

植物生长调节剂对金奉猕猴桃果实品质与果皮厚度的影响

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摘要:【目的】中华猕猴桃金奉果皮极薄, 在生产中极易因碰伤、擦伤而导致果实受损, 非常不利于贮藏和长距离运输。通过植物生长调节剂和矿质元素处理, 以期筛选出适宜金奉猕猴桃果皮增厚和提高果实品质的有效处理措施。【方法】使用不同种类和不同质量浓度的植物生长调节剂和矿质元素的处理组合, 对金奉猕猴桃幼果进行浸果或叶面喷施处理, 检测处理后的金奉猕猴桃果实品质、果实解剖结构和果皮细胞壁代谢相关酶活性的变化情况。【结果】不同处理均显著增加了果实的纵径和单果质量, 且对果实内在品质有不同程度的改善效果。100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃ + 5 g·L⁻¹ CaCl₂ 处理组合的果实品质最佳, 但对果皮厚度改善的效果并不明显。不同质量浓度的 6-BA 和 NAA 处理均显著增加了外果皮厚度。其中, 25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA 叶面喷施处理、25 mg·L⁻¹ 和 50 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA 浸果处理对金奉猕猴桃外果皮增厚的效果最为显著。【结论】综合各处理对金奉猕猴桃果实品质和果皮厚度的影响, 以及操作技术的简单易行, 确定 25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA 叶面喷施为最佳的处理。

关键词: 金奉猕猴桃; 植物生长调节剂; 果实品质; 果皮厚度; NAA

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Effects of plant growth regulators on fruit quality and peel thickness of Jinfeng kiwifruit

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Abstract: 【Objective】Kiwifruit is a berry with pericarp that can be divided into exocarp, mesocarp, and endocarp. The exocarp, known as the peel, protects the flesh from the adverse external environment and plays an important role in maintaining the hardness of the fruit and moisture in the fruit. Jinfeng kiwifruit (also known as Fenghuang No. 1) is a new yellow-fleshed kiwifruit cultivar selected from the seedlings of *Actinidia chinensis*. It has the comprehensive advantages such strong vigor, large single fruit weight, uniform fruit shape, delicate flesh, and high sugar and dry matter contents. This cultivar is a medium-to-late cultivar. It has the characteristics of strong adaptability, good stress resistance, high quality, and high yield. However, the peel of this cultivar is extremely thin and prone to bruises, abrasions, scratches, etc., which is very unfavorable for storage and long-distance transportation and thus limits the production and sales of the cultivar. In this study, plant growth regulators and mineral elements were used to treat the young fruit of Jinfeng, to screen out the effective treatment measures suitable for thickening the peel and improving the fruit quality of Jinfeng kiwifruit and provide technical support for its application. 【Methods】Three plant growth regulators, 6-BA (6-benzylaminopurine, at

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25 mg·L⁻¹, 50 mg·L⁻¹ or 75 mg·L⁻¹), GA₃ (gibberellic acid, at 50 mg·L⁻¹ or 100 mg·L⁻¹), and NAA (naphthylacetic acid, at 25 mg·L⁻¹ or 50 mg·L⁻¹) were selected. At the same time, different concentrations and combinations of CaCl₂ and Zn (NO₃)₂ were also applied, and the treatments were divided into two types: fruit soaking and foliar spraying. For fruit soaking treatments, the fruit was completely soaked in the treatment solutions for at least three seconds 15 days after full bloom to ensure that the entire fruit surface was wetted. Three trees with basically the same vigor were selected for each treatment, and at least 50 fruit were randomly treated for each tree. For foliar spraying treatment, a sprayer was used to spray the leaves of the test trees at 15, 25, and 35 days after full bloom until both sides of the leaves were dripping. After the fruit reached the commercial maturity (soluble solids content ≥ 8%), at least 30 fruit of the same size and free of diseases and pests were picked for each treatment. The fruit were brought back to the laboratory immediately after harvest, and the fruit appearance indexes (transverse diameter, longitudinal diameter, single fruit weight, and fruit shape index) were measured. After the fruit placed at room temperature reached the edible state (soluble solids content ≥ 17.5%), the internal quality indexes of the fruit were determined. The soluble solid content was determined by a handheld digital sugar meter. The soluble sugar content was determined by anthrone colorimetry, and the total content of titratable acid was determined by the NaOH neutralization titration method. The content of ascorbic acid was determined by molybdenum blue colorimetry. The dry matter content of the fruit was determined by the drying method. The peel at the equatorial part of the fruit was fixed with FAA (alcohol formalin acetate mixed fixative solution), stained with the saffron solid green, and then observed and photographed with an upright white light photographing microscope. The number of epidermal cell layers, epidermal thickness, length and width of the peel cells were measured with the Image-Pro Plus 6.0 software. Finally, the activities of enzymes related to cell wall metabolism, including phenylalanine ammonialyase (PAL), peroxidase (POD), polyphenol oxidase (PPO), cellulase, and pectinase, were measured. SPSS 22.0 was used for analyses of difference significance and correlation. Origin 2018 was used for graph drawing.

【Results】 All the treatments increased the length and single fruit weight of Jinfeng kiwifruit. The average single fruit weight in the foliar treatment of 1 g·L⁻¹ Zn (NO₃)₂ + 25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA was the highest. Saffron solid green staining showed that the main component of the peel of Jinfeng is lignin. Paraffin section observation showed that different plant growth regulator treatments significantly increased the thickness of Jinfeng kiwifruit peel, among which 25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA foliar spray treatment, and 25 mg·L⁻¹ and 50 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA fruit soaking treatments had the most significant effect on the thickening of Jinfeng kiwifruit peel. The combination of 100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃ + 5 g·L⁻¹ CaCl₂ treatment had the best fruit quality, but the effect in improving peel thickness was not obvious. The storage time of Jinfeng kiwifruit treated with 25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA was significantly prolonged with the increase of peel thickness. **【Conclusion】** Based on the effects of each treatment on fruit quality and peel thickness of Jinfeng kiwifruit, as well as the simplicity of operation technique, 25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA foliar spray is the best treatment.

Key words: Jinfeng kiwifruit; Plant growth regulators; Fruit quality; Peel thickness; NAA

猕猴桃隶属猕猴桃科(Actinidiaceae)猕猴桃属(*Actinidia* Lindl.),为多年生功能性雌雄异株木质藤本植物^[1]。猕猴桃果实营养价值高,风味独特,富含糖、酸、酚类、氨基酸和维生素,尤其以富含维生素C而闻名。猕猴桃根、茎、叶、花中富含猕猴桃碱等多种生物活性成分,是一种药食同源的食物,具有很高

的综合开发利用价值^[1]。猕猴桃果实为浆果,果皮可分为外果皮、中果皮和内果皮三部分。其中,外果皮即通常所说的果皮,将果肉和外界环境分隔开,起到保护果实、保持水分、防止病菌侵害等作用^[2]。猕猴桃外果皮通常较薄,这使其在生长过程中易遭受风吹擦伤、日晒灼伤及刺吸式害虫叮伤,导致果实表

面疤痕累累,不利于果实采后贮藏和运输,增加了果实损耗,降低了果实的商品价值。

植物生长调节剂在果实生产中被广泛使用,从而达到增厚果皮、改善果实品质及防止果实开裂等目的。资阳香橙砧清见杂柑果皮厚度的差异是IAA、GA₃、ZT及其代谢相关酶活性和基因表达共同作用的结果。在一定范围内,IAA、GA₃和ZT含量越高,合成相关酶活性和基因表达量越高,果皮生长发育程度越高,果皮越厚^[3]。在荔枝果实发育早期进行细胞分裂素处理,可降低果实采后失水和果皮褐变,延长荔枝果实的贮藏期^[4]。外源ABA和CaCl₂处理樱桃果实,可显著降低樱桃果实开裂,显著提高果实表面的蜡质含量、角质层和表皮厚度^[5]。外源GA₃处理可以有效地降低柑橘裂果的发生率,而不会显著影响果实品质^[6]。IAA有很强的吸引与调运养分的效应,叶面喷施IAA能显著增加秋葵植株的高度、枝条数、叶片数、花朵数、果实质量和果实中可溶性固形物含量^[7],IAA处理也可使辣椒幼果迅速膨大并增加产量^[8]。

金奉(曾用名奉黄1号)猕猴桃是从中华猕猴桃金丰实后代中选育而来的黄肉猕猴桃新品种,具有生长势强、单果质量大、果形均匀一致、果肉金黄、肉质细腻、含糖量高、干物质含量高综合优势^[9]。该品种在江西省宜春市奉新县地区为中晚熟黄肉猕猴桃,在当地栽培表现出适应性和抗逆性强、优质、丰产等特点。然而,生产中发现该品种果皮极薄,极易发生碰伤、擦伤、刮伤等,非常不利于贮藏和长距离运输,对生产和销售造成了极大的影响,在一定程度上影响了该品种的推广^[9]。为了改善金奉猕猴桃果皮薄的状况,笔者在本研究中选用多种植物生长调节剂和矿质元素,进行了不同种类、不同质量浓度和不同组合的处理,通过检测处理后的金奉猕猴桃果实品质、果实解剖结构和果皮细胞壁代谢相关酶活性的变化情况,筛选出有利于金奉猕猴桃果皮增厚和提高果实品质的有效措施,为其推广应用提供技术支撑。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

以中华猕猴桃品种金奉为试材。该品种种植在江西省奉新县新西蓝现代农业示范园,嫁接

于美味猕猴桃金魁砧木上,树龄6 a(年)。栽培架式为大棚架,常规管理。选用6-苄氨基嘌呤(6-BA)、赤霉素(GA₃)和萘乙酸(NAA)三种植物生长调节剂,质量浓度设置如下:6-BA质量浓度分别为25、50和75 mg·L⁻¹;GA₃质量浓度分别为50和100 mg·L⁻¹;NAA质量浓度分别为25和50 mg·L⁻¹。植物生长调节剂处理的同时亦进行了CaCl₂和Zn(NO₃)₂不同质量浓度、不同组合的处理。处理分为浸果和叶面喷施两种,具体处理组合和处理方式详见表1。对于浸果处理,于盛花后15 d将果实完全浸没在处理液中至少3 s,以确保整个果面湿透。每个处理选择生长势基本一致的3株树,每株树随机选择50个主花果进行浸果处理。对于叶面喷施处理,则于盛花后15、25、35 d分别使用农用喷雾器对试验树进行叶面喷施,需喷至叶片正反两面滴水。每个处理均选择生长势基本一致的3株树。以清水浸果或喷施处理作为对照(CK)。果实达到商业采摘期[可溶性固形物含量(w,后同)≥8%]后采摘,每个处理和对照各采摘至少30个大小一致、无病虫害的果实。采后立即运回实验室,并进行果实外观品质指标的检测。果实室温放置达到可食状态(可溶性固形物含量≥17.5%)后进行果实内在品质指标的测定。

表1 不同处理组合和处理方式
Table 1 Different treatment combinations and treatment methods

处理 Treatment	处理组合 Treatment combination	处理方式 Treatment methods
T1	25 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA	浸果 Fruit soaking treatment
T2	50 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA	浸果 Fruit soaking treatment
T3	75 mg·L ⁻¹ 6-BA	浸果 Fruit soaking treatment
T4	50 mg·L ⁻¹ GA ₃	浸果 Fruit soaking treatment
T5	100 mg·L ⁻¹ GA ₃	浸果 Fruit soaking treatment
T6	100 mg·L ⁻¹ GA ₃ + 5 g·L ⁻¹ CaCl ₂	浸果 Fruit soaking treatment
T7	50 mg·L ⁻¹ GA ₃ + 50 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	浸果 Fruit soaking treatment
T8	5 g·L ⁻¹ CaCl ₂	喷施 Foliar spraying treatment
T9	10 g·L ⁻¹ CaCl ₂	喷施 Foliar spraying treatment
T10	25 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	喷施 Foliar spraying treatment
T11	50 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	喷施 Foliar spraying treatment
T12	1 g·L ⁻¹ Zn(NO ₃) ₂ + 25 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	喷施 Foliar spraying treatment
T13	5 g·L ⁻¹ CaCl ₂ + 25 mg·L ⁻¹ NAA	喷施 Foliar spraying treatment
CK	清水 Water	浸果/喷施 Fruit soaking treatment/Foliar spraying treatment

1.2 果实外观品质测定

每个处理每次重复随机选择10个果实,使用千分之一电子天平测定单果质量。使用数显游标卡尺测量果实的横径、纵径,并计算出果形指数。

1.3 果实内在品质测定

采用手持式数显糖度计(ATAGO, PAL-1)测定可溶性固形物含量。采用蒽酮比色法测定可溶性糖含量,采用NaOH中和滴定法测定果实可滴定酸总含量^[10];采用钼蓝比色法测定抗坏血酸含量^[11]。采用烘干法测定果实干物质含量,即在猕猴桃果实赤道部位切取约2 mm厚的带皮薄片,放置于60 °C的恒温干燥箱内烘干至恒质量,干质量与鲜质量的比值即为干物质含量。

1.4 果皮石蜡切片制作

取果实赤道部位的果皮,切成0.3~0.5 cm长宽的长方形,用FAA(乙醇醋酸福尔马林混合固定液,按90 mL 70%乙醇+5 mL冰醋酸+5 mL甲醛的比例配制)进行固定,采用番红-固绿染色法进行染色观察,然后用正置白光拍照显微镜(Nikon, Eclipse Ci-L)进行观察拍照。采用Image-Pro Plus6.0软件进行图片测量分析,在垂直果实表面的轴线上测量表皮厚度,并测量表皮细胞的长径和短径。

1.5 果皮细胞壁代谢相关酶活性测定

苯丙氨酸解氨酶(phenylalanine ammonia-lyase, PAL)活性参考高俊凤^[11]的方法测定;过氧化物酶

(peroxidase, POD)活性采用愈创木酚法^[12]测定;多酚氧化酶(polyphenol oxidase, PPO)活性采用邻苯二酚法^[13]测定;纤维素酶(cellulase)和果胶酶(pectinase)活性测定分别采用酶联免疫分析(ELISA)试剂盒A138和A140-1-1(南京建成生物工程研究所)进行,具体测定步骤参照试剂盒使用说明书。

1.6 数据分析

使用Microsoft Excel 2020进行数据整理。使用SPSS 22.0软件进行单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA),采用Duncan's多重极差检验进行样本间差异显著性分析($p < 0.05$)。利用Origin 2018进行绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同处理对金奉猕猴桃果实外在品质的影响

利用不同种类、不同质量浓度的植物生长调节剂和矿质元素的处理组合对金奉猕猴桃果实进行处理,外在品质指标变化结果如表2所示。除T9处理外,其他处理果实的横径均显著大于对照,其中T12处理的横径数值最大,达到58.11 mm,与CK相比增加了24.48%。所有处理均促进了果实纵径和单果质量的增加,其中T12的单果质量达到最大值,为147.50 g,与CK相比升高了83.68%;T4、T9处理的果形指数与CK差异显著,其余处理与CK之间无显著差异。

表2 不同处理对金奉猕猴桃果实外在品质的影响

Table 2 Effects of different treatments on the external quality of Jinfeng kiwifruit

处理 Treatment	横径 Transverse diameter/mm	纵径 Longitudinal diameter/mm	单果质量 Mass per fruit/g	果形指数 Fruit shape index
T1	50.17±2.20 d	69.85±1.65 def	102.82±7.37 gh	1.39±0.06 abc
T2	51.53±1.61 d	71.61±2.81 cde	107.33±7.85 fg	1.39±0.04 abcd
T3	53.94±1.54 bc	76.64±2.99 ab	130.76±5.61 c	1.42±0.09 ab
T4	51.42±1.78 d	74.21±2.54 bc	111.28±6.01 ef	1.45±0.06 a
T5	54.87±1.69 bc	73.19±2.27 cd	111.92±4.08 ef	1.34±0.06 cde
T6	54.16±2.95 bc	73.95±1.61 bc	116.18±8.56 de	1.37±0.08 abcde
T7	52.57±1.89 cd	72.17±2.95 cde	114.21±7.38 def	1.38±0.09 abcde
T8	52.43±3.72 cd	67.49±5.73 f	99.64±7.16 h	1.29±0.12 de
T9	47.96±1.86 e	69.13±2.94 ef	92.68±7.78 i	1.44±0.06 a
T10	55.92±1.89 ab	72.48±2.43 cde	128.18±5.03 c	1.30±0.06 d
T11	54.21±0.86 bc	72.23±2.11 cde	121.23±4.21 d	1.33±0.04 cde
T12	58.11±1.36 a	79.34±4.26 a	147.50±8.94 a	1.37±0.08 abcde
T13	57.43±2.36 a	74.79±2.58 bc	138.02±7.02 b	1.30±0.06 de
CK	46.68±1.60 e	63.19±2.46 g	80.31±5.49 j	1.36±0.08 bcde

注:同列不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small letters in the same column indicate significant differences at the 0.05 level. The same below.

2.2 不同处理对金奉猕猴桃果实内在品质的影响

不同植物生长调节剂和矿质元素处理后金奉猕猴桃果实内在品质的变化情况如表3所示。结果表明,所有样品的可溶性固形物含量在14.6%~18.1%之间,其中T3和T6的可溶性固形物含量与CK无显著差异,其余处理均显著低于CK。干物质含量方面,T3干物质含量最高,其次为CK。T1、T6、T9与CK之间无显著差异,其余处理均显著低于CK。所

有样品的可滴定酸含量在0.96%~1.19%之间,其中T12最高,且显著高于CK,其他处理的可滴定酸含量均显著低于CK,T4和T6的可滴定酸含量最低。糖酸比是影响口感的重要因素,T4的糖酸比值最高,达到13.42。T5、T12与CK无显著差异,T8、T9和T11糖酸比显著低于CK。所有样品的抗坏血酸含量在97.84~119.82 mg·100 g⁻¹之间,T3、T6处理的抗坏血酸含量最高,分别为119.82、119.12 mg·100 g⁻¹,T4、

表3 不同处理对金奉猕猴桃果实内在品质的影响

Table 3 Effects of different treatments on the internal quality of Jinfeng kiwifruit

处理 Treatment	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	w(干物质) Dry matter content/%	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	w(可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/%	糖酸比 Soluble sugar content/ Titratable acid content	w(抗坏血酸) Ascorbic acid content/(mg·100 g ⁻¹)
T1	16.40±0.42 cd	19.29±0.56 bc	1.06±0.00 c	13.19±0.68 a	12.46±0.59 bc	105.61±1.26 cd
T2	15.80±0.73 de	18.19±1.09 de	1.04±0.01 cd	12.67±0.11 abc	12.14±0.16 bc	105.62±4.29 cd
T3	17.50±0.84 ab	20.60±1.98 a	1.01±0.01 e	12.49±0.68 abcd	12.38±0.71 bc	119.82±2.84 a
T4	15.80±0.81 de	18.58±0.47 cd	0.96±0.01 f	12.85±0.73 ab	13.42±0.85 a	110.02±0.10 bc
T5	14.90±0.60 ef	18.43±0.83 cd	1.04±0.01 d	10.71±0.31 f	10.32±0.24 d	113.13±0.21 b
T6	18.10±0.24 a	19.79±0.50 ab	0.97±0.01 f	12.54±0.28 abcd	12.98±0.35 ab	119.12±1.94 a
T7	15.10±0.53 ef	17.74±0.48 def	1.00±0.01 e	12.11±0.05 bcde	12.10±0.18 bc	110.76±1.47 bc
T8	15.20±0.70 ef	17.72±0.22 def	1.01±0.01 e	9.06±0.21 g	9.01±0.17 e	111.45±1.64 b
T9	16.30±0.46 cd	19.41±0.41 bc	1.03±0.01 d	9.40±0.33 g	9.10±0.30 e	106.07±0.40 cd
T10	16.70±0.51 bc	18.58±0.24 cd	0.99±0.01 e	11.79±0.59 cde	11.88±0.54 c	97.84±2.47 e
T11	14.60±0.94 f	16.86±0.24 f	1.04±0.01 d	9.70±0.10 g	9.34±0.15 e	104.31±2.60 d
T12	15.20±0.26 ef	17.19±0.49 ef	1.19±0.01 a	12.31±0.23 abcd	10.33±0.28 d	101.21±1.33 d
T13	15.30±0.38 ef	17.97±0.44 de	1.00±0.00 e	11.67±0.32 de	11.67±0.32 c	101.55±0.59 de
CK	17.90±0.68 a	20.00±0.71 ab	1.08±0.01 b	11.25±0.29 ef	10.42±0.22 d	98.12±2.35 de

T5、T7、T8处理抗坏血酸含量均显著高于CK,其余处理的抗坏血酸含量与CK无显著差异。

2.3 不同处理对金奉猕猴桃果皮解剖结构的影响

金奉猕猴桃果皮石蜡切片如图1所示。番红可使木质化细胞壁呈现红色,角质化细胞壁呈现透明粉红色,固绿使细胞质和含有纤维素的细胞壁呈蓝绿色。金奉猕猴桃果皮外部细胞层结构是由几层压缩放射状排列的死细胞组成。这些死细胞全部被番红染为红色,证明其主要成分为木质素。死细胞层下面是厚壁组织,由两到三层排列紧密的放射状压缩细胞构成。与厚壁组织相邻的是薄壁细胞,薄壁细胞富含淀粉,更为细长,呈放射状扁平,相比于厚壁组织排列较为疏松,近七八层薄壁细胞的大小和形状基本一致。此外,在这一区域还散布着体积较大的石细胞。

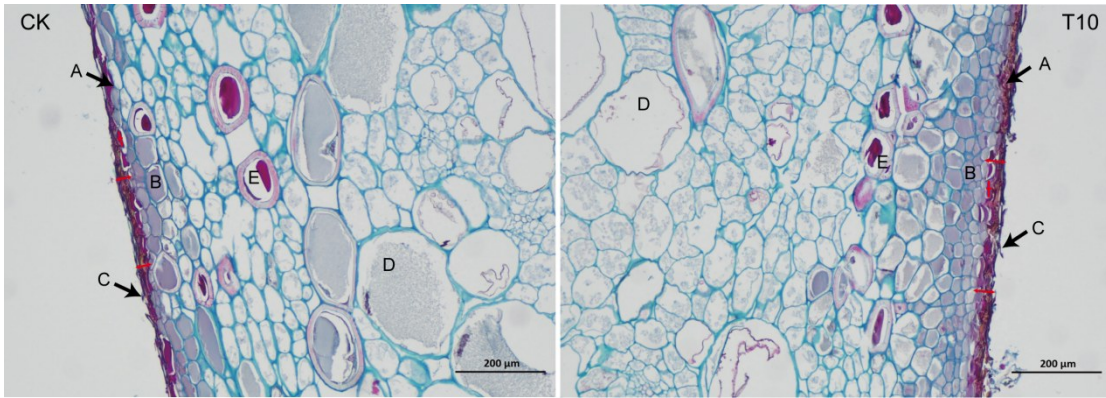
不同处理的金奉外果皮厚度具有较大差异(图2-A)。T1~T3为不同质量浓度的6-BA处理,其外果

皮厚度随试剂质量浓度的增加而下降,T10、T11为不同质量浓度的NAA处理,存在同样的规律。T4~T9、T13与CK之间无显著差异,其余处理的外果皮厚度较CK均有显著增加(图2-A)。

表皮细胞的长短径受不同处理影响较小(图2-B、C)。T13的表皮层细胞长径最长,其次为T11,均显著高于其他处理。T5的表皮细胞长径最短,显著小于CK。其余处理与CK无显著差异。T6、T7、T11、T12处理的表皮层细胞短径均显著高于CK,其余处理与CK无显著差异(图2-C)。不同处理对表皮细胞面积的影响也较小,除T11、T13处理外,其余处理与CK不存在显著差异(图2-D)。

2.4 不同处理对金奉猕猴桃果皮细胞壁代谢相关酶活性的影响

不同处理对金奉猕猴桃果皮细胞壁相关代谢酶活性的影响如图3所示。不同处理均不同程度地降低了PAL的活性(图3-A)。CK的PAL活性最高,其

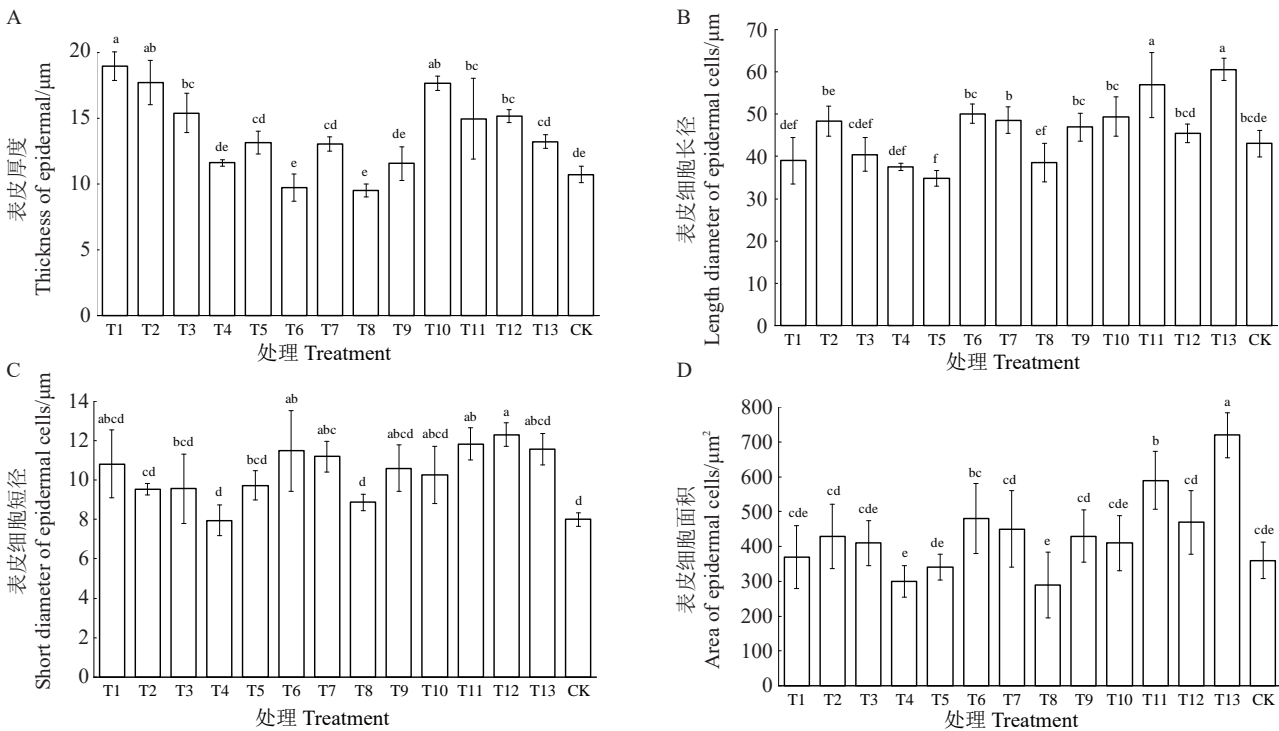


A. 外果皮的木质素被番红染色; B. 厚壁组织; C. 表皮死细胞; D. 薄壁细胞; E. 石细胞。红色双箭头表示表皮细胞层厚度; 红色十字中的长线表示表皮细胞长径, 短线为表皮细胞短径。

A. Lignin in pericarp stained with safranin; B. Thick-walled tissue; C. Epidermal dead cells; D. Thin-walled cells; E. Stone cell. The red double arrows indicate the thickness of the epidermal cell layer. The long line in the red cross indicates the long diameter of the epidermal cells, and the short line indicates the short diameter of the epidermal cells.

图 1 金奉猕猴桃果皮石蜡切片

Fig. 1 Paraffin section of the peel of Jinfeng kiwifruit



不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant differences at the 0.05 level. The same below.

图 2 不同处理对金奉猕猴桃果皮解剖结构的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different treatments on the anatomical structure of the peel of Jinfeng kiwifruit

次为T9处理, T13的PAL活性最低, 约为CK的46% (图3-A)。不同处理间POD活性变化较大(图3-B)。T3、T10~T12处理具有较高的POD酶活性, 约为CK的1.5倍, T8、T9的POD活性较低, 约为CK的60%, 并显著低于所有处理, T4~T7、T13与CK之间

无显著差异(图3-B)。不同处理间PPO活性差异明显(图3-C)。T10的PPO活性最高, 而T1、T3、T4、T6的PPO活性最低, 且显著低于其他所有处理。T9、T11与CK之间无显著差异。T6的果胶酶活性与CK无显著差异, T7~T9、T11、T13的果胶酶活性显

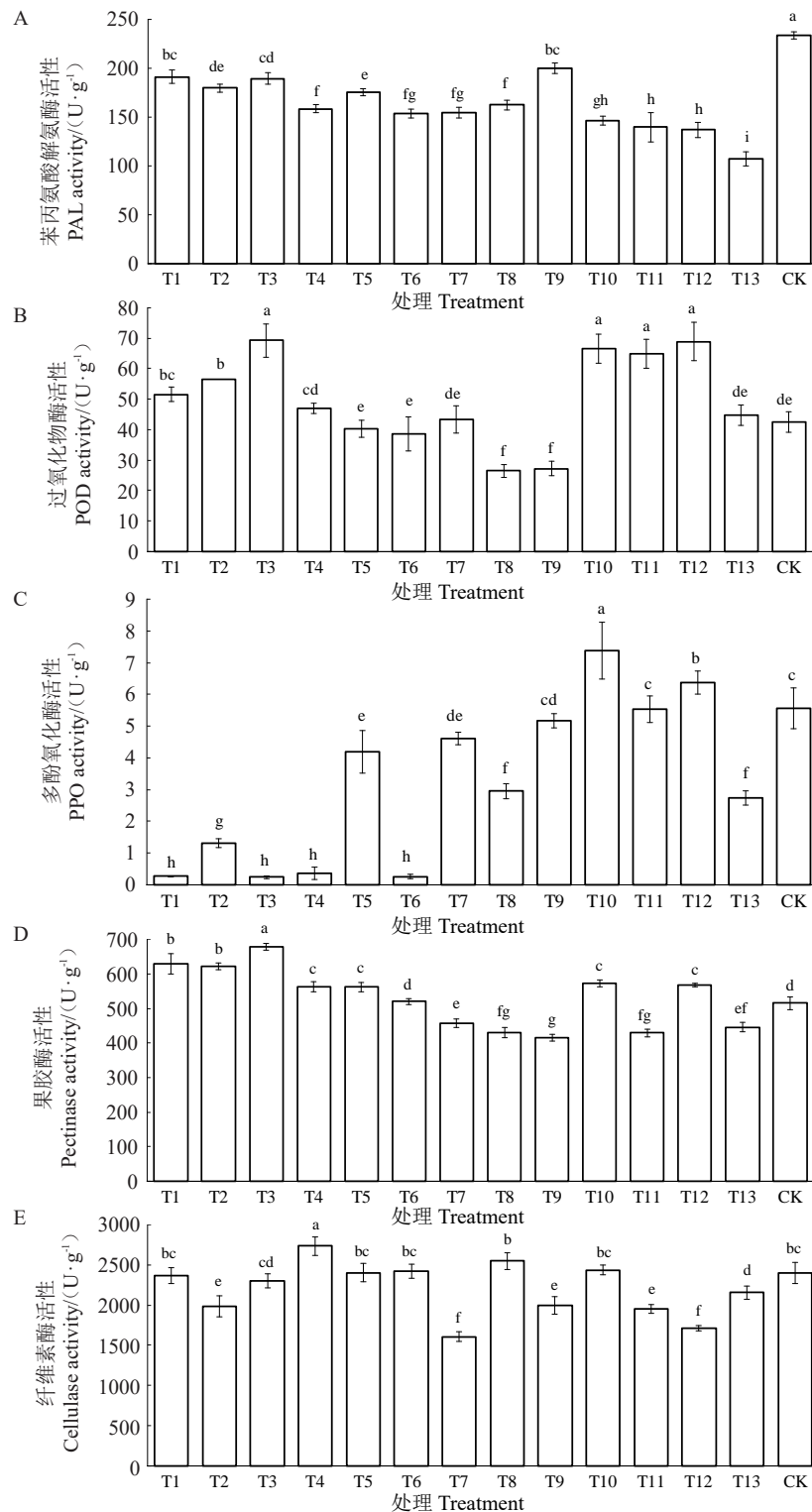


图3 不同处理对金奉猕猴桃果皮细胞壁相关代谢酶活性的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different treatments on cell wall-related metabolic enzyme activities of Jinfeng kiwifruit

著低于CK,其余处理的果胶酶活性均显著高于CK(图3-D)。T4的纤维素酶活性显著高于CK和其他处理,T1、T3、T5、T6、T8、T10等与CK无显著差异,T2、T7、T12显著低于CK,其中T7的纤维素酶活性最低(图3-E)。

3 讨论

笔者在本研究中针对金奉猕猴桃果皮较薄的问题,主要应用植物生长调节剂和矿质元素进行不同质量浓度、不同方式的处理,通过测定果实品质、细

胞壁代谢酶活性,果皮解剖结构观察进行比较分析,以期筛选出促进金奉猕猴桃果皮增厚和果实品质提升的最佳处理。

生长素能刺激细胞壁合成、细胞扩大和细胞分裂,对延缓叶片衰老和果实成熟有着重要的作用。喷施 IAA 能显著提高花生叶片光合速率,促进茎、穗和花的生长,最终提高花生平均单荚质量和单株产量^[14]。在番茄^[15]、梨^[16]、蓝莓^[17]和草莓^[18]等植物上的研究表明,适宜浓度的 NAA 对促进果实发育和膨大、防止落果、提高果实品质等具有显著的效果。笔者在本研究中使用不同质量浓度的 NAA 喷施金奉猕猴桃,结果显示 NAA 处理后果实单果质量显著增加,表明 NAA 有很强的吸引与调运养分的效应,能使果实幼期迅速膨大,增加产量。NAA 处理的猕猴桃果实可滴定酸含量显著降低,而抗坏血酸含量与 CK 无显著差异,表明 NAA 在提升金奉猕猴桃产量的同时,其营养价值未受明显影响。PAL 是催化苯丙氨酸合成途径的第一步,被认为是控制植物木质素积累的关键起始酶^[19]。POD 由多基因编码且定位在细胞壁上,参与植物木质素的生物合成、细胞伸长、胁迫防御和种子萌发等多种生物过程^[20-21]。使用不同质量浓度 NAA 处理后,猕猴桃果皮中 PAL 活性显著低于 CK,而 POD 活性却显著高于 CK。在烟草^[22]和山杨^[23]中的研究表明,木质素含量随 POD 活性降低而显著降低。拟南芥 POD 编码基因功能缺失突变体中木质素含量也显著减少^[24]。在本研究中,施用不同质量浓度 NAA 处理后猕猴桃果皮中 POD 活性均显著高于 CK,而不同质量浓度的 NAA 处理均显著增加了猕猴桃表皮死细胞层的厚度,这表明 POD 可能参与了猕猴桃表皮细胞木质素合成的调控,与猕猴桃表皮细胞木质素含量的积累相关。此外,在试验中笔者还发现 NAA 处理的果实在相同的室温条件下比其他处理的果实推迟 10~15 d 变软,这说明 NAA 处理延缓了金奉果实的成熟,延长了其软熟时间。与 CK 相比,NAA 处理的果实采后果腐病发生概率也较低,这表明 NAA 还提高了金奉猕猴桃果实的抗病性。

6-BA 为人工合成的细胞分裂素类物质,能通过促进细胞分裂维持新陈代谢与营养物质运输,改善果实品质,实现增产增收^[25-26]。在本研究中,T1 (25 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA)、T2 (50 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA)、T3 (75 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA) 处理均显著增加了猕猴桃果实的单果质量。

此外,6-BA 处理的果实品质也得到一定的提升,如降低了果实可滴定酸含量,提高了果实可溶性糖含量,提高了糖酸比和抗坏血酸含量。6-BA 处理显著提高了 POD 酶活性,且该酶活性随 6-BA 质量浓度的增加而升高。施用不同质量浓度的 6-BA 均显著增加了外果皮厚度,表明 6-BA 处理可促进木质素含量的积累和果皮增厚。

GA₃ 是一种高效的植物生长调节剂,具有促进细胞、茎伸长,打破种子休眠,促进果实生长发育的作用。外源赤霉素能够促进梨的花梗发育,特别是加速木质部和韧皮部组织的增大,进而增加梨果实的大小^[27]。外源 GA₃ 处理可有效抑制枣果皮细胞壁水解酶活性,从而影响果皮原果胶、纤维素含量,最终增强了果皮的破裂应力,降低了裂果率^[28]。外源施用适宜浓度的 GA₃ 处理可促进菠萝果实膨大、提高果实质量和改善果实品质^[29]。在本研究中,不同质量浓度的 GA₃ (T4 和 T5) 处理均显著增加了猕猴桃果实的单果质量,说明 GA₃ 可促进营养物质向果实的转运。较低质量浓度的 GA₃ 处理可显著降低果实可滴定酸含量,增加果实可溶性糖含量、糖酸比和抗坏血酸含量,明显地改善果实的内在品质指标,但是对外果皮厚度影响不大。

T6 (100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃ + 5 g·L⁻¹ CaCl₂)、T7 (50 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃ + 50 mg·L⁻¹ NAA)、T12 (1 g·L⁻¹ Zn(NO₃)₂ + 25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA)、T13 (5 g·L⁻¹ CaCl₂ + 25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA) 为植物生长调节剂的组合处理。这些处理组合均能显著增加果实单果质量,其中 T6 的可溶性固形物以及干物质含量与 CK 无显著差异;T12 处理的糖酸比与 CK 无显著差异,其余处理均显著增加了果实的糖酸比;抗坏血酸含量方面,T6、T7 较 CK 有显著提升。IAA、GA₃ 以及 6-BA 无论是单独处理还是混合处理,均能提高猕猴桃的产量,尤其是 T6 处理,在增加产量的前提下,显著提高猕猴桃果实的各项内在品质指标。果皮解剖结构观测显示,除 T12 处理外,其余混合处理不能明显增加外果皮的厚度。4 个组合处理明显降低了苯丙氨酸解氨酶活性;T12 的 POD 酶活性显著高于 CK,其余处理 POD 活性与 CK 无显著差异;T12 的 PPO 酶活性显著高于 CK,其余处理 PPO 活性显著低于 CK;T6 的果胶酶与 CK 无显著差异,T12 的果胶酶活性显著高于 CK,其余处理均显著降低果胶酶活性;T6 的纤维素酶活性与 CK 无显著差异,其余处理的纤维素酶活性显著低于 CK。

钙是细胞壁的重要组成成分,主要在细胞壁的胞间层沉积,在维持细胞壁的完整性中起着重要作用^[30]。喷施不同浓度的CaCl₂溶液均显著增加了果实的单果质量,而未影响果实品质。CaCl₂处理的PAL、POD和果胶酶活性均显著降低。钙处理使南果梨木质素及其前体羟基肉桂酸类物质的含量显著降低,木质素合成相关基因的表达水平也明显下调,抑制了木质素单体的合成^[31]。在本研究中,CaCl₂处理的外果皮厚度与CK之间无显著差异,这可能是钙处理抑制了木质素的生成。

4 结 论

使用不同种类、不同质量浓度和不同组合的植物生长调节剂和矿质元素处理金奉猕猴桃,结果表明,不同处理均显著增加了果实的单果质量,对果实品质有不同程度的改善效果。其中,100 mg·L⁻¹ GA₃+5 g·L⁻¹ CaCl₂处理组合的果实品质最佳,但对果皮厚度改善的效果并不明显。不同质量浓度的6-BA和NAA处理均显著增加了外果皮厚度,其中,25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA喷施处理、25 mg·L⁻¹和50 mg·L⁻¹ 6-BA浸果处理对金奉猕猴桃外果皮增厚的效果最为显著。综合各处理对金奉猕猴桃果实品质与外果皮厚度的影响,以及操作技术的简单易行,确定25 mg·L⁻¹ NAA叶面喷施为最佳的处理。

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