

# 石榴干腐病原菌鉴定及两种杀菌剂的防治效果

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**摘要:**【目的】明确石榴干腐病原菌种类和杀菌剂对其防效, 为该病的防治提供理论依据。【方法】采用组织分离方法获得石榴干腐病原菌, 根据形态学特征和ITS序列对该病原菌进行鉴定; 采用菌丝生长速率法, 测定了戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对石榴干腐病原菌的毒力; 对戊唑醇进行安全性试验; 两种药剂都进行田间防治试验。【结果】病原菌的形态特征和ITS序列分析结果表明, 该病原菌为石榴垫壳孢菌 *Coniella granati*; 室内毒力结果表明, 戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑抑制石榴干腐病菌的  $EC_{50}$  值分别是  $(1.784 4 \pm 0.129 9) \text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  和  $(1.793 4 \pm 0.219 5) \text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , 这两种药剂对石榴干腐病菌有较好的室内抑菌活性; 安全性试验结果表明, 戊唑醇对石榴枝长和形态生长安全; 田间试验结果表明, 戊唑醇最高防效为 79.42%, 苯醚甲环唑最高防效为 77.78%, 这两种药剂对石榴干腐病有较好的田间防治效果。【结论】石榴干腐病原菌为石榴垫壳孢菌 *Coniella granati*, 戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对石榴干腐病原菌有很强的毒力, 戊唑醇对石榴安全, 且两种药剂都有良好的田间防治效果。

**关键词:** 石榴垫壳孢菌; 形态特征; 分子鉴定; 杀菌剂; 毒力测定; 田间防效

中图分类号: S665.4

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2020)03-0411-08

## Identification and inhibitory effect of two fungicides on the pathogen causing pomegranate dry rot of *Coniella granati*

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Pomegranate dry rot is one of the most serious diseases on pomegranate in China. Pomegranate dry rot cause harm generally infected after pomegranate flowering and before bagging, attacking in the fruit mature period and storage period, causing rot and deterioration of the pomegranate, and bringing growers huge economic losses. According to the symptoms pomegranate fruit diseases are often called dry rot and rot disease and so on, disease name is inconsisten. Resulting in domestic and foreign reports on pomegranate dry rot pathogens are also quite different. However, in recent years, domestic and foreign research reports have favored that pomegranate dry rot is caused by *Coniella granati*. Identify pathogens is the basis of disease prevention, in order to investigate the pathogen causing pomegranate dry rot and the biological activity of fungicide against this pathogen, the isolated pathogen was purified and identified. Pomegranate dry rot currently lacks effective control fungicides, and there were very few reports on new fungicides. Carbendazim, thiophanate-methyl and other benzimidazole fungicides are frequently used, because using this type fungicides in a large amount for a long time in orchard, some fungicide has become fungicide resistance. The resistance control of pathogenic fungal is getting more and more attention from people, among several different resistance control measures, reasonable composite fungicides and alternate use of fungicides are the most conventional and effective

收稿日期: 2019-10-30 接受日期: 2019-12-29

基金项目: 河南省特色小宗作物用药情况调查

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methods. As a result, how to use the existing low-toxicity, high-efficiency and safe fungicides for formulation to delay resistance to pathogenic germs, selecting more and more fungicides to *C. granati* are very urgent and necessary. Triazole fungicides have inhibitive broad-spectrum that affects the formation of fungal cell wall by hindering the biosynthesis of the fungal ergosterol. This type fungicides have the characteristics of high bactericidal activity, wide spectrum of bactericidal activity and environmental friendliness. This type of fungicides has good prevention and treatment against diverse crops diseases. Tebuconazole and difenoconazole are two excellent triazole fungicides, have good effects on most fungal diseases concluded fruit tree diseases, and most of the pathogenic fungi have relatively low resistance to them at the present time. At the same time, tebuconazole has not been registered for use on pomegranates. We studied the identification and inhibitory effect of two fungicides on the pathogen causing pomegranate dry rot of *C. granati*, in order to provide theoretical basis for controlling this disease. **【Methods】** The pathogen was obtained by tissue isolation from the infected *C. granati* pomegranate fruit, it was identified according to its morphological characters and ITS sequence; Under laboratory conditions, the toxicity testing of tebuconazole and difenoconazole against *C. granati* hypha was determined by using the mycelial growth rate method, the control effect and preservation effect of the two fungicides against *C. granati* were evaluated by the field experiments; In addition, the influence of tebuconazole on the growth of pomegranate tree was determined by the field experiment. **【Results】** According to the pathogen's morphological characters and ITS sequence, the pathogen was identified as *Coniella granati*; The activity in laboratory studies disclosed that tebuconazole and difenoconazole can primarily inhibit mycelia growth of *C. granati*, their  $EC_{50}$  values were  $(1.784\ 4 \pm 0.129\ 9)\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  and  $(1.793\ 4 \pm 0.219\ 5)\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  separately; The results of safety test showed that the inhibition rates of growth rate were 4.77%, 4.27% and 2.89% respectively on red skin and red seed super soft pomegranate, were 4.50%, 3.92% and 2.66% respectively on green skin and red seed super soft pomegranate, were 4.61%, 4.03% and 2.91% respectively on Yicheng single-lobe pink acid pomegranate, under different concentrations treatments of tebuconazole (300, 150, 75  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ). All of these test concentrations of tebuconazole on three pomegranate varieties had no significant differences in the inhibition rate of growth rate. The inhibition rate of growth rate is less than 10% within 21 days after application, so tebuconazole was safe for pomegranate branch length. The results of safety test also showed that the plant morphology, leaf morphology and color were normal under different concentration treatments. In the field tebuconazole and difenoconazole showed excellent control efficacy against pomegranate dry rot, 11 days after the 3rd round of application, the control effects of tebuconazole (125, 100 and 75  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) were 79.42%, 76.73% and 67.81% respectively, and the control effects of difenoconazole (125, 100 and 75  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) were 77.78%, 70.45% and 65.74%, respectively. The two fungicides control effects have the same results of variance analysis, there was no significant difference between high concentration treatment and intermediate concentration treatment, intermediate concentration treatment and high concentration treatment, but there was significant difference between high concentration treatment and low concentration treatment. The field trials showed that the best effects of tebuconazole and difenoconazole against this disease were 79.42% and 77.78% respectively. **【Conclusion】** The study indicated that the pathogen causing pomegranate dry rot was identified as *C. granati*, and tebuconazole and difenoconazole had high virulence to *C. granati*, tebuconazole was safe for pomegranate, and the tow fungicides had significant control effects on the disease in field.

**Key words:** *Coniella granati*; Morphological characters; Molecular identification; Fungicides; Virulence test; Field control efficiency

石榴干腐病是我国石榴生产中的重要病害。笔者对河南省荥阳市石榴病害调查发现,干腐病已成为该地区石榴上危害严重的病害之一,管理粗放的果园发病率超过40%。该病主要为害果实,也可受害枝干。从花蕾开始到果实采收前均可发病,尤其以果实7—9月发病严重,且在储藏期继续危害。目前,由于石榴果实病害根据症状通常称干腐病、腐烂病等名称不统一,国内外关于石榴干腐病病原菌的报道结果也存在较大分歧。周又生等<sup>[1]</sup>报道是由石榴鲜壳孢 *Zythia versoniana* 引起,刘会香等<sup>[2]</sup>报道山东石榴果实病害是由 *Dothiorella* 属真菌引起,付娟妮等<sup>[3]</sup>报道陕西石榴果实腐烂是由 *Botryosphaeria dothidea* 菌引起。但近些年,我国的研究报道偏向于石榴干腐病是由石榴壳座月孢菌 *Coniella granati* 引起的<sup>[4-5]</sup>,国外报道的石榴干腐病也是由石榴壳座月孢菌引起的<sup>[6-8]</sup>。

明确病原菌是病害防治的基础,鉴于对病原菌认识的分歧,目前防治石榴干腐病的药效报道较少。主要研究传统杀菌剂百菌清、甲基硫菌灵、多菌灵、菌核净等杀菌剂的田间防效<sup>[1,9]</sup>,报道较新的杀菌剂是啞菌酯对石榴干腐病菌的毒力和田间防效<sup>[10]</sup>。甾醇去甲基化抑制剂(DMI)是广谱杀菌剂,通过阻碍真菌麦角甾醇的生物合成而影响真菌细胞壁的形成,对多数真菌病害均有良好的防治效果,是一类具有开发潜力的优良药剂,自1973年被引入国内后广泛用在各种病害的防治上<sup>[11]</sup>,其中戊唑醇、苯醚甲环唑在果树病害的防治上已取得良好效果<sup>[12]</sup>。但戊唑醇还没在石榴上登记使用。

鉴于前人的研究,笔者通过采集分离河南省荥阳市石榴干腐病病原菌,对其进行形态学和分子生物学鉴定,明确该地区石榴干腐病的病原菌种类。并测定戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对石榴干腐病菌菌丝生长的抑制作用,同时进行这两种药剂对石榴干腐病的田间防治试验,并进行戊唑醇对石榴的安全性试验。旨在明确该地区石榴干腐病的病原菌种类,以及戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对该病的防治效果,以期作为石榴干腐病的正确诊断和防治提供理论基础和科学依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

供试菌株:采集河南省荥阳市感病石榴果实,

分离获得菌株XY18。

植物:安全性试验品种的性状为红皮红籽超软、青皮红籽超软、峰城单瓣粉红酸;田间药效试验石榴品种为‘突尼斯软籽’。

供试药剂:96.5%戊唑醇(tebuconazole)原药(陕西美邦农药有限公司);95%苯醚甲环唑(difenoconazole)原药(陕西美邦农药有限公司);430 g·L<sup>-1</sup>戊唑醇悬浮剂(tebuconazole 430SC)(陕西标正作物科学有限公司);10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂(difenoconazole 100WGD)(瑞士先正达作物保护有限公司)。

试剂及仪器:真菌基因组DNA快速抽提试剂盒、Taq DNA聚合酶、10×PCR Buffer、dNTP、DNA Marker,购于生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司;其他试剂均为国产分析纯。

电子天平(上海良平仪器仪表有限公司);人工气候箱(宁波海曙赛福实验仪器厂);超净工作台(苏州市金净净化设备科技有限公司);灭菌锅(上海申安医疗器械厂);显微镜(日本奥林巴斯公司);PCR仪(美国Bio-Rad公司);琼脂糖凝胶电泳仪(北京六一仪器)。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 石榴干腐病病原菌的分离 采用组织分离法分离病原菌,病果采自河南省荥阳市高村乡刘沟村。剪取病健交界处病组织数块,置于0.5%(w)次氯酸钠溶液消毒60 s,然后移至PSA平板培养基上,于26℃下培养5 d。选取代表性菌落在显微镜下挑取单菌丝尖端,得到纯菌株,保存在PSA斜面,放置于4℃冰箱备用。

1.2.2 石榴干腐病病原菌的形态特征 病原菌形态特征:将菌株活化转接到PSA平板上,于26℃光照培养箱中培养3~7 d,观察菌落颜色、形状和质地。产生孢子后,观察分生孢子的颜色、大小和形态特征等。

1.2.3 石榴干腐病病原菌的致病性测定 离体果实接种:选取大小相近的健康石榴果实,用无菌水清洗两次,在超净工作台里晾干后待用。将菌株在PSA培养基上26℃培养6 d,用5 mm直径打孔器打成菌饼,每个果实接种3个点,接种5个果实,以接种空白PSA培养基为对照。3次重复。接种后置于保湿容器中26℃培养,定期观察记录发病情况。



1.2.4 石榴干腐病病原菌的分子鉴定 病原菌分子生物学鉴定:将活化后的菌株接种到铺有玻璃纸的PSA平板上,于26℃恒温培养箱中培养7d,长出大量菌丝后刮取菌丝,放到1.5 mL离心管中,然后按照真菌基因组DNA快速提取试剂盒说明书提取DNA。

PCR扩增:采用ITS通用引物ITS1(5'-TCCG-TAGGTGAGCCTGCAG-3')和ITS4(5'-TCCTCC-GCTTATTGATATGC-3')<sup>[13]</sup>对所提取的DNA进行PCR扩增,引物由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司合成。25 μL反应体系:PCR Buffer 2.5 μL, dNTP 0.5 μL、ITS4和ITS1引物各1 μL、*Taq* DNA聚合酶0.2 μL、模板DNA 1 μL、双蒸水18.8 μL。PCR扩增程序:94℃预变性5 min;94℃变性30 s,55℃退火30 s,72℃延伸40s,循环35次;循环结束后72℃延伸10 min。扩增产物经1%(w)琼脂糖电泳检测后,由上海生工进行双向测序,拼接好的序列用于序列分析。测序序列在NCBI上进行BLAST比对,确定病原菌种类。

1.2.5 两种杀菌剂对石榴干腐病病原菌的毒力 采用生长速率法测定戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对石榴干腐病菌菌丝生长的抑制作用。定量称取96.5%戊唑醇原药和95%苯醚甲环唑原药,用丙酮将原药溶解,配成1%母液备用。在预试验的基础上设置5个质量浓度,戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑的有效成分终质量浓度为5、2.5、1.25、0.625、0.312 5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>。在无菌操作条件下,根据试验处理将预先融化的灭菌培养基定量加入无菌锥形瓶中,从低浓度到高浓度依次定量吸取药液,分别加入上述锥形瓶中,充分摇匀。然后等量倒入直径为9 cm的培养皿中,制成含相应浓度药剂的平板。不含药剂的处理做空白对照,每处理4次重复。

无菌条件下,将培养好的石榴干腐病菌用5 mm灭菌打孔器打成菌饼,自菌落边缘挑起菌饼,分别转接于含药平板中央,菌丝面朝下,盖上皿盖,置于26℃培养箱中培养。根据空白对照培养皿中菌落的生长情况调查病原菌菌丝生长情况。用游标卡尺测量菌落直径,每个菌落用十字交叉法垂直测量直径各一次。按下列公式(1)计算菌丝生长抑制率。

$$I\%=(D_0-D_t)/D_0 \times 100. \quad (1)$$

式中:I为菌丝生长抑制率/%;D<sub>0</sub>为空白对照

菌落增长直径;D<sub>t</sub>为药剂处理菌落增长直径。

根据各药剂浓度对数值及对应的菌丝生长抑制率概率值作回归分析,计算各药剂的EC<sub>50</sub>等值。

1.2.6 戊唑醇对石榴的安全性试验 于2018年在中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所试验基地进行戊唑醇对石榴的安全性试验。共设置4个处理:(1)430 g·L<sup>-1</sup>戊唑醇悬浮剂300 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;(2)430 g·L<sup>-1</sup>戊唑醇悬浮剂150 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;(3)430 g·L<sup>-1</sup>戊唑醇悬浮剂75 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;(4)清水对照。每处理做红皮红籽超软、青皮红籽超软、峰城单瓣粉红酸3个石榴品种,每处理成龄石榴树3株,4次重复,随机区组设计。于2018年6月27日喷药,6月27日(药前)、7月19日(喷药后21 d)调查,每处理小区各固定调查1个当年生枝条的长度,并于药后1、3、7、10 d观察植株形态的变化以及药剂对叶片有无伤害。药害程度分级方法参照《杀菌剂和杀虫剂对作物安全性评价室内试验方法》NY/T1965—2010<sup>[14]</sup>进行。具体如下:施药后21 d内枝条生长速率抑制率10%以内为安全;施药后21 d内生长速率抑制率11%~20%为轻微药害;施药后21 d内生长速率抑制率21%~50%为中度药害;施药后21 d内生长速率抑制率50%以上为严重药害。生长速率抑制率按公式(2)、(3)计算。

$$R=L/D \quad (2)$$

式中:R为生长速率/(mm·d<sup>-1</sup>);L为枝条新增长度/mm;D为时间/d。

$$RI\%=(R_{ck}-R_t)/R_{ck} \times 100. \quad (3)$$

式中:RI为生长速率抑制率/%;R<sub>ck</sub>为空白对照生长速率;R<sub>t</sub>为药剂处理的生长速率。

1.2.7 两种杀菌剂对石榴干腐病菌的田间防效 于2018年在河南省荥阳市高村乡刘沟村石榴园进行430 g·L<sup>-1</sup>戊唑醇悬浮剂和10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂防治石榴干腐病的田间药效试验。共设置8个处理:(1)430 g·L<sup>-1</sup>戊唑醇悬浮剂125 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;(2)430 g·L<sup>-1</sup>戊唑醇悬浮剂100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;(3)430 g·L<sup>-1</sup>戊唑醇悬浮剂75 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;(4)10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂125 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;(5)10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;(6)10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂75 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;(7)清水对照。每处理成龄石榴树3株,4次重复,随机区组设计。于7月3日、7月18日和7月30日共喷药3次。8月10日调查干腐病发生情况,按公式(4)、(5)计算各处理的病果率和田间防效。

$$\text{病果率}/\% = \text{病果数} / \text{总果数} \times 100; \quad (4)$$

$$P/\% = (\text{CK} - \text{PT}) / \text{CK} \times 100. \quad (5)$$

式中:P为防治效果/%;CK为空白对照病果率;PT为药剂处理病果率。

### 1.3 数据分析

采用SPSS和Excel对试验数据进行统计分析,应用Duncan氏新复极差法进行差异显著性检验。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 分离菌株

果实发病时,果面上开始出现褐色或红褐色小点(图1-A),扩大后产生褐色大斑(图1-B),有时病部表面流出红褐色或褐色黏液,最后导致全果腐烂(图1-C)。从这些症状的果实分离到20株菌株,经



A. 发病早期; B. 发病中期; C. 发病后期。

A. Early stage of disease; B. Mid-stage of disease; C. Late-stage of disease.

图1 石榴干腐病症状

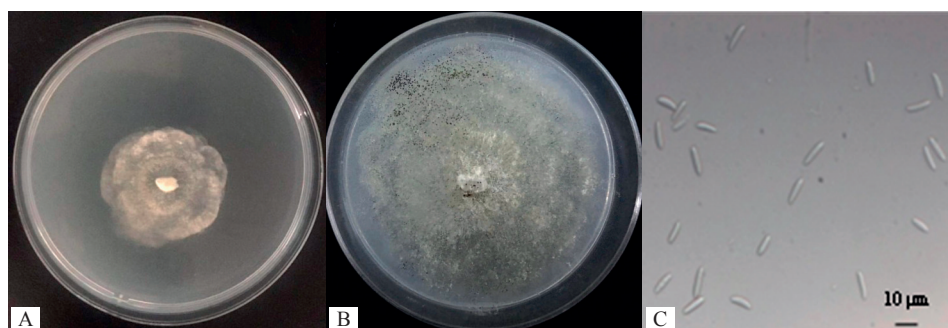
Fig. 1 Symptoms of pomegranate dry rot

过初步鉴定,选取具有代表性的纯培养菌株XY18作为本研究的试验菌株。

### 2.2 石榴干腐病病原菌的形态特征

经组织分离获得的纯培养菌株XY18,该菌株

菌丝生长较快,初期为白色菌丝体,放射状扩展(图2-A)。后期菌丝颜色变深,菌落形状不规则,边缘清晰,产生黑色的分生孢子器(图2-B)。分生孢子纺锤形(图2-C),无隔膜,淡褐色,直或微弯,大小为



A. 菌落(3 d); B. 菌落(7 d); C. 分生孢子。

A. Colony (3 d); B. Colony (7 d); C. Conidia.

图2 石榴干腐病病原菌的形态特征

Fig. 2 Morphological characteristics of the *Coniella granati*

(9.4~17.5) $\mu\text{m}$ ×(2.1~5.7) $\mu\text{m}$ 。

### 2.3 石榴干腐病病原菌的致病性

接种病菌的石榴果实可以发病,形成的褐色小斑与田间早期症状相吻合。从接种的果实病斑上再分离病原菌,结果与之前接种的病原菌菌株相同,证实接种菌株为干腐病的致病菌。

### 2.4 石榴干腐病病原菌的分子鉴定

以分离获得的XY18菌株DNA为模板,利用真菌通用引物ITS1/ITS4进行PCR扩增,获得一条特异性好的扩增条带,ITS测序同源性比对结果显示,该菌株与石榴垫壳孢菌的ITS (GenBank: HQ166057)同源率达到100%。根据病原菌形态特

征、ITS序列同源性,将引起石榴干腐病的病原菌初步鉴定为石榴垫壳孢菌 *Coniella granati*。

## 2.5 两种杀菌剂对石榴干腐病原菌的毒力

供试杀菌剂戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对石榴垫壳

孢菌的菌丝生长均有很好的抑制作用。戊唑醇的  $EC_{50}$  值是  $(1.784\ 4 \pm 0.129\ 9)\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , 苯醚甲环唑的  $EC_{50}$  值是  $(1.793\ 4 \pm 0.219\ 5)\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , 说明这2种对石榴干腐病菌的室内毒力相当(表1)。

表1 2种杀菌剂对石榴干腐病菌的毒力

Table 1 The toxicity of two fungicides to *Coniella granati*

药剂 Fungicides	回归方程 Virulence regression equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient, $r^2$	$EC_{50}/(\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$	$EC_{90}/(\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$
戊唑醇 Tebuconazole	$y=4.508\ 3+1.955\ 1x$	0.934 4	1.784 4±0.129 9	8.071 8±0.314 4
苯醚甲环唑 Difenconazole	$y=4.746\ 3+1.000\ 2x$	0.953 8	1.793 4±0.219 5	34.293 0±0.737 4

## 2.6 戊唑醇对石榴的安全性

药后21 d调查,红皮红籽超软石榴品种空白对照的枝条生长速率平均为  $3.73\ \text{mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$  时,戊唑醇300、150、75  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  三个质量浓度处理的生长速率抑制率依次为4.77%、4.27%和2.89%(表2)。各浓度处理的生长速率抑制率差异不显著,说明戊唑醇各浓度处理对红皮红籽超软石榴品种枝长生长影响无明显差别;且各浓度处理生长速率抑制率都小于10%,说明在试验浓度范围内,戊唑醇对该石榴品种安全。青皮红籽超软石榴品种空白对照的生长速率平均为  $3.23\ \text{mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$  时,戊唑醇300、150、75  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  三个质量浓度处理的生长速率抑制率依次为4.50%、3.92%和2.66%(表2)。各浓度处理的生长速率抑制率差异不显著,说明戊唑醇各浓度处理对

青皮红籽超软石榴品种枝长生长影响无明显差别;且各浓度处理生长速率抑制率都小于10%,说明在试验浓度范围内,戊唑醇对该石榴品种安全。峰城单瓣粉红酸石榴品种空白对照的生长速率平均为  $2.66\ \text{mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$  时,戊唑醇300、150、75  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  三个质量浓度处理的生长速率抑制率依次为4.61%、4.03%和2.91%(表2)。方差分析结果表明,各浓度处理的生长速率抑制率差异不显著,说明戊唑醇各浓度处理对峰城单瓣粉红酸石榴品种枝长生长影响无明显差别;且各浓度处理生长速率抑制率都小于10%,说明在试验浓度范围内,戊唑醇对该石榴品种安全。

此外,从施药后1、3、7、10 d三个品种植株的生长形态看出,在三个品种上,各浓度处理植株形态、叶片形态和颜色均正常。

表2 戊唑醇对石榴生长的影响

Table 2 The influence of tebuconazole on the growth of pomegranate

药剂处理及有效成分用量 Active ingredient dosage/ $(\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$	红皮红籽超软石榴 Red skin and red seed super soft pomegranate		青皮红籽超软石榴 Green skin and red seed super soft pomegranate		峰城单瓣粉红酸石榴 Yicheng single-lobe pink acid pomegranate		
	平均生长速率 Average growth rate/ $(\text{mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1})$	平均生长速率抑制率 Average growth rate inhibition rate/%	平均生长速率 Average growth rate/ $(\text{mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1})$	平均生长速率抑制率 Average growth rate inhibition rate/%	平均生长速率 Average growth rate/ $(\text{mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1})$	平均生长速率抑制率 Average growth rate inhibition rate/%	
430 $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 戊唑醇悬浮剂	300	3.56±0.45 b	4.77±1.14 a	3.09±0.43 b	4.50±1.97 a	2.54±0.45 b	4.61±1.67 a
430 $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ tebuconazole SC	150	3.57±0.37 b	4.27±1.41 a	3.11±0.48 b	3.92±1.80 a	2.56±0.48 b	4.03±1.04 a
清水对照 Control	75	3.63±0.43 b	2.89±1.68 a	3.14±0.39 b	2.66±1.64 a	2.59±0.50 b	2.91±1.07 a
		3.73±0.43 a	-	3.23±0.45 a	-	2.66±0.50 a	-

注:同列中字母表示差异显著性( $p < 0.05$ )。表3同。

Note: Data in the same row followed by letters are significantly different at the  $p < 0.05$  probability level. The same as shown in Table 3.

## 2.7 两种杀菌剂对石榴干腐病的田间防效

2018年调查结果表明,当空白对照病果率达12.37%时,430  $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  戊唑醇悬浮剂125、100和75  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  处理的防效依次为79.42%、76.73%和

67.81%;10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂125、100和75  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  处理的防效依次为77.78%、70.45%和65.74%。方差分析结果表明,430  $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  戊唑醇悬浮剂高浓度处理与中间浓度处理、中间浓度处理



与高浓度处理间的防效差异不显著,但高浓度处理与低浓度处理间的防效差异显著;10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂高浓度处理与中间浓度处理、中间浓度处理与高浓度处理间的防效差异不显著,但高浓度处理与低浓度处理间的防效差异显著。

说明 430 g·L<sup>-1</sup>戊唑醇悬浮剂对石榴干腐病有很好的控制效果,其中 125 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理的防治效果最好;10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂对石榴干腐病也有很好的控制效果,其中 125 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>处理的防治效果最好(表3)。

表3 2种杀菌剂对石榴干腐病的田间防效

Table 3 Control effects of two fungicides on pomegranate dry rot in the field

药剂处理及有效成分用量 Active ingredient dosage/(mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	平均病果率 Average diseased fruit rate/%	平均防效 Average control efficacy/%
430 g·L <sup>-1</sup> 戊唑醇悬浮剂	125	2.59±1.18 c
430 g·L <sup>-1</sup> tebuconazole SC	100	2.88±0.66 c
	75	4.07±1.37 bc
10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂 10% difenoconazole WG	125	2.75±0.84 c
	100	3.65±0.97 c
	75	4.19±0.77 bc
清水对照 Water control		12.37±1.77 a

### 3 讨 论

目前,虽然国内外关于石榴干腐病病原菌的报道结果存在较大分歧,周又生等<sup>[1]</sup>报道是石榴鲜壳孢 *Zythia versoniana* 引起,刘会香等<sup>[2]</sup>报道山东石榴果实病害是由 *Dothiorella* 属真菌引起,付娟妮等<sup>[3]</sup>报道陕西石榴果实腐烂是由 *Botryosphaeria dothidea* 菌引起。但近年来国内外更多的研究报道认为石榴干腐病是由石榴壳座月孢菌 *Coniella granati* 引起的<sup>[4-8]</sup>。本试验通过形态鉴定结合分子鉴定确认石榴干腐病的病原菌为 *C. granati*。该结果与国内宋晓贺等<sup>[4]</sup>报道的陕西省石榴干腐病、Chen等<sup>[5]</sup>报道的安徽省石榴干腐病、杨雪等<sup>[10]</sup>报道的石榴干腐病菌为同一种病原菌。与希腊和韩国报道的石榴果实腐烂也为同一种病原菌<sup>[6-7]</sup>。目前关于石榴干腐病病原菌的报道主要是对生物学特征的研究,对该病的致病机制和流行规律报道很少。所以需要进一步加强相关研究,以期对石榴干腐病的防治提供理论依据。

石榴干腐病菌因其侵染时期早,具有潜伏侵染和再侵染的特性,给其防治带来一定难度。目前国内关于石榴干腐病防治的研究较少,主要报道的是传统杀菌剂百菌清、甲基托布津、多菌灵、菌核净等对石榴干腐病的田间防治效果<sup>[1-10]</sup>。传统杀菌剂的防治效果偏低,在该病发生重的年份防效更是不理想;姚昕等<sup>[15]</sup>报道了苯醚甲环唑与异菌脲复配对石榴干腐病菌的毒力及贮藏期的效果,但没有田间试验;杨雪等<sup>[10]</sup>报道了啞菌酯在 SHAM 协同作用下对

干腐病病原菌有很好的抑制作用,该杀菌剂对石榴干腐病也具有良好的田间防治效果。但由于啞菌酯在果蔬上的大量使用,存在很大的抗药性风险,需要和其他类型的杀菌剂交替使用。啞醇去甲基化抑制剂(DMI)是广谱杀菌剂,在果树病害的防治上已取得良好效果,但其中的戊唑醇还没在石榴上登记使用。本研究通过菌丝生长速率法研究发现戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对石榴干腐病菌具有很强的抑制作用,戊唑醇的  $EC_{50}$  值是 (1.784 4±0.129 9) mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,苯醚甲环唑的  $EC_{50}$  值是 (1.793 4±0.219 5) mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;安全性试验结果表明戊唑醇在石榴上使用安全;田间试验结果表明,戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对石榴干腐病防治作用良好,试验浓度范围内高浓度效果更好。所以在石榴干腐病发生重、雨水较多的年份,为了达到更好的防治效果,可以适当加大杀菌剂的使用量。然而,由于 DMI 的大量使用导致了許多医学真菌<sup>[16-18]</sup>和农业真菌<sup>[19-20]</sup>的耐药性。所以应注意和其他类型杀菌剂的交替使用,并且在杀菌剂使用后,要做好抗药性监测工作,并开展石榴干腐病菌对杀菌剂的抗性风险评估和抗性机制研究。这将为病害的防治提供用药指导,同时为杀菌剂的合理使用和抗药性治理提供有效的理论基础。

### 4 结 论

通过病原菌的形态特征和 ITS 序列分析,将石榴干腐病病原菌鉴定为石榴垫壳孢菌 *Coniella granati*;室内毒力结果表明,戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对

石榴干腐病菌有较好的室内生物活性;安全性试验结果表明戊唑醇在石榴上使用安全;田间试验结果表明,戊唑醇和苯醚甲环唑对石榴干腐病有较好的田间防治效果。

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