

采前调节剂处理对采后果实保鲜效应的研究进展

孙闽子^{1,2,3}, 张 坤^{1*}, 吴光斌¹, 陈发河¹, 倪 辉^{1,3}, 陈兴麟^{4,5*}, 许 旻^{1,2}, 林河通^{4,5}

(¹集美大学海洋食品与生物工程学院, 福建厦门 361021; ²福建省海洋生物增殖与高值化利用重点实验室, 福建厦门 361000; ³福建省食品微生物与酶工程重点实验室, 福建厦门 361021; ⁴亚热带特色农产品采后生物学福建省高校重点实验室, 福州 350002; ⁵福建农林大学食品科学学院, 福州 350002)

摘 要: 采前因素是果实采后品质和贮藏保鲜的重要影响因素, 近年来愈发受到重视。国内外科研工作者围绕果实采前处理技术开展了大量研究工作。笔者对相关研究进展进行综述, 概述了果实采前处理技术特点和处理剂种类, 探讨了采前处理对果实采后品质、贮藏生理和耐贮性、病害控制等方面的影响及作用机制, 同时对果实采前处理技术的发展方向进行展望, 以期对果实采前保鲜处理技术的研究、应用和发展提供参考。

关键词: 果实; 采前处理; 贮藏品质; 采后生理; 耐贮性; 诱导抗性

中图分类号: S66 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1009-9980(2022)06-1111-10

Advances in the effects of preharvest treatments on fresh-keeping of post-harvest fruits

SUN Minzi^{1,2,3}, ZHANG Shen^{1*}, WU Guangbin¹, CHEN Fahe¹, NI Hui^{1,3}, CHEN Xinglin^{4,5*}, XU Min^{1,2}, LIN Hetong^{4,5}

(¹College of Ocean Food and Biological Engineering, Jimei University, Xiamen 361021, Fujian, China; ²Key Laboratory of Cultivation and High-value Utilization of Marine Organisms in Fujian Province, Xiamen 361000, Fujian, China; ³Fujian Provincial Key Laboratory of Food Microbiology and Enzyme Engineering, Xiamen 361021, Fujian, China; ⁴Key Laboratory of Postharvest Biology of Subtropical Special Agricultural Products, Fujian Province University, Fuzhou 350002, Fujian, China; ⁵College of Food Science, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, Fuzhou 350002, Fujian, China)

Abstract: The life activities of the postharvest fruits determine the commercial quality of the fruits, and the preharvest treatments are important for the life activities, quality and shelf-life of the postharvest fruits. Researchers have paid more attentions on the importance of preharvest application of plant regulators for enhancing the quality and storability of postharvest fruits for several decades. Thus, lots of work focusing on the postharvest effectiveness of preharvest treatments have been carried out constantly. This paper reviews the domestic and abroad efforts on developing preharvest treating strategy and investigating their effects on fresh-keeping and physiological activities. Generally, the preharvest treatment refers to the handlings of spraying regulator solutions three to five times on the leaves or fruits at full-bloom stage, young fruit stage, rapid growth stage and/or fruit ripening stage. The treating agents are usually naturally acquired chemicals eco-friendly and easy to absorb. The plant growth regulator is the largest category of the treating agents, which mainly includes gibberellin, diethyl aminoethyl hexanoate, salicylic acid, jasmonic acid and their precursors. Moreover, chitosan and calcium salts are widely and frequently used agents. Other chemical regulators like 1-methylcyclopropene and sodium diethyl-dithiocarbamate are also employed in the studies. Preharvest spraying with these agents is capable of en-

收稿日期: 2021-09-03 接受日期: 2022-03-02

基金项目: 福建省自然科学基金项目(2020J01675); 福建省教育厅中青年教师教育科研项目(JAT190338); 福建省海洋生物增殖与高值化利用重点实验室开放基金(2020fjscq02); 福建省食品微生物与酶工程重点实验室开放基金(Z820260)

作者简介: 孙闽子, 女, 在读硕士研究生, 研究方向为农产品加工及贮藏工程。Tel: 18710959665, E-mail: mz529@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 18850561192, E-mail: szhang8811@jmu.edu.cn; Tel: 13860450177, E-mail: chenxinglin@tio.org.cn

hancing and maintaining fruit quality at harvest and during postharvest storage: the accumulation of pigments like anthocyanin could be elevated before harvest, and the postharvest de-greening or coloring might be postponed *via* regulating ripeness and senescence; the fruit firmness is closely associated with cell wall polysaccharides like pectin, cellulose, and hemi-cellulose, which could be retained after preharvest handlings via suppressing the degrading enzymes like polygalacturonic acid, pectin methylesterase, cellulase and corresponding genes; the flavor characteristic largely depends on the carbohydrates, organic acid and volatiles, and their accumulation can be improved by preharvest treatments to retard postharvest flavor decay. These effects of preharvest treatment on quality retention are reflections of its postharvest physiological impacts, which mainly include the inhibitions on the respiration, ethylene synthesis and action, water loss, and metabolic disorder, and the improvements in the refrigeration adaptability. As the key metabolism of postharvest fruit, respiration signifies the intensity of ripeness and senescence progress in relation with the storability and shelf-life, while the endogenous ethylene is well acknowledged for dominating the respiration and accelerating fruit aging. Application of preharvest regulator could inhibit the respiration and ethylene production *via* influencing the physiological status during growth and at harvest, or blocking the gas exchange between fruits and environment, and further suppressing ethylene synthesis. Postharvest fruit water loss due to respiration and transpiration is an important accelerator of metabolic dysfunction. Some agents used in postharvest water retention handling like chitosan are also employed in preharvest treatment and exhibited sound effects, but its function would not be the same as postharvest coating and would deserve more investigation. Another key factor of physiological dysfunction is the loss of cellular structural and functional integrity, which is closely associated with the attack of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and energy deficit. Preharvest spraying with regulators might induce higher oxidation resistance to delay the production and accumulation of ROS via improving levels of antioxidants and ROS-scavenging enzymes. It has been reported that the energy status during storage could be maintained after preharvest treatment, protecting the cellular structure and retarding the metabolic disorder. The cold chain has become a common measurement for postharvest handling, distribution, and marketing, while chilling injury is hard to avoid during these processes for cold sensitive fruits. Many researches found that preharvest treatment with plant growth regulators like gibberellin, salicylic acid, and jasmonic acid has notable effect of inducing the cold resistance of the cold sensitive fruit like peach, plum and pineapple. The main inducing mechanism has been reported to be related to higher ROS-scavenging system protecting the compartmentalization in cell and reducing the membrane lipid peroxidation. On the other hand, preharvest handlings may also prolong fruit storage period via inhibiting postharvest diseases. Since most fruit pathogenic invasions are latent infection, preharvest prevention is a critical measure. Most preharvest regulators such as salicylic acid, jasmonic acid, gibberellin, and chitosan are natural antimicrobial agents capable of preventing spoilage organisms. More importantly, they are also disease resistance inducers that has long-term enhancement on the resistant proteins such as phenylalanine ammonialyase, β -1,3-glucanase and peroxidase, and increases the disease resistant compounds like phenolics. Therefore, preharvest application of regulators is a highly feasible and effective handling to improve fruit commercial quality, storage adaptability and resistance to diseases, and its mechanism of action is an integrated function of physiological impacts that still demands lots of constant investigation. This paper would provide an important reference for the research, extension, and development of fresh-keeping oriented preharvest handling technology.

Key words: Fruit; Preharvest treatment; Storage quality; Postharvest physiology; Storability; Induced resistance

采后果实作为独立的有机体,其生理代谢变化既是商品性状变化的内在诱因,也是采前生命活动的延续。由于采收时生长发育状况决定机体代谢的物质和能量基础,因此采前因素是果蔬采后品质的重要先决条件。几十年来,果蔬采后商品化处理、包装、贮运和销售等环节通过各种物理、化学和生物方法进行保鲜,取得了丰厚的研究成果,其中气调技术、1-甲基环丙烯(1-methylcyclopropene, 1-MCP)处理和壳聚糖涂膜等技术已在生产中广泛应用,大幅减少了采后损失^[1]。同时,采前定期施用化学或生物制剂由于可以改善果蔬采收品质并增强采后抗性,因此一直是抑制采后品质败坏的重要措施。国内外大量研究发现,许多具有调节植物生长作用的物质不仅可以用于采后施用以延长果蔬货架期,还可以用于采前处理以诱导增强果蔬采后品质和耐贮性,这与常用的农用植物营养剂以及化学杀菌和除虫剂类似,因而得到越来越多的关注^[2]。笔者就近年来国内外有关采前处理提高果实采后品质和贮藏适应性的研究进行综述,为采前处理技术在提高采后果实品质和延长保鲜期方面的应用和相关研究工作提供参考。

1 果实采前调节剂处理及其保鲜作用

果实的采前处理技术是指在果实盛花期、幼果期、果实膨大期及采摘前期使用处理剂对树体及果体进行3~5次喷施,采前处理的时间和次数依据果实种类和品种而定,通常选择在晴天上午进行。采前保鲜处理方法主要有化学法、生物法以及复合法,其中化学法是目前研究较多的采前处理手段,如使用二氧化氯、赤霉素(gibberellin, GA₃)、胺酰脂(diethyl aminoethyl hexanate, DA-6)、二乙基二硫代氨基甲酸钠(diethyl dithiocarbamate, DDTC)以及茉莉酸甲酯(methyl jasmonate, MeJA)等采前喷布蓝莓果实、番茄叶片和樱桃树体等,可延缓果实采后的成熟衰老、提高贮藏期抗性和品质并延长货架期^[3-4]。常见的采前调节剂主要分为植物生长调节剂类、壳聚糖类、钙盐类以及其他化学处理剂,因其性质和所引起的植物生理效应不同,对采后果实的保鲜作用及机制也各有特点。

1.1 植物生长调节剂类

植物生长调节剂是指与植物激素具有相似生物学效应并可调节植物生长发育的天然激素或人工合

成物质,其施用受果实种类、品种、生长期以及外界环境因素的影响。植物生长调节剂具有用量小、作用面广、速度快、残留少等优点,低浓度即可达到促进或抑制果实生长成熟、增强抗逆性、影响风味物质和色素积累等效果,从而实现果实外部性状与内部生理过程的双调控。常用于增强果实采后保鲜效果研究的植物生长调节剂主要有GA₃、DA-6、水杨酸(salicylic acid, SA)和茉莉酸等。研究发现,采前GA₃喷施处理能够调节芒果体内叶绿素酶、苯丙氨酸解氨酶(phenylalanine ammonia-lyase, PAL)与查尔酮异构酶等多种酶活性,抑制果实采后色泽的转变,延缓果实衰老,提升贮藏品质^[2]。杜云霞^[5]研究发现,采前DA-6喷施处理龙眼可通过调节果实体内活性氧代谢、细胞膜脂肪酸代谢和能量代谢等多种生理过程控制龙眼果肉自溶,维持采后品质。SA是公认的植物抗病诱导剂,用于采前处理能够诱导植物病程相关蛋白(pathogenesis related proteins, PRs)的积累及PR1、PR2及PR3基因的表达,提高番茄果实的抗病性^[6]。植物生长调节剂的前体物质或供体也常用于果实采前处理研究,如采前MeJA处理可改善梨果实的色泽和风味,诱导抗逆性,抑制果实发病^[7]。

1.2 壳聚糖类

壳聚糖是从虾、蟹壳中提取的甲壳素经脱乙酰反应得到的碱性天然多糖,其中聚合度在2~20之间的低聚壳聚糖为壳寡糖。壳聚糖化学性质稳定且无毒,因其良好的成膜性、机械性和保湿性在果实采后保鲜处理中得到了广泛应用^[8]。同时,壳聚糖具有广谱抗菌性和诱导抗性等多种生物活性,也常被用于果实的采前处理研究。采前对火龙果喷施壳聚糖溶液,可一定程度维持果实细胞膜的完整性,延缓果皮变薄和果实失重率上升,维持火龙果贮藏品质,延长其保鲜期^[9]。Bhaskara等^[10]报道,采前对草莓喷施壳聚糖溶液可显著降低采后草莓果实灰霉病的发生率,且高浓度壳聚糖的防腐保鲜效果较好。

1.3 钙盐类

钙是植物细胞分裂和果实生长发育过程中的重要营养元素,可作为第二信使在植物体内发挥信号传导作用,参与调控乙烯的合成,也可通过维持植物细胞的蛋白质合成能力,保护细胞膜的完整性,抑制成熟衰老相关酶的活性,进而延缓果实后熟和衰老^[11]。Goutam等^[12]使用0.5%、1.0%和1.5%(w)的

Ca(NO₃)₂溶液对番石榴进行采前喷施,发现质量分数为1.0%的Ca(NO₃)₂溶液处理能够较好维持番石榴果实可溶性固形物及可滴定酸含量,并降低腐烂率,保持采后贮藏品质。

1.4 其他化学处理剂

由于采前处理通常在自然环境下进行,具有周期长、间隔久、果实残留量少以及安全性高的特点,所以许多化学处理剂被用于果实采前处理技术的研究探索。1-MCP作为近20年来被广泛关注的乙烯抑制剂,能不同程度地抑制呼吸跃变型及非跃变型果实乙烯的产生和释放,延缓果实成熟衰老进程,已被广泛应用于果实保鲜^[13-15],在采前处理的应用潜力也非常值得探索^[16]。Li等^[17]发现采前使用1-MCP对梨进行喷施处理,可有效抑制采后梨果实乙烯的产生,推迟呼吸高峰的出现,延缓梨果实的采后成熟。DDTC是一种褐变抑制剂,林福兴^[18]研究发现采前使用DDTC喷施龙眼可有效延缓采后龙眼果实果皮褐变,并延长其贮藏保鲜期。此外,复合类处理剂近年来也逐渐受到关注,常见的复合处理剂有植物生长调节剂复合试剂和壳聚糖复合试剂等^[19-20]。

2 采前处理对果实采后品质的影响

2.1 对果实色泽的影响

果皮色泽可直观反映果实成熟度和新鲜度,是果品外观性状的首要考量因素之一。叶绿素、花青素和类胡萝卜素是决定果实采后色泽的主要色素,在果实生长、成熟和衰老阶段进行不同程度的合成、积累与降解。果实色素合成机制是果实品质形成与调控领域的研究热点,近些年的研究表明,采前处理可调控色素合成基因,改变色素合成相关酶活性,从而影响采后果实色泽的形成。Shafiq等^[21]使用浓度为5 mmol·L⁻¹的MeJA对粉红女士苹果进行采前处理,促进了苹果果皮中花青素和花色苷等黄酮类物质的积累,加快果实表皮转红,进而改善果实色泽。曾凤^[22]研究发现,采前喷施4.0 g·L⁻¹的GA₃溶液能够降低贵妃杧果果实采后八氢番茄红素合成酶、查尔酮合成酶及查尔酮异构酶基因的表达水平,降低果皮查尔酮异构酶活性,从而减缓花青素和类胡萝卜素积累,推迟采后成熟期的果皮转色。采前处理对采后果实色素分解方向的影响作用也得到越来越多的关注。Saracoglu等^[23]研究发现,使用MeJA对甜樱桃进行采前喷施,可通过延缓果实花色苷含量降

低从而减缓果实颜色的变化,其中以浓度10 mmol·L⁻¹ MeJA为佳。刘豆豆等^[24]报道,采前用0.05%(w)的壳寡糖溶液对杏树进行喷施,可抑制杏果实叶绿素酶和脱镁叶绿素酶活性,显著延缓叶绿素的降解,维持果实表皮颜色。

2.2 对果实质地的影响

果实的硬度是判断成熟度和耐贮运性的重要品质因素,综合反映果实的质地特性。研究表明,在果实采后流通和贮藏过程中,果实硬度变化的内因主要与果实后熟或衰老过程中果胶、纤维素和半纤维素等细胞壁多糖物质组分和含量的改变,以及细胞壁水解酶的作用密切相关^[25]。采前处理剂调控果实采后硬度的研究也多基于抑制细胞壁多糖降解和调控细胞壁多糖降解酶活性展开。李红震等^[26]在采前8、12 d分别对泰山早霞苹果喷施含量为2%(w)的1-MCP溶液,能够较好地保持苹果的果肉硬度,并对果实绵化起到一定防治效果。Sharma^[27]研究发现,采前对亚热带桃果实使用1%(w)Ca(NO₃)₂和2%CaCl₂进行叶面喷施,均可改善果实的硬度,且Ca(NO₃)₂的作用效果要优于CaCl₂。Siddiqui等^[28]在采前每隔7 d对苹果喷施1.2%(w)CaCl₂,发现CaCl₂可通过提高果实细胞壁的机械强度提高果实的平均硬度,但对小果实的硬度影响不显著。邓佳^[9]使用GA₃(25 mg·L⁻¹)和SA(200 mg·L⁻¹)复合溶液对葡萄柚进行采前喷施处理,可通过抑制多聚半乳糖醛酸酶、纤维素酶(cellulase, Cx)、果胶甲酯酶、 α -L-阿拉伯呋喃糖苷酶和 β -半乳糖苷酶基因的表达及酶的活性,减缓采后葡萄柚果实中果胶及半纤维素的降解、减缓细胞壁有效物质释放、维持果实硬度。

2.3 对果实风味的影响

果实的风味由果实组织中的糖、有机酸及挥发性芳香物质等共同决定。糖类不仅是影响果实感官质量的重要因素,还是果实采后主要代谢底物,与成熟衰老生理过程密切相关。因此,采前处理对果实中糖等有机物积累的影响作用既有助于风味品质形成,又可调节采后生理品质。Erogul等^[29]发现,采前分别使用1、2 mmol·L⁻¹ SA喷施Cresthaven桃,均可延缓果实中可溶性固形物及可滴定酸含量的下降,较好地维持采后桃果实的风味。Lal等^[30]于收获前使用0.5%、1.0%和1.5%(w)的CaCl₂溶液对杏叶面进行喷施,显著提高了果实采收时的可溶性糖含量,

使其糖酸比显著高于对照,果实风味得到提升。黄仁华等^[31]报道,采前喷施SA溶液能够显著提高贮藏期内红肉脐橙果实的葡萄糖和果糖含量,以低浓度(0.25 mmol·L⁻¹)处理效果较优,并且不同浓度处理均能抑制柠檬酸和苹果酸的消耗,这可能与SA处理可以延缓果实呼吸代谢以及推迟物质消耗和果实衰老有关。尚琪^[32]使用1.0 mmol·L⁻¹乙酰水杨酸在玛瑙厚皮甜瓜幼果期、膨大期、网纹形成期和采前2 d进行喷施处理,发现该处理增加了果实采后醛类、醇类、酯类物质以及总挥发性香气物质含量,并且在贮藏末期显著提高了2-甲基丁酸乙酯、壬烯醛、 β -紫罗酮等特征香气物质的释放量。

综上,不同采前处理剂在适宜浓度和处理条件下有助于采后果实的色泽、质地、风味品质的形成与维持,从而有助于延长保鲜期。同时,采前处理对果实采后品质的影响作用与其对生理性状的影响密切相关。

3 采前处理对采后果实贮藏生理及耐贮性的调控作用

3.1 影响采后果实呼吸强度和乙烯释放

呼吸作用是采后果实物质代谢和能量代谢的中枢,直接关乎商品品质变化和货架期。果实自身产生的乙烯通常会促进呼吸作用,加速营养物质的消耗,加快失鲜和生理衰老进程。对果实进行适宜的采前处理,可通过调节果实生长和采收时的生理状态,影响采后呼吸作用和乙烯产生。张鹏等^[33]将1-MCP应用于阳光玫瑰葡萄的采前处理,发现采前1 d喷施1 μ L·L⁻¹的1-MCP溶液可降低采后葡萄果实的乙烯释放量和呼吸强度。Mcartney等^[34]采前使用1-MCP处理Law Rome苹果,抑制了果实采后30 d内的乙烯释放浓度和呼吸速率,认为这可能与1-MCP影响了果实乙烯与受体蛋白的结合有关。Reddy等^[35]报道,使用0.2 g·L⁻¹的SA对杧果进行采前处理,可有效抑制果实呼吸速率和乙烯合成速率,延迟杧果采后成熟衰老。Tezotto-Uliana等^[36]的研究发现,从树莓果实生长转红期开始,每7 d喷施1次壳聚糖溶液,持续21 d,可在果实周围形成屏障,控制果实与环境中氧气的交换,进而影响1-氨基环丙烷-1-羧酸(ACC)氧化酶和ACC合酶的作用,有效减缓采后果实乙烯的生成和呼吸速率的升高,并降低果实腐烂率,且壳聚糖浓度越高,乙烯产量越低。

Kumarihami等^[37]的研究发现采前猕猴桃果实经100、500 mg·L⁻¹壳聚糖溶液浸泡处理后,采后乙烯合成相关基因*AdACS2*和*AdACO2*的表达受抑制,减缓了乙烯的合成与释放,且在贮藏后期抑制作用尤为明显。因此,适当采前处理可通过抑制果实呼吸和乙烯释放速率,延缓果实衰老进程,提高采后果实贮藏品质,但是其控制作用机制仍待进一步研究解析。

3.2 抑制采后果实失水失重

随着果实采后呼吸作用和蒸腾作用的进行,营养物质和水分不断散失,不可避免地造成果实失鲜和失重,加剧代谢紊乱,导致果实耐贮性和外观性状变差。目前,许多研究工作着眼于将常见的采后商品化处理保鲜剂用于采前措施以控制果实失水和失鲜。杨雪梅等^[38]的研究发现,采前对泰山红石榴喷施1.25%(w)壳聚糖溶液,可减弱皮孔蒸腾作用,降低细胞膜渗透率,维持果皮内含水量,从而保持石榴表皮新鲜程度,提高贮藏期内的外观品质。Ehtesham等^[39]报道,采前发育阶段对葡萄喷施2%和3%(w)的壳聚糖溶液,可减少采后贮藏期间葡萄果实质量损失,而且3%(w)的壳聚糖溶液喷施叶面联合采后33%(w)芦荟凝胶覆膜处理,能够更好地保持果实的整体质量指数、硬度、花青素含量及抗氧化能力,缓解葡萄果实贮藏期老化。Ahmad等^[40]对Lane Late和Valencia Late柑橘树喷施不同浓度SA溶液,发现8、9 mmol·L⁻¹的SA溶液处理能够显著延缓果实质量下降,提高果皮紧实程度,降低采后损失。在冬枣果实白熟期向叶和果喷施含钙量为0.27%(w)的氯化钙或醋酸钙溶液,能够降低果实采后失水率,且醋酸钙处理对果实采后水分保持效果更佳^[41]。因此,将壳聚糖等保鲜和保水剂用于果实采前处理,可能具有较好地延缓果实采后失重效果,但其作用机制与采后涂膜处理不尽相同,目前鲜有较为深入的研究报道。

3.3 控制采后果实代谢失调

果实采后在自身衰老过程中或在在不适宜环境因素下,物质和能量消耗、组织细胞结构破坏及胁迫反应,引发生理代谢紊乱,其中活性氧对生物高分子和细胞膜系统的破坏,以及膜脂过氧化等作用被认为是导致植物果实细胞结构和功能失调、衰老和品质败坏的重要因素^[42]。果实组织细胞抗氧化和能量水平的调控一直是采前和采后处理控制果实衰老、品质劣变的关注热点。Vicente等^[43]报道,使用浓度分

别为0.1、0.5、1.0 mmol·L⁻¹的MeJA溶液喷施柠檬,可诱导贮藏期间果实中POD、PAL和抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(Ascorbate Peroxidase, APX)等酶活性的提高,保持果实较高的抗氧化活性,减缓活性氧的产生和积累,进而推迟果实衰老。酚类和黄酮类物质是果实中重要的抗氧化和抗胁迫成分,对维持采后贮藏品质有显著作用^[44]。He等^[45]的研究发现,采前使用50 mg·L⁻¹壳寡糖溶液在幼苗期、开花前、盛花期和果实着色期分别喷施草莓植株,可有效增加果实中总酚和类黄酮含量,提高果实体外抗氧化能力,增强贮藏适应性。此外,能量作为物质代谢的必要条件,维持细胞系统的修复以及结构和功能完整性,可延缓膜脂过氧化作用,减轻生理代谢紊乱造成的伤害。林钟铨^[44]的研究发现,采前使用0.5 g·L⁻¹ SA处理龙眼,可通过抑制龙眼果皮中脂氧合酶和磷脂酶D的活性,减少膜脂过氧化,保持果皮细胞膜结构和功能的完整性,进而延缓代谢失调,提高耐贮性;而喷施含量(w)为10 mg·kg⁻¹的DA-6可使采后龙眼果皮保持较高的ATP和ADP含量,延缓能荷水平下降,维持组织细胞区室化功能,有效延缓果皮褐变的发生^[46]。王斌等^[47]采用0.5 mmol·L⁻¹ 硝普钠对厚皮甜瓜植株进行多次喷施,显著提高了果实贮藏期间琥珀酸脱氢酶和苹果酸脱氢酶活性,延缓ATP含量下降速率,提高了ADP含量,维持了甜瓜果实较高的能荷值,从而延长贮藏期。

3.4 调控采后果实低温适应性

随着现代冷链技术的发展,低温流通系统已成为国内外新鲜果实贮运的普遍手段。对于冷敏型水果,不适宜的低温贮运流通环境极易造成果实冷害,出现表皮凹陷变色、水渍状斑点、不能正常后熟、芳香气味减退以及组织软化溃烂等症状,成为限制长期贮藏和远距离运销的重要因素,因此控制采后冷害、增强冷藏适应性一直是果实保鲜技术研究的热点^[48]。冷害的发生与低温下果实正常生理代谢失调、活性氧积累导致膜脂过氧化作用以及膜脂发生相变造成细胞膜组织损伤密切相关。采前使用不同诱导剂对果实进行喷施处理,可在一定程度上增强采后果实的抗冷性,减少冷害现象的发生。许多研究表明,采前喷施包括MeJA、SA和GA₃在内的植物生长调节剂可诱导石榴、菠萝和李等果实提高抗冷性进而减少采后果实的冷害^[49]。活性氧清除系统可调节果实内部活性氧的产生与积累,对维持果实细

胞膜结构的完整性具有重要作用,诱导果实维持较高的活性氧清除活力,是采前处理诱导果实采后抗冷性的主要机制之一。Lu等^[50]的研究发现,采前喷施2.0 mmol·L⁻¹ SA溶液可显著抑制菠萝冷藏期间PPO和PAL活性,缓解冷藏期间菠萝果实的内部褐变,提高果实抗性,减缓冷害发生。司敏等^[51]在红宝石李果实发育期连续喷施3次质量浓度为100 mg·L⁻¹的GA₃溶液,发现贮藏25 d时果实超氧阴离子产生速率和过氧化氢含量较对照组分别低80.36%和46.44%,超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)和过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)活性分别较对照组高57.98%和35.69%,因此认为GA₃可通过提高抗氧化酶活性,降低果实中自由基水平,以维持李果实细胞膜的稳定,提高低温胁迫抗性,减缓冷害症状。

4 采前调节剂处理对采后果实病害的控制作用

果实采后流通过程中微生物病害的发生受采前田间带病、采后机械损伤和贮藏环境不适宜等诸多因素影响。多数果实的采后病害和田间病害由同一种病原菌侵染引起,即潜伏性侵染是诱发果实采后病害的主要方式^[44]。因此,单靠采后措施防治果实病害的效果往往欠佳,采前喷施适宜诱导剂以控制采后病害的方法也广受研究人员关注。研究发现,喷施SA^[6]、MeJA^[52]、DA-6^[5]、壳聚糖^[53]等处理剂可通过抑制病原菌或诱导果实抗病性增强等方式有效减少果实采后贮藏期间的病害发生。

4.1 对病原菌的抑制作用

SA、GA₃、MeJA和壳聚糖等物质具有杀灭果皮表面潜伏菌、抑制病菌孢子的萌发以及降低病斑扩展的作用,有助于抑制病害^[54]。弓德强等^[55]使用SA溶液对红芒6号芒果进行采前处理,并于采后接种炭疽菌,发现SA处理能有效降低接种果实的发病率及病斑扩展速度,同时显著降低果实贮藏期间自然发病指数,有效抑制芒果果实采后病害发生。Yao等^[54]指出,采前对甜樱桃喷施2 mmol·L⁻¹的SA溶液可对果实褐腐病菌菌丝生长和菌落扩展有明显抑制作用。采前处理与采后物理处理方法结合也是颇具应用潜力的病害控制措施。在苹果梨的幼果期、膨大期和成熟期分别使用50 mg·L⁻¹的GA₃溶液进行处理,结合采后热处理,可使果实采后黑皮病的发病

指数降低 69.2%^[56]。也有研究表明,采前处理虽可抑制果实主要腐败菌的菌斑形成,但对潜伏性较强的病原菌作用有限^[57]。

4.2 诱导果实抗病性

采前处理剂诱导抗病的作用主要体现在提高或维持果实体内抗性物质含量与抗病蛋白活性方面,从而提升果实自身防御系统,并且其诱导效应与浓度相关,低浓度喷施时通常能促进果实产生抗病性,而较高浓度可能会使果实抗病性下降,加速果实发病^[44]。王斌等^[58]使用 $1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的乙酰水杨酸在哈密瓜果实坐果期、膨大期、网纹形成期及后熟期(采前 2 d)进行喷施处理,在采后接种粉红单端孢,发现乙酰水杨酸处理能显著提高哈密瓜果实 PAL、4-香豆酰-辅酶 A 连接酶和肉桂酸羟化酶活性,提高总酚和类黄酮含量,诱导果实增强抗病性,显著降低和减少了哈密瓜果实贮藏期间的发病率和病斑面积。Cao 等^[59]的研究发现,使用 $2.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 SA 在开花后 30、60、90、110 d 对枣进行喷施,可诱导果实体内 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶、POD 及 SOD 等抗病蛋白活性增强,从而诱导果实对病原菌的抗性增强,且该抗性可在采后持续存在。Felipe 等^[60]报道,用 $250 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 MeJA 溶液采前处理能够诱导采后草莓果实几丁质酶、 β -1,3-葡聚糖酶和多半乳糖醛酸酶的活性上升,并提高相关防御基因 *FcBG2-1*、*FcBG2-3*、*FcPGIP1*、*FcPGIP2*、*FcCHI2-2* 及 *FcCHI3-1* 的表达水平,激活了采后草莓果实的防御系统,从而提高了抗病性。

5 展 望

果实采收前适时喷施适当的处理剂,能够有效提高果实采后品质、减缓生理代谢失调、提高贮藏适应性和抗性并延缓果实衰老败坏,并且具有无毒、无污染和长效性等优点,因此在果实采后保鲜方面的作用广受研究人员关注,得到了许多具有前景的应用性研究成果,但在生产上还需进一步推广。在应用方面,采前处理剂的使用除根据处理剂种类确定最佳处理时间、次数及方式外,还需注意不同处理剂和处理方式间的协同作用。因此,应针对果实种类、生长特性和环境因素确定处理剂的种类、剂量以及配套措施,开发实用新型采前处理剂和复合处理技术体系。有关采前处理延长果实保鲜期的研究目前仍多集中于贮藏品质和采后生理层面,而采前物质

和能量积累对耐贮性的影响以及深层次生物学机制,尤其是采前生长阶段到采后流通过程中的持续性生物学效应也值得更多关注。随着植物生理学和采后生物学的发展,以及科研人员对影响果实采后品质和安全的采前因素的愈发重视,采前处理在果实质量和保鲜领域的研究应用仍具有广阔的前景。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 莫曾梅. 果蔬采后存在问题及贮藏保鲜技术发展[J]. 农产品加工, 2019(7):78-80.
MO Zengmei. Postharvest problems of fruits and vegetables and development of storage and preservation[J]. Farm Products Processing, 2019(7): 78-80.
- [2] 张义,刘云利,刘子森,韩帆,严攀,贺锋,吴振斌. 植物生长调节剂的研究及应用进展[J]. 水生生物学报, 2021, 45(3): 700-708.
ZHANG Yi, LIU Yunli, LIU Zisen, HAN Fan, YAN Pan, HE Feng, WU Zhenbin. The research and application progress of plant growth regulators[J]. Acta Hydrobiologica Sinica, 2021, 45(3): 700-708.
- [3] 崔席席,李富军,张新华,郭衍银,李晓安. 茉莉酸甲酯调控果蔬采后品质的机制及应用研究进展[J]. 食品科学, 2019, 40(13):304-311.
CUI Xixi, LI Fujun, ZHANG Xinhua, GUO Yanyin, LI Xiaolan. Recent progress in mechanism of action and application of methyl jasmonate in postharvest quality regulation of fruits and vegetables[J]. Food Science, 2019, 40(13): 304-311.
- [4] 董真真,曾凤,徐孝兰,李雯. 采前喷洒赤霉素对红贵妃芒果色泽及相关酶活性的影响[J]. 热带生物学报, 2017, 8(2): 178-184.
DONG Zhenzhen, ZENG Feng, XU Xiaolan, LI Wen. Effect of pre-harvest spraying with gibberellic acid on coloration and related enzyme activities of Hongguifei mango fruits[J]. Journal of Tropical Biology, 2017, 8(2): 178-184.
- [5] 杜云霞. 采前喷施 DA-6 对采后龙眼果肉自溶的控制及其作用机理[D]. 福州:福建农林大学, 2014.
DU Yunxia. Pre-harvested spraying DA-6 for delaying aril breakdown of harvested longan fruits and its action mechanism[D]. Fuzhou: Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2014.
- [6] WANG Y Y, LI B Q, QIN G Z. Defense response of tomato fruit at different maturity stages to salicylic acid and ethephon[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2011, 129(2): 183-188.
- [7] 王英珍,程瑞,张绍铃,白彬,何子顺,张虎平. 采前茉莉酸甲酯(MeJA)处理对梨果实抗病性的影响[J]. 果树学报, 2016, 33(6):694-700.
WANG Yingzhen, CHENG Rui, ZHANG Shaoling, BAI Bin, HE Zishun, ZHANG Huping. Effect of pre-harvest methyl jasmonate treatment on disease resistance in pear fruit[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2016, 33(6):694-700.

- [8] 祁文彩,张金国,王丹,张亮.壳聚糖复合膜在果蔬保鲜应用中的研究进展[J].北方园艺,2018(21):169-175.
QI Wencai, ZHANG Jinguo, WANG Dan, ZHANG Liang. Research progress of chitosan composite film applied in freshness preservation of fruits and vegetables[J]. Northern Horticulture, 2018(21):169-175.
- [9] 张绿萍,解璞,袁启凤,王立娟.采前喷施壳聚糖对火龙果贮藏性能及品质的影响[J].贵州农业科学,2017,45(6):40-44.
ZHANG Lüping, XIE Pu, YUAN Qifeng, WANG Lijuan. Effects of preharvest spraying chitosan on storage properties and quality of pitaya[J]. Guizhou Agricultural Sciences, 2017, 45(6): 40-44.
- [10] BHASKARA R M V, BELKACEMI K, CORCUFF R, FRANÇOIS C, JOSEPH A. Effect of pre-harvest chitosan sprays on post-harvest infection by *Botrytis cinerea* and quality of strawberry fruit[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2000, 20(1):39-51.
- [11] 付雅丽,王献革,索向敏,吕德智,张冲,刘铁铮.外源钙对金太阳杏果实品质的影响[J].中国园艺文摘,2015,31(12):30.
FU Yali, WANG Xiange, SUO Xiangmin, LÜ Dezhi, ZHANG Chong, LIU Tiezheng. Effect of exogenous calcium on the quality of Gold-Sun apricot fruits[J]. Chinese Horticulture Abstracts, 2015, 31(12):30.
- [12] GOUTAM M, DHALIWAL H S, MAHAJAN B V C. Effect of pre-harvest calcium sprays on post-harvest life of winter guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) [J]. Journal of Food Science and Technology, 2010, 47(5):501-506.
- [13] 张艺馨,尚玉臣,张晓丽,孙治强.1-MCP在果蔬应用上的研究进展[J].中国瓜菜,2016,29(11):1-6.
ZHANG Yixin, SHANG Yuchen, ZHANG Xiaoli, SUN Zhiqiang. Research progress on application of 1-MCP in fruits and vegetables[J]. China Cucurbits and Vegetables, 2016, 29(11): 1-6.
- [14] 张少伟,李桂荣,郭卫丽,连艳会,耿新丽,计燕.1-MCP对西州密25号果实硬度、可滴定酸和SOD活性的影响[J].中国瓜菜,2017,30(9):17-20.
ZHANG Shaowei, LI Guirong, GUO Weili, LIAN Yanhui, GENG Xinli, JI Yan. Effect of 1-MCP on fruit hardness, titratable acid and SOD activity of Xizhoumi No.25 during storage[J]. China Cucurbits and Vegetables, 2017, 30(9):17-20.
- [15] 贾丽娥,何伟明,刘庞源.1-甲基环丙烯处理对甜瓜贮藏特性影响的研究进展[J].中国瓜菜,2021,34(10):1-7.
JIA Lie, HE Weiming, LIU Pangyuan. Research progress on the effect of 1-methylcyclopropene (1-MCP) on muskmelon storage characteristics and quality[J]. China Cucurbits and Vegetables, 2021, 34(10):1-7.
- [16] XIE X B, SONG J K, WANG Y, SUGAR D. Ethylene synthesis, ripening capacity, and superficial scald inhibition in 1-MCP treated 'd' Anjou' pears are affected by storage temperature[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2014, 97:1-10.
- [17] LI M, ZHI H H, DONG Y. The influence of pre- and postharvest 1-MCP application and oxygen regimes on textural properties, cell wall metabolism, and physiological disorders of late-harvest 'Bartlett' pears[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2021, 173:111429.
- [18] 林福兴.采前喷布二乙基二硫代氨基甲酸钠对采后龙眼果实果皮褐变的控制及其作用机理研究[D].福州:福建农林大学,2015.
LIN Fuxing. Pre-harvested spraying diethyl dithiocarbamate for controlling pericarp browning of harvested longan fruit and its action mechanism[D]. Fuzhou: Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2015.
- [19] 邓佳.采前采后处理对葡萄柚果实贮藏品质的影响[D].北京:北京林业大学,2013.
DENG Jia. Effect on storage quality of grapefruit (*Citrus paradise* Macf.) fruit with pre and post harvest treatments[D]. Beijing: Beijing Forestry University, 2013.
- [20] 赵瑞平,兰凤英,孙丰梅,李大元.采前涂膜处理对宣化牛奶葡萄贮藏生理及品质的影响[J].食品科学,2011,32(10):274-278.
ZHAO Ruiping, LAN Fengying, SUN Fengmei, LI Dayuan. Effect of preharvest coating treatment on physiology and quality of grape during storage[J]. Food Science, 2011, 32(10):274-278.
- [21] SHAFIQ M, SINGH Z, KHAN A S. Time of methyl jasmonate application influences the development of Cripps Pink apple fruit colour[J]. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 2013, 93(3):611-618.
- [22] 曾凤.采前赤霉素(GA₃)处理对采后芒果贮藏品质、色泽变化及相关酶基因表达的影响[D].海口:海南大学,2017.
ZENG Feng. Effects of pre-harvest gibberellin (GA₃) treatment on storage quality, color change and expression of related gene in post-harvest mango fruits[D]. Haikou: Hainan University, 2017.
- [23] SARACOGLU O, OZTURK B, YILDIZ K, KUCUKER E. Pre-harvest methyl jasmonate treatments delayed ripening and improved quality of sweet cherry fruits[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2017, 226:19-23.
- [24] 刘豆豆,朱璇,王静,马冬艳.采前壳寡糖处理对杏果实贮藏品质的影响[J].现代食品科技,2012,28(10):1272-1276.
LIU Doudou, ZHU Xuan, WANG Jing, MA Dongyan. Effect of pre-harvest oligochitosan treatment on the storage qualities of apricot fruits[J]. Modern Food Science and Technology, 2012, 28(10):1272-1276.
- [25] 袁树枝,丁薪源,王姣,李丽莉,曹建康.采后果实组织结构抗病性研究进展[J].食品科学,2015,36(7):206-210.
YUAN Shuzhi, DING Xinyuan, WANG Jiao, LI Lili, CAO Jiankang. Progress in studies on the structural resistance of fruit tissues after harvest[J]. Food Science, 2015, 36(7):206-210.
- [26] 李红震,王庆国.1-甲基环丙烯采前喷施对泰山早霞苹果品质的影响[J].食品科学,2011,32(10):292-294.
LI Hongzhen, WANG Qingguo. Effect of pre-harvest spraying with 1-MCP on postharvest quality of Taishan Zaoxia apple[J].

- Food Science, 2011, 32(10):292-294.
- [27] SHARMA S K. Effect of pre-harvest gibberellic acid and calcium application on post-harvest behaviour of subtropical peaches[J]. Current Agriculture Research Journal, 2018, 6(1): 78-84.
- [28] SIDDIQUI S, BANGERTH F. Effect of pre-harvest application of calcium on flesh firmness and cell-wall composition of apples: Influence of fruit size[J]. Journal of Horticultural Science, 1995, 70(2):263-269.
- [29] EROGUL D, ÖZSOYDAN İ. Effect of pre-harvest salicylic acid treatments on the quality and shelf life of the Cresthaven peach cultivar[J]. Folia Horticulturae, 2020, 32(2):221-227.
- [30] LAL S, KUMAR D, SINGH D B, AHMED N, KUMAR R, DAR G A. Effect of pre-harvest application of calcium chloride and gibberellic acid on shelf-life and post-harvest quality of apricot (*Prunus armeniaca* L.) cv. Harcot[J]. Journal of Horticultural Sciences, 2011, 6(1):46-51.
- [31] 黄仁华, 陆云梅. 采前水杨酸处理对红肉脐橙果实贮藏期糖分和有机酸含量的影响[J]. 湖北农业科学, 2015, 54(4):939-943.
- HUANG Renhua, LU Yunmei. Effects of pre-harvest salicylic acid spray treatment on sugar and organic acid in the pulp of 'Cara Cara' navel orange during storage[J]. Hubei Agricultural Sciences, 2015, 54(4):939-943.
- [32] 尚琪. 采前 ASA 处理对厚皮甜瓜果实主要香气物质代谢及采后品质的影响[D]. 兰州: 甘肃农业大学, 2016.
- SHANG Qi. Effect of preharvest ASA treatments on main aroma compounds metabolism and postharvest quality of muskmelon fruit[D]. Lanzhou: Gansu Agricultural University, 2016.
- [33] 张鹏, 袁兴铃, 王利强, 孙学良, 张鹤, 马淑凤, 李江阔. 1-MCP 处理对阳光玫瑰葡萄货架品质的影响[J]. 包装工程, 2021, 42(7):19-27.
- ZHANG Peng, YUAN Xingling, WANG Liqiang, SUN Xueliang, ZHANG He, MA Shufeng, LI Jiangkuo. Effect of 1-MCP treatment on shelf quality of Sunshine Muscat grapes[J]. Packaging Engineering, 2021, 42(7):19-27.
- [34] MCARTNEY S J, OBERMILLER J D, HOYT T, PARKER M L. law Rome and golden delicious apples differ in their response to preharvest and postharvest 1-methylcyclopropene treatment combinations[J]. HortScience, 2009, 44(6):1632-1636.
- [35] REDDY S V R, SHARMA R R, SRIVASTAV M, KAUR C. Effect of pre-harvest application of salicylic acid on postharvest behaviour of Amrapali mango fruits during storage[J]. Indian Journal of Horticulture, 2016, 73(3):405-409.
- [36] TEZOTTO-ULIANA J V, FARGONI G P, GEERDINK G M, KLUGE R A. Chitosan applications pre- or postharvest prolong raspberry shelf-life quality[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2014, 91:72-77.
- [37] KUMARIHAMI H M P C, KIM J G, KIM Y H, LEE M, LEE Y S, KWACK Y B, KIM J. Preharvest application of chitosan improves the postharvest life of garmrok kiwifruit through the modulation of genes related to ethylene biosynthesis, cell wall modification and lignin metabolism[J]. Foods, 2021, 10(2):373.
- [38] 杨雪梅, 尹燕雷, 陶吉寒, 冯立娟, 武冲. 采前涂膜对泰山红石榴采后贮藏品质的影响[J]. 食品科学, 2014, 35(24):337-342.
- YANG Xuemei, YIN Yanlei, TAO Jihan, FENG Lijuan, WU Chong. Effect of preharvest coating on the quality of Taishan-hong pomegranate during storage[J]. Food Science, 2014, 35(24):337-342.
- [39] EHTESHAM N A, TAGHIPOUR S, SIAHMANSOUR S. Pre-harvest application of chitosan and postharvest *Aloe vera* gel coating enhances quality of table grape (*Vitis vinifera* L. cv. 'Yaghouti') during postharvest period[J]. Food Chemistry, 2021, 347:129012.
- [40] AHMAD S, SINGH Z, KHAN A S, LQBAL Z. Pre-harvest application of salicylic acid maintain the rind textural properties and reduce fruit rot and chilling injury of sweet orange during cold storage[J]. Pakistan Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2013, 50(4):559-569.
- [41] 王清华, 杜振宇, 杨守军, 马海林, 马丙尧, 刘方春, 王静. 采前喷施氯化钙与醋酸钙对冬枣品质和贮藏性的影响[J]. 中国土壤与肥料, 2020(1):141-146.
- WANG Qinghua, DU Zhenyu, YANG Shoujun, MA Hailin, MA Bingyao, LIU Fangchun, WANG Jing. Effects of pre-harvest application of calcium chloride and calcium acetate on fruit quality and storability of winter jujube (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill. 'Dongzao') [J]. Soil and Fertilizer Sciences in China, 2020(1): 141-146.
- [42] CHEN M Y, LIN H T, ZHANG S, LIN Y F, CHEN Y H, LIN Y X. Effects of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) treatment on postharvest physiology, quality and storage behavior of longan fruit[J]. Food and Bioprocess Technology, 2015, 8(5):971-982.
- [43] VICENTE S E, JUAN V M, MARÍA E G P, DANIEL V, SALVADOR C, DOMINGO M R, PEDRO J Z, MARIA S. Pre-harvest methyl jasmonate treatments increase antioxidant systems in lemon fruit without affecting yield or other fruit quality parameters[J]. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 2019, 99(11):5035-5043.
- [44] 林钟铨. 采前喷布水杨酸增强采后龙眼果实的抗病性及其作用机理研究[D]. 福州: 福建农林大学, 2013.
- LIN Zhongquan. Pre-harvest spraying salicylic acid for increasing disease resistance of harvested longan (*Dimocarpus longan* Lour. 'Fuyan') fruits and its action mechanism[D]. Fuzhou: Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2013.
- [45] HE Y Q, BOSE S K, WANG W X, JIA X C, LU H, YIN H. Pre-harvest treatment of chitosan oligosaccharides improved strawberry fruit quality[J]. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2018, 19(8):2194.
- [46] 林毅雄, 林艺芬, 陈艺晖, 王慧, 林河通. 采前喷施胺鲜酯对采后龙眼果实贮藏期间果皮能量代谢的影响[J]. 食品科学, 2022, 43(5):175-184.
- LIN Yixiong, LIN Yifen, CHEN Yihui, WANG Hui, LIN He-

- tong. Pre-harvest spraying diethyl aminoethyl hexanoate on the energy metabolism in pericarp of longan fruit during postharvest storage[J]. *Food Science*, 2022, 43(5): 175-184.
- [47] 王斌, 姜红, 韩占红, 郑晓渊, 李志程, 毕阳. 采前硝普钠喷洒增强厚皮甜瓜果实的采后抗病性[J]. *果树学报*, 2019, 36(11): 1558-1565.
- WANG Bin, JIANG Hong, HAN Zhanhong, ZHENG Xiaoyuan, LI Zhicheng, BI Yang. Pre-harvest sodium nitroprusside sprays enhance resistance against diseases in harvested muskmelons[J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2019, 36(11): 1558-1565.
- [48] 张敏, 解越. 采后果蔬低温贮藏冷害研究进展[J]. *食品与生物技术学报*, 2016, 35(1): 1-11.
- ZHANG Min, XIE Yue. Research progress of chilling injury on post-harvest fruits and vegetables stored at low temperature[J]. *Journal of Food Science and Biotechnology*, 2016, 35(1): 1-11.
- [49] SAYYARI M, BABALAR M, KALANTARI S, MARTÍNEZ-ROMERO D, GUILLÉN F, SERRANO M, VALERO D. Vapour treatments with methyl salicylate or methyl jasmonate alleviated chilling injury and enhanced antioxidant potential during postharvest storage of pomegranates[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2011, 124(3): 964-970.
- [50] LU X H, SUN D Q, LI Y H, SHI W Q, SUN G M. Pre- and post-harvest salicylic acid treatments alleviate internal browning and maintain quality of winter pineapple fruit[J]. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 2011, 130(1): 97-101.
- [51] 司敏, 伍利芬, 薛华丽, 毕阳, 李永才, 王毅. 采前赤霉素处理对李果实采后冷害的抑制及部分机理研究[J]. *中国果树*, 2018(4): 4-9.
- SI Min, WU Lifen, XUE Huali, BI Yang, LI Yongcai, WANG Yi. Controlling chilling injury of plum with preharvest GA₃ in postharvest and its partial mechanism[J]. *China Fruits*, 2018(4): 4-9.
- [52] YAO H J, TIAN S P. Effects of a biocontrol agent and methyl jasmonate on postharvest diseases of peach fruit and the possible mechanisms involved[J]. *Journal of Applied Microbiology*, 2005, 98(4): 941-950.
- [53] BADAWY M E I, RABEA E I. Potential of the biopolymer chitosan with different molecular weights to control postharvest gray mold of tomato fruit[J]. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 2009, 51(1): 110-117.
- [54] YAO H J, TIAN S P. Effects of pre- and post-harvest application of salicylic acid or methyl jasmonate on inducing disease resistance of sweet cherry fruit in storage[J]. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 2005, 35(3): 253-262.
- [55] 弓德强, 黄训才, 黄光平, 胡美姣, 高兆银, 李敏, 宋淑芳, 黄台明, 王晓, 张鲁斌, 朱世江. 采前水杨酸处理对红芒6号芒果采后抗病性的影响[J]. *山东农业科学*, 2017, 49(5): 111-115.
- GONG Deqiang, HUANG Xuncai, HUANG Guangping, HU Meijiao, GAO Zhaoyin, LI Min, SONG Shufang, HUANG Taiming, WANG Xiao, ZHANG Lubin, ZHU Shijiang. Effects of pre-harvest salicylic acid spraying treatment on disease resistance of harvested mango (*Mangifera indica* L. cv. Zill) fruits[J]. *Shandong Agricultural Sciences*, 2017, 49(5): 111-115.
- [56] 马丽, 李红霞, 王毅, 李永才, 毕阳. 采前喷施赤霉素对苹果梨常温贮藏期黑皮病的防控效果[J]. *中国果树*, 2018(5): 1-4.
- MA Li, LI Hongxia, WANG Yi, LI Yongcai, BI Yang. Control effect of spraying with gibberellins on peel browning of Pingguoli pear during room temperature storage[J]. *China Fruits*, 2018(5): 1-4.
- [57] 邓丽莉, 黄艳, 周玉翔, 曾凯芳. 采前壳寡糖处理对柑橘果实贮藏品质的影响[J]. *食品科学*, 2009, 30(24): 428-432.
- DENG Lili, HUANG Yan, ZHOU Yuxiang, ZENG Kaifang. Effect of pre-harvest oligochitosan treatment on storage quality of *Citrus* fruits[J]. *Food Science*, 2009, 30(24): 428-432.
- [58] 王斌, 白小东, 张静荣, 王毅, 姜红, 毕阳. 乙酰水杨酸采前处理诱导哈密瓜果实的采后抗病性[J]. *果树学报*, 2018, 35(2): 222-230.
- WANG Bin, BAI Xiaodong, ZHANG Jingrong, WANG Yi, JIANG Hong, BI Yang. The induction of pre-harvest acetylsalicylic acid treatment on postharvest resistance of Hami melon fruit[J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2018, 35(2): 222-230.
- [59] CAO J K, YAN J Q, ZHAO Y M, JIANG W B. Effects of four pre-harvest foliar sprays with β -aminobutyric acid or salicylic acid on the incidence of post-harvest disease and induced defence responses in jujube (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill.) fruit after storage[J]. *The Journal of Horticultural Science and Biotechnology*, 2013, 88(3): 338-344.
- [60] FELIPE V R, PAZ E Z, LUIS M Q, MAURICIO L, MARCELA C, CARLOS R F. Priming of defense systems and upregulation of MYC₂ and JAZ1 genes after *Botrytis cinerea* inoculation in methyl jasmonate-treated strawberry fruits[J]. *Plants*, 2020, 9(4): 447.