

授粉对板栗胚胎细胞发育的影响

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摘要:【目的】通过研究板栗花粉直感效应对胚胎发育的影响,为下一步开展板栗杂交育种提供理论基础。【方法】以云南板栗品种‘云富’和‘云良’,北方板栗品种‘燕山红’及‘燕龙’4个板栗品种为材料,通过控制授粉实验,观察不同授粉组合胚胎发育情况。【结果】在同一正交组合中,以果实成熟早的品种的的花粉授粉的胚胎发育也早。不同授粉组合在不同时期胚乳核细胞的横纵径差异皆达显著。不同组合同一发育时期子叶细胞横纵径差异不大,且子叶细胞横纵径的发育进程与成熟时坚果的大小无明显的线性关系。同一母本的授粉组合中,杂交授粉的板栗坚果大小均大于自交授粉。【结论】板栗杂交优势明显,在生产实践中可用早熟品种进行授粉使果实成熟早,还可以利用南北方果实口感及大小来改良果实品质,提高板栗整体的经济价值。

关键词:板栗;花粉直感;胚胎;横纵径

中图分类号:S664.2

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2019)07-0884-08

Effect of pollen xenia on embryonic development period and embryo cell sizes in Chinese chestnut

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Abstract: 【Objective】Xenia is the effect of genes from the male parent on the development of fruit or seeds. Pollen xenia effect was obvious on fruit size, shape, color, flesh quality, peel separation and the ripening period of fruit in Chinese chestnut. However, pollen xenia on embryonic development of Chinese chestnut was rarely reported. This study was undertaken to investigate the effects of pollen xenia on embryonic development, which will provide a theoretical basis for the further study on the development of Chinese chestnut hybrid breeding. 【Methods】Chinese chestnut is widely distributed in China. Based on geographical distribution, Chinese chestnut is classified into southern and northern cultivar groups. The eating quality of northern cultivars, including the sweetness and glutinous characteristics, is considered better than that of southern cultivars. In this research, two southern Chinese chestnut cultivars (‘Yunfu’ and ‘Yunling’) and two northern Chinese chestnut cultivars (‘Yanshanhong’ and ‘Yanlong’) were chosen for pollen xenia experiment. Two southern and two northern chestnuts used as male parents or female parents were divided into self or cross artificial pollination combination experiment. After 23 days of pollination, the zygote began to divide. Chestnuts were collected on 23 June, 30 June,

收稿日期:2018-12-24 接受日期:2019-04-12

基金项目:广西创新驱动发展专项(桂科AA17204058-03);广西特色经济林培育与利用重点实验室自主课题(16-A-0401);广西特聘专家专项

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8 July, and 15 July, respectively. The samples were placed in a glass bottle containing the fixative solution. The paraffin section technique was used to slice the collected samples and the embryo development at different stages was observed under a microscope employing objective lens in the orders of 40× and 100×. For the observed endosperm nuclear cells and cotyledon cells, the size of 10 cells near the zygote was measured and the average value was obtained. 【Results】(1) Among the four varieties tested, female flowers of ‘Yanlong’ had the earliest flowering period, followed by ‘Yanshanhongli’ and ‘Yunfu’, and ‘Yunliang’ had the latest flowering period. Experimental results showed that embryos developed early after they were pollinated with the pollen of the varieties whose fruits developed early in the same orthogonal combination. (2) Multiple comparison indicated that the longitudinal and transverse diameters of nut endosperm cell nucleus showed a tendency of gradual enlargement at different stages. When ‘Yunfu’ was used as a female parent, the transverse and longitudinal diameters of the three pollination treatments all increased like this: first faster and then slower. And when ‘Yunliang’ was used as a female parent in dealing with the three kinds of pollination, performance of transverse and longitudinal diameters in ‘Yunliang’ × ‘Yunliang’ and ‘Yunliang’ × ‘Yanlong’ showed in the following trend: first fast and then slow, while ‘Yunliang’ × ‘Yanshanhongli’ was shown as first slow and then quick. (3) There was little difference in the transverse and longitudinal diameter development of cotyledonous cells in the three pollination combinations with ‘Yunfu’ and ‘Yunliang’ as the female parents. (4) Although the three diameters of nuts in the cross-pollination group were larger than those in the self-pollination group, chestnut was the most obvious in the pollination combination of ‘Yunliang’ ♀ and ‘Yanlong’ ♂. In summary, in the same orthogonal combination, the embryo development pollinated by pollen of early fruit ripening varieties was also early. The transverse and longitudinal diameters of endosperm nucleus cells in different pollination combinations were significantly different. The transverse and longitudinal diameters of cotyledons were not significantly different among different combinations at the same development stage, and there was no significant linear relationship between the size of mature nuts and the development process of transverse and longitudinal diameters of cotyledon cells. 【Conclusion】The results showed that Chinese chestnuts had obvious hybrid advantages. In breeding practice, pollens from early maturing species can be used to produce early maturing nuts, and the taste and size of the nuts can also be improved by crosspollination between northern and southern Chinese chestnuts, which is very significant for fruit quality and the overall economic value improvement.

Key words: Chestnuts; Pollen xenia; Embryo; Transverse and longitudinal diameter

板栗(*Castanea mollissima* Bl.)属壳斗科栗属植物,耐旱、耐瘠薄,其果实营养价值高,被称为木本粮食,是我国重要经济林树种之一^[1]。植物(果树)杂交当代种子的胚乳表现父本性状的这种现象称为直感^[2]。花粉直感是父本花粉对种子和果实的直感效应,如果实的形状、大小、颜色、风味及内在成分的含量,种子的形状、大小、颜色等。

遗传学上直感分为2种:胚乳直感(或花粉直感)和果实直感。胚乳直感(xenia)指在3n胚乳的性状上由于精核的影响而直接表现出父本某些性状的现象;果实直感(metaxenia)指种皮或果皮组织由于

花粉的影响而表现父本的某些性状的现象。胚乳直感和果实直感虽然由于花粉是否参与受精而有明显的区别,但是它们都同样是由花粉影响而引起的直感现象^[3]。花粉直感现象最早由Focke^[4]于1881年发现,在苹果^[4]、荔枝^[5]、梨^[6-7]、棉花^[8]、黄瓜^[9]、西瓜^[10]、李^[11-12]、桃^[13]、板栗^[14-15]等多种树种上都有体现。

板栗是花粉直感效应比较明显的树种,父本花粉对果实大小、形状、果肉的颜色、品质、涩皮的剥离及成熟期的早晚都有显著的直感效应^[16-17]。但板栗花粉直感效应对胚胎发育影响的研究鲜有报

道。笔者以北方板栗品种‘燕龙’‘燕山红’为父本，云南板栗品种‘云富’‘云良’为母本进行了授粉试验，研究了板栗花粉直感效应对胚胎发育的影响。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

以‘燕山红’(北方良种)，‘燕龙’(北方良种)，‘云富’(本地良种)及‘云良’(本地良种)4个板栗品种为实验材料(为实验方便将‘云富’定为A；‘云良’为B；‘燕山红’为C；‘燕龙’为D)。其中‘燕山红’果实9月下旬成熟，‘燕龙’为9月中旬成熟，‘云富’及‘云良’果实8月下旬成熟，且上述4个品种的样株均已进入结果盛期。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 样株授粉 2017年在云南省峨山县试验基地，选取处于盛果期的长势良好的9株板栗树作为试验样株，每样株分别选择南北方向2~3个样枝进行人工授粉。采用随机区组试验设计，以单株为试验小区，3个重复，采用杂交4个组合(‘云富’×‘燕山红’、‘云富’×‘燕龙’、‘云良’×‘燕山红’、‘云良’×‘燕龙’)和自花2个组合(‘云富’×‘云富’、‘云良’×‘云良’)。选择各授粉组合的数条样枝(两性花序枝)每个处理(授粉组合)套袋200个左右，在雌花萌发前期进行套袋，采用“点授法”即采集板栗5—6月花粉，放置在棕色瓶中4℃冰箱保存，待套袋雌花柱头成熟时，利用毛笔点蘸花粉进行授粉。根据上述授粉组合，分别挂牌标记。

1.2.2 样品采集 板栗幼果的采集：从授粉23 d后，分别在6月23日、6月30日、7月8日及7月15日采集板栗幼果，置于盛有固定液(FPA: 福尔马林5 mL+丙酸5 mL+70%酒精90 mL)的适中玻璃瓶中，密封，保存于4℃冰箱中备用。

1.2.3 试验方法 利用石蜡切片技术，对采集样品进行切片，切片厚度5~8 μm，脱蜡腹水后，用铁矾-苏木精染色。在10×40倍及10×100倍显微镜下观察各个授粉组合不同时期胚胎发育情况。在观察到的胚乳核细胞、子叶细胞中取10个靠近合子位置的细胞测量大小，取平均值。

1.2.4 数据处理 试验数据借助 Excel 2007 用 SPSS 软件进行方差分析，采用 Duncan 多重比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同授粉组合胚胎发育进程

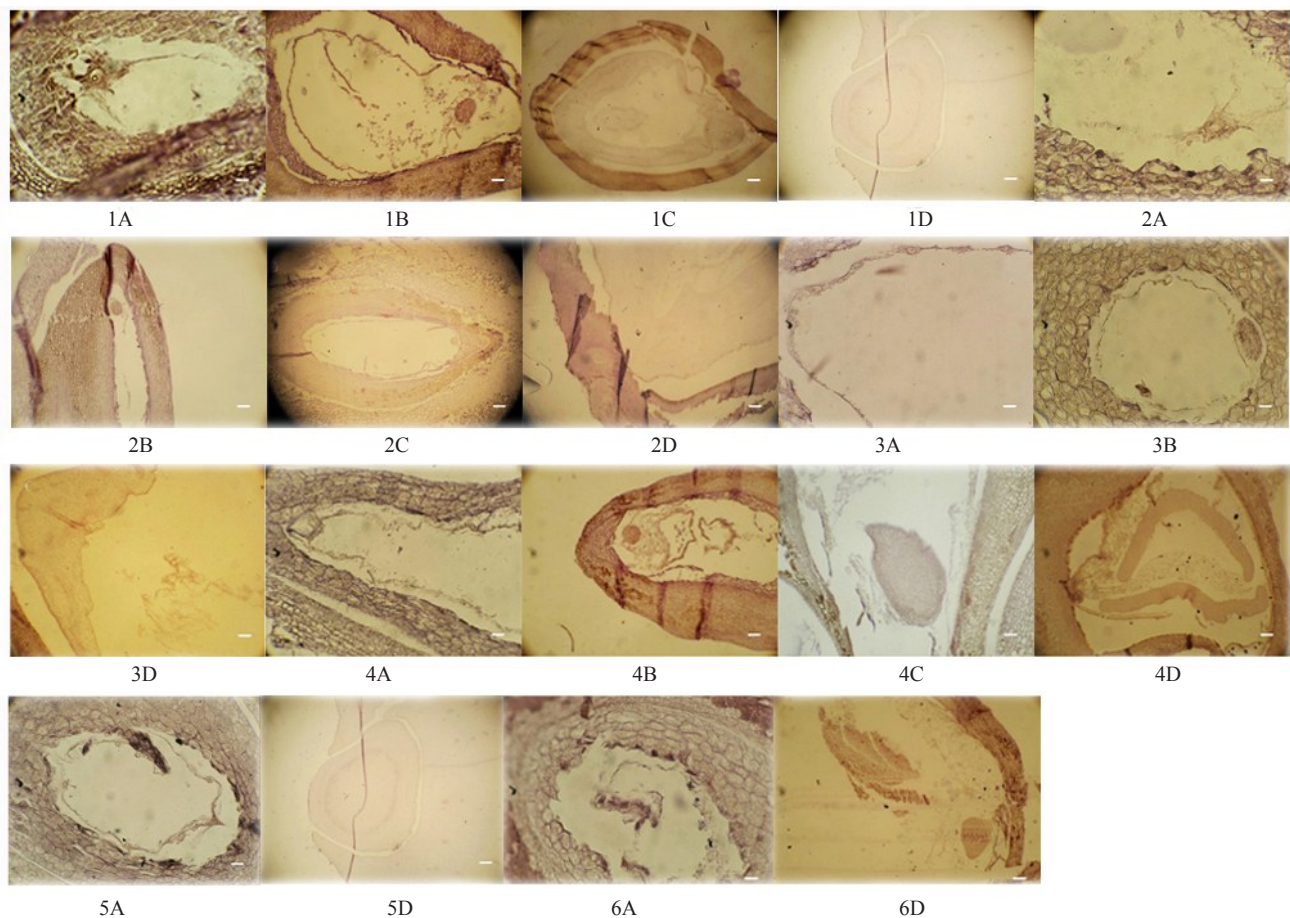
从2017年各授粉组合胚胎发育图中(图1)可以看出，所有授粉组合在6月23日都处在受精卵形成或分裂时期，6月30日左右为球形胚形成期，7月8日左右为心形胚形成期到子叶发育期，7月15日可以观察到子叶伸长充满到整个子房内，胚乳细胞逐渐退化消失。在云南品种‘云富’和‘云良’与‘燕山红’和‘燕龙’正交授粉组合的胚胎发育进程和胚乳发育基本一致，自花授粉的胚胎发育要迟于上述正交授粉组合超过7 d。

在授粉试验的4个品种中，通过云南峨山试验点的观察发现，‘燕龙’的雌花开花期最早，早于‘燕山红’约7 d，而‘燕山红’与‘云富’雌花开花期相近，比‘云良’早开花7 d左右，其果实成熟期大致与开花期相同。根据胚胎发育的观察结果，‘云富’和‘云良’自花授粉的胚胎发育进程与其成熟期相吻合，并且在同一正交组合中，以果实成熟早的品种的花粉授粉的胚胎发育也早。

2.2 不同组合不同发育时期胚乳核细胞大小比较分析

从形成开始到被吸收消失都是处在游离核状态，没有观察到形成细胞壁的胚乳细胞，属于核型胚乳类型(图1)。通过显微镜观察不同授粉组合板栗胚乳细胞核发育，对其横纵径进行多重比较分析，结果表明(表1)，在不同时期胚乳核细胞呈逐渐变大的发育趋势。6月23日自花授粉‘云富’×‘云富’的横径(6.25 μm)大于杂交授粉‘云富’×‘燕山红’(5.00 μm)和‘云富’×‘燕龙’(5.28 μm)的，差异达到极显著水平($p < 0.01$)，但纵径的差异不显著。6月30日‘云富’×‘燕山红’胚乳核细胞膨大速度明显快于‘云富’×‘云富’，横径增加量达到9.00 μm，纵径增加量达到12.98 μm，‘云富’×‘燕山红’的横纵径与‘云富’×‘云富’的差异达到极显著水平。7月8日时‘云富’×‘燕山红’和‘云富’×‘燕龙’胚乳核细胞膨大速度仍快于‘云富’×‘云富’，横径分别达到22.01 μm和22.25 μm，与‘云富’×‘云富’(14.11 μm)的差异达到显著水平。纵径最大的是‘云富’×‘燕山红’(25.11 μm)，其次为‘云富’×‘燕龙’(22.75 μm)，‘云富’×‘云富’(13.71 μm)最小，3种授粉处理之间纵径差异皆达到显著水平。

6月23日‘云良’×‘云良’的胚乳细胞核大小与‘云良’×‘燕龙’发育差异不显著，但二者皆显著高



1. 云良×燕龙胚发育过程。A. 6月23日形成受精卵,并有少量的胚乳出现;B. 10×40镜头下的球形胚,且伴有大量的胚乳核细胞;C. 7月8日心形胚向完整胚逐渐发育的时期,胚乳核细胞逐渐消失;D. 7月15日胚子叶迅速发育,胚乳消失。2. 云良×燕山红胚发育过程。A. 6月23日形成受精卵,并有少量的胚乳出现;B. 6月30日形成球形胚,并且伴有大量的胚乳核细胞;C. 7月8日心形胚向完整胚逐渐发育的时期,胚乳核细胞逐渐消失;D. 7月15日胚子叶迅速发育,胚乳消失。3. 云良×云良胚发育过程。A. 6月23日形成受精卵,围绕其周围有少量的胚乳核细胞;B. 6月30日发育成球形胚,并伴有大量的胚乳核;D. 7月15日心形胚继续发育,胚乳核细胞在逐渐消失。4. 云富×燕山红胚发育过程。A. 6月23日形成受精卵,并有少量的胚乳出现;B. 6月30日形成球形胚,并且伴有大量的胚乳核细胞;C. 7月8日心形胚向完整胚逐渐发育的时期,胚乳核细胞逐渐消失;D. 7月15日胚子叶迅速发育,胚乳消失。5. 云富×燕龙胚发育过程。A. 6月23日受精卵发育期;D. 7月15日胚子叶迅速发育期。6. 云富×云富胚发育过程。A. 6月23日形成受精卵到幼胚时期;D. 7月15日心形胚发育期。

1. Embryonic development of Yunliang×Yanlong. A. A fertilized egg is formed on 23 June with the presenting of a small amount of endosperm; B. A spherical embryo with a large number of endosperm nuclear cells; C. On July 8, during the development the stage from heart-shaped embryos to complete embryos, endosperm nucleus cells disappeared gradually; D. On July 15, the embryonic cotyledon developed rapidly and the endosperm disappeared. 2. Embryonic development of Yunliang×Yanshanhong. A. A fertilized egg is formed on June 23, with the presenting of a small amount of endosperm present; B. A spherical embryo is formed on June 30 with a large number of endosperm nucleus cells; C. The development of the heart-shaped embryo to the complete embryo on July 8; D. On July 15, the embryonic cotyledon developed rapidly and the endosperm disappeared. 3. Embryonic development of Yunliang×Yunliang. A. The zygote was formed on June 23 and was surrounded by a small number of endosperm nucleus cells; B. The embryo developed into a spherical embryo on June 30, accompanied by a large number of endosperm nuclei; D. On July 15, heart-shaped embryos continued to develop, and endosperm nucleus cells disappeared gradually. 4. Embryonic development of Yufu×Yanshanhong. A. A fertilized egg was formed on June 23, with the presenting of a small amount of endosperm; B. The spherical embryo was formed on June 30 with a large number of endosperm nucleus cells; C. On July 8, during the development from heart-shaped embryos to complete embryos, endosperm nucleus cells gradually disappeared; D. On July 15, the embryonic cotyledon developed rapidly and the endosperm disappeared. 5. Embryonic development of Yufu×Yanlong. A. The period of fertilization on June 23; D. The embryonic cotyledon developed rapidly on July 15. 6. Embryonic development of Yufu×Yufu. A. The zygote developed to the embryonic stage (sampled on June 23); D. Heart-shaped embryo development (sampled on July 15).

图1 各授粉组合胚发育过程(标尺=4 μm)

Fig. 1 Embryonic development of each pollination combination (Bars=4 μm)

表 1 胚乳细胞核大小比较(显微镜放大 10×40)

Table 1 Endosperm nucleus size comparison (Microscopic magnification 10×40)

授粉组合 Pollination combination	2017-06-23		2017-06-30		2017-07-08	
	横径 Transverse diameter	纵径 Longitudinal diameter	横径 Transverse diameter	纵径 Longitudinal diameter	横径 Transverse diameter	纵径 Longitudinal diameter
云富×云富 Yunfu×Yunfu	6.25±0.57 a	4.38±0.41 b	11.02±0.44 b	12.20±0.59 b	14.11±0.60 b	13.71±0.56 c
云富×燕山红 Yunfu×Yanshanhong	5.00±0.62 c	4.63±0.69 ab	14.01±1.09 a	17.60±1.04 a	22.01±1.52 a	25.11±1.77 a
云富×燕龙 Yunfu×Yanlong	5.38±0.47 b	4.70±0.54 a	-	-	22.25±1.82 a	22.75±2.25 b
云良×云良 Yunliang×Yunliang	5.75±0.62 a	5.25±0.73 a	12.01±1.12 b	10.13±1.03 b	27.75±2.18 a	28.12±2.29 a
云良×燕山红 Yunliang×Yanshanhong	4.53±0.65 b	3.38±0.82 b	16.25±1.02 a	14.87±1.21 a	22.51±1.96 c	19.75±1.12 b
云良×燕龙 Yunliang×Yanlong	6.01±0.70 a	5.00±0.78 a	12.37±1.66 b	10.85±1.22 b	24.25±2.23 b	19.25±1.36 b

注:不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different lower letters case indicates a significant level ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

于‘云良’×‘燕山红’。但6月30日‘云良’×‘燕山红’胚乳细胞膨大速度明显加快,横纵径增加量分别达到 11.72 μm 和 11.49 μm ,此时‘云良’×‘燕山红’的横纵径大于‘云良’×‘云良’和‘云良’×‘燕龙’,差异皆达到显著水平。7月8日‘云良’×‘燕山红’胚乳细胞核膨大速度相比6月30日时降低,相反‘云良’×‘云良’和‘云良’×‘燕龙’的膨大速度加快,其中‘云良’×‘云良’横纵径增加量最大,分别达到 15.74 μm 和 18.00 μm ,‘云良’×‘云良’横纵径大于‘云良’×‘燕山红’‘云良’×‘燕龙’,差异皆达到显著水平。

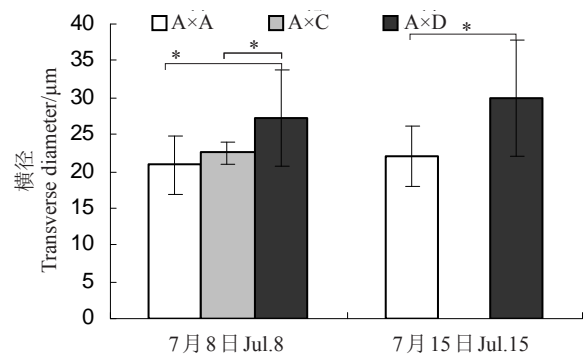
综合以上,不同授粉组合在不同时期胚乳核细胞的横纵径差异皆达显著水平,以‘云富’为母本的授粉组合中,‘云富’×‘燕山红’胚乳核细胞最大。以‘云良’为母本的授粉组合中,‘云良’×‘云良’胚乳核细胞最大。

2.3 不同组合不同发育时期子叶细胞大小比较分析

以‘云富’为母本的3种授粉组合子叶细胞横纵径发育差异显著,其中‘云富’×‘燕龙’在两个时期的子叶细胞横纵径发育皆大于‘云富’×‘云富’和‘云富’×‘燕山红’,7月8日‘云富’×‘燕龙’的横纵径为 27.33 μm ×38.06 μm ,7月15日横纵径增长速度加快,且纵径的增长速度大于横径,增长量分别为 2.54 μm 和 5.00 μm (图2,图3)。

以‘云良’为母本的3种授粉组合子叶细胞纵径发育差异不显著,其中‘云良’×‘燕山红’(23.79

μm ×33.30 μm)最大,‘云良’×‘云良’(22.14 μm ×



A. 云富; C. 燕山红; D. 燕龙, *表示水平显著($p < 0.05$)。图 3 同。

A. Yunfu; C. Yanshanhong; D. Yanlong, * indicate a significant level of difference ($p < 0.05$). The same Fig.3.

图 2 以‘云富’为母本授粉组合不同时期子叶细胞横径
Fig. 2 The cotyledon cell transverse diameter at different period of ‘Yunfu’ as the mother pollination combination

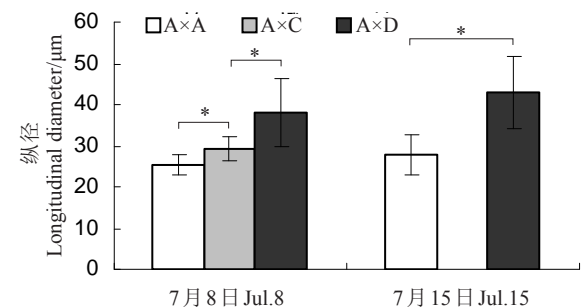
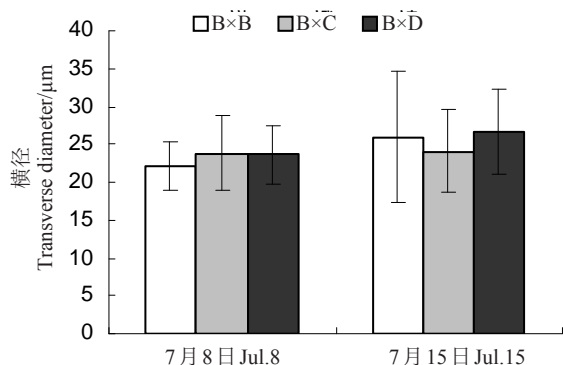


图 3 以‘云富’为母本授粉组合不同时期子叶细胞纵径
Fig. 3 The cotyledon cell longitudinal diameter at different period of ‘Yunfu’ as the mother pollination combination

29.81 μm)次之。但后期‘云良’×‘云良’子叶细胞增长速度加快,横纵径增长量为3.85 μm和2.2 μm,‘云富’×‘燕龙’横纵径增长量为2.85 μm和1.1 μm(图4,图5)。

不同授粉组合坚果大小差异如表2所示。以‘云富’为母本的两种授粉组合坚果横纵径差异不显著,但‘云富’×‘燕山红’(13.58 mm)的坚果高大于



B. 云良; C. 燕山红; D. 燕龙。图5同。

B. Yunliang; C. Yanshanhong; D. Yanlong. The same Fig.5.

图4 以‘云良’为母本授粉组合不同时期子叶细胞横径

Fig.4 The cotyledon cell transverse diameter at different period of ‘Yunliang’ as the mother pollination combination

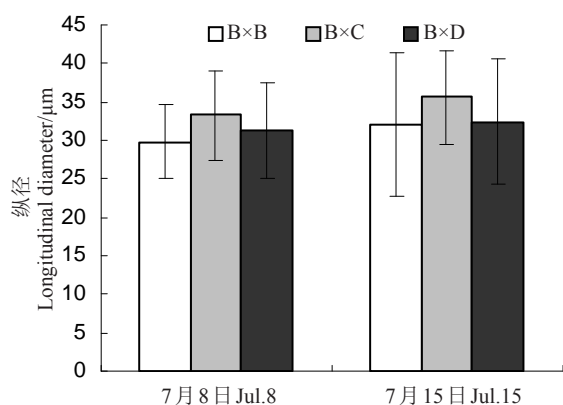


图5 以‘云良’为母本授粉组合不同时期子叶细胞纵径

Fig.5 The cotyledon cell longitudinal diameter at different period of ‘Yunliang’ as the mother pollination combination

‘云富’×‘云富’(11.34 mm)的,差异达到极显著水平($p < 0.01$)。以‘云良’为母本的3种授粉组合横纵径差异达到极显著水平($p < 0.01$),坚果高差异达到显著水平($p < 0.05$)。其中‘云良’×‘燕龙’表现最好,横径、纵径和高皆高于‘云良’×‘云良’和‘云良’×‘燕山红’,分别达到15.97、15.33和9.51 mm。

结果得出,杂交授粉的坚果三径显著大于自交授粉。

2017年7月28日采样观察子叶细胞的大小,此时球苞内发育较好的坚果三径为成熟时的1/2左右(表2),处在果实迅速生长期,子叶生长主要以细胞数量增多为主。图2中的子叶细胞纵横径是通过测定子叶中部15个细胞的平均值,显示出所有异花授粉组合的坚果三径都大于其自花授粉组合,以‘云良’与‘燕龙’的授粉组合表现最为明显。

结合上述各授粉组合胚发育进程和成熟时坚果大小的综合分析可得出,以‘云良’为母本的授粉组合胚发育进程越早,其子叶细胞纵横径越大,到成熟时坚果也大。以‘云富’为母本的授粉组合胚发育进程越早,其子叶细胞纵横径越大,但到成熟时坚果不一定大。故子叶细胞纵横径的发育进程与成熟时坚果的大小没有明显的线性关系。

表2 不同授粉组合坚果大小比较(2017年7月28日采样)

Table 2 Comparison of the nut size between different pollinated combinations (Samples were taken on July 28, 2017) mm

授粉组合 Pollinated combination	横径 Transverse diameter	纵径 Longitudinal diameter	高 Height
云富×云富 Yunfu×Yunfu	15.84±2.08 a	14.92±2.42 a	11.34±1.58 b
云富×燕山红 Yunfu×Yanshanhong	15.96±1.62 a	14.34±1.17 a	13.58±1.14 a
云良×云良 Yunliang×Yunliang	12.82±1.54 b	11.92±1.78 c	7.70±1.44 b
云良×燕山红 Yunliang×Yanshanhong	13.38±1.15 b	14.12±1.30 b	8.78±1.57 a
云良×燕龙 Yunliang×Yanlong	15.97±1.48 a	15.33±1.29 a	9.51±1.34 a

3 讨论

板栗胚胎发育经历球形胚、心形胚、鱼雷胚到子叶的过程。云南板栗在6月23日都处在受精卵形成或分裂时期,6月30日已观察到子叶伸长充满到整个子房内,随着胚的生长,胚乳细胞不断的被吸收逐渐消失,直到胚乳细胞被子叶完全吸收,所以种子成熟时无胚乳。此过程与姚家林等^[16]研究板栗胚胎发育进程结果相似,且与同属的锥栗胚胎发育特点^[17]也基本吻合。但笔者发现,在板栗胚胎发育过程中胚乳核细胞大小及发育快慢在不同时期表现出明显的花粉直感,这种表现的机制如何,是否与某些酶相关,需要进一步研究。

云南品种‘云富’和‘云良’与‘燕山红’和‘燕龙’

杂交授粉组合的胚胎发育进程和胚乳发育基本一致,自花授粉的胚胎发育要迟于上述正交授粉组合超过 7 d。云南峨山试验点的观察发现果实成熟期早晚大致与开花期相同,即果实成熟早的品种授粉的胚胎发育也早,果实也相应的早熟。周晶等^[18]用‘辽单 61 号’和‘燕山早丰’两个早熟板栗品种对主栽品种授粉使得主栽品种提前成熟;张旭辉^[19]以锥栗早熟品种作为授粉树显著提前了晚熟品种的成熟期,且不同父本授粉对锥栗坚果的表型性状有显著影响。这表明,利用花粉直感改变板栗坚果的发育进程、提早成熟期,可能是一种有效的杂交育种技术途径。

前人研究表明,荔枝^[6]、苹果^[7]、梨^[8-9]、西瓜^[20]、李^[12]、桃^[13]、板栗^[14-15]等在单果质量、横纵径、内在品质等方面均表现明显的花粉直感效应。笔者通过对不同授粉组合坚果大小差异比较发现,以‘云富’为母本的两组授粉组合坚果横纵径差异不显著,但‘云富’×‘燕山红’的坚果高大于‘云富’×‘云富’的,差异达到极显著水平。以‘云良’为母本的 3 种授粉组合横纵径差异皆达到极显著水平,坚果高差异达到显著水平。其中‘云良’×‘燕龙’表现最好,‘云良’×‘燕山红’次之。对不同授粉组合坚果平均三径比较表明,杂交授粉组合的三径均优于自交组合。

花粉直感不仅影响板栗的果实成熟期,我们先前的研究表明板栗糖含量等品质也表现出明显的花粉直感^[21-22]。板栗果实早熟有利于扩展营养贮藏和扩大经济效益,但是要建立在对果实品质表现良好的基础,因为早熟品种和主栽品种的花期相遇时间较短,可能出现授粉不良,果品表现一般的情况。总的来说,在生产上可以采用早熟品种给本地良种授粉,通过加快胚胎发育,促进营养物质的积累和转化,从而提高板栗的经济效益。当然,利用花粉直感作用在生产上不会一帆风顺,授粉组合亲和力、花期、花粉粒大小和花粉萌发率等均会影响实际效应。因此,在选择授粉树种时要预先做多次试验,观察其表现,为后期大面积配置授粉树、早熟丰产提供保障。

4 结 论

研究结果得出在同一正交组合中,以果实成熟早的品种的花粉授粉的胚胎发育也早,且所有异花授粉组合的坚果三径都大于其自花授粉组合,以‘云

良’与‘燕龙’的授粉组合表现最为明显。这表明板栗杂交优势明显,在生产实践中可用早熟品种进行授粉使果实成熟早,还可以利用南北方果实口感及大小来改良果实品质,提高板栗整体的经济价值。

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