INVESTIGATING THE STABILITY OF SEEDLESS CHARACTERISTIC IN THE VARIETIES OF SEEDLESS KING MANDARIN TREE DISCOVERED IN HAU GIANG PROVINCE

Le Truong Giang, Nguyen Ba Phu

Summary

This study aimed at investigating the stability of seedless characteristic in the varieties of seedless King mandarin tree discovered in Hau Giang province, at the first grafting generation. The experiment were arranged in a randomized complete design with a factor; 10 treatments; 10 replications; once tree a repetition; the treatments from 1 to 7 to correspond with the varieties of 1 to 7 seedless King mandarin; 8, 9, 10 control treatments respectively were LD6 seedless King mandarin; CS8 King mandarin and local King mandarin; experiment materials were three-year-old King mandarin grafted onto Mat orange, planted in the area near other citrus varieties (Duong tangerine, King mandarin, Soan orange). Each tree was collected 30 flowers in bloom stage and the stage of 3 days after bloom; 5 fruits at the time 32 weeks after bloom.

The survey contents including: the ovule development process, seed characteristic of seedless King mandarin. The results show that: the varieties of seedless King mandarin had less on the number of ovules (8.8-10.7 < 15.0-15.8 and 9.45-11.0 < 15.2-15.9), the length of ovules (184-227 µm < 205-301 µm và 244-279 µm < 340-349 µm), ovule diameter (163-185 µm < 233-248 µm và 205-225 µm < 257-290 µm) than the varieties of King mandarin, the control treatments. The varieties of seedless King mandarin had the ovule development later than the varieties of King mandarin at the control treatments. The varieties of seedless King mandarin had the total of seed (0-1.7 seeds) fewer than LD6 seedless King mandarin (2.8 seeds), CS8 King mandarin (12.8 seeds) and local King mandarin (9.0 seeds). Seedless characteristic and the delayed ovule development of seedless King mandarins, discovered in Hau Giang province, were maintained in the first grafting generation.

Keywords: King mandarin, seedless, stability, ovule, development.