

毛花猕猴桃赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间品质动态变化与评价

郑珂昕, 廖光联, 叶斌, 贾东峰, 黄春辉, 钟敏, 徐小彪*

(江西农业大学农学院·猕猴桃研究所, 南昌 330045)

摘要: 【目的】毛花猕猴桃赣绿 1 号具有生理成熟后不易落果的特性。探明其果实留树后熟期间的品质变化, 为猕猴桃的留树后熟技术应用提供理论基础。【方法】以毛花猕猴桃赣绿 1 号品种为研究对象, 从果实生理成熟期开始, 每隔 10 d 随机采集果实, 直至果实皱缩不宜食用。果实运回实验室后立即测定其果实外观及内在品质指标。最后利用主成分分析法对赣绿 1 号果实品质进行综合评价, 筛选最佳留树时间。【结果】赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间, 单果质量和硬度呈下降趋势, 分别下降了 23.72% 和 90.51%; 抗坏血酸、可滴定酸、可溶性固形物、可溶性糖及各色素含量均呈现先增后降的趋势。其中, 抗坏血酸与可滴定酸含量在盛花后 192 d 达到峰值 1 282.22 mg·100 g⁻¹; 可溶性固形物与可溶性糖含量在盛花后 210 d 达到峰值 10.87%; 盛花后 210 d 各色素含量迅速下降。通过主成分分析综合评价: 盛花后 192~210 d 的果实品质最佳。【结论】赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间, 果实外观指标均呈现下降趋势, 内质品质呈现先增后降趋势, 留树 21~39 d 的果实综合品质最佳。

关键词: 毛花猕猴桃; 赣绿 1 号; 留树后熟; 果实品质; 主成分分析

中图分类号: S663.4 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1009-9980(2024)11-0001-08

Dynamic changes and evaluation of Ganlü 1 (*Actinidia eriantha*) fruit quality during on-vine ripening

ZHENG Kexin, LIAO Guanglian, YE Bin, JIA Dongfeng, HUANG Chunhui, ZHONG Min, XU Xiaobiao*

(College of Agronomy/Institute of Kiwifruit, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330045)

Abstract: 【Objective】To explore the dynamic changes in the appearance and intrinsic quality of Ganlü 1 (*Actinidia eriantha*) fruit on different on-vine ripening time and comprehensively evaluate the fruit quality on different time, and identified the best time for on-vine ripening. kiwifruit is a respiratory climacteric fruit, which is easy to soften and decay after maturity and has a short edible window period. The on-vine fruit is still a living organism, and it will generally undergo physiological maturity on the vine and then fully mature with the best taste. The methods of on-vine ripening can improve the flavor of the fruit. Ganlü 1 fruit has the characteristics of not being easy to drop after physiological maturity. So, it was used to explore new storage methods of kiwifruit. 【Method】The fruits of Ganlü 1 were collected from the physiological monuring stage (SSC \geq 6.5%) (October 26, 2022) until the fruits were too ripen to be edible, a total of six time: 171, 180, 192, 201, 210 and 222 days after full bloom (DAFB). The changes in hardness, color, ascorbic acid, titratable acid, soluble sugar, soluble solids, chlorophyll and carotenoids were measured, and the best time for on-vine ripening was evaluated by principal component analysis. 【Result】During the on-vine ripening period, the Ganlü 1 fruit surface gradually smoothed, the color of the fruit surface deepened brown, and the exocarp began to lose water and shrink on 222 DAFB. The whole flesh was tender green on 171 DAFB, and the color of the flesh near the core began to change from tender green to dark green on 180 DAFB and

收稿日期: 2023-09-10 接受日期: 2023-10-21

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (32160692, 32302490)

作者简介: 郑珂昕, 女, 在读硕士研究生, 研究方向为果树种质资源与分子生物学。E-mail: kexinzheng2022@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence: Tel: 13767008891, E-mail: xbxu@jxau.edu.cn

gradually spread to the exocarp until the whole flesh turned dark green on 222 DAFB, and the flesh gradually became transparent. The core color gradually turns yellow, from light green to pale yellow. The flesh's L^* and b^* values showed an overall decreasing trend. Notably, the b^* value showed a significant decrease, dropping from its highest value of 27.81 on 171 DAFB to the lowest value of 9.79 on 210 DAFB, a reduction of 64.8%. The L^* value also showed a significant decline from its highest value of 56.99 on 171 DAFB to the lowest value of 40.32 on 210 DAFB, representing a reduction of 29.25%. This indicates a decline in brightness, with the color becoming darker and more yellowish. Conversely, the a^* value showed an overall increasing trend, from its lowest value of -11.7 on 171 DAFB to its highest value of 3.09 on 210 DAFB, representing a change of -126.41%. This increase signified a deepening of the red hue in the flesh. These changes in chromatic aberration values were consistent with the observed fruit appearance. The fruit shape index, single fruit quality and hardness showed a decreasing trend. The pulp hardness decreased significantly from the highest value of 155.61 g on 171 DAFB to the lowest value of 14.76 g on 210 DAFB, a decrease of 90.51%. The contents of ascorbic acid, titratable acid, soluble solids, soluble sugars and pigments increased first and then decreased. The content of AsA increased from 947.89 mg·100 g⁻¹ on 171 DAFB to its highest value of 1282.22 mg·100 g⁻¹ on 192 DAFB with an increase of 24.12%, decreased to 905.17 mg·100 g⁻¹ on 201 DAFB with a decrease of 29.41%, increased to 1028.95 mg·100 g⁻¹ on 210 DAFB, and decreased to its lowest value of 897.66 mg·100 g⁻¹ on 222 DAFB. The titratable acid content increased slowly without significant difference from 171 DAFB to 180 DAFB, but from 180 DAFB to 192 DAFB, it increased significantly to its highest value of 1.26% on 192 DAFB. From 192 DAFB to 210 DAFB, it slowly decreased to 1.21% on 210 DAFB. However, from 210 DAFB to 222 DAFB, it fell sharply to its lowest value of 1.02% on 222 DAFB, a decrease of 15.7%. The contents of soluble solids and sugars showed an increased trend from 171 DAFB to 210 DAFB, reached their highest value on 210 DAFB, and then decreased rapidly. Notably, the soluble solids content increased significantly from its lowest value of 7.46% on 171 DAFB to its highest value of 18.41% on 210 DAFB, an increase of 146.78%. The soluble sugar content also increased significantly from its lowest value of 6.42% on 171 DAFB to its highest value of 10.87% on 210 DAFB, an increase of 40.94%. The contents of chlorophyll a, b and carotenoids all showed the “decreasing-increasing-decreasing” trend, and the overall trend decreased. From 180 DAFB to 201 DAFB, increased significantly to 2.73, 1.68, 1.62 mg·100 g⁻¹ on 201 DAFB, an increase of 52.51%, 37.93%, 44.64%, respectively. From 210 DAFB to 222 DAFB, decreased sharply to their lowest value of 1.48, 0.77, 0.92 mg·100 g⁻¹ on 222 DAFB, a decrease of 45.79%, 61.5%, 43.21%, respectively, and the rate of decline showed chlorophyll b > chlorophyll a > carotenoids. Principal component analysis was carried out on six quality indexes of Ganlü 1 on six on-vine ripening time, and three principal components were extracted, with a cumulative contribution rate of 98.143%. The variance contribution rate of the first principal component was 50.52%, in which indexes of positive load were soluble sugar content (0.895), titratable acid content (0.731), soluble solid content (0.935), and index of negative load was pulp hardness (-0.741), all of indexes had high absolute loads. The variance contribution rate of the second principal component was 27.59%, and the total chlorophyll and carotenoid content (0.766) had a high positive load. The variance contribution rate of the third principal component was 20.034%, and the ascorbic acid content (0.898) had a major positive effect. According to the comprehensive score of principal components, 192 DAFB had the highest comprehensive quality score of 1.112. 210 DAFB and 201 DAFB were second and third, respectively. 180, 171, 222 DAFB ranked 4~6 in sequence. **【Conclusion】** During the on-vine ripening period of Ganlü 1 fruits, the appearance indexes showed a decreasing trend, and the intrinsic quality showed a trend of first increasing and then decreasing. The content of AsA reached a peak of 1282.22 mg·100 g⁻¹ on 192 DAFB, and the content of soluble sugar reached a peak of 10.87% on 210 DAFB. The comprehensive evaluation of principal component analysis showed that the comprehensive quality of the fruit was the best after 21~39 days during the on-vine ripening period.

Keywords: *Actinidia eriantha*; Ganlü 1; On-vine ripening; Fruit quality; Principal component analysis

毛花猕猴桃 (*Actinidia eriantha*) 属于猕猴桃科 (Actinidiaceae) 猕猴桃属 (*Actinidia*)，是中国特有的野生宝贵资源，主要分布在中国长江以南的丘陵生态地形区域^[1-2]。毛花猕猴桃不仅具有较强的生长势、抗逆性、抗病虫害

性，而且适应性广，市场潜力大^[3-5]，被认为是继中华猕猴桃 (*A. chinensis*) 和美味猕猴桃 (*A. deliciosa*) 之后极具开发潜力的优良浆果种类^[2]。

中国是猕猴桃生产大国，但猕猴桃产业各环节发展不均衡，果实品质不稳定、优果率低、贮藏保鲜技术不成熟等问题突出。其中贮藏保鲜是导致中国猕猴桃国际竞争力弱的主要原因之一，也是制约猕猴桃健康可持续发展的关键因素^[6]。猕猴桃采后具有典型的呼吸跃变和生理后熟特点，成熟后易软化腐烂、不耐贮藏^[7]。在产业应用上，猕猴桃多采用冷藏来延缓果实后熟、维持果实品质及延长货架期。然而，猕猴桃冷藏保鲜需要消耗电力、设施、空间、管理等诸多资源，且消费者更倾向于购买完全成熟的猕猴桃^[8]。留树后熟技术就是解决上述突出问题的新途径之一。留树后熟是通过延迟采收来贮藏保鲜的技术，留树果实仍然是生命体，在树上一般会经历生理成熟，随后完全成熟，口感达最佳，最后逐渐衰老的过程，具有提升果实品质，延长鲜果供应期和增收的作用^[9-10]。因此，留树后熟不仅能节省资源，还能立即售卖和食用^[8]。留树后熟已广泛应用于柑橘^[11]、杧果^[12]和葡萄柚^[13]等果树作物上，在猕猴桃上尚未见相关研究报道。

前期研究发现，毛花猕猴桃果实生理成熟后可长期留树^[14]，但果实留树后熟期间的品质变化及品质最佳留树时间尚不清楚。据此，笔者在本研究中以毛花猕猴桃赣绿 1 号为材料，通过测定其果实留树后熟过程中不同时期外在及内在品质的变化，并利用主成分分析探明赣绿 1 号果实品质最佳的留树后熟时期，研究结果可为猕猴桃的留树后熟技术应用提供理论基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试材料样品来源于江西省奉新县农业农村局的猕猴桃园 (28°70' N, 115°38' E)。猕猴桃园栽培株行距为 3 m×4 m，栽培架式为水平大棚架，单主干双主蔓多侧蔓整形。以毛花猕猴桃赣绿 1 号为试验材料，单株小区，3 次生物学重复，在果实生理成熟期 (可溶性固形物含量 ≥ 6.5%^[15]) (2022-10-26) 进行首次采样，之后每隔 10 d 每株采集果样 15 个，直至果实太皱缩不宜食用为止。分别于盛花后 (DAFB) 171、180、192、201、210、222 d 共 6 个时期采集果样，各时期的气候特征如图 1 所示。采回立即测定果实硬度、单果质量等外观指标后，将果样除去果皮、种子和果心，用液氮速冻后，于 -80 °C 保存备用。

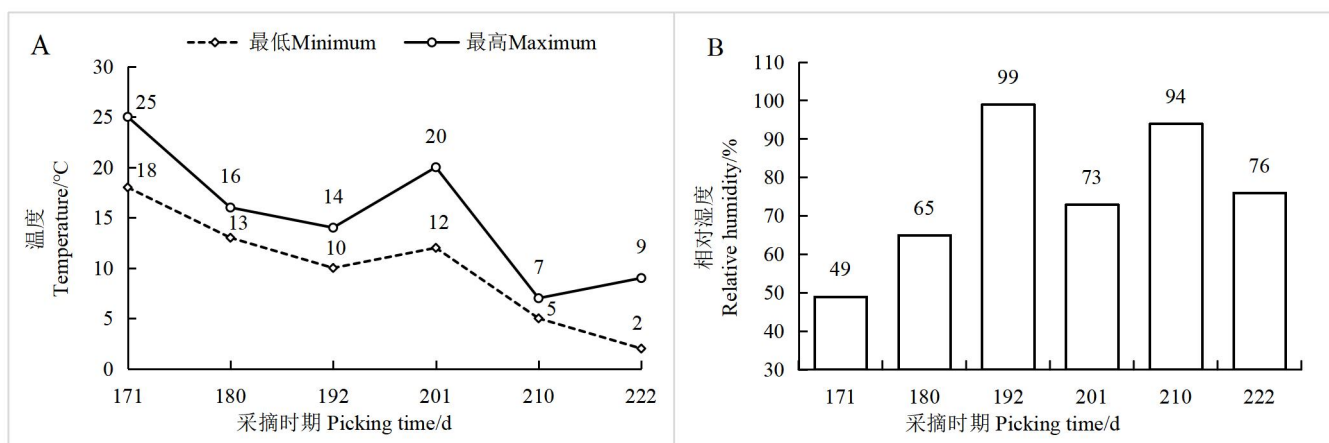


图 1 赣绿 1 号 6 个时期的果实留树后熟期间的最低温度、最高温度 (A) 与相对湿度 (B)

Fig. 1 The Minimum temperature, maximum temperature (A) and relative humidity (B) of six time that Ganlü 1 (*A. eriantha*) fruit during on-vine ripening

1.2 指标测定与方法

随机选取 10 个果实，使用千分之一电子天平测量其单果质量；使用游标卡尺测量果实的横径、纵径和侧径，果形指数=纵径/横径；采用质构仪 (型号为 TA-XTplus) 测量果实的果皮与果肉的硬度；采用色差仪 (型号为 CHROMA

METER CR-400) 测量果肉色差值; 采用手持数显糖度计测定可溶性固形物含量; 参照李合生^[16]的方法测定叶绿素含量; 采用葱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含量^[17]; 采用钼蓝比色法测定抗坏血酸含量 (AsA) ^[18]。

1.3 数据处理

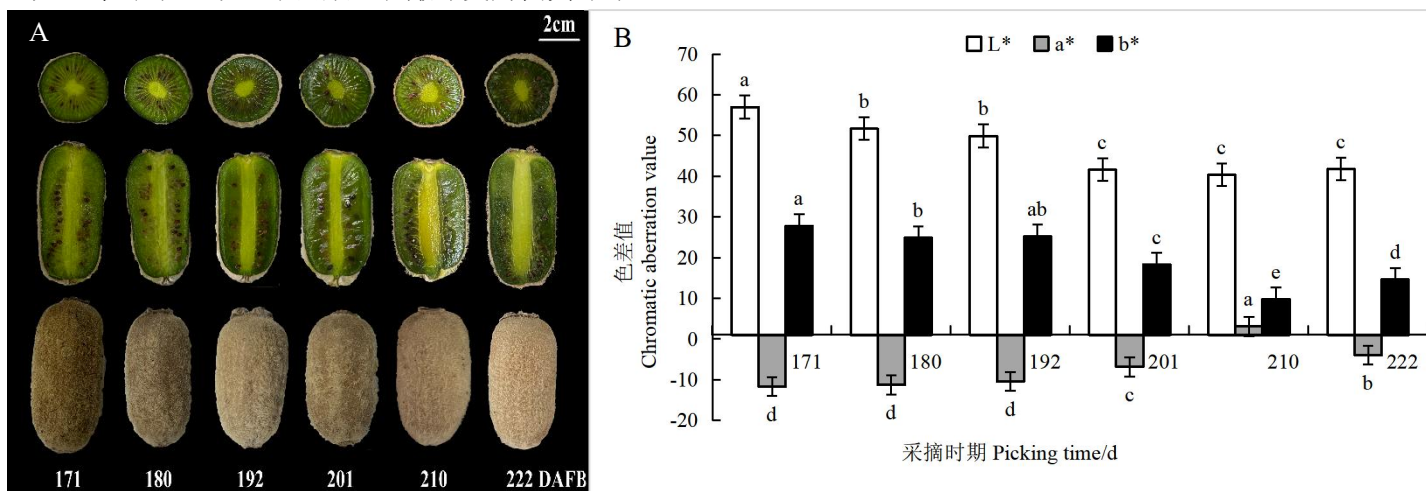
数据采用 Microsoft Excel 2016 软件进行初步的数据分析并制作相应柱形和折线图; 利用 IBM SPSS Statistics 25 软件进行差异性分析和主成分分析, 差异性分析选择邓肯法和 LSD 法, 显著性水平为 0.05。

2 结果与分析

2.1 果实外观和色泽变化分析

分析果实外观与横切、纵切面在留树后熟过程中的变化, 发现赣绿 1 号果实表面逐渐光滑, 果面颜色褐色加深, 盛花后 222 d 外果皮开始失水皱缩; 盛花后 171 d 整个果肉为嫩绿色, 盛花后 180 d 靠近果心的果肉颜色开始从嫩绿色变为深绿色, 并逐渐向外果皮扩散, 直至盛花后 222 d 整个果肉变为深绿色, 且果肉逐渐变得透明; 果心颜色逐渐变黄, 从浅绿色逐渐变为淡黄色 (图 2-A)。

在留树后熟过程中, 赣绿 1 号果肉的 L* 值、b* 值整体都呈下降的趋势, L* 值从最高值 (盛花后 171 d 的 56.99) 显著下降到最低值 (盛花后 210 d 的 40.32), 下降幅度达 29.25%; b* 值从最高值 (盛花后 171 d 的 27.81) 显著下降到最低值 (盛花后 210 d 的 9.79), 下降幅度达 64.8%; a* 值整体呈上升的趋势, 从最低值 (盛花后 171 d 的 -11.7) 显著上升到最高值 (盛花后 210 d 的 3.09), 而后下降至盛花后 222 d 的 -4.00。L*、b* 值下降, 表明果实随着留树时间的增长, 果肉亮度逐渐降低, 果肉颜色逐渐加深、变黄; a* 值上升, 表明果肉红色加深 (图 2-B)。果实表型与色差值表现一致, 果肉颜色从嫩绿变为偏黄深绿。



A. 果实横切面、纵切面与表面; B. 果肉 L*、a*、b* 值变化。L* 表示果肉亮度; a*、b* 表示果肉色度组分, 其绝对值越大则表示颜色越深。a* 取正值为红色, 负值为绿色; b* 取正值为黄色, 负值为蓝色^[19]。同一指标不同时间具有相同的小写字母表示差异在 0.05 水平上无显著性差异。下同。

A. Transverse, longitudinal and surface cuts of the fruit; B. The L*, a*, b* values changes of the flesh. The L* represents the brightness of the flesh; a* and b* represent the chromaticity components of the flesh, the larger the absolute value, the darker the color. the positive value of a* indicates red, and the negative value indicates green; the positive value of b* indicates yellow, the positive value indicates blue^[19]. The same lowercase letter for the same index in different time indicates that there is no significant difference at the 0.05 level. The same below.

图 2 赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间外观和色泽变化

Fig. 2 The appearance and color changes of Ganlü 1 (*A. eriantha*) fruit during on-vine ripening

2.2 果实纵横径、硬度、单果质量及果形指数变化分析

由表 1 可见，赣绿 1 号果实在留树后熟过程中，果形指数在盛花后 171~210 d 呈下降的趋势，盛花后 210 d 达最低值 1.79。单果质量和硬度整体都呈下降的趋势，单果质量在盛花后 171~180 d 显著下降了 23.72%；而盛花后 180~222 d 趋于平稳，无显著性差异；果皮硬度在盛花后 171 d 达最高 573.24 g，盛花后 222 d 显著下降到最低 162.45 g，下降幅度达 71.66%；果肉硬度盛花后 171 d 最高为 155.61 g，盛花后 210 d 显著下降到最低，为 14.76 g，下降幅度达 90.51%。

表 1 赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间的果形指数、单果质量及硬度

Table 1 Shape index, single quality and hardness of Ganlü 1 (*A. eriantha*) fruit during on-vine ripening

采摘时期 Picking time/DAFB	纵径 Longitudinal diameter/mm	横径 Transverse diameter/mm	侧径 Side diameter/mm	果形指数 shape index	单果质量 Single fruit quality/g	果皮硬度 Peel hardness/g	果肉硬度 Pulp hardness/g
171	48.91±2.37 a	24.42±1.36 a	22.89±1.32 a	2.01±0.10 ab	17.33±2.94 a	573.24±108.02 a	155.61±27.99 a
180	43.65±2.75 bc	22.52±0.82 c	21.08±0.92 b	1.94±0.10 ab	13.22±1.57 b	362.67±128.75 b	59.15±39.65 b
192	44.96±2.12 bc	23.30±1.00 bc	21.89±1.50 ab	1.93±0.03 b	14.17±1.56 b	325.21±63.13 b	35.58±16.38 c
201	42.93±2.01 c	22.51±1.37 c	21.21±0.90 b	1.91±0.11 b	14.01±1.74 b	201.43±25.08 c	21.47±5.96 cd
210	42.99±2.38 c	24.04±1.20 ab	21.26±1.11 b	1.79±0.14 c	14.57±1.42 b	188.49±18.18 c	14.76±3.01 d
222	45.21±1.52 b	22.22±1.12 c	21.33±1.33 b	2.04±0.14 a	14.31±1.28 b	162.45±21.08 c	15.29±3.06 d

注：不同小写字母表示差异显著 ($p < 0.05$)。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$.

2.3 果实营养品质变化分析

2.3.1 果实 AsA 含量变化分析

由图 3 可见，赣绿 1 号果实在留树后熟过程中，AsA 含量从盛花后 171 d 的 $947.89 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ 上升至最高值（盛花后 192 d 的 $1282.22 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ），上升了 24.12%；盛花后 201 d 下降至 $905.17 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ，下降幅度达到 29.41%；盛花后 210 d 上升至 $1028.95 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ，最后在盛花后 222 d 下降至最低值 $897.66 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ 。果实 AsA 含量整体呈先上升后下降的趋势，于盛花后 192 d 达到最高值 $1282.22 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ 。

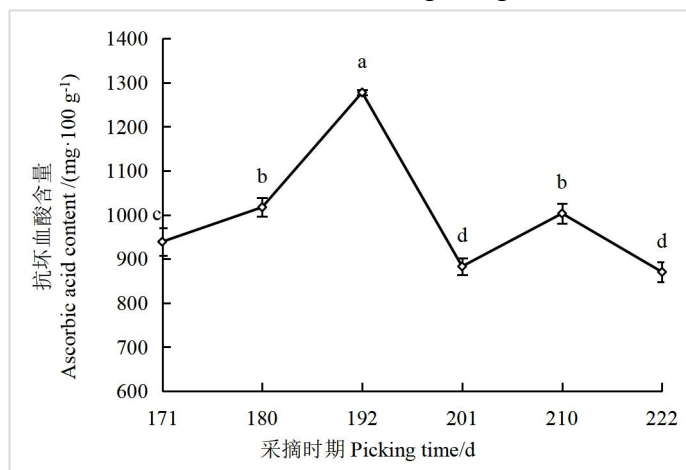


图 3 赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间的抗坏血酸含量变化

Fig. 3 Ascorbic acid content changes of Ganlü 1 (*A. eriantha*) fruit during on-vine ripening

2.3.2 果实可滴定酸含量变化分析

由图 4 可见，赣绿 1 号果实在留树后熟过程中，可滴定酸含量从盛花后 171~180 d 上升缓慢且无显著性差异，盛花后 180~192 d 显著上升，于盛花后 192 d 到达最高值 1.26%；盛花后 192~210 d 缓慢下降至 1.21%；盛花后 210

~222 d 急速下降至最低值 1.02%，下降幅度达 15.7%。可滴定酸含量先上升后下降，总体呈下降的趋势，于盛花后 192 d 达到最高峰值 1.26%。

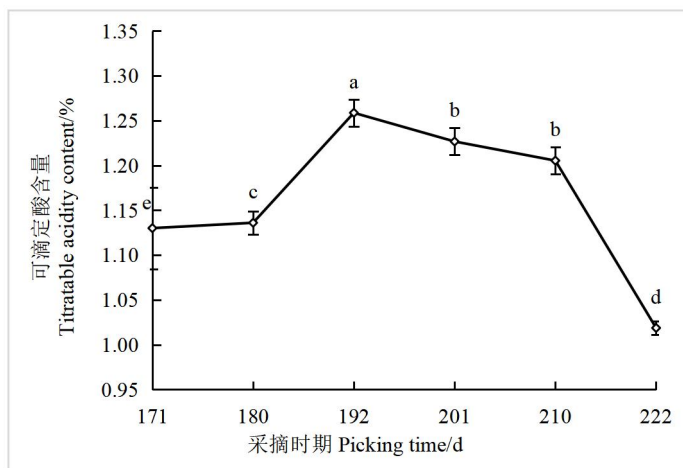


图 4 赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间的可滴定酸含量变化

Fig. 4 Titratable acid content changes of Ganlü 1 (*A. eriantha*) fruit during on-vine ripening

2.3.3 果实可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量变化分析

由图 5 可见，赣绿 1 号果实在留树后熟过程中，可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量变化趋势基本一致，从盛花后 171~210 d，呈上升的趋势并在盛花后 210 d 达到最高值，而后迅速下降。可溶性固形物含量从最低值（盛花后 171 d 的 7.46%）显著上升到最高值（盛花后 210 d 的 18.41%），上升幅度高达 146.78%；果实可溶性糖含量从最低值（盛花后 171 d 的 6.42%）显著上升到最高值（盛花后 210 d 的 10.87%），上升幅度达 40.94%。可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量先上升后下降，总体呈上升的趋势。其中，盛花后 192~222 d 的变化趋势表明可溶性糖以外的可溶性固形物迅速消耗。

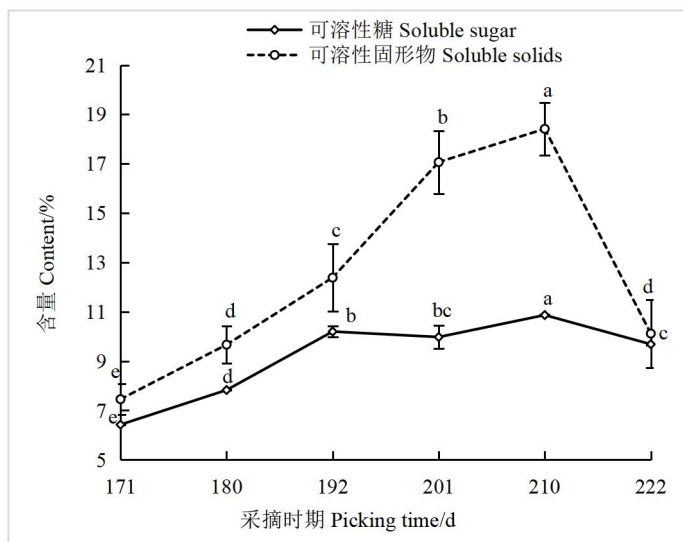


图 5 赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间的可溶性固形物、可溶性糖含量变化

Fig. 5 Soluble solids and soluble sugar content changes of Ganlü 1 (*A. eriantha*) fruit during on-vine ripening

2.4 果肉叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量变化分析

由图 6 可见，赣绿 1 号果实在留树后熟过程中，叶绿素 a、叶绿素 b、类胡萝卜素含量的整体变化趋势基本一致，都是呈下降-上升-下降的趋势，总体出现下降。盛花后 180~201 d 叶绿素 a、叶绿素 b、类胡萝卜素含量分别显著上升至 2.73、1.68、1.62 mg·100 g⁻¹，分别上升了 52.51%、37.93%和 44.64%；盛花后 210 d 后叶绿素 a、叶绿素 b、

类胡萝卜素含量急剧分别下降至最低值（盛花后 222 d 的 1.48、0.77、0.92 mg·100 g⁻¹），分别下降了 45.79%、61.5%、43.21%，下降速度：叶绿素 b>叶绿素 a>类胡萝卜素，果实转变为黄绿色。

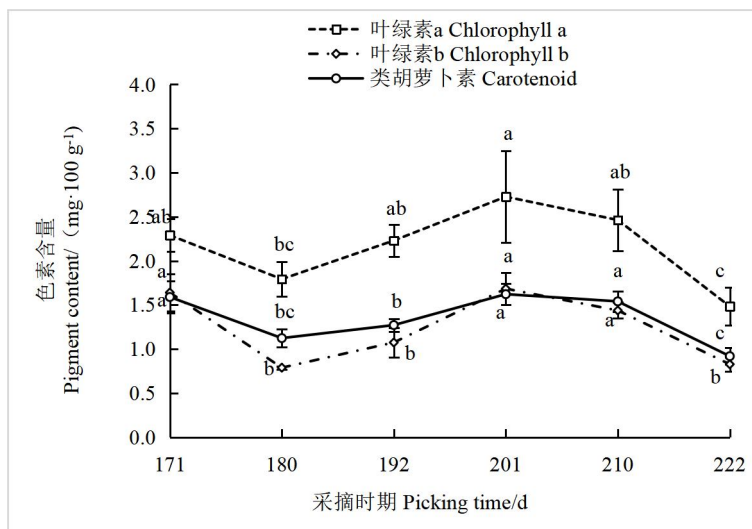


图 6 赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间的色素含量变化

Fig. 6 Pigment content changes of Ganlü 1 (*A. eriantha*) fruit during on-vine ripening

2.5 赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间品质的综合评价

通过对 6 个留树后熟时期的赣绿 1 号毛花猕猴桃的 6 项品质指标进行主成分分析，由表 2 主成分方差贡献率可知，前 3 个主成分的特征值大于 1，累计方差贡献率达到 98.143%。第一主成分的方差贡献率为 50.52%，其中正向载荷的指标为可溶性糖含量 (0.895)、可滴定酸含量 (0.731)、可溶性固形物含量 (0.935)，负向载荷的指标为果肉硬度 (-0.741)，这些指标都拥有绝对值较高的载荷值；第二主成分的方差贡献率为 27.59%，叶绿素+类胡萝卜素含量 (0.766) 有较大的正向载荷；第三主成分的方差贡献率为 20.034%，抗坏血酸含量 (0.898) 对其产生主要的正向影响。根据 (表 2、3) 主成分的特征向量和载荷矩阵， X_i 的系数=其载荷/ $\sqrt{\text{其主成分的特征值}}$ (例： Y_1 中的 X_1 的系数= $0.324/\sqrt{3.031} \approx 0.186$)，可得到 3 个主成分的分函数表达式 (Y_1 、 Y_2 、 Y_3)。

$$Y_1 = 0.186X_1 + 0.514X_2 + 0.420X_3 + 0.537X_4 - 0.426X_5 + 0.235X_6$$

$$Y_2 = 0.221X_1 - 0.315X_2 + 0.485X_3 - 0.009X_4 + 0.512X_5 + 0.595X_6$$

$$Y_3 = 0.820X_1 + 0.033X_2 + 0.206X_3 - 0.300X_4 - 0.022X_5 - 0.441X_6$$

$$\text{综合得分} = 0.5052Y_1 + 0.2759Y_2 + 0.20034Y_3$$

式中， $X_1 \sim X_6$ 分别对应标准化后的 AsA、可溶性糖、可滴定酸、可溶性固形物、果肉硬度、叶绿素+类胡萝卜素等品质指标。各得分值与相应特征值的方差贡献率的乘积相得出不同时期猕猴桃的综合得分，以此来评价不同留树后熟时期赣绿 1 号毛花猕猴桃果实的综合品质。通过计算，综合得分和综合排名得到结果如表 4 所示，不同留树后熟时期的赣绿 1 号毛花猕猴桃果实综合品质排名为：192 d>210 d>201 d>180 d>171 d>222 d。

表 2 不同留树后熟时期品质的主成分特征向量、特征值、贡献率和累计贡献率

Table 2 Principal component eigenvectors, eigenvalues, contribution rates and cumulative contribution rates of quality on different on-vine ripening time

主成分 Principal	初始特征值 Initial eigenvalue	提取平方和载入 Extract square sum load
------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------

components	方差贡献率			累积贡献率		
	特征值 Eigenvalue	Variance contribution rate/%	Accumulative contribution rate/%	特征值 Eigenvalues	Variance contribution rate/%	Accumulative contribution rate/%
1	3.031	50.520	50.520	3.031	50.520	50.520
2	1.655	27.590	78.110	1.655	27.590	78.110
3	1.202	20.034	98.143	1.202	20.034	98.143
4	0.083	1.390	99.533			
5	0.028	0.467	100			
6	-3.657×10^{-16}	-6.095×10^{-15}	100			

表 3 主成分因子对应的载荷矩阵

Table 3 Load matrix corresponding to principal component factor

品质指标 Quality index	主成分 Principal components		
	1	2	3
抗坏血酸 Ascorbic acid	0.324	0.285	0.898
可溶性糖 Soluble sugar	0.895	-0.406	0.036
可滴定酸 Titratable acidity	0.731	0.623	0.226
可溶性固形物 Soluble solids	0.935	-0.011	-0.329
果肉硬度 Pulp hardness	-0.741	0.659	-0.024
叶绿素+类胡萝卜素 Total chlorophyll+Carotenoid	0.410	0.766	-0.483

表 4 不同留树后熟时期赣绿 1 号果实的主成分得分及排名

Table 4 Principal component score and ranking of Ganlü 1 (*A. eriantha*) fruit on different on-vine ripening time

采摘时间 Picking time/d	Y ₁	Y ₂	Y ₃	综合得分 Comprehensive score	综合排名 Comprehensive rank
171	-2.365	1.648	-0.461	-0.832	5
180	-1.145	-0.334	0.627	-0.545	4
192	1.182	0.514	1.861	1.112	1
201	1.477	0.444	-1.276	0.613	3
210	1.894	-0.040	-0.500	0.846	2
222	-1.042	-2.233	-0.250	-1.193	6

3 讨论

果实品质是决定赣绿 1 号留树后熟是否可行的重要因素。本研究以果实的外观及内在品质指标来综合评价，发现与多项猕猴桃果实后熟研究结果的总体趋势一致，且果实颜色、质地变化相似。果实软化成熟是一个极其复杂的生理过程，受淀粉降解和细胞壁成分、结构变化等的影响^[20-22]。然而果实硬度可以在一定程度上反映这种变化，因此成为猕猴桃成熟的典型指标^[22-23]。有研究发现金艳、徐香、金魁猕猴桃在后熟过程中硬度在不断下降^[24-25]，且 Burdon 等^[23]对海沃德的研究发现，在后熟前期果实硬度显著下降，后熟后期缓慢下降。本研究材料从盛花后 171~180

d 硬度迅速下降，盛花后 201~222 d 平缓下降，与上述变化趋势基本一致。当成熟猕猴桃果实硬度达到可采收硬度标准，果实开始发生成熟软化，内含物随之发生一系列变化^[26]。后熟前期果实硬度的快速降低主要是由于淀粉降解及细胞壁（主要为果胶）降解有关，消除了淀粉支撑和维持细胞膨压的作用^[27-29]。后熟后期的果肉的软化则可能是细胞呼吸作用程度相对显著加强，果肉细胞蛋白质组成崩解，以及果肉细胞内含物（糖、TA、AsA、色素）逐渐被消耗殆尽后的结果^[30-32]，同时影响着其他品质指标。

AsA 也称为维生素 C，是植物中含量最丰富的抗氧化剂之一^[33]。有研究发现奉黄 1 号^[34]、徐香^[9]、海沃德^[35]等猕猴桃的 AsA 和 TA 含量随采摘期的延后总体呈下降趋势，本研究与此研究结果一致。而海沃德^[35]猕猴桃在 0 °C 冷藏完成生理后熟的过程中，随着贮藏时间的延长，AsA 和可滴定酸含量在 20~100 d 存在上升情况。本研究在盛花后 171~210 d，AsA 含量也存在上升，于盛花后 192 d 达到峰值 1 282.22 mg·100 g⁻¹。关于这个峰值，有研究发现叶绿体产生活性氧（ROS）时，AsA 在浓度为 20 mmol·L⁻¹ 或更高的水平。而 AsA 在光保护中起着核心作用，包括光合作用和呼吸产生的 ROS 清除剂、黄质深度氧化酶的辅因子和光系统 II 电子供体^[33]，此时 AsA 上升很可能是在为后熟期间呼吸高峰做准备。

果实的叶绿素中含有丰富的铁元素，有解毒、抗氧化、延缓衰老，美容养颜等功效^[36]。类胡萝卜素是多种天然色素的总称，有维持视觉、增强免疫，保护皮肤等作用^[37]。有研究发现奉黄 1 号不同采收期的总叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量随采摘期的延后总体呈下降趋势，本研究与此研究结果总体趋势一致^[34]。而秦美^[38]猕猴桃在 20 °C 贮藏后熟过程中，各色素含量均迅速下降，下降幅度表现出：叶绿素 b > 叶绿素 a > 类胡萝卜素；在 0 °C 贮藏过程中，L* 和 b* 值逐渐减小，a* 值逐渐增大，果实的亮度下降，果肉转变为黄绿色并趋于透明；本研究与秦美这两种贮藏温度下色素和色差研究结果基本一致。关于色素的下降，有研究表明猕猴桃后熟后期果肉细胞呼吸作用程度显著加强，蛋白质组成崩解，色素逐渐被消耗^[38]。关于叶绿素含量的变化，有研究发现与叶绿体细胞壁和超微结构的变化直接相关，其降解过程中 MDcase 和 Chlase 酶可能发挥重要作用^[39]。

可溶性固形物、可溶性糖含量是猕猴桃重要营养指标，其含量水平决定猕猴桃的食用口感^[40]。有研究表明海沃德猕猴桃在冷藏条件下，随着采收期的延后猕猴桃果实可溶性固形物含量显著增加^[35]。而张佳佳等^[41]发现华特果实后熟前期呼吸作用加强，加速分解积累的有机物（淀粉），使得可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量上升，果实口感风味增加；后熟后期可溶性固形物成为主要供能底物来源，使得果实可溶性固形物和可溶性糖下降。本研究从盛花后 171~210 d 果实可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量上升，盛花后 210 d 达到峰值 10.87% 后迅速下降，与华特整体趋势基本一致。淀粉降解还会受到乙烯的调控和低温的诱导^[42]，有研究发现 β -淀粉酶基因（*BAM3.2*, *BAM3L*）、淀粉磷酸化酶基因（*PHS2*, *PHS2.1*）可能参与低温诱导的淀粉降解，*AdDof3* 和 *AcbHLH137* 分别调控 *AdBAM3L* 和 *AcBAM3* 靶基因的表达，从而促进淀粉降解^[43-45]

因留树后熟时期不同，果实品质均有各自的特点，需综合性地进行评价与分析。目前主成分分析已被广泛应用于有关果实品质的数据分析和综合评价中^[46]。通过主成分分析综合评价，果实品质综合得分排名前三（得分均大于 0.6）的时期为：盛花后 192、210、201 d，即留树 21、39、30 d。有关贮藏研究发现，徐香挂树预贮 7 d 猕猴桃冷藏出库时 AsA 含量、可食状态下感官得分最高^[9]；秦美在 20 °C 贮藏，仅能保鲜 12 d 左右^[38]；华特采后 20 °C 贮藏，约 6 d 内完全软化，在完全软化后的 6~12 d 保持营养物质相对稳定^[41]；而本研究赣绿 1 号可以留树贮藏达 39 d。与其他品种猕猴桃相比，赣绿 1 号毛花猕猴桃生理成熟后不易落果，留树时间长，耐贮性较好。目前，猕猴桃采后贮藏催熟的相关设备不够齐全，贮藏、催熟技术不够规范^[47]。留树后熟具有不占室内贮藏空间、省去贮藏环节、减少果实损伤和对第 2 年产量影响不大等优点^[11]。在品质方面，留树预贮可以提高猕猴桃果实可溶性固形物，降低可滴定酸含量，提高淀粉降解速率，风味品质更佳^[9]。在生产方面，市场需要即食的猕猴桃^[47]。毛花猕猴桃挂树后熟期间，不同树体不同位置果实成熟存在差异，可自由挑选、随摘即食，有利于发展农家乐、旅游观光等产业，让人们

品尝到更鲜嫩可口的猕猴桃，且节约贮藏成本^[8]。但长时间留树贮藏，果实会在树上进入后熟阶段，导致采后贮藏时间大大缩短^[7]。正常采后贮藏也可以通过冷藏，气调等方法减缓果实成熟、衰老，贮存更长时间。

4 结 论

赣绿 1 号果实留树后熟期间，果实外观指标均呈现下降趋势，内质品质呈现先增后降趋势。各色素含量于盛花后 210 d 后迅速下降，幅度表现出：叶绿素 b>叶绿素 a>类胡萝卜素，果肉颜色从嫩绿变为偏黄深绿。AsA 含量于盛花后 192 d 达到峰值 1 282.22 mg·100 g⁻¹，可溶性糖含量于盛花后 210 d 达到峰值 10.87%。通过主成分分析综合评价，果实留树 21~39 d 果实综合品质最佳，本试验可为开创新的更环保的留树后熟猕猴桃贮藏手段提供理论依据。

参考文献 References:

- [1] LIAO G L, XU X B, HUANG C H, ZHONG M, JIA D F. Resource evaluation and novel germplasm mining of *Actinidia eriantha*[J]. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 2021, 282: 110037.
- [2] 黄宏文. 猕猴桃属 分类 资源 驯化 栽培[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2013: 2-78.
HUANG Hongwen. *Actinidia* taxonomy germplasm domestication cultivation[M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2013: 2-78.
- [3] 邹梁峰. 毛花猕猴桃雄株核心种质构建及遗传多样性分析[D]. 南昌: 江西农业大学, 2019.
ZOU Liangfeng. Establishment of the core collection of male germplasm resources of *Actinidia eriantha* and analysis of its genetic diversity[D]. Nanchang: Jiangxi Agricultural University, 2019.
- [4] LIAO G L, XU Q, ALLAN A C, XU X B. L-Ascorbic acid metabolism and regulation in fruit crops[J]. *Plant Physiology*, 2023, 192(3): 1684-1695.
- [5] 王海令, 曹家乐, 廖光联, 黄春辉, 贾东峰, 曲雪艳, 徐小彪. 毛花猕猴桃 AeAPX 基因家族鉴定与表达分析[J]. *果树学报*, 2022, 39(12): 2225-2240.
WANG Hailing, CAO Jiale, LIAO Guanglian, HUANG Chunhui, JIA Dongfeng, QU Xueyan, XU Xiaobiao. Identification and expression analysis of AeAPX gene family in *Actinidia eriantha*[J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2022, 39(12): 2225-2240.
- [6] 袁云香. 猕猴桃的储藏与保鲜技术[J]. *北方园艺*, 2011(6): 168-170.
YUAN Yunxiang. Technology of storage and fresh-keeping of kiwifruit[J]. *Northern Horticulture*, 2011(6): 168-170.
- [7] 王明召, 阳廷密, 张素英, 门友均, 唐明丽, 易显荣, 万保雄, 娄兵海. ‘红阳’猕猴桃不同时期采收果实品质及贮藏效果研究[J]. *中国果树*, 2018(4): 31-33.
WANG Mingzhao, YANG Tingmi, ZHANG Suying, MEN Youjun, TANG Mingli, YI Xianrong, WAN Baoxiong, LOU Binghai. Study on fruit quality and storage effect of ‘Hongyang’ kiwifruit in different harvest periods[J]. *China Fruits*, 2018(4): 31-33.
- [8] TILAHUN S, CHOI H R, PARK D S, LEE Y M, CHOI J H, BAEK M W, HYOK K, PARK S M, JEONG C S. Ripening quality of kiwifruit cultivars is affected by harvest time[J]. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 2020, 261: 108936.
- [9] 屈魏, 高萌, 冉昇, 李欢, 舒雪瑶, 饶景萍. 挂树预贮对‘徐香’猕猴桃采后耐贮性和冷敏性的影响[J]. *食品科学*, 2020, 41(23): 197-204.
QU Wei, GAO Meng, RAN Bian, LI Huan, SHU Xueyao, RAO Jingping. Effect of tree-hanging pre-storage on postharvest storability and cold sensitivity of ‘Xuxiang’ kiwifruits[J]. *Food Science*, 2020, 41(23): 197-204.
- [10] 孙建城, 王登亮, 刘春荣, 吴雪珍, 吴群, 程慧林. 柑橘留树保鲜技术研究进展[J]. *中国果树*, 2021(7): 1-6.
SUN Jiancheng, WANG Dengliang, LIU Chunrong, WU Xuezheng, WU Qun, CHENG Huilin. Research progress of citrus on-tree storage[J]. *China Fruits*, 2021(7): 1-6.
- [11] 陶爱群, 易干军, 石雪晖, 姜小文. 柑橘留树保鲜研究进展[J]. *广东农业科学*, 2012, 39(24): 45-49.
TAO Aiqun, YI Ganjun, SHI Xuehui, JIANG Xiaowen. Overview of citrus storage on tree[J]. *Guangdong Agricultural Sciences*, 2012, 39(24): 45-49.
- [12] KIENZLE S, CARLE R, SRUAMSIRI P, TOSTA C, NEIDHART S. Occurrence of alk(en)ylresorcinols in the fruits of two mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) cultivars during on-tree maturation and postharvest storage[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2014, 62(1): 28-40.
- [13] BURNS J K, ALBRIGO L G. Time of harvest and method of storage affect granulation in grapefruit[J]. *HortScience*, 1998, 33(4): 728-730.

- [14] 徐小彪, 廖光联, 黄春辉, 贾东峰, 钟敏, 曲雪艳, 刘青, 高欢. 甜香型毛花猕猴桃新品种赣绿 1 号的选育[J]. 果树学报, 2024, 41(2): 358-361.
- XU Xiaobiao, LIAO Guanglian, HUANG Chunhui, JIA Dongfeng, ZHONG Min, QU Xueyan, LIU Qing, GAO Huan. A novel sweet aromatic cultivar of *Actinidia eriantha* 'Ganlü No. 1'[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2024, 41(2): 358-361.
- [15] LIAO G L, LI Z Y, HUANG C H, ZHONG M, TAO J J, QU X Y, CHEN L, XU X B. Genetic diversity of inner quality and SSR association analysis of wild kiwifruit (*Actinidia eriantha*)[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2019, 248: 241-247.
- [16] 李合生. 植物生理生化实验原理和技术[M]. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2000: 130-138.
- LI Hesheng. Principles and techniques of plant physiological biochemical experiment[M]. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2000: 130-138.
- [17] 曹建康, 姜微波, 赵玉梅. 果蔬采后生理生化实验指导[M]. 北京: 中国轻工业出版社, 2007: 35-36.
- CAO Jiankang, JIANG Weibo, ZHAO Yumei. Postharvest physiological and chemical experiment guidance for fruits and vegetables[M]. Beijing: China Light Industry Press, 2007: 35-36.
- [18] 高俊凤. 植物生理学实验指导[M]. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2006: 203-204.
- GAO Junfeng. Experimental guidance for plant physiology[M]. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2006: 203-204.
- [19] 王利群, 戴雄泽. 色差计在辣椒果实色泽变化检测中的应用[J]. 辣椒杂志, 2009, 7(3): 23-26.
- WANG Liqun, DAI Xiongze. Application of colorimeter for testing its color change during the development of hot pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) fruit[J]. Journal of China Capsicum, 2009, 7(3): 23-26.
- [20] ZHANG B, CHEN K S, BOWEN J, ALLAN A, ESPLEY R, KARUNAIRETNAM S, FERGUSON I. Differential expression within the LOX gene family in ripening kiwifruit[J]. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2006, 57(14): 3825-3836.
- [21] BRUMMELL D A, DAL CIN V, CRISOSTO C H, LABAVITCH J M. Cell wall metabolism during maturation, ripening and senescence of peach fruit[J]. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2004, 55(405): 2029-2039.
- [22] WANG D D, YEATS T H, ULUISIK S, ROSE J K C, SEYMOUR G B. Fruit softening: Revisiting the role of pectin[J]. Trends in Plant Science, 2018, 23(4): 302-310.
- [23] BURDON J, PIDAKALA P, MARTIN P, BILLING D. Softening of 'Hayward' kiwifruit on the vine and in storage: The effects of temperature[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2017, 220: 176-182.
- [24] 杨丹, 王琪凯, 张晓琴. 贮藏温度对采后“金艳”猕猴桃品质和后熟的影响[J]. 北方园艺, 2016(2): 126-129.
- YANG Dan, WANG Qikai, ZHANG Xiaoqin. Effect of different storage temperatures on the quality and postharvest ripening of 'Jin Yan' kiwifruit[J]. Northern Horticulture, 2016(2): 126-129.
- [25] 张计育, 莫正海, 黄胜男, 刘永芝, 郭忠仁. 不同储藏温度对猕猴桃果实后熟过程中品质的影响[J]. 江苏农业科学, 2013, 41(11): 295-297.
- ZHANG Jiyu, MO Zhenghai, HUANG Shengnan, LIU Yongzhi, GUO Zhongren. Effects of different storage temperatures on the quality of kiwifruit during ripening[J]. Jiangsu Agricultural Sciences, 2013, 41(11): 295-297.
- [26] ITAI A, TANAHASHI T. Inhibition of sucrose loss during cold storage in Japanese pear (*Pyrus pyrifolia* Nakai) by 1-MCP[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2008, 48(3): 355-363.
- [27] SCHRÖDER R, ATKINSON R. Kiwifruit cell walls: Towards an understanding of softening?[J]. New Zealand Journal of Forestry Science, 2006, 36(1): 112-129.
- [28] ZHANG Q Y, GE J, LIU X C, WANG W Q, LIU X F, YIN X R. Consensus co-expression network analysis identifies AdZAT5 regulating pectin degradation in ripening kiwifruit[J]. Journal of Advanced Research, 2022, 40: 59-68.
- [29] MOCHIZUKI T, KUROSAKI T. Histochemical changes of starch in kiwifruit (*Actinidia chinensis* Planch.) during fruit growth and storage[J]. Nippon Shokuhin Kogyo Gakkaishi, 1988, 35(4): 221-225.
- [30] 陈金印, 曾荣, 李平. 猕猴桃采后生理及贮藏技术研究进展[J]. 江西农业大学学报(自然科学), 2002, 24(4): 477-483.
- CHEN Jinyin, ZENG Rong, LI Ping. Advance of research on postharvest physiology of kiwifruit and its storage technology[J]. Acta Agriculturae Universitatis Jiangxiensis, 2002, 24(4): 477-483.
- [31] 顾子民. 猕猴桃果实生长过程中种子发育及其激素含量的变化[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2022.
- GUN Zimin. Changes of seed development and hormone content in kiwifruit during fruit growth[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2022.

- [32] 饶景萍, 郭卫东, 彭丽桃, 任小林. 猕猴桃后熟软化影响因素的研究[J]. 西北植物学报, 1999, 19(2): 303-309.
RAO Jingping, GUO Weidong, PENG Litao, REN Xiaolin. Study on the factors of kiwifruit ripening and softening[J]. Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalia Sinica, 1999, 19(2): 303-309.
- [33] SMIRNOFF N. Ascorbate biosynthesis and function in photoprotection[J]. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Biological Sciences, 2000, 355(1402): 1455-1464.
- [34] 陈双双, 贺艳群, 徐小彪, 贾东峰, 陶俊杰, 梅奕阳, 黄春辉. 不同采收期对‘奉黄1号’猕猴桃果实品质的影响[J]. 江西农业大学学报, 2021, 43(6): 1259-1268.
CHEN Shuangshuang, HE Yanqun, XU Xiaobiao, JIA Dongfeng, TAO Junjie, MEI Yiyang, HUANG Chunhui. Effect of different harvest time on fruit quality of ‘Fenghuang No. 1’ kiwifruit[J]. Acta Agriculturae Universitatis Jiangxiensis, 2021, 43(6): 1259-1268.
- [35] 吴彬彬, 饶景萍, 李白云, 赖勤毅, 张海燕. 采收期对猕猴桃果实品质及其耐贮性的影响[J]. 西北植物学报, 2008, 28(4): 4788-4792.
WU Binbin, RAO Jingping, LI Baiyun, LAI Qinyi, ZHANG Haiyan. Effect of harvest date on fruit quality and storage duration of kiwifruit[J]. Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalia Sinica, 2008, 28(4): 4788-4792.
- [36] 申申, 段君禄, 李宇, 王承, 傅佳佳, 王鸿博. 竹叶中叶绿素的提取工艺及其功能性应用研究[J]. 化工新型材料, 2018, 46(1): 117-120.
SHEN Shen, DUAN Junlu, LI Yu, WANG Cheng, FU Jiajia, WANG Hongbo. Research on the extraction and functional application of chlorophyll from bamboo leaves[J]. New Chemical Materials, 2018, 46(1): 117-120.
- [37] 田清尹, 岳远征, 申慧敏, 潘多, 杨秀莲, 王良桂. 植物观赏器官中类胡萝卜素代谢调控的研究进展[J]. 生物技术通报, 2022, 38(12): 35-46.
TIAN Qingyin, YUE Yuanzheng, SHEN Huimin, PAN Duo, YANG Xiulian, WANG Liangui. Research progress in the regulation of carotenoid metabolism in plant ornamental organs[J]. Biotechnology Bulletin, 2022, 38(12): 35-46.
- [38] 张媛娥, 雷生姣, 夏辛珂, 胡彪, 陈钰亨. 猕猴桃加工中叶绿素研究进展[J]. 食品科技, 2021, 46(2): 44-50.
ZHANG Yuane, LEI Shengjiao, XIA Xinke, HU Biao, CHEN Yuting. Research progress of chlorophyll in kiwifruit processing[J]. Food Science and Technology, 2021, 46(2): 44-50.
- [39] 任亚梅. 猕猴桃果实叶绿素代谢及生理特性研究[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2009.
REN Yamei. Study on chlorophyll metabolism and physiological characteristics of kiwifruit[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2009.
- [40] 刘科鹏, 黄春辉, 冷建华, 陈葵, 严玉平, 辜青青, 徐小彪. ‘金魁’猕猴桃果实品质的主成分分析与综合评价[J]. 果树学报, 2012, 29(5): 867-871.
LIU Kepeng, HUANG Chunhui, LENG Jianhua, CHEN Kui, YAN Yuping, GU Qingqing, XU Xiaobiao. Principal component analysis and comprehensive evaluation of the fruit quality of ‘Jinkui’ kiwifruit[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2012, 29(5): 867-871.
- [41] 张佳佳, 郑小林, 励建荣. 毛花猕猴桃“华特”果实采后生理和品质变化[J]. 食品科学, 2011, 32(8): 309-312.
ZHANG Jiajia, ZHENG Xiaolin, LI Jianrong. Physiological and quality changes in *Actindia eriantha* Benth “Walter” fruit during storage at normal temperature[J]. Food Science, 2011, 32(8): 309-312.
- [42] 冉欣雨, 黄文俊, 钟彩虹. 猕猴桃果实淀粉代谢研究进展[J]. 果树学报, 2024, 41(2): 325-337.
RAN Xinyu, HUANG Wenjun, ZHONG Caihong. Advance in starch metabolism research of kiwifruit[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2024, 41(2): 325-337.
- [43] ZHANG A D, WANG W Q, TONG Y, LI M J, GRIERSON D, FERGUSON I, CHEN K S, YIN X R. Transcriptome analysis identifies a zinc finger protein regulating starch degradation in kiwifruit[J]. Plant Physiology, 2018, 178(2): 850-863.
- [44] 刘璐, 王康, 韩一路, 杨民杰, 陈伟, 曹士锋, 施丽愉. 猕猴桃 *AcbHLH137* 功能鉴定及对淀粉降解基因 *AcbBAM3* 转录激活分析[J]. 核农学报, 2022, 36(3): 544-553.
LIU Lu, WANG Kang, HAN Yilu, YANG Minjie, CHEN Wei, CAO Shifeng, SHI Liyu. Functional identification of *AcbHLH137* and its transcriptional activation of starch degradation gene *AcbBAM3* in kiwifruit[J]. Journal of Nuclear Agricultural Sciences, 2022, 36(3): 544-553.
- [45] 陈璐, 高柱, 毛积鹏, 张小丽, 卢玉鹏, 林孟飞, 公旭晨, 王小玲. 不同温度处理采后猕猴桃果实淀粉降解的转录组分析[J]. 江西农业大学学报, 2023, 45(3): 591-604.
CHEN Lu, GAO Zhu, MAO Jipeng, ZHANG Xiaoli, LU Yupeng, LIN Mengfei, GONG Xuchen, WANG Xiaoling. Transcriptome analysis of starch degradation in post-harvest kiwifruit treated at different temperatures[J]. Acta Agriculturae Universitatis Jiangxiensis, 2023, 45(3): 591-604.

[46] 胡光明, 黎纯斌, 杨斌, 王周倩, 申素云, 李作洲, 钟彩虹. 宜昌市 72 份野生中华猕猴桃果实性状多样性分析与综合评价[J]. 果树学报, 2022, 39(9): 1540-1552.

HU Guangming, LI Chunbin, YANG Bin, WANG Zhouqian, SHEN Suyun, LI Zuozhou, ZHONG Caihong. Analysis and comprehensive evaluation of fruit trait diversity of 72 *Actinidia chinensis* accessions in Yichang[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2022, 39(9): 1540-1552.

[47] 钟曼茜, 翟舒嘉, 刘伟, 睢国祥, 段玉权, 林琼, 陶鑫凉. 我国即食猕猴桃产业发展现状、问题与对策[J]. 中国果树, 2023(2): 122-127. ZHONG Manxi, ZHAI Shujia, LIU Wei, SUI Guoxiang, DUAN Yuquan, LIN Qiong, TAO Xinliang. Current situation, problems and countermeasures of the development of ready-to-eat kiwifruit industry in China[J]. China Fruits, 2023(2): 122-127.