

# 浙江桑葚菌核病的病原菌鉴定及其对4种杀菌剂的抗性检测

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**摘要:**【目的】明确浙江省桑葚菌核病的病原菌种类,及其病原菌对咪鲜胺、苯醚甲环唑、菌核净和腐霉利的抗性现状。【方法】对采集的桑葚病果病样进行了病原菌分离、综合形态学特征及核糖体内部转录间隔区(ITS)序列分析对病原菌进行了鉴定,并测定了病原菌对咪鲜胺、苯醚甲环唑、菌核净和腐霉利的抗性。【结果】浙江省桑葚菌核病菌共有3种:核地杖菌(*Scleromitrella shiraiana*)(I类)占72.2%、核盘菌(*Sclerotinia minor*)(II类)占19.4%和 *Diaporthe cotoneastri* (III类)占8.3%。抗药性测定表明,I类病原菌对咪鲜胺、菌核净、苯醚甲环唑表现为敏感,对腐霉利抗性频率为42.3%,均为低水平抗性;II类病原菌对咪鲜胺表现为敏感,对菌核净、苯醚甲环唑、腐霉利的低水平抗性频率分别为14.2%、28.57%、28.57%;III类病原菌对咪鲜胺、菌核净和苯醚甲环唑均表现为敏感,对腐霉利的高水平抗性频率为100%。【结论】本文采集的浙江省桑葚菌核病菌(N=36)共有3种,均对腐霉利产生了低水平或高水平抗性,总的抗药性频率为44.4%。有2株(5.6%)对苯醚甲环唑表现为低水平抗性,1株(2.8%)对菌核净表现为低水平抗性,而三类病原菌对咪鲜胺均表现为敏感。因此,笔者建议在田间可以使用咪鲜胺或含咪鲜胺的复配药剂防治桑葚菌核病。

**关键词:**桑葚菌核病;核地杖菌;核盘菌;*Diaporthe cotoneastri*;抗药性

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## Identification of pathogenic fungi causing mulberry fruit sclerotinose and their resistance to four fungicides in Zhejiang

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Fruit sclerotinose is an important fungal disease on mulberry, and it has been reported that more than one pathogenic fungus is responsible for it. There were some reports on the pathogen of mulberry sclerotinia, but the identification results of the pathogen of mulberry sclerotinia were different in different areas and no information in detail about pathogen characterization was available. As the main fruit mulberry producing areas in China, no systematic identification of the pathogen of mulberry sclerotinia in Zhejiang province has been carried out until now. The objectives of this study were to find out the pathogen species in mulberry fields in Zhejiang province, and to reveal the resistance status of pathogen population to the DMI fungicides (i.e., prochloraz, difenoconazole) and the dicarboximides fungicides (i.e., dimethachlon, procymidone). Our work will provide scientific basis for the reasonable prevention and control of mulberry fruit sclerotinose. 【Methods】Diseased mulberry fruits were collected from different geographical regions of Zhejiang province and pathogens were isolated by cultivating the split sclerotium. After disinfection with 75% alcohol for 1 min and 3% sodium hypochlorite solution for 3 min, the sclerotium was rinsed in sterilized water for 3 times, lasting 30 s

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each time. The sterilized sclerotium was drained on the sterile filter paper, and the white part was longitudinally cut with sterile scalpel to reveal the white part. The white part was inverted on the PDA plate and put into the dark condition of 25 °C incubator for nourish and observation. A small amount of mycelium was taken on the inclined surface of PDA. The isolated strains were systematically classified in combination of morphological with molecular characteristics. After purification, systematic classification was carried out based on morphological characteristics (i.e, growth colony, sporulation structures, conidia) and the molecular identification through amplifying the internal transcribed spacer (*ITS*) of ribosome using the universal primer pair ITS1 (5' - TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG-3') and ITS4 (5' - TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3'). The resistance to dimethachlon, procymidone, prochloraz and difenoconazole was determined by the method of differential dosages. The isolates that could not grow on potato glucose agar plates (PDA) amended with 5 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> fungicide were sensitive(S), and the isolates that could grow on 5 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> but could not grow on 50 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> were defined as low resistant (LR), and those that could grow at 50 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> were determined as high resistant (HR).【Results】Our results indicated that *Scleromitrlula shiraiana* (I), *Sclerotinia minor* (II), *Diaporthe cotoneastri* (III) could caused sclerotinose on mulberry fruits. After cultivation for 7 days, the colony of *Scleromitrlula shiraiana* was gray villous with developed aerial mycelia, and then turned pale green with the matrix mycelia when the isolate was cultivated for 7 days or more. The colony edge of *Scleromitrlula shiraiana* was not in order, and the small sclerotinia formed along the edge of the colony. The conidium of *Scleromitrlula shiraiana* was in ovoid shape with one end slightly acute, occupying (2.216-4.232) μm × (1.746-2.563) μm. The colony of *Sclerotinia minor* grew vigorously with gray surface and aerial mycelia, and when the mycelium grew all over the medium, the mycelia became thin and clinging to the medium. When *Sclerotinia minor* isolates were cultivated for 14 days, black clumpy sclerotium and gray conidial mound were observed with a naked eye, and the size of conidium was (2.238-2.665) μm × (2.351-2.678) μm. *D. cotoneastri* was cultured in PDA for 4 days, the surface of the colony turned grayish white to brown, and aerated hyphae gathered, forming a raised and creeping outward to grow close to the medium. White sclerotia were observed on the 7th day after culture. After culture to the 14th day, it was observed that black massive pycnidia produced and distributed in PDA medium. The conidium was ovoid and its size was (4.078-4.996) μm × (1.514-2.745) μm. The fungicide sensitivity tests showed that class I pathogenic fungus was sensitive to prochloraz, dimethachlon and difenoconazole, and the resistance frequency to procymidone was 42.3%, all showing a low level of resistance. The low level resistance frequency of class II pathogenic fungus to dimethachlon, difenoconazole and procymidone was 14.2%, 28.57% and 28.57%, respectively. Class III pathogens were sensitive to prochloraz, dimethachlon, and difenoconazole, and the frequency of high level resistance to procymidone was 100%.【Conclusion】There was diversity in the pathogen of mulberry fruit sclerotinose in Zhejiang province, China: *Scleromitrlula shiraiana* (72.2%, 26/36), *Sclerotinia minor* (19.4%, 7/36) and *D. cotoneastri* (8.3%, 3/36). A total of 36 isolated pathogens were sensitive to prochloraz, and their frequency of resistance to procymidone was up to 44.4%. In 36 isolates of mulberry fruit sclerotinose, the low level resistance frequency to difenoconazole and dimethachlon was 5.6% and 2.8%, respectively. Our results indicated that prochloraz and mixtures containing prochloraz could be selected for the control of mulberry fruit sclerotinosis.

**Key words:** Mulberry fruit Sclerotinose; *Scleromitrlula shiraiana*; *Sclerotinia minor*; *Diaporthe cotoneastri*; Fungicide resistance

桑葚 (*Fructus Mori*), 又名桑果、桑葚子、乌葚等, 是一种纯天然的绿色果品。桑葚富含多糖、多酚、抗坏血素等多种活性成分, 可以增强免疫力、具抗炎、抗氧化和抗疲劳等效果, 长期食用桑葚可延年益寿<sup>[1-2]</sup>。桑葚菌核病俗称“白果病”, 近年来发生较为普遍, 且传染性强、发病范围广, 发病率高, 为30%~90%, 严重时可造成桑果颗粒无收, 给果桑产业造成了毁灭性危害<sup>[3]</sup>。

浙江省引进果桑种植时间较早, 目前, 全省果桑面积稳定在1 100 hm<sup>2</sup>左右, 种植区域主要集中在宁波、金华、湖州、杭州、绍兴等地<sup>[4]</sup>。近年来果农因为桑葚菌核病遭受了巨大的经济损失, 部分果园存在颗粒无收的现象。据报道, 桑葚菌核病初侵染源主要是混在土壤、染病残枝落叶和堆肥中越冬的菌核, 次年春季果桑开花期间, 在温、湿度适宜条件下, 菌核萌发长出子囊盘, 子囊盘散发出子囊孢子, 随气流传播, 侵染雌花、青果及早生桑的新梢和嫩芽, 导致桑葚发病<sup>[5]</sup>。

关于桑葚菌核病的病原物有过一些报道, 但不同地区对该病害病原菌的种类鉴定结果有较大差异。Hong等<sup>[6]</sup>报道引起韩国桑葚菌核病的病原物为核盘菌 (*Sclerotinia minor*) 和核地杖菌 (*Sclerotium shiraiana*)。也有过桑实杯盘菌 (*Ciboria shiraiana*)、肉阜状杯盘菌 (*Ciboria carunculoides*)、核地杖菌 (*Sclerotium shiraiana*) 和核盘菌 (*Sclerotinia minor*) 在不同地区引起桑葚菌核病的报道<sup>[7]</sup>。桑葚菌核病共有三种类型症状, 分别是肥大型菌核病、小粒型菌核病和缩小型菌核病<sup>[8]</sup>。作为我国果桑的主要产区, 目前对浙江省桑葚菌核病的病原物还未见系统的鉴定研究。

农业生产上主要采用化学药剂来防治桑葚菌核病, 应用的主要药剂品种有甲基硫菌灵、多菌灵、腐霉利、菌核净以及苯醚甲环唑等<sup>[9]</sup>。据报道不少地区目前采用苯并咪唑类杀菌剂多菌灵和甲基硫菌灵, 防治效果较差, 桑果上残留量也超过了国家规定的限量值<sup>[10-11]</sup>; 而喷施菌核净、腐霉利等二甲酰亚胺类杀菌剂对桑葚菌核病有较好的防治效果<sup>[7, 12]</sup>。笔者对引起桑葚菌核病的病原菌进行分离, 综合形态学特征及分子鉴定对其进行分类鉴定, 并检测了不同种类桑葚菌核病菌对菌核净、腐霉利、咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑的抗性现状, 旨在为桑葚菌核病的科学防控提供依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 供试杀菌剂

96%菌核净 (dimethachlon) 原药由江山化工有限公司提供、98%腐霉利 (procymidone) 原药由上海抚生生物科技有限公司提供、97%咪鲜胺 (prochloraz) 原药由浙江天丰生物科学有限公司、95%苯醚甲环唑 (difenoconazole) 原药由浙江新农化工股份有限公司提供, 分别用丙酮溶解, 配置成10 mg·mL<sup>-1</sup>母液备用。

### 1.2 病样的采集与病原菌分离

2018年5月在浙江省金华市、杭州市桑果园中, 采集发病桑葚果实。每个病果单独装袋, 并拍照记录, 用于桑葚菌核病病原菌的分离。病果先用无菌水冲洗3次, 晾干后, 在无菌条件下用力挤压小核果, 将果实内的菌核取出备用。菌核经过75%酒精浸泡消毒1 min、3%次氯酸钠溶液消毒3 min后, 再在灭菌水漂洗3次, 每次30 s。完成消毒的菌核在无菌滤纸上沥干, 用无菌手术刀进行纵切露出白色部分, 处理后的菌核在无菌滤纸上再次沥干, 白色部分向下倒扣于PDA平板 (马铃薯200 g、葡萄糖20 g、琼脂20 g、蒸馏水1 000 mL、121 °C灭菌) 上<sup>[13]</sup>, 于25 °C培养箱黑暗条件下培养, 5~7 d后挑取菌落边缘菌丝转至新鲜PDA平板上培养, 如此操作3次后, 取少量菌丝块于PDA斜面上, 保存于4 °C冰箱。

### 1.3 病原菌的形态学观察

分别将4 °C保存的病原菌转移至新鲜马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂 (PDA) 平板上, 在25 °C培养箱中黑暗培养6 d, 对所有菌株进行观察并拍照, 记录病原菌菌丝生长、菌落形态及颜色, 并在显微镜 (Scope.A1 型光学显微镜, 德国卡尔蔡司公司) 下观察病原菌的分生孢子形态及大小<sup>[8, 14]</sup>。测量分生孢子大小时, 每个菌株随机观察20个孢子, 3次重复。

### 1.4 病原菌 ITS 鉴定

各菌株在PDA上分别培养7~14 d, 采用真菌基因组DNA快速提取试剂盒 (上海生物工程有限公司) 将对所有菌株进行基因组DNA抽提, 以基因组DNA为模板, 采用通用引物ITS1 (5'-TCCGTAGGT-GAACCTGCGG-3') 和ITS4 (5'-TCCTCCGCTTATT-GATATGC-3')<sup>[15-16]</sup>, 扩增每个菌株的ITS序列, 扩增体系和扩增程序如下: 2×TransTaq HiFi SuperMix II (北京全式金生物技术有限公司) 25 μL, DNA模板,

ITS1 和 ITS4 ( $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) 各  $2 \mu\text{L}$ , 用 dd  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  补齐至  $50 \mu\text{L}$ ;  $95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  预变性  $4 \text{ min}$ ,  $95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  变性  $30 \text{ s}$ ,  $55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  退火  $30 \text{ s}$ ,  $72 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  延伸  $35 \text{ s}$ , 33 个扩增循环,  $72 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  延伸  $10 \text{ min}$ ;  $16 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  保存。取  $2 \mu\text{L}$  PCR 产物在 1% 琼脂糖胶中进行分离观察, 观察到目的条带为  $500 \sim 750 \text{ bp}$  后, 将 PCR 产物送至有康生工生物技术有限公司进行测序, 并在 National Center For Biotechnology Information 网站上进行 BLAST 同源性比对。

### 1.5 桑葚菌核病病原菌对杀菌剂的敏感性测定

采用区剂剂量法测定所得菌株对菌核净、腐霉利、咪唑胺和苯醚甲环唑的抗性。病原菌从 PDA 斜面转至新鲜 PDA 平板在  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  培养箱中黑暗培养  $5 \sim 7 \text{ d}$ , 再转接至新鲜 PDA 平板上, 待菌落长至  $2/3$  培养皿大小时, 制取直径为  $5 \text{ mm}$  的菌碟, 转接至含不同浓度药剂处理的 PDA 平板上, 于  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  下黑暗培养  $5 \sim 10 \text{ d}$  后观察菌落生长情况, 以菌碟在不含药剂的 PDA 平板(CK)上的生长情况为对照: 不能在  $5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  上生长的为敏感菌株; 能在  $5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  上生长、但不能在  $50 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  上生长的为低水平抗性菌株; 能在  $50 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  上生长的为高水平抗性菌株<sup>[12]</sup>。每个药剂浓度处理 3 次重复, 进行 2 次平行试验。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 桑葚菌核病病果症状

田间采集病果主要有两种症状类型, 一种病果明显膨大呈畸形, 呈乳白色或灰白色(图 1-B, C), 挑破病果后会散发出带酒精味的腐烂气味, 浆果破碎后, 中心有一块黑色干硬的大菌核, 为桑葚肥大性菌



A. 健康桑果; B, C. 桑葚肥大大型菌核病典型症状; D, E. 桑葚缩小型菌核病典型症状。

A. Healthy mulberry; B, C. The classic symptoms of Mulberry *Sclerotinia Sclerotiorum*; D, E. The classic symptoms of Mulberry constrictive sclerotiniosis.

图 1 桑葚菌核病的病害特征

Fig. 1 Disease characteristics of Mulberry fruit Sclerotiniosis

核病典型症状。

一种病果明显缩小, 质地坚硬, 灰黑色(图 1-E, D), 表面布有暗褐色细斑点, 病葚内部形成黑色坚硬的菌核, 为桑葚缩小性菌核的典型症状。

### 2.2 桑葚菌核病病原菌的分离

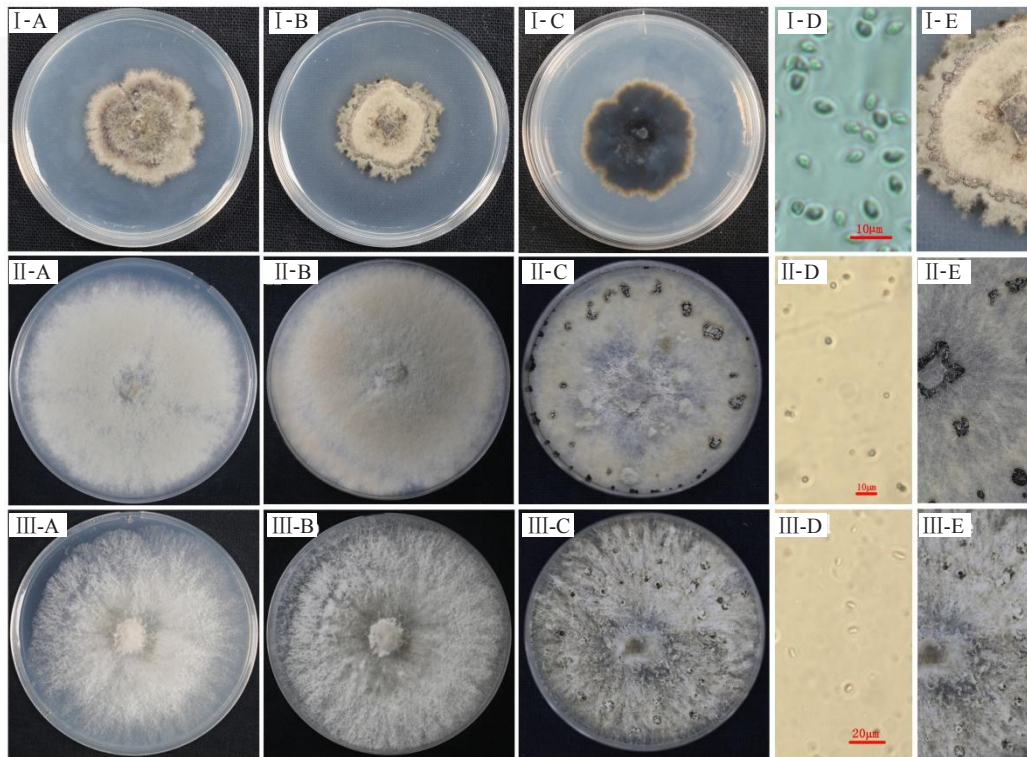
本研究通过将病果内的菌核纵切后, 在 PDA 平板上培养, 共分离获得 36 个分离株, 其中 27 株分离自金华地区的桑果园, 另外 9 株分离自杭州地区的桑果园。

### 2.3 桑葚菌核病菌的形态学特征

结合菌丝、菌落, 分生孢子形态及大小, 将 36 株桑葚菌核病病原菌分为三类。第 I 类病原菌共有 26 株, 占比 72.2%。其生长缓慢, 培养 7 d 后, 菌落直径只有培养皿直径( $90 \text{ mm}$ )的二分之一, 此时菌落表面呈灰色茸毛状, 气生菌丝发达, 紧贴培养基生长, 菌落边缘不整齐。再继续培养 7 d 后, 发现菌落表面呈浅绿色毡状, 此时气生菌丝不发达, 逐渐成为基质菌丝, 紧贴培养基生长, 菌落边缘不整齐, 菌落背面呈深绿色, 边缘呈黄色, 接近菌落边缘可看到小粒菌核凸起(图 2-I-B, C, E)。在显微镜下观察, 分生孢子为卵圆形, 一端略尖, 其大小为  $(4.232 \sim 2.216) \mu\text{m} \times (2.563 \sim 1.746) \mu\text{m}$ 。根据以上形态特征, 这类病原菌为桑葚核地杖菌 *Scleromitrua shiraiana*, 属于子囊菌门, 盘菌纲, 蜡钉菌目, 地舌菌科, 核地杖菌属<sup>[13]</sup>。

第 II 类病原菌共有 7 株, 占比 19.4%。其在 PDA 上生长 4 d 时, 菌落生长旺盛, 表面呈灰色, 气生菌丝(图 2-II-A)。继续培养 6 d 后, 可长满整个培养基, 此时菌丝变薄(图 2-II-B)。当培养至第 14 天后观察到有黑色块状菌核产生(图 2-II-C), 也可观察到灰色分生孢子堆产生, 孢子大小为  $(2.238 \sim 2.665) \mu\text{m} \times (2.351 \sim 2.678) \mu\text{m}$ (图 2-II-D), 菌核大小不规则聚生, 主要沿菌落外缘分布, 或分布散落于整个培养基, 在培养皿内壁形成老鼠屎状般的菌核。根据以上形态特征, 这类病原菌为核盘菌 *Sclerotinia minor*, 属于子囊菌门, 盘菌纲, 蜡钉菌目, 核盘菌科, 杯盘菌属<sup>[7]</sup>。

第 III 类病原菌共有 3 株, 占比 8.3%。在 PDA 中培养 4 d 时, 菌丝生长旺盛, 菌落表面灰白色转为褐色, 气生菌丝集聚, 形成凸起紧贴培养基匍匐向外生长(图 2-III-A)。继续培养至第 7 天可观察到有白色菌核产生(图 2-III-B)。培养至第 14 天后观察到有黑色块状分生孢子器产生, 射状分布(图 2-III-C, E)。分生孢子卵圆形, 大小为  $(4.078 \sim 4.996) \mu\text{m} \times$



I. 第 I 类病原菌在 PDA 上培养的菌落形态特征;A,B. 培养 7 d 和 14 d 菌落形态; C. 培养 14 d 菌落背面; D. 分生孢子; E. 菌核及白色分生孢子堆。II. 第 II 类病原菌在 PDA 上培养的菌落形态特征;A,B,C. 培养 4 d、6 d 和 14 d 菌落形态;D. 分生孢子;E. 菌核。III. 第 III 类病原菌在 PDA 上培养的菌落形态特征;A,B,C. 培养 4 d、7 d 和 14 d 菌落形态;D. 分生孢子;E. 分生孢子器。

I. The colony morphology of the class I cultured on PDA; A, B. Culture 7 d and 14 d colony morphology; C. Culture for 14 days on the back of the colony; D. Conidia; E. A mound of white conidia and sclerotium. II. The colony morphology of the class II cultured on PDA; A, B, C. Culture 4 d, 6 d and 14 d colony morphology; D. Conidia; E. Sclerotium. III. The colony morphology of the class III cultured on PDA; A, B, C. Culture 4 d, 7 d and 14 d colony morphology; D. Conidia; E. Pycnidium.

图 2 桑葚菌核病的病原菌生物学形状

Fig. 2 The morphological characteristics of the pathogens causing causing mulberry fruit Sclerotiniosis

(1.514~2.745)  $\mu\text{m}$ 。根据以上形态特征,我们初步判断这类病原菌为 *D. cotoneastri*, 属于囊菌门, 粪壳菌纲, 间座壳目, 腐皮壳科, 其无性态为茎点霉属。

#### 2.4 桑葚菌核病菌的分子生物学鉴定结果

利用通用引物 ITS1 和 ITS4 扩增所得的 36 株桑葚菌核病菌 ITS 序列的大小不完全相同, 大小在 500~750 bp, 将测序结果在 NCBI 网站上进行 BLAST 比对, 结果显示分离所得的 36 株桑葚菌核病菌共形成 3 个发育谱系 (I~III), 有 26 株确定为核地杖菌, 7 株为核盘菌, 3 株为 *Diaporthe cotoneastri*, 结果与形态特征鉴定的结果一致。

#### 2.5 桑葚菌核病菌对 4 种杀菌剂的抗性

核地杖菌的所有 26 个菌株对咪鲜胺、菌核净以及苯醚甲环唑均表现为敏感, 其中有 11 株在  $5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  腐霉利能生长, 在  $50 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  不能生长, 为低水平抗

性菌株, 抗性频率为 42.3%。核盘菌的所有菌株, 在  $5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  咪鲜胺均不能生长, 为敏感菌株; 检测到 1 株菌核净低水平抗性菌株, 在  $5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  菌核净能生长, 在  $50 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  上不能生长, 抗性频率为 14.2%; 检测到 2 株苯醚甲环唑低水平抗性菌株, 抗性频率为 28.57%; 检测到 2 株腐霉利高水平抗性菌株, 在  $50 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  仍能生长, 抗性频率为 28.57%。*D. cotoneastri* 所有菌株对咪鲜胺、菌核净、苯醚甲环唑均表现为敏感, 在  $5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  药剂上不能生长。但是, *D. cotoneastri* 对腐霉利的高水平抗性频率达 100%。

结合以上结果, 桑葚菌核病菌 (N=36) 均对腐霉利产生了低水平抗性或高水平抗性, 抗药性频率为 44.4%。有 2 株 (5.6%) 对苯醚甲环唑表现为低水平抗性菌株, 1 株 (2.8%) 对菌核净表现为低水平抗性菌株, 而三类病原菌对咪鲜胺均表现为敏感 (表 1)。

表1 三类桑葚菌核病菌对4种杀菌剂抗性

Table 1 Resistance to four fungicides of three types of pathogens causing mulberry fruit Sclerotiniosis

杀菌剂 Fungicides	核地杖菌(I) <i>Scleromitrua shiraiana</i>			核盘菌(II) <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>			<i>Diaporthe cotoneastri</i> (III)		
	敏感 Sensitive	低抗 Low resistance	高抗 High resistance	敏感 Sensitive	低抗 Low resistance	高抗 High resistance	敏感 Sensitive	低抗 Low resistance	高抗 High resistance
咪鲜胺 Prochloraz	26	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0
苯醚甲环唑 Difenoconazole	26	0	0	5	2	0	3	0	0
菌核净 Dimethachlon	26	0	0	6	1	0	3	0	0
腐霉利 Procyimidone	15	11	0	5	0	2	0	0	3

### 3 讨论

菌核病是影响桑葚产量和品质的主要果实病害<sup>[7]</sup>,从20世纪20年代开始,在美国、日本、韩国和印度等国家都有桑葚菌核病相关的研究与报道,国内蒯元璋等<sup>[7]</sup>对桑葚菌核病的病果形态特征及子囊盘进行描述;贺磊等<sup>[8]</sup>报道茎点霉属真菌也会引起桑葚菌核病;胡君欢等<sup>[15]</sup>报道在宁波发现核盘菌也可以导致桑果菌核病;但是过去桑葚菌核病菌鉴定主要以观察病果形态、子实体的菌盖、菌柄特征及菌体色泽和生长情况为主<sup>[16]</sup>来鉴定桑葚菌核病病原物。以上研究都缺乏关于各类桑葚菌核病病原菌的形态学特征。本研究从浙江省桑葚主产区杭州市、金华市采集的病果中分离出36株真菌,利用ITS进行分子鉴定的同时,详细描述了各类病原菌的形态特征,包括菌落形态、分生孢子形态及大小、菌核形成特点等,得出引起桑葚菌核病的共有三类病原菌,分别是桑葚肥大型菌核病病原菌核地杖菌、*Diaporthe cotoneastri*和桑葚缩小型菌核病病原菌核盘菌。

在桑葚种植过程中,目前大多使用多菌灵、甲基硫菌灵等苯并咪唑类杀菌剂<sup>[18]</sup>与腐霉利等二甲酰亚胺类杀菌剂(DCFs)<sup>[19]</sup>等,田间连续施用后易产生敏感性下降的情况。本研究采用区分剂量法检测了桑葚菌核病菌对常用的4种杀菌剂的抗药性,结果表明桑葚菌核病菌对腐霉利产生了较为普遍的抗性,抗性频率达44.4%,而对苯醚甲环唑、菌核净的抗性发展均为初始阶段,抗性频率分别为5.6%和2.8%,且均为低水平抗药性。而所有菌株对咪鲜胺均表现为敏感。苯醚甲环唑与咪鲜胺同为DMI类杀菌剂,但是二者之间并无交互抗性,这与李波涛等<sup>[20]</sup>有关稻瘟病菌的研究结果一致。腐霉利与菌核净虽同为二甲酰亚胺类杀菌剂,费洛兹<sup>[19]</sup>报道二者之间存在

交互抗性,但本实验却未发现有明显的交互抗性,其机制还有待分析。而三类病原菌对咪鲜胺均表现为敏感。鉴于桑葚菌核病病原菌的复杂性,增加了田间防治的困难<sup>[17,21]</sup>,所以在田间防治桑葚菌核病时,应该充分考虑当地的药剂敏感性情况,选择绿色高效的药剂开展精准防治。如在浙江省的金华和杭州两地,应该避免使用腐霉利,减少使用苯醚甲环唑、菌核净的单剂,建议可选择咪鲜胺或其复配剂用于防治桑葚菌核病。

### 4 结论

通过对病原菌的分离、纯化,结合病原菌的形态学特征与系统发育分析,确定引起浙江桑葚菌核病的有三类病原菌:核地杖菌(*Scleromitrua shiraiana*)、核盘菌(*Sclerotinia minor*)和*Diaporthe cotoneastri*。抗药性检测表明桑葚菌核病菌均对腐霉利产生了低水平或高水平抗性,总的抗药性频率为44.4%,有2株(5.6%)对苯醚甲环唑表现为低水平抗性,1株(2.8%)对菌核净表现为低水平抗性。可根据实验结果开发用于防治桑葚菌核病的复配药剂,对于二甲酰亚胺类杀菌剂腐霉利与菌核净的抗性机制也有待进一步研究。

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