Original Research Article

Study of Flower Morphology, Pollen Viability, Germination and their Effect on Fruit Set in Different Cultivars of Litchi

Manish Kumar Jha*

Department of Horticulture (Fruit & Fruit Technology), Bihar Agricultural College, BAU, Sabour, Bhagalpur, Bihar, India

*Corresponding author

Abstract

Litchi (Litchi chinensis Sonn.) is the most important fruit of the Sapindaceae family. It originated in China and is widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics (Knight, 1980). Litchi is an important sub-tropical evergreen fruit crop. Therefore, the present investigation entitled “Study of flower morphology, pollen viability, germination and their effect on fruit set in different cultivars of litchi” was carried out during 2017-18 in the Department of Horticulture (Fruit and Fruit Technology), BAC, Sabour,. For this experiment four litchi cultivars viz., Purbi, Bedana, Shahi and China were chosen for the present study. On the basis of data recorded on date of panicle it can be concluded that the litchi cultivar Purbi having the maximum number of duration of panicle initiation (25 days) and cv. China having minimum number of duration of panicle initiation (18 days). The flowering characteristics like duration of flowering, and date of anthesis has been the maximum duration of flowering in cv. Purbi (18 days) and earlier anthesis was observed in cv. Bedana 05-03-2018 and whereas minimum duration was observed in cv. China (10 days) and late anthesis in China 22-03-2018. The panicle length differed significantly among the litchi cultivars. The data clearly indicated that among all the cultivars studied, Purbi produced the maximum panicle length (43.80 cm) which was at par with Shahi (29.80 cm), while the minimum panicle length was found in China (27.20 cm). The maximum panicle width was found significantly in Purbi (34.40 cm) followed by at par Shahi (19.00 cm), while the minimum width was observed in China (14.00 cm). It was observed that three types of flowers emerged in all the four cultivars of litchi i.e., M1 male, Functional female and pseudo-hermaphrodite flowers.

Introduction

The litchi (Litchi chinensis Sonn.) is the most important fruit of family, sapindaceae. The chromosome number is 2n=30. Litchi is a subtropical fruit crop and is characterised by warm temperature. Litchi fruit is native of south China and grown in India since
18th century. Litchi is currently growing in about 30 countries in tropical and subtropical regions of the world. China is the largest producer of litchi in the world and followed by India. Which is about one-fifth of the total global production and has a good export potential? In India area under litchi is 91000ha, which gives an yield or production of about 578000 MT under well managed condition (FAO). Of the total production of litchi in India, about 40% is contributed by Bihar. The average productivity of litchi in Bihar is 8.0 t/ha (NHB 2016-17). The major Litchi producer district in Bihar are Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Khagaria and Hazipur.

This crop is highly specified to a particular climatic condition and probably due to this reason its cultivation is restricted to few countries in the world. In India for Litchi cultivation the temperature varies from 21°C to 37.8°C during flowering to fruiting. Vegetative growth is inhibited and restricted by temperature below 10°C and above 35°C with maximum growth between 25-30°C depending on cultivars (Menzel et al. 1989). It is however, sensitive to cold and the crop is severely injured by temperatures below freezing but can withstand light frosts. Relatively high rainfall of 1,200 mm per annum with high humidity is preferable (Tindall et al., 1994). A certain degree of water stress is needed for flower initiation. A dry climate, free from rains for about two months before flowering induce flower bud differentiation, blossom and consequently give high production (Cohen et al., 1992).

However, male (M1 and M2) and female (F) flowering stages may overlap on the same tree or between trees of the same cultivar, thereby providing an opportunity for self-pollination (Stern and Gazit, 2003). The results of pollination studies carried by Degani et al., (1995) indicated that pollen parent can have an effect on fruit-set, fruit retention and quality of litchi fruits. Length of the flowering cycle varies with the genotype and weather, and, is much shorter under warm temperatures. After flower initiation, development of flower panicle and flower continues uninterrupted and leads to anthesis, which lasts about 4 to 6 weeks depending on the temperature and the cultivar (Menzel, et al., 2001). Litchi flowering follows the pattern of “male-female-male”. The ratio of male to female flowers varies with the environment and among its various cultivars. High temperature during flower initiation reduces the proportion of female flowers (Cronje, 2009).

In view of the above facts the work was carried out on commercial litchi cultivars grown in Bihar condition with following objectives:

**Materials and Methods**

The present investigation was carried out at the Horticultural Garden, Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour during the year 2017-2018 with a view “study of flower morphology, pollen viability, germination and their effect on fruit set in different cultivars of litchi”. The details of materials used and experimentation adopted are discussed below:

The experiment was conducted in Horticulture Garden, Sabour, the permanent experimental site of the Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour, Bhagalpur. The experimental plot had well drained sandy loam soil of good fertility with levelled surface.

**Location and climatic conditions**

Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour is situated between 25°15’40” North longitudes of 45.72 meters above the mean sea level in the heart
of the vast alluvial Gangetic plains of North India, South of River Ganga. The climate of Sabour is semi-arid, subtropical with hot desiccating summer, cold but frost less winter with an average annual rainfall of about 1150 mm precipitating mainly between middle of June to middle of October. Mainly three seasons influence the agricultural activities of this region, these are winter season (November to February), summer season (March to June) and rainy season (Mid June to October).

Experimental Details

The experiment was conducted on uniform plants in respect of size, vigour and productivity of litchi hybrids and their parents in the orchard. The plants were 30 years old. All the trees received similar cultural practices and irrigation in the preceding years and during the experiment period. All details about materials used, experimental procedure followed and methods adopted for experiment are described below:

**Crop** : Litchi  
**Number of treatments** : 04  
**Number of replications**: 05  
**Experimental design** : Randomized block design

**Phenological observation**

**Date and duration of panicle initiation**

Date and duration of panicle initiation was recorded during the month of January and February with a regular visits in Horticultural Garden of BAC Sabour, the date of panicle emergence of four cultivars varied from 23-01-2018 to 08-03-2018. Date of appearance of first panicle was recorded on the tagged shoots.

The observations were made to determine date of initiation of panicle.

**Length and width of panicle**

The length and width of panicle were measured with the help of a measuring scale from the shoot apex to that of panicle apex.

**Date of anthesis**

The date of anthesis of all four cultivars is recorded by regular visit and appearance of first flower was recorded on the tagged shoots. The observations were made to determine the date of anthesis after the panicle emergence.

**Duration of flowering**

The duration of flowering of all four cultivars is observed by counting the number of total days of flower retained in the panicle from date of anthesis to the date of initial fruit set.

**Date and duration of emergence of M1 (Male or staminate flower)**

The date of emergence of Male flower is recorded by regular visit of field and duration was recorded from the interval in days from male flower emergence to emergence to Hermaphrodite flower.

**Date and duration of emergence of FF(Hermaphrodite female flower)**

The date of emergence of female flower (Hermaphrodite female flower) was recorded by regular visit to field and duration was recorded from number of days interval from emergence of female flower to pseudo-hermaphrodite flower.

**Date and duration of emergence of M2 (Hermaphrodite male flower)**

The date of emergence of M2 (Hermaphrodite male flower) was observed by regular visit to
field and duration was recorded by numbers of days interval between emergence of M₂ (Hermaphrodite male flower) and initial fruit set started.

**Number of male flowers**

Male flowers were counted on selected panicle and average number was expressed as number of male flowers per panicle. Observation on male flowers were recorded during middle of flowering season. Total numbers of flowers of above discussed kinds were counted in fully opened panicles with naked eyes and with the help of magnifying lens. In order to avoid error the counted flowers on panicles were removed and fresh open flowers were counted

**Number of female flowers**

Female flowers were counted on selected panicle and average number was expressed as number of female flowers per panicle. Observation on female flowers were recorded during middle of flowering season. Total numbers of flowers of above discussed kinds were counted in fully opened panicles with naked eyes and with the help of magnifying lens. In order to avoid error the counted flowers on panicles were removed and fresh open flowers were counted

**Number of Hermaphrodite flowers**

Hermaphrodite flowers were counted on selected panicle and average number was expressed as number of hermaphrodite flowers per panicle. Observation on Hermaphrodite flowers were recorded during middle of flowering season. Total numbers of flowers of above discussed kinds were counted in fully opened panicles with naked eyes and with the help of magnifying lens. In order to avoid error the counted flowers on panicles were removed and fresh open flowers were counted

**Percent of male flowers**

Percent of male flowers is calculated from this formula

\[
\% \text{ of male flowers} = \frac{\text{No of male flowers}}{\text{Total number of flowers}} \times 100
\]

**Percent of female flowers**

Percent of female flowers is calculated from this formula

\[
\% \text{ of female flowers} = \frac{\text{No of female flowers}}{\text{Total number of flowers}} \times 100
\]

**Percent of hermaphrodite flowers**

Percent of hermaphrodite flowers is calculated from this formula

\[
\% \text{ of hermaphrodite flowers} = \frac{\text{No. of hermaphrodite flowers}}{\text{Total number of flowers}} \times 100
\]

**Sex ratio**

Sex ratio of different cultivars is calculated by using this formula

\[
\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Total number of male flowers}}{\text{Total number of female flowers}} \times 100
\]

**To study the pollen viability**

**Date of anther collection and pollen viability**

The date of pollen collection was started during month of January and February in different flowers at different time period. Anthers were collected at dehiscence time between 8 and 10 a.m. by using forceps. After anther collection the pollen grains were distributed on the glass slide with the assistance of a brush and dyed with 1 or 2 drops of acetocarmine, thereafter left the slide for about 15-20 minutes for staining purpose.
Then the pollen grains were observed under an optical microscope (compound microscope at 40× magnification) and the pollen grains which get fully stained got pink colour considered as viable pollen grains and which is not stained leave as transparent considered as non-viable pollen grains.

No. of viable pollen grains
Pollen viability% = ------------------------X 100
Total no of pollen grains

Pollen germination percentage

In vitro Pollen germination in liquid medium

In vitro germination test in liquid media was done by hanging drop technique. The liquid germination medium containing 150 g /l sucrose, 100 mg/ l H₂BO₃, 1000 mg/ l Ca(NO₃)₂, 300 mg/ l MgSO₄ and 100 mg/ l KNO₃ at pH 5.5 was prepared. Therefore, for in vitro germination, pollen grains were thoroughly mixed in 1000 ml of liquid germination medium to get uniform pollen samples. Fifteen micro liter of this mixture was placed on a glass slide having 8 mm diameter ring inside. Slides were inverted and placed on a rack in a polycarbonate sealed container lined with moistened blotting paper and incubated in dark at 26⁰C temperature and observed them under optical microscope (compound microscope 40× magnifications).

No. of Germinated pollen grains
Pollen germination % = ----------------- X 100
Total no of pollen grains

In vitro Pollen germination on solid medium

In vitro germination test was assessed in an agar solidifying medium containing 150 g /lsucrose, 100 mg /l H₂BO₃, 300 mg /l Ca(NO₃)₂, 200 mg /l MgSO₄, 100 mg/ l KNO₃ and 10 g /l agar at pH 5.5 . After preparation of this solidifying media, pollen grains were dusted uniformly on the thin layer of growing medium taken on the separate slide and incubated for 24 hours in dark at 26⁰C temperature, and observed them under optical microscope (light microscope at 40× magnifications).

No. of Germinated pollen grains
Pollen germination % = --------------- X 100
Total no of pollen grains

Preparation of specimens for microscopic observation

For this palynological investigation, the specimens were studied under light microscopy. The pollen samples for LM were acetolysed following the technique developed by Erdtman (1960) modified by Takahashi (1987). The anthers were soaked overnight in acetic acid for softening in 2 ml polyethylene centrifuge tube and were crushed prior to acetolysis. The outmost care was taken to remove the debris and/or unwanted material e.g., fractions of floral parts or anther, filament, etc. The acetic acid acid was then decanted and acetolysis mixture (9 ml acetic anhydride: 1 ml conc. sulphuric acid) was added to the centrifuge tube. The acetolysis took place at 100⁰C for 3 – 5 min. A glass rod was inserted into each tube to stir the pollen sample within acetolysis mixture for the completion acetolysis process evenly. After acetolysis grains became yellow-brown to brown in colour. The acetolysed materials were washed with distilled water, dehydrated in ethanol series (70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 99.5% and 100%) and transferred in the benzene. A drop of silicon oil (viscosity 3000 cs.) was mixed with the material left in the benzene. The tube containing the material was left stand overnight at 75⁰C until the benzene had evaporated completely. The slides sealed with paraffin wax. At least four slides per
specimens were made. All slides were investigated and photographed.

**To study the effect of pollen parameters on fruit set observation to be taken**

Crossing was conducted with the pollen from all these four varieties and Deshi and Purbi was taken as female parent for crossing purpose.

1. No. of flowers crossed
2. Number of fruit retained after 26 days of completion of fruit set.

The crossing is conducted by removing all the male flowers from those cultivars which is selected as female with the help of forceps and then dusting the pollen of four cultivars which is selected for study and then bagged the panicles for 10 days thereafter counting the initial fruit set and after 26 days recorded the fruit retained.

\[
\text{Number of Fruits per panicles} \\
\text{Fruit retention (\%) = } \frac{\text{Number of initial fruit set}}{X} \times 100
\]

**Panicle characteristics**

**Date and duration panicle initiation**

Panicle characters with respect to panicle initiation, length and width of panicle, varied significantly among the four cultivars. Purbi was the earliest to initiate panicle emergence i.e., 23-01-2018 followed by Shahi (08-02-2018) in Sabour condition. The variation observed in terms of panicle initiation might be due to the differences in genetic composition of different litchi genotypes as enunciated by various workers (Pathak et al., 2013; Das et al., 2004; Khurshid et al., 2004). The seasonal cyclic change of growth, flower, fruit and their development differ between genotypes and location. The process of panicle development is a genetically fixed property of the respective genotype or variety, but the environment of the growing site may cause significant changes in the manifestation of the inherited character. Other factors also play significant role in determining the rate of panicle development such as age, health and vigour of the tree (Das et al., 2002).

**Length and width of panicles**

Length and width of panicle was recorded to be the longest in Purbi (43.80 cm) whereas the shortest in China (27.20 cm). The variation in length and width of panicles might be due to genetic composition of litchi genotypes and more specifically the physiological condition of the shoot on which panicle is raised. Khurshid et al., (2004) had reported the maximum length and width of panicle in Gola cultivar of litchi while the minimum was recorded in Bedana.

**Flowering characteristics**

**Date and duration of flowering**

The initiation of flowering in different cultivars under study varied from 05-03-2018

The data showed that the maximum duration of flowering was recorded in Purbi (18 days) followed by China (10 days). This result is in accordance with finding of Pathak et al., (2013). He reported that total flowering duration in litchi varied between 13±4 days in cv. China to 30±3 days in cv. Piazi.

**Numbers of Male (M1), female and Hermaphrodite (M2) flowers**

In the present investigation the maximum number of male flowers was recorded in Purbi (646), which was found statistically at par with China (520). The significantly maximum number of female flowers was recorded in Purbi 311.00 followed by Bedana 221.00, while the minimum number of flowers was noticed in China i.e., 164.00. The significantly maximum number of hermaphrodite flowers was recorded in Purbi 587.00 followed by Shahi 546.00, while the minimum number of flowers was noticed in China i.e., 422.00.

**Sex-ratio**

Sex-ratio was significantly higher in China 3.17 followed by Bedana 2.84. The sex ratio is a variable component within panicles, trees and among genotypes. Sahay et al., (2005) reported that Bedana had significantly the maximum sex ratio followed by Late Bedana and Lal Bombai while the minimum was obtained in Ahjouli which was remained at par with China and Deshi. According to Pathak et al., (2013) sex ratio of flowers varied between 2.74:1 in cv. China and 5.8:1 in cv. Piazi. Similar observation was also recorded by Sarkar and Bandopadhyay (1989).

**Pollen viability and germination**

The pollen viability and germination percentage is maximum in cv. Purbi (87%, and 83.40%) and minimum was observed in cv. China (78%, and 74%). This might be due to genetic composition and environmental factor.

Amma and Kulkarni (1979) reported that for successful germination, pollen grains of different species require different growth component like water, sugar solution, inorganic salts, vitamins etc. at varying ranges and the composition and pH of the growth media are equally important factors for emergence of pollen tube from the grains on the media.

Robbertse et al. (1992) found that the obturator plays a vital role in the fertilization process of the litchi by facilitating the growth of pollen tubes around the broad base of the ovule towards the micropyle and embryo sac. Kozai et al., (2004). Previous studies on peach demonstrated that elevated temperatures during flower development can significantly reduce fruit set.

**Fruit set**

The date of fruit-set in different cultivars of litchi under study varied from 13-03-2018 to 25-03-2018. The maximum duration of fruit set was noticed in Purbi (9.8 days) followed by Shahi (8.26 days). The question of fruit set is of utmost importance in the production of any fruit crop. The variation observed in terms of fruit-set might be due to the differences in genetic composition of different litchi genotypes. Sharma and Roy (1987) reported that fruit se has occurred within 7-18 days of flowering. Mc Conchie and Batten (1991) suggested that the most appropriate time for fruit to be considered set is when most fruitlets on a panicle reach maturity.
Table 1 The date and duration of panicles of four cultivars of litchi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>Date of panicle Initiation</th>
<th>Duration of panicle initiation (Days)</th>
<th>Date of anthesis</th>
<th>Duration of flowering (Days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purbi</td>
<td>23-02-2018</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11-03-2018</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedana</td>
<td>16-02-2018</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>05-03-2018</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahi</td>
<td>08-02-2018</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10-03-2018</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>08-03-2018</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22-03-2018</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 The panicle length and width of four cultivars of litchi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>Length of panicle(cm)</th>
<th>Width of panicle(cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purbi</td>
<td>43.80</td>
<td>34.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedana</td>
<td>30.60</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahi</td>
<td>29.80</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>27.20</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.D at 5%</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.V</td>
<td>7.70</td>
<td>12.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 The date of flower initiation of four cultivars of litchi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>Date of Male flower initiation (M1)</th>
<th>Date of female flower initiation (FF)</th>
<th>Date of pseudo-hermaphrodite flower initiation (M2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purbi</td>
<td>11-03-2018</td>
<td>19-03-2018</td>
<td>21-03-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedana</td>
<td>05-03-2018</td>
<td>08-03-2018</td>
<td>12-03-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahi</td>
<td>08-03-2018</td>
<td>12-03-2018</td>
<td>16-03-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>20-03-2018</td>
<td>25-03-2018</td>
<td>28-03-2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 The duration of flowering of four cultivars of litchi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>Duration of male flowering(Days)</th>
<th>Duration of female flowering(Days)</th>
<th>Duration of pseudo-Hermaphrodite flowering(Days)</th>
<th>Total no of days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purbi</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>16.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedana</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahi</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>11.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.D at 5%</td>
<td><strong>1.25</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.44</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.74</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.65</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.V</td>
<td><strong>5.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5: The Numbers of flowers of four cultivars of litchi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>No. of male flowers (M₁)</th>
<th>No. of female flowers (FF)</th>
<th>No. of pseudo-Hermaphrodite Flowers (M₂)</th>
<th>Sex ratio (M₁+M₂/F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purbi</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>311.8</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedana</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>221.0</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>5.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>164.8</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>5.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahi</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>223.6</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>5.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.D at 5%</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>14.85</td>
<td>24.51</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.V</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>12.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Percentage of male flower, female flower and Pseudo-Hermaphrodite flower of different cultivars of litchi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>Male flower (%)</th>
<th>Female flower (%)</th>
<th>Hermaphrodite Flower (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purbi</td>
<td>41.83</td>
<td>20.14</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedana</td>
<td>44.67</td>
<td>15.69</td>
<td>39.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahi</td>
<td>44.25</td>
<td>16.17</td>
<td>39.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>47.00</td>
<td>14.28</td>
<td>38.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.D at 5%</td>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>12.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.V</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>3.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Pollen viability and germination percentage of litchi cultivars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>Pollen viability (%)</th>
<th>Pollen germination (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purbi</td>
<td>87.00</td>
<td>83.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedana</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>74.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahi</td>
<td>83.00</td>
<td>74.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>74.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.D at 5%</td>
<td>5.29</td>
<td>4.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.V</td>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>4.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effect of crossing method on fruit set

Among the four cultivars, fruit set was recorded to be highest in case of Purbi X Bedana (20) followed in Desi X Bedana (17). There was poor fruit set by selfing. In contrary to this result Brijwal et al., (2016) had reported that initial fruit set under self-pollination was significantly higher than all crosses and open-pollination methods. Forneman et al., (2012) also reported the lower initial fruit set in all cross-pollination as compared to self-pollination in ‘Wai Chee’ litchi cultivar. Mc Conchie and Batten (1991) had suggested that the most appropriate time for fruit to be considered set is when most fruit left on a panicle reach maturity.
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