

# 异花授粉对青皮红心柚坐果率、果实生长发育及品质的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】探究异花授粉对青皮红心柚坐果率、果实生长发育及品质的影响,为解决青皮红心柚坐果率低、果实参差不齐和品质差异大等问题提供理论与技术支持。【方法】以10年生青皮红心柚为母本,以东试早柚、红宝石柚和越南红柚为父本,综合分析和评价不同花粉对青皮红心柚坐果率、果实生长发育及品质的影响。【结果】异花授粉的坐果率均显著高于自花授粉;异花授粉导致单果质量下降,果实呈现趋中的变异趋势,果实大小较均匀,果形近球形,较端正;果实横径和纵径的生长曲线均呈“S”形;在内在品质方面,异花授粉果实的可溶性固形物含量比自花授粉高1%~2%;其中,红宝石柚授粉的果肉红色更深,可食率、维生素C含量增加,越南红柚授粉果皮厚度最薄,果实变小;异花授粉后果实种子变多。果实外在品质指标与部分内在品质指标呈显著负相关,不同品种花粉直感效应存在差异。综合评价结果表明,红宝石柚授粉处理的果实综合品质最优。【结论】异花授粉通过花粉直感效应能一定程度上提高青皮红心柚的坐果率,并改善果实部分品质指标。其中,红宝石柚授粉效果相对最好,在生产上可合理配置授粉树,以提高坐果率及果实品质。

**关键词:** 青皮红心柚; 花粉直感; 异花授粉; 坐果率; 果实品质; 综合评价

中图分类号: S666.3

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2026)02-0346-10

## Effect of cross-pollination on fruit set, growth and quality of pomelo with red flesh and green peel

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 Poor fruit set rate, unstable yield, and variable quality are the significant challenges in cultivating the green peel and red flesh pomelo [*Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr.]. This study examined the effects of pollen source on fruit set, growth, and quality, with regard to xenia (pollen direct effect on fruit and seed traits) and metaxenia (its influence on maternal tissue development) The aim was to identify optimal pollinizer varieties to enhance yield and fruit quality. 【Methods】 Mature 10-year-old red-flesh, green-peel pomelo trees served as seed parents. Artificial cross-pollination was performed using pollen from three pomelo varieties: Hongbaoshi, Dongshizao, and Vietnam Red Pomello. Fruit set rate, fruit growth, and quality parameters (single fruit mass, longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, peel thickness, total soluble solids (TSS), titratable acid (TA), vitamin C (Vc) content,

收稿日期: 2025-07-03 接受日期: 2025-07-24

基金项目: 技术创新人才培养对象项目赵东兴(202405AD350031); 云南省红河热带农业科学研究所青年人才成长基金(HHS2024003); 云南省院士(专家)工作站项目“云南省伊华林专家工作站”(202305AF150145)

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seed number, edible rate, flesh segment number, and flesh color) were measured. Self-pollination served as the control. Data analysis included correlation analysis and comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the impact of pollinizers on the fruit set rate, growth and development, and quality of the green peel red flesh pomelo. **【Results】** Cross-pollination significantly increased fruit set rate compared with self-pollination. Metaxenia effects were evident, resulting in a more uniform, nearly spherical fruit shape (fruit shape index closer to 1). Cross-pollinated fruits exhibited significantly higher levels of gibberellin ( $GA_3$ ) and cytokinin (CTK) compared to self-pollinated fruits. Auxin (IAA) significantly increased in fruits pollinated with Hongbaoshi Pomelo and Vietnamese Red Pomelo. TSS was 1%–2% higher than self-pollination, with Hongbaoshi achieving the highest (10.97%). Flesh redness, potentially linked to higher sugar accumulation, was enhanced. Vc content was also increased ( $40\text{--}50\text{ mg}\cdot 100\text{ g}^{-1}$  vs  $30\text{--}40\text{ mg}\cdot 100\text{ g}^{-1}$  in self-pollinated fruit). Peel thickness was reduced but seed number increased ( $95\text{--}112$  vs average 71 in natural pollination). Hybrid seeds were cuneiform, flattened, with fin-like ribbed surfaces. While fruits from pollination with Vietnamese red pomelo had the thinnest peel and smaller fruit size. Correlation analysis revealed that fruit weight had a highly significant positive correlation with both fruit length and width ( $P<0.01$ ); fruit length exhibited a highly significant positive correlation with both fruit width and shape index ( $P<0.01$ ). Flesh recovery had a highly significant negative correlation with peel thickness ( $P<0.01$ ) and a significant positive correlation with seed number ( $P<0.05$ ). TSS exhibited a significant positive correlation while titratable acid content demonstrated a highly significant negative correlation with the solids-to-acid ratio ( $P<0.05$ ). Metaxenia and xenia effects varied significantly among pollinizer varieties. Based on comprehensive evaluation, the Hongbaoshi Pomelo as pollen source yielded the best fruit quality. **【Conclusion】** Cross-pollination significantly improved fruit set rate and enhanced multiple fruit quality attributes in red-flesh, green-peel pomelo, displaying pronounced Xenia and metaxenia effects. Hongbaoshi pomelo was identified as the most effective pollinizer variety. Rational selection of pollinizer varieties in production is recommended to boost fruit set, yield stability, and fruit quality. This study provided practical guidance for improving the cultivation of red-flesh, green-peel pomelo.

**Key words:** Pomelo with red flesh and green peel; Xenia; Cross-pollination; Fruit setting rate; Fruit quality; Comprehensive assessment

青皮红心柚是芸香科柑橘属柚类[*Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr.]的一种,因其果实成熟后表皮青绿、果肉鲜红而得名<sup>[1]</sup>。其绿皮红肉特征独特,辨识度高。在云南省河口县低海拔地区(76 m),该品种表现出低糖、低酸、高固酸比、果肉细腻化渣、果味纯正等优良品质,口感清甜适口,深受消费者青睐<sup>[1]</sup>。同时,青皮红心柚经济价值较高,已发展为滇南热区优势水果种植品种,成为当地果农增收致富的新兴产业<sup>[2]</sup>。河口瑶族自治县作为该品种的新兴主产区,种植面积已达  $1467\text{ hm}^2$ ,是当地重点推广发展的产业,发展前景广阔<sup>[2]</sup>。该县已将其确立为“一县一业”主导产业之一。然而,该产业仍面临果实坐果率低、产量不高、个体差异大及品质不稳定等关键问题,严重制约了其可持续发展。

花粉直感效应(xenia)是指通过不同父本花粉进行异花授粉后,受精形成的当代果实或种子在表型性状或组成成分上因花粉影响而表现出差异的现象<sup>[3]</sup>。即花粉基因型在受精至种子萌发期间,直接影响果实与种子的发育及其表型特征。该效应不仅能提高果树产量、改善果实品质和优化综合性状,还能影响果实的成熟期、形状、大小、色泽、糖酸风味及内在营养物质含量,以及种子的数量、形状和大小等<sup>[4]</sup>。花粉直感效应在果树中广泛存在,如柑橘<sup>[5-7]</sup>、石榴<sup>[8]</sup>、澳洲坚果<sup>[9]</sup>、猕猴桃<sup>[10]</sup>、梨<sup>[11]</sup>、蓝莓<sup>[12]</sup>、苹果<sup>[13]</sup>等,异花授粉技术已被广泛应用于多种果树生产中。例如,研究表明茂谷橘橙花粉能直接影响芦柑、福橘等受精果实的形状、成熟期、颜色、风味和内在成分含量<sup>[14]</sup>,并显著提高脐橙果实可溶性固形物含

量,使其提早成熟。授粉对果树生产至关重要,尤其对无单性结实能力或自交不亲和的树种。多数柑橘柚品种需依赖授粉受精才能结实。如马家柚单性结实能力低、自花结实率低,但异花授粉能显著提高其产量和品质<sup>[15]</sup>,且杂交授粉后的果实风味更浓郁,更受市场欢迎。沙田柚自花结实能力差,可通过配置授粉树解决其自交不亲和性问题。梨不同品种间杂交也能显著提高坐果率。

近年来,利用花粉直感效应改善柚类果实品质、筛选授粉树的研究日益增多。异花授粉不仅能提高柚的坐果率和产量<sup>[16]</sup>,还能改善果实形状、降低果皮厚度、优化果实品质,影响可溶性固形物与有机酸含量、提升香气<sup>[17]</sup>、降低裂果率<sup>[18-20]</sup>、调节内源激素<sup>[21]</sup>、减轻粒化程度<sup>[22]</sup>,并延长果实贮藏期<sup>[23]</sup>。

目前,关于青皮红心柚异花授粉影响果实性状的研究相对较少,稳定并进一步提升其果实产量和品质,已成为产区的核心需求。针对河口青皮红心柚存在的上述问题,笔者选用不同品种对其进行异花授粉,系统测定并综合评价主要果实品质性状指标,深入探究花粉直感效应对果实坐果率、生长发育和品质形成的影响,旨在筛选出能有效提升果实产量和品质的优良授粉品种,为生产上授粉树配置及品种改良提供理论依据和实践指导。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

授粉试验于2024年3月5—6日,在云南省红河热带农业科学研究所青柚示范园(103°52' E, 22°34' N;

海拔76 m)进行。供试品种为10年生青皮红心柚,砧木为酸柚;授粉品种东试早柚(Dongshizao pomelo)、红宝石柚(Hongbaoshi pomelo)、越南红柚(Vietnam red pomelo)均来自云南省红河热带农业科学研究所柚种质资源圃。每个处理(表1)设置3次重复,每次重复包含12株树。

### 1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 花粉采集与授粉 授粉前1 d的上午,采集父本品种当天将要开放的成熟花蕾,带回实验室置于自然条件下摊晾,待花瓣展开后,剪取花药,在28 °C烘箱中烘干后,置于4 °C冰箱保存。授粉当天,在每个处理的每株树上选取3~4朵不同方位、即将开放的中心花蕾,去除其他边缘花,小心剪去雄蕊(花药),用毛笔蘸取父本花粉均匀涂抹到母本柱头上;自花授粉先采集青皮红心柚花粉,然后按上述操作步骤进行,随后立即套袋并挂牌标记。授粉结束后,摘除未授粉和已开放的花朵。统计授粉花朵数,授粉后14 d摘除套袋。

1.2.2 坐果率统计与果实生长观测 授粉后30 d,调查每个试验组的坐果数,并计算坐果率。每个处理组选取大小基本一致的9个果实进行挂牌标记,每间隔20 d测量1次果实横径、纵径,此过程持续至果实采收。

1.2.3 果实内源激素含量测定 取花后60 d的幼果果皮样品,-20 °C保存。采用酶联免疫吸附法ELISA试剂盒测定赤霉素(GA<sub>3</sub>)、脱落酸(ABA)、吲哚乙酸(IAA)、玉米素核苷(ZR)含量,具体操作步骤包括样品加入、洗板、加酶标试剂、显色、终止及读数计

表1 青皮红心柚不同品种授粉组合

Table 1 Pollination combinations for green peel red flesh pomelo

品种 Variety	特性 Characteristic	授粉组合(♀×♂) Pollination combination (♀×♂)	简称 Abbreviation
青皮红心柚 Pomelo with red flesh and green peel	果皮绿色,果肉淡粉红色,汁胞脆嫩 Green peel, pale pink flesh, crisp juice sacs	自交授粉 Self-pollination	CK
红宝石柚 Hongbaoshi pomelo	果面密被白茸毛,果皮绿色,果肉红色,汁胞细软化渣,丰产,果汁丰富 The surface of the fruit has dense white fuzz, epicarp green, flesh red, juice sac has fine soft residue and rich in fruit juice	青皮红心柚×红宝石柚 Pomelo with red flesh and green peel×Hongbaoshi pomelo	T1
东试早柚 Dongshizao pomelo	特早熟;丰产;果皮黄绿色,果肉黄白色;甜度高,果肉质嫩而化渣,果实倒卵形或锥形 Extra precocity; high yield; epicarp yellowish-green and flesh yellowish-white; flesh tender and flaky with high sweetness; fruit obovate or conical	青皮红心柚×东试早柚 Pomelo with red flesh and green peel×Dongshizao pomelo	T2
越南红柚 Vietnam red pomelo	果皮粗糙,成熟时果皮呈现淡红色,果肉红色 Epicarp rough, peel light red when ripe; fleshs red	青皮红心柚×越南红柚 Pomelo with red flesh and green peel×Vietnam red pomelo	T3

算。试剂盒购自苏州格锐思生物科技有限公司。

**1.2.4 果实品质测定** 于2024年10月8日果实成熟后,对生长测量标记果实的品质指标进行测定。使用电子天平测定单果质量,并计算果实可食率。使用电子游标卡尺测定果实横径、纵径和果皮厚度,测定依据《柑橘鲜果检验方法》<sup>[24]</sup>,使用PAL-BX/AC-ID 1糖酸仪(ATAGO, Japan)测定可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量,计算固酸比;采用2,6-二氯酚靛酚滴定法测定维生素C(Vc)含量。

### 1.3 数据处理

使用 Microsoft Excel 软件对数据进行统计记录,利用 SPSS 26.0 软件对试验数据进行方差分析(ANOVA),并通过 Duncan's 新复极差法进行多重比较,使用 Origin 软件进行图表绘制和相关性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同品种的花粉对青皮红心柚坐果率、果实生

### 长及内源激素的影响

从表2可知,红宝石柚、越南红柚和东试早柚与青皮红心柚的异花授粉坐果率分别为32.68%、32.75%和29.20%,而青皮红心柚自花授粉坐果率仅为6.57%,异花授粉坐果率显著高于自花授粉坐果率。由此可见,3种异花授粉方式都显著提高了青皮红心柚的坐果率。

由图1可知,青皮红心柚果实在云南河口地区自谢花后子房膨大到果实成熟的生长发育周期为197 d左右,28~65 d为青皮红心柚果实生长发育的速生期。果实的横径和纵径生长曲线整体上呈“S”形,即前期生长较快,65~120 d生长速率变慢,120 d后生长速率逐渐趋于平缓。不同授粉组合的果实生长速率在不同阶段存在差异,如红宝石柚授粉组合的果实纵径生长速率在55~90 d最快,果实横径生长速率在60~120 d最快,其他组合的果实纵横径生长速率在此时间段则略有不同。不同授粉组合的青皮

表2 不同授粉品种对青皮红心柚坐果率的影响

Table 2 Effects of pollination of different varieties on fruit setting rate of pomelo with red flesh and green peel

处理	授粉组合(♀×♂)	授粉花朵数	坐果数	坐果率
Treatment	Pollination combination (♀×♂)	Number of pollinated flowers	Number of fruit sets	Fruit setting rate/%
T1	青皮红心柚×红宝石柚 Pomelo with red flesh and green peel×Hongbaoshi pomelo	205	67	32.68±0.13 a
T2	青皮红心柚×东试早柚 Pomelo with red flesh and green peel×Dongshizao pomelo	226	66	29.20±0.06 a
T3	青皮红心柚×越南红柚 Pomelo with red flesh and green peel×Vietnam red pomelo	229	75	32.75±0.16 a
CK	青皮红心柚自花授粉 Pomelo with red flesh and green peel self-pollination	198	13	6.57±0.09 b

注:花后30 d第2次生理落果后统计坐果率。同列数据后不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。下同。

Note: The fruit set rate was calculated after the second physiological drop 30 days after flowering. Different small letters after the means in the same column indicate significant difference ( $P<0.05$ ). The same below.

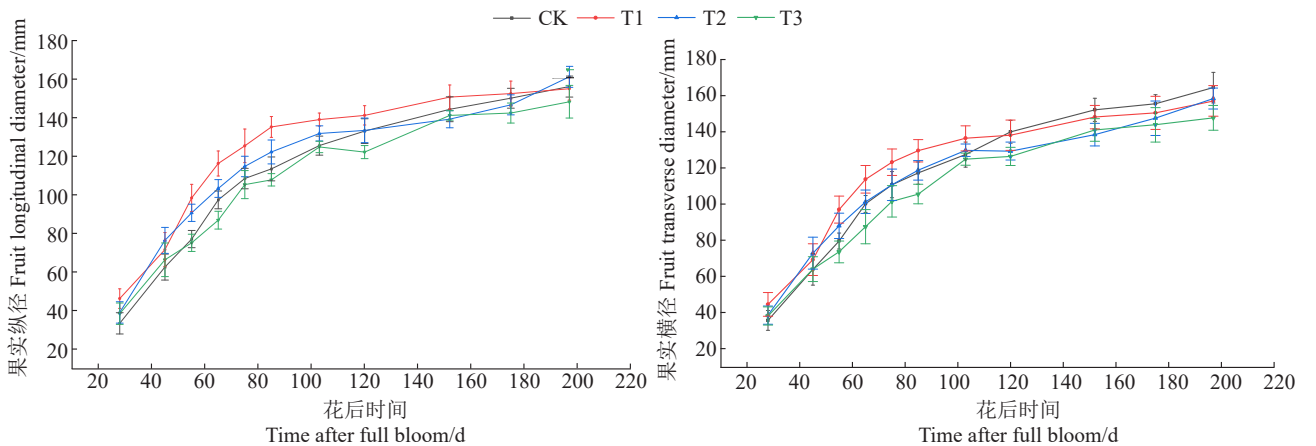


图1 不同授粉品种果实生长曲线

Fig. 1 Growth curves of fruit from different pollination combinations

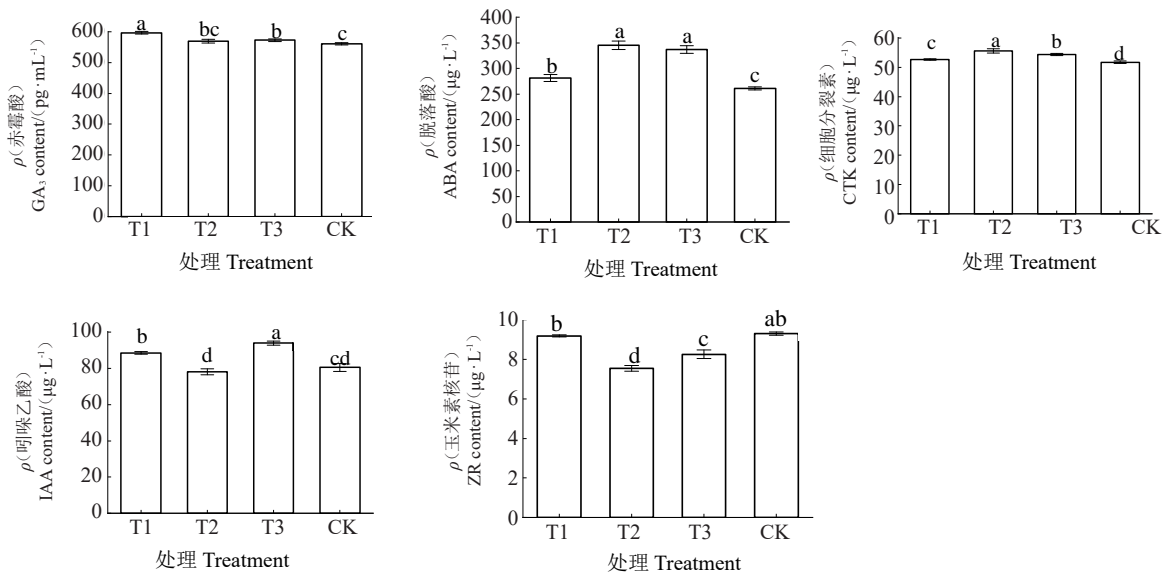
红心柚果实纵径生长速率均大于横径,果实呈现趋中变小趋势,果实生长发育较为均匀。

由图2可知,与青皮红心柚自花授粉果实相比,红宝石柚、东试早柚、越南红柚异花授粉组合的果实赤霉素(GA<sub>3</sub>)含量均显著提高;异花授粉组合的青皮红心柚果实中脱落酸(ABA)、细胞分裂素(CTK)含量均显著高于自交授粉果实。吲哚乙酸(IAA)含量在红宝石柚、越南红柚授粉后显著提高。玉米素核苷(ZR)含量,在东试早柚、越南红柚异花授粉组合果实中显著降低。整体上,相比于自花授粉果实,异花授粉组合青皮红心柚果实中的多个内源激素含量呈升高趋势。

### 2.2 不同授粉品种对青皮红心柚品质的影响

由图3可知,异花授粉后青皮红心柚果形较为端正,大小均匀,果实形状趋于球形,外观品质较好。其中,越南红柚授粉果皮最薄,果形指数变小,果实体积最小,且差异显著;红宝石柚授粉单果质量、果实大小较为适中,且果肉红色更深。结果表明,异花授粉对果皮厚度存在显著影响。果皮厚度影响果实鲜食剥皮难易程度,是果实品质优劣的重要特征。

由表4可知,不同异花授粉组合之间果皮厚度、单果质量与青皮红心柚自花授粉相比均存在显著差异。越南红柚授粉组合的果实单果质量、果实纵径、



不同小写字母表示差异显著( $P < 0.05$ )。

Different small letters indicate significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ).

图2 不同授粉品种对青皮红心柚果实激素含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different pollinizer varieties on the hormone contents in green peel red pulp pomelo



图3 不同授粉品种果实

Fig. 3 Fruits from pollination with different pollinizer varieties

表4 不同授粉品种果实外在品质

Table 4 External quality of fruits from pollination with different pollinated varieties

处理 Treatment	单果质量 Mass of single fruit/g	果实纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter/mm	果实横径 Fruit transverse diameter/mm	果形指数 Shape index	囊瓣数 Number of flesh pieces	果皮厚度 Pericarp thickness/mm
T1	1 531.10±112.46 b	157.11±6.79 a	156.89±8.04 a	1.00±0.06 a	15.00±1.73 a	12.65±1.25 b
T2	1 538.67±305.78 b	158.47±14.61 a	154.38±13.38 a	1.03±0.05 a	13.33±1.15 a	12.28±1.21 b
T3	1 212.22±201.31 b	139.25±9.82 b	143.11±10.06 b	0.97±0.03 b	15.33±0.58 a	7.99±1.22 c
CK	1 830.28±185.25 a	164.50±8.91 a	161.11±6.98 a	1.02±0.07 a	14.33±0.58 a	19.21±3.33 a

果实横径、果形指数和果皮厚度均降低,且达到了显著的差异水平。

由表5可知,与自花授粉果实相比,3种异花授粉组合青皮红心柚果实的可食率均有所提高。其中,越南红柚组合最高,达到75.24%;3种异花授粉

组合青皮红心柚果实的可溶性固形物含量提高了1%~2%。其中红宝石柚组合的含量最高,为10.97%;自花授粉果实的Vc含量为30.52 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,而异花授粉果实的Vc含量为40~60 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>,Vc含量显著提高;3种异花授粉组合的果实种子数为95~

表5 不同授粉品种果实内在品质

Table 5 Intrinsic quality of fruits from pollination with different varieties

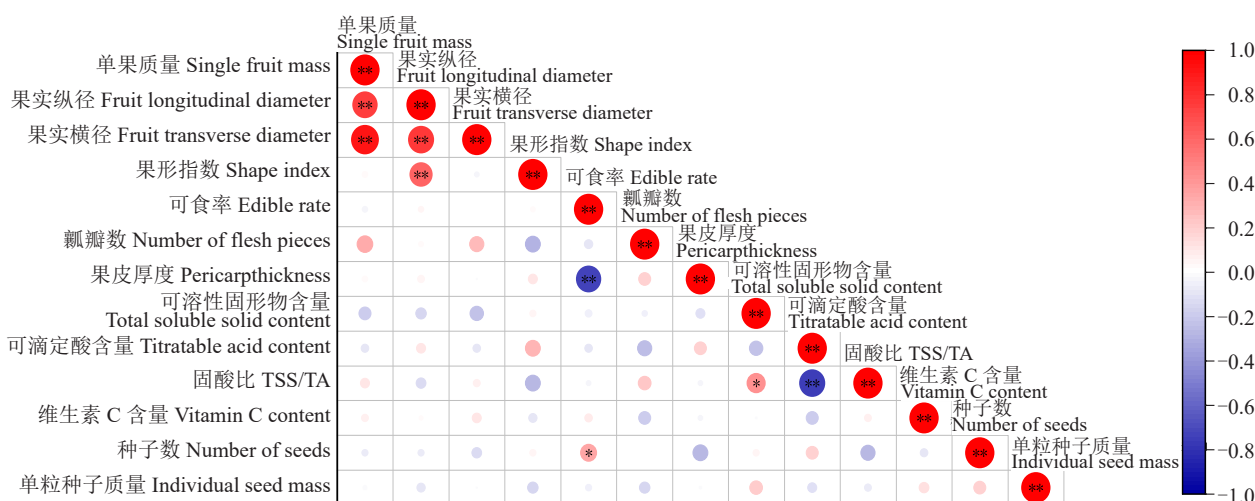
处理 Treatment	可食率 Edible rate/%	w(可溶性固形物) Total soluble solid content/%	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	固酸比 TSS/TA	种子数 Number of seeds	w(维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )
T1	69.43±2.10 a	10.97±0.23 a	0.42±0.10 b	27.28±5.64 a	95±18.15 a	60.22±5.27 a
T2	65.60±11.50 ab	10.48±0.08 a	0.45±0.26 b	27.23±14.07 a	97±2.08 a	49.48±0.77 b
T3	75.24±7.06 a	10.42±0.33 a	0.47±0.15 b	22.17±1.87 a	112±29.51 a	45.33±12.22 b
CK	62.27±4.15 b	9.16±0.59 b	0.76±0.46 a	19.11±4.66 b	71±43.48 b	30.52±4.66 c

112粒,而自然授粉的果实平均种子数为71粒,表明异花授粉有助于增加种子数。

2.3 不同授粉品种果实品质相关性分析

采用Pearson法对不同授粉组合的果实品质进行相关性分析。由图4可知,单果质量与果实纵径、

横径呈极显著正相关( $P<0.01$ );果实纵径与果实横径、果形指数呈极显著正相关( $P<0.01$ );可食率与果皮厚度呈极显著负相关( $P<0.01$ ),与种子数量呈显著正相关( $P<0.05$ );可溶性固形物含量与固酸比呈显著正相关( $P<0.05$ );可滴定酸含量与固酸比呈



\*表示在 0.05 水平上显著相关;\*\*表示在 0.01 水平上极显著相关。

\* indicates significant correlation at  $P<0.05$ ; \*\* indicates highly significant correlation at  $P<0.01$ .

图4 不同授粉品种果实品质相关性

Fig. 4 Correlation and quality traits in fruit from different pollination combinations

极显著负相关( $P<0.01$ )。

### 3 讨 论

本研究结果表明,异花授粉可显著提高青皮红心柚的坐果率,这与前人针对沙田柚<sup>[25]</sup>、马家柚<sup>[26]</sup>、东试早柚<sup>[27]</sup>、水晶蜜柚<sup>[28]</sup>等自交不亲和或低结实率柚类品种的研究结果高度一致。坐果率作为评估亲和性的关键指标,其水平与授粉品种及其花粉亲和性密切相关。本研究结果中,异花授粉处理的坐果率显著高于自交授粉处理,这明确表明青皮红心柚存在杂交亲和性及部分自交不亲和性。其生理机制在于,自交授粉时可能因自交不亲和性或花粉活力不足导致花粉管伸长受阻、受精不完全或失败,从而加速生理落果<sup>[29]</sup>,此现象在柑橘属柚类中普遍存在<sup>[30]</sup>。异花授粉主要通过以下机制提高坐果率:提供高亲和性花粉克服自交不亲和障碍;引入遗传多样性以增强受精卵活力与胚珠发育;并通过花粉直感效应调控内源激素平衡,如提高促坐果激素 $GA_3$ 、CTK、IAA水平,降低促落果激素ABA水平,优化养分向子房的分配。笔者在本研究中观察到的坐果率提升幅度为20%~30%,与前人报道相似,如沙田柚异花授粉坐果率可达29.7%,而自然坐果率仅为1.2%。

花粉直感效应不仅影响坐果,对果实综合品质亦有显著作用。异花授粉能够改变果实的大小、单果质量、果实形状、果皮厚度、可食率、可溶性固形物<sup>[31-32]</sup>、有机酸组分<sup>[33]</sup>、Vc含量<sup>[34]</sup>、代谢物、挥发性物质、矿质元素等物质组分及含量,最终影响果实品质。笔者发现,异花授粉促进了果实的发育均匀,使果形趋于近球形(果形指数接近1),这与授粉后果颈缩短的现象较为一致<sup>[35]</sup>,并增加了单果质量,这可能与授粉品种有关,其影响了授粉果实的大小及质量。其潜在机制可能与授粉后种子发育通过花粉直感效应促进内源激素(如IAA、GA)合成,从而加速细胞分裂与膨大有关。尤为重要的是,异花授粉显著改善了果实内在品质。降低可滴定酸含量、提高固酸比以优化风味,这与马家柚、水晶蜜柚、琯溪蜜柚的研究结果较为一致;提高可溶性固形物含量及Vc含量,并使果肉红色更为浓郁,推测与糖分积累增强有关。这些品质的提升可能源于花粉直感效应对糖酸代谢关键酶活性或基因表达的调控作用,如促进有机酸降解、促进糖分积累与转运。异花授粉

通常导致种子数量显著增加及中心柱由空心变为实心。具有柚类遗传背景的品种大多表现出自交不亲和的特性,并具备单性结实能力。这类品种在单独栽种时,可结出优质的无核果实,如琯溪蜜柚。东试早柚<sup>[36]</sup>、贡水白柚<sup>[37]</sup>自交不亲和并具有一定的单性结实能力是无核的主要原因。充足的种子数(如 $>100$ 粒)可有效抑制琯溪蜜柚果实粒化;反之,无籽的马家柚果实则更易发生粒化,这可能与种子缺失导致的内源激素(如GA/ABA)失衡有关。异花授粉的大果实中往往含有较多种子,虽然种子增多可能略微降低可食率,但有助于减轻果实粒化和裂瓣的发生程度,减少果实畸形、内裂流胶等现象,并改善贮藏品质,如延缓枯水、降低不溶性膳食纤维含量。

大多数柚类品种如沙田柚、马家柚,兼具自交不亲和性与弱单性结实能力,因此,在生产中需配置花期重叠度高且亲和性好的授粉树,或进行人工授粉,以确保高产优质,避免坐果率低、果实粒化等问题。花粉直感效应对果实品质至关重要,因此选择适宜的授粉父本尤为关键,如沙田柚可选择水晶柚、酸柚或蜜柚<sup>[38]</sup>,东试早柚可选用泰国金柚,真龙柚可选用强德勒柚和脆香甜柚<sup>[39]</sup>,马家柚宜选择鸡尾葡萄柚<sup>[40]</sup>,梅州金柚可选用春香橘柚<sup>[41]</sup>,金沙柚可选择马家柚、红肉蜜柚或沙田柚<sup>[42]</sup>。针对青皮红心柚,本研究结果显示,以红宝石柚为授粉父本,其在提高可食率、可溶性固形物含量、Vc含量及优化果形方面表现突出,是提升果实品质的理想选择。因此,生产中合理配置花期适当重叠的优质授粉品种,是协同提高青皮红心柚坐果率、综合果实品质及生产效益的关键有效技术措施。

### 4 结 论

异花授粉能够显著提高青皮红心柚坐果率,并对果实生长发育和品质产生显著影响。通过花粉直感效应,异花授粉导致果实单果质量下降但大小更均匀、果形更端正近球形;显著提高了果实中果皮IAA、 $GA_3$ 、CTK等内源激素含量;改善了内在品质,降低了果皮厚度;可食率、可溶性固形物含量、Vc含量显著提高;可滴定酸含量显著降低,果肉红色加深。不同父本花粉直感效应存在差异。综合评价表明,红宝石柚授粉处理的果实综合品质最优,其坐果率高,单果质量及果实大小适中,果肉红色更深,可溶性固形物含量、Vc含量显著提升,适宜作为青皮

红心柚的授粉树。生产上可合理配置红宝石柚作为授粉品种,以提高青皮红心柚坐果率及果实品质。

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