

猕猴桃品种(系)溃疡病抗性鉴定及不同评价指标的相关性分析

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摘要:【目的】分析不同猕猴桃品种(系)对细菌性溃疡病的抗性以及不同评价指标间的相关性, 对鉴定猕猴桃种质资源的抗溃疡病能力和进一步开展抗病相关育种具有非常重要的意义。【方法】利用收集的溃疡病病原菌 [*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *Actinidiae* (Psa)], 经牛肉膏蛋白胨培养基培养, 通过猕猴桃离体枝条接种方法和观察接种后的浸染情况, 分析了不同猕猴桃品种(系)的抗病性以及病情指数和病斑长度之间的相关性; 并用流式细胞仪检测供试材料的倍性, 分析抗病性与倍性关系。【结果】不同品种(系)对溃疡病的抗病性存在显著差异, 在29份猕猴桃种质资源中, ‘华特’等3份毛花猕猴桃材料表现为高抗; ‘徐香’‘金魁’等15份种质资源表现为抗病; ‘金桃’‘金艳’等4份种质资源表现为耐病; ‘Hort16-A’等5份材料表现为感病; 中华猕猴桃‘红阳’和‘2-72’表现为高感。不同品种(系)的病情指数与病斑长度呈极显著正相关, 相关系数 r 为0.957。此外, 发现在中华猕猴桃中, 高感品种‘红阳’‘2-72’和感病品种‘1-74’‘Hort16-A’是二倍体, 耐病品种‘金桃’和‘金艳’是四倍体。【结论】抗性评价结果与生产实际发病情况基本相符, 说明猕猴桃离体枝条接种方法能够有效的对猕猴桃品种抗病性进行评价, 病斑长度可作为重要的评价指标; 同一类型品种(系)染色体组倍性越大, 抗病性越强。

关键词:猕猴桃; 溃疡病; 品种(系); 抗性; 相关性

中图分类号:S663.4

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2020)06-0900-09

Evaluation of resistance of kiwifruit varieties (line) against bacterial canker disease and correlation analysis among evaluation indexes

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Abstract:【Objective】In recent years, as the continuous increase of the global kiwifruit cultivation, the occurrence of the bacterial canker disease has been increased. The disease has the characteristics of strong pathogenicity, fast transmission speed, and difficulty to eradicate, resulting in restriction of the development of kiwifruit industry. The disease is caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (Psa). Up to now, the research on the disease mostly focuses on the biological characteristics of the pathogen, cultivation management technology and field control methods. Selection of varieties resistant to the disease would be beneficial to the industry. The analysis of the resistance of different kiwifruit accessions to bacterial canker disease and the correlation between different evaluation indexes are of great significance to breeding new kiwifruit varieties resistant to the disease.【Methods】The kiwifruit varieties (lines) used in this study were all from the Kiwifruit Germplasm Collection of Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (Psa),

收稿日期:2019-04-06 接受日期:2020-04-17

基金项目:国家自然科学基金青年基金(31701778);国家重点研发计划(2019YFD1000200);河南省科技攻关计划(182102110411);河南省现代农业产业技术体系(S2014-11);国家园艺种质郑州猕猴桃分库(NHGRC2020-NH00-4);河南省财政林木种质资源项目

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kiwifruit bacterial canker pathogen, was provided by the Institute of Horticulture, Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Firstly, specific primers PsaF1 and PsaR1 were used for PCR amplification to identify the correctness of the strain, and then the Psa was cultured in beef extract peptone medium (shaker temperature 22-24 °C, oscillation frequency 200 r·min⁻¹, time 24 h), and the microbial concentration of the Psa was diluted to 1×10⁸ colony-forming units cfu·mL⁻¹ prior to inoculation. The One-year old detached shoots, approximately 0.8 cm in diameter, were sterilized with 75% alcohol and then cut into 10 cm shoots, the ends of the shoots were dipped in candle wax to reduce dehydration. A wound of about 1-1.5 cm was made with a file from each end of the shoot and the Psa was added to the wound with a pipette. The inoculated shoots were placed in trays, which were placed in an artificial climate incubator at 22-24 °C and 80% relative humidity for 12 h day/night cycles. The ploidy of different kiwifruit varieties (lines) was detected by flow cytometry to analyze the relationship between disease resistance and ploidy. The test data were statistically analyzed using Excel and SPSS 13.0 software.【Results】 6 days after the Psa inoculation of kiwifruit isolated shoots, the disease infection occurred in some varieties (lines). The inoculation area became reddish brown and exhibited milky white bacterial pus. 21 days after the Psa inoculation, the disease indexes of different varieties were calculated and classified according to the evaluation standard of kiwifruit bacterial canker disease resistance. The results indicated that 'Hongyang' and '2-72' exhibited high susceptibility; 'Hort16-A' '6-65' '1-74' '14-57' and '6-20' exhibited susceptibility; '2-43' 'Jintao' 'Jinyan' 'Youxi-52' showed tolerance; 'Xuxiang' 'Hward' 'Bulunuo' 'Hongbaoshixing' 'SE1-5' 'P1-2' 'P4-2' 'N4-32' 'P6-1' 'P3-3' '11-17' 'N4-25' 'N14-9' 'Jinkui' and 'TML' showed resistance; and 'N12-16' 'N12-3' and 'Huata' showed high resistance. In addition, 21 days after the Psa inoculation, lesion length was measured with a vernier caliper. The average length of disease spots of high susceptible varieties, susceptible varieties, tolerant varieties, resistant varieties and high resistant varieties were 29.53, 15.63, 10.12, 2.86, 0.79 mm, respectively. The results showed that the higher the disease resistance of kiwifruits was, the smaller the length of lesion was; The SPSS correlation analysis showed that the disease indexes of 29 kiwifruit varieties (lines) were significantly positively correlated with the lesion lengths, and the correlation coefficient R was 0.957. In addition, the ploidy of 29 kiwifruit varieties (lines) was detected by flow cytometry. Among *A. chinensis*, high susceptible varieties 'Hongyang', '2-72' and susceptible varieties '1-74' and 'Hort16A' were diploid, while tolerance varieties 'Jintao' and 'Jinyan' were tetraploid. The nine *A. deliciosa* kiwifruit materials were all hexaploid ploidy, among them three materials showed susceptibility, one showed tolerance, and the remaining 5 showed resistance, which accounted for 55.6%. The seven *A. arguta* kiwifruit materials were all tetraploid, and all showed resistance. The six *A. eriantha* kiwifruit materials were all diploid, and all showed resistance or high resistance. There was a tendency that among *A. chinensis*, the bigger the ploidy number was, the stronger the disease resistance degree was. However, the effect of interspecific ploidy on resistance was not significant.【Conclusion】 Among the methods for identifying the resistance of kiwifruit to the canker disease, kiwifruit detached shoot inoculation was a common and effective method. The method was simple to operate and easy to master, and the identification results were statistically reliable. The disease index was significantly and positively correlated with the lesion length. It seems that the tetraploidy of the kiwifruit accessions would be more resistant to the disease than the diploidy ones in *A. chinensis*.

Key words: Kiwifruit; Canker disease; Cultivars (lines); Resistance; Correlation

猕猴桃是一种隶属于猕猴桃科(Actinidiaceae)猕猴桃属(*Actinidia* Lindl.)的木质藤本植物,雌雄异株,植株有毛或无毛。猕猴桃属植物包括54个种、21个变种,共计有75个分类单元^[1]。其中已经进行商业化栽培利用的主要有中华猕猴桃(*A. chinensis*)、美味猕猴桃(*A. deliciosa*)、毛花猕猴桃(*A. eriantha*)和软枣猕猴桃(*A. arguta*)。近年来,随着全球猕猴桃栽培面积和产量的持续增长,猕猴桃生产中的病害情况也逐年增加,其中,尤为突出的是细菌性溃疡病的发生。该病具有致病性强、传播速度快、根除难度大等特点,可在短时间内造成树体的大面积死亡,严重影响了猕猴桃产业的发展。该病害是由丁香假单胞杆菌猕猴桃致病变种 *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*(Psa)引起,最早于1980年在美国加利福尼亚州^[2]及日本静冈县被发现^[3],随后在意大利^[4]、法国^[5]、葡萄牙^[6]和新西兰^[7]等国家也出现了该病害的相关报道。中国于1985年在湖南省东山峰农场首次发现此病害^[8],随后在较短的时间内迅速蔓延至四川、陕西、安徽等地,致使大面积猕猴桃植株死亡^[9-10]。据报道,2006—2009年间,韩国济州岛主要栽培品种‘Hort16A’发生大面积溃疡病^[11];2007—2008年间,意大利中部和北部的猕猴桃果园发生了严重猕猴桃细菌性溃疡病,其中‘Hort16A’品种发病率约为50%~80%^[12];在我国该病害已经在安徽、湖南、四川、陕西、河南、江苏等地发生,造成了严重的经济损失。

到目前为止,世界上各地猕猴桃细菌性溃疡病发病症状是基本一致的。病原菌借助风雨、昆虫或者修剪工具从植株的气孔、皮孔、伤口等处进行侵染,最后扩散到整个果园。在我国,一年中猕猴桃溃疡病一般有2个发病时期,一是在每年的2月下旬至3月上旬开始发病,主要在枝干上;二是在果实成熟期前后。植株感病后,主干和枝条上的病斑最初为水渍状,随着枝条病斑的不断扩大,颜色变深,皮层和木质部分离,用手挤压时伤口处呈蓬松状,会有少量乳白色黏液溢出,感病后期主干和枝条病斑处流出乳白色液体,不久变成红褐色,韧皮部腐烂,病原菌侵染木质部后造成局部溃疡腐烂,颜色呈黑褐色;叶片感病后,呈现不规则的、多角形的褐色斑点,随后病斑周围出现3~5 mm的黄色晕圈,最后叶片焦枯、卷曲;花蕾感病后萎蔫,花朵不能开放,随后枯萎脱落;幼芽和

嫩枝感病后枯萎^[13-14]。到目前为止,国内外研究学者对猕猴桃溃疡病的研究大多集中在病原菌的生物学特性、栽培管理技术和田间的防治方法等方面^[13],这些难以从根本上解决细菌性溃疡病对猕猴桃产业的威胁,所以鉴定抗病相关资源、选育抗性品种具有非常重要的意义。

本研究选取中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所猕猴桃种质资源圃中29个猕猴桃品种(系),采用离体枝条的接种方法对其抗病性进行评价,对病情指数与病斑长度进行相关性分析,同时对不同猕猴桃品种(系)进行倍性检测,分析其抗病性与倍性关系。以期筛选出抗性种质资源,为今后的抗性育种和抗性机理研究打下基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

本试验所用猕猴桃品种(系)均取自于中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所猕猴桃种质资源圃,供试材料详见表1。供试菌株猕猴桃细菌性溃疡病菌 *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*(Psa)由浙江省农业科学院园艺研究所张慧琴老师提供。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 溃疡病致病菌培养 Psa 培养:牛肉膏蛋白胨培养基(牛肉膏0.5 g,胰蛋白胨1 g,氯化钠1 g,蒸馏水100 mL pH=7.0);摇床条件:温度22~24 °C,振荡频率200 r·min⁻¹,振荡时间24 h,然后将Psa菌液浓度稀释到1×10⁸ cfu·mL⁻¹用于侵染。

1.2.2 Psa 菌株的分子鉴定 提取Psa 细菌DNA,用特异性引物 PsaF1 和 PsaR1 进行 PCR 扩增(PsaF1: 5'-TTTGCTTGACACCCGATT-3', PsaR1: 5'-CACGCACCCTCAATCAGGATG-3');上海生工生物有限公司进行测序分析。

1.2.3 离体枝条接种 (1)选取直径约为0.8 cm 的1 a(年)生健康的猕猴桃枝条用75%酒精进行表面消毒。

(2)将消毒后的枝条剪切成10 cm一段的枝段,用石蜡封住枝段的两端。

(3)用消毒后的锉刀在离枝条端点1.5 cm处进行割伤,每根枝条切割2个伤口。

(4)用移液枪吸取稀释后的Psa 菌液进行接种。每个品种(系)处理接种6根离体枝条,每个处理3次重复。

表1 不同猕猴桃品种(系)
Table 1 Kiwifruit cultivars or lines

编号 No.	品种(系) Cultivar or lines	种 Species
1	红阳 Hongyang	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>
2	Hort-16A	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>
3	金桃 Jintao	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>
4	金艳 Jinyan	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>
5	1-74	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>
6	2-43	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>
7	2-72	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>
8	金魁 Jinkui	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>
9	徐香 Xuxiang	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>
10	海沃德 Hayward	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>
11	布鲁诺 Bulunuo	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>
12	陶木里 Taomuli	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>
13	优系-52 Youxi-52	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>
14	6-20	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>
15	6-65	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>
16	14-57	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>
17	华特 Huate	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>
18	N14-9	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>
19	N12-31	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>
20	N4-25	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>
21	N4-32	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>
22	N12-16	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>
23	P6-1	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>
24	P4-2	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>
25	P3-3	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>
26	P1-2	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>
27	SE1-5	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>
28	红宝石星 Hongbaoshixing	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>
29	11-17	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>

(5)接种后的枝条放入托盘中(托盘中置有浸湿的滤纸保湿),把托盘放入人工气候箱,在22~24℃,12 h 光照/12 h 黑暗,相对湿度80%条件下培养。

(6)逐日观察切口症状表现,接种培养21 d后,测量病斑长度。

1.2.4 抗病性评价标准 枝条接种后发病情况分为6级^[15-16],具体分级如下:

0级:无症状;

1级:接种点呈褐色;

2级:接种点龟裂,可见少量白色黏液;

3级:接种点溢出乳白色黏液;

4级:接种点及周边溢出乳白色黏液;

5级:黏液变成红褐色,韧皮部变黑褐色。

病情指数计算方法如下:

病情指数=100× Σ (病级接种点数×代表级数值)/(试验总接种数×接种发病最高代表级数值)。

抗病性评价标准:高抗(HR),病情指数<10;

抗病(R),10≤病情指数<30;

耐病(T),30≤病情指数<50;

感病(S),50≤病情指数<80;

高感(HS),80≤病情指数。

1.2.5 病斑长度的测量 接种21 d后,用刀片将离体枝条的表皮刮开,用游标卡尺测量接种点的病斑长度(接种点到两端褐色病斑距离为病斑长度,单位cm),每份材料中选取3根感病枝条,测量其病斑长度,3次重复。

1.2.6 品种(系)倍性检测 以中华猕猴桃品种2倍体‘红阳’作为标准品,用德国Partec公司生产的PA-II型流式细胞仪对29个不同猕猴桃品种(系)进行倍性检测。检测方法参考饶静云等^[17]的方法具体操作过程如下:

(1)取新鲜的猕猴桃嫩叶0.5 cm²,放置于培养皿中。

(2)嫩叶上加入400 μL的细胞裂解液(Partec HR-A)和1% PVP溶液。

(3)用刀片将嫩叶充分切碎,过滤并收集滤液。

(4)滤液中加入1 600 μL的DAPI染色液(Partec HR-B),染色1 min。

(5)上机检测。

1.2.7 数据分析 试验测定数据使用Excel和SPSS 13.0软件进行统计和分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 Psa序列比对

用特异性引物PsaF1和PsaR1经PCR扩增、测序后,Blast比对结果表明,供试菌株与登录号为KT731216的Psa序列同源性最高(图1),即该试验的供试菌株为Psa菌株。

2.2 不同品种(系)离体枝条接种Psa后的症状表现

猕猴桃离体枝条接种病原菌后,逐日观察症状,发现接种6 d后,部分品种(系)开始发病,接种点变红褐色,有少量或者溢出乳白色黏液,随着时间的延长,病斑直径也越来越大,接种21 d后,症状表现如图2所示。

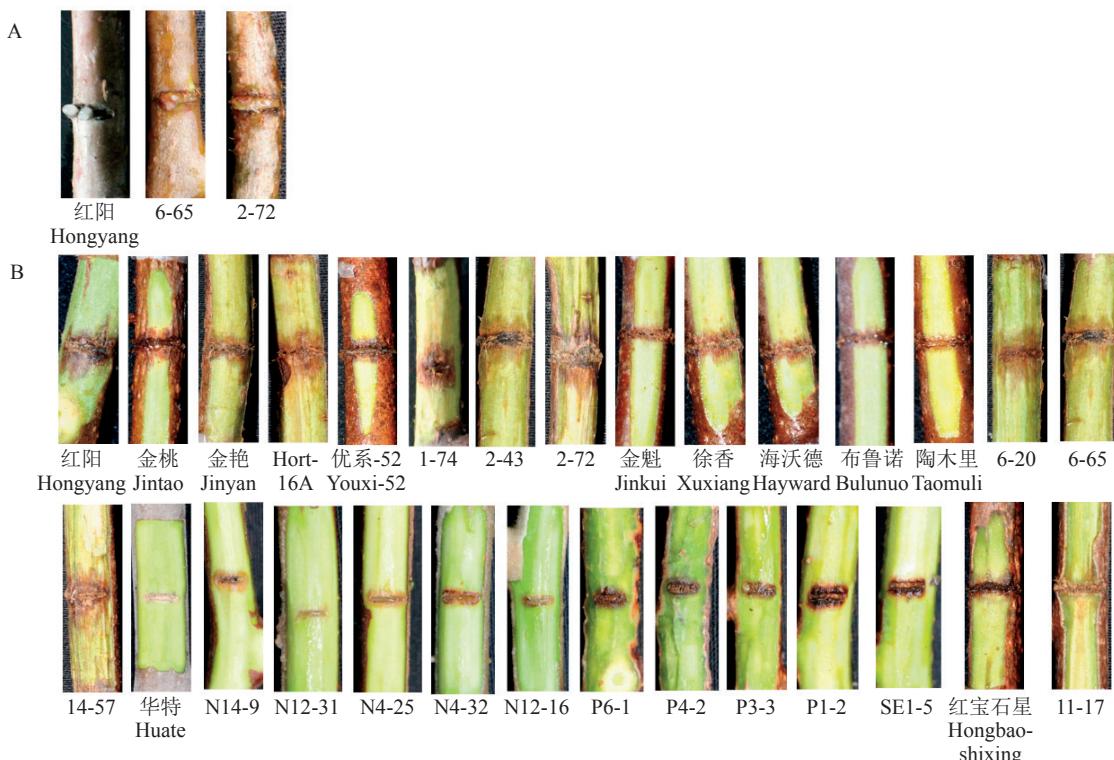
2.3 病情指数及抗性分级

根据猕猴桃离体枝条发病情况分级标准,在接

KT731216	GCAGGGATCGAACCGCTGACCTCCTGCGTGCAAGGCAGGCAGCGCTCTCCAGCTGAGC	55
Psa	GCAGGGATCGAACCGCTGACCTCCTGCGTGCAAGGCAGGCAGCGCTCTCCAGCTGAGC	55
Consensus	gcgggatcgAACCGCTgacccctctcgctgcaaggcaggcgctccccagctgagc	
KT731216	TATGGCCCCGTATCCGGGTGTCGTACCGCCTCTGACCAAACCTTCACCAGGTAACTG	110
Psa	TATGGCCCCGTATCCGGGTGTCGTACCGCCTCTGACCAAACCTTCACCAGGTAACTG	110
Consensus	tatggcccccgtatccgggtgtcgtagcgcgtctgaccaacttcaccaggtaactg	
KT731216	GTGGGTCTGGGCAGATTGAACTGCCGACCTCACCCCTTATCAGGGGTGCGCTCTA	165
Psa	GTGGGTCTGGGCAGATTGAACTGCCGACCTCACCCCTTATCAGGGGTGCGCTCTA	165
Consensus	gtgggtctggcagattgaaactggcactcccttatcaggggtgcgtctca	
KT731216	ACCAACTGAGCTACAGACCCAAAATCGGG	194
Psa	ACCAACTGAGCTACAGACCCAAAATCGGG	194
Consensus	accaactgagctacagacccaaaatcggg	

图1 供试菌株与登录号为KT731216的Psa序列比对结果

Fig. 1 The comparison of sequences between the test strain and the GenBank accession number of KT731216 of Psa



A. 6 d after inoculation, the inoculation points overflow milky white mucus; B. 21 d after inoculation, changes in lesion length.

图2 不同猕猴桃品种(系)接种Psa的症状变化

Fig. 2 Symptom of different kiwifruit cultivars or strains inoculated with Psa

种溃疡病菌 21 d 后,计算不同品种离体枝条的病情指数,并按照猕猴桃细菌性溃疡病抗性评价标准对其进行分类。从表 2 可以看出,‘2-72’‘红阳’表现为高感(HS),‘6-65’‘1-74’‘Hort16-A’‘14-57’‘6-20’表现为感病(S),‘2-43’‘金桃’‘金艳’‘优系-52’表现为耐病(T),‘徐香’‘海沃德’‘布鲁诺’‘红宝石星’‘SE1-5’‘P1-2’‘P4-2’‘N4-32’‘P6-1’‘P3-3’‘11-17’‘N4-25’‘N14-9’‘金魁’和‘陶木里’

表现为抗病(R),‘N12-16’‘N12-31’和‘华特’表现为高抗(HR)。

2.4 病情指数和病斑长度的相关性分析

侵染 21 d 后,对不同品种(系)离体枝条进行病斑长度的测量,结果显示:高感品种‘红阳’和‘2-72’(蓝色)平均病斑长度是 2.95 cm,感病品种‘6-65’‘1-74’‘Hort16A’‘14-57’‘6-20’(黄色)的平均病斑长度是 1.56 cm,耐病品种‘2-43’‘金桃’‘金艳’‘优

表2 29个猕猴桃品种(系)抗性分级
Table 2 Kiwifruit detached shoots disease index in the 29 cultivars or strains

编号 No.	品种(系) Cultivar or lines	病情指数 Disease index	抗性分级 Resistance
1	2-72	88.89±1.9 a	高感 High susceptible
2	红阳 Hongyang	83.89±2.5 b	高感 High susceptible
3	6-65	76.67±4.4 c	感病 Susceptible
4	1-74	60.56±3.5 d	感病 Susceptible
5	Hort16-A	59.45±2.5 d	感病 Susceptible
6	14-57	57.78±5.1 de	感病 Susceptible
7	6-20	54.44±1.9 e	感病 Susceptible
8	2-43	46.11±2.5 f	耐病 Tolerance
9	金桃 Jintao	46.11±5.1 f	耐病 Tolerance
10	金艳 Jinyan	41.67±2.9 fg	耐病 Tolerance
11	优系-52 Youxi-52	40.56±1.0 g	耐病 Tolerance
12	徐香 Xuxiang	28.89±3.8 h	抗病 Resistance
13	海沃德 Hayward	23.33±1.7 i	抗病 Resistance
14	布鲁诺 Bulunuo	22.22±1.9 ij	抗病 Resistance
15	红宝石星 Hongbaoshixing	18.33±3.3 kl	抗病 Resistance
16	SE1-5	17.66±4.0 klm	抗病 Resistance
17	P1-2	15.33±2.5 lmn	抗病 Resistance
18	P4-2	14.89±1.8 lmn	抗病 Resistance
19	N4-32	14.66±2.9 lmn	抗病 Resistance
20	P6-1	14.66±2.9 lmn	抗病 Resistance
21	P3-3	14.33±1.2 lmn	抗病 Resistance
22	11-17	13.89±3.5 lmn	抗病 Resistance
23	N4-25	12.66±2.5 lmn	抗病 Resistance
24	陶木里 Taomuli	12.56±1.0 lmn	抗病 Resistance
25	金魁 Jinkui	12.11±1.9 no	抗病 Resistance
26	N14-9	12.00±1.7 no	抗病 Resistance
27	N12-16	8.66±2.3 op	高抗 High resistance
28	N12-31	6.67±1.2 p	高抗 High resistance
29	华特 Huate	0.00±0.0 q	高抗 High resistance

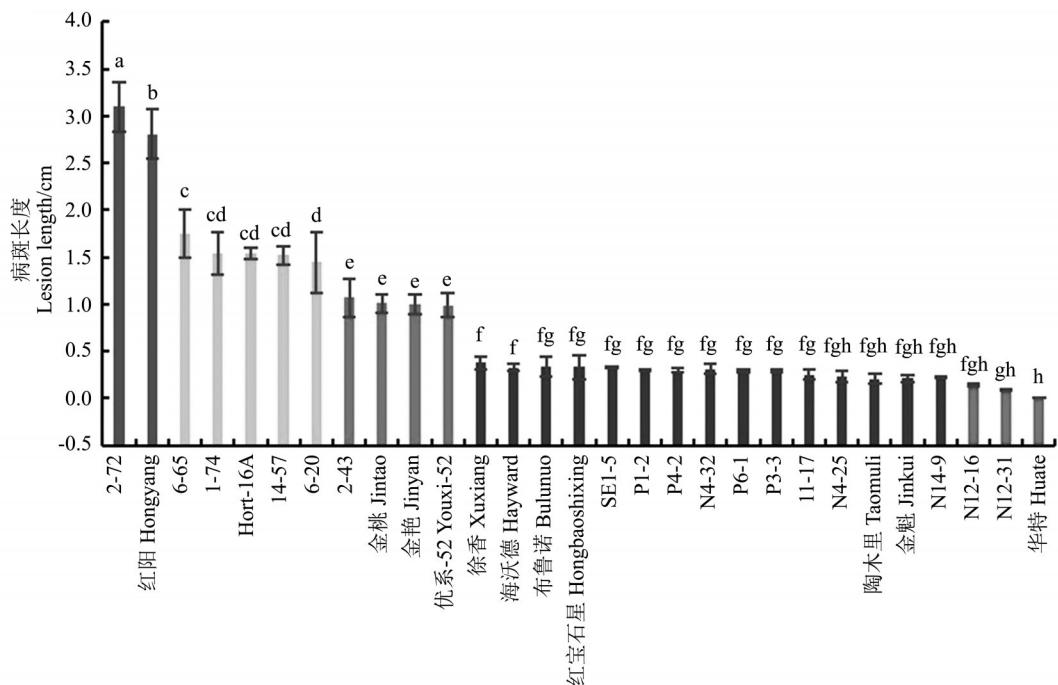
注:不同小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 上差异显著。下同。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

系-52'(绿色)的平均病斑长度是 1.01 cm, 抗病品种‘徐香’‘海沃德’‘布鲁诺’‘红宝石星’‘SE1-5’‘P1-2’‘P4-2’‘N4-32’‘P6-1’‘P3-3’‘11-17’‘N4-25’‘N14-9’‘金魁’和‘陶木里’(紫色)的平均病斑长度是 0.28 cm, 高抗品种‘N12-16’‘N12-31’和‘华特’(红色)的平均病斑长度是 0.08 cm, 由此可见, 猕猴桃抗病性越高, 病斑长度越小(图 3)。SPSS 相关性分析表明, 29 个猕猴桃品种(系)的病情指数与病斑长度呈极显著正相关, 相关系数 r 为 0.957, 病情指数越高, 病斑长度越大。

2.5 抗病性与倍性关系

用流式细胞仪对 29 个不同猕猴桃品种(系)进行倍性检测, 结果如表 3 所示, 在中华猕猴桃中, 高感品种‘红阳’‘2-72’和感病品种‘1-74’‘Hort16A’均为二倍体, 耐病品种‘金桃’和‘金艳’是四倍体; 供试的 9 份美味猕猴桃材料均为六倍体, 其中, 3 个为感病品种‘6-65’‘14-57’‘6-20’, 1 个为耐病(‘优系-52’), 其余 5 个为抗病品种(‘徐香’‘海沃德’‘布鲁诺’‘金魁’和‘陶木里’), 占 55.6%; 7 份软枣猕猴桃均为四倍体, 都属于抗病品种, 都是四



横坐标表示不同猕猴桃品种(系),纵坐标表示病斑长度;2-72 到华特表示抗病性由低到高排列,病斑长度平均值上面的不同字母代表差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

The abscissa represents different kiwifruit cultivars or strains, and the ordinate represents lesion length; 2-72 to Huate: Disease resistance ranged from low to high, the different letters on the mean lengths represent significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

图3 29个不同猕猴桃品种(系)病斑长度

Fig. 3 The relationship between lesion length and disease resistance of 29 different kiwifruit cultivars or strains

倍体;6份毛花猕猴桃均为二倍体,都属有高抗或抗病类型。

3 讨 论

有研究报道指出,采用猕猴桃离体枝条接种方法评价不同猕猴桃品种(系)对细菌性溃疡病的抗性是一种行之有效的方法^[15-16]。本试验采用该方法对29个猕猴桃品种(系)抗病性进行鉴定,结果发现,在接种溃疡病菌第6天时,部分品种已经开始发病,如‘红阳’‘2-72’和‘6-65’等伤口处溢出乳白色黏液。根据接种后第21天的病情指数,不同品种(系)的猕猴桃对溃疡病的抗病性存在较大的差异。从种或变种的层面看,中华猕猴桃大部分品种表现为高感和感病,平均病情指数是58.41;美味猕猴桃有33.3%表现感病,55.6%表现为抗病,平均病情指数是35.97;软枣猕猴桃品种(系)均表现为抗病,平均病情指数是15.58;毛花猕猴桃中‘华特’‘N12-31’和‘N12-16’表现为高抗,平均病情指数是7.99。通过上述分析表明,中华猕猴桃抗病性最差,美味猕猴桃抗病性次之,软枣和毛花猕猴桃抗病性最高,这与张慧琴等^[15]和石志军等^[16]的研究

结果一致。

根据病情指数进行抗病性分级需要观察的指标多,用单一指标进行分级则简单得多,条件是这一指标须与病情指数高度相关。有报道即可利用大豆菌核病的病情指数,也可用病斑长度来筛选大豆抗病品种^[18];史婵等^[19]对3种水稻种质资源通过利用抗性评价分级标准与病斑长度之间的相关性,分析了36个稻瘟病菌生理小种的抗性,结果显示这2种评价指标之间呈现极显著正相关。本试验也发现29个不同猕猴桃品种(系)离体枝条的病斑长度与病情指数呈极显著性正相关,猕猴桃品种(系)病情指数越小,病斑长度也越小;反之病情指数越高,病斑长度越大。结果表明病斑长度也可以作为猕猴桃溃疡病病害鉴定的重要指标。

此外,不同染色体倍性也能够影响果树的抗病性。刘文革等^[20]研究发现同基因型不同染色体倍性西瓜如四倍体和三倍体西瓜对枯萎病的抗性要优于同源二倍体。张弛^[21]发现秋水仙素诱导所得的四倍体红阳猕猴桃对溃疡病的抗性要强于二倍体红阳。在本试验中发现四倍体中华品种抗病性要强于二倍体中华品种,我们推测在中华猕猴桃

表3 猕猴桃品种(系)倍性与抗性
Table 3 Ploidy test of different kiwifruit cultivars or strains

编号 No.	品种(系) Cultivar or lines	种 Species	倍性 Ploidy	抗性评价 Resistance
1	2-72	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>	2x	高感 High susceptible
2	红阳 Hongyang	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>	2x	高感 High susceptible
3	6-65	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>	6x	感病 Susceptible
4	1-74	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>	2x	感病 Susceptible
5	Hort-16A	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>	2x	感病 Susceptible
6	14-57	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>	6x	感病 Susceptible
7	6-20	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>	6x	感病 Susceptible
8	2-43	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>	2x	耐病 Tolerance
9	金桃 Jintao	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>	4x	耐病 Tolerance
10	金艳 Jinyan	中华猕猴桃 <i>A. chinensis</i>	4x	耐病 Tolerance
11	优系-52 Youxi-52	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>	6x	耐病 Tolerance
12	徐香 Xuxiang	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>	6x	抗病 Resistance
13	海沃德 Hayward	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>	6x	抗病 Resistance
14	布鲁诺 Bulunuo	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>	6x	抗病 Resistance
15	红宝石星 Hongbaoshixing	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>	4x	抗病 Resistance
16	SE1-5	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>	4x	抗病 Resistance
17	P1-2	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>	4x	抗病 Resistance
18	P4-2	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>	4x	抗病 Resistance
19	N4-32	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>	2x	抗病 Resistance
20	6-1	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>	4x	抗病 Resistance
21	P3-3	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>	4x	抗病 Resistance
22	11-17	软枣猕猴桃 <i>A. arguta</i>	4x	抗病 Resistance
23	N4-25	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>	2x	抗病 Resistance
24	陶木里 Taomuli	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>	6x	抗病 Resistance
25	金魁 Jinkui	美味猕猴桃 <i>A. deliciosa</i>	6x	抗病 Resistance
26	N14-9	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>	2x	抗病 Resistance
27	N12-16	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>	2x	高抗 High resistance
28	N12-31	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>	2x	高抗 High resistance
29	华特 Huate	毛花猕猴桃 <i>A. eriantha</i>	2x	高抗 High resistance

中,倍性越大,抗病性越强,而在种间倍性对抗性的影响不大。

4 结 论

离体枝条接种鉴定表明,29个不同猕猴桃品种(系)对溃疡病的抗病性存在较大的差异,其中,毛花猕猴桃‘华特’等表现为高抗,软枣猕猴桃‘红宝石星’等表现为抗病,部分美味猕猴桃如‘金魁’‘徐香’和‘海沃德’等也表现为抗病,而中华猕猴桃多表现为感病。在中华猕猴桃中,推测倍性越大,抗病性越强。另外,病情指数和病斑长度呈极显著性正相关,在猕猴桃溃疡病抗性评价上,可以选择任一指标进行评价。

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