

新疆梨品种与‘库尔勒香梨’授粉亲和性及花粉直感

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摘要:【目的】探明新疆梨品种与‘库尔勒香梨’的授粉亲和性和花粉直感。【方法】以9个新疆梨品种和‘砀山酥梨’为‘库尔勒香梨’授粉树, 对其花粉萌发伸长、坐果率、果实品质等进行研究。【结果】‘库尔勒香梨’与‘绿梨’和‘砀山酥梨’授粉亲和性最好, 亲和性与单果质量呈正相关, 与果形指数呈负相关。‘库车阿木特’‘艾温切克’和‘绿梨’授粉单果质量最大; ‘砀山酥梨’‘绿梨’和‘阿克苏句句梨’授粉果形指数最小; ‘绿梨’授粉果实硬度最小; ‘库车阿木特’和‘库尔勒黄酸梨’授粉糖酸比最高; ‘库车阿木特’授粉可溶性固形物含量最高; ‘库尔勒香梨’自花和‘阿克苏句句梨’授粉维生素C含量最高; ‘绿梨’和‘砀山酥梨’授粉正常种子数最多, 种子数与其果形指数呈显著负相关。【结论】‘绿梨’与‘库尔勒香梨’的亲和性高, 单果质量最大、果实硬度最小, 糖酸比、可溶性固形物和维生素C含量适中, 适宜作为‘库尔勒香梨’授粉品种。

关键词: 新疆梨品种; ‘库尔勒香梨’; 亲和性; 花粉直感

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Pollination compatibility and pollen xenia of Xinjiang pear cultivars with ‘Kuerlexiangli’ pear

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Abstract: 【Objective】‘Kuerlexiangli’ pear is famous at home and abroad for its thin skin, crispy flesh, juicy and sweet taste, enduring storage, rich nutrition and other characteristics. ‘Kuerlexiangli’ pear is a kind of self-incompatible fruit whose quality and quantity is strongly influenced by the pollens of the pollinators. ‘Dangshansuli’ and ‘Yali’ have shown disadvantages as pollinating trees for ‘Kuerlexiangli’ pear for inducing poor quality and small fruits. It is necessary to screen more suitable pollinating cultivars. The germplasm resources of Xinjiang pear are rich and their flowering phenology is close to ‘Kuerlexiangli’ pear. However, these cultivars are only preserved in National Germplasm Resource Nurseries and horticultural experiment stations, and are seldom utilized in commercial orchards. In order to provide practical guidance and scientific basis for improving yield, fruit quality and further research of ‘Kuerlexiangli’ pear, the pollination compatibility and Metaxenia of Xinjiang pear cultivars on ‘Kuerlexiangli’ pear were studied. 【Methods】Nine Xinjiang pear cultivars including ‘Luntai Jujuli’ ‘Hese Jujuli’ ‘Aiwenqieke’ ‘Kuqa Amut’ ‘Huocheng Donghuangli’ ‘Heisuanli’ ‘Korla Huangsuangli’ ‘Lüli’, ‘Aksu Jujuli’ and introduced cultivar ‘Dangshansuli’ were used as pollinators for ‘Kuer-

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lexiangli' pear. Pollen germination and growth of different pollination combinations on the stigma of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear were observed after *in vivo* pollination. Fruit setting rates were counted after the second physiological fruit drop period after castration pollination at the popcorn stage. The appearance quality (fruit weight, fruit shape index) and internal quality (fruit firmness, soluble solids, soluble sugar, titratable acid and vitamin C) and seed number of different pollination combinations were analyzed when the fruits ripened. The pollination compatibility of different pollination combinations and the xenia effect were analyzed, and the optimal pollination combinations were selected according to the results.【Results】The percentage of pollen tube elongation of 'Lüli' (50%) and 'Dangshansuli' (55%) to the style base of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear were higher after 96h of pollination, followed by 'Kuqa Amut' (28%) and 'Aksu Jujuli' (28%). The pollen tube of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear and other cultivars could not reach or seldom reached the style base of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear at 96 h after pollination. 'Lüli' ($34.31\% \pm 1.87\%$), 'Dangshansuli' ($31.22\% \pm 1.89\%$) and 'Aksu Jujuli' ($26.95\% \pm 1.36\%$) had higher fruit setting rates, followed by 'Kuqa Amut' ($8.41\% \pm 0.94\%$). The fruit setting rate of self-pollination was $2.56\% \pm 0.03\%$ and the fruit setting rate of 'Luntai Jujuli' 'Hese Jujuli' and 'Heisuanli' was zero, showing self-incompatibility and cross-incompatibility. Pollination compatibility was significantly positively correlated with single fruit weight but negatively correlated with fruit shape index of hybrid fruit. The single fruit weight of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear was the larger when 'Kuqa Amut' (135.00 ± 1.78 g), 'Aiwenqieke' (124.17 ± 2.95 g) and 'Lüli' (122.50 ± 5.05 g) were used as pollinators, compared with that of 'Dangshansuli' (106.70 ± 2.84 g) and other pollinating combinations. The fruit shape indexes of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear were larger when self pollinated (1.26 ± 0.02) or 'Huocheng Donghuangli' (1.25 ± 0.02) was used as pollinator compared with those when 'Dangshansuli' (1.10 ± 0.01), 'Lüli' (1.14 ± 0.02) and 'Aksu Jujuli' (1.14 ± 0.02) were used as pollinators. The fruit firmness of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear was the higher when 'Dangshansuli' (8.03 ± 0.30 kg·cm⁻²) and 'Aiwenqieke' (7.66 ± 0.23 kg·cm⁻²) were used as pollinators, compared with those when 'Lüli' (6.56 ± 0.25 kg·cm⁻²) was used as pollinator. The sugar-acid ratios of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear higher when 'Kuqa Amut' (15.96 ± 0.20) and 'Korla Huangsuani' (16.08 ± 0.38) were used as pollinators compared with those when 'Aksu Jujuli' (8.75 ± 0.18) and 'Huocheng Donghuangli' (9.03 ± 0.28) were used as pollinators. The fruits of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear had the highest soluble solids content when they were pollinated by 'Kuqa Amut' ($14.14\% \pm 0.14\%$), and the lowest soluble solids content when they were pollinated by 'Aiwenqieke' ($12.18 \pm 0.21\%$) and 'Huocheng Donghuangli' ($12.26\% \pm 0.37\%$). The Vitamin C contents of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear varied with the pollinators. They were 3.83 ± 0.09 mg·100g⁻¹(self-pollinated), 3.55 ± 0.02 mg·100g⁻¹(pollinated by 'Aksu Jujuli'), 2.84 ± 0.06 mg·100g⁻¹(pollinated by 'Dangshansuli'), (2.84 ± 0.05 mg·100g⁻¹(pollinated by 'Huocheng Donghuangli'), respectively. The number of normal seeds of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear were 8.68('Lüli' used as pollinator), 8.94 ('Dangshansuli' used as pollinator) and 2.33 ('Huocheng Donghuangli' used as pollinator). Seed number of hybrid fruit was negatively correlated with fruit shape index; pollinizer pollen xenia had a significant positive effect on fruit shape index of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear.【Conclusion】'Lüli' could be a suitable pollinizer for 'Kuerlexiangli' pear because it was highly compatible with 'Kuerlexiangli' pear and would increase the fruit weight, reduce fruit firmness and fruit shape index, and lead to perfect sugar-acid ratio, and medium contents of soluble solids and Vitamin C of the fruits of 'Kuerlexiangli' pear.

Key words: Xinjiang pear cultivar; 'Kuerlexiangli' pear; Compatibility; Pollen xenia

‘库尔勒香梨’因其皮薄肉脆、汁多味甜、酥香爽口、耐储藏、营养丰富等特点驰名中外。但是,砀山酥梨和鸭梨作为‘库尔勒香梨’的授粉树在长期使用过程中劣势(果实偏小、坐果率低、果形不整齐等)逐渐显现,需要通过筛选更适宜的授粉品种来改良品质,适应市场需求。不同品种授粉后,花粉当年能直接影响其受精形成的种子或果实发生变异的现象称为花粉直感,这一现象是Garfield于1876年首次在苹果上发现的^[1];花粉直感现象的研究对果树生产有着重要的现实意义,可为生产上授粉品种的配置、提高作物产量、改善外在品质、提高营养成分含量和经济效益等提供理论和技术支持^[2]。目前,‘库尔勒香梨’花粉直感方面的研究只集中在砀山酥梨和鸭梨等引进授粉品种。周其石^[3]研究发现,‘库尔勒香梨’自花授粉结实率低,仅0.5%~0.7%,花粉直感对香梨果实形状、单果质量和品质有显著影响,其中‘假把子’‘荏梨’‘鸭梨’和‘砀山酥梨’是‘库尔勒香梨’较适宜的授粉树。对于同一生态群的新疆梨品种则研究较少^[4]。新疆梨品种资源丰富,果实品质具有多样性,开花物候期与‘库尔勒香梨’较接近。但是,这些品种只是被保存在国家种质资源圃和园艺场站,被推广利用的特别少。新疆梨品种与‘库尔勒香梨’的亲亲和性及其对‘库尔勒香梨’产量及果实品质的影响至今未有明确的结论。为此,笔者们选用9个新疆梨品种作为‘库尔勒香梨’的授粉树,研究新疆梨品种与‘库尔勒香梨’授粉亲和性及花粉直感,并与常用授粉品种‘砀山酥梨’和‘库尔勒香梨’自花授粉作比较,旨在为‘库尔勒香梨’选择最适宜的授粉品种,从而为提高产量和改善品质提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验于2015和2016年在新疆轮台国家果树资源圃进行,资源圃位于新疆巴音郭楞蒙古自治州轮台县城西,地势较平缓,光热资源丰富,年平均气温为10.6℃,年平均太阳总辐射量577.6 kJ·cm⁻²,年日照2 783 h,年平均降水量52 mm,年蒸发量2 072 mm,无霜期188 d左右,属于暖温带大陆性干旱气候。

1.2 材料

父本:‘轮台句句梨’‘褐色句句梨’‘艾温切克’

‘库车阿木特’‘霍城冬黄梨’‘黑酸梨’‘库尔勒黄酸梨’‘绿梨’‘阿克苏句句梨’9个新疆品种和‘砀山酥梨’1个引进品种。

母本:‘库尔勒香梨’。树龄为20 a(年)、树势中庸、树体健康、栽培管理方法一致,砧木为杜梨、株行距4 m×6 m。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 花粉采集与贮藏 剪取11个品种的发育充实,粗细、长短相近的花枝,在25℃条件下进行隔离水培(水中含0.1%的蔗糖),在大蕾期(水培2 d左右后)剥取各品种的花药,平摊于硫酸纸盒中,花药自然散粉以后,分装于1.5 mL离心管中并放入密封袋中(加入适量硅胶)-20℃下保存备用。

1.3.2 花粉原位萌发及花粉管伸长的荧光显微观察 在田间选取发育一致的‘库尔勒香梨’结果枝,在大蕾期去雄,用备用的花粉分别进行授粉、套袋并标记。在授粉后1 h、4 h、8 h、12 h、24 h、48 h、72 h和96 h分别进行取样,每授粉组合取15朵花,重复3次。样品用FAA固定液($V_{\text{甲醛}}:V_{\text{冰醋酸}}:V_{70\%酒精}=1:1:18$)固定后,带回实验室。

将固定材料经各级酒精(70%、50%、30%)清洗,过渡到蒸馏水中,然后用8 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH溶液软化处理,再用0.1%的苯胺蓝染色液染色。经染色处理后的花柱做成压片,在荧光显微镜(Nikon C-SHG1+Nis Elements 3.0)下观察(荧光激发采用EX 380~420 nm),分别观察柱头上花粉的萌发及花柱内花粉管生长状况,并进行显微拍照。统计每一时段的花粉萌发数、花粉管伸长至花柱1/3、1/2与基部的花柱数目,并计算每一时段总花粉萌发率及花粉管伸长至花柱不同部位的花柱比率^[5]。

1.3.3 不同授粉组合坐果率调查 在大蕾期选取发育一致的‘库尔勒香梨’结果枝组,进行人工疏花后统计总花数。挂牌标记,去雄后采取备用的11个品种的花粉分别进行授粉、套袋并进行标记,各授粉组合授粉700枚花朵,重复3次。在第二次生理落果后统计坐果数,并计算坐果率。

$$\text{坐果率}/\%=(\text{坐果数}/\text{总花数})\times 100$$

1.3.4 不同授粉组合果实品质的测定 各授粉组合果实完熟后分别采集30个果实立即进行相关指标的测定。单果质量:以10个果实为一组,称取总质量,平均单果质量=样品质量/样品个数。果形指数:使用数显游标卡尺测量果实的纵横径,求取平均值

并计算果形指数(纵径/横径)。果实硬度:采用GY-1型果实硬度计测定果实去皮后阴阳两面的硬度。可溶性固形物使用PAL-1数显测糖仪测定。维生素C含量采用2,6-二氯酚磺定法^[6]测定。可滴定酸和可溶性总糖含量分别采用酸碱滴定法和斐林试剂法测定^[7]。糖酸比=可溶性总糖含量/可滴定酸含量。

1.3.5 单果种子数量的统计 每一个杂交组合随机选30个果实统计单果正常种子和败育种子数量。

1.4 数据处理

所有指标均为2015~2016年两年重复测定数据的平均值,采用SPSS 16.0进行数据的标准误差计算、方差分析和相关性分析,单因素方差分析采用DUCAN比较法($p < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 花粉原位萌发与花粉管伸长差异

观察并统计了11种授粉组合的花粉萌发状况以及花粉管伸长进程,结果发现,‘库尔勒香梨’花粉在自己柱头上能正常萌发,授粉8 h开始萌发,48 h大量萌发,授粉96 h后萌发率达到59%,但其花粉管伸长至花柱基部的比率仅为2%,表现为不亲和。其他各授粉品种花粉均能在‘库尔勒香梨’柱头上萌发,但萌发率及大量萌发时间不同,其中‘绿梨’和‘砭山酥梨’授粉的花粉萌发率和花粉管伸长至花柱基部的比率最高,均在授粉后4 h开始萌发,8 h大量萌发,授粉96 h后原位萌发率分别为85%和83%,花粉管伸长至花柱基部的比率分别为50%和55%,均显著大于‘库尔勒香梨’自花和其他授粉品种授粉;其次为‘库车阿木特’和‘阿克苏句句梨’授粉,授粉96 h后原位萌发率分别为52%和58%,花粉管伸长至花柱基部的比率均28%。‘艾温切克’‘霍城冬黄梨’和‘库尔勒黄酸梨’授粉的花粉管授粉96 h后伸长至花柱基部的比率分仅为1%,‘轮台句句梨’‘褐色句句梨’和‘黑酸梨’授粉的花粉管授粉96 h后仅伸长至花柱1/3或1/2为止,均表现杂交(异花)不亲和(表1和图1)。

2.2 异花坐果率差异

不同来源花粉及‘库尔勒香梨’自花授粉坐果率调查结果可知:‘库尔勒香梨’自花授粉坐果率仅为2.56%±0.03%,表现为不亲和。‘绿梨’和‘砭山酥梨’授粉的坐果率最高,分别为34.31%±1.87%和31.22%±1.89%,其次为‘阿克苏句句梨’授粉,为

26.95%±1.36%,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)高于自然授粉(8.41%±0.94%)、‘库尔勒香梨’自花和其他授粉组合。‘库车阿木特’授粉坐果率为11.31%±0.02%,表现为杂交亲和,但与自然授粉差异不显著($p > 0.05$)。其他异花授粉组合的坐果率均小于5%,其中‘轮台句句梨’‘褐色句句梨’和‘黑酸梨’授粉的坐果率均为0,均表现为异花不亲和(图2)。

2.3 果实外观品质差异

不同来源花粉和‘库尔勒香梨’自花授粉果实单果质量比较结果可知:‘库车阿木特’授粉的单果质量最大,为135.00±1.78 g,其次为‘艾温切克’(124.17±2.95 g)和‘绿梨’(122.50±5.05 g)授粉,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)高于‘砭山酥梨’(106.70±2.84 g)和其他授粉组合。‘霍城冬黄梨’(100.83±3.63 g)和‘库尔勒黄酸梨’(93.00±1.80 g)授粉的最小,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)小于‘砭山酥梨’和其他授粉组合(图3)。

‘库尔勒香梨’自花(64.67±1.97 mm)、‘艾温切克’(65.46±1.27 mm)和‘库车阿木特’(68.53±0.86 mm)授粉的纵径最大。自花授粉和‘霍城冬黄梨’授粉的果形指数最大,分别为1.26±0.02和1.25±0.02,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)大于其他授粉组合。‘砭山酥梨’(1.10±0.01)、‘阿克苏句句梨’(1.14±0.02)和‘绿梨’(1.14±0.02)授粉的果形指数最小,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)小于其他授粉组合(图4)。

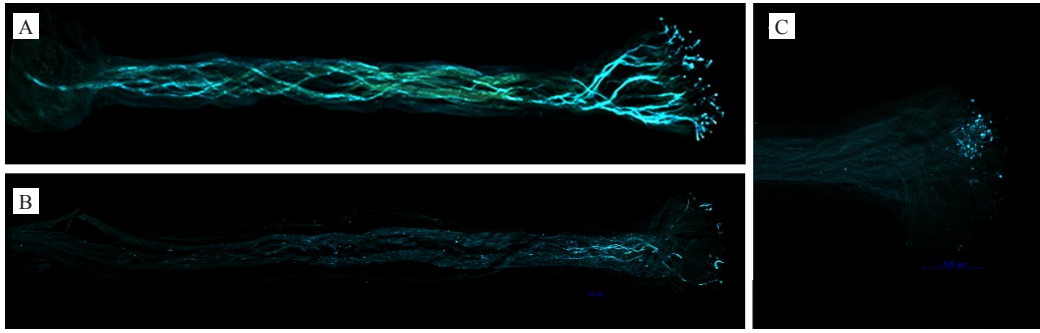
2.4 果实内在品质差异

‘库车阿木特’(0.50±0.04 g·kg⁻¹)和‘库尔勒黄酸梨’(0.50±0.01 g·kg⁻¹)授粉的可滴定酸含量最低,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)低于‘砭山酥梨’(0.64±0.01 g·kg⁻¹)和其他授粉组合,而且其糖含量最高,分别为8.15±0.09 g·kg⁻¹和7.95±0.07 g·kg⁻¹,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)高于‘砭山酥梨’(6.99±0.11 g·kg⁻¹)和其他授粉组合,从而其糖酸比最高,分别为15.96±0.20和16.08±0.38,其次为‘艾温切克’(13.96±0.22)授粉,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)高于‘砭山酥梨’(10.95±0.16)和其他授粉组合。‘霍城冬黄梨’和‘阿克苏句句’授粉的可滴定酸含量最高,分别为0.79±0.02 g·kg⁻¹和0.80±0.01 g·kg⁻¹,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)高于‘砭山酥梨’和其他授粉组合,且其可溶性总糖含量最低,分别为7.14±0.10 g·kg⁻¹和6.95±0.06 g·kg⁻¹,因而其糖酸比最低,分别为9.03±0.28和8.75±0.18,均显著($p \leq 0.05$)低于‘砭山酥梨’和其他杂交组(图5-A,图5-B,图5-C)。

表1 不同授粉组合花粉原位萌发与花粉管伸长进程

Table 1 Processes of pollen germination and pollen tube growth of different pollination combinations

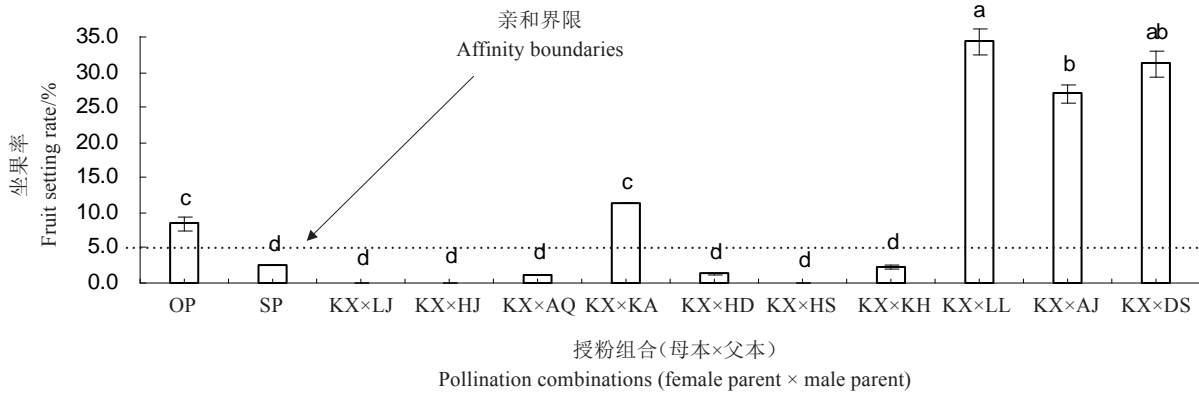
授粉组合 Pollination combination	花粉管到达部位 Pollen tube length in style	花柱比率 Percentage of style/%						
		4 h	8 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h
库尔勒香梨自花授粉 Self-pollination of Kuerlexiangli	表面萌发 Stigma surface	0	10	20	38	53	18	10
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	0	2	6	32	31
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	0	0	9	16
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
库尔勒香梨×轮台句句梨 Kuerlexiangli × Lutaijijuli	表面萌发 Stigma surface	5	10	15	17	15	11	11
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	0	2	7	11	11
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
库尔勒香梨×褐色句句梨 Kuerlexiangli × Hesejijuli	表面萌发 Stigma surface	5	20	23	26	27	25	19
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	0	0	2	4	10
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
库尔勒香梨×艾温切克 Kuerlexiangli × Aiwengqieke	表面萌发 Stigma surface	0	6	6	17	20	15	10
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	0	0	3	6	7
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
库尔勒香梨×库车阿木特 Kuerlexiangli × Kuqaamut	表面萌发 Stigma surface	29	32	38	20	0	0	0
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	6	12	20	25	18	15
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	12	27	6	9
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
库尔勒香梨×霍城冬黄梨 Kuerlexiangli × Huochengdonghuangli	表面萌发 Stigma surface	0	5	7	20	20	16	11
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	0	0	4	5	8
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
库尔勒香梨×黑酸梨 Kuerlexiangli × Heisuanli	表面萌发 Stigma surface	0	5	10	13	12	20	15
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	0	0	12	10	13
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
库尔勒香梨×库尔勒黄酸梨 Kuerlexiangli × Kuerlehuangsuanli	表面萌发 Stigma surface	0	10	12	20	25	17	12
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	0	0	5	8	10
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
库尔勒香梨×绿梨 Kuerlexiangli × Lüli	表面萌发 Stigma surface	12	38	35	20	0	0	0
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	25	45	30	15	5
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	20	55	30	30
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	40	50
库尔勒香梨×阿克苏句句梨 Kuerlexiangli × Aksu Jujuli	表面萌发 Stigma surface	5	20	35	25	8	0	0
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	10	30	25	20	10
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	0	25	20	20
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	18	28
库尔勒香梨×砀山酥梨 Kuerlexiangli × Dangshansuli	表面萌发 Stigma surface	10	40	32	21	0	0	0
	1/3 花柱 1/3 of style	0	0	24	42	22	11	3
	1/2 花柱 1/2 of style	0	0	0	20	61	28	25
	花柱基部 Style base	0	0	0	0	0	44	55



A. 库尔勒香梨×绿梨; B. 库尔勒香梨自花授粉; C. 库尔勒香梨×褐色句句梨。
A. Lüli×Kuerlexiangli; B. Self-pollination of Kuerlexiangli; C. Kuerlexiangli×Hesejuli.

图 1 花粉原位萌发及花粉管伸长(母本×父本)

Fig. 1 Pollen germination and pollen tube growth *in vivo* (female parent × male parent)



OP. 自然授粉; SP. 库尔勒香梨自花授粉; KX×LJ. 库尔勒香梨×轮台句句梨; KX×HJ. 库尔勒香梨×褐色句句梨; KX×AQ. 库尔勒香梨×艾温切克; KX×KA. 库尔勒香梨×库车阿木特; KX×HD. 库尔勒香梨×霍城冬黄梨; KX×HS. 库尔勒香梨×黑酸梨; KX×KH. 库尔勒香梨×库尔勒黄酸梨; KX×LL. 库尔勒香梨×绿梨; KX×AJ. 库尔勒香梨×阿克苏句句梨; KX×DS. 库尔勒香梨×砀山酥梨。不同小写字母表示差异在 0.05 水平显著。下同。

OP. Open pollination; SP. Self-pollination of Kuerlexiangli pear; KX×LJ. Kuerlexiangli pear × Lutai Jujuli; KX×HJ. Kuerlexiangli pear × Hese Jujuli; KX×AQ. Kuerlexiangli pear × Aiwengjieke; KX×KA. Kuerlexiangli pear × Kuqa Amut; KX×HD. Kuerlexiangli pear × Huocheng Donghuangli; KX×HS. Kuerlexiangli pear × Heisuanli; KX×KH. Kuerlexiangli pear × Korla Huangsuanli; KX×LL. Kuerlexiangli pear × Lüli; KX×AJ. Kuerlexiangli pear × Aksu Jujuli; KX×DS. Kuerlexiangli pear × Dangshansuli. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level. The same below.

图 2 不同授粉组合的坐果率比较

Fig. 2 Fruit setting rate of different pollination combinations

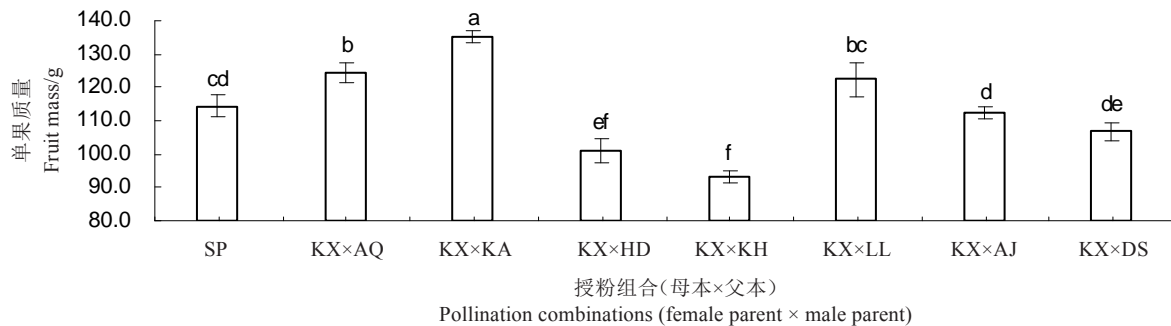


图 3 不同授粉组合的单果质量比较

Fig. 3 Comparison of single fruit weight of different pollination combinations

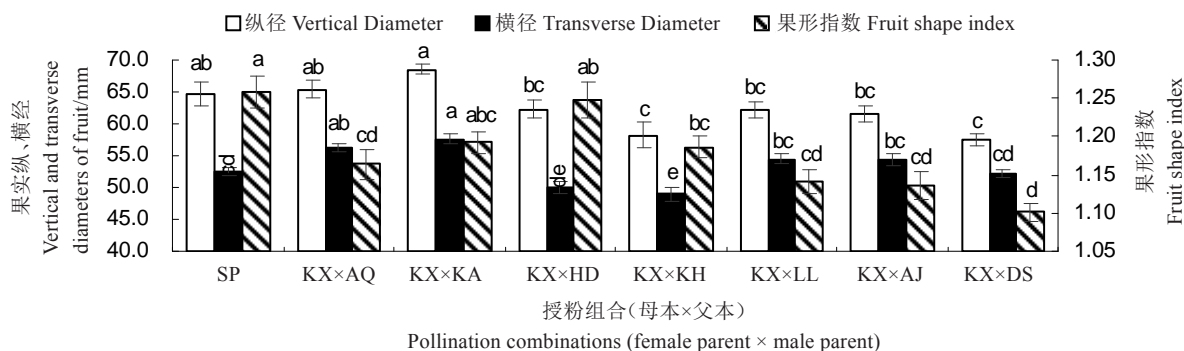
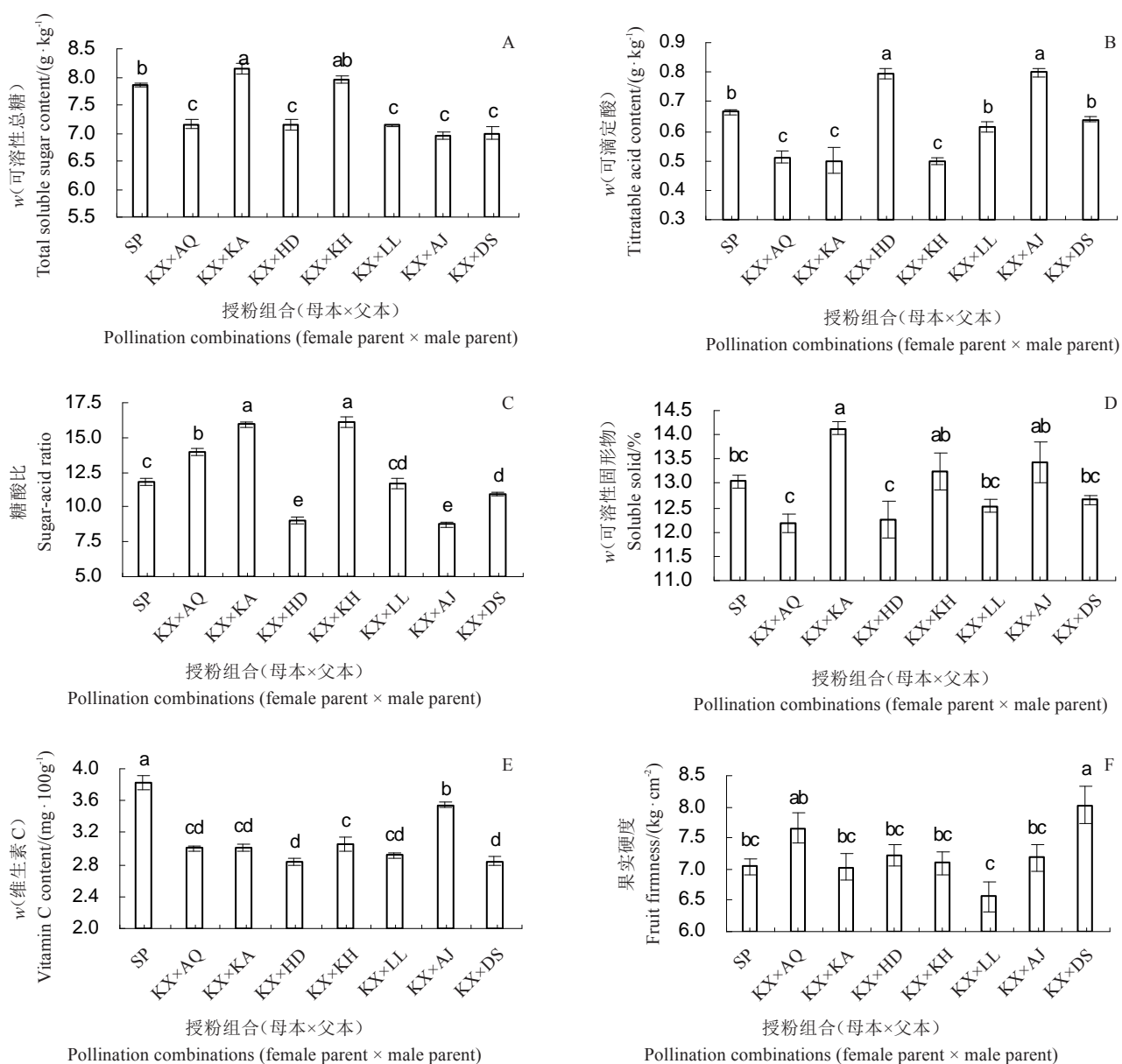


图4 不同授粉组合的果形指数比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of fruit shape index of different pollination combinations



A. 可溶性总糖; B. 可滴定酸; C. 糖酸比; D. 可溶性固形物; E. 维生素 C; F. 果实硬度

A. Total soluble sugar; B. Titratable acid; C. Sugar acid ratio; D. Soluble solids; E. Vitamin C; F. Fruit firmness

图5 不同授粉组合果实内在品质比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of internal quality of Fruits in different pollination combinations

‘库车阿木特’授粉的果实可溶性固形物含量最高,为 $14.14\% \pm 0.14\%$, 其次为‘阿克苏句句’($13.42\% \pm 0.42\%$) 和‘库尔勒黄酸梨’($13.23\% \pm 0.38\%$) 授粉,均显著 ($p \leq 0.05$) 高于‘砀山酥梨’($12.66\% \pm 0.10\%$) 和其他授粉组合。‘艾温切克’($12.18\% \pm 0.21\%$) 和‘霍城冬黄梨’($12.26\% \pm 0.37\%$) 授粉的可溶性固形物含量最低,与‘砀山酥梨’无显著差异 ($p > 0.05$),均显著 ($p \leq 0.05$) 小于其他授粉组合(图 5-D)。

‘库尔勒香梨’自花和‘阿克苏句句梨’授粉的维生素 C 含量最高,分别为 $3.83 \pm 0.09 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ 和 $3.55 \pm 0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$,均显著 ($p \leq 0.05$) 高于‘砀山酥梨’($2.84 \pm 0.06 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$) 和其他授粉组合。‘砀山酥梨’和‘霍城冬黄梨’($2.84 \pm 0.05 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$) 授粉的维生素 C 含量最低(图 5-E)。

‘砀山酥梨’和‘艾温切克’授粉的果实硬度最大,分别为 $8.03 \pm 0.30 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 和 $7.66 \pm 0.23 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,均显著 ($p \leq 0.05$) 大于其他授粉组合。‘绿梨’授粉的果实硬度最小,为 $6.56 \pm 0.25 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,显著 ($p \leq 0.05$) 小于‘砀山酥梨’授粉(图 5-F)。

2.5 种子数量差异

‘绿梨’和‘砀山酥梨’授粉的正常种子数最多,分别为 8.68 粒和 8.94 粒,均显著 ($p \leq 0.05$) 大于其他授粉组合,其次为‘阿克苏句句梨’(7.28 粒)授粉。‘霍城冬黄梨’授粉的正常种子数最少,仅为 2.33 粒,显著 ($p \leq 0.05$) 小于‘砀山酥梨’和其他授粉组合(图 6)。

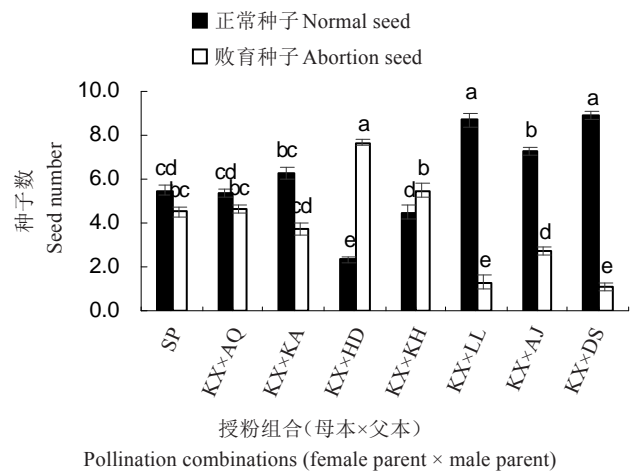


图 6 不同授粉组合的种子数比较

Fig. 6 Comparison of seed numbers of different pollination combinations

2.6 杂交亲和性与果实单果质量、形态特征及结籽率的相关性分析

从至花柱基部的花粉管比例与果实单果质量、果实形态特征及结籽率的 *Pearson* 相关性分析结果可知,异花授粉亲和性与果实单果重呈极显著 ($p \leq 0.01$) 正相关,与果形指数呈显著 ($p \leq 0.05$) 负相关(表 2)。

2.7 授粉组合及其父本的果实相关性分析

从授粉组合果实及其父本果实之间的 *Pearson* 相关性分析结果可知,授粉组合和其父本的果实维生素 C、可滴定酸、可溶性总糖、糖酸比、可溶性固形物及果实硬度等果实内在品质之间呈负相关,但均

表 2 杂交亲和性与果实单果质量、果实形态特征及结籽率的 *Pearson* 相关性分析结果

Table 2 *Pearson* correlation analysis between cross compatibility and single fruit weight, fruit morphological characteristics, and seed setting rate

项目 Item		单果质量 Single fruit mass	种子数 Seed number	果实纵径 Longitudinal diameters	果实横径 Transverse diameters	果形指数 Fruit shape index
至花柱基部的花粉管比例 Ratio of pollen tube reached style base	相关性 Correlation	0.896**	0.279	-0.261	0.300	-0.767*
	显著性(单侧检验) Sig. (1-tailed)	0.001	0.252	0.266	0.235	0.013

注: *在 0.05 水平上相关性显著(单侧检验), **在 0.01 水平上相关性显著(单侧检验)。下同。

Note: * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed), ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed). The same below.

未达到显著水平 ($p > 0.05$)。授粉组合和其父本的单果质量之间的相关性较低,未达到显著水平 ($p > 0.05$)。授粉组合和其父本的果实纵径、横径及果形指数之间呈正相关,其中果形指数达到显著水平 ($p \leq 0.05$)。授粉组合和其父本的正常种子数之间呈正相关,但未达到显著水平 ($p > 0.05$); 另外,授粉组合果实种子数与其果形指数之间呈极显著 ($p \leq$

0.01) 负相关,与其父本的果实纵径和果形指数之间均呈显著 ($p \leq 0.05$) 负相关(表 3)。

3 讨 论

梨属的自交不亲和属于配子体型自交不亲和,自花花粉落到自花柱头后花粉萌发并深入花柱,但花粉管在花柱内的伸长受到花粉管自身的单倍体 S

表3 杂交及其父本的果实品质之间的 *Pearson* 相关性分析结果
 Table 3 *Pearson* correlation analysis of fruit quality of hybrid and its male parent

杂交果实 The fruit of hybrid	父本果实 The fruit of pollinizer								杂交果实 The fruit of Hybrid									
	单果 质量 Single fruit mass	维生 素C Vita- min C	可滴 定酸 Titratable acid	可溶 性糖 Soluble sugar	糖酸比 Sugar- acid ratio	可溶性 固形物 Soluble solid	硬度 Fruit firm- ness	纵径 Longi- tudinal diam- eter	横径 Trans- verse diam- eter	果形 指数 Fruit shape index	种子 数 Seed num- ber	单果 质量 Single fruit mass	纵径 Longi- tudinal diam- eter	横径 Tran- verse diam- eter	果形 指数 Fruit shape index			
单果质量 Single fruit mass	0.029																	
维生素C Vitamin C		-0.229																
可滴定酸 Titratable acid			-0.406															
可溶性糖 Soluble sugar				-0.329														
糖酸比 Sugar-acid ratio					-0.358													
可溶性固形物 Soluble solid						-0.025												
硬度 Fruit firmness							-0.246											
纵径 Longitudinal diameters								0.103										
横径 Transverse diameters									0.210									
果形指数 Fruit shape index										0.634*								
种子数 Seed number											-0.647*	0.053	-0.727*	0.453	0.374	-0.195	0.431	-0.808**

基因控制的抑制物的抑制,从而停止伸长,表现出自交不亲和^[8-9]。Hiratsuka等^[10]和Zhang等^[11]等发现部分梨品种的花粉在柱头上萌发并花粉管伸入到花柱,伸长到花柱中部和下部还没达到基部就停止生长,表现不同程度的自交不亲和。齐国辉^[12]研究发现不同来源的花粉花粉管在自花花柱里伸长程度和花粉管数量不同。本试验结果发现,‘库尔勒香梨’与‘绿梨’‘砀山酥梨’‘库车阿木特’‘阿克苏句句梨’授粉96 h后花粉管伸长至花柱基部,‘库尔勒香梨’自花和其他品种的花粉授粉96 h不能或极小伸长至花柱基部。由此可知,不同来源的花粉在花柱里面受到抑制的位置有所不同,而且造成这种结果的主要原因是自交不亲基因时空表达的差异造成的^[13]。坐果率高低是亲和性强弱的最直接体现,果树中许多品种存在异花授粉不亲和现象。吴少华等^[14]研究发现,亲缘关系较近的红丰和新世纪相互不亲和,正反杂交的坐果率只有0~0.73%。本试验结果发现,‘库尔勒香梨’在自花授粉后坐果率仅为(2.56±0.03)%,在亲缘关系较近^[15]的‘轮台句句梨’‘褐色句

句梨’和‘黑酸梨’授粉后的坐果率均为0,均小于5%,表现为自交或近交不亲和;而在亲缘关系较远的‘绿梨’^[16]和‘砀山酥梨’^[15]授粉后坐果率最高,分别达到(34.31±1.87)%和(31.22±1.89)%,表现异花亲和。

沙海峰等^[17]发现不同来源的花粉对‘京白梨’果实单果质量有显著的影响,且大部分是正向影响。张兴旺^[18]发现大果型梨授粉均显著增大不同大小果型梨品种的单果质量,花粉直感效应显著。本试验结果发现,‘库尔勒香梨’在不同来源花粉授粉后的单果质量之间显著差异,但授粉组合的果实单果质量与其父本的果实大小之间的相关性不显著,说明不同新疆梨品种和‘砀山酥梨’的花粉直感对‘库尔勒香梨’的单果质量有显著影响,但并不一定是正向影响。Zisovich等^[19]研究发现,Spadona梨在Spadonchina授粉后果实横径显著增大;但沙海峰等^[17]和王家珍等^[20]研究发现,不同品种花粉授粉对梨果形指数没有显著的花粉直感影响。本试验结果发现,杂交果实与其授粉树的果形指数显著正相关,说明授

粉树的花粉直感对‘库尔勒香梨’果形指数有显著正向影响。

Li等^[21]对‘圆黄梨’和‘京白梨’花粉对‘砀山酥梨’果实品质影响研究发现,花粉直感通过调节糖、氨基酸和脂肪酸含量而影响砀山酥梨果实品质。Tatari等^[22]研究发现,花粉直感对新海棠的坐果率、果实种子数和总糖含量有显著影响。谢辉等^[4]研究发现,花粉直感对‘库尔勒香梨’果实可溶性固形物、可溶性总糖、可滴定酸含量及维生素C含量等内源品质有显著的影响;Bashir等^[23]在苹果,陈庆红等^[24]在猕猴桃上的试验也得到了同样的试验结果;但田瑞等^[25]发现不同品种的花粉对‘圆黄’梨内在品质的花粉直感效应不明显。本试验结果发现,不同来源花粉对‘库尔勒香梨’果实内在品质的影响有显著的差异。但是,杂交果实与其授粉品种的内在品质之间的相关性未达到显著水平,说明不同新疆梨品种和‘砀山酥梨’的花粉对‘库尔勒香梨’果实内在品质有显著花粉直感效应,但并不一定正向影响。

田瑞等^[25]研究发现,不同品种的花粉对‘圆黄’果实种子数有显著的影响。本试验结果发现,不同品种的花粉对‘库尔勒香梨’正常种子数有显著影响,且杂交及其父本的正常种子之间存在明显的正相关,说明父本花粉直感对‘库尔勒香梨’正常种子数有明显正向影响。Matsumoto等^[26]研究发现,不充分授粉导致种子数的减少和畸形果实的增多。本试验结果发现,杂交亲和性与果形指数呈显著负相关,与果实种子数呈正相关,授粉组合果实种子数与其果形指数之间呈极显著负相关;另外,Zisovich等^[19]、Matsumoto等^[26]和Keulemans等^[27]研究发现,亲和性显著影响种子数,而杂交果实种子数和果实单果重显著的正相关。本试验结果发现,花粉亲和性与果实单果重呈极显著正相关;说明‘库尔勒香梨’授粉后花粉通过影响种子特性从而影响其果实组织促进果实生长;Keulemans等^[27]推测花粉通过种子影响果实库强主要是通过调整内源激素实现。可知,选配亲和性高的品种不仅提高‘库尔勒香梨’的产量(坐果率和果实单果质量)还提高果实种子数,改善果实形状。

4 结 论

‘库尔勒香梨’与‘绿梨’和‘砀山酥梨’授粉亲和性最好;亲和性与单果质量呈正相关,与果形指数呈

负相关。不同品种授粉对‘库尔勒香梨’均存在花粉直感效应,其中,‘绿梨’授粉后单果质量最大、果实硬度和果形指数最小,糖酸比、可溶性固形物和维生素C含量适中。‘绿梨’最适宜作为‘库尔勒香梨’授粉树。

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