

调环酸钙对霞多丽葡萄生理特性及果实品质的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究调环酸钙(Pro-Ca)对葡萄光合作用、抗氧化特性和果实品质的影响机制, 筛选出可应用于葡萄实践生产的Pro-Ca适宜处理方法。【方法】以11年生酿酒葡萄霞多丽为试材, 于初花后22、42、62和82 d分别用200(T1)、400(T2)、600(T3)和800 mg·L⁻¹(T4)的Pro-Ca溶液进行叶面喷施, 以喷施蒸馏水作为对照(CK), 测定初花后25、45、65、85和105 d(成熟期)叶片光合色素含量、叶绿素荧光参数、光合参数、保护酶活性和成熟期果实品质相关指标。【结果】Pro-Ca处理可以增强霞多丽葡萄叶片光合色素含量, 提高净光合速率(P_n), 降低活性氧的积累量, 并提高果实品质, 其中, 各时期T3处理叶绿素a(Chl a)、叶绿素b(Chl b)含量和 P_n 平均较对照分别提高了19.63%、16.67%和20.13%, 且T3处理在初花后45 d时显著降低了过氧化氢(H₂O₂)含量, 初花后65和85 d使超氧阴离子(O₂⁻)产生速率分别降低了34.42%和24.98%。此外, Pro-Ca处理增加了果实可溶性固形物、可滴定酸、果皮总酚和类黄酮含量, 其中, T3处理提升效果最为明显, 分别较对照显著提高了12.12%、8.77%、4.37%和21.9%。【结论】Pro-Ca处理可以增强霞多丽葡萄的光合作用和改善抗氧化特性和果实品质, 根据主成分分析的结果, 使用600 mg·L⁻¹的Pro-Ca处理效果最佳。

关键词: 葡萄; Pro-Ca; 生理特性; 果实品质

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Effects of prohexadione-calcium on physiological characteristics and fruit quality of Chardonnay grape

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Abstract: 【Objective】The quality of wine grape determines the quality of the wine. In the arid regions of the Northwest, low rainfall and the cool climate in spring and autumn shorten the growing period of grape. Intermediate and late maturity varieties often have problems of insufficient maturity, insufficient sugar content, and low yield, which seriously impact the sustainable development of the wine grape industry. Previous studies have shown that the exogenous spraying of natural or synthetic inducers, such as abscisic acid, gibberellin, methyl jasmonate, etc., can effectively guarantee crop nutrition supply, improve resistance, enhance photosynthesis, and ultimately achieve the production goal of high quality and high yield. Prohexadione-calcium (Pro-Ca) is a low-toxicity, artificially synthesized non-polluting plant growth regulator and is thought to promote plant growth and improve fruit quality. The experiment intended to use Pro-Ca effervescent granules (containing 5% effective Pro-Ca) for whole-tree spraying of Chardonnay grape to explore the impact of Pro-Ca on grape physiological characteristics and fruit quality, and to screen out the suitable application concentration, providing a theoretical basis for improving the quality of wine grape. 【Methods】The experiment used 11-year-old trees of wine grape Chardonnay as materials. On the 22 d, 42 d, 62 d, and 82 d from the initial flowering, the leaves were sprayed with 200 mg·L⁻¹ (T1), 400 mg·L⁻¹ (T2), 600 mg·L⁻¹ (T3), and 800 mg·L⁻¹ (T4) Pro-Ca so-

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lution, respectively. The distilled water was used as control. The content of photosynthetic pigments, chlorophyll fluorescence parameters, photosynthetic characteristics, protective enzyme activity, and fruit quality-related indicators were measured on the 25, 45, 65, 85, and 105 days (maturity stage) after the initial flowering. **【Results】** (1) The pro-Ca treatment could enhance the content of photosynthetic pigments in Chardonnay grape leaves, increase the net photosynthetic rate (P_n), and result in changes in the chlorophyll fluorescence parameters. The T3 treatment increased the chlorophyll a (Chl a), chlorophyll b (Chl b) content, and P_n , by 19.63%, 16.67%, and 20.13% respectively, compared with the control. On the 65, 85, and 105 days after the initial flowering, the T3 treatment enhanced the leaf transpiration rate (T_r) compared with control by 10.50%, 28.68%, and 8.64%, respectively. On the 45, 65, and 85 days after initial flowering, the T3 treatment significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased the leaf stomatal conductance (G_s) compared with the control by 24.69%, 15.26%, and 7.24%, respectively. The leaf intercellular CO_2 concentration (C_i) in the T3 treatment was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than those of the other treatments on the 65 and 85 days after the initial flowering, with increases of 3.13% and 5.55%, respectively. The pro-Ca treatment increased the leaf parameters F_v/F_m , $Y(II)$, qP , qN , and ETR to varying degrees, while reducing the leaf non-photochemical quenching (NPQ). Among them, on the 25, 45, 85, and 105 days after the initial flowering, the T3 treatment significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased F_v/F_m by 11.01%, 13.93%, 6.60%, and 7.55%, respectively, compared with the control. On the 25, 45, 65, 85, and 105 days after the initial flowering, the T3 treatment significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased $Y(II)$ by 4.42%, 7.35%, 8.16%, 3.69%, and 6.32%, respectively, compared with the control. (2) The pro-Ca treatment reduced the accumulation of reactive oxygen species in the leaves and increased the activity of protective enzymes. On the 45 days after the initial flowering, the T3 treatment significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced the hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) content. On the 65 and 85 days after the initial flowering, the T3 treatment decreased the production rate of superoxide anion (O_2^-) by 34.42% and 24.98%, respectively. On the 25, 45, and 85 days after the initial flowering, the T2 treatment showed the highest APX activity, with increases of 5.18%, 9.70%, and 15.26%, respectively, compared with control. The T3 treatment significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased CAT activity by 16.83%, 13.58%, and 31.70% on the 65, 85, and 105 days after the initial flowering, respectively. The T3 treatment significantly enhanced ($p < 0.05$) POD activity by 25.62%, 34.81%, 12.00%, and 27.26% on the 45, 65, 85, and 105 days after the initial flowering, respectively. The SOD activity in the leaves increased by 6.86%, 13.15%, 4.48%, and 14.43% on the 45, 65, 85, and 105 days after the initial flowering, respectively, in the T3 treatment compared with the control. (3) Pro-Ca treatment increased the content of soluble solids, titratable acidity, total phenols, and flavonoids in the berries. Among them, the T3 treatment showed the most significant enhancement, with increases of 12.12%, 8.77%, 4.37%, and 21.9%, respectively, compared with control. (4) The principal component analysis was conducted on 29 indicators, including the physiological characteristics of the leaves and fruit quality, with different treatments. The comprehensive evaluation of the effects of Pro-Ca treatment on wine grapes revealed that leaf spray with 600 mg L^{-1} Pro-Ca would be the most suitable concentration. **【Conclusion】** In summary, the pro-Ca treatment can enhance the photosynthesis, antioxidant properties and fruit quality of Chardonnay grape. 600 mg L^{-1} Pro-Ca treatment had the best effect.

Key words: Grape; Pro-Ca; Physiological characteristics; Fruit quality

酿酒葡萄的品质决定了所酿葡萄酒的质量^[1],在西北干旱地区,少雨和春秋的凉爽气候使葡萄生育期变短,中晚熟品种存在成熟度不够、含糖量不足以及产量低等问题,这对酿酒葡萄产业的可持续发展造成了严重影响^[2]。前人研究表明,通过外源性喷施天然或合成诱导物,如脱落酸^[3]、赤霉素^[4]、茉莉酸甲酯^[5]等能够有效保障作物营养供应,提高抗逆性,增强光合作用,最终达到优质丰产的生产目的。

调环酸钙(Pro-Ca)是一种在工业上合成的低毒、无污染的植物生长调节剂^[6],且被认为能够促进植物生长和改善果实品质。研究发现,外源 Pro-Ca 可保护水稻幼苗细胞结构完整性,提高水稻幼苗的叶片光能吸收和利用效率,从而增强光合作用^[7],并通过调节抗氧化酶活性和 AsA-GSH 循环系统、增加渗透溶质积累、降低活性氧(ROS)损伤来提高大豆幼苗抗氧化能力^[8]。前人研究已表明,Pro-Ca 可通过提高烤烟叶绿素、游离脯氨酸、可溶性糖和可溶性蛋白含量,增强超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)活性并降低丙二醛(malonaldehyde, MDA)含量以提升烤烟的抗逆能力^[9]。赵肖琼等^[10]研究发现 Pro-Ca 以减少玉米叶片中超氧阴离子自由基、过氧化氢、MDA 含量和降低相对电导率(relative electric conductivity, Rec),增强叶片中 SOD 等 4 种抗氧化酶的活性以及促进脯氨酸、可溶性蛋白等 4 种渗透调节物质的累积,提升植株抗氧化能力。此外,刘丽等^[11]研究发现,在正常条件下叶面喷施 Pro-Ca 可以增加富士苹果叶片叶绿素含量,提高果实品质。Medjdoub 等^[12]通过对苹果树喷施 Pro-Ca,提高了植株的净光合速率和蒸腾速率,增加了植株体内的叶绿素含量,有效调节苹果树营养生长与生殖生长之间的关系,解决了植株营养生长过剩的问题。但外源 Pro-Ca 在霞多丽葡萄生长发育过程中对叶片生理特性及果实品质的影响鲜有报道,笔者采用 Pro-Ca 泡腾粒剂,对霞多丽葡萄全树喷施,以探明 Pro-Ca 对葡萄生理特性和果实品质的影响,并筛选出适宜的应用浓度,为提升酿酒葡萄品质提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料和试验地概况

植物材料:试验于 2022 年 4—10 月在甘肃农业大学葡萄园进行,以 11 年生酿酒葡萄霞多丽为试

材,选择长势一致、无病虫害的植株,株行距 0.75 m×1.5 m,单臂篱架整形,南北走向。

供试药剂:为安阳全丰生物科技有限公司生产的施必达牌 Pro-Ca 泡腾粒剂。

试验地概况:试验地(N 36°5′~37°10′,E 103°34′~103°47′)海拔约 1517 m,属于中温带气候区,四季分明,水热同季,光照充足,降水少,蒸发大,气候干燥,易干旱,年降水量 349.90 mm,年蒸发量 1 664.00 mm,年日照时数 2 476.40 h。

1.2 试验设计

试验共设 4 个 Pro-Ca 质量浓度处理:200(T1)、400(T2)、600(T3)、800 mg·L⁻¹(T4),以蒸馏水处理作为对照(CK)。分别于初花后 22、42、62、82 d 进行整株喷施,以叶片开始滴液为准,每个处理设 3 次重复,每个重复 5 株,且在坐果后对长势一致的果穗挂牌标记。

叶片采样时间为处理后第 3 天上午 08:00,即初花后 25、45、65、85 d 分别采样,初花后 105 d 果实达到生产成熟时再采样 1 次,共采样 5 次;果实采样时间分别为初花后 45、65、85、105 d,共采样 4 次,样品均在液氮充分冷冻之后存放于 -80 °C 超低温冰箱备用。

1.3 测定项目与方法

1.3.1 光合作用相关指标测定 光合色素测定:参照高俊凤^[13]的方法测定叶绿素 a(Chl a)、叶绿素 b(Chl b)和类胡萝卜素(Car)含量,采用 80%丙酮提取新鲜叶片叶绿素,使用紫外分光光度计测定。

光合气体交换参数测定:选取葡萄新梢从基部数第 3~5 节位长势良好的功能叶片,于晴朗天气上午 09:00—11:00,采用 LI-6400XT 光合作用测量系统软件测定各处理葡萄同一功能叶片光合气体交换参数,即净光合速率(P_n)、气孔导度(G_s)、蒸腾速率(T_r)、胞间 CO₂ 浓度(C_i)^[14],3 次重复,对首次测定的叶片进行编号,并挂牌标记用于下次测定。

参照胡琳莉^[15]的方法测定叶绿素荧光参数,利用调制式叶绿素荧光成像仪(Walz, Effeltrich, Germany)进行测定。

1.3.2 抗氧化系统相关指标测定 利用陈刚等^[16]的方法测定叶片相对电导率。采用硫代巴比妥酸法^[17]测定丙二醛含量:称量 0.5 g 干净葡萄叶片,加入 5 mL 10% TCA 溶液进行充分研磨,4000 r·min⁻¹离心 10 min 提取,使用移液枪吸取 2 mL 上清液后,加入 2 mL 0.6% TBA 沸水浴 15 min,待试管冷却后

进行离心,分别测定450、532、600 nm处吸光值并计算MDA含量。参照曾钰^[18]的方法测定游离脯氨酸(Pro)含量。

利用分光光度法测定过氧化氢(H₂O₂)含量^[19],并稍作修改。称量0.5 g干净葡萄叶片,加入1.5 mL预冷的丙酮充分研磨成匀浆后,3000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,弃残渣。吸取1 mL上清液加入0.1 mL 50 g·L⁻¹硫酸钛,再加入0.2 mL浓氨水,待沉淀形成后,3000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,弃去上清液,留下沉淀。采用预冷的丙酮将沉淀洗涤至白色后,加入2 mol·L⁻¹硫酸5 mL进行溶解,然后在415 nm处测定吸光值并计算过氧化氢含量。利用羟胺法测定^[20]超氧阴离子(O₂⁻)释放速率,并稍作修改。称量0.2 g干净叶片加入2 mL磷酸钾缓冲液(50 mmol·L⁻¹,pH 7.8)充分研磨,4 °C下10 000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min。吸取0.2 mL上清液,加入0.2 mL磷酸钾缓冲液(50 mmol·L⁻¹,pH 7.8)和0.2 mL盐酸羟胺(10 mmol·L⁻¹)充分混匀。在25 °C孵育1 h后,再加入0.2 mL对氨基苯磺酸(17 mmol·L⁻¹)和0.2 mL α-萘胺(7 mmol·L⁻¹)充分混合20 min,测定530 nm吸光度。用NaNO₂在530 nm处吸光度做标准曲线,然后计算超氧阴离子释放速率。

酶活性测定:称取0.2 g干净葡萄叶片,加入2 mL含1% PVP的50 mmol·L⁻¹ PBS缓冲液(pH=7)研磨为匀浆后,4 °C下16 000 r·min⁻¹离心20 min后取上清液测定SOD、过氧化物酶(peroxidase,POD)、过氧化氢酶(catalase,CAT)活性。采用氮蓝四唑法测定^[21]SOD活性;利用愈创木酚法测定470 nm处吸光度的增加来计算POD活性^[22];通过检测过氧化氢在240 nm下变化量来计算CAT活性^[23]。参考Ramzi等^[24]的方法测定抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(ascorbate peroxidase,APX)活性。

1.3.3 果实品质相关指标测定 利用手持PAL-1数显折射仪(ATAGO CO,LTD,日本)测定果实可溶性固形物含量;采用氢氧化钠滴定法^[25]测定可滴定酸含量;固酸比用可溶性固形物含量与可滴定酸含量之比表示。参照李艺^[26]的方法测定葡萄果皮总酚含量;参照汤丽华等^[27]的方法测定单宁含量;参照刘政海等^[28]的方法测定类黄酮含量。

1.4 数据分析

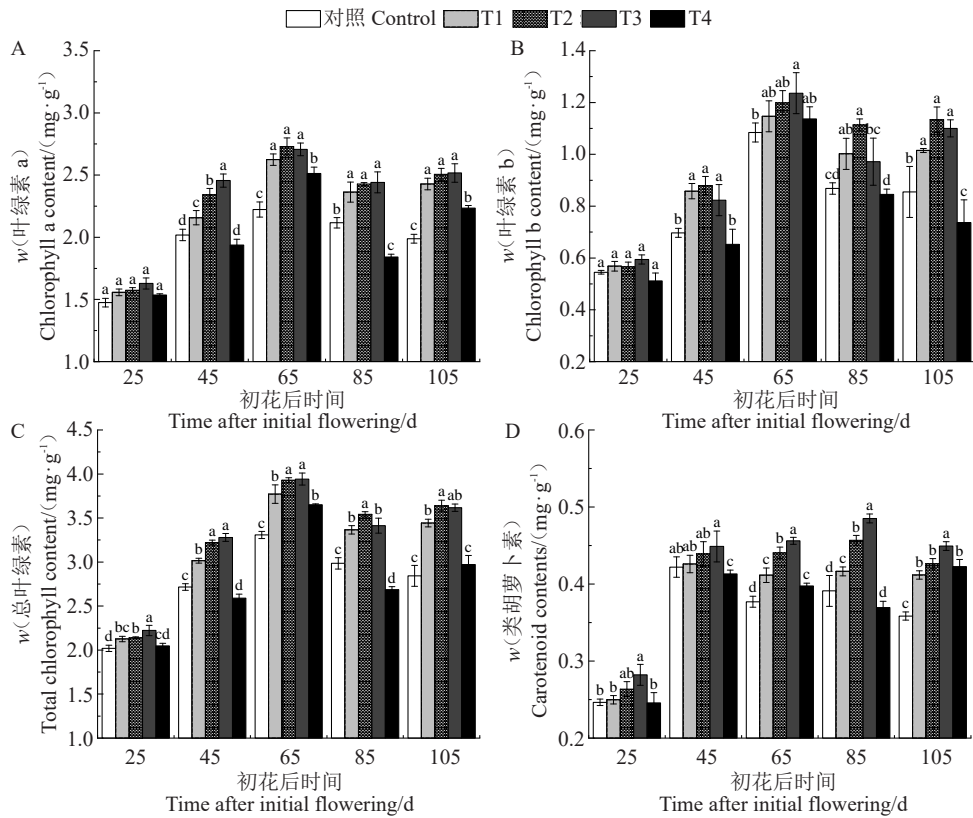
采用Excel 2019进行所有数据整理和作图,采用SPSS 23.0对所有数据进行单因素方差分析(Duncan法)和差异显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 Pro-Ca对霞多丽葡萄叶片光合作用的影响

2.1.1 Pro-Ca对霞多丽葡萄叶片光合色素含量的影响 初花后随着叶片的生长和发育,各处理Chl a、Chl b和Chl t含量均呈先升后降的变化趋势(图1-A~C),并在初花后65 d时达到峰值,各物候期随着Pro-Ca处理浓度的增加叶片Chl a、Chl b和Chl t含量呈先升后降的变化趋势。其中,在初花后45、65、85和105 d时,T3处理的Chl a含量较对照分别显著增加了21.58%、21.92%、15.17%和26.47%;在初花后65 d时T3处理的Chl b含量高于其他处理,较对照显著提高了14.43%;在初花后25、45、65、85和105 d时,T2、T3处理的总叶绿素含量均显著高于对照,且T3处理优于T2处理,分别较对照显著增加了14.45%、20.75%、20.03%、24.39%和24.82%。由图1-D可知,各处理Car含量均随叶片的生长和发育,呈先升后降的变化趋势,且随着Pro-Ca处理浓度的上升叶片Car含量也呈先升后降的变化趋势,其中T1、T2、T3处理在初花后45至105 d均较对照有所提高,T3处理在初花后25、45、65、85和105 d时Car含量最高,分别较对照显著提高了10.06%、6.34%、19.21%、24.04%、25.34%。

2.1.2 Pro-Ca对霞多丽葡萄叶片光合特性的影响 由图2所示,随着叶片的生长和发育,各处理叶片P_n、T_r、G_s和C_i均呈先升后降的变化趋势。叶片P_n在初花后45 d时迅速升高(图2-A),且各时期随Pro-Ca处理浓度的增加,均呈先升后降的变化趋势,与对照相比,除初花后105 d的T1处理外,其余Pro-Ca处理均提高了叶片P_n,其中,T3处理效果最优,各时期平均较对照增加了18.69%;与对照相比,除初花后25和45 d外,其他各时期不同浓度的Pro-Ca处理均提升了叶片T_r(图2-B),且随着Pro-Ca处理浓度的增加,叶片T_r呈先升后降的变化趋势,其中,在初花后65、85和105 d时,T3处理对叶片T_r的提升效果较为突出,较对照分别显著提升10.50%、28.68%和8.64%;在初花后25~45 d叶片G_s增长迅速(图2-C),且与对照相比,除初花后45 d的T1处理外,各时期不同浓度的Pro-Ca处理提升了叶片G_s,并随Pro-Ca处理浓度的增加,均呈先升后降的变化趋势,其中,在初花后45、65和85 d时T3处理的叶片G_s,分别较对照显著提升了24.69%、15.26%、7.24%;叶片C_i除



不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences between different treatments in the same period ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

图 1 Pro-Ca 对叶片叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of calcium cyclamate on chlorophyll and carotenoid contents in leaves

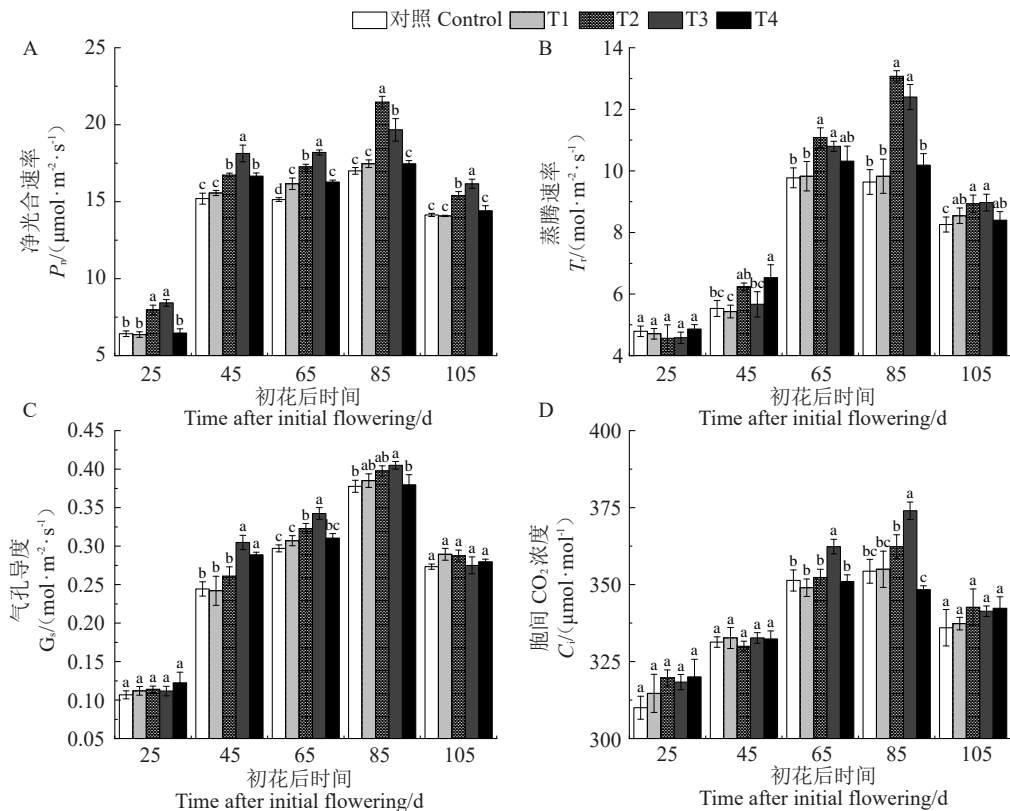


图 2 Pro-Ca 对葡萄叶片光合参数的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of calcium cyclamate on photosynthetic parameters of grape leaves

初花后 65 和 85 d,其他时期各处理之间均没有显著差异(图 2-D),其中,在初花后 65 和 85 d 时 T3 处理的 C_i 显著高于对照和其他处理,较对照分别显著增加了 3.13% 和 5.55%。

2.1.3 Pro-Ca 对霞多丽葡萄叶片叶绿素荧光参数的影响 随着叶片的生长和发育,各处理叶片 F_v/F_m 和 $Y(II)$ 均呈先升后降的变化趋势(图 3-A~B),除初花后 105 d 外, F_v/F_m 和 $Y(II)$ 随 Pro-Ca 处理浓度的增加也呈先升后降的变化趋势,在初花后 105 d 时 Pro-Ca 处理对 F_v/F_m 有明显提升。其中, T2、T3 处理的 F_v/F_m 在初花后 25、45、85 和 105 d 显著高于对照,且 T3 处理优于 T2 处理,分别较对照显著提升 11.01%、13.93%、6.60%、7.55%。在初花后 25、45、65、85 和 105 d 时, T3 处理的 $Y(II)$ 在整个生育期分

别较对照显著提高 4.42%、7.35%、8.16%、3.69%、6.32%。由图 3-C 可以看出,随着叶片的生长和发育,对照处理的 qP 先逐渐降低,然后在 105 d 时有所升高,且在初花后 65~85 d 迅速降低, Pro-Ca 各处理的 qP 变化趋势并不一致。叶片 qP 随 Pro-Ca 处理浓度上升呈先升高后降低的变化趋势。其中, T3 处理的 qP 在初花后 45、65、85 和 105 d 分别较对照显著增加 6.67%、3.12%、10.00%、6.13%。

由图 3-D 可知,随着叶片的生长和发育,除 T2 和 T4 处理外,各处理的 $Y(NPQ)$ 呈先升后降的变化趋势,在初花后 65 d 达到最大值;除初花后 45 d 的 T1 处理外,各时期不同浓度 Pro-Ca 处理的叶片 $Y(NPQ)$ 较对照均有下降,且 T3 和 T4 处理显著降低了 $Y(NPQ)$;由图 3-E~F 可知, F_v'/F_m' 和表观光合电

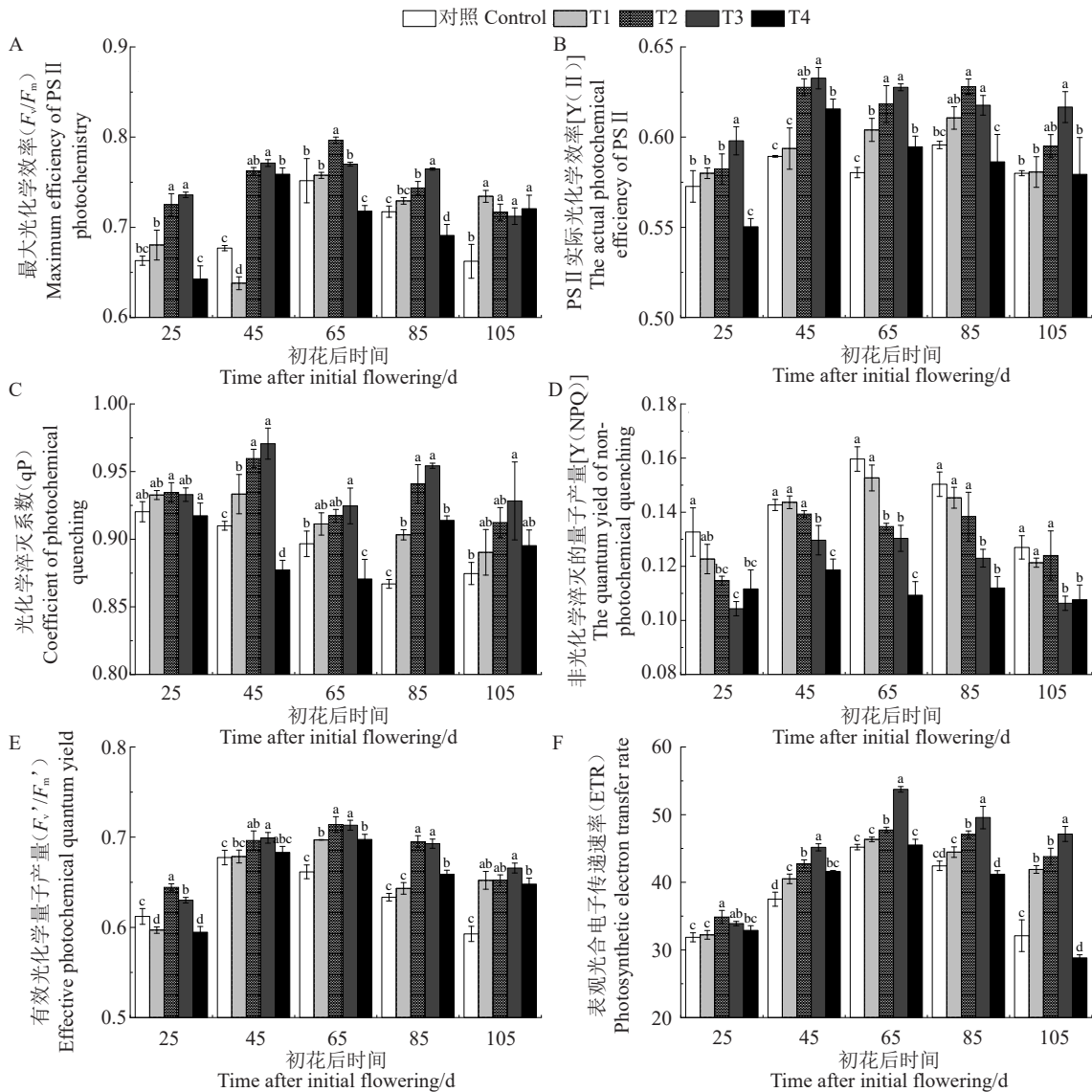


图 3 Pro-Ca 对葡萄叶片叶绿素荧光参数的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of prohexadione calcium on chlorophyll fluorescence parameters of grape leaves

子传递速率(ETR)随Pro-Ca处理浓度的增加,均呈先升后降的变化趋势。其中,初花后25、45、65、85和105 d时T3处理显著提升了叶片 F_v'/F_m' 和ETR,各时期分别平均较对照增加了7.05%和21.36%。

2.2 Pro-Ca对霞多丽葡萄叶片抗氧化特性的影响

2.2.1 Pro-Ca对霞多丽葡萄叶片膜透性及活性氧积累的影响

与对照相比,除T1处理外,Pro-Ca各处理于初花后25、45、65、85和105 d均降低了叶片相对电导率(Rec)(图4-A)。其中,初花后45 d时T2、T3、T4处理的叶片Rec分别较对照显著降低了2.70%、2.73%、0.98%;在初花后45 d时,T3、T4处理的MDA含量较对照分别显著增加了9.64%、11.30%;在初花后65、85和105 d时 O_2^- 产生速率随

Pro-Ca处理浓度的增加呈先降后升的趋势(图4-C),其中,T1、T2、T3处理在初花后65和85 d显著降低了 O_2^- 产生速率,分别较对照降低20.24%、29.86%、34.42%和11.94%、13.78%、24.98%;与对照相比,T3处理的 H_2O_2 含量在初花后45 d较对照显著降低12.96%(图4-D);除初花后65 d的T1处理外,Pro-Ca处理在初花后45、65和85 d时均显著增加叶片Pro含量,且随Pro-Ca处理浓度的增加叶片Pro含量整体呈先升后降的变化趋势(图4-E),其中,T3处理的叶片Pro含量在初花后45、65和85 d分别较对照显著提高42.02%、15.51%和24.60%。

2.2.2 Pro-Ca对霞多丽葡萄叶片保护酶活性的影响

如图5所示,随着葡萄植株的生长发育,Pro-Ca

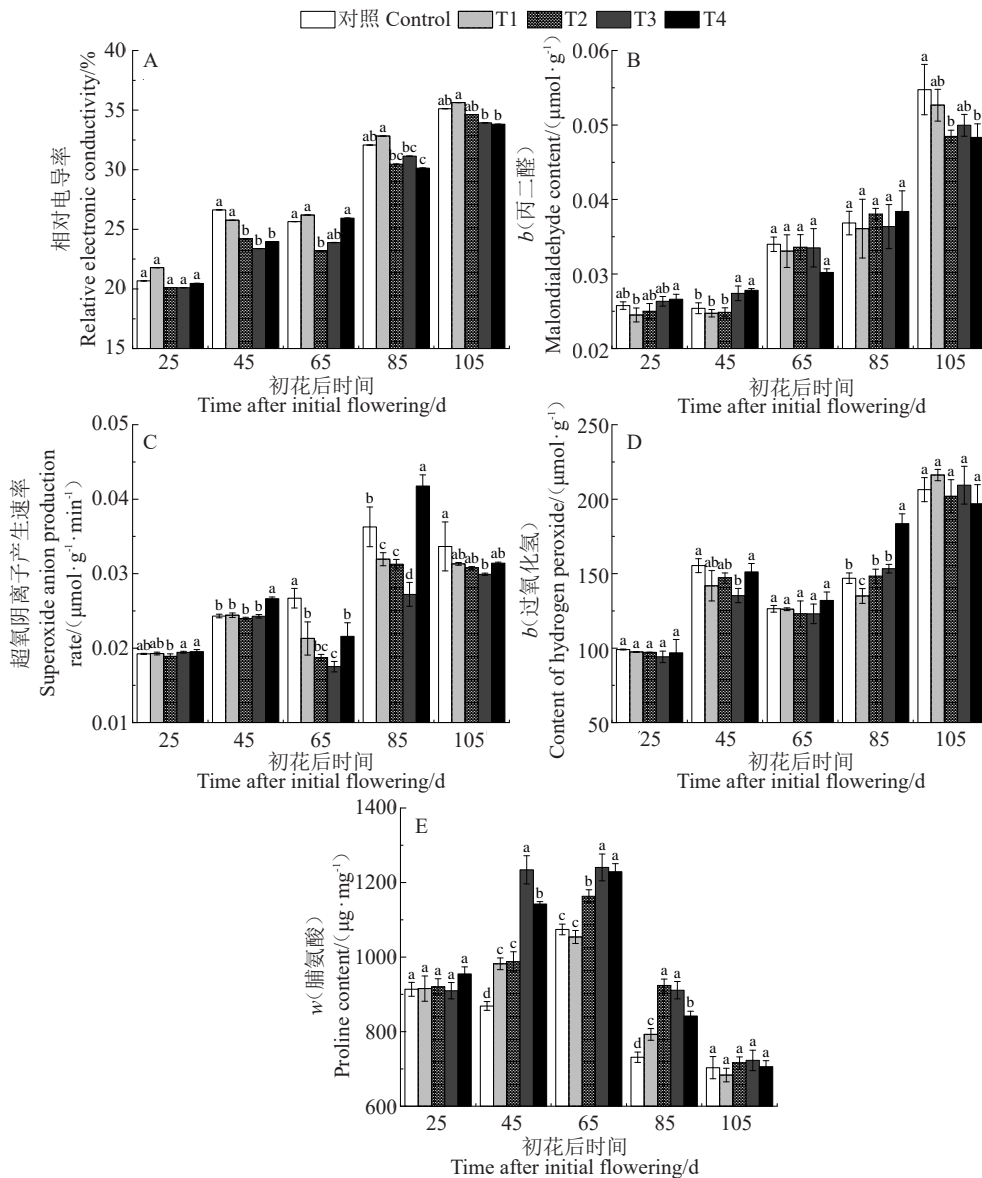


图4 Pro-Ca对葡萄叶片膜透性及活性氧积累的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of Pro-Ca on membrane permeability and active oxygen accumulation in grape leaves

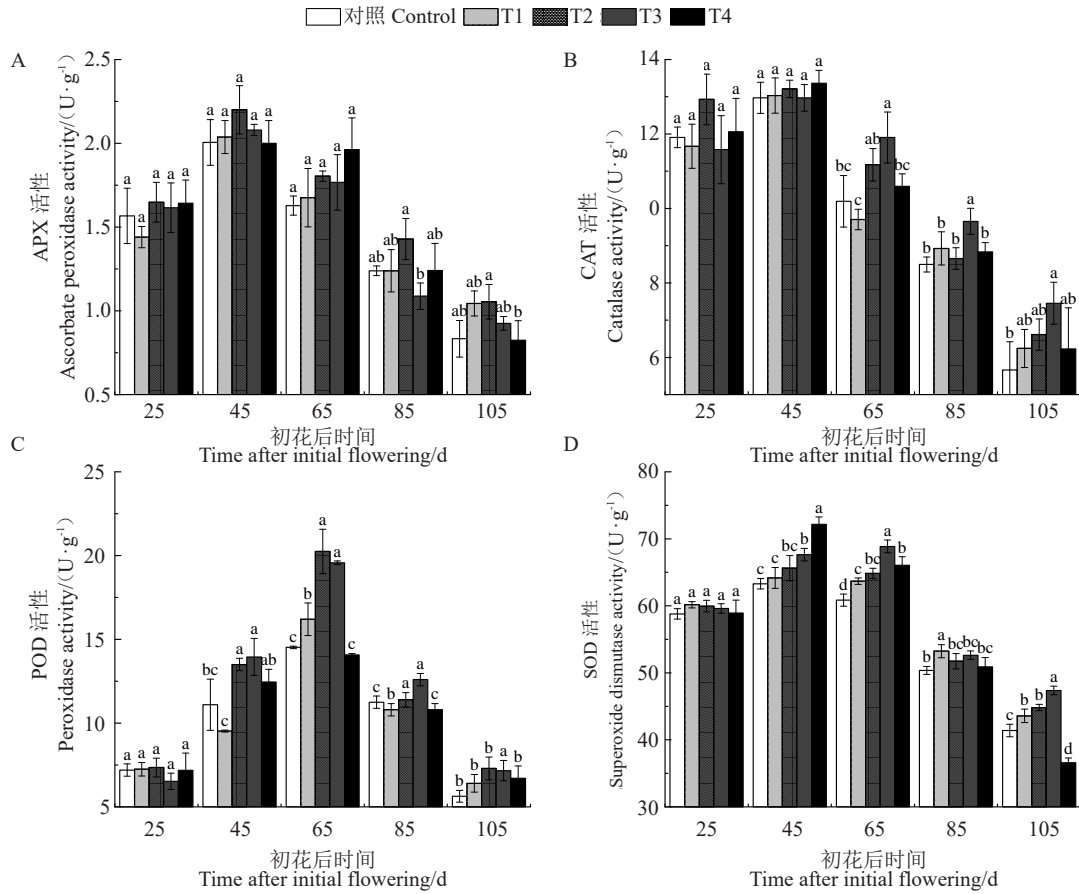


图5 Pro-Ca对葡萄叶片抗氧化酶活性的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of Pro-Ca on antioxidant enzyme activity in grape leaves

处理和对照处理的叶片APX、CAT、POD和SOD活性均呈先升后降的变化趋势。在初花后25、45、85和105 d时,T2处理的叶片APX活性最高,分别较对照提高了5.18%、9.70%、15.26%、26.53%(图5-A); Pro-Ca处理和对照的CAT活性在初花后25和45 d差异均不显著(图5-B),T3处理的CAT活性在初花后65、85和105 d分别较对照显著提高16.83%、13.58%和31.70%;T3处理的POD活性在初花后45、

65、85和105 d分别较对照显著提高25.62%、34.81%、12.00%、27.26%(图5-C);T3处理的SOD活性在初花后45、65和105 d分别较对照显著提高6.86%、13.15%、14.43%(图5-D)。

2.3 Pro-Ca对霞多丽葡萄成熟期果实品质的影响

不同浓度Pro-Ca对葡萄果实初花后105 d(果实达到成熟)的可溶性固形物、可滴定酸含量和固酸比,以及果皮总酚、单宁、总类黄酮含量的影响如表1所

表1 Pro-Ca对葡萄成熟期果实品质的影响

Table 1 Effects of calcium cyclamate on fruit quality of grape at mature stage

处理 Treatment	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	固酸比 Solid acid ratio	w(果皮总酚) Total phenolic content of fruit peel/(mg·g ⁻¹)	w(果皮单宁) Peel tannin content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	w(果皮总类黄酮) Total flavonoid content in fruit peel/(mg·g ⁻¹)
对照 Control	22.27±0.38 c	0.57±0.01 b	39.07±0.34 ab	5.26±0.09 ab	3.14±0.10 a	1.92±0.03 b
T1	23.03±0.12 b	0.59±0.01 b	39.31±1.01 ab	5.01±0.22 b	2.90±0.07 b	1.91±0.03 b
T2	23.87±0.37 b	0.61±0.01 a	39.15±1.15 ab	5.51±0.08 a	2.67±0.05 c	2.01±0.03 b
T3	24.97±0.46 a	0.62±0.02 a	40.19±0.53 a	5.49±0.12 a	2.63±0.02 c	2.34±0.06 a
T4	23.20±0.08 ab	0.61±0.02 a	37.65±0.32 b	5.18±0.31 ab	3.02±0.08 ab	2.43±0.17 a

注:表中数据为平均值±标准差,不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理间差异显著(p<0.05)。

Note: The data in the table are mean ± standard deviation. Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences between different treatments in the same period (p<0.05).

示。与对照相比,除T4处理的固酸比外,Pro-Ca处理增加了果实可溶性固形物、可滴定酸含量和固酸比。其中,T1、T2、T3、T4处理均显著提高了果实可溶性固形物含量,分别较对照显著提升3.41%、7.18%、12.12%、4.17%;T2、T3、T4处理显著增加可滴定酸含量,较对照显著增长7.02%、8.77%、7.02%。Pro-Ca处理的果皮总酚含量与对照相比差异不显著。T3、T4处理使果皮类黄酮含量较对照显著增加21.9%、26.56%。Pro-Ca处理降低了果皮单宁含量,其中,T1、T2、T3处理较对照显著减少14.97%、16.24%、3.82%。综上所述,T3处理可以显著提高葡萄成熟果实中可溶性固形物和果皮总类黄酮含量,增加果实固酸比和果皮总酚含量,且显著降低了果皮单宁含量。

2.4 霞多丽葡萄叶片生理特性及果实品质的主成分分析

通过对霞多丽葡萄叶片及果实共29项指标进行主成分分析,结果如表2所示。霞多丽葡萄提取出3个主成分,各个主成分的特征值均大于1,且这3个主成分的累计方差贡献率为95.03%,说明酿酒葡萄霞多丽的3个主成分总体上可以反映出各指标的所有信息。对不同浓度Pro-Ca处理霞多丽葡萄进行综合评价,综合得分排名由高到低依次为T3>T2>T4>T1>对照,根据得分高,处理效果好的原则,T3

表2 Pro-Ca处理对霞多丽葡萄的主成分得分表

Table 2 The principal component score table of Pro-Ca treatment on Chardonnay grapes

处理 Treatment	FAC1	FAC2	FAC3	综合得分 Comprehensive score	排名 Ranking
对照 Control	-1.17	-0.48	-0.72	-0.99	5
T1	-0.50	-0.88	1.14	-0.43	4
T2	0.89	-0.38	-1.27	0.55	2
T3	1.19	0.04	0.75	0.95	1
T4	-0.41	1.69	0.09	-0.08	3
特征值 Eigen value	21.892	3.979	1.686		
方差贡献率 Variance contribution/%	75.489	13.722	5.815		
累计方差贡献率 Cumulative variance proportion/%	75.489	89.211	95.025		

注:主成分分析中葡萄叶片相关指标均为各个物候期的平均值,果实品质指标为成熟期测定值。

Note: In the principal component analysis, the related indexes of grape leaves were the average value of each phenological period, and the fruit quality index was the measured value of mature period.

处理效果最佳,T2次之,说明叶面喷施Pro-Ca浓度为600 mg·L⁻¹(T3)效果最佳。(综合得分=方差贡献率1×FAC1+方差贡献率2×FAC2+方差贡献率3×FAC3)。

3 讨论

3.1 叶面喷施Pro-Ca对霞多丽葡萄叶片光合作用的影响

植物90%的干物质积累是由光合作用产生的^[29],且叶绿素在光合作用中起着非常关键的作用,其含量能够反映出植株对外部光照的适应性和光合作用的强度,高的叶绿素含量有助于维持高的光合速率,从而提高植株的光合速率^[30-31],叶绿素主要参与了光能吸收、传递和转化。余明龙等^[8]研究表明,施用Pro-Ca可提高大豆叶片叶绿素含量,从而提高植物叶片净光合速率,进而提高产量。试验研究发现,各时期叶面喷施适宜质量浓度(600 mg·L⁻¹)Pro-Ca均显著增加葡萄叶片Chl a、Car和Chl b含量及P_n,这与Pro-Ca抑制植物体内生长素的合成有关,生长素在植物中参与调控叶绿素的合成和分解过程,Pro-Ca通过抑制生长素的合成,可以促进叶绿素的积累^[32]。Reekie等^[33]在草莓上的研究也发现,叶面喷施Pro-Ca可以增加叶绿素含量,从而提高了P_n。光合作用不仅受叶片叶绿素含量的影响,也受气孔因素的限制,通过增加葡萄叶片的气孔密度和开度,减少叶片的气孔阻力,从而提高了叶片的气孔导度和净光合速率,而且蒸腾速率的改变与气孔的改变存在着一定的联系^[34]。笔者的试验结果表明Pro-Ca处理提高了葡萄叶片T_r、G_s和P_n,与李瑶等^[7]的研究结果一致,即外源Pro-Ca可以提高水稻幼苗的G_s和T_r,从而提高了叶片P_n。

作为光合作用的内部探针,植物体内的叶绿素荧光参数可以用来指示植物体内光合产物的吸收、转化和生理状态的变化,它不但会对碳循环的动态平衡产生影响,还会对植物的生长发育起重要作用^[35-37]。植物叶片F_v/F_m(PS II最大光能转换效率)值越大,PS II光能转化效率越高,其PS II活性越强^[38];在叶绿素荧光参数中,Y(II)指在叶片吸收的光能中用于光合电子转移的能量占比高低,高Y(II)通常意味着高光合效率,具体包含了高效的光子吸收和电子转移^[39],用于暗反应中碳同化的能量,PS II功能降低,Y(II)也随之下降。光合电子传递效率

(ETR)主要反映了实际光强条件下的表观电子传递效率。 qP 是光合作用导致的光化学淬灭系数,它反映了PS II天线色素在光合电子转移过程中所吸收的光能所占的比例^[40]。NPQ指PS II天然色素吸收的不能用于光合电子转移,而以热能的形式耗散掉的光能部分,它反映了光系统对过剩光能的耗散能力^[41-42]。笔者的试验中,不同时期叶面喷施不同浓度的Pro-Ca均可不同程度提高叶片 Fv/Fm 、 $Y(II)$ 、 qP 、 qN 和ETR值,降低叶片NPQ值,说明叶面喷施Pro-Ca可增强酿酒葡萄的光合活性,提高其叶片PS II光能转化效率和光能利用率,降低通过非光化学途径的能量耗散,最终导致光合产物的积累。

3.2 叶面喷施 Pro-Ca 对霞多丽葡萄叶片抗氧化特性的影响

植物体内抗氧化酶活性和活性氧、脯氨酸、MDA含量以及叶片Rec的变化反映了植物对生长环境的适应程度。其中,叶片Rec可以体现出植物细胞膜被损伤的程度^[43],MDA是一种植物细胞膜脂过氧化作用的结果产物,其易与细胞膜上的酶、蛋白等物质相结合从而破坏膜结构,所以MDA可作为细胞膜被损害的标志之一^[44]。试验结果表明,除T1处理外,Pro-Ca处理在初花后25、45、65、85和105 d均降低了叶片Rec;Pro-Ca对葡萄叶片MDA含量的影响并不明显,在初花后105 d降低叶片MDA含量,在初花后45 d较高浓度的T3、T4处理反而显著增加了其含量,表明较高浓度Pro-Ca可能会对葡萄造成药害,与李瑶^[7]的研究结论相似,添加外源Pro-Ca可降低水稻幼苗Rec和MDA含量。活性氧是氧在植物体内正常代谢的副产物,其中,超氧阴离子、过氧化氢是植物体内自然存在的活性氧,在平衡细胞内部环境和信号传导中有重要意义,但过高水平的活性氧会对细胞结构造成损害^[45]。研究发现叶面喷施Pro-Ca可降低玉米幼苗超氧阴离子和过氧化氢含量^[10]。试验研究结果表明,Pro-Ca处理在初花后65和85 d较低浓度Pro-Ca处理显著降低了叶片超氧阴离子产生速率,在初花后45和85 d较高质量浓度的T4处理($800\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)显著提高了超氧阴离子产生速率;Pro-Ca处理对葡萄叶片过氧化氢含量在大部分时期无明显影响,在最后一次喷施Pro-Ca即初花后85 d,T4处理显著提高了叶片过氧化氢含量,可能是高浓度的Pro-Ca溶液对葡萄叶片造成了损伤。脯氨酸是广泛存在于植物体内的氨基酸,参

与了细胞渗透压调节,细胞内脯氨酸含量的提升可增强细胞的保水能力^[46-48]。试验研究结果表明,除初花后65 d的T1处理外,Pro-Ca处理在初花后45、65、85 d显著提高了叶片脯氨酸含量,与前人研究相似,Pro-Ca提升了烤烟叶片游离脯氨酸含量^[9]。

当植物体内活性氧浓度超过正常值时,植株本身的抗氧化系统就会将过量活性氧清除掉,其中SOD、POD、CAT、APX在消除过剩活性氧中起关键作用。SOD使植物细胞超氧阴离子歧化为过氧化氢和氧气,APX、CAT、和POD进一步清除过氧化氢防止其对细胞产生毒害^[49-50]。试验结果表明,随着葡萄叶片的生长发育,APX、CAT、POD、SOD活性均呈先增后降的变化趋势,这可能与叶片由幼嫩发育成熟直至衰老的过程有关,且在叶片生长发育前期Pro-Ca处理对CAT、APX活性影响并不明显,直至初花后105 d Pro-Ca处理增强了CAT和APX活性。而Pro-Ca处理在大部分时期显著提升POD和SOD活性,与前人研究相似,Pro-Ca增强了大豆CAT、POD、SOD等的活性^[51]。

3.3 叶面喷施 Pro-Ca 对霞多丽葡萄成熟期果实品质的影响

前人研究表明,Pro-Ca处理可增加苹果可溶性固形物含量^[11],提高轮台白杏光合效率、增加果实可溶性固形物含量^[52]。笔者的试验研究结果也表明Pro-Ca可以显著提高葡萄果实可溶性固形物含量,同时增大除T4处理外的果实固酸比,提升可滴定酸含量,与果实草酸、酒石酸、苹果酸含量提升相契合。Pro-Ca处理显著降低除T4处理外的果皮单宁含量,这可能与不同处理下果实成熟度有关。刘旭等^[53]对葡萄不同成熟度的研究表明,随果实成熟度的加深果皮单宁逐渐降低,与笔者研究结果相一致。前人研究发现叶面喷施Pro-Ca可诱导玫瑰花类黄酮的形成^[54]。Pro-Ca处理对果皮总酚含量无明显影响,而果皮总类黄酮含量在较高质量浓度Pro-Ca处理($600\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $800\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)后显著上升。因此,Pro-Ca处理可改善成熟期果实品质。

4 结 论

通过对不同浓度Pro-Ca处理下酿酒葡萄叶片生理特性及果实品质等29个指标进行主成分分析,综合评价了Pro-Ca处理对酿酒葡萄的影响,最后得出叶面喷施 $600\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ Pro-Ca为最适质量浓度,能够显

著增强霞多丽葡萄叶片光合能力、降低膜脂过氧化水平并改善果实品质,对酿酒葡萄的生产具有指导意义。

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