

# 苹果果实日灼产生条件及适应机制

刘玉莲<sup>1</sup>,陶佳<sup>2</sup>,左存武<sup>1</sup>,吴玉霞<sup>1</sup>,车飞<sup>3</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>甘肃农业大学,兰州 730070; <sup>2</sup>东莞德盛肥料科技有限公司,广东东莞 523900; <sup>3</sup>四川省开江中学,四川达州 636250)

**摘要:**苹果产区主要分布在半干旱地区,且随着水资源短缺以及矮化砧木在苹果生产上的广泛应用,日灼病害的发生日趋严重,必将成为限制苹果品质提升和苹果产区经济效益提高的重要因素。在我国,由于果实套袋依然作为一项广泛应用的栽培措施,使得我国苹果日灼损伤发生发展的过程与条件与非套袋产区有所不同,因此迫切需要深入开展基于我国气候条件和栽培模式的日灼方面的研究。为此笔者结合国内外研究现状和我国果产区的情况,对苹果果实日灼的种类、发生发展条件和果皮适应机制等方面进行分析和总结,为我国苹果果实日灼的防治提供理论依据。

**关键词:**苹果;日灼;产生条件;适应机制

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## The production conditions and adaptation mechanism of sunburn in apple

LIU Yulian<sup>1</sup>, TAO Jia<sup>2</sup>, ZUO Cunwu<sup>1</sup>, WU Yuxia<sup>1</sup>, CHE Fei<sup>3</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Gansu Agricultural University, Lanzhou 730070, Gansu, China; <sup>2</sup>Dongguan Desheng Fertilizer Technology Co., LTD., Dongguan 523900, Guangdong, China; <sup>3</sup>Kaijiang Middle School, Sichuan Province, Dazhou 636250, Sichuan, China)

**Abstract:** Apple production areas are mainly distributed in semi-arid areas, with the shortage of water resources and the extensive application of dwarfing rootstocks. The occurrence of apple sunburn is becoming increasingly serious, reducing fruit quality and the economic benefits. Fruit bagging in apple is widely used in China where the reason causing apple sunburn might be different from that in other production areas, so it is urgent to study apple sunburn based on China's climate condition and cultivation patterns. In this paper, the authors analyzed and summarized the types of apple sunburn, the development conditions and the adaptation mechanism of apple peel, so as to provide a theoretical basis for the prevention of apple sunburn in China. At present, apple sunburn is divided into three types: sunburn necrosis, sunburn browning and photooxidative sunburn. Excess radiant heating and/or exposure to excess sunlight are the direct causes of sunburn, other factors (relative humidity, wind speed, variety and cultivation management) could interact with high temperature and strong light to influence the occurrence and development of sunburn although each of them alone might not induce the apple sunburn, but. The sunburn necrosis occurs when the temperature of fruit surface (FST) exceeds a threshold ( $52\pm 1$  °C), and lasts for 10 min, causing thermal cell death with complete inactivation of the photosynthetic, and black or brown necrotic spots appear on the sunny side of the fruit peel. The sunburn browning appears when the FST reaches 46-49 °C and lasts for more than 60 min, yellow, brown or dark brown spots will appear on the sunny side of the fruits in most varieties and which is the most common sunburn type in non-bagging apples. The photooxidative sunburn usually occurs when the shaded fruits are suddenly exposed to the high temperature and strong light, and white spots will appear on the fruit surface. The photooxidative damage occurs on the apple skins during the typical sunburn formation. When the apple is exposed to the strong light, the light energy absorbed by the skin tissue will gradually increase, when it

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作者简介:刘玉莲,女,副教授,博士,研究方向为果实品质发育与改良。Tel:15117244005,E-mail:yulianliu@126.com

exceeds photosynthetic requirements, a large number of reactive oxygen species (ROS) will be produced, leading to photooxidation. If the fruit continues to be exposed to the high temperature and strong light, sunburn damage will occur. In this process, the skin tissue will reduce the accumulation of the heat and the ROS, and the damage to photosynthetic organs occur due to the changes of its own physiological and biochemical processes, such as accumulating photoprotective pigments and promoting biosynthesis of antioxidants and so on. However, when stresses exceed certain thresholds (duration and intensity), these mechanisms become inefficient, resulting in sunburn symptoms. In the course of sunburn development, the pigment content and composition of apple peel will change significantly. The content of chlorophyll is decreased and the content of carotene and flavonoids are increased, but the content of anthocyanin, the main pigment of red apple, also vary with different types of sunburn. Anthocyanin accumulation was found around the photooxidative sunburn spots, while in the interior of sunburn spots, anthocyanin content was lower. For the Sunburn browning, the content of anthocyanin in the spots of fruits was lower than that of the normal apple skins. Chlorophyll and carotenoids are also the main pigments that determine fruit color. In all types of sunburn, the content of carotenoids and flavonoids are increased, indicating that these yellow pigments have a higher stability to the bright light and high temperature than other pigments, and had a more stable protective effect on the fruits which potentially would be damaged by sunburn. Under the excessive light conditions, the ROS is formed by direct photoreduction of  $O_2$  in the PS I reaction center, at the same time the ROS is cleared by a comprehensive antioxidant system composed of enzymes and non-enzymatic antioxidants. The enzyme system includes superoxide dismutase (SOD), polyphenol oxidase (PPO), peroxidase (POD) and catalase (CAT). Non-enzymatic systems include substances such as ascorbic acid and glutathione circulation (AsA-GSH). In the process of scavenging ROS by the enzyme system, the SOD can transform the initial product  $O_2^{\cdot-}$  of photoreduction into  $H_2O_2$ , and then  $H_2O_2$  is mainly reduced to  $H_2O$  by CAT, POD, PPO and AsA-GSH, while AsA-GSH is thought to be a more effective photoprotective metabolic pathway.

**Key words:** Apple; Sunburn; Production conditions; Adaptation mechanism

苹果(*Malus domestica* Borkh.)是世界上栽培最为广泛的水果之一,在全球水果生产和贸易中占有举足轻重的地位。在苹果品质特征中,苹果果皮色泽是决定苹果适销性的重要因素之一,任何对苹果色泽不利的因素均会降低苹果的市场价值。目前苹果果实日灼被认为是影响果实色泽的主要病害之一,在世界各苹果产区均有发生<sup>[1-2]</sup>。据报道,在没有保护措施的情况下,日灼造成的经济损失在5%到10%之间,有时甚至高达50%,显然日灼造成的损失已经成为世界上所有苹果产区的一个严重的经济问题<sup>[1,3]</sup>。已有研究表明日灼是由高温、强光和干旱胁迫引起的果实生理伤害,通常在日光直射的果实上发生,在气温较高、雨水偏少的地区灼伤尤为严重<sup>[4]</sup>。我国苹果产区主要分布在半干旱地区,且随着水资源的短缺以及矮化砧木在苹果生产上的广泛应用,日灼病害在我国的发生日趋严重,必将成为限制我国苹果品质提升和苹果产区经济效益提高的重

要因素。

目前将果实日灼分为三种类型:坏死型日灼(sunburn necrosis)、褐变型日灼(sunburn browning)和光氧化型日灼(photooxidative sunburn)<sup>[5-8]</sup>,导致其产生的直接因素包括温度和光照强度<sup>[9]</sup>,相对湿度、风速、品种、果实的驯化、地理位置和栽培管理等因素均不能单独诱导日灼损伤的产生,但这些因素均可与高温和强光照相互作用,间接影响日灼的发生和发展<sup>[1]</sup>。日灼损伤对苹果果实有多方面的影响,可引起结构和形态的变化,改变色素组成,影响适应机制,损害光合作用,从而降低果实品质<sup>[10-17]</sup>。果实可利用多种生理生化机制,减少损害。光保护色素、抗氧化酶和具有抗氧化活性的代谢产物、热休克蛋白和叶黄素循环均有助于减轻损害<sup>[1,16,18-21]</sup>。果实发生日灼损伤后,品质下降显著,影响采后行为、市场营销,并且会降低消费者对果品的接受程度。果实内部品质(如硬度、可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含

量)受晒伤的影响,在冷藏过程中会持续变化,也有学者将其称为采后晒伤<sup>[22]</sup>。为此,笔者结合国内外研究现状和我国果产区的情况,对不同类型果实日灼产生的条件以及苹果日灼中的保护机制进行综述和分析。

## 1 日灼产生的条件

光照强度和温度是日灼产生尤为重要的两个因素,当然还取决于空气湿度、风速和品种,以及栽培措施等其他条件。苹果果实日灼症状主要表现为果皮组织变色,黄化、褐化和组织坏死。研究人员根据日灼的程度将其分为坏死型、褐变型和光氧化型三种类型。坏死型日灼是苹果果实表面温度(FST)达到一定的阈值后产生的最为严重的一种日灼,多数品种当果实表面温度大于 $(52\pm 1)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 且持续10 min,就会导致果皮细胞死亡,继而果实向阳面出现黑色或深褐色坏死斑点,在病斑部位会出现凹陷,此为坏死型日灼<sup>[23]</sup>。当苹果果实表面温度为 $46\sim 49^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,并

持续45~60 min时,多数品种果实向阳面会出现黄色或褐色斑点,此为褐变型日灼<sup>[1,5,24-26]</sup>,褐变型日灼是非套袋苹果上最常见的日灼类型。研究人员通过人工诱导和田间自然监测试验得出,较低温度的长时间诱导与高温短时间诱导对于褐变型日灼具有同样的效应<sup>[27]</sup>。研究人员通过‘皇家嘎拉’和‘红富士’的研究结果定义了第三种日灼——光氧化型日灼<sup>[8]</sup>。光氧化型日灼发生的前提条件是果实长时间处于遮阴生长的条件下,如在套袋果解袋后,夏季修剪之后,甚至在收获后运往包装棚的途中,或者生长在树冠下部或者内膛的果实在上部和外部果实收获后,均可能因突然暴露在高温和强光条件下而发生光氧化型日灼。研究表明,这种灼伤可在温度较低的情况下发生,甚至可以发生在空气温度小于 $18^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的条件下<sup>[1]</sup>。在总结了前人关于苹果日灼发生条件的研究后,笔者得出了三种类型苹果果实日灼发生和发展的条件(图1)。

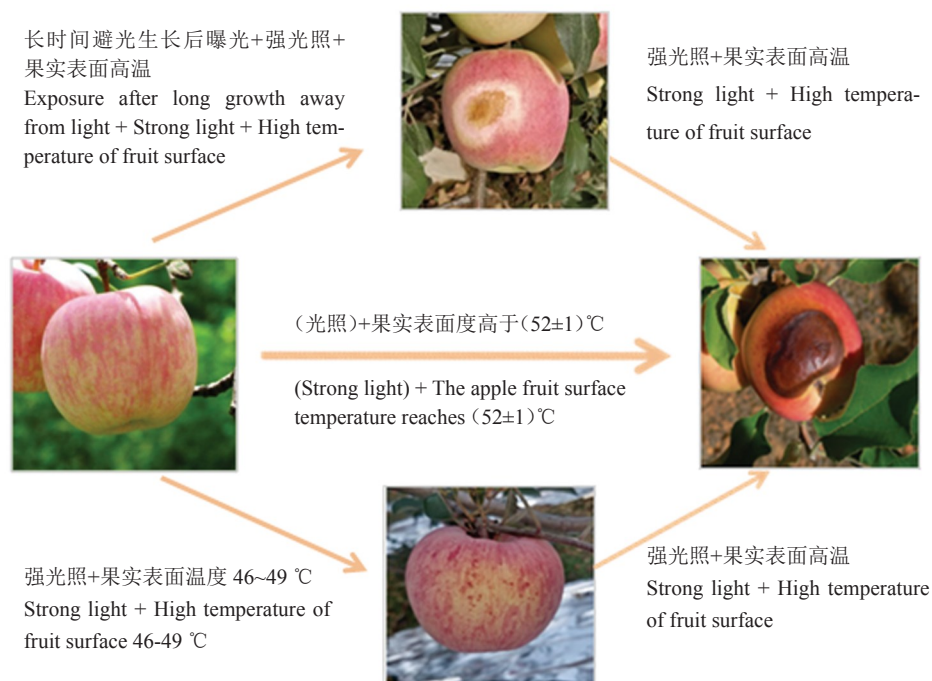


图1 日灼产生发展的果实表面温度、光照条件以及时间的关系

Fig. 1 Relationship between surface temperature, light conditions and time of fruit during the development of sunburn

温度和光照条件是苹果日灼产生的直接条件,但也有些因素在日灼的发生和发展过程中起着重要的作用,如空气湿度、风速和栽培管理等。Schrader等<sup>[23]</sup>报道,在苹果的生长季果实表面最高温度与平均相对湿度在0.01水平呈负相关( $R=0.66$ )。

也有研究人员发现在较高的温度条件下,相对湿度较低、干旱胁迫和夏季修剪的情况下,晒伤的发生率均会增加<sup>[1,28]</sup>。研究人员发现风速可以通过降低果实表面温度来影响日灼的发生,当风速从 $0.3\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 增加到 $4\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 可使果实表面温度降低 $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ <sup>[29]</sup>。

Schrader等<sup>[25]</sup>研究发现,在一定范围内,风速与果实表面最高温度呈负相关( $R=0.24, p \leq 0.01$ )。早期的研究报道,不同的苹果品种对日灼的敏感性有所差异,‘澳洲青萍’和‘乔纳金’被认为是日灼的易感品种<sup>[1,30-31]</sup>。‘富士’‘金冠’‘红星’‘布瑞本’等属于比较敏感的品种<sup>[1,30,32]</sup>,而‘粉红女士’和‘伊达’等被认为是最抗日灼伤害的品种<sup>[25,30-32]</sup>。不同苹果品种の日灼取决于果实表面温度达到日灼阈值的时期<sup>[1,26]</sup>。Schrader等<sup>[25]</sup>通过10个离体品种的苹果发生日灼的温度试验,确定了在阳光充足的条件下苹果发生日灼的最低果实表面温度的范围为46~49℃。栽培管理对日灼的发生和发展也起着间接的作用。研究人员发现嫁接在矮化砧M9和M26上的苹果比嫁接在M793和MM106砧木上的苹果更容易受到日灼的影响<sup>[33-35]</sup>,也就是说,高密度种植的较小树体的果实更容易产生日灼,其主要因为高密度种植的苹果树,一般采用矮化砧,枝叶量相对较少,外面暴露的果实多,树上的果实有更多机会被阳光直接照射<sup>[36]</sup>。研究人员发现套袋栽培的苹果可以免受光依赖型(褐化和光氧化)日灼的影响,然而在黑暗果袋内,也会因温度过高而导致坏死型日灼的出现<sup>[5]</sup>。目前我国果产区由于套袋依然被作为一项促进苹果品质提升的栽培措施被广泛应用,所以日灼的发生和发展与其他国家的苹果产区有所不同。其原因为果实套袋后处于避光条件下生长,一旦除袋,遮阴生长的果实突然暴露在高温和强光条件下,极易产生光氧化型日灼损伤,并且随着高温和强光照胁迫时间的延长,日灼程度会不断发展恶化,发展为坏死型日灼。因此,迫切需要深入开展基于我国气候条件和栽培模式的日灼方面的研究。

## 2 日灼的保护机制

苹果暴露在高温和强光条件下时,果皮组织吸收的光能会逐渐增加,当组织吸收的光能超过其光合作用所需时,会产生大量的活性氧(ROS),导致光氧化,如果果实继续处于高温和强光的条件下,最终导致晒伤症状的出现。在此过程中,果皮组织会通过改变自身的生理生化过程去减轻或减少热量和ROS的积累,以及对光合器官的损伤,如增强叶黄素的能量耗散,积累光保护色素和热休克蛋白,以及抗氧化剂的生物合成等。然而,当胁迫因素超过一定的阈值(持续时间和强度)时,这些机制就会变得

低效,最终导致日灼症状的出现。

### 2.1 果皮色素保护机制

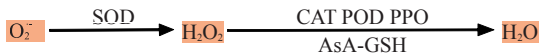
花青素、叶绿素、类胡萝卜素和类黄酮等多种色素能够决定果实的颜色,植物在受到高温和强光胁迫后,其色素含量和组成发生显著变化,这表明果皮色素与果实的适应和/或保护机制有关。试验表明,同等条件下黄色苹果‘金冠’比红色苹果‘红星’发生日灼的最高表面温度低<sup>[37]</sup>。日灼发生后,叶绿素含量降低而胡萝卜素和类黄酮含量升高<sup>[16,21,38-40]</sup>,但对于决定红色苹果的主要色素花青素,其含量在日灼不同发展阶段其含量也有所不同。在发生光氧化型日灼损伤的斑点周围,可以看到其颜色较深,花青素积累较多;而在晒伤斑点的内部,颜色较正常果面淡,花青素含量较低<sup>[21,41-42]</sup>。在发生褐化型和坏死型日灼的果实晒伤斑点内部,花青素的含量均比正常果皮低,而类胡萝卜素和类黄酮无论在哪种日灼类型中含量均有所升高<sup>[21,42]</sup>,说明这些黄色色素在日灼的发生过程中相对其他色素对强光和高温具有较高的稳定性,并且对于已经发生日灼损伤的果实具有更稳定的保护作用<sup>[6,16,21]</sup>。前人研究表明,苹果果皮中对过量可见光起保护作用的化合物主要有花青素、类黄酮和酚类物质,其中类黄酮和酚类物质在保护苹果免受UV-B辐射的光损伤方面起着重要作用<sup>[6,16,43]</sup>。此外,类胡萝卜素也起到重要的保护作用,除了提供前体给叶黄素循环,也可以通过清除 $^1O^*$ 和淬灭 $^3Chl^*$ 分子完成光保护功能<sup>[1]</sup>。

一般情况下,随着温度或光照胁迫程度和时间的增加,日灼的程度会逐渐加深,但开始阶段果实并无褐变症状出现,只有当胁迫超过一定限度,才会导致褐变现象的发生。前人的研究多集中于对日灼症状出现后的各种生理生化变化和保护机制研究。但从褪色变白开始果实损伤已经发生,因此对褐变症状出现前日灼保护机制方面的研究显得尤为重要。果皮中的色素在日灼的发生和发展中对果实起着重要的保护作用,是保护果实免受日灼伤害的第一道屏障。研究表明,红色苹果果实向阳面比阴面的红色更深<sup>[44-45]</sup>;非红色套袋苹果解袋后在较强的光条件下果实向阳面也会出现红色<sup>[46-47]</sup>;然而,尽管花青素含量的增加出现在晒伤的早期阶段,但在长期的晒伤过程中可以观察到花青素的衰退<sup>[16,39]</sup>。此外,这种衰退在褐变晒伤期间尤为明显,因为高温已被证明可以特异性地降解花青素<sup>[6,16,38,40,48]</sup>。有研究表

明,转录因子 MYB1-2 和 bHLH33-1 的基因编码下调,从而调节花青素还原酶(MdANR)和黄酮醇合成酶(MdFLS)基因的表达量,导致晒伤期间花青素积累的减少<sup>[16]</sup>。也有研究发现,在晒伤的果皮中 *Md-MYB10* 和 *MdPAL* 表达上调,而 *MdCHS*、*MdANS*、*Md-FLS*、*MdUFGT* 的表达量降低<sup>[39]</sup>。

## 2.2 果皮抗氧化系统保护机制

太阳辐射导致 ROS(超氧阴离子  $O_2^{\cdot-}$ 、羟基自由基 OH、过氧化氢  $H_2O_2$  或单线态氧  $^1O_2^*$ ) 的产生,尤其是单线态氧 ( $^1O_2^*$ ),是光氧化型日灼产生的首要原因<sup>[6]</sup>。在过度光照条件下,在 PS I 反应中心通过  $O_2$  的直接光还原形成 ROS<sup>[49]</sup>。而植物体会通过一个由酶和非酶抗氧化剂组成的综合抗氧化系统清除 ROS<sup>[44,50-51]</sup>。酶系统包括超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、多酚氧化酶(PPO)、过氧化物酶(POD)和过氧化氢酶(CAT);非酶系统包括抗坏血酸和谷胱甘肽循环(AsA-GSH)、类胡萝卜素(Car)、生育酚(VE)、类黄酮(Fla)等物质。日灼过程中酶系统清除 ROS 的主要途径如下:



在酶系统清除 ROS 的过程中,SOD 可将光还原的最初产物  $O_2^{\cdot-}$  转化为  $H_2O_2$ <sup>[52]</sup>。已有研究发现,SOD 活性在日灼发展过程中的变化具有品种特异性,在‘富士’和‘澳洲青苹’晒伤果皮中发现 SOD 具有更高的活性<sup>[11,21]</sup>,而 Ma 等<sup>[53]</sup>发现,SOD 在‘嘎拉’‘Smoothee Golden Delicious’和‘Liberty apples’三个苹果品种的向阳面和背阴面活性没有变化。CAT 可以在不需要电子供体的情况下将  $H_2O_2$  转化为水<sup>[52]</sup>,然而有试验证明苹果果皮中 CAT 的活性在晒伤形成后并没有发生显著的变化<sup>[49]</sup>,可能是由于 CAT 对  $H_2O_2$  的亲合力很低所致<sup>[54]</sup>,因此可以推测 CAT 并不是苹果光保护的主要因素。PPO 和 POD 也是重要的抗氧化酶,研究表明苹果阳面果皮中 PPO 和 POD 活性显著高于背阴面<sup>[11]</sup>。然而在不同类型日灼果皮中 PPO 和 POD 的表现有所差异,光氧化型日灼果皮中 PPO 活性最高,其次为褐化型,而 POD 的活性在褐化型果皮中最高,其次是光氧化型<sup>[11]</sup>。除上述酶对 ROS 起到重要的清除作用以外,AsA-GSH 被认为是一种更有效的光保护代谢途径<sup>[52-55]</sup>。AsA-GSH 主要包括 AsA、APX、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(ASC)、抗坏血酸盐(DHA)、GSH、谷胱甘肽还原酶(MDHA)、

谷胱甘肽(GSSG)和氧化谷胱甘肽(GR)等。已有试验证明,抗坏血酸的降解速度比 DHA 更快<sup>[9]</sup>。遮阴的苹果果皮中突然暴露在全日照下,APX、MDHAR、DHAR、GR、AsA 和 DHA 水平平均会升高<sup>[44]</sup>。当晒伤严重程度高时,果皮中 GSH 含量有下降的趋势并且 DHA/AsA 的比例随着日晒时间的延长而增加<sup>[9]</sup>。虽然 SOD、POD、CAT 和 AsA-GSH 循环等对日灼伤害能够发挥较强的防御作用,然而随着胁迫时间的延长,胁迫程度进一步加剧,其调控能力明显降低,果实必将受到日灼伤害。

## 3 问题与展望

高温和强光照是导致苹果日灼产生和发展的直接因素,目前国际上采用的防止方法(果实套袋、设置防护网、顶置蒸发灌溉、喷洒抑制剂)主要是通过降温和减少阳光直射两种方式减少日灼的发生。果实套袋主要通过避免日光直射来保护苹果果实免受日光依赖性类型晒伤(褐化型和光氧化型)的影响<sup>[1]</sup>。但在果袋内长期处于避光条件下的果皮中保护色素(花青素、叶绿素和类胡萝卜素)形成受到抑制,花青素和叶绿素的含量极低。果袋去除后,如遇到高温和强光的天气,极易受到光氧化型日灼的影响。因此,在去除果袋时,首先去除外袋,让果实在内袋中逐渐适应外界条件,3 d 后再将内袋移除,从而减少光氧化型日灼的产生。在树冠上方支高密度聚乙烯网,降低太阳辐射的强度,从而减少照射到果实表面的阳光和时间以减少日灼的发生。已有研究表明,55%的遮光可以完全消除晒伤损害<sup>[56]</sup>。但遮阴网的使用会导致果皮花青素积累的减少,果实硬度以及可溶性固形物含量较低等问题。尽管遮阴网在控制晒伤方面有效,但在许多国家应用不多,主要是遮阴网的使用会增加果实的生产成本以及导致果实品质的下降。顶置蒸发灌溉喷洒抑制剂目前在国内应用较少,这里不加详述。

日灼对果实外观品质和经济价值有着重要的影响。了解环境因素导致苹果日灼产生和发展的机制至关重要。然而,对于日灼依然有很多复杂的问题需要解决。首先,在我国不同果产区均有日灼的发生并且日趋严重,并且由于果实套袋依然作为我国一项广泛应用的栽培措施,使得我国苹果日灼损伤发生发展的过程与条件与非套袋产区有所不同。因此,迫切需要深入开展基于我国气候条件和栽培模

式的日灼方面的研究,如日灼损伤的分级,主栽品种日灼的发生发展条件,防护措施开发与应用效果等方面的研究。其次,花青苷、叶绿素和类胡萝卜素是决定果实外观品质的最主要的因素,在日灼症状出现前及其发展过程中对果实起着非常重要的保护作用。在色素漂白出现前和发展过程中虽然对花青素的研究较为深入,但其生物合成过程中的变化研究较少。此外对于类胡萝卜素在日灼过程中的代谢变化及保护作用方面的研究也较少。第三,可能存在更多的酶或抗氧化剂参与ROS的解毒过程,或抗氧化剂之间可能存在复杂的协同作用,因此对于酶和非酶系统的作用机制应进行更为深入的研究。此外,应该更多地考虑水资源的短缺以及矮化砧木在苹果栽培上的广泛应用等情况与日灼病害的发生和发展之间的关系。因此深入研究日灼的发生发展,采取更为有效的预防和调节技术,以减少苹果の日灼损伤十分重要。

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