

温度和PE袋包装对皖金猕猴桃 果实采后品质变化的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究猕猴桃新品种皖金的采后贮藏特点, 明晰其适宜的贮藏温度及包装膜袋厚度。【方法】试验分为两部分: 首先将部分果实分别放入(0±0.5)℃、(1±0.5)℃、(2±0.5)℃, 相对湿度(90±5)%冷库以及常温(CK1)下贮藏, 定期取样测定相关指标, 确定皖金适宜贮藏温度; 在上述适宜贮藏温度基础上, 进一步优化贮藏条件, 采用不同厚度(0.01、0.03、0.05 mm)的聚乙烯(polyethylene, PE)膜袋密封包装果实, 未包装果实为对照(CK2), 筛选膜袋厚度。【结果】(1±0.5)℃贮藏温度下, 果实贮藏保鲜效果较好, 与(2±0.5)℃处理相比延长了有效贮藏期, 与(0±0.5)℃处理相比显著降低了冷害的发生; 在(1±0.5)℃下, 不同厚度的膜袋包装处理与对照相比均可减缓果实硬度下降, 延长有效贮藏期, 延缓果实冷害的发生。其中0.03 mm PE膜袋处理果实贮藏效果更优。【结论】在(1±0.5)℃贮藏条件下, 0.03 mm PE膜袋处理对延长皖金猕猴桃果实的贮藏保鲜期、减缓冷害发生效果最佳。

关键词: 猕猴桃; 皖金; 冷害; PE膜袋包装; 贮藏温度

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Effects of temperature and PE bags packaging on the postharvest fruit quality in Wanjin kiwifruit

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Abstract: 【Objective】Wanjin is a new kiwifruit cultivar selected by Anhui Agricultural University and Wanxi Kiwifruit Research Institute *via* seedling selection. The purpose of this study is to explore the postharvest storage characteristics of the new variety Wanjin, and to clarify the suitable storage temperature and the thickness of packaging film bag. 【Methods】This experiment was divided into two parts: determining the appropriate storage temperature of Wanjin and screening out the appropriate thickness of film bag packaging. First, some fruits were randomly divided into 4 treatments, and they were stored at (0±0.5) °C, (1±0.5) °C and (2±0.5) °C cold storage (RH 90%±5%) and room temperature (CK1). Regular samples were taken to determine fruit firmness, soluble solids content, respiration rate, ethylene release rate, electrolyte leakage and MDA content, and chilling injury symptoms were observed by calculating chilling injury index. A series of indicators were counted, such as weight loss rate, rotting rate and chilling injury rate for each treatment when the fruits were taken out of storage, so as to make the fruits suitable for storage temperature screening. The results showed that (1±0.5) °C was the suitable

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storage temperature for Wanjin. The second part of the experiment was as follows. In order to further optimize the storage conditions, the fruits were sealed and packaged in polyethylene film bags(40 cm×60 cm) of different thicknesses (0.01, 0.03 and 0.05 mm) and stored under the storage condition of $(1\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$. And the unpackaged fruits were used as control (CK2). Regular samples were taken to determine the relevant indicators, and suitable film bag thickness for Wanjin was selected.【Results】When the fruits were stored at room temperature for 25 d, the firmness dropped to $1.52 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$. Compared with the room temperature control (CK1), the effective storage periods of the fruits were prolonged to 65 d, 65 d and 55 d, respectively, after fruits were stored at $(0\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$, $(1\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(2\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$, and the respiration rate and ethylene production rate of the fruits were delayed for 15 d, respectively. The chilling injury rate of fruits stored at $(0\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$ was significantly higher than that stored at $(1\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(2\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$. But there was no significant difference between $(1\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(2\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$ treatments. There was no significant difference in the rotting rate among the three refrigerated fruits. The second part of the test results was as follows. In storage from 10 d to 90 d, CO_2 concentrations in 0.01 mm, 0.03 mm and 0.05 mm PE film bags were stable at 2.02%-2.59%, 3.19%-3.67% and 4.43%-5.46%, respectively. The O_2 concentration was maintained at 16.62%-17.51%, 15.03%-16.18% and 13.37%-14.53%, respectively. When fruits were stored for 90 d, the firmness of fruits packaged by 0.05 mm, 0.03 mm and 0.01 mm PE film bags were 4.0, 2.3 and 1.3 times more than that of the control (CK2), respectively. The fruits of the control were shipped out of the warehouse at 90 d. The SSC of fruits packaged by PE film bags was lower than that of the control, among which the SSC was the highest with the 0.01 mm treatment, followed by 0.03 mm treatment, and the lowest with the 0.05 mm treatment. The respiration rate and ethylene production rate of fruits treated with CK2 and 0.01 mm PE film bags appeared at 30 d of storage, and the occurrence rate of fruits treated with 0.03 mm and 0.05 mm was delayed for 10 d, and the peak value was significantly reduced. After 70 days of storage, chilling injury occurred with 0.01 mm treatment. When the fruits were shipped out of the warehouse, the chilling injury rate of the CK2 and the 0.01 mm treatment was significantly higher than that of the 0.03 mm treatment, and the latter was only 3%. The relative conductivity and MDA content in fruits with the PE package treatment groups were always lower than those with the control (CK2), in which the 0.05 mm treatment kept the lowest level. The weight loss rate of the control was the highest when the fruits were taken out of storage. The rotting rate of the fruits treated with 0.05 mm PE film bags was up to 72.33% at 180th d, which was significantly higher than that of the control (CK2) and the treatments with 0.01 mm and 0.03 mm PE film bags.【Conclusion】The storage conditions of $(1\pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$ plus 0.03 mm PE film bag treatment (CO_2 : 3.19%-3.67%+ O_2 : 15.03%-16.18%) had the best effect on maintaining the fruit quality of Wanjin kiwifruit, prolonging the effective storage period and inhibiting the occurrence of chilling injury.

Key words: Kiwifruit; Wanjin; Chilling injury; PE film bag packaging; Storage temperatures

猕猴桃(*Actinidia chinensis*)果实具有极高的营养价值和药用价值,素有“果中之王”的美誉,深受消费者喜爱^[1]。皖金是安徽农业大学园艺学院与皖西猕猴桃研究所通过实生选种选育的优良中华猕猴桃晚熟新品种,其果肉黄色,果个大,丰产,植株抗逆性较强^[2]。

猕猴桃为呼吸跃变型果实,低温贮藏可以有效延长采后贮藏期。但多数猕猴桃品种对低温敏感且

品种间差异大,在长期冷藏过程中易发生冷害。出库后果实大量腐烂,损失巨大^[3]。已有研究发现,红阳和华优耐冷性弱于徐香,海沃德在 $0 ^\circ\text{C}$ 贮藏效果良好^[4],而翠香在此温度下贮藏冷害严重且果肉有苦味^[5]。目前对于皖金猕猴桃的研究报道仅限于果实生长规律、生物学特性及栽培种植等方面,采后贮藏保鲜研究尚未见报道。因此探究皖金的采后贮藏特性及适宜贮藏温度对促进猕猴桃产业健康发展、

提高经济效益有重要意义。

当前流行的猕猴桃贮藏保鲜方法主要是物理和化学技术及衍生出的生物及复合保鲜技术^[6]。自发性气调包装(modified atmosphere packaging, MAP),可以在不使用化学添加剂的情况下利用果实自身呼吸作用,消耗 O₂ 产生 CO₂, 逐渐形成低 O₂、高 CO₂ 的贮藏环境。该贮藏方式成本低、操作简易,可有效延长猕猴桃果实贮藏期、降低冷损伤^[7-8]。郭乐音^[5]、谢国芳等^[9]、Mworia 等^[10]均得到相似结论。但由于猕猴桃品种及生长地域不同,不同厚度包装材料渗透性能也不同^[1],因此不同猕猴桃品种在运用此方法时存在差异。

为进一步优化贮藏条件,笔者在筛选出皖金适宜冷藏温度的基础上,结合不同厚度 PE 膜袋形成的自发性气调包装贮藏处理,探究其对皖金果实采后贮期生理变化及品质的影响,并筛选出适宜膜袋厚度,以期对皖金冷藏保鲜提供技术参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料和试验设计

皖金果实采自安徽省金寨县。在可溶性固形物含量(w)为 7.5%~8.0%时(2019年10月22日)采收,当天运回西北农林科技大学园艺学院采后实验室,在 20 °C 左右条件下放置 48 h 散去田间热后,挑选果形端正、无病虫害和机械损伤的果实为试材。

PE 膜袋购自未来星包装工厂店,尺寸 40 cm×60 cm,单面膜厚度分别为 0.01 mm、0.03 mm 和 0.05 mm。

先将一部分果实随机分为 4 个处理,每处理 3 次重复,每重复 40 kg 果实(约 300 个果),分别于(0±0.5)°C、(1±0.5)°C、(2±0.5)°C 冷库(湿度 90%±5%)中贮藏,常温贮藏为对照(CK1),进行果实适宜贮藏温度筛选。定期取样和指标测定方法同下。

筛选出果实适宜贮藏温度,并在此温度下设 4 个处理:不包装果实为对照(CK2)、0.01、0.03 和 0.05 mm 厚的 PE 膜袋(40 cm×60 cm)密封包装,每袋装果 2 kg(15~18 个果)。每处理设 3 个重复,每重复 45 kg 果实(约 350 个果)。

入贮当天取样 1 次,入库后每隔 10 d(常温果每 5 d)取样 1 次。每重复每次随机取 1 袋果,开口前测定袋内 O₂、CO₂ 浓度;其中每重复中 5 个果用于测定果实硬度、可溶性固形物含量、相对电导率等指标,

并留样速冻保存在 -80 °C 冰箱中,用于后续指标测定;同时从每重复中拿出 10 个果常温放置 5 d,模拟货架期后削皮观察冷害情况并计算冷害指数。另外每处理固定 3 袋果(每重复 15 个果),定期在冷库中测定果实呼吸速率和乙烯释放速率。

当果实硬度平均降至 2 kg·cm⁻² 左右时出库,统计各处理冷害率、失重率和腐烂率。以上指标测定均 3 次重复。

1.2 测定指标和方法

果实硬度用 GY-4 型硬度计测定,测量直径为 11 mm,深度为 8 mm,单位为 kg·cm⁻²;可溶性固形物含量用 PAL-BXIACID 型数显糖度计测定,结果以%表示。

果实呼吸速率和乙烯释放速率的测定:将每重复的 15 个果实和 EL-7100 型红外线 CO₂ 分析仪一起放入 9.7 L 呼吸缸中,胶带封口密封 1 h。每处理 3 次重复,记录呼吸仪初始值并每隔 20 min 读数 1 次,呼吸速率单位为 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹。1 h 时用注射器刺穿胶带抽缸内气体,并用排水法将气体收集在集气瓶中。上述过程均在冷库中完成。参照董晓庆等^[11]的方法,乙烯释放速率用 Trace GC Ultra 型气相色谱仪测定,载气为 N₂,柱温 70 °C,进样口温度 70 °C,检测室温度 150 °C,单位是 μL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹。

冷害等级与冷害率的测定:参照 Burdon 等^[12]的方法,冷害指数按严重程度分为 5 级:0 级,无冷害发生;1 级,冷害发生面积≤20%;2 级,冷害发生面积 21%~40%;3 级,冷害发生面积 41%~60%;4 级,冷害面积>60%。按照公式(1)、(2)计算冷害指数和冷害率:

$$\text{冷害指数} = \sum (\text{冷害级数} \times \text{果实数}) / (4 \times \text{统计总果实数}); \quad (1)$$

$$\text{冷害率}/\% = (\text{发生冷害指数个数} / \text{统计果实总个数}) \times 100. \quad (2)$$

细胞膜透性采用电导率法测定;丙二醛含量采用 2-硫代巴比妥酸(TBA)法测定,参照曹建康等^[13]的方法,单位为 μmol·g⁻¹(以鲜质量计);淀粉含量及淀粉酶活性参照曹建康等^[13]的方法测定;袋内气体浓度用 OXYBABY 微量 O₂ 和 CO₂ 检测仪测定,单位用%表示。

果实失重率和腐烂率按照公式(3)、(4)计算:

$$\text{失重率}/\% = (\text{果实入库当天质量} - \text{果实出库当天质量}) / \text{果实入库当天质量} \times 100; \quad (3)$$

腐烂率/%=(统计的腐烂果个数/统计的果实总个数)×100。 (4)

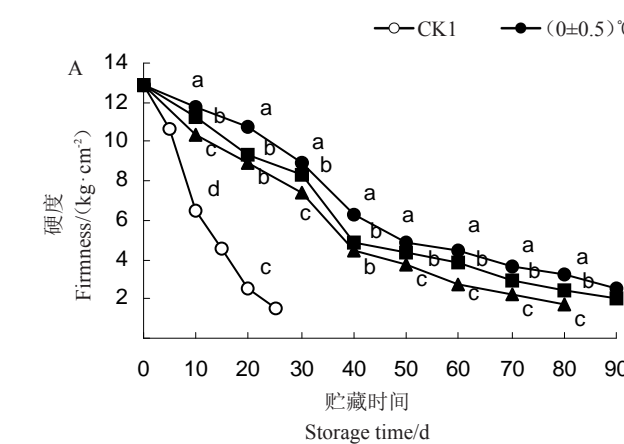
1.3 数据处理

数据采用 Excel 2010 进行处理并制图,利用 SPSS 26 软件进行单因素方差分析,利用 Duncan’s 新复极差法进行多重比较(p < 0.05)。

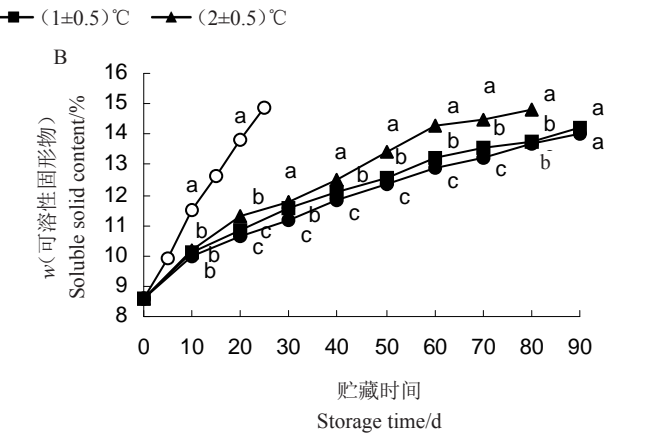
2 结果与分析

2.1 不同冷藏温度对皖金果实采后贮藏特性的影响

2.1.1 不同贮藏温度下皖金果实硬度和可溶性固形物含量的变化



长,不同温度下的皖金果实硬度持续下降,果实采收当天硬度为 12.9 kg·cm⁻²,常温果实在贮藏 25 d,时硬度下降到 1.52 kg·cm⁻²。在整个贮藏期,(0±0.5)°C 冷藏果硬度下降最慢,贮藏 80 d 时,(0±0.5)°C、(1±0.5)°C 和 (2±0.5)°C 冷藏果实硬度分别为 3.23、2.40、1.77 kg·cm⁻²,三者之间差异显著(p < 0.05)。图 1-B 表明贮藏温度越低,果实可溶性固形物含量上升速度越缓。常温果在 25 d,时可溶性固形物含量达到 14.9%, (0±0.5)°C 处理果在贮藏 90 d 时可溶性固形物含量达到 14.0%。表明冷藏处理可显著延缓果实硬度下降,抑制果实可溶性固形物含量上升,其中(2±0.5)°C 处理有效贮藏期最短。



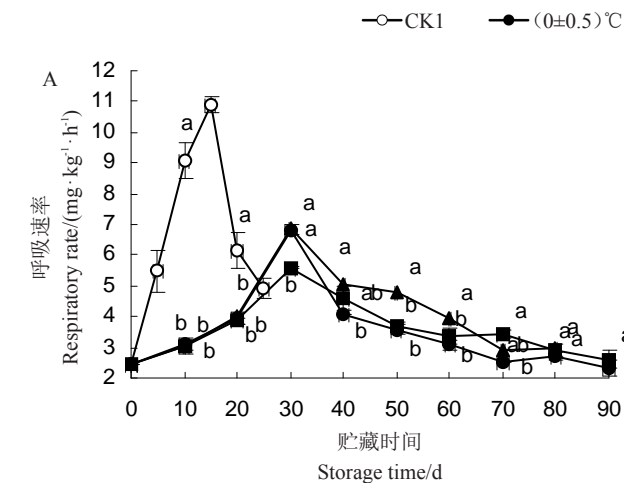
同一贮藏时间不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异显著(p < 0.05)。下同。

Different small letters in different treatments at the same storage time showed significant differences at p < 0.05. The same below.

图 1 不同贮藏温度下皖金果实硬度(A)和可溶性固形物含量(B)的变化

Fig. 1 Changes of firmness (A) and SSC (B) of Wanjin fruits at different storage temperatures

2.1.2 不同贮藏温度对皖金果实呼吸速率和乙烯释放速率的影响



由图 2 可知,常温果在贮藏 15 d 时出现呼吸和乙烯释放高峰,峰值为 10.92 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹和 1.04 μL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹。与常温果相比,3 个冷藏处理果实呼吸速率和乙烯释放速率高峰均推迟 15 d 出现,峰值分别为 5.59、6.83、6.88 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹和 0.69、0.75、

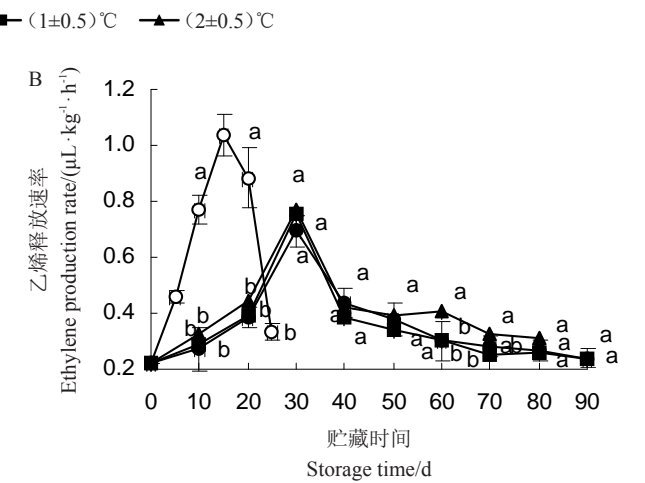


图 2 不同贮藏温度对皖金果实呼吸速率(A)和乙烯释放速率(B)的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different storage temperatures on respiration rate (A) and ethylene production rate (B) of Wanjin fruits

$0.77 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 。表明低温可推迟皖金果实呼吸和乙烯释放高峰出现,并降低峰值。

2.1.3 不同贮藏温度对皖金果实相对电导率和丙二醛含量的影响 丙二醛(MDA)是膜脂过氧化产物,与相对电导率常用作衡量细胞膜完整性的指标^[14]。

图3表明,在贮藏期间,果实相对电导率与MDA含量持续上升,其中 $(2 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 处理始终处于最低水平。在贮藏30 d后, $(0 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 处理果实相对电导率显著高于其他处理;贮藏50 d后, $(2 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 处理果实MDA含量显著低于 $(1 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 处理($p < 0.05$)。

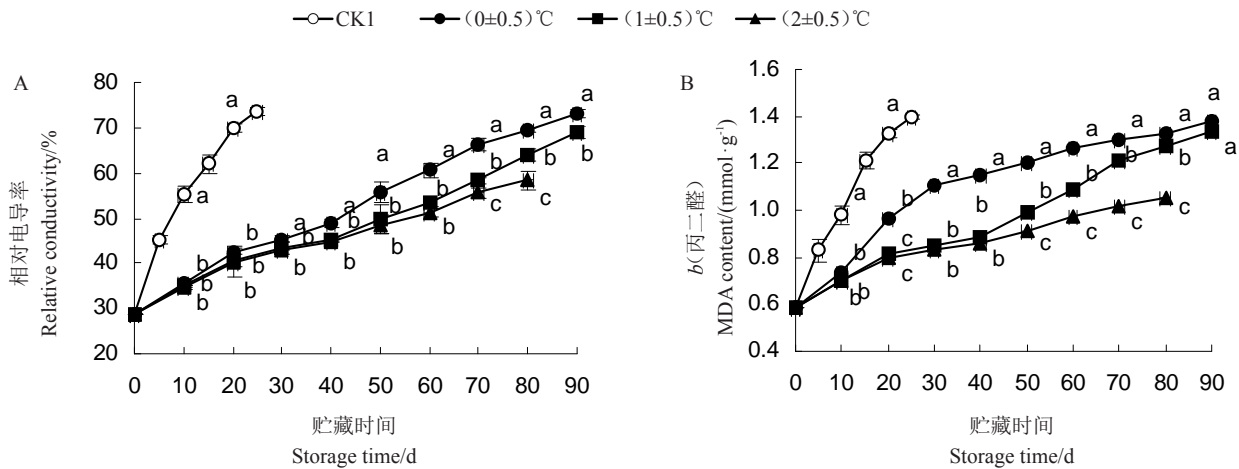


图3 不同贮藏温度对皖金果实相对电导率(A)和丙二醛含量(B)的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different storage temperatures on relative conductivity (A) and MDA content (B) of Wanjin fruits

2.1.4 不同贮藏温度下皖金果实冷害表现 图4可看出皖金果实贮藏80 d后, $(0 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 、 $(1 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 、

$(2 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 处理果实均会发生冷害,主要冷害症状表现为果皮部分凹陷、皮下果肉呈水渍状。



红色箭头表示水渍化。

The red arrows indicate water-soaked appearance.

图4 不同贮藏温度下皖金果实贮藏80 d后在常温放置5 d的果实冷害表现

Fig. 4 Chilling injury symptoms of Wanjin fruits stored at different temperatures for 80 d and placed at room temperature for 5 d

2.1.5 不同贮藏温度对皖金果实冷害指数和冷害率的影响 果实发生冷害严重程度可以由冷害指数表示。冷害指数越高,说明果实所受冷害胁迫越严重^[15]。由图5-A所示,贮藏前40 d,3个冷藏温度下皖金果实均无冷害发生。随贮藏时间延长, $(0 \pm$

$0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 处理果在50 d时发现冷害, $(1 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 和 $(2 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 处理果均在60 d时发现冷害。皖金果实出库时, $(0 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 处理果实冷害率高达32%,显著高于 $(1 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 和 $(2 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 处理果($p < 0.05$),而后两者间无显著差异(图5-B)。

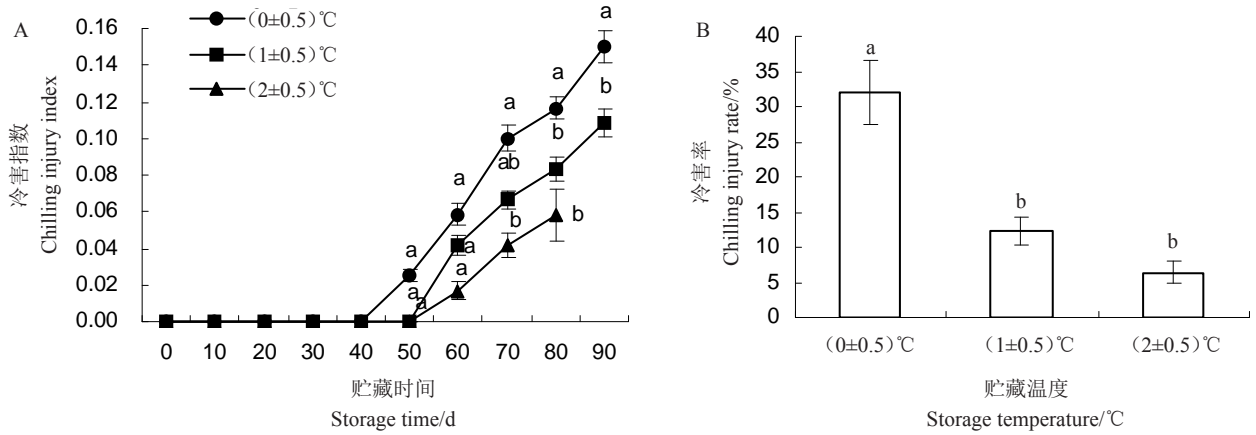


图5 不同贮藏温度对皖金果实冷害指数(A)和冷害率(B)的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of different storage temperatures on chilling injury index (A) and chilling injury rate (B) of Wanjin fruits

2.1.6 不同贮藏温度对皖金果实失重率和腐烂率的影响 图6表明,常温果实失重率和腐烂率最高且显著高于各处理组($p < 0.05$),但各处理组的腐烂率

间无显著性差异(图6-B)。(0±0.5)°C处理果失重率显著高于(1±0.5)°C和(2±0.5)°C($p < 0.05$),但后两者间无显著差异(图6-A)。

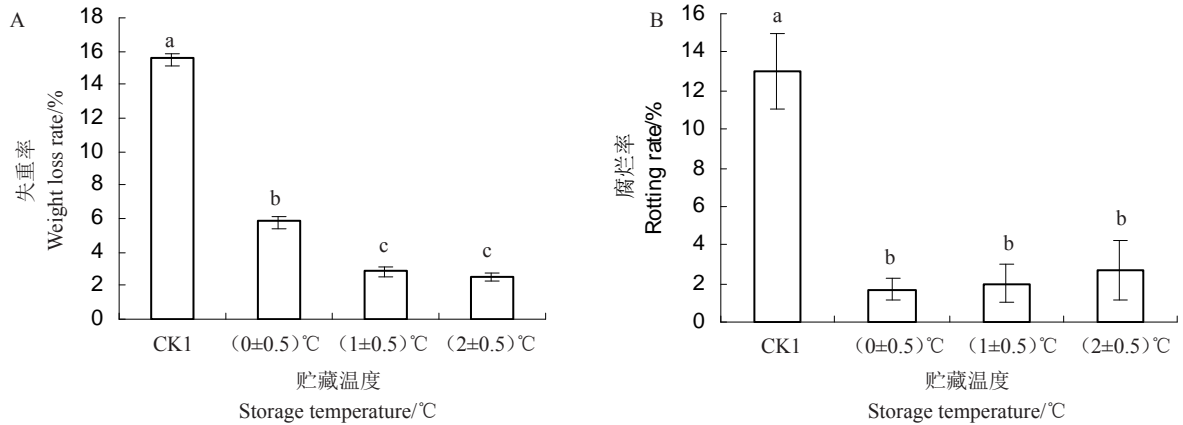


图6 不同贮藏温度对皖金果实失重率(A)和腐烂率(B)的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of different storage temperatures on the weight loss rate (A) and rotting rate (B) of Wanjin fruits

综上可知,常温下皖金果实软化速度过快,3个冷藏温度均可显著抑制果实软化,延长果实有效贮藏期。其中(0±0.5)°C处理在延缓果实硬度下降及可溶性固形物含量的转化速度方面效果最好,但此温度下皖金果实相对电导率、MDA含量及冷害率高,果实损失严重;(2±0.5)°C处理果实在贮藏期虽冷害发生程度最低、腐烂率低,但在控制果实软化和可溶性固形物含量上升方面效果差于(1±0.5)°C处理,导致有效贮藏时间短;而在(1±0.5)°C贮藏条件下,皖金果实有效贮藏时间相对较长,与(2±0.5)°C相比,冷害率、失重率和腐烂率均无显著差异。即(1±0.5)°C贮藏可以抑制果实硬度下降,延缓冷害发生,降低冷害率,延长有效贮藏时间。

2.2 不同厚度PE膜袋包装对皖金果实采后贮藏特性的影响

2.2.1 不同厚度PE膜袋包装内部气体成分变化 由图7可知,在贮藏初期,各PE包装处理袋内的CO₂含量均快速上升,O₂含量均快速下降,之后较稳定。贮藏10~90 d,0.01、0.03、0.05 mm PE袋内CO₂体积分数分别维持在2.02%~2.59%、3.19%~3.67%、4.43%~5.46%,各处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$);O₂体积分数分别维持在16.62%~17.51%、15.03%~16.18%、13.37%~14.53%,各处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

2.2.2 不同厚度PE膜袋包装的皖金果实硬度和可溶性固形物含量的变化 在贮藏期间果实硬度随着

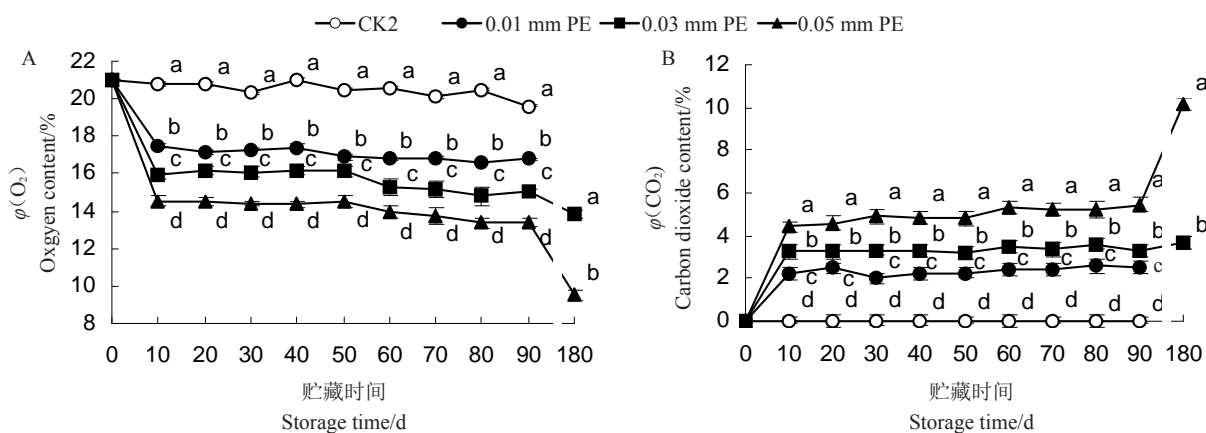


图7 不同厚度PE膜袋包装内部O₂(A)和CO₂浓度(B)的变化

Fig. 7 Changes of O₂ content (A) and CO₂ content (B) in different thicknesses PE film bags

PE膜袋厚度的增加,下降速度变慢。贮藏30 d后,对照果实硬度显著低于各处理组($p < 0.05$);0.03、0.05 mm PE包装处理果实硬度在贮藏前30 d两者无显著性差异,之后差异显著($p < 0.05$)。到贮藏90 d时,0.05、0.03、0.01 mm PE包装处理果实的硬度分别是对照果实硬度的4.0、2.3和1.3倍。贮藏180 d

时,0.03 mm PE处理果实尚保持在可食硬度状态(图8-A)。可溶性固形物含量随着PE膜袋厚度的增加,上升渐缓。图8-B表明,PE包装处理果实可溶性固形物含量低于对照,在贮藏40 d后,各处理组显著低于对照($p < 0.05$);其中0.01 mm处理可溶性固形物含量最高,0.03 mm处理次之,0.05 mm处理

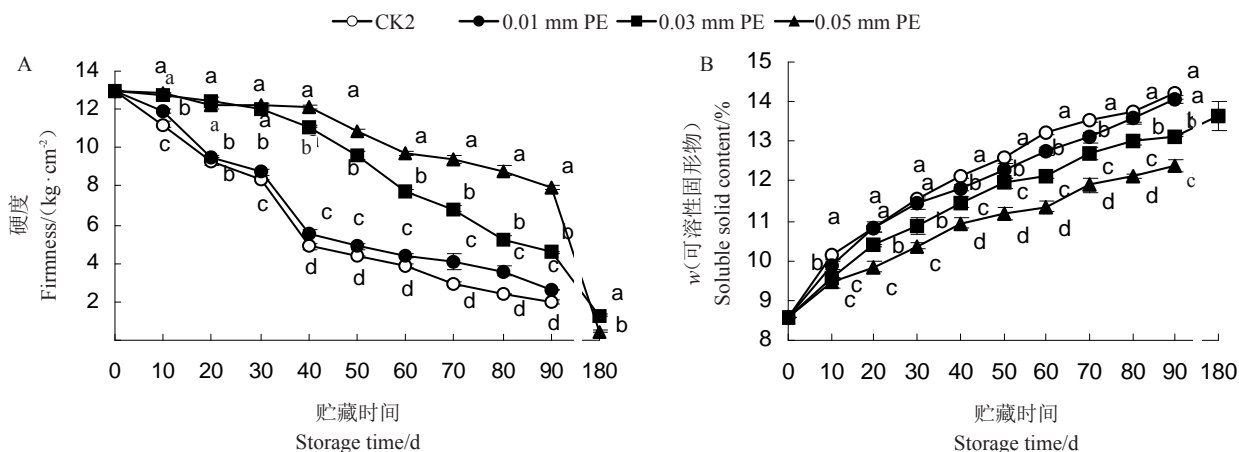


图8 不同厚度PE膜袋包装的皖金果实硬度(A)和可溶性固形物含量(B)的变化

Fig. 8 Changes of firmness (A) and total soluble solids content (B) in the Wanjin fruits packaged with different thicknesses PE film bags

最低。

2.2.3 不同厚度PE膜袋包装的皖金果实呼吸速率与乙烯释放速率的变化 由图9-A可知,对照与0.01 mm PE包装处理果实在冷藏30 d时出现明显的呼吸高峰,峰值分别为6.83和6.36 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹,两者差异显著($p < 0.05$);0.03和0.05 mm PE包装处理果实的呼吸高峰在贮藏40 d出现,与对照相比推迟了10 d,峰值相比对照分别降低了13.8%和17.2%,且两者差异显著($p < 0.05$)。皖金果实在贮藏期间乙烯释放速率变化特点与呼吸速率相似(图9-B)。

对照与0.01 mm PE包装处理果实在冷藏30 d时出现乙烯释放高峰,峰值分别为0.75和0.72 μL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹,两者无显著差异($p > 0.05$);0.03和0.05 mm PE包装处理果实的乙烯释放高峰在贮藏40 d出现,两者差异显著($p < 0.05$)且峰值均低于对照。

2.2.4 不同厚度PE膜袋包装的皖金果实相对电导率和丙二醛含量的变化 图10表明,在贮藏60 d后,对照相对电导率显著高于各处理组($p < 0.05$),0.05 mm处理果实相对电导率和MDA含量始终保持在最低水平。PE包装处理果实MDA含量低于对

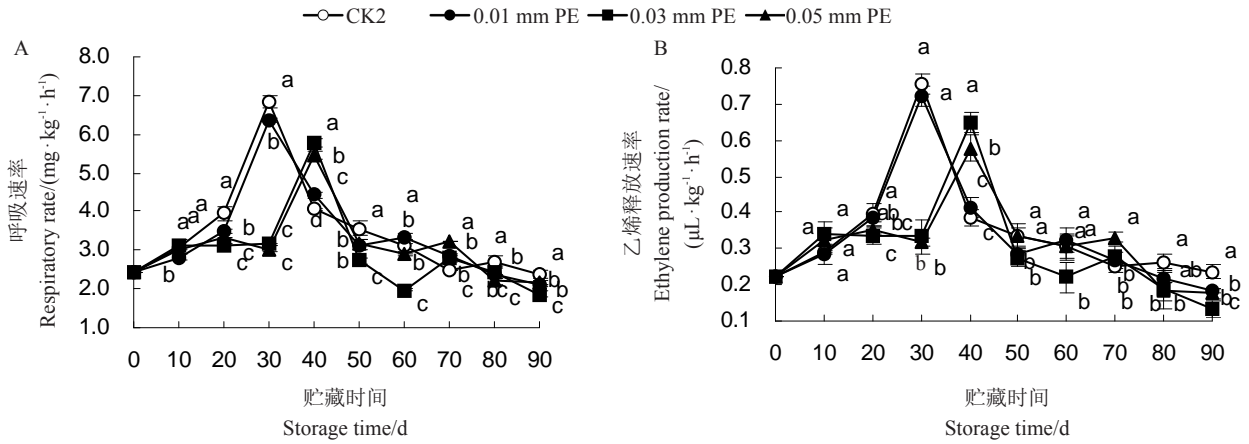


图9 不同厚度PE膜袋包装的皖金果实呼吸速率(A)与乙烯释放速率(B)的变化
 Fig. 9 Changes of respiration rate (A) and ethylene production rate (B) in the Wanjin fruits packaged with different thicknesses PE film bags

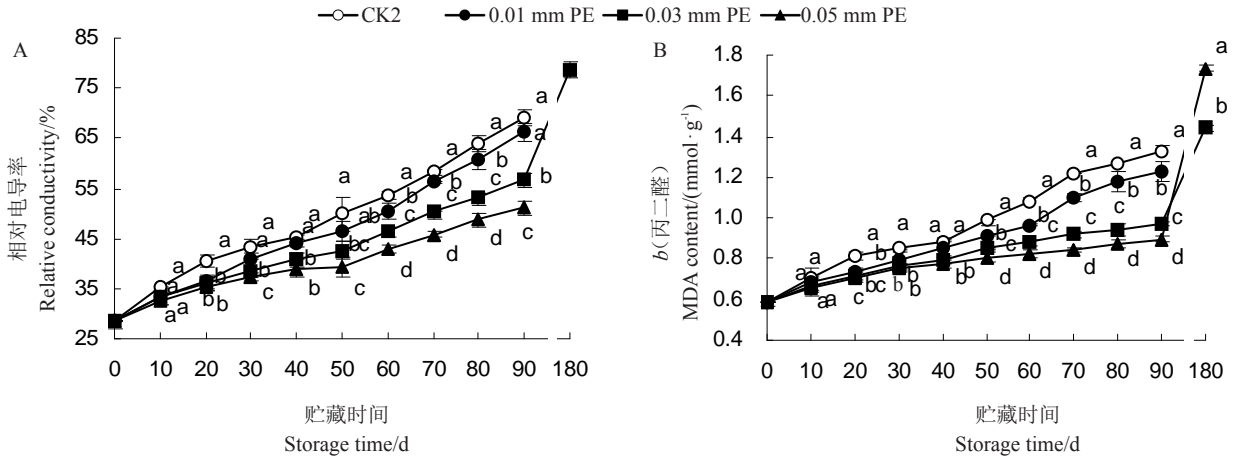


图10 不同厚度PE膜袋包装的皖金果实相对电导率(A)和丙二醛含量(B)的变化
 Fig. 10 Changes of relative conductivity (A) and MDA content (B) in the Wanjin fruits packaged with different thicknesses PE film bags

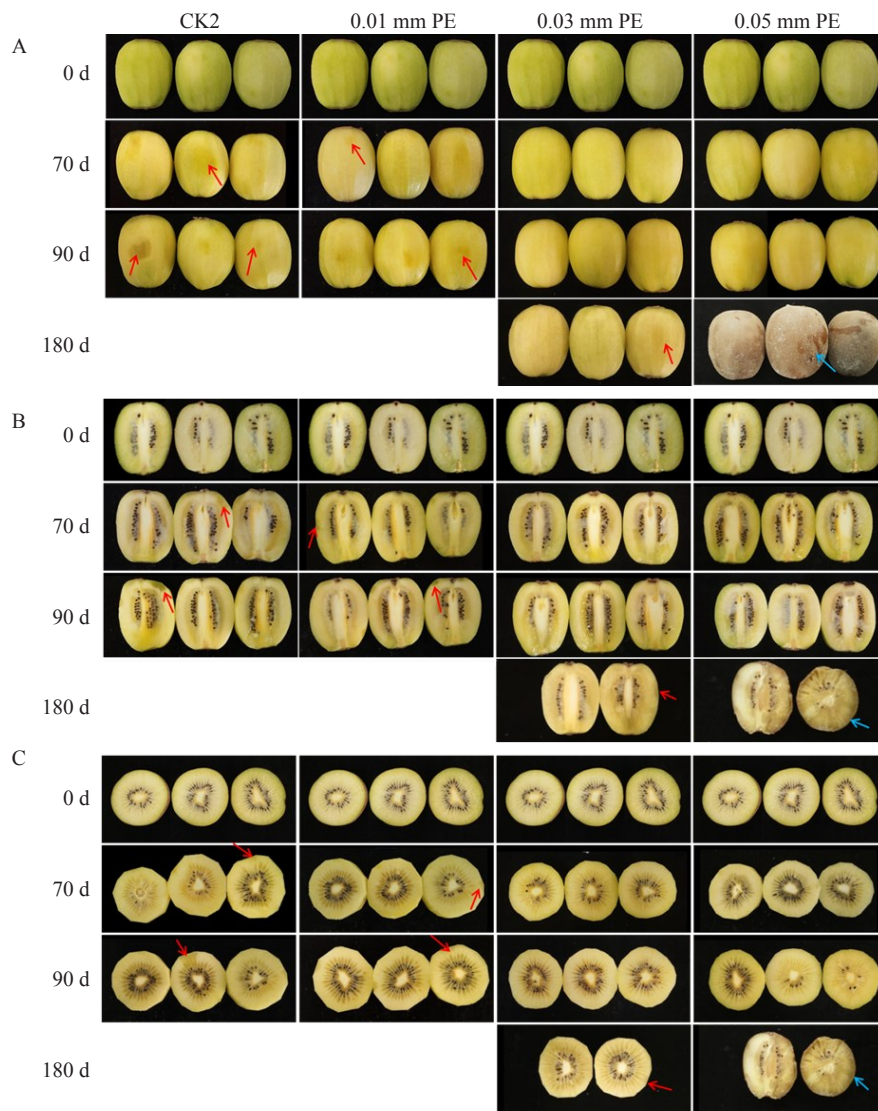
照,其中0.03和0.05 mm处理最低;贮藏50 d后,0.03 mm PE包装处理果实MDA含量显著高于0.05 mm处理($p < 0.05$)。

2.2.5 不同厚度PE膜袋包装的皖金果实的冷害表现 皖金果实在(1±0.5)℃冷藏温度下出现的冷害症状表现为果皮凹陷、皮下果肉组织有水渍状斑块。如图11所示,在贮藏70 d时,0.01 mm PE处理果实已出现明显的冷害症状,表现为果肉组织出现水渍状斑块;而此时0.03与0.05 mm处理果实皮下果肉完好,无冷害症状发生。0.03 mm处理果实在贮藏180 d时表现出冷害,而0.05 mm PE包装处理果实在冷藏后期出现整果发酵腐败现象。

2.2.6 不同厚度PE膜袋包装的皖金果实冷害指数和冷害率的变化 图12-A表明,随着贮藏时间的延

长,果实冷害指数不断上升,冷害程度不断加重。0.01 mm处理在贮藏60 d后出现冷害,相比对照推迟10 d,其冷害指数显著低于对照($p < 0.05$)。贮藏180 d时,0.03 mm处理果实冷害指数显著高于0.05 mm处理($p < 0.05$)。果实出库时,0.01 mm处理冷害率显著高于0.03 mm处理($p < 0.05$),后者冷害率仅为3%(图12-B)。表明适宜厚度PE膜袋包装可以有效减缓果实冷害发生,显著降低冷害率。

2.2.7 不同厚度PE膜袋包装的皖金果实出库时失重率和腐烂率的变化 如图13所示,出库时对照果实失重率最高且显著高于0.01 mm处理($p < 0.05$);0.03与0.05 mm处理间无显著差异($p > 0.05$)(图13-A)。0.05 mm处理果实在贮藏180 d时腐烂率高达72.33%,显著高于对照和0.01、0.03 mm处理组($p <$



红色箭头表示水渍化,蓝色箭头表示腐烂。

The red arrows indicate water-soaked appearance, the blue arrows indicate decay.

图 11 不同厚度 PE 膜袋包装的皖金果实在 (1±0.5) °C 贮藏 0 d、70 d、90 d 和 180 d 后在常温放置 5 d 的果实表面 (A)、纵切面 (B) 和横切面 (C)

Fig. 11 Chilling injury symptoms on the skin (A), the longitudinal sections (B), the cross sections (C) of Wanjin fruits packaged with different thicknesses PE film bags stored at 1±0.5 °C for 0 d, 70 d, 90 d, 180 d and placed at room temperature for 5 d

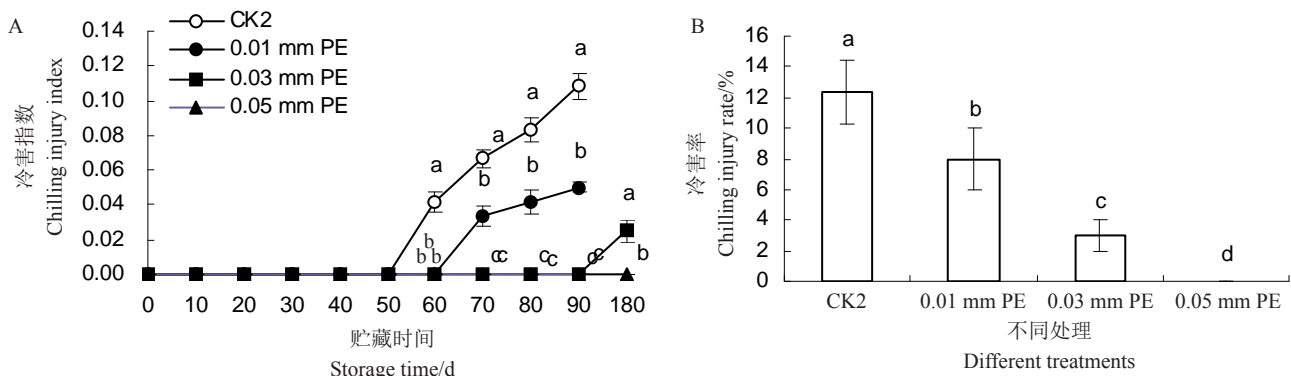


图 12 不同厚度 PE 膜袋包装对皖金果实冷害指数(A)和冷害率(B)的影响

Fig. 12 Effects of chilling injury index (A) and chilling injury rate (B) of Wanjin fruits packaged with different thicknesses PE film bags

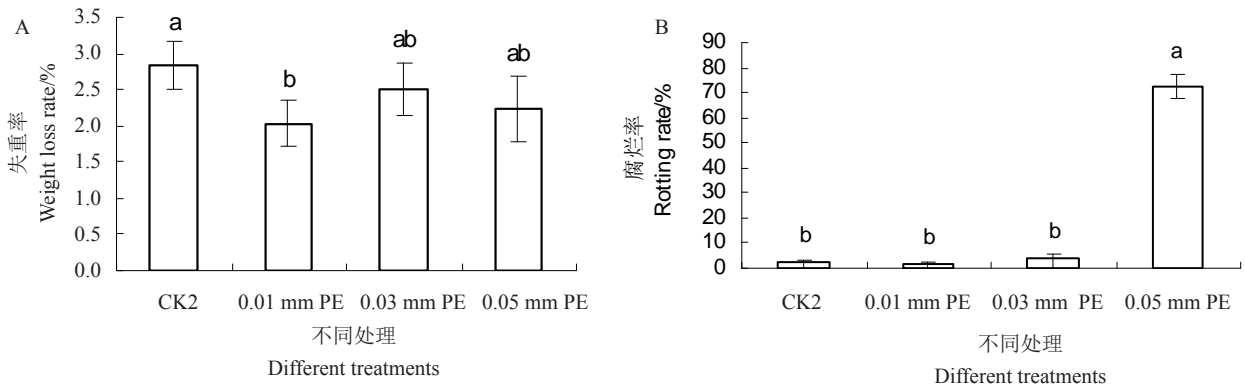


图 13 不同厚度 PE 膜袋包装的皖金果实出库时失重率和腐烂率的变化

Fig. 13 Changes of weight loss rate (A) and rotting rate (B) in the Wanjin fruit packaged with different thicknesses PE film bags

0.05)(图 13-B)。

3 讨论

低温可以抑制猕猴桃果实的呼吸代谢和乙烯生成,降低酶活性,起到延缓果实后熟的作用^[16]。李超等^[17]的研究发现,果实的衰老与温度有重要的关系,适宜的低温能有效抑制果实的衰老,但温度过低则会造成果实的生理伤害。Nasiraei等^[18]研究表明,海沃德的冷藏温度一般为 $(0\pm 0.5)^{\circ}\text{C}$,保鲜期可达6个月。Zolfaghari等^[19]对5个美味猕猴桃品种的冷藏研究发现,在 $(1\pm 1)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、相对湿度为 $80\%\pm 5\%$ 的冷库中可以保持最好的品质。张浩等^[20]以亚特猕猴桃果实为试材,发现 0°C 是最适贮藏的温度。本试验中,在 $(1\pm 0.5)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 条件下,皖金果实贮藏效果最佳。这可能是由于不同品种猕猴桃的生长环境、果实生长发育情况及栽培方式存在差异,导致其最佳贮藏温度不同。

对低温敏感的植物或植物器官,在高于其组织冰点的低温环境下贮藏,产生的生理紊乱和代谢失调现象称为冷害^[21]。冷害是影响果实低温贮藏效果的重要因素^[22]。湿度低会增加蒸腾损伤,导致果实脱水,硬度下降,MDA含量增加,影响果蔬品质,加重冷害^[23]。而膜袋包装贮藏能够减缓冷害发生的一个原因是袋内形成的高湿度环境,可有效减轻果实失水并保持细胞结构的完整性,果实相对电导率和MDA含量始终保持较低水平,从而抑制冷害的发生^[22]。与此同时对李^[24]、柿^[25]、水蜜桃^[26]的研究也证实了抑制乙烯的释放可减轻冷害的发生。与单独冷藏处理相比,MAP处理中的低 O_2 、高 CO_2 微环境更

能降低果实的乙烯释放量^[27],从而有效抑制果实冷害的发生^[25]。本试验研究结果得出相同结论:与对照相比,MAP处理组保湿效果好,果实的乙烯释放受到抑制,其中0.03和0.05 mm PE处理乙烯释放高峰与对照相比均推迟10 d,峰值显著降低,冷害率显著低于对照。

MAP保鲜效果显著,应用范围广,但只有包装膜袋厚度适宜,才对果实有理想的贮藏保鲜效果^[28]。贮藏微环境中的气体成分是影响果实贮藏质量的重要因素^[29]。 CO_2 浓度过高会引起 CO_2 损伤,造成果实腐烂、异味、内部褐变及其他疾病^[30]。谢国芳等^[9]以贵长猕猴桃为试材,研究了1-MCP熏蒸结合不同厚度PE袋自发气调处理对果实贮藏性能的影响。结果表明,30 μm PE袋包装可以有效保持果实的贮藏性能和营养成分;至贮藏150 d时,40 μm PE处理果实腐烂率显著高于20 μm PE处理。郭乐音^[5]认为MAP处理可保持翠香果实内在品质。其中MAP30(0.03 mm PE保鲜袋,4.2%~4.8% CO_2)处理保鲜效果显著,适宜翠香果实冷藏;而MAP50(0.05 mm PE保鲜袋,6.4%~7.0% CO_2)处理果实出现不能正常软化、苦味加重等情况,推测果实遭受了 CO_2 伤害。此外赵倩兮等^[25]的研究结果表明,0.08 mm PE袋内 CO_2 浓度过高会加剧甜柿顶端褐变,降低果实外观品质。本试验研究结果与之相似,0.03 mm PE处理对皖金的贮藏保鲜效果最佳,而且0.03 mm PE包装处理(CO_2 :3.19%~3.67% + O_2 :15.03%~16.18%)袋内形成的气体配比与颜廷才等^[31]试验中最佳处理的设置条件相近,也证实了该结果的可靠性。0.05 mm PE处理后期,袋内 CO_2 体积分数超过

10%，果实大量腐烂，极有可能是因为果实遭受了CO₂伤害。

4 结 论

在(1±0.5)℃贮藏温度下,0.03 mm PE包装能进一步优化贮藏条件,对维持皖金果品质、延长有效贮藏期、抑制冷害效果最佳。

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