly during storage. Correlation analysis showed that there were no significantly different changes in nutritional components among the four varieties, and there was no significant correlation between fruit texture properties and nutritional components, while there was a significantly positive correlation among flesh firmness, frangibility, gumminess, and chewiness. 【Conclusion】Texture properties and nutritional compositions were different in four cultivars during storage. The correlations of firmness, frangibility, adhesiveness and chewiness among the four cultivars were significant, which may reflect the flesh texture changes of different apple cultivars during the whole storage stages. There was significant correlation between titratable acid and vitamin C content in four cultivars at different storage stages, which may result in nutrient transformation. The shelf life at room temperature indicated that the hardness and frangibility of ‘Huarui’ and ‘Meiba’ decreased significantly after 6 days of storage, and ‘Huashuo’ and ‘Huaguan’ could be stored for 30 and 50 days, respectively.

**Key words:** Apple; Storage; Texture; TPA; Nutritional components

苹果(*Malus × domestica* Borkh.)是世界四大水果(苹果、葡萄、柑橘和香蕉)之一,是我国种植面积和产量均居首位的果树树种。苹果果肉质是其品质的重要组成部分和评价商品价值的重要指标,质地特性不仅直接影响果实口感,而且影响果实贮藏和运输<sup>[1-2]</sup>。通常早熟苹果品种生育期短,果肉结构疏松,内存养分消耗快,不耐贮藏<sup>[3]</sup>。国外发达国家苹果采收后通常在24 h内预冷、入库、气调贮藏,通过冷链运输进入冷柜销售,品种是否耐贮都能保证

足够长的货架期;而国内苹果产业冷链程度低,早熟苹果进入冷链的比例更低,同时早熟苹果大部分不耐贮藏,导致早熟苹果货架期通常很短,这是我国早、中、晚熟苹果品种结构严重失调的重要原因之一。‘华硕’是中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所培育的早熟苹果品种,果实品质优良,耐贮藏、不沙化的特点尤为突出,显著优于同期成熟的‘嘎拉’‘美八’等品种<sup>[4]</sup>。因此本实验以‘华硕’(耐贮)及其亲本‘美八’(不耐)和‘华冠’(耐贮)、姊妹系‘华瑞’(不

耐)为试材,研究不同耐贮藏性苹果品种的果肉质地变化及其与果实营养成分变化的相关性。

果肉质地测定大多采用质构仪质地多面分析法(TPA)和整果穿刺法。TPA法是模拟人牙齿咀嚼运动,对样品进行2次压缩,从而完成对样品质地测试,这种质地评价方法在一定程度上减少了人为主观评价造成的误差;整果穿刺法能够较好地反映整个果实的流变学特征<sup>[5-7]</sup>。王燕霞等<sup>[8]</sup>研究认为TPA法和整果穿刺法获得的质地参数间具有相关性,二者均能够准确地反映果肉的质地品质。TPA参数主要包括硬度、脆度、弹性、黏着性、咀嚼性等。硬度和脆度能够在一定程度上反映果肉细胞排列的紧密程度、果肉细胞间隙大小及分子间键合作用力。弹性和黏着性能够在一定程度上反映果肉内部细胞之间的结合力大小。目前,国内外已有不少报道通过TPA法测定果实质地,证实仪器测定与感官评价硬度具有一致性<sup>[9-10]</sup>。苹果为呼吸跃变型果实,通过TPA法测定不同品种苹果采后质地,能够准确反映果实贮藏期间的差别,果实质地发育及软化特性存在显著差异,与品种本身的贮藏性密切相关<sup>[11-13]</sup>。

目前,对于采后不同贮藏特性的苹果果实质地与营养成分的变化研究较为缺乏。本研究以‘华硕’‘华冠’‘美八’和‘华瑞’为材料,在果实采收期Ⅱ期间进行采摘,以室温贮藏为条件,依据不同品种软化特性确定取样密度并进行果实质地参数和营养成分的测定<sup>[14]</sup>。通过观测不同贮藏特性的苹果品种在采后贮藏期间果实软化的整个动态变化过程,为预测不同贮藏时期的苹果品质及货架期提供依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

‘华冠’‘华硕’‘美八’和‘华瑞’4个苹果品种果实(*Malus × domestica* Borkh.)采自中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所苹果资源圃,依据各品种的成熟期适时采收。‘华瑞’于2018年7月21日采摘,‘美八’于2018年7月24日采摘,‘华硕’于2018年7月27日采摘,‘华冠’于2018年9月27日采摘,各品种选取颜色均匀、大小形状一致、成熟度相近、无病虫害和机械损伤的果实各100个,置于(20±1)℃贮藏。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 果实质地测定 根据待测苹果品种不同的质地软化特性,确定相应的取样密度,即‘美八’和‘华

瑞’每6 d测定1次,‘华冠’和‘华硕’每10 d测定1次,每次选用5个果实,每个果实3次重复。采用TA.XT plus质构仪测定果肉质度,仪器探头选用P50型,参数设置为:测进速度1 mm·s<sup>-1</sup>;测中速度0.5 mm·s<sup>-1</sup>;测后速度1 mm·s<sup>-1</sup>。两次压缩时间间隔5 s,试样受压变形60%,触发力0.1 N<sup>[15]</sup>。

1.2.2 果实营养成分测定 数显糖度计(DR-103)测定可溶性固形物含量<sup>[16]</sup>,氢氧化钠滴定法测定可滴定酸含量<sup>[17]</sup>,蒽酮比色法测定可溶性糖含量<sup>[18]</sup>,2,6-二氯酚法测定维生素C含量<sup>[19]</sup>。每3个果实为1个重复,测定3个生物学重复。

1.2.3 数据分析 采用Excel进行数据统计,采用SPSS软件进行相关性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同苹果品种贮藏期间果肉TPA参数的变化

4个不同苹果品种果肉硬度和脆度在采收时相近,贮藏期间整体呈下降趋势,不耐贮藏品种‘华瑞’和‘美八’在贮藏6 d时硬度和脆度已经显著下降,此期间耐贮藏品种‘华硕’和‘华冠’下降速率缓慢,而且耐贮藏品种的硬度和脆度显著高于不耐贮藏品种( $p < 0.05$ )。‘华瑞’果肉硬度从0 d 30.1 N下降到6 d时 15.2 N,脆度从30.0 N下降到14.7 N,分别下降了49.4%和50.7%。‘美八’果肉硬度和脆度分别下降了48.6%和45.8%。‘华硕’在贮藏30 d内,‘华冠’在50 d内,果肉硬度和脆度下降速率缓慢,基本维持在32 N,随后在10 d内迅速下降到25 N以下(图1,图2)。

贮藏期间不同苹果品种之间弹性、黏着性、胶着

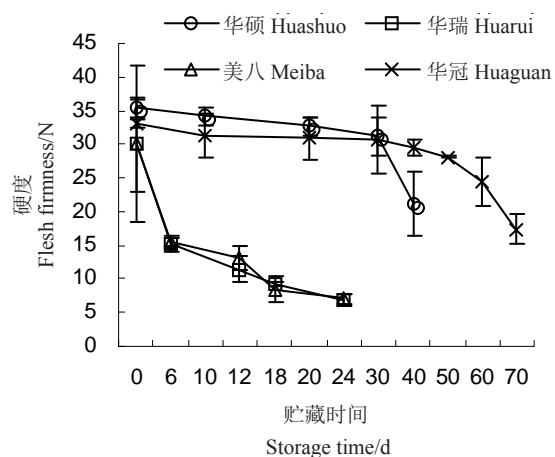


图1 不同苹果品种贮藏期间果肉硬度的变化  
Fig. 1 Changes of flesh firmness of four different apple cultivars during storage

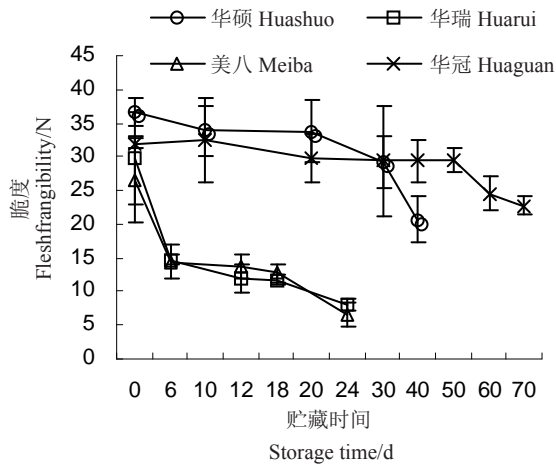


图2 不同苹果品种贮藏期间果肉脆度的变化

Fig. 2 Changes of flesh frangibility of four different apple cultivars during storage

度和咀嚼度的变化趋势基本一致,4个参数值急剧下降的时间点与硬度基本一致:不耐贮藏品种质地参数在贮藏6 d时已经显著下降,随后18 d内缓慢持续下降;耐贮藏品种‘华硕’和‘华冠’分别在30 d和50 d内都维持在较高水平,之后才迅速下降,在维持较高水平期间二者的变化趋势略有差异,具体如图3~图6所示。‘华瑞’和‘美八’果肉黏着性到贮藏6 d时分别下降了45%和32%,咀嚼度分别下降了83.3%和82.4%,‘华瑞’胶着度下降了72%;而‘华硕’和‘华冠’果肉黏着性在贮藏前期有一个上升趋势,弹性处于波动状态,而且在整个贮藏期间,耐贮藏品种‘华硕’和‘华冠’果肉的黏着性、胶着度和咀嚼度显著高于不耐贮藏品种‘华瑞’和‘美八’( $p < 0.05$ )(图3~图6)。这说明不耐贮藏的苹果果实在贮藏6 d时,果肉细胞的排列、密度等都可能发生了

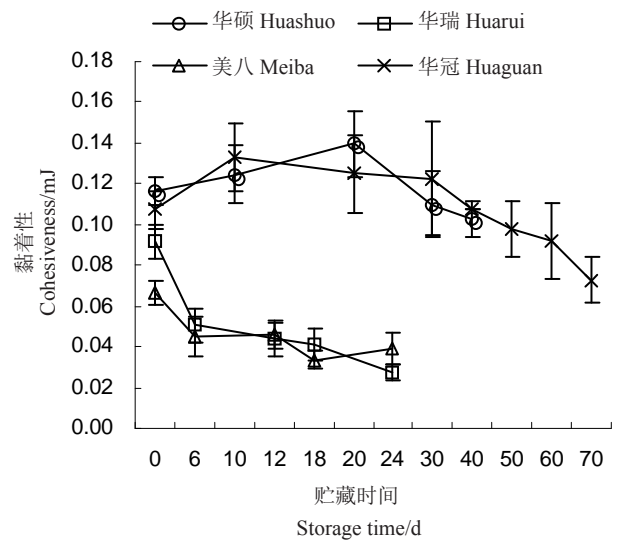


图4 不同苹果品种贮藏期间果肉黏着性的变化

Fig. 4 Changes of flesh cohesiveness of four different apple cultivars during storage

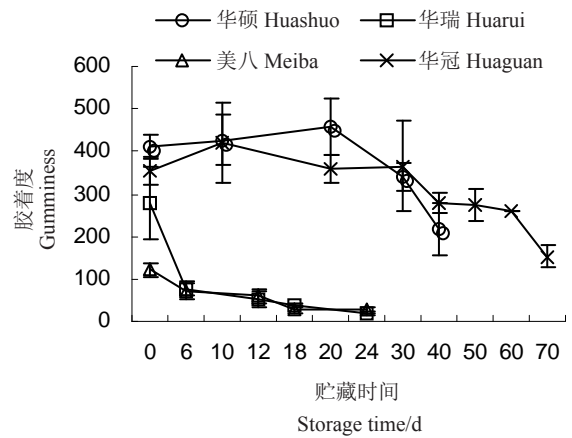


图5 不同苹果品种贮藏期间果肉胶着度的变化

Fig. 5 Changes of flesh gumminess of four different apple cultivars during storage

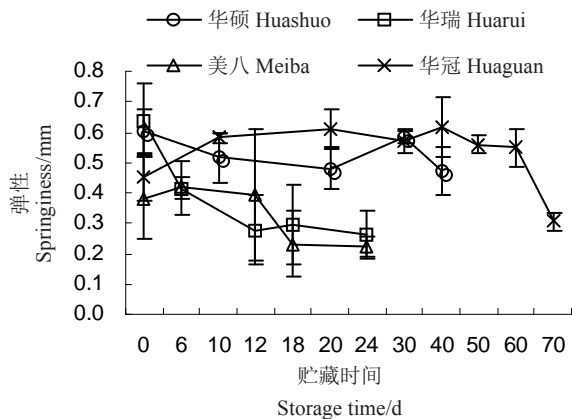


图3 不同苹果品种贮藏期间果肉弹性的变化

Fig. 3 Changes of flesh springiness of four different apple cultivars during storage

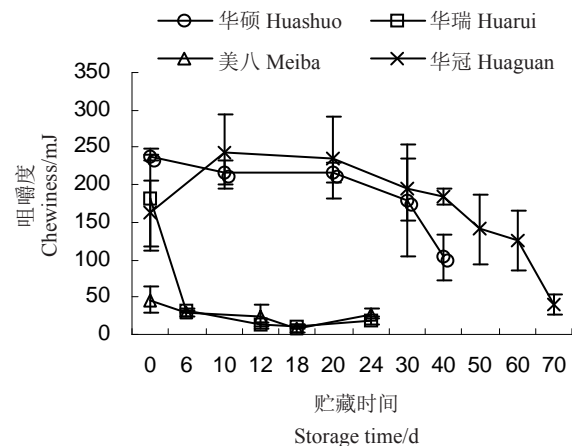


图6 不同苹果品种贮藏期间果肉咀嚼度的变化

Fig. 6 Changes of flesh chewiness of four different apple cultivars during storage

一系列变化。

## 2.2 不同苹果品种贮藏期间果实营养成分的变化

4个苹果品种的可溶性固形物含量在贮藏期间先上升后降低,且在较小的范围内(11%~15%)变化(图7)。采收时‘华冠’可溶性糖含量最高,且一直维持较高水平,‘美八’和‘华瑞’略高于‘华硕’,三者都有小范围的先上升后下降的波动,峰值以‘美八’最高(图8)。4个品种的可滴定酸含量整体呈逐渐下降的趋势,‘华冠’的可滴定酸含量在贮藏50 d后快速下降(图9)。维生素C含量整体呈较为快速下降的趋势。贮藏期间,‘华冠’的可溶性固形物、维生素C和可溶性糖含量均高于其他3个品种,并且维生素C含量和可溶性糖含量达到显著水平( $p < 0.05$ )(图7~图10)。说明晚熟品种‘华冠’生育期长,糖分和维生素C积累多,为果实的生长发育提供

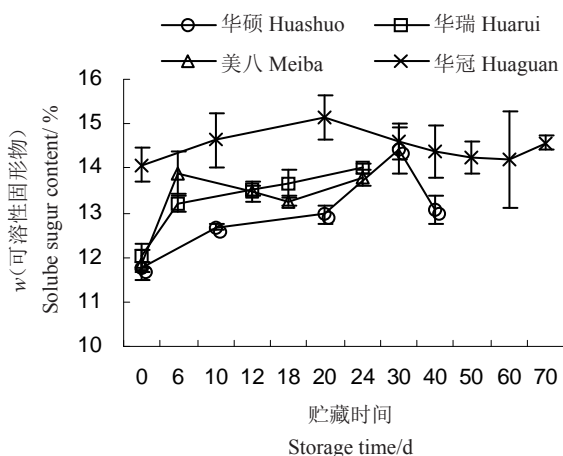


图7 不同苹果品种贮藏期间可溶性固形物含量的变化  
Fig. 7 Changes of soluble solid content of four different apple cultivars during storage

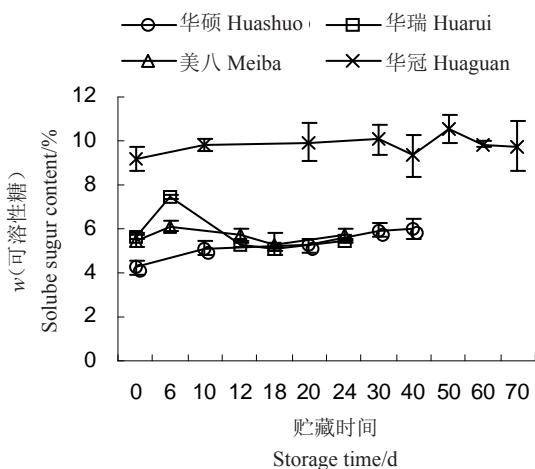


图8 不同苹果品种贮藏期间可溶性糖含量的变化  
Fig. 8 Changes of soluble sugar content of four different apple cultivars during storage

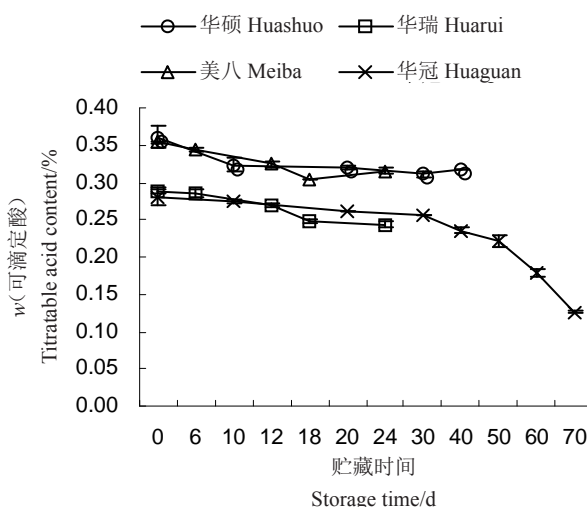


图9 不同苹果品种贮藏期间可滴定酸含量的变化  
Fig. 9 Changes of titratable acid content of four different apple cultivars during storage

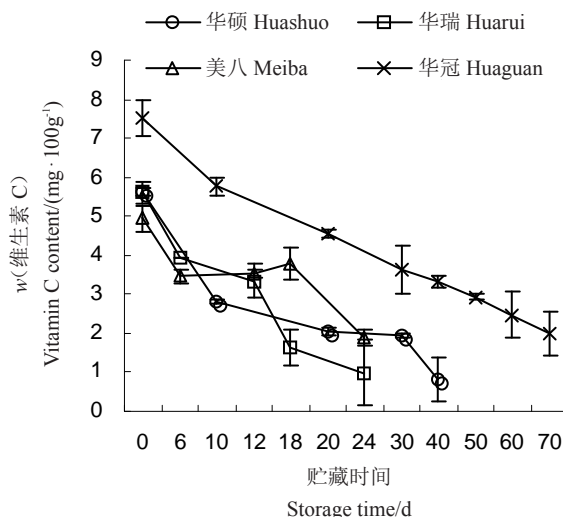


图10 不同苹果品种贮藏期间维生素C含量的变化  
Fig. 10 Changes of vitamin C content of four different apple cultivars during storage

了较多的能量和代谢中间产物。

## 2.3 不同苹果品种贮藏期间果肉质度参数、营养成分及其之间的相关性

综合对4个苹果品种果肉质度参数进行分析,发现不同品种各质地参数的相关性不尽相同,果肉硬度、脆度、胶着度、咀嚼度之间在4个品种中均呈显著正相关,弹性和黏着性这两个质地参数与其他的质地参数相关性在不同苹果品种中存在一定差异。‘华硕’果肉黏着性与胶着度呈显著相关性,相关系数为0.899;‘华瑞’果肉各质地参数均呈极显著正相关;‘美八’果肉弹性与黏着性和胶着度呈显著正相关,相关系数为0.905和0.932;‘华冠’果肉弹性与

咀嚼度呈极显著正相关,黏着性与硬度、脆性、胶着度和咀嚼度呈极显著正相关(表1)。说明果实贮藏过程中,随着果肉硬度的下降,果肉脆度减小,韧度增大,细胞间黏结力减弱,咀嚼果肉所需能量也不断减少。

4个品种中可滴定酸和维生素C含量均达到显

表1 4个品种苹果果肉各项质构参数和营养成分相关性(R)矩阵表

Table 1 Correlations among texture parameters and nutritional components of four apple cultivars

		硬度 Firmness	脆性 Fracura- bility	弹性 Springi- ness	黏着性 Cohesive- siveness	胶着度 Gummi- ness	咀嚼度 Chewi- ness	可溶性 固形物 Soluble solid	可溶性糖 Soluble sugar	可滴定酸 Titratable acid	维生素C Vitamin C
硬度 Firmness	华硕 Huashuo	1									
	华瑞 Huarui	1									
	美八 Meiba	1									
	华冠 Huaguan	1									
脆性 Fracura- bility	华硕 Huashuo	0.980**									
	华瑞 Huarui	0.994**	1								
	美八 Meiba	0.968**	1								
	华冠 Huaguan	0.939**	1								
弹性 Springi- ness	华硕 Huashuo	0.557	1	1							
	华瑞 Huarui	0.983**	0.977**	1							
	美八 Meiba	0.869	0.815	1							
	华冠 Huaguan	0.785*	0.641	1							
黏着性 Cohesive- ness	华硕 Huashuo	0.667	0.747	-0.106	1						
	华瑞 Huarui	0.995**	0.999**	0.984**	1						
	美八 Meiba	0.935*	0.832	0.905*	1						
	华冠 Huaguan	0.914**	0.892**	0.789*	1						
胶着度 Gummi- ness	华硕 Huashuo	0.921*	0.943*	0.229	0.899*	1					
	华瑞 Huarui	0.990**	0.995**	0.971**	0.993**	1					
	美八 Meiba	0.988**	0.940*	0.932*	0.965**	1					
	华冠 Huaguan	0.907**	0.881**	0.691	0.963**	1					
咀嚼度 Chewi- ness	华硕 Huashuo	0.983**	0.999**	0.478	0.761	0.953*	1				
	华瑞 Huarui	0.977**	0.986**	0.962**	0.982**	0.997**	1				
	美八 Meiba	0.973**	0.942*	0.738	0.893*	0.932*	1				
	华冠 Huaguan	0.872**	0.823*	0.846**	0.976**	0.925**	1				
可溶性 固形物 Soluble solid	华硕 Huashuo	-0.320	-0.474	-0.005	-0.289	-0.348	-0.444	1			
	华瑞 Huarui	-0.997**	-0.992**	-0.978**	-0.994**	-0.981**	-0.963**	1			
	美八 Meiba	-0.849	-0.896*	-0.523	-0.691	-0.771	-0.927*	1			
	华冠 Huaguan	0.264	0.441	0.003	0.396	0.284	0.345	1			
可溶性糖 Soluble sugar	华硕 Huashuo	-0.749	-0.843	-0.423	-0.513	-0.686	-0.821	0.846	1		
	华瑞 Huarui	0.195	0.110	0.293	0.147	0.083	0.042	-0.202	1		
	美八 Meiba	0.151	0.085	-0.063	0.029	0.085	0.179	-0.046	1		
	华冠 Huaguan	0.170	0.346	0.028	0.270	0.182	0.205	0.813*	1		
可滴定酸 Titratable acid	华硕 Huashuo	0.481	0.582	0.508	0.164	0.332	0.549	-0.843	-0.907*	1	
	华瑞 Huarui	0.812	0.753	0.792	0.766	0.725	0.672	-0.829	0.604	1	
	美八 Meiba	0.872	0.755	0.925*	0.925*	0.919*	0.772	-0.490	0.644	1	
	华冠 Huaguan	0.986**	0.965**	0.711*	0.938**	0.941**	0.887**	0.366	0.299	1	
维生素C Vitamin C	华硕 Huashuo	0.743	0.792	0.694	0.299	0.555	0.768	-0.701	-0.940*	0.934*	1
	华瑞 Huarui	0.923*	0.888*	0.883*	0.893*	0.867	0.824	-0.937*	0.381	0.962**	1
	美八 Meiba	0.818	0.933*	0.709	0.612	0.786	0.770	-0.812	0.504	0.878*	1
	华冠 Huaguan	0.757*	0.811*	0.256	0.641	0.750*	0.566	0.268	0.010	0.817*	1

注:\*\*表示在 0.01 水平(双侧)上显著相关;\*表示在 0.05 水平(双侧)上显著相关。

Note: \*\* indicate significance at 0.01; \* indicate significance at 0.05.

著正相关水平,说明苹果在贮藏过程中,可滴定酸含量逐渐下降,营养物质维生素C含量也随之下降。‘华硕’果肉维生素C含量与可溶性糖含量呈显著负相关,相关系数为-0.940,‘华硕’在整个贮藏过程中,果实甜度逐渐增加,维生素C含量逐渐下降(表1)。

不同苹果品种贮藏过程中果肉各质地参数与营养成分相关性不显著,不耐贮藏苹果品种质地参数在贮藏6 d时已经明显下降,而耐贮藏苹果品种此期间无明显变化。营养成分除维生素C含量下降较多外,其他营养成分没有明显变化,在整个贮藏期间呈现出渐变的过程。

#### 2.4 4个苹果品种室温最佳贮藏时间的确定

通过对4个苹果品种果实质地参数和营养成分的测定,反映不同品种在采后贮藏期间果实软化的整个动态变化过程。除维生素C含量外,其他营养成分没有明显变化,果实在不同贮藏阶段都具备一定的营养价值。但是质地参数在贮藏期间变化差异较大,子代‘华瑞’和亲本‘美八’、子代‘华硕’和亲本‘华冠’变化趋势相近,‘美八’和‘华瑞’在贮藏6 d时,硬度和脆度已经下降至15 N左右,果肉细胞失水严重,变软发绵,虽然具备一定的营养价值,但已经失去了商品价值。耐贮藏品种‘华硕’在贮藏30 d内略有下降,随后迅速降低且果肉开始出现褐化;‘华冠’在贮藏50 d内硬度和脆度变化不大,50 d后果实硬度和脆度迅速下降,并且果皮开始出现皱缩,果肉逐渐变软发绵。综合二者分析,确定‘华硕’室温最佳贮藏时间为30 d,‘华冠’为50 d。

### 3 讨论

不同贮藏特性的苹果品种,其质地参数在贮藏期间变化差异较大。不耐贮藏子代‘华瑞’的质地特性趋近于母本‘美八’,耐贮藏子代‘华硕’的质地特性趋近于父本‘华冠’。贮藏期间果实硬度和脆度能够反映果实细胞排列状态,硬度和脆度较高的果实细胞一般排列紧密,较低的果实细胞间隙大,分子间键合作用弱,易发生分离变形<sup>[20]</sup>。由此推测,不耐贮藏的苹果品种在贮藏初期果实的细胞排列结构可能已经发生了明显的变化。

本试验中4个苹果品种质地参数硬度、脆度、胶着度和咀嚼度之间呈显著正相关,能够很好地反映4个不同品种苹果果肉在不同贮藏阶段的质地变化

和差异;但是弹性和黏着性与其他质地参数在不同品种中相关性存在差异。弹性感官上为人口腔臼齿碾磨果实的力度,黏着性模拟牙齿咀嚼时果肉所表现出来的抵抗牙齿咀嚼破坏而产生的内部收缩力,在一定程度上都反映果肉内部细胞之间的结合力大小。袁成龙等<sup>[21]</sup>通过TPA测定‘双久红’和‘川中岛白桃’两个硬肉桃质地参数,发现两个品种桃果实的弹性和内聚性与其他质构参数的相关性均不显著。潘秀娟等<sup>[11]</sup>在研究‘红富士’和‘嘎拉’苹果的质地中发现弹性与其他质地参数的相关性较低,可能由于果样受到两次挤压后变形较大,生物体弹性的表现受到抑制。

果实在贮藏期间各营养物质变化趋势存在差异。总体上,晚熟品种‘华冠’的营养物质如可溶性固形物、可溶性糖和维生素C含量等,在采收期及贮藏过程中都高于‘华硕’‘华瑞’和‘美八’等早熟品种,而可滴定酸含量整体处于中间水平。可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量,虽然部分品种存在先上升后下降的过程,但总体是在较小的变化范围内波动,维生素C含量在贮藏期下降速度较快,随贮藏期延长下降较多。可滴定酸含量,除了‘华冠’在贮藏50 d内急剧下降外,其他都以较慢速度下降。这样的变化趋势,可能与室温下自然贮藏条件有关,在该条件下贮藏果实,不能保证所有营养物质维持原有水平,硬度、脆度及糖、酸含量等感官变化不大,但维生素C含量已经显著下降了。陈维<sup>[22]</sup>通过测定果蔬在不同贮藏温度下维生素C含量,发现不同温度下苹果果肉维生素C均有不同程度的流失,室温贮藏维生素C流失严重,平均保持率为47.25%,不同温区的低温贮藏均能缓解维生素C的流失现象,维生素C含量的变化主要与温度相关。

对营养成分的相关性分析发现,贮藏期间可滴定酸与维生素C含量逐渐下降,在4个品种中存在显著相关性,二者能够反映4个不同品种在不同贮藏阶段的营养物质变化。贾定贤等<sup>[23]</sup>在研究苹果不同品种果实维生素C含量时发现,一般情况下维生素C的含量与酸含量有弱的正相关,但在维生素C含量高时,与酸含量呈显著正相关。杨玲等<sup>[24]</sup>研究发现苹果果实酸度可以作为评价‘华月’果实质地品质的主成分。4个品种可溶性糖和可溶性固形物含量在贮藏期间整体呈现先上升后下降的趋势,可滴定酸和维生素C含量随着贮藏时间的增加不断下

降。贮藏前期淀粉等物质水解为可溶性碳水化合物,可溶性糖作为果实软化过程中活跃的代谢物不断积累,可溶性固形物增加,随后果实中的糖类由于呼吸作用逐渐被消耗,可溶性固形物含量下降<sup>[25-27]</sup>。此外,不同苹果品种营养物质含量存在差异,‘华硕’‘华瑞’和‘美八’3个早熟品种在采收及贮藏期间可溶性固形物、可溶性糖和维生素C含量无显著差异,均低于晚熟品种‘华冠’。研究营养成分在苹果后熟软化过程中的变化,探明其变化特性对果实软化生理的影响,有利于采取有效手段改善苹果的风味品质和贮藏条件。本试验中4个不同品种苹果在贮藏期间除维生素C含量外,其他营养物质流失缓慢,果实在不同贮藏阶段营养价值不同,质地参数变化差异显著,二者相结合能有效地反映果实室温货架期。

## 4 结 论

4个苹果品种贮藏过程中质地参数和营养成分变化有差异:‘华硕’在贮藏期30 d内,‘华冠’在50 d内,果肉硬度和脆度下降速率缓慢。而‘华瑞’和‘美八’在贮藏期6 d时硬度和脆度已经明显下降。不同贮藏特性的苹果品种之间弹性、黏着性、胶着度和咀嚼度基本与硬度和脆度的变化趋势一致。营养成分可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量在贮藏期间波动不大,可滴定酸含量较为缓慢地下降,维生素C含量整体呈较为快速下降的趋势。晚熟品种‘华冠’可溶性固形物、可溶性糖和维生素C含量高于其他3个品种。结合质地参数和营养物质变化情况可得出耐贮藏品种‘华硕’室温条件下货架期为30 d,‘华冠’为50 d。

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