

POLLEN MORPHOLOGY OF CHESTNUT CULTIVARS IN SOUTHERN CHINA BY USING SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

HUAN XIONG, DE-YI YUAN, YA CHEN, GENHUA NIU AND FENG ZOU*

The Key Lab of Non-wood Forest Products of Forestry Ministry, Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha 410004, Hunan, P. R. China

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Abstract

The morphological characteristics of pollen grains of 16 cultivars belonging to two species of the genus *Castanea* (*Castanea mollissima* and *C. henryi*) collected from southern China were observed by using scanning electron microscope (SEM). The length of polar axis (PL), the equatorial diameter (ED), the length of colpus (CL) of grain, P/E ratio (polar axis to equatorial diameter), P/C ratio (polar axis to colpus length), and C/E ratio (colpus length to equatorial diameter) were measured and their variations were compared among studied taxa. The result of this study indicated that chestnut pollen grain was a tricolporate in aperture type, and aperprolate type in equatorial view. The morphological characteristics were mainly represented by PL, ED and CL as revealed by principal components analysis, which accounted for 99.56% of the total variations. The cluster analysis by the UPGMA tree divided the taxa into three groups and showed a great morphological affinity among the 16 cultivars.

Introduction

Chestnut has been placed in the family of Fagaceae which is monoecious, wind-pollinated and self-incompatible (Mckay 1942, Bounous and Marinoni 2005). In China, this species is economically important for timber and nut production. Three species in this genus are native to China, including two main economic species, namely: *Castanea mollissima* Blume and *C. henryi* Rehd. & Wils (Huang 1998). *C. mollissima* is widely distributed in Jilin, Hebei, Shangdong, Sichuan, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangsu, Hainan Island, Taiwan, and Yunnan Provinces (Zou *et al.* 2014). However, *C. henryi* is distributed in the southern China, especially in Fujian, Zhejiang and Hunan Provinces (Huang 1998, Fan *et al.* 2015, Xiong *et al.* 2018).

The pollen grains have a definite shape, size, color and structure for each species, genus and family, and these characteristics are useful for systematic botany (Lee *et al.* 2008, Mert 2010). In the study of chestnut pollens, Lee and Kim (2004) reported that chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) pollens were significantly different among interspecies and inter-cultivars in pollen morphology. Mert and Soyly (2006, 2007) described the flower and stamen structures of four male-fertile and two male-sterile chestnut cultivars by scanning electron and light microscopes. Liu *et al.* (2008) studied the relationship between pollen morphology and nut yield in 20 chestnut cultivars and have found that the exine ornamentations of the chestnut pollens were different. Chen and Shi (2009) also examined the four chestnut cultivars in Yunnan by scanning electron microscope (SEM) and they found that the sizes of pollens were different among the varieties. Although there are some descriptions of pollen morphology in *Castanea*, studies of this genus are still limited. While China has about 300 chestnut cultivars (Huang 1998), the differences in chestnut pollen morphological characteristics among species and cultivars have not been well investigated. The purpose of this study was to enrich the knowledge of the pollen morphology characteristics of selected chestnut cultivars and to examine the pollen features in order to develop an additional identification tool of plant materials.

*Author for correspondence: <zoufeng06@126.com>.

Materials and Methods

Flowers of 16 chestnut cultivars were used in the study (Table 1). Pollen grains of 16 chestnut cultivars were collected from 6-year-old trees in Central South University of Forestry and Technology Chestnut Orchard (Hunan Province, China) (27°55'30"N, 113°09'50"E) which is situated approximately at 70 m above sea level.

Table 1. The list of 16 chestnut cultivars and accessions used in this study.

ID	Cultivar name	Pedigree	Origin (Province)
A1	'Manzhen'	<i>C. henryi</i>	Fujian
A2	'Chaizhen'	"	"
A3	'Houruizi'	"	"
A4	'Changmangzi'	"	"
A5	'Chushuhong'	"	"
A6	'Huangzhen'	"	"
A7	'Youzhen'	"	"
A8	'Tiezhen'	"	"
A9	'Qianxizaofeng'	<i>C. mollissima</i>	Hebei
A10	'Yanshanduanzhi'	"	"
A11	'Zunyu'	"	"
A12	'Dabanhong'	"	"
A13	'Yanlong'	"	"
A14	'Yanshanzaofeng'	"	"
A15	'Yankui'	"	"
A16	'Qianxiwanfeng'	"	"

For observation with SEM, the catkins were brought to the laboratory and laid on clean black paper sheets at room temperature until the anthers dehisced (Bryhan and Serdar 2009). Pollen grains were harvested in a clean microcentrifuge tube. The pollens were mounted on SEM stubs, coated with gold-palladium (Hitachi E-1010, Japan), and examined with a scanning electron microscope (Hitachi S-3400N, Japan) (Zou *et al.* 2013, Candan and İlkay 2015).

For each chestnut cultivar, 30 pollen grains were used to determine the pollen size (Evrenosoğlu and Misirli 2009, Sosa *et al.* 2012) and the following morphological traits were measured: (1) length of pollen along the polar axis (PL), (2) length of pollen along the equatorial diameter (ED), (3) Length of pollen along the colpus (CL); (4) ratio of polar axis to equatorial diameter (P/E), (5) ratio of polar axis to colpus length (P/C), (6) ratio of colpus length to equatorial diameter (C/E) (Lee and Kim 2004). Analysis of variance was performed using the SPSS 24.0 software (USA). Mean separations, by DMRT, were applied using the SPSS 24.0 software at $p \leq 0.05$. Statistical analysis of principal component analysis (PCA) component (Geraci *et al.* 2012) and matrix of similarity were realized using SPSS software. In addition, taxonomic relationships were analyzed using dendrogram which was constructed on data matrix of taxonomic distance based on unweighted pair group method with arithmetic mean (UPGMA) analysis (Lee *et al.* 2008).

Results and Discussion

Pollen grains of the 16 chestnut cultivars were found to be small in size, tricolporate (with three germinal colpi) and perprolate type. The pollen surface was rugulate. Pole surfaces of the pollen were smooth (Figs 1 and 2).

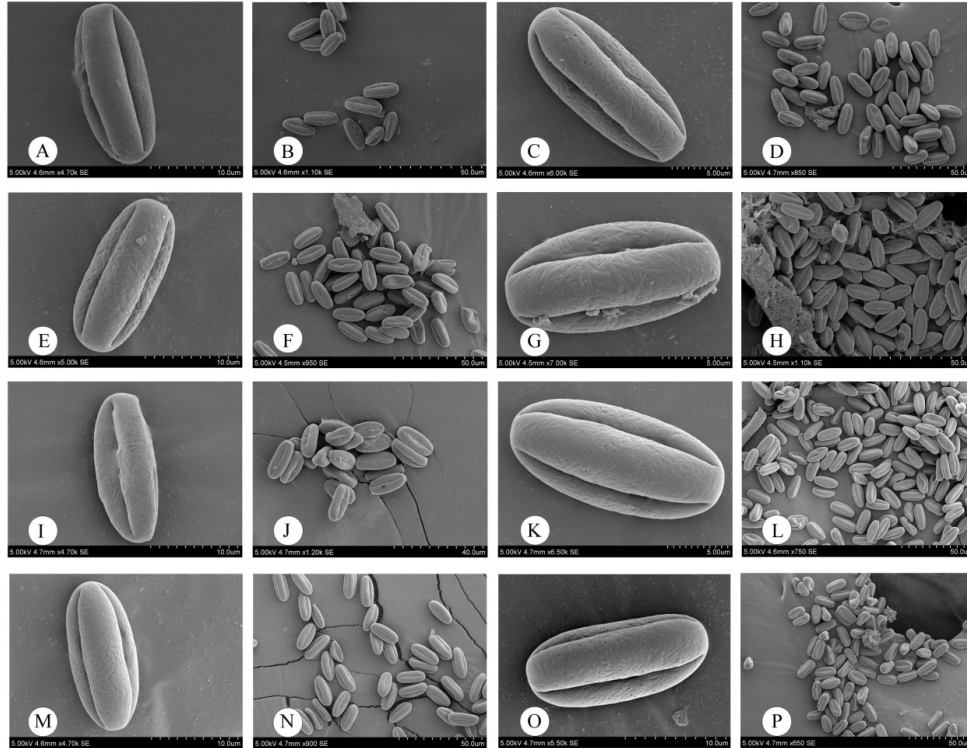


Fig. 1. Scanning electron microscopic photographs of *Castanea henryi* cultivars. A: Equatorial view of *C. henryi* 'Manzhen'. B: Micrographs of *C. henryi* 'Manzhen' pollen grain. C: Equatorial view of *C. henryi* 'Chaizhen'. D: Micrographs of *C. henryi* 'Chaizhen' pollen grain. E: Equatorial view of *C. henryi* 'Houruizi'. F: Micrographs of *C. henryi* 'Houruizi' pollen grain. G: Equatorial view of *C. henryi* 'Changmangzi'. H: Micrographs of *C. henryi* 'Changmangzi' pollen grain. I: Equatorial view of *C. henryi* 'Chushuhong'. J: Micrographs of *C. henryi* 'Chushuhong' pollen grain. K: Equatorial view of *C. henryi* 'Huangzhen'. L: Micrographs of *C. henryi* 'Huangzhen' pollen grain. M: Equatorial view of *C. henryi* 'Youzhen'. N: Micrographs of *C. henryi* 'Youzhen' pollen grain. O: Equatorial view of *C. henryi* 'Tiezhen'. P: Micrographs of *C. henryi* 'Tiezhen' pollen grain.

The longest polar axis length (PL) was found in *C. henryi* ('Chaizhen') and *C. mollissima* ('Yankui') (18.30 μm), and the shortest was in *C. henryi* ('Manzhen') (16.25 μm). This indicated that chestnut cultivars varied largely in terms of PL (Table 2). Lee and Kim (2004) and Xie *et al.* (2005) reported that the longest PL of chestnut pollens was 18.63 μm (*C. spp.* Primato) and 18.50 μm (*C. mollissima* Yangshanyouli), respectively. Present results were almost similar to those of previous studies based on the average PL of the chestnut pollens. Li *et al.* (1995) examined that the PL of chestnut pollens, collected from Zhejiang province, was 11.80 μm (*C. mollissima* Chunan No. 2) to 15.00 μm (*C. mollissima* Lishui N0. No. 2). Chen and Shi (2009) observed the PL of 'Yunli No. 42' pollens, collected from Yunnan province, was 14.45 μm . Based on these results, it is obvious that pollen morphology varies with cultivar.

Table 2. Pollen morphological traits of the 16 chestnut cultivars. All pollens are perprolate in equatorial view and 3-colporate in aperture type.

ID	PL	ED	CL	P/E	P/C	C/E
A1	16.25a ^z	6.98a	13.41cdef	2.34e	1.21a	1.93g
A2	18.30h	7.99cdef	13.48cdef	2.29e	1.38cd	1.69de
A3	18.06efgh	7.88cde	13.97ef	2.30e	1.30abcd	1.78ef
A4	16.47ab	7.25bc	13.31cdef	2.28e	1.25ab	1.85fg
A5	17.56defg	7.80cd	12.97abcd	2.25de	1.38bcd	1.66bcde
A6	17.41cdef	7.92cdef	13.04abcde	2.21cde	1.36bcd	1.66bcde
A7	18.26h	8.11defg	13.60cdef	2.26de	1.36bcd	1.68cde
A8	16.76abc	8.29efg	12.11a	2.03a	1.41d	1.46a
A9	17.05bcd	8.11defg	12.33bc	2.11ab	1.39cd	1.53ab
A10	17.51defg	7.62bc	12.95abcd	2.30e	1.37bcd	1.71de
A11	18.11gh	8.46gh	12.97abcd	2.15abc	1.42d	1.54abc
A12	18.09fgh	8.00cdef	14.02f	2.27de	1.31abcd	1.76ef
A13	17.36cd	8.36fg	12.64abc	2.08a	1.40cd	1.53ab
A14	16.56ab	8.04cdefg	13.10bcdef	2.09a	1.27abc	1.65bcde
A15	18.30h	8.81h	13.87def	2.09a	1.32abcd	1.59abcd
A16	17.38cde	8.28efg	12.91abcd	2.10ab	1.35bcd	1.56abcd

PL: Polar axis length; ED: Equatorial-diameter; CL: Colpus length; P/E: PL/ED; P/A: PL /CL and C/E: CL/ED. ^z Different letters followed means in the same column are significantly different tested by DMRT at $p \leq 0.05$.

For morphological characteristics of chestnut pollens, there was a large variation in pollen size such as P/E, P/C and C/E ratios among cultivars. The shape of the 16 chestnut pollen grains was mainly perprolate (Evrenosoğlu and Misirli 2009). The mean P/E ratio ranged from 2.03 in *C. henryi* 'Tiezhen' to 2.34 in *C. henryi* 'Manzhen'. Present results agreed with those reported by Tian *et al.* (2013) for the mean value of P/E ratio in four *Castanea* species. The mean P/C ratio ranged from 1.21 to 1.42, while the mean C/E ratio ranged from 1.46 to 1.93 (Table 2). It was found that the results were similar based on the average P/C and C/E ratios of chestnut pollens observed by Lee and Kim (2004).

Based on the results of principal component analysis of the pollen morphological traits (Table 3), 99.56% cumulative variance was explained in the principal components 1 to 3. The first two components showed 79.48% concluding of length of polar axis and length of equatorial diameter.

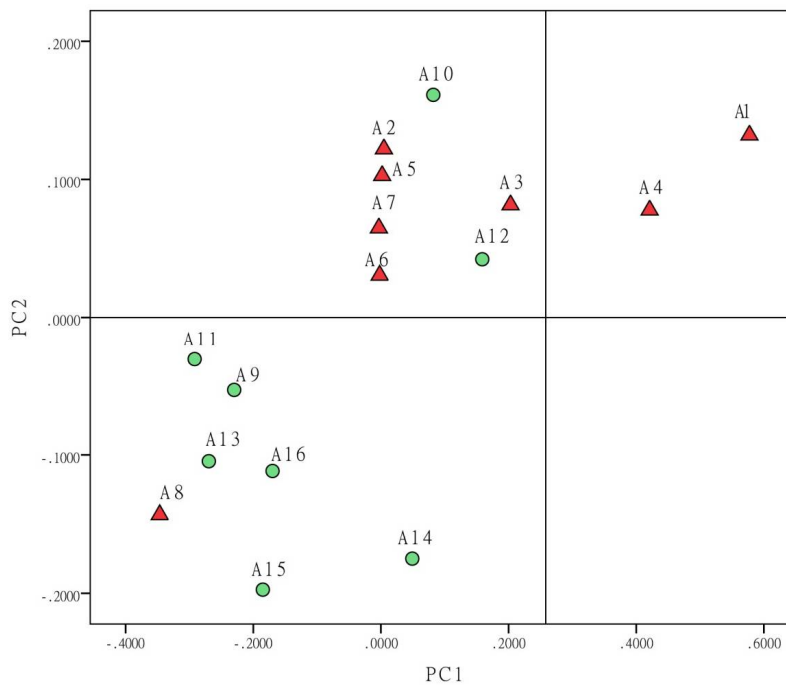
The principal component score, associated to each variable on the three principal components (PC), identifies the variables that mostly define them (Tables 3 and 4). The PC1 showing 50.09% was very high in covariance contribution, which was positively correlated with following variables: CL, P/E ratio and C/E ratio. The PC2 signified 29.39% of cumulative variance and was positively correlated with PL, P/E ratio, P/C ratio and C/E ratio. The PC3 showed 20.08% of cumulative variance and was positively correlated with all variables except P/C ratio. The correlation matrix showed the variables that mostly identified and defined the three principal components (Table 4): PC1 was strongly correlated with C/E (0.98) variable, PC2 with P/E (0.91) variable and PC3 with PL (0.82). The projections of the PC loadings defined by the first two principal components allowed to visualize the position of *Castanea* cultivars as shown in score plot (Fig. 3).

Table 3. Percentage variance contributions by principal components for the dimension and characteristics of *Castanea* pollen grains.

Principal components	Total variance explained		
	Eigen value	Variance (%)	Cumulative variance (%)
1	3.01	50.09	50.09
2	1.76	29.39	79.48
3	1.21	20.08	99.56
4	0.01	0.26	99.82
5	0.01	0.14	99.96
6	0.00	0.04	100.00

Table 4. Principal component analysis loadings and contributions of the principal components.

Variables	PCA loadings		
	PC 1	PC 2	PC 3
PL	-0.41	0.39	0.82
ED	-0.67	-0.61	0.42
CL	0.74	-0.38	0.55
P/E	0.38	0.91	0.17
P/C	-0.85	0.51	-0.05
C/E	0.98	0.13	0.11

**Fig. 3. Scatter diagram of *Castanea* cultivars in the first and second principal components.**

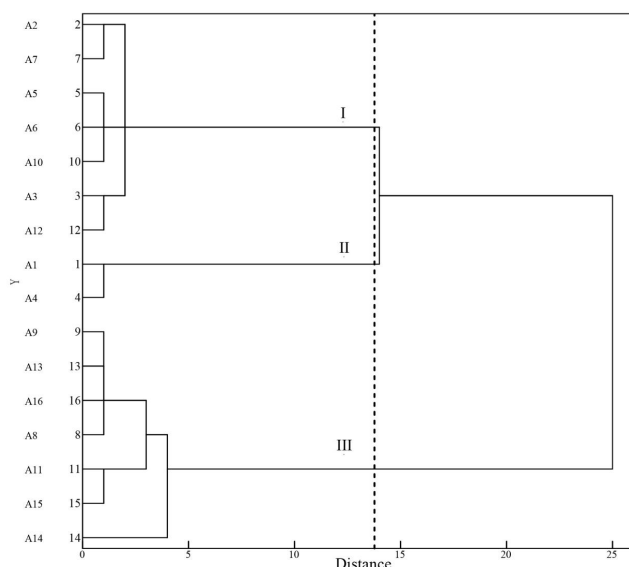


Fig. 4. UPGMA tree of *Castanea* cultivars constructed on the basis of the Euclidean distance matrix. Refer Table 1 for cultivars ID.

In addition, the differences among the samples analyzed based on parameters measured on their pollen grains, were verified by the cluster analysis using UPGMA algorithm on the basis of Euclidean distance matrix. The analysis of the UPGMA tree (Fig. 4) revealed three principal groups of morphological similarity: (i) *C. henryi* cv. Chaizhen (A2), *C. henryi* cv. Youzhen (A7), *C. henryi* cv. Chushuhong (A5), *C. henryi* cv. Huangzhen (A6), *C. mollissima* cv. Yanshanduanzhi (A10), *C. henryi* cv. Houruizi (A3) and *C. mollissima* cv. Dabanhong (A12); (ii) *C. henryi* cv. Manzhen and Changmangzi (A1 and A4); (iii) *C. mollissima* cv. Qianxizaofeng (A9), *C. mollissima* cv. Yanlong (A13), *C. mollissima* cv. Qianxiwanfeng (A16), *C. henryi* cv. Tiezhen (A8), *C. mollissima* cv. Zunyu (A11), *C. mollissima* cv. Yankui (A15) and Yanshanzaofeng (A14). The cluster analysis showed a great morphological affinity among sixteen cultivars, while the two cultivars of *C. henryi* (Manzhen and Changmangzi) were different due to the small-size pollen grains (16.25 - 16.47 $\mu\text{m} \times 6.98 - 7.25 \mu\text{m}$).

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