

‘恩科尔’果斑病主要致病菌的分离与鉴定及药剂筛选

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摘要:【目的】明确四川省青神县柑橘‘恩科尔’品种果斑病的主要致病菌, 并对该病害的鉴定和防治提供参考, 提供防控方案。【方法】对‘恩科尔’病果进行组织分离、病原鉴定、柯赫氏法则验证及致病性测试, 利用传统形态学鉴定和分子生物学(ITS和TUB条码)鉴定方法鉴定病原真菌。以菌丝生长速率法进行室内药剂筛选。【结果】明确病原菌为小孢拟盘多毛孢(*Pestalotiopsis microspora*)和柑橘胶孢炭疽(*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)。这也是首次发现小孢拟盘多毛孢会引起柑橘果斑病。实验表明, 11种杀菌剂中, 咪鲜胺、噻霉酮和吡唑醚菌酯对小孢拟盘多毛孢具有明显的抑菌效果, EC_{50} 分别为 $0.0014 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 、 $0.0159 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 和 $0.0730 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$; 咪鲜胺、吡唑醚菌酯和苯醚甲环唑对胶孢炭疽具有明显的抑菌效果, EC_{50} 分别为 $0.0022 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 、 $0.0160 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 和 $0.1988 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 。【结论】‘恩科尔’果斑病的主要致病菌为小孢拟盘多毛孢和柑橘胶孢炭疽, 而咪鲜胺和吡唑醚菌酯对其具有明显的抑菌效果。

关键词: ‘恩科尔’果斑病; 小孢拟盘多毛孢; 胶孢炭疽; 致病性测试; 药剂筛选

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Isolation, identification and fungicide screening of the main pathogens of ‘Encore’ fruit spot

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Abstract: 【Objective】 ‘Encore’ hybrid mandarin, a hybrid offspring of wide-skinned citrus and sweet orange, was introduced from Japan in 1982 with sweet flavor, high quality, strong storage and transportation resistance, long sales period, high economic value and broad growing prospects. In recent years, the severe fruit spot occurred in ‘Encore’ growing area of Qingshen county, Sichuan province. During the fruit hanging period, a large number of unchlorotic spots appeared on the fruit, and the disease spot was yellowish brown and chapped in the later stage of the disease, and the diseased spot on the mature fruit was more obvious, which seriously affected the fruit appearance so that the produce income decreased sharply. Aiming at the fruit spot of ‘Encore’, Sichuan Agricultural University has isolated the pathogens and identified that the spot is caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, but the control of the disease with citrus anthracnose as the target was not effective. In order to identify the main pathogens of citrus fruit rot, in this paper, the identification of the pathogens and control of the disease were studied, so that the prevention and control plan could be formulated, which could provide theoretical basis and practical guidance for the production. 【Methods】 The diseased citrus fruits collected from the high incidence area of Qingshen county, Sichuan province were isolated by tissue separation method. The colony, mycelium, sporulation structure and spore phenotype of pathogens were observed under a microscope. The shape and size of mycelium on the slide were observed and measured. Under the microscope, the hyphae were colorless and transparent. We observed the change of mycelium color during the

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growth of pathogenic strains cultured on PDA medium for 20 days. The morphology and size of spores and sporogenic cells were observed and measured. The genomic DNA of pathogenic fungi was extracted and identified based on molecular biology (ITS and TUB bar code). The pathogens were inoculated on citrus fruits and leaves, and their pathogenicity was determined. After inoculating pathogen strains MK15 and MK13, the citrus fruits and leaves were kept moist on the wet absorbent cotton, and cultured in the incubator at 28 °C for 12 hours, lasting 3-15 days, and meanwhile statistical analysis was carried out for several times. The virulence of 11 fungicides was tested by mycelium growth rate method. There were three repeats for each treatment, and the untreated PDA medium was served as the control. **【Results】** In the aspect of morphology, the colony of pathogenic strain MK15 was cultured on PDA plate, the colony was round with neat edge, and there were lines on the hyphae. During microscopic observation, it was found that the conidia were long fusiform erect or slightly curved, with 4 cells, and the conidiophores were long, light, non-branched without septum. In terms to molecular biology, MK15 and *Pestalotiopsis microspora* were clustered into one branch, so it was clear that MK15 was *P. microspora*; while MK13 had round or oval colonies, neat edges, compact hyphae, well-developed aerial hyphae and dark gray color at the initial stage of growth. Microscopic examination showed that a large number of conidia were cylindrical, blunt round at both ends, single cell, transparent without septum, containing two oil balls, so MK13 was identified as *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. In the virulence test, MK13 and MK15 were strongly pathogenic to the fruits of ‘Chunjian’, ‘Wo’ and ‘Encore’, and to the leaves of citrus, ‘Wo’ and ‘Encore’, but the fruit and leaf symptoms of ‘Encore’ were severer than those of other varieties, so we speculated that the main reason for the occurrence of the disease in ‘Encore’ was that ‘Encore’ was highly susceptible. In addition, according to the fact that the pathogen was more virulent to fruits than to leaves, we speculated that this was also the reason why the pathogen caused Encore fruit spot rather than leaf spot. In the toxicity test of fungicides, prochloraz and pyrazolyl carbendazim had obvious antifungal effects on MK15 and MK13, in which the EC_{50} against MK15 was $0.0014 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ and $0.0159 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, respectively; and the EC_{50} against MK13 was $0.0022 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ and $0.016 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, respectively. It is especially worth noting that the EC_{50} of mancozeb to MK13 was $0.7039 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, and the EC_{50} of mancozeb to MK15 was $52.893 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, which indicated that mancozeb can effectively control the citrus anthracnose caused by *C. gloeosporioides*, but not the fruit spot caused by *P. microspora*. According to the investigation, only mancozeb was used to soak the infected soils in the susceptible area. Therefore, we speculated that neglect of control was another reason for the prevalence of ‘Encore’ fruit spot. **【Conclusion】** *P. microspora* and *C. gloeosporioides* were the main pathogens of ‘Encore’ fruit spot disease, while prochloraz and pyrazolyl ester had obvious antifungal effect. It is also the first time to report that *P. microspora* can cause citrus fruit spot. This paper provides theoretical basis and practical guidance for early diagnosis and timely prevention and control of the disease.

Key words: ‘Encore’ fruit spot; *Pestalotiopsis microspore*; *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*; Pathogenicity test; Fungicide screening

‘恩科尔’杂柑(马科斗),又名‘二月红’,果皮深橙色或橙红色,原产美国,为宽皮柑橘与甜橙杂交后代,1982年从日本引进。果实果面光滑、果皮薄、包着紧,较易剥皮。果肉深橙色或橙红色,肉质脆嫩、化渣、多汁,风味甜浓,品质上等。果实成熟期3月下旬至4月中旬,挂果期很长,可挂果至次年7月,呈

现花果同树的奇观。耐贮运性强,销售期长,可错峰销售,填补夏季柑橘市场空白,每666.7 m²产量超过8 000 kg,经济价值极高,种植前景广阔。目前‘恩科尔’已成为青神县农业科技示范推广品种,种植面积达上万亩。近年来,四川省青神县‘恩科尔’种植区域内发生了大面积的果斑病,在挂果期,果实上出现

大量未褪绿病斑,发病后期病斑呈黄褐色皴裂,成熟果实上病斑更为明显,严重影响果实外观,产品收益锐减。由于花果同树、挂果期长,病害果传果难防。全世界已经报道了许多由致病真菌引起的柑橘果斑病,比如柑橘疮痂病、树脂病等,尤其以炭疽病居多,对于柑橘炭疽病的防控也有较成熟的方案。针对‘恩科尔’果斑病,四川农业大学已经分离鉴定该病斑由柑橘胶孢炭疽菌造成,但是以炭疽菌为目标防治该病未见效果。

小孢拟盘多毛孢(*P. microspora*),属于拟盘多毛孢属(*Pestalotiopsis*),是许多果树及经济作物的主要致病菌,在番石榴、山核桃、油棕、紫杉等果树及经济作物上都有该真菌的致病报道,可引起果树及经济作物发生疮痂、黑斑、腐烂和枯萎等症状^[1-5]。覃旭等^[6]在2017报道了由小孢拟盘多毛孢引起的柑橘黄斑落叶病是近年来在我国广西地区发生的一种新病害。户雪敏等^[7]在2018年首次报道小孢拟盘多毛孢引起澳洲坚果叶斑病。并探究了小孢拟盘多毛孢的生物学特性。目前为止,未见小孢拟盘多毛孢侵染柑橘果实的报道。为明确引起‘恩科尔’该类病害的主要致病菌,笔者以青神县‘恩科尔’病害高发区域采集的病果为实验材料,对病菌进行分离鉴定及致病力测定,同时选择生产上常用的11种杀菌剂进行室内毒力测定,以期对该病害的防治提供理论指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 致病菌分离及鉴定

从四川省青神县‘恩科尔’果园中采摘自然发病的果实,采用组织分离法进行致病菌分离^[8]。分离培养基为马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂(PDA)培养基。选取带有典型病斑的‘恩科尔’果皮组织,清洗干净后剪取病健交界处3 mm×3 mm大小的组织块,依次在75%酒精中消毒20 s,无菌水中连续漂洗3次,用无菌滤纸吸干植物组织块上的水后放置于PDA平板上,28℃培养3 d,挑取典型菌落边缘的菌丝到新的PDA平板上,28℃培养5 d,然后将纯的单孢子培养物转移到PDA斜面上,保存在4℃进行进一步研究,并保存在20%甘油中-80℃长期保存。

纯分离物在PDA培养基生长7 d后,对其菌落形态、菌丝、分生孢子等进行观察记录,根据《真菌鉴定手册》^[9]进行形态学鉴定。菌种鉴定采用加热裂解法,挑取少量菌丝用2×T5 Direct PCR Kit (Plant

试剂盒(擎科公司)中的裂解液Lysis Buffer A 30 μL在95℃条件下裂解20 min,获得模板DNA,采用常规鉴定引物ITS1/ITS4 (ITS1: TCCGTAGGT-GAACTGCGC; ITS4: CCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC)和T2a/T2b (T2a: GGTAACCAAATCGGTGCT-GCTTTC; T2b: ACCCTCAGTGTAGTGACCCTTG-GC)直接扩增真菌基因组片段^[10]。25 μL PCR反应体系:T5 Plant 12 μL,模板1 μL,上下游引物各1 μL, ddH₂O 10 μL。ITS和TUB2扩增反应程序为:98℃预变性2 min,94℃变性30 s,退火40 s (ITS为55℃、TUB2为62℃),72℃延伸60 s,35个循环;72℃补充延伸3 min^[10]。PCR扩增产物1.0%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测后,送擎科公司测序。将序列提交至NCBI (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>)数据库中进行分析,用MEGA7.0邻接法(Neighbor-Joining)进行聚类分析,构建系统进化树(1 000次重复)。

1.2 致病性测试

选取健康的展开未转绿叶片和膨大期果实作为致病性测试中的材料,它们均采自西南大学柑桔研究所资源圃,包括‘恩科尔’‘红橘’(‘恩科尔’母本)以及‘春见’‘爱媛38’和‘沃柑’(四川省青神县普遍种植的柑橘品种)。以上用以探究四川省青神县‘恩科尔’果斑病大发生原因。采集‘爱媛38’、有核‘沃柑’‘恩科尔’‘红橘’和‘春见’的健康膨大期果实和展开未转绿叶片,75%乙醇中浸泡30 s后,用无菌水冲洗漂洗3次,自然风干,用接种针针刺10针接种分离菌株饼(25℃光照培养7 d的分离菌株饼,直径6 mm),以接种PDA培养基的叶片和果实为对照,每处理接种60枚叶片,28℃光照保湿培养6 d后(12 h光照/12 h黑暗),观察叶片发病情况,记录病状并拍照,测量病斑直径并进行方差分析。从发病叶片和病果中重新分离真菌,进一步进行形态学观察及分子鉴定^[11-12]。

1.3 病原菌田间常用杀菌剂相容性测试

选取以下杀菌剂进行药剂筛选试验:60%唑醚·代森联EW(巴斯夫欧洲公司)、250 g·L⁻¹吡唑醚菌酯EC(巴斯夫欧洲公司)、70%丙森锌WP(拜耳作物科学(中国)有限公司)、80%代森锰锌WP(拜耳作物科学(中国)有限公司)、450 g·L⁻¹咪鲜胺EC(安道麦马克西姆有限公司)、50%甲基硫菌灵SC(陕西汤普森生物科技有限公司)、40%多菌灵WP(太仓农药厂)、50%啶酰菌胺WG(巴斯夫欧洲公司)、70%苯醚甲环

唑 WG(瑞士先正达作物保护有限公司)、3%噻霉酮 ME(江苏辉丰农化股份有限公司)和 75%肟菌·戊唑醇 WG(德国拜耳作物科学公司)。

药剂筛选试验采用菌丝生长速率法测定杀菌剂的毒力^[13]。所有杀菌剂均配置为 $1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 的母液备用。再稀释成一系列的浓度梯度,制成含有不同浓度药剂的含药培养基,备用。然后用直径 6 mm 打孔器打取菌饼接种于含药平板上。以加入等量无菌水的 PDA 平板为空白对照,每处理 3 次重复。28 °C 恒温培养 5 d 后用十字交叉法测量菌落直径,计算各杀菌剂对致病菌生长的抑制作用。抑制率/%=(对照菌落平均直径-处理菌落平均直径)/对照菌落平均直径^[13]。采用农药室内生物测定数据处

理系统(PBT)对各药剂试验结果进行统计分析,获得各药剂对菌株的毒力回归方程、抑制中浓度(EC_{50})和相关系数(r)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 病害症状与致病性检测

受害‘恩科尔’果实症状如图 1 所示。在挂果期,果实上出现大量未褪绿病斑,发病后期病斑呈黄褐色皴裂,成熟果实上病斑更为明显,严重影响果实外观。病斑褐色,稍凹陷,呈单点或片状分布,症状较轻时带有黄绿色晕圈,严重时为黑褐色斑点,仅出现在果皮表层,多出现在果腰部位。

通过组织分离法获得了一系列菌株,分别接种



图 1 ‘恩科尔’果实受害症状
Fig. 1 Symptoms of ‘Encore’ fruit damage

于健康‘恩科尔’果实上,以无菌水作对照,结果如图 2 所示,针刺接种 6 d 后,分离株 MK13 及 MK15 对应果实出现凹陷病斑,15 d 后病斑呈黑褐色,与供试的

‘恩科尔’受害果实病斑基本一致,对致病性测定中原本健康,但接种后发病的果实进行致病原菌分离后,获得了与原始菌株一致的致病菌。基本可以确定菌株 MK13 和 MK15 为‘恩科尔’果斑病致病真菌。由此主要对 MK13 和 MK15 菌株进行形态学鉴定以及分子生物学鉴定。

为了更清楚地探究果斑病发生和防治无效原因,笔者进行了 5 个柑橘品种的致病率测试。其中发病程度以发病病斑平均直径来显示,如图 3、图 4 和表 1 所示。针刺接种 6 d 后,分离株 MK13 及 MK15 对应叶片和果实不同品种上都出现了病斑,但病情不一。其中 MK13 和 MK15 对‘春见’‘沃柑’和‘恩科尔’的果实强致病,对‘红橘’‘沃柑’和‘恩科尔’叶片强致病,但品种‘恩科尔’的果实和叶片症状较其他品种更明显,因此推测,该病害在‘恩科尔’上大发生的原因主要在于‘恩科尔’品种比其他品种更易被致病菌侵染。另外从表 1 中可以看出

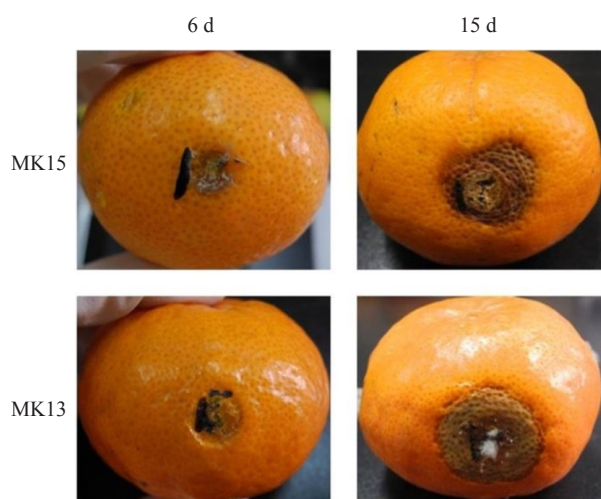


图 2 ‘恩科尔’致病菌株的确定
Fig. 2 Identification of the pathogenic strain of ‘Encore’

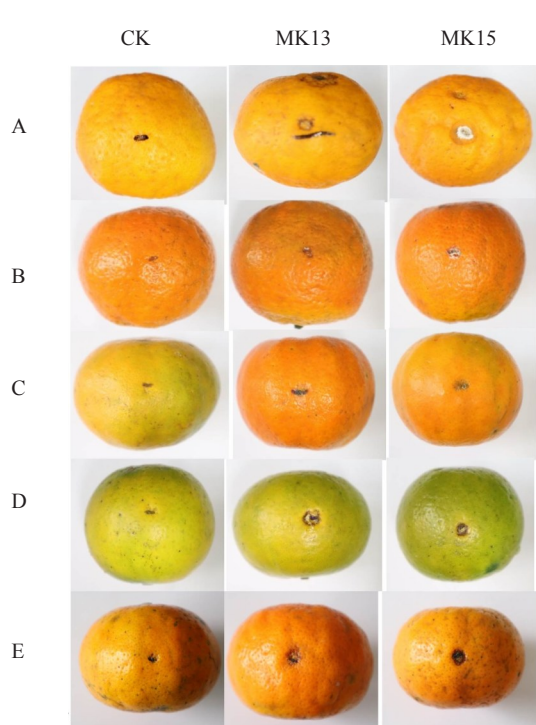


图 3 致病菌株接种果实发病情况

A. [C. unshiu Marc × C. sinensis (L.) Osbeck] × C. reticulata Blanco; B. Ehime Kashi No. 28; C. Citrus tangerina Hort. ex Tanaka; D. Temple × Dancy; E. C. nobilis Lour × C. deliciosa Ten; CK. Control; MK13. Colletotrichum gloeosporioides; MK15. Pestalotiopsis microspore. The same below.

Fig. 3 Pathogenicity test of the strain GB and XB on citrus fruits

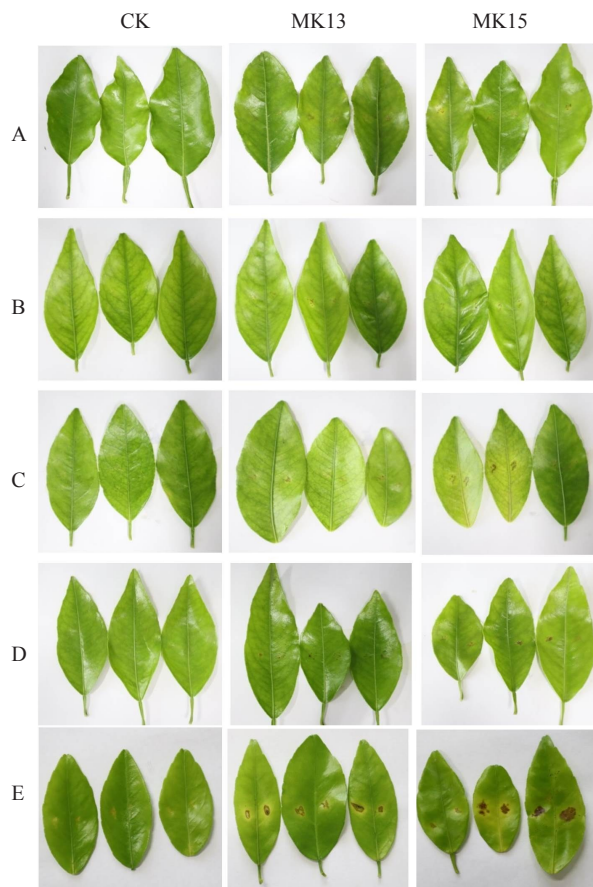


图 4 致病菌株接种叶片发病情况

Fig. 4 Pathogenicity test of the strain GB and XB on citrus leaves

表 1 病斑平均直径 (6 d)

Table 1 Average diameter of lesion (6 days)

品种 Cultivar	MK13		MK15	
	果斑平均直径 Average diameter in fruits/cm	叶斑平均直径 Average diameter in leaves/cm	果斑平均直径 Average diameter in fruits/cm	叶斑平均直径 Average diameter in leaves/cm
春见 [C. unshiu Marc × C. sinensis (L.) Osbeck] × C. reticulata Blanco	0.27±0.26 b	0.14±0.07 b	0.63±0.51 a	0.14±0.06 b
爱媛 38 Ehime Kashi No. 38	0.24±0.21 b	0.08±0.04 c	0.11±0.20 c	0.16±0.07 b
红橘 Citrus tangerina Hort. ex Tanaka	0.20±0.19 b	0.12±0.04 b	0.26±0.19 b	0.11±0.03 b
沃柑 Temple × Dancy	0.27±0.13 b	0.16±0.09 b	0.31±0.32 b	0.11±0.03 b
恩科尔 C. nobilis Lour × C. deliciosa Ten	0.36±0.13 a	0.19±0.16 a	0.50±0.16 a	0.47±0.31 a

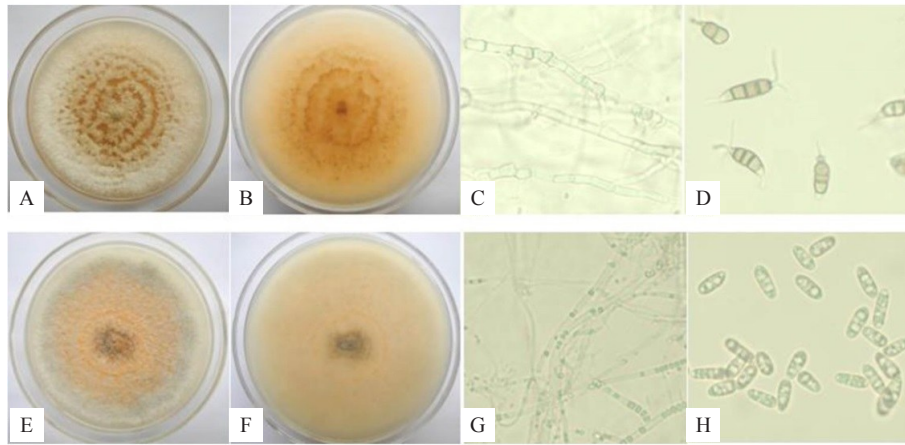
注: 同列数据后不同小写字母表示在 0.05 水平差异显著。

Note: Different small letters in the same column showed significant difference at 0.05 level.

菌株 MK13 和 MK15 对不同品种果实的致病强于叶片, 其中菌株 MK15 对 ‘春见’ 和 ‘恩科尔’ 以及 ‘春见’ 叶片果实致病最严重, MK13 对 ‘恩科尔’ 果实和叶片致病都最强。根据致病菌对果实的致病力强于叶片推测, 这也是该病原菌造成 ‘恩科尔’ 果斑病而未发现叶斑病的原因。

2.2 菌种鉴定

如图 5 所示, 致病菌株 MK15 菌落在 PDA 平板上培养, 菌株菌落圆形, 边缘整齐, 菌丝上有纹路(图 5-A~B)。镜检观察时发现, 分生孢子长梭形直立或稍弯曲, 长 (15.6~22.2) μm (平均值 18.8 μm) × 宽 (4.8~7.1) μm (平均值 5.7 μm), 4 个细胞, 3 个隔膜均



A, B: MK15 菌株的菌落正反面; C. MK15 菌株的产孢结构; D. MK15 菌株的分生孢子; E, F. MK13 菌株的菌落正反面; G. MK13 菌株的产孢结构; H. MK13 菌株的分生孢子。

A, B. Colony front and back of MK15; C. Sporulation structure of MK15; D. Conidia of MK15; E, F. Colony front and back of MK13; G. Sporulation structure of MK13; H. Conidia of MK13.

图 5 病原菌形态学鉴定

Fig. 5 Morphological identification of pathogenic fungi

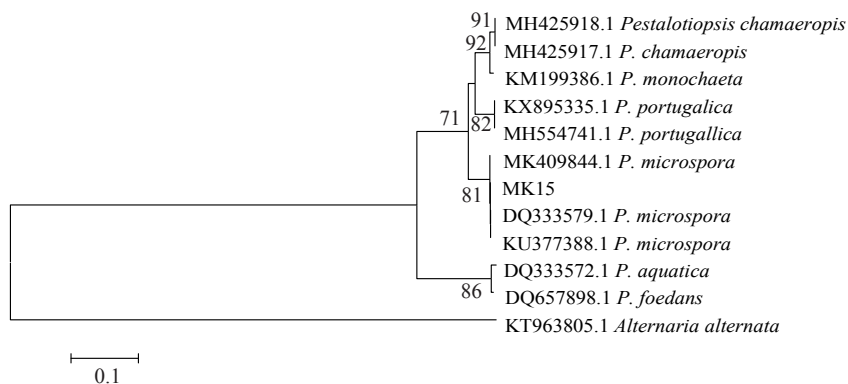
为真隔膜,中间3个细胞暗褐色,两端细胞淡色,3个有色细胞中第1、2个有色细胞颜色较深,茶褐色(图5-D);第3个有色细胞淡褐色;分隔处稍缢缩;孢子顶端有2~3根不分支的附属丝,宽(7.0~19.5) μm(平均值11.9 μm),基细胞具短柄,长(0.4~3.2) μm(平均值1.4 μm)。分生孢子梗较长,呈淡色,不分支,无隔膜(图5-C),初步鉴定为拟盘多毛孢属(*P. steyaert*)。

致病菌株MK13菌落在PDA平板上培养,菌落圆形或椭圆形,边缘整齐,菌丝紧密,气生菌丝发达,生长初期暗灰色,培养至7d时菌落呈深灰色有橘色分生孢子团产生(图5-E~F)。镜检可观察到大量分生孢子,分生孢子圆柱形,两端钝圆,单胞,透明无隔膜,内含2个油球(图5-H),大小约为(15~20) μm×(3~

6) μm,初步鉴定为炭疽菌属(*Colletotrichum* spp.)。

2.3 构建系统发育树

对分离菌株MK15的ITS和TUB2基因进行PCR扩增并测序,经测序,病原菌ITS和TUB2基因序列分别为572 bp和452 bp,与NCBI登录号为KX755256.1和JN314419.1等*P. microspora*序列的相似度为99%和98%。从GenBank中选取含模式菌株在内的相关菌株*P. microspora*、*P. chamaeropsis*和*P. foedans*的ITS和TUB2序列联合建树,以*Alternaria alternata* (NCBI登录号为KT963805.1)为外群进行多重序列比较及系统发育学分析(图6),结果显示,该病原菌MK15与*P. microspora*遗传距离最小,聚为一枝。结合形态学特征(图5)和分子鉴



交链格孢(KT963805.1)为外群。下同。

Alternaria alternata (KT963805.1) represents the out-group. The same below.

图 6 基于 ITS 和 TUB2 序列以最大似然法构建的 MK15 系统发育树

Fig. 6 Phylogenetic tree of MK15 based on maximum-likelihood analysis of combined ITS and TUB2 sequence data

定结果(图6),确定该病原菌为*P. microspora*。

对分离菌株MK13的ITS和TUB2基因进行PCR扩增并测序,经测序,病原菌ITS和TUB2基因序列分别为545 bp和475 bp,与NCBI登录号为MG748092.1和MN063004.1等*C. gloeosporioides*序列的相似度为100%和100%。从GenBank中选取含模式菌株在内的相关菌株*C. gloeosporioides*、

*C. grevilleae*和*C. boninense*的ITS和TUB2序列联合建树,以*Alternaria alternata*(NCBI登录号为KT963805.1)为外群进行多重序列比较及系统发育学分析,结果显示,该病原菌MK13与*C. gloeosporioides*遗传距离最小,聚为一枝。结合形态学特征(图5)和分子鉴定结果(图7),确定该病原菌为*C. gloeosporioides*。

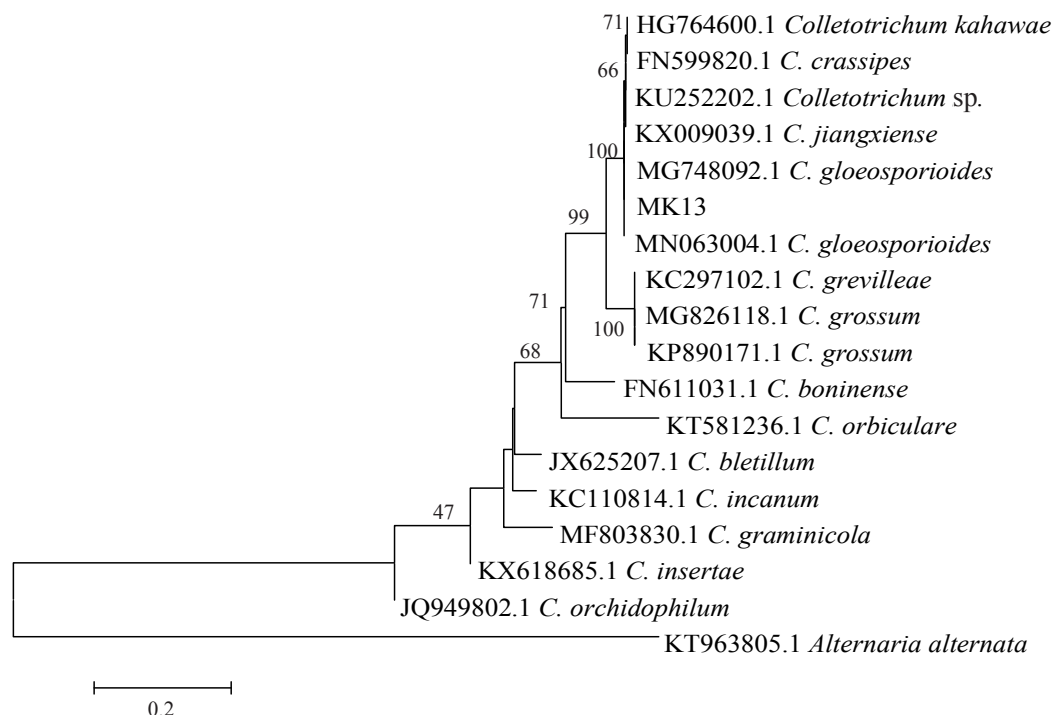


图7 基于ITS和TUB2序列以最大似然法构建的MK13系统发育树

Fig. 7 Phylogenetic tree of MK13 based on maximum-likelihood analysis of combined ITS and TUB2 sequence data

2.4 11种杀菌剂对病原菌的毒力测定

如表2所示,测试的11种杀菌剂对2个致病菌均有较强的毒力,按从上往下依次毒力降低排序。结果表明,仅 $0.25 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 的咪鲜胺和吡唑醚菌酯就能完全抑制病原菌的生长,咪鲜胺和吡唑醚菌酯对小孢拟盘多毛孢 EC_{50} 分别为 $0.0014 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 和 $0.0159 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$;咪鲜胺和吡唑醚菌酯对胶孢炭疽 EC_{50} 分别为 $0.0022 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 和 $0.016 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 。而苯醚甲环唑、唑醚·代森联和甲基硫菌灵等也能有效抑制病原菌, EC_{50} 均小于 $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 。多菌灵虽然对两株致病菌均有较强毒力,但由于多菌灵近年来在绿色农产品上禁用,所以不推荐田间使用多菌灵进行病害的防治。实验结果中尤其值得注意的是在室内药剂筛选中代森锰锌对胶孢炭疽的 EC_{50} 为 $0.7039 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$,而代森锰锌对小孢拟盘多毛孢的

EC_{50} 为 $52.893 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$,这说明使用代森锰锌对胶孢炭疽引起的柑橘炭疽病能进行有效的防治却对小孢拟盘多毛孢引起的果斑病无效。经调查,感病区域基本上只使用过代森锰锌进行清园。因此我们推测疏于防治是‘恩科尔’果斑病的流行的主要原因。实验后期,将这11种杀菌剂放到眉山青神‘恩科尔’基地进行田间药效试验,发现自4月28日用药4次后,仅咪鲜胺加代森锰锌处理果实上的病斑减少50%,其他处理无显著差异,估计是药剂施用时间过晚,错过了春梢抽发和谢花2/3这2个重要时期,防控效果不好。

3 讨论

针对四川省青神县‘恩科尔’杂柑上发生的症状较轻时带有黄绿色晕圈,严重时为黑褐色斑点,常发

表2 11种杀菌剂对2株致病菌的毒力
Table 2 Virulence of 11 fungicides to 2 pathogenic fungi

菌株 Strain	药剂 Fungicide	毒力回归方程 Toxic regression equation	抑制中浓度 EC ₅₀ /($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	95%置信限 LC ₅₀
MK13	40%多菌灵 WP Carbendazim	$Y=6.882\ 3+0.477\ 5X$	0.000 1	0.957 6	0.000 0~2 609 567 232.000 0
	450 g·L ⁻¹ 咪鲜胺 EC Prochloraz	$Y=8.184\ 5+1.196\ 8X$	0.002 2	0.950 8	0.000 1~0.045 7
	250 g·L ⁻¹ 吡唑醚菌酯 WP Pyraclostrobin	$Y=6.058\ 9+0.589\ 5X$	0.016 0	0.921 3	0.000 0~14.600 00
	37%苯醚甲环唑 WG Difenconazole	$Y=5.535\ 5+0.763\ 3X$	0.198 8	0.995 6	0.008 4~4.725 1
	60%唑醚·代森联 EW	$Y=5.465\ 0+1.364\ 0X$	0.456 1	0.991 1	0.021 0~9.906 7
	Pyraclostrobin metiram				
	80%代森锰锌 WP Mancozeb	$Y=5.325\ 2+2.132\ 6X$	0.703 9	0.998 3	0.000 0~86 940 448.000 0
	70%丙森锌 WP Propineb	$Y=4.383\ 4+1.443\ 6X$	2.674 0	0.921 4	0.000 0~13 693 801 472.000 0
	50%甲基硫菌灵 SC Thiophanate	$Y=4.516\ 7+0.574\ 7X$	6.933 5	0.962 8	0.000 0~921 179 456.000 0
	50%啶酰菌胺 WG Pyridyl	$Y=3.757\ 4+0.821\ 9X$	32.492 3	0.978 5	0.000 0~1 558 161 152.000 0
MK15	40%多菌灵 WP Carbendazim	$Y=6.879\ 1+0.567\ 8X$	0.000 5	0.957 6	0.000 0~108 387.476 6
	450 g·L ⁻¹ 咪鲜胺 EC Prochloraz	$Y=8.062\ 6+1.078\ 0X$	0.001 4	0.992 6	0.000 0~0.059 7
	3%噻霉酮 ME Thiazolone	$Y=6.599\ 5+0.889\ 9X$	0.015 9	0.956 0	0.000 0~11.017 4
	250 g·L ⁻¹ 吡唑醚菌酯 WP Pyraclostrobin	$Y=5.860\ 3+0.756\ 8X$	0.073 0	0.980 5	0.004 7~0.872 9
	60%唑醚·代森联 EW	$Y=5.933\ 2+1.265\ 5X$	0.183 1	0.969 1	0.000 2~242.002 7
	Pyraclostrobin metiram				
	37%苯醚甲环唑 WG Difenconazole	$Y=5.294\ 2+0.447\ 6X$	0.220 2	0.991 0	0.000 7~69.818 0
	70%丙森锌 WP Propineb	$Y=5.518\ 8+1.105\ 3X$	0.339 3	0.995 3	0.008 8~6 074.530 3
	75%肟菌·戊唑醇 WG Trichostatin	$Y=5.178\ 6+0.438\ 8X$	0.391 7	0.927 6	0.000 0~17 725.162 1
	50%甲基硫菌灵 SC Thiophanate	$Y=4.773\ 8+0.722\ 4X$	2.056 7	0.991 7	0.000 1~57 338.699 2
50%啶酰菌胺 WG Pyridyl	$Y=4.038\ 9+0.860\ 9X$	13.075 7	0.992 4	0.000 1~1 215 414.625 0	
80%代森锰锌 WP Mancozeb	$Y=3.891\ 7+0.643\ 1X$	52.893 0	0.969 0	0.000 0~10 325 042 176.000 0	

生在果腰处的果斑病,本研究通过病原菌分离纯化和培养、致病性测试、形态特征观察、18S rDNA ITS和 β -微管蛋白 TUB2 序列分析,以及室内药剂筛选。最终鉴定了引起‘恩科尔’果斑病的病原菌为胶孢炭疽和小孢拟盘多毛孢。

此前针对‘恩科尔’果斑病,四川农业大学已经分离鉴定该病斑由柑橘胶孢炭疽菌造成,但是以炭疽菌为目标防治该病未见效果,推测主要是未把小孢拟盘多毛孢纳入防控目标,这也是首次发现小孢拟盘多毛孢和胶孢炭疽共同危害柑橘果实。到目前为止,仅有极少的文献报道小孢拟盘多毛孢危害柑橘,覃旭等^[6]报道引起柑橘黄斑落叶病的病原菌为小孢拟盘多毛孢。但他们并没有对此病害提出防控方案。本研究发现在四川省青神县‘恩科尔’种植区域内未发现由小孢拟盘多毛孢引起的柑橘黄斑落叶病,从对叶片处理的实验结果来看,小孢拟盘多毛孢对叶片弱致病,且较低浓度的代森锰锌就可以减轻该菌株对叶片的致病力,分析原因可能是在‘恩科

尔’种植区的开花和挂果初期用代森锰锌浸园和针对其他一些常见病害的防控中,同时也对小孢拟盘多毛孢产生了抑制作用。但由于‘恩科尔’果实挂果期长,在果实膨大之后,对病害疏于防范,加上使用的药剂药效不到位,此时光靠代森锰锌已经不能控制病害的发展,导致大批病斑出现。本研究对当地流行种植品种中对炭疽病高感品种‘春见’、有核‘沃柑’和‘爱媛38’这三个品种以及‘恩科尔’母本之一‘红橘’进行了果实和叶片的致病性测试。结果表明,‘恩科尔’较其他品种最容易被侵染,病情最为严重,当地流行的种植品种‘春见’感病较重,恩科尔的母本‘红橘’感病较轻。说明由于该品种本身易被侵染的特性,且感病后不立马显症,用药偏差后加重病情是导致‘恩科尔’果斑病大发生的另一重要原因。

炭疽病是柑橘上一种重要的真菌病害,多年来很多学者投入柑橘炭疽病的研究。李鸿筠等^[14]通过研究发现,50%多菌灵·锰锌(果菌灵)可湿性粉剂

800倍液、80%代森锰锌可湿性粉剂600倍液和6%咪鲜胺乳油600倍液对柑橘炭疽病具有较好的防治效果。周小燕等^[15]研究证实,10%苯醚甲环唑WG 1 000倍液与25%咪酰胺EC 800倍液对防治柑橘叶和果炭疽病都具较好效果,也是防治柑橘炭疽病的优良药剂。本研究对*C. gloeosporioides*的毒力测定结果与前人提出的防控方案吻合。

蒋桂芝等^[16]报道对澳洲坚果叶枯病致病菌小孢拟盘多毛孢抑制效果较好的是50%多菌灵可湿性粉剂、240 g·L⁻¹戊唑醇悬浮剂、12.5%烯唑醇悬浮剂,其次为77%氢氧化铜可湿性粉剂、10%苯醚甲环唑悬浮剂、20%噻菌铜悬浮剂等。阳廷密等^[17]报道造成柑橘叶斑病的致病菌小孢拟盘多毛孢对25%咪鲜胺乳油、80%代森锰锌可湿性粉剂、10%苯醚甲环唑水分散粒剂、80%乙蒜素乳油、25%吡唑醚菌酯乳油等药剂敏感。在田间,25%吡唑醚菌酯单用或与99%矿物油乳油(2 973或4 950 mg·L⁻¹)混用,防治效果均在96%以上,可在生产中应用^[17]。

本研究中通过对*P. microspora*的室内毒力测定,结果表明该株致病菌对250 g·L⁻¹吡唑嘧菌酯、450 g·L⁻¹咪鲜胺、40%多菌灵和60%唑醚·代森联等杀菌剂都敏感。实验过程中,250倍液的克菌丹、250倍液的碱式硫酸铜和8 000倍液的噻霉酮对小孢拟盘多毛孢基本没有抑制作用,因此在防治该病害时可避免使用这几类药。研究结果中虽然咪鲜胺和多菌灵对小孢拟盘多毛孢有很好的防效,但是依据绿色食品国家安全标准中提出的关于咪鲜胺残留量应小于0.2 mg·kg⁻¹,多菌灵应小于0.5 mg·kg⁻¹来看,在防控上应减少咪鲜胺和多菌灵的使用,可选择250 g·L⁻¹吡唑嘧菌酯和60%唑醚·代森联代替,但在病害危害后期及其严重的情况下,也可使用咪鲜胺和多菌灵进行防治。另外也可根据季节和田间实际情况对该病害进行防治,小孢拟盘多毛孢生长和产孢最适温度为24~26℃^[7],在冬、春季可选用代森锰锌5 000倍液等杀菌剂做好彻底清园,进行药剂防治。施药结合根外追肥进行,并注意交替使用60%唑醚·代森联等杀菌剂,以提高防效;其次,在春、夏、秋梢嫩叶期,特别是在幼果期和8—9月果实膨大期,应重点关注和防治小孢拟盘多毛孢菌,注意观察病情避免病害传播,根据历年发病情况,确定喷药时期和次数,从而减轻甚至根除‘恩科尔’上果斑病害。

4 结 论

研究确定了四川青神县‘恩科尔’果斑病的主要致病菌为小孢拟盘多毛孢(*P. microspora*)和胶孢炭疽(*C. gloeosporioides*)。22.5%咪鲜胺、25%吡唑醚菌酯、3%噻霉酮以及37%苯醚甲环唑对致病菌较敏感,可进一步进行田间防控试验,为该病的发生规律及有效防治奠定了基础。

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