

不同猕猴桃品种对溃疡病菌的抗性评价及其利用

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摘要:【目的】通过评价当前国内主要猕猴桃品种对溃疡病的抗性表现,为猕猴桃抗病品种的利用提供理论依据。【方法】采用枝条离体划伤接种,分别以红阳和海沃德猕猴桃作为抗感参照品种,对12个猕猴桃品种进行室内抗性鉴定;采用自然诱发接种法对23个猕猴桃品种进行田间抗性鉴定;定点监测不同品种在产业化园区中的抗病性表现。并在此基础上,利用筛选出的抗性品种,在重病园区进行改种,探索利用抗病品种防控猕猴桃溃疡病的实际效果。【结果】不同品种抗病性差异显著,室内抗性鉴定12个供试品种,其中抗病2个、中抗4个、中感6个;田间抗性鉴定23个供试品种,其中高抗3个、抗病2个、中抗6个、中感5个、感病4个、高感3个;规模化生产中红阳、Hort16A和金艳等中华猕猴桃品种表现出高度感病,海沃德、翠玉和魁绿品种表现出较高抗性;将红阳与Hort16A高感品种更换为翠香、翠玉、徐香、海沃德等抗病品种后,植株发病率与病情指数显著降低,相对防效超过85%。【结论】供试品种总体抗性趋势由高到低是软枣、毛花猕猴桃品种>美味猕猴桃品种>中华猕猴桃品种,研究结果表明筛选和利用抗病品种是解决猕猴桃溃疡病危害的有效途径。

关键词: 猕猴桃; 品种; 丁香假单胞杆菌猕猴桃致病变种; 溃疡病; 抗性

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Resistance evaluation and utilization of different kiwifruit cultivars to *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*

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Abstract: 【Objective】Kiwifruit is one of the most popular commercial fruit crops around the world because of its high vitamin C content and good taste. However, kiwifruit bacterial cancer caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (*Psa*) has been widely reported as the biggest limited factor of kiwifruit production. In particular, with the large-scale planting of susceptible cultivars, this disease has displayed a rapid spreading trend in recent years. Utilization of resistant kiwifruit cultivars has always been recognized as the most cost-effective and environment-friendly strategy for disease control, but there is still a lack of knowledge about the disease resistance of different cultivars in kiwifruit production. This study aimed to screen out *Psa*-resistant kiwifruit cultivars through *in vitro* and natural induction method and to establish the evaluation criterion for local kiwifruit industry, which will be helpful for effective disease control and resistance breeding in the future. 【Methods】For indoor resistance identification, total 12 kiwifruit cultivars were selected for screening through the wounding method of de-

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tached branches when the susceptible cultivars Hongyang and Hayward were used as the controls. The bacterial suspension of *Psa* was prepared to use sterile water to obtain a concentration of 1×10^8 cfu · mL⁻¹, and kiwifruit cultivars were inoculated with 10 ul bacterial suspension on the annual healthy branches. After 15 days of inoculation, the epidermis of the branches near the inoculation site was cut off, and the size of the lesions was measured. The cultivar resistance was classified as: high susceptibility (HS), the length of the lesion and the degree of browning are greater than those of Hongyang; disease resistance (R), the length of the lesion is less than that of Hayward; medium susceptible (MS), the lesion length is between Hongyang and Hayward, but closer to that of Hongyang; medium resistance (MR), the lesion length is between Hongyang and Hayward, but closer to that of Hayward. For field trails, 23 kiwifruit cultivars were identified by natural induction methods in the field. In the canker disease-endemic orchard, the branches of these cultivars were grafted onto the rootstocks in the spring of 2011, and the disease characteristics and disease index were monitored and recorded from 2012 to 2019, when the disease index was used as the standard to rank the resistance of each cultivar. In addition, the canker disease rates of different cultivars grown in a large scale in Sichuan province were investigated to compare their differences in disease resistance under large-scale planting conditions. Based on the resistant cultivars screened (such as Cuixiang, Cuiyu, Xuxiang, and Hayward) in this study, the reasonable utilization of these resistant kiwifruit cultivars was conducted instead of those susceptible cultivars in the disease-serious orchards, and its application effect on prevention was investigated, and finally the control of bacterial cancer was evaluated through calculating the disease incidence and disease level on 3-year re-grafting plants during the peak period of canker disease. 【Results】The results showed there were significant differences in disease resistance among different cultivars. After 15 days of inoculation *in vitro*, the symptoms of susceptible materials were characterized as brown lesion at the inoculation site, extending from the wound to both ends in a long strip, followed by a large extension and pus formation at the wound with disease development (e.g., Hongyang, Hort16A, and Jinyan). The symptom of disease-resistant materials displayed a relatively smaller browning area at the inoculation site, with lighter color and only spreading around the wound, which were typically observed in the cultivars such as Hayward, Longshan, and Guihai 4. Based on the resistance grades to cancer disease, the tested cultivars were distinct in different resistance grades, among which, the high resistance accounted for 2 when medium resistance and medium susceptibility were 2 and 6 cultivars, respectively. Among the 12 cultivars tested, none of the highly susceptible cultivars displayed almost with close symptoms as Hongyang, while all highly resistant cultivars showed a little lesion. For field resistance evaluation of canker disease, the numbers of cultivars with high resistance, resistance, medium resistance, medium susceptibility, susceptibility and high susceptibility were 3, 2, 6, 5, 4 and 3 through naturally induced inoculation in the field, respectively. Among them, the plants of Hongyang, Hort16A and Jinyan cultivars had almost dead symptoms, when those cultivars including Jinkui, Huate and Kuilu did not show obvious disease symptoms from 2011 to 2019. Furthermore, the cultivars Hongyang, Hort16A and Jinyan belonging to *Actinidia chinensis* were highly susceptible in almost all kiwifruit producing areas, and the disease incidence of these three cultivars reached up to 100%, eventually leading to the destruction of the entire orchard. The disease incidence of Guichang also increased by 45.25%, and showed weaker resistance than that of Cuixiang and Xuxiang. The cultivars with high resistance to the canker disease included Hayward, Cuiyu and Kuilu, whose plants had less than 1% individuals over five years old suffered from the canker disease. When high-sensitivity cultivars like Hongyang and Hort16A were replaced by Cuixiang, Cuiyu, Xuxiang, Hayward and other disease-resistant cultivars in the diseased orchards, the disease incidence had a significant decrease, and the relative control effect of canker disease was more than 85% as

compared to the control orchards with almost 100% of disease incidence. 【Conclusion】Through a comprehensive evaluation of the resistance among different kiwifruit cultivars, it is clear that the current main kiwifruit cultivars have differences in resistance to canker disease. *Actinidia arguta* and *A. eriantha* had the highest resistance in all cultivars, followed by *A. deliciosa*, while *A. chinensis* is of the lowest resistance to canker disease. The combination method of the indoor inoculation of detached branches and naturally induced inoculation is practicable for resistance identification of kiwifruit cultivars. The results show that screening and utilization of disease-resistant cultivars is an important way to avoid the harm of kiwifruit bacterial canker disease.

Key words: Kiwifruit; Cultivar; *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*; Bacterial canker disease; Resistance

猕猴桃溃疡病是由丁香假单胞杆菌猕猴桃致病变种(*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*, *Psa*)引起的一种严重威胁猕猴桃生产和发展的毁灭性病害,具有范围广、传播快、致病性强、防治难度大等特点,是制约国内外猕猴桃产业发展的瓶颈。猕猴桃溃疡病于1984年首次在日本发现^[1],随后世界多地都分离到该病原菌^[2-5],1985年在我国的湖南省首次被报道^[6],随后溃疡病迅速蔓延至四川、安徽、福建等地^[7-9]。感病品种的规模化种植是猕猴桃溃疡病流行的重要原因之一,近十几年,以红阳、Hort16A为主的中华猕猴桃产区溃疡病大面积暴发,呈不可遏制的流行态势。近年,已尝试过多种措施,但防治溃疡病的效果均不佳,而发现利用抗病品种是最经济有效的途径之一。由于培育一个抗病品种花费的周期长、难度大,需要考虑父本、母本分别在果实特性、倍性水平等方面的表现^[10],因此对生产中已有的猕猴桃优良品种开展溃疡病抗性鉴定,筛选和利用优质抗病种质资源,对品种合理布局和产业健康发展具有重要意义。目前猕猴桃栽培品种主要为绿肉的美味猕猴桃和黄肉及红心的中华猕猴桃,即食型的软枣猕猴桃和易剥皮的毛花猕猴桃也已经开始规模化栽培,发展迅速^[11],已有研究表明,溃疡病对不同猕猴桃栽培品种的危害表现出明显的差异,大部分中华系猕猴桃对溃疡病表现为高感或感病,例如Hort16A、红阳、金艳、金丰、金桃、金霞等;而美味系猕猴桃海沃德、徐香、秦美、布鲁诺、米良1号、翠香等对溃疡病多表现为中抗;毛花和软枣猕猴桃则表现为高抗^[12-19]。面对溃疡病的威胁,迫切需要对猕猴桃的种质资源进行筛选并加以利用,前人对部分种质资源已经进行了筛选,但数量有限,且单纯的离体鉴定无法全面评价不同猕猴桃品种在长期种植中表现出的抗性差异。四

川是猕猴桃溃疡病最为严重的产区之一,可作为最佳的溃疡病天然鉴定圃,因此,在该地区同时开展室内和田间抗性鉴定,以及规模化种植抗性表现的探究更具代表性,以便全面客观地评价不同猕猴桃品种的抗病性,为选育和利用抗病品种防控猕猴桃溃疡病提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

用于室内抗性鉴定的猕猴桃品种均由四川省自然资源科学研究院猕猴桃研究所提供,分别是:米良1号、楚源、丰悦、翠香、华光3号、金霞、Hort16A、金农、金丰、红阳、海沃德、龙山、金艳、桂海4号。用于田间抗性评价的猕猴桃品种均由位于彭州市小鱼洞镇的龙门山猕猴桃基因库提供,分别是:布鲁诺、楚红、翠玉、海沃德、红阳、华美2号、Hort16A、金魁、金霞、金艳、金农、金丰、金阳、魁蜜、庐山香、太上皇、米良1号、武植3号、香绿、徐香、早鲜、魁绿(软枣猕猴桃)和华特(毛花猕猴桃)品种。

供试菌株:猕猴桃溃疡病丁香假单胞菌猕猴桃致病变种(*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*, *Psa*) CANG XI,从四川苍溪猕猴桃溃疡病发病区取症状明显的材料分离获得,通过PCR特异性引物检测和分子鉴定后,利用25%甘油保存于-20℃冰箱备用。

1.2 室内抗性鉴定

将供试菌株接种至LB固体培养基上活化,25℃培养1~2d后移至LB液体培养基,25℃培养,250 r·min⁻¹摇床培养12h,将培养好的菌悬液加无菌水制成浓度为1×10⁸ cfu·mL⁻¹的菌悬液备用。

于11月采集不同猕猴桃品种1年生健康枝条,枝条取其中部20~30cm,接种前先用75%乙醇表面消毒,然后两端用石蜡封口处理。每份材料接种5

根枝条,每根枝条均匀接种3个点,在离端点2 cm处用无菌锉刀划伤树皮至木质部(见到白色的部分,锉4~5次,深2~3 mm)。每点用移液枪接种10 μL菌悬液,以无菌水为对照。接种后置于20 °C恒温培养箱中,12 h/12 h光暗交替培养,接种15 d后将接种附近枝干表皮削掉,测量病斑大小。接种试验3次重复。

参照李森等^[14]关于猕猴桃品种抗性及聚类分析的研究方法,张玮等^[20]对葡萄的抗性聚类鉴定研究方法,黄秀兰等^[21]关于猕猴桃材料对褐斑病的抗性聚类研究方法。笔者选择红阳、海沃德2个品种分别作为室内溃疡病抗性鉴定的高感、中抗参照品种,按照以下标准鉴定抗性:①病斑长度及褐化程度≥红阳,高感(HS);②病斑长度及褐化程度<海沃德,抗病(R);③病斑长度及褐化程度越接近0,高抗(HR);④海沃德≤病斑长度及褐化程度<红阳,该类型需要结合SPSS软件对品种进行聚类,根据聚类结果越接近红阳则越具有感病趋势(MS、S),越接近海沃德则越具有抗病趋势(MR)。

1.3 田间抗性鉴定

将田间抗性鉴定果园设置在适宜溃疡病发生的彭州小鱼洞镇草坝村,试验地肥力中等,水源充足,前期感病品种溃疡病发生严重,园区地理位置相对独立。于2011年春季将1.1中供试的23个品种的穗条嫁接于实生砧木上,保留溃疡病植株均匀分布于试验区域,按常规方式栽培和管理,采用田间自然诱发鉴定,从2012年至2019年连续8 a(年)持续监测。

采用随机区组排列,每个品种为1个小区,3次重复,从12月下旬至次年4月底每15 d观察1次发病情况,最后一次记录最终病株率与病株所对应的病级,猕猴桃溃疡病发病级别按照张锋等^[24]的方法进行划分(表1),根据病级计算病情指数,最终以病

表1 猕猴桃溃疡病分级标准^[22-24]

Table 1 Grading standard of kiwifruit bacterial canker

级别 Level	代表值 Value	发病枝条比例或病斑横径占树茎周长比例 The proportion of diseased branches or disease spots to stem circumference
I	0	无病 Disease-free
II	1	$X < 1/3$
III	2	$1/3 \leq X < 1/2$
IV	3	$2/3 \leq X < 4/5$ (枝条 Branch) 或 $1/2 \leq X < 2/3$ (茎周 Stem circumference)
V	4	整株死亡 The whole plant death

情指数为抗感指标,参照李森等^[14]的抗性分级标准(略加改进),将猕猴桃对溃疡病的抗性分为6个不同等级(表2),对各品种的抗感性大小进行排序。

$$\text{病株率}/\% = \frac{\text{发病株数}}{\text{调查总株数}} \times 100;$$

$$\text{病情指数} = \frac{\sum(\text{感病株数} \times \text{该级代表值})}{\text{调查总株数} \times \text{最高级代表值}}。$$

表2 抗性分级标准

Table 2 Standard of resistance evaluation

等级 Grade	抗病程度 Resistance	病情指数 Disease index
0	高抗 HR	0.0~3.3
1	抗 R	3.4~10.0
2	中抗 MR	10.1~20.0
3	中感 MS	20.1~40.0
4	感 S	40.1~70.0
5	高感 HS	70.1~100.0

1.4 规模化栽培品种的田间抗病性

2017—2019年,在溃疡病重发区(北纬31.083,东经103.677)连续监测主要猕猴桃栽培品种的抗病性。品种选择红阳、Hort16A、金艳、依顿1号、贵长、翠香、徐香、海沃德、翠玉、魁绿(软枣猕猴桃)等10个品种。每个品种选定3个猕猴桃园小区进行监测,每个小区面积1.33 hm²,3次重复,每个品种调查4 hm²种植园区。于每年盛发期调查其发病率,比较不同品种在产业化园区中田间抗病性表现。

1.5 抗病品种利用

在品种抗性鉴定的基础上,利用已经鉴定出的抗性品种,在苍溪、都江堰、彭州等地选择重病果园,将重病植株剪至砧木部位,嫁接翠香、翠玉、徐香、海沃德等品种,每个品种3个小区,每个小区30株树,以保留的高感品种红阳和Hort16A作对照。在改种后树龄3 a时,于溃疡病盛发期调查其最终病株率、发病级别,并计算病情指数,比较利用抗病品种防控溃疡病的效果。

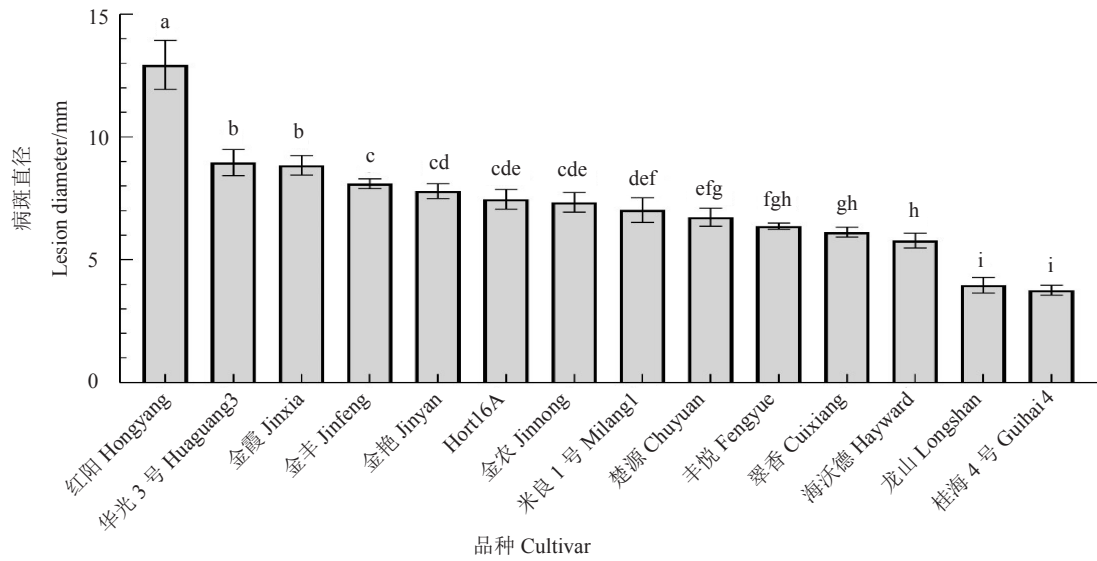
2 结果与分析

2.1 室内抗性鉴定

2.1.1 抗性差异 接种15 d后,感病材料症状:接种部位褐变,颜色深,从伤口向两端扩展呈长条状,扩展范围大,伤口处有菌脓形成,如红阳、Hort16A、金艳等。抗病材料症状:接种部位褐变区较小,颜色

较浅,仅在伤口附近扩展,范围小,如海沃德、龙山、桂海4号等。由图1可见,12个品种对猕猴桃溃疡病菌的抗性存在明显差异:高感参照品种红阳的平均病斑直径最大,为12.94 mm,中抗参照品种海沃德的平均病斑直径为5.79 mm。龙山、桂海4号2个品种的平均病斑直径小于海沃德,分别为3.97、3.76 mm,属于抗病(R);米良1号、楚源、丰悦、翠香、华光3号、金霞、金农、金丰、Hort16A、金艳10个品

种的平均病斑直径位于海沃德和红阳之间,病斑直径为6.13~8.98 mm。将12个猕猴桃品种的病斑直径进行方差分析,结果显示,各品种间的病斑直径差异即组间差异均达到极显著水平($p < 0.01$),因此认为病斑直径的大小可作为品种抗性的判断指标。
 2.1.2 抗性聚类 将12个参试品种与高感对照红阳、中抗对照海沃德的病斑大小进行聚类分析,结果聚为3大类(图2)。类型I:共龙山、桂海4号2个



不同小写字母代表差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

图1 12个品种离体接种 *Psa* 15 d 后病斑大小

Fig. 1 Lesions diameter of 12 kiwifruit cultivars after 15 days of inoculated *Psa* in vitro

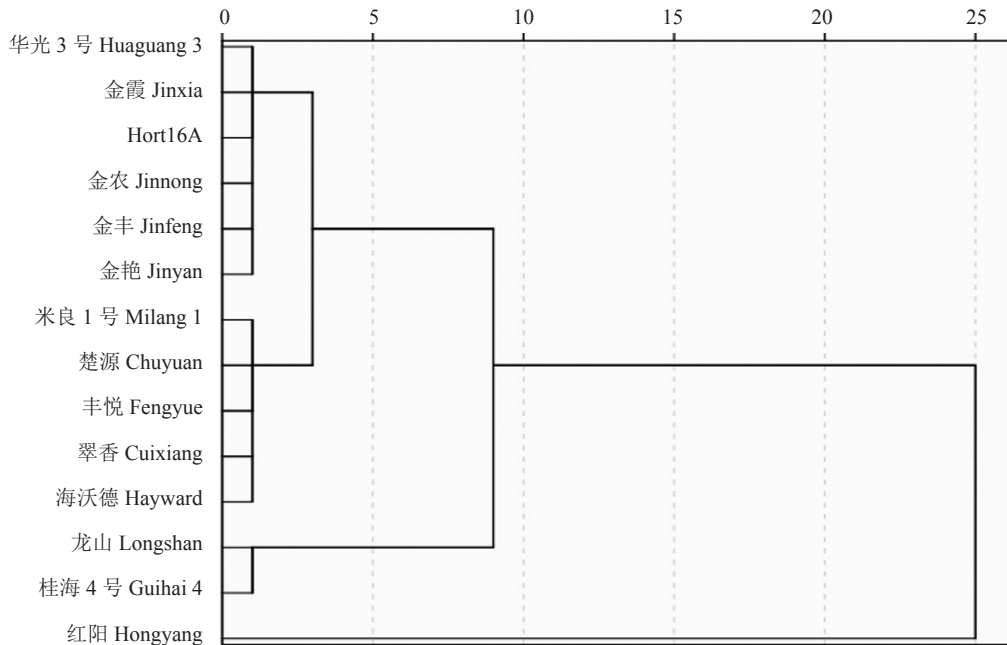


图2 12个猕猴桃品种对溃疡病抗性的聚类分析

Fig. 2 Clustering of cultivars for resistance to *Psa* based on average lesion diameters

数为10.83~18.82;翠玉和华美2号表现抗病,病情指数分别为4.00和6.67;金魁、毛花、软枣表现高抗,病情指数均为0,多年来未发现病株。

2.3 规模化种植品种的田间抗病性表现

通过对规模化栽培的不同品种进行连续多年的监测和调查发现,实际生产中不同品种的抗病性表现存在明显差异(表4),其中中华猕猴桃系列品种红阳、Hort16A和金艳随树龄增加,病株率逐渐增长到100%,最终导致毁园,同样伊顿1号的病株率也高达84.60%,表现高度感病;贵长病株率45.25%,抗性弱于翠香和徐香;溃疡病抗性表现最好的品种分别是海沃德、翠玉和魁绿品种,树龄5 a以上的植株病株率不到1%。

2.4 抗病品种の利用

在原感病品种爆发溃疡病后,改换翠香、徐香、海沃德、翠玉等品种。表5结果显示,改换抗性品种后发病率和病情指数显著低于同时间的红阳和Hort16A两个高感品种对照,所有处理的相对防效均超过85%,在苍溪龙王镇和永宁镇将红阳改换为

表4 田间规模化生产产品种溃疡病的病株率

Table 4 Disease incidence rate of large-scale production cultivars to bacterial canker in the field %

品种 Cultivar	海拔 Altitude/ m	定植时间 Planting time	年份 Year		
			2017	2018	2019
红阳 Hongyang	650	2008	100.00 a	100.00 a	100.00 a
Hort 16A	660	2012	75.50 b	100.00 a	100.00 a
金艳 Jinyan	660	2012	70.20 b	92.30 ab	100.00 a
伊顿1号 Yidun 1	900	2014	12.55 c	52.35 c	84.60 ab
贵长 Guichang	1250	2014	0.00 d	15.30 de	45.25 c
翠香 Cuixiang	740	2015	2.20 d	5.60 f	12.50 cd
徐香 Xuxiang	1020	2013	9.50 cd	9.50 def	9.50 d
海沃德 Hayward	780	1991	1.50 d	0.02 g	0.50 e
翠玉 Cuiyu	1100	2013	0.20 d	0.13 g	0.05 e
魁绿 Kuiliu	880	2014	0.00 d	0.00 g	0.01 e

表5 感病品种改换为抗病品种的相对防效

Table 5 The relative control effect of changing susceptible varieties to resistant varieties

地点 Location	处理 Treatment	发病率 Disease incidence/%	病情指数 Disease index	防效 Control effect/%
苍溪龙王镇 Longwang, Cangxi	红阳 Hongyang(CK)	81.25	76.25	-
	红阳改翠香 Hongyang change to Cuixiang	6.12	4.90	93.57
	红阳改翠玉 Hongyang change to Cuiyu	10.61	8.18	89.27
彭州小鱼洞镇 Xiaoyudong, Pengzhou	红阳 Hongyang(CK)	92.78	82.96	-
	红阳改翠玉 Hongyang change to Cuiyu	0.25	0.11	99.87
苍溪永宁镇 Yongning, Cangxi	红阳 Hongyang(CK)	100.00	85.71	-
	红阳改徐香 Hongyang change to Xuxiang	12.00	10.67	87.56
	红阳改翠香 Hongyang change to Cuixiang	4.45	4.00	95.33
都江堰虹口镇 Hongkou, Dujiangyan	红阳 Hongyang(CK)	95.59	87.69	-
	红阳改海沃德 Hongyang change to Hayward	5.00	1.00	98.86
都江堰虹口镇 Hongkou, Dujiangyan	Hort16A(CK)	84.00	78.25	-
	Hort16A改海沃德 Hort16A change to Hayward	1.00	0.28	99.64

翠香,相对防效分别达93.57%和87.56%;在苍溪龙王镇和小鱼洞镇将红阳改换成翠玉,相对防效分别达89.27%和99.87%;在苍溪永宁镇将红阳改换为徐香,相对防效达87.56%;在都江堰虹口镇将红阳和Hort16A改换为海沃德,相对防效分别达98.86%和99.64%。同时,根据田间实际观察,改为抗病品种后,极大降低了植株感染溃疡病的死亡率,而红阳和Hort16A在感染溃疡病后病株死亡率极高,在发

病条件适宜的地区几近毁园。结果表明,利用翠香、翠玉、徐香、海沃德等抗病品种可有效地减少溃疡病的发生,降低溃疡病的危害。

3 讨论

室内抗性鉴定结果表明,以红阳为高感对照、以海沃德为中抗对照时,龙山和桂海4号为抗性品种;米良1号、楚源、丰悦和翠香为中抗品种;华光3号、

金霞、Hort16A、金农、金丰和金艳为中感品种。而在田间抗性鉴定中,红阳、Hort16A和金艳表现高感,且植株全部死亡;金阳、金霞、金农、楚红表现感病;朝鲜、魁蜜、秦美、香绿和太上皇表现中感;庐山香、米良1号、武植3号、布鲁诺、海沃德和徐香表现中抗;翠玉和华美2号表现抗病;金魁、华特和魁绿表现高抗。在规模化种植中,红阳、Hort16A和金艳同样表现高度感病,且基本毁园;抗性表现最好的品种是海沃德、翠玉和魁绿。综上所述,红阳、Hort16A和金艳等中华系猕猴桃抗性最差,红阳猕猴桃品种在四川的栽培面积最大,以其诱人的红色果心以及特有的风味受到市场的热捧,但是很多高海拔及阴冷区域溃疡病发生严重,致使很多果园濒临毁园。因此在红阳猕猴桃品种的产业布局上要慎重考虑溃疡病的危害,在高海拔、多雨以及冬季温度较低的地区避免发展红阳品种。金艳是另外一个分布较广的主栽品种,果实大,果形好,管理较红阳简单,但是同样由于溃疡病的危害,产业受到了沉重打击。因此,红阳和金艳虽然拥有很高的市场认可度,但是由于对溃疡病方面的抗性较差,极大地限制了其发展区域。徐香、米良1号、海沃德等美味系猕猴桃抗性较好,毛花、软枣猕猴桃品种抗性最好。其中海沃德在田间规模化种植时的抗性表现比室内鉴定抗性高,且海沃德主要以叶片发溃疡病为主,植株死亡率低;翠玉是中华系猕猴桃中抗性较强的品种,对溃疡病表现高抗,且因其风味独特、高产等特征,可作为以后主要发展的猕猴桃品种;毛花和软枣猕猴桃品种对溃疡病表现出高度抗性,但由于其市场推广尚不成熟,认知度不高,被市场认可需要一个较为漫长的过程。

2017年,王发明等^[25]报道了以离体枝干接菌,根据其褐变程度以及病斑直径制定了猕猴桃品种对溃疡病的抗性标准,笔者在本研究中采用品种参照和聚类分析法进行室内抗性鉴定,快速地反映供试材料对病原菌的抗性。相比室内抗性鉴定,田间鉴定为猕猴桃溃疡病抗性鉴定提供了更直观的方法,但田间鉴定受病原菌传播、年度气候、地理环境、管理措施等多种因素的影响,鉴定结果往往与室内鉴定结果并不一致^[26],笔者特选择溃疡病发生严重的四川成都产区,将待测品种材料嫁接于同一果园,用自然诱发鉴定进行田间抗性评价,从而控制气候环境、水肥管理、海拔、光照等变量,并且通过多年

(2012—2019年)连续监测排除树龄因素对抗性的影响,鉴定结果更具科学性。但由于红阳、金艳和Hort16A等高感品种染病死树现象严重,为使田间抗性评价结果更为准确,今后工作中还需增加各品种材料的植株数量,并持续进行田间抗性鉴定试验,以减少病原菌与寄主长期协同进化过程中致病力可能随之变化而带来的误差。

笔者通过分子检测和田间普查发现,溃疡病主要危害猕猴桃枝干和叶片,对根系的危害程度低,根系带菌量少且根系保存较为完整,为本试验利用抗病品种改造重病果园的技术研究提供了可行性依据,在重病果园,改换海沃德、徐香、翠香和翠玉等抗病品种,对溃疡病的相对防效均超过85%,且因原有实生砧木根系发达,改种嫁接后第二年便可挂果,树势旺盛,有效地挽回了溃疡病造成的经济损失。Hort16A曾经是新西兰主要的栽培品种,因其对溃疡病高度感病,一度导致新西兰猕猴桃产业面临崩溃,2011年Hort16A栽培面积高达2589 hm²,其后被迅速更换为新品种Zesy002(Gold3),到2014年Gold3栽培面积达到3863 hm²^[27],为猕猴桃溃疡病的防控提供了有效参考,这是利用抗病品种取代感病品种的成功商业案例。近年来,我国猕猴桃种质资源的创新理论与技术得到快速发展^[28],一些对猕猴桃溃疡病具有抗性的优良品种已在局部区域推广应用,可望通过抗病品种高效防控溃疡病。

4 结 论

本试验同时开展了室内和田间抗性鉴定,以及规模化种植抗性表现的研究,对不同猕猴桃品种的抗性进行了全面评价,明确了当前国内主要种植的猕猴桃品种对溃疡病的抗性差异,筛选出抗病品种以供生产中品种推荐、布局以及抗病育种研究使用,探索了利用抗病品种防控溃疡病的关键技术,且防效显著。

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