

# 我国20个梨品种(种质)对国外梨火疫病病菌的抗病性评价

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**摘要:**【目的】选取 *Erwinia amylovora* 国外菌株及国内梨品种(种质), 经室内接种, 评价不同菌株的致病力及梨品种的抗病性, 为研究梨火疫病防控技术提供技术资料。【方法】对供试的梨品种(种质)枝条采用离体接种、梨幼果半果接种法, 比较3个不同来源的国外菌株 *E.a* 0001、*E.a* 0017、*E.a* 0055 的致病力。通过离体枝条接种强致病力菌株 *E.a* 0017, 结合实时荧光PCR定量检测病原菌数量, 制定梨品种抗病性分级指标, 综合评估梨品种的抗病水平。【结果】3个菌株对供试梨品种枝条均具有致病力, 对‘库尔勒香梨’‘砀山梨’‘黑酸梨’、杜梨具有强致病力, 对‘库尔勒香梨’的致病力最强; 综合对梨枝条接种的病情指数均值, 其致病力的强弱依次为 *E.a* 0001 > *E.a* 0055 > *E.a* 0017。 *E.a* 0017 菌株对梨幼果的致病力较 *E.a* 0001 和 *E.a* 0055 强, 而 *E.a* 0001 和 *E.a* 0055 对幼果的致病力相近。供试的20个梨品种(种质)对 *Erwinia amylovora* 的抗性水平普遍较低, 其中14个品种都不同程度感病(占70%), 没有发现高抗品种, 2个表现出抗病性和4个具有耐病性的品种均为我国的地方品种。【结论】3个 *E. amylovora* 菌株对供试梨品种(种质)均具有强和较强的致病力。供试梨品种(种质)中, ‘晋酥’‘绿梨’表现抗病性, ‘霍城冬黄梨’‘八月酥’‘库车阿木特’‘棉梨’表现出耐病性, 其他均为感病品种。

**关键词:** 梨; *Erwinia amylovora*; 致病力; 荧光定量PCR检测; 抗性

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## Resistance evaluation of 20 pear varieties (germplasms) in China to foreign strains of *Erwinia amylovora*

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 Fire blight, caused by the bacterium *Erwinia amylovora*, is one of the most destructive disease affecting plants of family Rosaceae. The bacterium can destroy blossoms, shoots and stems, and may seriously damage an entire pear or apple orchard within a growing season under optimal conditions. The disease has currently spread more than 60 countries, and is a serious concern to growers of pears or apples worldwide. Up to now, fire blight and *Erwinia amylovora* have not yet recorded in China, but have been found in neighbouring countries like Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia during last decade. The control measure consists of removal of diseased host plants or their parts, cultural practices and application of chemical sprays. However, these measures are not always satisfactory. In all the ways, growing relatively resistant cultivars and rootstocks can be one of the most efficient control methods for fire blight. The disease could be better controlled by understanding virulence of *Erwinia amylovora*.

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*ora* strains and responses of host-plant cultivars. The aim of this study was to test pathogenicity of exotic *E. amylovora* strains and resistance of domestic pear varieties to these strains, so as to provide the foundation for the prevention and treatment of the disease.【Methods】The experiment was conducted in a screen house using *in vitro* culture assay. The relative virulence of three different *E. amylovora* strains, *E.a* 0001 isolated from apple of Kyrgyzstan, *E.a* 0017 from pear of Kyrgyzstan and *E.a* 0055 from pear of USA, was examined by both *in vitro* artificial inoculation twigs and young fruits of testing pear cultivars. The plant materials for testing were obtained from Luntai National Pomology Germplasm Garden, Xinjiang. The shoots collected from healthy pear trees were cut into the sections of 25 cm in length, then sterilized with 75% alcohol, and later 1/3 of the branches were inserted into the triangular bottles containing sterilize-distilled water. Sterilization surgery knife was used to cut a wound of about 5 mm on the shoots surface. On the wound was placed a small degreasing cotton piece saturated with 2 mL tested bacteria suspension at the concentration of approximately  $1 \times 10^9$  CFU  $\cdot$  mL<sup>-1</sup>, and then wrapped with plastic wrap to prevent desiccation. The inoculated branches were cultivated in an artificial climate chamber at 28.5 °C, 75% RH and 12 h light. Twenty shoots from each species were inoculated with each bacterium in the experiment. The length of resulting necrosis was measured 7 days after inoculation, and statistics on the incidence and index were carried out. The virulence of the *E. amylovora* strains was divided into the strongest, stronger, medium, and weak virulent class according to the disease index. The gathered pear fruitlets were soaked with 75% ethanol for 10 minutes. After the ethanol was volatilized, they were cut in half with sterile scalpel. The sterilization bamboo stick was dipped in bacterial colony to drip on the sarcocarp, and 2 to 4 inoculation points were selected on each section, and the inoculation sterile water was used for negative control. After inoculation, the fruits were put into a sterile Petri dish, which was placed in a germination box with absorbent paper in an incubator. The pathogenicity of the strains was analyzed by recording the appearance time of initial bacterial oozes and the ratio of bacterial oozes area to fruitlet area. Twenty-one pear varieties were chosen for testing their relative resistance to *E. amylovora* 0017 strain that was aggressive in the above test. Through *in vitro* shoot culture inoculation method, the level of resistance to *E. amylovora* was evaluated according to the extent of lesion development on the shoot and the population of the bacteria in the tissue with real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR assay. The level of resistance was converted into six class evaluation scales comprehensively.【Results】The result of pathogenicity test revealed that all strains had different virulence, and were highly strong virulent to the ‘Kuerlexiangli’ ‘Dangshanli’ ‘Heisuanli’ and *Pyrus betulifolia*, being most virulent to ‘Kuerlexiangli’. All strains had strong virulence to ‘Xinli No.7’, ‘Heisuanli’, and ‘Hesejuli’, while they had medium virulence to ‘UChe Amute’ and ‘Huochengdonghuangli’. Fruitlets were most sensitive to fire blight and fruitlet inoculation was a common method to identify the pathogenicity of *E. amylovora*. The results indicated that three tested stains (*E.a* 0001, *E.a* 0017 and *E.a* 0055) all had pathogenicity to the measured fruitlets. After inoculation, the bacterial pus generated within 10-24 hours. According to the time of appearance and amount of bacterial pus on the fruitlets, it was inferred that *E.a* 0017 strain was more virulence to fruitlets than the additional two strains, but it was hard to compare the pathogenicity between *E.a* 0001 and *E.a* 0055. The level of resistance of the twenty-one pear varieties to *E. amylovora* wasn’t higher generally. The majority of the pear cultivars tested was susceptible to *E. amylovora*, 14 pear cultivars (70%) were evaluated as varying degrees susceptible, including 4 highly susceptible, 7 susceptible and 3 moderately susceptible cultivars. None of them was highly resistant to the pathogen, while 2 cultivars performed as resistant, and 4 cultivars as disease-tolerant, which were all local varieties in our country.【Conclusion】A system for testing

virulence and host plant resistance to *Erwinia amylovora* have been developed in laboratory. The variability in virulence among the strains was found, with *E.a* 0001 > *E.a* 0055 > *E.a* 0017. Evaluation of obtained results proved the varieties with a higher level of resistance were 'Lüli' and 'Jinsu'. 'Bayuesu', 'Huochengdonghuangli' and 'UChe Amute' and 'Mianli' were evaluated as disease-tolerant. 'Huang-suanli' 'Jinchuanxue' and 'Hesejuli' were evaluated as moderately susceptible. 'Xuehuali' '*Pyrus Betulifolia*' 'Hongxiangsu' 'Qipan' 'Hongxiangli' 'Zaosu' and 'Xinli No.7' were evaluated as susceptible. 'Kuerlexiangli' 'Dangshanli' 'Jinhuali' and 'Huang-suanli' were evaluated as highly susceptible.

**Key words:** Pear; *Erwinia amylovora*; Pathogenicity; Real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR; Resistance

梨火疫病是由解淀粉欧文氏菌(*Erwinia amylovora*)侵染多种蔷薇科植物造成的最具毁灭性的细菌病害,为我国进境植物检疫性有害生物。该病害于1780年首次发生于美国纽约州,目前已扩散分布于世界近60个国家和地区。梨火疫病病菌寄主范围广,可以危害蔷薇科40余属的220多种植物,其中最感病的是梨、苹果、山楂和榲桲等果树,病原菌侵染花、叶片、嫩梢、幼果、枝条和树干,病害从病梢可很快扩展到枝条和树干,直至根部,引起花序枯死、枯枝、果实腐烂和整株死亡<sup>[1]</sup>。果树苗木、候鸟、带菌果实和被污染的包装材料都是重要的传播途径,昆虫、鸟类和风雨是重要的传播介体<sup>[2-3]</sup>。病原菌一旦入侵,能在寄主植物上终身定殖,进而扩散蔓延,迅速流行,难以控制和根除,造成严重的经济损失。我国在20世纪40年代曾经有文献依据症状判断我国有梨火疫病发生的记录<sup>[4]</sup>,但无试验证据,至今也未见任何报道。最近的十年内与新疆毗邻的哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦和俄罗斯等国相继有发现梨火疫病的报道<sup>[5-7]</sup>。胡白石等对梨火疫病的进境风险分析显示,该病害为我国特高风险有害生物<sup>[8]</sup>。于海伦等<sup>[9]</sup>研究表明,梨火疫病入侵新疆的风险极高。近年来新疆特色林果产业发展迅速,种植总面积达 $97.18 \times 10^4 \text{ hm}^2$ ,果品总产量达 $9.61 \times 10^6 \text{ t}$ ,建成了环塔里木盆地、伊犁河谷及天山北坡等多个林果基地,其中梨种植面积 $7.02 \times 10^4 \text{ hm}^2$ ,苹果种植面积 $6.36 \times 10^4 \text{ hm}^2$ ,林果产业已成为新疆优势突出的特色经济支柱产业和经济增长点。随着林果产业的快速发展和“一带一路”建设的深入推进,林果品种引进和种苗等繁殖材料调运频繁,进口水果贸易日益增加,增加了梨火疫病等有害生物传播的风险性,成为林果产业安全生产的重大隐患。

围绕梨火疫病防治,国外开展了大量研究,防控

技术包括加强检疫、修剪和铲除发病植株、药剂防治、抗病品种筛选、生物防治及利用基因工程技术提高果树抗病性等措施。但该病害防治难度大,至今无特效药剂和单一的防控措施,仍未得到很好的控制,依然是梨、苹果产区主要关注的问题。目前,国内对梨火疫病的研究十分有限,病原菌对国内寄主的致病力及寄主植物的抗病性鲜有报道。笔者收集了国外不同来源的梨火疫病菌株及国内梨品种(种质),人工接种并结合荧光定量PCR技术鉴定,评价不同菌株的致病力及梨树品种(种质)的抗病性,为我国对该病害实施预防和防控措施提供科学依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 供试菌株

梨火疫病病菌(*Erwinia amylovora*) *E.a* 0001、*E.a* 0017、*E.a* 0055 菌株均由新疆出入境检验检疫局技术中心提供。*E.a* 0001 菌株来源于吉尔吉斯斯坦,寄主为苹果;*E.a* 0017 菌株来源于吉尔吉斯斯坦,寄主为梨;*E.a* 0055 菌株来源于美国,寄主为梨。

### 1.2 供试梨材料

在新疆农科院轮台国家果树资源圃采集不同品种的梨枝条及幼果。采集各品种健康梨当年生幼嫩枝条,基部用浸水的无菌脱脂棉包裹,再用保鲜膜包扎保湿。梨幼果采集时带果柄,不破坏表面蜡质层。采集材料尽快带回实验室,4℃冰箱保存,备用。

### 1.3 梨火疫病病菌的致病力测定

1.3.1 病原菌活化、制备接种液 将供试菌株接种于营养琼脂加5%(w)蔗糖培养基上(NA+5%蔗糖),28.5℃培养36h活化。挑取单菌落于NA+5%蔗糖培养液中,28.5℃、160 r·min<sup>-1</sup>振荡培养12h,将OD<sub>600</sub>值为1.2左右的菌液作为接种液。



1.3.2 离体枝条接种 枝条离体接种参考张乐等<sup>[10]</sup>和李颖章等<sup>[11]</sup>的方法并进行部分修改。将采取的枝条截至25 cm左右的茎段,用75%(φ)酒精消毒后,将其1/3插入装有灭菌水的三角瓶中。用灭菌手术刀在枝条生长点切开一个约5 mm的伤口,取一小块(约2 cm×2 cm)灭菌的脱脂棉,蘸取2 mL的菌液贴在伤口部位,再用保鲜膜包裹。每个品种接种20根枝条,对照用灭菌水代替菌液,其他条件相同。接种后放置于28.5 °C、相对湿度75%、光照12 h的人工气候箱中培养。枝条接种3 d后开始观察初始病斑出现的时间,接种7 d后记录发病枝条数、测定病斑长度、病斑长度占接种枝条长度的比例及发病级别。根据统计结果,计算发病率和病情指数。

参考Papstein等<sup>[12]</sup>的方法并改进,制定梨火疫病原菌接种离体枝条的病情分级标准:0级,枝条无病斑;I级,枝条病斑长度占接种枝条长度的1%~5%;III级,枝条病斑长度占接种枝条长度的6%~15%;V级,枝条病斑长度占接种枝条长度的16%~30%;VII级,枝条病斑长度占接种枝条长度的31%~50%;IX级,枝条病斑长度占接种枝条长度>51%。依据离体枝条接种后相同时间的病情指数划分病原菌的致病力。

$$\text{发病率}/\% = \frac{\text{发病枝条数}}{\text{接种总枝条数}} \times 100。$$

病情指数(DI)=

$$\frac{\sum(\text{各级发病枝条数} \times \text{病级代表值})}{\text{接种总枝条数} \times \text{最高病级代表值}} \times 100。$$

强致病力:DI≥70;较强致病力:DI为36~69;中度致病力:DI为16~35,弱致病力:DI为1~15。

1.3.3 梨幼果接种 将采集的各供试梨品种的幼果先用75%乙醇浸泡10 min,待乙醇挥发后,用灭菌的解剖刀横切为二。用灭菌竹签蘸取菌落点接在果肉上,根据幼果的大小每个切面上选取2~4个接种点,以灭菌水接种为阴性对照<sup>[13]</sup>。每个品种接种3个果实,接种后的果实放入灭菌培养皿中,培养皿置于铺吸水纸保湿的密闭发芽盒中,于28.5 °C、相对湿度75%的人工气候箱中黑暗培养。幼果接种后2~48 h持续观察发病情况,记载初始菌脓出现的时间、菌脓面积占幼果面积的比值,分析菌株致病力。

## 1.4 梨品种(种质)对外国 *E. amylovora* 菌株的抗病性测定

1.4.1 供试材料 菌株:*E. a* 0017菌株;供试梨材

料:采集的21个梨品种的当年生幼嫩枝条为接种材料。

1.4.2 离体枝条接种法 方法同1.3.2。

1.4.3 荧光定量PCR 离体枝条接种7 d后观察发病情况并提取其总DNA。将接种枝条和叶片经表面消毒后,取接种口发病部位(约1 g)剪碎,加入5 mL的0.85% NaCl溶液制备成浸提液<sup>[14-15]</sup>,在恒温摇床上以200 r·min<sup>-1</sup>、28.5 °C悬浮振荡10 min。采用总DNA提取试剂盒(TIANGEN DP302,北京天根生物技术有限公司)提取浸提液中的总DNA。

采用梨火疫菌Taq Man探针定量PCR检测试剂盒(JKY-I-107试剂盒,上海辉睿生物科技有限公司)及ABI 7500 Fast实时荧光定量PCR系统检测接种材料中的带菌量。根据反应体系和程序进行实时荧光定量PCR检测,反应体系(25 μL):qPCR Master Mix为12.5 μL,梨火疫病菌反应液7.5 μL,待测DNA为5 μL(50 ng·μL<sup>-1</sup>)。反应程序:第一步预变性95 °C条件下300 s;第二步在95 °C条件下变性10 s,再在58 °C条件下退火、延伸45 s,同时检测荧光,共40个循环。反应结束后,利用分析软件,设置基线和阈值,获取检测样品的CT值。

1.4.4 品种抗病性评价 通过比较不同梨品种接种病原菌后的枝条发病率、病情指数,结合实时荧光PCR定量检测病原菌数量,制定梨品种抗病性评价指标,综合评估供试梨品种的抗病水平。参考Korba<sup>[16]</sup>的抗病性分级指标,制定品种抗病性划分标准:高抗(HR),发病率<5%,病情指数0~5,CT值>35;抗病(R),发病率5%~15%,病情指数5.1~15,CT值33~35;耐病(T),发病率15%~40%,病情指数15.1~30,CT值29~33;中感(MS),发病率40%~75%,病情指数30.1~60,CT值27~29;感病(S),发病率75%~90%,病情指数60.1~80,CT值25~27;高感(HS),发病率≥90%,病情指数>80,CT<25。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 梨火疫病菌不同菌株的致病力比较

2.1.1 不同致病菌接种枝条后的结果 将3个不同来源的*E. a* 0001、*E. a* 0017和*E. a* 0055菌株分别接种不同品种的梨属离体枝条,均引起枝条出现发病症状。接种后3 d即可观察到发病枝条和叶片出现轻微发黑;接种5 d后,枝条开始变黑坏死,叶片焦枯、落叶,接种口附近有溃疡斑产生;接种7 d后的发病

枝条变褐发黑,叶片几乎全部焦枯、大部分叶片脱落,而对照无发病症状出现。统计发病枝条数、测量

枝条病斑长度,计算发病率、病情指数,将结果列于表1。

表1 3个 *E. amylovora* 菌株对不同梨品种(种质)枝条的离体接种结果

Table 1 The testing results of the pathogenicity of three *E. amylovora* strains inoculated to the shoots of different pear varieties (germplasms)

品种(种质) Variety (Germplasm)	<i>E.a</i> 0001		<i>E.a</i> 0017		<i>E.a</i> 0055	
	病斑长度/枝条长度 Necrosis length/total length of the shoots	病情指数 Disease index, DI	病斑长度/枝条长度 Necrosis length/total length of the shoots	病情指数 Disease index, DI	病斑长度/枝条长度 Necrosis length/total length of the shoots	病情指数 Disease index, DI
库尔勒香梨 Kuerlexiangli	0.659±0.121	91.85±1.696 a	0.655±0.078	91.11±1.110 a	0.660±0.120	92.96±1.696 a
砀山梨 Dangshanli	0.548±0.110	84.81±1.701 b	0.556±0.075	82.78±1.110 b	0.526±0.157	77.59±2.311 c
黑酸梨 Heisuanli	0.605±0.198	82.41±2.799 b	0.595±0.042	79.44±0.555 c	0.616±0.125	83.70±1.701 b
杜梨 <i>Pyrus betulifolia</i>	0.533±0.159	74.44±2.225 c	0.506±0.132	70.19±1.701 d	0.538±0.127	71.85±1.695 d
新梨7号 Xinli No.7	0.429±0.042	66.48±0.641 d	0.479±0.180	61.31±2.309 e	0.403±0.101	63.33±1.110 e
黄酸梨 Huangsuanni	0.620±0.264	65.37±2.793 d	0.596±0.118	58.33±1.110 f	0.607±0.116	61.85±1.695 e
褐色句句梨 Hesejajuli	0.171±0.114	37.22±1.110 e	0.395±0.119	36.67±1.110 g	0.332±0.078	36.29±1.701 f
霍城冬黄梨 Huocheng donghuangli	0.350±0.105	32.04±1.695 f	0.286±0.128	25.96±2.334 h	0.245±0.086	31.67±1.110 g
库车阿木特 UChe Amute	0.263±0.145	30.74±3.397 f	0.194±0.098	25.37±2.311 h	0.320±0.114	31.11±2.220 g

注:不同字母表示差异显著( $p < 0.05$ )。下同。

Note: The different letters mean significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ . The same below.

结果表明,3个 *E. amylovora* 菌株对测定的9个梨品种(种质)均有致病力,不同菌株对不同梨品种的致病力有差异,病情指数为25.37~92.96。3个 *E. amylovora* 菌株对‘库尔勒香梨’‘砀山梨’‘黑酸梨’、杜梨具有强致病力(DI>70),对‘库尔勒香梨’的致病力最强(DI>90),致病力大小依次是:*E.a* 0055>*E.a* 0001>*E.a* 0017;其次是‘砀山梨’,*E.a* 0001>*E.a* 0055>*E.a* 0017,‘黑酸梨’,*E.a* 0055>*E.a* 0001>*E.a* 0017;再次是杜梨,*E.a* 0001>*E.a* 0055>*E.a* 0017。3个 *E. amylovora* 菌株对‘新梨7号’‘黄酸梨’‘褐色句句梨’具有较强致病力(DI:35.85~66.48),大小依次是*E.a* 0001>*E.a* 0055>*E.a* 0017。3个 *E. amylovora* 菌株对‘库车阿木特’‘霍城冬黄梨’具有中度致病力(DI:25.37~32.04),大小依次是*E.a* 0001>*E.a* 0055>*E.a* 0017。综合各供试梨属枝条接种的病情指数均值,3个 *E. amylovora* 菌株致病力的大小依次是*E.a* 0001>*E.a* 0055>*E.a* 0017。

2.1.2 梨火疫病病菌对果实的致病力 将*E.a* 0001、*E.a* 0017和*E.a* 0055三个菌株接种于不同梨品种的幼果上,测定其对果实的致病力。接种10h后,有部

分果实开始表现症状。在接种点及其周围出现乳白色、有光泽的菌溢,接种48h后,整个果面开始变黑、腐烂。无菌水对照接种点及周边未见菌脓,果实剖面大多较干燥,部分梨果实剖面及接种点因为氧化作用也会变褐。

结果(表2)显示,*E.a* 0001、*E.a* 0017和*E.a* 0055菌株对11个品种的梨幼果均有致病力,其中对‘库尔勒香梨’‘新梨7号’‘砀山梨’‘褐色句句梨’‘霍城冬黄梨’和‘黄酸梨’果实的致病力最强,幼果接种10~18h后即可在果肉上产生大量菌脓(产菌脓面积占幼果表面积的2/3以上)。其次是‘库车阿木特’‘黑酸梨’和‘棋盘梨’,幼果接种18~24h后在果肉上产生中量菌脓(产菌脓面积占幼果表面积的1/3~2/3),对‘绿梨’和‘棉梨’的果实致病力相对较弱,幼果接种20~24h后在果肉上产生少量菌脓(产菌脓面积占幼果表面积的1/3以下)。不同 *E. amylovora* 菌株对梨果实的致病力也有一定差异,*E.a* 0017菌株对果实的致病力较突出,接种幼果后除‘绿梨’和‘棉梨’外,其余梨品种均在接种18h内产生中量、大量菌脓。

表 2 接种 *E. amylovora* 对梨幼果的致病性测定Table 2 The testing of the pathogenicity of three *E. amylovora* strains inoculated to the young fruits of different pear varieties in China

品种 Variety	<i>E.a</i> 0001		<i>E.a</i> 0017		<i>E.a</i> 0055	
	初始菌脓出现时间 The Initial time of bacterial oozes appears/h	48 h 后菌脓量 The amount of bacterial ooze after inoculation 48 hours	初始菌脓出现时间 The Initial time of bacterial oozes appears/h	48 h 后菌脓量 The amount of bacterial ooze after inoculation 48 hours	初始菌脓出现时间 The Initial time of bacterial oozes appears/h	48 h 后菌脓量 The amount of bacterial ooze after inoculation 48 hours
新梨 7 号 Xinli No.7	10	+++	10	+++	10	+++
库尔勒香梨 Kuerlexiangli	10	+++	10	+++	10	+++
砀山梨 Dangshanli	12	+++	12	+++	12	+++
褐色句句梨 Hesejajuli	12	+++	12	+++	12	+++
霍城冬黄梨 Huochengdonghuangli	18	+++	12	+++	18	+++
黄酸梨 Huangsuanli	18	+++	18	+++	18	+++
库车阿木特 UChe Amute	18	++	18	++	20	++
黑酸梨 Heisuanli	18	++	18	++	20	++
棋盘梨 Qipanli	20	++	18	++	24	++
绿梨 Lüli	24	+	20	+	24	+
棉梨 Mianli	24	+	20	+	24	+

注：“+++”表示菌脓量占幼果表面积 2/3 以上；“++”表示菌脓量占幼果表面积在 1/3 至 2/3 之间；“+”表示菌脓量占幼果表面积 1/3 以下。

Note: “+++” indicated that the bacterial oozes amount accounts for more than 2/3 of the surface area of the young fruit; “++” indicated that the bacterial oozes occupied the surface area of young fruit between 1/3 and 2/3; “+” indicated the amount of bacterial oozes accounts for less than 1/3 of the surface area of young fruit.

## 2.2 我国不同梨品种(种质)对国外 *E. amylovora* 的抗/感病性测定

将 *E.a* 0017 菌株接种于供试的 20 个梨品种的枝条上,观察、统计发病结果。同时对接种离体枝条中的病原菌进行 Taq Man 实时荧光定量检测,获取 CT 值,结果见表 3。根据发病率、病情指数和实时荧光病原定量测定的 CT 值划分梨品种的抗/感病性(表 4)。

由表 3、表 4 可知,供试的 20 个梨品种间的抗病性有显著差异。其中未发现高抗品种,抗病品种为‘晋酥’‘绿梨’,抗病品种为‘棉梨’‘霍城冬黄梨’‘八月酥’‘库车阿木特’,中感品种为‘黄酸梨’‘金川雪’‘褐色句句梨’,感病品种为‘雪花’‘棋盘梨’‘红香酥’‘早酥’‘红香梨’、杜梨、‘新梨 7 号’,高感品种为‘库尔勒香梨’‘砀山梨’‘黑酸梨’‘金花梨’。测定结果表明,14 个梨品种对梨火疫病菌 *E.a* 0017 都不同程度感病,占测定品种的 70%;仅有 2 个品种表现出抗病性,4 个品种具有一定抗病性。

## 3 讨 论

### 3.1 梨火疫病菌不同菌株的致病力

多年来,人们认为梨火疫病菌在遗传上高度保

表 3 供试梨品种(种质)对 *E. amylovora* 菌株的抗病性测定Table 3 The testing of relative resistance of domestic pear varieties (germplasms) inoculated with exotic strain of *E. amylovora* 0017 strain in vitro shoots assay

品种 Variety	发病率 Disease incidence/%	病情指数 Disease index	病原菌定量(CT 值) CT value/g Twig tissue
库尔勒香梨 Kuerlexiangli	100	91.11 a	22.69
砀山梨 Dangshanli	95	82.78 b	24.69
金花梨 Jinhuali	95	81.29 bc	24.72
黑酸梨 Heisuanli	90	79.44 c	25.03
雪花梨 Xuehuali	90	71.48 d	25.70
棋盘梨 Qipanli	85	70.19 d	25.95
红香酥 Hongxiangsu	85	67.22 e	26.43
杜梨 <i>Pyrus betulifolia</i>	80	65.19 e	26.74
红香梨 Hongxiangli	85	65.00 e	26.77
早酥 Zaosu	95	62.41 f	26.94
新梨 7 号 Xinli No.7	75	61.31 f	27.18
黄酸梨 Huangsuanli	65	58.33 g	27.32
金川雪 Jinchuanxue	60	37.04 h	28.44
褐色句句梨 Hesejajuli	60	36.67 h	28.53
八月酥 Bayuesu	50	27.41 i	29.33
霍城冬黄梨 Huochengdonghuangli	50	25.96 i	29.82
库车阿木特 UChe Amute	55	25.37 i	30.08
棉梨 Mianli	40	18.70 j	32.08
晋酥 Jinsu	20	6.67 k	>35
绿梨 Lüli	15	5.00 k	>35



表4 不同梨品种(种质)对 *E.a* 0017 菌株的抗性鉴定Table 4 The classes of resistance of pear varieties (germplasms) to *E. amylovora*

抗感病类型 Resistance class	接种 <i>E.a</i> 0017 的梨属品种 Pear varieties inoculated with <i>E.a</i> 0017 strain
高抗 High resistan (HR)	-
抗病 Resistan(R)	绿梨、晋酥 Lüli, Jinsu
耐病 Tolerant (T)	八月酥、霍城冬黄梨、库车阿木特、棉梨 Bayuesu, Huochengdonghuangli, UChe Amute pear, Mianli
中度感病 Moderately susceptible (MS)	黄酸梨、金川雪、褐色句句梨 Huangsuanli, Jinchuanxue, Hesejajuli
感病 Susceptible (S)	雪花梨、杜梨、红香梨、棋盘梨、红香酥、早酥、新梨7号 Xuehuali, <i>Pyrus betulifolia</i> , Hongxiangli, Qipanli, Hongxiangsu, Zaosu, Xinli No.7
高感 High susceptible (HS)	库尔勒香梨、砀山梨、金花梨、黑酸梨 Kuerlexiangli, Dangshanli, Jinhuali, Heisuanli

守,从世界各地的梨火疫病流行区分离到的梨火疫病菌十分相似。但近些年来研究发现,不同地理起源及寄主来源的梨火疫病菌,其菌株间基因组成、生理特征、生态适应性均有所不同,表现在侵染水平、致病力及寄主范围等具有一定的差异<sup>[17]</sup>。胡白石等<sup>[18]</sup>采用离体嫩枝接种法测定了梨火疫病菌 *E.a*、0056 和 0036 三个菌株对 31 种(品种)梨属和苹果属等其他蔷薇科植物的致病力。根据 0056、*E.a*、0036 分别侵染 11 个、7 个和 1 个寄主,将其致病力大小排列为 0056>*E.a*>0036。San 等<sup>[19]</sup>分别在实验室用山楂离体枝条(扦插于培养基、蛭石)及直接在田间幼树枝条接种,比较了 *E. amylovora* 的 2 个山楂分离菌株(菌株 1 与菌株 3)、1 个枸子分离菌株(菌株 2)的致病力,实验室和田间测定结果显示一致,依据接种枝条上枯死病斑的长度将其致病力大小排列为菌株 3>菌株 2>菌株 1。

笔者采用不同梨品种的离体枝条接种法测定了 3 个不同地理来源、不同寄主的 *E.a* 0001、*E.a* 0017 和 *E.a* 0055 菌株的致病力。依据离体枝条接种后病斑长度占接种枝条长度的比例制定划分病级标准,统计发病率和病情指数,将病原菌致病力分为强、较强、中度和弱,以求准确区分病原菌致病力差异。结果表明,3 个菌株对供试的 10 个梨品种(种质)均有强和较强的致病力,其中对‘库尔勒香梨’‘砀山梨’‘黑酸梨’、杜梨具有强致病力,对‘库尔勒香梨’的致病力最强。综合对枝条接种病情指数的均值,3 个菌株致病力的强弱依次是 *E.a* 0001>*E.a* 0055>*E.a* 0017。*E.a* 0001 为来源于吉尔吉斯斯坦的苹果分离物,对梨的致病力高于美国和吉尔吉斯斯坦的梨分离物 *E.a* 0055 和 *E.a* 0017。有研究者认为,*E. amy-*

*lovora* 有寄主专化性的差异,分为苹果株系、悬钩子株系和亚洲梨株系<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究中的 3 个菌株除梨属植物外,对其他寄主的致病力如何,是否具有广寄主性还是具有寄主专化性等还需继续研究。

梨幼果对梨火疫病最为敏感,幼果接种是鉴定 *E. amylovora* 致病性的常用方法。本研究的梨幼果接种结果显示,3 株 *E.a* 0001、*E.a* 0017 和 *E.a* 0055 菌株对测定的梨幼果均有致病力,接种后 10~24 h 内产生菌脓。依据接种幼果上菌脓出现的时间和菌脓量判断 *E.a* 0017 菌株对幼果的致病力比其他 2 个菌株强,但对 *E.a* 0001 和 *E.a* 0055 难以比较其致病力强弱。胡白石<sup>[18]</sup>也发现花器和幼果抗性阈值较低,用花器和幼果接种不能区分致病力相近的菌株。研究结果提示,梨幼果接种虽然显症快,但难以对发病状况进行量化,用该法不能区分致病力差异不大的病原菌。

### 3.2 寄主植物抗/感病性及评价方法

梨属植物对梨火疫病菌的感病性高于其他寄主。筛选出抗病的砧木、接穗,培育出优良的抗病品种是对梨火疫病菌最经济有效的防控措施。国外在抗病品种的选育和应用方面已开展了不少研究。美国通过田间抗病性调查和人工接种试验的综合分析,表明在东方梨中有品种对梨火疫病具有抗病性,并已经培育出抗火疫病的‘雪兰多梨’新品种<sup>[21]</sup>,德国筛选出 2 个抗病的梨属变种<sup>[22]</sup>,捷克新培育出了高抗火疫病的梨品种‘Bohemica’<sup>[23]</sup>。研究者测定寄主植物对梨火疫病菌的抗/感病性方法各异,主要采用对田间幼苗、盆栽幼苗、组培无菌苗、离体枝条、花器和幼果进行人工接种病原菌等方法。评价寄主抗病水平的指标也不尽相同,大多采用统计发病枝条

数占接种总枝条数的百分比(发病率)、发病枝条枯死病斑长度占接种枝条长度的比例对寄主抗/感病性进行分级<sup>[16]</sup>。还有研究者通过GFP等报告基因对病原菌标记,通过测定其接种后在不同寄主内的迁移和增殖情况来反映寄主的抗性差异<sup>[24]</sup>。本研究以当年生幼嫩的离体枝条扦插水培,接种的病原菌选取来源于与新疆毗邻、气候环境相近的吉尔吉斯斯坦的梨分离物*E.a* 0017强致病力菌株。通过比较病原菌接种后不同梨品种的枝条发病率、病情指数,结合实时荧光PCR定量检测病原菌数量,制定梨品种抗病性评价指标,综合评估供试梨品种的抗病水平。试验结果表明,供试的20个梨品种中,14个梨品种都不同程度感病,占测定品种的70%,其中‘库尔勒香梨’‘砀山梨’‘金花梨’‘黑酸梨’高度感病,‘雪花’‘棋盘梨’‘红香酥’‘早酥’‘红香梨’、杜梨、‘新梨7号’感病,其中不少是国内主栽的优良品种。‘库尔勒香梨’是一个地域性极强的地方特色品种,在新疆已有1400多年的栽培历史。该品种因具有皮薄肉细、汁多味甜、酥脆爽口、香味浓郁、耐贮力强等优良品质而享誉国内外,是新疆特色经济林果业的重要支柱。‘库尔勒香梨’对火疫病高度感病,‘库尔勒香梨’的砧木杜梨及近年来新培育的‘库尔勒香梨’新品种‘新梨7号’均为感病品种,加之新疆为梨火疫病入侵的高风险区域,一定要严格加强检疫,做好防范措施。

刘华威等<sup>[13]</sup>采用幼果人工接种鉴定技术,对54份梨种质资源进行梨火疫病抗性评价。研究发现,来自中国的37份(80.4%)梨种质表现抗病,而引进的种质资源中表现抗病的仅有1份(12.5%),东方梨的抗性较西方梨更强,在梨的地方品种中蕴藏着良好的抗病性。本研究也发现,抗病的2个品种(‘晋酥’‘绿梨’)、耐病的4个品种(‘霍城冬黄梨’‘八月酥’‘库车阿木特’‘棉梨’)均为我国的地方品种。今后还迫切需要筛选出一些抗性良好的梨属种质资源,一旦病害发生,这些种质资源可以用于抗病育种,成为控制病害扩散的重要抗性资源,确保梨产业的安全生产。

本研究采用离体枝条水培法接种并结合病原菌的定量PCR检测,将定性、定量方法相结合,测定梨品种抗/感病性,对非疫区木本寄主植物抗病性鉴定具有方便、快捷、安全、准确的优点。但该法也存在一定的局限性,一是离体枝条水培时间有限,病害不

能完全发展;二是离体培养会影响植株的生理状态,可能会改变病菌-寄主的互作关系;三是采用Real-time PCR技术在分析样品中病原细菌的rDNA时,不排除将已死亡的、无代谢活动的病原细菌细胞也包含在内,存在滞后和不精确的缺点。基于上述情况,在后续工作中将采取在严格的隔离条件下,使用盆栽幼苗或组培苗活体接种,使病害充分发展而更加真实、可靠地反映寄主抗/感病性。同时建立基于rRNA分子的Real-time PCR技术解决样品中死菌细胞对普通Real-Time PCR定量带来的干扰。

总之,本研究测定*E. amylovora*不同分离物的致病力,评价不同梨品种的抗性水平,对于筛选防治药剂、抗病育种、预测病害的发生流行以及制定综合防控策略均有重要的意义。

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