

# 梨树对白粉病抗性与叶片结构的关系

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**摘要:**【目的】明确梨树对白粉病的抗性与叶片结构的关系。【方法】2018—2020年连续调查8个梨树品种田间白粉病的发生程度,室内观测各品种的叶片气孔和茸毛密度、蜡质含量、比叶重及横切面组织结构特征。【结果】不同梨树品种对白粉病的抗性水平存在明显差异;不同抗性品种间叶片的气孔密度、比叶重差异不显著,与品种抗病性无关;不同抗感品种间蜡质含量不同,抗病品种叶片的蜡质含量显著高于感病品种,与病情指数呈显著负相关;不同抗性品种间茸毛数量不同,抗性品种叶背面没有茸毛,感病品种没有茸毛的病情指数低,有茸毛的病情指数高,茸毛的数量与病情指数呈显著正相关;不同品种叶片的显微结构特征差异显著。【结论】不同梨树品种对白粉病的抗性水平不同,梨树叶片蜡质含量及茸毛密度可以作为梨树白粉病抗性鉴定的主要参考指标。

**关键词:**梨树;白粉病;叶片结构;抗病性

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## Relationship between the leaf structure and its resistance to powdery mildew in pear

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Pear is one of the main fruits in the world. It is the third largest fruit after apple and citrus in China, and its output and area rank first in the world. However, the pear producing areas in China are often affected by many diseases, among which powdery mildew caused by *Phyllactinia pyri* is one of the most common and serious diseases in the northern pear producing areas. This disease mainly harms the leaves and causes early fallen leaves, which results in the reduction of the fruit quality, and also decreases production and leads to serious economic losses. Therefore, this study evaluated and clarified the resistant levels of different pear varieties, and discussed the relationship between pear leaf structure and its resistance to *P. pyri*. 【Methods】A total of 8 varieties, including Huangguan, Yuluxiang, 9-31, Ganli No.3, Zaosu, Xueqing, Xinli No.7 and Qiuyue were collected from Tiaoshan Group, Jingtai County, Baiyin City, Gansu province. The experimental management was extensive, and powdery mildew disease was common and serious year by year. The incidence of powdery mildew caused by *P. pyri* was investigated with different varieties, when the leaves were collected in the field during 2018 to 2020. Three trees were investigated for each variety, and each tree was investigated with two new terminal shoots from east, west, south, north and middle of the canopy, five directions. Each new tip was investigated on 10–15 leaves from top to bottom and the number of diseased leaves at all levels were recorded, and the disease indexes were calculated according to the results obtained. The leaf damage level could be divided into 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, corresponding to 0, 0–5%, 6%–25%, 26%–50%, 51%–75%, and over 76% of the total leaf area, respectively. According to the disease indexes (DI) of different pear vari-

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eties to *P. pyri*, DI 0 was immunity (I),  $DI \leq 5$  was high resistance (HR), DI 5–25 was resistance (R), DI 26–50 was susceptible (S) and DI 51–100 was high susceptible (HS). The stoma densities after the epidermis were tore off by tweezers were measured under the microscope with one vision as the detection unit, examining fifty visions for each variety. The numbers of stomata on the back leaves were observed and counted in different parts, and the average value was calculated. According to the hair density, it was divided into 5 levels under 100 times magnification under a laboratory microscope, among which level 1 was unhairly and smooth, level 2 was unhairly and rough, level 3 was sparse-hairy, level 4 was medium-hairy and level 5 was dense-hairy. The leaf anatomy was observed by paraffin dissection. Leaf thickness, upper or lower epidermis thickness, and fence or sponge tissue thickness were measured and recorded by the leaf cross section. After measuring the leaf area with a Ci-203 meter, the leaves were dried thoroughly in the oven and the dry leaf weight was measured. Each sample repeated 50 times and took the average value. All data were calculated by Excel processing. Multiple comparisons and variance analysis were analyzed by using DPS 16.0 statistical software. Relevant analysis between leaf structure index and varieties resistance was analyzed with SPSS 22.0 software.【Results】The resistant level of different varieties to *P. pyri* was significantly different. The incidence and disease index of Huangguan, Yuluxiang, Ganli No.3 and 9-31 were 0 to demonstrate immunity. Zaosu had the highest index 86, then Xueqing reached 80, and the lowest disease index was over 70. The leaf wax content was significantly different among pear varieties. Resistant varieties were generally higher than susceptible ones. The highest wax content reached  $9.56 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  and the lowest was  $3.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ . A significant negative correlation was found between the leaf wax content and the disease index, and the correlation coefficient was  $-0.735$ . The varieties with high wax content had strong resistance to *P. pyri*. The leaf weight with different resistance was not obvious and was not related to the resistance. The stoma density of varieties was different and had no relation to *P. pyri*. Hair density was significantly positively associated with a coefficient of 0.909, which demonstrated the less hair density, and more resistance. Ganli No.3 had the most thickness and reached  $537.13 \mu\text{m}$ , followed by Xueqing  $313.48 \mu\text{m}$ , and the thinnest was Yuluxiang  $203.08 \mu\text{m}$ . The leaf thickness was not related to *P. pyri*. The upper epidermis thickness of different varieties was higher than the lower epidermis, and the difference was not obvious. Ganli No. 3 and Xueqing had the thickest fence and sponge tissue, which reached  $129.64 \mu\text{m}$  and  $112.15 \mu\text{m}$ , respectively, then Xinli No.7 was  $117.31 \mu\text{m}$ , and the thinnest varieties were Huangguan and Yuluxiang, which reached  $90.5 \mu\text{m}$  and  $571.1 \mu\text{m}$ , respectively. The thickness of fence or sponge tissue of different varieties was not related to their resistance. The compact structure of different varieties was higher than that of loosen structure. The loosen structure was not different among varieties, and had no relation with the resistance to *P. pyri*.【Conclusion】The significant difference among varieties and their resistance to *P. pyri* existed. Stoma density, leaf weight ratio, leaf thickness, upper epidermis thickness, lower epidermis thickness, fence or sponge tissue thickness had no significant correlations with the resistance to *P. pyri*. However, there were significant correlations between hair density and wax content. Therefore, leaf wax content and hair density could be used as main reference indexes of the pear's resistance to *P. pyri*.

**Key words:** Peartree; Powdery mildew; Leaf structure; Disease resistance

利用植物的抗病性选育抗病品种是最经济有效的防治策略,植物的形态结构与抗病性密切相关,在预防或减轻病害危害方面发挥着重要作用。如表皮

茸毛数量、蜡质含量、角质层厚度、表皮细胞壁的结构及自然孔口(气孔、皮孔)的形状、大小和位置等都会影响到寄主植物的抗病性。国内外研究人员在植

物形态结构与抗性关系的研究已取得较大进展,抗白粉病苦瓜品系叶片的蜡质含量显著高于感病品系<sup>[1]</sup>;用氯仿除去油菜抗病品种叶表面蜡质后,抗性品种变得易感病<sup>[2]</sup>。研究认为角质层、木栓层,叶片组织排列的整齐度、紧密性和层数对病菌的侵入和扩展亦可产生重要影响。苦瓜叶片厚度、下表皮厚度、栅栏组织的厚度在抗白粉病品系中均增厚,叶片结构紧密度明显高于感病品系<sup>[1]</sup>;高抗枯萎病木薯品种叶片的栅栏组织细胞和海绵组织细胞排列较感病品种更整齐紧密<sup>[3]</sup>;关于枣树组织结构对炭疽病抗性的研究表明,上表皮厚度和栅栏组织厚度越大且细胞排列整齐、紧密对炭疽病的抗性越强<sup>[4]</sup>;梨树对黑星病的抗性除与叶片厚度、栅栏组织厚度、海绵组织的致密程度以及表皮蜡质的厚度有关外,还与叶龄有关<sup>[5-6]</sup>。气孔密度、大小及结构与植物抗病性存在一定的关系,叶片气孔密度可作为鉴定品种抗性强弱的指标,与抗性呈负相关<sup>[7]</sup>。苹果抗白粉病品种的叶片下表皮气孔密度明显小于感病品种<sup>[8]</sup>。笔者在本试验中以8个不同抗感白粉病梨树品种为材料,对叶片结构指标进行了系统的比较研究,为探明梨树对白粉病的物理抗性机制及从品种抗病性角度出发培育和利用抗病品种提供理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 梨树品种

试验材料均采自甘肃省白银市景泰县条山集团梨园,共8个品种,分别为黄冠、玉露香、9-31、甘梨3号、早酥、雪青、新梨7号和秋月。

### 1.2 梨树对白粉病的抗性鉴定

试验在甘肃省白银市景泰县条山集团梨园内进行,试验地管理较粗放,白粉病历年发生普遍且严重。2018—2020年每年9月中下旬,梨树白粉病感病品种充分发病时对园内的各品种进行白粉病的发生情况调查。每品种调查3株树,每株树按东、西、南、北、中5个方位调查2个当年生新梢,每个新梢自上而下调查10~15枚叶片,记录各级病叶数。

病情分级采用6级记载法。0级:无病斑;1、3、5、7和9级的病斑面积占叶面积的比例分别为: $\leq 5\%$ 、 $>5\% \sim 25\%$ 、 $>25\% \sim 50\%$ 、 $>50\% \sim 75\%$ 和 $>75\% \sim 100\%$ 。

抗病性鉴定分级标准参照刘会宁等<sup>[9]</sup>的方法,

分为5级,取用2 a相近病情指数的平均值进行数据分析,根据叶片病情指数,评价不同梨树品种对白粉病的抗性程度:DI=0,免疫(I); $0 < DI \leq 5$ ,高抗(HR); $5 < DI \leq 25$ ,抗病(R); $25 < DI \leq 50$ ,感病(S); $50 < DI \leq 100$ ,高感(HS)。

### 1.3 气孔密度及茸毛观察

2019年9月20日从梨园采集叶片,每个品种取同一部位夏梢老熟叶片10~15枚,将采集的样品放入冰盒保鲜带回实验室用于试验。气孔密度使用镊子撕掉下表皮,在显微镜下观察叶片背面上的气孔数量,每个叶片分不同部位计数,取平均值。以1个视野为检测单位,每个品种检测50个视野。叶片背部的茸毛杂乱无法计数,参照王丽丽等<sup>[10]</sup>的方法略有改动,按照茸毛有无及稀疏程度分为5级:无毛光滑(1级)、无毛粗糙(2级)、有毛稀(3级)、有毛中(4级)、有毛密(5级),在100倍显微镜下观察并记录茸毛的有无及稀疏级别。

### 1.4 叶片组织细胞结构特征

叶片解剖结构采用石蜡切片法观察。测量并记录叶片横切面相关指标:叶片厚度、上下表皮厚度、栅栏组织及海绵组织厚度,每样品50次重复,取平均值。参考简令成等<sup>[11]</sup>的方法计算叶片结构的疏松度(SR)、紧密度(CTR),并略有修改。

$$SR\% = (\text{海绵组织厚度} / \text{叶片厚度}) \times 100,$$

$$CTR\% = (\text{栅栏组织厚度} / \text{叶片厚度}) \times 100.$$

### 1.5 蜡质含量

蜡质含量测定参照田丽波等<sup>[12]</sup>的方法进行。每样品5次重复,取平均值。

### 1.6 比叶重

室内用Ci-203叶面积仪测量叶片面积后,把叶片放在烘箱中烘干,将彻底烘干的叶片取出测干叶质量,每品种叶片50次重复,取平均值,计算比叶重,即单位面积干叶质量( $\text{mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ )。

### 1.7 数据统计分析

采用Excel进行数据处理,方差分析用DPS16.0的Duncan's新复极差法进行多重比较分析。用SPSS 22.0软件进行叶片结构指标与品种抗性的相关性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 品种的抗性表现

8个品种中早酥、雪青、新梨7号及秋月的发病

率均为100%,发病最重的是早酥,病情指数为86,其次是雪青,病情指数为80,新梨7号和秋月的病情指数分别为78和70,而黄冠、玉露香、甘梨3号及9-31的发病率和病情指数均为0,表现为免疫。从各品种发病情况来看,黄冠、玉露香、甘梨3号及9-31对白粉病抗性最好,抗性最差的是早酥,其次是雪青,品种之间抗感差异明显。

## 2.2 不同抗感梨树白粉病品种叶片蜡质含量、比叶重的比较

由表1~表2可知,抗感白粉病差异显著的梨树品种叶片蜡质含量不同,抗病品种的蜡质含量普遍高于感病品种的含量,抗病品种中9-31、甘梨3号的蜡质含量( $w$ ,后同)分别为 $9.56 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 和 $9.53 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ,最低的为 $4.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ,感病品种中比叶重的最高的为 $3.7 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ,最低的为 $3.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ,感病品种蜡质含量低,抗病品种蜡质含量高。通过相关性分析发现,梨树品种叶片蜡质含量与梨树白粉病病情指数呈显著负相关,相关系数为 $-0.735$ 。即蜡质含量高的梨树品种,对白粉病抗性强。

在表1、表2中同时发现,抗感白粉病差异显著

表1 抗感白粉病差异显著梨树品种叶片蜡质含量、比叶重、叶背气孔密度、叶背茸毛的比较

Table 1 The comparisons of leaf wax content, leaf weight ratio, density of leaf back side stomas and leaf hair of pear cultivars with significant differences in resistance

材料名称 Material name	w(蜡质) Wax content/ ( $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ )	比叶重 Leaf weight ratio/( $\text{mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ )	叶背气孔密度 Density of leaf back side stomas	叶背 茸毛 Leaf hair
早酥 Zaosu	3.30±0.35 c	12.34±3.22 a	29.30±2.41 ab	5
雪青 Xueqing	3.40±0.52 c	12.31±3.24 a	31.57±4.24 a	5
新梨7号 Xinli7	3.40±0.49 c	12.29±3.65 a	26.47±3.10 b	5
秋月 Qiuyue	3.70±0.35 bc	13.82±4.32 a	17.23±2.07 d	2
黄冠 Huangguan	4.10±0.70 bc	12.70±2.73 a	19.76±2.42 cd	1
玉露香 Yuluxiang	5.50±0.87 b	13.07±4.08 a	32.90±3.98 a	1
甘梨3号 Ganli3	9.53±1.04 a	11.77±3.41 a	21.71±3.42 c	1
9-31	9.56±0.83 a	12.08±3.42 a	19.42±1.71 cd	1

注:表中所示数据均为平均值±标准误,每列数据后面不同字母表示差异显著(Duncan's,  $p < 0.05$ )。下同。

Note: Data in the Table are mean ± SE, different letters after each column of date indicate significant differences (Duncan's,  $p < 0.05$ ). The same below.

表2 梨树叶片蜡质含量、比叶重、叶背气孔密度、叶背茸毛与病情指数的相关性( $n=8$ )

Table 2 Correlation between leaf wax content, leaf weight ratio, density of leaf back side stomas, leaf hair and powdery mildew disease index ( $n=8$ )

指标 Index	病情指数 Disease index	蜡质含量 Wax content	比叶重 Leaf weight ratio	叶背气孔密度 Density of leaf back side stomas
病情指数 Disease index	1	-0.735*	0.169	0.316
蜡质含量 Wax content	-0.735*	1	-0.495	-0.370
比叶重 Leaf weight ratio	0.169	-0.495	1	-0.159
叶背气孔密度 Density of leaf back side stomas	0.316	-0.370	-0.159	1
	0.446	0.367	0.707	

注:\*. 相关性在0.05水平上显著(双尾)。

Note: \*. Significant correlation at 0.05 level (double-tailed).

的梨树品种比叶重表现差异不明显,抗病品种中比叶重最高的为 $13.07 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ,最低的为 $11.77 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ,感病品系比叶重最高的为 $13.82 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ,最低的为 $12.29 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ,规律性不强,通过相关性分析发现,梨树品种叶片比叶重与梨树白粉病病情指数的相关系数仅为0.169。说明品种间比叶重与梨树白粉病抗性关系不大。

## 2.3 不同抗感白粉病梨树品种叶背气孔密度、叶片

## 茸毛的比较

表1、表2同时显示,不同抗性品种叶背气孔密度数值相差很大,规律性不强,说明品种间叶背气孔密度与白粉病抗性关系不大。另外,从梨树叶背面的茸毛密度来看,不同白粉病抗性品种茸毛密度差异很大,抗病品种叶背光滑无茸毛均为1级,感病品种中秋月为2级,其余品种叶背面均有茸毛,且病情指数越高,茸毛密度越密集,即叶背面茸毛密度越



大,越不抗病。进一步通过相关性分析发现,品种间叶片茸毛级别与梨树白粉病病情指数呈显著正相关,相关系数为0.909,即叶背面茸毛密度越小,越抗白粉病。

#### 2.4 不同抗感白粉病梨树叶片厚度和上下表皮厚度

不同抗感白粉病梨树叶片厚度及上下表皮厚度值及相关性列于表3、表4。其中,叶片厚度最厚的是甘梨3号,为537.13  $\mu\text{m}$ ,其次是雪青,为313.48  $\mu\text{m}$ ,最薄的是玉露香,为203.08  $\mu\text{m}$ ,各品种间数值差别明显,规律性不强,通过相关性分析显示,梨树品种叶片厚度与梨树白粉病病情指数的相关系数为

0.342,说明品种间叶片厚度与白粉病抗性关系不大。从上表皮厚度数值看,不同抗感品种上表皮厚度均高于下表皮厚度,且差异不明显,各品种间下表皮厚度数值相差较大,规律性不强,通过相关性分析发现,梨树品种叶片上表皮厚度及下表皮厚度与梨树白粉病病情指数的相关系数分别为-0.547和-0.147,说明品种间叶片上表皮厚度及下表皮厚度与白粉病抗性关系不大。

#### 2.5 不同抗感白粉病梨树叶片栅栏组织、海绵组织及CTR、SR的平均值

表3显示,对白粉病抗感差异不同,梨树品种叶片的栅栏组织和海绵组织厚度、结构紧密度(CTR)、

表3 抗感白粉病差异显著梨树叶片厚度、上下表皮厚度、叶片栅栏组织、海绵组织及CTR、SR的平均值

Table 3 The mean of thickness of leaves, upper and lower epidermis, palisade tissue and spongy tissue and STR, SR of pear cultivars with significant differences in resistance

材料名称 Material name	叶片厚度 Leaf thickness/ $\mu\text{m}$	上表皮厚度 thickness of upper epidermis/ $\mu\text{m}$	下表皮厚度 thickness of lower epidermis/ $\mu\text{m}$	栅栏组织厚度 Thickness of palisade tissue/ $\mu\text{m}$	海绵组织厚度 Thickness of spongy tissue/ $\mu\text{m}$	结构紧密度CTR Leaf structure compactness/%	结构疏松度SR Leaf structure Porosity/%
早酥 Zaosu	253.94±1.05 cd	31.90±5.72 a	24.37±3.99 bc	92.83±10.35 bc	95.00±9.34 abc	36.56±3.88 c	34.00±12.39 a
雪青 Xueqing	313.48±5.77 a	29.95±8.85 a	25.79±7.02 abc	140.93±13.99 a	112.15±18.41 a	40.67±5.82 a	32.31±11.68 a
新梨7号 Xili 7	263.37±2.40 bcd	27.54±9.38 a	24.10±6.10 bc	117.31±12.48 ab	90.51±16.26 bcd	40.10±7.77 ab	30.65±10.30 a
秋月 Qiuyue	276.99±2.85 abc	32.33±4.59 a	27.67±4.43 abc	99.97±13.61 bc	98.39±19.54 ab	36.45±6.35 c	32.43±11.06 a
黄冠 Huangguan	237.16±1.54 de	32.53±4.09 a	25.21±3.76 abc	90.55±8.50 c	76.56±9.71 cd	40.15±2.23 bc	29.74±9.84 a
玉露香 Yuluxiang	203.08±1.66 e	43.21±5.76 a	22.09±3.58 c	82.53±16.46 c	71.18±6.58 d	40.54±6.68 abc	32.22±10.44 a
甘梨3号 Ganli3	292.86±1.19 ab	31.71±9.25 a	29.85±6.74 a	129.64±36.45 a	108.32±16.59 ab	41.24±17.41 abc	29.84±13.37 a
9-31	272.69±2.51 bcd	32.98±3.59 a	26.76±7.12 ab	117.22±13.68 ab	96.99±10.94 ab	43.00±3.51 abc	30.40±10.07 a

和疏松度(SR)也不同。其中,栅栏组织和海绵组织最厚的分别是甘梨3号和雪青,为129.64  $\mu\text{m}$ 和112.15  $\mu\text{m}$ ,其次是新梨7号和甘梨3号,分别为117.31  $\mu\text{m}$ 和108.32  $\mu\text{m}$ ,最薄的是黄冠和玉露香,为90.55  $\mu\text{m}$ 和71.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ,各品种间数值差别大,规律性不强,通过相关性分析(表4)发现,梨树品种叶片的栅栏组织和海绵组织与梨树白粉病病情指数的相关系数分别为0.201和0.404,说明品种间栅栏组织和海绵组织的厚度与白粉病抗性关系不大。从叶片结构紧密度和叶片结构疏松度数值看,不同抗感品种的叶片结构紧密度均高于叶片结构疏松度,且各品种间叶片结构紧密度数值差别明显,规律性不强,相反,叶片结构疏松度在各品种间数值差别不大,说明叶片结构紧密度和叶片结构疏松度与梨树白粉病抗

性无关。

### 3 讨 论

笔者在本研究中通过田间调查及室内测定数据分析,结果表明,8个不同梨树品种对白粉病的抗性水平不同;抗病梨树品种叶片的蜡质含量显著高于感病品种,与病情指数呈显著负相关。这一结果与一些研究人员的报道一致。冯丽贞等<sup>[12]</sup>研究表明,叶片蜡质含量越高的桉树品系,焦枯病抗性越强,认为桉树叶片的蜡质是抵抗和延迟病原菌侵入的最外层防线。高抗白粉病的苦瓜品系蜡质含量高于感病品系,蜡质含量与苦瓜白粉病病情指数呈显著负相关(相关系数为-0.90),蜡质有可能是叶片抵制苦瓜白粉病菌侵入的一个有力屏障<sup>[1]</sup>。

表4 不同梨树品种叶片显微结构与病情指数相关性( $n=8$ )Table 4 Correlation between leaf microstructure and powdery mildew disease index in different pear varieties( $n=8$ )

指标 Index	病情指数 Disease index	叶片厚度 Leaf thickness	上表皮厚度 Thickness of upper epidermis	下表皮厚度 Thickness of lower epidermis	栅栏组织厚度 Palisade tissue thickness	海绵组织厚度 Spongy tissue thickness
病情指数 Disease index	1	0.388	-0.547	-0.147	0.201	0.404
叶片厚度 Leaf thickness	0.388	1	-0.729*	0.717*	0.899**	0.966**
上表皮厚度 Thickness of upper epidermis	-0.547	-0.729*	1	-0.437	-0.618	-0.628
下表皮厚度 Thickness of lower epidermis	-0.147	0.717*	-0.437	1	0.559	0.712*
栅栏组织厚度 Palisade tissue thickness	0.201	0.899**	-0.618	0.559	1	0.854**
海绵组织厚度 Spongy tissue thickness	0.404	0.966**	-0.628	0.712*	0.854**	1

注:\*. 相关性在 0.05 水平上显著(双尾); \*\*. 相关性在 0.01 水平上极显著(双尾)。

Note:\*. Significant correlation at 0.05 level (double-tailed); \*\*. Extremely significant correlation at 0.01 level (double-tailed).

植物抗病性与气孔密度有密切关系。郑伟等<sup>[8]</sup>研究表明苹果白粉病与其叶片的结构有关,气孔密度与病情指数显著相关(相关系数为-0.833)。气孔密度越大,抗性越强;气孔密度越小,抗性越弱。但气孔大小与保卫细胞大小在苹果品种间无明显相关性,与苹果对白粉病抗性差异不显著,这与李敏等<sup>[13]</sup>、张戈壁等<sup>[14]</sup>、易龙等<sup>[15]</sup>的研究结果一致,气孔密度与抗病性存在显著相关性。本试验结果表明气孔密度与白粉病抗性没有相关性,研究结果与上述不一致,但与景岚等<sup>[16]</sup>的研究结果一致,说明不同寄主品种对不同种类病害的抗性机制不同,可能与寄主植物种类不同有关,也有可能与病害种类差异有关。同时,本研究中发现叶背茸毛密度与梨树白粉病病情指数呈显著正相关,感病梨树品种叶背茸毛数量明显多于抗病品种,即茸毛越少越抗病。这与田丽波等<sup>[1]</sup>的研究结论一致,即叶片背面茸毛密度与植物抗病性呈显著负相关。表明茸毛是影响植物形态结构抗病性的重要因子。白粉病易入侵感病品系,是否与叶片表皮茸毛上含有某些有益于白粉病菌萌发物质或结构特点有关,如茶炭疽病原菌就是附着在嫩叶背面茸毛上,通过茸毛管中腔侵入茸毛并扩展至叶组织内部<sup>[17]</sup>,茸毛多少是决定病菌入侵的关键因子<sup>[18]</sup>,在今后梨树白粉病抗性机制的研究中有待进一步深入探讨。

寄主植物叶片厚度、表皮层厚度是植物重要的抗病因子,不同植物叶片厚度对不同病害的抗性不

同。本试验结果表明,梨树比叶重、叶片厚度、表皮厚度及叶片的显微组织结构与白粉病的抗性没有显著相关性,研究结果与一些学者的报道一致。郑伟等<sup>[8]</sup>研究表明,苹果叶片的显微结构与白粉病的发生没有明显关系。但也有报道指出梨树黑星病抗性与叶片厚度、栅栏组织厚度、海绵组织的致密程度有关<sup>[5]</sup>;黄瓜抗白粉病品种的栅栏组织较感病品种排列整齐、紧密,且细胞壁明显偏厚<sup>[19]</sup>。抗大豆灰斑病品种叶片栅栏组织具有排列整齐、紧密、细胞层数较多等抗病结构特征,感病品种具有叶片栅栏组织排列疏松、细胞层数少等易感特征<sup>[20]</sup>;关于枣树组织结构对炭疽病抗性的研究表明叶片抗性与栅栏组织相对厚度呈正相关<sup>[4]</sup>,这与景岚等<sup>[16]</sup>研究结果相一致,表明抗病品种的叶片组织结构及排列整齐、紧密的叶片栅栏组织可以抵御病原菌的侵染。也有研究表明木薯的叶片及栅栏组织厚度与抗病性没有显著相关性,而不同品种的海绵组织厚度、叶片结构紧密度和疏松度存在显著不同,容易受到细菌性枯萎病侵染的木薯品种海绵组织厚度更厚、叶片结构更疏松<sup>[3]</sup>,这与田丽波等<sup>[1]</sup>、景岚等<sup>[16]</sup>等的结论基本一致。

田丽波等<sup>[1]</sup>认为抗病苦瓜品系的叶片栅栏组织以及海绵组织排列整齐、紧密,感病品系的海绵组织厚度、叶片结构疏松度明显高,抗病品系的栅栏组织厚度、叶片结构紧密度明显高,但苦瓜比叶重与白粉病抗性关系不大,这与本研究的结果一致。由此可说明,同一植物对不同病害的抗性机制不同,不同寄

主植物对同一种病害抗性机制也不同。寄主植物的抗病性是寄主与病原菌相互适应、相互选择的协同进化的结果,是植物形态学结构及生理生化方面的抗性综合作用的结果。笔者只研究了叶片结构有关的物理形态结构性状与白粉病抗性的关系,有关生理生化及营养物质含量对梨树白粉病抗性的影响还有待于进一步研究。

## 4 结 论

通过连续3 a的系统调查,明确了梨树品种间对白粉病的抗性水平显著不同。梨树品种叶片蜡质含量及茸毛密度与梨树对白粉病的抗性有显著关系。研究认为,梨树叶片蜡质含量及茸毛密度可以作为梨树白粉病抗性鉴定的参考指标。

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