Introduction to Pollination

Steve McArtney Southeast Apple Specialist







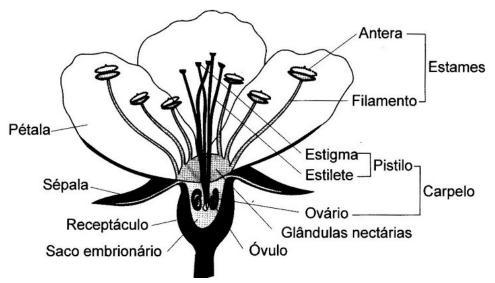












Pollen Germination and Tube Growth

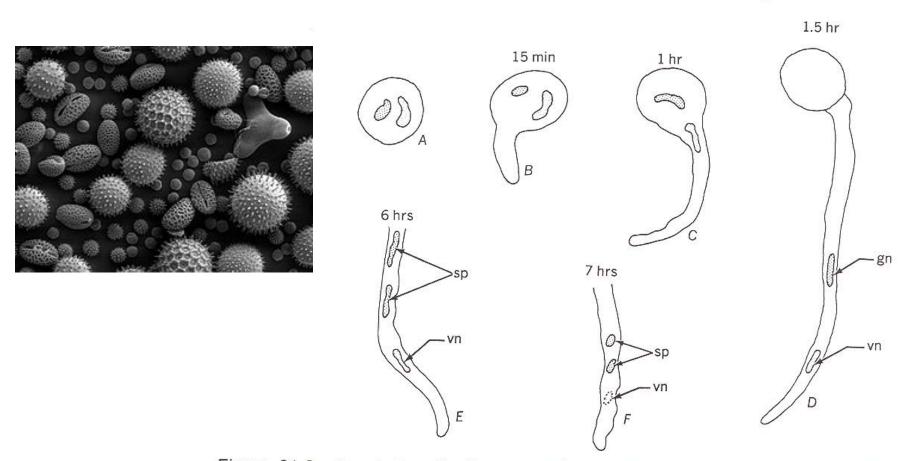
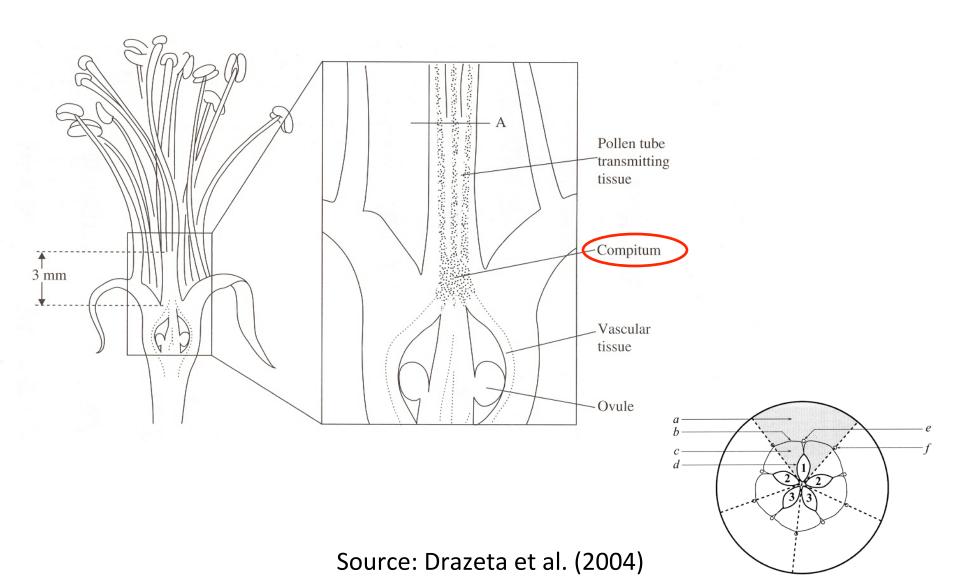


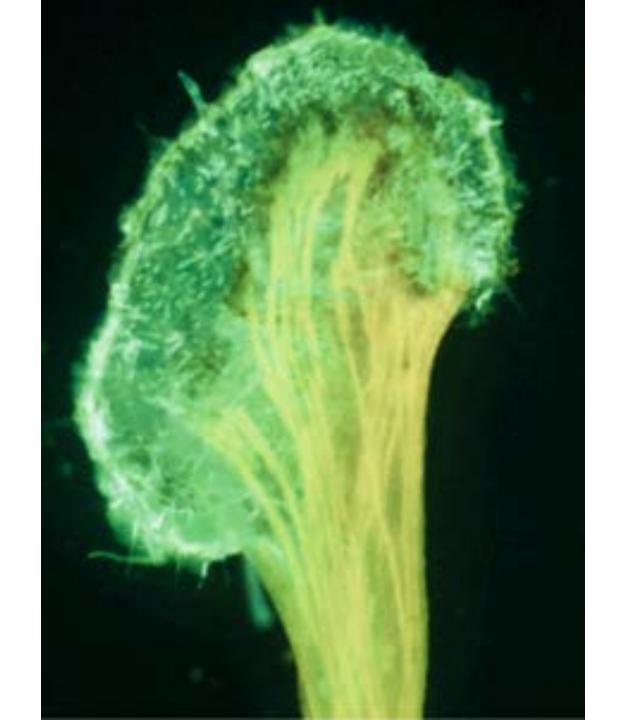
Figure 21.9 Germination of pollen grain of *Scilla* (monocotyledon) in vitro. Medium: 2% agar, 7% cane sugar, traces of sterile yeast. A, resting binucleate pollen grain, B-E, stages of germination at times after placement on medium indicated above the drawings. Only tips of the pollen tubes in E and F. The nuclei are compact at end of germination in F. Details: gn, generative nucleus; sp, sperm nucleus; vn, vegetative nucleus. (Adapted from R. A. Brink, Amer. J. Bot. 11:351–364, 1924.)

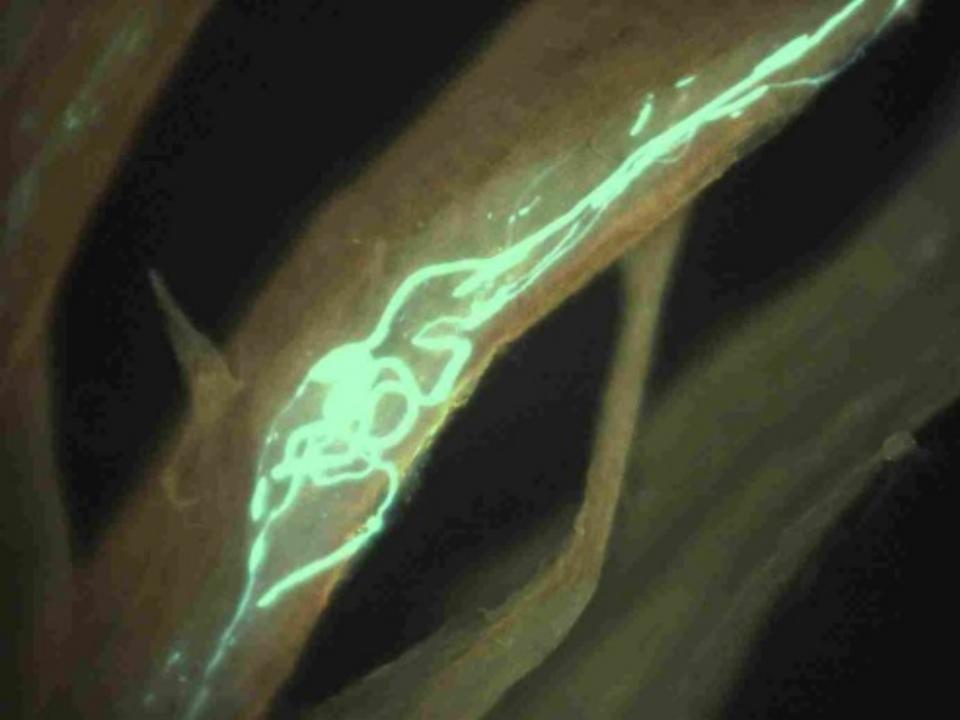
Source: Esau (1960)

'McIntosh' Flowers Have Perfect Syncarpy

Source: Sheffield et al. (2005)









Effective pollination period is highly variable

- 2-8 days in apple
- 2-11 days in pears
- 2-10 days in cherries

Ovule degenerates



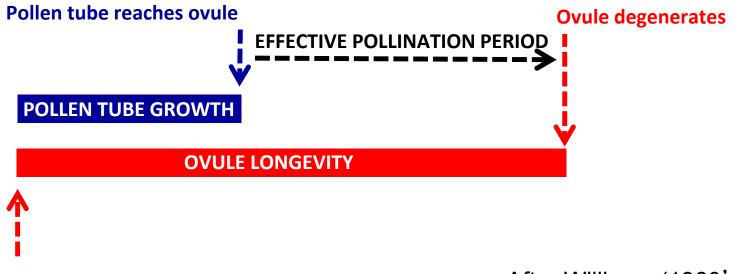


Factors Limiting the Effective Pollination Period

- Stigmatic receptivity
- Pollen tube growth
- Ovule longevity

High temperatures following pollination

- Increase the rate of pollen tube growth
- Shorten the period of stigma receptivity
- Hasten degeneration of the ovules



Pollen Tube Growth in Apple

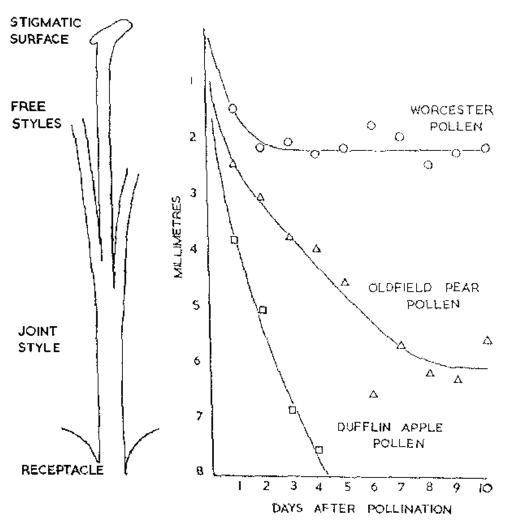
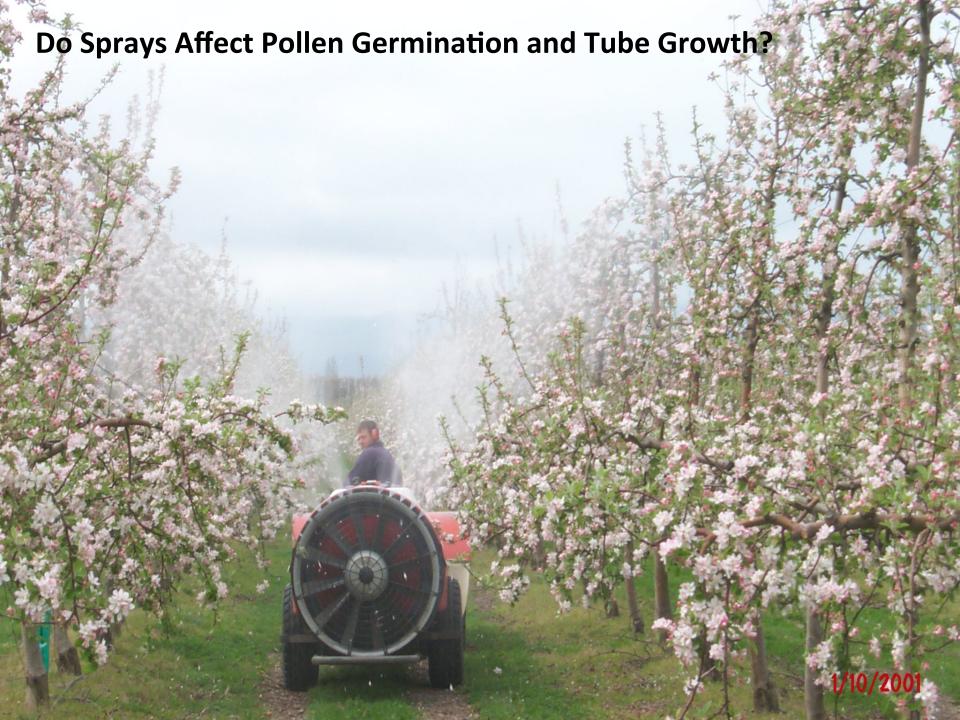


Fig. 1
Pollen tube growth in styles of Worcester Pearmain.

Self-pollinated grains only penetrate a short distance down the style

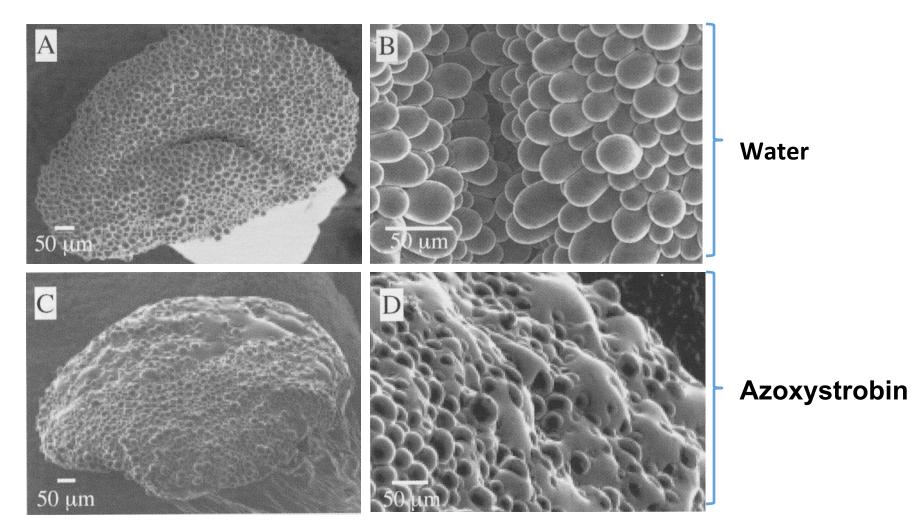
Cross pollination with a diploid apple resulted in fertilization within 6-7 days

Williams, R.R. (1965) Long Ashton Potted trees on M.11 Mean temp. 11C/52F



Stigmatic Receptivity

Effects of Azoxystrobin on the Stigmatic Surface of Almond Flowers



(source: Yi et al., 2003)

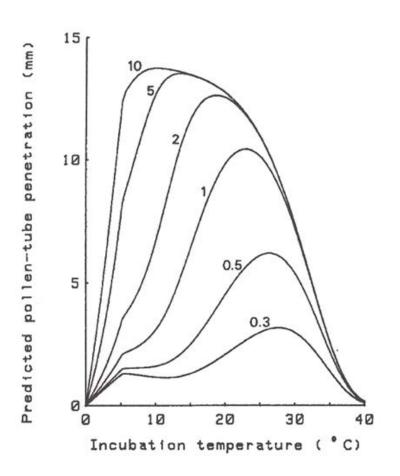
Fungicide Effects on Pollen Germination and Tube Growth

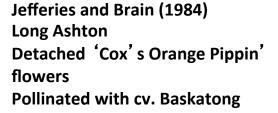
There is little information in apple apart from Captan and Streptomycin, but some of the commonly used fungicides in commercial apple production have been shown to severely inhibit pollen germination and tube growth <u>in other crops</u>

Fungicide Class	Effect on pollen germination and growth	Products used on Apple
Streptomycin	Severe in walnut [Polito et al., 2002])	
	None in apple [Yi et al., 2003])	
Strobilurins	Severe in almond (Azoxystrobin)	Pristine, Flint, Sovran
Dithiocarbamates	Severe in almond (Maneb, Ziram)	Mancozeb, Polyram,
		Metiram, Ferbam
Pyrimidine	Severe in almond (Cyprodinil)	Vangard, Scala
Dicarboximides	Variable	
Phthalimides	Severe in almond (Captan)	Captan
	Intermediate in apple (Captan)	
Benzimidazoles	None in almond	Topsin M,
Azoles	Little or none in almond	

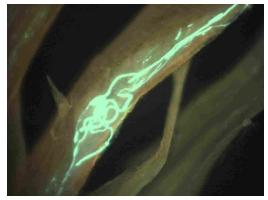


How does Temperature Affect Pollen Tube Growth?











What is the Mode of Action of Lime Sulfur as a Bloom Thinner?

Inhibit fertilization or Create a Carbohydrate Stress by Inhibiting Photosynthesis?

- •LS applied at 3% to 'Braeburn' /M9 apple trees
- •0,1,2,3 or 4 LS applications over the bloom period
- LS sprays applied three days apart

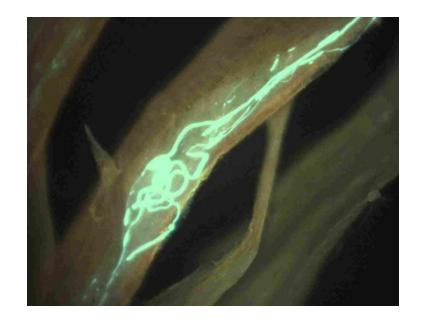


- •Flowers at full bloom at the first spray were tagged
 - Flowers removed 5 days later and the number of pollen tubes counted in each pistil
 - ➤ Percent flowers with limiting pollen tube numbers (<10/flower or none)

LS Reduced Pollen Tube Number Per Flower

(McArtney et al., 2006)

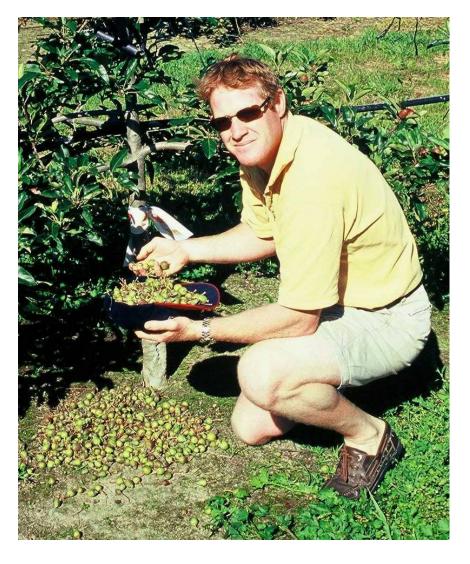
Treatment	Flowers with limiting No. of pollen tubes (%)	
	<10 tubes per flower	No tubes per flower
Control	9	2
Lime sulfur	64	27
Р	0.003	0.006





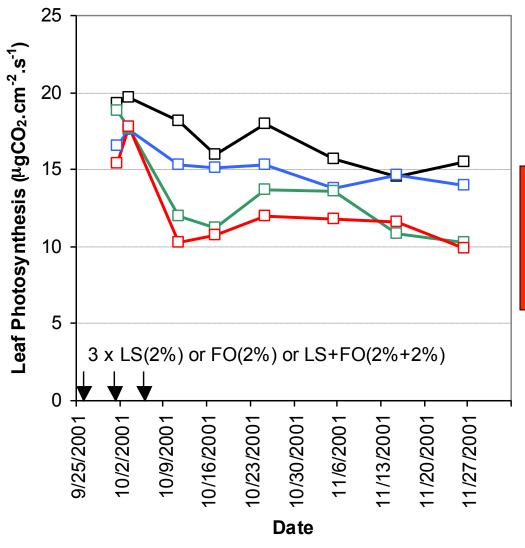
Reduced Photosynthesis Can Also Cause Fruit Drop

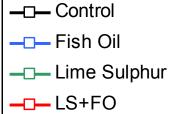




Lime Sufur and Fish Oil Reduce Leaf Photosynthesis

(McArtney et al., 2006)





- •LS reduced Pn by 22%
- •Fish oil reduced Pn by 11%
- •LS+FO reduced Pn by 28%

Who Needs Seeds Anyway? The Use of Promalin as a Frost Rescue Treatment

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Using Promalin as a Frost Rescue Treatment





How Much Damage will 24°F cause at full bloom?

Table 1.

Critical spring temperatures for 10% and 90% kill of apple flower buds at various developmental stages. (Data are adapted from Washington State and Michigan sources).

Developmental	Critical Temperature (°F)	
Stage	10% Kill	90% Kill
Silver tip	15	2
Green tip	18	10
½ Inch green	23	15
Tight cluster	27	21
First pink	28	24
Full pink	28	25
First bloom	28	25
Full bloom	28	25
Post bloom	28	25





INDUCTION OF PARTHENOCARPIC GROWTH OF APPLE FRUITS WITH GIBBERELLINS A₃ AND A₄¹

MARTIN J. BUKOVAC

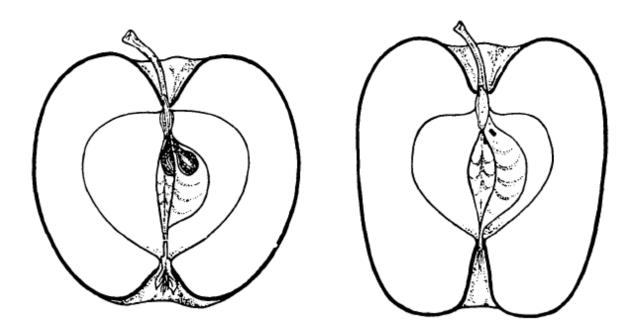


Fig. 2.—Schematic diagram of median longisections of seeded (*left*) and gibberellin A_4 -induced parthenocarpic (*right*) apple fruit at maturity.

Source: Botanical Gazette, Vol. 124, No. 3 (Mar., 1963), pp. 191-195