

# ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间品质与生理的变化差异

谭佳伟<sup>1</sup>, 杨帆<sup>1</sup>, 索江涛<sup>2</sup>, 王敏雁<sup>1</sup>, 闫金姣<sup>1</sup>, 马艳萍<sup>1\*</sup>

(1. 西北农林科技大学 林学院, 陕西 杨陵 712100; 2. 陕西佰瑞猕猴桃研究院有限公司, 陕西 西安 7100542)

**摘要:**以‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃为试验材料,测定其常温(20℃±2℃)贮藏期间果实的硬度、色泽、呼吸速率、乙烯生成速率、可溶性固形物含量(SSC)、酸度、原果胶和可溶性果胶含量、多聚半乳糖醛酸酶(PG)和β-半乳糖苷酶(β-Gal)活性等指标的变化。结果表明,‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期为12 d和35 d,贮藏结束时二者的SSC分别为16.65%和15.43%;贮藏期间‘翠香’的呼吸速率、乙烯生成速率和原果胶降解速率总体较高,硬度的下降速率是‘海沃德’的4.5倍;其PG活性峰值显著高于‘海沃德’,PG和β-Gal活性高峰的出现也均早于后者。总之,‘翠香’果实的口感风味优于‘海沃德’,但不耐贮藏,可以通过抑制呼吸作用以及果胶酶活性的保鲜手段来延长果实的贮藏期。

**关键词:**猕猴桃;常温贮藏;品质与生理变化;果胶物质

**中图分类号:**S663.4

**文献标志码:**A

**文章编号:**1001-7461(2023)04-0143-06

## Differences in Quality and Physiological Changes of ‘Cuixiang’ and ‘Hayward’ Kiwifruit During Room Temperature Storage

TAN Jia-wei<sup>1</sup>, YANG Fan<sup>1</sup>, SUO Jiang-tao<sup>2</sup>, WANG Min-yan<sup>1</sup>, YAN Jin-jiao<sup>1</sup>, MA Yan-ping<sup>1\*</sup>

(1. College of Forestry, Northwest A&F University, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China;

2. Shaanxi Bairui Kiwifruit Research Institute Co., Ltd, Xi'an 710054, Shaanxi, China)

**Abstract:** ‘Cuixiang’ and ‘Hayward’ kiwifruit were stored at room temperature of (20℃±2℃), and the firmness, color, respiration rate, ethylene production rate, soluble solids content (SSC), acid, the proto-pectin and soluble pectin contents, as well as PG and β-Gal activity were measured to examine the fruit quality and physiological changes. The results showed that the storage period of ‘Cuixiang’ and ‘Hayward’ were 12 and 35 d, respectively, and their SSC were 16.65% and 15.43%, respectively at the end of storage. Compared with ‘Hayward’ kiwifruit, the respiration rate, ethylene production rate and protopectin degradation rate of ‘Cuixiang’ kiwifruit were generally higher, the decrease rate of the firmness was 4.5 times that of ‘Hayward’ kiwifruit, the peak value of PG activity was significantly higher, as well as the peaks of PG and β-Gal activities appeared earlier during storage. In conclusion, ‘Cuixiang’ kiwifruit is better in taste and flavor but less storage period compared with ‘Hayward’ kiwifruit during storage, therefore the storage period can be extended by the methods of inhibiting respiration and pectinase activity.

**Key words:** kiwifruit; room-temperature storage; quality and physiology change; pectin

猕猴桃(*Actinidia chinensis*)为陕西省主栽水果之一,因富含维生素C、氨基酸、类胡萝卜素等营养物质广受消费者喜爱<sup>[1-2]</sup>。猕猴桃通常在未成熟

时采摘,经后熟方可食用,后熟期间会发生一系列生理变化,这些变化会影响其果实的品质<sup>[3]</sup>。品种和贮藏温度是影响猕猴桃果实采后品质的重要内部和

收稿日期:2022-05-11 修回日期:2022-06-17

基金项目:陕西省重点研发计划项目(2020ZDLNY03-02);西安市科技计划项目(20NYFF0051)。

第一作者:谭佳伟。研究方向:林产果蔬采后生理与贮藏。E-mail:2861664461@qq.com

\*通信作者:马艳萍,博士,副教授。研究方向:林产果蔬采后生理与贮藏技术。E-mail:myp1273@163.com

环境因素<sup>[3-5]</sup>。‘翠香’猕猴桃果实糖度高,口感好,是目前市面上最受消费者欢迎的品种,但其常温贮藏时间极短,极大限制了其远距离销售<sup>[6]</sup>;‘海沃德’猕猴桃虽然口感较酸,但果实美观、耐贮性好且便于远距离销售,在常温下可以贮藏1个多月,在0℃冷藏期可高达6个月,因而成为国际市场主栽品种<sup>[7-8]</sup>。果实品种之间的理化特性的不同导致其品质和耐贮性存在差异。

目前有关不同品种猕猴桃贮藏期间品质变化的研究较少,仅有‘海沃德’、‘脐红’果实低温冷藏后转室温货架期及‘徐香’、‘海沃德’果实低温贮藏期品质变化的报道<sup>[8,9]</sup>。然而,有关不耐贮的‘翠香’和耐贮的‘海沃德’常温贮藏期间的品质变化差异仍未见报道。本研究以‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃为材料,研究果实在常温(20℃±2℃)贮藏期间品质变化及其差异,以期延长不耐贮猕猴桃果实贮藏期相关技术研究提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃均采自陕西省佰瑞猕猴桃研究院有限公司,采收时间分别为2019年9月23日和10月17日。采收后选择大小均一、无机械损伤、无日灼伤害和无病虫害的果实,运回西北农林科技大学实验室后于通风处摊晾24h散去田间热。

### 1.2 处理

将散去田间热的样品采用120cm×80cm厚度为0.02mm的聚乙烯袋包装,然后置于塑料筐中在常温(20℃±2℃)条件贮藏。每筐150个果实(1个重复),每品种设置3个重复,各重复中固定15个果实用于呼吸速率和乙烯生成速率的测定。包装袋上均匀分布18个直径为6mm的小孔,并在塑料筐表面覆盖保鲜膜以防止果实水分散失。当果实硬度达到10N时终止试验。

### 1.3 取样

贮藏期间每处理每重复在取样点时随机取15个果实,测定硬度、SSC、酸度和色差后进行取样。取样时避开果实种子和硬度测量区域,切取果肉后于液氮条件下采用A11研磨仪(德国,IKA公司)充分研磨成粉,在-80℃超低温冰箱保存待测定其他相关指标。

### 1.4 指标测定

1.4.1 硬度 参考袁沙等方法并有所改动<sup>[10]</sup>,采用GY-4型台式硬度计(中国,艾德堡仪器有限公司)进行测定。测定时将果实沿着最大横径处去皮,每个果实测定2个间隔90°的点。探头直径为7.9

mm,单位为N。硬度下降速率(N/d)=(初始硬度-终止硬度)/贮藏时间。

1.4.2 呼吸速率和乙烯生成速率 呼吸速率和乙烯生成速率测定参考LIU等的方法<sup>[11]</sup>,采用Tel-7001型CO<sub>2</sub>分析仪(美国,Telaire公司)测定;乙烯生成速率采用Trace GC Ultra型气相色谱仪(美国,Thermo Scientific公司)测定。

1.4.3 色泽 参考CHAI等的方法<sup>[9]</sup>,采用CR-400型色差分析仪(日本,Konica Minolta公司)测定各样品的L\* (亮度)、a\* (红绿色差)和b\* (蓝黄色差)。总色差ΔE计算方法按照公式计算:  $\Delta E = \sqrt{(L^* - L_0)^2 + (a^* - a_0)^2 + (b^* - b_0)^2}$ , L<sub>0</sub>、a<sub>0</sub>、b<sub>0</sub>代表果实初始点(0d)的亮度、红绿色差和蓝黄色差。

1.4.4 SSC和酸度 果实SSC和酸度参考LU等的方法<sup>[12]</sup>,采用PAL-BX/ACID3型手持型糖酸仪(日本,ATAGO公司)进行测定。

1.4.5 原果胶和可溶性果胶含量 原果胶和可溶性果胶含量的测定参考LIU等的方法<sup>[13]</sup>。

1.4.6 多聚半乳糖醛酸酶(PG)和β-半乳糖苷酶(β-Gal)活性 PG活性参考LIU的方法进行测定<sup>[13]</sup>。

β-Gal活性参考曹建康等方法进行测定<sup>[14]</sup>。

1.4.7 数据处理 采用Origin 2017和IBM SPSS Statistics 22软件分别进行作图和数据统计分析;采用Duncan方差分析法分析数据在0.05水平上的差异显著性;采用Pearson双侧检验分析数据在0.05和0.01水平上的相关性。数据为平均值±标准差。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间硬度变化

硬度是反映猕猴桃果实成熟度的重要指标<sup>[15-16]</sup>。贮藏期间,‘翠香’和‘海沃德’果实的硬度持续显著下降(表1)。贮藏期间,以硬度达10N的可食用范围作为贮藏终点时,2个品种果实分别贮藏12d和35d,此时整体硬度下降速率分别为10.5N/d和2.3N/d。可见以‘翠香’猕猴桃的硬度下降速率显著快于‘海沃德’,其贮藏期显著短于后者。

### 2.2 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间色泽的变化

L\*代表果肉的亮度值,ΔE代表果实色泽变化的总色差值<sup>[17]</sup>。‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃果实的L\*总体呈现持续下降趋势,而ΔE则呈现显著上升趋势(图1)。贮藏9d之后‘翠香’的L\*显著低于‘海沃德’果实(P<0.05),而ΔE则显著高于后者(P<0.05)。表明贮藏后期‘海沃德’猕猴桃的色泽较‘翠香’保持更好。

表 1 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间果实硬度变化  
Table 1 Changes in firmness of ‘Cuixiang’ and ‘Hayward’ kiwifruit during room-temperature storage

贮藏时间/d	翠香硬度/N	海沃德硬度/N
0	131.56±2.22b	117.25±3.01a
3	106.40±5.75a	113.21±3.14a
6	88.21±2.05a	93.57±2.59a
9	23.14±7.14a	87.78±1.88b
12	5.67±1.76a	60.54±1.64b
15	—	52.45±3.37
20	—	35.88±4.40
25	—	23.81±2.09
30	—	21.33±2.44
35	—	15.92±2.96

注:不同小写字母表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。

2.3 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间呼吸速率与乙烯生成速率的变化

2 个品种猕猴桃的呼吸速率贮藏期间均呈现先上升后下降趋势(图 2A)。“翠香”果实的初始呼吸速率显著高于“海沃德”果实,二者呼吸高峰分别出现在 9 d 和 12 d,峰值为  $62.40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$  和  $33.49 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ,前者是后者的 1.86 倍。“翠香”猕猴桃的乙烯生成速率贮藏期间持续增大,且显著高于“海沃德”猕猴桃( $P<0.05$ ),二者的峰值分别于 12 d ( $15.51 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ) 和 15 d ( $5.98 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ) 出现(图 2B)。然而,“海沃德”果实在贮藏期间的乙烯生成速率变化平缓。表明 2 个品种中以“翠香”果实的内部生理活动较“海沃德”果实活跃。

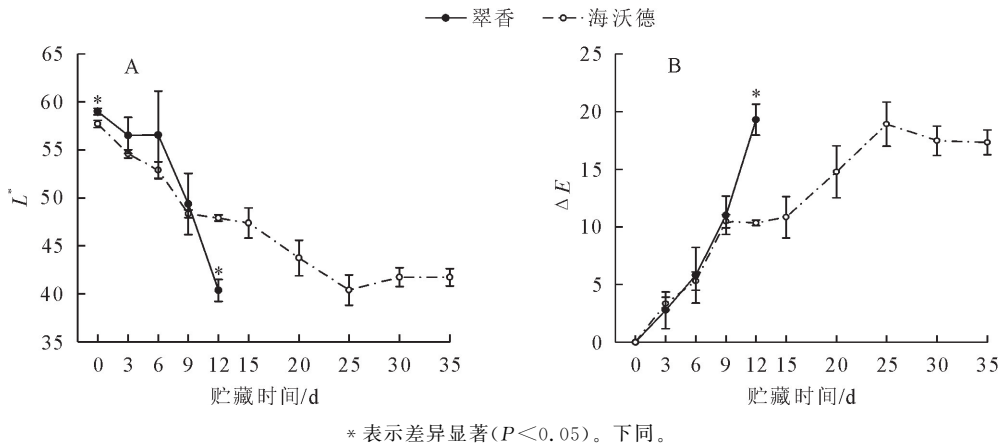


图 1 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间  $L^*$  值(A)与  $\Delta E$  值(B)变化

Fig. 1 Changes in  $L^*$  value (A) and  $\Delta E$  value (B) values of ‘Cuixiang’ and ‘Hayward’ kiwifruit during room-temperature storage

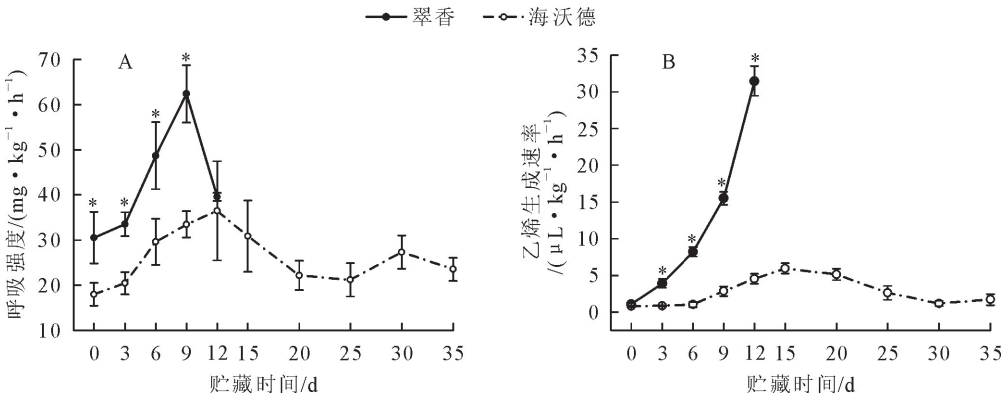


图 2 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间果实呼吸速率(A)与乙烯生成速率(B)的变化

Fig. 2 Changes in respiration rate(A) and ethylene production rate(B) of ‘Cuixiang’ and ‘Hayward’ kiwifruit during room-temperature storage

2.4 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间 SSC 与酸度的变化

猕猴桃的 SSC 和酸度共同影响着果实的风味<sup>[18]</sup>。贮藏期间,2 个品种果实的 SSC 呈现持续上升趋势,以“翠香”果实的 SSC 显著高于“海沃德”( $P<0.05$ ),酸度则整体呈现下降趋势(图 3)。贮藏时“翠香”和“海沃德”果实的 SSC 分别为 6.2% 和

5.2%,贮藏结束时二者的 SSC 分别为 16.65% 和 15.42%;贮藏 6~12 d 时前者的酸度低于后者。表明常温贮藏期间“翠香”果实的 SSC 整体上升速率和酸度的下降速率快于“海沃德”。

2.5 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间原果胶与可溶性果胶含量的变化

2 个品种猕猴桃的原果胶含量随着贮藏期的延

长而不断下降,初始点时‘翠香’果实的原果胶含量(1.32%)显著高于‘海沃德’(1.20%)( $P < 0.05$ ),之后‘翠香’的原果胶含量显著低于后者( $P < 0.05$ ),后者的原果胶含量在3~20 d下降迅速,其下降率高达62.6%,而‘翠香’果实的原果胶含量在

0~9 d内下降更为迅速,其下降率达到69%;‘翠香’的可溶性果胶含量在整个贮藏期内增加迅速,且显著高于‘海沃德’( $P < 0.05$ )(图4)。表明2个品种常温贮藏期间‘海沃德’猕猴桃的果胶物质变化更慢。

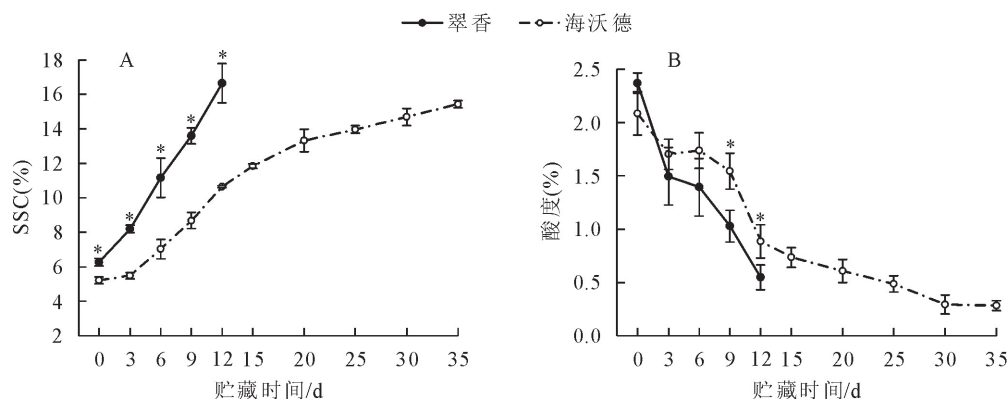


图3 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间SSC(A)与酸度(B)变化

Fig. 3 Changes in SSC (A) and acid (B) of 'Cuixiang' and 'Hayward' kiwifruit during room-temperature storage

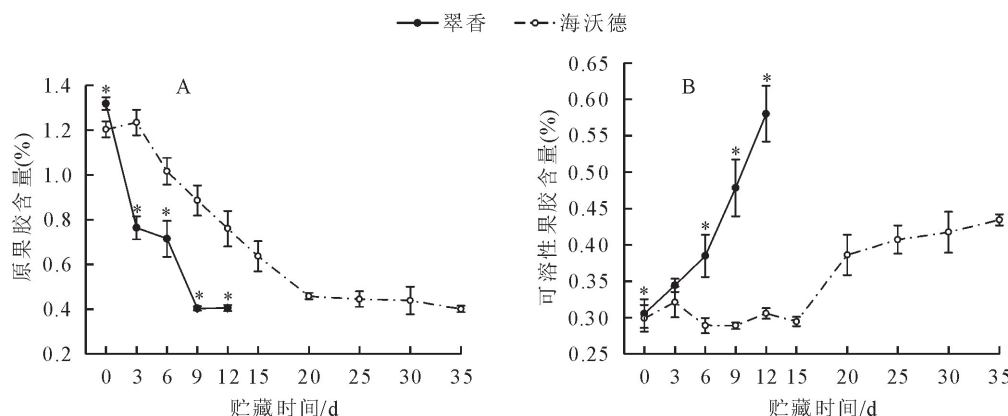


图4 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间原果胶与可溶性果胶含量变化

Fig. 4 Changes in proto-pectin (A) and soluble pectin contents (B) in 'Cuixiang' and 'Hayward' kiwifruit during room-temperature storage

## 2.6 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间PG与 $\beta$ -Gal活性的变化

‘翠香’猕猴桃的PG以及 $\beta$ -Gal活性在贮藏期间先上升后下降;‘海沃德’的PG活性先上升后下降后再次上升,其 $\beta$ -Gal活性总体持续增加(图5)。除9 d外,‘翠香’的PG活性显著高于‘海沃德’( $P < 0.05$ ),其果实 $\beta$ -Gal活性在9 d前显著高于‘海沃德’( $P < 0.05$ ),之后呈相反趋势,PG和 $\beta$ -Gal活性峰值分别出现在6 d( $34.5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ )和3 d( $5.05 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1}$ ),显著早于‘海沃德’的9 d和25 d。表明‘翠香’猕猴桃的果胶酶活性要比‘海沃德’猕猴桃活跃。

## 2.7 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间指标之间相关性分析

常温贮藏期间,2个品种不同指标之间的相关性分析表明,‘翠香’的 $L^*$ 和SSC、原果胶含量

分别呈显著负相关( $r = -0.89$ )和显著正相关( $r = 0.71$ )关系,呼吸速率和原果胶含量显著负相关( $r = -0.58$ ),可溶性果胶含量和 $\beta$ -Gal活性呈显著负相关( $r = -0.72$ )。‘海沃德’果实的 $L^*$ 与可溶性果胶含量、 $\beta$ -Gal活性显著负相关( $r_1 = -0.75$ ;  $r_2 = -0.94$ );酸度与原果胶含量和 $\beta$ -Gal活性分别呈显著正相关( $r = 0.94$ )和显著负相关( $r = -0.90$ ),原果胶含量和 $\beta$ -Gal活性呈显著负相关关系( $r = -0.90$ )。表明常温贮藏期间猕猴桃果实的各指标之间存在密切关系,共同影响着猕猴桃的品质。

## 3 讨论

猕猴桃为典型的呼吸跃变型果实,在采后贮藏期间会出现呼吸高峰<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究发现,‘翠香’果实的酸度以及原果胶下降速率显著快于‘海沃德’,同时前者的呼吸速率、SSC和PG活性显著高于‘海沃



德’。前人研究表明,猕猴桃果实的细胞壁多糖和有机酸在贮藏期间会转化为呼吸底物参与呼吸代谢<sup>[20-23]</sup>;Albertini 等<sup>[24]</sup>也发现水果中的柠檬酸可以通过糖异化途径转化为果糖。因此,推测可能是‘翠香’果实中更高的 PG 活性破坏了细胞结构,促进了细胞壁多糖的转化,增加了 SSC,进而增强了其呼吸

作用;而更强的呼吸作用进一步促进了细胞中有机酸物质的转化与消耗,使得果实的酸度较‘海沃德’下降更快,口感更好。而‘海沃德’贮藏末期呼吸小高峰的出现可能是因为此时 PG 活性的上升加剧其细胞裂解所致。

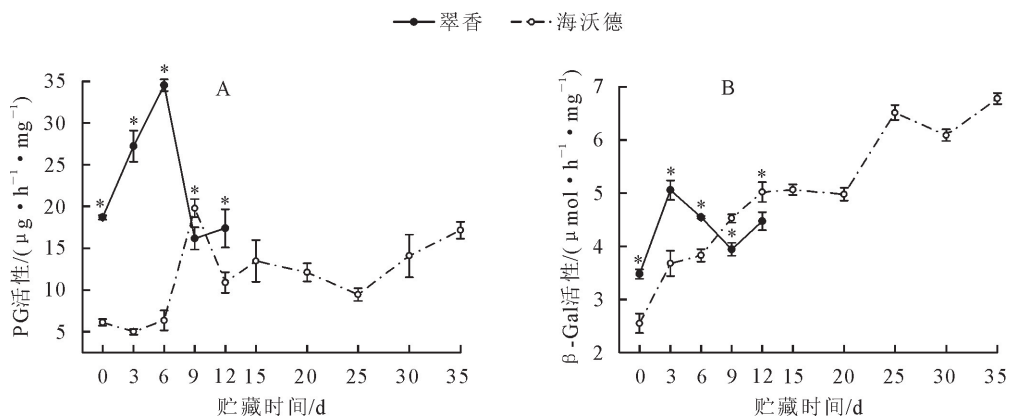


图 5 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间 PG(A)与  $\beta$ -Gal(B)活性变化

Fig. 5 Changes in PG (A) and  $\beta$ -Gal (B) activities of 'Cuixiang' and 'Hayward' Kiwifruit during room-temperature storage

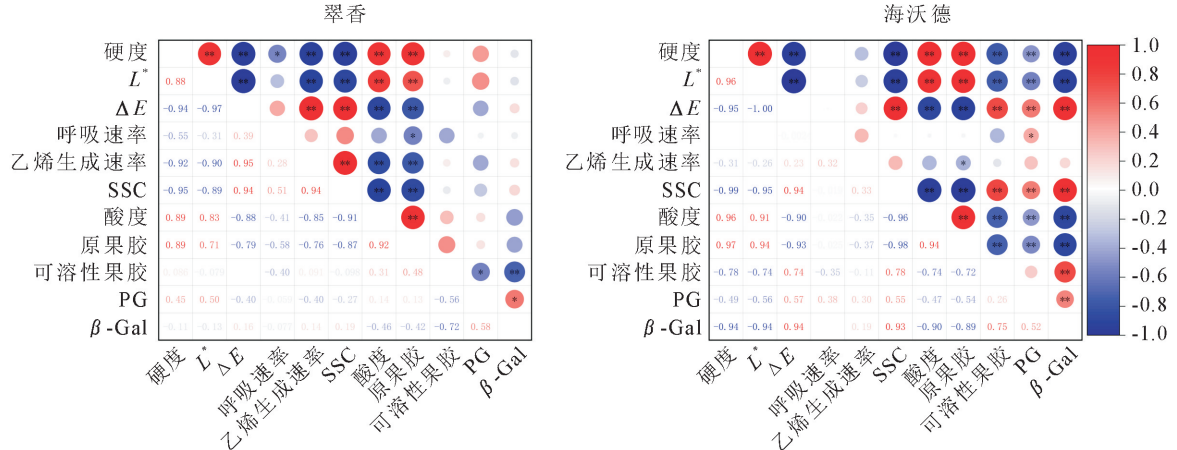


图 6 ‘翠香’和‘海沃德’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间指标之间的相关性分析

Fig. 6 Correlation analysis of different indexes of 'Cuixiang' (A) and 'Hayward' (B) Kiwifruit during room-temperature storage

猕猴桃果肉颜色是消费者购买猕猴桃的重要参考指标<sup>[9,25]</sup>。常温贮藏期间,‘翠香’猕猴桃在贮藏末期(9~12 d)的  $L^*$  显著低于‘海沃德’, $\Delta E$  则显著高于‘海沃德’果实;2 个品种果实的  $L^*$  和原果胶含量、呈显著正相关关系。绿肉猕猴桃的果肉颜色主要由叶绿素决定<sup>[23]</sup>;延缓细胞壁和叶绿体解体,可以保持叶绿素降解酶与叶绿素在空间上分隔,从而减缓叶绿素的降解<sup>[27]</sup>。因此,本研究推测可能是‘翠香’果实贮藏末期原果胶降解更快时,丧失了果肉细胞原有的结构,破坏了叶绿素降解酶与叶绿素在空间上的分隔,加速了叶绿素降解,进而降低了其果肉的亮度值,因而  $L^*$  更低、 $\Delta E$  更大。

‘翠香’猕猴桃常温贮藏期间,原果胶含量下降

速率显著快于‘海沃德’,PG 活性峰值显著高于后者,PG 和  $\beta$ -Gal 活性高峰的出现均早于后者;同时,‘翠香’果实的硬度下降比后者更快,而硬度和原果胶含量之间呈现显著负相关关系(图 6)。前人研究表明,果胶存在于细胞壁中,有助于增强细胞间的黏附和细胞的机械强度,而果胶酶在猕猴桃贮藏期间分解细胞壁的果胶物质,使得果实变软<sup>[20,28]</sup>。因此,本研究推测可能是由于‘翠香’果实的果胶酶更活跃,加剧了细胞壁的破坏,导致细胞变得松散破碎,进而降低了细胞壁的支撑作用,软化速度更快。当‘翠香’的  $\beta$ -Gal 和 PG 活性在 3 d 和 9 d 出现活性高峰时,其原果胶含量也分别在 0~3 d 和 6~9 d 快速下降,推测在‘翠香’果实贮藏前期起主要作用

的果胶酶为  $\beta$ -Gal 而后期为 PG。同时,‘海沃德’果实的 PG 活性贮藏前期高于后期高, $\beta$ -Gal 活性却在后期高于前期,这与‘翠香’的酶活性变化正好相反,其具体原因有待于进一步研究。

#### 4 结论

与‘海沃德’果实相比,常温贮藏期间‘翠香’果实中更为活跃的 PG 和  $\beta$ -Gal 活性引起其原果胶更快降解,最终使得果实硬度下降更快而不耐贮藏,而原果胶的更快降解间接导致了‘翠香’果实的更加旺盛的呼吸速率,进而促进其更快地 SSC 的增长和酸度的下降,使得其口感风味更优。

#### 参考文献:

- [1] 井赵斌,杨宏勃,杨玉旺,等.秦岭北麓猕猴桃主产区溃疡病原菌的分离与鉴定[J].西北林学院学报,2016,31(5):188-193.  
JING Z B, YANG H B, YANG Y W, et al. Isolation and identification of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in northern area of Qinling Mountains[J]. Journal of Northwest Forestry University, 2016, 31(5): 188-193. (in Chinese)
- [2] 韩宁,高小宁,陈子臻,等.陕西关中地区猕猴桃溃疡病菌对  $\text{CuSO}_4$  的抗性评价[J].西北林学院学报,2020,35(2):125-130.  
HAN N, GAO X N, CHEN Z C, et al. The evaluation of the tolerance level of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* to  $\text{CuSO}_4$  in Guanzhong area of Shaanxi Province[J]. Journal of Northwest Forestry University, 2020, 35(2): 125-130. (in Chinese)
- [3] CICCORITTI R, PALIOTTA M, AMORIELLO T, et al. FT-NIR spectroscopy and multivariate classification strategies for the postharvest quality of green-fleshed kiwifruit varieties[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2019, 257: 108622.
- [4] ZHANG W, LV Z Z, SHI B, et al. Evaluation of quality changes and elasticity index of kiwifruit in shelf life by a nondestructive acoustic vibration method[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2021, 173: 111398.
- [5] XIE Q L, ZHANG H B, YAN F, et al. Morphology and molecular identification of twelve commercial varieties of kiwifruit[J]. Molecules, 2019, 24(5): 888.
- [6] 郭乐音,裴晔晔,赵倩兮,等.低温贮藏对‘翠香’猕猴桃冷害和品质的影响[J].食品工业,2020,41(3):175-179.  
GUO L Y, PEI H H, ZHAO Q X, et al. Effect of low temperature storage on chilling injury and quality of postharvest ‘Cui-xiang’ Kiwifruit[J]. The Food Industry, 2020, 41(3): 175-179. (in Chinese)
- [7] OZTURK B, UZUN S, KARAKAYA O. Combined effects of aminoethoxyvinylglycine and MAP on the fruit quality of kiwifruit during cold storage and shelf life[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2019, 251: 209-214.
- [8] 高萌,屈魏,冉昇,等.‘徐香’与‘海沃德’猕猴桃冷藏期间组织结构与生理变化差异[J].园艺学报,2020,47(7):1289-1300.  
GAO M, QU W, RAN B, et al. Differences in tissue structure and physiological changes of ‘Xuxiang’ and ‘Hayward’ kiwifruit fruits during cold storage[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2020, 47(7): 1289-1300. (in Chinese)
- [9] CHAI J X, WANG Y T, LIU Y F, et al. 1-MCP extends the shelf life of ready-to-eat ‘Hayward’ and ‘Qihong’ kiwifruit stored at room temperature[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2021, 289: 110437.
- [10] 袁沙,李华佳,朱永清,等.‘红阳’猕猴桃乙烯催熟特性[J].食品科学,2018,39(9):244-251.  
YUAN S, LI H J, ZHU Y Q, et al. Ripening characteristics of ‘Hongyang’ kiwifruits following postharvest ethylene treatment[J]. Food Science, 2018, 39(9): 244-251. (in Chinese)
- [11] LIU H, PEI H H, JIAO J Q, et al. 1-Methylcyclopropene treatment followed with ethylene treatment alleviates postharvest chilling injury of ‘Xuxiang’ kiwifruit during low-temperature storage[J]. Food Control, 2021, 130: 108340.
- [12] LU Z M, WANG X L, CAO M M, et al. Effect of 24-epibrasinolide on sugar metabolism and delaying postharvest senescence of kiwifruit during ambient storage[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2019, 253: 1-7.
- [13] LIU J, KENNEDY J F, ZHANG X F, et al. Preparation of alginate oligosaccharide and its effects on decay control and quality maintenance of harvested kiwifruit[J]. Carbohydrate Polymers, 2020, 242: 116462.
- [14] 曹建康,赵玉梅,姜微波.果蔬采后生理生化实验指导[M].北京:中国轻工业出版社,2007.
- [15] YANG B, GUO W C, HUANG X L, et al. A portable, low-cost and sensor-based detector on sweetness and firmness grades of kiwifruit[J]. Computers and Electronics in Agriculture, 2020, 179: 105831.
- [16] 王亚萍,郭叶,费学谦.二氧化氯处理对“徐香”猕猴桃贮藏品质的影响[J].西北林学院学报,2014,29(3):151-154.  
WANG Y P, GUO Y, FEI X Q. Impacts of chlorine dioxide treatment on preservation quality of kiwifruit[J]. Journal of Northwest Forestry University, 2014, 29(3): 151-154. (in Chinese)
- [17] 张维,付复华,罗赛男,等.湖南红心猕猴桃品种品质评价及综合分析[J].食品与发酵工业,2021(5):201-210.  
ZHANG W, FU F H, LUO S N, et al. Quality analysis and evaluation of Hunan red kiwifruit varieties[J]. Food and Fermentation Industries, 2021(5): 201-210. (in Chinese)
- [18] MA T T, SUN X Y, ZHAO J M, et al. Nutrient compositions and antioxidant capacity of kiwifruit (*Actinidia*) and their relationship with flesh color and commercial value[J]. Food Chemistry, 2017, 218: 294-304.
- [19] HUAN C, DU X J, WANG L F, et al. Transcriptome analysis reveals the metabolisms of starch degradation and ethanol fermentation involved in alcoholic off-flavour development in kiwifruit during ambient storage[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2021, 180: 111621.

- [29] DAGHER D J, PITRE F E, HIJRI M. Ectomycorrhizal fungal inoculation of *Sphaerosporella brunnea* significantly increased stem biomass of *Salix miyabeana* and decreased lead, tin, and zinc, soil concentrations during the phytoremediation of an industrial landfill[J]. *Journal of Fungi*, 2020, 6(2): 87.
- [30] CAIRNEY J, CHAMBERS S. Interactions between *Pisolithus tinctorius* and its hosts: a review of current knowledge[J]. *Mycorrhiza*, 1997, 7: 117-131.
- [31] ANNA D, KOZHEVNIKOVA I V, SEREGIN F, *et al.* Zinc accumulation and distribution over tissues in *Noccaea caerulea* in nature and in hydroponics: a comparison[J]. *Plant Soil*, 2017, 411: 5-16.
- [32] 廖好婕. 丛枝菌根真菌作用下桉树对土壤中 Pb, Zn 和 Cd 的耐受机理研究[D]. 南宁: 广西大学, 2014.
- [33] CRANE S, BARKAY T, DIGHTON J. The effect of mercury on the establishment of *Pinus rigida* seedlings and the development of their ectomycorrhizal communities[J]. *Fungal Ecology*, 2012, 5 (2): 245-251.
- [34] ZHANG P, SUN L, QIN J, *et al.* cGMP is involved in Zn tolerance through the modulation of auxin redistribution in root tips[J]. *Environmental & Experimental Botany*, 2018, 147: 22-30.
- [35] ROOSENS N H, LEPLAE R, BERNARD C V. Variations in plant metallothioneins: The heavy metal hyperaccumulator *Thlaspi caerulescens* as a study case[J]. *Planta*, 2005, 222: 716.
- [36] GAMALERO E, TROTTA A, MASSA N, *et al.* Impact of two fluorescent pseudomonads and an arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus on tomato plant growth, root architecture and P acquisition[J]. *Mycorrhiza*, 2004, 14(3): 185-192.
- [37] 张小龙, 张洪, 张香, 等. 外生菌根菌剂对白皮松幼苗生长效应研究[J]. *林业科学研究*, 2005(2): 133-136.
- ZHANG X L, ZHANG H, ZHANG X, *et al.* Study on the effects of ectomycorrhizal preparation on seedling growth of *Pinus bungeana* [J]. *Forest Research*, 2005(2): 133-136. (in Chinese)
- [38] 宋微, 吴小芹. 外生菌根真菌对‘NL-895 杨’光合作用的影响[J]. *西北植物学报*, 2011, 31(7): 1474-1478.
- SONG H, WU X Q. Effect of ectomycorrhizal fungi on photosynthesis of poplar NL-895 [J]. *Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalia Sinica*, 2011, 31(7): 1474-1478. (in Chinese)

(上接第 148 页)

- [20] WANG H, WANG J, MUJUMDAR A S, *et al.* Effects of postharvest ripening on physicochemical properties, microstructure, cell wall polysaccharides contents (pectin, hemicellulose, cellulose) and nanostructure of kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa*) [J]. *Food Hydrocolloids*, 2021, 118: 106808.
- [21] 罗白玲, 马丽娜, 韩璐, 等. 基于细胞壁特性改变的猕猴桃果实软化机制研究[J]. *食品科技*, 2021, 46(11): 42-48.
- LUO B L, MA L N, HAN L, *et al.* Study on the softening mechanism of kiwifruit fruit based on changes in cell wall properties[J]. *Food Science and Technology*, 2021, 46(11): 42-48. (in Chinese)
- [22] 廖云霞, 冉自强, 王丹, 等.  $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸处理对桃果实冷藏期间细胞壁代谢及冷害的影响[J]. *食品科技*, 2017, 42 (11): 50-56.
- LIAO Y X, RAN Z Q, WANG D, *et al.* Effect of  $\gamma$ -amino butyric acid treatments on cell wall metabolism and chilling injury in peaches during the refrigerated storage[J]. *Food Science and Technology*, 2017, 42(11): 50-56.
- [23] TILAHUN S, CHOI H R, PARK D S, *et al.* Ripening quality of kiwifruit cultivars is affected by harvest time[J]. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 2020, 261: 108936.
- [24] ALBERTINI M, CARCOUET E, PAILLY O, *et al.* Changes in organic acids and sugars during early stages of development of acidic and acidless citrus fruit[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2006, 54(21): 8335-8339.
- [25] 余克强, 孟浩, 曹晓峰, 等. 近红外光谱对贮藏期猕猴桃不同深度果肉色泽的变化研究[J]. *光谱学与光谱分析*, 2020, 40(7): 2240-2245.
- YU K Q, MENG H, CAO X F, *et al.* Near-Infrared spectroscopy for analyzing changes of pulp color of kiwifruit in different depths[J]. *Spectroscopy and Spectral Analysis*, 2020, 40 (7): 2240-2245. (in Chinese)
- [26] ZHANG L H, LI S F, LIU X H, *et al.* Effects of ethephon on physicochemical and quality properties of kiwifruit during ripening[J]. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 2012, 65: 69-75.
- [27] 王阳光, 席玛芳, 陆胜民, 等. 采后处理对青梅果实叶绿素含量及叶绿体活性氧代谢的影响[J]. *中国食品学报*, 2003, 3(2): 1-5.
- WANG Y G, XI Y F, LU S M, *et al.* Effects of postharvest treatment on chlorophyll content and activated oxygen metabolism of chloroplast in Green Mume[J]. *Journal of Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology*, 2003, 3(2): 1-5. (in Chinese)
- [28] YI J X, KEBEDE B T, GRAUWET T, *et al.* A multivariate approach into physicochemical, biochemical and aromatic quality changes of purée based on Hayward kiwifruit during the final phase of ripening[J]. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 2016, 117: 206-216.