

6个枣品种枣疯病抗性与枣疯植原体 迁移特性差异研究

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摘要:【目的】探究6个枣树品种枣疯病抗性差异以及枣树体内植原体迁移特性差异,为抗枣疯病枣树品种的选择利用以及枣疯病的防治提供基础数据。【方法】通过采集携带植原体的鸡心脆枣接穗,嫁接到健康枣树砧木上,采用田间调查与普通PCR技术相结合方法,比较不同品种抗枣疯病情况与植原体在不同枣树品种中迁移情况。【结果】不同枣树品种发病时间不同,发病率差异显著,蜂蜜罐枣、奈奈枣和猴头枣为抗病类型,冬枣、红螺脆枣和鸡心脆枣为感病类型。植原体在不同枣树品种中迁移速度不同,植原体在鸡心脆枣和冬枣内迁移速度最快,其后依次为蜂蜜罐枣、红螺脆枣、奈奈枣,在猴头枣内迁移速度最慢。【结论】6个枣树品种中蜂蜜罐枣、奈奈枣和猴头枣表现一定的抗病能力,初步确认了植原体在不同枣树品种体内迁移特征的差异,可为抗枣疯病品种的选择利用和枣疯病防治提供科学依据。

关键词: 枣疯病; 抗病性; 嫁接传病; 植原体; 迁移

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Resistance of six varieties to witches-broom disease and difference in migration characteristics of phytoplasma in jujube

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Abstract: 【Objective】Jujube is a unique fruit crop in China with a long cultivation history. However, jujube witches-broom disease caused by phytoplasma seriously threatens the yield of jujube trees. Therefore, in this study, six main jujube varieties in Beijing area including Gagazao, Dongzao, Fengmiguang, Jixincuizao, Hongluocuizao and Houtouzao served as the test materials. This study aimed to explore the differences in resistance to jujube witches-broom disease and the phytoplasma migrating characteristics in six varieties, which would provide reliable basic reference for the development and utilization of resistant varieties and the prevention and treatment of jujube witches-broom disease. 【Methods】By collecting Jixincuizao with phytoplasma and grafting it onto the healthy jujube rootstock, the disease incidence rate was investigated every 30 days from July to October 2016, and from 2017 to 2018. Phloem and leaves of 5 cm above the graft union, including the first, second and third branches, and 5 cm, 10 cm, 15 cm and 20 cm below the graft union were collected after they were grafted 39 d, 60 d, 90 d, 120 d and 300 d. In the summer of 2017 and spring of 2018, we collected leaves and phloem at 5 cm

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above the graft union and 20 cm below the graft union. The combination of field investigation and common PCR technology were used to compare the resistance of 6 varieties to jujube witches-broom disease and migration features of phytoplasma to different parts.【Results】The results showed that, 60 d after grafting, none of the 6 varieties of seedlings showed symptoms of jujube witches-broom disease; 90 d after grafting, Dongzao, Fengmiguanzao and Jixincuizao exhibited symptoms, and the incidence rates of the three varieties were: 13.8% (Jixincuizao), 11.6% (Dongzao), and 4.1% (Fengmiguanzao). However, 120 d after grafting except for Houtouzao, the other 5 varieties all showed symptoms, and the incidence rates were: 32.5% (Jixincuizao), 18.4% (Hongluocuizao), 29.0% (Dongzao), 8.4% (Gagazao) and 23.3% (Fengmiguanzao, respectively. After two years of grafting, all 6 varieties had symptoms of jujube witches-broom disease, and the incidence rates were: 79.3% (Jixincuizao), 69.6% (Hongluocuizao), 67.7% (Dongzao), 57.6% (Gagazao), 51.2% (Fengmiguanzao), and 49.0% (Houtouzao), respectively, indicating that none of the 6 jujube varieties was immune to phytoplasma, and different jujube varieties were differentially resistant to the disease and the difference was significant. According to the onset time and incidence rate, cultivars such as Houtouzao, Fengmiguanzao and Gagazao belonged to disease-resistant type, and Dongzao, Hongluocuizao and Jixincuizao belonged to susceptible type. After grafting with phytoplasma branches, the phytoplasma was first transferred to the trunk below the rootstock grafting interface, and then transferred to the trunk above the grafting interface, and finally spread to the whole plant branches. In addition, the migration speed of phytoplasma was different among different jujube varieties. Phytoplasma migrated fastest in Jixincuizao and Dongzao, followed by Fengmiguanzao, Hongluocuizao, and Gagazao, and the migration speed was the slowest in Houtouzao.【Conclusion】Among six varieties, Fengmiguanzao, Gagazao and Houtouzao showed a certain disease resistance, and the migration characteristics of phytoplasma in different jujube varieties were preliminarily confirmed, whose phytoplasma migrated fastest in Jixincuizao and Dongzao, followed by Fengmiguanzao, Hongluocuizao, and Gagazao, and the migration speed was the slowest in Houtouzao. However, due to the limitation of the sample number of jujube varieties, whether the migration speed of phytoplasma was positively correlated with the resistance of different jujube species needed deep research further.

Key words: Jujube witches-broom disease; Resistance; Graft transmission; Phytoplasma detection; Migration

枣树(*Ziziphus jujube* Mill.)是我国特有果树,栽培历史达4 000余年,品种达900余种^[1-2]。因抗逆性强、适生区广、果实营养丰富、果品干鲜兼用,深受人们的喜爱。然而,由植原体引起的枣疯病在我国枣树种植区发生十分严重,随着枣树种植面积的扩大,该病害有流行和蔓延的趋势,每年因枣疯病致死枣树高达千万株,直接经济损失高达数亿元,所以,枣疯病已是枣树产业发展的首要障碍^[3-4]。

枣疯病在自然界通过嫁接和媒介叶蝉等途径传播,枣园毁园现象时有发生^[5-7],北京市密云金丝小枣,因此病危害基本绝产,防治难度极大^[8-9]。多年

来,人们一直寻找有效地防治枣疯病的方法,其中,筛选抗病资源、提高品种的抗病性、选用抗病品种是防治枣疯病的重要途径。一些学者已对我国部分枣树品种进行了抗病性鉴定,筛选出了一些抗病品种和单株,为控制枣疯病危害、发展枣树生产进行了有益的探索^[10-12]。因此,深入开展枣树品种抗病特性研究,对于预防枣疯病流行危害和促进枣树生产发展具有重要的实践意义。

植原体不能离体培养,给抗病性品种鉴定造成了很大困难。传统的自然感染抗病性鉴定工作,需要理想的抗枣疯病鉴定环境、大量的群体观察和多

年的监测和鉴定时间^[13]。许多学者进行了抗性鉴定手段的探索,例如用组培苗嫁接进行传病试验,利用病树皮和病枝条进行嫁接进行枣树抗性鉴定^[2,12],利用这样的方法也筛选出来一些抗枣疯病新品种^[13-14]。目前,对植原体在感染寄主植物中的迁移情况有一些了解^[15-19],但是,枣疯植原体通过嫁接或媒介昆虫传播局部感染植株后在整株枣树体内的迁移特性、迁移特性在品种间是否有差异,至今尚不清楚。枣疯植原体迁移特性的研究对于利用剪除病枝和树干输液治疗枣疯病具有重要的科学和实践价值。此外,枣疯植原体感染后在不同枣树品种体内迁移特性与枣树抗病性相关性仍缺乏认识,对此继续探索对于选择合适的枣树组织样品以生产无病的插条具有重要意义。本研究旨在为筛选抗枣疯病资源,探索抗性鉴定手段,以及抗枣疯植原体机制研究奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料与地点

试验地点位于北京市昌平区亭自庄北京农学院农场。供试枣树品种均为不携带枣疯植原体的2年生奈奈枣、冬枣、蜂蜜罐枣、鸡心脆枣、红螺脆枣和猴头枣。将携带枣疯植原体的鸡心脆枣接穗嫁接到6个枣品种上。

1.2 供试品种和接穗选择

2016年5月底对每个品种选择长势均等的90株,挂牌标记。在每株顶部第一个新生枝条的基部摘取2枚完整叶片,带回冷冻并检测,确保每个植株不携带枣疯植原体。摘取已发病鸡心脆枣发病枝顶部的叶片,带回冷冻并检测,确保每个用于嫁接的枝条携带枣疯植原体。

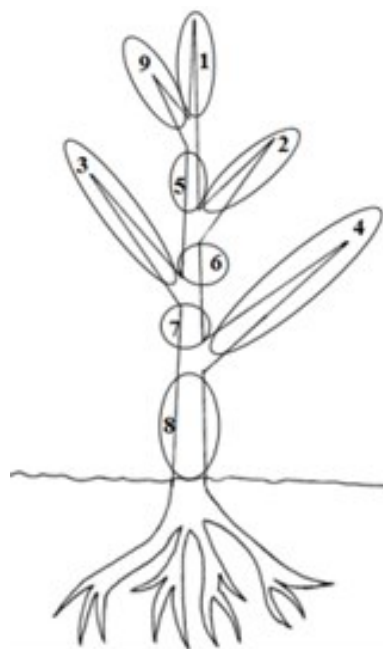
1.3 发病率调查

2016年6月中旬,采用切接法,将选定好的携带枣疯植原体的接穗剪下后立即嫁接到健康植株上,分别在嫁接1个月(7月10日)、2个月(8月11日)、3个月(9月13日)、4个月(10月10日)和2 a(年)(2018年4月20日)时对6个枣树品种的发病情况进行调查,对6个枣树品种的发病率进行统计分析,并依据田国忠等^[4]的分类方法进行抗性分类,发病率/%=发病株数/调查总株数×100。

1.4 植原体检测方法

1.4.1 样品采集 于嫁接后39、60、90、120和300 d

采集如图1所示位置的叶片和韧皮部,并于2017年7月1日、2018年4月20日和2018年10月17日采集嫁接口向上5 cm和嫁接口向下20 cm处叶片和韧皮部,装入密封袋,带回实验室,-80℃冰冻保存,检测感染植原体情况,植原体检出率/%=检出株数/检测总株数×100。



圆圈和编号表示取样部位:1. 嫁接口向上5 cm处;2. 嫁接口向下的第一个枝条;3. 嫁接口向下的第二个枝条;4. 嫁接口向下的第三个枝条;5. 嫁接口向下5 cm处;6. 嫁接口向下10 cm处;7. 嫁接口向下15 cm处;8. 嫁接口向下20 cm处;9. 接穗。

Circles and numbers indicate sampling positions: 1. 5 cm above the graft; 2. The first branch below the graft; 3. The second branch below the graft; 4. The third branch below the graft; 5. 5 cm below the graft; 6. 10 cm below the graft; 7. 15 cm below the graft; 8. 20 cm below the graft; 9. Scion.

图1 取样示意图

Fig. 1 Sampling diagram

1.4.2 样品总DNA的提取 采用CTAB法^[20]提取植物DNA,略有修改。吸取上清液至1.5 mL离心管(新管)中,再次加入等体积24:1的氯仿/异戊醇抽提,4℃,12 000 r·min⁻¹,离心15 min;异丙醇提前-20℃预冷,取上清液,加入等体积的异丙醇,放入-20℃冰箱等待约20 min,混匀,放入4℃的离心机中,12 000 r·min⁻¹,离心20 min。弃上清,用-20℃预冷的75%乙醇800 μL洗涤2次,在室温中干燥后加入80 μL双蒸水,使DNA充分溶解,保存于-20℃。

1.4.3 常规PCR检测 根据Deng等^[21]报道的植原

体通用引物 P1/P7 用于 JWB 的检测,其中 P1:5'-AAGAGTTTCCTGGCTCAGGATT-3', P7:5'-CGTCCTTCATCGGCTCTT-3'。

PCR 反应体系^[7]15 μ L,其中包含 7.5 μ L $2\times$ Taq PCR MasterMix (北京博尔优生物技术有限公司),上、下游引物各 1 μ L,1 μ L DNA 模板,4.5 μ L ddH₂O。PCR 扩增反应程序:95 $^{\circ}$ C 预变性 5 min;94 $^{\circ}$ C 变性 30 s,53 $^{\circ}$ C 退火 30 s,72 $^{\circ}$ C 延伸 2 min,共 35 个循环;最后 72 $^{\circ}$ C 延伸 10 min,扩增产物经 1% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳,在紫外透光仪下观察,凝胶成像仪上拍照记录。

1.5 数据分析

用 Excel 软件对各品种枣树田间发病率和植原体检出率进行统计分析。使用 SPSS 23.0 对各品种枣树的田间发病率和植原体检出率进行邓肯氏单因

素方差分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同枣树品种嫁接后发病情况

由表 1 可以看出,在嫁接 60 d 后,6 个品种苗木均未出现枣疯病症状;在嫁接 90 d 后,冬枣、蜂蜜罐枣和鸡心脆枣出现枣疯病症状。在嫁接 120 d 后,除猴头枣外,其余 5 个品种均出现枣疯病症状,表明猴头枣抗性高于其余 5 个品种。嫁接 2 a 后,6 个品种均出现枣疯病症状,表明 6 个枣树品种均不能对植原体免疫,不同枣树品种对枣疯病抗性差异性显著。根据发病早晚和发病率,将 6 个枣树品种分为两种类型,蜂蜜罐枣、柰柰枣和猴头枣为抗病类型,冬枣、红螺脆枣和鸡心脆枣为感病类型。

表 1 主栽枣树品种嫁接后发病率

Table 1 The disease incidence of main jujube varieties after grafting

枣树品种 Jujube varieties	2016-09-13			2016-10-10			2018-04-20		
	总株数 Total number of plants	病株数 Number of diseased plants	发病率 Disease incidence/%	总株数 Total number of plants	病株数 Number of diseased plants	发病率 Disease incidence/%	总株数 Total number of plants	病株数 Number of diseased plants	发病率 Disease incidence/%
柰柰枣 Gagazao	83	0	0.0 d	83	7	8.4 e	59	34	57.6 c
冬枣 Dongzao	69	8	11.6 b	69	20	29.0 b	31	21	67.7 b
蜂蜜罐枣 Fengmiguazao	73	3	4.1 c	73	17	23.3 c	41	21	51.2 d
鸡心脆枣 Jixincuizao	80	11	13.8 a	80	26	32.5 a	58	46	79.3 a
红螺脆枣 Hongluocuizao	76	0	0.0 d	76	14	18.4 d	46	32	69.6 b
猴头枣 Houtouzao	65	0	0.0 d	65	0	0.0 f	49	24	49.0 d

注:同列不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column represent significant difference at $p < 0.05$.

2.2 不同枣树品种中植原体检出率

由表 2 可以看出,2017 年 7 月检测结果显示,6 个枣树品种之间植原体检出率差异显著($p > 0.05$),检出率由高到低依次为鸡心脆枣、蜂蜜罐枣、柰柰枣、红螺脆枣、猴头枣和冬枣。2018 年 4 月检测结果显示,各枣树品种植原体检出率普遍极低,推测 4 月份枣树枝条萌发时,地上部位韧皮部植原体含量处于非常低的水平。2018 年 10 月检测结果显示,6 个枣树品种之间植原体检出率差异显著($p > 0.05$),检出率由高到低依次为蜂蜜罐枣、红螺脆枣、

鸡心脆枣、猴头枣、冬枣和柰柰枣。

由表 2 可知,柰柰枣 2017 年 7 月植株植原体检出率显著高于 2018 年 10 月植株植原体检出率($p < 0.05$),推测柰柰枣存在一定抗病能力,砧木病症得以恢复,体内植原体浓度降低以致检测不到;冬枣蜂蜜罐枣、红螺脆枣和猴头枣 2017 年 7 月植株植原体检出率显著低于 2018 年 10 月植株植原体检出率($p < 0.05$),表明其对植原体侵入有一定的阻碍机制,但随时间延长植原体侵染植株并在其体内积累;鸡心脆枣 2017 年 7 月植株植原体检出率与 2018 年

表 2 不同枣树品种中植原体检出率

Table 2 The detection rate to the phytoplasma by PCR

枣树品种 Jujube varieties	2017-07-01			2018-04-20			2018-10-17		
	总株数 Total number of plants	检出株数 Number of positive	检出率 Positive rate/%	总株数 Total number of plants	检出株数 Number of positive	检出率 Positive rate/%	总株数 Total number of plants	检出株数 Number of positive	检出率 Positive rate/%
柰奈枣 Gagazao	28	14	50.0 c	39	2	5.1 b	27	12	44.4 f*
冬枣 Dongzao	28	5	17.9 f	27	2	7.4 a	15	8	53.3 e*
蜂蜜罐枣 Fengmiguangzao	30	20	66.7 b	39	0	0.0 d	36	27	75.0 a*
鸡心脆枣 Jixincuizao	24	17	70.8 a	31	1	3.2 c	18	12	66.7 c
红螺脆枣 Hongluocuizao	22	8	36.4 d	41	2	4.9 b	27	19	70.4 b*
猴头枣 Houtouzao	26	8	30.8 e	42	0	0.0 d	33	20	60.6 d*

注:同一时期同列不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$);*表示同一品种 2017 年 7 月与 2018 年 10 月植株植原体检出率差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

Note: Different small letters in the same column during the same period indicate significant differences($p < 0.05$); * indicate significant differences between the same cultivar in summer 2017 and autumn 2018($p < 0.05$).

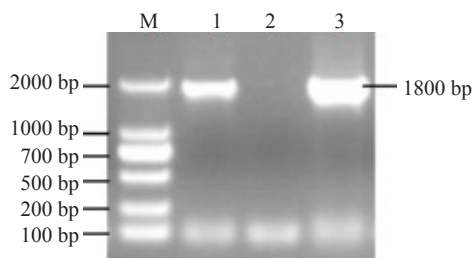
10 月植株植原体检出率差异不显著($p > 0.05$),表明鸡心脆枣对病原入侵有一定的阻碍机制。

2.3 植原体在不同时间不同枣树品种中的分布情况

为观察不同时间植原体在 6 个品种枣树内的分布情况,采用常规 PCR 方法对嫁接后 39、60、90、120 和 300 d 采集的枣树 9 个部位韧皮部和叶片进行植原体检测(图 2)。在嫁接后 39 d,6 个品种仅在接穗中检测到植原体,推测这段时间为接穗愈合期,植原体还未侵染砧木。植原体在 6 个枣树品种中的迁移

速度存在差异,在嫁接后 60 d,冬枣和鸡心脆枣中植原体迁移至砧木嫁接接口下方主干 20 cm 处,蜂蜜罐枣中植原体迁移至砧木嫁接接口下方主干 15 cm 处,红螺脆枣中植原体迁移至砧木嫁接接口下方主干 10 cm 处,柰奈枣和猴头枣中植原体仍未侵染砧木;嫁接后 90 d,冬枣和鸡心脆枣中植原体扩散至整个砧木主干,蜂蜜罐枣、红螺脆枣和柰奈枣中植原体迁移至砧木嫁接接口下方主干 20 cm 处,猴头枣中植原体迁移至嫁接接口下方主干 10 cm 处;嫁接后 120 d,冬枣、蜂蜜罐枣和鸡心脆枣中植原体扩散至全株枝条,柰奈枣和红螺脆枣中植原体扩散至整个砧木主干,猴头枣中植原体迁移至砧木嫁接接口下方主干 20 cm 处;嫁接后 300 d,6 个枣树品种中植原体分布于整个植株(图 3)。结果表明,夏季嫁接携带植原体枝条后早期植原体首先向砧木嫁接接口下方主干迁移,然后向嫁接接口上方主干迁移,最后扩散至全株枝条,且植原体在不同枣树品种中迁移速度不同,植原体在鸡心脆枣和冬枣内迁移速度最快,其后依次为蜂蜜罐枣、红螺脆枣、柰奈枣,在猴头枣内迁移速度最慢。

由表 3 可知,2017 年 7 月检测结果显示,嫁接接口向上 5 cm 植原体检出率显著高于嫁接接口向下 20 cm 植原体检出率($p < 0.05$);2018 年 4 月检测结果显示,除鸡心脆枣外嫁接接口向上 5 cm 植原体检出率与嫁接接口向下 20 cm 植原体检出率差异不显著($p >$

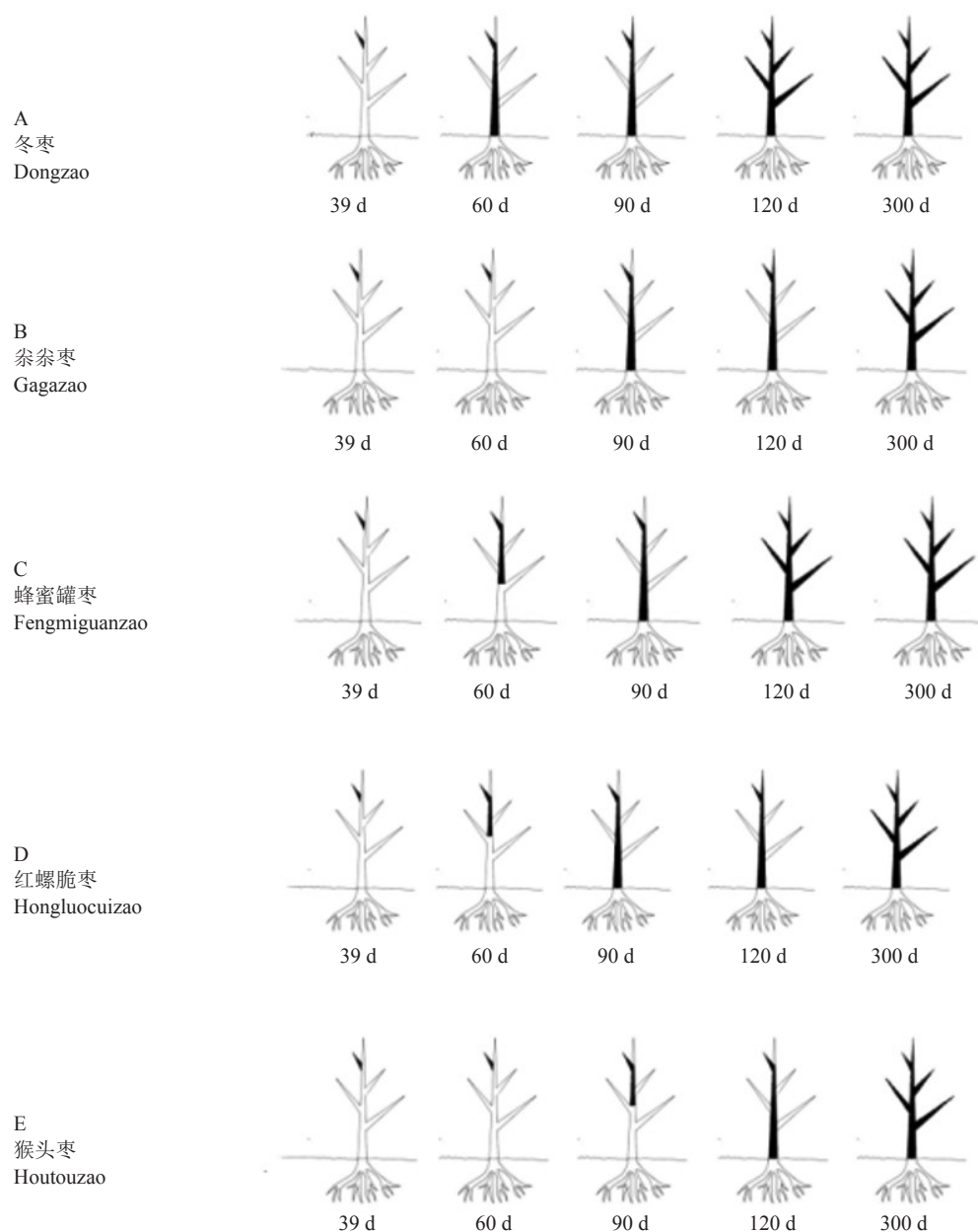


M 为 2000 bp Marker; 1. 阳性对照(1800 bp 枣疯植原体的扩增产物条带); 2. 阴性对照; 3. 检测样品。

M. 2000 bp Marker; 1. Positive control, amplicon of Phytoplasma of jujube (1800 bp); 2. Negative control; 3 Samples.

图 2 枣树样品 DNA 聚合酶链式反应扩增的琼脂糖凝胶电泳

Fig. 2 Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products obtained from DNA extracts of several jujube



接穗为鸡心脆枣;填充区域表示植原体检出部位。

Scion in Jixincui zao; Filled areas denote where phytoplasma is detected.

图3 北京主栽枣树品种中植原体迁移示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic representation of the proposed migration of phytoplasma in main jujube varieties in Beijing

0.05),鸡心脆枣嫁接口向上5 cm植原体检出率显著高于嫁接口向下20 cm植原体检出率($p < 0.05$);2018年10月检测结果显示,柰柰枣、红螺脆枣和猴头枣嫁接口向上5 cm植原体检出率显著高于嫁接口向下20 cm植原体检出率($p < 0.05$),冬枣和鸡心脆枣嫁接口向上5 cm植原体检出率显著低于嫁接口向下20 cm植原体检出率($p < 0.05$),蜂蜜罐枣嫁接口向上5 cm植原体检出率与嫁接口向下20 cm植原体检出率差异不显著($p > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

通过嫁接病枝观察发病状况对北京地区主栽枣树品种的抗枣疯病性状进行鉴定,其中首次嫁接接种鉴定的品种有鸡心脆枣、红螺脆枣和猴头枣,重新验证和评估已报道品种抗病能力的品种有柰柰枣、冬枣和蜂蜜罐枣^[5,11,13]。本研究中2 a连续调查发病率结果显示6个枣树品种均不能对植原体免疫,且发病率随时间推移呈上升趋势。高抗性种质具有发

表3 不同品种枣树植株不同部位枣疯植原体检出率

Table 3 The detection rate of phytoplasma in different parts of jujube trees

%

枣树品种 Jujube varieties	2017-07-01		2018-04-20		2018-10-17	
	嫁接口向上5 cm 5 cm above the graft	嫁接口向下20 cm 20 cm below the graft	嫁接口向上5 cm 5 cm above the graft	嫁接口向下20 cm 20 cm below the graft	嫁接口向上5 cm 5 cm above the graft	嫁接口向下20 cm 20 cm below the graft
柰奈枣 Gagazao	25.0 a	17.9 b	2.6 a	2.6 a	14.8 a	0.0 b
冬枣 Dongzao	14.3 a	0.0 b	3.7 a	3.7 a	6.7 b	13.3 a
蜂蜜罐枣 Fengmiguanzao	43.3 a	16.7 b	0.0 a	0.0 a	16.7 a	19.4 a
鸡心脆枣 Jixincuizao	54.2 a	8.3 b	3.2 a	0.0 b	5.6 b	16.7 a
红螺脆枣 Hongluocuizao	22.7 a	9.1 b	2.4 a	2.4 a	40.7 a	7.4 b
猴头枣 Houtouzao	23.1 a	7.7 b	0.0 a	0.0 a	30.3 a	12.1 b

注:同行不同字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

Note: Different letters of the same trade indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$.

病率低,发病较晚,症状较轻或症状逐渐减轻的特征^[22],田间调查结果表明蜂蜜罐枣、柰奈枣和猴头枣为抗病类型,冬枣、红螺脆枣和鸡心脆枣为感病类型。该研究结果对北京地区枣疯病的防控和品种选择具有重要参考价值,如应避免种植冬枣、红螺脆枣和鸡心脆枣等易感病品种,可种植抗病品种蜂蜜罐枣、柰奈枣和猴头枣,这与田国忠等^[5]研究结果一致。然而,抗病品种的抗病稳定性以及是否可用于重建病树树冠、用作中间砧或插条还需进一步观察研究。

通过普通PCR方法检测6个枣树品种中的植原体,结果表明蜂蜜罐枣中植原体检出率较高,这与发病率调查结果不一致,且在嫁接90 d后只有冬枣和鸡心脆枣在枝条中检测到植原体,但发病率调查结果显示除冬枣和鸡心脆枣外,蜂蜜罐枣也表现枣疯病症状,原因可能为普通PCR只能检测到较高浓度的植原体,而蜂蜜罐枣枝条和叶片中在嫁接前期植原体浓度较低,蜂蜜罐枣在早期为易感品种,而随着抗病反应的激发,具有了较强抗病性。研究结果显示2018年4月植株植原体检出率极低,原因可能为植原体浓度与温度呈正相关。4月份温度较低,枣树地上部位植原体浓度处于较低水平,无法通过普通PCR检测出枣疯植原体^[20-21],推测4月份为采集插条进行无性繁殖的最佳时期。

研究表明,在6个枣树品种中植原体向不同部位迁移的速度不同。冬枣和鸡心脆枣迁移速度最快,其后依次为蜂蜜罐枣、红螺脆枣、柰奈枣和猴头

枣,推测植原体迁移速度可能取决于植物宿主种类。受枣树品种数量的限制,植原体迁移速度与不同枣树品种抗性是否呈正相关,还需进一步研究。

实验发现夏季嫁接携带植原体枣树枝条后早期植原体首先向砧木嫁接口下方主干迁移,然后向嫁接口上方主干迁移,最后扩散至全株枝条,这与Lee等^[23]在长春花中植原体从接种后的接穗向下移动到主茎和根,并随着时间的推移继续向上移动到顶点的研究结果基本一致。此外,通过巢式PCR技术研究了茼蒿中植原体从接种的叶子到主茎,根,上层叶,然后是下层叶依次扩散的迁移规律^[15]。利用实时荧光定量PCR技术检测到甘蔗中植原体在接种后第7天从接种叶扩散到主茎、顶叶和根,然后在14~28 d从底部扩散到顶部其他叶子,接种后35 d在整个甘蔗中检测到植原体^[16]。通过比较同种植原体在不同枣树品种中的迁移和分布规律,可为今后植原体迁移规律的研究和不同枣树品种枣疯病最佳治疗时期的确定提供科学依据。

2017年7月检测结果显示,6个品种苗木嫁接口向上5 cm植原体检出率显著高于嫁接口向下20 cm植原体检出率;2018年10月检测结果显示,柰奈枣、红螺脆枣和猴头枣嫁接口向上5 cm植原体检出率显著高于嫁接口向下20 cm植原体检出率。原因可能为同一时期不同器官较幼嫩部位病原浓度高于较老部位,推测嫁接口向下5 cm主干韧皮部为较老部位,病原浓度低,无法通过普通PCR检测出植原体。在生产中可在夏季剪除发病枝以降低发病率。

2018年10月检测结果显示,蜂蜜罐枣嫁接口向上5 cm 植原体检出率与嫁接口向下20 cm 植原体检出率差异不显著。2018年10月检测结果显示冬枣和鸡心脆枣嫁接口向上5 cm 植原体检出率显著低于嫁接口向下20 cm 植原体检出率,推测主干韧皮部中植原体浓度较高,从而导致冬枣和鸡心脆枣出现严重枣疯病症状。

本研究通过田间调查发病率并结合普通PCR方法检测6个枣树品种的枣疯病抗性差异,为北京地区枣树品种选择提供参考。枣树植原体在枣树体内的迁移规律和分布可直接为枣疯病治疗时期的确定提供理论依据。

4 结 论

不同枣树品种发病时间不同,发病率差异显著,蜂蜜罐枣、奈奈枣和猴头枣为抗病类型,冬枣、红螺脆枣和鸡心脆枣为感病类型。植原体在不同枣树品种中迁移速度不同,植原体在鸡心脆枣和冬枣内迁移速度最快,其后依次为蜂蜜罐枣、红螺脆枣、奈奈枣,在猴头枣内迁移速度最慢。

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