

40-richchia Peremohy Str, 27, , 65496,

Genotype Diversity in the Ampelographic Repository of the National Scientific Center “Tairov Research Institute of Viticulture and Wine-Making”

Irina Kovalova, Vjacheslav Skrypnyk, Nina Muliukina,
Ljudmila Gerus, Marina Fedorenko, Olena Salij

*Tairov Research Institute of Viticulture and Winemaking,
40-richchia Peremohy Str., 27, Tairove, Odesa, 65496, Ukraine
E-mail: Tairmna2005@ukr.net*

Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

- Analysis of variation in seed content in a group of seedless varieties allowed to distinguish varieties with the first category of seedlessness, which can be later used as parent varieties in crosses. The analysis of the resistance against fungal diseases of some registered varieties showed a tendency to increase the adaptability of new generation varieties.
- Flavor profiles of wines produced from new wine varieties and hybrid forms were made and the exclusivity of their taste and flavor complex was confirmed. Promising table varieties were selected by the size of a bunch and berries, as well as marketability of bunches on the vine.
- The usage of SSR analysis allowed us to confirm the origin of the studied varieties,

SSR

40 000 ha.

(700 - 600 . . .).

(1936 .) 30

2019 ., 57% , 55%

(

-28 ° C)

10 .

3 - 4 *Vitis*.

„Rainbow” + ”.

5 (7

)

8 (10 ri

) *Vitis vinifera*,

(Gerus et al., 2015; Kovalova and Gerus, 2016).

(Akkurt et al., 2019).

- which was crucial for varieties obtained via mixed pollination.

Key words: genotype, resistance, seedlessness, variety, organoleptic profile, marketability, large-berry, SSR analysis

INTRODUCTION

Ukraine is a viticultural country with a total vineyard area of nearly 40,000 ha.

- The long history of Ukrainian viticulture started from ancient Greek colonies in the Northern Black Sea region (700 - 600 BC).

First official State Register of plant varieties for dissemination in Ukraine (1936) included 30 introduced and only one local cultivar. As for August of 2019, it consisted of 57 % Ukrainian cultivars, 55 % of which were bred at the Tairov Institute of Viticulture and Winemaking.

These cultivars were bred regarding the climate peculiarities of the Northern Black Sea region (continental and dry, with winter frosts of -26 or -28 °C) and fungal diseases, which cause epiphytities twice or more per 10 years. Most of the new grape cultivars were created on the basis of 3 - 4 different *Vitis* genera.

- They are the fifth and sixth progenies from the first crosses obtained as a result of two massive breeding programs: “Rainbow” for table grape varieties and “Resistance + Quality”. Most of new cultivars need only 5 (7 under epiphytity conditions) fungicide treatments instead of 8 (10 under epiphytity) for *Vitis vinifera* varieties, so they are applicable for adaptive or even organic viticulture (Gerus et al., 2015; Kovalova and Gerus, 2016).

The demand of the modern market for viticultural products, especially for seedless varieties, creates new breeding tasks (Akkurt et al., 2019). In order to determine donor varieties of “seedlessness” trait, 36 seedless varieties

zhemchug (Yarilo) e

Zagrey, Odeskyi

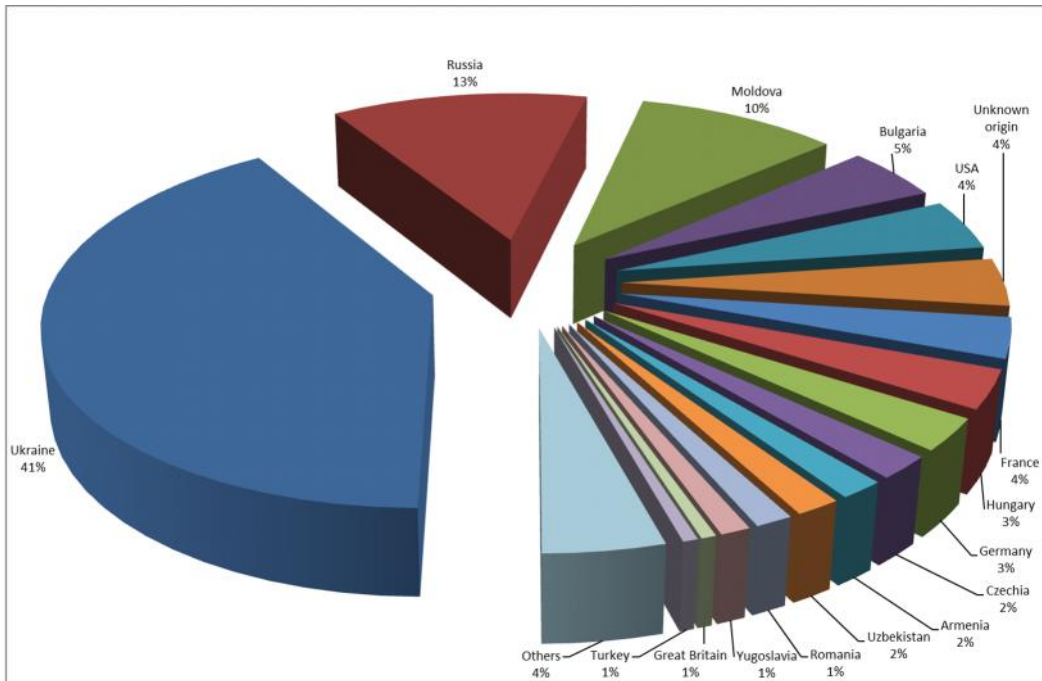
- For the characterization of wine flavor complex (Zagrey, Odeskyi zhemchug, and Yarilo cultivars) organoleptic analysis and method of wine profiling were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- In order to replenish the database of donor varieties of valuable traits, especially carriers of seedlessness trait, we analyzed variation in seed content in 36 seedless varieties from the ampelographic collection of the Tairov Institute of Viticulture and Winemaking. These cultivars varied by genetic and geographical origins (Figure 1).

36

(1).



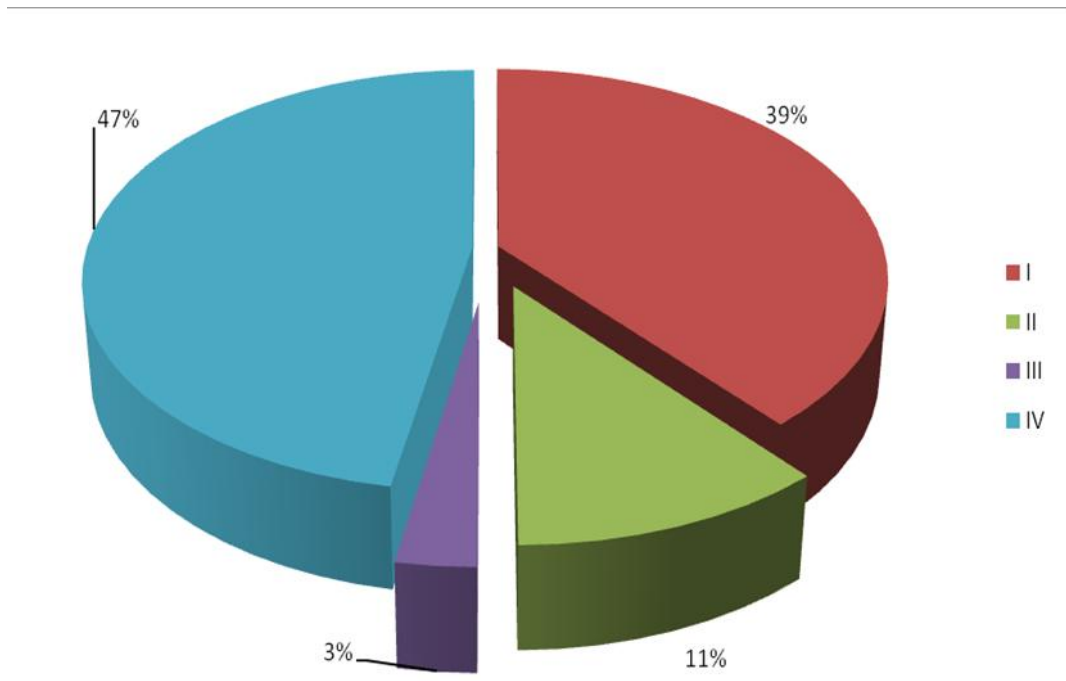
1.

Fig. 1. Origin distribution of seedless varieties from the ampelographic collection of the Institute of Viticulture and Winemaking named after V. E. Tairov

- Most of the selected cultivars were varieties of American and Ukrainian origins.

- To determine a seedlessness category, seed dry weight per berry was investigated (Figure 2).

2).



. 2.

Fig. 2. Distribution of seedless varieties by seedlessness category

100
 70 (Kishmish chernyi) 500 (Rusalka 3)
 (1).
 , -
 . 100 -
 13 445 0,7
 5 g. - 100 100
 Rusalka 3 (74 .), Centennial Seedless
 (70 .), Rushaki (51 .), Interlaken
 (49 .) Lakemont (48
 .).

The weight of 100 berries in a group of seedless varieties ranged from 70 (Kishmish chernyi) to 500 (Rusalka 3) grams (Table 1). Berries contained only seed traces, although they differed in amount and weight. Thus, 100 berries contained from 13 to 445 seeds weighing from 0.7 to 5 g. Less than 100 seeds in 100 berries were found in Rusalka 3 (74 pcs), Centennial Seedless (70 pcs), Rushaki (51 pcs), Interlaken seedless (49 pcs) and Lakemont varieties (48 pcs).

1.

Table 1. Investigation of seedlessness categories in seedless varieties

Variety	Weight of 100 berries, g	Amount of seeds, pcs	100 Seed weight in 100 berries, g	Seed dry weight per berry, mg	Seedlessness category
Rusensko bez seme	240	170	2,2	22	IV
Rusalka	140	74	0,2	2	I
Rusalka 3	500	212	2,7	27	IV
Kishmish rozovyi	130	102	0,2	2	I
Attika seedless	410	260	3	30	IV
Kishmish luchistii	410	220	3	30	IV
Kishmish chernyi	70	274	1,5	15	IV
Rusbol	170	294	4,1	41	IV
Elf	150	270	2,5	25	IV
Princess	390	137	0,4	4	I
Centennial seedless	260	70	0,1	1	I
Rushaki	130	51	0,07	0,7	I
Perlette	160	157	0,2	2	I
Sultanina	110	135	0,2	2	I
Romulus	160	128	1	10	II
Flame seedless	220	198	1	10	II
Interlaken seedless	130	49	0,06	0,6	I
Jupiter	340	224	3	30	IV
Einset seedless	200	244	1,5	15	IV
Gleanora	190	120	0,5	5	I
Himrod	170	51	0,08	0,8	I
Lakemont	200	48	0,1	1	I
Marquis seedless	240	164	0,2	2	I
Mars	230	160	1	10	II
Prime seedless	180	102	0,15	1,5	I
Venus	220	200	2	20	IV
Kishmish Vatkana	200	274	1,8	18	IV
Kishmish Vir	300	309	2,5	25	IV
Siranush	280	348	2,8	28	IV
Kishmish uzunbashly	220	251	3	30	IV
Sverkhraanii bessemyannyi	120	246	2	20	IV
Kishmish OSKHI	170	253	1,2	12	III
Kishmish tairovskii	160	128	1	10	II
Mechta	200	209	3	30	IV
Yaltinskii bessemyannyi	220	445	9,4	94	IV
Beogradska besemena	330	100	0,5	5	I

(Karaagac et al., 2012).

Sultanina

-

An indisputable leader is Sultanina variety (Karaagac et al., 2012). Its descendants, even plants of fifth and sixth generations, showed the first seedlessness category. In their berries seeds were either completely absent, or there were 1 or 2 soft and small seed traces. In addition to the above mentioned, Princess, Perlette, Himrod, Marquis and Beogradska besemena varieties are Sultanina descendants as

Princess, Perlette, Himrod, Marquis Beogradska,

Sultanina.
100 100

(2).

2.

well. Although they had more than 100 seeds in 100 berries, they were small, herbaceous and were not felt during eating. These varieties will be used and are already being used in the breeding process to obtain varieties of different seedlessness categories.

Diversity of the species composition in genotypes of different grape varieties explains the difference in a level of resistance to major fungal diseases (Table 2).

1936 2015 .

Table 2. A level of resistance to major fungal diseases in varieties included in State Register of plant varieties for dissemination in Ukraine from 1936 to 2015

/Variety	A year, when a variety was included in State Register	/Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	/Bunch rot	/Variety	A year, when a variety was included in State Register	/Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	/Bunch rot
Aligote	1936	l	l	l	Lesya	1985	l	l	m
Cabernet Sauvignon	1936	l	l	l	Odeskii souvenir	1985	m	l	m
Karabumu	1936	l	l	l	Ukr 85	1985	l	l	m
Muscat blanc	1936	l	l	l	Yantar OSKHI	1985	m	m	m
Muscat de Hambourg	1936	l	l	l	Asma	1986	m	m	m
Muscat rose	1936	l	l	l	Muskat Yantarnyi	1986	l	l	m
Riesling	1936	m	l	l	Yuzhanka OSKHI	1986	m	m	m
Senso	1936	l	l	l	Moldova	1987	h	h	h
Chasselas	1936	l	m	l	Muscat zhemchyuzhnyi	1988	m	m	l
Koroleva vinogradnikov	1944	l	l	l	Antei magarachskii	1988	h	h	h
Muskat Ottonel	1944	l	m	l	Zolotystyi ustoichivyi	1990	m	l	l
Pearl of Csaba	1944	m	l	m	Kishmish OSKHI	1990	l	l	l
Chaush belyi	1944	l	l	l	Lanka	1990	m	m	m
Agadai	1958	l	m	m	Novoukrainskii rannii	1990	l	l	l
Aleatiko	1958	l	l	l	Osobyi	1991	l	l	l
Albillo krimskii	1958	m	m	l	Vostorg	1992	h	m	h
Verdelho	1958	m	l	m	Suruchenskii belyi	1992	h	h	h
Gars levelyu	1958	m	l	m	Muskat odeskii	1993	h	h	h
Ekim kara	1958	m	m	h	Pervenets Magaracha	1994	h	m	h
Irsai Oliver	1958	m	m	h	Avrora Magaracha	1995	h	h	h
Kleret belii	1958	m	m	l	Kefessiya	1995	m	m	h
Kokur beli	1958	l	l	m	Kapselski belyi	1995	l	l	l
Matrasa	1958	l	l	l	Krona	1995	l	l	l
Mathias lanos	1958	l	m	l	Sari Pandas	1995	l	l	l
Morastel	1958	l	m	m	Arkadia	1995	m	l	m
Muskat aleksandriiskii	1958	l	l	l	Murvedr	2001	l	l	l
Muskat chernyi	1958	m	m	m	Semillon	2001	l	l	l
Muller Thurgau	1958	l	l	l	Kok Pandas	2002	l	l	l

Muscadel	1958	m	l	l	Original	2002	m	m	h
Nimrang	1958	l	l	l	Pinot blanc	2002	l	l	l
Rkaziteli	1958	m	l	h	Soldaiya	2002	l	l	l
Saperavi	1958	l	l	l	Tsitronny Magaracha	2002	h	h	h
Sersial	1958	l	l	l	Danko	2003	h	h	h
Sauvignon blanc	1958	m	l	l	Assol	2005	h	h	h
Taifi rozovyi	1958	m	m	l	Bordo	2006	l	l	l
Gewuerztraminer	1958	m	m	m	Bukovinka	2006	h	h	h
Feteasca alba	1958	m	m	l	Gurzufskiy rozovyi	2006	h	h	h
Furmint	1958	l	l	l	Zagrey	2006	h	h	h
Hindogni	1958	l	m	l	Zagadka	2006	m	m	m
Shabash	1958	l	m	m	Intervitis Magaracha	2006	m	m	m
Shardone	1958	l	l	l	Kobzar	2006	m	m	m
Pinot gris	1959	l	l	l	Lyubitelskii	2006	h	h	h
Pinot noir	1959	m	m	m	Livadiiskiy chernyi	2006	h	h	h
Welschriesling	1959	m		l	Muskat Livadiya	2006	h	h	h
Tashli	1959	m	m		Muskat Golodrigi	2006	h	h	h
Alphonse Lavallee	1960	l	l	l	Oleg	2006	h	h	h
Italia	1969	m	l	m	Risus	2006	h	m	m
Kardinal	1969	l	l	l	Rubin Golodrigi	2006	h	h	h
Cegled szepe	1969	m	m	h	Rodnichok	2006	m	h	m
Limberger	1969	l	l	m	Smena	2006	m	h	h
Marselskij chernyi rannij	1969	l	l	l	Tavkveri Magaracha	2006	h	h	h
Pesci Szagos	1969	m	m	l	Anatelykon	2007	m	m	m
Rannii Magaracha	1969	l	m	h	Alminskii	2007	h	h	h
Rubinovy Magaracha	1969	m	h	m	Gerkules	2007	l	m	m
Sauvignon vert	1969	m	l	l	Etud	2007	h	h	h
Sorok lyet Oktyabrya	1969	l	l	l	Kishmish tairovskii	2007	l	m	m
Suholimanski belii	1969	l	l	l	Ogoniok tairovskiy	2007	m	m	l
Tilki Kuyrugy	1969	m	l	l	Riesling Magaracha	2007	h	h	h
Dnestrovskii rozovyi	1972	h	m	h	Spartanets Magaracha	2007	h	h	h
Odesskii chernyi	1972	m	m	m	Tair	2007	h	h	h
Odesskii rannii	1973	l	l	l	Yaltinskii bessemyannyi	2007	h	h	h
Lisova troyanda	1975	m	m	h	Granatovy Magaracha	2008	h	h	h
Muskat tairovskii	1976	l	l	l	Gviene	2008	l	l	l
Tavrida	1977	m	m	m	Krasen	2008	h	h	h
Vostok	1978	m	m	m	Pamyati Golodrigi	2008	h	h	h
Saperavi severnyi	1978	h	m	h	Flora	2008	h	h	h
Karmrahut	1979	m	m	m	Aromatny	2009	h	h	h
Guzal Kara	1980	m	m	m	Kometa	2009	m	h	h
Madlen muskatnyi	1980	m	l	m	Livija	2010	m	m	m
Fioletovy rannii	1980	m	l	m	Pivdennoberezhnyi	2010	h	h	h
Chaush muskatnyi	1980	m	m	m	Pamyati dzheneeva	2011	m	m	m
Golubok	1981	m	m	m	Sira	2011	m	m	m
Kirgizskii rannii	1981	m	m	m	Lanjeron	2015	h	h	h
Muskat Usbekistanskii	1981	h	h	h	Odissey	2015	h	h	h
Pervomajski	1981	m	m	m	Iskorka	2015	m	m	m
Ranni Vira	1981	m	m	m	Persei	2019	h	m	h
Stepnyak	1982	h	m	m	Yarylo	2019	h	h	h
Kyivskiy zolotystyi	1983	m	m	m	Odeskyi zhemchug	2019	h	h	m
Merlot	1983	m	l	m	Zagrava	2019	h	m	h
Mechta	1983	m	m	l	Kardishach	2019	m	m	h
Chasselas severnaya	1984	m	m	l					

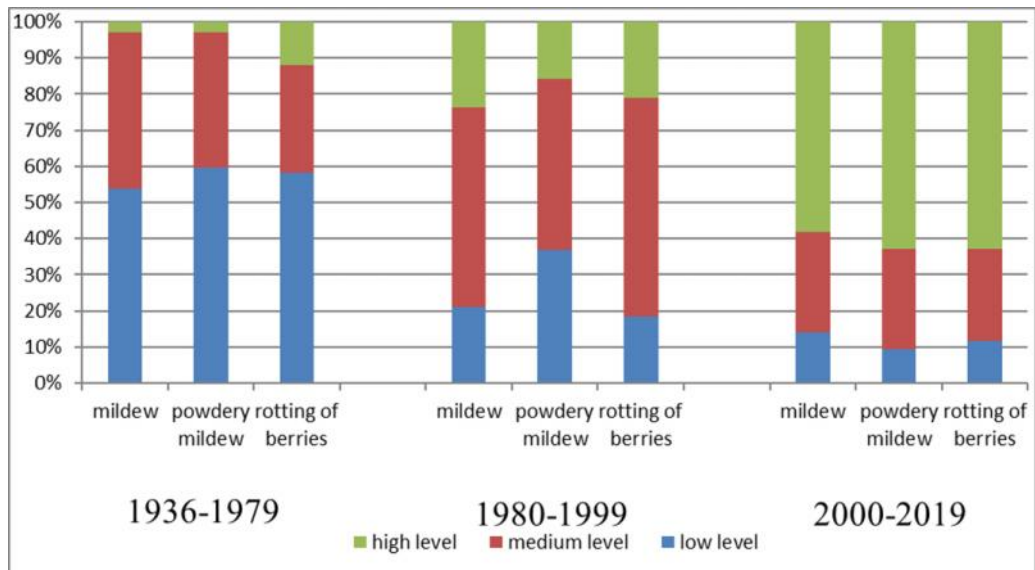
l - / low level of resistance
m - / medium level of resistance
h - / high level of resistance

3

Figure 3 schematically shows an analysis of a level of resistance to major fungal diseases in varieties included in State Register of plant varieties for dissemination in Ukraine from 1936 to

1936 2019 . ,
 1936-1979 ,
 75% 90
Vitis vinifera.

2019, when new generation varieties were created on the basis of complex interspecific hybrids. There is clearly a tendency of increasing the content of resistant varieties in State Register, compared with the last decades of the last century, especially with the data of 1936-1979 years, when the State Register consisted of 90 to 75% introduced *Vitis vinifera* varieties.



3.
 1936 2019 .
Fig. 3. A level of resistance to major fungal diseases in varieties included in State Register from 1936 to 2019

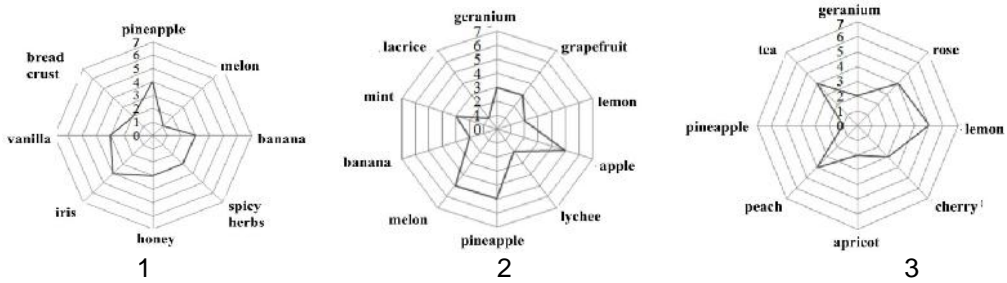
vinifera ,
Vitis ,
 (Migicovsky, 2016).

New generation genotypes, that combine several species of *Vitis vinifera* in their genome, possess both high adaptability and consistently high product quality (Migicovsky, 2016).

The best of them are taken as parent varieties for further breeding process and can be used for replenishment and enrichment of regional assortments, become the basis for adaptive viticulture in Ukraine, and become ancestors of genotypes, which adaptability level will allow us to consider the application of

- organic viticulture.

- The newest grape varieties must meet a high level of not only adaptive performance but also of product quality (Figure 4). Consumers and producers of grape products prefer exclusive varieties with an interesting taste and wine flavor or an unusual shape and color of berries in table cultivars.



4. Aromatny (1), Zagrey (2) Muskat odeskii (3)
 Fig. 4. Flavor profiles of Aromatny (1), Zagrey (2) and Muskat odeskii (3) wines

Zagrey

Charivnyi

Yarilo,

Aromatny

zhemchug

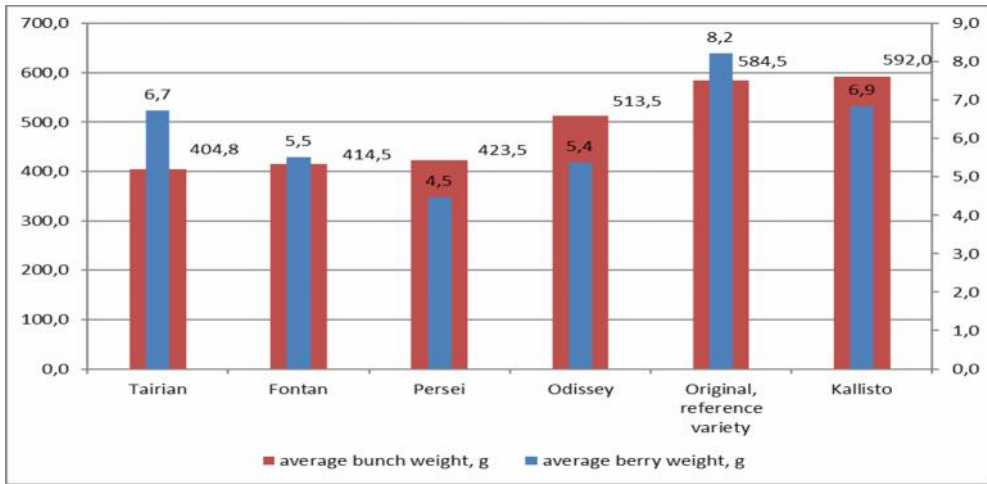
Odeskyi

(5).

- Simple taste and aroma of Zagrey berries turn into a complex fruit and flower composition with notes of honey and barberry in wine. Simple, subtle apple flavor of Charivnyi berries shows elegant violet, berry and prune notes in wine.

- Citrus and mango taste, which is well distinguishable in Yarilo berries, is also present in wine and is complemented by a noticeable peach note. Light caramel flavor of Aromatny berries turns into a pronounced note of pineapple and strawberries, accentuated by spicy bitterness and pastry flavor. Unlike fresh berries, wine of Odeskyi zhemchug variety does not have a muscat flavor.

- It transforms into a floral aroma of tea rose, complemented by notes of fresh raspberries and a powerful note of barberry (Figure 5). New wine genotypes in plants of sixth and seventh generations, which are entering a ripening period, show notes of blueberries, fresh apricot,

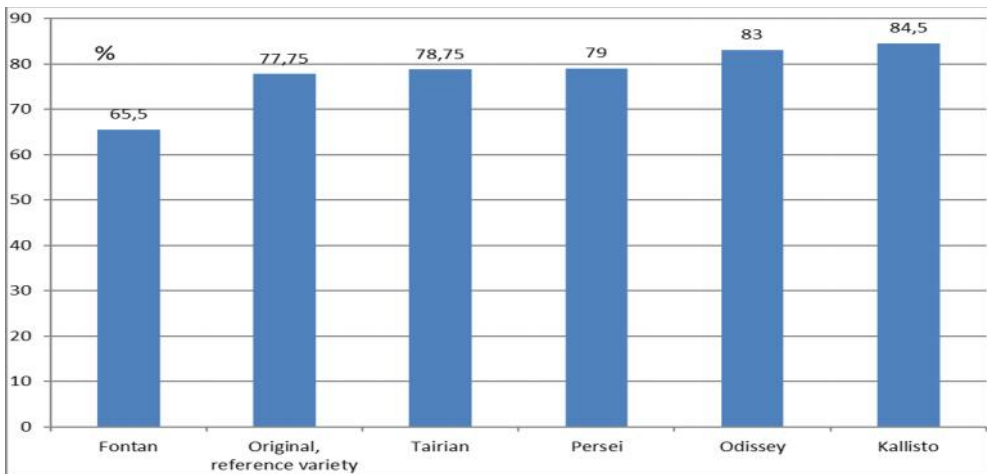


. 6.

2016-2019

Fig. 6. A level of manifestation of "average bunch weight" and "average berry weight" characteristics of promising table varieties and hybrid forms, average weight during 2016-2019

No less important trait for the economic efficiency of table variety cultivation is the marketability of bunches on the vine. On average, marketability ranged from 65.5 (Fontan) to 84.5% (Kallisto) within four years of this research with different conditions during a vegetation period (Figure 7).



. 7.

2016-2019

Fig. 7. Marketability of bunches, average percentage during 2016-2019

SSR 80
(
" "
: VVS2,
VVMD5, VVMD7, VVMD25, VVMD27,
VVMD28, VVMD32, ZAG62.

- SSR analysis of 80 grape varieties (including varieties, selected in the Tairov Institute of Viticulture and Winemaking
- showed a high polymorphism of the following loci: VVS2, VVMD5, VVMD7, VVMD25, VVMD27, VVMD28, VVMD32, ZAG62. Due to this, they can be used to differentiate even closely related varieties.
- Table 3 presents individual results of microsatellite analysis for further certification and registration of seedless varieties in the Bank of Plant Genetic Resources of Ukraine.

3.

Table 3. Results of microsatellite analysis of seedless varieties

	/Variety	ZAG62	ZAG79	VVMD 5	VVS2	VVMD 32
1	Jupiter	200	262	260	-	-
2	Prime seedless	194	266	-	133:100	287:264
3	Marquis seedless	200	264	245	113	288
4	Gleanora	200:190	281	-	129:103	261
5	Attika seedless	200:190	291	246	128:108	283
6	Kishmish luchistii	190	288	243	128:116	284:260
9	Mars	196	272	251		280
10	Elf	196:180	278	-	124	280
11	Sverkhkrannii bessemyannyi	194	278	-	135	280
12	Lakemont	200:190	272	-	143:115	240
13	Himrod	200:190	272	-	143:119	235
14	Jupiter 2	196	270	-	-	244
15	Kishmish tairovskii	200:190	292	286:241	-	260
16	Rusensko bez seme	194:190	281	-	127	260
17	Einset Seedless	190	287	240	-	-
18	Venus	194	294	240	-	-
19	Kishmish chernyi	190	279	285:241	-	-

74 80
(Karastan et al., 2017).
Irsai Oliver, Muscat zhemchyuzhnyii, Kobzar, Sorok lyet Oktyabrya, Muskat odesskii Ukr 85, Shkoda Opalovyi, Lanjeron, Golubok, Iskorka (Karastan et al., 2017).

- The origin of 74 from 80 samples was confirmed by genotypes of two parent varieties (Karastan et al., 2017).
- For six samples obtained via mixed pollination, parent varieties were determined. Irsai Oliver, Muscat zhemchyuzhnyii, Kobzar, Sorok lyet Oktyabrya, Muskat odesskii are parent varieties for Ukr 85, Shkoda and Opalovyi, Lanjeron, Golubok, Iskorka cultivars, respectively (Karastan et al., 2017).
- Main characteristics of grape genetic diversity, detected using allelic

profiles of introduced cultivars and varieties bred at the Tairov Institute of Viticulture and Winemaking (despite the presence of several groups of closely related samples), demonstrate significant genetic heterogeneity and absence of inbreeding influence on the genotypes of studied varieties (Karastan et al., 2018). This fact along with a high resistance to biotic and abiotic factors makes these genotypes the potential donors for new breeding programs.

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CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of a group of seedless varieties by variation in seed content made it possible to distinguish seedless cultivars of the first seedlessness category, which can later be used as parent varieties in crosses.

Analysis of resistance to fungal diseases in certain registered varieties showed a tendency of increasing the adaptability of new generation varieties.

Flavor profiles of wines produced from new wine varieties and hybrid forms were made. The exclusivity of their taste and flavor complex was confirmed.

Promising table varieties were selected by the size of a bunch and berries, as well as marketability of bunches on the vine.

The usage of SSR analysis allowed us to confirm the origin of the studied varieties, which was crucial for varieties obtained via mixed pollination. Preliminary results indicate genetic heterogeneity in a significant part of the grapevine collection.

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240 h after
32/21/87,
IV/63/81 22/17/87 2011

1,08% (32/21/87,
) 54,06% („Nada“,
)
34/41/87,

(*Prunus domestica* L.)

(Koskela et al., 2010),

the nucellus.

- Pollen tubes were predominantly observed in the ovary 144 h after pollination, while 240 h after pollination, penetration of pollen tube into the nucellus was not observed only in hybrid 32/21/87, in self-pollination variant.

240 The highest amount of pistils with penetration into the nucellus 240 h after pollination was obtained in cross-pollination variant in all investigated genotypes and in both years, except in hybrids IV/63/81 and 22/17/87 in 2011 where this parameter achieved the highest value in self-pollination and open-pollination variants, respectively.

- The average value of initial fruit set varied from 1.08% (32/21/87, self-pollination) to 54.06% ('Nada', cross-pollination). The highest percentage of the initial fruit set for the majority of investigated genotypes recorded in the cross-pollination variant, except in hybrid 34/41/87, where the best result was obtained in self-pollination variant.

Key words: plum genotype, self-, open- and cross-pollination, pollen tubes dynamics, fruit set

INTRODUCTION

- Optimal fruit set and yield of genotypes of European plum (*Prunus domestica* L.) is under strong control of a large number of factors that affect pollination and fertilization processes.

- The first step of pollination is transfer of pollen grains from the anthers to the stigma and their adhesion followed by their hydration and germination.

- Factors that significantly influence the success of this phase are flowering overlap (Koskela et al., 2010), pollen of adequate quantity and quality (Surányi,

<p>(Surányi, 2006), (Nikoli et al., 2012).</p>	<p>2006), assurance of its transfer and stigma receptivity (Nikoli et al., 2012).</p>
<p>S- Milatovi, 2010).</p>	<p>In the next step pollen tubes grow through the style. Their elongation can be interrupted in cases when the same S-alleles is present in the pollen grains and in the pistils (Nikoli and Milatovi, 2010).</p>
<p>(Kuzmanovi, 2008) (Neumüller, 2011), (Stott et al., 1973), (Hedhly et al., 2005). (Petropoulou and Alston, 1998, Radi evi et al., 2016).</p>	<p>Pollen tubes growth rate is under the influence of a number of factors such as male (Kuzmanovi, 2008) and female (Neumüller, 2011) genotypes, pollination mode (Stott et al., 1973), temperature fluctuation during the blooming period (Hedhly et al., 2005). Also, genotype-dependent reactions of male and female cultivars on different temperatures exist (Petropoulou and Alston, 1998, Radi evi et al., 2016).</p>
<p>(McCormick, 2004; Yadegari and Drewsb, 2004; Palanivlu and Tsukamoto, 2011).</p>	<p>The final phases of pollen tubes growth occur in the tissue of the ovary. When pollen tubes enter the ovarian tissue, they growth through the obturator area and micropyle into the nucellus, and then through one of the synergids in the embryo sac and penetrate the ovule.</p>
<p>(McCormick, 2004; Yadegari and Drewsb, 2004; Palanivlu and Tsukamoto, 2011).</p>	<p>Sperm cells are delivered to the embryo sac of the ovary through the pollen tube. The growth of pollen tubes through the ovary is directed by the several structures of the female gametophyte (McCormick, 2004; Yadegari and Drewsb, 2004; Palanivlu and Tsukamoto, 2011).</p>
<p>Mi i, 1999).</p>	<p>During the double fertilisation process, one sperm cell fertilizes the egg cell and zygote is formed, while the other sperm cells fertilize two polar nuclei of the central cell and form the tetraploid endosperm.</p> <p>The presence of seeds is decisive for fruit development so that the fruit set is in direct correlation with fertilization (Cerovi and Mi i, 1999).</p> <p>Mature ovules have a limited lifetime, so fertilization must occur throughout this</p>

(Cerovi and Mi i , 1996),	time (Cerovi and Mi i , 1996), where the relationship of these parameters is defined aseffective pollination period
(Sanzol and Herrero, 2001).	(Sanzol and Herrero, 2001).
, . . .	- shortened effective pollination period, i.e. the time interval between ovule longevity and time required for the pollen tube to penetrate the ovule (Stöser and Anvari, 1982).
, o	(Stöser and Anvari, 1982).
and Anvari, 1982).	
/	A short pollination period can result from slow pollen tubes growth rate and/or short ovules longevity (Yerko and Miller-Azarenko, 1992).
(Yerko and Miller-Azarenko, 1992).	
,	- Among the environmental conditions, air temperature during flowering is the most important factor having impact on both pollen tube growth rate and ovule longevity (Beltrán et al., 2019).
,	-
(Beltrán et al., 2019).	
et al., 2004),	(Hedhly et al., 2004), but shortens the ovules longevity (Cerovi et al., 2000).
(Cerovi et al., 2000).	
,	- In order to ensure profitability of plum growing before introducing new cultivars into production, knowledge of different aspects of their reproductive biology is essential. The aim of this study was to investigate pollen tubes growth rate and initial fruit set in six promising plum genotypes developed at Fruit Research Institute, a ak, i.e. five hybrids and newly released cultivar, under different pollination modes.
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MATERIAL AND METHODS

Plant material

The research included five promising hybrids [38/62/70 ('Hall' × 'California Blue'), IV / 63/81 ('Large Sugar Prune' × 'Scoldus'), 32/21/87 ('Stanley' × 'Scoldus'), 34/41/87 ('Valjevka' × ' a anaska Lepotica'), 22/17/87 (' a anaska Najbolja' ×

'Zelta Boutilcovidna'] (‘Stanley ‘x’ Scoldus’),	“Nada“	‘Zelta Boutilcovidna’] and a new cultivar Nada’ (‘Stanley’ x ‘Scoldus’), developed at Fruit Research Institute, a ak within the European plum (<i>P. domestica</i>) breeding programme. The trial was performed in an experimental orchard on the Ljubi facility, near a ak, which was established in spring 2003 with standard one-year old plantings of aforementioned genotypes grafted on myrobalan seedlings (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh). Investigated genotypes were planted in three replications with 15 trees, with spacing of 6.0 m x 5.0 m and pyramidal crown training system.
<i>domestica</i>).	(P.	
<i>(Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh).		
15	6,0 m x 5,0 m	
(2010/2011 .) 500 ()	<p>Pollination procedure and pistils sampling</p> <p>During the two-year period (2010/2011) the branches with approximately 500 flowers at the late balloon stage of each genotype were randomly selected from all trees, emasculated and isolated with paper bags. At the same time, in order to prepare pollen for self- and cross-pollination, branches with flower buds at the late balloon stage of each studied genotype and cultivar a anska Lepotica were sampled in the field.</p>
Lepotica’.	„ a anska	
15		<p>In the laboratory, anthers of each genotype were collected and stored in paper boxes at room temperature until their opening and releasing of pollen grains. At the beginning of full flowering emasculated and isolated flowers of each genotype were self- and cross-pollinated by hand.</p>
240	72 ., 144 .	<p>In order to prevent uncontrolled pollination subsequently pollinated flowers were isolated again with the same paper bags during 15 days. Thirty pistils of each investigated genotype in both pollination variants were sampled 72 h, 144 h and 240 h after pollination.</p>
(70%	FPA	Sampled pistils were immediately soaked in FPA solution (70% ethanol, propionic

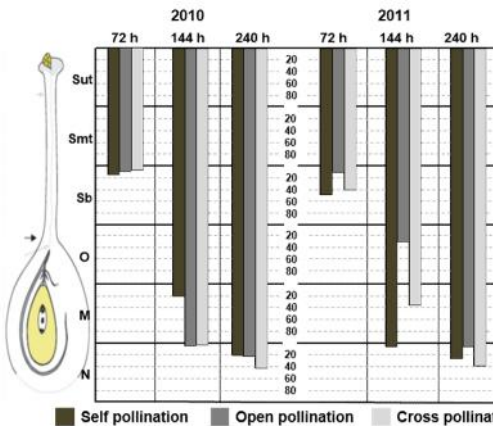
	90: 5: 5 4°	acid and formaldehyde, 90:5:5 percentages by volume) and stored at 4°C. In the same way and in the same terms, samples of each investigated plum genotypes were taken from the open-pollination.
<i>in vivo</i>	<i>in vivo</i>	<p>Pollen tubes growth <i>in vivo</i></p> <p>To investigate pollen tubes growth <i>in vivo</i> in the style and in the ovary, aniline blue staining method was used (Kho and Baër, 1971).</p>
and Baër, 1971).	(Kho	The separation of the style from the ovary under a stereo microscope was done. For better observation, the style was opened along the suture and squashed, while the ovary was separated along the suture and was cut longitudinally-tangentially.
UV BX61 (,). 240 .	Olympus (72 ., 144 .)	Observation of styles and ovaries was done under UV lights on Olympus BX61 microscope (Tokio, Japan). The pollen tubes growth rate was determined in three terms (72 h, 144 h and 240 h after pollination) as the percentage of pistils with the longest pollen tube penetrating to certain parts of the style or ovary.
		<p>Initial fruit set</p> <p>Determination of initial fruit set at the beginning of the maturation stage was done. Initial fruit set in variants of self- and cross-pollination was calculated as the number of fruits obtained from the pollinated flowers remaining after the last fixation.</p>
	300	To determine the initial fruit set in open pollination variant branches with approximately 300 flowers were selected at the time of full flowering. Initial fruit set represented the number of obtained fruits, in relation to the number of selected flowers.
(ANOVA),		<p>Statistical analysis</p> <p>The data relating to initial fruit set was analysed using Fisher's model of analysis of variance (ANOVA), with a two-factor design, using the <i>F</i> test with the</p>

F
 $P \leq 0,05$.
 F
 (LSD)
 $P \leq 0,05$.
 SPSS,
 Windows (SPSS Inc., 8.0).

significance threshold set at $P \leq 0.05$. In cases where the F -test was significant, differences between arithmetic means were evaluated using the least significance difference (LSD) test with the significance threshold set at $P \leq 0.05$. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistical software package, Version 8.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL).

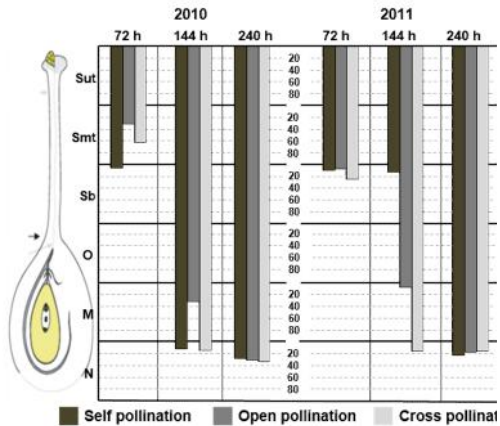
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The obtained results showed that the pollen tubes growth rate varied depending on genotype, pollination mode and year (Figures 1 to 6).



1.

38/62/70
Fig. 1. Pollen tubes growth rate in the pistils of hybrid 38/62/70



2.

IV/63/81
Fig. 2. Pollen tubes growth rate in the pistils of hybrid IV/63/81

Sut – ; Smt – ; Sb – ; O -
 ; M - , N -
 Sut - upper third of the style; Smt - medium third of the style; Sb - base of the style; O - obturator zone; M - micropyle, N - nucellus of the ovule.

72 :
 38/62/70 (1),
 IV/63/81 (2) 32/21/87 (3)
 ; „Nada“

Pollen tubes were observed in the medium part or in the base of the style 72 h after pollination: in hybrids 38/62/70 (Figure 1), IV/63/81 (Figure 2) and 32/21/87 (Figure 3) in all variant of pollination and in both years; in cultivar 'Nada' in self-pollination and cross-

(4); 34/41/87

2011 . (5),
22/17/87

2010 . (6).

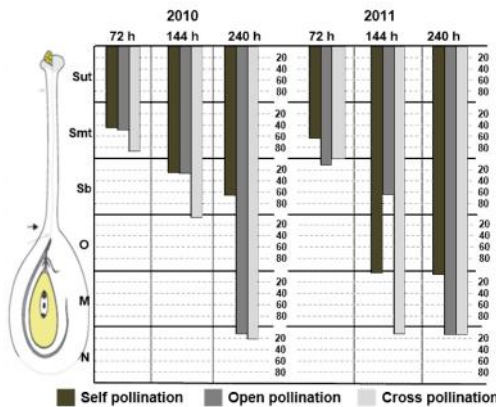
2011 .

2010 .

34/41/87

- pollination variants in both years (Figure 4); in hybrid 34/41/87 in all variants of pollination in 2010 and in variant of self-pollination in 2011 (Figure 5), and in hybrid 22/17/87 in variant of self-pollination and cross-pollination in 2010 (Figure 6).

- In the same term, the longest pollen tubes in all other treatments were located in the ovary, predominantly in the obturator zone. The occurrence of the longest pollen tubes in micropyle had lower rate, while penetration of pollen tube into the nucellus was observed only in hybrid 34/41/87 in variant of cross-pollination in 2011.



. 3.

32/21/87

Fig. 3. Pollen tubes growth rate in the pistils of hybrid 32/21/87.

Sut – ; M – ; N – ; Smt – ; Sb – ; O –

Sut - upper third of the style; Smt - medium third of the style; Sb - base of the style; O - obturator zone; M - micropyle, N - nucellus of the ovule.

144

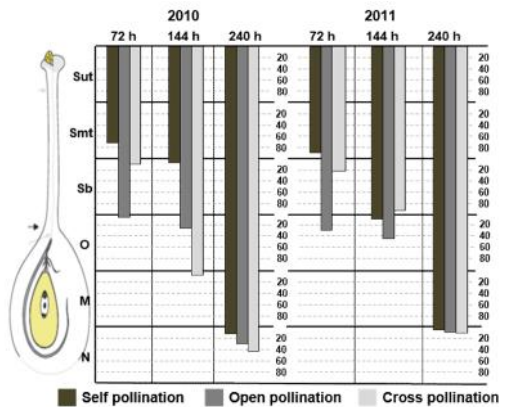
(2),

32/21/87

IV/63/81

2011 .

- 144 h after pollination the longest pollen tubes were found in the ovary of the investigated genotypes, in all variants of pollination and in both years of investigation, with the exceptions of hybrid IV/63/81 in variant of self-pollination in 2011 (Figure 2), hybrid 32/21/87 in variant of self-pollination in 2010 and in variant of



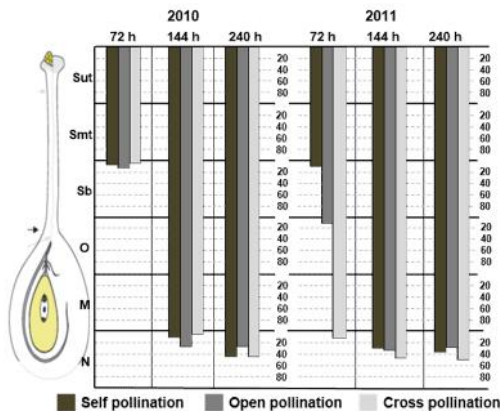
. 4.

‘Nada’

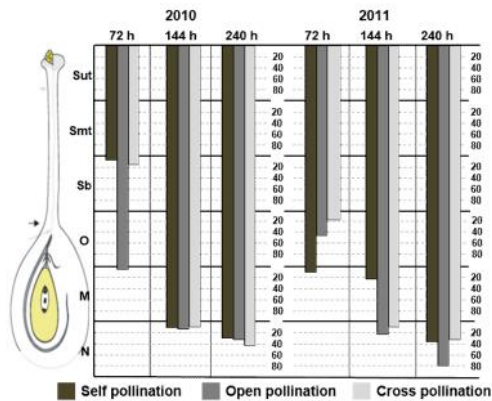
Fig. 4. Pollen tubes growth rate in the pistils of cultivar Nada .

2010 . (3),
 „Nada“ 2010 . 2011 . (4).

open-pollination in both years (Figure 3), as well as in cultivar 'Nada' in variant of self-pollination in 2010 and in variant of cross-pollination in 2011 (Figure 4).



. 5.



. 6.

34/41/87

Fig. 5. Pollen tubes growth rate in the pistils of hybrid 34/41/87

Sut – ; Smt – ; M – , N –

Sut - upper third of the style; Smt - medium third of the style; Sb - base of the style; O - obturator zone; M - micropyle, N - nucellus of the ovule.

22/17/87

Fig. 6. Pollen tubes growth rate in the pistils of hybrid 22/17/87

; Sb – ; O -

240 . ,
 32/21/87 (3).

240 h after pollination penetration of pollen tube into the nucellus was not observed only in hybrid 32/21/87 under self-pollination mode in both years (Figure 3).

(Stephanson et al., 2003),

The pollen germination and initial pollen tube growth depend on reserves stored in the pollen (Stephanson et al., 2003), while the influence of female genotype is reflected in physical and nutritional role (Bayer and Stösser, 2002; Hedhly et al., 2005).

(Bayer and Stösser, 2002; Hedhly et al., 2005). Keulemans (1984)

Keulemans (1984) pointed out that some plum cultivars as pollenizers behave as slow growers. The same author noted that an increase in air temperature accelerated pollen tubes growth, but also that all cultivars did not react in the same way. Results of the present study relating to obtained differences in pollen tubes

growth rate between investigated genotypes, pollination modes and years can be explained by the findings of aforementioned authors.

Also, the impact of the same factors has led to different results regarding pollen tubes growth rate in plum, which can be found in the literature.

On the third day after pollination, penetration of pollen tubes in ovary of plum was observed by Kuzmanovi (2008) and or evi et al. (2012).

On other hand, Jonese et al. (1971) stated that pollen tubes take five days to reach the base of the style, whereas DeCeault and Polito (2010) stipulated six days period, and Stott et al. (1973) a period of eight days.

The highest amount of pistils with penetration into the nucellus 240 h after pollination was obtained in cross-pollination variant in all investigated genotypes and in both years, except in hybrids IV/63/81 and 22/17/87 in 2011 where this parameter achieved the highest value in self-pollination and open-pollination variants, respectively.

A faster growth of pollen tubes under cross-pollination variant was also reported by Jia et al. (2008) and or evi et al. (2019) for plum, as well as by Radi evi et al. (2016) for sweet cherry. Data available in the literature show that the dynamic of pollen tube growth rate depends on the genotype of pollenizer (Kuzmanovi , 2008; or evi et al., 2019). Regarding this, it should be taken into account that in our study, as a pollen source for cross-pollination a anaska Lepotica was used.

This cultivar is considered as the best pollenizer for all genotypes of European plum (Neumüller, 2011). In addition to hybrid 32/21/87, in which pollen tube

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240		penetration into the nucellus was not observed 240 h after self-pollination, a low amount of pistils with penetration of pollen tubes into the nucellus in the same term and pollination mode was observed in cultivar Nada . This is related to the low level of self-fertility of the mentioned genotypes (Gliši et al., 2017).
“Nada“.		
(Gliši et al., 2017).		
	(1).
-		
	34/41/87,	
-		
	9,27% (32/21/87)	
33,65% (34/41/87).		
(2019),	Milatovi	
	,	
	0% 50%.	
	Szabó (2003)	
	,	
	(32/21/87),	
(38/62)/70, IV/63/87	“Nada“]	
(34/41/87 22/17/87)		
	1,08 (32/21/87)	
48,72 (34/41/87).		
Gliši et al. (2017),		
(32/21/87 „Nada“),	(38/62/70	
IV / 63/81)	(34/41/87 22/17/87)	
	31.02%	
(38/62/70) 54.06% („Nada“),		
,	“ a anska Lepotica“	
	(Miši et al., 1979;	
Wertheim, 1996 ; Szabó, 2003).		

1.

(%)

Table 1. Initial fruit set (%) of investigated plum genotypes under different pollination modes

	Hybrid 38/62/70	Hybrid IV/63/81	Hybrid 32/21/87	Nada	Hybrid 34/41/87	Hybrid 22/17/87	
/Pollination variant ()							
Self-pollination	21.90±6.39c	35.61±1.02b	1.08±0.34c	13.45±1.29b	48.72±1.34a	32.27±1.02b	
Open-pollination	26.76±1.31b	14.39±0.88c	9.27±0.36b	12.09±1.12c	33.65±0.35c	32.04±0.95b	
Cross-pollination	31.02±0.39a	49.18±1.23	32.94±1.23a	54.06±3.12a	47.11±0.50b	34.81±1.83a	
/Year ()							
2010	22.84±3.84b	34.64±5.20	14.62±5.25a	32.26±5.11a	44.00±2.66a	34.35±1.28a	
2011	30.28±1.76a	31.49±4.99b	14.24±4.34a	20.80±3.68b	42.31±2.16b	31.73±0.72b	
x							
Self-pollination	2010	7.60±0.06d	36.42±1.73a	0.33±0.02d	16.33±0.25c	51.63±0.33a	34.39±0.15b
	2011	36.20±0.22a	34.80±1.26a	1.82±0.13d	10.56±0.25e	45.80±0.57c	30.15±0.80c
Open-pollination	2010	29.43±1.15b	15.95±0.83a	8.50±0.24c	14.51±0.59d	34.19±0.54d	29.92±0.23c
	2011	24.10±0.34c	12.84±0.89a	10.05±0.05c	9.68±0.49e	33.11±0.22d	34.16±0.07b
Cross-pollination	2010	31.49±0.54b	51.56±1.39a	35.02±0.66a	65.95±1.01a	46.19±0.08b	38.75±0.45a
	2011	30.55±0.49b	46.82±0.16a	30.86±1.44b	42.17±0.49b	48.02±0.66c	30.87±0.97c
NOVA							
	**	**	**	**	**	**	
	**	**	ns	**	**	**	
x	**	ns	**	**	**	**	

* (F) P 0.05;

P 0.05 LSD

*Indicates a factor difference (F test) at P 0.05; The different lower-case letters indicate differences at P 0.05 according to the LSD test.

(1).

38/62/70.

IV/63/81.

(Furukawa and Bukovac, 1989),

32/21/87

Impact of year on initial fruit set was not significant only in hybrid 32/21/87 (Table 1). The other genotypes showed higher values in the first year of investigation, except hybrid 38/62/70.

Also, the interaction of pollination mode and year significantly impacted the initial fruit set of the investigated genotypes, except hybrid IV/63/81.

The obtained results can be explained by the impact of weather conditions on the fruit set (Furukawa and Bukovac, 1989), as well as by the specific response of each male and female genotype to their impact.

CONCLUSIONS

38/62/70, IV / 63/87, 34/41/87 22/17/87
"Nada"
32/21/87
"Nada"
„ a anaska Lepotica“
No. 451-03-68/2020-14/200215
(31064,
”
“).

- The results of the present study
- indicate that pollen tubes growth rate is
- conditioned by genotype, pollination mode
- and year. The best pollen tubes growth
- dynamics in the majority of studied
- genotypes were obtained in the cross-
- pollination variant.

- Accordingly, the best fructification of the
- most examined genotypes was also
- obtained in the variant of cross-pollination.
- The values of fruit set in variant of open-
- pollination indicate that hybrids 38/62/70,
- IV/63/87, 34/41/87 and 22/17/87 and
- cultivar Nada have good cropping
- potential.

- The pollen tube growth rate and initial fruit
- set in hybrids 32/21/87 and cultivar Nada
- under self-pollination mode point to the
- partial self-compatibility of those
- genotypes, while the mentioned
- parameters in variant of cross-pollination
- show that ' a anaska Lepotica' can be
- recommended as their pollenizer.

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- 'Development and preservation of genetic
- potential of temperate zone fruits').

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