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自发气调包装对'新梨7号'果实品质及耐贮性的影响

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摘要:【目的】明确不同厚度的保鲜袋自发气调包装对'新梨7号'采后生理和贮藏品质的影响。【方法】 将'新梨7号'分别采用厚度为 0.02 mm、0.03mm、0.04 mm 和 0.05mm 的 PE 袋扎口处理形成自发气调环 境,于温度(0±0.5)℃、相对湿度90%~95%条件下贮藏,并以0.02 mm PE 袋不扎口为对照处理,定期 测定各处理相关指标,并统计果实腐烂率、果柄保鲜指数。【结果】不同厚度保鲜袋内气体成分在第30 d 时达到平衡,气调能力水平由高到低依次为 0.05 mm>0.04 mm>0.03 mm>0.02 mm PE 袋,采用上述包装 进行自发气调处理均能够抑制果皮 h°值、 Fm、Fv 和 Fv/Fm 的下降; 果柄保鲜指数随保鲜袋厚度增加 显著升高,果实腐烂率显著低于对照;显著降低果实维生素 C 含量,冷藏后期货架期间各处理果实硬度、 可滴定酸含量显著高于对照。各处理乙醛含量极低,乙醇检测不出。【结论】'新梨7号'为较耐 CO2且极 不易发生褐变的梨果品种。筛选出适合'新梨7号'自发气调包装袋为0.03 mm PE 袋,可有效保持果面 绿色,降低果实腐烂率但显著降低维生素 C 含量。

关键词:新梨7号;自发气调;品质;保绿

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Effect of Modified Atmosphere Packaging on Postharvest Physiology and Quality of 'Xinli No.7' Pears Douring Storage

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Abstract: Objective The objective of this study is to optimize packaging bags and provide a scientific foundation for exploring a simple and efficient new preservation technology of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage by studying the effect of modified atmosphere packaging and on postharvest physiology and quality. [Methods] Storage experiments with commercially mature 'Xinli No.7' pears were respectively used in sealed 0.02 mm thickness PE film bags, sealed 0.03 mm thickness PE film bags, sealed 0.04 mm thickness PE film bags and sealed 0.05mm thickness

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PE film bags. These bags were spontaneously formed into an atmosphere-controlled environment and stored at a temperature of (0 ± 0.5) °C and a relative humidity of 90% - 95%, and the unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag was as a control. The O2 and CO2 in different bags were regularly monitored. After 120, 180 and 240 days of cold storage, the fruits were taken out and placed under 20 °C, and fruit firmness (FF), total soluble solids (TSS), titratable acidity (TA), vitamin C (VC), L*,h° and chlorophyll fluorescence parameters of Peel and aldehyde in the stored fruits were investigated at 0 and 7 days after cold storage. Respiration rate were measured during shelf time. Decay rate and stalk preservation index in different periods of storage were calculated. Variance analysis of related data was carried out by SPSS 22.0 software. 【Results 】 The concentrations of O2 and CO2 in sealed bags reached equilibrium on the 30th day. The O2 volume fractions in the 0.02mm thickness PE bags, 0.03mm thickness PE bags, 0.04mm thickness PE bags and 0.05mm thickness PE bags are respectively 19.4%, 16.2%, 15.4%, 15.0%. The CO₂ volume fraction of 0.02mm thickness PE bags, 0.03mm thickness PE bags, 0.04mm thickness PE bags and 0.05mm thickness PE bags are respectively 0.5%, 2.0%, 2.6% and 3.0%. The ability level of gas adjustment was 0.05mm thickness PE bags, 0.04mm thickness PE bags ,0.03 mm thickness PE bags,0.03mm thickness PE bags from high to low in turn. And the thicker the bag thickness, the shorter the time it takes for the gas components in the bag to reach equilibrium. Modified atmosphere packaged can reduce the yellowing rate of the peel and play a better green keeping effect. The L value indicates brightness. The larger the L value, the brighter the color of the peel. The h value is the chromaticity angle, which indicates the change in yellow-green. The higher the value, the greener the peel. When the h value reaches 90, it is considered to be completely yellow. The results of indicators showed that the adopted packaging bags slowed down the rise of L value of peel and the decline of h value. On the (120+7) days, the L value, h value were significantly different between treatment and control groups ($P \le 0.05$). There were no significant differences in Fo values between the treatments and controls when refrigerated for (120 + 7) dsys, 180 days, (180 + 7) days, 240 days, and (240 + 7) days. The values of Fv and Fm of the control and treatment gradually decreased from 120 days to 240 days. With the extension of refrigerated time, the Fv/Fm value of 'Xinli No. 7' fruit gradually decreased, and the Fv/Fm value increased during shelf life. There was no significant difference in Fv / Fm values between the control and treatment at 120 days and 180 days, but the Fv / Fm values of each treatment were significantly higher than the control at 240 days. On 120 days,180 days and 240 days,the fruit decay rate was significantly lower than the control of the filmbags and improved stalk preservation index, 0.03mm PE film bags has the lowest fruit decay rate, 0.05 mm PE film bags has the best stalk preservation index. fruit firmness, total soluble solids and titratable acidity did not change significantly during

storage of each treatments,but vitamin C content decreased significantly during storage of 0.04 mm PE film bags and 0.05mm PE fim bags. No browning was found in the flesh and core of 'Xinli No. 7 'during the whole storage period, no matter control or treatment. No ethanol content was detected in the fruit of 'Xinli No. 7', and the acetalde content was very low. 【Conclusion】 'Xinli No.7' pears more embodied in the storage period by using 0.03mm thickness PE film bags for modified atmosphere packaging, and the O₂ and CO₂ concentrations in bags played a main role, and when maintained O₂ at 15.3% to 16.9% and CO₂ at 1.8% to 2.1% had a good preservation effect on keeping green,but reduced the quality of the fruit such as vitamin C;. Therefore, it is necessary to combine modified atmosphere packaged with 1-MCP treatments, thereby achieving the goal of preservation effect.

Key words: 'Xinli No.7' pear; MAP; Quality; Green keeping

'新梨 7号'是 1985 年塔里木大学以'库尔勒香梨'为母本,'早酥'梨为父本杂交选育而成的梨优新品种,2000 年通过新疆维吾尔自治区农作物品种审定委员会审定,该品种同时兼备优质、早熟与耐贮藏性;果实质地酥脆、耐贮、清香、阳面红晕,比母本果个大,果心小门。该品种种植面积逐年扩大,有较好的经济效益,目前'新梨 7号'的采后贮藏保鲜技术,多集中于采收期[24],贮藏方式[46]等的研究,贮藏设施主要为果窖、机械冷库,企业在贮藏时主要以机械冷库低温贮藏为主,并且由于'新梨 7号'果实的果皮较薄易失水,需要在贮藏过程中使用保鲜袋,因此确定适宜厚度保鲜袋有很大的产业需求。本课题组前期对'新梨 7号'果实采后生物学特性研究发现,该品种在贮藏后期易出现果皮褪绿转黄、果柄干枯等现象失去商品性,上述问题直接影响了'新梨 7号'贮藏后期经济效益。

自发气调包装(modified atmosphere packaged,MAP)是采用对 O₂和 CO₂具有不同透性的薄膜密封包装来调节果实微环境气体条件以增强保鲜效果的方法^[7-12]。在进行自发气调包装设计的时候,对给定的果蔬,需要确定四种参数:合理的包装量、确定膜的面积、选择合适的保鲜膜材料、确定膜的厚度^[13],自发气调保鲜袋的包装量及规格需要根据果筐或者纸箱的大小来确定,所以该项技术的关键在于选择适当的薄膜材料,确定薄膜的厚度,以获得保鲜袋内最适宜的气调环境。在实际应用中,为了有效确定膜厚度,仍采用不同厚度的膜包装果蔬,从袋内气体指标和气调保鲜的效果来筛选合适的厚度。同为库尔勒香梨后代,MAP 在玉露香梨上的应用结果表明,其可有效保持果面绿色,但采用不同厚度保鲜袋进行处理后,其对果实可滴定酸和维生素 C 含量等内在品质均有不同程度的影响^[14]。因此,本文就'新梨 7 号'进行了不同厚度保鲜袋保鲜处理技术研究,旨在为'新梨 7 号'自发气调包装生产应用提供技术参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料及处理 供试'新梨7号'采自河北省泊头市亚丰果品有限公司梨园,土壤为沙壤

土,树龄 5 a。采收当年盛花期为 4 月 17 日,采收时间为 7 月 30 日。取树冠外围、内膛不同方向均匀采收后装箱第 2d 运回至中国农业科学院果树研究所。选择大小均匀、无机械伤和病虫害的果实作为试验材料。将挑选好的试验果分别装入 0.05 mm PE、 0.04 mm PE、0.03 mm PE 和 0.02 mm PE 的保鲜袋内,每袋装入量为 10 kg,每个处理重复 3 次,将处理后果实置于温度 0±0.5℃冷库中待果实温度降至与冷库温度相同时,将保鲜袋袋口扎紧,以 0.02mm PE 保鲜袋不扎口为对照。试验用保鲜袋由国家农产品保鲜工程技术研究中心(天津)提供。各处理果实于 0±0.5℃条件下分别贮藏 120 d、180 d、240 d 后取出,每次取出的量为一保鲜袋,全部果实进行保鲜指数及腐烂率的统计分析,其中至少 15 个果实在 20℃条件下平衡 24 h 测定其各项理化指标;另一部分果实在 20℃条件下放置,货架期间每天测定果实呼吸强度,7 d 后测定其货架期各理化指标,并进行相关指标的统计分析。

1.2 测定方法

- 1.2.1 保鲜袋内 O_2 、 CO_2 浓度测定 采用 Check Point II O_2 / CO_2 分析仪测定。贮藏后第 2 d 时开始测定,每隔一段时间测定 1 次保鲜袋内 CO_2 和 O_2 体积分数,结果以百分数表示,每个处理每次测定 3 个重复。
- 1.2.2 品质 果实硬度用南非 GUSS 公司的 GS-15 水果质地分析仪测定,所用探头直径为 11.3 mm; 可溶性固形物含量 (TSS) 用日本 ATAGO 公司的 PR-101α 折光仪测定; 可滴定酸 (TA) 和维生素 C 含量分别采用酸碱滴定法和 2, 6-二氯靛酚滴定法,用瑞士万通 808 智能电位滴定仪测定。
- 1.2.3 **果皮颜色参数** 采用日本 Konica Minolta 公司的 CR-400 色差仪测定, 所用光源为 D65 光源, 测定果皮 L*、a*、b*、h ^o值。
- 1.2.4 **果皮叶绿素荧光参数** 采用英国 Hansatech 公司的 Handy PEA 叶绿素效率仪测定,在果实赤道线两侧选择两个相对的位点,用削皮刀削取直径约 1.5 cm 的果皮,用样品夹暗处理 30 min 后进行测定。
- 1.2.5 **货架期'新梨**7号'**呼吸强度测定** 采用山东鲁南瑞虹化工仪器有限公司的 SP-7890 气相色谱仪对'新梨 7号'果实呼吸强度进行测定。测定具体条件为:采用高纯 N_2 作为载气,压力 0.5MPa,燃气采用空气和氢气,其中 H_2 压力为 0.2MPa,空气为 0.4MPa;转化炉温度 360°C;填充柱采用不锈钢材质,柱温为 80°C,用温度为 160°C的 FID 检测器检测;取挑选出的果实 9个,分别置于 2.25L 的 3 个密封塑料盒内,密封 60 min 后,用注射器抽取进样量 1mL 进行测定,每盒重复 3 次。
- 1.2.6 **果柄保鲜指数及果实腐烂率** 以果柄干枯长度占果柄总长度的比例计算,共分 6 级,其中,0 级果柄全部发黑; I 级果柄发黑长度 > 3/4; II 级果柄发黑长度 3/4-1/2; III 级果柄发黑长度 4/2-1/4; IV 级果柄发黑长度 4/4; V 级果柄良好无干枯情况。根据布朗指数公式进行计算:

果柄保鲜指数 =
$$\frac{\Sigma$$
 (果柄新鲜程度级数 \times 调查果柄数) \times 100 \times 200 \times 200

果实腐烂率:调查不同厚度保鲜袋内果实的腐烂情况,并计算腐烂率:

腐烂率 =
$$\frac{$$
腐烂果实数 $\times 100$ 果实总数

1.2.7 **乙醛含量测定** 采用 日本岛津 GC-2010 气相色谱仪顶空进样法测定。测定具体条件为:采用高纯 N_2 作为载气,压力 0.5MPa,燃气采用空气和氢气,其中 H_2 流量为 40 mL/min,空气流量为 400 mL/min;用温度为 200℃的 FID 检测器检测;将果肉(包括果皮)匀浆后过滤,取上清液 5 mL,在顶空瓶内先后加入 NaCl 1.335-1.350 g、蒸馏水 1 mL 和上清液 5 mL。。

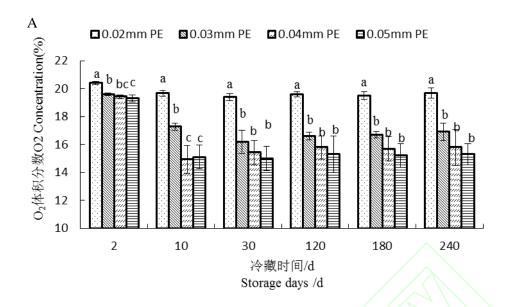
1.3 数据分析

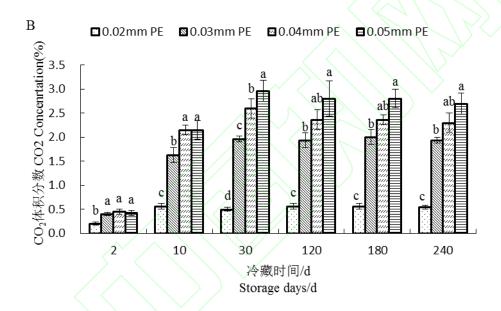
采用 Microsoft Office Excel 2010 和 SPSS 22.0 数据分析软件进行统计分析,Ducan's 新复极差法检验差异显著性(*P*<0.05); 使用 Microsoft Office Excel 2010 作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同包鲜袋内气体成分的变化

由图 1-A、1-B 可以看出,对照处理的保鲜袋内 O₂和 CO₂体积分数与环境一致,采用扎口处理的保鲜袋中,O₂体积分数在第 30 d 时基本达到平衡,稳定后 0.02mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.04mm PE 袋和 0.05mm PE 袋内的 O₂体积分数分别为 19.4%、16.2%、15.4%、15.0%,0.02mm PE 袋内的 O₂体积分数显著高于其他厚度保鲜袋,其他厚度保鲜袋之间 O₂体积分数差异不明显。CO₂体积分数前期逐渐上升,后期小幅下降,第 2 d 时,0.02mm PE 袋内的 CO₂体积分数已显著低于其他 3 个厚度的保鲜袋,第 10d 时,0.04mm PE、0.05mm PE 袋内的 CO₂体积分数显著高于 0.02mm PE 与 0.03mm PE 保鲜袋,第 30 d 时 CO₂体积分数达到平衡,稳定后 0.02mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.04mm PE 袋和 0.05mm PE 袋袋内 CO₂体积分数达到平衡,稳定后 0.02mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.04mm PE 袋和 0.05mm PE 袋袋内 CO₂体积分数是异显著。但随着冷藏时间延长,冷藏 120 d、180 d、240 d 时 0.05mm PE 袋袋内 CO₂体积分数显著高于 0.02mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、120 d、180 d、240 d 时 0.05mm PE 袋袋内 CO₂体积分数显著高于 0.02mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋。0.03mm PE 袋。0.03mm PE 袋。0.03mm PE 袋。0.03mm PE 袋。0.03mm PE 袋。0.04 mm PE 袋。0.03mm PE 袋。0.02 mmPE 袋,且保鲜袋厚度越厚袋内气体成分达到平衡所需时间越短,且袋内气体成分波动 越小。





不同小写字母表示同一时间不同处理在 p < 0.05 水平差异显著。下同。

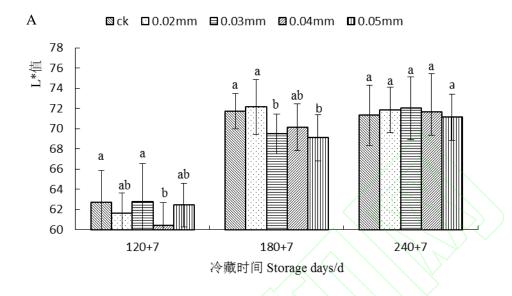
Different small letters indicate significant difference at p < 0.05 between different treatments at the same time. The same below.

图 1 不同包装袋内气体成分的变化趋势

Fig. 1 Changes of O₂ and CO₂ concentrations in different packaging bags of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage 2.2 不同包装对'新梨 7号'果皮颜色的影响

在 Lab 色空间中,L*值表示亮度,L*值越大,果皮颜色越亮。h°值为色度角,表示黄绿变化,其值越高,则果皮越绿,反之越黄,当 h°值达到 90 时即认为完全转黄。随着'新梨 7号'果实的衰老,外观表现为果皮颜色由绿转黄,果皮发亮。由图 2-A 可以看出,随着贮藏天数的增加,果皮 L*值逐渐升高,在冷藏(120+7) d 时对照的 L*值显著高于 0.04mm PE 袋,与其他处理差异不显著,冷藏(180+7) d 时 0.03mm PE 袋、0.05mm PE 袋的 L*值显著低于对照,冷藏(240+7) d 时对照与处理之间 L*值差异不显著,自发气调包装处理可以延缓货

架期间果实亮度变化。图 2-B 可以看出,在冷藏(120+7) d 时 0.05mm PE 袋的 h 值显著高于对照,其他处理的 h 值与对照差异不显著,在冷藏(180+7) d 时 0.04mm PE 袋、0.05mm PE 袋的 h 值显著低于 0.02mm PE 袋的 h 值,冷藏(240+7) d 时,各处理的 h 值与对照差异不显著,但 0.03mm PE 袋的 h 值最高。



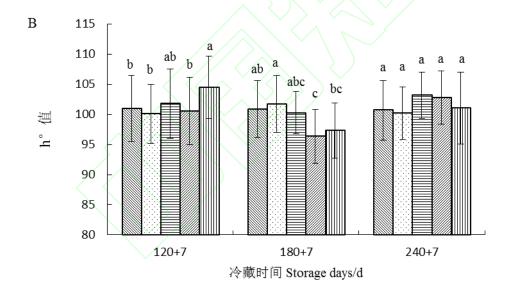


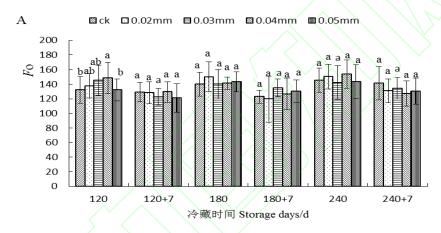
图 2 不同包装对'新梨 7号'果皮颜色的影响

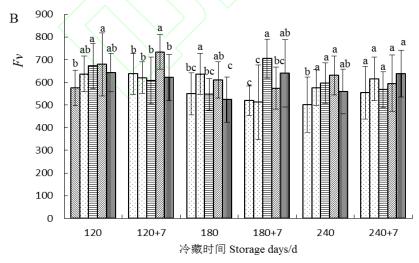
Fig. 2 Effects of different packaging bags on peel color of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage 2.3 不同包装对'新梨 7号'果皮叶绿素荧光参数的影响

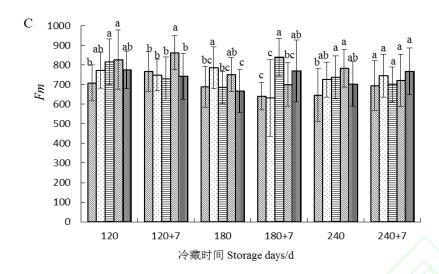
叶绿素荧光参数的变化与叶绿素的降解密切相关^[15],且果皮颜色与叶绿素荧光参数间存在显著相关性^[16],随着冷藏时间延长,'新梨 7 号'果皮颜色由绿转黄。在叶绿素荧光参数中,Fo 为初始荧光,在一定测量光强下,与叶绿素浓度有关;Fm 为最大荧光量,可以反映通过 PSII 的电子传递情况;Fv=Fm-Fo,为可变荧光,是在黑暗环境条件下测得的最大可变荧光强度,反应了 QA 的还原情况;Fv/Fm 为最大光化学效率,反映了 PSII 的原初光能

转换效率。由图 3-A 可以看出,冷藏 120 d 时,0.04mmPE 袋的 Fo 值高于对照及 0.05mm PE 袋,冷藏(120+7) d、180 d、(180+7) d、240 d 和(240+7) d 时各处理与对照间 Fo 值差异不显著。由图 3-B、3-C 可以看出,冷藏 120 d 时,0.03 mm PE 袋、0.04mm PE 袋的 Fv、Fm 值显著高于对照。冷藏(120+7) d 时,0.04mm PE 袋的 Fv、Fm 值显著高于对照及其他处理。冷藏 180 d 时,0.02 mmPE 袋的 Fv、Fm 值显著高于对照。冷藏(180+7) d 时,0.03 mmPE 袋、0.05mmPE 袋的 Fv、Fm 值显著高于对照。冷藏(180+7) d 时,0.03 mmPE 袋的 Fv、Fm 值显著高于对照。冷藏(240+7)) d 时,6.03 mmPE 袋、0.04mmPE 袋的 Fv、Fm 值显著高于对照。冷藏((240+7)) d 时,8处理与对照的 Fv、Fm 值差异不显著。

由图 3-D 可以看出,随着冷藏时间的延长,对照及 0.02~mm PE 袋的'新梨 7号'果实的 Fv/Fm 值逐渐下降,货架期间 Fv/Fm 值有所上升。在冷藏 120~d、180~d 时对照与处理的 Fv/Fm 值差异不显著,但在冷藏 240~d 时各处理的 Fv/Fm 值显著高于对照。在冷藏(120+7)~d 时 0.04mm PE 袋的 Fv/Fm 值显著高于对照与其他厚度保鲜袋,冷藏(180+7)~d 时,0.03~mm PE 袋的 Fv/Fm 值显著高于对照。冷藏(240+7)~d 时,0.02~mm PE 袋、0.05mm PE 袋的 Fv/Fm 值显著高于对照,0.03~mm PE 袋与对照之间差异不显著。







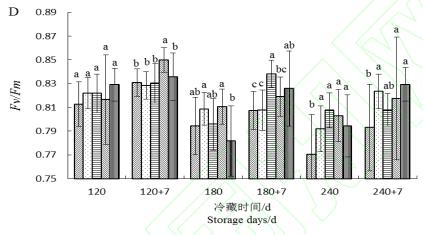


图 3 不同包装对'新梨 7 号'叶绿素荧光参数的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different packaging bags on chlorophyll fluorescence parameters of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage

2.4 不同包装对'新梨7号'果实腐烂率及果柄保鲜指数的影响

由表 1 可以看出,冷藏 120 d、180 d 时 0.02mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.04mm PE 袋和 0.05mm PE 袋的果实腐烂率显著低于对照,冷藏 240 d 时,除 0.02mm PE 袋腐烂率显著高于对照外,其他厚度保鲜袋的果实腐烂率都显著低于对照。由表 2 可以看出,冷藏 120 d、180 d、240d 时,对照、0.02mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋、0.04mm PE 袋和 0.05mm PE 的果柄保鲜效果之间差异显著,保鲜袋越厚,果柄保鲜效果越好。

表 1 不同包装对新梨7号果实腐烂率的影响

Table 1 Effects of different packaging bags on fruit decay rate of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage

| (%) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| 不同包装 | 冷藏时间 Days of storage time | | | | | | |
| Different packaging bags | 120 d 180 d 240 d | | | | | | |
| 0.02mmPE 袋不扎口 | 8.02% ±0.01 a | 8.47% ±0.07 a | 8.62% ±0.02 b | | | | |

| Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| 0.02mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | 5.08% ±0.02 c | 3.43% ±0.06 d | 11.52% ±0.17 a | | | | |
| 0.03mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag | 0% ±0.0 e | 8.14% ±0.07 b | 5.65% ±0.05 c | | | | |
| 0.04mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.04mm PE packaging bag | 7.15% ±0.5 b | 5.55% ±0.05 c | 5.17% ±0.03 d | | | | |
| 0.05mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.05mm PE packaging bag | 1.85% ±0.1 d | 5.45% ±0.05 c | 3.56% ±0.05 e | | | | |

注:表中数据为平均值 \pm 标准差,同一列不同小写字母表示经 Ducan's 差异显著性分析达显著水平(P<0.05),下同。

Note: Data are means \pm std. Values followed by different small letters within the same column are significantly different according to Duncan's multiple range test at P \leq 0.05. The same as below.

表 2 不同包装对新梨 7 号果柄保鲜指数的影响

Table 2 Effects of different packaging bags on fruit handle freshness index of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage

| 不同包装 | 冷藏时间 Days of storage time | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| Different packaging bags | 120 d | 180 d | 240 d | | | |
| 0.02mmPE 袋不扎口 | $\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$ | | | | | |
| Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | 94.49±0.43 e | 79.66±0.06 e | 46.44±0.25 e | | | |
| 0.02mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | 96.54±0.14 d | 82.76±0.02 d | 54.75±0.09 d | | | |
| 0.03mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag | 97.33±0.11 c | 82.5±0.09 c | 58.21 ±0.16 c | | | |
| 0.04mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.04mm PE packaging bag | 98.57±0.07 b | 92.07±0.06 b | 72.18±0.44 b | | | |
| 0.05mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.05mm PE packaging bag | 99.63±0.02 a | 94.18±0.18 a | 81.62±0.11 a | | | |

2.5 不同包装对'新梨7号'呼吸强度的影响

由图 4 看出冷藏 120 d、180 d、240 d 时,不同包装'新梨 7 号'呼吸强度均在货架 1 d 时最高,随后呼吸强度逐渐下降;在货架 1d 时 0.05mm PE 袋的呼吸强度显著高于对照及 0.02mm PE 袋的呼吸强度且对照的呼吸强度最低。

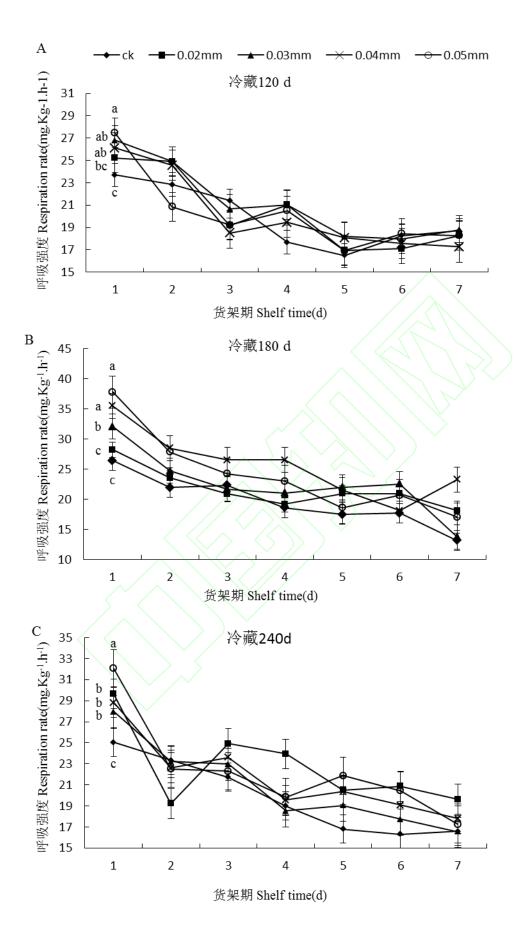


图 4 不同包装对'新梨 7号'果实货架期呼吸强度的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of different packaging bags on respiration rate of 'Xinli No.7' on shelf after cold storage

2.6 不同包装对'新梨7号'果实中乙醛含量的影响

对'新梨 7 号'果实乙醇、乙醛含量测定,发现'新梨 7 号'果实中乙醛含量极低,最高仅为 5mg L·1,另一种异味物质乙醇则检测不出。由图 5 可以看出,总体上看,新梨 7 号刚取出时乙醛含量略高于货架 7d 时,这可能与果实在货架常温放置一段时间后乙醛在果实内部进行相关代谢转化有关。随着冷藏期的延长,其乙醛含量总体呈上升趋势,但含量极低。冷藏 120 d 时,0.02mm PE 袋的乙醛含量显著高于对照及其他处理,冷藏 (120+7) d 时,0.02mm PE 袋的乙醛含量显著高于对照及其他处理,冷藏 180 d、(180+7) d 时 0.03mm PE 袋的乙醛含量显著高于对照,(240+7) d 时 0.05mm PE 袋的乙醛含量显著高于对照。

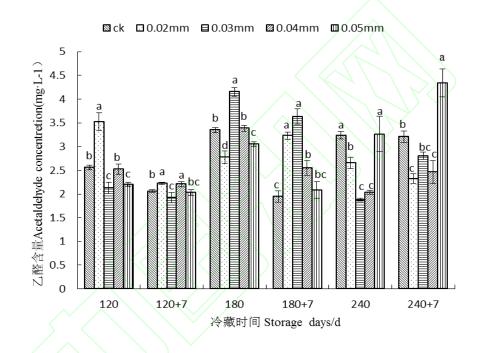


图 5 不同包装对'新梨 7号'果实乙醛含量的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of different packaging bags on acetaldehyde of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage

2.7 不同包装对'新梨 7号'果实内在品质的影响

由表 3 可以看出,冷藏 120 d 时 0.04mm PE 袋硬度显著高于对照与其他处理、冷藏 180 d 时 0.03mm PE 袋硬度显著高于对照与 0.02mm PE 袋;冷藏(120+7)d、(180+7)d、240d 时 各处理硬度与对照之间无显著差异;冷藏(240+7)d 时自发气调包装处理可以显著抑制果实硬度的降低,但处理之间差异不显著。

由表 4 可以看出,冷藏 120 d 时 0.03mm PE 袋可溶性固形物含量显著高于对照与其他处理、冷藏(120+7) d 时 0.04mm PE 袋、0.05mm PE 袋显著低于对照、0.02mm PE 袋与 0.03mm PE 袋;冷藏 180 d、(180+7) d 时 0.04mm PE 袋的可溶性固形物含量显著高于对照与其他处理;冷藏 240 d 时 0.02mm PE 袋的可溶性固形物含量显著低于对照,冷藏(240+7) d 时各处理与对照的可溶性固形物含量差异不显著。

表 3 不同包装对新梨7号果实硬度的影响

Table 3 Effects of different packaging bags on fruit firmness of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage (kg·cm⁻²)

| 不同包装 | 冷藏时间及货架 Days of storage time and 7 days (on shelf life) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Different packaging bags | 120 | 120 +7 | 180 | 180 +7 | 240 | (240+7) |
| 0.02mmPE 袋不扎口 | | | | | | |
| Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | 3.94±0.47 b | 3.93 ± 0.44 a | 3.98±0.44 b | 3.77±0.29 a | 3.88±0.24 a | 3.68±0.25 b |
| 0.02mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | 4.06±0.35 b | 3.97 ± 0.42 a | 3.99±0.35 b | 3.78±0.4 a | 3.91±0.37 a | 3.87±0.3 a |
| 0.03mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | ^ | | |
| Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag | 4.01±0.4 b | 4.08±0.58 a | 4.23±0.46 a | 3.99±0.37 a | 3.91±0.32 a | 3.91±0.42 a |
| 0.04mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | / | | | |
| Sealed 0.04mm PE packaging bag | 4.28±0.44 a | 3.99±0.39 a | 4.2±0.43 ab | 3.92±0.38 a | 4±0.31 a | 3.88±0.35 a |
| 0.05mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | 1/4 | / |
| Sealed 0.05mm PE packaging bag | 3.96±0.43 b | 3.92±0.34 a | 4.1±0.36 ab | 3.88±0.45 a | 3.82±0.31 a | 3.96±0.36 a |

表 4 不同包装对新梨7号可溶性固形物含量的影响

Table 4 Effects of different packaging bags on total soluble solid of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage (%)

| 不同包装 | 冷藏时间 Days | of storage time and | 17 days (on shelf life | e) | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Different packaging bags | 120 | 120 +7 | 180 | (180+7) | 240 | (240+7) |
| 0.02mmPE 袋 不扎口 | 10.81±0.47 b | 11.16±0.47 a | 10.68±0.43 c | 11.29±0.27 b | 11.07±0.37 a | 10.77±0.33 a |
| Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | | | | | | |
| 0.02mmPE 袋 扎口 | 11.04±0.54 b | 11.16±0.44 a | 11.07 ± 0.44 b | 10.86±0.39 c | 10.44±0.7 b | 10.78±0.73 a |
| Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | | | | | | |
| 0.03mmPE 袋 扎口 | 11.57±0.58 a | 11.3±0.51 a | 10.88±0.42 bc | 11.04±0.53 bc | 10.72±0.94 | 10.88±0.53 a |
| Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag | | | | | ab | |
| 0.04mmPE 袋 扎口 | 10.93±0.68 b | 10.84±0.66 b | 11.55 ± 0.68 a | 11.8±0.58 a | 11.04±0.49 a | 10.94±0.57 a |
| Sealed 0.04mm PE packaging bag | | | | | | |
| 0.05mmPE 袋 扎口 | 10.92±0.49 b | 10.62±0.71 b | 10.72±0.77 c | 10.99±0.49 c | 10.93±0.54 a | 10.79 ± 0.36 a |
| Sealed 0.04mm PE packaging bag | | | | | | |

由表 5 可以看出,冷藏 120 d 时,0.04mm PE 袋包装的果实可滴定酸含量显著高于对照与其他处理。冷藏(120+7) d 时,0.02mm PE 袋、0.03mm PE 袋的可滴定酸含量显著高于对照,0.04mm PE 袋的可滴定酸含量显著低于对照。冷藏 180 d 时,0.03mm PE 袋的可滴定酸含量与对照差异不显著,其他处理均显著低于对照。冷藏(180+7) d 时,所有处理的可滴定

酸含量均显著低于对照。冷藏 240 d 时,各处理的可滴定酸含量与对照差异不显著;冷藏 (240+7) d 时,所有处理的可滴定酸含量均显著高于对照。

表 5 不同包装对新梨7号梨可滴定酸含量的影响

Table 5 Effects of different packaging bags on titratable acid of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage (%)

| 不同包装 | 冷藏时间及货 | 架 Days of storage | time and 7 days (on | shelf life) | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Different packaging bags | 120 | (120+7) | 180 | (180+7) | 240 | (240+7) |
| 0.02mmPE 袋 不扎口 | 0.031 ± 0.00 | | | | 0.034 ± 0.00 | |
| Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | b | 0.035±0.00 b | $0.033 \pm 0.00 a$ | $0.04 \pm 0.00 \text{ a}$ | а | 0.02±0.00 b |
| 0.02mmPE 袋 扎口 | 0.031 ± 0.00 | | | | 0.033 ± 0.00 | 0.035 ± 0.00 |
| Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | b | 0.037±0.00 a | 0.031±0.00 bc | 0.035±0.00 b | a | a |
| 0.03mmPE 袋 扎口 | 0.032 ± 0.00 | | | | 0.033 ± 0.00 | 0.036 ± 0.00 |
| Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag | b | 0.037±0.00 a | 0.032 ± 0.00 ab | 0.034±0.00 bc | a | a |
| 0.04mmPE 袋 扎口 | 0.036 ± 0.00 | | | | 0.033 ± 0.00 | 0.034 ± 0.00 |
| Sealed 0.04mm PE packaging bag | a | 0.032±0.00 c | 0.031±0.00 c | 0.033±0.00 c | а | a |
| 0.05mmPE 袋 扎口 | 0.032 ± 0.00 | | | | 0.033 ± 0.00 | 0.035 ± 0.00 |
| Sealed 0.04mm PE packaging bag | b | $0.036 \pm 0.00 {\sf ab}$ | $0.032 \pm 0.00 \ bc$ | 0.033±0.00 c | a | a |

由表 6 可以看出,对照与各处理果实在货架期维生素 C 含量普遍高于冷藏库取出时。 各时期 0.04mm PE 袋、0.05mm PE 袋的维生素 C 含量均显著低于对照; 0.03mm PE 袋的维生素 C 含量在冷藏 120 d、(120+7) d、180 d、240 d 和(240+7) d 也显著低于对照。0.02mm PE 袋的维生素 C 含量在冷藏 120 d、(120+7) d 和(180+7) d 显著高于对照,在冷藏 180 d、240 d 和(240+7) d 时也显著低于对照。

表 6 不同包装对新梨 7 号梨抗坏血酸含量的影响

Table 6 Effects of different packaging bags on ascorbic acid of 'Xinli No.7' pears during storage (mg 100g⁻¹)

| 不同包装 | 冷藏时间及货架 Days of storage time and 7 days (on shelf life) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Different packaging bags | 120 | (120+7) | 180 | (180+7) | 240 | (240+7) |
| 0.02mmPE 袋 不扎口 | | | | | | _ |
| Unsealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | 2.386±0.09 b | 3.507±0.01 b | 2.99±0.02 a | 3.97±0.12 b | 3.557±0.09 a | 4.08±0.1 a |
| 0.02mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.02 mm PE packaging bag | 3.128±0.04 a | 3.663 ±0.02 a | 3.088±0.01 b | 4.299±0.08 a | 3.245±0.16 b | 3.934±0.1 b |
| 0.03mmPE 袋 扎口 | | | | | | |
| Sealed 0.03 mm PE packaging bag | 2.259±0.02 c | 3.271 ±0.01 c | 2.507±0.01 c | 4.053±0.06 b | 2.35±0.03 c | 3.894±0.06 b |

Sealed 0.04mm PE packaging bag

Sealed 0.04mm PE packaging bag 2.274±0.02 c 3.271±0.01 c 2.352±0.00 d 3.521±0.01 c 2.31±0.03 c 3.309±0.06 d 0.05mmPE 袋 扎口

2.982±0.02 d 2.328±0.01 e

3.322±0.04 d

2.332±0.1 c 3.475±0.05 c

3 讨论

3.1 自发气调包装对果实贮藏环境气体成分的影响

2.291 ±0.00 c

不同梨果品种对 CO₂ 耐受力不同。与一些西洋梨^[17]、酥梨^[18]、鸭梨^[19-20]、黄金^[21-22]、圆黄^[23]等梨果品种相比,'新梨 7 号'较耐 CO₂,且比库尔勒香梨家族如'玉露香'等梨果对 CO₂的耐受力更强^[14], CO₂浓度在 3%的条件下果肉和果心也不易褐变,果实中乙醇乙醛含量也较库尔勒香梨低^[24]。保鲜袋内稳定的 O₂ 和 CO₂浓度取决于很多因素,如保鲜袋透气性、厚度、果实呼吸强度、果实质量以及贮藏环境条件等^[25]。'新梨 7 号'采用自发气调包装保鲜袋内 O₂含量不会降到很低的水平但 CO₂浓度会随着保鲜袋厚度增加呈显著上升趋势,因此,生产上进行 MAP 贮藏时,应寻找影响袋内 O₂ 和 CO₂浓度的关键因素,并应在贮藏前期紧密监测袋内 O₂ 和 CO₂浓度直至稳定以避免因低氧或高二氧化碳伤害造成贮藏风险发生。

3.2 自发气调包装对果实保鲜效果的影响

本研究结果表明,'新梨 7 号'果实采用自发气调包装可以总体上降低果实在贮藏期间的腐烂率,这可能是由于自发气调包装具有减缓果蔬表面微生物的作用[10-12],与库尔勒香梨[24]类似,自发气调包装对于果柄保鲜效果显著,相同冷藏时期,保鲜袋越厚果柄保鲜效果越好。这可能与自发气调包装延缓果实衰老相关。

随着冷藏时间延长,'新梨 7 号'果皮颜色由绿转黄,叶绿素含量逐渐降低,叶绿素荧光参数的变化与叶绿素的降解密切相关^[25-26],且果皮颜色与叶绿素荧光参数间存在显著相关性^[2-27]。研究发现,MAP 可降低果皮转黄速率,起到较好的保绿效果,其主要原因是气调贮藏提高了果蔬清除活性氧能力水平^[28],而活性氧可影响叶绿素降解速率。同时 CO₂和 O₂还能通过影响相关酶的活性而调节叶绿素的降解^[29],其中气体成分中起主要作用的为 CO₂,杨晓羽^[30]等研究发现适当高浓度的 CO₂ 对青柠檬有很好的保绿效果。贾晓辉^[24]等研究发现MAP 可以抑制果实乙醇和乙醛含量的增加,但当 CO₂浓度超出阈值时,其含量反而更高,冷藏过程中,乙醇、乙醛含量的增加会对果皮、果心细胞膜完整性造成伤害最终造成果心褐变的发生。本试验中,无论对照还是处理,新梨 7 号果心、果肉均未发现褐变现象,这可能与冷藏过程中果实乙醛乙醇含量极低有关,即便保鲜袋厚度为 0.05mm 的处理,由于 CO₂浓度较高造成其乙醛含量显著高于对照及其他处理,但仍未引起果肉和果心褐变。因此,与其他大多数梨相比,新梨 7 号果实极不易褐变,这也可能为梨果加工提供一种防褐变的品种。

高浓度 CO_2 环境是否造成胁迫还可以用叶绿素荧光参数来反映,Fv/Fm 表示 PSII 最大光能转换效率,反映的原初光能转换效率,非环境胁迫条件下此种荧光参数极少变化,不受

物种和生长条件的影响,但在逆境中会明显降低^[31]。货架期各处理的 Fv/Fm 值在经过货架之后会出现升高的现象,从自发气调包装环境来到正常的环境下, CO_2 浓度由 2.0%-3.0%降低至空气中 CO_2 浓度,而 Fv/Fm 值升高,因此可以利用叶绿素荧光参数的变化作为'新梨 7号'梨果实是否受到逆境胁迫的一种无损检测手段。

与采收时相比,'新梨 7 号'在冷藏过程中果实硬度、可溶性固形物、可滴定酸含量的变化较小,不适合作为其保鲜效果的主要评价指标。货架期间采用 0.04mm PE 袋、0.05mm PE 袋的处理均可显著降低果实维生素 C 含量,其原因可能是 0.04mm PE 袋、0.05mm PE 袋处理的果实在货架初期有较高的呼吸强度,而呼吸代谢消耗有机酸和维生素 C 较多^[32]。已有研究认为,气调贮藏中的低氧、高二氧化碳环境条件,会造成果实中氧化还原代谢产物(即抗坏血酸和谷胱甘肽)的不平衡,而果实的褐变等生理紊乱可能与此有关^[33-34]。而果实冷藏后货架期抗坏血酸含量均高于出库时,这与贾晓辉等^[24]在玉露香梨上、库尔勒香梨的研究结果一致,可能与低温条件下果实中半乳糖醛酸等其他代谢与抗坏血酸代谢发生了相互转化,也可能是还原型抗坏血酸与脱氢型抗坏血酸间发生了转换^[35],其机制有待进一步研究。4 结论

'新梨 7 号'为较耐 CO₂的梨果品种,冷藏 240 d 后开始出现衰老症状,主要表现在果皮由绿转黄失去商品性。自发气调包装对'新梨 7 号'的保鲜效果更体现在贮藏至 240 d 以后,综合考虑, 0.03mm 厚的 PE 袋为适宜于'新梨 7 号'自发气调包装袋,其可使环境维持在 O₂: 15.3%~16.9%, CO₂: 1.8%~2.0%,有效保持新梨 7 号梨果实果面绿色,降低果实腐烂率,维持货架期果实硬度与可滴定酸含量,但降低维生素 C 含量。因此,需要自发气调结合 1-MCP 处理等其他方式,从而既达到保绿效果,又能有效维持果实内在品质的目标。

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