ウメの青果流通期間拡大に向けた台湾ウメ, 日本ウメの収穫後果実 の低温応答と 1-MCP 処理効果の調査

柏本知晟 ^{1,2}・河井 崇 ²・大江孝明 ¹・土田靖久 ¹・矢野親良 ²・Muqadas Maqsood²・ 赤木剛士 ²・福田文夫 ²・久保康隆 ²・牛島幸一郎 ²

> ¹和歌山県果樹試験場うめ研究所 ²岡山大学大学院環境生命科学研究科

Low Temperature Response and Effects of 1-MCP Treatment on Taiwanese and Japanese Cultivars of Japanese Apricot (*Prunus mume* Sieb. et Zucc.) during Postharvest Storage to Expand the Period of Fresh Fruit Supply

Tomoaki Kashiwamoto^{1,2}, Takashi Kawai², Takaaki Oe¹, Yasuhisa Tsuchida¹, Chikara Yano², Maqsood Muqadas², Takashi Akagi², Fumio Fukuda², Yasutaka Kubo² and Koichiro Ushijima²

1 Japanese Apricot Laboratory, Wakayama Fruit Tree Experiment Station

2 Graduate School of Environmental and Life Schience, Okayama Univercity

Abstract

In this study, we investigated the response to low temperature and effect of 1-MCP treatment on maintaining fruit quality during postharvest storage in Japanese apricot (Prunus mume Sieb. et Zucc.) fruit of Taiwanese and Japanese cultivars. In all cultivars, fruit softening was repressed at 2, 5, and 8°C compared with 15°C, and the effect was enhanced at lower temperatures. Among the cultivars, 'Hakuo' and the Taiwanese cultivar, 'Taiwan', which showed no and a very low incidence of chilling injury (CI), respectively, could be stored for a long time at 2°C. On the other hand, 'Gojiro' showed frequent CI at 2, 5, and 8°C, and so these temperature conditions were considered unsuitable for longterm storage. As the other 5 cultivars ('Nanko', 'Ellching', 'ST', 'Hakufunbai', and '85486') showed frequent CI when stored at 2°C, storage at 5 or 8°C was considered favorable for these cultivars. In addition, ripening-inhibitory effects of 1-MCP treatment were observed as repressed fruit softening, peel color change, and ethylene production in both the Taiwanese cultivar 'Ellching' and Japanese cultivar 'Nanko'. 1-MCP was effective in 'Ellching' for suppressing peel color change at 15 and 20°C, and fruit softening at 15°C. On the other hand, 1-MCP treatment at lower storage temperatures such as 0 and 5°C induced CI and adversely affected the maintenance of fruit quality in both cultivars. These results collectively suggest that the late-maturing Taiwanese cultivars have the same or higher resistance to low temperatures compared with Japanese cultivars, and 1-MCP treatment at a certain temperature range is promising for maintaining fruit quality during postharvest storage of Japanese apricot.

摘要

本研究では複数の台湾ウメと日本ウメについて収穫後果実の低温応答および 1-MCP 処理による品質保持効果の調査を行った.いずれの品種においても 15℃貯蔵に比べ,2,5 および 8℃貯蔵のほうが果実軟化は遅延し,温度が低いほどその効果は高くなった.調査した品種の中では,低温障害の発生がなかった '白王'と低温障害果発生率が非常に低かった台湾ウメの '台湾' はそれぞれ 2℃での長期貯蔵が可能であると考えられた.一方,2,5 および 8℃貯蔵でいずれも低温障害が多発した '古城'は長期貯蔵向きではないと考えられた.その他の 5 品種('南高','二青梅','ST','白粉梅','85486')については 2℃貯蔵で低温障害が多発したため,5℃または 8℃貯蔵が適切であると判断された.また,台湾ウメの '二青梅' および日本ウメの '南高' への 1-MCP 処理により,両品種とも果実軟化,果皮色変化といった果実成熟形質およびエチレン生成の抑制効果が認められた.果皮色変化については 15℃および 20℃貯蔵,果実軟化については 15℃貯蔵で '二青梅'の 1-MCP 処理による成熟抑制効果が高かった.一方で,両品種とも 0℃や 5℃のような低温貯蔵下における 1-MCP 処理は低温障害を誘発し,品質保持を逆に悪くした.以上の結果を総合すると,収穫期の遅い台湾ウメは日本ウメと同等以上の低温耐性をもち,適切な温度帯での 1-MCP 処理によりウメの収穫後果実の品質保持が期待できることが明らかとなった.