

石榴可育花与功能性雄花花粉特性研究

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摘要: 【目的】评估不同石榴品种花型选择、花粉保存条件以及不同蔗糖培养浓度对花粉萌发的影响, 为石榴遗传育种提供理论参考。【方法】本研究以六个石榴品种为试验材料, 利用花粉离体萌发培养法, 探讨了可育花与功能性雄花中花药数量、单粒花药出粉率及花粉萌发率等方面的差异, 并分析了不同培养与保存条件对花粉萌发率的影响。【结果】中石榴4号在 250 g·L⁻¹ (81.5%) 和 300 g·L⁻¹ (83.5%) 蔗糖浓度下花粉萌发率无显著差异; 可育花中, 土库曼斯坦雄蕊数目显著低于酸美人、慕乐、天使红、中石榴4号、和华光 ($P < 0.05$); 同一品种可育花与功能性雄花雄蕊数目无显著性差异; 可育花单粒花药出粉量 (31~48) 显著低于功能性雄花 (85~91), 但其花粉萌发率 (90%~93%) 显著高于功能性雄花 (41%~43%), 花粉管生长速度高于功能性雄花; 天使红花粉萌发率最高为 93.3%; 与功能性雄花比, 可育花柱头附着花粉量大, 且花粉管伸长正常, 授粉 36 h 后花粉管大量伸入花柱; -20℃ 贮藏条件下的花粉萌发率显著高于 4℃ 和 25℃。【结论】可育花花药出粉量低, 花粉萌发率及花粉管生长显著优于功能性雄花; 花粉与柱头相互作用需 36 h 来保证花粉萌发质量, -20℃ 贮藏利于花粉活力保持, 为石榴遗传育种的花粉选择与保存策略提供了科学依据。

关键词: 石榴; 可育花; 功能性雄花; 形态观察; 花粉萌发率

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Study on pollen characteristics of bisexual and functionally male flowers for Pomegranate

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Abstract: 【 Objective 】 Pollen is the genetic carrier of the male parent in plant sexual reproduction, of which germination and insemination on the stigma of female flower is the prerequisite depends successful reproduction for plants. Therefore, the determination of pollen morphological differences

is the basis for plant hybridization and breeding. According to morphology, pomegranate flowers are divided into two types: Bisexual flowers and functional male flowers. Bisexual flowers, also known as "tubular flowers", have normal pistil and eventually develop into fruit. Functional male flowers, which also known as "bell-shaped flowers", have aborted pistil fall off eventually. Pollen characteristics plays a critical role in pomegranate production, influencing the fruit sets. The objectives of this study were to explore the effects of anther quality, pollen germination rate and different culture conditions on pollen germination rate of different pomegranate varieties for bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers, which will provide a basis for pollen selection and preservation in the process of pomegranate genetic breeding. **【 Methods 】** Pollen samples were collected from the National Horticultural Germplasm Resource Center. The number of anthers of bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers was analyzed by using Suanmeiren, Mollar, Tianshihong, Zhongshiliu4, Huaguang and Turkmenistan as test materials. On June 8th, 2022, at the initial period of the flowering, 50 flower buds of uniform size that were about to open were selected and sampled. Peel the anthers in a dry carton indoors, remove the filaments, put them in a room temperature and dark ventilation place to make the anthers fully cracked, and when the pollen is completely dispersed, the dried pollen of each variety is packed into a dry small glass bottle and sealed for the determination of each index. Anther quality and pollen germination rate of bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers of different pomegranate varieties were analyzed. The differences of anther number, single anther yield, stigma, pollen tube and pollen germination rate between bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers were analyzed. The effects of sucrose concentration on germination rate and storage temperature on pollen viability were also compared. **【 Results 】** When the sucrose concentration was $300 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, the pollen germination rate reached 83.5%, exhibiting no significant difference when compared to the treatment with a sucrose concentration of $250 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. Sucrose concentrations of both $250 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and $300 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ are beneficial for the germination of pomegranate pollen. There was no significant difference in the number of stamens between bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers of the same cultivar. The number of stamens of Turkmenistan in fertile flowers was significantly lower than that of Suanmeiren, Mollar, Tianshihong, Zhongshiliu4 and Huaguang ($P < 0.05$). The pollen amount of each anther of bisexual flowers (31~48) was significantly lower than that of functionally male flowers (85~91), otherwise, the pollen germination rate of bisexual flowers (90%~93%) was significantly higher than that of functionally male flowers (41%~43%). Pollen tube growth of bisexual flowers is faster than that of functionally male flowers, and the length of pollen tube is higher than that of functionally male flowers. There was no correlation between the number of stamens, the number of pollens produced by anthers and the pollen germination rate of

bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers. Bisexual pollen began to germinate 12 hours after pollination, and the number of germinations was less at 24 hours, and some of the pollen had begun to grow in the flower column. By 36 hours, the bisexual pollen germinates in large quantities and extends into the flower column to grow. In contrast, functionally male pollen did not germinate at 12 h and 24 h incubation time until 36 h and 48 h, and only partial pollen germination was observed on the stigma surface, and only a very small amount of pollen was able to protrude into the columella to grow. Although functionally male flowers can accept pollen and the pollen on the stigma surface can germinate, only a few pollens can successfully reach into the flower column and elongate. The large germination of pollen from bisexual flowers at 36 h post-pollination indicates that pollen needs at least 36 h of contact time to fully interact with the flower column to ensure successful and reliable pollination. Different storage temperatures had different effects on pomegranate pollen activity, and the pollen germination rate was significantly higher at -20°C than at 4°C and 25°C . The pollen was completely inactivated after 3 days of storage at 25°C , but it could maintain pollen viability for a longer time when stored at -20°C . The pollen germination rate of different varieties was different, with the highest germination rate of Tianshihong pollen being 93.3% and the lowest germination rate of Zhongshiliu4 being 82.7%.

【 Conclusion 】 There were differences in anther quality and pollen germination rate between bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers of different cultivars. But there was no significant difference in the number of stamens between bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers of the same cultivar, the functionally male flowers has a large amount of pollen but a low germination rate, the storage conditions of -20°C could maintain higher pollen viability, which provided a theoretical basis for pollen selection and storage conditions for pomegranate genetic breeding.

Key words: pomegranate; bisexual flowers; functionally male flowers; morphological observation; pollen germination rate

石榴 (*Punica granatum* L.) 系千屈菜科 (Lythraceae) 石榴属 (*Punica* L.) 果树^[1], 具有重要的文化、营养和观赏价值^[2-4]。目前我国石榴栽培面积约 180 万亩, 作为特色果树其在促进农民增收和乡村振兴过程中扮演重要角色。新中国成立以来, 我国育种家共选育石榴新品种约 119 个, 育种方式包括资源挖掘、实生选种、芽变育种、杂交育种、诱变育种等^[5], 其中杂交育种仍是最主要的育种方式。花粉质量、花粉类型选择和保存方式是开展杂交育种的前提, 花粉选择和保存对石榴杂交育种具有重要影响, 因此, 深入了解花粉的生物学特性, 提升授粉效率和成功率对遗传育种至关重要^[6-8]。

近年来, 研究发现枣^[9]、梨^[10]、草莓^[11]桃^[12]、杏^[13]和刺梨^[14]等果树花粉的形态、贮藏温度、最适培养基、数量、单药花粉数以及花粉育性均会影响花粉的萌发。石榴花分为可育花 (两性花) 和功能性雄花两种类型^[15]。可育花又名“两性花”、“筒状花”, 其雌蕊发育正常最终能够形成果实; 功能性雄花又名“钟状花”, 雌蕊发育异常, 不能正常结果^[16]。石榴可育花具细长至花药高度的雄蕊及 U 形多胚珠子房, 而功能性雄花雄蕊较短, 子

房 V 形且胚珠体积小、表面不规则^[15]。在可育花的类型中，单生花和簇生花序中的顶端花较大且胚珠数量多，而侧生花较小且胚珠发育不良频率高，导致坐果率降低^[17]。石榴功能性雄花的雌性不育与胚珠发育异常紧密相关，胚珠发育常在珠被原基形成后停滞^[18]。前人研究发现 *PgAGL11* 基因是调控胚珠发育、导致雌蕊败育的关键因子之一^[19]；*pg-miR166a-3p* 在石榴功能性雄花中的高表达与胚珠发育异常相关^[20]；*PgBEL1* 作为分子桥梁，连接 *PgCRC*、*PgINO* 及 *MADS-box* 转录因子，共同调控胚珠与种子发育^[21]。在石榴的头花始花期至盛花期，叶面喷施 30.0 mg·L⁻¹ 的 GA₃ 能有效提高坐果率而不损害果实品质。然而，在二花盛花期，喷施 GA₃ 虽防止可育花脱落，却抑制功能性雄花自然脱落，导致营养资源不当分配，影响果实正常发育^[22]。

目前研究主要针对石榴可育花与功能性雄花的分布特征、开花模式、花粉粒形态参数（极轴长度 P、赤道直径 E 及其比值）差异^[23-24]，以及影响雌蕊败育的植物内源和外源激素的种类和比例^[25-26]等开展研究。本研究以 6 个石榴品种为试验材料，探讨不同石榴品种可育花与功能性雄花不同培养条件、花药数量、单粒花药出粉量、花粉与柱头授粉时长以及贮藏温度对花粉萌发率的影响，为石榴的杂交育种和品种改良提供了重要的理论参考和实践价值。

1. 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况及植物材料

样品取自国家园艺种质资源库（郑州，中国）（东经 34.71°，北纬 113.70°）。果园采取行间生草，树下铺防草膜的种植模式，园内土壤为沙壤土；采取‘Y’形栽培模式，南北方向种植，株行距为 1×2 m；果园肥水进行常规露地栽培管理。供试品种为 8a 生酸美人、慕乐、天使红、中石榴 4 号、华光和土库曼斯坦。于 2022 年 6 月 8 号选取即将开放未散粉的大小一致的花苞 50 朵带回实验室。在室内剥离花药于干燥的纸盒中，剔除花丝，放于常温避光通风处使得花药充分开裂，48 h 后干燥后的各品种花粉分别装入干燥的小玻璃瓶内中密封保存用于各指标测定。

1.2 花粉萌发最适蔗糖浓度的筛选

分别配置浓度为 50、10、150、200、250、300 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖溶液，吸取 3 mL 溶液于 5 mL 离心管中，用大头针取适量室温干燥后贮藏的中石榴 4 号花粉于 5 mL 离心管中，在 25°C 的温度条件下培养 12 h 后观察不同浓度蔗糖处理对花粉萌发的影响情况，以筛选出最适的蔗糖浓度。取 5 μL 溶液滴于凹面载玻片上，在光学显微镜下统计花粉数量，统计时，花粉管的伸长长度大于或等于花粉粒的直径视为萌发，萌发率=已萌发花粉数/花粉总数×100%^[27]。每个样品设 3 次生物学重复，每次观察 3 个视野，每个视野不少于 100 粒。

1.3 可育花与功能性雄花花药数目和单花药出粉量对萌发率影响的测定

每个品种随机取 3 朵发育良好且完整的可育花与功能性雄花，用镊子将花药取下，统计花药数目；采用果胶酶酶解法^[28]测定单花药出粉量，可育花与功能性雄花分别取完整花

药 10 枚放入 1 mL 离心管中，待花粉完全散出，加入 2%果胶酶 1 mL，处理 12 h，使粘连在花药壁上的花粉粒游离出来。充分振荡后，取 5 μ L 溶液滴于载玻片上，在光学显微镜下统计花粉数量，每个样品重复设 3 片，每片观察 3 个视野，观察的花粉粒在 100 粒以上。单花药花粉量 = (每个载玻片上总花粉粒数 \times 200) / 10。在最适浓度的蔗糖溶液里培养供试品种花粉，在 25 $^{\circ}$ C 培养 12 h 后在光学显微镜下观察统计可育花与功能性雄花花粉萌发数量，方法同 1.2。在光学显微镜下统计并拍照花粉萌发率与花粉管生长情况，比较分析可育花与功能性雄花花粉萌发情况。

1.4 不同条件下花粉萌发率的测定

为观察花粉管的萌发情况，分别取授粉后 12、24、36、48 h 花柱在 FAA 固定液固定 24 h 以上；后经 2 mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ 的 NaOH 溶液在 65 $^{\circ}$ C 温箱中软化处理 7 h，待样品变为半透明状后用蒸馏水漂洗 3 次；0.1% 水溶性苯胺蓝溶液染色过夜，用于荧光显微镜观察。使用 Olympus DP71^[29] 荧光显微镜观察花柱中花粉管萌发情况，测定供试品种的花粉萌芽率，方法同 1.2。

将采集的花粉混合分别在 25、4、-20 $^{\circ}$ C 贮藏，间隔 1、3、5、7、60、90 d 测定各贮藏条件下的花粉萌发率以比较不同贮藏温度对石榴花粉萌发率的影响。

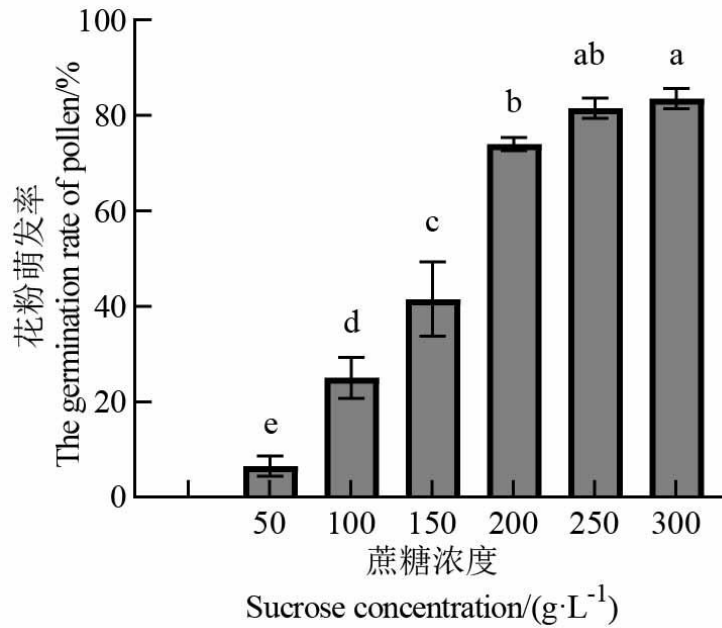
1.5 数据分析

采用 SPSS 27.0 进行数据的统计和分析，Duncan's 新复极差法检验差异显著性水平，采用 GraphPad Prism9 进行绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 蔗糖浓度对石榴花粉萌发率的影响

对中石榴 4 号花粉萌发率的测定表明，在 50~300 g \cdot L $^{-1}$ 的蔗糖浓度范围内，石榴花粉的萌发率随着蔗糖浓度的增加而增加（图 1）。当蔗糖浓度为 300 g \cdot L $^{-1}$ 时，花粉萌发率达到最高，为 83.5%，并且与 50 g \cdot L $^{-1}$ 、100 g \cdot L $^{-1}$ 、150 g \cdot L $^{-1}$ 和 200 g \cdot L $^{-1}$ 的蔗糖浓度处理相比，有显著性差异。与 250 g \cdot L $^{-1}$ 的蔗糖浓度处理相比，则无显著性差异。综上所述，250 g \cdot L $^{-1}$ 和 300 g \cdot L $^{-1}$ 的蔗糖浓度可视为利于石榴花粉萌发的优化条件。



图中小写字母表示差异为显著水平 ($P < 0.05$), 垂直线表示标准误差, 下同。

The lowercase letters in the figure indicate that the difference is significant ($P < 0.05$), and the vertical line indicates the standard error, the same below.

图 1 蔗糖浓度对石榴花粉萌发率的影响

Fig. 1 effect of sucrose concentration on pollen germination rate of pomegranate

2.2 可育花与功能性雄花雄蕊的数目与单粒花粉量及形态关系

对可育花与功能性雄花雄蕊数目与单粒花粉量及形态测定表明, 同一品种可育花与功能性雄花雄蕊数目无差异显著性 (图 2-A)。土库曼斯坦可育花中雄蕊数目显著低于其它 5 个品种, 其功能性雄花中雄蕊数目显著低于酸美人、慕乐、天使红和华光 (图 2-B)。进一步分析发现, 可育花的单粒花药出粉量显著低于功能性雄花 (图 3-A)。尽管在花粉产生量上有所不足, 但可育花在花粉萌发率方面却展现出了显著的优势 (图 3-B)。进一步研究发现, 可育花花粉管的生长速度相对较快, 且其花粉管的长度显著超过了功能性雄花 (图 3-C、D)。尽管我们在雄蕊数目、单粒花药出粉量和花粉萌发率等方面观察到了显著的差异, 但后续的统计分析却表明, 这些特征之间并未表现出显著的相关性。这意味着这些特征各自独立地影响着花的繁殖性能, 而非相互依存或制约。

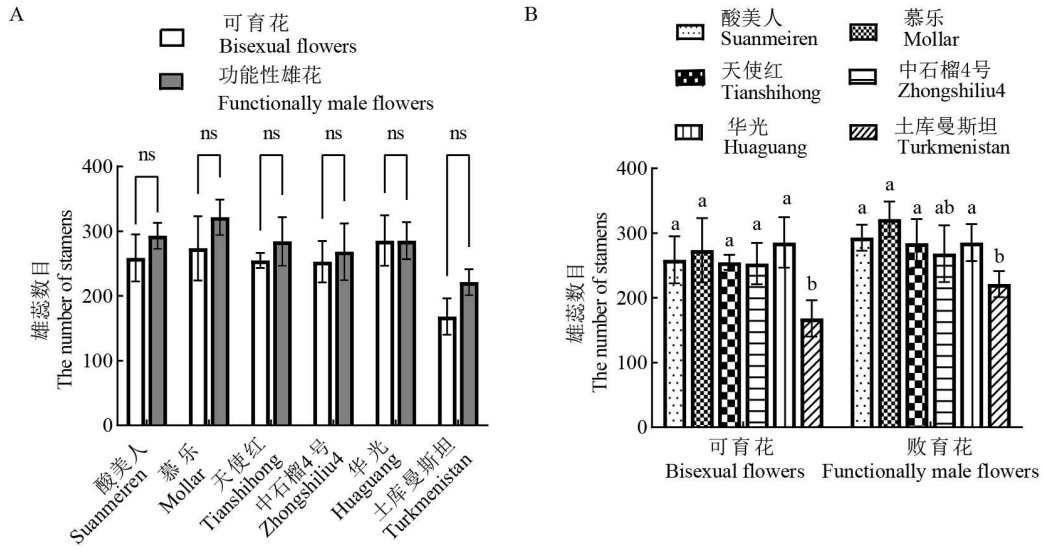
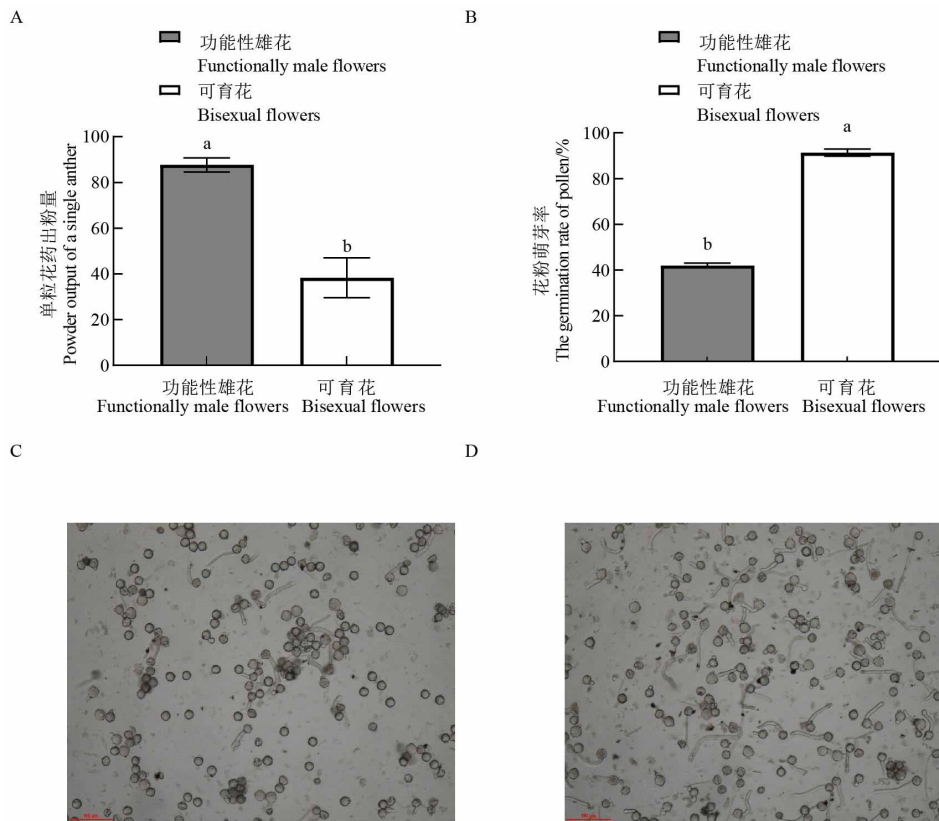


图 2 不同品种可育花与功能性雄花的雄蕊数目的差异

Fig. 2 difference in the number of stamens between bisexual and abortive flowers of different varieties

A.可育花与功能性雄花不同品种间雄蕊数目；B.不同品种可育花与功能性雄花雄蕊数目。

A. The number of stamens between bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers; B. The number of stamens in bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers of different varieties.



A.可育花与功能性雄花单粒花药出粉量；B.可育花与功能性雄花花粉萌发率；C.功能性雄花萌发与花粉管生长情况；D.可育花萌发与花粉管生长情况；比例尺为 100 μm 。

A. Pollen yield per anther of bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers; B. Pollen germination rate of bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers; C. functionally male flowers germination and pollen tube growth; D. Germination of bisexual flowers and growth of pollen tube; bar=100 μm .

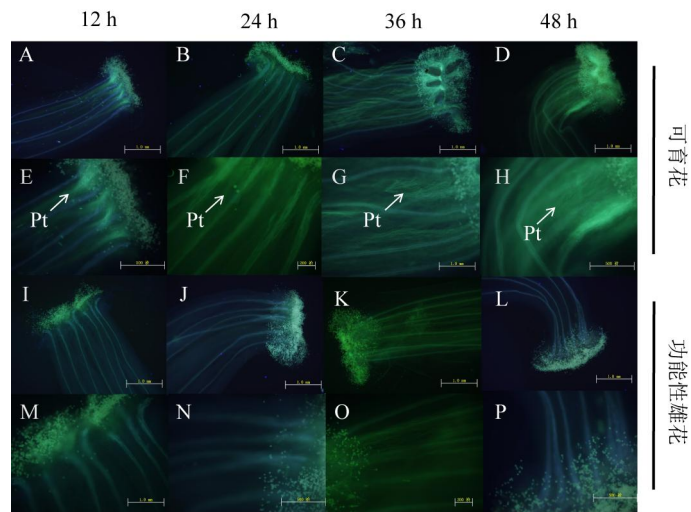
图 3 可育花与功能性雄花单粒花药出粉量与花粉萌发率的差异及花粉管生长情况对比

Fig. 3 comparison of pollen yield per anther and pollen germination rate and pollen tube growth between bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers

2.3 培养时间对可育花和功能性雄花花粉活力的影响

对不同培养时间条件下可育花与功能性雄花萌发及生长情况分析发现，随着培养时间的延长，两种类型的花粉萌发情况呈显著差异。可育花花粉在授粉后 36 h 开始大量萌发，而功能性雄花花粉在相同时间内仅有极少量萌发。详细观察表明，可育花花粉在授粉后 12 h 即开始萌发，24 h 萌发数量较少，且部分花粉已开始伸入花柱中生长。至 36 h，可育花花粉大量萌发并伸入花柱内部生长。相比之下，功能性雄花花粉在 12 h 和 24 h 培养时间内未见萌发，直至 36 h 和 48 h，仅在柱头表面观察到部分花粉萌发，且仅有极少量花粉能够伸入花柱中生长（图 4）。结果表明，功能性雄花虽然能够接受花粉，且柱头表面的花粉能够萌发，但仅有极少数花粉能够成功伸入花柱并伸长生长。可育花在授粉后 36 h 花粉的

大量萌发表明，为确保授粉的成功和可靠性，花粉需要至少 36 h 的接触时间以充分与花柱相互作用。



A. 4X 镜下观察授粉后 12 h 可育花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；B. 4X 镜下观察授粉后 24 h 可育花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；C. 4X 镜下观察授粉后 36 h 可育花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；D. 4X 镜下观察授粉后 48 h 可育花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；E. 10X 镜下观察授粉后 12 h 可育花花柱中花粉管(Pt) 伸长情况；F. 10X 镜下观察授粉后 24 h 可育花花柱中花粉管 (Pt) 伸长情况；G. 10X 镜下观察授粉后 36 h 可育花花柱中花粉管(Pt) 伸长情况；H. 10X 镜下观察授粉后 48 h 可育花花柱中花粉管(Pt) 伸长情况；I. 4X 镜下观察授粉后 12 h 功能性雄花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；J. 4X 镜下观察授粉后 24 h 功能性雄花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；K. 4X 镜下观察授粉后 36 h 功能性雄花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；L. 4X 镜下观察授粉后 48 h 功能性雄花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；M. 10X 镜下观察授粉后 12 h 功能性雄花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；N. 10X 镜下观察授粉后 24 h 功能性雄花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；O. 10X 镜下观察授粉后 36 h 功能性雄花花柱中花粉管伸长情况；P. 10X 镜下观察授粉后 48 h 功能性雄花花柱中花粉管伸长情况。

A. 4X.The elongation of pollen tube in the bisexual flower column at 12 h after pollination was observed under the microscope; B. 4X microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube in the bisexual flower column 24 h after pollination; C. 4X microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube in the bisexual flower column 36 h after pollination; D. 4X microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube in the bisexual flower column at 48 h after pollination; E. The elongation of pollen tube (Pt) in the bisexual flower column at 12 h after pollination was observed under the microscope at 10X. F. 10X microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube (Pt) in the bisexual flower column 24 h after pollination; G. 10X microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube (Pt) in the bisexual flower column 36 h after pollination; H. 10X microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube (Pt) in the bisexual flower column at 48 h after pollination. I. 4X-microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube in the flower column of functionally male flowers 12 h after pollination; J. 4X microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube in the flower column of functionally male flowers 24 h after pollination; K. 4X.The elongation of pollen tubes in the

flower column of functionally male flowers was observed at 36 h after pollination; L. 4X microscope was used to observe the elongation of pollen tubes in the flower column of functionally male flowers at 48 h after pollination. M. 10X-microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube in the flower column of functionally male flowers 12 h after pollination; N. 10X microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tube in the flower column of functionally male flowers 24 h after pollination. O. 10X-ray microscope was observed to observe the elongation of pollen tubes in the flower column of functionally male flowers at 36 h after pollination. P. 10X microscope to observe the elongation of pollen tubes in the flower column of functionally male flowers 48 h after pollination.

图 4 可育花与功能性雄花花柱中花粉管萌发、伸长差异

Fig.4 Difference of pollen tube germination and elongation between bisexual flowers and functionally male flowers

2.4 贮藏温度对花粉活力的影响及品种间花粉萌发率的差异

对不同贮藏温度条件下石榴花粉萌发情况分析发现，在一定贮藏时间范围内，石榴花粉的萌发率在 4℃ 与 -20℃ 贮藏条件下呈现先降后升再降的趋势，最终趋于平稳。具体而言，花粉萌发率在第 7 d 达到峰值，其中在 -20℃ 条件下保存的花粉萌发率最高，达到 51.7%，而在 4℃ 条件下保存的花粉萌发率为 44.7%。值得注意的是，在常温条件下，花粉在贮藏 3 d 后全部失活。分析表明，相较于 4℃ 的贮藏温度，-20℃ 的贮藏条件能够普遍提高花粉的萌发率，维持更高的花粉活力，这对于后期的杂交授粉更为有利（图 5）。

对不同品种花粉萌发情况分析发现，天使红花粉萌发率显著高于中石榴 4 号与土库曼斯坦。天使红花粉萌发率最高为 93.3%，而中石榴 4 号萌发率最低为 82.7%（图 6）。

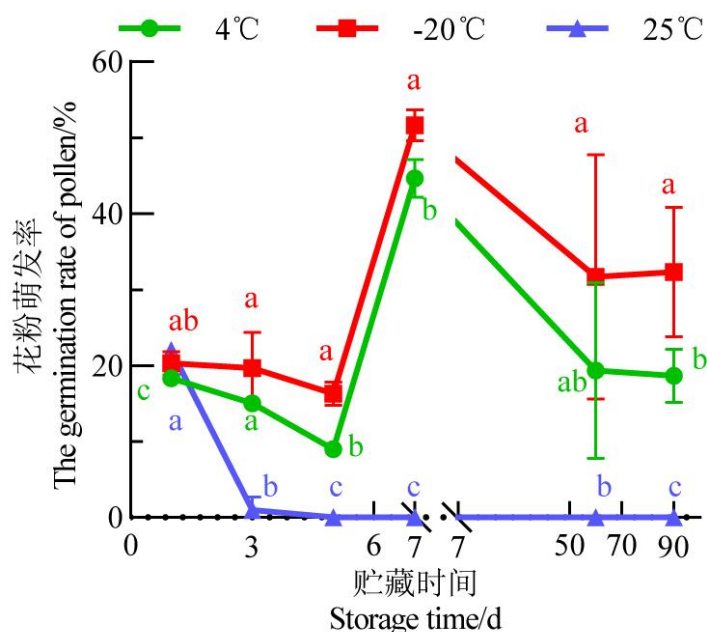


图 5 贮藏温度对花粉萌发率的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of storage temperature on pollen germination rate

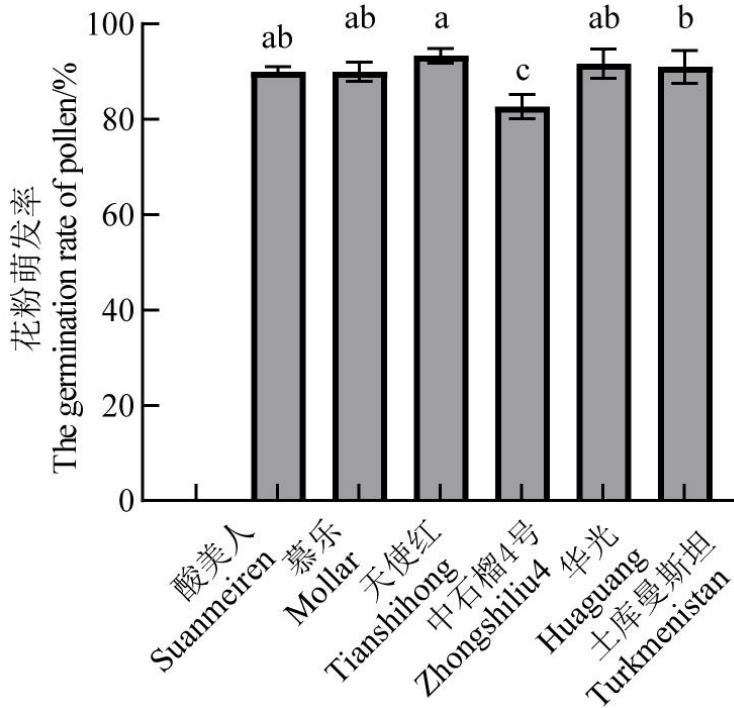


图 6 不同品种花粉萌发率差异

Fig. 6 Differences in pollen germination rate among different cultivars

3 讨论

授粉成功率与花粉数量和质量密切相关^[30]。与猕猴桃^[31]、核桃^[32]、龙眼^[33]等果树不同，同一株石榴花的类型分为可育花与功能性雄花^[15]，因此明确不同类型花的花粉萌发率对石榴的杂交授粉具有重要的意义。研究表明石榴功能性雄花花粉萌发率低于可育花，这种差异可能是由于两者在生理和结构上的不同所致，进而影响了花粉的萌发和授粉效率^[34]。尽管石榴可育花与功能性雄花在雄蕊数目上没有显著差异，但功能性雄花的单粒花药出粉量显著高于可育花，其花粉萌发率却显著低于可育花。研究表明石榴雄蕊数目、散粉量和花粉萌发率三者之间并未发现相关性，这与朱更瑞等^[35]对桃花粉生活力的分析和吴学卷等^[36]对枣花粉萌发率与花粉量的研究结果一致。此外，功能性雄花明显产生更多的花药，表明其发育过程可能依赖于增加花粉产生量，以增强授粉效率^[37]，通过这种方式，更多的花粉颗粒能够与柱头相互作用，以增加授粉成功的概率^[38]。在遗传育种过程中，我们可以采集功能性雄花花粉用于人工授粉，进而减少可育花的消耗，并提高石榴的产量。

花粉生活力的测定在多种园艺植物中已有报道^[39-41]，其中蔗糖浓度对花粉发芽率有显著影响。研究表明，10%~15%的蔗糖浓度，有利于大多数果树离体花粉的萌发^[42]，吴亚君等^[43]研究发现石榴花粉在 300 g·L⁻¹ 的蔗糖浓度下培养萌发率最高。本研究发现，虽然 300 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖浓度最有利于石榴花粉萌发，但 250 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖浓度同样保持高萌发率，且两者无显著差异。因此，250 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖浓度可作为更经济的选择，确保高效的花粉萌发，同

时降低成本。在植物有性生殖中，花粉的活力与柱头可授性以及植物的结实率密切相关^[44]，在开展植物杂交育种时，选择高活力的父本花粉和处于高可授性母本雌花柱头是确保杂交成功的前提条件^[45]。在本研究中，可育花培养 36 h 花粉大量萌发并向花柱伸长生长，而功能性雄花极少量花粉萌发，因此，在石榴授粉过程中，花粉与花柱的接触时间可能是影响授粉效率和果实结实的关键因素。花粉-柱头相互作用的关键阶段包括花粉捕获、粘附、水合作用、发芽产生花粉管、花粉管穿过柱头生长、花粉管进入胚珠并产生精子细胞^[46]。功能性雄花出粉量多但萌发率低，是因功能性雄花粘连少量花粉向外萌发后未能伸入到花柱中伸长生长，这与陈利娜等^[47]研究结果一致。这可能是因为乳突细胞的胼胝质堆积阻碍花粉萌发和花粉管向下伸长^[48]，石榴功能性雄花柱头分泌物比可育花少，不容易粘附花粉，花粉管生长缺乏定向生长，未能穿透柱头伸入到花柱中生长^[15]。因此在保证花粉活力的同时，还需确保花粉能够在柱头表面大量萌发。

采集花粉的质量对人工辅助授粉至关重要，而贮藏环境是花粉是否可以保持较高萌发率、杂交育种成功的关键^[49]。温度是影响花粉活力的关键因素^[50]，低温贮藏更有利于保持花粉活力^[51]，在一定时间范围内，-20℃条件适宜石榴花粉的贮藏与花粉生活力的保持，这与李振勤等^[52]对滇山茶花粉保存温度研究一致，在该条件下保存的花粉更有利于促进果园作物的补充授粉，提高和稳定作物产量。天使红花粉萌发率最高，为 93.3%，而中石榴 4 号花粉萌发率最低，为 82.7%。相同环境条件下生长的石榴品种间花粉萌发率不同^[53]，这可能与品种的遗传特性有关^[54]。本研究明确了不同品种萌发率和花粉保存条件，为杂交育种的花粉保存奠定基础。

4.结论

研究表明，石榴不同品种的可育花与功能性雄花在雄蕊数、散粉量及花粉萌发率上无相关性。可育花花粉培养 36 h 后大量萌发向花柱伸长生长，而功能性雄花仅少量萌发。此外，250 g·L⁻¹ 和 300 g·L⁻¹ 蔗糖浓度均可用于花粉的离体培养，-20℃是适合花粉长期保存的贮藏条件。

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