

温室甜樱桃花芽形态分化观察

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摘要:【目的】观察温室条件下甜樱桃花芽形态分化时间和各时期的特征, 为栽培者进行适时管控、提高花芽分化质量提供理论依据。【方法】从温室甜樱桃硬核期开始, 定期取‘美早’‘红灯’‘早大果’3个品种的花芽, 利用石蜡切片法观察花芽形态分化状态。【结果】昌黎温室中‘美早’花芽在3月中旬开始形态分化, 至6月中旬雌蕊原基分化完成, 分化时间持续85 d左右。‘红灯’和‘早大果’形态分化于3月下旬开始, 6月下旬完成, 持续90 d左右。乐亭‘美早’花芽形态分化比昌黎早15 d开始, 花芽分化持续时间100 d左右, 分化速度慢于昌黎。‘美早’花芽分化开始于硬核期, ‘红灯’和‘早大果’花芽分化开始于成熟期前后。【结论】花芽分化开始时间不能根据品种成熟期来判断, 应通过观察分化状态来确定。每个品种花芽形态分化开始时间与其成熟期的关系相对稳定。

关键词: 甜樱桃; 温室; 花芽; 形态分化

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Observation on the morphological differentiation of flower buds of sweet cherries in a greenhouse

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Abstract: 【Objective】The initiation time of flower bud differentiation and the speed of differentiation of sweet cherries were greatly influenced by variety characteristics, climatic factors and growing measures. The temperature and humidity conditions in a greenhouse were obviously different from those in natural environment, where the phenology of sweet cherries was advanced, and the flower bud differentiation was greatly affected. In this paper, the flower bud of sweet cherries in a greenhouse was observed, to confirm the exact time and characteristics of the morphological differentiation. It will provide a theoretical basis for improving the quantity and quality of flower buds. 【Methods】The flower buds of ‘Tieton’ ‘Hongdeng’ and ‘Крупноплодная’ cultivars were collected at regular intervals in Changli and Laoting from March to August, 2015. Twenty-thirty flower buds were collected from the bouquet spurs, then the outer scales of flower buds were stripped off before they were fixed in the FAA solution quickly. After gradient dehydration and transparency, the flower buds were buried in paraffin. The flower buds were sliced at a thickness of 10 μ m, dyed with Safranin O and fast green FCF, and then sealed with neutral gum. The morphological differentiation of flower buds at each sampling time was observed by paraffin section. The phenology of sweet cherries and the temperature and humidity in the greenhouse were recorded, and the MH-WH01 recorder was suspended 1.5 meters high between the tree rows. 【Results】The differentiation speed with two varieties was different, but the morphological characteristics were the same in each period. The morphological differentiation of flower buds was divided

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into 6 stages, including initial differentiation stage, floral primordium stage, sepal primordium stage, petal primordium stage, stamen primordium stage and the pistil primordium stage. At undifferentiating stage, the growing point of flower bud was thin, pointed, and covered with scales. At initial differentiation stage, the growth point became wide and flat, which marked the beginning of the differentiation period. In middle differentiation initiation stage, the basal protuberance of the bud formed at the base of growth cone. In late initial differentiation stage, the growing point continued to split, the top was widened and the crown was flattened and hemispherical. The initial differentiation stage lasted about 3-4 weeks. Then, the apical cells of the growing point continued to divide into a small bulge and gradually differentiated into the floral primordium. The growing point can differentiate into 1-7 floral primordia, mostly 2-4 floral primordia. The split cells surrounding the apical edge of the floral primordium continued to divide into the sepal primordium. Then, the cells in the inner side of sepal primordium differentiated into small protrusions, when the petal primordium and stamen primordium formed in sequence. In the end, a protuberance formed in the middle of the flower bud, which was the initial pistil, and then continued to split up and extend until the pistil formed. The flower buds of 'Tieton' began to appear in mid-March in Changli, and then morphological differentiation initiated. At April 6, the ratio of flower buds that began to differentiate reached 54.5%, and the pistil primordium was evident on May 25. The differentiation time lasted about 85 days. With both 'Hongdeng' and 'Крупноплодная', the flower bud differentiation initiated on late March and ended on late June, lasting about 90 days. The times of flowering and fruit maturity of 'Tieton' in Laoting were 15 days earlier than those in Changli. The morphological differentiation time was advanced correspondingly. Flower buds appeared on early March in Laoting. There were about 33.3% flower buds that differentiated on March 23, which was 10-15 days earlier than those in Changli. The temperature in the greenhouse had great influence on the differentiation speed of flower buds. In Laoting, the morphological differentiation began on mid-March and completed on late June, lasting about 100 days. The temperature in a greenhouse in Changli was higher, so the flower bud differentiation was faster than that in Laoting, lasting about 85 days only. Flower bud differentiation of 'Tieton' began in the stone-hardening period, while flower bud differentiation of 'Hongdeng' and 'Крупноплодная' began in the mature stage.【Conclusion】 The morphological differentiation of flower buds was divided into 6 stages, including initial differentiation stage, floral primordium stage, sepal primordium stage, petal primordium stage, stamen primordium stage and pistil primordium stage. Flower bud differentiation of 'Tieton' began in stone-hardening period, lasting about 85 days. Flower bud differentiation of 'Hongdeng' and 'Крупноплодная' began in the mature stage, lasting about 90 days. The initiation time of flower bud differentiation cannot be determined according to the time of maturity, it should be judged by observing the differentiation characteristics of flower buds. The high temperature accelerated the morphological differentiation of flower buds. For sake of different varieties, the relationship between morphological differentiation time and maturity time was different, but that pattern was relative stable for the same variety.

Key words: Sweet cherry; Greenhouse; Flower bud; Morphological differentiation

花芽分化是指果树芽轴的生长点经历生理变化和形态变化,形成各种花器官原基的过程^[1]。花芽的数量和质量关系到设施栽培的成败,是研究和生产者关注的重点。与其他树种相比,甜樱花芽分化时间早,相对集中,分化速度快^[2]。研究表明,甜

樱桃的花芽分化开始时间和分化进程受品种特性、气候因子和栽培措施等因素的影响较大。不同地区的甜樱花芽分化时期和分化速度存在明显差别,‘红灯’的花芽分化速度在金华和郑州比烟台延长20~30 d^[3],在上海比在烟台延长30 d以上^[4]。温室

内的高温使‘红艳’甜樱桃花芽分化提早,缩短了花芽形态分化的持续时间^[5]。对天山樱桃花芽的观察结果表明,同一时期不同海拔的花芽分化进程差异明显,随海拔的升高花芽形态分化延迟^[6]。花萼原基向花瓣原基转化期的高温可导致花芽形态分化异常,产生双雌蕊^[7],其双雌蕊发生率可达26.6%^[8]。另外,外源生长调节剂对双雌蕊的发生也产生影响,在从萼片到花瓣分化过渡阶段,喷施HBr增加了双倍(芽、花、果)的百分率,而喷施GA₃减少了盛花期间的双子宫,减少了次年双果率^[9]。栽培措施促进花芽分化的研究表明,摘心可明显增加长枝和后下部叶丛枝的花枝率^[10],环剥、绞缢等措施的促花效果也较好^[11],从萌芽开始或从果子颜色开始利用防雨覆盖物对甜樱桃树进行保护,均能促进花芽分化^[12]。

20世纪90年代,大棚甜樱桃栽培在山东烟台开始兴起,随后温室甜樱桃栽培在辽宁大连取得了成功。通过设施栽培,甜樱桃的售价大幅提高,促进了面积的迅速扩大。在设施栽培条件下,其温湿度条件均由人工进行控制,与露地自然环境存在明显差异,甜樱桃的物候期提前,花芽分化会受到很大的影响,笔者对温室条件下甜樱桃花芽形态分化开始和分化进程进行观察,旨在为栽培者适时管控、提高花芽分化数量和质量提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于2015—2016年在昌黎和乐亭温室中进行。昌黎果树研究所的‘美早’(中早熟)‘红灯’(早熟)和‘早大果’(早熟)定植于2012年,砧木为‘吉塞拉6号’,树形丛状型,沙质壤土,管理水平中等,全自动温室后墙为砖体结构,采用阳光板保温。乐亭县‘美早’定植于2010年,砧木为‘吉塞拉5号’,树体纺锤形型,沙质壤土,管理水平较精细,温室后墙为塑料膜夹草帘结构,塑料膜保温。

1.2 方法

昌黎花芽从2015年4月6日开始,每7 d取样1次。乐亭花芽2015年3月23日开始每17 d取样1次。2016年在昌黎温室中重复试验。每次在树冠中部四周取花束状果枝上的花芽20~30个,取回后剥去花芽外围鳞片,迅速固定于FAA固定液中,经50%~100%(φ)酒精梯度脱水、二甲苯透明后包埋于

石蜡中,切片厚度10 μm,番红固绿对染后用中性树脂封片。Olympus显微镜观察各取样时期的花芽分化形态并照相。同时记录温室内甜樱桃的物候期,并在试验树行间1.5 m高处悬挂迈煌MH-WH01温湿度记录仪,记录温室内温湿度。

2 结果与分析

2.1 花芽形态分化时期的划分及特征

‘美早’‘红灯’和‘早大果’的花芽形态分化时期不同步,但各时期的形态特征相同。花芽的形态分化从始分化期开始,到雌蕊原基分化结束,可分为6个时期,与姜建福等^[13]在‘红灯’等品种上的观察结果一致。

始分化期:未分化的花芽生长点形状瘦、尖,被鳞片包裹(图1-A),之后生长点变得宽而平坦(图1-B),标志着始分化期的开始。始分化中期,花苞原基突起在生长锥基部形成(图1-C~D),后期花苞原基包裹的生长点继续分裂,顶部变宽隆起,成为扁平半球形(图1-E~F)。始分化期持续时间相对较长,昌黎温室中3月中旬已开始,持续21~28 d。

花蕾原基分化期:生长点顶部细胞继续平周分裂形成小凸起,逐渐分化成花蕾原基(图1-G)。甜樱桃每个花束状果枝的花芽生长点可分化形成1~7个花蕾原基,多数为2~4个。

花萼原基分化期:花蕾原基顶部边缘的分生细胞继续分裂,在四周产生花萼原基的突起,如图1-H所示。

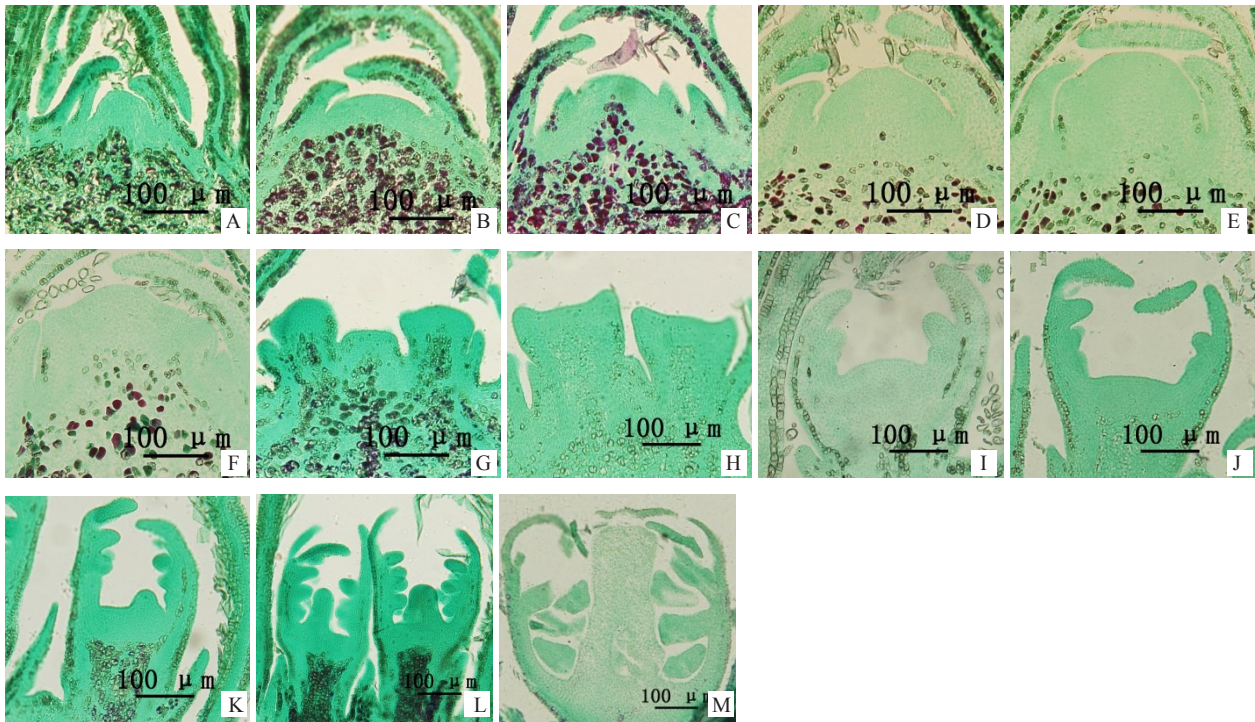
花瓣原基分化期:花萼原基内侧的细胞继续分化出小突起,形成花瓣原基(图1-I)。

雄蕊原基分化期:花瓣原基内侧细胞继续分裂,产生许多新的突起即为雄蕊原基(图1-J)。

雌蕊原基分化期:花芽顶部位于中间位置的细胞分裂,形成突起,这是初期的雌蕊原基(图1-K)。之后继续分裂向上突起并延伸(图1-L),分裂后期基部膨大,顶端变平,雌蕊形成(图1-M)。雌蕊原基从出现到形成持续21~28 d。

2.2 不同品种的花芽形态分化进程

在昌黎全自动温室中,‘美早’‘红灯’和‘早大果’3个品种的花芽形态分化速度如表1所示。‘美早’花芽在3月中旬开始出现,继而发生形态分化,4月6日进入始分化期,花芽比例已达54.5%,5月25日‘美早’所有花芽中均分化出雌蕊原基,至6月中



A. 未分化期; B. 始分化初期; C~D. 始分化中期; E~F. 始分化末期; G. 花蕾原基分化期; H. 花萼原基分化期; I. 花瓣原基分化期; J. 雄蕊原基分化期; K. 雌蕊分化初期; L. 雌蕊分化中期; M. 雌蕊形成。

A. Undifferentiation stage; B. Early differentiation initiation stage; C-D. Middle differentiation initiation stage; E-F. Late differentiation initiation stage; G. Floral primordium stage; H. Sepal primordium stage; I. Petal primordium stage; J. Stamen primordium stage; K. Early pistil primordium stage; L. Middle pistil primordium stage; M. Late pistil primordium stage.

图 1 温室甜樱桃花芽形态分化观察

Fig. 1 Observation of the flower bud morphological differentiation of sweet cherry in greenhouse

旬雌蕊原基基本分化完成,分化时间持续 85 d 左右,与‘红灯’和‘早大果’相比,‘美早’花芽形态分化开始早并且最先完成。‘红灯’和‘早大果’花芽出现基本与‘美早’同期,但形态分化时间略晚,从 3 月下旬开始。‘红灯’花蕾原基分化比‘早大果’晚 7 d,从 5 月 11 日至 18 日,2 个品种的分化速度差异明显,‘红灯’的分化速度从 5 月 11 日开始加快,在花萼原基状态停留时间短,很快分化出花瓣原基,最后于 6 月 1 日分化出雌蕊原基,6 月下旬和‘早大果’同时完成形态分化,花芽分化持续 90 d 左右。

2.3 不同温室环境对花芽分化进程的影响

不同温室的保温性能和管理温度不同,造成了甜樱桃花芽形态分化时期的差异。乐亭温室升温早,‘美早’的花期和果实成熟期比昌黎提早 15 d,其花芽形态分化时间也相应提前:乐亭‘美早’花芽出现于 3 月上旬,在 3 月 23 日已进入始分化期,均早于昌黎 10~15 d(表 2)。

2.4 花芽形态分化开始时期与果实成熟期的关系

‘美早’成熟期较‘红灯’晚 11 d,较‘早大果’晚 14 d,但其花芽形态分化在果实硬核期已经开始,果实成熟时已处于始分化晚期,接近花蕾原基形成期。‘红灯’和‘早大果’均为早熟品种,但其花芽形态分化晚于‘美早’,果实成熟时大部分花芽并未开始形态分化。

3 讨 论

关于甜樱桃花芽分化与果实成熟之间的联系,一般认为,花芽形态集中分化的时间在果实采收后 10 d^[2],乌克兰大樱桃品种成熟早的形态分化开始也较早^[14],‘红艳’甜樱桃花芽的形态分化始于硬核期^[5]。但也有观察发现两者之间并没有直接相关性^[13, 15]。本试验中观察到‘美早’成熟期虽然比‘红灯’晚,但花芽分化开始却比‘红灯’早。这说明较早熟品种的花芽分化开始时间并不一定早于较晚熟品种,每个甜樱桃品种的花芽分化时期需要通过观察花芽分化

表 1 2015 年昌黎温室中甜櫻桃不同时期各分化形态花芽的比例

Table 1 Progression of flower bud formation in different sweet cherry cultivars in Changli greenhouse in 2015 %

日期 Date	品种 Cultivar	始分化 Differentiation initiation	花蕾原基 Floral primor- dium	花萼原基 Sepal primor- dium	花瓣原基 Petal primor- dium	雄蕊原基 Stamen primor- dium	雌蕊原基 Pistal primor- dium
4月6日 Apr. 6	美早 Tieton	54.5	0	0	0	0	0
	红灯 Hongdeng	8.3	0	0	0	0	0
	早大果 Крупноплодная	20.0	0	0	0	0	0
4月13日 Apr. 13	美早 Tieton	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
	红灯 Hongdeng	83.3	0	0	0	0	0
	早大果 Крупноплодная	91.7	0	0	0	0	0
4月20日 Apr. 20	美早 Tieton	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
	红灯 Hongdeng	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
	早大果 Крупноплодная	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
4月27日 Apr. 27	美早 Tieton	81.8	18.2	0	0	0	0
	红灯 Hongdeng	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
	早大果 Крупноплодная	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0
5月4日 May 4	美早 Tieton	0	83.3	16.7	0	0	0
	红灯 Hongdeng	36.4	63.6	0	0	0	0
	早大果 Крупноплодная	20.0	80.0	0	0	0	0
5月11日 May 11	美早 Tieton	0	50.0	50.0	0	0	0
	红灯 Hongdeng	0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0
	早大果 Крупноплодная	16.7	50.0	33.3	0	0	0
5月18日 May 18	美早 Tieton	0	0	58.3	25.0	16.7	0
	红灯 Hongdeng	0	0	16.7	66.7	0	16.7
	早大果 Крупноплодная	0	60.0	40.0	0	0	0
5月25日 May 25	美早 Tieton	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
	红灯 Hongdeng	0	0	0	22.2	66.7	11.1
	早大果 Крупноплодная	0	0	0	16.7	33.3	50.0
6月1日 Jun. 1	美早 Tieton	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
	红灯 Hongdeng	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
	早大果 Крупноплодная	0	0	0	0	0	100.0

表 2 2015 年乐亭温室‘美早’甜櫻桃不同时期各分化形态花芽的比例

Table 2 Progression of flower bud formation in ‘Tieton’ cultivars in Laoting greenhouse in 2015 %

日期 Date	始分化 Differentiation initiation	花蕾原基 Floral primordium	花萼原基 Sepal primordium	花瓣原基 Petal primordium	雄蕊原基 Stamen primordium	雌蕊原基 Pistal primordium
3月23日 Mar. 23	33.3	0	0	0	0	0
4月9日 Apr. 9	91.7	8.3	0	0	0	0
4月26日 Apr. 26	16.7	58.3	25.0	0	0	0
5月13日 May 13	0	33.3	50.0	16.7	0	0
5月30日 May 30	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
6月16日 Jun. 16	0	0	0	0	0	100.0

形态来确定,不能根据成熟期的早晚进行判断。与姜建福等^[13]的、宫美英等^[15]的观察结果一致。

不同品种花芽形态分化开始时间与成熟期的关系不同,‘美早’花芽分化开始于硬核期,‘红灯’和‘早大果’花芽分化开始于成熟期前后。2015年和2016年连续2年的观察结果一致。因此认为,每个品种花芽形态分化的时间与其成熟期的关系相对固定。

温室内的管理温度对花芽分化速度的影响很

大,乐亭温室中‘美早’花芽出现于3月初,形态分化始于3月中旬,至5月底雌蕊原基出现,6月中下旬分化完成,持续100 d左右,而昌黎温室中由于通风降温效果差,温度偏高,因此花芽分化速度较快,仅持续85 d就已完成分化。

试验中,由花萼和花瓣原基向雌蕊和雄蕊原基分化的时期是5月18日至25日,温度记录仪记录结果显示,此时期温室内每日最高温在29.2℃至34.6℃之间,2016年花期调查3个品种的双雌蕊发

生情况,发现‘美早’和‘红灯’的双雌蕊现象极少,均不足 1.0%,而‘早大果’的双雌蕊现象比较普遍,为 2.2%~9.0%,甚至出现了三雌蕊和四雌蕊现象,是花萼原基和花瓣原基遭遇高温所致还是品种特性造成,有待进一步研究来探明。

采用石蜡切片法观察甜樱桃的花芽形态分化,很容易发现雌蕊回拢现象^[4, 13, 15],本试验中也观察到了此现象。仔细观察同一花芽相邻切片,并分析雌蕊的结构就会发现,这是一种假象。甜樱桃的雌蕊由单心皮向内卷和发育而成,并非规则的柱状结构。心皮是适应生殖的变态叶,二缘向内卷和形成雌蕊,边缘相连接处为腹缝线,另一侧为背缝线。腹缝线最下部并未全部和雌蕊基座相连,当切面平行于腹缝线和背缝线组成的平面时,就会产生这种假象。

4 结 论

花芽分化开始时间不能根据品种成熟期来判断,应通过观察分化状态来确定。每个品种花芽形态分化的时间与其成熟期的关系相对稳定。

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