

# 浙江省樱桃褐腐病病原菌种类及其对常见药剂的抗性检测

张艳婷<sup>1</sup>, 仇智灵<sup>3</sup>, 李阿根<sup>2</sup>, 吴鉴艳<sup>1</sup>, 毛程鑫<sup>1</sup>, 张传清<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>浙江农林大学农业与食品科学学院, 浙江临安 311300; <sup>2</sup>杭州市余杭区农业生态与植物保护管理总站, 杭州 311100; <sup>3</sup>杭州市临安区农业农村局, 浙江临安 311300)

**摘要:**【目的】明确樱桃褐腐病病原菌种类, 探究病原菌对啶酰菌胺、苯醚甲环唑、甲基硫菌灵及啉菌酯的抗性现状。【方法】根据科赫法则对采集的樱桃褐腐病病样进行了病原菌分离、鉴定及致病性测定, 并测定了该病原菌对啶酰菌胺、苯醚甲环唑、甲基硫菌灵及啉菌酯的抗性。【结果】浙江省樱桃褐腐病病原菌共有3种: 美澳型核果链核盘菌 *Monilinia fructicola* 占65.6%, 核果链核盘菌 *M. laxa* 占18.8%, 果生链核盘菌 *M. fructigena* 占15.6%。所有菌株在接种樱桃果实后, 均能引起发病, 但病斑大小有显著差异, 其中樱桃褐腐病病原菌 *M. laxa* 的致病力最强, *M. fructicola* 次之, *M. fructigena* 的致病力最弱。浙江省樱桃褐腐病病原菌对甲基硫菌灵、苯醚甲环唑和啶酰菌胺均表现为敏感, 仅检测到2株啉菌酯抗性菌株, 抗药性频率为6.25%。抗药性机制研究发现, 在抗性菌株的 *Cyt b* 编码区未发生G143A点突变现象。【结论】浙江省樱桃褐腐病病原菌共有3种, 除了6.25%的啉菌酯抗性菌株, 樱桃褐腐病病原菌对其他3种常用药剂均表现为敏感。

**关键词:** 樱桃褐腐病; 美澳型核果链核盘菌; 核果链核盘菌; 果生链核盘菌; 抗药性

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## Species of pathogens causing cherry brown rot and their resistance to common fungicides in Zhejiang province

ZHANG Yanting<sup>1</sup>, QIU Zhiling<sup>3</sup>, LI Agen<sup>2</sup>, WU Jianyan<sup>1</sup>, MAO Chengxin<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Chuanqing<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>College of Agricultural and Food Sciences, Zhejiang Agricultural and Forestry University, Lin'an 311300, Zhejiang, China; <sup>2</sup>Yuhang's Management Station for the Agricultural Ecology and Plant Protection of Hangzhou, Hangzhou 311100, Zhejiang, China; <sup>3</sup>Lin'an District Agricultural and Rural Bureau of Hangzhou, Lin'an 311300, Zhejiang, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】The aim of the experiment was to completely identify the pathogen diversity of cherry brown rot (CBR) disease and to investigate the resistance of pathogenic fungi to boscalid [a novel SDHI (succinate ubiquinone reductase inhibitor)], difenoconazole [a SBI (ergosterol synthesis inhibitor)], thiophanate-methyl [a MBC (tubulin inhibitor)] and azoxystrobin [a new QoI (quinone outside inhibitor)], so as to provide a scientific basis for the reasonable prevention and control of CBR disease in Zhejiang province, China. 【Methods】According to Koch's law, diseased fruit samples with typical symptoms of CBR were collected from different regions of Zhejiang province and candidate pathogenic fungi were isolated. Then each candidate isolate was re-inoculated onto healthy cherry fruits to determine the pathogenicity. Then, the pathogenic fungi were systematically classified by combining analysis of both the morphological characteristics including growth colony, sporulation structures and conidia, and the molecular identification through amplifying the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) of ribosome gene using the universal primer pair ITS1 (5' - TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG - 3') and ITS4 (5' - TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC - 3'). The resistance status of each isolate to boscalid, difenoconazole, thiophanate-methyl and azoxystrobin was respectively determined by the method of differential dose.

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作者简介: 张艳婷, 女, 在读硕士研究生, 研究方向: 农业有害生物综合防控。E-mail: 2505138552@qq.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: cqzhang9603@126.com

Isolates that were unable to grow on potato dextrose agar (PDA) plates amended with  $5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  fungicide were considered as sensitive (S); those that could grow on  $5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  but not on  $25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  were defined as low resistance (LR); those that could grow on  $25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  but not on  $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  were defined as moderate resistance (MR); and those that could grow on  $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  were considered high resistance (HR). Based on the resistance results, isolates resistant to azoxystrobin were selected to further analyze the molecular mechanism of resistance to the pathogen of CBR. 【Results】Only one kind of fungus was isolated from all the diseased samples. A total of 32 isolates causing CBR symptoms were got at random. They were identified into three fungus species based on morphological and molecular characteristics, which were responsible for causing CBR: *Monilinia fructicola* accounting for 65.6%, *M. laxa* accounting for 18.8%, and *M. fructigena* accounting for 15.6%. Most of the isolates of *M. fructicola*, the dominant species causing CBR, were grayish brown or grayish yellow, with neat edges and no rose-petal structure on PDA plates. The conidia were colorless, single cell, elliptic or lemon-shaped, arranged in chains, and the conidial size was  $(7.128-12.534) \mu\text{m} \times (6.157-9.336) \mu\text{m}$ ; The colony morphology of *M. laxa* was significantly different from other species, showing a grayish yellow color, a darker color in the middle, irregular lobes on the edge, thin mycelium thickness. Its conidia were binomial branches, with clear conidia, monosporin and chain arrangement, and the conidial size was  $(9.785-12.708) \mu\text{m} \times (6.867-10.335) \mu\text{m}$ ; *M. fructigena* was pale or beige. The conidia were colorless, elliptic or lemon, and conidium chain, obviously not bifurcate or binary-shaped branch, and the conidial size was  $(8.549-13.675) \mu\text{m} \times (3.388-9.762) \mu\text{m}$ . For pathogenicity, all isolates could cause disease after inoculation on cherry fruits, but there were significant differences in the size of disease spots, and the symptoms of inoculated cherry fruits were consistent with those of natural disease in the fields, among which *M. laxa* was the most pathogenic, which was the second frequently isolated fungi from CBR fruits. The following was *M. fructicola*, and then *M. fructigena*. All the isolates of CBR were sensitive to boscalid, thiophanate-methyl and difenoconazole except for two isolates, HF-4-5 and HF-5-4, which were resistant to azoxystrobin and were detected with resistance frequency of 6.25%. The study on resistance mechanism showed that no glycine to alanine substitution at amino acid 143 (G143A) in the mitochondrial *cytochrome b* (*cyt b*) gene of the pathogen of CBR occurred in the azoxystrobin HR isolates. 【Conclusion】There was diversity in the pathogen of CBR in Zhejiang, China: *M. fructicola* (65.6%), *M. laxa* (18.8%) and *M. fructigena* (15.6%). The pathogenic ability to cherry fruits was *M. laxa* > *M. fructicola* > *M. fructigena*, which was not consistent with the responding frequency of isolation. The pathogens of CBR were sensitive to boscalid, thiophanate-methyl and difenoconazole and had the HR frequency of 6.25% to azoxystrobin with a different resistance mechanism from previously reported G143A point mutation in the *Cyt b*.

**Key words:** Brown rot of cherry; *Monilinia fructicola*; *M. laxa*; *M. fructigena*; Fungicide resistance

樱桃颜色鲜艳、营养丰富,在市场上很受欢迎,有着较高的经济效益。但病虫害的发生严重影响了产量和品质,其中危害较为严重的病害有褐腐病、叶斑病等<sup>[1-3]</sup>。目前国内对桃褐腐病已展开病原菌鉴定相关研究<sup>[4-5]</sup>,但还没有对樱桃褐腐病开展过系统的病原鉴定及科学防控等方面的研究,其病原菌种类及病害防治一般参照桃、杏或其他植物上的报道<sup>[6-8]</sup>,这导致樱桃褐腐病害领域的研究极为薄弱,其主要病害的病原不清,发生与危害规律不明,病害防治仍停留在盲目用药的低级阶段。樱桃褐腐病又称菌核病、灰腐病,是一种世界性病害,开花期和果实

成熟期在温暖湿润的地区发生较重。20世纪90年代以来,在河北、山东、江苏、浙江、陕西等地均有发生。樱桃褐腐病主要危害樱桃花、叶、枝梢和果实,但果实受害最严重。果实从幼果至成熟果均可发病,近成熟果发病较重。发病初期,果面出现褐色圆形病斑;如条件适宜,病斑在数天内即可扩至全果,果肉变褐软腐后病斑表面生出灰褐色至灰白色绒球状霉丛。病果腐烂后易脱落,但也可失水干缩,变成僵果挂在树上<sup>[9]</sup>。

目前田间常用于褐腐病防治的化学药剂有苯并咪唑类杀菌剂(MBCs)、二甲酰亚胺类杀菌剂

(DCFs)、甲氧基丙烯酸酯类杀菌剂(QoIs)、麦角甾醇合成抑制剂(DMIs)、琥珀酸脱氢酶抑制剂(SDHIs),以及多作用位点杀菌剂等几大类。其中MBC类杀菌剂主要为甲基硫菌灵和多菌灵,此类药剂具有杀菌谱广、内吸性强等优点,但因作用位点单一,不少病菌已经产生抗药性,且田间抗药性菌株的抗性稳定、适合度及竞争力较强<sup>[10]</sup>。QoI类杀菌剂主要包括啞菌酯和吡唑醚菌酯,田间连续使用QoI类杀菌剂后,会导致菌株对QoI类杀菌剂敏感性迅速下降<sup>[11]</sup>。DMI类杀菌剂主要包括戊唑醇、丙环唑及苯醚甲环唑等,已经出现桃褐腐病菌对DMI类杀菌剂敏感性下降的现象<sup>[12]</sup>。

笔者根据科赫氏法则对引起樱桃褐腐病的病原菌进行分离,验证分离物的致病性,综合形态学特征及分子鉴定结果对其进行系统分类,并检测了该病原菌对啞菌酯、苯醚甲环唑、甲基硫菌灵及啞菌酯的抗性现状,旨在为樱桃褐腐病的防控提供科学依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 供试杀菌剂

96%啞菌酯(Azoxystrobin)原药由浙江天丰生物科技有限公司提供,97%啞菌酯胺(Boscalid)原药、97%甲基硫菌灵(Thiophanate-methyl)原药和95.4%苯醚甲环唑(Difenoconazole)原药由浙江天一农化有限公司提供。实验前分别用丙酮配置所需浓度母液,4℃保存备用。

### 1.2 供试试剂及仪器

PCR扩增试剂盒 $2\times$ Taq PCR Mix、DNA提取试剂盒,生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司;其余试剂均为国产分析纯。MJ-150I型霉菌培养箱,上海一恒科学仪器有限公司;ABI2720 PCR仪,美国Bio-Rad公司;Scope.A1型光学显微镜,德国卡尔·蔡司公司。

### 1.3 菌株的采集与分离

于2018—2019年对浙江省杭州市等地樱桃种植园的褐腐病进行调查,将采集得到的病果样品分别装于无菌密封袋中带回实验室。实验室分离时,用采样棉签挑取樱桃褐腐病果上的霉层孢子,将其涂抹在马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂培养基(PDA)(马铃薯200 g、琼脂20 g、葡萄糖20 g,加水定容至1 L)表面,于25℃恒温黑暗培养3 d后,再挑取菌落边缘的菌

丝进行单孢纯化培养,对分离所得的菌株依据病害缩写(HF)+序号原则对其进行命名。单孢培养后形成的菌丝再移植到PDA斜面上,培养4~5 d后,即可保存于4℃冰箱中备用。

### 1.4 樱桃褐腐病病原菌的形态学鉴定

将纯化后的菌株分别接种在PDA平板上,25℃下黑暗培养5~6 d后,再置于温度为25℃、光照条件为12 L:12 D的培养箱中培养5 d,期间观察并拍照记录平板上的菌落生长形态及颜色,并在显微镜下观察病原菌的产孢结构和分生孢子形态特征。每株菌株随机观察10个视野,每个视野20个分生孢子,共测量200个分生孢子的大小,结合魏景超<sup>[13]</sup>的《真菌鉴定手册》和Lane<sup>[14]</sup>的形态学鉴定方法进行供试菌株的形态学鉴定。

### 1.5 樱桃褐腐病病原菌的分子生物学鉴定

分别刮取已经在PDA平板上25℃下预培养5 d的各分离菌株的菌丝,采用真菌基因组DNA快速抽提试剂盒提取其基因组DNA,随后采用真菌ITS通用引物ITS1和ITS4进行PCR扩增(ITS1:5'-TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG-3', ITS4:5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3')。50 μL PCR扩增体系:10 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>上下游引物各2 μL、病菌DNA 1 μL、 $2\times$  Taq PCR Master Mix 25 μL,加ddH<sub>2</sub>O补足至50 μL。PCR条件:94℃ 5 min;94℃ 30 s,55℃ 30 s,72℃ 1.5 min,共35个循环;72℃ 10 min。采用1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测PCR产物。将PCR产物目的条带纯化回收后送至有康生物科技(杭州)有限公司进行测序,所得的菌株ITS序列在NCBI网站上进行BLAST比对,用于辅助判断分离所得各菌株种类。

### 1.6 樱桃褐腐病病原菌的致病性测定

各菌株先在PDA培养基上25℃黑暗培养7 d,待产孢后用无菌蒸馏水淹没培养皿表面,用解剖刀刮擦表面来制备分生孢子悬浮液,调节浓度为 $10^5\sim 10^6$ 个·mL<sup>-1</sup>。将健康无病且大小一致的樱桃果实用无菌水冲洗晾干后,再用无菌针头刺伤樱桃果实表面,将孢子液接种至伤口处,置于25℃光照条件为12 L:12 D培养箱中保湿培养,分别在接种3、5、7和10 d后观察记录发病情况。以接种无菌水的处理作为对照,每个处理3次重复。对接种10 d后发病的样品进行病原菌的再分离、纯化,并与原接种菌株进行比对。

### 1.7 樱桃褐腐病病原菌对啞菌酯等4种药剂的抗性检测

分别将各药剂母液与PDA培养基混合,制成浓度为0、5、25、50  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 的含药培养基,用直径0.5 cm的打孔器在PDA培养基上25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 黑暗预培养7 d的各菌株菌落边缘打取菌饼,分别接种至含不同浓度药剂的PDA平板中央,每处理3次重复。25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 黑暗培养4 d后观察各处理生长情况,根据各菌株在含不同浓度药剂PDA平板上的生长情况确定其最低完全抑制浓度(minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC),根据MIC值确定对各药剂的敏感性状况<sup>[10-12,15-16]</sup>。

### 1.8 樱桃褐腐病病原菌对啞菌酯的抗性机制分析

基于1.7抗性检测结果,选取对啞菌酯表现抗性的菌株,同时随机选取2株对啞菌酯敏感菌株用于分析樱桃褐腐病病原菌对啞菌酯的抗性分子机制。将抗性和敏感菌株在PDA平板上25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 黑暗培养5 d后,刮取菌丝,参照1.5方法提取菌株的基因组DNA,以Cyt b基因特异性引物Mc-F (5'-ATGAGA-ATTTTAAAAGTCATCCTT-3')和Mc-R (5'-TTACCTACTCGGCTTTTCTT-3')进行PCR扩

增<sup>[17]</sup>。50  $\mu\text{L}$  PCR扩增体系:10  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 上下游引物各2  $\mu\text{L}$ 、病菌DNA 1  $\mu\text{L}$ 、2 $\times$  Taq PCR Master Mix 25  $\mu\text{L}$ ,加ddH<sub>2</sub>O补足至50  $\mu\text{L}$ 。PCR条件:94  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  5 min; 94  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  30 s, 55  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  30 s, 72  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  1.5 min,共35个循环; 72  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  10 min。各扩增产物于4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存,取10  $\mu\text{L}$ 进行电泳、凝胶电泳成像分析观察是否有目标条带。将PCR产物目的条带纯化回收后送至有康生物科技(杭州)有限公司进行测序,再用Lasergene 7.1软件对测序结果序列进行比对,分析Cyt b基因突变情况。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 樱桃褐腐病病原菌的分离

对具有典型症状的樱桃样品进行病原菌分离,病样如图1所示,发病果实均为幼果,发病症状表现为果面形成褐色圆形斑点,逐渐扩展蔓延,后期病斑蔓延至全果,使果肉腐烂甚至变褐软腐,或凹陷致使果实收缩,造成畸形果(图1)。有的病果病部表面还产生非常茂盛的灰褐色绒球状霉丛(图1-c)。挑取病果上的灰色霉层,在显微镜下观察到典型的分生孢子链,分生孢子呈无色、单胞,椭圆形或柠檬形(图1-f、g)。



图1 樱桃褐腐病的病害特征 (f = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ; g = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ )

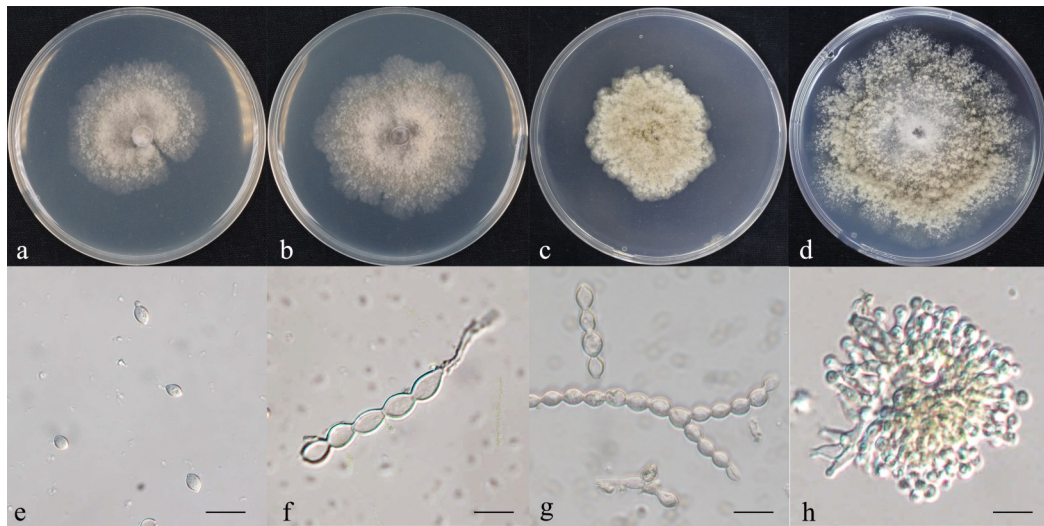
Fig. 1 Disease characteristics of brown rot of cherry

### 2.2 樱桃褐腐病病原菌的形态特征

经过分离纯化共获得32株病菌,根据形态不同可分为3类。其中美澳型核果链核盘菌(*M. fructicola*)21株,核果链核盘菌(*M. laxa*)6株,果生链核盘菌(*M. fructigena*)5株。大部分分离株(65.6%)菌落呈灰褐色或灰黄色,菌落边缘整齐,无玫瑰花瓣结构,菌落呈灰白色或灰黄色,在培养5 d后,都能形成数量丰富的球状霉粒点(分生孢子丛),呈轮纹状排列或不明显。分生孢子梗呈二叉状分枝,分生孢子无色、单胞,椭圆形或柠檬形,呈链状排列(图

2),分生孢子大小为(7.128~12.534)  $\mu\text{m}\times(6.157\sim 9.336)$   $\mu\text{m}$ ,平均分生孢子大小为10.917  $\mu\text{m}\times 8.032$   $\mu\text{m}$ 。根据文献中樱桃褐腐病病原菌形态鉴定方法<sup>[18-20]</sup>,将这类分离株鉴定为美澳型核果链核盘菌(*M. fructicola*)。

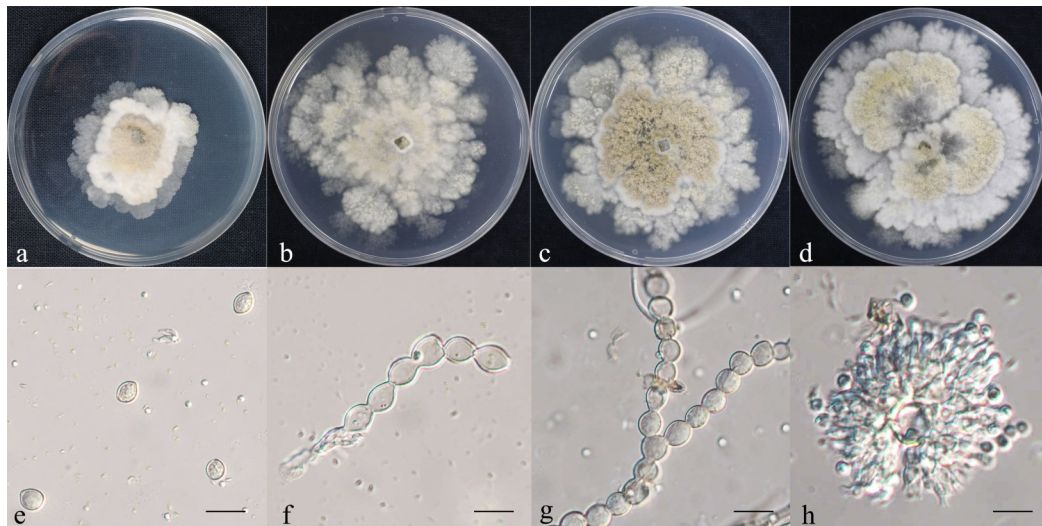
如图3所示,部分菌株(18.8%)的菌落形态与其他分离株明显不同,呈灰黄色,中间的颜色较四周深,边缘不整齐有裂片,菌丝厚度较其他分离株薄,呈现白色纤维絮状或绒毡状,质地均匀、平铺,新长出的菌落与老菌落交互交错,呈玫瑰花瓣结构,产孢



a~d. HF- 1-3、HF- 1-7、HF- 4-5 和 HF-4-3 在 PDA 上培养的菌落形态；e. 分生孢子；f. 分生孢子链；g. 分生孢子梗；h. 分生孢子簇。e、f、g=20 μm；h=100 μm。

a-d. Colony morphology of HF- 1-3, HF- 1-7, HF- 4-5 and HF-4-3 cultured on PDA; e. Conidia; f. Conidia chain; g. Conidium stalk; h. Conidia cluster. e, f, g=20 μm; h=100 μm.

图 2 樱桃褐腐病病原菌美澳型核果链核盘菌 (*M. fructicola*) 的形态学特征  
Fig. 2 Morphological characteristics of *M. fructicola* causing cherry brown rot



a~d. HF-3-2、HF- 3-7、HF- 4-7 和 HF- 4-8 在 PDA 上培养的菌落形态；e. 分生孢子；f. 分生孢子链；g. 分生孢子梗；h. 分生孢子簇。e、f、g=20 μm；h=100 μm。

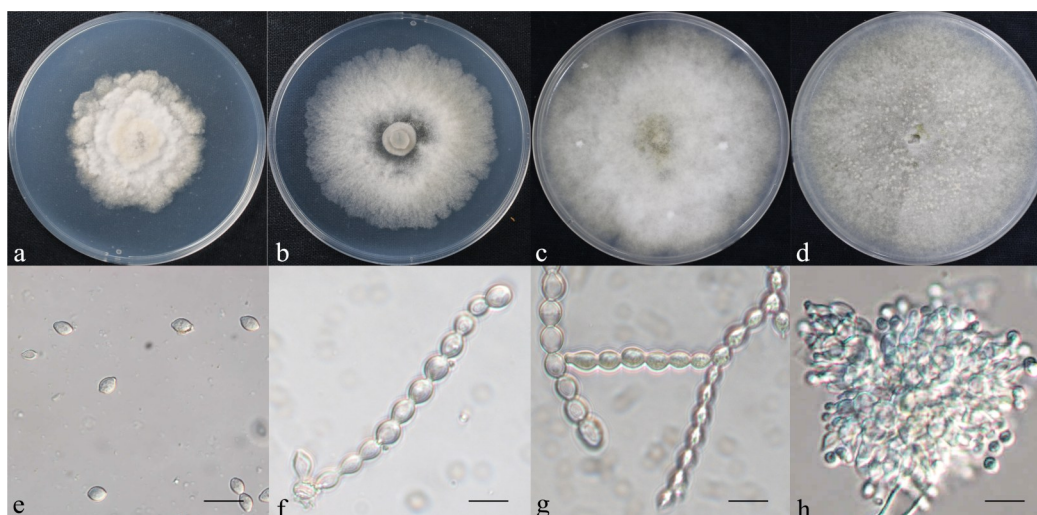
a-d. Colony morphology of HF-3-2, HF- 3-7, HF- 4-7 and HF- 4-8 cultured on PDA; e. Conidia; f. Conidia chain; g. Conidium stalk; h. Conidia cluster. e, f, g=20 μm; h=100 μm.

图 3 樱桃褐腐病病原菌核果链核盘菌 (*M. laxa*) 的形态学特征  
Fig. 3 Morphological characteristics of *M. laxa* causing cherry brown rot

较少，分生孢子梗呈二叉状分枝，分生孢子无色，单孢，链状排列明显，分生孢子大小为(9.785~12.708) μm × (6.867~10.335) μm，平均分生孢子大小为 11.361 μm × 9.118 μm。它与文献报道中核果链核盘菌(*M. laxa*)的形态特征相符<sup>[18-20]</sup>。

其他 15.6%的菌株菌落呈灰白色或灰褐色，不呈轮纹状，边缘整齐，气生菌丝贴近培养皿生长，产

孢较少，分生孢子无色单孢，椭圆形或柠檬形，分生孢子链明显，不分叉或呈二叉状分枝，分生孢子大小为(8.549~13.675) μm × (3.388~9.762) μm，平均分生孢子大小为 10.696 μm × 8.167 μm。菌丝厚度较其他分离株厚，呈现灰褐色纤维絮状或绒毡状，质地均匀、平铺。与文献报道中果生链核盘菌(*M. fructigena*)的菌落特征相符<sup>[18-20]</sup>(图 4)。



a~d. HF- 1-9、HF- 5-6、HF- 4-6 和 HF- 3-1 在 PDA 上培养的菌落形态;e. 分生孢子;f. 分生孢子链;g. 分生孢子梗;h. 分生孢子簇。e、f、g=20 μm;h=100 μm。

a-d. Colony morphology of HF- 1-9, HF- 5-6, HF- 4-6 and HF- 3-1 cultured on PDA; e. Conidia; f. Conidia chain; g. Conidium stalk; h. Conidia cluster. e, f, g=20 μm;h=100 μm.

图4 樱桃褐腐病病原菌果生链核盘菌 (*M. fructigena*) 的形态学特征  
Fig. 4 Morphological characteristics of *M. fructigena* causing cherry brown rot

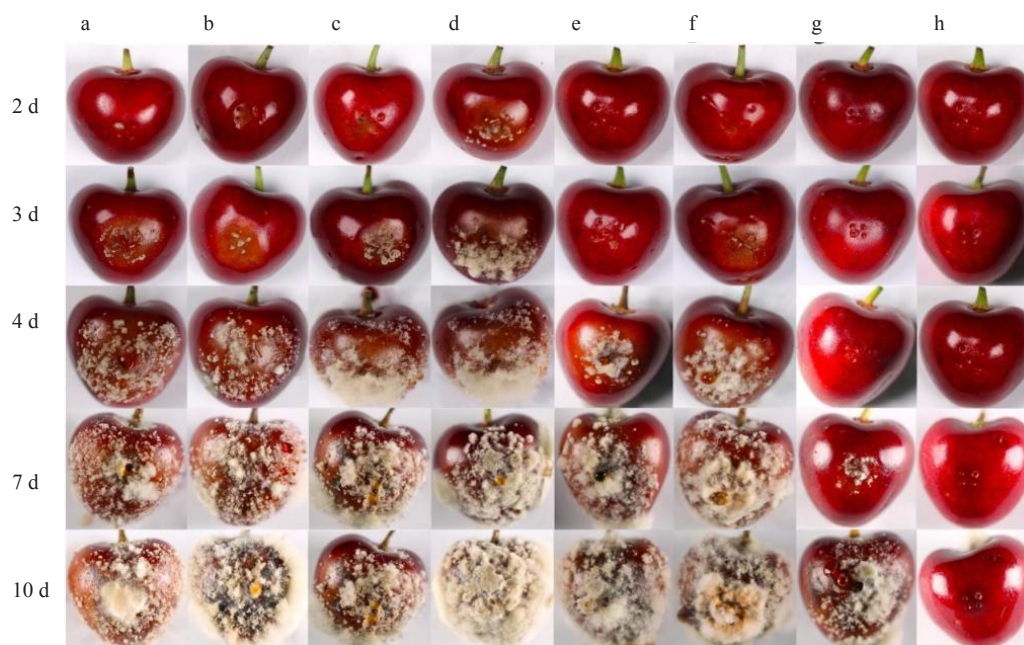
### 2.3 樱桃褐腐病病原菌的分子生物学鉴定

利用通用引物 ITS1 和 ITS4 扩增所得的 32 株褐腐真菌 ITS 序列大小不完全相同,为 500~750 bp,将测序结果在 NCBI 网站上进行 BLAST 比对,结果表明,分离所得的 32 株樱桃褐腐病菌均与美澳型核果

链核盘菌 *M. fructicola* (登录号为 MK834755、MF597786 和 MN049476 等)同源率较高,均属于 *M. fructicola*。

### 2.4 樱桃褐腐病病原菌的致病性

接种实验(图5)表明,分离株均能使樱桃果实



a、b. *M. fructicola* 代表菌株 HF-4-2、HF-5-11;c、d. *M. laxa* 代表菌株 HF-4-8、HF-5-10;e、f. *M. fructigena* 代表菌株 HF-1-8、HF-3-1;g. HF-1-7; h. 对照 (ddH<sub>2</sub>O)。

a, b. *M. fructicola* representative isolates of HF-4-2, HF-5-11; c, d. *M. laxa* representative isolates of HF-4-8 and HF-5-10; e, f. *M. fructigena* representative isolates of HF-1-8 and HF-3-1. g. HF-1-7; h. CK (ddH<sub>2</sub>O).

图5 樱桃褐腐病病原菌的致病性  
Fig. 5 Pathogenicity of isolates to cherry brown rot

致病,且与原始症状相似,但各分离株的致病力略有差异,呈现出不同大小和孢子量的病斑。*M. laxa* 种类的樱桃褐腐病病原菌致病力最强,第2天开始樱桃表面出现显著的灰色霉层,10 d后霉层量明显多于其他两类。*M. fructicola* 次之,*M. fructigena* 的致病力最弱,*M. fructigena* 种类的褐腐病病原菌直到第4天才开始表现出发病症状,10 d后的果实霉层量也相对较少。挑取接种发病樱桃上的灰色霉层,在显微镜下进行观察,均与接种菌株的孢子形态相符。

## 2.5 樱桃褐腐病病原菌对啞菌酯等4种药剂的抗性

供试樱桃褐腐病病原菌对啞菌酯、啞酰菌胺、甲基硫菌灵和苯醚甲环唑的抗性检测结果见表1,各

表1 樱桃褐腐病病原菌对4种杀菌剂的抗性

Table 1 Resistance of *Monilinia* spp. causing cherry brown rot to four fungicides

菌株 Isolate	对照 Control	不同质量浓度药剂下的生长情况 Growth on different concentrations of fungicides/ ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ )				
		啞酰菌胺 Boscalid	甲基硫菌灵 Thiophanate- methyl	苯醚甲环唑 Difenoco- nazole	啞菌酯 Azoxys- trobin	
		5	5	5	5	50
HF-1-1	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-1-2	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-1-3	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-1-4	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-1-5	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-1-6	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-1-7	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-1-8	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-2-1	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-3-1	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-3-2	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-3-3	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-3-5	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-3-6	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-3-7	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-3-8	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-3-9	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-3-10	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-4-2	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-4-3	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-4-4	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-4-5	+	-	-	-	+	+
HF-4-6	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-4-7	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-4-8	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-4-9	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-4-10	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-5-4	+	-	-	-	+	+
HF-5-6	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-5-9	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-5-10	+	-	-	-	-	-
HF-5-11	+	-	-	-	-	-

注:-. 不能生长;+. 能生长。

Note: -. Can not grow;+. Can grow.

菌株在含  $5\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  啞酰菌胺、 $5\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  苯醚甲环唑或  $5\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  甲基硫菌灵 的 PDA 均不能生长,  $\text{MIC}<5\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ , 说明所有菌株均为上述3种供试药剂的敏感菌株<sup>[10,12-13]</sup>。只有 HF-4-5、HF-5-4 两个菌株在  $50\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  啞菌酯条件下可生长, 即  $\text{MIC}\geq 50\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ , 属于抗药性菌株<sup>[11,16]</sup>, 对啞菌酯的抗性频率为 6.25%。

## 2.6 樱桃褐腐病病原菌对啞菌酯的抗性机制

对2株啞菌酯抗性菌株和随机选择的2株敏感高抗菌株的 *Cyt b* 片段克隆测序得到 529 bp 的片段。比对结果显示, 敏感菌株和高抗菌株的 *Cyt b* 编码区序列中第 143 位密码子均为 GGT, 未发现其他病原菌报道的 G143A (GGT→GCT) 点突变现象, 由此推测褐腐病病原菌对啞菌酯的抗性与 *Cyt b* 基因的 G143A 点突变无关。

## 3 讨 论

褐腐病是影响樱桃产量和品质的主要病害, 笔者从具有典型褐腐病症状的病样, 通过病原菌的分离、纯化和致病性测定, 结合病原菌的形态学特征, 确定引起浙江樱桃褐腐病的病原菌有三类: 美澳型核果链核盘菌 (*M. fructicola*)、核果链核盘菌 (*M. laxa*) 和果生链核盘菌 (*M. fructigena*)。据报道, 这3种褐腐病菌在田间的侵染部位不同, 但都能侵染果实, 对产量形成产生影响, 其中 *M. fructigena* 主要侵染果实, 也可以侵染花并在花上定植; *M. fructicola* 可以侵染花、嫩枝和果实; *M. laxa* 可以侵染果实, 易侵染花、小枝和枝干<sup>[21-22]</sup>。有研究表明, 我国桃褐腐病病原菌的主要常见种为 *M. fructicola*<sup>[23-24]</sup>; 苹果和梨上 *M. yunnanensis* 是最普遍的种, *M. fructicola* 比例则很低<sup>[6-8,25-27]</sup>。因此樱桃和桃、苹果、梨上的褐腐病病原菌主要种群不同, 这可能与寄主选择性、偏好性有关, 其病原菌差异和病害发生流行规律还需要进一步研究。刘志恒等<sup>[4]</sup>曾报道采自辽宁省大连市的樱桃褐腐病的病原菌为仁果链核盘菌 *M. fructigena*, 病害症状表现为“果实发病初期, 果面形成褐色圆形斑点, 逐渐扩展蔓延, 后期病斑蔓延至全果, 使果肉变褐软腐。湿度大时, 病部表面产生同心轮纹状排列的灰褐色绒球状霉丛, 最后病果大部或完全腐烂脱落。在田间, 病果腐烂或干缩成僵果悬挂枝上经久不落”。韩丽丽<sup>[28]</sup>对大

连市不同采样点的樱桃褐腐病菌株进行致病菌分析,发现了樱桃褐腐病的致病菌 *M. fructicola* 和 *M. laxa*,且 *M. fructicola* 为优势菌株。本研究发现田间樱桃褐腐病的主要典型特征为幼果变褐软腐,病部产生灰褐色霉层,后病果腐烂脱落甚至变为僵果,通过形态学鉴定可得致病菌主要有三类,分别为美澳型核果链核盘菌(*M. fructicola*)、核果链核盘菌(*M. laxa*)和果生链核盘菌(*M. fructigena*)。

研究表明褐腐病菌的种间形态差异小,鉴别困难。近年来大量分子生物学的特异性检测方法和多基因系统发育分析被应用于这三个种的鉴定,如 Ioos 等<sup>[29]</sup>根据特异性引物 ITS1Mfc1/ITS4MfcK、ITS1Mfgn/ITS4Mfgn 和 ITS1Mlx/ITS4Mlx 对褐腐菌序列进行扩增,分别可以鉴定 *M. fructicola*、*M. fructigena* 和 *M. laxa*; Ma 等<sup>[30]</sup>利用针对微卫星区域设计的特异性引物 MfF/MfR 和 MLF2/MLR2 进行 PCR 扩增,分别可以鉴定 *M. fructicola* 和 *M. laxa*; Cote 等<sup>[31]</sup>选用针对 RAPD 差异片段区域设计的特异性引物 MO368-5/MO368-10R、MO368-5/Laxa-R2 和 MO368-5/MO368-8R 进行 PCR 扩增,分别可以鉴定 *M. fructicola*、*M. laxa* 和 *M. fructigena*; 牛程旺等<sup>[20]</sup>基于 ITS、 $\beta$ -tubulin 和 EF1 $\alpha$  基因序列所构建的系统发育分析,可鉴定 *M. fructigena* 和 *M. laxa*; Hu 等<sup>[25]</sup>利用 ITS、 $\beta$ -tubulin 和 G3PDH 基因序列所构建的系统发育分析,可鉴定 *M. fructicola*、*M. mumecola* 和 *M. yunnanensis*。笔者在鉴定褐腐病病原菌时,采用真菌 rDNA ITS 通用引物 ITS1 和 ITS4 序列分析,将分离所得的 32 株樱桃褐腐病病原菌均鉴定为美澳型核果链核盘菌 *M. fructicola*。这与形态学鉴定结果不符,可能与菌株本身的差异和引物本身的特异性有关,单独依靠通用引物 ITS1 和 ITS4 不能将形态相近的褐腐菌种区别开。

在樱桃生产过程中,目前田间常用于樱桃褐腐病防治的化学药剂有苯并咪唑类杀菌剂(MBCs)、二甲酰亚胺类杀菌剂(DCFs)、甲氧基丙烯酸酯类杀菌剂(QoIs)、麦角甾醇合成抑制剂(DMIs)、琥珀酸脱氢酶抑制剂(SDHIs),以及多作用位点杀菌剂几大类。本研究使用区分剂量法<sup>[32]</sup>进行了抗性检测,结果表明樱桃褐腐病病原菌对甲基硫菌灵、苯醚甲环唑和啶酰菌胺均表现为敏感。只有菌株 HF-4-5、HF-5-4 对啞菌酯表现为抗性,抗性频率

为 6.25%。其中 MBC 类杀菌剂主要为甲基硫菌灵和多菌灵。自 20 世纪 80 年代以来,苯并咪唑类杀菌剂的抗性日益突出<sup>[33]</sup>。*M. fructicola* 对苯并咪唑类杀菌剂的抗性在世界各地均有报道,抗性菌株在中国北京和山东等地也有发现<sup>[34]</sup>,但在本次实验中未发现抗性现象,可能是由于抗性浓度设置太高,未发现较低水平的抗性菌株。在中国常被用于桃褐腐病防治的 DMI 类杀菌剂主要为戊唑醇、丙环唑及苯醚甲环唑,田间施用后存在褐腐病原菌对 DMI 类杀菌剂敏感性下降的现象,陆续产生抗药性<sup>[12]</sup>。但在本次实验中,未检测到对苯醚甲环唑表现为抗性的樱桃褐腐病菌株。在褐腐病的防治中,最常使用的 SDHI 类药剂是啞酰菌胺。病原菌中最常见的和啞酰菌胺抗性产生相关的点突变是 *sdhB* 亚基上的 H272Y 或者 H272R,该点突变在 *A. alternata*、*C. cassicola* 和 *B. cinerea* 中都有报道<sup>[35]</sup>。然而有研究报道桃褐腐 SDHI 抗性菌株,并未发现其在 *sdhB* 上含任何点突变,目前桃褐腐病原菌对啞酰菌胺的抗性机制尚未明确<sup>[36]</sup>。在本次实验中,未检测到对啞酰菌胺表现为抗性的樱桃褐腐病菌株。随着 MBC 类和 DMI 类杀菌剂抗性菌株的产生,种植者对 QoI 类杀菌剂的使用越来越多,该类杀菌剂抗性的发生多与 *Cyt b* 基因突变相关。在绝大多数病原菌中,细胞色素 b 基因(*Cyt b*)基因上的 G143A 点突变是引起 QoIs 表现高抗的原因<sup>[37-38]</sup>。在本研究中发现的啞菌酯高抗菌株,未发现 G143A 点突变现象,且抗性菌株与敏感菌株在基因序列和氨基酸序列上不存在差异,说明其抗药性机制有待进一步研究。

## 4 结 论

通过对病原菌的分离、纯化和致病性测定,结合病原菌的形态学特征,确定引起浙江樱桃褐腐病的有三类病原菌:美澳型核果链核盘菌(*M. fructicola*)、核果链核盘菌(*M. laxa*)和果生链核盘菌(*M. fructigena*),以 *M. fructicola* 为主。接种实验表明 *M. laxa* 对樱桃的致病力最强,*M. fructicola* 次之,*M. fructigena* 的致病力最弱。抗药性检测表明樱桃褐腐病病原菌对甲基硫菌灵、苯醚甲环唑和啞酰菌胺均表现为敏感。只有菌株 HF-4-5、HF-5-4 对啞菌酯表现为抗性,抗性频率为 6.25%,但未在抗性菌株上发现 G143A 点突变现象,其抗性机制有待进一步研究。



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