

CO₂体积分数对气调贮藏‘红香酥’梨 果实货架期相关生理指标的影响

王志华,王文辉,贾朝爽,姜云斌

(中国农业科学院果树研究所·辽宁省果品贮藏与加工重点实验室,辽宁兴城 125100)

摘要:【目的】探索‘红香酥’梨果实气调贮藏的最适CO₂体积分数以及对CO₂的敏感性。【方法】研究了O₂体积分数为3%、CO₂分别为0%、1%、3%、5%、7% 5个气调处理和对照(CK)在(0±0.5)℃条件下贮藏及20℃货架放置7 d后果实外观和内在品质、呼吸强度和乙烯释放速率等相关生理指标的变化规律。【结果】对照一直保持较高的呼吸强度和乙烯释放速率,CA-3-1和CA-3-3 2个处理对果实呼吸强度、乙醇和乙醛质量分数的抑制效果较好,CO₂体积分数越高,乙烯释放速率相对较低。冷藏270 d+货架7 d时,CK和CA-3-0的果皮呈黄或黄绿色,部分果实出现果皮褐变,CA-3-1、CA-3-3、CA-3-5、CA-3-7 4个气调处理能延缓‘红香酥’梨果皮转黄,较好地保持果皮的绿色和提升果皮颜色亮度,延缓果实硬度和可溶性固形物含量的下降。感官品评结果表明,CA-3-1和CA-3-3气调处理果实的感官分值较高。【结论】在CO₂为0~7%范围内,3% O₂+1% CO₂ 和3% O₂+3% CO₂ 2个处理是‘红香酥’梨果实长期(≥200 d)贮藏的最佳气调参数,既保持了较好的外观和内在品质,又能延缓果实衰老。

关键词:‘红香酥’梨;CO₂体积分数;气调贮藏;货架期;果实品质;采后生理

中图分类号:S661.2

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2020)10-1562-11

Effects of carbon dioxide concentrations on the physiological indexes of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pears during shelf-life after controlled atmosphere storage

WANG Zhihua, WANG Wenhui, JIA Chaoshuang, JIANG Yunbin

(Research Institute of Pomology, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences/ Fruit Storage and Processing Key Laboratory of Liaoning Province, Xingcheng 125100, Liaoning, China)

Abstract:【Objective】‘Hongxiangsu’ pear was bred by the Fruit Tree Research Institute of Zhengzhou, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences with ‘Kuerlexiangli’ pear×‘Goose’ pear. When the fruit matures, the peel turns green yellow, 2/3 of the sunny fruit surface of the fruit is bright-red, the flesh is white, crisp, juicy and sweet with high quality. It is one of the main commercial pears on the fruit market. However, during the middle and later period of storage (after the Spring Festival) or the shelf life after storage, the peel of the pear is easy to turn from green to yellow and secrets sugar and greasy substances. In some storage seasons, problems such as core browning or fruit decay occur, which greatly reduces the commodity value of the fruit and affects the pear industry development to a certain extent. Therefore, it is very important to solve the problem involved in ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear fruit storage. Under the conditions of fixed O₂ volume fraction and different CO₂ volume fractions, the ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear fruits collected from a 10 years old orchard with first-class management level in Yuncheng Salt Lake area of Shanxi province were used as the samples. In order to reveal the effect of different CO₂ volume fraction on the quality and physiological indexes of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear fruits during storage and shelf life, the best CO₂ volume fraction during controlled atmosphere storage and the

收稿日期:2020-07-06 接受日期:2020-08-27

基金项目:国家现代梨产业技术体系建设专项资金项目(CARS-28-21);中国农业科学院科技创新工程项目(CAAS-ASTIP-RIP);中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费专项(161082020020)

作者简介:王志华,女,副研究员,主要从事果品采后生理与贮运保鲜技术研究及推广工作。Tel:15898210931,E-mail:wangzhihua@caas.cn

sensitivity to CO₂ were explored, which provided theoretical basis and technical support for delaying the yellowing of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear peel during shelf life. 【Methods】 With N₂, CO₂ and air in the cylinder served as the gas source and 25 L wide mouth glass bottle (rubber plug seal) as the controlled atmosphere container, three types of gases were mixed in designed proportions and sent into the glass bottle through the CA gas distribution system. The gas flow rate was set as 150 mL·min⁻¹, the O₂ volume fraction was 3%, and CO₂ volume fraction was set as 0%, 1%, 3%, 5% and 7%, totaling five treatments plus the control (CK, continuous flow of air). Fruits were stored in cold storage at (0±0.5) °C with 90% relative humidity for 130 d, 200 d and 270 d, and then stored on the shelf at 20 °C for 7 d. The changes including fruit external appearance and internal quality, taste and flavor, respiratory intensity and ethylene release rate, ethanol and acetaldehyde content were compared. 【Results】 During the shelf life of fruits after cold storage, CK fruits always maintained a high respiration intensity and ethylene release rate. Compared with CK and other three controlled atmosphere treatments, CA-3-1 and CA-3-3 groups had a better inhibitive effect on fruit respiration intensity, as well as mass fraction of ethanol and acetaldehyde. The higher the volume fraction of CO₂, the lower the ethylene release rate. The fresh-keeping effect of each treatment mainly showed in the later stage of storage. When CK and CA-3-0 fruits were stored for 270 d + 20 °C shelf for 7 d, the negative value and b value of the peel color index were relatively high, h° was relatively low, L value decreased significantly, corresponding to the yellow or yellow green peel, and some fruits appeared browning. It was preliminarily determined that the fruit senescence caused the browning. CA-3-1, CA-3-3, CA-3-5 and CA-3-7 could delay the peel turning yellow (the corresponding b value was relatively low), keep the green color (a value is low, h° is high) and brightness of peel was improved (L value is high), thus delaying the decrease of fruit hardness and soluble solid content. The sensory evaluation results showed that there was no significant difference in the sensory scores among different treatments (including CK) after 130 days storage and 7 days shelf life, but the sensory scores of the other four modified atmosphere treatments were significantly higher than those of CK and CA-3-0 at 200 d + 7 d. CA-3-5 and CA-3-7 treatments were significantly higher than those with 270 d + 7 d storage. Although the two modified atmosphere treatments could maintain the appearance color and fruit hardness better, but the flesh of some fruits had a little of peculiar smell. For sake of overall evaluation, the sensory scores of CA-3-1 and CA-3-3 were higher. 【Conclusion】 In the range from zero to 7% CO₂, the ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear fruit was stored for 270 d without core browning and pulp damage caused by CO₂, but only showed slightly peculiar smell with the fruits treated with 5% CO₂ and 7% CO₂. Comprehensive analysis showed that 3% O₂ combined with 1% or 3% CO₂ were the best parameters for long-term storage (≥200 d) for ‘Hongxiangsu’ fruit, which could not only keep good external appearance, internal quality and flavor, but also delay the fruit senescence.

Key words: ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear; CO₂ concentration; Controlled atmosphere storage; Shelf-life; Fruit quality; Postharvest physiology

‘红香酥’梨(*Pyrus ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear*)由 中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所用‘库尔勒香梨’和‘鹅梨’杂交培育而成,平均单果质量 220 g,果皮绿黄色、向阳面 2/3 果面鲜红色、果肉白色、肉质细脆、汁多、味香甜,品质上等,深受广大消费者青睐,是目前水果市场上销售的主要商品梨之一^[1-3]。经过笔者多年的调研和前期试验发现^[4-5],‘红香酥’梨果实在贮

藏中后期(春节后)或出库后货架期间果皮易褪绿转黄且返糖油腻化,有的年份甚至出现果心褐变或果实腐烂等问题,大大降低了果实的商品价值,在一定程度上影响了梨果产业的发展,因此,解决‘红香酥’梨果实贮藏保鲜问题十分重要。气调(Controlled Atmosphere,简称 CA)贮藏结合低温环境是目前最安全无公害的果蔬贮藏保鲜技术之一,主要通过调

节贮藏环境参数,保持适宜的CO₂和O₂体积分数来影响果实的代谢活动,从而维持新鲜果蔬的采后品质并延长其贮藏寿命,有利于果蔬的反季节销售^[6-7]。大量研究表明,适宜的气调贮藏环境具有贮藏时间长,贮藏损耗小,出库后果实货架寿命长等优点,在果品商业化贮藏保鲜行业发挥了重要的作用^[8-15]。然而,气调贮藏时,过低的O₂浓度或过高的CO₂浓度都会对贮藏果实产生不利影响^[16-17]。

笔者采用较为精确的气调贮藏配气装置,在固定的O₂体积分数、不同的CO₂体积分数条件下,连续2 a(年)对‘红香酥’梨果实进行气调贮藏试验,以揭示不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实贮藏和货架期相关品质和生理指标的影响,探索‘红香酥’梨气调贮藏的最佳CO₂体积分数以及对CO₂的敏感性,为生产上贮藏及货架期延缓‘红香酥’梨果皮褪绿转黄、保持梨果贮藏品质提供理论依据与技术支撑。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与处理

2016年进行预实验,O₂和CO₂气调参数见表1,初步结果表明,与CK相比,3% O₂体积分数条件下

的2个气调处理对‘红香酥’梨果实贮藏后期果皮保绿和果实风味维持效果较好,而1% O₂体积分数条件下的3个气调处理贮藏后期果实均稍有异味。因此,在此基础上,2017年8月28日从山西省运城市盐湖区一管理水平中上等、树龄10 a生左右的果园采收‘红香酥’梨果实(与2016年预实验果采自同一果园)进行进一步研究。果实采收后24 h内汽车常温运回中国农业科学院果树研究所(辽宁兴城),选大小均匀、无病虫害、无机械伤的果实进行气调处理。

试验于2017年8月至2018年5月进行,共设6个气调处理(包括对照,CK),其中,O₂体积分数均为3%,CO₂体积分数见表1。钢瓶装N₂、CO₂以及空气作为气源,25 L广口玻璃瓶(橡皮塞密封)为气调密闭容器,3种气体按比例配制后,经CA配气系统分流调节送入玻璃瓶中,气体流量为150 mL·min⁻¹,O₂和CO₂气体体积分数采用COMBO 280 Gas Analyser(意大利FRUIT CONTROL)测定。所有气调处理果实温度均为(0±0.5)℃,温度变幅控制在0.3 ℃以内,相对湿度均为90%左右,每个气调处理均3次重复,6个处理共重复18次,每个重复用果量均为135个。

冷藏130、200和270 d时,将6个处理每个重复

表1 不同气调贮藏参数配比

Table 1 Ratio of different controlled atmosphere storage parameters

2016年 In 2016		2017年 In 2017		
O ₂ 体积分数 Concentration of O ₂ /%	CO ₂ 体积分数 Concentration of CO ₂ /%	O ₂ 体积分数 Concentration of O ₂ /%	CO ₂ 体积分数/% Concentration of CO ₂ /%	缩写 Abbreviation
1	0	3	0	CA-3-0
1	1	3	1	CA-3-1
1	3	3	3	CA-3-3
3	1	3	5	CA-3-5
3	3	3	7	CA-3-7
对照(CK),连续流动的空气 Control (CK), continuous flowing air		对照(CK),连续流动的空气 Control (CK), continuous flowing air		

每次分别取出45个果实,其中,15个果实用于在常温20 ℃条件下平衡24 h时测定和调查相关指标(文中用冷藏时间表示),另15个果实用于20 ℃货架放置7 d时测定和调查相关指标(文中用冷藏时间+7 d表示),另取9个果实用于冷藏后货架7 d期间每隔1 d测定1次果实呼吸强度和乙烯释放速率(文中分别用冷藏天数+1、+3、+5、+7 d表示),剩余6个果实用于货架7 d时感官品评。

1.2 测试内容与方法

1.2.1 果皮外观色泽 采用日本Konica Minolta公

司的CR-400色差仪测定,所用光源为D₆₅光源,漫射照明,测量直径8 mm,用L值、a值、b值和h°综合表示果皮颜色变化。其中,L值表示亮度,L值越大,果皮颜色越亮,反之,颜色偏暗;a、b值为色坐标值,a值负值绝对值越大越偏向绿色,b值正值越大越偏向黄色;h°为色度角($h^{\circ}=\tan^{-1} b/a$)^[18],从0到180依次为紫红、红、橙、黄、黄绿、蓝绿色,h°越高,则果皮越绿,反之越黄,当h°达到90时即认为完全转黄。

1.2.2 果实硬度和可溶性固形物含量 果实(去皮)硬度:采用南非GUSS公司的GS-15水果质地分析

仪测定;可溶性固形物含量(SSC):采用日本ATA-GO公司的PR-101α折糖仪测定。

1.2.3 乙醇和乙醛质量分数 采用日本岛津公司的GC-2010气相色谱仪和美国PerkinElmer公司的TurboMatrix 40自动顶空进样器测定。测定条件:高纯N₂为载气,压力0.5 MPa,燃气为空气和氢气,其中H₂流量为40 mL·min⁻¹,空气流量为400 mL·min⁻¹,FID检测器检测,单位均为mg·kg⁻¹。

以上指标每个处理每次重复分别取15个果实,3次重复共45个果实。在每一个果实赤道线两侧的阴阳面(未着色面和着红色面)选择两个对应点进行标记后单果测定果皮色泽、果肉硬度和SSC,取平均值,然后取上述15个果实的果肉+果皮部分匀浆后过滤,在顶空瓶内先后加入NaCl 1.335~1.350 g、蒸馏水1 mL和上清液5 mL测定乙醇和乙醛质量分数。

1.2.4 呼吸强度和乙烯释放速率 采用山东鲁南瑞

虹仪器有限公司的SP-7890气相色谱仪测定。测定条件: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 ℃,FID检测器。呼吸强度用单位质量的组织在单位时间内释放二氧化碳的量表示,单位为mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹,乙烯释放速率的单位为μL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹。每个处理每次重复分别取9个果实,3次重复共27个果实。

1.2.5 感官品评 参考贾晓辉等^[19]的方法,稍做修改,从本单位选从事果树育种和果品贮藏保鲜研究的专业人员8人,对不同气调处理果实进行盲评(依次编号但不标记处理类型),根据评价标准进行打分(表2),贮藏200+7 d和270+7 d时,每个处理每次重复分别取6个果实进行品评,3次重复共18个果实。

表2 ‘红香酥’梨果实感官评定标准
Table 2 The sensory evaluation standard of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear fruit

评价项目 Evaluation item	评价标准 Evaluation standard	分值 Score
口感和风味(60) Taste and flavor	果肉酥脆、风味佳 The flesh is crisp, the flavor is excellent flavor 果肉酥脆、风味稍淡 The flesh is crisp, the flavor is slightly diluted 果肉酥脆、风味淡,稍有异味 The flesh is crisp, the flavor is diluted, the fruit has slightly peculiar smell 果肉软或稍软、风味极淡、有异味 The flesh is soft or slightly soft, the flavor is boring, the fruit has peculiar smell	46~60 31~45 16~30 0~15
外观(40) Appearance	果皮鲜绿,果柄1/3以上新鲜 The peel is bright green, more than 1/3 of the stalk is fresh 果皮暗绿,果柄1/3以上新鲜 The peel is dark green, more than 1/3 of the stalk is fresh 果皮黄绿,不油腻,果柄干枯 The peel is yellow-green, no greasy, the stalk is dry 果皮黄,稍油腻,果柄干枯 The peel is yellow, and slightly greasy, the stalk is dry	31~40 21~30 11~20 0~10

1.3 数据分析

采用Microsoft Office Excel 2010和SPSS 16.0数据分析软件进行统计分析,数据以平均值±标准差表示,Duncan新复极差法检验差异显著性,小写字母表示p<0.05水平差异显著。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果皮颜色的影响

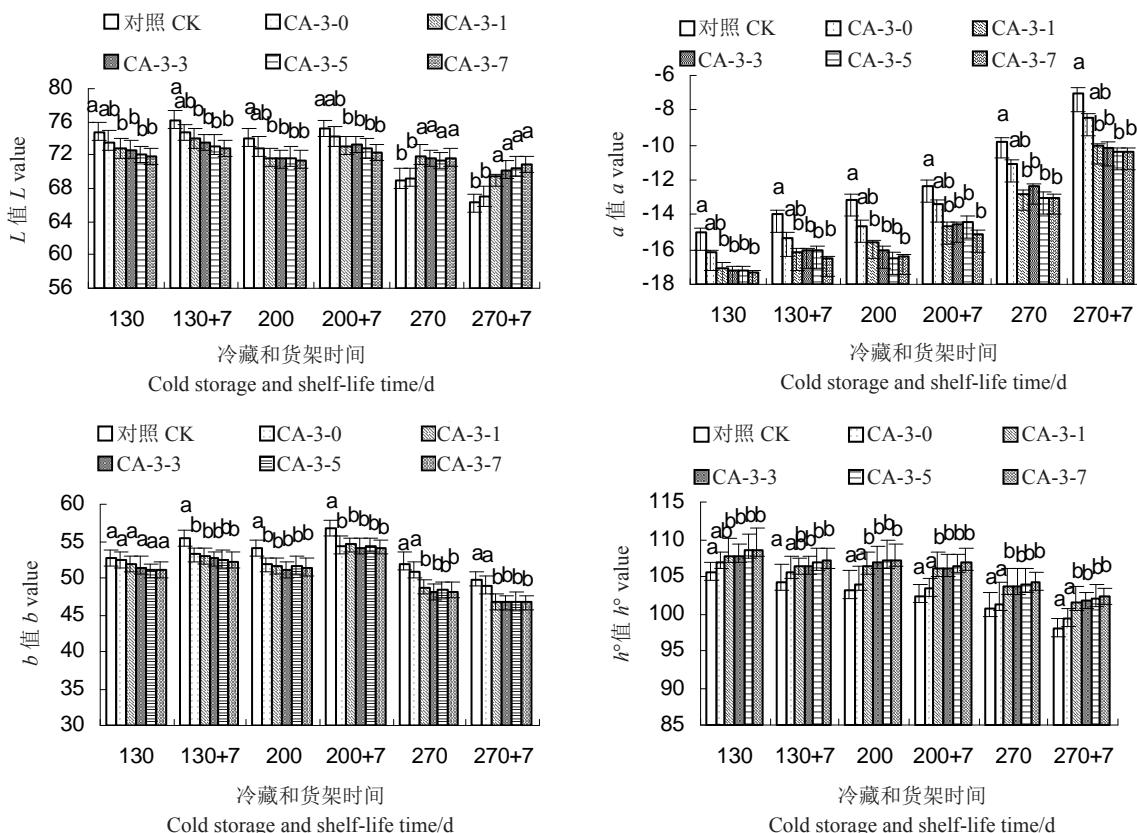
果皮的外观色泽是评价果实感官品质和商品价值的重要指标,也是判断果实成熟衰老的依据之

一。图1是‘红香酥’梨果实冷藏200 d和270 d后20 ℃货架7 d的外观表现,贮藏270+7 d时,CK和CA-3-0果实的果皮颜色有一定程度的褐变,其他4个气调处理果实的外观颜色表现较好。采用全自动色差计对各个贮藏阶段果实的果皮颜色进行测定,对于果皮L值来说(图2),冷藏130 d和200 d以及对应的20 ℃货架7 d,CK和CA-3-0的L值高于其他4个气调处理,但冷藏270 d+货架7 d试验结束时,CK和CA-3-0处理果实的果皮L值下降明显,部分果皮颜色变暗变黑,初步判断由果实衰老导致,与图1感官观察结果基本吻合,其他4个气调



A. 冷藏 200 d+20 °C 货架 7 d; B. 冷藏 270 d+20 °C 货架 7 d。

A. Refrigerated for 200 d+20 °C shelf for 7 d; B. Refrigerated for 270 d+20 °C shelf for 7 d.

图 1 不同 CO_2 体积分数气调贮藏‘红香酥’梨果实外观颜色比较Fig. 1 Comparison of appearance and color of pear fruits with different CO_2 volume fractions in controlled atmosphere storage不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant differences at 0.05 level. The same below.

图 2 不同 CO_2 体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实果皮颜色的影响Fig. 2 Effect of different CO_2 concentration on peel color of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear

处理果实的果皮 L 值保持相对较高。图 2 结果表明,‘红香酥’梨果实冷藏 130 d、200 d、270 d 以及对应的 20 °C 货架 7 d 时,CA-3-1、CA-3-3、CA-3-5 和 CA-3-7 4 个气调处理果实的 h° 均显著高于 CK, 而 a

值和 b 值(130 d 除外)均显著低于 CK; 冷藏 270 d 和 270 d+货架 7 d 时, CA-3-0 处理的 b 值显著高于除 CK 以外的其他 4 个气调处理。在整个冷藏及对应的 20 °C 货架 7 d 期间, CK 和 CA-3-0 2 个气调处

理之间、以及CA-3-1、CA-3-3、CA-3-5和CA-3-7 4个气调处理果实之间的L值、a值、b值、h°差异均不显著。结合各处理的a值、b值、h°和L值以及感官观察,与CK和CA-3-0相比,CA-3-1、CA-3-3、CA-3-5和CA-3-7 4个气调处理能明显延缓冷藏和货架期‘红香酥’梨果实的果皮转黄程度,较好地保持果皮绿色,明显提升贮藏后期果皮颜色的亮度,抑制果皮由衰老导致的褐变,延缓果实衰老,提高果实商品价值。

2.2 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实硬度的影响

硬度的变化直接体现果实耐贮性的强弱,因此硬度是衡量果实贮藏品质的重要指标之一。从表3可以看出,随着贮藏时间的延长,CK果实的硬度逐渐下降,其他5个气调处理果实的硬度变化不大。方差分析结果表明,‘红香酥’梨果实冷藏130 d以及130+7 d时,CK与其他5个气调处理果实硬度差异不显著,但冷藏200 d和270 d以及对应的20 ℃货架

表3 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实硬度的影响

Table 3 Effect of different CO₂ concentration on fruit firmness of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear (kg·cm⁻²)

处理 Treatment	基础值 Base value	冷藏和货架时间 Cold storage and shelf-life time/d					
		130	130+7	200	200+7	270	270+7
CK	7.13±0.25	6.63±0.36 a	6.48±0.30 a	6.12±0.35 b	5.94±0.48 b	5.87±0.39 b	5.51±0.46 b
CA-3-0		6.81±0.47 a	6.86±0.42 a	6.59±0.41 a	6.40±0.36 a	6.25±0.47 a	6.10±0.38 a
CA-3-1		6.83±0.35 a	6.61±0.57 a	6.75±0.37 a	6.57±0.43 a	6.53±0.43 a	6.30±0.41 a
CA-3-3		6.94±0.38 a	6.71±0.33 a	6.88±0.40 a	6.73±0.37 a	6.47±0.36 a	6.39±0.39 a
CA-3-5		6.95±0.45 a	6.83±0.42 a	6.86±0.41 a	6.75±0.46 a	6.42±0.41 a	6.30±0.47 a
CA-3-7		6.87±0.46 a	6.75±0.39 a	6.79±0.37 a	6.70±0.36 a	6.59±0.37 a	6.36±0.36 a

7 d时,其他5个气调处理果实的硬度显著高于CK。结果还表明,整个冷藏及货架期,除CK外的其他5个气调处理果实之间的硬度差异不显著。

2.3 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实可溶性固形物含量(SSC)的影响

可溶性固形物不仅是果实风味的重要影响因素,也是呼吸代谢的主要底物,可溶性固形物含量(SSC)的变化能反映果实的品质和衰老情况^[20]。表

4结果表明,CK果实的SSC在冷藏130 d时比采收时略有升高,但随着贮藏时间的延长,CK果实的SSC逐渐下降,冷藏270 d及相应的货架7 d时,CA-3-1、CA-3-3、CA-3-5、CA-3-7 4个气调处理果实的SSC显著高于CK和CA-3-0。整个冷藏和货架期,除CK和CA-3-0外的其他4个处理的SSC变化幅度不大,CK和CA-3-0之间以及CA-3-1、CA-3-3、CA-3-5、CA-3-7 4个处理之间的SSC差异均不显著。

表4 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实可溶性固形物含量的影响

Table 4 Effect of different CO₂ concentration on fruit SSC of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear (%)

处理 Treatment	基础值 Base value	冷藏和货架时间 Cold storage and shelf-life time/d					
		130	130+7	200	200+7	270	270+7
CK	11.36±0.67	11.59±0.88 a	11.23±0.73 a	11.02±0.66 b	10.93±0.60 b	10.81±0.64 b	10.52±0.71 b
CA-3-0		11.30±0.79 a	11.18±0.57 a	11.20±0.64 ab	11.02±0.80 b	11.00±0.68 b	10.75±0.77 b
CA-3-1		11.31±0.80 a	11.39±0.69 a	11.57±0.60 a	11.43±0.88 a	11.40±0.75 a	11.33±0.80 a
CA-3-3		11.25±0.69 a	11.50±0.55 a	11.52±0.78 a	11.47±0.70 a	11.46±0.70 a	11.37±0.75 a
CA-3-5		11.29±0.60 a	11.34±0.60 a	11.40±0.61 ab	11.45±0.60 a	11.53±0.77 a	11.40±0.73 a
CA-3-7		11.33±0.55 a	11.40±0.77 a	11.44±0.70 ab	11.49±0.65 a	11.60±0.73 a	11.49±0.80 a

2.4 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实内部褐变和感官分值的影响

每个贮藏阶段均对果实沿赤道部位横切调查内部是否褐变,冷藏270 d+货架7 d时各处理果实的果心和果肉保鲜效果见图3。调查结果表明,直到贮藏试验结束,各处理(包括CK)果实均未出现

明显的果心和果肉褐变,褐变指数为0。

对果实的感官品评结果表明(表5),贮藏130+7 d时,各处理果实的感官分值差异不显著;但随着时间的延长,各处理果实的感官分值逐渐下降,贮藏200+7 d时,CA-3-1、CA-3-3、CA-3-5、CA-3-7 4个气调处理的感官分值显著高于CK和CA-3-0;贮藏

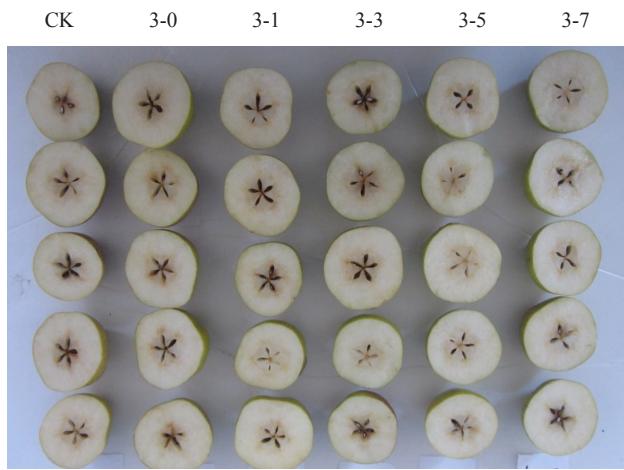


图3 不同CO₂体积分数气调贮藏270 d+20 ℃货架7 d
‘红香酥’梨果实的果心和果肉保鲜效果

Fig. 3 The fresh effect on the core and flesh of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear fruit stored in different CO₂ volume fraction on the shelf at 270 d+20 ℃ for 7 d

表5 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实
感官分值的影响

Table 5 Effect of different CO₂ concentration on sensory score of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear

处理 Treatment	贮藏时间 Storage time/d		
	130+7	200+7	270+7
CK	95.0±8.32 a	80.0±7.56 b	60.1±7.00 d
CA-3-0	97.0±8.15 a	83.0±8.23 b	70.2±7.23 c
CA-3-1	98.6±7.59 a	92.5±8.11 a	89.6±8.00 a
CA-3-3	97.9±7.98 a	90.3±8.02 a	88.3±8.12 a
CA-3-5	97.3±7.63 a	89.1±7.23 a	81.0±8.45 b
CA-3-7	98.0±7.23 a	88.2±7.12 a	80.3±7.99 b

270+7 d时,CK和CA-3-0的感官分值下降明显(主要表现在果皮出现褐变,见图1,品尝风味较淡,肉质稍软),CA-3-5和CA-3-7 2个处理虽能保持果实较好的外观颜色,但个别果实有轻微的异味,而CA-3-1和CA-3-3 2个处理保持了果实较好的外观和正常的口感风味。结果表明,与CK和CA-3-0相比,其他4个气调处理均保持了果实较高的感官分值,但CA-3-1和CA-3-3 2个气调处理的感官分值显著高于CA-3-5和CA-3-7。

2.5 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实乙醇和乙醛质量分数的影响

随着贮藏时间的延长,果实中都会积累并释放一些挥发性的物质,如乙醇或乙醛等,果实中积累过多的乙醇和乙醛会使果蔬采后生理代谢过程发生紊乱,产生异味,影响正常品质。从图4可以看出,随着贮藏时间延长,各处理(包括CK)果实的乙醇和乙

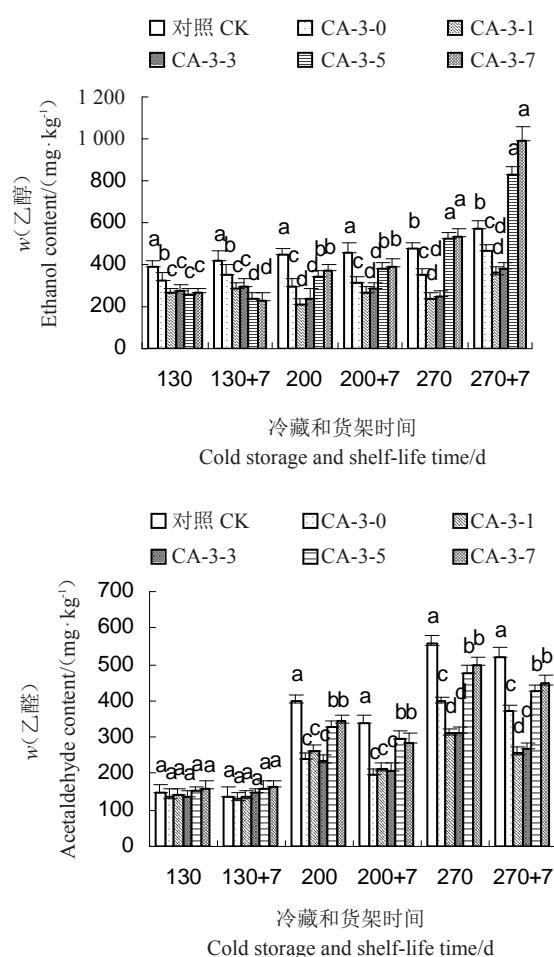


图4 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实
乙醇和乙醛质量分数的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of different CO₂ concentration on ethanol and acetalaldehyde content of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear

醛质量分数有不同程度的变化,其中,CA-3-5和CA-3-7果实的乙醇质量分数升高幅度较大,方差分析结果表明,冷藏130 d和200 d以及对应货架7 d时,CK果实的乙醇质量分数显著高于其他5个气调处理,冷藏270 d和270+7 d时,CA-3-5和CA-3-7的乙醇质量分数较高,显著高于CK和其他3个气调处理。对于乙醛质量分数来说,冷藏130 d和130+7 d时,6个处理果实的乙醛质量分数差异不显著,但冷藏200 d和270 d以及对应货架7 d时,CK果实的乙醛质量分数显著高于其他5个气调处理,CA-3-5和CA-3-7的乙醛质量分数显著高于CA-3-0、CA-3-1、CA-3-3。结果表明,CA-3-1和CA-3-3能明显抑制贮藏后期果实的乙醇和乙醛质量分数。

2.6 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实呼吸强度和乙烯释放速率的影响

呼吸强度是果蔬采后生理的重要指标之一。从

图5可以看出,随着贮藏时间的延长,CK果实的呼吸强度变化幅度较大,冷藏130 d货架7 d期间为23.56~27.67 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹,冷藏270 d货架7 d期间升高到27.07~41.08 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹,CA-3-0果实的呼吸强度也有一定程度的升高,其他4个气调处理呼吸强度变化幅度不大。方差分析结果表明,冷藏130 d、200 d、270 d货架7 d期间,CK果实呼吸强度一直保持较高,高于或显著高于其他5个气调处理,对于其

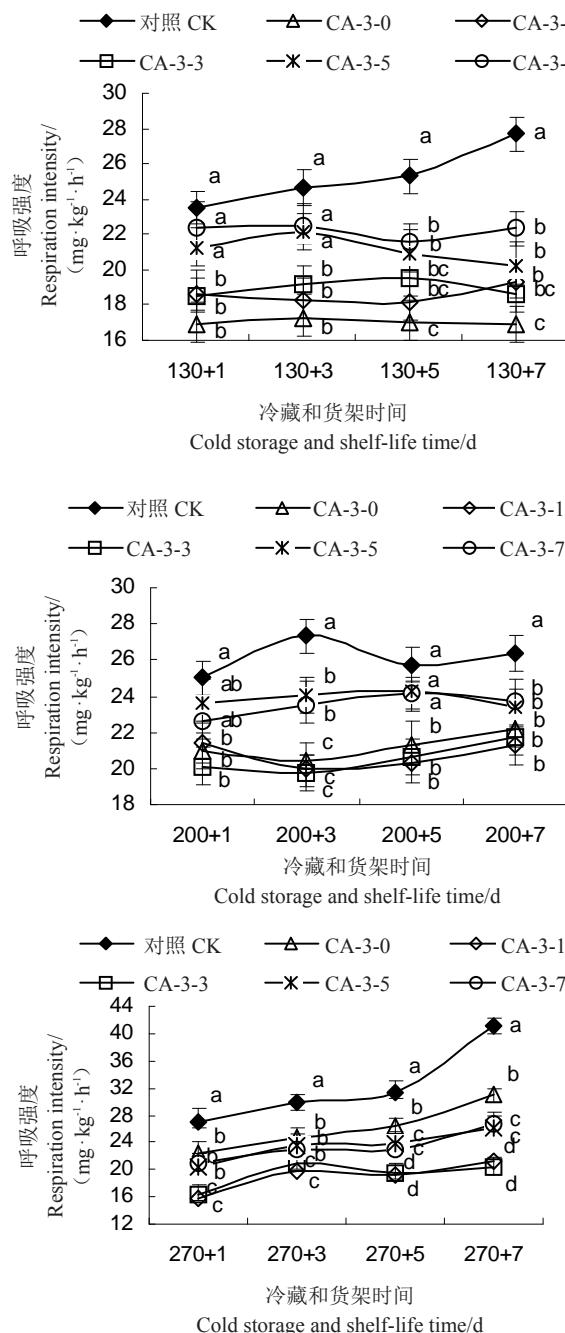


图5 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实呼吸强度的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of different CO₂ concentration on respiration intensity of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear

他5个气调处理来说,冷藏130 d货架7 d期间,CA-3-0果实的呼吸强度最低,但随着贮藏时间延长,冷藏270 d时,CA-3-0呼吸强度显著高于除CK外的其他4个气调处理。结果还表明,CA-3-1和CA-3-3 2个气调处理能明显抑制‘红香酥’梨贮藏后期果实的呼吸强度,进而延缓果实衰老。

乙烯能催化果实成熟,加速果实衰老^[21],乙烯释放速率越大,衰老程度越严重^[22]。从图6可以看出,

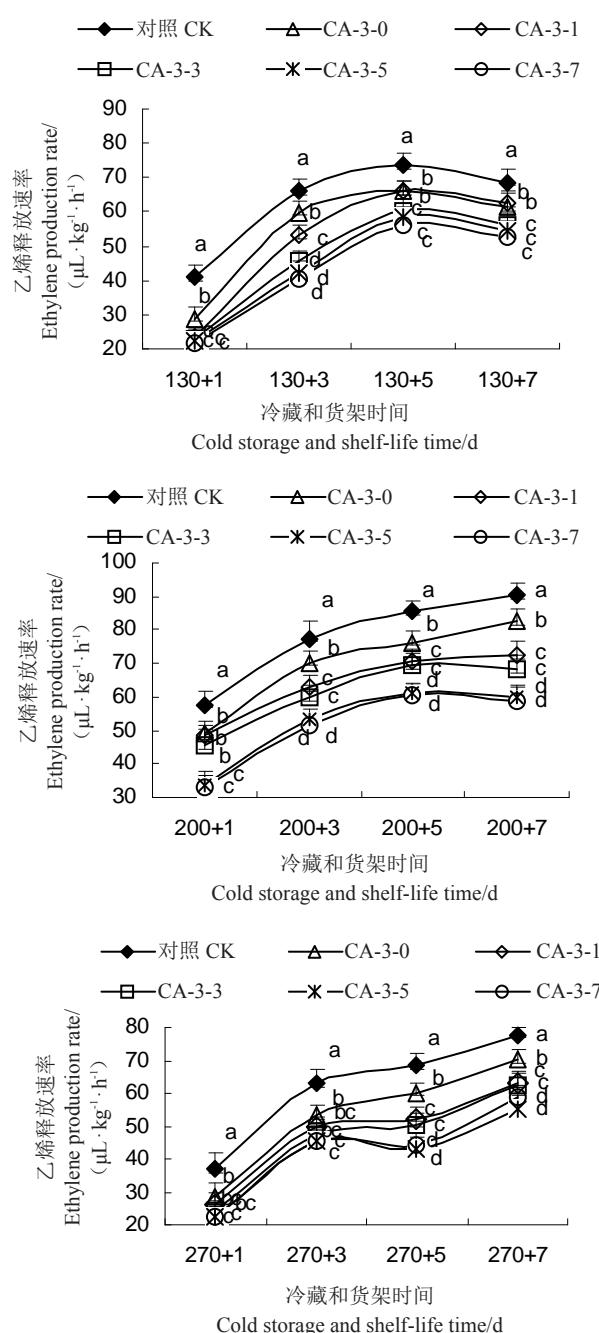


图6 不同CO₂体积分数对‘红香酥’梨果实乙烯释放速率的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of different CO₂ concentration on ethylene production rate of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear

冷藏130 d、200 d、270 d分别对应的货架7 d期间,CK果实的乙烯释放速率一直保持最高,显著高于其他5个气调处理,对于5个气调处理来说,CO₂体积分数越高,乙烯释放速率越高,冷藏270 d货架7 d期间,CA-3-5和CA-3-7 2个气调处理的乙烯释放速率显著低于CA-3-0、CA-3-1和CA-3-3。

3 讨 论

通常来讲,气调贮藏中低O₂和高CO₂浓度能够抑制果蔬呼吸作用和新陈代谢,从而延缓果实衰老,保持果实较好的营养价值和实用品质。*‘红香酥’*梨果实采摘后呼吸代谢旺盛^[23],为了减少贮藏期间自身营养物质的消耗,创造低温、低O₂和高CO₂环境尤为重要。

*‘红香酥’*梨果实成熟时底色为绿色和绿黄色,随着贮藏或货架时间的延长,底色转为黄色或黄绿色,主要原因是果皮中叶绿素的分解和类胡萝卜素的合成^[24]。本研究采用全自动色差计测定和肉眼观察,发现各处理的果皮颜色变化差异主要表现在贮藏后期,CK和CA-3-0果实在贮藏270 d+20 ℃货架7 d时,果皮的a值负值和b值相对较高,h°较低,同时L值下降明显,对应颜色呈现黄或黄绿色,部分果实出现果皮褐变,降低了果实商品价值,初步判断由果实衰老导致,与CK和CA-3-0处理相比,CA-3-1、CA-3-3、CA-3-5、CA-3-7 4个气调处理能延缓*‘红香酥’*梨果皮转黄,较好保持贮藏后期果皮的绿色(a值负值和b值相对较低、h°较高)和颜色亮度(L值高),其主要原因可能是气调贮藏提高了果实清除活性氧能力水平^[25],而活性氧影响叶绿素降解速率。同时O₂和CO₂还能通过影响相关酶的活性而调节叶绿素的降解^[26],其中气体成分中起主要作用的是CO₂。杨晓羽等^[27]研究发现,适宜体积分数的CO₂对青柠檬有很好的保绿效果。

随着果实衰老或贮藏时间的延长,果实硬度逐渐下降,这是由于果实细胞间质物质(果胶类物质、淀粉等)的分解,细胞间质增大,果实细胞渗透压减小,水分流失,导致果肉松软、风味和口感下降^[28-29]。本试验中,与CK相比,其他5个气调处理能更好地保持*‘红香酥’*梨贮藏后期果实的硬度,5个气调处理间硬度差异不显著。贮藏期间,由于CK和CA-3-0果实的呼吸代谢消耗相对较高,导致SSC缓慢下降,CA-3-1、CA-3-3、CA-3-5、CA-3-7 4个气调处理

较好保持了贮藏200 d后*‘红香酥’*梨果实的SSC。对*‘红香酥’*梨果实感官品评结果表明,与CK和其他3个气调处理相比,CA-3-1和CA-3-3贮藏后期果实的感官分值较高。

呼吸作用是机体进行生命活动的有效代谢过程,呼吸作用消耗了果蔬体内积累的有机养分,降低了果实品质和贮藏性,乙烯促进果蔬的后熟衰老进程。因此,降低呼吸强度和乙烯释放速率对果蔬的贮藏具有重要意义。有研究表明^[30-31],低O₂和高CO₂气调环境能有效降低苹果、草莓等果实的呼吸强度,同时减少乙烯释放速率。本研究中,与CK相比,其他5个气调处理降低了*‘红香酥’*梨贮藏后货架期果实的呼吸强度和乙烯释放速率,在O₂体积分数为3%,CO₂体积分数为0~7%范围内,CO₂体积分数越高,对*‘红香酥’*果实乙烯释放速率抑制效果越明显;但对于5个气调处理果实的呼吸强度来说,CA-3-1和CA-3-3的呼吸强度低于CA-3-5和CA-3-7,并未表现出CO₂体积分数越高越能抑制呼吸强度,*‘红香酥’*梨在CO₂体积分数为5%和7%条件下呼吸强度的异常升高可能是果实受到CO₂伤害,导致果实生理代谢紊乱,造成品质劣变,王志华等^[15]在黄金梨上的研究也表明了较高体积分数的CO₂促进果实呼吸强度的生成,Bonghi等^[32]在桃上的研究也表明了高体积分数CO₂不一定能降低果实呼吸强度,而且还有可能导致CO₂伤害。陈昆松等^[33]认为,CO₂体积分数为5%时,对鸭梨有伤害现象,伤害程度随其体积分数增加而显著增加。鞠志国等^[34]认为,*‘莱阳茌梨’*对贮藏环境中的CO₂比较敏感,在O₂体积分数相同的条件下,CO₂体积分数越高,果肉褐变发生越早,褐变程度也越严重。王志华等^[35]研究也表明,相对高体积分数CO₂促进*‘丰水梨’*褐变。本研究中,*‘红香酥’*果实在O₂体积分数为3%,CO₂体积分数为1%~7%,贮藏270 d并未出现由CO₂导致的果心和果肉褐变,而CK和CA-3-0贮藏后期果皮出现了褐变,根据相关指标判断主要由果实衰老导致,并非CO₂伤害。结果表明,*‘红香酥’*梨对CO₂的敏感性并未体现在果心与果肉的褐变上,而是贮藏后期个别果实风味稍有异常,测定乙醇和乙醛质量分数相对较高,刘佰霖等^[36]在*‘新梨七号’*梨和王春生等^[37]在*‘玉露香’*梨上的研究也表明了梨果实对CO₂敏感性不一定表现在果心和果肉褐变上。

4 结 论

气调贮藏对‘红香酥’梨果实的保鲜效果主要表现在贮藏后期,贮藏270 d,在O₂体积分数一定的条件下,适宜的CO₂体积分数可有效保持‘红香酥’梨果实硬度、SSC和果皮颜色以及口感和风味,保持果实较好的商品性,长期不适宜的气调参数造成果实生理失调,导致贮藏后期呼吸强度异常升高,积累乙醛和乙醇等异味物质,使果实品质下降。综合分析,3% O₂+1% CO₂和3% O₂+3% CO₂ 2个处理是‘红香酥’果实长期贮藏(≥ 200 d)的最佳气调配比,既保持了果实较好的外观和内在品质及风味,又能延缓果实衰老,延长果实市场供应期。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 张绍铃. 梨产业实用技术[M]. 北京:中国农业科学技术出版社,2013.
- ZHANG Shaoling. Practical technology of pear industry[M]. Beijing: China Agricultural Science and Technology Press, 2013.
- [2] 王志华,姜云斌,王文辉,佟伟,姜修成,贾晓辉,杜艳民. 1-MCP对常温贮藏‘红香酥’梨保鲜效果的影响[J]. 中国果树, 2016(1):15-18.
- WANG Zhihua, JIANG Yunbin, WANG Wenhui, TONG Wei, JIANG Xiucheng, JIA Xiaohui, DU Yanmin. Effect of 1-MCP on the fresh-keeping effect of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pears stored at room temperature[J]. China Fruits, 2016(1): 15-18.
- [3] 魏闻东,韦小敏. 红色梨新品种红香酥[J]. 农技服务, 1998(9): 17.
- WEI Wendong, WEI Xiaomin. New red pear variety Hongxiangsu[J]. Agricultural Technology Service, 1998(9): 17.
- [4] 王志华,王文辉,姜云斌,佟伟,杜艳民,贾晓辉. 采收期对红香酥梨果实贮藏品质的影响[J]. 中国果树, 2015(4): 36-38.
- WANG Zhihua, WANG Wenhui, JIANG Yunbin, TONG Wei, DU Yanmin, JIA Xiaohui. Effect of harvest time on fruit quality of ‘Hongxiangsu’ pear[J]. China Fruits, 2015(4): 36-38.
- [5] 姜云斌,王志华,杜艳民,王文辉,郭黄萍,徐凌飞,王阳. 晋陕红香酥梨贮藏技术现状调研[J]. 包装工程, 2019, 40(13): 46-51.
- JIANG Yunbin, WANG Zhihua, DU Yanmin, WANG Wenhui, GUO Huangping, XU Lingfei, WANG Yang. Current situation of storage technology of Hongxiangsu pear in Shanxi and Shaanxi provinces[J]. Packaging Engineering, 2019, 40(13): 46-51.
- [6] 高春霞,乔勇进,甄凤元,王晓,钟敏增. 气调贮藏对小白菜品质及生理生化特性的影响[J]. 食品与发酵科技, 2017, 53(1): 1-5.
- GAO Chunxia, QIAO Yongjin, ZHEN Fengyuan, WANG Xiao, ZHONG Minzeng. Physiobiochemical characteristics and quality of pakchoi during controlled atmosphere storage[J]. Food and Fermentation Sciences & Technology, 2017, 53(1): 1-5.
- [7] 汤石生,刘军,龚丽,刘清化,龙成树. 果蔬保鲜贮藏技术研究进展[J]. 现代农业装备, 2018(4): 67-73.
- TANG Shisheng, LIU Jun, GANG Li, LIU Qinghua, LONG Chengshu. Research progress on preservation of fruit and vegetable[J]. Modern Agriculture Industrial Equipment, 2018(4): 67-73.
- [8] 任小林,李倩倩. 苹果贮藏保鲜关键技术[J]. 保鲜与加工, 2013, 13(1):1-8.
- REN Xiaolin, LI Qianqian. The key technique of preservation of apples[J]. Storage and Process, 2013, 13(1):1-8.
- [9] 戚英伟,田建文,王春良. 水果气调贮藏保鲜研究进展[J]. 保鲜与加工, 2014, 14(4): 53-58.
- QI Yingwei, TIAN Jianwen, WANG Chunliang. Research advances in modified atmosphere preservation of fruits[J]. Storage and Process, 2014, 14(4): 53-58.
- [10] BOTONDI R, RUSSO V, MENCARELLI F. Anaerobic metabolism during short and long term storage of kiwifruit[J]. Postharvest Biology & Technology, 2012, 64(1): 83-90.
- [11] 王亚楠. 气调贮藏对红阳猕猴桃和桑葚采后保鲜效果及其生理机制的研究[D]. 南京:南京农业大学, 2014.
- WANG Ya'nan. The study of controlled atmosphere on fresh-keepinge Effect and phyolectical mechanism of Hongyang kiwifruit and mulberry in postharvest[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing Agriculture University, 2014.
- [12] 康慧芳,乔勇进,刘晨霞,张怡,陈冰洁. 气调贮藏对‘徐香’猕猴桃采后保鲜效果影响[J]. 食品工业科技, 2020, 41(2): 279-282.
- KANG Huirang, QIAO Yongjin, LIU Chenxia, ZHANG Yi, CHEN Bingjie. Effect of controlled atmosphere storage on post-harvest preservation of Xuxiang kiwifruit[J]. Science and Technology of Food Industry, 2020, 41(2): 279-282.
- [13] 张子德,刘静. 黄金梨气调贮藏技术[J]. 食品研究与开发, 2006, 27(6): 156-157.
- ZHANG Zide, LIU Jing. Technology of controlled atmosphere of Whangkeumbae[J]. Food Research and Development, 2006, 27(6): 156-157.
- [14] 田龙. 黄金梨气调贮藏保鲜试验[J]. 农业机械学报, 2007, 38(10): 77-79.
- TIAN Long. Study on control atmosphere storage of Whangkeumbae[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery, 2007, 38(10):77-79.
- [15] 晋彭辉,王福东,郑丽静,张松阳. 不同比例气体对草莓贮藏保鲜效果的影响[J]. 蔬菜, 2020(7): 67-70.
- JIN Penghui, WANG Fudong, ZHENG Lijing, ZHANG Songyang. Effect of different proportions of gas on strawberry storage and preservation[J]. Vegetables, 2020(7): 67-70.
- [16] 司琦,胡文忠,姜爱丽,冯可,王倩影. 常见浆果气调贮藏保鲜技术的研究进展[J]. 食品工业科技, 2017, 38(24): 330-333.
- SI Qi, HU Wenzhong, JIANG Aili, FENG Ke, WANG Qianying. Research progress in modified atmosphere storage of berry[J]. Science and Technology of Food Industry, 2017, 38(24): 330-333.
- [17] 王志华,丁丹丹,王文辉,申春苗,姜云斌,佟伟. 黄金梨气调贮藏中CO₂对果实组织褐变及品质的影响[J]. 农业机械学报, 2010, 41(7): 114-118.
- WANG Zhihua, DING Dandan, WANG Wenhui, SHEN Chunmiao, JIANG Yunbin, TONG Wei. Effects of different CO₂ volume fraction on fruit browning and quality of ‘Whangkeumbae’ during controlled atmosphere storage[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery, 2010, 41(7): 114-118.

- [18] EKMAN J H, CLAYTONI M, BIASI W V, MITCHAM E J. Interactions between 1-MCP concentration, treatment interval and storage time for ‘Bartlett’ pears[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2004, 31(2): 127-136.
- [19] 贾晓辉,王文辉,佟伟,杜艳民,王志华,姜修成.自发气调包装对库尔勒香梨采后生理及贮藏品质的影响[J].中国农业科学,2016,49(24): 4785-4796.
JIA Xiaohui, WANG Wenhui, TONG Wei, DU Yanmin, WANG Zhihua, JIANG Xiucheng. Effect of modified atmosphere packaging on postharvest physiology and quality of ‘Korla Xiangli’ pears during storage[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2016, 49 (24): 4785-4796.
- [20] BURDON J, PIDAKALA P, MARTIN P, BILLING D, BOLDINGH H. Fruit maturation and the soluble solids harvest index for ‘Hayward’ kiwifruit[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2016, 213: 193-198.
- [21] PAULL R E. Effect of temperature and relative humidity on fresh commodity quality[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 1999, 15(3): 263-277.
- [22] 李萍,车凤斌,胡柏文,艾尔麦克,张婷,潘俨,肖磊.气调贮藏不同气体比例对哈密瓜 86-1 贮期品质及生理活性的影响[J].新疆农业科学,2010,47(1): 104-109.
LI Ping, CHE Fengbin, HU Baiwen, Aiermaike, ZHANG Ting, PAN Yan, XIAO Lei. Effect of different air condition on the quality and physiological activity of postharvest 86-1 melon during storage[J]. Xinjiang Agricultural Sciences, 2010, 47(1): 104-109.
- [23] 王志华,王文辉,佟伟,姜修成,贾晓辉,杜艳民.不同采收期对红香酥梨冷藏后货架期果实品质的影响[J].保鲜与加工,2015,15(6): 17-22.
WANG Zhihua, WANG Wenhui, TONG Wei, JIANG Xiucheng, JIA Xiaohui, DU Yanmin. Effects of different harvesting date on quality of Hongxiangsu pear during shelf-life after cold storage [J]. Storage and Process, 2015, 15(6): 17-22.
- [24] 田风霞,惠振,王国坤,范振宇,王玮.植物体内的叶绿素降解与滞绿突变体[J].植物生理学通讯,2010,46(5): 505-511.
TIAN Fengxia, HUI Zhen, WANG Guokun, FAN Zhenyu, WANG Wei. Chlorophyll degradation and stay-green mutant in plant[J]. Plant Physiology Communications, 2010, 46(5): 505-511.
- [25] GORNY R G. A summary of CA and MA requirements and recommendations for fresh-cut (minimally processed) fruits and vegetables[J]. Acta Horticulturae, 2003, 600(Suppl. 1): 609-614.
- [26] SAKAKI T, KONDO N, SUGAHARA K. Breakdown of photosynthetic pigments and lipids in spinach leaves with ozone fumigation role of active oxygens[J]. Physiologia Plantarum, 1983, 59(1): 28-34.
- [27] 杨晓羽,唐先谱,郭艳利,冷俊材,李喜宏,班兆军.高二氧化碳处理对青柠檬保绿的效果[J].食品工业,2019,40(6): 5-8.
YANG Xiaoyu, TANG Xianpu, GUO Yanli, LENG Juncai, LI Xihong, BAN Zhaojun. The effect of carbon dioxide with high concentration on the keeping green of lemons[J]. The Food Industry, 2019, 40(6): 5-8.
- [28] 王亚.丰水梨果实发育及贮藏期的品质变化研究[D].南京:南京农业大学,2006.
- [29] 王亚.果品质变化期间贮藏过程中糖分积累的研究[J].北方园艺,2010(5): 41-43.
WANG Ya. Fruit quality changes during development and storage of Housui pear fruit[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing Agricultural University, 2006.
- [30] 杨青珍,王锋,田晋文,杜海妮.不同品种梨果实发育过程中糖分积累的研究[J].北方园艺,2010(5): 41-43.
YANG Qingzhen, WANG Feng, TIAN Jinwen, DU Haini. Study on accumulation of sugar contents during fruit development of different pears[J]. Northern Horticulture, 2010(5): 41-43.
- [31] 关文强,胡云峰,李喜宏.果蔬气调贮藏研究与应用进展[J].保鲜与加工,2003,3(6): 3-5.
GUAN Wenqiang, HU Yunfeng, LI Xihong. Controlled and modified atmosphere storage of fresh fruit and vegetable[J]. Storage and Process, 2003, 3(6): 3-5.
- [32] 郭鑫,崔政伟.果蔬气调贮藏研究现状及展望[J].包装工程,2012,33(7): 122-126.
GUO Xin, CUI Zhengwei. Current status and prospect of controlled atmosphere storage of fruits and vegetables[J]. Packaging Engineering, 2012, 33(7): 122-126.
- [33] 郭鑫,崔政伟.果蔬气调贮藏研究现状及展望[J].包装工程,2012,33(7): 122-126.
BONGHI C, RAMINA A, RUPERTI B, VIDRIH R, TONUTTI P. Peach fruit ripening and quality in relation to picking time, and hypoxic and high CO₂ short-term postharvest treatments[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 1999, 16(3): 213-222.
- [34] 陈昆松,于梁,周山涛.鸭梨果实采后生理及其气调贮藏气体组分研究[J].科技通报,1994,10(3): 166-169.
CHEN Kunsong, YU Liang, ZHOU Shantao. Study on postharvest physiology and O₂, CO₂ composition for CA storage of ‘Yali’ pear fruit[J]. Bulletin of Science and Technology, 1994, 10(3): 166-169.
- [35] 鞠志国,朱广廉,曹宗巽.气调贮藏条件下CO₂对莱阳茌梨果肉褐变的影响[J].园艺学报,1988,15(4): 229-232.
JU Zhiguo, ZHU Guanglian, CAO Zongxun. The induction of flesh browning in ‘Laiyangchili’ by high CO₂ under controlled atmosphere storage[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 1988, 15(4): 229-232.
- [36] 王志华,丁丹丹,王文辉,佟伟,张志云,贾晓辉,姜云斌.不同温度和CO₂体积分数对丰水梨采后生理指标的影响[J].果树学报,2009,26(5): 603-607.
WANG Zhihua, DING Dandan, WANG Wenhui, TONG Wei, ZHANG Zhiyun, JIA Xiaohui, JIANG Yunbin. Effects of different temperature and carbon dioxide concentration on postharvest physiology of Housui pear[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2009, 26 (5): 603-607.
- [37] 刘佰霖,贾晓辉,王阳,杜艳民,马风丽,王文辉.自发气调包装对‘新梨 7 号’果实品质及耐贮性的影响[J].果树学报,2020,37(5): 743-753.
LIU Bailin, JIA Xiaohui, WANG Yang, DU Yanmin, MA Fengli, WANG Wenhui. Effect of modified atmosphere packaging on postharvest physiology and quality of ‘Xinli No.7’ pears during storage[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2020, 37(5): 743-753.
- [38] 王春生,赵迎丽,王华瑞,李建华,施俊凤,张晓宇.气调贮藏对玉露香梨品质的影响[J].保鲜与加工,2007,7(5): 25-28.
WANG Chunsheng, ZHAO Yingli, WANG Huarui, LI Jianhua, SHI Junfeng, ZHANG Xiaoyu. Effect of controlled atmosphere storage on quality of Yuluxiang pear[J]. Storage and Process, 2007, 7(5): 25-28.