



University of Turin, Department of Life Sciences and Systems Biology



Reproductive biology in hazelnut



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Target species: Corylus avellana Native range **Monoecious** Dichogamous Self-incompatible Corylus aveilana L. www.biologia.unipd.it C. colurna L. C. pontica C. KOCH colchica ALBOV 3 pores + oncus **Bi-nucleate**

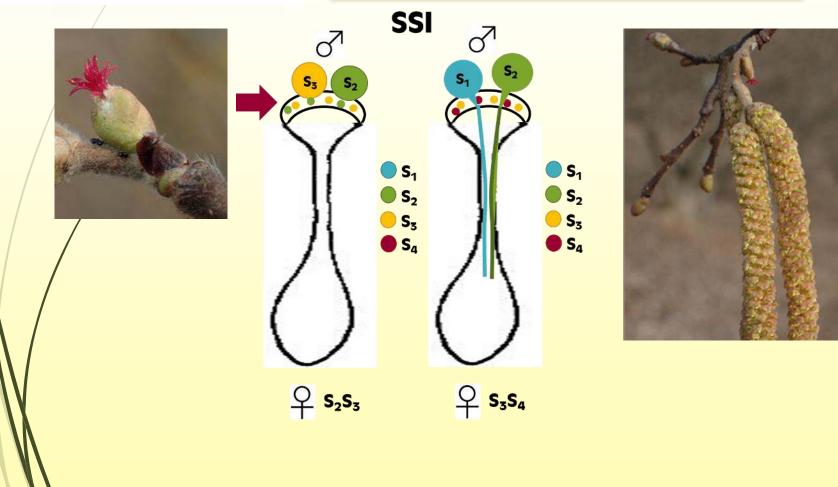
High genetic variability: more than 400 cultivars and ecotypes

Traditional cultivation in Europe, North America

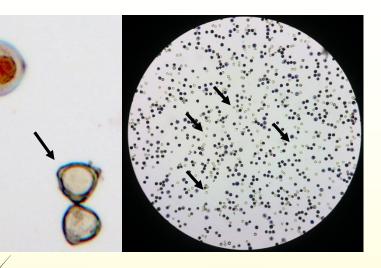
Mechanisms to insure cross-pollination

Single Locus Self-incompatibility:

SPOROPHYTIC SELF-INCOMPATIBILITY



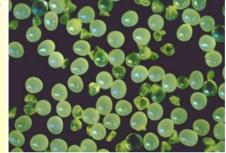
Anomalous or sterile pollen grains



Pollen without normal cell structures

- Higher percentage in commercial cultivars
- High negative impact on final pollen viability
- Probable reciprocal-traslocation heterozygote (Salesses & Bonnet, 1988)
- "Semisterility": an important diagnostic tool for identifying translocation heterozygotes in plants (Griffith et al., 2015)

Pollen of a semisterile corn plant, from Griffith et al., 2015 →



©1988 by Cytologia, Tokyo

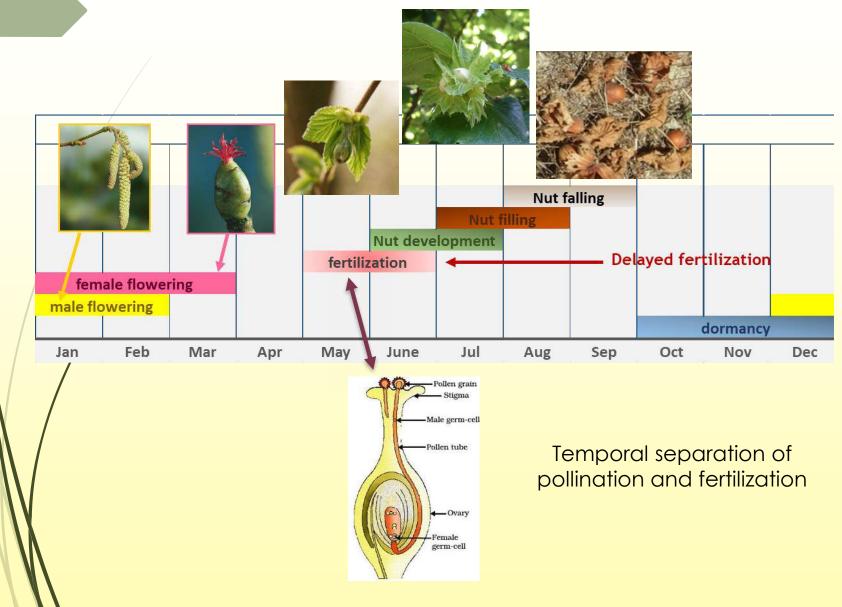
Cytologia 53: 407-413, 1988

Etude Cytogénétique d'Hybrides entre Variétés de Noisetier (Corylus avellana) Porteuses d'une Translocation à l'État Hétérozygote

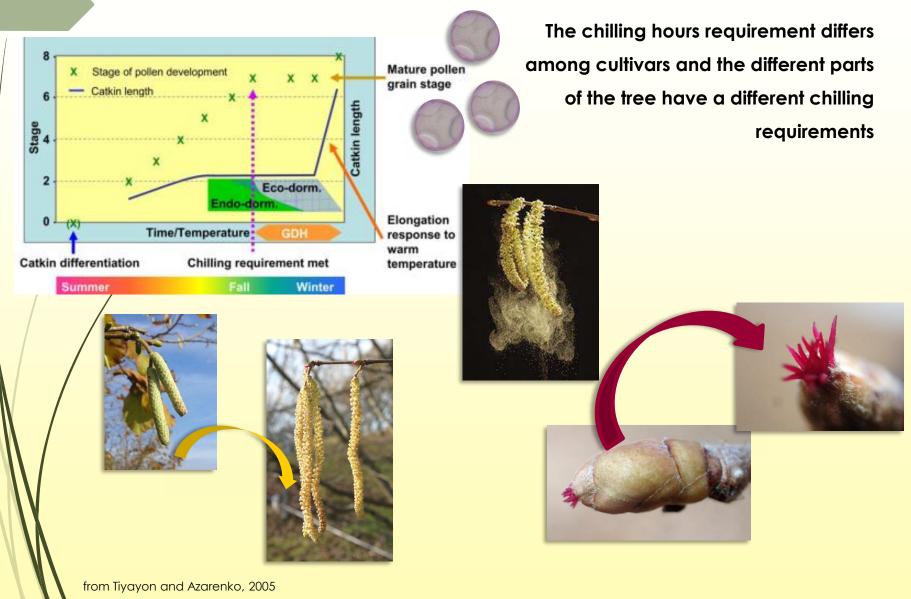
G. Salesses et A. Bonnet

I.N.R.A., Centre de Recherches de Bordeaux, 33140-Pont-de-la-Maye, France

Reproductive phenology



Temperature-dependent process



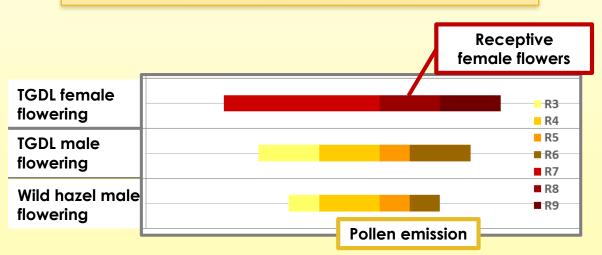
Pollination and fertilization

• Wild hazelnuts (naturally present in the woods) used as pollinizers in the native range



 Introduction of cultivars usuful as pollinizers in the orchards, both in Europe and in new cultivation areas

> The pollinizers have to be **genetically** and **phenologically compatible**







→ Cultivation area is growing and rapidly expanding outside the native range



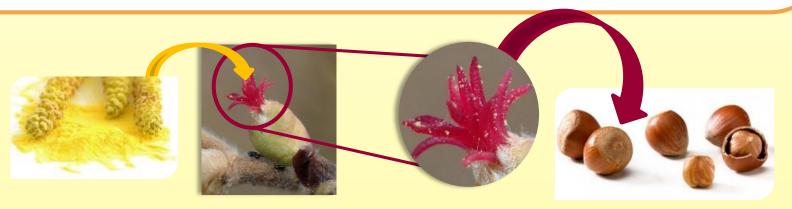
Artificial and supplementary pollination

1. Pollen quantity and quality limits plant productivity:

- 63 % of 482 case studies of supplemental pollination showed significant pollen limitation (Knight et al., 2005).
- Higher quality pollen (cross-pollen) is thought to be responsible of the increase in seed-set observed in pollen supplementation experiments. Aizen & Harder (2007)

2. Pollen and resource limitation influence crop production and fruit quality

- Supplemental pollination has been adopted in agriculture either to increase fruit size in kiwifruit or to improve yield in avocado, pear, pistachio, and olive (Pinillos & Quevas, 2008)
- Different pollen types are able to influence fruit-set in Prunus dulcis (Klein et al., 2015) and even kernel nutritional composition in almond (Brittain et al., 2014).





Amphacademy 2017 – September 15^h 2017

Application

Drying

Is artificial pollination a feasible approach in areas where the natural process is compromised?

WINTER 2017





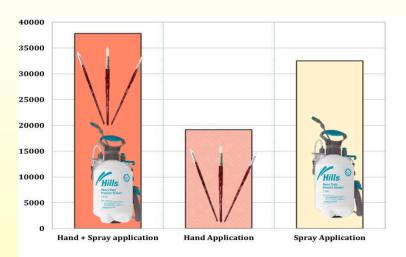
Is artificial pollination a feasible approach in areas where the natural process is compromised?

WINTER 2016 SOME RESULTS











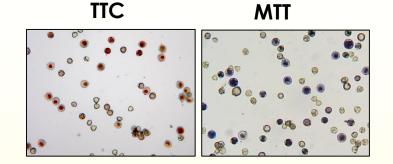
Fruit set

(total weight/average nut weight)

Pollen viability

Several tests to assay pollen viability

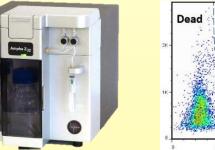
- Assays based on cell dehydrogenase activity
- Assays based on membrane integrity
- Analysis and classification of large biological image sets

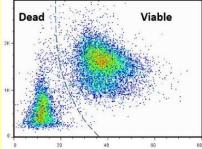


FCR

→ Impedance flow-cytometry applied to pollen viability analysis







Vivaio "Floricoltura Voghera", Baldissero d'Alba (CN) Azienda Agricola La Madonnina, Corneliano (CN) Azienda Agricola Marco Faletti, Cunico (AT)

Ferrero Trading Lux, Tommaso De Gregorio



Thank you for your attention