

百香果花不同发育阶段花粉活力、柱头可授性及其对坐果的影响

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摘要:【目的】探讨百香果花不同发育阶段花粉活力、柱头可授性变化及有效授粉期, 为百香果生产及杂交育种提供理论依据。【方法】于百香果花不同发育阶段测定花粉的萌发率、柱头可授性及对花粉、柱头的电镜观察并进行人工授粉, 统计坐果率及分析果实特性。【结果】百香果在花前5 h时的花粉就具有一定的活力, 随后花粉活力不断升高, 开花后3 h达到高峰, 9 h后花粉活力仅为10.63%, 20 h后为0。柱头可授性与花粉活力呈极显著正相关, 相关系数为0.711, 表明百香果花为雌雄蕊同熟。花前3 h授粉的坐果率最高, 开花时及花后1 h次之, 此后随着时间延长不断降低, 花后9 h的坐果率为0。扫描电镜观察表明花前后不同时间的花粉在外观上无明显变化, 柱头在花后7 h乳突细胞表面皱缩增多, 20 h后柱头皱缩明显。说明可通过观察柱头的乳突细胞外观来判断柱头的可授性, 而花粉却不能通过外观判断其活性。花粉活力及柱头可授性与坐果率显著相关, 但与单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、可食率等无显著的相关性, 表明花粉活力及柱头可授性只影响坐果率, 但对果实特性不产生影响。【结论】百香果花粉及柱头属于雌雄蕊同熟, 花粉及柱头的活力期均较短, 在开花当天均失去活性, 有效授粉期(EPP)为10 h左右, 即为开花前3 h到开花后7 h。

关键词: 百香果; 花粉活力; 柱头可授性; 有效授粉期

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Pollen viability, stigma receptivity and their effect on fruit set of passionfruit at different flower developmental stages

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Abstract: 【Objective】 The study examined the pollen viability and stigma receptivity at different developmental stages of passionfruit flowers and their effects on the fruit setting and fruit traits, so as to find out the effective pollination period (EPP). 【Methods】 In this study, the purple passionfruit of Guibai No.1 was used as the material, and the grafted seedlings were planted in the experimental orchard of institute of Horticulture of Guangxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences (108.24° E, 22.85° N) in September 2020 by the root-restriction method, with a spacing of 3 m × 2 m. The experiment was conducted from April 15, 2022 to July 20, 2022. For determination of pollen viability, the flowering time, pistil and stamen development of Guibai No.1 were observed starting from the day before the experiment began. The number of the flower bud samples was 100 from 20 plants each with 5. The sample collection was carried out at 5 h (-5 h), 3 h (-3 h) and 1 h (-1 h) before flowering, or 0 (0 h), 1 h (1 h), 3 h (3 h),

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5 h (5 h), 7 h (7 h), 9 h (9 h) and 20 h (20 h) after flowering. Pollen germination rate and pollen tube length at different times were determined with pollen germination *in vitro* in liquid medium. The stigma receptivity was determined by benzidine-H₂O₂ method, and sampling methods were the same as those for the determination of pollen viability. The stigmas of flowers at different times were placed in a petri dish containing benzidine-H₂O₂ solution (1% benzidine:3% hydrogen peroxide:water = 4:11:22) and completely submerged in the solution. After 5 min, the stigmas were observed under a stereoscopic microscope OLYMPUS SZX10, and a Canon 7500 camera was used to take pictures and record. The degree of stigma receptivity was determined by the number of bubbles generated around the stigma. Stronger receptivity results in generation of more of bubbles around the stigma. The receptivity was classified into different levels. In grade 1 marked as +, there were a few bubbles and the stigma was weak, and the score was assigned 1; in grade 2 marked as ++, there were many bubbles and the stigma receptivity was medium with a score of 2; in grade 3 marked at +++, there were a large number of bubbles and the stigma was strong with a score of 3. For observation of pollen and stigma by scanning electron microscope, anthers and stigmas at different times were placed in different EP tubes and fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde fixation solution for 2 h, and then stored under 4 °C. The fixed samples were rinsed with 0.1 mol · L⁻¹ phosphate buffer PB (pH 7.4) for 3 times, 15 min each time, dehydrated successively in 30%, 50%, 70%, 80%, 90%, and 95% ethanol solutions, and then in 100% ethanol twice, 15 min each time, and finally dried in a QuorumK850 critical point dryer. A Yulon Times LJ-16 ion sputtering instrument was used for gold coating for 30s, and a Carl Zeiss EVOLS10 scanning electron microscope was used for sample observation. The representative fields of view were selected to observe the equator, polar axis, pollen germination groove, germination hole, and other characters of the pollen. The analysis software was Image-Pro Plus 6.0. The equatorial axis length and polar axis length of 15 pollen grains were measured randomly, and the average was counted. For determination fruit setting and fruit characteristics at different times, pollens were collected gently, and then evenly smeared onto the stigmas with a soft brush. 20 flowers were pollinated at each sampling time, and three days were repeated at the same time point as three repetitions. All the tested flowers were emasculated the day before the experiment and pollinated with pollens of other flowers at corresponding time points. 10 days after pollination, fruit setting was recorded, and the fruit setting rate (%) was calculated at (number of fruits/total pollinated flowers) × 100. When the fruit matured, the single fruit weight, fruit horizontal diameter, fruit vertical diameter, flesh recovery, juice yield, seed number of single fruit as a repetition, and other characters were recorded. **【Results】** The pollen of passionfruit displayed some viability at 5 h before flowering, and then pollen viability increased continuously, reaching a peak at 3 h after flowering, and then dropped to only 10.63% at 9 h and to 0% at 20 h. The stigma receptivity was significantly correlated with pollen viability, with a correlation coefficient of 0.711, which indicates that the flower of passionfruit is of monochogamy. Scanning electron microscopy showed that there was no obvious change in the appearance of pollen at different times before and after flowering. The stigma shrank chiefly on the surface of mastoid cells at 7 h after flowering, and the stigma shrank obviously at 20 h after flowering, which indicates that the receptivity of stigma can be judged by observing the appearance of the mastoid cells, but pollen viability cannot be judged by its appearance. The fruit setting rate was the best when pollination was carried out 3 h before flowering, but slightly worse at flowering and 1 h after flowering. After that, the fruit setting rate decreased continuously with the extension of time, and the fruit setting rate was 0% at 9 h after flowering. Pollen viability and stigma receptivity were significantly correlated with fruit setting rate, but not with single fruit weight, fruit transverse diameter, fruit longitudinal diameter and flesh re-

covery, which indicates that pollen viability and stigma receptivity only affected fruit set but not fruit development. 【Conclusion】 Flowers of passionfruit are characterized by monochogamy, the viability of the pollen and stigma is short and quickly loses with time after flowering. The effective pollination period (EPP) is about 10 h from 3 h before flowering to 7 h after flowering.

Key words: Passion fruit; Pollen viability; Stigma receptivity; Effective pollination period

百香果属于西番莲科(Passifloraceae)西番莲属(*Passiflora* Linn.)藤本植物^[1],生长迅速,具有当年种植当年投产的优点,因此,近年来全国百香果种植面积不断增加,但是由于受到气温、降雨等气候因素的影响常常存在坐果难、果实可食率低、果实空囊等问题^[2],成为制约百香果产业可持续发展的重要原因。

果实坐果依赖于双受精过程的完成,花粉是植物的雄配子体,柱头为花粉黏附及水合萌发、花粉管伸长提供物质基础^[3],大量有活性的花粉传授到具有良好可授性的柱头上是确保顺利完成受精过程的必要条件。植物花粉、柱头的活性影响双受精过程的成功率,最终影响坐果率^[4],因此花粉及柱头的发育及其活性一直是研究者们关注的重要内容^[5-6]。花粉及柱头的寿命因物种的不同有很大的差异,从花后数小时到数天不等,如甘蔗的散粉时间为1 h,在约3 h后花粉即丧失活性^[7],而狭瓣辣木的柱头和花粉的活性则可维持数天^[8],同一物种不同品种间也有很大的差异,不同品种烟草花粉活力及柱头的可授性有显著差异,且不同品种的最佳授粉时期不同^[9]。扫描电镜观察是研究植物生殖系统的重要手段,扫描电镜观察研究表明花粉及柱头形态、活力不仅在不同品种之间存在差异,同一品种花粉、柱头在花发育的不同时期也存在差异^[10-11]。而花粉及柱头活性常常受到发育阶段、气候等外界因素的影响^[12-13],从而影响结实及坐果^[14-15]。因此,研究花粉及柱头的活性具有重要的实践意义。

前人对百香果的双受精过程^[16]及其花粉和花粉-柱头互作效应^[17]等做了一些研究,但在不同发育时期花粉、柱头活力的变化及其对坐果率、果实特性的影响还鲜有报道。笔者在本研究中以桂百一号百香果为研究材料,测定花不同发育时期花粉及柱头活力和不同时间授粉对坐果率及果实特性的影响,为百香果生产及杂交育种提供理论指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验材料为桂百一号,于2020年9月采用限根栽培的方法将桂百一号嫁接苗栽种于广西壮族自治区农业科学院园艺研究所试验基地(108.24°E, 22.85°N),试验于2022年4月15日至2022年7月20日进行,试验期间当地的最高气温为33℃,最低气温为25℃,株行距为2 m×3 m,田间正常管理。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 花粉活力测定 在试验开始前1 d观察并记录桂百一号的开花时间及雌雄蕊的发育状况,并选择旺盛生长的植株20株,每株选择5朵第2天将要开放的花蕾,做好标记。分别于开花前5 h(-5 h)、开花前3 h(-3 h)、开花前1 h(-1 h)、开花时(0 h)、开花后1 h(1 h)、开花后3 h(3 h)、开花后5 h(5 h)、开花后7 h(7 h)、开花后9 h(9 h)、开花后20 h(20 h)采花药,每个时间段的花药分别在10株植株上采集,每株采1朵,共计10朵。连续3 d同一时间点的3次观测,作为3次重复。将采集的花朵带回实验室后立即用毛笔轻轻扫下花粉,花粉混合均匀采用液体培养基离体培养法测定花粉的萌发率及花粉管长度,百香果花粉活力的测定采用液体培养基离体培养法,培养基成分为150 g·L⁻¹蔗糖+150 g·L⁻¹ PEG-4000+25 mg·L⁻¹ H₃BO₃+1 200 mg·L⁻¹ Ca(NO₃)₂·4H₂O,具体操作参考蔡昭艳等^[18]的方法。

1.2.2 柱头可授性测定方法 柱头可授性测定采用联苯胺-过氧化氢法,测定的时间段及取样的花朵与1.2.1方法相同,取不同时间点花朵的柱头置于含联苯胺-过氧化氢反应液(1%联苯胺:3%过氧化氢:水体积比为4:11:22)的培养皿中,使柱头完全淹没在反应液中,持续5 min后,置于OLYMPUS SZX10体视显微镜下观察,并用佳能750D相机拍照。柱头可授性的强弱等级依照柱头周围的反应液产生气泡的数量判断,柱头可授性强则在柱头周围反应液会产生大量的气泡,反之,柱头可授性弱则产

生的气泡少。分级标准参考孙建等^[19]的方法,即1级:有少量的气泡,柱头可授性较弱,标记为+,计1分;2级:有较多气泡,即柱头可授性中等,标记为++,计2分;3级:有大量气泡,即柱头可授性强,标记为+++,计3分。柱头的采样时间点与花粉的采样时间点相同。

1.2.3 花粉、柱头扫描电镜观察 采样时间点与1.2.1相同,每个时间点选择不同植株上健壮花朵的花药及柱头,分别放置在不同的EP管中,迅速投入到2.5%戊二醛电镜固定液中固定2 h,后转移至4℃保存。固定好的样品经0.1 mol·L⁻¹磷酸缓冲液PB(pH=7.4)漂洗3次,每次15 min,后依次经30%、50%、70%、80%、90%、95%乙醇逐级脱水1次,100%乙醇脱水2次,每次15 min,后用QuorumK850临界点干燥仪进行干燥,使用裕隆时代LJ-16离子溅射仪喷金镀膜30 s,用卡尔蔡司EVOLSI0扫描电镜进行扫描观察,选择有代表性的视野观察花粉的赤道观、极轴观、花粉萌发沟、萌发孔等,并用分析软件Image-pro plus 6.0随机测量15粒花粉的赤道轴长、极轴长,并统计平均数,观察柱头的乳突细胞的形态。

1.2.4 不同授粉时间的坐果率及果实性状测定 授粉时间点与花粉活力及柱头可授性测定的时间点相同,选择盛花期晴好天气,在授粉前1 d傍晚选择10株生长旺盛的植株,将次日即将开放的花蕾去雄并挂吊牌做好标记,授粉时用同期5朵以上异花的雄蕊,毛笔轻轻扫下收集花粉,混匀后用软毛笔均匀地涂抹到柱头上完成授粉,每个时间点授粉20朵,重复3 d作为3次重复。于授粉10 d后统计坐果率,坐

果率/%=(坐果数/总授粉花朵数)×100。并在果实自然成熟后统计果实的单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、可食率、出汁率、单个果实的种子数量等性状。

1.2.5 数据处理 试验数据采用Excel软件进行整理,用SPSS 20.0进行方差分析、Bonferroni多重比较和Pearson相关性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 百香果花不同发育阶段花粉活力及柱头可授性变化

桂百一号百香果在开花前5 h(-5 h)处于花蕾期,花药未开裂,从表1可知,此时的花粉已经有25.21%的萌发率,此后花开放时间越接近花粉萌发率越高,在花前1 h(-1 h)的花粉活力与开花时(0 h)的花粉活力无显著差异,但花粉活力并没有在花开时达到最高,而是在开花后3 h花粉活力最高,此后随时间推移花粉活力在每个检测时间点均比上一个时间点显著降低,花后9 h花粉活力只有10.63%,花后20 h花粉活力为0%。相关性分析表明,花粉萌发率与花粉管长度之间呈极显著相关,相关系数为0.935。柱头可授性在开花前5 h较弱,开花时间越接近可授性越强(表1,图1),在花前1 h(-1 h)柱头可授性达到了开花时(0 h)的柱头可授性强度,均较强。与花粉活力的变化不同,柱头可授性在开花7 h后均保持较强,在开花9 h后柱头可授性降低,可授性由较强降低为中等,在花后20 h柱头可授性降低到较弱水平。相关性分析表明,百香果花粉活力与柱头可授性呈极显著相关,相关系数为0.711,表明

表1 百香果花不同时间花粉萌发率与柱头可授性

Table 1 pollen vitality and stigma receptivity of passionfruit at different periods

检测时间 Testing time	花粉萌发率 Pollen germination rate/%	花粉管长度 Pollen tube length/ μm	柱头可授性 Stigma receptivity
-5 h	25.21±0.96 e	146.23±8.39 f	+(可授性较弱 Weak stigma receptivity)
-3 h	33.93±4.66 d	160.10±6.66 e	++(可授性中等 Medium stigma receptivity)
-1 h	43.38±1.07 c	170.67±13.19 d	+++(可授性较强 High stigma receptivity)
0 h	49.58±0.90 bc	201.43±3.55 c	+++(可授性较强 High stigma receptivity)
1 h	51.72±4.44 b	229.07±8.62 b	+++(可授性较强 High stigma receptivity)
3 h	60.83±3.81 a	247.04±14.39 a	+++(可授性较强 High stigma receptivity)
5 h	33.70±2.11 d	150.43±6.03 f	+++(可授性较强 High stigma receptivity)
7 h	21.86±1.64 e	135.52±5.74 g	+++(可授性较强 High stigma receptivity)
9 h	10.63±1.05 f	120.69±7.08 h	++(可授性中等 Medium stigma receptivity)
20 h	0.00±0.00 g	0.00±0.00 i	+(可授性较弱 Poor stigma receptivity)

注:数据为(平均值±标准差),不同小写字母表示差异显著($p<0.05$)。下同。

Note: The datas are (mean±standard), with different small letters indicate significant difference at ($p<0.05$). The same below.



A. 1级,有少量的气泡,柱头可授性较弱,标记为+,记1分;B. 2级,有较多气泡,柱头可授性中等,标记为++,记2分;C. 3级,有大量气泡产生,柱头可授性较强,标记为+++,记3分。

A. Grade 1, there are a few bubbles and the stigma receptivity is weak, marked as +, 1 point; B. Grade 2, with more bubbles and the stigma receptivity is medium, marked as ++, 2 points; C. Grade 3, with a lot of bubbles and the stigma receptivity is strong, marked as +++, 3 points.

图1 百香果柱头可授性强弱等级划分

Fig. 1 Classification of stigma receptivity of passionfruit

百香果花粉与柱头为同期成熟。

2.2 不同时间百香果花粉、柱头电镜扫描观察

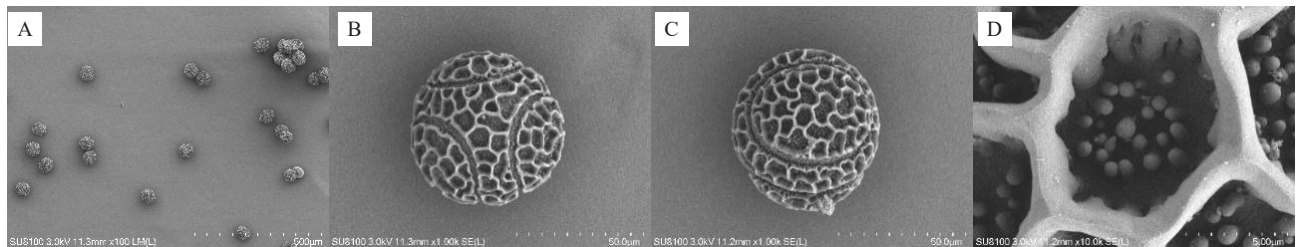
桂百一号百香果花具有5枚雄蕊,对百香果开花前后不同时间点的花粉进行电镜扫描观察,根据扫描结果,桂百一号百香果花粉大小较均匀,为单粒花粉,呈扁球形,具3条环状的萌发沟,长至近两极,但3个环形的萌发沟不相交。花粉外壁具有清晰的网状纹饰,网眼为不规则形状,大小不一,网眼内具有大小不均匀的乳突状突起(图2)。百香果花粉大小较均匀,花粉的赤道轴长51.18~60.81 μm,平均57.38 μm,极轴长为49.42~54.74 μm,平均52.04 μm,通过电镜扫描,对比观察了桂百一号百香果花前后不同时间的花粉,发现不同时间花粉大小及外观无明显变化,由此可见百香果花粉活力不能通过外观判断。

桂百一号百香果为复雌蕊,子房上位,柱头由3枚心皮构成,柱头扫描电镜观察发现,柱头的乳突细胞密集,呈圆柱形,直径相近,顶端突起,在整个观察期间柱头未见分泌物,表明百香果柱头为干性柱头。在开花前5h(-5h)柱头乳突细胞表面皱褶较多,此时柱头的可授性较弱,越接近开花柱头

越饱满,可授性较强;在开花后9h柱头表面皱褶增多,此时柱头的可授性降低为中等;开花后20h柱头出现明显的皱缩,乳突细胞间的缝隙变大,此时柱头的可授性弱(见2.1结果)。可见,百香果花粉柱头的形态与其可授性一致,说明可通过观察柱头乳突组织的形态来判断其可授性。同时,从开花前5h到开花后20h的扫描电镜观察均未在柱头上发现花粉,说明桂百一号百香果在无媒介的情况下不能完成授粉。

2.3 不同时间点授粉对百香果坐果率及果实特性的影响

如表2所示,百香果花前后不同时间授粉的坐果率具有显著差异,而单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、可食率、单果种子数无显著差异。对不同时间点的花粉萌发率、柱头可授性、坐果率、单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、可食率及单果种子数的相关性分析(表3)表明,坐果率与花粉萌发率呈极显著相关,相关系数为0.806,与柱头可授性呈显著相关,相关系数为0.716,单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、可食率、单果种子数与花粉萌发率及柱头可授性均无显著相关性。表明雌雄蕊活力只对百香果的坐果率产生影

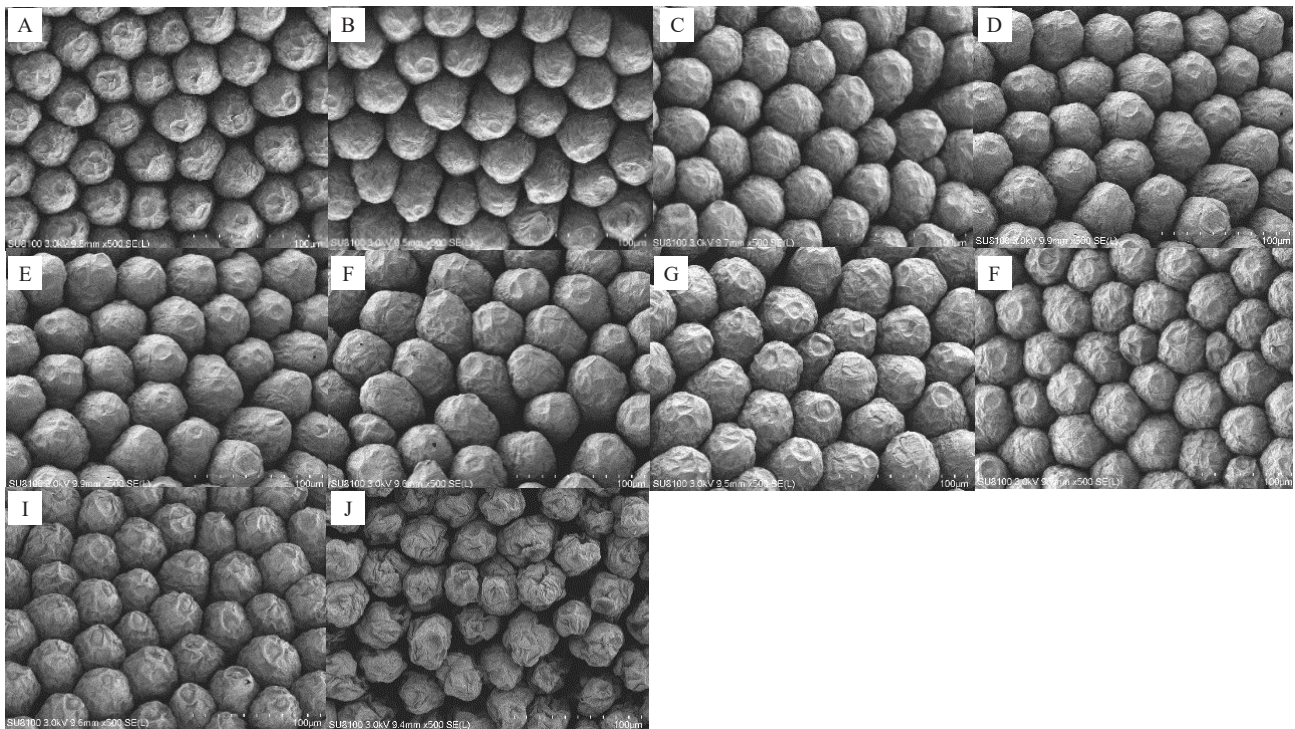


A. 花粉群体观;B. 花粉群单粒花粉赤道面观;C. 单粒花粉极面观;D. 花粉表面纹饰。

A. Pollen grain population view; B. Single pollen grain equatorial plane view; C. Single pollen grain polar view; D. Pollen surface decoration.

图2 桂百一号百香果花粉电镜扫描图

Fig. 2 Scanning electron micrographs of pollen grains of passionfruit Guibai No.1



A-J 分别为-5 h、-3 h、-1 h、0 h、1 h、3 h、5 h、7 h、9 h、20 h 柱头表面扫描电镜图。

A-J were the scanning electron microscope micrographs of stigma surface at -5 h, -3 h, -1 h, 1 h, 3 h, 5 h, 7 h, 9 h and 20 h respectively.

图 3 开花前后不同时间百香果柱头表面扫描电镜图

Fig. 3 Scanning electron micrographs of stigma surface of passionfruit at different times before and after flowering

表 2 不同时间授粉对百香果坐果率及果实特性的影响

Table 2 Effect of pollination at different times on fruit setting rate and fruit characteristics of passionfruit

授粉时间 Pollination time	坐果率 Fruit setting rate/%	单果质量 Single fruit mass/g	果实横径 Fruit diameter/mm	果实纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter/mm	可食率 Edible rate/%	单果种子数 Seed number per fruit
-5 h	3.33±2.89 e					
-3 h	73.33±2.89 a	53.39±9.93 a	48.88±3.85 a	58.58±3.76 a	49.41±6.26 a	164.09±38.26 a
-1 h	51.67±5.77 c	59.89±9.47 a	51.42±3.36 a	60.74±3.15 a	46.62±2.28 a	161.44±25.27 a
0 h	58.33±2.89 bc	52.43±7.69 a	50.88±1.85 a	57.09±1.67 a	46.61±1.97 a	153.33±10.11 a
1 h	63.33±2.89 b	52.14±8.30 a	49.09±2.29 a	58.73±2.16 a	48.69±2.38 a	159.13±29.56 a
3 h	53.33±2.89 c	53.83±5.61 a	48.41±1.77 a	57.43±2.46 a	49.01±3.14 a	168.70±16.19 a
5 h	48.33±2.89 c	51.70±2.81 a	50.08±4.27 a	56.60±1.38 a	47.30±2.00 a	156.50±22.91 a
7 h	33.33±2.89 d	54.83±1.20 a	49.72±2.12 a	59.72±1.81 a	49.07±3.71 a	160.67±35.30 a
9 h	0.00±0.00 e					
20 h	0.00±0.00 e					

响,而对果实的特性并无显著影响。

3 讨 论

花粉及柱头是参与有性生殖过程的重要元件,研究花粉及柱头的活力,探明可授期不仅能提高坐果率,对授粉效率也具有重要的影响,在实际生产及杂交育种中具有重要的意义。花粉活力及柱头可授性的持续时间与物种及品种紧密相关,同一品种不

同发育阶段也有所差异^[20],黄连^[21]在开花后 2 h 即失去活性,可可^[22]、木地肤^[23]的花粉活力只有数小时,葛^[24]、肋柱^[25]的花粉活力可持续数天,而大花蕙兰^[26]的花粉活力可持续 35 d。本研究中百香果花粉在开花前 5 h 就有一定的萌发率(25.21%),之后萌发率不断提升,在花后 3 h 达到最高,到花后 9 h 花粉活力只有 10.63%,可见花粉寿命比较短,电镜扫描观察发现在本研究试验时段内花粉的外观没有明显

表3 花粉活力、柱头可授性与坐果率及果实特性的相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis between pollen viability, stigma receptivity, fruit setting and fruit characteristics

指标 Index	花粉萌发率 Pollen germination rate	柱头可授性 Stigma receptivity	坐果率 Fruit setting rate	单果质量 Single fruit mass	果实横径 Fruit diameter	果实纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter	可食率 Edible rate	种子数 Seed number
花粉萌发率 Pollen germination rate								
柱头可授性 Stigma receptivity	0.714*							
坐果率 Fruit setting rate	0.806**	0.716*						
单果质量 Single fruit weight	-0.080	0.101	-0.255					
果实横径 Fruit diameter	-0.184	0.365	0.273	0.505				
果实纵径 Fruit longitudinal diameter	-0.296	-0.050	0.188	0.822	0.279			
可食率 Edible rate	-0.144	-0.474	0.128	-0.283	-0.903**	0.070		
种子数 Seed number	0.224	-0.312	0.098	0.299	-0.643	0.252	0.657	

注:*表示差异显著水平为0.05,**表示差异显著水平为0.01。

Note: * stands for significant difference at $p < 0.05$ and ** at $p < 0.01$.

的变化,表明不能仅通过观察外观判断花粉的活力。值得注意的是前人在对花粉活力的研究中使用的检测方法不同^[21-26],主要有离体培养法及染色法,检测方法的不同可能会对花粉寿命的结果产生较大的差别^[27-28]。

柱头是识别花粉及花粉发生水合、萌发的场所,对坐果产生重要的影响,甚至是制约坐果的重要因素^[12]。柱头可授性持续时间的长短也有较大的差异,乌丹蒿^[29]柱头可授性持续到花后第6天,大花铁线莲^[30]保持到开花第9天,大花蕙兰^[29]的柱头可授性可持续到花后第45天,而兰州百合^[31]的柱头在开花当天即失去可授性。本研究中百香果的柱头在开花前3 h已具有可授性,这与高文杰等^[32]在野生绵枣儿中的研究相同,花前1 h到花后7 h为最适可授期,在开花后9 h柱头可授性开始降低,为弱-强-弱的过程。亚显微观察柱头表面的乳突细胞经历了从皱缩到饱满,再至严重皱缩的过程,与柱头可授性从弱到强再到弱过程相关,可见由柱头乳突细胞的形态可判断柱头的可授性,这与邵凤侠等^[20]的研究结果一致。电镜扫描没有观察到柱头有分泌物,说明百香果的柱头为干性柱头。由此可见百香果柱头的寿命也较短,最佳可授期为花前1 h到花后7 h,即约8 h。

除寿命长短外,花粉及柱头的成熟时序也是影响坐果的重要因素,存在雌雄异熟及雌雄同熟之分,本研究结果表明,百香果花属于雌雄同熟,花朵较大,颜色艳丽,较易吸引昆虫传粉,另外花粉多,柱头的面积较大等特点使得百香果在有昆虫媒介的情况

下较易完成授粉。

百香果坐果率与花粉活力呈极显著相关,与柱头显著相关,表明花粉及柱头的活力均对坐果率有显著的影响,这与前人的研究结果相同^[31-33]。有效授粉期为开花前3 h到开花后7 h,即约10 h,值得注意的是坐果率最高的时间点并不是花粉萌发率及柱头可授性最高的时间点(花后3 h),而是在开花前3 h,此时的花粉活力及柱头的可授性均相对较低,表明百香果坐果除了受到花粉柱头活力的影响外还有其他因素产生了重要的影响,例如温度、湿度等均会影响坐果率^[34]。此外,不同时间点授粉所得的百香果果实在单果质量、果实横径、果实纵径、可食率、种子数等特性上没有显著差异。说明百香果果实的特性可能主要受肥水及栽培环境的影响,而与雌雄蕊活性无关。

4 结论

百香果花属于雌雄同熟,花粉及柱头的寿命均较短,在开花当天即失去活性。花粉的活力不能仅通过观察外观进行判断,但可由柱头乳突细胞的形态可判断柱头的可授性。花粉及柱头的活力均对坐果率产生显著的影响,有效授粉期仅10 h,因此,在生产及杂交育种中要及时安排授粉,以便提高坐果率。

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