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'Noblesse'和'Grand Gala'玫瑰切花之花朵發育及花 辦老化生理變化¹

Flower Development and Petal Senescence on the Cut Flower of 'Noblesse' and 'Grand Gala' Rose ¹

林瑞松 王秀玲 許榮華2

by

Ruey-Song Lin, Hsiu-Ling Wang, Jung-Hua Hsu²

關鍵詞:玫瑰花、花瓣老化、微細構造、呼吸率、乙烯 Key words: rose, petal senescence, ultrastructure, respiratory rate, ethylene

摘要:本實驗以'Noblesse'和'Grand Gala'玫瑰為材料,研究花瓣老化生理及微細構造之變化。瓶插期'Noblesse'鮮重之維持及吸水率,於盛開期後較'Grand Gala'差。 'Noblesse'於後期產生乙烯高峰,但呼吸率並未提升,其內生乙烯對呼吸率之影響不大;而'Grand Gala'未生成呼吸及乙烯高峰。老化過程中'Noblesse'離子滲漏率高於 'Grand Gala',顯示花瓣老化過程中,細胞膜系之破壞度較嚴重。兩者花瓣於盛開期 表皮細胞及柵狀組織、海綿組織及下表皮細胞會膨大,而萎凋期所有細胞因膨壓不 足而呈現皺縮現象。兩品系花瓣近軸面表皮細胞於盛開期呈現膨潤圓錐形,而萎凋 期則皺縮凹陷;背軸面由皺褶及下凹圓構成,隨老化過程紋路漸模糊。

前 言

玫瑰花花瓣老化影響花朵觀賞價值,切花老化之研究也以花瓣為主要研究重點。目前研究顯示, 花瓣老化過程與 ABA (abscisic acid)生成量的升高、細胞分裂素(cytokinin)生成量之降低、膜透性增加、乙烯生成率提昇、呼吸率加速、色素降解、細胞內碳水化合物含量變化、細胞滲透壓之改變及花 瓣微細構造變化等因素相關(Borochov and Woodsoon, 1989; Evans and Reid, 1988; Eze *et al.*, 1986; Faragher *et al.*, 1987; Kende and Baumgarther, 1974; Mayak and Halevy, 1972; Mayak and Dilly, 1976)。部 份玫瑰花品種的切花,極易發生垂頸及花朵不易開放之問題,造成商品價值下降(林, 1996; Burdett, 1970)。另於部分品種低溫貯藏後,極易發生花瓣藍化、褐化及黑化及瓶插壽命縮短之現象(李, 1977;

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^{2.} 國立中興大學園藝系教授,研究助理及研究助理。Professor, Research Assistant, respectively and Research Assistant Department of Horticulture National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan, R. O. C.

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Faragher et al., 1986)。造成品質劣變之原因有吸水量下降,造成花瓣水分平衡失調,而引發生理代謝 障礙(Van Doom et al., 1989; Van Doorn, 1997); 內生乙烯所造成之老化生理; 病原微生物引起之細菌性 阳塞以及牛理劣攀浩成之牛理性阳塞等(Put and Rombouts, 1989; Van Doorn, 1997)。本研究以台灣最大 宗玫瑰花切花品種'Noblesse'及'Grand Gala'為材料,探討其老化生理影響機制,以提供學術界及產業 界對玫瑰切花處理之參考。

材料與方法

一、試驗材料

本研究以台灣主要切花品種'Noblesse'、'Grand Gala'為材料。切花取自南投埔里,於商業成熟度(鬆 蕾期, S2)採收後, 3 小時內運抵研究室進行瓶插品質試驗, 包括鮮重變化、單位重量吸水量變化、乙 烯及二氧化碳釋放量等實驗。其次,於緊蕾期(tightly bud stage)及鬆蕾期(loosed bud)採收後3小時內運 抵研究室,重切插於蒸餾水中,室溫度控制在23±2℃,相對濕度約為65-85%,光強度為18µmol m⁻² s¹¹,每日光照 12 小時,暗期 12 小時,再依次採取、盛開期(fully open floret stage)、初萎凋期(slight wilted stage)及萎凋期(senescence stage)之樣品進行實驗。開花程度分為:S1 緊蕾期,花瓣緊密包埋;S2 鬆蕾 期,第一輪花瓣開展或反捲;S3 盛開期,完全開放;S4 初萎凋期,第一輪花瓣反捲且花藥暴露;以 及 S5 萎凋期,花瓣邊緣萎凋、褪色、藍化或黑化。

二、試驗方法

(一)、玫瑰花切花不同發育階段之生理變化

1. 玫瑰花切花不同發育階段鮮重變化、吸水量變化

先將花莖切成 50 公分長(包括花蕾長度),以除刺器輕輕除去花莖上的葉片,僅保留花莖上端的鱗 片葉及3片完全葉,然後插於蒸餾水中。每處理3支切花,共3重複。品質評鑑室溫度控制在23±2℃, 相對濕度約為 65-85%,光強度為 18µmol m² s⁻¹,每日光照 12 小時,暗期 12 小時。每日測量切花鮮 重及吸水量。鮮重變化以百分比表示,以(每日切花鮮重/試驗前原鮮重)x100 (%)表示之。吸水量則是 以當日吸水量 x1000/(當日切花鮮重) (mg/g. FW)表示之。

2. 玫瑰花切花不同發育時期二氧化碳及乙烯生成量之測定

將切花含花朵及花梗剪為23公分,插於500毫升之廣口瓶中,以石腊膜封住瓶口,置於2.1公升 密封容器中。密封4小時後以1毫升之塑膠針筒抽取其中氣體,分析二氧化碳及乙烯濃度。二氧化碳 是利用氣相層析儀(Gas Chromatograph, Model GC-8A; Shimadzu, Japan)分析,儀器內置熱傳導式偵測器 (Thermal Conductivity Detector; TCD), 析離管內填充活性碳(activated charcoal) 60/80 mesh, 載體爲氣 氣,注射孔溫度為200℃,析離管溫為150℃。乙烯釋放量則以氣相層析儀(Gas Chromatograph, Model GC-14B; Shimadzu, Japan.)分析,內置偵測器為火焰離子式偵測器(Flame Ionization Detector; FID),析 離管為玻璃管內填充 Squalane 60/80mesh。偵測器及注射孔溫度為 200℃,析離管為 150℃,載體為氮 氣。

3. 花瓣離子滲漏測定

依次採取緊蕾期、鬆蕾期、盛開期、初萎凋期及萎凋期之花朶,測定不同部位花瓣之離子滲漏率。 以內徑1公分打洞器切取花瓣15個圓片浸入0.4M 甘露醇(manitol)中,置於25±2℃經24小時後,利 用電導度計(conductivity meter LF 320/SET, German)測得電導度為 Eca。再將樣品置於-20℃經 24 小時 後回溫,再測得電導度為 Ecb。花瓣滲漏率則為 Ec%=Eca/Ecbx100。

4. 花瓣顏色亮度、色相和飽滿度之測定

取不同發育階段之花瓣,以色差顯示儀(Hand-color coloeimeter, Model #9200 handy-colorTM)測定花 瓣邊緣之明亮度(L)、紅色度(+a)、綠色度(-a)、黃色度(+b)、藍色度(-b)值,每處理三重複。彩度為 $\sqrt{(a^2+b^2)}$,色相為 b/a。

5. 花瓣鮮重、乾重及失水率之變化

取不同發育階段之花瓣,每階段各3重複。鮮重為採收後立即秤重,再將其放於通風乾燥箱內,以70℃烘乾72小時以上,直到重量不再變化為止。失水率為(鮮重-乾重)/鮮重。

(二)、玫瑰切花不同發育時期微細構造觀察

1. 光學顯微鏡觀察

取不同時期之外圍第三片花瓣離邊緣一公分處中間區域1 cm²,以FAA (Formalin: Acetic acid:70% alcohol=1:1:18)固定,再以70%酒精沖洗三次,以TBA (t-Butyl Alcohol)做系列脫水,隨後進行滲蠟、包埋,以切片機將樣品切成12µm 厚度,黏於載玻片上經乾燥、脫蠟、脫水,再以Safranin-O及Delafieds hematoxylin 染色,封片後以光學顯微鏡觀察。另利用透明指甲油均勻塗抹於花瓣遠軸面、葉部下表皮及綠枝莖表面上,待風乾後撕下透明薄膜,以光學顯微鏡觀察氣孔。

2. 掃描式電子顯微鏡觀察

依不同時期之外圍邊緣花瓣切取 1 cm²,以含 2.5%戊二醛(glutaraldehyde)之磷酸緩衝溶液(0.1 M, pH7.0)固定 2 小時,再以 0.1 M 磷酸緩衝液沖洗 3 次,再經酒精序列脫水(50、70、80、90、95、100%), 隨後置於丙酮中。以臨界點乾燥機(Ladd Model, 28000 CPD, Emitech K850)乾燥樣品,再以真空噴射 鍍膜機(sputter coater, JBS E5150)鍍金,於掃描式電子顯微鏡(Topcon ABT-150S)於電壓 10 KV 下觀察。

結果與討論

一、玫瑰花切花不同發育階段之生理變化

(一)、玫瑰花切花不同發育階段鮮重變化、吸水量變化

'Noblesse'切花初期吸水率顯著高於'Grand Gala',但於第3天後顯著下降(圖1B),'Noblesse'切花鮮重百分比值亦於第3天後低於'Grand Gala'(圖1A)。由於水分吸收、水分喪失、花朵組織的保水力、切花品種特性與乙烯含量等均會影響水分平衡(Halevy and Mayak, 1979; Halevy and Mayak, 1981; Mayak et al., 1977; Zislin et al., 1978),由本實驗可知'Noblesse'切花於盛開期(S3)後單位重量吸水率比'Grand Gala'弱,導致'Noblesse'切花整體之鮮重百分比亦於盛開期(S3)後低於'Grand Gala'(圖1)。
(二)、不同發育階段玫瑰切花乙烯及二氧化碳濃度之變化

'Noblesse'及'Grand Gala'切花呼吸率皆呈現先降後升之趨勢,其最高値分別為 105.26 及 178.84 ml CO₂/kg/hr (圖 2A), 'Grand Gala'切花之呼吸率明顯高於'Noblesse',而兩者乙烯生成量隨老化過程而逐漸升高, 'Noblesse'切花於第五天到達最高值 0.83 nl/g/hr,隨後開始下降(圖 2B); 'Grand Gala'切花之乙烯生成量以緩慢形式上升至第 8 天達高峰值為 0.78 nl/g/hr (圖 2B)。Yamada et al., (2003)指出,更年性切花老化前期會產生二氧化碳及乙烯高峰,而非更年性切花老化期間,並無二氧化碳及乙烯高峰產生。Borochove et al., (1997)亦發現乙烯並非扮演絕對觸發老化過程之角色,可能與花瓣生理調節作用有關;且外加乙烯及內生乙烯,對於不同品種的玫瑰切花生理反應,亦不盡相同(林等, 2001; Reid et al., 1989),外加乙烯除可促進內生乙烯生成外,還會抑制水分吸收造成鮮重下降(Mayak et al., 1977),由此推論'Noblesse'切花於盛開期(S3)後,單位重量水分吸收率及鮮重百分比呈現下降之趨勢(圖 1),可能因其內生乙烯逐漸升高(圖 2B)所導致。





圖 1. 'Noblesse'和'Grand Gala'玫瑰切花於不同時期之鮮重變化(A)和單位重量吸水量變化(B)。

Fig.1. Changes of fresh weight (A) and water uptake of unit weight (B) at different developmental stages of 'Noblesse' and 'Grand Gala' cut rose flowers.

S2: loosed bud stage S3: full open floret stage S4: slight wilted stage S5: senescence stage



圖 2. 'Noblesse'和'Grand Gala'玫瑰切花不同時期之呼吸率變化(A)及乙烯生成量變化(B)。

Fig. 2. Changes of respiratory rate (A) and ethylene evolution (B) at different developmental stages of 'Noblesse' and 'Grand Gala' cut rose flowers.

S2: loosed bud stage S3: full open floret stage S4: slight wilted stage S5: senescence stage

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- 圖 3. 'Noblesse'(A)及'Grand Gala'(B)玫瑰切花不同發育時期花瓣乾鮮重及失水率之變化。
- Fig. 3. Changes of fresh weight, dry weight and lost water rate at the different development stages of petals on 'Noblesse'(A) and 'Grand Gala'(B) cut rose flowers.
 S2: loosed bud stage S3: full open floret stage S4: slight wilted stage S5: senescence stage

(三)、不同發育階段玫瑰花瓣乾鮮重及含水量之變化

'Noblesse'和'Grand Gala'切花之花瓣鮮重會逐漸上升,至盛開期到達高峰,隨後下降。'Noblesse' 和'Grand Gala'切花花瓣鮮重於盛開期(S3)達最高値分為別為 3.94 g 和 5.84 g,而乾重變化並無顯著變 化(圖 3A,3B)。由此可知花瓣老化過程中,鮮重下降為花朵老化之指標(Borochov and Woodson, 1989)。 老化過程中,花瓣每 1g 鮮重之含水率,在'Noblesse'切花的變化量不大(圖 3A),而'Grand Gala'於老化 期,卻有顯著下降之趨勢(圖 3B)。切花水分平衡,取決於水分吸收率大於蒸散作用,才能使鮮重增加 (Rogers, 1973)。因'Noblesse'每片花瓣於背軸面只發現 0-3 個氣孔(圖 5F),而'Grand Gala'切花於花瓣背 軸面並無發現任何氣孔存在,所以花瓣並非蒸散之重要部位;大部分之水分散失,可能經由葉部及莖 部氣孔蒸散(圖 5A,5B,5D,5E),且於每個階段'Noblesse'花瓣之每 1g 鮮重之含水量,皆明顯高於'Grand Gala',由此可證明'Noblesse'切花須較高水分,來維持細胞膨壓及促進花朵開放。

(四)、玫瑰花瓣不同發育階段和不同部位之離子滲漏之變化

植物細胞老化過程中,細胞膜系統遭受自由基之破壞,致色素、氨基酸、鉀離子及總電解質等離子 滲漏率增加(Faragher *et al.*, 1986), 'Noblesse'和'Grand Gala' 玫瑰花切花離子滲漏率,隨老化過程而上升 (表 1),以花瓣外圍花瓣邊緣之離子滲漏率最高,而以內圍花瓣離子滲漏率最低(表 1);外圍花瓣之離子 滲漏率於盛開期(S3)後, 'Noblesse'顯著高於'Grand Gala'(表 1),對照'Noblesse'乙烯生成量,亦明顯高於 'Grand Gala'0.59 nl/g/hr (圖 2B),因乙烯生合成使膜黏性增加導致細胞膜流動性下降,進而引發細胞膜之 崩解(Borochov *et al.*, 1982a, 1982b),因此'Noblesse'之乙烯高峰與膜系破壞具有極大相關性。

(五)、不同發育階段玫瑰花瓣 Lab 值之變化

'Noblesse'及'Grand Gala'切花花瓣之明亮度'L'值於花盛開期(S3)最高(表 2),花色濃度(Saturation) 依老化階段而下降(表 2),此可能因盛開期細胞擴展(圖 6C,7C),導致花色濃度因體積增大而下降。萎 周期兩者明亮度皆呈現下降之趨勢(表 2),且'Noblesse'及'Grand Gala'切花花瓣之色相(Hue)也漸偏向黃 色(表 2),可能因老化過程中,離子滲漏率上升(表 1),導致色素降解(Barthe *et al.*, 1991)。

(六)、玫瑰花瓣各發育階段細胞微細構造之光學顯微鏡觀察

1. 玫瑰花瓣各發育階段細胞內部之觀察

'Noblesse'及'Grand Gala'切花花瓣緊蕾期,維管束周圍細胞密密排列,下表皮細胞排列較為平整

| developn | nental stages. | | (EC%) | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| | | S1 ^z | S2 | S3 | S4 | S5 | |
| 'Noblesse' | | | | | | | |
| inner petals | Тор | 19.37 ^y f | 27.20 cd | 41.37 cb | 42.17 e | 45.93 ef | |
| | Base | 10.43 g | 21.13 e | 39.10 d | 41.83 ef | 43.50 f | |
| outer petals | Тор | 23.57 c | 35.13 a | 43.13 ab | 60.90 a | 72.40 a | |
| | Base | 20.37 ce | 34.70 ab | 42.57 b | 46.60 c | 51.27 bc | |
| 'Grand Gala' | | | | | | | |
| inner petals | Тор | 25.37 b | 28.83 cd | 31.90 e | 44.53 d | 48.27 d | |
| | Base | 19.37 f | 25.80 e | 26.53 g | 37.80 g | 43.20 ef | |
| outer petals | Тор | 31.33 a | 35.83 ab | 41.37 cb | 48.93 b | 50.70 bc | |
| | Base | 22.47 cd | 27.90 cd | 30.20 f | 36.80 hg | 40.17 g | |
| A A A A A A A | a a 1 1 1 1 | | G 4 11 1 | 1 | | | |

表 1. 'Noblesse'和'Grand Gala'玫瑰切花於不同發育時期離子滲漏之變化 Table 1. Change of electrolyte leakage of 'Noblesse' and 'Grand Gala' cut rose flowers at the different

S1: tightly bud stage S2: loosed bud S3: full open floret stage S4: slight wilted stage S5: senescence stage

^z: S1:tightly bud stage

^y: Mean in each column followed by the same letter were not significantly different (P=0.05) according to Duncan's multiple range test. Each value represented the mean of 3 replications.

表 2. 'Noblesse'和'Grand Gala'玫瑰切花於不同發育時期亮度、色相及飽和度之變化

Table 2. Change of Brightness, Hue, and Saturation of 'Noblesse' and 'Grand Gala' cut rose flowers at the different developmental stages.

| Cultivar | | 'Noblesse' | | | 'Grand Gala' | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Stage | Brightness | Hue | Saturation | Brightness | Hue | Saturation |
| S1 ^z | 64.16 ^y b | 0.22 a | 32.48 a | 18.85 d | 0.28 ab | 42.1 a |
| S2 | 63.74 c | 0.16 b | 28.12 b | 20.93 ab | 0.29 a | 40.46 b |
| S3 | 66.91 a | 0.15 bc | 24.92 c | 21.63 a | 0.26 b | 39.26 b |
| S4 | 64.77 ab | 0.12 bc | 20.91d | 20.62 b | 0.25 ab | 36.72 c |
| S5 | 55.01 d | 0.12 c | 18.66 d | 19.86 c | 0.16 c | 34.32 d |

S1: tightly bud stage S2: loosed bud S3: full open floret stage S4: slight wilted stage S5: senescence stage

^Z: S1:tightly bud stage

y:Mean in each column followed by the same letter were not significantly different (P=0.05) according to Duncan's multiple range test. Each value represented the mean of 3 replications.

,而上表皮細胞呈現圓錐形或三角形緊密排列(圖 4A;圖 4D);盛開期維管束周圍細胞及基本組織擴大,柵狀組織孔隙加大,上表細胞及其下方第一層細胞皆有明顯膨潤狀,維管束之木質部及韌皮部皆完整(圖 4B;圖 4E);萎凋期,細胞間薄壁組織明顯萎縮變形,花瓣厚度下降,導致脈紋的出現。維管束之韌皮部為薄壁細胞,因此比木質部破壞較嚴重,錐狀表皮細胞也因細胞膨壓下降,導致皺縮變形(圖 4C;圖 4F)。從圖 4 得知,'Grand Gala'花瓣細胞組織較緊密,因此當失水萎凋時,其花瓣組織較能維持完整性,而'Noblesse'的栅狀組織排列較鬆散,當失水後細胞薄壁組織嚴重乾扁塌陷。

2. 玫瑰氣孔之構造

觀察'Noblesse'及'Grand Gala'切花之花瓣、莖部及葉部氣孔構造,發現兩者莖部之氣孔類似,且 保衛細胞外具有兩片明顯之伴細胞(圖 5A;5B),開口處具有上下 2 片厚胞(圖 5 C),此構造與調節氣孔 開閉相關。'Noblesse'切花之葉片下表皮之保衛細胞較'Grand Gala'者肥厚(圖 5D;5E),且於'Noblesse' 花瓣背軸面具有微量之氣孔(圖 5F),而'Grand Gala'於花瓣上無氣孔之構造存在。

E.P.S.



- 圖 4. 'Noblesse'和'Grand Gala'玫瑰切花花瓣老化過程中花瓣邊緣細胞構造之變化。'Noblesse': (A)緊蕾期; (B)盛開期花; (C)萎凋期; 'Grand Gala': (D)緊蕾期; (E)盛開期花; (F)萎凋期。(1bar=50μm) Fig. 4. Change of cellular structure of edge petal of 'Noblesse' and 'Grand Gala' cut rose flowers during the senescence
- Fig. 4. Change of central students of edge petation (voolesse and Grand Gata ed fose nowers during the senescence phase. 'Noblesse': A. tightly bud stage; B. fully open stage; C. wilted stage; 'Grand Gata': D. tightly bud stage; E. fully open stage; F. wilted stage. Note: cortex(c), vascular bundle (vb), upper epidermis(ue), lower epidermis(le)



- 圖 5. 玫瑰切花不同部位之氣孔構造 (A)'Noblesse'莖部氣孔; (B)'Grand Gala'莖部氣孔; (C)'Grand Gala' 莖部氣孔放大圖; (D)'Noblesse'葉部氣孔; (E)'Grand Gala'葉部氣孔; (F)'Noblesse'花瓣背軸面氣孔
- Fig. 5. Stoma structure of different position of rose cut flower (A) stoma of stem of 'Noblesse'; (B) stoma of stem of 'Grand Gala' (C) stoma ampliation of stem of 'Grand Gala' (D) stoma of leaf of 'Noblesse' (E) stoma of abaxial epidermis of 'Noblesse' (F) stoma of leaf of 'Noblesse'. Note: epidermis(e), guard cells(gc), subsidiary cells(sc), stomatal pore(sp).

(七)、玫瑰花瓣各發育階段之掃描式電子顯微鏡觀察

1.玫瑰花花瓣各發育階段向軸面形態之變化

以掃描式電子顯微鏡觀察'Noblesse'(圖 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E)及'Grand Gala'(圖 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E) 切花花瓣向軸面之形態。緊蕾期表皮細胞呈圓錐突起且排列緊密,於頂端具有皺縮紋路,並向下呈放 射狀分佈(圖 6A,7A)。初開期因吸水量提升(圖 1B)導致細胞膨壓增加,促使細胞擴大(圖 6B,7B)。盛開 期細胞呈現飽滿膨潤,細胞皺紋被撐大而平面化(圖 6C,7C)。初萎凋期因吸水量下降(圖 1B),原膨脹之 細胞因膨壓下降,導致細胞扁平間隙加大(圖 6D,7D)。萎凋期細胞膨壓盡失,而呈現皺縮凹陷(圖 6E,7E)。 兩者最大差異在於細胞大小及細胞紋路,'Grand Gala'者之表皮細胞較小且較緊密,紋路也較密集而深邃。 2.玫瑰花花瓣各發育階段背軸面形態之變化

以掃描式電子顯微鏡觀察'Noblesse'(圖 6F, 6G, 6H, 6I, 6J)及'Grand Gala'(圖 7F, 7G, 7H, 7I, 7J)切花 花瓣遠軸面花瓣形態。兩者緊蕾期表面佈滿皺折曲線,且具有大量下凹圓(圖 6F, 7F);初開期因膨壓上 升,導致表面積擴大下凹圓加大(圖 6G, 7G,); 'Noblesse'於盛開期下凹圓繼續加大,曲線間距拉大(圖 6H),初萎凋期下凹圓底部曲線模糊化(圖 6I),至萎凋期表面漸崩解(圖 6J)。而'Grand Gala'者於盛開期 花瓣外圍之邊緣已呈現大量平面化構造,仍能微見下陷痕跡,曲線呈現飽滿(圖 7H);隨著老化下陷痕 跡漸模糊,且曲線變較細密曲線間隙縮小(圖 7I, 7J),由此可知,花瓣背軸面構造之差異性,可能爲影 響花瓣失水性(圖 3)及花瓣形態微細變化之重要關鍵點。



- 圖 6. 掃描式電子顯微鏡觀察'Noblesse'玫瑰切花向軸面和遠軸面花瓣老化過程中形態之變化。向軸面:(A)緊蕾 期;(B)鬆蕾期;(C)盛開期;(D)初萎凋期;(E)萎凋期;遠軸面:(F)緊蕾期;(G)鬆蕾期;(H)盛開期;(I) 初萎凋期;(J)萎凋期。(-1 bar=10 μm)
- Fig. 6. The morphological changes of adaxial and abaxial epidermis at different developmental stages of 'Noblesse' cut flower observed by SEM. Adaxial epidermis : (A) tightly bud stage; (B) loosed bud stage; (C) fully open stage; (D). slight wilted stage; (E) wilted stage. Abaxial epidermis: (F) tightly bud stage; (G) loosed bud stage; (H) fully open stage. (I) slight wilted stage; (J) wilted stage.

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- 圖 7. 掃描式電子顯微鏡觀察'Grand Gala'玫瑰切花向軸面和遠軸面花瓣老化過程中形態之變化。向軸面:(A)緊蕾 期;(B)鬆蕾期;(C)盛開期;(D)初萎凋期;(E)萎凋期;遠軸面:(F)緊蕾期;(G)鬆蕾期;(H)盛開期;(I) 初萎凋期;(J)萎凋期。(-1 bar=10μm)
- Fig. 7. The morphological changes of adaxial and abaxial epidermis at different developmental stages of 'Grand Gala' cut flower observed by SEM. Adaxial epidermis : (A) tightly bud stage; (B) loosed bud stage; (C) fully open stage; (D). slight wilted stage; (E) wilted stage. Abaxial epidermis: (F) tightly bud stage; (G) loosed bud stage; (H) fully open stage. (I) slight wilted stage; (J) wilted stage.

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Abstract

Ultrastructural changes and senescence physiology in petals of *Rosa hybrid* 'Noblesse' and 'Grand Gala' were investigated during flower development. 'Noblesse' presented poor holding of fresh weight and absorptivity of water than 'Grand Gala' during the vase life after fully open floret stage. The peak of ethylene production on 'Noblesse' showed in the late stage, neither did respiration rate. Consequently, endogenous ethylene of 'Noblesse' influenced slightly respiration rate. And 'Grand Gala' had no peak of ethylene and respiration rate. The higher leakage of electrolyte was presented in 'Noblesse' compared to 'Grand Gala' during senescence process. The data showed that 'Noblesse' was more susceptible damage of cell membrane than 'Grand Gala' through electrolyte leakage change. Upper epidermis, palisade parenchyma, mesophyll cells and lower epidermis were expanded during full bloom stage and shrunk on account of down of turgor during senescence stage of two cultivars. In adaxial epidermis of two cultivars petal, coniform cells were swelled during full bloom stage and shrunk during senescence stage. Abaxial epidermis is formed with crease and concave hole; lines of abaxial epidermis were blurred during senescence stage.