

杏李花芽分化的组织解剖学研究

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摘要:【目的】通过研究杏李品种花芽形态分化过程的组织结构变化, 了解杏李花芽分化过程、时期及品种间的差异, 为杏李的栽培管理技术实施提供理论依据。【方法】以3个杏李品种、1个杏品种及1个中国李品种为试材, 采用常规石蜡切片法对其花芽分化过程的组织结构进行观察和对比分析。【结果】3个杏李品种花芽均于6月下旬开始分化, 可分为未分化期、花原基分化期、萼片原基分化期、花瓣原基分化期、雄蕊原基分化期及雌蕊原基分化期6个时期, 分化盛期集中在7月上旬至10月上旬, ‘美丽李’花芽分化盛期亦集中在此时间段, 且均于10月下旬完成雌蕊分化, 而‘赛买提’杏花芽分化盛期集中在7月上旬至8月下旬, 且雌蕊分化于9月中旬已基本完成。【结论】3个杏李品种花芽分化所经历的时期均与对照杏、李品种相同, 各时期均存在重叠交错现象, 无明显界限, 花芽逐步分化, 各分化阶段的组织结构与‘美丽李’基本一致, 整体分化进程也与‘美丽李’较为相近, 但均比‘赛买提’慢, 进入各分化时期晚于‘赛买提’。

关键词: 杏李; 花芽分化; 组织结构

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An anatomical study on flower bud differentiation in *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca*

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Abstract: 【Objective】The study observed the anatomical changes of bud during the progress of flower differentiation in different cultivars of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* in order to characterize flower differentiation periods of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* and the difference between cultivars, so as to provide a reference for breeding of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* and for reasonable implementation of cultivation management in production. 【Methods】Three cultivars of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* were used as the main tested materials and one common cultivar of apricot and one cultivar of Chinese plum as the cross reference. In the late June of 2016, trees of the cultivars in good health and growth were tagged and buds were collected every 10 d until late October. The collected buds at each time were placed in 5 mL centrifugal tubes and preserved in FAA fixative solution. Bud sections were obtained using the conventional paraffin section method, and the bud structure at each period during the morphological differentiation of flower bud in the tested cultivars were observed and photographed under microscope. 【Results】The whole process of the morphological differentiation of flower bud in the three cultivars and the references could be divided into the pre-differentiation stage, the floral primordial differentiation stage, the sepal primordial differentiation stage, the petal primordial differentiation stage, and the stamen and pistil late primordial differentiation stage. The time of stage transitions and the duration of the whole differentiation period were different

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among cultivars, and there were overlaps between stages and staggered phenomena during each stage. The three cultivars of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* had entered the early stage of floral primordial differentiation stage by Jun. 25th, when 90% of buds in ‘Konglongdan’ had started flower differentiation and 15% in ‘Weidi’ had entered the late stage of floral primordial differentiation stage. The early stage of floral primordial differentiation stage in ‘Fengweihuanghou’ lasted until Aug. 14th, and 20% of buds in this cultivar were still in the late stage of floral primordial differentiation on Oct. 20th. The early stage of floral bud primordial differentiation in ‘Konglongdan’ and ‘Weidi’ lasted for about 40 d. In ‘Meilili’ and ‘Saimaiti’, flower bud differentiation began on Jun. 25th, when 45% of flower buds in ‘Meilili’ had entered the late stage of floral bud primordial differentiation, which lasted for about 30 d. The flower bud in ‘Konglongdan’ had entered the sepal differentiation stage by Aug. 4th and lasted until Sept. 3rd. The sepal differentiation stage in ‘Weidi’ began on Aug. 14th and continued for about 20 d. ‘Fengweihuanghou’ was the latest to enter the sepal differentiation stage, which lasted for a long time. The sepal of ‘Meilili’ and ‘Saimaiti’ began to differentiate on Jul. 5th, and the duration of the stage in ‘Meilili’ was longer than that in ‘Saimaiti’, which lasted for about 20 d. By Sept. 13th, the flower bud of ‘Fengweihuanghou’ had entered the petal primordial differentiation stage, which lasted till Oct. 3rd. There were 10% of flower buds in ‘Konglongdan’ that showed petal differentiation on Aug. 24th and the stage continued until Sept. 23rd, while in ‘Weidi’ 80% flower buds had entered the petal differentiation stage by Sept. 3rd and this stage lasted until Sept. 23rd. The flower buds of ‘Meilili’ showed petal differentiation on Jul. 25th, and this stage lasted for a relatively long period of time. However, in ‘Saimaiti’, 90% of flower buds had entered the petal differentiation stage by Jul. 25th, which lasted for only 10 d. 15% of flower buds in ‘Fengweihuanghou’ had entered the stamen differentiation stage and 10% flower buds entered the pistil differentiation stage by Sept. 23rd. By Oct. 20th, 65% of flower buds had entered the pistil differentiation stage, but there were still 15% of flower buds still in the stamen differentiation stage. 5% of flower buds in ‘Konglongdan’ had entered the stamen differentiation stage by Aug. 24th, and 40% entered the pistil differentiation stage by Sept. 13th. Till Oct. 13th, all flower buds in ‘Konglongdan’ had completed pistil differentiation. 10% of flower buds in ‘Weidi’ had begun stamen differentiation, and 10% showed pistil differentiation on Sept. 3rd. The stamen differentiation stage continued till Oct. 3rd, and all the flower buds in ‘Weidi’ had completed pistil differentiation by Oct. 20th. The flower buds of ‘Meilili’ had entered the stamen differentiation stage by Aug. 24th, which continued till Oct. 13th. Pistil differentiation began on Sept. 3rd and lasted until Oct. 20th, when 100% flower buds in ‘Meilili’ had completed pistil differentiation. 60% of the flower buds in ‘Saimaiti’ had entered the stamen differentiation stage and 35% of them begun pistil differentiation by Aug. 4th, and by Sept. 13th all the flower buds of ‘Saimaiti’ had completed pistil differentiation. The peak period of flower bud differentiation in the three cultivars of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* occurred between the early July and the early October, and pistil differentiated in late the October. The whole differentiation period lasted for about 110 d. 【Conclusion】The period of morphology differentiation of flower bud in the three cultivars of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* is relatively concentrated. Flower bud differentiation occurs stepwise and there are no clear division lines between stages. The evolution of anatomical structures of flower buds during the progress of morphological differentiation is similar to that in ‘Meilili’. Multiple primordia may occur in the same flower bud. The whole process of differentiation is similar between cultivars but is slower in ‘Meilili’ and its stage transitions of flower bud differentiation occur later than in ‘Saimaiti’.

Key words: *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca*; Flower bud differentiation; Organization structure

杏李(*Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca*),蔷薇科(Rosaceae)李属(*Prunus*)核果类果树,是由美国几代果树育种专家经过70多年的研究,通过杏树、李树种间多次杂交后,于上世纪90年代成功选育出的,2001年中国林科院经济林研究开发中心从美国引进了多个优质的杏李品种^[1]。国内一些引种试验表明,杏李的适应性强,在我国的河南、河北、陕西、甘肃等省大部分地区均适宜栽种杏李杂交新品种,新疆部分地区也是杏李品种的适生区域^[2-3]。杏李果实集杏和李的优良特性于一体,果皮、果肉色泽艳丽,具有独特的芳香气味,甜酸味适中;杏李的营养价值丰富,果实中可溶性固形物含量及糖含量高,不仅可以鲜食,还可加工成果酱、果汁等,具有较高的食用价值和经济价值,因此深受果农及消费者的喜爱,具有很好的市场前景^[4-6]。

花芽分化是果树生长发育过程中十分重要的阶段,直接影响果树开花的数量、质量及坐果率,从而影响产量,因此研究并掌握果树花芽分化的规律,对于生产上合理调控花期及栽培管理以保证开花的质量、提高果实产量具有重要的指导意义^[7]。国内外关于杏属及李属果树花芽分化的研究较多,刘立强等^[8]对新疆杏品种花芽分化特性的研究表明,杏花芽分化可分为6个时期,于6月底开始分化,9月中旬雌蕊分化完成,历时3个月;耿文娟等^[9]对新疆野生欧洲李花芽分化的研究也认为欧洲李花芽形态分化可分为6个时期,花芽6月下旬开始分化,10月初雌蕊原基分化完成。

目前有关杏李花芽形态分化特性的研究尚未见报道。笔者以3个杏李品种为研究对象,以1个中国李品种及1个普通杏品种为对照,采用常规石蜡切片法对杏李花芽形态分化的组织结构及分化时期进行观察,分析研究其花芽分化的规律及其与对照品种间的差异,旨在了解并掌握杏李花芽分化的整体进程及各分化时期的形态特征,为今后优质杏李品种的选育及生产上制定合理有效的栽培管理措施提供理论参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验地位于新疆阿克苏地区温宿县的新疆林业科学院佳木试验站,平均海拔为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 mm,蒸发量大,为2 956.3 mm。年均气温为10.1℃,极端低温为-27.6℃,无霜期为195 d。试验地的地势平坦,土壤肥沃,土层深厚,在2 m以上,土壤有机质含量为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’(*Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* ‘Fengweihuanghou’)、‘恐龙蛋’(*Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* ‘Konglongdan’)、‘味帝’(*Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca* ‘Weidi’),树龄12 a(年),以杏品种‘赛买提’(*Armeniaca vulgaris* ‘Saimaiti’)及中国李品种‘美丽李’(*Prunus salicina* Lindl. ‘Meilili’)为对照;各供试品种树势中庸、栽培管理条件一致、生长发育良好且无病虫害。

1.3 方法

试验于2016年进行,参照耿文娟等^[9]的方法,于6月下旬选取各供试品种生长发育良好的植株进行挂牌标记,每隔10 d采样1次,每次从树冠外围的短果枝上均匀采取30个花芽,直到10月下旬为止。将所采集的花芽放入5 mL离心管内并用FAA固定液($V_{70\%酒精}:V_{福尔马林}:V_{冰醋酸}=90:5:5$)保存。

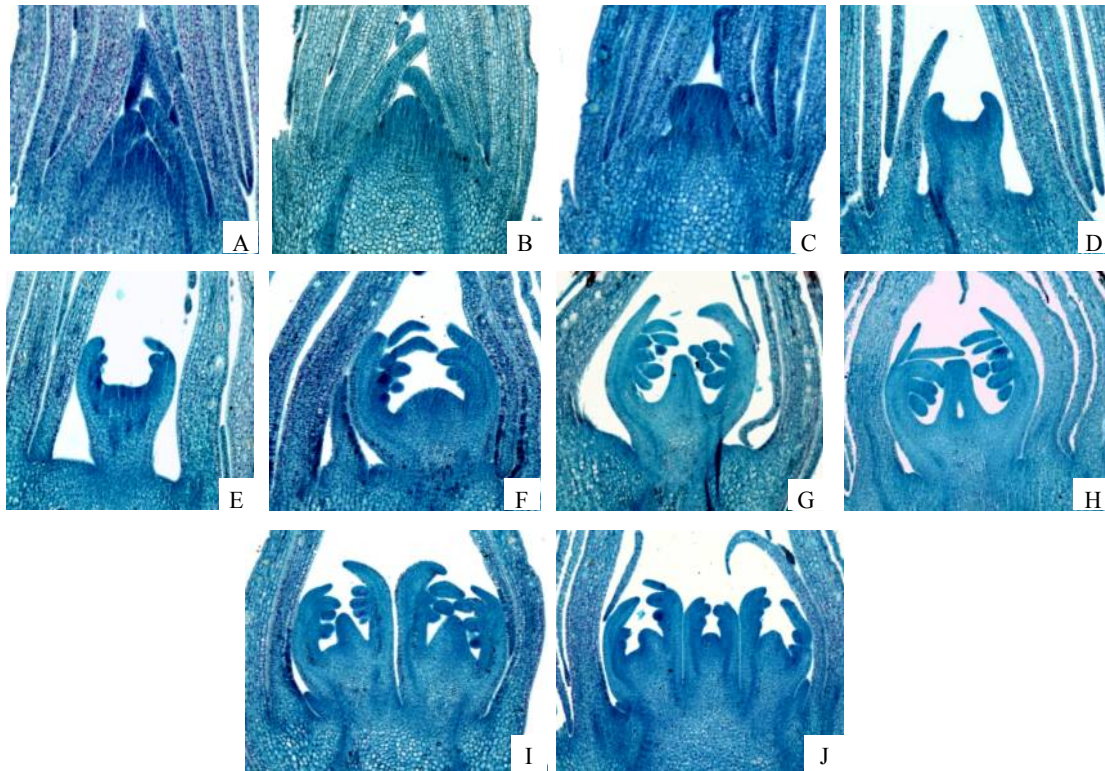
参照《植物实验学习指导》^[11],采用常规石蜡切片法进行切片,切片厚度为10 μm,将切片用番红、固绿染液进行分染,最后用中性树胶封片,每个采样时期至少切20个花芽。采用舜宇EX204光学显微镜对制作好的切片进行镜检,根据耿文娟等^[9]的描述方法来确认杏李所处的花芽分化时期并统计各采样时期内花芽不同分化时期所占的比例;选取供试品种各分化时期花芽形态较为清晰且结构完整的切片,用MoticBA400 TYPE 102M显微成像系统进行观察并拍照。

2 结果与分析

2.1 花芽形态分化的时期及特征

对‘风味皇后’‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’3个杏李品种及对照杏、李品种花芽形态分化的观察结果表明,花芽分化进程均可分为以下几个时期。如图1所示,以‘恐龙蛋’为例来描述杏李花芽分化的各个时期及形态特征。

2.1.1 未分化期 从切片中可看出,花芽内部的原基生长点尖且小,纵切面呈尖圆锥形,分化原基分生细胞体积也较小,排列紧密整齐(图1-A)。



A. 未分化期(恐龙蛋);B. 花原基分化前期(恐龙蛋);C. 花原基分化后期(恐龙蛋);D. 萼片原基分化期(恐龙蛋);E. 花瓣原基分化期(恐龙蛋);F. 雄蕊原基分化期(‘恐龙蛋’);G、H. 雌蕊原基分化期(恐龙蛋);I. 一芽内 2 个花原基(风味皇后);J. 一芽内 3 个花原基(味帝)。

A. Pre-differentiation stage (Konglongdan); B. The early stage of floral primordial differentiation (Konglongdan); C. The late stage of floral primordial differentiation (Konglongdan); D. Sepal primordial differentiation stage (Konglongdan); E. Petal primordial differentiation stage (Konglongdan); F. Stamen primordial differentiation stage (Konglongdan); G, H. Pistil primordial differentiation stage (Konglongdan); I. Two floral primordial in a flower bud (Fengweihuanghou); J. Three floral primordial in a flower bud (Weidi).

图 1 杏李花芽分化不同时期的形态特征

Fig. 1 Morphological characteristics in different periods of flower bud differentiation in *Prunus salicina* × *armeniaca*

2.1.2 花原基分化期 进入此时期的标志是花芽内原基生长点处的细胞体积相比未分化期逐渐变大。依据切片的形态又可分为前后 2 个时期,前期生长点开始膨大并向上突起,纵切面呈半圆状(图 1-B)。分化后期的原基生长点进一步向上隆起,纵切面呈圆柱形,之后顶端变得肥大并逐渐趋于平滑(图 1-C)。

2.1.3 萼片原基分化期 在此时期,平滑的花原基生长点顶端中心部位相对凹入,而四周逐渐分化产生突起,此突起即为花萼原基(纵切面仅可见 2 个),花萼原基的出现表示花芽开始进入萼片分化期(图 1-D)。

2.1.4 花瓣原基分化期 此时期随着花芽内部萼片原基的生长发育,在伸长的萼片原基内侧逐渐产生新一轮的突起,即为花瓣原基(图 1-E)。

2.1.5 雄蕊原基分化期 花芽内部花瓣原基继续生

长发育,在其逐渐伸长的原基内侧又产生了多个新的突起,从而分化出雄蕊原基,此时期即为雄蕊分化期(图 1-F)。

2.1.6 雌蕊原基分化期 花芽继续分化生长,在雄蕊原基分化的过程中,花芽原始体内部平坦的中心部位产生一个新的突起,从而形成雌蕊原基(又称为心皮原基),之后雌蕊原基不断伸长生长形成雌蕊(图 1-G、H)。

3 个杏李品种及‘美丽李’均存在每个花芽内多个花原基的现象。‘风味皇后’和‘美丽李’每个花芽内有 1~2 个花原基(图 1-I),‘恐龙蛋’和‘味帝’每个花芽内有 1~3 个花原基(图 1-J),而‘赛买提’杏每个花芽内只有 1 个花原基。

2.2 杏李花芽形态分化进程比较

3 个杏李品种的形态分化均可分为 6 个时期,但是进入各分化阶段的时间以及整体分化期的持续时

间不同。由表1可知,3个杏李品种在6月25日均已进入花原基分化前期,其中‘恐龙蛋’有90%的花芽开始分化,而此时‘味帝’有15%的花芽已进入原基分化后期;‘风味皇后’花原基分化前期持续到8月14日,10月20日仍有20%的花芽处于原基分化后

期,‘恐龙蛋’和‘味帝’花芽原基分化前期经历了约40 d;对照品种‘美丽李’和‘赛买提’在6月25日也进入花原基分化初期,且此时‘美丽李’有45%的花芽已进入分化后期,持续了约30 d,但是其在10月3日仍有20%的花芽未分化(表2)。

表1 3个杏李品种花芽分化进程

Table 1 The process of flower bud differentiation in the three cultivars of *Prunus salicina*×*armeniaca*

采样时间 Sampling time	品种 Cultivar	各形态花芽分化时期所占比例 Percentage of flower buds in different differentiation periods/%						
		未分化期 Pre-differ- entiation stage	花原基分化期 Floral primordial differentiation stage		萼片原基 分化期 Sepal primordial differentiation stage	花瓣原基 分化期 Petal primordial differentiation stage	雄蕊原基分化期 Stamen primordial differentiation stage	雌蕊原基分化期 Pistil primordial differentiation stage
			前期 Early stage	后期 Later stage				
6月25日 Jun. 25	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	20.0	80.0					
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	10.0	90.0					
	味帝 Weidi	35.0	50.0	15.0				
7月5日 Jul. 5	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	5.0	80.0	15.0				
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	5.0	70.0	25.0				
	味帝 Weidi	10.0	45.0	45.0				
7月15日 Jul. 15	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	5.0	40.0	55.0				
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	20.0	35.0	45.0				
	味帝 Weidi	5.0	40.0	55.0				
7月25日 Jul. 25	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	25.0	25.0	50.0				
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	10.0	15.0	75.0				
	味帝 Weidi	20.0	10.0	70.0				
8月4日 Aug. 4	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	25.0	10.0	65.0				
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	5.0	5.0		90.0			
	味帝 Weidi	5.0	10.0	85.0				
8月14日 Aug. 14	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	10.0	15.0	75.0				
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	5.0			95.0			
	味帝 Weidi	5.0	55.0	40.0				
8月24日 Aug. 24	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	15.0	80.0	5.0				
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	5.0			80.0	10.0	5.0	
	味帝 Weidi		5.0	95.0				
9月3日 Sept. 3	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou		15.0	85.0				
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan				10.0	45.0	45.0	
	味帝 Weidi				10.0	80.0	5.0	5.0
9月13日 Sept. 13	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou		20.0	55.0		25.0		
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan					10.0	50.0	40.0
	味帝 Weidi		15.0			10.0	55.0	20.0
9月23日 Sept. 23	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou		35.0	10.0		30.0	15.0	10.0
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan					15.0	25.0	60.0
	味帝 Weidi		10.0			10.0	45.0	35.0
10月3日 Oct. 3	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou		25.0	20.0		5.0	40.0	10.0
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan						5.0	95.0
	味帝 Weidi						30.0	70.0
10月13日 Oct. 13	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou			5.0			60.0	35.0
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan							100.0
	味帝 Weidi						5.0	95.0
10月20日 Oct. 20	风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou		20.0				15.0	65.0
	恐龙蛋 Konglongdan							100.0
	味帝 Weidi							100.0

表 2 对照杏、李品种花芽分化进程

Table 2 The process of flower bud differentiation in the cultivars of *Armeniaca vulgaris* and *Prunus salicina* Lindl.

采样时间 Sampling time	品种 Cultivar	各形态花芽分化时期所占比例 Percentage of flower buds in different differentiation periods/%						
		未分化期 Pre-differ- entiation stage	花原基分化期 Floral primordial differentiation stage		萼片原基分化期 Sepal primordial differentiation stage	花瓣原基分化期 Petal primordial differentiation stage	雄蕊原基分化期 Stamen primordial differentiation stage	雌蕊原基分化期 Pistil primordial differentiation stage
			前期 Early stage	后期 Later stage				
6月25日 Jun. 25	美丽李 Meilili	15.0	40.0	45.0				
	赛买提 Saimaiti	20.0	70.0	10.0				
7月5日 Jul. 5	美丽李 Meilili	10.0	5.0	10.0	75.0			
	赛买提 Saimaiti		60.0	35.0	5.0			
7月15日 Jul. 15	美丽李 Meilili	5.0		5.0	90.0			
	赛买提 Saimaiti	10.0		10.0	80.0			
7月25日 Jul. 25	美丽李 Meilili	10.0	10.0		65.0	15.0		
	赛买提 Saimaiti				10.0	90.0		
8月4日 Aug. 4	美丽李 Meilili	5.0			70.0			
	赛买提 Saimaiti	5.0					60.0	35.0
8月14日 Aug. 14	美丽李 Meilili	15.0			20.0	65.0		
	赛买提 Saimaiti						30.0	70.0
8月24日 Aug. 24	美丽李 Meilili				30.0	20.0	50.0	
	赛买提 Saimaiti						10.0	90.0
9月3日 Sept. 3	美丽李 Meilili				5.0	25.0	65.0	5.0
	赛买提 Saimaiti						15.0	85.0
9月13日 Sept. 13	美丽李 Meilili	15.0					35.0	50.0
	赛买提 Saimaiti							100.0
9月23日 Sept. 23	美丽李 Meilili	10.0			5.0	5.0	45.0	35.0
	赛买提 Saimaiti							100.0
10月3日 Oct. 3	美丽李 Meilili	20.0			5.0	5.0	10.0	60.0
	赛买提 Saimaiti							100.0
10月13日 Oct. 13	美丽李 Meilili						15.0	85.0
	赛买提 Saimaiti							100.0
10月20日 Oct. 20	美丽李 Meilili							100.0
	赛买提 Saimaiti							100.0

‘恐龙蛋’于8月4日进入萼片分化期,持续至9月3日,‘味帝’花芽萼片分化开始于8月14日,持续了20 d左右,‘风味皇后’最晚开始萼片分化且持续时间较长(表1);‘美丽李’和‘赛买提’均于7月5日开始萼片分化,‘美丽李’的持续时间较长,‘赛买提’持续了约20 d(表2)。

‘风味皇后’于9月13日进入花瓣原基分化期,持续至10月3日,‘恐龙蛋’在8月24日有10%的花芽开始花瓣分化,直至9月23日;而‘味帝’在9月3日已有80%的花芽进入花瓣分化期,持续至9月23日(表1);‘美丽李’的花芽于7月25日开始花瓣分化,持续时间相对较长(表2),而‘赛买提’在7月25日已有90%的花芽进入花瓣分化期,仅持续了10 d

左右(表2)。

‘风味皇后’在9月23日有15%的花芽进入雄蕊分化期,10%的花芽进入雌蕊分化期,直至10月20日有65%的花芽处于雌蕊分化期,但仍有15%的花芽处于雄蕊分化期;‘恐龙蛋’在8月24日有5%的花芽开始雄蕊分化,9月13日有40%的花芽进入雌蕊分化期,直至10月13日100%的花芽完成雌蕊原基分化;‘味帝’在9月3日有10%的花芽分别开始雄蕊分化和雌蕊分化,雄蕊分化持续至10月3日,而在10月20日100%的花芽完成雌蕊分化(表1)。“美丽李”花芽在8月24日进入雄蕊分化期,持续至10月13日,9月3日开始雌蕊分化,直至10月20日100%的花芽雌蕊分化完成(表2);而“赛买提”在8月4日

有60%的花芽进入雄蕊分化期,35%的花芽开始雌蕊分化,直至9月13日100%的花芽完成雌蕊原基分化(表2)。

3 讨 论

目前,国内外大多数研究报道认为,花芽形态分化可划分为未分化期、花芽分化始期、萼片分化期、花瓣分化期、雄蕊分化期和雌蕊分化期6个时期^[12]。本试验结果表明,3个杏李品种及对照杏、李品种花芽分化进程符合上述划分标准,均可分为这6个时期,且与前人关于杏^[13-14]和李^[15]品种花芽形态分化所经历时期的研究结果相同。有人认为花芽分化初期即为花原基的分化时期,根据花芽细胞结构、分化形态以及分化时期的不同可进一步划分为分化前期和分化后期,而雄蕊及雌蕊原基的出现则标志着开始进入雄蕊分化期和雌蕊分化期;虽然在花芽形态分化后,雌雄蕊内部组织还需进一步分化成熟,从而形成花粉和胚囊^[15],但这是花芽分化以后性细胞成熟的过程,未明确其属于花芽形态分化的范围。

本研究的3个杏李品种绝大多数花芽在6月下旬已进入花原基分化期,而耿文娟等^[9]发现新疆野生欧洲李的花芽在6月下旬仍未分化,这一结果差异可能与栽培地区的气候条件不同有关,因此,本试验结果有待在今后研究中推前至6月上旬或中旬进行采样,并做进一步验证。3个杏李品种与对照中国李品种‘美丽李’各阶段花芽分化的组织结构基本一致,均存在单花芽内1~3个花原基的现象,涂翠琴等^[16]的研究表明,中国李具有单花芽内分化3朵花的特性;田间观察到杏李品种的每个花芽内常有几朵花,这一现象也符合李属果树每个花芽有1~4朵花的特点^[17],与耿文娟等^[9]的研究结果一致。供试材料进入各花芽分化阶段的时间以及持续时间均存在一定差异,且各分化期在时间上均有重叠;3个杏李品种中‘风味皇后’花芽形态分化的整体进程相对要晚,‘恐龙蛋’和‘味帝’花芽分化的整体进程较为相近,‘恐龙蛋’在10月13日即有100%花芽完成雌蕊原基分化,而‘风味皇后’在10月20日有65%的花芽进入雌蕊分化期;对照杏品种‘赛买提’花芽进入各分化阶段的时间均早于3个杏李品种,在8月初就进入了雌蕊分化期,这一结果与徐桂香等^[18]对叶城紫杏[*Armeniaca dasycarpa* (Ehrh.) Borkh.]花芽分化特性的研究报道相似;李品种‘美丽李’花芽分化的整

体进程虽先于3个杏李品种,但是其在进入雌蕊分化期之后仍存在一定比例的未分化花芽,且一直持续至10月3日。雌蕊分化质量的好坏受到雌蕊分化时期树体营养状况的直接影响,因此,‘风味皇后’花芽进入各分化阶段的时间均晚于其他供试品种可能与其自身的树体营养状况有关,树体生长过于旺盛,消耗大量营养物质,从而导致花芽分化进程相对较晚。

花芽形态分化受多种内外因素相互作用,如光照、温度、水分、营养物质及内源激素等^[19-20];3个杏李品种花芽分化的主要时期集中在8—10月,在此时期如若根据花芽的发育特征制定合理的栽培管理措施,比如合理施肥灌水、适时进行整形修剪即可促进杏李花芽的形态分化,提高坐果率以保证其优质高产。

4 结 论

3个杏李品种及对照杏、李品种花芽形态分化的进程均可分为未分化期、花原基分化期(前期和后期)、萼片原基分化期、花瓣原基分化期、雄蕊原基分化期以及雌蕊原基分化期6个时期。3个杏李品种花芽于6月下旬开始分化,持续至10月中下旬,花芽形态分化各时期均存在重叠交错的现象,各分化期没有明显界限,分化盛期集中在7月上旬至10月中旬,花芽的雌蕊原基分化均于10月下旬基本完成。

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