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Nota di contenuto	Pollination-Induced Changes in the Morphology and Physiology of Dendrobium Orchid Flowers Prior to Fertilization: The Roles of Ethylene and Auxin -- Actinidia arguta (Kiwiberry): Botany, Production, Genetics, Nutritional Value, and Postharvest Handling -- Advances in Cassava-Based Multiple Cropping Systems -- Arrowroot (Maranta arundinacea L.): Botany, Horticulture and Uses -- Jamun (Syzygium cumini L.): A Promising Fruit for the Future -- Coconut Micropropagation and Cryopreservation -- The Puzzling Phenomenon of Seedling Yellows Recovery and Natural Spread of Asymptomatic -- Infections of Citrus Tristeza Virus: Two Sides of the Same Coin -- Yield Alternation: Horticulture, Physiology, Molecular Biology and Evolution
Sommario/riassunto	"Pollination in Dendrobium, as in several other orchids, induces rapid growth in the width of both the ovary and the column (the organ containing the pollinia and the stigma). The visible effects of that growth do not occur when non-pollinated flowers are exposed to ethylene or after application of the ethylene precursor 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC) to the stigma of non-pollinated flowers. However, growth of the ovary and column of pollinated flowers is inhibited by the ethylene antagonist 1-methylcyclopropene (1-MCP) and the ethylene synthesis inhibitor aminoxyacetic acid (AOA). The effects on growth, including column

and ovary growth, were similar following the application of an auxin such as 1-naphthylacetic acid (NAA) to the stigma, while studies with ethylene inhibitors showed that NAA acted through ethylene. The known presence in the pollinia of ACC and an auxin-like compound apparently explains the initial growth of the column and ovary in response to pollination"--
