

冬枣果实生长发育规律及外源激素调控效应研究

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摘要:【目的】系统研究冬枣果实生长发育规律以及外源植物生长调节剂对果实生长发育的影响,为冬枣优质高效栽培提供理论依据。【方法】以陕西省大荔县冷棚(避雨棚)栽培的冬枣为试验材料,采用 Logistic 模型拟合果实纵径、横径、单果质量及果形指数动态变化,分析糖酸代谢变化规律。在果实着色关键期(60 days after flowering, 60 DAF)喷施乙烯利(ETH, 300 mg·L⁻¹)、茉莉酸甲酯(MeJA, 50 mg·L⁻¹)、脱落酸(ABA, 50 mg·L⁻¹)和清水对照(CK)4个处理,分析不同外源激素对果实外观和内在品质的调控效应。【结果】冬枣果实生长发育呈典型的“S”形曲线, Logistic 模型对果实生长指标的拟合效果最佳($R^2=0.978\sim 0.999$)。根据生长速率变化可将果实发育划分为渐增期(10~30 DAF)、快增期(30~80 DAF)和缓增期(80~110 DAF)3个阶段。冬枣为蔗糖积累型[成熟期蔗糖含量(w, 后同)64.82 mg·g⁻¹]和苹果酸型果实(峰值 12.96 mg·g⁻¹),维生素C含量在 50 DAF 达峰值(2.54 mg·g⁻¹)。外源 ETH 和 MeJA 处理明显促进果实着色(半红或片红状态),并提高可溶性固形物含量、固酸比和糖酸比,同时降低果实硬度;ETH 还显著提高成熟期内源 IAA、ETH、ABA、GA₃ 和 CTK 含量。【结论】冬枣果实发育符合 Logistic 增长规律,冷棚栽培设施冬枣果实生长快增期为 30~80 DAF,着色期喷施 ETH(300 mg·L⁻¹)或 MeJA(50 mg·L⁻¹)可通过调控内源激素平衡有效改善果实品质,其中 ETH 处理对促进着色和提升糖含量的综合效果更优。

关键词:冬枣;设施栽培;果实生长发育;激素

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Fruit growth and development pattern of *Ziziphus jujuba* ‘Dongzao’ and the regulatory effects of exogenous hormones application

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Abstract: 【Objective】 In recent years, during the development of Dongzao (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.) industry, the facility-based cultivation model has gradually replaced the open-field cultivation, effectively solving the problem of cracking due to rainfall during the ripening period, and significantly improving the quality of the fruits. However, facility cultivation requires higher management skills. If the management is improper, a series of problems such as small fruits or deformed fruits, decreased sugar content and reduced flavor, and poor coloring will occur. The study aimed to systematically investigate the fruit growth and development patterns of Dongzao jujube under protected cultivation and the effects of exogenous plant growth regulators on fruit development, providing a theoretical basis for high-quality and efficient cultivation of Dongzao. 【Methods】 The study selected the Dongzao jujube trees under the shelter shed mode as the research material. During the sampling process, 10 healthy Dongzao jujube trees with consistent flowering periods and growth conditions were selected from all directions of the experimental area (north, south, east, west, center). The plants were sampled from the east, south, west, and

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north directions, as well as the upper, middle, lower, inner, and outer directions. The disease-free and pest-free jujube fruits were collected as the experimental materials and stored in a $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ refrigerator for future use. By monitoring the changes in the longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, fresh fruit weight and fruit shape index of Dongzao jujube at different growth stages, a numerical simulation model was established to analyze the growth and development patterns of Dongzao jujube fruits at different periods. The Logistic, Cubic polynomial, and Quadratic polynomial models were employed to fit the dynamic changes of the fruit longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, fruit weight, and fruit shape index. The patterns of sugar-acid accumulation were analyzed. At the fruit coloring stage (60 days after flowering, 60 DAF), four treatments were applied: ethephon (ETH, $300\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), methyl jasmonate (MeJA, $50\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), abscisic acid (ABA, $50\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), and tap water as the references (CK) to analyze the effects of different exogenous phytohormones on the appearance and internal quality of fruits. **【Results】** The growth and development of Dongzao jujube fruit exhibited a typical 'S'-shaped curve. The Logistic model provided the best fit for fruit growth indices ($R^2 = 0.978\text{--}0.999$). Based on the growth rate changes, fruit development could be divided into three stages: slow growth period (10–30 DAF), rapid growth period (30–80 DAF), and late growth period (80–110 DAF). The sucrose content in the Dongzao jujube fruit began to accumulate at 70 DAF of fruit growth. After 70 DAF, the sucrose content showed a gradually increasing trend. By the time the fruit reaches 110 DAF, that is, at the maturity stage, the sucrose content was the highest, accounting for approximately half of the total sugar content. Dongzao jujube was a sucrose-accumulating fruit (sucrose content at maturity: $64.82\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) with malic acid as the predominant organic acid (peak content: $12.96\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$). The vitamin C content peaked at 50 DAF ($2.54\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$). During the hardening period of the fruit core, a large amount of nutrients were consumed, and the content of vitamin C and total soluble sugar decreases. The exogenous ETH and MeJA treatments significantly promoted the fruit coloring (resulting in partially red surfaces), increased the soluble solids content, solid-acid ratio (a 24.5% increase with ETH treatment), and sweet-acid ratio (an 11.05% increase), while reducing the fruit firmness (4.62 N with ETH treatment). The ETH treatment also significantly increased the endogenous levels of ETH, ABA, GA_3 , and cytokinin (CTK) at maturity. When the fruit of Dongzao jujube was treated with exogenous MeJA ($50\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) during the fruit ripening period, the contents of IAA, ABA, GA_3 and ETH increased, while the content of CTK decreased. When the fruits were treated with exogenous ABA ($50\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), the contents of endogenous ABA and GA_3 in the fruits increased, while the contents of IAA and CTK decreased. **【Conclusion】** The development of Dongzao jujube under the protected cultivation conformed to the Logistic growth model, during the growth and development of Dongzao jujube fruits, there was a S-shaped growth curve consisting of a gradual growth period (10–30 DAF), a rapid growth period (30–80 DAF), and a slow growth period (80–110 DAF). At 70 DAF of Dongzao jujube, the total soluble sugar content of the fruit rapidly increased. This would be the main period for sugar to be transported and accumulated in the fruit. Therefore, during this critical period and the rapid growth period, the environmental temperature and humidity in the facility should be controlled within an appropriate range to reduce non-stomatal limitations. At the same time, attention should be paid to strengthening water and fertilizer supply, so as to ensure that the fruit would have sufficient nutrients for growth and improve the fruit quality. Spraying ETH ($300\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) or MeJA ($50\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) on the fruits at the coloring stage could effectively improve fruit quality by regulating the balance of endogenous phytohormones. Among these, ETH treatment demonstrated a significant effect in promoting coloring and enhancing sugar accumulation.

Key words: Dongzao; Protected cultivation; Fruit growth and development; Phytohormones

冬枣 (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. 'Dongzao') 作为我国主栽鲜食枣品种,以果实口感脆甜、营养丰富而深受消费者喜爱。近年来,随着冬枣设施栽培模式的推广,陕西大荔、山西运城等主产区设施冬枣种植面积迅速扩大,有效解决了露地栽培成熟期遇雨裂果问题,并将鲜果供应期延长至6个月,经济效益显著提升^[1-3]。然而,设施栽培条件下由于光照、温度、湿度等气象因子不适,果实糖分积累和花色苷合成受到抑制,常导致果实发育不良、着色不佳、糖度下降、风味变淡等一系列品质问题,严重影响商品价值。果实发育是一个复杂的生理过程,受遗传因素和环境条件的共同调控。研究表明,植物激素作为重要的信号分子,通过复杂的互作网络调控果实细胞分裂、膨大以及营养物质的积累^[4]。在枣树栽培中,外源植物生长调节剂已广泛应用于保花保果,但其对果实品质形成的影响较为复杂,特别是在设施栽培条件下的调控效应缺乏系统研究^[5]。

笔者以设施栽培冬枣为对象,通过建立果实生长发育模型,解析糖酸代谢规律,并探究着色期喷施不同类型外源激素对果实品质的调控效应,旨在明确设施冬枣果实发育的动态特征和关键时期,阐明糖酸含量变化等品质成分的积累规律,并筛选出适宜的外源激素处理方案,以期为设施冬枣优质高效栽培提供理论依据和技术支撑。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验地位于陕西省渭南市大荔县中国枣文化博览园,属暖温带半干旱大陆性季风气候,年均气温14.4℃,年均降水量514 mm,无霜期214 d。试验棚为南北走向的塑料冷棚,跨度8 m,肩高2.5 m,顶高3.5 m,覆盖0.08 mm聚乙烯薄膜。

1.2 材料

从试验地东西南北中部各个方向选取3~5年生冬枣(砧木为酸枣)10株,栽植密度为1.5 m×3.0 m,生长状况良好、花期和长势一致。于冬枣幼果期(6月上旬)进行挂牌标记,从幼果期(6月14日)开始到果实成熟(9月22日),每隔10 d从植株的东、南、西、北4个方位以及上、中、下、里、外5个方向,采集无病虫害的枣果为试验材料,存于-80℃冰箱中备用。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 外源激素喷施处理 在果实着色期(7月22

日)选择同一棚内12株生长状况良好、长势与水肥管理一致的植株作为试验材料,3株采用MeJA(50 mg·L⁻¹)喷施处理^[6],3株采用ABA(50 mg·L⁻¹)喷施处理^[7],3株采用ETH(300 mg·L⁻¹)喷施处理^[7],3株喷施清水作为对照。隔10 d后(8月2日)再喷施1次,共喷施2次,每种激素每次喷施量为2 L。

1.3.2 冬枣果实生长发育动态监测 以遮雨棚栽培模式下生长状况良好、花期和长势一致的10株4年生冬枣植株为试验材料,于冬枣幼果期(6月上旬)进行挂牌标记,从幼果期(6月14日)开始到果实成熟(9月22日),每隔10 d采用数显游标卡尺测量果实横径与纵径,计算果形指数。果形指数=果实纵径/果实横径。随机选取10个冬枣果实称质量,计算平均单果质量。

选用Logistic、三次多项式、二次多项式3种生长方程对果实横径、果实纵径、单果质量、果形指数随生长时间的变化进行数学模型拟合。以下为生长模型方程:

$$Y = A + (B - A) / (1 + (X/X_0)^C);$$

$$Y = AX^3 + BX^2 + CX + D;$$

$$Y = AX^2 + BX + C.$$

其中, X :生长天数, Y :累计生长量, A 、 B 、 C 、 D :待估测的模型参数。

1.3.3 果实性状测定 采用质构分析仪测定果实硬度,选取生长状况良好的枣果3颗,每颗取果实赤道部3个点进行测定,单位为N。采用手持数字糖度计测定可溶性固形物含量,将冬枣果切块挤压出汁测定,以%表示。采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)测定枣果中的可溶性糖含量^[8]。甜度值=果糖含量×1.75+蔗糖含量×1.00+葡萄糖含量×0.70。采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)测定枣果样品中维生素C和7种有机酸组分含量。

1.3.4 内源激素含量测定 采用高效液相色谱-串联质谱(LC-MS/MS)测定不同物候期冬枣果实内源激素(生长素、赤霉素、细胞分裂素、脱落酸、乙烯)的含量^[10]。

1.4 数据统计与分析

同处理水平间差异分析采用单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA),Turkey检验;采用Origin 2018软件中的生长方程进行模型分析并作图,采用Microsoft Excl 2019和SPSS 22.0软件处理数据。

2 结果与分析

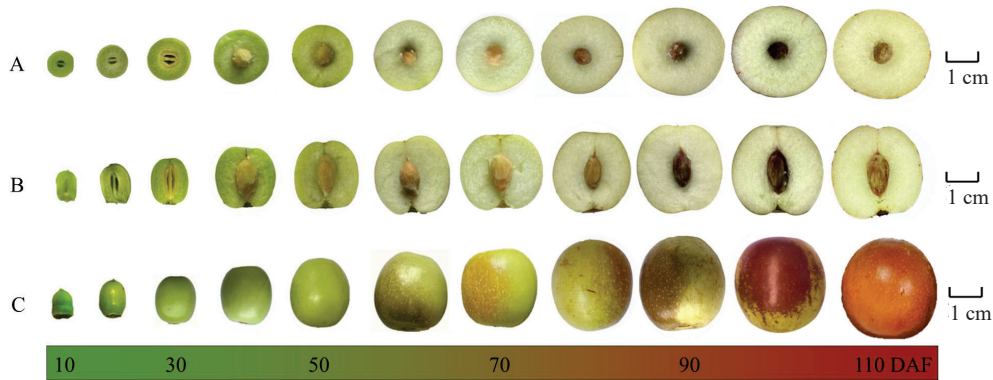
2.1 果实生长发育模型拟合

选用 Logistic、三次多项式、二次多项式 3 种生长方程对果实横径(图 1-A)、果实纵径(图 1-B)、单果质量、果形指数随生长时间的变化进行数学模型拟合(表 1)。同时采集各时期果实着色情况进行记录(图 1-C)。结果表明,各项指标拟合方程的决定系数 R^2 均表现为 Logistic 最高。Logistic 拟合方程的决定系数 R^2 在 0.978~0.999 之间,方程均达到极显著水平,回归模型极显著,因此 Logistic 理论方程对 4 个指标的拟合度较高,可以较好地描述冬枣果实各项指标的生长发育规律。本研究中的冬枣生长发育曲线采用 Logistic 模型拟合值进行分析比较(图 2),

冬枣果实生长发育呈现为渐增期(10~30 DAF)、快增期(30~80 DAF)、缓增期(80~110 DAF)的 S 形增长曲线。果形指数随发育进程逐渐降低,果形由长圆形(20 DAF, 1.43)变为近圆形(110 DAF, 0.97)。

2.2 果实发育过程中主要营养物质的动态变化

2.2.1 糖组分及含量变化分析 冬枣果实发育过程中,果糖含量在 50 DAF 时达到峰值($29.53 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)。与此同时,蔗糖含量逐渐升高,在果实生长到 110 DAF,即果实成熟期时蔗糖含量最高($64.82 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),占总糖比例最高。此外,在 50~70 DAF 之间,葡萄糖与果糖含量呈下降趋势,而在 70 DAF 时,冬枣果实蔗糖开始累积,表明冬枣果实在生长 50~70 DAF 时,果糖与葡萄糖含量的降低与蔗糖的积累有关(图 3),因此,冬枣为蔗糖积累型果实。



A. 横径;B. 纵径;C. 着色(依次为花后 10~110 d)。

A. Transverse diameter; B. Longitudinal diameter; C. Coloration (10-110 d after flowering).

图 1 果实成熟过程中横径、纵径及颜色的变化

Fig. 1 Changes in the transverse diameter, longitudinal diameter and color during fruit ripening

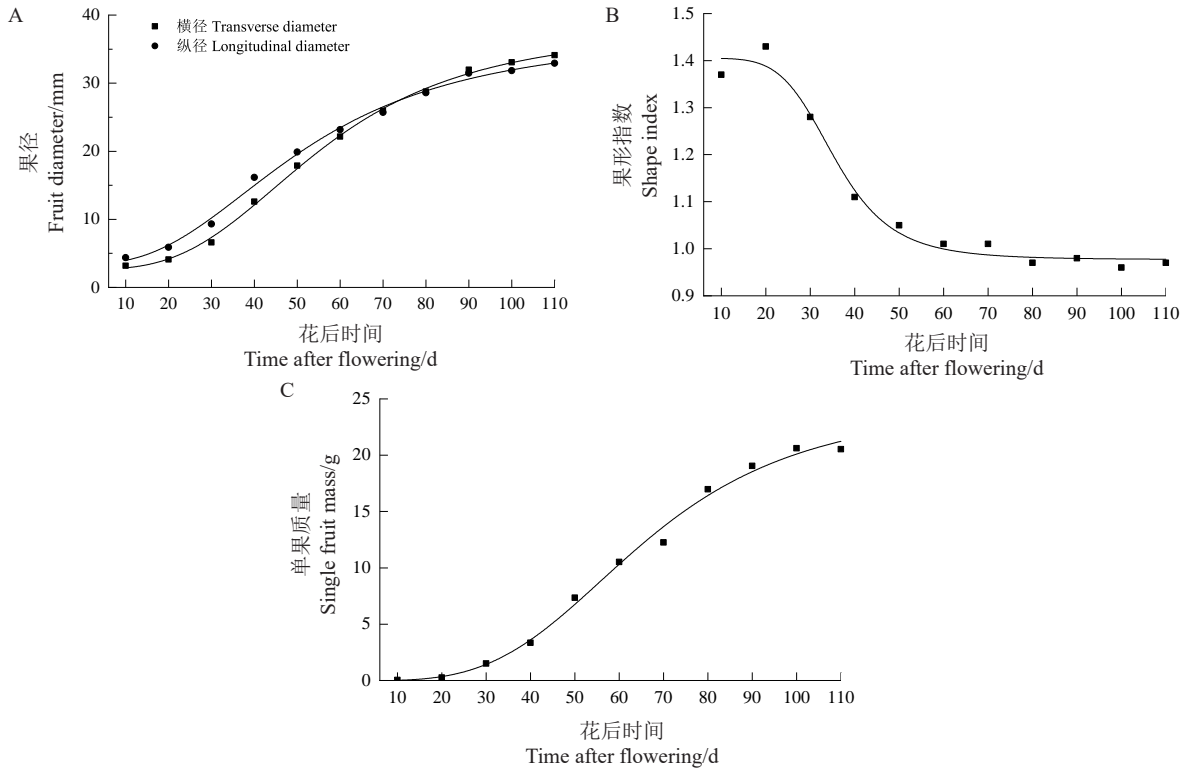
表 1 冬枣果实质量相关性状的动态模型

Table 1 Models fitted for fruit quality-related traits during fruit ripening

指标 Trait	方程类型 Equation type	模型 Model	确定系数 R^2	F值 F value
单果质量 Single fruit mass	Logistic 方程 Logistic equation	$y = 24.731 + (-0.013 - 24.731) / [1 + (x/65.934)^{3.528}]$	0.996**	1 302.044
	三次方程 Lubic equation	$y = -5E-05x^3 + 0.010x^2 - 0.252x + 1.708$	0.992**	844.806
	二次方程 Quadratic equation	$y = 0.000 1x^2 + 0.230x - 4.133$	0.963**	239.365
果实纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter	Logistic 方程 Logistic equation	$y = 37.359 + (3.465 - 37.359) / [1 + (x/51.966)^{2.535}]$	0.995**	1 155.383
	三次方程 Lubic equation	$y = -9E-06x^3 - 0.002x^2 + 0.619x - 2.834$	0.986**	1 222.640
	二次方程 Quadratic equation	$y = -0.003x^2 + 0.698x - 3.798$	0.988**	1 357.444
果实横径 Fruit transverse diameter	Logistic 方程 Logistic equation	$y = 38.244 + (2.687 - 38.244) / [1 + (x/55.998)^{3.027}]$	0.999**	1 690.300
	三次方程 Lubic equation	$y = -3E-05x^3 + 0.003x^2 + 0.434x - 2.716$	0.989**	1 377.997
	二次方程 Quadratic equation	$y = -0.003x^2 + 0.732x - 6.418$	0.984**	1 243.984
果形指数 Fruit shape index	Logistic 方程 Logistic equation	$y = 0.977 + (1.405 - 0.977) / [1 + (x/35.594)^{5.527}]$	0.978**	5 169.184
	三次方程 Lubic equation	$y = 2E-7x^3 + 3E-5x^2 - 0.011x + 1.540$	0.900**	1 136.406
	二次方程 Quadratic equation	$y = 7E-5x^2 - 0.013x + 1.565$	0.911**	1 704.460

注:**表示回归模型通过显著性检验,在 0.01 水平上差异显著($P < 0.01$)。

Note: ** denotes that the regression model is statistically significant at 0.01 level ($P < 0.01$) based on the significance test.



A. 果径;B. 果形指数;C. 单果质量。

A. Fruit diameter; B. Fruit shape index; C. Single fruit mass.

图2 冬枣果实生长性状 Logistic 模型拟合曲线

Fig. 2 Logistic model fitting curve of fruit traits of Dongzao

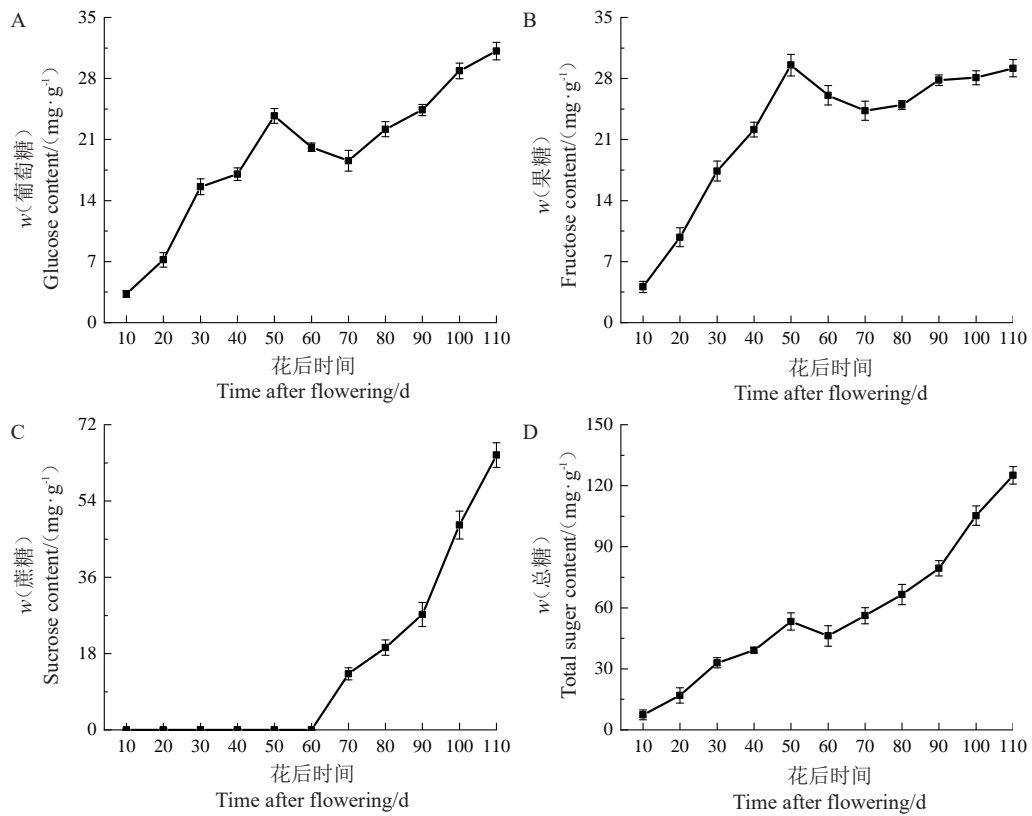


图3 冬枣果实成熟过程中可溶性糖含量的动态变化

Fig. 3 Dynamic changes of soluble sugar content during Dongzao fruit ripening progress

2.2.2 酸组分及含量变化分析 由图4可知,总酸含量于50 DAF达峰值($12.96 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),其中苹果酸为主要有机酸。各有机酸动态变化各异,苹果酸和琥珀酸含量均在40 DAF最高;柠檬酸含量整体上呈下降趋势;奎宁酸与酒石酸含量持续上升。

2.2.3 维生素C含量变化分析 冬枣果实生长发育过程中维生素C含量介于 $0.03 \sim 2.54 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 之间(图

5),呈先升高后下降的趋势,果实生长50 DAF时,维生素C含量达到峰值。50~60 DAF即果核硬化期时,维生素C含量突然快速下降,60 DAF以后,维生素C含量呈缓慢降低趋势。

2.2.4 果实主要营养物质含量相关性分析 由表2可知,冬枣果实中的葡萄糖含量与果糖、蔗糖、酒石酸和奎宁酸含量均呈极显著正相关,与柠檬酸含量

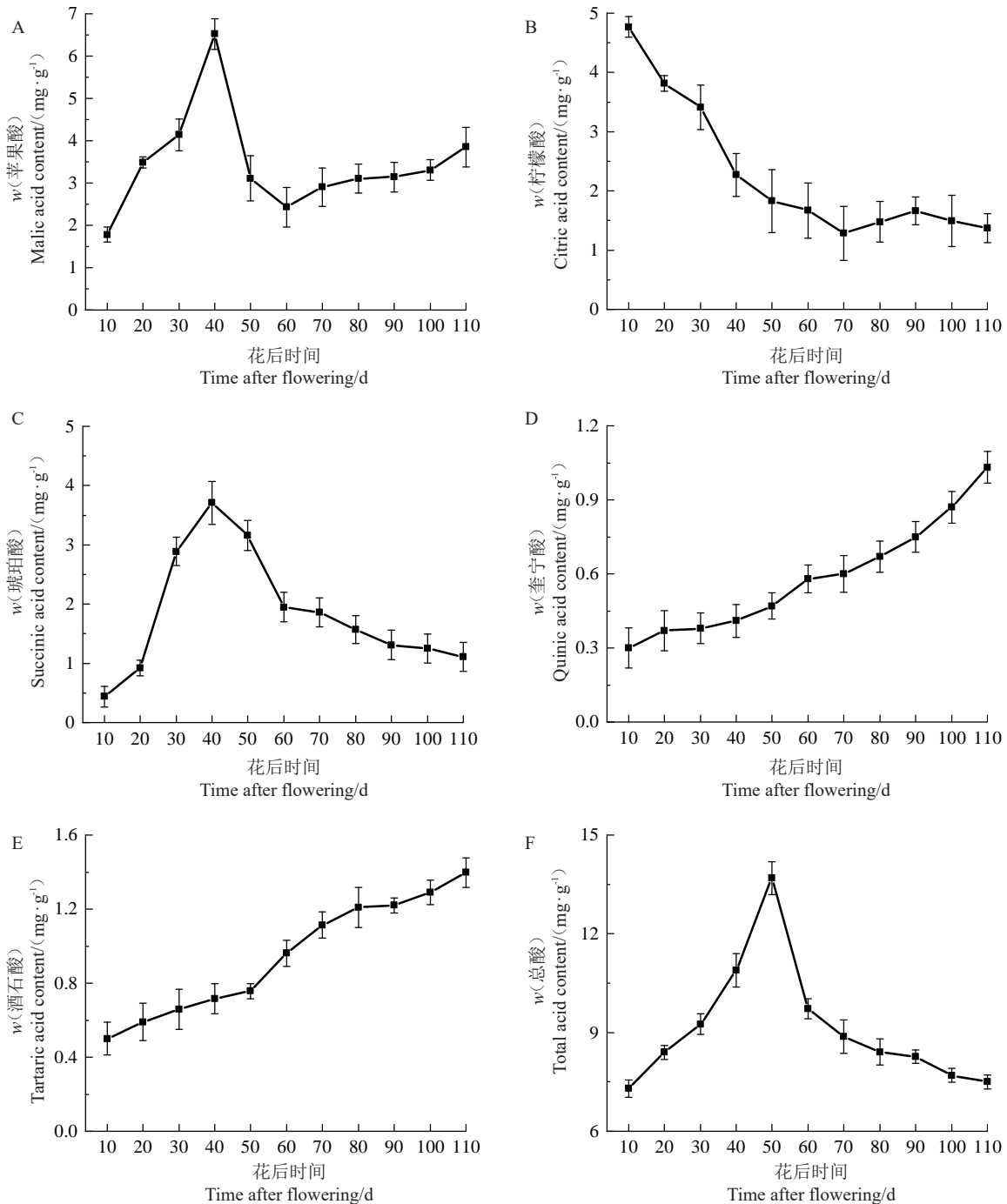


图4 冬枣果实成熟过程中有机酸含量的动态变化

Fig. 4 Dynamic changes of organic acid content during Dongzao fruit ripening progress

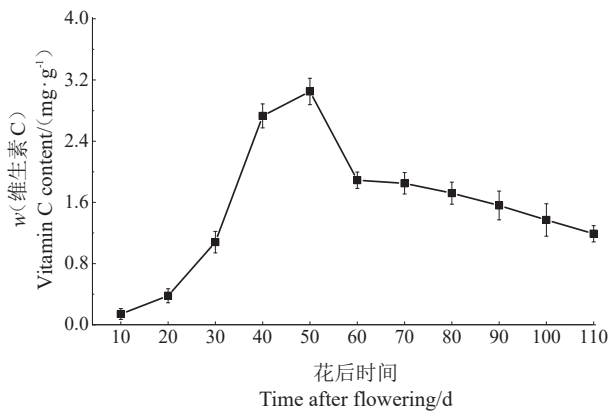


图5 冬枣果实成熟过程中维生素C含量的动态变化
Fig. 5 Dynamic changes of vitamin C content during Dongzao fruit ripening progress

呈极显著负相关;果糖含量与酒石酸、维生素C含量均呈极显著正相关,与奎宁酸含量呈显著正相关,与柠檬酸含量呈极显著负相关;蔗糖含量与酒石酸和奎宁酸含量均呈极显著正相关;酒石酸含量与柠檬酸含量呈极显著负相关,与奎宁酸含量呈极显著正相关;柠檬酸含量与维生素C含量呈极显著负相关。

2.3 外源激素对果实生长发育的影响

2.3.1 外源激素对冬枣外观品质的影响 通过比较 ETH (300 mg · L⁻¹)、MeJA (50 mg · L⁻¹)、ABA (50 mg · L⁻¹)、对照(清水)4种处理的冬枣果实着色情况发现,在果实着色期(60~70 DAF)采用 ETH (300 mg · L⁻¹)与茉莉酸甲酯 MeJA (50 mg · L⁻¹)喷施过

表2 冬枣果实主要营养物质含量相关性分析

Table 2 Correlation analysis of main nutrients content of Dongzao fruit

营养物质 Nutrient	葡萄糖含量 Glucose content	果糖含量 Fructose content	蔗糖含量 Sucrose content	酒石酸含量 Tartaric acid content	奎宁酸含量 Quinic acid content	柠檬酸含量 Citric acid content	维生素C含量 Vitamin C content
葡萄糖含量 Glucose content	1						
果糖含量 Fructose content	0.930**	1					
蔗糖含量 Sucrose content	0.780**	0.509	1				
酒石酸含量 Tartaric acid content	0.896**	0.793**	0.830**	1			
奎宁酸含量 Quinic acid content	0.849**	0.629*	0.975**	0.897**	1		
柠檬酸含量 Citric acid content	-0.846**	-0.934**	-0.449	-0.772**	-0.567	1	
维生素含量C Vitamin C content	0.539	0.748**	0.029	0.328	0.131	-0.749**	1

注:*表示在 0.05 水平显著相关,**表示在 0.01 水平极显著相关。

Note: * indicates significant correlation at 0.05 level, ** indicates extremely significant correlation at 0.01 level.

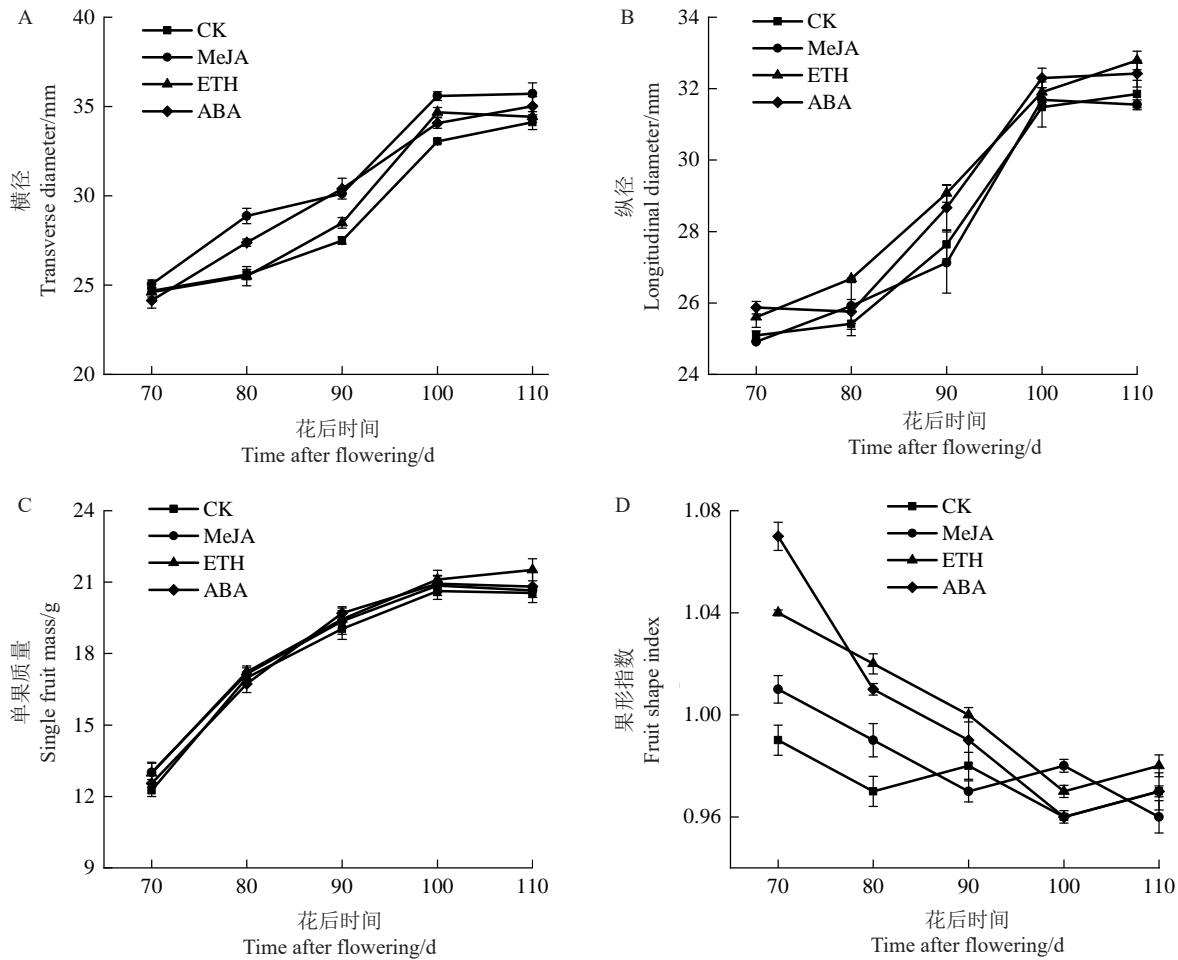
的成熟期果实,较对照果实着色情况较好,经 ETH (300 mg · L⁻¹)处理过的果实大面积着色,果实基本呈半红状态,经 MeJA (50 mg · L⁻¹)处理过的果实着色情况也较好,基本呈片红状态,而经 50 mg · L⁻¹ ABA处理过的果实与对照果实相比无明显变化(图6)。以上结果表明,冬枣果实在着色期经过ETH喷施处理后可明显促进果实着色。对4种处理的枣果

实生长发育动态进行监测发现,果实成熟期,各处理间果实横径、纵径、单果质量及果形指数均无显著差异(图7),因此,促进果实着色效果依次为ETH>MeJA>ABA。

2.3.2 外源植物生长调节剂对冬枣果实内在品质的影响 ETH (300 mg · L⁻¹)、MeJA (50 mg · L⁻¹)、ABA (50 mg · L⁻¹)、对照(清水)等4种处理的冬枣果实可



图6 不同处理成熟期冬枣果实着色情况
Fig. 6 Dongzao fruit coloration under different treatments



A. 果实横径;B. 果实纵径;C. 单果质量;D. 果形指数。

A. Fruit transverse diameter; B. Fruit longitudinal diameter; C. Single fruit mass; D. Fruit shape index.

图 7 不同生长调节剂处理冬枣果实生长发育的动态变化

Fig. 7 Dynamic changes of growth and development of Dongzao fruits with different growth regulators treatment

溶性固形物含量的变化趋势一致(图8)。从处理 70 DAF 开始到果实成熟期(110 DAF),可溶性固形物含量一直呈上升趋势,从高到低依次为:ETH>MeJA>ABA>对照,表明在冬枣果实着色期用 ETH ($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、MeJA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、ABA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 对果实进行喷施处理,可提高成熟期冬枣果实的可溶性固形物含量。4 种处理的果实硬度从处理 70 DAF 到果实成熟期(110 DAF)均呈下降趋势。果实硬度由大到小依次为 ABA、对照、MeJA、ETH。ETH ($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 处理的冬枣果实在成熟期的硬度为 4.62,明显低于其他 3 种处理,MeJA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 处理为 6.02, ABA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 处理为 6.63,对照为 6.36, ABA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 处理与对照的果实硬度差异不大,表明 ETH 喷施处理可明显降低成熟期冬枣的果实硬度。

由图 8 可知,4 种处理的冬枣果实固酸比与糖酸比变化趋势一致,果实生长 70~90 DAF 时,果实固酸比与果实糖酸比变化幅度较小,果实生长 90~110 DAF 时,果实固酸比与糖酸比大幅度上升。4 种处理中,成熟期果实固酸比从低到高依次为对照、ABA、MeJA、ETH,其中 ETH ($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、MeJA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 分别较对照提高了 24.46% 和 18.21%, ABA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 处理与对照相差较小,仅提高了 0.8%。4 种处理中,成熟期冬枣果实糖酸比从低到高依次为对照、ABA、MeJA、ETH。其中 ETH ($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、MeJA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 糖酸比较对照分别提高了 11.05% 与 4.95%, ABA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 处理仅提高了 1.01%。

2.3.3 外源激素对冬枣果实内源激素含量的影响 在果实着色期(60 DAF)用 ETH ($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、MeJA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、ABA ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、对照(清水)对

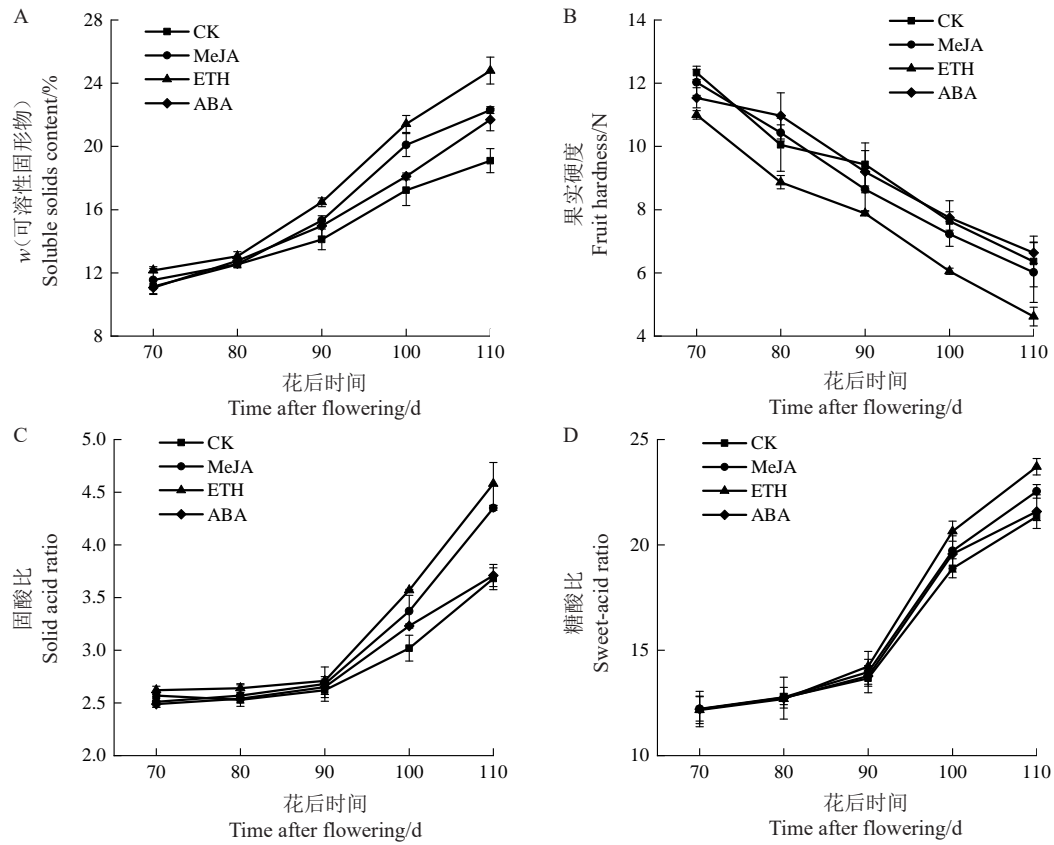
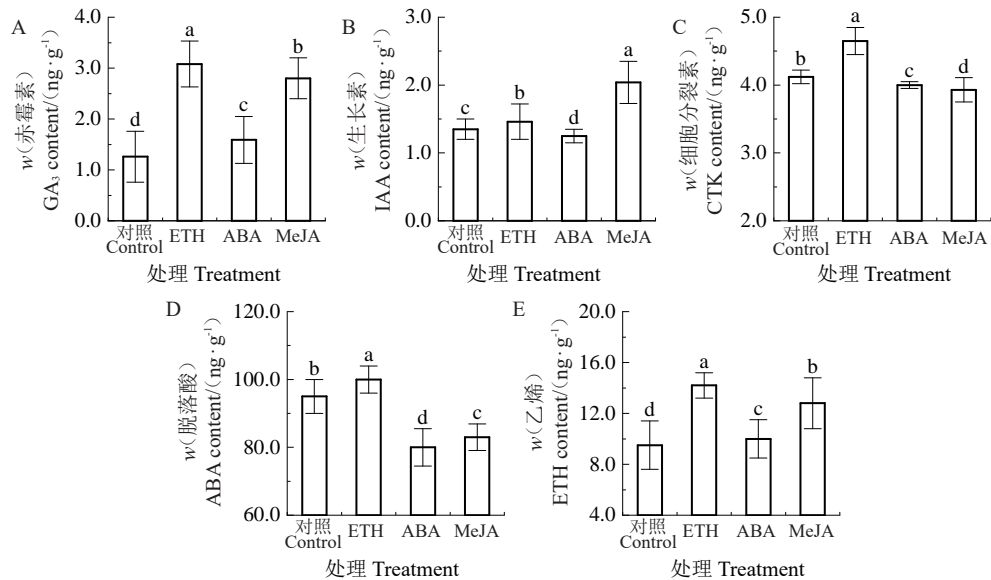


图 8 不同处理冬枣果实的品质变化

Fig. 8 Changes of Dongzao fruit quality under different treatments

枣果实进行喷施处理后,由图9可知,4种处理的冬枣果实在成熟期时脱落酸含量从低到高依次为 ABA、MeJA、对照、ETH。生长素含量从低到高依次

为 ABA、对照、ETH、MeJA, MeJA 处理的果实在成熟期时生长素含量为 $2.031 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 显著高于其他 3 种处理。赤霉素含量从低到高依次为对照、ABA、



不同小写字母表示 $P < 0.05$ 差异显著。

Different small letters indicate significant difference at $P < 0.05$.

图 9 不同处理枣果实成熟期内源激素含量的变化

Fig. 9 Changes of endogenous hormone content during ripening of jujube fruits under different treatments

MeJA、ETH, ETH处理的果实在成熟期的赤霉素含量为 $3.073 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, MeJA处理为 $2.821 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,均显著高于其他2种处理。细胞分裂素含量从低到高依次为MeJA、ABA、对照、ETH, ETH处理的果实在成熟期的细胞分裂素含量为 $4.601 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,显著高于其他3种处理。乙烯含量从低到高依次为对照、ABA、MeJA、ETH。

3 讨 论

3.1 冬枣生长曲线的最佳拟合模型

研究果实生长发育规律的首要步骤是选择合适的生长发育模型,使用模型拟合果实生长发育的过程,可以反映出果实生长发育的规律特征。本研究表明,Logistic理论方程对单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、果形指数随果实生长时间的变化拟合度较高,能较好地描述以上指标的生长发育规律。拟合发现,冬枣果实生长发育过程呈现为渐增期(10~30 DAF)、快增期(30~80 DAF)、缓增期(80~110 DAF)的S形增长曲线。这一结果与胡波等^[11]和李明玥^[12]关于冬枣果实生长规律的研究结果一致。由于品种差异性,该结果与陈亚萍^[13]研究的灵武长枣具有双峰型生长曲线有一定差异,灵武长枣具有两个快速生长阶段,分别为20~40 DAF和70~90 DAF。在生产上可以根据Logistic生长曲线方程,通过果实生长发育时间预测果实生长发育情况,确定各种果实生长初期、速生期、生长后期的时间节点,准确预测果实的生长发育进程^[14-16]。

3.2 冬枣果实内在品质变化规律

枣品种主要分为蔗糖积累型(例如骏2、金芒果等)和还原糖积累型(例如金铃圆枣、美蜜枣等)两类,糖组分积累特征在发育前期相似而后期不同,蔗糖积累型枣品种果实发育后期还原糖含量缓慢降低,蔗糖含量迅速上升;还原糖积累型枣品种果实则相反^[17]。骏枣和冬枣果实发育早期(幼果期至硬核期)以积累葡萄糖和果糖为主,蔗糖含量较低;进入成熟期后蔗糖开始快速积累,至采收时达到峰值,属于蔗糖积累型^[18]。本研究中冬枣果实快速膨大期糖积累主要为葡萄糖和果糖,果实成熟期以蔗糖迅速积累为主,其糖分积累规律与灵武长枣基本一致^[19]。冬枣果实的蔗糖在果实生长70 DAF时开始积累,与李明玥^[12]研究结果相同,70 DAF以后蔗糖含量逐渐升高,到果实成熟期时蔗糖含量占比最高,

因此为蔗糖积累型果实,与郭雪飞等^[20]的研究结果一致。

本研究中冬枣果实有机酸中苹果酸占比最高,并且是影响酸味的主要因素^[21],因此为苹果酸型果实,且不同酸类物质含量差异较大,与赵爱玲等^[22]的研究结论一致。而在果实成熟期,可能由于果实吸水膨大的稀释作用和大量有机酸转化为糖导致有机酸含量逐渐下降^[23],果实糖酸比变大,导致果实风味由酸变甜。在果核的硬化期需要消耗大量营养,维生素C含量与可溶性总糖含量降低,与张传来等^[24]的研究结果一致,可能是果核与果肉竞争养分所致。综上,冬枣果实在整个生长发育期内,生长天数为30~80 DAF为果实快速生长期,冬枣70 DAF以后果实可溶性总糖含量快速上升,是糖向果实转运并积累的主要时期,因此在这两个重要时期应控制设施内环境温度与湿度于合适范围内,降低非气孔限制^[25-26],同时注意加强水肥供给,保证果实生长有充足的养分,从而提升果实品质。

3.3 果实着色期喷施外源激素对果实生长发育的影响

果实着色程度反映糖酸平衡、类黄酮多样性及质地完整性,是衡量风味品质优劣和成熟程度的一项重要评价指标^[27-28]。Shafiq等^[29]研究发现,喷施茉莉酸甲酯(MeJA)可促进苹果果实红晕和花青素积累,优化着色。本研究喷施过ETH($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)与MeJA($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)的成熟期果实着色情况较好,果实大面积着色,基本呈半红状态,并且ETH效果优于MeJA,这可能与乙烯能够上调花青素合成途径基因表达,进而提高冬枣转红率和花青素含量有关^[30]。王星辰等^[31]研究表明,不同浓度的外源ABA处理对单果质量和果形指数没有明显影响,但可改善果实品质,促进果实着色,而本研究中经ABA($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)处理的果实与对照(清水)相比无明显变化,推测可能是因为ABA浓度较低导致。在冬枣果实着色初期喷施ETH($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、MeJA($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、ABA($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)对冬枣果实果形指数与单果质量的影响效果不明显,但可提高成熟期冬枣果实可溶性固形物含量,明显降低成熟期冬枣果实硬度,提高果实固酸比与糖酸比,从而提高冬枣果实品质。其中较高浓度的外源ABA处理对果实总酸含量无明显影响,但显著提高了果实可溶性固形物含量,从而使果实固酸比提高^[32],猜测是因为外源ABA处理提升了果

实中内源ABA含量,促进糖分的运输和积累,从而提高果实甜度,并促进果实成熟^[33]。

在着色期使用 $300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的外源ETH对葡萄^[34]和苹果^[7]果实进行处理,可以使着色效果达到最佳,在冬枣果实着色期(60~70DAF)用外源ETH($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)对枣果实进行喷施处理后,果实成熟期内源ETH、ABA、IAA、CTK、GA3等激素含量均显著提高,且着色效果优于其他处理和对照。在苦瓜和小麦等作物幼苗中施用乙烯利同样会出现内源乙烯含量升高的现象^[35-36]。在枣树研究中发现, $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的外源ETH可以有效促进采后枣果实的成熟。同时期用外源茉莉酸甲酯($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)对枣果实进行喷施处理,果实成熟期生长素(IAA)、脱落酸(ABA)、赤霉素(GA)、乙烯(ETH)含量增加,细胞分裂素(CTK)含量降低^[37]。马超等^[38]研究外源茉莉酸甲酯对于旱胁迫下小麦花后内源激素含量及产量形成的影响时发现,外源MeJA处理不仅提高了ABA含量,而且能提高GA与内源IAA含量,与本研究结果一致。外源ABA($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)处理果实,果实内源ABA、GA3含量升高,IAA与CTK含量降低,ETH含量变化不大^[39]。但由于乙烯过度积累会加速果实软化,因此会带来贮藏性风险^[40],未来可以结合PMP-MAP保鲜法^[41]建立冬枣激素调控的精准模型。

4 结论

Logistic模型是拟合设施冬枣果实生长发育的最佳模型,其快速生长期为30~80 DAF。冬枣为蔗糖积累型与苹果酸型果实。于着色期(60~70 DAF)喷施ETH($300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)或MeJA($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)可明显促进果实着色并提升可溶性固形物含量、糖酸比与固酸比,从而综合改善果实品质,其中以ETH处理的效果最为突出。

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