

SECRETORY TISSUES OF DISCS FLOWERS IN WILD HELIANTHUS L. SPECIES

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INTRODUCTION

- Nectar has important role in attracting pollinators and improving the percentage of fertilization in sunflower.
- Capitate glandular trichomes in the area of anthers, are frequently associated with protection against herbivores.



MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Plant material was collected in the full flowering stage.
- For anatomical and micromorphological observation we used light and SE microscopy.



RESULTS

• In all analyzed species general disc florets anatomy in nectary zone is uniform.



Transverse sections through the nectary zone of the disc florets: *H. eggertii*; CU- Cuticle, EP-Epidermis, PA- Parenchyma, IEP- Inner epidermis, NC- nectary, SD- secretory duct, VB- vascular bundles, ST- style.

RESULTS



Scatter plot obtaind by DCA and position of centroids in the space of two discriminant axis, based on disc florets anatomical characters of the studied *Helianthus* species.

RESULTS

- According to the trichome density, the species are separated into three main groups: very dense, dense and rare.
- Only *H. laevigathus* was without trichomes





		H. annuus
		A californic
		dense
		10 H. mollis
		14H. pauciflor
		16H. argophyllus
	de	13H. decapetalus
	nse	15H. divaricatus
		2 H. maximiliani
		4 H. microcephalus
		5 H. nuttalli
		12H. resinosus
	21 H. eggertii	
	5 H. glaucophyllus	
ra	7 H. giganteus	
re	8 H. grosseserathus	
	9 H. salicifolius	
		11H. laevigatus
	18H. smithii	
	19H. strumosus	
	20H. tuberosus	

Dendogram gruping of *Helianthus* species according to glandular trichome density.

CONCLUSION

 Taking into account the importance of genetic variability of wild sunflower species information of secretory tissues in discs flowers can be useful for breeding cultivated sunflower for enhancing the attractiveness to pollinators.



Thank you for your attention!