

贵长猕猴桃花腐病病原鉴定及防控药剂筛选

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摘要:【目的】明确猕猴桃花腐病的致病病原及其防控药剂。【方法】从贵长猕猴桃发病花蕾中分离获得病原菌, 通过致病性测定、形态学观察、生物学特性测定, 以及 16S rDNA、*rpoD*、*gyrB*、*gltA* 和 *dnaA* 基因联合分析鉴定, 同时测定 11 种杀菌剂和组合药剂对该病原菌的抑制效果。【结果】从病样中分离获得的菌株 G-2 为猕猴桃花腐病病原, 根据形态学观察、生理生化检测及分子鉴定将其鉴定为绿黄假单胞菌 *Pseudomonas viridiflava*; 毒力测定结果显示, 供试 11 种药剂中四霉素对该病原菌的抑菌活性最高, EC_{50} 为 $1.24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 其次为丙硫唑, EC_{50} 为 $9.62 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$; 四霉素与丙硫唑以有效质量比 4:1、3:1 时, 共毒系数 (co-toxicity coefficient, CTC) 分别为 272.70、129.86, 具有增效作用。【结论】猕猴桃花腐病的病原菌为绿黄假单胞菌 *Pseudomonas viridiflava*, 对四霉素和丙硫唑及组合药剂均有敏感性。

关键词: 猕猴桃; 花腐病; 绿黄假单胞菌; 病原鉴定; 药剂筛选

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Identification of the pathogens of blossom blight and screening of fungicides (bactericides) in Guichang kiwifruit

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Abstract: 【Objective】The disease damages kiwifruit buds, which have been found in Xiuwen county of Guizhou province. It causes the calyx to show dark brown, the filaments and anthers to become rot, which is called blossom blight of kiwifruit. It has so significant effect on the opening and pollination of the flower buds that it can result in a decline in the fruiting set rate and economic losses. It is important to determine the pathogen of Guichang kiwifruit flower rot. To screen out fungicides (or bactericides) that possess high-efficiency and low-toxic properties for prevention and control for blossom blight of kiwifruit, the experiment was carried out, so that the economic loss caused by the disease could be reduced. 【Methods】The diseased symptomatic tissues were surface-disinfected with 75% ethanol for 3-4 s and rinsed three times in sterile distilled water, and then cultured on the beef extract peptone medium (NA) with 75% relative humidity at 25 °C. The isolated pathogens were tested for the pathogenicity of kiwifruit buds by using the local inoculation method, and the pathogenicity of the pathogens to *Nicotiana benthamiana*, *Lycopersicon esculentum* and *Apium graveolens* L. were tested with another method. The morphology of the colony on NA medium was observed, after Gram staining, capsule staining, spore observation, and scanning electron microscopy as the basis for morphology. LOPAT test was undertaken by gelatin liquefaction, starch hydrolysis, glucose oxidation fermentation, malonic acid utilization, citrate utilization, esculin hydrolysis, hydrogen peroxide and phenylalanine deaminase, fluores-

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cence, methyl red and V-P test, whether it can use sorbitol, mannitol, glucose, ribotide, erythritol and sucrose, acting as a strong basis for researches on physiological and biochemical characteristics. The PCR amplification used 16S ribosomal DNA, DNA replication initiation protein (dnaA), DNA gyrase B subunit (gyrB), RNA polymerase sigma-70 factor (rpoD) and citrate synthase gene (gltA) primers. NCBI's BLASTn tools were used to obtain highly homologous DNA sequence in GenBank and molecular phylogenetic tree was constructed by MEGA 7.0.14. The bacteriostatic zone method was used to screen the virulence of 11 kinds of fungicides (bactericides) and their combination against blossom blight of kiwifruit, so as to obtain the related toxicity regression equation. 【Results】Four days after inoculation, artificially infected flowers showed symptoms alike those observed in the farm, whereas the control was asymptomatic. After the same measurement was used, which was described above with the original strains, the bacteria were isolated and purified from the infected tissues. Inversely, it was not isolated from the control, which fully conformed to the verification of Koch's Postulates. After the fruits, stems and leaves were infected by *Nicotiana benthamiana*, *Lycopersicon esculentum* and *Apium graveolens* L., the necrotic spots and pus produced. The pathogen was off-white, smooth and translucent with neat edges on NA medium. It was a gram-negative bacteria with the size of $(2.32-1.77) \mu\text{m} \times (0.497-0.663) \mu\text{m}$. The strain belonging to the LOPAT II group (- - + - +, L negative, O negative, P variable, A negative, and T positive) did not produce spores and had capsule. It was capable of producing fluorescent pigments, causing fermentation of glucose, using citrate and malonic acid, and slightly liquefying gelatin and hydrolyzing esculin. However, it could not hydrolyze starch. Catalase peroxide was positive and phenylalanine deaminase was negative. The results of methyl red and V-P showed that the former was positive and the latter was negative. It can utilize glucose, sucrose, erythritol and sorbitol as carbon source except ribonic acid and mannitol. BLAST on the NCBI official website was used for analysis of the sequence that used universal primer 27F/1492R. The results showed that strain G-2 (GenBank accessions: MT950156) and *Pseudomonas viridiflava* (GenBank accessions: AY180972.1) were 100%, *Pseudomonas graminis* were out-of-group strains in the periphery. The primers rpoD-FP/RP, gyrB-F/R, ctsF/R and M209 F/R were used for PCR amplification and comparative analysis of strain G-2. The phylogenetic tree showed that strain G-2 (GenBank accessions: rpoD, MT975512; gyrB, MT994325; gltA, MT975511; dnaA, MT975513) cannot be distinguished from other sources of *Pseudomonas viridiflava*, but they were all in the same group. The susceptibility of the bacteria to bactericides (fungicides) showed that tetracycline had the highest antibacterial activity against the pathogen among the 11 kinds of fungicides, with an EC_{50} of $1.24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, followed by prothioazole with an EC_{50} of $9.62 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$. Both bactericides (fungicides) were combined, the CTC values were 272.70 and 129.86 when the effective mass ratio was 4:1 and 3:1. This result suggested that it had a synergistic effect. 【Conclusion】It was proved that the pathogen of blossom blight of kiwifruit in Guizhou province is *P. viridiflava* through morphology, combined with biological characteristics and molecular biological methods. Tetracycline, prothioazole and other effective prevention and control fungicides (bactericides) and combination agents were screened out by the test. But the final control effect of the agent still needs to be verified in the field. This study provides a theoretical basis for the development of rapid detection technology that prevents blossom blight of kiwifruit in advance.

Key words: Kiwifruit; Blossom blight of kiwifruit; *Pseudomonas viridiflava*; Pathogen identification; Screening of fungicides

猕猴桃 (*Actinidia chinensis* Planch.) 又名奇异果, 富含维生素C和人体所必需氨基酸, 具有极高的营养价值。以中国、新西兰、智利和意大利等国家种植面积较大, 其中中国猕猴桃种植面积和产量均居世界首位^[1]。至2019年, 贵州省猕猴桃种植面积已超过3.8万hm², 跃居全国第三。然而, 猕猴桃产业发展依旧存在单位面积产量低、果实品质较差等诸多问题^[2], 探索新的猕猴桃产业发展模式是走向国际市场的必然趋势。随着猕猴桃种植规模的不断扩大, 危害猕猴桃的病害及病原物种类也愈加繁多。现已报道丁香假单胞菌猕猴桃致病变种 (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*)^[3]能引起猕猴桃溃疡病, 葡萄座腔菌 (*Botryosphaeria dothidea*)^[4]和灰葡萄孢菌 (*Botrytis cinerea*)^[5]均可导致果实软腐, 根癌土壤杆菌 (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*)^[6]能使猕猴桃根部形成球状瘤体的根癌病, 爪哇根结线虫 (*Meloidogyne javanica*)和南方根结线虫 (*Meloidogyne incognita*)^[7]混合侵染使根部产生类似念珠状的根结等病害。

猕猴桃花腐病是一种危害猕猴桃花蕾以及盛花期各花器官的病害。我国最早在1993年福建省建宁县大南果场^[8]发现该病害, 此后在湖南、陕西、山东等地均有零星发生, 但是并无大规模暴发的记录, 而关于该病害病原物至今还未得出确切的结论^[9]。2016年, 贵州省修文县、水城县等猕猴桃产区有猕猴桃花腐病零星发生, 2017年大面积暴发, 园中大量花蕾坏死、脱落, 果实小而畸形, 部分区域发病率在20%以上, 造成严重的经济损失。因此, 准确诊断猕猴桃花腐病的病因, 提出相应的防治措施, 对科学防控猕猴桃花腐病、推动猕猴桃产业发展具有指导意义。

笔者采用组织分离法分离猕猴桃病花蕾, 通过形态学观察、生物学特性测定, 以及16S rDNA、*rpoD*、*gyrB*、*gltA*和*dnaA*多基因序列鉴定, 同时进行室内毒力测定, 以期明确猕猴桃花腐病的致病原种类, 筛选出有抑菌效果的杀菌剂, 为后续猕猴桃花腐病的防治提供参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 供试菌株和植物 2017年4月在贵州省修文县小箐乡猕猴桃种植基地采集典型症状猕猴桃花腐

病的花蕾以及健康花蕾, 置于PE无菌采集袋内, 并注明时间、地点、编号等标记, 带回实验室保湿培养, 用于后续病原菌分离。烟草品种为本生烟, 番茄品种为粉冠, 芹菜品种为洋芹, 均为贵州大学农学院植物保护教学实习基地所提供, 用于致病性测定。对照菌株为丁香假单胞杆菌 (*Pseudomonas syringae*) 和丁香假单胞菌猕猴桃致病变种 (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*), 均由贵州大学猕猴桃工程技术研究中心赵志博副教授惠赠。

1.1.2 主要培养基和试剂 牛肉膏蛋白胨(NA)培养基: 蛋白胨10g、牛肉膏3g、氯化钠5g、琼脂18g、去离子水1000mL, pH值为6.8~7.2, 置于高压灭菌锅121℃灭菌20min。

Ezup柱式细菌基因组DNA抽提试剂盒、DNA Marker、2×Taq MasterMix、低电琼脂糖, 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。

1.1.3 主要仪器设备 GXM型智能光照培养箱, 宁波市科技园区新江南仪器有限公司; Forma 900系列超低温冰箱, 北京金业德祥生物科技有限公司; Sorvall Legend Micro 17微量离心机, 上海巴玖实业有限公司; 伯乐BIO-RAD Gel Doc XR凝胶成像仪, 上海土森视觉科技有限公司; PowerPac basic基础电泳仪电源, 上海柏辰生物科技有限公司; T100TMTermal Cycler PCR仪, 美国Bio-Rad公司; TS-180C卧式恒温摇床, 上海天呈实验仪器制造有限公司; Hitachi S-3400N型扫描电子显微镜, 苏州赛恩斯仪器有限公司, Nanodrop2000超微量分光光度计, 上海巴玖实业有限公司。

1.1.4 供试药剂 15%四霉素(Tetramycin)母药, 辽宁微科生物工程股份有限公司; 98%丙硫唑(Albendazole)原药, 贵阳中精科技有限公司; 12%中生菌素(Zhongshengmycin)母药, 福建凯立生物制品有限公司; 90%氯溴异氰尿酸(Chloroisobromine cyanuric acid)原药, 河南银田精细化工有限公司; 95%乙蒜素(Ethylcin)原药, 海南正业中农高科股份有限公司; 97%戊唑醇(Tebuconazole)原药, 内蒙古犇星化学有限公司; 98%噻霉酮(Benzisothiazolinon)原药, 浙江宇龙生物科技股份有限公司; 88%氢氧化铜(Copper hydroxide)原药, 河北赛丰生物科技有限公司; 99%氟啶胺(Fluazinam)原药, 山东省联合农药工业有限公司; 34%多抗霉素(Polyoxin)母药, 上虞颖泰精细化工有限公司; 97%甲基硫菌灵(Thiophanate-meth-

yl)原药,江苏嘉隆化工有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 猕猴桃花腐病病原菌分离与纯化 参考方中达^[10]培养皿稀释分离法和平板划线分离法,取病健交界处5 mm×5 mm的组织块,在75%乙醇中浸泡3~4 s,无菌水漂洗3次后将组织块放于研磨器中充分研磨,蘸取研磨汁液在牛肉膏蛋白胨(NA)培养基上划线,置于25℃恒温培养箱内培养24 h,待长出优势单菌落后进一步纯化。挑取适量单菌落与30%甘油按1:1的比例混合转入冻存管中,-80℃保存备用。

1.2.2 致病性测定 挑取单菌落放于牛肉膏蛋白胨营养液(NB)中,放置于摇床内震荡培养24 h,5000 r·min⁻¹离心1 min收集菌体,加无菌水配制菌体浓度为1×10⁹ CFU·mL⁻¹的接种液备用。

猕猴桃花腐病病原菌的致病性测定:采用刺伤接种法进行回接,利用注射器刺伤6~10个伤口(深度约2 mm),接无菌水为对照,每个处理3次重复,置于保湿培养(温度:27℃±0.5℃,湿度:80%),定期观察花蕾发病情况并做记录。

其他寄主植物的致病性测定:供试寄主植物包括芹菜、番茄、烟草。采用叶面喷施法对芹菜叶、番茄叶进行叶表面接种,利用注射法对番茄果实、茎秆和烟叶局部接种,以无菌水为对照,置于室温培养(温度:25℃±0.5℃,湿度:70%)和保湿培养(温度:27℃±0.5℃,湿度:80%),定期观察植株发病情况并做记录。

1.2.3 猕猴桃花腐病病原菌的形态学鉴定 将病原菌接种到NA培养基上,25℃恒温培养24 h,观察菌落形态、颜色、有无光泽等特征,根据《植病研究法》^[10]进行革兰氏染色、观察有无荚膜和芽孢,使用扫描电镜^[11]进一步观察菌体形态特征。

1.2.4 猕猴桃花腐病病原菌的生理生化指标测定 测定参照《常见细菌系统鉴定手册》^[12]测定病原菌的生物学特性。测定项目包括:LOPAT测试、明胶液化、淀粉水解、葡萄糖氧化发酵、丙二酸利用、柠檬酸盐利用、七叶灵水解、接触酶和苯丙氨酸脱氨酶反应、能否产生荧光、甲基红和V-P测试,以及是否能够利用山梨醇、甘露醇、葡萄糖、核糖酸、赤藻糖醇和蔗糖作为碳源。

1.2.5 猕猴桃花腐病病原菌的分子生物学鉴定 根据Ezup柱式细菌基因组DNA抽提试剂盒提取病原

菌株的基因组DNA。对病原细菌的16S rDNA、DNA复制起始蛋白基因(DNA replication initiation protein, *dnaA*)、DNA促旋酶B亚单位基因(DNA gyrase B subunit, *gyrB*)、RNA聚合酶σ70因子基因(RNA polymerase sigma-70 factor, *rpoD*)和柠檬酸合酶基因(citrate synthase gene, *gltA*) (表1)进行PCR扩增,1.5%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测,依据电泳图谱分析病原细菌基因组DNA提取的效果,委托生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司进行测序。聚合酶链式反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)体系为25 μL:正反向引物各1 μL 10 μmol, 2×TaqMasterMix 12.5 μL, DNA模板2 μL 50 ng·μL⁻¹,加ddH₂O补足25 μL。反应程序:预变性95℃ 4 min;变性94℃ 30 s,退火55℃ 30 s,延伸72℃ 1 min,35个循环。

利用Conting Express软件将所测各基因序列进行拼接,上传序列于NCBI(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>)中的GenBank数据库进行比对分析,下载同源性高且同时含有16S rDNA、*rpoD*、*gyrB*、*gltA*和*dnaA*基因的假单胞菌属模式菌株和参考序列,使用MEGA7.0.14软件的邻接法(NJ),设置Bootstrap值为1000,构建其系统发育树。

表1 PCR引物序列

Table 1 Primer sequences of PCR

引物对 Primer pair	扩增片段 Product size/bp	基因 Gene	序列 Primer sequence(5'-3')
27F/ 1492R	1466	16S <i>rDNA</i>	AGAGTTTGATCMTGGCTCAG GGYTACCTTGTACGACTT
rpoD- Fp/Rp	582	<i>rpoD</i>	AAGGCGARATCGAAATCGCCAARCG GGAAGTGCSCGAGGAAGTCGGCRCC
gyrB- F/R	665	<i>gyrB</i>	GGGCGGYAAGTTCGAYGACAAYTC TAATBGCRCGTCARRCCTTCRCGSGC
ctsF/R	618	<i>gltA</i>	AGTTGATCATCGAGGGCGCHGCC TGATCGGTTTGATCTCGCACGG
dnaF/R	1791	<i>dnaA</i>	CGTGACCGTTTGTCTGTGT TCTGGCGGCGTCTACC

1.2.6 猕猴桃花腐病病原菌对杀菌剂的敏感性测定 参考谭才邓等^[13]和焦红红^[14]的方法,采用抑菌圈法测定11种原药对猕猴桃花腐病病原菌的毒力。称取一定量的15%四霉素、98%丙硫唑等11种药剂于50 mL的容量瓶中,用丙酮配置成10 000 μg·mL⁻¹的母液,再用无菌水稀释成所设的5个梯度菌体浓度,滤纸片(直径6 mm)浸泡于不同菌体浓度药液中约1 h,取1 mL菌体浓度为1×10⁹ CFU·mL⁻¹

的菌液倒入约 150 mL、45 °C 左右的 NA 培养基中, 均匀倒入 9 cm 的培养皿, 制成含菌平板。将含药滤纸片置于含菌平板中央, 以无菌水作为对照, 每个处理 3 次重复, 密封后置于 25 °C±0.5 °C 恒温培养箱内培养 24 h。十字交叉法测量抑菌圈直径, 计算抑制率公式如(1)所示, 利用 Microsoft Excel 2010 和 Dps 数据处理软件分析实验数据, Duncan 新复极差法进行差异显著性检验。

组合药剂的敏感性测定: 根据单剂筛选结果, 将 2 种单剂以不同的有效质量比进行合理组合, 具体毒力测定与上述步骤一致, 试验结果依据 Sun 等^[15] 共毒系数法评定药剂组合效果, 以期筛选出具有增效作用的组合, 具体计算公式为(2)~(5)。根据共毒系数(co-toxicity coefficient, CTC)判定药剂混配效果, 判定标准为 $CTC < 80$ 为拮抗作用, $80 \leq CTC \leq 120$ 为相加作用, $CTC > 120$ 为增效作用。

抑制率/%=(处理组抑菌圈直径-6)/处理组抑菌圈直径×100; (1)

单剂毒力指数/%=(标准药剂 EC_{50} /供试单剂 EC_{50})×100; (2)

混剂实测毒力指数/%=(标准药剂 EC_{50} /供试混剂 EC_{50})×100; (3)

混剂理论毒力指数/%=(单剂 A 的毒力指数×混剂中 A 的含量+单剂 B 的毒力指数×混剂中 B 的含量)×100; (4)

共毒系数(CTC)/%=(混剂实测毒力指数/混剂理论毒力指数)×100。 (5)

2 结果与分析

2.1 猕猴桃花腐病田间发病症状

猕猴桃花腐病主要危害猕猴桃的花蕾, 如图 1 所示, 发病初期花萼最先表现症状呈暗褐色、水渍状, 潮湿条件下有的病部出现黄白色脓状物, 后期花



A. 已开放的病花蕾; B. 未开放的病花蕾。
A. Open disease bud; B. Unopened disease bud.

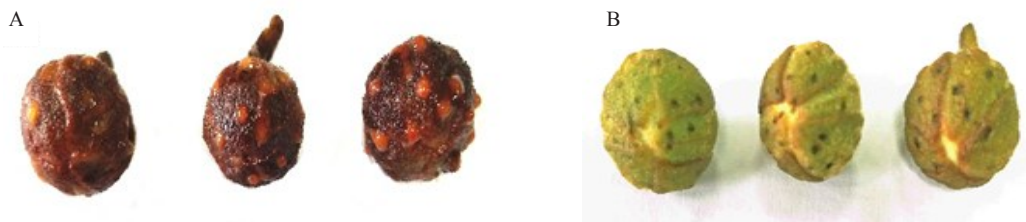
图 1 猕猴桃花腐病的田间症状

Fig. 1 Field disease symptoms of blossom blight of kiwifruit

丝和花药呈黑褐色, 整个花苞腐烂, 花柄软化, 直至花蕾脱落。

2.2 致病性测定结果

2.2.1 猕猴桃花腐病原菌的致病性 将所获得的菌株 G-1、G-2、G-3 进行回接, 其 4 d 后菌株 G-1、G-3 接种花蕾不发病, 菌株 G-2 接种发病, 接种部位出现菌脓、花萼呈暗褐色、水渍状(图 2-A), 且对照不表现症状(图 2-B)。对接发病组织再次分离, 获得



A. 处理组; B. 对照组。

A. Treatment group; B. Control group.

图 2 人工接种贵长猕猴桃感染 4 d 后症状

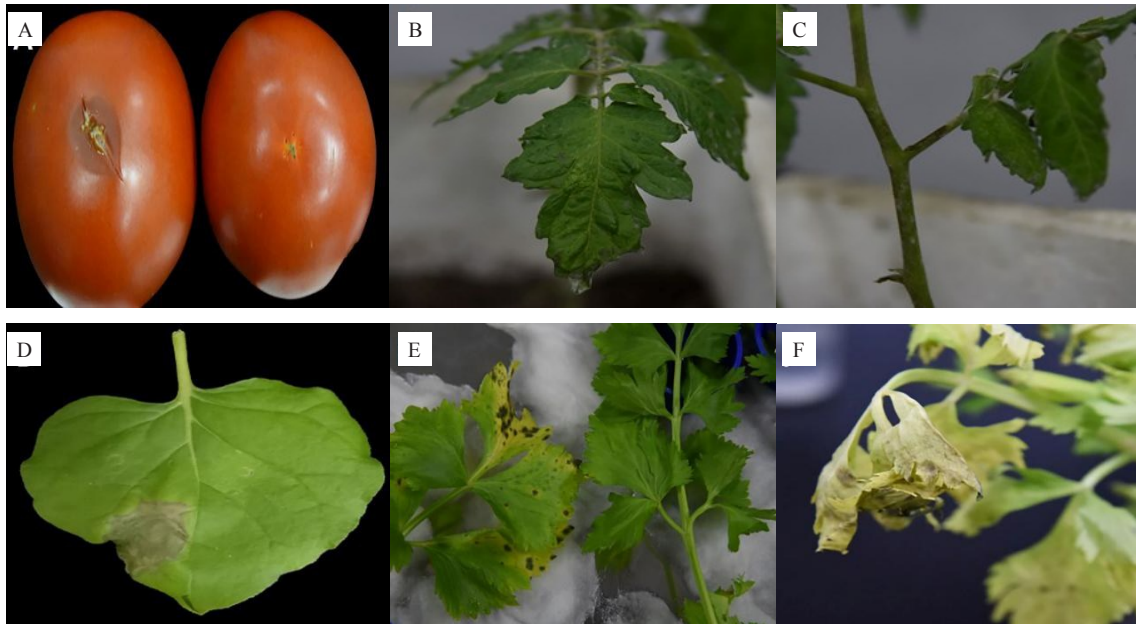
Fig. 2 Symptoms of kiwifruit cultivar Guichang 4 days after artificial infection

与原分离菌株一致的病原菌,上述试验结果符合柯赫氏法则。

2.2.2 对其他寄主植物的致病性 接种培养5~7 d后,接种处的番茄果实出现菌脓、凹陷腐烂,番茄叶缘灰褐色枯萎,茎秆呈黑褐色、水渍状;接种3 d,本

生烟烟叶上产生过敏性坏死;经培养5 d后,保湿培养的芹菜叶片出现斑点、有黄色晕圈,室温培养的芹菜叶枯萎、变黄。与之对应的各对照组均无异常表现,表明了该菌株对上述供试植物具有致病性(图3)。

2.3 猕猴桃花腐病病原菌的形态学特征



A~C. 侵染番茄果实、叶、茎;D. 本生烟被感染症状;E、F. 芹菜叶片接种后分别进行保湿培养和室温培养。

A-C. Infect tomato fruits, leaves, stems; D. *Nicotiana benthamiana* infection symptoms; E, F. Infect celery leaves and place them in moisturizing culture and room temperature culture.

图3 猕猴桃花腐病病菌对其他植物的致病性

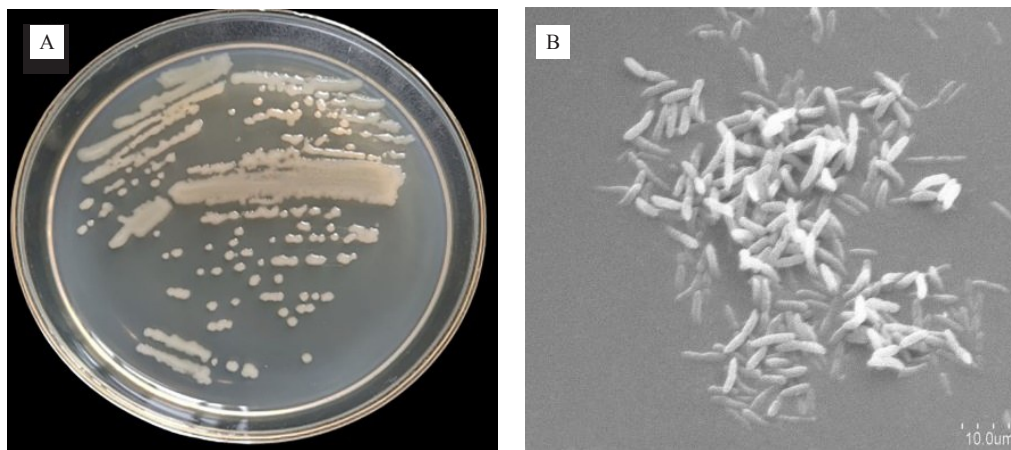
Fig. 3 Pathogenic of blossom blight of kiwifruit to other plants

供试菌株G-2在NA培养基上呈灰白色、光滑、半透明状、边缘整齐(图4-A),属于革兰氏阴性菌,呈杆状(图4-B),大小为(2.32~1.77) μm×(0.497~

0.663) μm,该菌株无芽孢产生,有荚膜。

2.4 猕猴桃花腐病病原菌的生理生化特性

如表2所示,该菌属于LOPAT II组(--++-+),



A. 菌株 G-2 在 NA 培养基上的形态;B. 菌株 G-2 的扫描电镜图。

A. Morphology of strain G-2 on NA; B. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) of strain G-2.

图4 猕猴桃花腐病病原菌的形态特征

Fig. 4 Morphological characteristics of the pathogen of Blossom Blight of kiwifruit

即不能产生果聚糖、氧化酶阴性、可导致马铃薯软腐、精氨酸双水解酶阴性、可引起烟草过敏性坏死)。菌株 G-2 能产生黄绿色扩散性荧光色素,能轻微液化明胶,使七叶灵水解,不能水解淀粉,可以利

用柠檬酸盐和丙二酸,接触酶为阳性,苯丙氨酸脱氨酶为阴性,甲基红试验为阳性,乙酰甲基甲醇为阴性,能够使葡萄糖发酵,并且能以葡萄糖、蔗糖、赤鲜糖醇和山梨醇为碳源,而不能利用核糖酸和甘

表 2 供试菌株的生理生化特性

Table 2 The physiological and biochemical characteristics of the tested strains

测定项目 Measuring item	菌株 Strains		
	G-2	丁香假单胞杆菌 <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	丁香假单胞杆菌猕猴桃致病变种 <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Actinidae</i>
果聚糖产生 Levan production	-	-	-
氧化酶反应 Oxidase production	-	-	-
马铃薯软腐 Potato soft rot	+	++	N
精氨酸双水解 Arginine dihydrolase production	-	+	-
烟草过敏反应 Tobacco hypersensibility	+++	+++	N
荧光色素产生 Fluorescent pigments	+++	-	+++
明胶液化 Gelatin liquefaction	+	+++	-
柠檬酸盐利用 Citrate utilization	++	N	N
丙二酸利用 Malonic acid	+++	N	N
七叶灵水解 Esculin Hydrolysis	+	N	N
葡萄糖氧化发酵 Glucose oxidation fermentation	发酵型 Fermented	发酵型 Fermented	发酵型 Fermented
苯丙氨酸脱氨酶 Phenylalanine deaminase	-	-	-
淀粉水解 Starch hydrolysis	-	-	-
乙酰甲基甲醇 V-P test	-	-	-
甲基红 Methyl red	+	-	-
接触酶测定 Catalase peroxide	+++	+++	++
山梨醇 Sorbitol	++	N	N
甘露醇 Mannitol	-	N	N
(D+)蔗糖 D + Sucrose	+++	++	++
(D-)葡萄糖 D - Glucose	+++	+++	+++
赤鲜糖醇 Erythritol	++	+	+++
核糖酸 Ribotide	-	-	-

注:+++ 严重; ++ 较严重; + 轻微; - 阴性; N 未测试。

Note: +++ Severe; ++ Moderate; + Slight; - Negative; N Not tested.

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2.5 猕猴桃花腐病原菌的分子生物学鉴定

2.5.1 16S rDNA 系统发育树构建 利用通用引物 27F/1492R 进行 PCR 扩增,所测序列在 NCBI 官网上进行 BLAST 比对分析,结果显示菌株 G-2 (GenBank accessions: MT950156) 与 *Pseudomonas viridiflava* (GenBank accessions: AY180972.1) 以 100% 的自展支持率聚为一分支, *Pseudomonas graminis* 为外群菌株处于外围 (图 5)。

2.5.2 多基因系统发育树构建 以引物 rpoD-FP/RP、gyrB-F/R、ctsF/R 和 M209 F/R 对菌株 G-2 进行 PCR 扩增和序列比对分析,其系统发育树显示,以

*Pseudomonas cichorii*speci 和 *Pseudomonas syringae* UB246 为外群菌株,菌株 G-2 (GenBank accessions: rpoD, MT975512; gyrB, MT994325; gltA, MT975511; dnaA, MT975513) 与其他来源的 *Pseudomonas viridiflava* 不能区分开 (图 6),但都在同一分组中。

2.6 猕猴桃花腐病原菌对药剂的敏感性

2.6.1 单剂对猕猴桃花腐病原菌的敏感性 除噻霉酮、氢氧化铜、氟啶胺、甲基硫菌灵和多抗霉素外,其余药剂对猕猴桃花腐病菌都有不同程度的抑菌作用 (表 3)。其中,四霉素对该菌的抑菌效果最好,抑制中浓度 EC_{50} 为 $1.24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$; 丙硫唑对该病原菌的

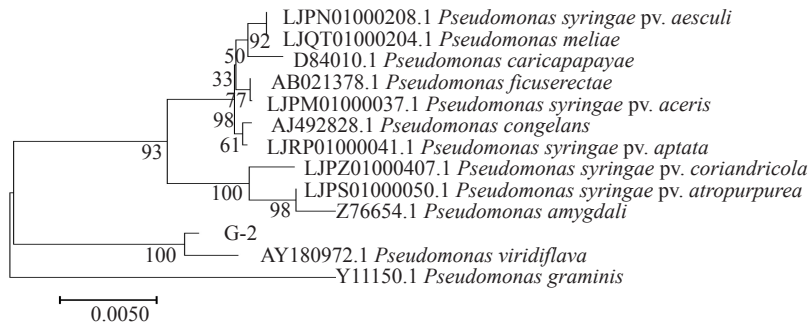


图 5 基于 16S rDNA 序列的系统发育树

Fig. 5 Phylogenetic tree based on 16S rDNA sequence

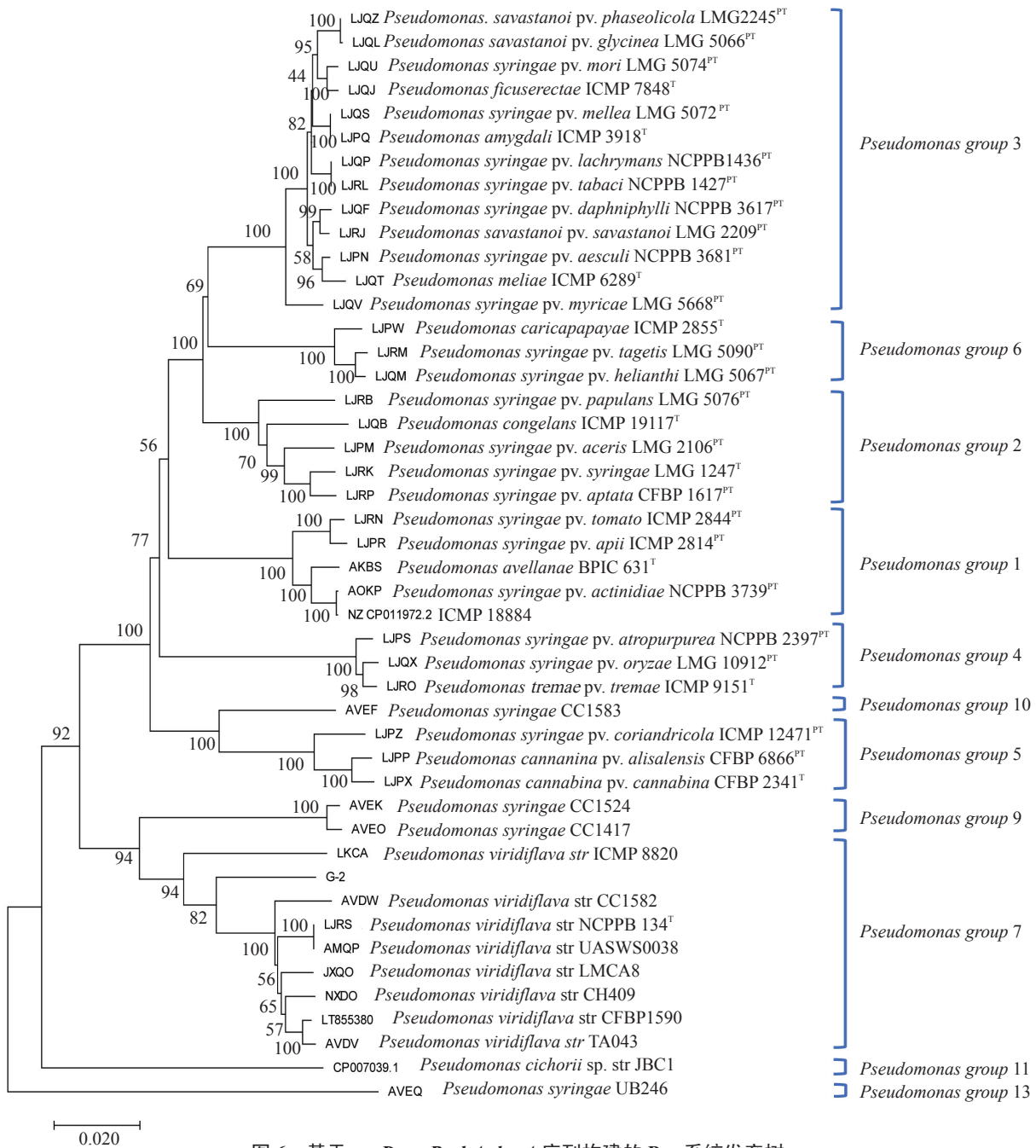


图 6 基于 *rpoD-gyrB-gltA-dnaA* 序列构建的 Psa 系统发育树

Fig. 6 Psa phylogenetic tree was constructed based on *rpoD-gyrB-gltA-dnaA* sequence

表3 11种杀菌剂对猕猴桃花腐病原菌的毒力测定

Table 3 Determination of virulence of 11 fungicides against pathogenic bacteria of blossom blight of kiwifruit

杀菌剂 Fungicide	毒力方程 Toxicity regression equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	$EC_{50}/(\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$
四霉素 Tetramycin	$y=4.9404+0.6414x$	0.9744	1.24
丙硫唑 Albendazole	$y=4.5736+0.4337x$	0.9915	9.62
中生菌素 Zhongshengmycin	$y=0.6524+1.3742x$	0.9901	1458.24
氯溴异氰尿酸 Chloroisobromine cyanuric acid	$y=3.7838+0.3885x$	0.8065	1349.37
乙蒜素 Ethylicin	$y=0.0311+1.3218x$	0.9980	5744.67
戊唑醇 Tebuconazole	$y=2.9990+0.4642x$	0.9798	31792.30
噻霉酮 Benziothiazolinone	-	-	-
氢氧化铜 Copper hydroxide	-	-	-
氟啶胺 Fluazinam	-	-	-
多抗霉素 Polyoxin	-	-	-
甲基硫菌灵 Thiophanate methyl	-	-	-

抑菌效果次之, EC_{50} 值为 $9.62 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$; 中生菌素、戊唑醇、氯溴异氰尿酸、乙蒜素的抑菌效果较差, EC_{50} 值分别为 1458.24、1349.37、5744.67、31792.30 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。

2.6.2 组合药剂对猕猴桃花腐病原菌的敏感性依据 2.6.1 所得结果, 选择四霉素和丙硫唑进行组

合, 测定猕猴桃花腐病原菌的毒力。如表 4 所示, 四霉素+丙硫唑以有效质量比 4:1:3:1 时, CTC 值分别为 272.70 和 129.86, 均具有增效作用; 四霉素+丙硫唑以有效质量比 2:1 时, CTC 值为 84.25, 具有相加作用; 其他药剂组合的共毒系数均低于 80, 表现为拮抗作用。

表4 四霉素与丙硫唑组合对猕猴桃花腐病原菌的毒力结果

Table 4 Pathogenic bacteria of blossom blight of kiwifruit of virulence with tetramycin and prothiazole

m 四霉素 · m 丙硫唑 m Tetramycin · m Albendazole	毒力方程 Toxicity regression equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	$EC_{50}/(\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$	共毒系数 CTC	作用效果 Effect
1:1	$y=4.3961+0.4125x$	0.9401	29.12	7.54	拮抗作用 Antagonism
1:2	$y=4.4535+0.3927x$	0.9797	24.63	11.99	拮抗作用 Antagonism
1:3	$y=4.6668+0.3156x$	0.9817	11.37	31.43	拮抗作用 Antagonism
1:4	$y=4.6145+0.3368x$	0.9990	13.95	29.31	拮抗作用 Antagonism
1:5	$y=4.2237+0.4329x$	0.9300	62.15	7.27	拮抗作用 Antagonism
2:1	$y=4.9035+0.3052x$	0.9827	2.07	84.25	相加作用 Addition
3:1	$y=4.9759+0.2802x$	0.9899	1.22	129.86	增效作用 Synergism
4:1	$y=5.0646+0.2487x$	0.9885	0.55	272.70	增效作用 Synergism

3 讨论

猕猴桃花腐病在贵州省猕猴桃园区迅速蔓延, 威胁到猕猴桃产量、品质及经济效益。笔者在本研究中针对贵州省修文县贵长猕猴桃花腐病样本进行分离纯化、致病性测定、形态学观察及生物学特性测

定, 并结合 16S rDNA 比较分析, 结果发现导致猕猴桃花腐病发生的病原菌为绿黄假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas viridiflava*)。意大利 Balestra 等^[16]、西班牙 Gonzalez 等^[17]、张胜菊等^[18]也证实绿黄假单胞菌能引起猕猴桃花腐病, 且该菌也能产生荧光色素、果聚糖、氧化酶和精氨酸双水解均为阴性, 能使烟草产生过

敏性坏死,马铃薯产生腐烂。值得注意的是,Balestra等^[19]从病花蕾分离到丁香假单胞菌丁香致病变种(*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*), Balestra等^[20]则分离出丁香假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas syringae*), Lee等^[21]报道丁香假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas syringae*)和荧光假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)均可引起猕猴桃花腐病,方敦煌等^[22]研究发现萨氏假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas savastanoi*)也可导致猕猴桃花蕾腐烂。此外,牟惠芳等^[23]发现灰葡萄菌(*Botrytis cinerea* Per.)能引起猕猴桃花腐烂,花瓣变褐腐烂,似烫伤状;何念杰等^[24]在病花蕾上分离到灰霉菌(*Botrytis* sp.)和笄霉菌(*Choanephora* sp.),花瓣上产生灰色霉层,表明真菌也是花腐病的病原之一。本试验中,除绿黄假单胞菌外,未发现其他致病病原,或与猕猴桃品种、地域差异、环境因素有关。通过多基因序列分析(*rpoD-gyrB-gltA-dnaA*),发现由猕猴桃花蕾分离所得的绿黄假单胞菌与来源于其他植物的菌株不能区分开,菌株之间是否存在差异,还需进一步归类。绿黄假单胞菌寄主范围较广,可危害菜豆、南瓜、百香果、拟南芥、番茄等多种植物^[25-27]。笔者在本试验中从猕猴桃上分离得到的绿黄假单胞菌也可侵染芹菜以及番茄,产生坏死斑和菌脓,表明引致猕猴桃花腐病的绿黄假单胞菌也具有较广的寄主范围。

不同杀菌剂和组合药剂对猕猴桃花腐病病原菌的敏感性测定表明四霉素的抑菌效果较好, EC_{50} 为 $1.24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,丙硫唑次之, EC_{50} 为 $9.62 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。四霉素与丙硫唑以有效质量比为4:1、3:1时,其CTC值均大于120,对该病原菌的敏感性表现为增效作用,但对猕猴桃花腐病的防控效果仍需开展田间试验进行验证。阳延密等^[28]、莫飞旭等^[29]等报道四霉素对猕猴桃的溃疡病、软腐病等病害也有很好的防控效果,结合本试验结果,表明四霉素可同时兼治猕猴桃的多种病害,可为制定猕猴桃病害防控的农药减量增效技术方案提供参考。

4 结 论

通过形态学结合生物学特性和分子生物方法,首次证明贵州省猕猴桃花腐病菌为绿黄假单胞菌,且筛选出四霉素、丙硫唑等有效防控药剂,为研发猕猴桃花腐病的快速检测技术及提前预防该病害的发生提供理论依据。

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