

# 荔枝花蜜分泌规律及可溶性糖组分和含量的分析

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**摘要:** 为了解荔枝(*Litchi chinensis*)花蜜的分泌规律和主要组分, 对‘糯米糍’、‘桂味’和‘怀枝’3个主栽品种雄花和雌花的花蜜分泌模式进行研究, 并测定花蜜中可溶性糖的组分和含量。结果表明, 采样期间果园阴天和晴天气温差异不明显, 但阴天的相对空气湿度显著高于晴天。总体上阴天的荔枝花蜜分泌量高于晴天, 雌花的花蜜分泌量高于雄花, ‘桂味’和‘糯米糍’的花蜜分泌量均高于‘怀枝’。晴天花蜜中的可溶性固形物含量高于阴天的, 且在雌花中表现尤为明显。‘怀枝’花蜜中的可溶性固形物含量最高, 可达 37.7%, ‘桂味’其次, ‘糯米糍’最少(17.7%)。利用高效液相色谱检测, 荔枝花蜜中主要可溶性糖组分为葡萄糖、果糖和蔗糖, 以葡萄糖含量最高。晴天时‘怀枝’雌花花蜜中可溶性糖含量达  $450.36 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , 显著高于另外两个品种。这为荔枝栽培和花蜜生产提供科学依据。

**关键词:** 荔枝; 花蜜; 分泌量; 可溶性固形物; 可溶性糖

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## Analysis of Secretion Pattern and Soluble Sugar Composition and Contents in Litchi Nectar

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**Abstract:** In order to understand the secretion rule and components of litchi (*Litchi chinensis*) nectar, the nectar secretion pattern of male and female flowers in ‘Nuomici’ (‘NMC’), ‘Guiwei’ (‘GW’) and ‘Huaizhi’ (‘HZ’) were studied in cloudy and sunny days. The results showed that there was no significant difference in air temperature between sunny and cloudy days, but the relative air humidity of cloudy day was significantly higher than that of sunny day. The nectar amount in cloudy day was more than that in sunny day, and female flowers secreted nectar more than male flowers, as well as ‘NMC’ and ‘GW’ more than ‘HZ’. The soluble solid content in nectar at sunny day was higher than that in cloudy day, in especial of female flowers. The soluble solid content in nectar was the highest in ‘HZ’, reached up to 37.7%, followed by ‘GW’, and ‘NMC’ was the lowest for 17.7%. The soluble sugars were mainly composed of glucose, fructose and sucrose by HPLC, and the content of glucose was the highest. The soluble sugar content of in ‘HZ’ nectar of female flowers in sunny day was  $450.36 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , which was significantly more than that of other two cultivars. These would provide scientific basis for cultivation and nectar production of litchi.

**Key words:** Litchi; Nectar; Secretion amount; Soluble solid; Soluble sugar

荔枝(*Litchi chinensis* Sonn.)是无患子科(Sapindaceae)荔枝属的亚热带常绿果树, 喜高温高湿。荔

枝原产于中国, 栽培区域主要分布在  $17^{\circ}$ ~ $32^{\circ}$  的纬度带, 国内主要在广东、广西、海南、福建和云南

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等地栽种<sup>[1]</sup>。常见的荔枝栽培品种有‘怀枝’、‘三月红’、‘桂味’、‘糯米糍’、‘妃子笑’等。荔枝是雌雄同株异花树种,雌花和雄花着生在同一花穗上。荔枝果实味甘,肉质细腻多汁,香甜可口,营养价值丰富。荔枝蜜同样是深受广大消费者喜爱的营养保健品。

蜂蜜是蜜蜂采集植物花朵蜜腺上的花蜜、蜜露和其他分泌物,结合自身特殊的分泌物质在体内酿造而成。蜂蜜主要成分是糖类物质,约占总组分的80%,并富含蛋白质、氨基酸以及人体所需的维生素和微量元素等,是人体优质的营养来源<sup>[2-3]</sup>。蜂蜜中还含有酚酸和黄酮类物质,具有抑菌、抗氧化和护肝等保健作用<sup>[4-7]</sup>。不同来源的蜂蜜因含有不同组分的挥发性物质,而具有各自特殊的风味<sup>[8-10]</sup>。近年来,有关蜂蜜的主要组分鉴定、风味特征和保健功能等方面的研究较多,但随着人们对单花蜂蜜消费需求的迅速增长<sup>[11]</sup>,有关花蜜的研究显得极为重要。

花蜜是植物花朵蜜腺分泌出来的一种汁液,可吸引传粉昆虫来采取花蜜,也是影响传粉昆虫行为的重要因素<sup>[12-13]</sup>。花蜜中主要成分也含有糖类、氨基酸、蛋白质、脂类、无机离子、以及生物碱和萜烯类挥发性物质<sup>[14-17]</sup>。但花蜜和相对应的蜂蜜中的主要组分和含量仍有较大差异<sup>[18]</sup>。花蜜的形成、运输和分泌模式取决于蜜腺的组织结构和发达程度<sup>[19-23]</sup>,因此,雄花和雌花分泌花蜜的模式也各不相同<sup>[20,22]</sup>,并且同一植物的不同品种所分泌的花蜜主要组分和含量差异较大<sup>[24-25]</sup>。花蜜的分泌还受外界环境因子的影响。荔枝蜜是华南地区极具特色的蜂蜜,但有关荔枝花蜜的研究较少。本研究选取3个品种的荔枝,在不同天气状况下分别采取雄花和雌花上的花蜜,分析花蜜的分泌规律,测定花蜜中可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量,为荔枝栽培和荔枝单花蜜的生产提供依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

本研究所选用荔枝(*Litchi chinensis* Sonn.)树均为3年生空中压条苗,种植于华南农业大学园艺试验基地(中国,广州),定植密度为2.5 m×6 m。选用的荔枝品种为‘桂味’(‘Guiwei’, GW)、“糯米糍”(‘Nuomici’, NMC)和‘怀枝’(‘Huaizhi’, HZ)。

### 1.2 花蜜的采集和分离

每个品种荔枝选择长势良好的5棵树,树上选取固定的花穗进行取样,晴天和阴天各取样4次,每次取雌雄花各30朵,采样时间为早上7:30-10:00。采样时用镊子采摘有花蜜的花放入5 mL的带孔塑料管中,塑料管放置于15 mL离心管中,在1 570×g下离心5 min,离心管底部滤液即为花蜜,称量后放入-20℃的冰箱中冻存。

2017年3月21日至4月9日期间,分别在晴天和阴天对3个荔枝品种的花蜜进行采样,并记录采样时的温度和相对空气湿度(表1)。采集花蜜的时间在上午8-10点,可见阴天和晴天果园气温差异不明显,但阴天的相对空气湿度显著高于晴天,阴天为90%以上,而晴天为50%~80%。

### 1.3 可溶性固形物和可溶性糖的测定

可溶性固形物含量采用手持式糖度计 Atago PR-101 R (Thermo Fisher, 日本)测定。

可溶性糖含量参照 Yang 等<sup>[26]</sup>的方法测定,并做适当更改。吸取10 μL花蜜,用超纯水稀释至1 mL,充分震荡,稀释液经 Sep-Pak<sup>®</sup>1cc (100 mg) C<sub>18</sub> Cartridges 过滤后,使用 HPLC (Agilent Technologies, 德国)检测可溶性糖含量。HPLC 配有四元泵、视差检测器 RID (G1362A)、自动进样器,使用 Coregel 87 C (Transgenomic CHO-99-5860)色谱柱,采用超纯水作为流动相,流速为0.4 mL min<sup>-1</sup>,柱温为80℃。蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖和甘露醇色纯的标准品均购自 Sigma 公司,配制成8 000、4 000、2 000、1 000和500 mg L<sup>-1</sup>浓度梯度的混合标准品上机检测,制作标准曲线和浓度计算公式。

### 1.4 数据分析

采用 SPSS (V. 19)软件进行数据的统计分析,采用 Duncan 方法进行数据差异的显著性分析。

## 2 结果和分析

### 2.1 雌花和雄花的花蜜分泌量

荔枝花蜜的分泌受品种、花性和天气情况(晴天或者阴天)的影响。整体上看,阴天荔枝的花蜜分泌量要高于晴天,雌花的高于雄花(图1)。不同品种的雌花以‘桂味’的花蜜分泌量最多,阴天和晴天每朵花的分泌量分别达到0.020和0.019 g,‘糯米糍’次

表 1 花蜜的采集

Table 1 Collection of nectar

日期 Date (M-D)	天气 Weather	温度 (°C) Temperature	相对空气湿度 /% Relative air humidity	'NMC'		'HZ'		'GW'	
				雌花 Female	雄花 Male	雌花 Female	雄花 Male	雌花 Female	雄花 Male
3-21	阴 Cloudy	21.4 ± 0.1	97.5 ± 0.8	√					
3-27	晴 Sunny	19.3 ± 2.0	70.4 ± 8.8	√					
3-29	阴 Cloudy	21.8 ± 0.5	89.2 ± 2.0						√
3-30	阴 Cloudy	22.9 ± 0.6	91.4 ± 1.8	√	√	√	√	√	√
4-1	晴 Sunny	17.9 ± 1.1	69.4 ± 1.8	√					
4-2	晴 Sunny	21.3 ± 1.6	55.6 ± 6.9	√					√
4-4	晴 Sunny	23.3 ± 1.7	64.0 ± 2.6			√			
4-5	晴 Sunny	24.8 ± 1.5	76.6 ± 4.7	√	√		√		√
4-7	晴 Sunny	25.0 ± 0.8	90.5 ± 4.3	√	√	√	√		√
4-9	阴 Cloudy	25.1 ± 0.7	91.7 ± 1.9	√	√		√	√	√

温度和湿度为当天上午 8:15、9:15 和 10:15 测定的平均温、湿度。√: 采样。

Temperature and relative air humidity are average determined at 8:15, 9:15 and 10:15. √: Sampling.

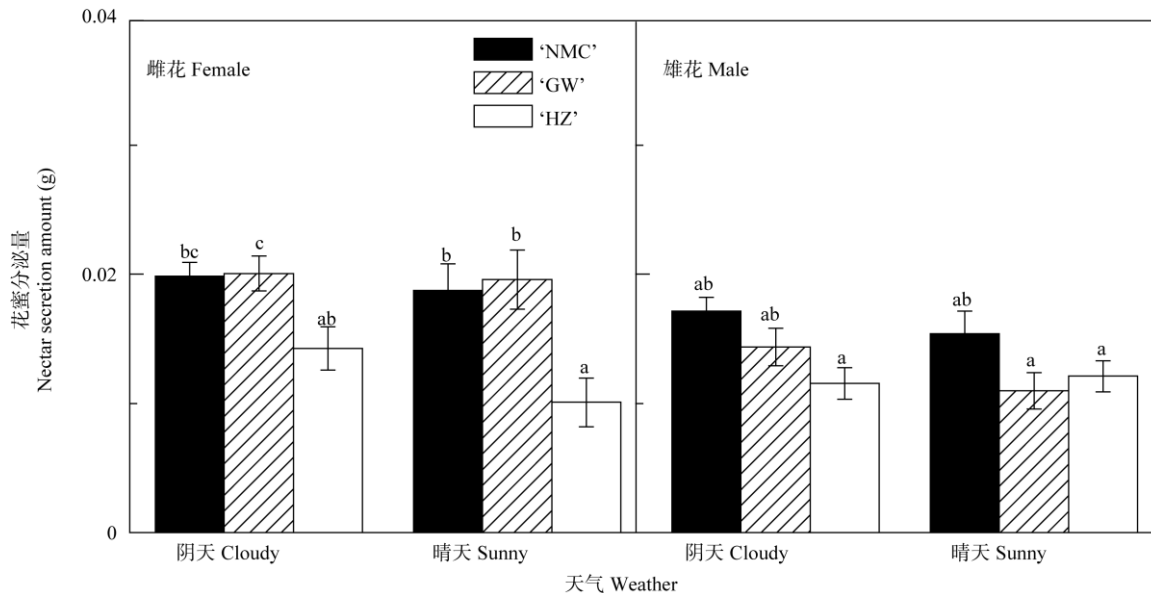


图 1 荔枝系每朵花的花蜜分泌量

Fig. 1 Nectars secretion amount per flower of litchi

之, '怀枝'最少; 不同品种的雄花均是'糯米糍'的花蜜分泌量最多, 阴天与晴天的分泌量分别为 0.017 和 0.015 g, '桂味'和'怀枝'的分泌量较少。晴天时, 雌花中'桂味'的分泌量最多, '糯米糍'次之, '怀枝'最少; 雄花中, '糯米糍'的分泌量最多, '桂味'和'怀枝'较少。阴天时, 雌花中'桂味'的分泌量最多, 雄花中'糯米糍'的分泌量最多。

## 2.2 花蜜的可溶性固形物含量

从图 2 可知, 晴天花蜜中可溶性固形物含量要高于阴天, 在雌花中尤为明显。在不同花性和不同天气状况下均是'怀枝'花蜜中的可溶性固形物含量

最高, 可达 37.7%, '桂味'其次, '糯米糍'最少 (17.7%)。不同天气状况对'桂味'和'怀枝'雌花的可溶性固形物含量有显著影响, 但对雄花花蜜的可溶性固形物含量没有显著影响(图 2)。

## 2.3 花蜜的可溶性糖组分和含量

采用高效液相色谱对蔗糖(sucrose)、葡萄糖(glucose)、果糖(fructose)和甘露醇(mannitol)标准品的检测, 他们的出峰时间分别是 12.1、14.8、21.8 和 28.4 min, 且能较好的区分(图 3: A), 制作标准曲线用于定量分析。从荔枝花蜜的可溶性糖提取液中, 检测到蔗糖、葡萄糖和果糖, 但几乎检测不到甘露

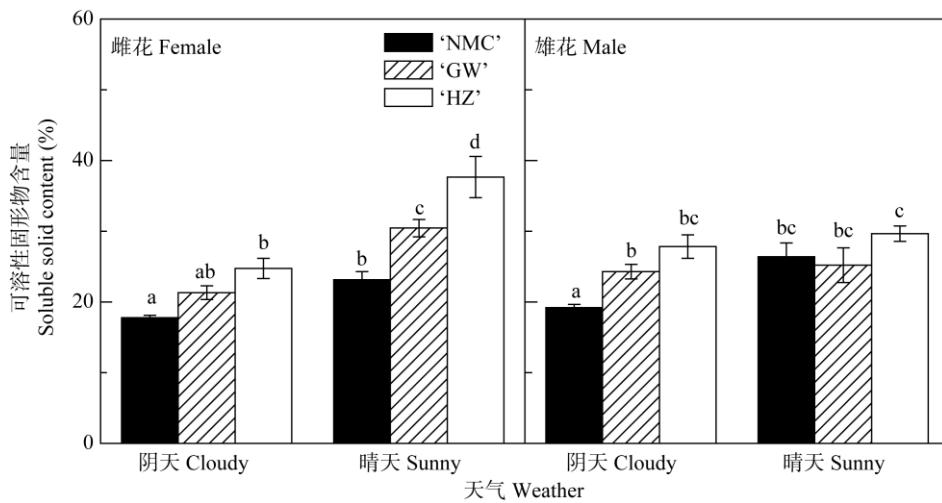


图 2 荔枝花蜜中的可溶性固形物含量

Fig. 2 Soluble solid content in litchi nectar

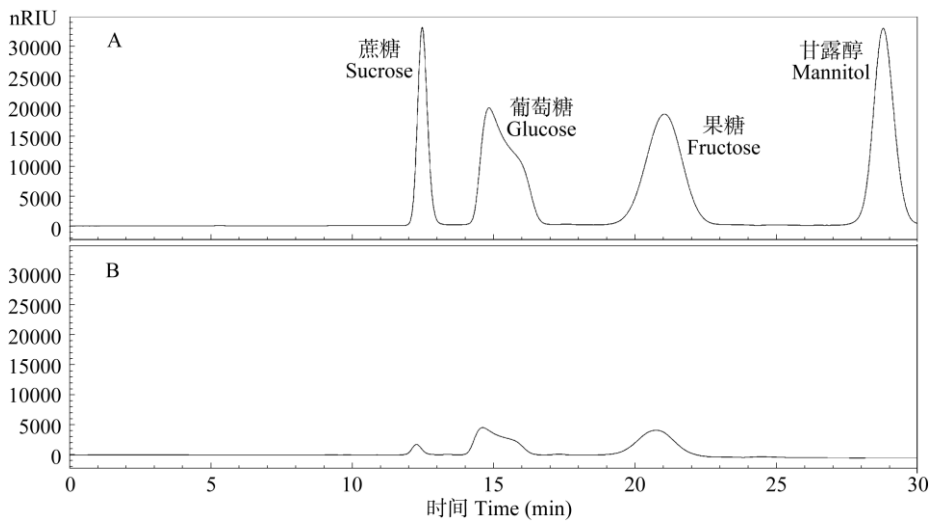


图 3 荔枝花蜜中可溶性糖组分的高效液相色谱图。A: 标准品; B: 花蜜。

Fig. 3 HPLC diagram of soluble sugars in litchi nectar. A: Standard substance; B: Nectar.

醇(图 3: B)。

从图 4 可知, 在荔枝花蜜中检测到的 3 种可溶性糖中, 葡萄糖含量最多, 其次为果糖, 蔗糖含量相对较少。3 个荔枝品种中, ‘怀枝’雌花晴天花蜜中的可溶性糖含量达到  $450.36 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , 显著高于另外两个品种, 而雄花花蜜的可溶性糖含量在品种间差异不显著(图 4)。

### 3 结论和讨论

研究荔枝花蜜的分泌模式和规律, 分析花蜜的主要组分, 对荔枝栽培和单花蜂蜜的生产具有重要

意义<sup>[12-13]</sup>。本研究选取了‘糯米糍’、‘怀枝’和‘桂味’3 个荔枝主栽品种, 在阴天和晴天分别对雄花和雌花的花蜜进行采样, 分析荔枝花蜜的分泌规律。结果表明, 总体上荔枝阴天的花蜜分泌量要高于晴天, 雌花的花蜜分泌量高于雄花, ‘桂味’和‘糯米糍’的花蜜分泌量均要高于‘怀枝’(图 1)。花蜜的分泌需要消耗树木营养<sup>[19]</sup>, 泌蜜量与植株叶片数量和株高等呈正相关关系<sup>[27]</sup>, 而不同品种荔枝的生物量和代谢水平不同, 导致荔枝品种间花蜜分泌量的差异。荔枝和西葫芦(*Cucurbita pepo*)等雌雄同株植物雄花和雌花的蜜腺虽然结构较为类似<sup>[20-21]</sup>, 但花蜜的分泌量和组分存在较大差异<sup>[20]</sup>。荔枝的泌蜜活动与呼吸作

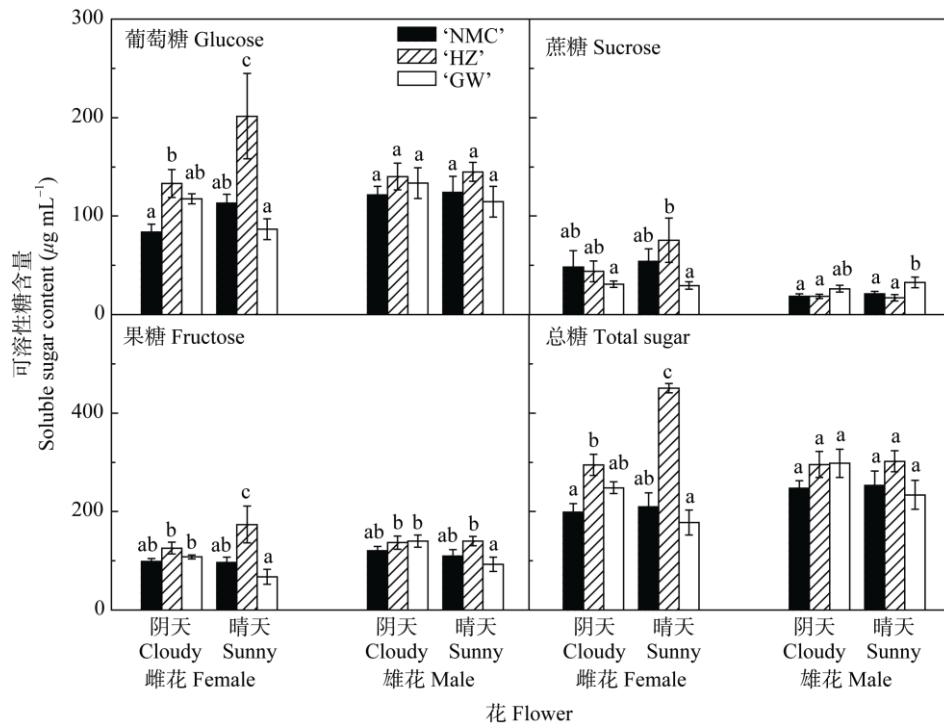


图 4 荔枝花蜜的可溶性糖含量

Fig. 4 Soluble sugar content in litchi nectar

用密切相关,荔枝雌花的呼吸酶活性均要高于同一时段雄花,无论是氧气的吸收还是二氧化碳的释放,雌花明显高于雄花<sup>[28]</sup>,因此,雌花的泌蜜量要高于雄花。

温度和湿度是影响植物花泌蜜的重要因素,温湿度可对植株体内酶活性和物质运输产生重要影响<sup>[29]</sup>,而花是新陈代谢和物质运输十分活跃的组织,且荔枝单个花朵体积较小,受外界环境影响更明显。本研究结果表明,阴天花蜜分泌量要高于晴天,这可能是因为晴天与阴天上午果园的气温相近,但晴天的空气相对湿度较低(表 1),花蜜中的水分较容易蒸发,导致晴天花蜜分泌量低于阴天(图 1),但可溶性固形物含量要高于阴天(图 2)。另外,花蜜的分泌受开花时间的影响,刺五加(*Eleutherococcus senticosus*)雄株花朵在开花后 1~3 d 分泌花蜜,雌株花朵在开花后 5~9 d 分泌花蜜,而两性株在开花后有两次分泌花蜜的过程,花蜜分泌主要集中在 8:30~11:30<sup>[27]</sup>。百子莲(*Agapanthus africanus*)的花蜜分泌速率和花蜜常备量均在开花第 2 天达到最大<sup>[30]</sup>。淫羊藿(*Epimedium wushanense*)花蜜常备量在花早期较高,但花蜜的含糖量在花晚期较高<sup>[31]</sup>,因此,研究荔枝花蜜分泌规律还需确定荔枝的泌蜜周

期,且须排除授粉昆虫等外界干扰因素。

花蜜的成分不仅构成了蜂蜜的主要风味,也是影响授粉昆虫的主要因素<sup>[32]</sup>。本研究结果表明,3 种荔枝品种花蜜的主要可溶性糖组分为蔗糖、葡萄糖和果糖,其中葡萄糖含量最高(图 3, 4),这与前人的研究结果<sup>[17,33]</sup>一致。花蜜中不同可溶性糖组分对蜜蜂和蚂蚁等授粉昆虫的吸引力不一样,有些糖分甚至不能被授粉昆虫消化,从而形成毒害<sup>[34]</sup>。因此,根据花蜜分泌规律和主要成分,可对果园的荔枝品种进行相应搭配,以有效吸引蜜蜂等授粉昆虫,并生产适合特别人群的蜂蜜产品。

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