

国内外葡萄枝干病害的发生危害与病原菌种类

叶清桐^{1,2}, 李亚萌¹, 周悦妍^{1,2}, 李兴红¹, 张 珮¹, 孙 倩^{1,2}, 韩昌坪^{1,2}, 燕继晔^{1*}

(¹北方果树病虫害绿色防控北京市重点实验室·北京市农林科学院植物保护环境研究所, 北京 100097;

²中国农业大学植物保护学院, 北京 100193)

摘要:葡萄枝干病害(Grapevine trunk diseases, GTDs)是一类主要引起葡萄枝干木质部坏死、溃疡和顶梢枯死, 严重时导致整株死亡的真菌性病害的总称, 在全球主要葡萄种植国家均有发生, 严重影响着全球葡萄的产量及品质, 是近年来葡萄的重要“病害杀手”。目前, 国际上已经报道了真菌相关的5种葡萄枝干病害, 即葡萄衰枯病(Esca disease complex)、葡萄黑根病(Black foot disease)、葡萄溃疡病(Botryosphaeria dieback)、葡萄蔓枯病(Diaporthe dieback)和葡萄顶枯病(Eutypa dieback)。笔者重点梳理和归纳了上述5种葡萄枝干病害的分布、田间症状与病原真菌的分离鉴定, 以为今后我国葡萄枝干的精准诊断、病原鉴定和病害防控提供一定的参考。

关键词:葡萄(*Vitis vinifera*); 枝干病害; 真菌病害; 田间症状; 病原真菌

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Occurrence of grapevine trunk diseases caused by fungal pathogens in the domestic and overseas

YE Qingtong^{1,2}, LI Yameng¹, ZHOU Yueyan^{1,2}, LI Xinghong¹, ZHANG Wei¹, SUN Qian^{1,2}, HAN Changping^{1,2}, YAN Jiye^{1*}

(¹Beijing Key Laboratory of Environment Friendly Management on Fruit Diseases and Pests in North China/Institute of Plant and Environment Protection, Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences, Beijing 100097, China; ²Department of Plant Pathology, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, China)

Abstract: Grapevine trunk diseases (GTDs) are mainly associated with trunk necrosis, cankers and die-backs, and lead to whole plant death in severe cases. GTDs are one of the most virulent diseases on grapevine that affect the yield and quality significantly. To date, there are five fungus-related GTDs reported in the world (Esca disease complex, Black foot disease, Botryosphaeria dieback, Eutypa dieback and Diaporthe dieback), and three of them including Botryosphaeria dieback, Eutypa dieback and Diaporthe dieback have been reported in China. Esca disease complex was first reported on grapevine in France in 1865. It causes serious economic losses in many grape-growing countries and regions, especially in Europe. The average incidence of Esca disease complex had increased to 32.6% in many mature vineyards of central-eastern Italy from 2005 to 2007. The symptoms of Esca disease complex in the field vary with the grape variety, the age of the vine and the affected plant part. To date, there are 48 pathogenic fungi associated with Esca disease complex including *Phaemoniella chlamydospora*, *Phaeoacremonium* spp., *Cadophora* spp., and some basidiomycetes (*Coprinellus* spp., *Fomitiporia* spp., *Fomitiporella* spp., *Inocutis* spp., *Phellinus* spp. and *Stereum* spp.). Black foot disease (BFD) is one of the most significant GTDs, especially for nurseries and young plantations. It was first reported on grapevine in France in 1961. In the Czech Republic, about 30% of plants showed root necrosis, reduced root biomass, and wood necrosis in the basal ends of the rootstock, which are typical symptoms of BFD that

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作者简介:叶清桐,女,硕士,研究方向为植物病理。Tel:13146818364, E-mail:qingtong_ye@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail:jiyeyan@vip.163.com

appear after one year of cultivation in 2015. The typical symptoms of this disease can be of external symptoms such as delayed or absent budding in the nurseries, stunted growth, shortened internodes with small-sized trunks in new plantations, and chlorotic leaves with necrotic margins in the field, and internal symptoms such as brown to black necrosis on the base of the rootstock and sunken necrotic root lesions of the root hairs. To date, there are 32 fungal species associated with BFD in the world including the species belonging to *Campylocarpon*, *Cylindrocarpon*, *Cylindrocladiella*, *Dactylonectria*, *Ilyonectria*, *Neonectria*, *Pleiocarpon* and *Thelonectria*. Botryosphaeria dieback was first reported on grapevine in Canada in 1964. It occurs in most of the grape-growing regions, and the incidence of Botryosphaeria dieback varies with different grape-growing countries. The typical symptoms of this disease include the dieback of the branches or trunks, brown to black wedge-shaped or arc-shaped necrotic spots on a cross-section of the trunk, fruit rot, bud necrosis, and whitish branches. To date, there are 44 pathogenic species associated with Botryosphaeria dieback in the world including species belonging to *Botryosphaeria*, *Diplodia*, *Dothiorella*, *Lasiodiplodia*, *Neofusicoccum*, *Spencermartinsia* and *Sphaeropsis*. In China, it was first reported in 2010 and caused cane or shoot cankers, fruit drop, wood cankers, and finally whole plant death. The incidence of Botryosphaeria dieback varies in different regions. The incidence is 3%-8% in general areas, but can be as high as 10%-20% in severe areas such as Guangxi and Zhejiang provinces, China. The pathogenic fungi that cause Botryosphaeria dieback in China mainly include *Botryosphaeria dothidea*, *Diplodia seriata*, *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*, *Neofusicoccum parvum*, *Lasiodiplodia pseudotheobromae* and *Neofusicoccum mangiferae*. Eutypa dieback was first reported on grapevine in Australia in 1973. The diseased plants showed shortened internodes, yellowing and wilting between the veins on leaves, and wedge necrosis in the trunk. The diseased leaves become cup-shaped and finally fall off. To date, there are 20 pathogenic fungal species associated with Eutypa dieback from *Cryptosphaeria*, *Cryptovalsa*, *Diatrype*, *Diatrypella*, *Eutypa* and *Eutypella* genera. *Eutypa lata* has a wide distribution and is the main causative agent of the Eutypa dieback in most grape-growing areas. Eutypa dieback was first reported in China in 2007 and resulted in shortened internodes, faded and yellowed leaves, and the wedge-shaped, grey to brown necrosis on the trunk. *Eutypella vitis* is reported as pathogen in China, however, but has not been proved by Koch's postulates. The incidence of Eutypa dieback in different grapevine cultivars and vineyards is still unknown. Diaporthe dieback was first discovered in the United States in 1909. During the initial stage of the disease, red to brown spindle-shaped necrosis develops in the trunk, and later the diseased spots gradually expand, showing dark brown necrosis. To date, there are 27 *Diaporthe* species associated with Diaporthe dieback in the world. The pathogenic fungi that cause Diaporthe dieback vary with different countries, and there is more than one pathogenic agent in each country. In China, it was first reported in 1998, and the diseased plants showed dark brown necrosis on the trunk. The pathogenic fungi that cause Diaporthe dieback in China mainly include *Diaporthe eres*, *Diaporthe guangxiensis*, *Diaporthe gulyae*, *Diaporthe hongkongensis*, *Diaporthe hubeiensis*, *Diaporthe pescicola*, *Diaporthe phaseolorum*, *Diaporthe sojae*, *Diaporthe unshiuensis* and *Diaporthe viniferae*. This paper focuses on the distribution, field symptoms and fungal pathogens of GTDs around the world, and provides useful information on the status of GTDs in China, providing a reference for accurate diagnosis, identification and control of GTDs in the future.

Key words: *Vitis vinifera*; Trunk disease; Fungal disease; Field symptoms; Fungal agents

葡萄(*Vitis vinifera* L.)属于葡萄科葡萄属木质藤本植物,是世界上重要的果树之一,在世界各个国家和地区广泛种植。截止2018年,全球葡萄种植面积740万hm²,居世界水果种植第2位(FAO)。我国葡萄种植面积为875 km²,占比12%,是全球第二大种植葡萄的国家^[1]。葡萄广泛分布在我国许多省份,包括新疆、河北、陕西、山东和云南等地区,其中新疆种植面积最大(2018年度葡萄产业技术发展报告)。

目前,全球已经报道了71种与葡萄有关的病害,其中46%以上由真菌和卵菌引起^[2],葡萄枝干病害广泛分布于全球的葡萄种植地区,有些地区葡萄枝干病害的发病率高达100%^[3]。Hofstetter等^[4]报道,每年由于枝干病害导致更换死树的损失高达15亿美元。而我国已经报道了27种与葡萄有关的病害^[5],主要包括葡萄霜霉病、葡萄白粉病、葡萄炭疽病等真菌性病害。近年来,随着葡萄树龄的增加、种植方式的改变以及环境因素的影响等原因,葡萄枝干病害发生较为普遍且个别年份发生较重。据统计,我国每年仅由于葡萄溃疡病造成3%~8%的产量损失,在一些发病严重的省份,如广西和浙江等地每年可导致10%~20%的产量损失,而在高温多雨等极端条件下可高达100%的产量损失^[6],加上葡萄枝干病害的症状难以准确识别,其发病机制尚不十分清楚,田间缺乏高效的防控手段,且有加重趋势,因此,我国应该高度重视葡萄枝干病害问题。

1 国际葡萄枝干病害的分布、田间症状与病原真菌的鉴定

葡萄枝干病害是由多种病原真菌单独侵染或复合侵染引起,主要危害葡萄的多年生枝干和根部,还可危害果实、嫩梢和叶片,影响葡萄植株的树势,严重时可导致树体死亡。国际上已报道的主要葡萄枝干病害包括葡萄衰枯病(Esca disease complex)、葡萄溃疡病(Botryosphaeria dieback)、葡萄顶枯病(Eutypa dieback)、葡萄蔓枯病(Diaporthe dieback)和葡萄黑根病(Black foot disease)等5种。

1.1 葡萄衰枯病(Esca disease complex)

葡萄衰枯病于1865年在法国首次报道^[2],是葡萄重要的枝干病害之一。该病害发生危害严重,2005—2007年,Romanazzi等^[7]对田间病害调查发现,葡萄衰枯病在意大利中东部地区的发生率已经达到32.6%。根据该病害在大多数地区的病症特

点,笔者建议将其中文名定为葡萄衰枯病。

葡萄衰枯病田间症状十分复杂,一直是研究者的研究热点。田间的症状主要与葡萄品种、葡萄树龄及植株的发病部位有关。不同葡萄品种、树龄以及植株部位,葡萄衰枯病表现出不同的症状^[8,9],典型症状包括:(1)叶部“虎纹斑”,在叶片上首先表现为叶片黄化,然后在叶脉之间或沿着叶的边缘扩大和变成斑点汇合,导致褪绿和出现坏死的条带,最终只有沿着中脉的狭窄绿色条纹,这种典型症状称为“虎纹斑”。如果葡萄品种为有色品种,叶部病斑则先变红,最后坏死;如果葡萄品种为非有色品种,叶部病斑则不会变红;(2)果上“黑麻疹”,症状在浆果表面布满黑色的小斑点,被称为“黑麻疹”; (3)“中风”,整株葡萄几天之内突然死亡,叶片干枯最后全部脱落,只剩下枝条,被称为“中风”; (4)葡萄衰枯病病原真菌(相关的担子菌引起)侵染葡萄的树干木质部表现为白色软腐,而对于小于8 a(年)树龄的葡萄幼树来说,在枝干和分支内部极少发现白腐症状;(5)葡萄衰枯病病原真菌(相关的子囊菌引起)侵染葡萄的树干木质部,枝干横切面为褐色至黑色小圆形病斑,枝干纵切面为褐色至黑色,长条形病斑;(6)“black goo”,患病植株在修剪口产生水滴状、黑色的渗出液,一般在苗圃可发现此现象。目前为止,人们还无法在实验室重新还原田间所有的症状,因此,该病害不排除是多种病原菌复合侵染的结果^[8]。

根据树龄及表现的症状,对葡萄衰枯病在不同树龄表现出不同的症状给予不同的名字,包括Dark wood streaking、Petri disease、Grapewine leaf stripe disease、White rot和Esca proper^[10]。(1)树龄在1~7 a,木质部横切面的病斑为黑色小圆点,纵切面病斑为黑色的长条纹,主要包括Dark wood streaking和Petri disease。Dark wood streaking一般在育苗基地发生,而Petri disease主要在新种植园发生;(2)Grapewine leaf stripe disease一般发生在8 a左右树龄的植株,典型症状为叶片的虎纹斑;White rot一般发生超过8 a树龄的植株,典型症状为枝干木质部发生乳白色,软腐,该症状由担子菌引起;(3)Esca proper发生在8 a以上树龄的植株,典型症状包括担子菌导致枝干木质部发生乳白色,软腐,同时还可发现由子囊菌引起的木质部黑色至褐色坏死,在病株叶片表现为虎纹斑症状。

截至2020年3月,国际上报道了48种与葡萄衰

枯病有关的病原真菌,主要包括 *Phaemoniella chlamydospora*、*Phaeoacremonium* spp.(27种)、*Cadophora* spp.(5种)及一些担子菌(*Coprinellus* spp.、*Fomitiporella* spp.、*Inocutis* spp.、*Phellinus* spp.和 *Stereum* spp.),具体的病原真菌及其分布见表1。其中,枝干内部组织腐烂、发白和变软症状

表1 葡萄衰枯病相关病原真菌及报道的国家或地区

Table 1 Fungal species which have been reported associated with Esca complex disease of grapevines and their geographical distribution

病原真菌 Fungal agents	分布 Distribution
背芽突霉属 <i>Cadophora luteo-olivacea</i>	美国加利福尼亚、加拿大、乌拉圭、南非、新西兰、西班牙 ^[11] ; 法国、德国、日本、瑞士 ^[12] California USA, Canada, Uruguay, South Africa, New Zealand, Spain; France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland
背芽突霉属 <i>Cadophora melinii</i>	美国 ^[13] USA
背芽突霉属 <i>Cadophora orientoamericana</i>	美国 ^[13] USA
背芽突霉属 <i>Cadophora novi-eboraci</i>	美国 ^[13] USA
背芽突霉属 <i>Cadophora spadices</i>	美国 ^[13] USA
鬼伞属 <i>Coprinellus radians</i>	美国 ^[14] USA
嗜蓝孢孔菌属 <i>Fomitiporia australiensis</i>	澳大利亚 ^[15] Australia
嗜蓝孢孔菌属 <i>Fomitiporia capensis</i>	南非 ^[16] South Africa
嗜蓝孢孔菌属 <i>Fomitiporia langloisii</i>	美国 ^[14] USA
嗜蓝孢孔菌属 <i>Fomitiporia mediterranea</i>	澳大利亚 ^[12] ; 意大利、法国 ^[8] ; 捷克、德国、伊朗、西班牙、土耳其 ^[15] Australia; Italy, France; Czech Republic, Germany, Iran, Spain, Turkey
嗜蓝孢孔菌属 <i>Fomitiporia polymorpha</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[15] California USA
嗜蓝孢孔菌属 <i>Fomitiporella viticola</i>	南非 ^[16] South Africa
纤孔菌属 <i>Inocutis jamaicensis</i>	阿根廷 ^[12] ; 乌拉圭 ^[11] ; 南非 ^[15] Argentina; Uruguay; South America
纤孔菌属 <i>Inonotus setuloso-croceus</i>	南非 ^[16] South Africa
纤孔菌属 <i>Inonotus vitis</i>	美国 ^[14] USA
散囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium chlamydospora</i>	阿根廷、斯洛伐克、西班牙、伊朗、瑞士、乌拉圭、土耳其 ^[12] ; 澳大利亚、美国加利福尼亚、法国、意大利、葡萄牙、南非 ^[17] ; 巴西 ^[18] ; 智利 ^[19] ; 捷克 ^[20] ; 新西兰 ^[21] Argentina, Slovakia, Spain, Iran, Switzerland, Uruguay, Turkey; Australian, California USA, France, Italy, Portugal, South Africa; Brazil; Chile; Czech Republic; New Zealand
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium alvesii</i>	伊朗 ^[12] ; 土耳其 ^[22] ; 南非 ^[23] Iran; Turkey; South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium album</i>	南非 ^[24] South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium armeniacum</i>	新西兰 ^[21] New Zealand
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium angustius</i>	阿根廷、法国、意大利、美国 ^[8] ; 葡萄牙、西班牙 ^[12] Argentina, France, Italy, USA; Portugal, Spain
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium austriense</i>	澳大利亚、乌拉圭 ^[12] ; 南非 ^[24] Australia, Uruguay; South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium cinereum</i>	西班牙、伊朗 ^[25] Spain, Iran
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium fraxinopennsylvanicum</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[26] ; 西班牙、伊朗、乌拉圭、匈牙利、克罗地亚、德国 ^[12] California USA; South Africa; Spain, Iran, Uruguay, Hungary, Croatia, Germany
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium globosum</i>	新西兰 ^[21] ; 南非 ^[24] New Zealand; South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium griseorubrum</i>	意大利 ^[12] ; 南非 ^[24] Italy; South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium griseo-olivaceum</i>	南非 ^[24] South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium hispanicum</i>	阿尔及利亚 ^[27] ; 西班牙 ^[28] Algeria; Spain
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium inflatipes</i>	美国加利福尼亚、智利、伊朗 ^[12] ; 西班牙 ^[28] ; 意大利 ^[29] California USA, Chile, Iran; Spain; Italy
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium iranianum</i>	加拿大 ^[30] ; 意大利、伊朗 ^[12] ; 西班牙 ^[28] ; 南非 ^[23] Canada; Italy, Iran; Spain; South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium junior</i>	南非 ^[24] South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium krajdenii</i>	加拿大、西班牙 ^[12] ; 南非 ^[31] Canada, Spain; South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium minimum</i>	阿尔及利亚 ^[27] ; 阿根廷、南非 ^[31] ; 澳大利亚 ^[17] ; 巴西 ^[18] ; 中国 ^[32] ; 意大利、法国、南斯拉夫、美国 ^[8] ; 智利、西班牙、乌拉圭、土耳其 ^[12] Algeria; Argentina, South Africa; Australia; Brazil; China; Italy, France, Yugoslavia, USA; Chile, Spain, Uruguay, Turkey
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium nordesticola</i>	巴西 ^[33] Brazil
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium occidentale</i>	新西兰 ^[21] New Zealand
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium parasiticum</i>	阿尔及利亚 ^[27] ; 巴西 ^[18] ; 南非 ^[23] ; 阿根廷、澳大利亚、智利、秘鲁、西班牙、伊朗、美国 ^[12] Algeria; Brazil; South Africa; Argentina, Australia, Chile, Peru, Spain, Iran, USA

表1(续) Table 1(continued)

病原真菌 Fungal agents	分布 Distribution
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium prunicola</i>	南非 ^[24] South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium rubrigenum</i>	捷克、智利、克罗地亚 ^[12] ; 意大利 ^[34] Czech Republic, Chile, Croatia; Italy
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium scolyti</i>	西班牙、土耳其 ^[12] ; 法国、南非 ^[31] ; 意大利 ^[35] Spain, Turkey; France, South Africa; Italy
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium sicilianum</i>	西班牙 ^[28] ; 意大利 ^[33] ; 南非 ^[23] Spain, Italy; South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium subulatum</i>	南非 ^[36] South Africa
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium tuscanum</i>	伊朗 ^[12] ; 意大利 ^[33] Iran; Italy
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium viticola</i>	意大利 ^[35] ; 南非、美国 ^[37] 法国、德国、伊朗、意大利、西班牙、土耳其 ^[12] Italy; South Africa, USA; France, Germany, Iran, Italy, Spain, Turkey
子囊菌纲 <i>Phaeoacremonium venezuelense</i>	阿尔及利亚 ^[27] ; 南非 ^[36] Algeria; South Africa
木层孔菌属 <i>Phellinus igniarius</i>	法国、北美洲 ^[15] France, North America
木层孔菌属 <i>Phellinus resupinatus</i>	南非 ^[38] South Africa
韧革菌属 <i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	法国、意大利 ^[8] ; 希腊、西班牙 ^[12] France, Italy; Greece, Spain
纤孔菌属 <i>Tropicoporus texanus</i>	美国 ^[14] USA

主要是由担子菌引起,而 *Phaemoniella chlamydospore* 及 *Phaeoacremonium* spp. 则引起内部枝干组织褐色坏死,纵切面枝干形成褐色长条纹。*Phaemoniella chlamydospore* 和 *Phaeoacremonium minimum* 为常见的致病菌,在全球多个国家均有报道。

1.2 葡萄溃疡病(Botryosphaeria dieback)

葡萄溃疡病于1964年在加拿大首次报道^[39],是重要的枝干病害之一。葡萄溃疡病发生时典型症状包括葡萄植株的枝条或枝干顶梢枯死(dieback),在枝干内部可以观察到褐色至黑色楔形或弓形的坏死斑。此外,还可以观察到果实腐烂、芽坏死和枝条发白等田间症状。葡萄溃疡病在大部分葡萄种植区都会发生,在不同国家的发生率以及危害程度存在较大的差异。据报道,美国加州每年因葡萄枝干病害(包括葡萄溃疡病)引起的损失已超过2.6亿美元^[40]。

截至2020年3月,已经报道了44种与葡萄溃疡病有关的病原真菌,主要包括 *Botryosphaeria*、*Diplodia*、*Dothiorella*、*Lasiodiplodia*、*Neofusicoccum*、*Spencermartinsia* 和 *Sphaeropsis* 这7个属的真菌,具体的病原真菌以及其分布见表2,其中葡萄座腔菌(*Botryosphaeria dothidea*)、色二孢菌(*Diplodia seriata*)、可可毛色二孢菌(*Lasiodiplodia theobromae*)和小新壳梭孢(*Neofusicoccum parvum*)为常见的致病菌,在全球多个国家均有报道。

1.3 葡萄顶枯病(Eutypa dieback)

葡萄顶枯病最早是1973年由澳大利亚首次报道^[56],是葡萄重要的枝干病害之一。患病葡萄植株的枝条节间缩短,叶片表现为边缘坏死和叶脉间组

织黄化、枯萎,形状呈杯状,最后破碎。叶片的症状一般在春天就表现出来,大多数花在未绽放之前就已经干掉,病原菌可导致果实瘦小,落果。病原菌主要通过嫁接口侵入枝干,在枝干横切面维管组织表现为楔形的棕色坏死状^[57]。

截至2020年3月,已经报道了20种与葡萄顶枯病有关的病原真菌,主要包括 *Cryptosphaeria*、*Cryptovalsa*、*Diatrype*、*Diatrypella*、*Eutypa* 和 *Eutypella* 这6个属,具体的病原真菌以及其分布总结见表3,其中 *Eutypa lata* 分布广泛,是引起葡萄顶枯病主要的病原真菌,该菌在全球的11个国家均有报道。

1.4 葡萄蔓枯病(Diaporthe dieback)

葡萄蔓枯病最早由1909年首次在美国发现,葡萄蔓枯病是葡萄重要的枝干病害之一,主要危害枝蔓基部和新梢,发病初期表现为红褐色梭形病斑,凹陷,后期病斑逐渐扩大,表现为黑褐色病斑,主蔓发生较严重,枝蔓越冬后将沿病斑纵向开裂,呈现出较大的裂口,最后导致整个枝蔓抽不出新梢而死亡^[70]。

截至2020年3月,全球报道了与葡萄蔓枯病相关27种间座壳属(*Diaporthe* spp.)真菌。*Diaporthe ampelina* 是最早报道和最常见的致病菌,常与 *Diaporthe amygdali* 共同侵染^[71-72]。引起不同国家葡萄蔓枯病的病原真菌有所不同,每个国家均超过一种致病菌。例如,在非洲主要是由 *Diaporthe ampelina*、*Diaporthe amygdali*、*Diaporthe ambigua*、*Diaporthe australaficana*、*Diaporthe cynaroidis*、*Diaporthe eres*、*Diaporthe foeniculina*、*Diaporthe kyushuensis*、*Diaporthe novem* 和 *Diaporthe serafiniae* 引起^[71-77]。具体的病原真菌及分布总结见表4。

表2 葡萄溃疡病相关病原真菌及报道的国家或地区

Table 2 Fungal species which have been reported associated with *Botryosphaeria* dieback of grapevines and their geographical distribution

病原真菌 Fungal agents	分布 Distribution
葡萄座腔菌 <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>	澳大利亚、巴西、中国、智利、加拿大、新西兰、葡萄牙、西班牙 ^[41] ;阿尔及利亚、意大利、突尼斯、土耳其 ^[42] ;美国加利福尼亚 ^[43] ;捷克 ^[20] ;阿根廷、法国、德国、伊朗、日本、南非、乌拉圭 ^[12] Australia, Brazil, China, Chile, Canada, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain; Algeria, Italy, Tunisia, Turkey; California USA; Czech Republic; Argentina, France, Germany, Iran, Japan, South Africa, Uruguay
葡萄座腔菌属 <i>Botryosphaeria lutea</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[43] ;新西兰、葡萄牙 ^[12] ;乌拉圭 ^[11] California USA; New Zealand, Portugal; Uruguay
色二孢属 <i>Diplodia corticola</i>	意大利 ^[12] ;墨西哥、美国 ^[41] ;西班牙 ^[44] Italy; Mexico, USA; Spain
色二孢属 <i>Diplodia mutila</i>	澳大利亚、加拿大、匈牙利、新西兰、葡萄牙、美国 ^[41] ;意大利 ^[42] ;法国、西班牙 Australia, Canada, Hungary, New Zealand, Portugal, USA; Italy; France, Spain
色二孢菌 <i>Diplodia seriata</i>	阿尔及利亚、匈牙利、伊朗、瑞士、土耳其 ^[12] ;澳大利亚、智利、加拿大、法国、意大利、黎巴嫩、墨西哥、新西兰、葡萄牙、西班牙、南非、美国 ^[41] ;中国 ^[45] ;乌拉圭 ^[11] Algeria, Hungary, Iran, Switzerland, Turkey; Australia, Chile, Canada, France, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, USA; China; Uruguay
色二孢属 <i>Diplodia intermedia</i>	法国 ^[46] France
色二孢属 <i>Diplodia olivarum</i>	意大利 ^[47] Italy
色二孢属 <i>Diplodia africana</i>	意大利 ^[47] Italy
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella iberica</i>	澳大利亚、美国 ^[41] ;意大利 ^[48] ;新西兰 ^[49] ;西班牙 ^[12] Australia, USA; Italy; New Zealand; Spain
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella americana</i>	美国 ^[41] USA
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella neclivoreum</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] Australia
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella omnivore</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] Australia
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella plurivora</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] Australia
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella sarmientorum</i>	澳大利亚、新西兰 ^[49] ;意大利 ^[48] ;西班牙 ^[12] Australia, New Zealand; Italy; Spain
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella vidmadera</i>	澳大利亚 ^[49] Australia
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella vinea-gemmas</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] Australia
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella viticola</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] ;智利、中国、西班牙、南非 ^[42] ;美国加利福尼亚 ^[12] Australia; Chile, China, Spain, South Africa; California USA
小穴壳菌属 <i>Dothiorella westralis</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] Australia
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia brasiliense</i>	巴西 ^[51] Brazil
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia citricola</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] ;意大利 ^[48] Australia; Italy
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia crassispora</i>	巴西 ^[18] ;南非、美国 ^[41] Brazil; South Africa, USA
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia egyptiacae</i>	巴西 ^[51] Brazil
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia euphorbicola</i>	巴西 ^[51] Brazil
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia missouriana</i>	美国 ^[41] USA
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia mediterranea</i>	意大利、美国 ^[47] Italy, USA
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia hormozganensis</i>	巴西 ^[51] Brazil
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia jatrophicola</i>	巴西 ^[51] Brazil
可可毛色二孢 <i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i>	澳大利亚、玻利维亚、中国、埃及、意大利、墨西哥、南非、西班牙、美国 ^[41] ;伊拉克、土耳其 ^[12] ;阿根廷、巴西 ^[18] ;乌拉圭 ^[52] Australia, Bolivia, China, Egypt, Italy, Mexico, South Africa, Spain, USA; Iraq, Turkey; Argentina, Brazil; Uruguay
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia viticola</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] ;法国 ^[46] ;美国 ^[41] Australia; France; USA
二孢属 <i>Lasiodiplodia plurivora</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] ;南非 ^[42] Australia; South Africa
假可可毛色二孢 <i>Lasiodiplodia pseudotheobromae</i>	澳大利亚 ^[50] ;中国、巴西 ^[42] ;突尼斯 ^[12] Australia; China, Brazil; Tunisia
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum australe</i>	阿尔及利亚、智利、新西兰 ^[42] ;澳大利亚、墨西哥、南非、美国 ^[41] ;意大利、西班牙 ^[12] ;乌拉圭 ^[52] Algeria, Chile, New Zealand; Australia, Mexico, South Africa, USA; Italy, Spain; Uruguay
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum algeriense</i>	阿尔及利亚 ^[42] Algeria
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum kwambonambiense</i>	乌拉圭 ^[52] Uruguay

表2(续) Table 2(continued)

病原真菌 Fungal agents	分布 Distribution
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum luteum</i>	澳大利亚、新西兰、葡萄牙、西班牙、南非、美国 ^[41] ; 法国 ^[53] ; 突尼斯 ^[12] ; 乌拉圭 ^[52] Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, USA; France; Tunisia; Uruguay
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum macroclavatum</i>	新西兰 ^[41] New Zealand
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum mediterraneum</i>	阿尔及利亚 ^[54] ; 西班牙 ^[55] ; 美国 ^[41] Algeria; Spain; USA
小新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum parvum</i>	阿尔及利亚、克罗地亚、智利、意大利、伊朗、土耳其、突尼斯 ^[12] ; 澳大利亚、加拿大、葡萄牙、新西兰、西班牙、南非、美国 ^[41] ; 中国 ^[45] ; 法国 ^[52] ; 意大利 ^[49] ; 乌拉圭 ^[52] Algeria, Croatia, Chile, Italy, Iran, Turkey, Tunisia; Australia, Canada, Portugal, New Zealand, Spain, South Africa, USA; China; France; Italy; Uruguay
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum viticlavatum</i>	中国 ^[41] China
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum vitifusiforme</i>	墨西哥、西班牙、南非、美国 ^[41] ; 意大利西西里岛 ^[12] Mexico, Spain, South Africa, USA; Sicily Italy
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum mangiferae</i>	中国 ^[42] China
新壳梭孢菌属 <i>Neofusicoccum ribis</i>	澳大利亚、美国 ^[41] ; 新西兰 ^[49] ; 南非 ^[12] Australia, USA; New Zealand; South Africa
斯宾塞马丁氏孢菌属 <i>Spencermartinsia viticola</i>	澳大利亚、西班牙、美国 ^[41] ; 新西兰 ^[49] ; 智利 ^[42] ; 法国 ^[46] ; 南非 ^[42] Australia, Spain, USA; New Zealand; Chile; France; South Africa
球壳孢属 <i>Sphaeropsis porosa</i>	南非 ^[42] South Africa

表3 葡萄顶枯病相关病原真菌及报道的国家或地区

Table 3 Fungal species which have been reported associated with Eutypa dieback of grapevines and their geographical distribution

病原真菌 Fungal agents	分布 Distribution
隐球壳属 <i>Cryptosphaeria pullmanensis</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[58] California USA
蕉孢壳科 <i>Cryptovalsa ampelina</i>	澳大利亚 ^[59] ; 美国加利福尼亚、西班牙 ^[58] ; 智利 ^[12] ; 南非 ^[60] Australia; California USA, Spain; Chile; South Africa
蕉孢壳科 <i>Cryptovalsa rabenhorstii</i>	澳大利亚 ^[59] ; 南非 ^[60] Australia; South Africa
蕉孢壳科 <i>Diatrype oregonensis</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[58] California USA
蕉孢壳科 <i>Diatrype stigma</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[58] California USA
蕉孢壳科 <i>Diatrype whitmanensis</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[58] California USA
蕉孢壳科 <i>Diatrype</i> sp.	澳大利亚 ^[59] ; 美国加利福尼亚 ^[58] Australia; California USA
假蕉孢壳属 <i>Diatrypella verrucaeformis</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[59] California USA
假蕉孢壳属 <i>Diatrypella vulgaris</i>	澳大利亚 ^[59] Australia
弯孢壳属 <i>Eutypa citricola</i>	澳大利亚 ^[59] ; 南非 ^[60] Australia; South Africa
弯孢壳属 <i>Eutypa cremea</i>	南非 ^[60] South Africa
弯孢壳属 <i>Eutypa consobrina</i>	南非 ^[60] South Africa
弯孢壳属 <i>Eutypa lata</i>	美国 ^[59] ; 巴西 ^[61] ; 捷克 ^[20] ; 法国 ^[62] ; 希腊 ^[63] ; 意大利 ^[64] ; 加拿大、美国 ^[65] ; 塞尔维亚 ^[12] ; 南非 ^[60] ; 西班牙 ^[66] Australia; Brazil; Czech Republic; France; Greece; Italy; Canada, USA; Serbia; South Africa; Spain
弯孢壳属 <i>Eutypa laevata</i>	加拿大、美国 ^[65] Canada, USA
弯孢壳属 <i>Eutypa leptoplaca</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[58] ; 南非 ^[24] California USA; South Africa
弯孢壳属 <i>Eutypa</i> sp.	加拿大、美国 ^[58] Canada, USA
弯孢聚壳属 <i>Eutypella citricola</i>	澳大利亚 ^[59] ; 墨西哥 ^[67] ; 南非 ^[60] Australia; Mexico; South Africa
弯孢聚壳属 <i>Eutypella leprosa</i>	智利 ^[68] Chile
弯孢聚壳属 <i>Eutypella microtheca</i>	澳大利亚 ^[59] ; 墨西哥 ^[67] ; 南非 ^[60] Australia; Mexico; South Africa
弯孢聚壳属 <i>Eutypella vitis</i>	中国 ^[69] ; 美国 ^[60] China; USA

1.5 葡萄黑根病(Black foot disease)

葡萄黑根病于1961年在法国首次报道^[83], 是主

要的葡萄枝干病害之一, 尤其是苗圃和新定植的葡萄园^[84], 由于根部形成典型棕色至黑色的坏死, 因

表4 葡萄蔓枯病相关病原真菌及报道的国家或地区

Table 4 Fungal species which have been reported associated with Diaporthe dieback of grapevines and their geographical distribution

病原真菌 Fungal agents	分布 Distribution
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe ampelina</i>	澳大利亚、法国、西班牙、希腊、瑞士 ^[12] ;中国 ^[78] ;英国、意大利、以色列、捷克、克罗地亚、匈牙利 ^[73] ;南非 ^[74] ;美国加利福尼亚 ^[71] ;土耳其 ^[27] Australia, France, Spain, Greece, Switzerland; China; UK, Italy, Israel, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary; South African; California USA; Turkey
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe amygdali</i>	南非 ^[75] South African
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe ambigua</i>	美国加利福尼亚、南非 ^[71] ;西班牙 ^[12] California USA, South Africa; Spain
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe australafasciana</i>	澳大利亚 ^[73] ;美国加利福尼亚 ^[79] ;南非 ^[75] Australia; California USA; South African
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe baccae</i>	法国、克罗地亚、西班牙 ^[73] France, Croatia, Spain
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe bohemiae</i>	捷克 ^[80] Czech Republic
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe celeris</i>	捷克 ^[75] ;英国 ^[73] Czech Republic; UK
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe cynaroidis</i>	南非 ^[77] South Africa
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe eres</i>	中国 ^[74] ;美国加利福尼亚 ^[71] ;法国、捷克、英国、意大利、克罗地亚、匈牙利 ^[73] ;南非 ^[76] ;西班牙 ^[12] China; California USA; France, Czech Republic, UK, Italy, Croatia, Hungary; South Africa; Spain
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe foeniculina</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[79] ;南非 ^[76] ;西班牙 ^[12] California USA; South Africa; Spain
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe guangxiensis</i>	中国 ^[74] China
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe gulyae</i>	中国 ^[74] China
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe hispaniae</i>	西班牙 ^[73] Spain
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe hungariae</i>	匈牙利、西班牙 ^[73] Hungary, Spain
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe hongkongensis</i>	中国 ^[74] China
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe hubeiensis</i>	中国 ^[74] China
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe kyushuensis</i>	中国 ^[81] ;葡萄牙 ^[82] ;南非 ^[71] China; Portugal; South African
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe nebulae</i>	南非 ^[77] South Africa
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe novem</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[80] ;南非 ^[77] ;西班牙 ^[12] California USA; South Africa; Spain; 中国 ^[74] China
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe pescicola</i>	澳大利亚、南非 ^[71] ;葡萄牙 ^[82] Australia, South African; Portugal
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe perjuncta</i>	中国 ^[74] ;法国、西班牙、瑞士 ^[12] China; France, Spain, Switzerland
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>	葡萄牙、捷克、英国、意大利、法国、西班牙 ^[73] ;瑞士 ^[12] Portugal, Czech Republic, UK, Italy, France, Spain; Switzerland
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe rufis</i>	南非 ^[77] South Africa
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe serafiniae</i>	中国 ^[74] China
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe sojae</i>	中国 ^[74] China
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe unshiuensi</i>	中国 ^[74] China
间座壳属 <i>Diaporthe viniferae</i>	中国 ^[74] China

此,1969年Badour将该病害命名为“pied noir”。后来,Scheck等^[85]将“pied noir”的名称更改为“Black Foot Disease”。葡萄黑根病发生时,苗圃幼苗的芽延迟萌发或缺失,并且生长发育迟缓,根部为褐色至黑色坏死^[86]。在新定植的葡萄园中葡萄植株表现为枝条节间缩短和叶片黄化,这与Petri disease的田间症状极为相似,一般难以区分^[87]。

截止至2020年3月,已经报道32种病原菌引起葡萄黑根病,包括*Campylocarpon*,*Cylindrocarpon*、*Cylindrocladiella*、*Dactylonectria*、*Ilyonectria*、*Neonectria*、*Pleiocarpon*和*Thelonectria*8个不同的属。*Ilyonectria liriiodendri*是首个被报道与葡萄黑根病相关的致病菌^[88],目前在全球16个国家均有报道

(表5)。

2 我国葡萄枝干病害的分布、田间症状与病原真菌的鉴定

迄今为止,我国已报道的枝干病害类型包括葡萄溃疡病^[96]、葡萄顶枯病^[69]和葡萄蔓枯病^[81],葡萄衰枯病和葡萄黑根病尚未有公开的报道。

2.1 葡萄溃疡病(*Botryosphaeria dieback*)

2010年北京市农林科学院李兴红和燕继晔和中国农业科学院王忠跃等人首次在我国报道葡萄溃疡病的发生危害,该病发生时导致果梗干枯、果实干缩或掉粒、枝干溃疡、树势减弱等症状,病害发生的初期表现枝干溃疡,严重时导致树体死亡^[96]。葡萄

表5 葡萄黑根病相关病原真菌及报道的国家或地区

Table 5 Fungal species which have been reported associated with Black foot disease of grapevines and their geographical distribution

病原真菌 Fungal agents	分布 Distribution
丛赤壳科 <i>Campylocarpon fasciculare</i>	巴西、南非、西班牙、土耳其 ^[86] Brazil, South Africa, Spain, Turkey
丛赤壳科 <i>Campylocarpon pseudofasciculare</i>	巴西、秘鲁、南非、乌拉圭 ^[86] Brazil, Perú, South Africa, Uruguay
柱孢属 <i>Cylindrocarpon didymum</i>	加拿大 ^[86] Canada
小帚梗柱孢属 <i>Cylindrocladiella parva</i>	新西兰、西班牙、南非 ^[89] New Zealand, Spain, South Africa
小帚梗柱孢属 <i>Cylindrocladiella lageniformis</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[90] ; 南美 ^[91] California USA; South Africa
小帚梗柱孢属 <i>Cylindrocladiella viticola</i>	南非 ^[90] South Africa
小帚梗柱孢属 <i>Cylindrocladiella peruviana</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[89] ; 秘鲁、南非、西班牙 ^[86] California USA; Perú, South Africa, Spain
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria alcacerensis</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[79] ; 葡萄牙、西班牙 ^[86] California USA; Portugal, Spain
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria estremocensis</i>	葡萄牙 ^[92] Portugal
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria macrodidyma</i>	澳大利亚、新西兰、南非、美国加利福尼亚、加拿大、智利、法国、葡萄牙、西班牙、美国东北部、土耳其、乌拉圭 ^[86] Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, California USA, Canada, Chile, France, Portugal, Spain, Northeastern United States, Turkey, Uruguay
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria novozelandica</i>	新西兰、南非、西班牙、美国 ^[86] New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, USA
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria pauciseptata</i>	加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚、法国 ^[12] ; 加拿大、新西兰、斯洛文尼亚、葡萄牙、西班牙、乌拉圭 ^[86] British Columbia Canada, France; Canada, New Zealand, Slovenia, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria pinicola</i>	葡萄牙 ^[91] Portugal
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria torresensis</i>	澳大利亚、加拿大、新西兰、葡萄牙、南非、西班牙、美国 ^[86] ; 捷克、法国 ^[12] ; 意大利 ^[91] Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, USA; Czech Republic, France; Italy
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria riojana</i>	西班牙 ^[93] Spain
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria vitis</i>	葡萄牙 ^[86] Portugal
丛赤壳科 <i>Dactylolectria hordeicola</i>	法国 ^[12] France
新丛赤壳属 <i>Neonectria obtusispora</i>	意大利西西里岛、美国加利福尼亚 ^[86] Sicily Italy, California USA
新丛赤壳属 <i>Neonectria quercicola</i>	西班牙 ^[94] Spain
新丛赤壳属 <i>Neonectria</i> sp.1	西班牙 ^[94] Spain
新丛赤壳属 <i>Neonectria mammoidea</i>	加拿大 ^[86] Canada
毁灭柱孢 <i>Ilyonectria destructans</i>	法国、意大利、阿根廷、德国、美国宾夕法尼亚、巴西、加拿大 ^[86] France, Italy, Argentina, Germany, Pennsylvania USA, Brazil, Canada
土赤壳属 <i>Ilyonectria europaea</i>	葡萄牙 ^[94] Portugal
土赤壳属 <i>Ilyonectria liriodendri</i>	澳大利亚、巴西、加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚、意大利、土耳其 ^[12] ; 美国东北部、加拿大、法国、新西兰、葡萄牙、南非、西班牙、伊朗、瑞士、乌拉圭 ^[86] Australia, Brazil, British Columbia Canada, Italy, Turkey; Northeastern United States, Canada, France, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Iran, Switzerland, Uruguay
土赤壳属 <i>Ilyonectria lusitanica</i>	葡萄牙 ^[86] Portugal
假毁灭土赤壳属 <i>Ilyonectria pseudodestructans</i>	葡萄牙 ^[86] Portugal
强壮土赤壳属 <i>Ilyonectria robusta</i>	加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚 ^[30] ; 葡萄牙 ^[86] ; 西班牙、法国、美国 ^[12] British Columbia Canada; Portugal, Spain, France, USA
土赤壳属 <i>Ilyonectria vivaria</i>	西班牙 ^[94] Spain
丛赤壳科 <i>Pleiocarpon algeriense</i>	阿尔及利亚 ^[95] Algerian
丛赤壳科 <i>Thelonectria blackeriella</i>	意大利 ^[91] Italy
丛赤壳科 <i>Thelonectria olida</i>	西班牙 ^[94] Spain
丛赤壳科 <i>Thelonectria aurea</i>	美国加利福尼亚 ^[79] California USA

溃疡病在我国发生较普遍，在我国广大的葡萄种植区包括吉林、辽宁、河南、河北、甘肃、四川、重庆、湖北、湖南、广西和浙江等均有发生^[45]。由于我国地理环境条件的多样化，葡萄溃疡病在我国不同地区的

发病率不同，一般地区的发病率为3%~8%，但在严重的地区如广西和浙江等则高达10%~20%^[6]。在田间发生葡萄溃疡病的品种大部分为鲜食葡萄，少部分为酿酒葡萄，包括‘巨玫瑰’(‘Muscat Kyoho’)、

‘北红’(‘Beihong’)、‘红地球’(‘Red Globe’)、‘魏可’‘Wink’、‘玫瑰香’(‘Muscat Hamburg’)、‘郑州枣玉’(‘Zhengzhouzaoyu’)、‘夏黑’(‘Summer Black’)、‘Sea Red Globe’、‘紫大夫’(‘Dornkelfelder Trocken’)、毛葡萄(*V. quinquangularis* Rehd.)和‘赤霞珠’(‘Cabernet Sauvignon’)^[45]。

截至2020年3月,引起我国葡萄溃疡病的病原真菌主要包括葡萄座腔菌(*Botryosphaeria dothidea*)、色二孢(*Diplodia seriata*)、可可毛色二孢(*Lasiodiplodia theobromae*)、小新壳梭孢(*Neofusicoccum parvum*)、*Lasiodiplodia pseudotheobromae*和*Neofusicoccum mangiferae*,其中优势种群是葡萄座腔和可可毛色二孢,致病力最强的是可可毛色二孢菌^[6]。可可毛色二孢和小新壳梭孢主要分布在我国亚热带季风气候区(如山西和广西等地区),色二孢主要在温带季风气候区(如山东和河北),葡萄座腔菌在全国大部分地区(如广西、湖南、山西、辽宁和吉林等地区)均有报道^[45]。

2.2 葡萄顶枯病(Eutypa dieback)

2007年由西北农林科技大学李华团队在我国陕西杨凌张家岗葡萄酒学院葡萄试验站首次报道葡萄顶枯病^[81],田间发病症状表现为植株的枝条节间缩短,叶片褪色黄化,新叶明显变小,失绿,枝干内部形成楔形、灰褐色或紫褐色病斑。一般在早春可以观察到葡萄顶枯病的田间症状,但并非所有患病的植株都会表现出明显的症状,有些葡萄植株被病原菌侵染3~5 a之后才表现出明显症状^[97]。病原菌分离采用组织分离的方法,通过形态学和分子生物学(PCR、PCR-RFLP和DNA测序),鉴定出 *Eutypella vitis* 是引起我国葡萄顶枯病的病原^[69]。

由于 *Eutypella vitis* 的侵染发病需要较长的时间,上述论文作者在其论文中并没有获得病原菌柯赫氏法则验证的结果^[97]。此外,该病害在国内的发病率尚未报道。迄今为止,葡萄顶枯病仅在陕西有一次报道,截至目前在我国其他地方再无相关报道。

2.3 葡萄蔓枯病(Diaporthe dieback)

葡萄蔓枯病发病初期主要危害葡萄的枝蔓,表现为暗紫褐色病斑,后期病斑加重,变黑、变硬,病蔓纵裂丝状,易折断。此外,发病严重时,还可危害葡萄枝干,枝干内部组织变褐色至黑色坏死,在枝干表面可发现病原菌的黑色分生孢子器^[78,98]。目前,在我国北京、广西、河北、河南、山东、江苏、四川、浙江、

吉林、辽宁和黑龙江等均有发生^[74]。据相关文献报道,葡萄蔓枯病在我国部分地区的发病率可高达60%以上,枝蔓死亡率达10%左右,严重影响葡萄的产量和品质^[99]。已经报道易感葡萄蔓枯病的品种大部分为鲜食葡萄,包括‘巨峰’(‘Kyoho’)、‘玫瑰香’(‘Muscat Hamburg’)、‘牛奶’(‘Cow’s teat’)、‘红地球’(‘Red Globe’)、‘无核白鸡心’(‘Centennial Seedless’)、‘夏黑’(‘Summer Black’)、‘亚都蜜’(‘Yotomi’)和‘醉金香’(‘Zui Jinxiang’)^[74]。

截至2020年3月,引起我国葡萄蔓枯病的病原真菌包括 *Diaporthe ampelina* (*Phomopsis viticola*)^[78]、*Diaporthe eres*、*Diaporthe guangxiensis*、*Diaporthe gulyae*、*Diaporthe hongkongensis*、*Diaporthe hubeiensis*、*Diaporthe pescicola*、*Diaporthe phaseolorum*、*Diaporthe sojae*、*Diaporthe unshiuensis* 和 *Diaporthe vinifera*^[74],北京市农林科学院的团队目前仅用离体的一年生绿枝条接种病原菌,证明了病原菌的致病性,但没有完成柯赫氏法则验证。

3 葡萄枝干病害的传播流行与防控

3.1 葡萄枝干病害的传播流行

葡萄枝干病害的侵染来源:包括患病的繁殖材料、土壤及田间患病的植株^[36]。对于葡萄衰枯病,患病的母本植株、育苗过程及嫁接过程中的污染是导致繁殖材料感染的主要原因,有相关研究发现,可以通过PCR手段在母本植株下的土壤中检测到 *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora*,在葡萄植株的土壤及水洼处均发现有 *Phaeoacremonium minimum*^[36]。侵入:病原真菌一般从伤口(剪口、机械损伤与冻伤)侵入,在植株内定殖、生长,产生毒素导致枝干坏死,严重时可致植株死亡。如 *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora* 和 *Phaeoacremonium spp.* 主要通过伤口进行侵入,特别是剪锯口及嫁接伤口^[36]。传播:病原菌的传播主要包括长距离和短距离传播,长距离传播主要通过人为的把患病繁殖材料从一个区域运输到另一个区域,这种方式是枝干病害快速在全国乃至全球范围内扩散的主要原因。在同一个葡萄园内主要进行的是短距离传播,病原菌的孢子借助雨水、风、昆虫及靠近葡萄园的多年生木本植物进行短距离扩散。有研究表明,引起葡萄顶枯病、葡萄溃疡病、葡萄蔓枯病、葡萄衰枯病的致病菌主要是孢子通过风来传播。此外,葡萄溃疡病和葡萄衰枯病致病菌也可通

过侵染扦插枝条来传播,而引起葡萄黑根病的病原菌主要依靠土壤进行传播,在苗圃和土壤中常常能发现引起葡萄黑根病相关病原真菌的存在,因此,葡萄种植前土壤就有可能存在致病菌^[57]。

3.2 葡萄枝干病害的防控

曾有一种化学农药用来防治葡萄枝干病害,特别对防治葡萄衰枯病和葡萄溃疡病有较好的防治效果,但由于该农药对人体以及环境危害较大,所以目前已经被禁止使用,同时,目前尚未发现高抗葡萄枝干病害的品种或遗传资源^[89,100-101]。因此,葡萄枝干病害在实际生产中应采用综合性防控方法,包括但不限于化学防治、生物防治和农业防治等措施。

目前研究结果表明三唑类杀菌剂、甲氧基丙烯酸酯类杀菌剂和苯并咪唑类杀菌剂有一定的防控效果。室内生测结果表明三唑类药剂能抑制大部分枝干病害病原菌菌丝的生长,孢子萌发^[57];田间伤口保护实验表明氟硅唑(Flusilazole)能够抑制*Neofusicoccum luteum*,*Eutypa lata*的侵入,保护伤口的效果明显^[57];丙环唑和灭菌唑复配,苯醚甲环唑和戊唑醇复配可以有效抑制葡萄衰枯病叶部症状的出现^[57]。

壳聚糖、大蒜提取物以及3种物质的复合物(壳聚糖、大蒜提取物和香草素),在室内毒力测定以及田间伤口保护实验表明,它们对两种枝干病害(葡萄衰枯病和葡萄溃疡病)的防治效果较好。此外硼酸用于田间伤口保护,效果较好^[57]。

葡萄枝干病害的农业防治主要包括更新结果枝等措施。在根部和砧木还健康的条件下,剪掉患病枝干,重新培育新的结果母枝。如果根部及砧木已经出现症状,唯一的办法就是挖除病株,重新栽培新的健康植株。对于防治葡萄顶枯病以及葡萄溃疡病,可以使用更新结果枝的手段进行病害防控。

热水处理也是防控葡萄枝干病害的一种常用手段,操作一般在育苗阶段实行,热水处理的温度及时间一般为50℃,30 min,但是此操作对葡萄植株会造成一定的伤害,如果处理不当会导致植株质量下降,严重时可导致植株死亡。因为不同的葡萄品种及病原菌对温度的敏感性不同,所以在进行热水处理时需要综合考虑,制定出合适的温度和处理的时间。研究结果表明,‘黑比诺’(‘Pinot Noir’)、‘美乐’(‘Merlot’)、‘雷司令’(‘Riesling’)、‘Paulsen’和‘赤霞珠’(‘Cabernet Sauvignon’)对温度的敏感度依次下降^[102-103]。此外,不同的病原真菌对温度的敏

感性不同。研究表明,45~47℃处理可消除大部分*Phaeomoniella chlamydospora*,而对于其他的病原菌则需要51~53℃的高温^[104]。

生物防治主要利用生防细菌及真菌对枝干病害进行防控,作用机制包括空间以及营养竞争等,目前这部分研究主要集中在室内以及田间伤口保护。室内试验及田间伤口保护试验结果表明,枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)和深绿木霉(*Trichoderma atroviride*)、色二孢菌(*Diplodia seriata*)、可可毛色二孢菌(*Lasiodiplodia theobromae*)、*Neofusicoccum austerae*、小新壳梭孢(*Neofusicoccum parvum*)、*Phaeomoniella chlamydospora*和*Eutypa lata*的防治效果较好^[57]。

4 存在的问题与展望

国际上已经报道了5种重要的葡萄枝干病害,相对于葡萄白粉病和葡萄霜霉病等病害,葡萄枝干病害在田间发生十分复杂,有时会导致严重的损失甚至毁园,因此被认为是对全球葡萄栽培过程中具有严重威胁的病害,在国际植物病理学会下设有专门的学术组织(国际葡萄枝干病害专业委员会)协调组织该病害的研究与防控。目前,在我国已经报道了3种葡萄枝干病害(葡萄溃疡病、葡萄蔓枯病和葡萄顶枯病),并取得了一定的进展,但仍存在一些不足:葡萄衰枯病和葡萄黑根病在我国有没有发生、危害情况、典型症状等尚不清楚。目前全球已经报道了171种与葡萄枝干病害相关的病原菌,隶属于30个属,这些致病菌通常因气候和地理区域不同而异,病原真菌可以单独侵染,也可复合侵染,然而在我国,葡萄枝干病害的致病菌优势种类有哪些?葡萄枝干病害重要病原物的致病机制、葡萄对病原物的抗性、病原物与寄主相互作用尚未十分清楚,特别是该类病害的“机会性”发生机制还需要投入更多研究力量。目前大多数的研究主要集中于新的葡萄种植园及老葡萄园,育苗基地枝干病害的发生危害情况尚未十分清楚。

因此,近期我国对葡萄枝干病害的研究重点应集中在以下几个方面:全面理清我国葡萄枝干病害的发生危害情况、田间典型症状与病原菌种类;了解全国范围内育苗基地发生病害的种类和操作过程中存在的污染环节等,制定育苗基地行业操作标准;如果有可能,应尽快建立该类病害的早期诊断和苗木

无害化诊断体系,用于苗木栽培前的健康检测和病害防控;重要枝干病害病原优势菌的室内及田间防控药剂,生防菌等的筛选,以期获得高效、低毒、低残留药剂;明确葡萄枝干病害的发生与树体以及根际微生物的关系,葡萄枝干病害重要病原物的致病机制、葡萄对病原物的抗性、病原物与寄主相互作用,以深入理解该类病害的发生机制;构建适合不同气候区的葡萄枝干病害综合防控技术措施,并推广应用。

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