

# 结实期不同时段低温对寒地粳稻品质的影响

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**摘要:**为明确结实期不同时段低温对寒地粳稻品质的影响,于2019年以黑龙江省第一和第二积温带主栽的8份粳稻品种为试材,在水稻结实期分段(花后1~7 d、8~14 d、15~21 d)进行低温处理(昼/夜:17°C/13°C),测定稻米的外观、营养、蒸煮食味品质以及RVA谱特征值。结果表明:不同粳稻品种品质存在极显著差异,‘垦粳8’外观品质最优,‘龙稻18’蛋白质含量最低、食味品质最佳;不同品种对低温的响应存在差异;品种和低温互作对稻米品质存在极显著影响。花后1~7 d低温处理对外观品质影响较小;花后8~14 d和15~21 d低温后,垩白粒率和垩白度较对照分别显著提高73.22%、81.71%和105.57%、115.85%;籽粒长宽比受低温影响较小。低温处理显著提高了稻米的总蛋白含量(1.46%~2.76%)和醇溶蛋白含量(6.33%~17.47%),显著降低了球蛋白含量(4.55%~5.69%),花后1~7 d低温显著降低了清蛋白含量(2.84%),花后8~21 d低温显著提高了清蛋白含量(3.58%~3.88%)。稻米的最高黏度、热浆黏度、崩解值、冷胶黏度以及起始糊化温度在花后1~14 d受低温处理后显著降低;消减值、回复值以及峰值时间在花后1~7 d受低温处理后显著提高;花后15~21 d低温处理对淀粉RVA谱特征值的影响较小。稻米的光泽、味道、口感以及综合评分受低温处理后呈现显著降低趋势。综合分析表明,结实期低温通过提高蛋白质含量以及改变RVA谱特征值进而降低了稻米的蒸煮食味品质。

**关键词:**粳稻;低温;结实期;品质

**中图分类号:**S511.2<sup>+</sup>2 **文献标志码:**A

## Effects of low temperature on quality of japonica rice at different periods of grain filling stage in cold regions

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**Abstract:** In order to explore the effects of low temperature on quality of rice in cold regions at different periods of grain filling stage, eight japonica varieties from the first and second accumulated temperature zone of Heilongjiang province were used as test materials in 2019. The low temperature treatments (Day/Night, 17°C/13°C) were set at different periods of grain filling stage (1~7 d, 8~14 d and 15~21 d after anthesis) and the appearance, nutritional, taste quality and RVA characteristic values of rice were determined. The results showed that the difference of quality among the varieties was extremely significant. The appearance quality of ‘Kenjing 8’ was the best, the protein content and taste value of ‘Longdao 18’ were the lowest and best, respectively. The response of different varieties to low temperature was different. The interaction between variety and low temperature had significant effects on rice quality. The low temperature treatments during 1~7 d after anthesis had little effects on appearance quality. Compared with the control, the chalkiness rate and chalkiness degree were significantly increased by 73.22%, 81.71% and 105.57%, 115.85%, respectively, under the treatment during 8~14 d and 15~21 d after anthesis. The grain length-width ratio was less affected by low temperature. The low temperature significantly in-

收稿日期:2022-07-02

修回日期:2022-07-25

基金项目:大学生创新创业训练计划项目(202010223021);大庆市指导性科技计划项目(zd-2021-80);黑龙江省重点研发计划(GA21B002);高校学成、引进人才科研启动计划资助项目(XYB201810)

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creased the total protein content (1.46%~2.76%) and prolamin content (6.33%~17.47%) of the rice, significantly reduced the globulin content (4.55%~5.69%). The albumin content of rice was significantly reduced (2.84%) and increased (3.58%~3.88%) under the treatment during 1~7 d and 8~21 d after anthesis, respectively. The peak viscosity, hot paste viscosity, breakdown, cool paste viscosity and pasting temperature of rice were significantly reduced under low temperature treatment during 1~14 d after flowering. The setback, consistence and peak time were significantly increased under the treatment during 1~7 d after anthesis. The treatment during 15~21 d after anthesis had less effect on RVA characteristic values. The gloss, taste, palatability, and comprehensive score of rice were significant decreased under low temperature. Comprehensive analysis showed that the low temperature treatment reduced the eating and cooking quality of rice by increasing the protein content and changing the RVA characteristic values during the grain filling stage.

**Keywords:** japonica rice; low temperature; grain filling stage; quality

近年来随着农业供给侧结构性改革及政策引导和技术进步,我国水稻的有效供给出现了新的变化,水稻高产目标已基本实现,人们对主食的需求逐渐向“少而精”的方向发展,呈现出由数量型向品质型转变的趋势。东北地区水稻产量高、品质优良,是我国重要的粳稻产区之一,其中黑龙江省是我国最大的优质粳稻主产区,被誉为国家粮食安全的“压舱石”,但黑龙江省属寒地稻作区,低温冷害是该地区水稻生产的主要限制因素。

水稻生长发育的整个时期都可能发生低温冷害,冷害发生的时期不同,对水稻的影响也不同。灌浆结实期是水稻产量和品质形成的关键时期,此时温度是影响稻米品质最重要的因素之一<sup>[1]</sup>。灌浆期低温影响水稻光合作用以及光合产物的运输,导致籽粒不完全成熟,籽粒饱满度降低和稻米品质下降<sup>[2]</sup>。籽粒垩白受结实期温度的影响尤为明显<sup>[3]</sup>,低温使胚乳细胞分裂受阻,淀粉体体积减少而产生垩白<sup>[4]</sup>。花后各时段低温对外观品质的影响因品种和处理时间而异,在抽穗后第二周和第三周分别进行低温处理,籼稻品种的垩白粒和垩白面积分别呈现降低和升高趋势,食味品质好的品种受影响程度更为显著<sup>[5]</sup>。受结实期低温处理后,中熟软粳稻的垩白粒率和垩白度呈现降低的趋势,但晚熟软粳稻和晚熟硬粳稻先降低后增加<sup>[6]</sup>。稻米蛋白质含量受环境因素影响较大,有研究指出灌浆结实期低温胁迫后稻米蛋白质含量增加<sup>[7-9]</sup>;也有研究指出低温降低了蛋白质含量<sup>[10-11]</sup>。黄金英等<sup>[12]</sup>认为灌浆成熟期温度时段分布对蛋白质及其4种组分含量的影响因品种本身蛋白质含量的不同而存在差异。结实期作为籽粒淀粉积累的关键时期,此时低温降低了峰值黏度、热浆黏度、冷胶黏度、崩解值,消减值升高<sup>[11]</sup>,但是不同品种的RVA谱特征值对温度的敏感性也不同<sup>[8]</sup>。结实期低温提高了稻

米的硬度,降低了黏性和胶稠度,最终降低了稻米的适口性<sup>[11]</sup>。

目前针对结实期低温对稻米品质影响的研究已取得一定进展,但是结实期不同的处理时间以及处理强度对不同水稻品种的影响存在差异。因此本研究以黑龙江省第一和第二积温带主栽粳稻品种为试材,结合黑龙江省低温冷害发生现状,研究结实期低温对寒地粳稻品质的影响,为寒地粳稻优质丰产提供理论依据,为实现“藏粮于地、藏粮于技”的目标提供技术支撑。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验设计

试验于2019年3—12月在黑龙江八一农垦大学盆栽场和人工玻璃温室进行。本研究以黑龙江省第一和第二积温带主栽的8份粳稻品种作为试材,采用二因素完全随机试验设计,A因素为品种,共8个水平(表1),B因素为低温处理,共4个水平(表2)。极端温度在水稻生殖生长阶段随机发生,通常持续3~7 d<sup>[13]</sup>,结合前人关于寒地粳稻的研究<sup>[14-15]</sup>,本试验将17℃设置为低温处理温度。试验于4月15日进行播种,5月20日将水稻苗移栽到盆钵中。设置3次重复,每次重复种植20盆,每盆4穴,每穴3苗。根据花期,每个品种开花后按照表2依次从室外盆栽场移至人工玻璃温室进行低温处理,温室四面和顶部均为透明,采用智能控温系统每天7:00和19:00调节温室温度,使之产生昼夜温差,同时采用温湿度计(TH40G-E)监测温度和湿度。温室处理7 d后将盆栽依次移至室外盆栽场。对照一直放置室外盆栽场,对照与处理的水肥等管理保持一致。利用小气候自动观测系统(RR-9100)记录2019年7—8月日平均温度和光合有效辐射,如图1所示。

表 1 8 份粳稻品种特性

Table 1 Characteristics of eight varieties of japonica rice

处理 Treatment	品种 Variety	品质评价 Quality evaluation	粒型 Grain shap	积温带 Accumulated temperature zone
A1	龙稻 18 Longdao 18	一级 First grade	长粒 Long grain	一积温带, 早熟品种 First accumulated temperature zone, early maturing variety
A2	垦粳 8 Kenjing 18	二级 Secondary grade	椭圆 Rounded grain	一积温带, 早熟品种 First accumulated temperature zone, early maturing variety
A3	松粳 9 Songjing 9	二级 Secondary grade	长粒 Long grain	一积温带, 晚熟品种 First accumulated temperature zone, late maturing variety
A4	松粳 22 Songjing 22	二级 Secondary grade	长粒 Long grain	一积温带, 晚熟品种 First accumulated temperature zone, late maturing variety
A5	龙粳 21 Longjing21	二级 Secondary grade	长粒 Long grain	二积温带, 早熟品种 Second accumulated temperature zone, early maturing variety
A6	绥粳 18 Suijing 18	二级 Secondary grade	长粒 Long grain	二积温带, 早熟品种 Second accumulated temperature zone, early maturing variety
A7	垦粳 7 Kenjing 7	二级 Secondary grade	椭圆 Rounded grain	二积温带, 晚熟品种 Second accumulated temperature zone, late maturing variety
A8	龙稻 5 Longdao 5	二级 Secondary grade	椭圆 Rounded grain	二积温带, 晚熟品种 Second accumulated temperature zone, late maturing variety

注: 信息来源于国家水稻数据中心, <https://www.ricedata.cn/>。

Note: Information from the National Rice Data Center, <https://www.ricedata.cn/>.

表 2 花后不同时段平均温度设置

Table 2 Average temperature setting of different periods after anthesis

处理 Treatment	花后 1~7 d 1~7 d after anthesis	花后 8~14 d 8~14 d after anthesis	花后 15~21 d 15~21 d after anthesis
B1 (CK)	室外 Outdoor 温室: 17°C/13°C (昼/夜)	室外 Outdoor	室外 Outdoor
B2	Greenhouse, 17°C/13°C (Day/Night)	室外 Outdoor	室外 Outdoor
B3	室外 Outdoor	温室: 17°C/13°C (昼/夜) Greenhouse, 17°C/13°C (Day/Night)	室外 Outdoor
B4	室外 Outdoor	室外 Outdoor	温室: 17°C/13°C (昼/夜) Greenhouse, 17°C/13°C (Day/Night)

## 1.2 测定项目与方法

将收获后的稻谷放置 3 个月, 采用普通小型脱粒机进行脱粒, 采用糙米机和精米机将稻谷加工成精米, 采用小型粉碎机将精米磨成米粉, 过 80 目筛待用。

**1.2.1 外观品质** 采用大米外观品质辨别仪 (EM-1000, SATAKE, 日本) 测定外观品质, 每个样品设定 2 次重复。测定指标包括垩白粒率、垩白度和长宽比。

**1.2.2 营养品质** **蛋白质含量:** 准确称取 2 g 精米粉, 利用全自动凯氏定氮仪测定含氮量, 通过转换系数 (5.95) 计算稻米蛋白质含量, 每个样品设置 3 次重复并取其平均值。**蛋白组分含量:** 称取 0.1 g 米粉于 1.5 ml 离心管中, 加 1 ml 蒸馏水, 于摇床上振荡提取 4 h, 然后在  $10000 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$  条件下离心 20 min, 将上清液倾入带刻度的试管中, 重复提取 3 次,

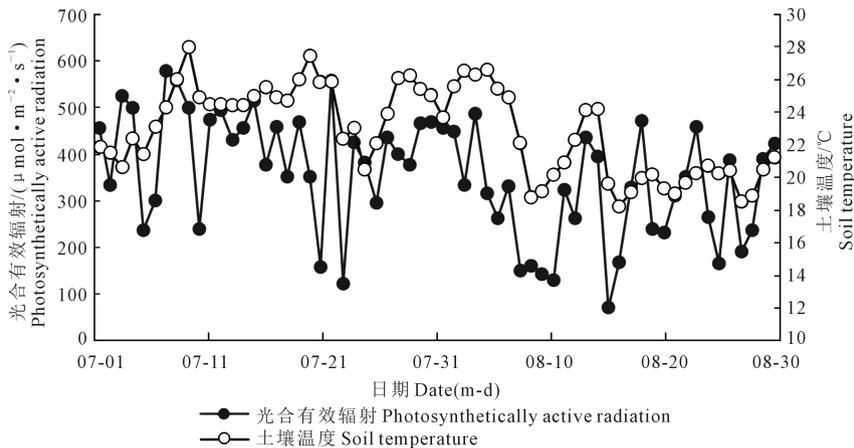


图 1 2019 年 7—8 月土壤温度及光合有效辐射

Fig.1 Soil temperature and photosynthetically active radiation from July to August in 2019

合并提取液,用改良型的 Bradford 试剂盒测定清蛋白含量。在提取过清蛋白的米粉沉淀中分别加 5% 氯化钠溶液 1 ml、70% 乙醇溶液 1 ml、0.2% 氢氧化钠溶液 1 ml 依次提取球蛋白、醇溶蛋白和谷蛋白,提取及测定过程同清蛋白。每个样品设置 3 次重复并取其平均值。

1.2.3 蒸煮食味品质 采用米饭食味计(STA-1A, SATAKE, 日本)测定稻米的蒸煮食味品质,用粳稻标准的香气、光泽、完整性、味道、口感以及综合评分来评价米饭的蒸煮食味品质。每个样品重复 3 次。

1.2.4 淀粉黏滞性 采用快速黏度分析仪(RVA-4, Newport Scientific, 澳大利亚)测定淀粉黏滞性,用 Thermocli 软件进行分析。按 AACC 美国谷物化学协会操作规程(199561-02)标准方法进行操作。RVA 谱特征值包括最高黏度、热浆黏度、冷胶黏度、崩解值、消减值、回复值、起始糊化温度和峰值时间。

### 1.3 数据处理与分析

采用 Excel 2003 对数据进行整理,用 DPS v7.05 软件对整理过的数据进行方差分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 结实期不同时段低温对稻米外观品质的影响

不同品种间垩白粒率、垩白度以及籽粒长宽比的差异均达到极显著水平,垩白粒率、垩白度和长

宽比的变异幅度分别为 1.27%~7.09%、0.67%~4.18% 和 1.51%~2.09% (表 3)。A2 品种的外观品质最优,A1 品种的外观品质较差。低温处理对籽粒长宽比的影响不显著;B2 处理对垩白粒率和垩白度影响较小;B3 和 B4 处理后,垩白粒率和垩白度较对照分别显著提高了 73.22%、81.71% 和 105.57%、115.85%。品种和低温二因素互作对垩白粒率和垩白度的影响达到极显著水平。综合分析表明,结实期低温处理时间越晚,对外观品质的影响就越大。

### 2.2 结实期不同时段低温对稻米营养品质的影响

不同品种间总蛋白以及蛋白组分含量差异达到极显著水平,蛋白质含量变异幅度为 5.72%~7.05% (表 4)。不同时段低温处理均显著提高了稻米的总蛋白含量(1.46%~2.76%)和醇溶蛋白含量(6.33%~17.47%)、显著降低了球蛋白含量(4.55%~5.69%)。清蛋白含量对不同时段低温处理的响应程度不同,B2 处理显著降低了清蛋白含量,B3 和 B4 处理显著提高了清蛋白含量;谷蛋白含量受结实期低温影响较小。品种和低温二因素互作对蛋白质和蛋白组分含量的影响达到极显著水平。

### 2.3 结实期不同时段低温对稻米蒸煮食味品质的影响

如表 5 所示,不同品种间稻米食味品质的评价指标差异均达到极显著水平,8 份材料综合评分整

表 3 结实期低温对稻米外观品质的影响

Table 3 Effects of low temperature on appearance quality of rice during grain filling stage

处理 Treatment	垩白粒率/% Chalkiness rate	垩白度/% Chalkiness degree	长宽比/% Length-width ratio
A1	7.09a	4.18a	1.91b
A2	1.27f	0.67e	1.53e
A3	5.22bc	2.87b	1.79c
A4	4.03d	2.27c	2.09a
A5	4.78c	2.72b	1.69d
A6	3.80de	2.23c	1.79c
A7	5.32b	2.79b	1.71d
A8	3.42e	1.93d	1.51e
B1	3.05c	1.64c	1.75a
B2	2.86c	1.68c	1.75a
B3	5.28b	2.98b	1.75a
B4	6.27a	3.53a	1.76a
$F_A$	879.66**	104.27**	474.29**
$F_B$	175.23**	190.94**	0.74ns
$F_{A \times B}$	77.22**	98.27**	1.25ns

注:同一列不同小写字母表示在 5% 水平下差异显著;\* 和 \*\* 分别表示在 5% 和 1% 水平具有显著性,ns 表示无显著差异,下同。

Note: Different small letters mean significant difference among treatments at 5% level. \*, \*\* and ns indicate the significances at 5%, 1% and non-significant, respectively. The same as below.

表 4 结实期低温对稻米营养品质的影响

Table 4 Effects of low temperature on rice nutritional quality during grain filling stage

处理 Treatment	总蛋白/% Protein	清蛋白/% Albumin	球蛋白/% Globulin	醇溶蛋白/% Prolamin	谷蛋白/% Glutelin
A1	5.72e	6.10e	12.95a	5.13b	78.78a
A2	6.01d	9.00a	12.85a	4.89b	74.01d
A3	5.82e	8.02b	12.18b	5.09b	75.94c
A4	5.72e	6.36d	12.15b	6.07a	75.49c
A5	7.05a	5.36f	11.51c	4.95b	79.42a
A6	6.50c	5.92e	11.37c	3.47d	78.93a
A7	6.80b	6.42d	11.24c	6.09a	76.13bc
A8	6.45c	7.07c	10.39d	4.28c	77.24b
B1	6.17b	6.70b	12.31a	4.58c	77.19ab
B2	6.34a	6.51c	11.75b	4.87b	77.68a
B3	6.26a	6.94a	11.67b	5.38a	76.81ab
B4	6.27a	6.96a	11.61b	5.16a	76.29b
$F_A$	167.69**	185.89**	28.54**	41.33**	19.54**
$F_B$	5.98**	11.76**	7.98**	13.24**	3.63*
$F_{A \times B}$	10.10**	20.77**	12.97**	5.44**	3.93**

注:蛋白组分含量为各蛋白组分占总蛋白含量的百分比。

Note: Protein component content is the percentage of each protein component to total protein content.

体较高, A1 品种为‘龙稻 18’, 在本研究中食味品质表现最优。二因素分析表明, 结实期低温对米饭的香气和完整性影响较小, 显著降低了米饭的光泽、味道、口感以及综合评分。品种和低温二因素互作对蒸煮食味品质的影响达到了极显著水平。总体表明, 结实期低温降低了米饭的蒸煮食味品质。

#### 2.4 结实期不同时段低温对稻米 RVA 谱特征值的影响

不同品种间稻米 RVA 谱特征值的差异均达到极显著水平(表 6)。B2 和 B3 处理显著降低了稻米

表 5 结实期低温对稻米蒸煮食味品质的影响

Table 5 Effects of low temperature on eating and cooking quality of rice during grain filling stage

处理 Treatment	香气 Aroma	光泽 Gloss	完整性 Integrity	味道 Taste	口感 Palatability	综合评分 Comprehensive score
A1	7.41g	8.63ab	6.78e	8.41b	8.55a	87.96a
A2	7.55c	8.43cd	7.04bc	8.47a	8.34b	86.13b
A3	7.52d	8.49bc	6.91d	8.34c	8.51a	86.00b
A4	7.57bc	8.64a	6.91d	8.47a	7.79de	86.85b
A5	7.49e	7.92e	7.08b	8.24d	7.89cd	82.44d
A6	7.44f	8.03e	7.14a	8.26d	7.70e	84.02c
A7	7.59b	8.02e	7.09ab	8.27d	8.24b	81.59d
A8	7.63a	8.34d	7.01c	8.39bc	8.02c	84.15c
B1	7.53ab	8.43a	6.97a	8.40a	8.26a	85.78a
B2	7.51b	8.25b	7.01a	8.34b	8.12b	84.79b
B3	7.53ab	8.29b	6.98a	8.34b	8.06b	84.47b
B4	7.53a	8.25b	7.01a	8.35b	8.06b	84.27b
$F_A$	53.15**	33.21**	28.22**	22.04**	35.84**	52.37**
$F_B$	2.13ns	5.99**	1.89ns	6.02**	5.58**	9.08**
$F_{A \times B}$	6.00**	5.02**	2.10**	6.26**	4.17**	5.91**

表 6 结实期低温对稻米 RVA 谱特征值的影响

Table 6 Effects of low temperature on rice RVA characteristic values during grain filling stage

处理 Treatment	最高黏度 Peak viscosity /cP	热浆黏度 Hot paste viscosity/cP	崩解值 Breakdown /cP	消减值 Setback /cP	冷胶黏度 Cool paste viscosity/cP	回复值 Consistence /cP	峰值时间 Peak time/min	起始糊化温度 Pasting temperature/°C
A1	3060.1d	2466.7c	593.4e	323.7b	3383.8c	920.4e	6.70bc	68.64f
A2	3306.3c	1914.4f	1366.8a	-268.8f	3012.5f	1098.1c	6.18e	69.74d
A3	2783.4f	2261.1e	527.3f	417.1a	3200.5e	939.4e	6.78a	69.18e
A4	2758.9f	2242.5e	516.4f	404.0a	3171.3e	920.4e	6.74b	69.10e
A5	3440.2b	2775.4a	677.3d	274.4c	3714.6b	939.2e	6.72bc	71.05b
A6	3551.8a	2570.4b	998.1c	217.1d	3785.6a	1215.2a	6.53d	71.40a
A7	2889.2e	2321.8d	575.8e	423.6a	3312.7d	999.3d	6.69c	69.40e
A8	2928.7e	1712.8g	1201.8b	-66.8e	2861.9g	1149.2b	6.08f	70.07c
B1	3155.2a	2329.8a	825.3a	270.3b	3345.9a	1016.0b	6.55b	70.17a
B2	3027.8b	2257.8b	768.0c	458.3a	3294.6b	1036.9a	6.60a	69.72b
B3	3012.5b	2218.3c	796.7b	303.3b	3233.0c	1016.3b	6.53b	69.35c
B4	3163.8a	2326.6a	838.5a	262.7b	3347.9a	1021.3ab	6.53b	70.04a
$F_A$	319.7**	390.8**	751.7**	526.5**	362.4**	148.2**	308.58**	79.52**
$F_B$	44.7**	19.7**	13.2**	31.6**	20.8**	2.1ns	10.05**	22.70**
$F_{A \times B}$	16.1**	11.3**	15.4**	17.6**	15.3**	4.6**	3.85**	16.67**

的最高黏度、热浆黏度、崩解值、冷胶黏度以及起始糊化温度; B2 处理显著提高了稻米的消减值、回复值以及峰值时间; B4 处理对淀粉 RVA 特征值的影响较小。品种和低温二因素互作对 RVA 谱特征值的影响达到极显著水平。综合分析表明, 花后 1~14 d 低温处理对稻米淀粉黏滞性影响较大。

#### 2.5 稻米蒸煮食味品质与营养品质和 RVA 谱特征值的相互关系

蒸煮食味品质与其他品质间的相关分析(表 7)表明, 总蛋白含量除了与完整性呈极显著正相关关系外, 与光泽、味道、口感和综合评分呈极显著负相关关系, 这与前人的研究相同, 即在一定范围内, 随着蛋白质含量的增加, 食味品质呈现降低趋势。蛋白组分中的清蛋白与味道呈显著正相关关系; 谷蛋白含量与香气呈显著负相关。最高黏度与光泽和完整性分别呈显著的负相关和正相关关系; 热浆黏度和冷胶黏度与香气和味道呈显著和极显著的负相关关系; 回复值和起始糊化温度与完整性和口感分别呈极显著的正相关和显著的负相关关系。

### 3 讨论

在全球气候变化背景下, 极端低温天气发生的频率、强度和时间持续增加<sup>[16]</sup>。低温冷害严重影响作物的生长发育以及产量、品质的形成, 是高纬度和寒地稻作区水稻生产的主要限制因素<sup>[17]</sup>。水稻产量和品质在生殖生长阶段对极端气温的响应存在差异, 在极端低温和高温条件下, 产量在抽穗前一

表7 蒸煮食味品质与营养品质和 RVA 谱特征值的相关性分析

Table 7 Correlations of eating and cooking quality to nutritional quality and RVA characteristics

性状 Trait	香气 Aroma	光泽 Gloss	完整性 Integrity	味道 Taste	口感 Palatability	综合评分 Comprehensive score
总蛋白 Protein	0.04	-0.83 **	0.71 **	-0.66 **	-0.81 **	-0.84 **
清蛋白 Albumin	0.28	0.32	-0.12	0.36 *	0.24	0.28
球蛋白 Globulin	0.24	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.09
醇溶蛋白 Prolamin	0.12	0.02	-0.17	-0.06	0.02	-0.13
谷蛋白 Glutelin	-0.43 *	-0.26	0.03	-0.30	-0.16	-0.11
最高黏度 Peak viscosity	-0.34	-0.37 *	0.40 *	-0.18	-0.32	-0.14
热浆黏度 Hot paste viscosity	-0.57 **	-0.31	0.05	-0.39 *	-0.14	-0.12
崩解值 Breakdown	0.26	-0.05	0.34	0.22	-0.17	-0.02
消减值 Setback	-0.28	-0.08	-0.18	-0.33	0.04	-0.08
冷胶黏度 Cool paste viscosity	-0.56 **	-0.43 *	0.26	-0.45 **	-0.29	-0.22
回复值 Consistence	0.13	-0.30	0.56 **	-0.10	-0.39 *	-0.24
峰值时间 Peak time	-0.41 *	-0.03	-0.24	-0.28	0.13	0.02
起始糊化温度 Pasting temperature	0.02	-0.34	0.46 **	-0.18	-0.39 *	-0.25

周和后一周最为敏感,品质在抽穗后第二周最为敏感<sup>[5]</sup>。稻米外观品质受遗传和环境因素的共同影响,其中垩白是外观品质重要的评价指标<sup>[18]</sup>,其受结实期温度的影响尤为明显<sup>[3]</sup>。结实期低温导致淀粉体发育异常,胚乳细胞和组织充实不良,籽粒外观异常<sup>[19-20]</sup>,垩白粒率和垩白度增大<sup>[8,21]</sup>。花后各时段低温对外观品质的影响因品种的籼粳属性、生育期、食味品质优差而异<sup>[5-6,22]</sup>。张诚信等<sup>[9]</sup>利用粳稻研究表明抽穗后8~14 d及15~21 d内单一低温、弱光胁迫提高了垩白度、垩白粒率及垩白大小,随着处理时间段的推移影响变小。本研究表明,8份粳稻品种间外观品质差异达到了极显著水平,由本课题组选育的‘垦粳8’外观品质表现最优。垩白粒率和垩白度受花后1~7 d低温处理影响较小、花后8~21 d低温处理后显著提高,原因在于开花期和结实期进行低温胁迫严重降低了最大和平均灌浆速率,延长了籽粒的灌浆进程<sup>[23]</sup>,前期叶片中源充足,可以向库转运,能够保证灌浆的进行,但是受低温影响后,光合能力下降,物质生产减少,导致灌浆不良、籽粒充实差,进而影响籽粒外观品质。

目前关于低温对稻米蛋白质含量影响的结论尚未统一,有研究指出灌浆结实期低温胁迫后稻米蛋白质含量增加<sup>[7-9]</sup>,也有研究指出低温降低了蛋白质含量<sup>[10-11]</sup>。对开花后分段进行低温处理研究表明,中后期低温处理降低了稻米蛋白质含量,而前期蛋白质含量因品种不同而表现不同<sup>[22]</sup>。本研究表明,不同时段低温处理显著提高了稻米的总蛋白和醇溶蛋白含量,显著降低了球蛋白含量,对谷蛋白含量的影响不显著,前期处理显著降低了清蛋白含量,但中后期处理显著提高了清蛋白含量。不

同学者研究结果不一致的原因一方面在于不同品种本身的耐冷性不同,蛋白质对低温的响应程度也不同;另一方面在于低温胁迫的程度以及持续时间的不同,故造成的影响也不同;还有可能是因为不同品种本身的蛋白质含量的差异,使结果也产生一定的差异。此外,稻米蛋白质主要由清蛋白、球蛋白、醇溶蛋白和谷蛋白组成,蛋白质含量对低温的响应以及对稻米食味品质的影响实际是由蛋白组分所决定。多数研究认为醇溶蛋白对稻米食味品质有负面影响,它不易被消化吸收,同时影响淀粉的吸水膨胀及糊化特性<sup>[24-25]</sup>。谢黎虹等<sup>[26]</sup>认为谷蛋白营养价值高,容易被人体吸收与消化,属于营养优质蛋白,且对稻米品质影响相对较小。但也有学者研究发现,谷蛋白含量过高对稻米食味品质也有一定的负作用<sup>[27]</sup>,而且在籼稻中表现更为明显<sup>[28]</sup>。因此,未来我们需要根据品种本身的基因型、蛋白质和蛋白组分含量差异,深入剖析低温对稻米营养品质的影响。

淀粉是稻米重要的组成成分,分为直链淀粉和支链淀粉。结实期是籽粒淀粉积累的关键时期,此时温度是影响淀粉形成积累和胚乳淀粉特性的最重要的因素之一<sup>[29]</sup>。稻米RVA谱特征值与蒸煮食味品质关系密切,崩解值的大小直接反映米饭的软硬,消减值与米饭冷却后的质地相关,食味较优的品种一般具有较大的崩解值和较小的消减值和回复值<sup>[30]</sup>。不同品种的RVA谱特征值对结实期温度的敏感性也不同<sup>[8]</sup>,结实期低温对食味品质优的品种影响程度高于食味差的品种<sup>[5]</sup>。较多研究表明,结实期低温降低了峰值黏度、热浆黏度、冷胶黏度、崩解值、糊化温度,消减值升高<sup>[11,22]</sup>。本研究结果

与前人基本相同,花后 1~14 d 低温处理显著降低了稻米的最高黏度、热浆黏度、崩解值、冷胶黏度以及起始糊化温度;花后 1~7 d 处理显著提高了稻米的消减值、回复值以及峰值时间;花后 15~21 d 处理对淀粉 RVA 特征值的影响较小。张诚信等<sup>[9]</sup>研究发现抽穗后 21 d 内的低温弱光复合胁迫及单一胁迫对稻米 RVA 谱特征值的影响大于其他阶段,穗后 21 d 是籽粒灌浆及品质形成的关键时期,从 RVA 谱特征值看,这时期遭遇复合胁迫降低了食味品质。水稻开花后前期低温对稻米加工品质影响最大,而中、后期低温对外观品质、蒸煮食味品质和营养品质影响最大<sup>[22]</sup>。灌浆期冷水胁迫<sup>[31]</sup>以及低温处理<sup>[32]</sup>均降低了稻米食味品质,即花后温度降低,稻米食味品质变差<sup>[8-9,11]</sup>。本研究发现不同时段低温处理显著降低了稻米的光泽、味道、口感以及综合评分,对香气和完整性的影响不显著。

淀粉占稻米重量的 80% 左右,其含量和结构对稻米质地发挥重要作用<sup>[33-34]</sup>。直链淀粉含量与米饭硬度呈正相关,与黏度和食味值呈负相关<sup>[35]</sup>。研究表明,直链淀粉含量相似的品种之间米饭质地尤其是口感出现的明显差异是由支链淀粉的精细结构差异所引起的<sup>[36]</sup>。支链淀粉长链多且短链少的水稻品种,其米饭质地较硬,反之米饭质地较软<sup>[37]</sup>。结实期不同时段低温对寒地粳稻淀粉含量和微观结构的影响如何?这是我们正在研究的内容。

## 4 结 论

不同品种间各品质指标的差异均达极显著水平,‘垦粳 8’外观品质最优,‘龙稻 18’蛋白质含量最低,食味品质最佳。结实期低温对稻米外观品质影响最为显著,花后 8~21 d 低温处理显著降低了稻米的外观品质。低温处理显著提高了稻米的总蛋白含量和醇溶蛋白含量,显著降低了球蛋白含量,清蛋白含量对不同时段低温响应不同。花后 1~14 d 处理显著降低了稻米的最高黏度、热浆黏度、崩解值、冷胶黏度以及起始糊化温度;花后 1~7 d 处理显著提高了稻米的消减值、回复值以及峰值时间。结实期低温通过提高蛋白含量和改变 RVA 谱特征值进而降低了稻米的蒸煮食味品质。

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