

采收期对富平尖柿贮藏过程中生理生化特性的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究采收期对富平尖柿贮藏特性的影响, 提高贮藏效果, 为富平尖柿的柿饼生产应用提供理论参考。【方法】采用对比试验法, 测定了不同采收期富平尖柿果实在(-2±0.5)℃、相对湿度(85±5)%的条件下贮藏过程中的失重率、硬度、水分含量、可溶性固形物含量、呼吸强度、单宁含量、果胶含量、乙醇含量、乙醛含量, 以及果胶酶、乙醇脱氢酶、多酚氧化酶活性的变化规律。【结果】不同采收期柿果呼吸强度差异较大, 随着贮藏时间的延长, 呼吸强度明显降低, 最后趋于一致; 随着采收期延迟和贮藏时间延长, 柿果失重率、相对含水量以及可溶性果胶、聚合单宁、乙醇及乙醛含量增加, 硬度以及可溶性固形物、原果胶、可溶性单宁含量降低, 果胶酶、乙醇脱氢酶及多酚氧化酶活性下降。【结论】不同采收期柿果的特性差异较大, 对贮藏过程中的生理生化特性具有较大影响, 在霜降后 5~10 d 采收富平尖柿, 并于(-2±0.5)℃、相对湿度(85±5)%的冷库中贮藏 30 d, 富平尖柿能保持一定硬度, 有较好的生理生化指标, 完全满足柿饼加工的要求。

关键词: 富平尖柿; 采收期; 贮藏; 生理生化指标

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Effects of harvest dates on physiological and biochemical properties of Fuping Jianshi (*Diospyros kaki* Thunb.) in storage process

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Abstract: 【Objective】Fuping Jianshi persimmon as the main local variety is one of the most popular fruits because of the particular flavor and rich nutrients, with abundant amount of glucose, fructose, vitamin, amino acid, polyphenols, iodine and minerals. The persimmon fruit can always be used as an excellent raw material for making dried persimmon favored by consumers as a national geographical indication product. With the dramatical development and growth of the persimmon industry, it is urgent to solve the problems concerning harvesting and storing persimmons, so as to extend the processing period of persimmon fruits. So far, few researches have focused on the physiological and biochemical characteristics of Fuping Jianshi persimmon fruits and its appropriate storage conditions. Therefore, it is indispensable to figure out the optimum harvest date and determine the most suitable storage conditions of persimmon fruits to improve its preservative effects and provide a theoretical reference for the production and application. 【Methods】Hoar-frost fall (October 24, 2019) was chosen as the sampling midpoint, and the first sampling time was October 14. Afterwards, samples were taken every 5 d for a total of 5 times. The sampling time was best controlled between 10:00 and 12:00 in the morning, and 600 per-

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simmon fruits with similar size, shape and color were selected at random, free from pests and diseases, and mechanical damage. Furthermore, every 100 persimmons were packed in a plastic fruit box, transported back to the laboratory within 1 h and stored in a cold storage at (-2 ± 0.5) °C with $(85\pm 5)\%$ relative humidity. Each batch of persimmon fruits was divided into two groups ($n=3$ boxes per group), of which one group was used for weighing and checking the decay rate of persimmon fruits, and another group was used for index measurement. From the day of storage, 10 persimmon fruits would be randomly selected from each sampling box from 14:00 to 15:00 every 10 d. The physiological and biochemical characteristics of these fruits were investigated, including the weight loss rate, hardness, moisture content, soluble solids content, respiration intensity, tannin content, pectin content, ethanol content, acetaldehyde content, enzymatic activities of pectinase, alcohol dehydrogenase and polyphenol oxidase.【Results】None of the rotten fruit was found during storage time under the test conditions, so the rotten rate was considered as zero. Besides, it was worth noting that the harvest date had a greater impact on the physiological and biochemical indexes of the persimmon fruits in storage process. Moreover, the respiration intensity of the persimmon fruits harvested in different periods was distinct, which decreased significantly and finally tended to be consistent with the extension of storage time. It was proved that both the harvest date and storage time of persimmon fruits had an impact on the respiratory intensity, and the former was the main factor. The weight loss rate and the contents of soluble pectin, polymerized tannin, ethanol and acetaldehyde of the persimmon fruits increased, while the hardness, soluble solids content, protopectin, soluble tannin content declined, and the enzyme activities of pectinase, alcohol dehydrogenase and polyphenol oxidase decreased with the delay of harvest dates and the extension of storage time. The change of weight loss rate during storage process was related to the maturity. The later the persimmons were picked, the more the moisture was lost. The soluble tannin content of the persimmon fruits in the early storage period was significantly higher than that in the later period. The main reason was the production of acetaldehyde, resulting from the metabolism of the persimmon fruits during the storage, converting soluble tannins into insoluble tannins, and reducing the astringency of the persimmon fruits. The earlier the persimmon fruits were harvested, with a longer after-ripening period, the higher hardness the persimmon fruits had, the lower contents of the soluble solids, polymerized tannins and acetaldehyde were. However, the hardness and the soluble solid content gradually decreased, and the contents of the polymerized tannin and acetaldehyde gradually increased with the extension of storage time. In addition, the persimmon fruits harvested before Hoar-frost fall, which owned smaller size, heavier astringency, lower soluble solid content and stronger respiratory intensity, might result in poor fruits quality during the after-ripening storage process. If the persimmon fruits were harvested much later with shorter after-ripening period, the hardness of the persimmons decreased significantly and the weight loss rate was quite higher with the extension of storage time, and thus it was not conducive to long-term storage. The suitable harvest date is of great significance to prolong the storage period for persimmon fruits and the accumulation of fruit flavor substances. To improve the storage quality of Fuping Jianshi persimmon fruits, the harvest date should be controlled at 5 to 10 d after Hoar-frost fall.【Conclusion】The storage period of Fuping Jianshi persimmon fruits can reach 30 days for dried persimmon processing if they were harvested between 5 and 10 days after Hoar-frost fall and stored at (-2 ± 0.5) °C with $(85\pm 5)\%$ relative humidity, showing little fluctuations in various physiological and biochemical indexes.

Key words: Fuping Jianshi; Harvest date; Preservation; Physiological and biochemical indexes

柿子(*Diospyros kaki* Thunb.)属柿科柿属果实,具有特殊保健功效和营养价值,是我国特有的五大水果资源之一^[1-2]。我国是世界柿子原产地和主产国,陕西富平是世界闻名的柿子优生区^[3-4]。富平素有“中国柿子之乡”之称,据统计,目前富平柿树栽培面积约1.67万hm²,年产量高达6万t^[5]。富平尖柿是当地的主栽品种,已有2600多年的栽种历史,成熟时具有色泽橙红、汁多味饴、少核或无核、肉质致密、糖分含量高、果形整齐等优良特点,是制作柿饼的良好品种,具有较强市场竞争能力^[6-7]。但存在着采收期集中、采后保质期短、易软化、加工期短的缺陷,严重制约着富平柿子产业的规模发展。

柿子属于采后呼吸跃变型水果,采后生理变化较大,容易软化,保质期短^[8]。目前关于柿果采后储藏技术及贮藏过程的生理生化变化规律研究报道相对较少,关于富平尖柿的采后贮藏研究资料极其缺乏。

近年来,富平柿饼作为国家地理标志产品,深受广大消费者青睐。富平县将柿子产业作为当地特色主导产业加以发展,亟待解决柿果的采收、贮藏难题,以延长柿饼加工周期。然而目前鲜有关于富平尖柿贮藏研究的文献报道。笔者为探索富平尖柿采收期与贮藏问题,对不同采收期柿果贮藏过程的生理生化特性进行了研究,以探索富平尖柿的最佳采收期,确定最适贮藏条件,提高富平尖柿贮藏品质,延长柿饼加工期,为富平柿子产业健康稳定发展提供理论指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与试剂

富平尖柿柿果采摘于富平县杜村十队柿子园。以霜降为采样中点,第1次采样时间为2019年10月14日,随后每隔5d采1次样,共采5次,采样时间控制在10:00—12:00时,随机挑选大小、形状、颜色均一旦无病虫害、无损伤的柿果600颗,其中每100颗装入一个塑料果箱中,在1h内运回西北农林科技大学富平现代农业综合试验示范站贮藏于(-2±0.5)℃、相对湿度(85±5)%冷库中做贮藏试验。每批柿果分2组,每组3箱,一组用于称重和检查柿果腐烂率,一组用于取样。每批次从入库当日算起,每隔10d,于14:00—15:00时从各抽样果箱中分别随机抽取10个柿果作为一组平行样品。

乙醇检测试剂盒、乙醛检测试剂盒,果胶酶检测试剂盒、乙醇脱氢酶检测试剂盒、多酚氧化酶检测试剂盒爱尔兰Megazyme公司;其他试剂均为国产分析纯。

1.2 仪器与设备

试验仪器:GY-4型果蔬硬度计,浙江托普仪器有限公司;HE53型自动水分测定仪,梅特勒-托利多仪器(上海)有限公司;DR101型数字折光仪,北京金科利达电子科技有限公司;GT-1000-H泵吸式复合气体检测仪,上海何亦仪器仪表有限公司;UV2300 II系列双光束紫外可见分光光度计,上海天美(Techcomp)科学仪器有限公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 样品预处理 抽取的每个样品中,10个柿果用于硬度及水分、可溶性固形物含量测定,10个柿果用于呼吸强度测定,10个柿果经-20℃冻存,用于单宁、果胶、乙醇、乙醛含量及果胶酶、ADH、PPO活性测定。测定前将柿果自然解冻、打浆,按四分法取样测定。

1.3.2 理化指标测定 失重率:采用差重法。测定100颗柿果贮藏时的失重量,贮藏前和贮藏期间每隔10d称1次重,柿果失重率/%=(柿果初始质量-贮藏期间每次测量时的质量)/柿果初始质量×100。

果实硬度测定:随机取出10个单果,在柿子赤道部位均匀取4个点,使用果蔬硬度计(圆筒形探头直径6mm,测定深度8mm)测定,单位为N·cm⁻²^[9-10]。

水分含量测定:准确称取柿子果浆5g,均匀铺满干燥盘,使用之前校准的自动水分测定仪,设置测定温度为105℃后开始干燥。

可溶性固形物含量测定:使用数字折光仪在室温条件下测定,测定前用蒸馏水校零。测定结果以%表示;

呼吸强度测定:参考程春梅等^[11]的方法测定柿果的呼吸强度。取10个柿果按动态法于室温(20℃)下测定代谢CO₂浓度,并折算成1kg柿果呼吸产生的CO₂浓度,以CO₂浓度衡量柿子的呼吸强度,单位为mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹。

单宁含量测定:采用福林酚法^[12]测定总单宁含量,采用香草醛/盐酸法^[13]测定可溶性单宁含量,结果分别以没食子酸质量分数和儿茶素质量分数(mg·kg⁻¹)计。

总果胶、原果胶、可溶性果胶含量测定:采用硫

酸-咔唑比色法测定^[14]。

乙醇、乙醛含量和果胶酶、ADH、PPO 活性测定:分别按照试剂盒操作方法测定。

1.3.3 数据处理 所有指标均平行测定3次,结果以平均值±标准差表示,使用 EXCEL 软件作图并用 SPSS 22.0 软件对数据进行 ANOVA 分析, $p < 0.05$ 为显著性差异。

2 结果与分析

2.1 采收期对柿果贮藏过程中失重率的影响

不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中失重率的变化见图1。由图1可知,随着贮藏时间的延长,柿果的失重率均有所增加($p < 0.05$)。失重率在贮藏前20 d内,随贮藏时间的延长基本呈线性增加,贮藏20 d时失重率保持在2.7%左右,贮藏20 d后,随贮藏时间继续延长,失重率基本保持稳定,贮藏30 d时失重率保持在约为2.8%。不同采收期的柿果在相同的贮藏时间内失重率也不同,随着采收期的延迟,柿果失重率稍有增加($p < 0.05$)。在贮藏30 d时,10月14

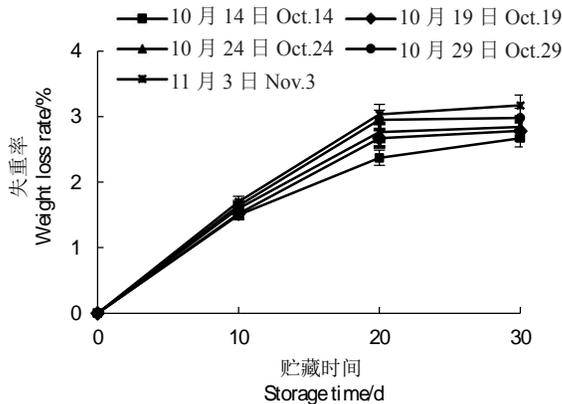


图1 不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中失重率的变化

Fig. 1 The Changes of the weight loss rate on persimmon fruits during storage at different harvest date

日和11月3日采收的柿果失重率分别为2.67%、3.17%,表明贮藏过程中柿果失重率的变化与其成熟度有关,柿果采摘得越晚,成熟度越高,贮藏时失重越多。水果贮藏过程中的失重是由于生理代谢和水分丢失引起的,贮藏过程中代谢越旺盛,失重越多^[15]。柿果贮藏过程的变化趋势说明不同采收期的柿果在贮藏过程中的代谢强度不同,柿果成熟度越高,贮藏初期的代谢越旺盛,失重越多,随着贮藏时间的延长,代谢减慢,失重也相对减少。从柿果贮藏失重率曲线分析,柿果采收的越早,贮藏过程中的失重越小,采收的越晚,失重越多,越不利于贮藏。

2.2 采收期对柿果贮藏过程中硬度的影响

果实硬度是判断果肉质度、反映果实耐贮性、衡量贮藏效果的重要指标^[16]。由图2可知,柿果采收期不同,其硬度也不同,但差异较小。随着贮藏时间的延长,柿果的硬度均呈下降趋势($p < 0.05$)。在贮藏前10 d,柿果的硬度基本保持不变,但贮藏时间超过10 d以后,硬度则下降很快,直至软化。随着采收期的延迟,柿果贮藏过程中的硬度减小,且采收得越晚,硬度越低($p < 0.05$)。在贮藏30 d后,霜降后(10月29日、11月3日)采收的柿果硬度分别下降至20.4、14.4 $N \cdot cm^{-2}$,而霜降前(10月14日、10月19日)采收的果实硬度仍保持在27 $N \cdot cm^{-2}$ 以上。霜降前采收的柿果后熟程度中较霜降后有所延缓,果实硬度保持较好。总之,柿果硬度随贮藏时间的延长而降低,贮藏前期硬度变化较缓,贮藏后期下降很快;霜降前采收的柿果在贮藏过程中的硬度高于霜降后采收的柿果,采收越晚,贮藏时硬度下降越快,越易软化,因此从柿果的硬度分析,柿果采收的越早,越利于贮藏。

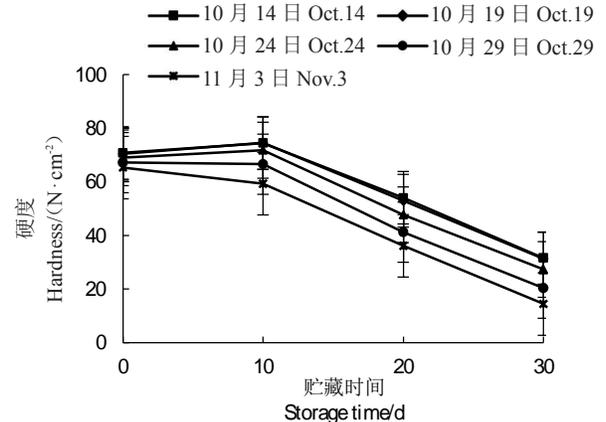


图2 不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中硬度的变化

Fig. 2 The Changes of the hardness on persimmon fruits during storage at different harvest date

2.3 采收期对柿果贮藏过程中水分的影响

不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中水分含量变化见图3。由图3可知,随着采收期的延迟,柿果水分含量增高,且差异较大($p < 0.05$),不同采收期柿果水分含量随贮藏时间的延长略有增加,但柿果在贮藏过程中的水分含量与采收期的水分含量显著相关,与贮藏时间长短关系不大。柿果在贮藏过程中的这种水分含量变化趋势可能与其后熟程度有关。柿果成熟度越高,可溶性固形物代谢所产生的水分越多,同时代谢后的质量降低越大,质地越稀软,导致测定时的相对含水量增高。这种变化的主要原因可能是柿

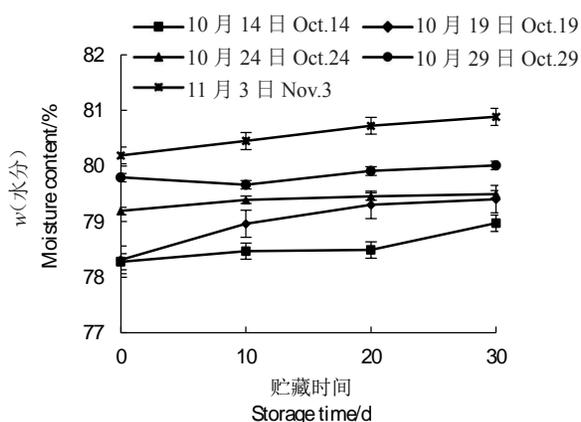


图3 不同采收期柿子贮藏过程中水分含量的变化

Fig. 3 The Changes of the moisture content on persimmon fruits during storage at different harvest date

果在贮藏成熟过程中出现原果胶分解、糖分代谢释放出了更多的水分,导致测定时的相对含水量增高。

2.4 采收期对柿果贮藏过程中可溶性固形物含量的影响

不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中的可溶性固形物含量的变化见图4。从图4可以看到,随着贮藏时间的延长,柿果的可溶性固形物含量逐渐降低($p < 0.05$)。每贮藏10 d,柿果中可溶性固形物含量大约降低0.45%,说明其贮藏过程中仍进行着生理代谢,消耗糖分。贮藏期间的糖分含量降低与采摘时间的延迟无关,无论何时采摘,经30 d贮藏后,其可溶性固形物含量降低幅度基本一致,约为1.4%。柿果采摘得越早,可溶性固形物含量越低;采摘得越晚,可溶性固形物含量越高,且采收期对可溶性固形物含量影响较大,贮藏后柿果的可溶性固形物含量与贮

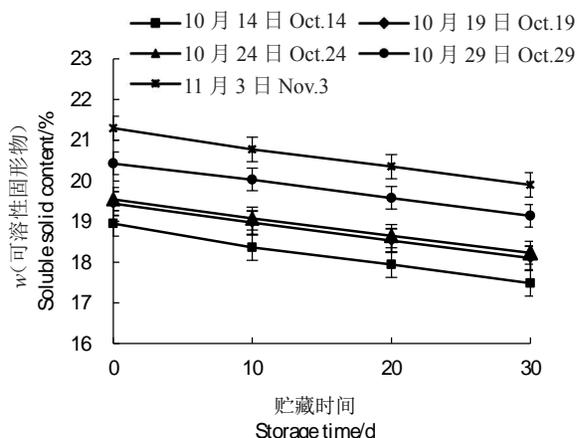


图4 不同采收期柿子贮藏过程可溶性固形物含量的变化

Fig. 4 The changes of the soluble solid content on persimmon fruits during storage at different harvest date

藏初始的可溶性固形物含量有关,贮藏初始的可溶性固形物含量越高,贮藏后的可溶性固形物含量也越高,反之亦然。

2.5 采收期对柿果贮藏过程中呼吸强度的影响

不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中呼吸强度的变化见图5。从图5可知,不同采收期柿果的呼吸强度差异较大,采摘越早,呼吸强度越大,采摘越晚,呼吸强度越小。尽管不同采收期柿果的初始呼吸强度差异较大,但随贮藏时间的延长,柿果的呼吸强度显著降低,差异明显缩小($p < 0.05$)。在贮藏过程中,柿果的呼吸强度呈现先快后缓的下降趋势,在贮藏30 d时,其呼吸强度趋向一致,基本保持在 $100 \sim 150 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 的较低水平。从采收期分析,采收早的柿果在相同贮藏时间呼吸强度相对较高,但随贮藏时间的推移,呼吸强度下降较快,相反,采收晚的柿果呼吸强度下降则相对较慢,最终与采收早的柿果呼吸强度趋于一致,说明柿果的采收期和贮藏时间均对呼吸强度有影响,且前者是主要因素。

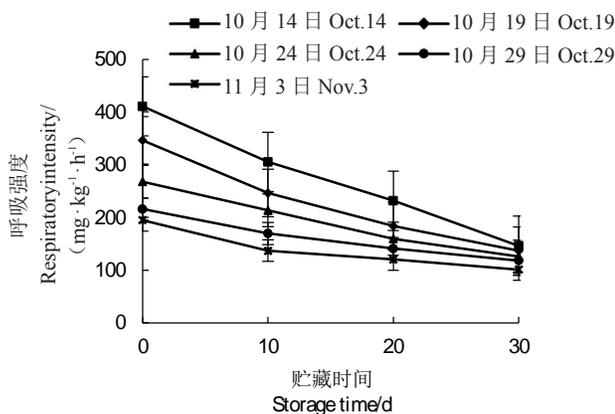


图5 不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中呼吸强度的变化

Fig. 5 The changes of the respiratory intensity on persimmon fruits during storage at different harvest date

2.6 采收期对柿果贮藏过程中单宁含量的影响

可溶性单宁是柿果涩味的主要呈味物质^[17-18],柿果在成熟过程中可溶性单宁不断向聚合单宁转化,由于聚合单宁失去与人唾液蛋白反应的基团,从而使柿果失去涩味^[19]。因此研究柿果中单宁含量变化具有重要意义。不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中的总单宁、可溶性单宁、聚合单宁含量变化见图6。由图6可知,不同采收期的柿果总单宁含量差异较大($p < 0.05$),在低温贮藏过程中,同一采摘时间的柿果总单宁含量基本保持不变,可溶性单宁含量缓慢下降,

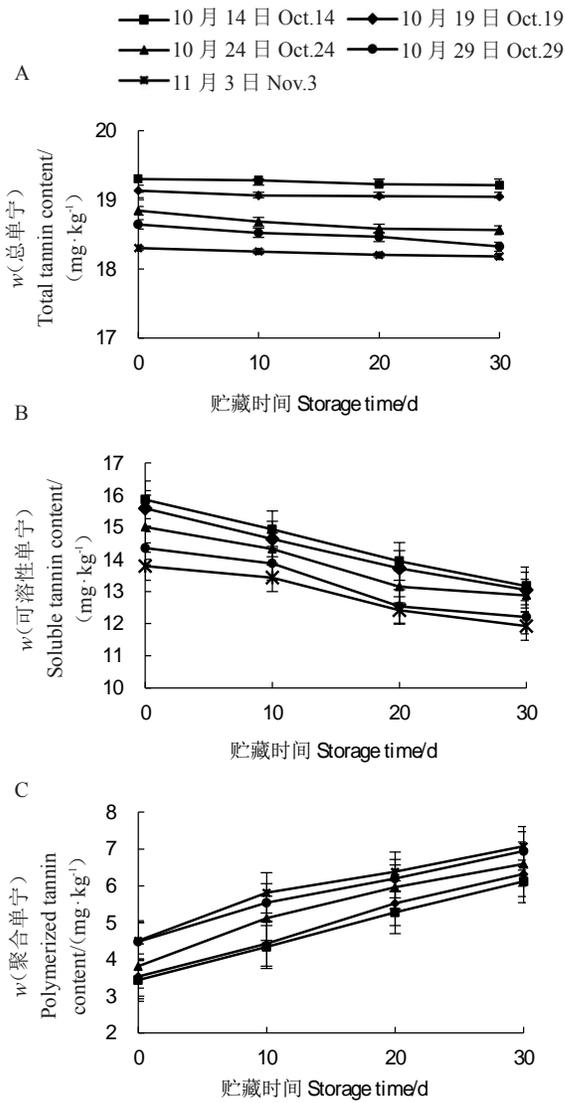


图6 不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中总单宁(A)、可溶性单宁(B)、聚合单宁(C)含量的变化

Fig. 6 The changes of the total tannin content (A), soluble tannin content (B) and polymerized tannin content (C) on persimmon fruits during storage at different harvest date

不溶性单宁含量小幅增加。此外,柿果在贮藏初期的可溶性单宁含量显著高于贮藏后期($p < 0.05$),主要原因是柿果贮藏代谢过程中产生的乙醛会与可溶性单宁逐渐发生聚合,转化为不溶性单宁,进而减轻柿果的涩味,这与实际相符。

2.7 采收期对柿果贮藏过程中果胶及果胶酶活性的影响

果胶是一种亲水性胞壁多糖,能够维持果实硬度。果胶在柿子果实发育过程中的增溶和解聚改变了细胞壁结构和细胞间的黏附性,不溶性的原果胶转化成可溶性果胶,导致柿果质地变软、不耐贮藏,影响果实品质^[20-21]。因此研究柿果中果胶的变化对

其贮藏极其必要。不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中果胶含量及果胶酶活性变化见图7。由图7知,在贮藏过程中同一采收期的柿果总果胶含量呈现小幅下降趋

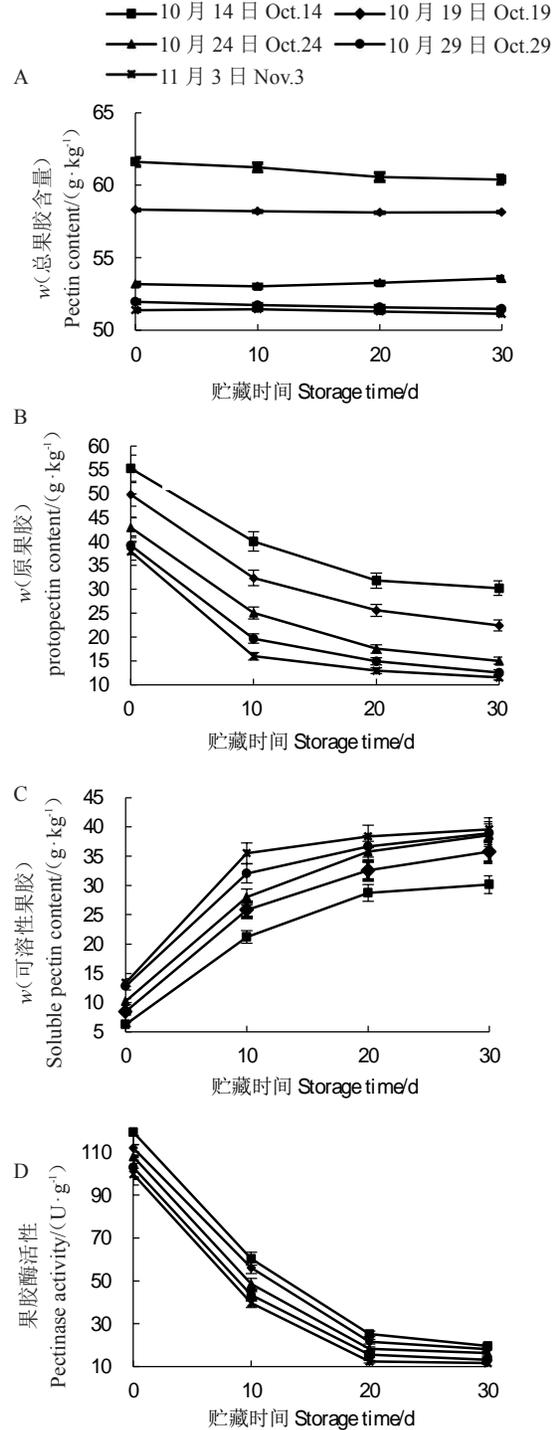


图7 不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中总果胶(A)、原果胶(B)、可溶性果胶(C)含量及果胶酶(D)活性的影响

Fig. 7 The changes of the pectin content (A), protopectin content (B), soluble pectin content (C) and pectinase activity (D) on persimmon fruits during storage at different harvest date

势,原果胶含量减少,可溶性果胶含量增多,果胶酶活性不断降低,果实缓慢软化。原果胶含量在贮藏初期占果胶总量的75%以上,随后不断减少,贮藏30 d后降至35%左右。而随着采收期的推迟,原果胶含量下降,可溶性果胶含量增加,果胶酶活性反而升高,导致采收晚的柿果在贮藏过程中总果胶含量较低,且果胶酶水解速率加快,可溶性果胶增加较快,果实软化速度增大,因此不耐贮藏。

2.8 采收期对柿果贮藏过程中乙醇、乙醛含量及ADH活性的影响

柿果在成熟过程中及采摘贮藏期间,果实组织老化,细胞透氧能力降低,果实内部进行无氧呼吸,此时糖酵解产生的丙酮酸无法进入三羧酸循环,而经脱羧途径形成乙醇,该代谢过程广泛存在于各类植物组织中^[22]。柿果的脱涩机制也与此代谢途径有关,贮藏过程中先进行无氧呼吸产生乙醇,乙醇在ADH作用下,转化成乙醛,乙醛再与可溶性单宁作用进而形成聚合单宁,从而使柿果失去涩味^[23]。柿果贮藏期间的乙醇、乙醛含量及ADH活性变化见图8。从图8可知,柿果采摘越早,其乙醇、乙醛含量和ADH活性相对越低;采摘越晚,乙醇、乙醛含量及ADH活性较高。随着贮藏时间的延长,相同采收期柿果中乙醇、乙醛含量及ADH活性均略有增加($p < 0.05$),从而使柿果经一段时间贮藏后涩味变淡。

2.9 采收期对柿果贮藏过程中PPO活性的影响

PPO是一种含Cu²⁺的氧化还原酶,广泛存在于植物细胞的微体内,参与酚类物质氧化形成棕色醌类物质,引起柿子果实组织褐变,降低其外观品质^[24]。不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中的PPO活性变化见图9。由图9可知,不同采收期柿果中PPO活性不同,采收早的柿果PPO活性较采收晚的柿果低。相同采收期柿果PPO活性在贮藏初期降低较快,大约10 d后活性下降减缓,最后趋于稳定。

3 讨 论

通过对富平尖柿柿果分期采收与贮藏的生理生化变化研究,发现在试验条件下贮藏并未出现烂果,腐坏率为零。本研究中柿果的贮藏温度为(-2±0.5)℃、相对湿度(85±5)%,与深信^[25]设定的贮藏条件近似。低温冷藏能显著延长柿果的保鲜保脆期。杨映根等^[26]研究发现清汤和混汤2个不同品种的

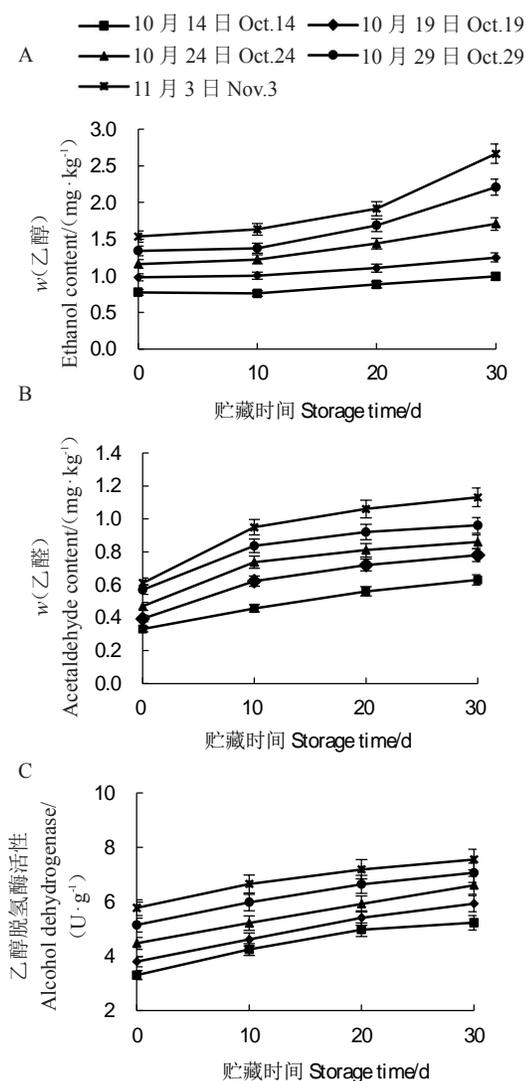


图8 不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中乙醇(A)、乙醛(B)含量及ADH活性(C)的变化

Fig. 8 The changes of ethanol content (A), acetaldehyde content (B) and ADH activity (C) on persimmon fruits during storage at different harvest date

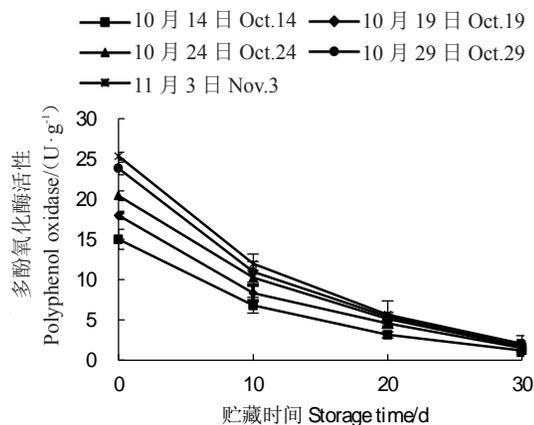


图9 不同采收期柿果贮藏过程中PPO活性的变化

Fig. 9 The changes of PPO activity on persimmon fruits during storage at different harvest date

磨盘柿在 0℃冷库中贮藏 116 d,好果率分别可达 91%和 89.6%,而在 15℃下贮藏 19 d 的硬度仅为 0.08 kg·cm⁻²,近乎完全软化。目前,关于柿果的软化机制及伴随的一系列生理生化变化的系统性研究尚不多见,部分研究者认为果实硬度主要受到采后呼吸代谢、激素调节、果胶、酶活性以及温度等因素影响^[27]。果肉软化的主要原因在于胞壁水解酶将细胞壁中的不溶性果胶水解为果胶或果胶酸^[28]。童斌等^[29]研究指出,火柿和水柿采后原果胶含量降低、可溶性果胶增加;Redgwell 等^[30]研究表明甜柿富有在果实软化期间,原果胶含量明显减少,可溶性果胶含量增加,果实硬度下降,与本研究结果一致。

霜降前采收的果实硬度较高且下降平缓,后熟期较长,而可溶性固形物、聚合单宁、乙醛含量较霜降后采收的柿果低,此时采收的柿果尚未完全成熟,果个小,涩味重,糖含量低,呼吸旺盛,可能会导致后熟过程中果实品质较差。霜降后富平尖柿果实硬度下降显著,贮藏失重较快,后熟软化期短,但不利于长期贮藏。鉴于上述分析,适宜采收期对提高柿果耐贮性及风味物质的积累具有重大意义。要想提高富平尖柿的贮藏品质,采收期应控制在霜降后 5~10 d。在柿果采后贮藏保鲜的研究中,品质变化是一个涉及到多个生理生化指标的极为复杂的过程,这些指标彼此交叉、协同作用。因而,不光要考虑柿果的采收期,还要兼顾贮藏技术水平。在贮藏过程中,不仅要抑制柿果的软化代谢及褐变,同时又要促进柿果脱涩;既要抑制果胶酶和 PPO 活性,还得促进 ADH 活性,这样才能够提高柿果的整体品质。

4 结 论

(1)富平尖柿最适采收期应控制在 10 月 24 日—11 月 3 日,即霜降后 5~10 d。在此期间采收的柿果色泽好,成熟度适中,糖分足,原果胶含量大,对贮藏过程中的各项品质指标影响较小。

(2)富平尖柿在(-2±0.5)℃、相对湿度(85±5)%冷库贮藏时,品质变化受采收期的影响较大。在相同采收期条件下,柿果失重率随贮藏时间的延长而增加,硬度、可溶性固形物含量、原果胶含量、可溶性单宁含量、果胶酶含量、ADH 活性、PPO 活性降低,可溶性果胶、聚合单宁含量上升,呼吸强度峰值出现时间提前,果实变软,涩味变淡。

(3)富平尖柿在霜降后 5~10 d 采收,并于(-2±

0.5)℃、相对湿度(85±5)%的冷库中贮藏,贮藏期可达 30 d,柿果硬度保持较好,能完全满足柿饼加工的硬度要求。

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