

杏李品种授粉亲和性研究

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摘要:【目的】探究不同杏李品种的授粉亲和性,为杏李的授粉树合理配置提供依据。【方法】以3种杏李为母本,互相授粉,并以2个李品种及2个杏品种作父本,通过观察花粉量、花粉活力、坐果率及花粉管生长状况,探讨其授粉亲和性。【结果】‘赛买提’的花粉量最高,‘风味皇后’的花粉活力最高,‘味帝’的活力极低;3种杏李自花授粉坐果率极低;‘风味皇后’×‘恐龙蛋’、‘风味皇后’×‘美丽李’、‘恐龙蛋’×‘风味皇后’、‘恐龙蛋’×‘女神’、‘味帝’×‘风味皇后’、‘味帝’×‘恐龙蛋’及‘味帝’×‘赛买提’的坐果率较高,花粉管较早到达花柱基部;‘风味皇后’×‘味帝’、‘恐龙蛋’×‘味帝’及‘味帝’×‘美丽李’、‘味帝’×‘女神’的坐果率差,花粉管不易深入花柱。【结论】‘风味皇后’和‘恐龙蛋’可互为授粉树,2者与‘赛买提’均适合作‘味帝’的授粉树;‘美丽李’和‘女神’适宜作‘风味皇后’及‘恐龙蛋’的授粉树;而‘味帝’不适宜作为授粉树。

关键词:杏李;授粉;亲和性;坐果率

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A study on the pollination compatibility of different cultivars of *Prunus salicina* × *armeniaca* with different pollenizers

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Abstract:【Objective】The study investigated pollination compatibility of different cultivars of *Prunus salicina* × *armeniaca* with different pollen sources in order to select suitable pollinizer varieties and to provide reference for reasonable arrangement of pollinizers for cultivation. 【Methods】Three cultivars of *P. salicina* × *armeniaca* were used as female parents, and one cultivar of Chinese plum, one cultivar of *P. domestica* L. and two cultivars of apricot as male parent. The pollen quantity and pollen viability of the tested cultivars were examined before cross pollinations were carried out and fruit set in the three cultivars of *P. salicina* × *armeniaca* after self-pollination, cross-pollination with the pollens of the above-mentioned parents and open pollination was recorded. At 6, 8, 10, 12, 24, 48, 72, 96, 120 and 144 h after pollination, pollen tube growth in the FAA-fixed styles was observed, and the compatibility of different pollination combinations was compared.【Results】The average pollen quantity in a single flower of all the tested cultivars was 1 120 000 grains per flower and that the average pollen viability was 31.9%. The highest pollen quantity per flower was found in ‘Saimaiti’ with 2 810 000 grains per flower and the lowest was in ‘Nüshen’ with only 370 000 grains per flower. Among the three cultivars of *P. salicina* × *armeniaca*, ‘Konglongdan’ had the largest pollen quantity (960 000 grains per flower), while ‘Fengweihuanghai’ had the fewest (560 000 grains per flower). However, pollen viability of ‘Fengweihuanghai’ was the highest (65.1%), and that of ‘Weidi’ was the lowest with only 3.3%. Self-pollination in the three cultivars of *P. salicina* × *armeniaca*

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generated an extremely low fruit set, which was 0 in ‘Fengweihuanghai’ and ‘Weidi’ 2.16% in ‘Konglongdan’. Therefore, the three cultivars of *P. salicina* × *armeniaca* were self-incompatible. There were some differences in fruit set among different pollination combinations. Open pollination of ‘Fengweihuanghai’ produced a fruit set rate of 6.72%. Fruit set rate in ‘Fengweihuanghai’ × ‘Konglongdan’ and ‘Fengweihuanghai’ × ‘Meilili’ was 3.33% and 2.62%, respectively, and it was 0 in the cases of ‘Fengweihuanghai’ × ‘Weidi’ and ‘Fengweihuanghai’ × ‘Nüshen’. The fruit set rate in open pollination of ‘Konglongdan’ was 8.52%, which was the highest among the three cultivars of *P. salicina* × *armeniaca*. Fruit set rate in ‘Konglongdan’ × ‘Meilili’, ‘Konglongdan’ × ‘Nüshen’ and ‘Konglongdan’ × ‘Jianali’ was 8.87%, 13.86% and 0.41%, respectively. Open pollination in ‘Weidi’ generated a fruit set rate of 4.31%, and the fruit set rate in ‘Weidi’ × ‘Konglongdan’, ‘Weidi’ × ‘Meilili’ and ‘Weidi’ × ‘Jianali’ was 7.28%, 6.25% and 1.38%, respectively. In the pistils of the three cultivars of *P. salicina* × *armeniaca* as the female parent, the pollens from different parents began to germinate 10 h after pollination, and the pollen tubes of some cultivars reached the base of the style 120 h after pollination. There were differences in processes of pollen germination and pollen tube growth among different cultivars. The pollen tube of some cultivars never reached the base of style. Some of the pollen tubes in the case of ‘Fengweihuanghai’ × ‘Konglongdan’ had grown to the base of the style 72 h after pollination, and the ratio of the pollen tubes that reached the base of the style 96 h after pollination was 80%, but the pollen tubes in the case of ‘Fengweihuanghai’ × ‘Weidi’ and ‘Fengweihuanghai’ × ‘Jianali’ failed to reach the base of the style. The pollen tubes in ‘Konglongdan’ × ‘Saimaiti’ had reached the base of the style 48 h after pollination, and the ratio of the pollen tubes in ‘Konglongdan’ × ‘Nüshen’ reached the base of the style 72 h after pollination was 60%, but those in the cases of ‘Konglongdan’ × ‘Weidi’ and ‘Konglongdan’ × ‘Meilili’ never reached the base of the style. The pollen tubes in ‘Weidi’ × ‘Fengweihuanghai’, ‘Weidi’ × ‘Jianali’ and ‘Weidi’ × ‘Saimaiti’ grew vigorously and entered the base of the style 72 h after pollination, with a percentage of the pollen tubes entered the ovule 144 h after pollination of 100%. However, the pollen tube of ‘Weidi’ × ‘Meilili’ and ‘Weidi’ × ‘Nüshen’ failed to reach the base of style. 【Conclusion】The pollen of ‘Konglongdan’ is more highly compatible with ‘Fengweihuanghai’ than the other pollen sources studied. Both of them and ‘Saimaiti’ are suitable pollinizers for ‘Weidi’. The pollination compatibility between ‘Fengweihuanghai’ and two cultivars of apricot is weak. ‘Meilili’ and ‘Nüshen’ are suitable as the pollen suppliers for ‘Fengweihuanghai’ and ‘Konglongdan’, but not suitable ‘Weidi’. The pollen viability of ‘Weidi’ is very low with poor compatibility with *P. salicina* × *armeniaca* cultivars, and therefore it is not a suitable pollinizer.

Key words: *Prunus salicina* × *armeniaca*; Pollination; Compatibility; Fruit setting percentage

杏李(*Prunus salicina* × *armeniaca*)为蔷薇科(Rosaceae)李亚科核果类果树,是杏和李通过多代杂交后选育而出。中国林科院经济林研究开发中心于2000年从美国引入了多个杏李品种,然后从中筛选出‘恐龙蛋’‘风味皇后’及‘味帝’等7个优良品种^[1]。引种试验表明,杏李果实集杏和李的优良特性于一体,其适应性强,果皮、果肉色泽艳丽,具有独特的浓郁芳香味。其果实中可溶性固形物含量高,含糖量也比杏、李品种高得多,杏李的口感极佳,深受

果农和消费者的青睐,具有很好的市场前景^[2-5]。但是,近几年研究表明,杏李和其他许多蔷薇科果树一样存在着花量大、花而不实及自交不亲和等现象,部分杏李品种不能自花授粉。张建华等^[6]、王华^[7]和王建春等^[8]的研究结果都表明,杏李品种‘风味皇后’和‘恐龙蛋’的自花坐果率均为0,说明这2个品种是自花不实果树,需合理配置授粉树才能达到生产上要求的产量。果树授粉后不结实的主要原因有3个,一是花粉败育,二是雌蕊败育,三是授粉不亲和。在

果树生产中,授粉亲和性有着至关重要的作用,且杂交亲和性是杂交育种中合理选配亲本的关键问题之一。常用的杂交亲和性鉴定的方法主要包括田间授粉试验、花柱离体培养以及花粉原位萌发与花粉管生长动态荧光观察。目前关于杏李的研究多集中在品种特性及栽培管理等方面,对其授粉亲和性方面有部分报道^[9],但是关于杏李品种‘风味皇后’‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’花粉原位萌发及花粉管生长动态方面的研究还未见报道。笔者以3个杏李品种、1个中国李品种、1个欧洲李品种及2个杏品种进行组合杂交授粉,通过观察各供试品种的花粉量、花粉萌发率及各杂交组合的花粉管生长情况、坐果率来鉴定杏李品种的授粉亲和性,从而筛选出较适宜的授粉组合,为生产上合理配置授粉树、提高杏李的产量奠定理论基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

本试验在新疆林业科学院佳木试验站进行,该试验站位于新疆阿克苏地区温宿县($E80^{\circ}32'$, $N41^{\circ}15'$),平均海拔1 103 m,属典型的暖温带大陆性气候,降雨量稀少,年降雨量为42.4~94.0 mm,蒸发量大,为2 956.3 mm,气候干燥。年均气温10.1 ℃,极端低温-27.6 ℃,≥10 ℃积温为2 916.8~3 198.6 ℃,无霜期为195 d。试验地地势平坦,且土壤肥沃,大部分为冲积淤泥土;土层深厚,厚度在2 m以上,土壤中有机质质量分数为0.24%~1.62%,pH值为7.85~8.86^[10]。

1.2 材料

供试杏李品种为‘风味皇后’‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’,树龄11 a;授粉品种为花期与供试品种大致相近的2个杏品种‘佳娜丽’‘赛买提’及2个李品种‘美丽李’‘女神’。所选各品种树势中庸,栽培管理条件一致,生长发育良好。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 花粉采集及自花、异花授粉 花粉采集:试验于2015年3月至4月底进行,于小蕾期剪取各供试品种发育良好的花枝,在室温25 ℃下水培。至大蕾期分别采集各品种饱满的花蕾,人工剥取花药,平铺于纸盒内,在干燥无风的条件下让其自然散粉,晾干后收集花粉于1.5 mL离心管,密封,在干燥条件下贮存于-20 ℃冰箱,用于授粉试验及花粉活力测定。

花粉量测定:参照孙慧瑛^[11]的方法,采集饱满、正常的未开裂的气球期花蕾10枚,统计每枚花蕾的所有花药数量,并分别放入1.5 mL离心管中,待其自然开裂散粉后,加入蒸馏水1 mL,10 000 r·min⁻¹离心3 min,再用涡旋仪解离,使花粉粒均匀分布于溶液中,吸取1 μL稀释液滴于载玻片上,10次重复,在放大40倍的Motic BA400 TYPE 102M型显微镜下观察并统计每μL溶液中的花粉粒数量。计算每朵花的花粉量。

$$\text{单花花粉量} = (\text{每}\mu\text{L溶液中总花粉粒数量} \times 1\,000) \times \text{每朵花的花药数}^{[10]}.$$

花粉活力测定:首先配制0.01%(ω,下同)硼酸+10%蔗糖+1%琼脂的固体培养基,然后用干净的棉签蘸取所采集的少量花粉均匀地散布在倒有培养基的载玻片上,于25 ℃恒温培养4 h,用显微镜(Motic BA400 TYPE 102M型)进行观察,并统计视野中的总花粉数量和萌发的花粉数量,重复30个视野。

$$\text{花粉萌发率}/\% = (\text{每个视野中已萌发花粉数量} / \text{每个视野中花粉总数量}) \times 100.$$

自花授粉:大蕾期时,选择长势相对良好的大枝,统计花朵数,套袋,然后挂牌标记,盛花期轻轻弹动下挂牌枝条,于第一次生理落果结束后统计坐果率。

异花授粉:大蕾期时,统计花朵数量,去雄后3个杏李品种互相进行授粉,并分别授以2个杏品种及2个李品种的花粉,然后套袋,挂牌标明供试品种和授粉品种,于第一次生理落果结束后统计坐果率。

1.3.2 花粉原位萌发及花粉管伸长情况的荧光显微观察 试验于2015年4月初进行,小蕾期剪取发育充实且长短一致的花枝置于室内水培,室温25 ℃左右,于大蕾期去雄,然后分别授以3个杏李品种的自花花粉、异花花粉及2个杏品种、2个李品种的花粉。各授粉处理后的水培花枝分别于授粉后6、8、10、12、24、48、72、96、120和144 h时取样,每个处理取10枚花柱,用FAA固定液($V_{\text{甲醛}} : V_{\text{冰醋酸}} : V_{70\% \text{ 酒精}} = 5:5:90$)进行固定后,带回实验室。

于2015年9月初,参照赵世荣等^[12]的方法,将固定的材料经过各级酒精(70%,40 min;50% 30 min;30%,30 min)浸泡清洗,过渡到蒸馏水中,之后放入8 mol·L⁻¹的NaOH溶液中10 h,进行软化花柱,水洗后再用0.1%的苯胺蓝染色液染色12 h。将染色好的花柱,放置于载玻片上,滴一滴甘油,盖上盖玻片,

用镊子稍微施加压力,使花柱展开,然后在荧光显微镜(Nikon ECLIPSE 80i)下进行观察(荧光激发采用EX 380~420 nm, DM 430 nm, BA 450 nm),分别观察柱头上花粉的萌发情况以及花柱内花粉管的生长状况,并进行显微拍照。统计每一时段有花粉萌发的花柱比率、花粉管伸长到达花柱1/3、1/2处及花柱基部的花柱比率。

1.4 数据统计及分析

所有试验数据采用Excel和SPSS 19.0进行数据统计和方差分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同授粉品种单花花粉量和花粉活力比较

2.1.1 花粉量比较 所有供试品种的平均单花花粉量为112.00万粒,3个杏李品种的单花花粉量均低于平均值;且3者间差异不显著,其中单花花粉量较高的是‘恐龙蛋’,为96.28万粒,‘风味皇后’的单花花粉量最低,为56.21万粒;授粉杏、李品种间单花花粉量差异极显著,最高的是‘赛买提’,为280.75万粒,最低的是‘女神’,为36.59万粒(表1)。

表1 不同授粉品种花粉量及花粉活力比较

Table 1 Comparison of pollen quantity and pollen viability of different pollen sources

品种 Cultivar	花粉量(万粒/花) Pollen quantity/ (Ten thousand grains per flower)	花粉萌发率 Pollen viability/%
风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	56.21±4.46 cdCD	65.1±3.1 aA
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	96.28±26.16 cC	35.5±1.1 bB
味帝 Weidi	57.99±12.39 cdCD	3.3±1.6 eD
佳娜丽 Jianali	197.72±10.60 bB	35.1±2.2 bB
赛买提 Saimaiti	280.75±18.64 aA	24.1±2.8 dD
美丽李 Meilili	58.46±7.05 cdCD	32.8±1.7 bcB
女神 Nüshen	36.59±6.21 dD	27.2±0.6 cdBC
平均值 Average	112.00	31.9

注:同一列中不同小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$),不同大写字母表示差异极显著($P<0.01$)。

Note: Different small letters in the same column represent significant differences at $P<0.05$, different capital letters represent significant differences at $P<0.01$.

2.1.2 花粉活力比较 供试品种的平均花粉萌发率

为31.9%,多数品种的花粉萌发率为20%~40%,其中有4个品种的萌发率高于平均值;3个杏李品种的花粉萌发率除‘味帝’以外均高于平均值,3者间差异极显著,其中萌发率最高的是‘风味皇后’,为65.1%,而‘味帝’的花粉萌发率仅为3.3%,说明其花粉活力极低;授粉的2个杏品种的花粉萌发率高于2个李品种,但是低于‘风味皇后’和‘恐龙蛋’(表1)。

2.2 不同授粉品种田间授粉坐果率比较

2.2.1 不同杏李品种自花授粉坐果率比较 3个杏李品种人工自花授粉的坐果率为0~3%,其中‘风味皇后’和‘味帝’的坐果率极低,均为0,‘恐龙蛋’的自交坐果率较低,为2.16%(表2)。

表2 3个杏李品种自花授粉坐果率比较

Table 2 Comparison of fruit set from self-pollination in three cultivars of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca*

品种 Cultivar	花朵数 Flower number	坐果数 Fruit-setting number	坐果率 Fruit-setting rate/%
风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	249	0	0
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	231	5	2.16
味帝 Weidi	200	0	0

2.2.2 不同授粉品种对‘风味皇后’坐果率的影响以‘风味皇后’为母本,授以其他供试品种花粉后统计其坐果率,结果如表3所示。各授粉组合的平均坐果率为1.99%,‘风味皇后’自然授粉的坐果率最高,为6.72%,‘风味皇后’×‘恐龙蛋’、‘风味皇后’×‘美丽李’2个组合的坐果率均高于平均坐果率,说明是较为适宜的授粉组合;而其他组合的坐果率均低于平均值,其中,‘风味皇后’×‘味帝’、‘风味皇后’×‘女神’的坐果率均为0。

2.2.3 不同授粉品种对‘恐龙蛋’坐果率的影响 以‘恐龙蛋’为母本,授以其他供试品种花粉后统计其坐果率(表3)。所有授粉组合的平均坐果率为5.20%,各组合间坐果率的差异较大,‘恐龙蛋’自然授粉坐果率和以2个李品种为父本的授粉组合的坐果率高于平均值,且极高于其自花授粉的坐果率,其中‘恐龙蛋’×‘女神’的坐果率最高,为13.86%,这表明‘女神’可作为‘恐龙蛋’的授粉树;其他授粉组合的坐果率均低于平均值,尤其是‘恐龙蛋’×‘佳娜丽’、‘恐龙蛋’×‘赛买提’的坐果率极低,仅为0.41%、1.01%,说明这2个杏品种与‘恐龙蛋’的授粉

表3 3种杏李不同授粉组合坐果率比较
Table 3 Comparison of the fruit set in three cultivars of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* after pollinated with different pollinizers

母本 Female parent	父本 Male parent	花朵数 Flower number	坐果数 Fruit-setting number	坐果率 Fruit-setting rate/%
风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	210	7	3.33
	味帝 Weidi	204	0	0.00
	佳娜丽 Jianali	224	2	0.89
	赛买提 Saimaiti	289	1	0.35
	美丽李 Meilili	229	6	2.62
	女神 Nüshen	214	0	0.00
	自然授粉 Natural pollination	253	17	6.72
	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	269	7	2.60
	味帝 Weidi	262	3	1.15
	佳娜丽 Jianali	242	1	0.41
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	赛买提 Saimaiti	298	3	1.01
	美丽李 Meilili	282	25	8.87
	女神 Nüshen	267	37	13.86
	自然授粉 Natural pollination	270	23	8.52
	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	229	5	2.18
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	261	19	7.28
	佳娜丽 Jianali	217	3	1.38
	赛买提 Saimaiti	206	11	5.34
	美丽李 Meilili	240	15	6.25
	女神 Nüshen	231	8	3.46
味帝 Weidi	自然授粉 Natural pollination	209	9	4.31

亲和性较差。

2.2.4 不同授粉品种对‘味帝’坐果率的影响 各授粉组合坐果率差异较大,但是均高于‘味帝’自花授粉的坐果率,配置适宜授粉品种可显著提高坐果率。各授粉组合平均坐果率为4.31%,其中有3个授

粉组合的坐果率高于平均值,‘味帝’×‘恐龙蛋’的坐果率最高,为7.28%,是亲和性较好的授粉组合;‘味帝’×‘美丽李’的坐果率也相对较高,为6.25%;但‘味帝’×‘佳娜丽’的坐果率最低,仅为1.38%,说明‘佳娜丽’不适宜作为‘味帝’的授粉品种(表3)。

2.3 花粉原位萌发和花粉管伸长

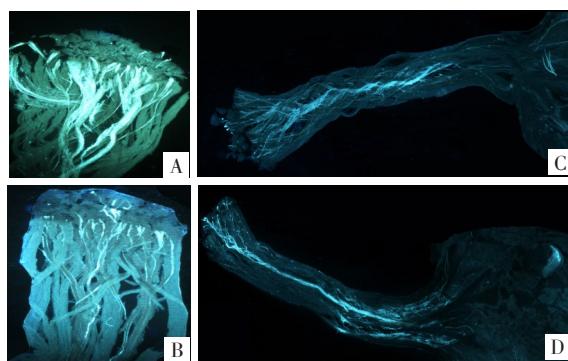
2.3.1 不同授粉品种花粉在‘风味皇后’柱头上原位萌发及花粉管伸长情况 对各授粉品种花粉在‘风味皇后’柱头上不同生长阶段花粉管的伸长进程进行观察,统计结果见表4。授粉6 h后,只有‘风味皇后’自身花粉及‘赛买提’花粉开始在母本柱头表面萌发,其他供试品种(除‘女神’外)的花粉均在授粉12 h后有萌发。大多数父本品种的花粉在授粉72 h后,花粉管到达‘风味皇后’花柱的1/3处,授以‘佳娜丽’花粉后,其花粉管管到达花柱1/3处的比率最高,为40%。在授粉96 h后,‘恐龙蛋’有80%花柱中的花粉管到达‘风味皇后’花柱基部(图1-A~D);‘赛买提’‘美丽李’的花粉管在授粉120 h后到达‘风味皇后’花柱基部;在授粉144 h后‘女神’的花粉管到达了花柱基部,而‘佳娜丽’的花粉管最终只到达了花柱的1/3处;分析可知‘恐龙蛋’‘美丽李’的花粉与‘风味皇后’的亲和性较高。

2.3.2 不同授粉品种花粉在‘恐龙蛋’柱头上原位萌发及花粉管伸长情况 对各授粉品种花粉在‘恐龙蛋’柱头上不同生长阶段花粉管的伸长进程进行观察,结果(表5)表明,授粉6 h后,只有‘恐龙蛋’自身花粉开始在其柱头表面萌发,‘赛买提’和‘女神’花粉在授粉8 h后在‘恐龙蛋’柱头表面有萌发;而‘味帝’的花粉在授粉48 h后才开始在柱头表面萌发,且之后的时段未见花粉管伸长。大多数父本品种的花粉在授粉48 h后,花粉管到达‘恐龙蛋’花柱的1/3处,授以‘女神’花粉后,其花粉管到达花柱1/3处的比率最高,为40%;而‘赛买提’的花粉管在授粉48 h后最先到达花柱基部。授粉72 h后,‘风味皇后’‘佳娜丽’及‘赛买提’花粉管到达‘恐龙蛋’花柱的1/2处,而‘女神’有60%花柱中的花粉管在此时段到达花柱基部。授粉96 h后,大部分授粉品种的花粉管到达‘恐龙蛋’花柱基部(图2);2个杏品种在授粉144 h后均有50%花柱中的花粉管到达母本花柱基部;‘风味皇后’‘女神’与‘恐龙蛋’的授粉亲和性相对较高,而‘味帝’与‘恐龙蛋’授粉不亲和。

表4 不同父本花粉在‘风味皇后’柱头上原位萌发及花粉管伸长进程

Table 4 Processes of germination and pollen tube growth of pollens from different male parents in ‘Fengweihuanghou’ styles

花粉源 Pollen source	花粉管到达部位 Pollen tube length in style	花柱比率 Percentage of styles/%									
		6 h	8 h	10 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h	120 h	144 h
风味皇后 Fengweihuang- hou	未萌发 No germination	80	90	60	50	50	50	40	60	60	50
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface										
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style	20	10	40	50	30	50	50	10	20	30
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style					10		10	20	20	20
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	花柱基部 The base of style					10			10		
	未萌发 No germination	100	100	60	90	100	70	20	10	10	60
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface				40	10		30	40		
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style								10	10	10
味帝 Weidi	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style							20		10	10
	花柱基部 The base of style							10	80	40	20
	未萌发 No germination	100	100	100	70	60	80	70	80	90	60
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface					30	40	20			
佳娜丽 Jianali	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style							30		10	20
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style									20	
	花柱基部 The base of style										
	未萌发 No germination	100	100	100	90	80	80	20	60	80	60
赛买提 Saimaiti	表面萌发 Germination on the surface					10	20	20	40	20	20
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style								40	20	10
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style									10	
	花柱基部 The base of style									40	10
美丽李 Meilili	未萌发 No germination	70	90	60	90	40	70	80	40	40	60
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface	30	10	40	10	60	10		40	10	30
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style							20	20	20	
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style									10	
女神 Nüshen	花柱基部 The base of style									20	10
	未萌发 No germination	100	100	80	80	60	90	70	90	70	80
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface				20	20	40	10		10	10
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style							30			
1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style									10		
	花柱基部 The base of style									20	10
	未萌发 No germination	100	100	100	100	60	70	70	90	60	80
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface					40	30	30	10	30	
1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style										10	
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style									10	
	花柱基部 The base of style										10



A. 授粉 10 h 后花粉在柱头表面萌发; B. 授粉 72 h 后花粉管到达花柱 1/3 处; C. 授粉 72 h 后花粉管至花柱 1/2 处; D. 授粉 96 h 后花粉管到达花柱基部, 并进入胚珠。

A. Pollen starting to germinate 10 h after pollination; B. Pollen tube reached the 1/3 location of style 72 h after pollination; C. Pollen tube reached the 1/2 location of style 72 h after pollination; D. Pollen tube reached the base of style and entered the ovule 96 h after pollination.

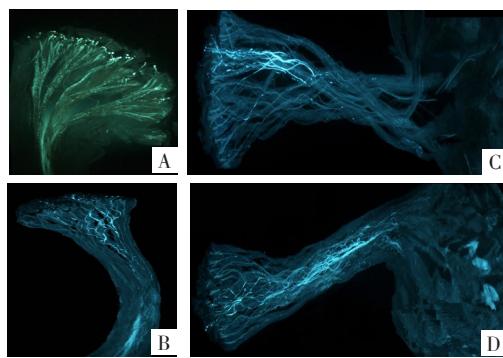
图1 ‘恐龙蛋’花粉在‘风味皇后’柱头上萌发及花粉管伸长进程

Fig. 1 The processes of germination and pollen tube growth of ‘Konglongdan’ pollens in ‘Fengweihuanghou’ styles

表5 不同父本花粉在‘恐龙蛋’柱头上原位萌发及花粉管伸长进程

Table 5 Processes of germination and pollen tube growth of pollens from different male parents in ‘Konglongdan’ styles

花粉源 Pollen source	花粉管到达部位 Pollen tube length in style	花柱比率 Percentage of styles/%									
		6 h	8 h	10 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h	120 h	144 h
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	未萌发 No germination	90	90	60	70	30	20	40	50	50	40
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface	10	10	40	30	10	70	30	10	40	50
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style					60	10	30	40	10	10
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style										
风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	花柱基部 The base of style										
	未萌发 No germination	100	100	50	90	70	60	40		50	70
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface			50	10	30	30	10	10		10
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						10	10	50	40	10
味帝 Weidi	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style							40	20		10
	花柱基部 The base of style								20	10	
	未萌发 No germination	100	100	100	100	100	90	80	80	90	90
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface						10	20	20	10	10
佳娜丽 Jianali	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style										
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style										
	花柱基部 The base of style										
	未萌发 No germination	100	100	100	90	80	80	60	30	60	
赛买提 Saimaiti	表面萌发 Germination on the surface				10	20					20
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						20	20	30	10	10
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style							20	20		20
	花柱基部 The base of style							20	30	50	
美丽李 Meilili	未萌发 No germination	100	90	90	80	80	40	20	50	30	30
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface		10	10	20	20	20				
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						30	40	20	10	10
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style							10	20		10
女神 Nüshen	花柱基部 The base of style							10	30	10	60
	未萌发 No germination	100	100	90	100	80	60	50	20	70	60
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface				10		20	10	50		20
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						30	40	30		10
1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style									30		10
	花柱基部 The base of style								60	10	20



A. 授粉 10 h 后花粉在柱头表面萌发; B. 授粉 48 h 后花粉管到达花柱 1/3 处; C. 授粉 72 h 后花粉管至花柱 1/2 处; D. 授粉 96 h 后花粉管到达花柱基部, 并进入胚珠。

A. Pollen starting to germinate 10 h after pollination; B. Pollen tube penetrating to 1/3 location of the style 48 h after pollination; C. Pollen tube reached the middle of the style 72 h after pollination; D. Pollen tube reached the base of style and entered the ovule 96 h after pollination.

图2 ‘风味皇后’花粉在‘恐龙蛋’柱头上萌发及花粉管伸长进程

Fig. 2 The processes of germination and pollen tube growth of ‘Fengweihuanghou’ pollens in ‘Konglongdan’ styles

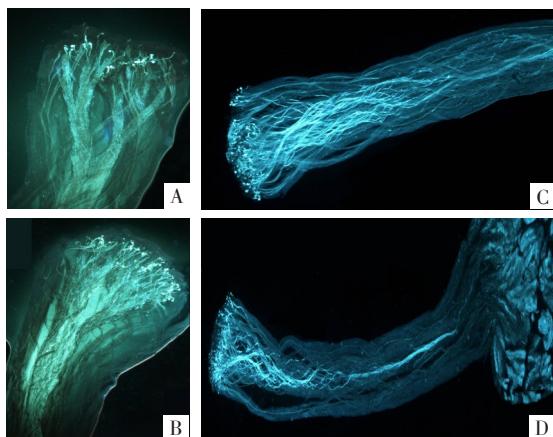
2.3.3 不同授粉品种花粉在‘味帝’柱头上原位萌发及花粉管伸长情况 对各授粉品种花粉在‘味帝’柱头上不同生长阶段花粉管的伸长进程进行观察,结果(表6)表明,‘味帝’花粉活力极低且自花不实,因此其自身花粉授在其柱头上48 h后,花粉才开始在柱头表面萌发,而其他供试品种的花粉均在授粉8 h后开始在柱头表面萌发。多数品种的花粉在授粉48 h后,花粉管到达‘味帝’花柱的1/3处。授粉96 h

后,‘风味皇后’‘佳娜丽’‘赛买提’的花粉管均到达‘味帝’花柱基部(图3),其中,‘佳娜丽’的花粉管到达花柱基部的比率最高,为60%;且这3个授粉品种的花粉管在授粉144 h后全部到达‘味帝’花柱基部,说明这3个授粉品种与‘味帝’的亲和性好,而2个李品种的花粉管只在授粉96 h后到达母本花柱的1/3处,之后均未到达花柱基部,这表明2个李品种与‘味帝’授粉不亲和。

表6 不同父本花粉在‘味帝’柱头上原位萌发及花粉管伸长进程

Table 6 The processes of germination and pollen tube growth of pollens from different male parents in ‘Weidi’ styles

花粉源 Pollen source	花粉管到达部位 Pollen tube length in style	花柱比率 Percentage of styles/%									
		6 h	8 h	10 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h	120 h	144 h
味帝 Weidi	未萌发 No germination	100	100	100	100	100	70	60	100	100	100
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface						30	40			
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style										
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style										
	花柱基部 The base of style										
风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	未萌发 No germination	50		30	80	20		30			
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface	50	100	70	20	80	50		50		
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						50		30		
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style							40	40		
	花柱基部 The base of style							30	50	30	100
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	未萌发 No germination	80	60	70	40	20	20	30	10	10	30
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface	20	40	30	60	80	50		40		40
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						30	70	50	50	20
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style										
	花柱基部 The base of style								30	10	
佳娜丽 Jianali	未萌发 No germination	40	80	30	70	60	40			20	
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface	60	20	70	30	40	40	20			
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						20	20		40	
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style								40	30	
	花柱基部 The base of style								60	60	10
赛买提 Saimaiti	未萌发 No germination			40		20	40		30		
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface	100	100	60	100	60	60	20			
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						20	30	10		
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style								10	20	
	花柱基部 The base of style								50	50	80
美丽李 Meilili	未萌发 No germination	100	20	30	20		80	80	90	100	100
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface		20	70	80	70		20			
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						30	20		10	
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style										
	花柱基部 The base of style										
女神 Nüshen	未萌发 No germination	20	60	50	80	100		40	40	100	100
	表面萌发 Germination on the surface	80	40	50	20		80	60	40		
	1/3花柱 The 1/3 location of style						20		20		
	1/2花柱 The 1/2 location of style										
	花柱基部 The base of style										



A. 授粉 6 h 后花粉在柱头表面萌发; B. 授粉 48 h 后花粉管到达花柱 1/3 处; C. 授粉 72 h 后花粉管至花柱 1/2 处; D. 授粉 96 h 后花粉管到达花柱基部, 并进入胚珠。

A. Pollen starting to germinate 6 h after pollination; B. Pollen tube penetrating to 1/3 of the style 48 h after pollination; C. Pollen tube reached the middle of the style 72 h after pollination; D. Pollen tube reached the base of style and entered the ovule 96 h after pollination.

图 3 ‘风味皇后’花粉在‘味帝’柱头上萌发及花粉管伸长进程

Fig. 3 The processes of germination and pollen tube growth of ‘Fengweihuanghou’ pollens in ‘Weidi’ styles

3 讨 论

一个品种花药内花粉数量的多少及其花粉活力的高低, 与其自身的遗传特性、树体营养、花芽发育状况, 以及栽培地的气候条件、管理措施等条件有关, 尤其是与品种自身特性的关系最为密切^[13-14]。本试验各供试品种的花粉量和花粉活力均存在一定差异, 通过观察分析可知, 单花花粉量的多少与其花粉活力高低并无直接相关性; 供试的3个杏李品种间单花花粉量无明显差异, 但是品种间花粉活力存在明显差异, 其中‘风味皇后’的花粉萌发率为65.1%, 较适宜作为授粉品种。雷莉莉等^[9]和谢鹏等^[15]的研究结果都表明杏李品种‘味帝’的花粉活力在任何配比的培养基上均为0, 说明‘味帝’花粉没有活力, 为雄性不育品种。本试验的结果表明, ‘味帝’的花粉活力仅为3.3%, 极低于其他授粉品种, 但与前者的研究结果有些许差异, 这可能与栽培地当年气候条件及品种自身特性等因素有关。

郁香荷等^[16]对李种质资源的自花、自然坐果率和分级准则进行了研究, 认为绝大多数李自花坐果率低或极低, 并将自花坐果率和自然坐果率由低到高各分为5级。根据这一评价标准, 本试验的3个杏李品种自花结实率为0~2.16%, 属于低或极低的品种; 自然坐果率为4.31%~8.52%, 属低或中等的品种。这与张传来等^[17]的研究结果相似, 其结果表明

‘风味皇后’和‘恐龙蛋’的自花坐果率均为0, 说明2个杏李品种是自花不实果树, 需配置授粉树才能达到生产上要求的产量。本试验以3个杏李品种为母本, 不同父本品种授粉后的坐果率存在一定差异。‘风味皇后’和‘味帝’为母本授以‘恐龙蛋’花粉后的坐果率较高, 这一结果与雷莉莉等^[9]的研究结果较为相似, 其认为‘风味玫瑰’和‘恐龙蛋’的授粉亲和性最好, 且‘恐龙蛋’亦适合作‘味帝’的授粉树, 但是当‘味帝’作为父本授粉时, ‘风味玫瑰’和‘恐龙蛋’的坐果率均为0。而本试验的结果表明‘风味皇后’和‘恐龙蛋’授以‘味帝’花粉后的坐果率虽然很低, 但并不为0, 且‘味帝’的花粉活力也不完全为0, 这可能是由于相同的杏李品种在不同地区栽培后自身特性发生变化所造成的。3个杏李品种授以杏品种‘佳娜丽’花粉后的坐果率最低, 授以李品种‘美丽李’花粉后的坐果率则相对较高, 而‘佳娜丽’的花粉量很高, ‘美丽李’的花粉量比较少, 由此可知, 授粉品种花粉量的大小与坐果率之间并无明显的相关性, 主要是受其花粉活力以及花粉与柱头的亲和性等因素的影响。

花粉黏附在柱头上、表面萌发及花粉管伸长至花柱中是植物生殖过程的重要阶段, 这一阶段呈现的变化特点与植物种类及双亲的不同有关。果树品种要是自交不亲和或杂交不亲和, 常常会出现花粉黏附在柱头上不能萌发及花粉管生长不正常的情

况^[18]。本试验分别以3个杏李品种为母本,不同授粉品种花粉在其柱头上的萌发、花粉管的伸长速度及所占花柱比率,从一定程度上反映了它们之间的亲和性。不同授粉组合的花粉萌发率、花粉管数量及其生长速率会因其授粉品种和授粉时间的不同而产生差异。3个杏李品种自花授粉的花粉管生长较慢,且花粉管最终未能伸长到花柱基部,尤其是‘味帝’自花授粉的花粉只在授粉48 h后在表面萌发;这一研究结果与部分蔷薇科的自交不亲和型树种如果梅^[19]、中国樱桃与甜樱桃^[20]、梨^[21]等自花授粉后花粉管的伸长情况相似。从花粉管伸长的荧光显微观察结果可以看出,具有较高花粉活力的授粉品种在3种杏李柱头上原位萌发及花粉管到达花柱基部的比率均较高。部分授粉组合的坐果率及其花粉管生长情况的研究结果并不完全一致,有可能是因为花粉管在花柱内伸长和进入到子房的过程中受到了一些因素的干扰,这有待于进一步更深入的研究才能得以证明。3个杏李品种互相授粉后花粉基本上在授粉6~24 h后开始在表面萌发,48~72 h后花粉管伸入花柱的1/3处或1/2处,96~144 h后到达花柱基部,甚至最后穿过基部到达了子房;这一研究结果与何兴波^[22]对杏李品种‘风味玫瑰’授以‘恐龙蛋’花粉后花粉管生长情况的研究结果较为相似。‘味帝’的花粉活力极低,与其他杏李杂交授粉后的坐果率也很低,但是‘风味皇后’在授以‘味帝’的花粉144 h后有20%的花粉管最终到达了花柱基部,这可能与当地品种自身的遗传特性等有关。本试验所选的3个杏李品种较具有代表性,但是作为授粉树的杏、李品种较少,试验设计较为局限,仅在本试验区可行,因此仍需进一步深入研究其他杏、李品种是否适宜作为杏李的授粉树及其他地区杏李品种的授粉亲和性。

4 结 论

‘风味皇后’的花粉活力最高,而‘味帝’的活力极低;‘风味皇后’和‘味帝’自花授粉的坐果率均为0,为自交不亲和品种,恐龙蛋的坐果率为2.16%,有一定的自花结实能力,但是达不到生产上要求的产量。‘风味皇后’×‘恐龙蛋’、‘风味皇后’×‘美丽李’、‘恐龙蛋’×‘风味皇后’、‘恐龙蛋’×‘女神’、‘味帝’×‘风味皇后’、‘味帝’×‘恐龙蛋’及‘味帝’×‘赛买提’的坐果率较高,花粉管较早到达花柱基部,且比率较

高;而‘风味皇后’×‘味帝’、‘恐龙蛋’×‘味帝’及‘味帝’×‘美丽李’、‘味帝’×‘女神’的坐果率较低,花粉管不容易深入花柱。‘风味皇后’和‘恐龙蛋’可相互作为授粉树,且2者及杏品种‘赛买提’均适合作为‘味帝’的授粉树;‘美丽李’和‘女神’适宜作为‘风味皇后’及‘恐龙蛋’的授粉树,‘味帝’不适宜作授粉品种。

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