

山东桃褐腐病病原菌种群鉴定及致病性分析

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摘要:【目的】明确山东省桃褐腐病病原菌种群结构及其致病力差异,为山东桃褐腐病病原菌的多样性研究及有效防控提供理论依据。【方法】采集烟台、威海、临沂等地桃褐腐病样本,利用形态学鉴定、rDNA-ITS序列分析、欧氏距离非加权组平均法(UPGMA)等技术手段,对桃褐腐病病原菌种类、致病力等进行分析。【结果】采集桃树叶片、果实、枝条褐腐病样品,通过组织分离获得41株桃褐腐病病原菌,这些菌株在菌落形态上存在较大差异,结合rDNA-ITS序列分析,分别鉴定为 *Monilinia fructicola*、*Monilia yunnanensis* 及 *Monilia polystroma*,三者占比分别为80.48%、9.76%、9.76%。桃褐腐病病原菌菌丝生长速率为0.47~1.09 cm·d⁻¹,UPGMA聚类分析证实,其生长速率可被划分为慢、中、快三大类。采用桃叶片有伤接种菌饼方法,确定桃褐腐病病原菌引起的病斑大小范围为0~2.32 cm,UPGMA聚类分析证实,其致病力可被划分为强、中、弱三类。桃褐腐病病原菌菌丝生长速率及产孢量与致病力相关性分析发现,相关系数 *r* 分别为0.297 5、0.030 0,表明菌丝生长速率及产孢量均与致病力无相关性。【结论】山东省桃褐腐病病原菌主要为 *Monilinia fructicola*、*Monilia yunnanensis* 及 *Monilia polystroma*,其中 *Monilinia fructicola* 为优势菌种, *Monilia yunnanensis* 是首次在山东省被鉴定,证实了山东省桃褐腐病病原菌趋于多样化,不同菌株间菌丝生长速率、产孢量及致病力存在较大差异,菌丝生长速率及产孢量均与致病力无相关性。

关键词:桃褐腐病;山东;种群;rDNA-ITS;致病力

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Population identification and pathogenicity analysis of peach brown rot pathogens in Shandong province

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Abstract: 【Objective】China has the biggest peach planting area and output in the world. There are 20 provinces with a peach planting area exceeding 10 000 hm², and Shandong province ranks first. Peach brown rot is an important peach disease caused by *Monilinia* spp. Peach brown rot mainly damages fruits, but also flowers, leaves and shoots. Fruit can be damaged from the young fruit stage to the mature stage. If it rains in the later stage of growth, disasters are common, and the incidence rate is more than 80% or even there is no harvest. It can also occur during transportation and storage, causing the fruit to lose its commercial value. This study aimed to clarify the species of *Monilinia* spp. associated with peach brown rot in Shandong province based on ITS sequencing and morphological identification, as well as to determine the distribution, morphological and pathogenic characteristics of the pathogens. The results are expected to provide a better acknowledge of the disease and scientific basis for its pre-

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vention and control. **【Methods】** The leaves, branches and fruits infected by peach brown rot were collected from main producing areas in Shandong province and were used as disease samples. The pathogens were isolated by the routine plant tissue isolation method. The pathogens were identified through microscopic observation of the morphological characteristics of hyphae, conidia and sporulation. To further identify the pathogens, total genomic DNA was extracted using a fungal genomic DNA extraction kit, and subjected to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of partial region of rDNA-ITS (ITS). PCR products were sequenced for phylogenetic analysis by the blast comparison and the neighboring method (NJ) by MEGA 6.0 to identify the taxonomic status of the pathogens on peach brown rot. The average growth rate of the mycelial was measured by the criss-cross method after 5 days culture on PDA plate. The spore production was recorded under a microscope using hemocytometer. The pathogenicity was determined on leaves inoculated with mycelial plugs of isolates with the postulates of Koch's. Correlation analysis of mycelial growth rate and pathogenicity was determined by Pearson method. **【Results】** A total of 41 strains were isolated from the collected samples infected by the peach brown rot disease. There were significant differences in the colony morphology of 41 isolates. The strains represented by THF-01 had neat colony edges, grayish-yellow color, abundant spore production and short sporophytes. Spore piles could form concentric ring structures, and the size of conidia was $(15.3-18.9) \mu\text{m} \times (13.4-14.8) \mu\text{m}$. The strains represented by THF-06 had neat colony edges, dark gray color and sparse spore production. Aerial mycelium grew close to petri dish. Sporogenous stems varied in length. The size of conidia was $(14.9-18.0) \mu\text{m} \times (13.6-14.9) \mu\text{m}$. The strains represented by THF-14 had gray-white and irregular colony edges, which had obvious cracks. They had abundant spore production and long sporophytes. The size of conidia was $(15.6-18.2) \mu\text{m} \times (14.4-15.8) \mu\text{m}$. To further classify the taxonomic status of the pathogens, the specific primers of rDNA-ITS were used to amplify the genomic DNA of 41 isolates. The results indicated that the similarity between THF-01 and *M. fructicola* (accession number: MZ047241.1, EF207419.1) was as high as 99%. The similarity between THF-06 and *Monilia yunnanensis* (accession number: MW355895.1) was as high as 100%. The similarity between THF-14 and *M. polystroma* (accession number: LT615178.1, LT615192.1) was as high as 99%. Those pathogens were identified as *M. Fructicola*, *M. Yunnanensis* and *M. polystroma*, accounting for 80.48%, 9.76% and 9.76%, respectively. The mycelial growth rates of those strains ranged from 0.47 to $1.09 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, and the UPGMA clustering analysis confirmed that the mycelial growth rates could be divided into three categories: slow, medium and fast. The lesion length of different peach brown rot pathogens ranged from 0 to 2.32 cm by using the method of injury-inoculated cake on peach leaves. UPGMA clustering analysis confirmed that the pathogenicity of those strains could be divided into three categories: strong, medium and weak. By analyzing the correlation between mycelium growth rate, spore output and pathogenicity, the correlation coefficient $r=0.2267$ and 0.030 , so it was clear there were no correlation between mycelial growth rate, spore output and pathogenicity. **【Conclusion】** The peach brown rot pathogens in Shandong province were mainly *M. fructicola*, *M. yunnanensis* and *M. polystroma*, among which *M. fructicola* was the dominant strain. *M. yunnanensis* was the first time to be identified in Shandong province, which confirmed that the peach brown rot pathogens in Shandong province tended to be diversified and different. There were great differences in the growth rate, spore output and pathogenicity of mycelium among different strains, and there was no correlation between mycelial growth rate, spore output and pathogenicity. This study can provide a scientific basis for the diversity research and effective prevention and control of peach brown rot in Shandong.

Key words: Peach brown rot; Shandong; Population; rDNA internal transcribed spacer; Pathogenicity

我国桃种植面积和产量分别为89.0万hm²和1599.3万t,均居世界第1位,我国有20个省份的桃种植面积超过1万hm²,山东省位居首位,其中蒙阴县4.33万hm²,为中国桃第一大种植县^[1]。桃褐腐病又名菌核病、果腐病、实腐病,是由子囊菌链核盘菌*Monilinia* spp.(无性态为*Monilia*)引起的一种重要桃病害,世界产桃区均可发生^[2]。桃褐腐病主要危害果实,也可危害花、叶和枝梢。果实自幼果期至成熟期均可受害,若生长后期多雨常流行成灾,发病率超过80%甚至绝收^[3],还可在运输、贮藏期发生,使果实丧失商品价值^[4]。

在世界范围内,对核果和仁果类果树造成褐腐病的病原主要有6种^[5],分别为核果链核盘菌*Monilinia laxa*、果生链核盘菌*Monilinia fructigena*^[6]、美澳型核果链核盘菌*Monilinia fructicola*^[7]、梅生链核盘菌*Monilinia mumecola* (synonymy: *Monilia mumecola*)^[8]、多子座链核盘菌*Monilinia polystroma* (synonymy: *Monilia polystroma*)^[9]和云南链核盘菌*Monilinia yunnanensis* (synonymy: *Monilia yunnanensis*)^[10]。目前,造成中国桃褐腐病原菌的种主要为*Monilinia fructicola*、*Monilia yunnanensis*和*Monilia mumecola*,其中*Monilinia fructicola*是优势种^[3,10-11],对中国经济危害最大、地理分布最广,在中国各桃产区均有发生^[12-16]。*Monilia yunnanensis*目前仅在中国有报道,为云南省的优势种,此外在陕西、北京、河北、甘肃及辽宁有分布^[10-11,17]。

不同桃褐腐病原菌在菌落形态上存在较大差异,可从菌落颜色、生长速率、孢子形态及产孢量等形态学进行初步鉴定^[18-19]。但对一些种间形态差异较小、培养时出现性状变异等不典型菌株的鉴定,传统的形态学鉴定就会受到限制。近年来形态学观察结合分子生物学鉴定的方法被广泛应用于菌种的鉴定分类^[20-22]。谈彬^[23]采用形态学观察与分子生物学鉴定方法将12个省市23株桃褐腐病原菌确定为*Monilinia fructicola*和*Monilia yunnanensis*。纪兆林等^[24]的研究表明,山东、辽宁等桃主产区的桃褐腐病原菌菌落形态存在明显差异,并将桃褐腐病原菌鉴定为*Monilinia fructicola*和*Monilia yunnanensis*^[2]。周芳^[25]通过形态学和分子生物学鉴定明确了山西省81株桃褐腐病原菌的分类地位,其中75株为*Monilinia fructigena*,15株为*Monilinia laxa*,3株为*Monilinia fructicola*。另外,致病力方面也存在较

大差异,谈彬^[23]证实桃褐腐病原菌致病力差异与多聚半乳糖醛酸酶基因*PGI*相关。

山东省作为全国产桃大省,对桃褐腐病的研究报道主要集中在病害防治、桃褐腐病原菌发病规律等方面,未见关于褐腐病原菌种群鉴定及致病力分化方面的研究报道。为此,笔者在本研究中采集了山东省主要桃产区典型果实褐腐病样本,并通过对其进行形态观察及rDNA-ITS序列鉴定,对其种群结构进行聚类分析,并对其在叶片上的致病力进行比较分析,为明确山东省各桃主产区桃褐腐病原菌种类、深入研究其致病机制、制定适合不同产区的褐腐病防治技术提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

自山东省临沂、烟台、威海等8市不同地区采集具有桃褐腐病典型症状的发病果实、叶片、枝条,将发病样品用纸袋分装带回实验室进行分离纯化,4℃保存备用;致病力测定所用桃树叶片品种为金秋红蜜,采集自烟台市农业科学院试验农场内。

1.2 试剂及仪器

马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂(potato dextrose agar, PDA)培养基,生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司;真菌基因组DNA提取试剂盒,天根生化科技(北京)有限公司;BioPhotometer Plus核酸蛋白测定仪,Eppendorf中国有限公司;DM750显微镜,德国莱卡公司;SPX-250生化培养箱,上海跃进医疗器械有限公司;RXZ智能型人工气候箱,宁波江南仪器厂。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 桃褐腐病原菌的分离纯化 采用单孢分离法进行分离。用灭菌挑针挑取发病部位外缘较新鲜的孢子堆,转接至新鲜PDA平板上培养,并经科赫氏法则验证,最后将纯化好的菌落切小块保存于灭菌的25%甘油中,于4℃下保存备用(表1)。

1.3.2 桃褐腐病原菌的形态学鉴定 将单孢分离纯化后的菌株分别接种到PDA平板上,置于25℃全黑暗生化培养箱中培养5d后,观察菌落形态和色泽,测量菌落直径,并在显微镜下观察分生孢子、分生孢子梗形态特征,观察10个以上视野,每个视野观察50个孢子,对其进行形态学鉴定。

1.3.3 桃褐腐病原菌的分子生物学鉴定 PDA平板上活化菌株5d后,将菌丝刮下置于灭菌研钵中

表 1 桃褐腐病病原菌采集地

Table 1 Collection locations of peach brown rot pathogens

编号 Number	采集地 Collecting locations	采集部位 Collection parts	编号 Number	采集地 Collecting locations	采集部位 Collection parts
THF-01	临沂市上峪村 Shangyu Village, Linyi City	果实 Fruit	THF-24	潍坊市老峒峪村 Laotongyu Village, Weifang City	果实 Fruit
THF-02	临沂市文家峪村 Wenjiayu Village, Linyi City	果实 Fruit	THF-25	泰安市龙岗村 Longgang Village, Tai'an City	果实 Fruit
THF-03	临沂市龙王峪村 Longwangyu Village, Linyi City	叶片 Leaf	THF-27	泰安市高岭村 Gaoling Village, Tai'an City	果实 Fruit
THF-04	临沂市大固村 Dagu Village, Linyi City	果实 Fruit	THF-28	泰安市上寨村 Shangzhai Village, Tai'an City	果实 Fruit
THF-05	临沂市常坪村 Changping Village, Linyi City	果实 Fruit	THF-33	烟台市东解家村 Dongxiejia Village, Yantai City	枝条 Branch
THF-06	烟台市青山后村 Qingshanhou Village, Yantai City	果实 Fruit	THF-34	烟台市迟家村 Chijia Village, Yantai City	果实 Fruit
THF-07	淄博市上马庄村 Shangmazhuang Village, Zibo City	叶片 Leaf	THF-35	烟台市大于家村 Dayujia Village, Yantai City	果实 Fruit
THF-08	淄博市西官庄村 Xiguanzhuang Village, Zibo City	叶片 Leaf	THF-37	威海市宋家庄村 Songjiazhuang Village, Weihai City	果实 Fruit
THF-09	淄博市北山村 Beishan Village, Zibo City	果实 Fruit	THF-39	威海市东宋格庄村 Dongsonggezhuang Village, Weihai City	叶片 Leaf
THF-10	烟台市后发坊村 Houfafang Village, Yantai City	果实 Fruit	THF-40	威海市下初村 Xiachu Village, Weihai City	果实 Fruit
THF-11	烟台市后发坊村 Houfafang Village, Yantai City	枝条 Branch	THF-41	威海市大院村 Dayuan Village, Weihai City	叶片 Leaf
THF-12	济南市南庄村 Nanzhuang Village, Jinan City	果实 Fruit	THF-43	济南市雪野村 Xueye Village, Jinan City	果实 Fruit
THF-13	济南市丁家庄村 Dingjiazhuang Village, Jinan City	叶片 Leaf	THF-45	济南市官家村 Guanjia Village, Jinan City	果实 Fruit
THF-14	烟台市杏吕村 Xinglv Village, Yantai City	果实 Fruit	THF-47	济南市戴鱼池村 Daiyuchi Village, Jinan City	枝条 Branch
THF-15	烟台市大宋家村 Dasongjia Village, Yantai City	枝条 Branch	THF-49	青岛市北蒋家村 Beijiangjia Village, Qingdao City	叶片 Leaf
THF-16	烟台市和尚庄村 Heshangzhuang Village, Yantai City	枝条 Branch	THF-51	青岛市兴隆寨村 Xinglongzhai Village, Qingdao City	果实 Fruit
THF-17	烟台市许家村 Xujia Village, Yantai City	果实 Fruit	THF-52	青岛市里兰埠村 Lanlibu Village, Qingdao City	果实 Fruit
THF-18	烟台市北山后村 Beishanhou Village, Yantai City	果实 Fruit	THF-54	青岛市孙贾城村 Sunjiacheng Village, Qingdao City	果实 Fruit
THF-19	威海市刘大庄村 Liudazhuang Village, Weihai City	叶片 Leaf	THF-55	烟台市后沟村 Hougou Village, Yantai City	叶片 Leaf
THF-20	潍坊市蟠龙峪村 Panlongyu Village, Weifang City	叶片 Leaf	THF-57	烟台市上车门村 Shangchemen Village, Yantai City	叶片 Leaf
THF-21	潍坊市石堆村 Shidui Village, Weifang City	叶片 Leaf			

加液氮研磨,采用基因组DNA提取试剂盒提取病原菌基因组,于-20℃冰箱中保存,备用。委托生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司利用rDNA-ITS序列引物ITS1(5'-TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG-3')/ITS4(5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3')进行菌株ITS序列测定。测序所得序列与NCBI中已知的基因序列进行BLAST同源性检索,从NC-

BI数据库中下载与待测菌株相似度99%以上的部分桃褐腐菌株及其序列,采用最大似然法和邻接法,运用MEGA 6.0软件构建系统发育树。

1.3.4 桃褐腐病病原菌菌丝生长速率测定及产孢量测定 将各桃褐腐病病原菌菌株于PDA平板上25℃培养5d,采用十字交叉法测量菌落的直径,按照如下公式计算菌丝的平均生长速率:菌丝平均生长速率=

(菌落直径-0.5 cm)/5 d;利用 DPS 18.10 高级版,采用 DMRT 法进行显著性分析,采用欧氏距离中的非加权组平均法(UPGMA)对不同菌株生长速率进行聚类分析,将菌株按照生长速率分为不同等级。

测量产孢量时,于菌落边缘打取 5 mm 菌饼,接种于 PDA 培养基上,每菌株 3 次重复,于 25 °C 暗培养 7 d。用 10 mL 灭菌水将所有孢子洗下,搜集孢子悬浮液,加入 10 颗小玻璃珠,振荡器振荡 1 min,使孢子分散均匀。各菌株孢子悬浮液浓度用血球计数板计数。每个菌株 3 次重复,取平均值计算产孢量。

1.3.5 桃褐腐病病原菌致病力测定及聚类分析 将 4 °C 下保存的菌种接种于 PDA 平板上,25 °C 恒温培养 5 d 后,用 0.5 cm 的打孔器在菌落边缘打孔制备菌饼。用 75%乙醇进行桃叶片表面消毒后用无菌水冲洗 3 次,待叶片表皮自然风干进行有伤接种,用三号昆虫针刺伤叶片背面表皮,每个菌株接种 3 枚叶片,每枚叶片 3 个接种点,将上述菌饼带菌丝一面紧贴刺伤部位,空白 PDA 菌饼为对照。用无菌水浸湿的脱脂棉包裹叶柄保鲜叶片,在叶片表面喷无菌水保湿,放置于温度为 25 °C、相对湿度为 70%、光照条件为 16 h 光照/8 h 黑暗的人工气候箱中培养,观察并记录发病情况。采用十字交叉法测量病斑直径,利用 DPS 18.10 高级版对发病程度进行差异显著性及聚类分析。

1.3.6 桃褐腐病病原菌菌丝生长速率及致病力相关性分析 利用 Excel 对菌丝生长速率及致病力相关性进行分析, $0 < |r| \leq 0.3$,无相关性; $0.3 < |r| < 0.8$,弱相关性; $|r| \geq 0.8$,强相关性。

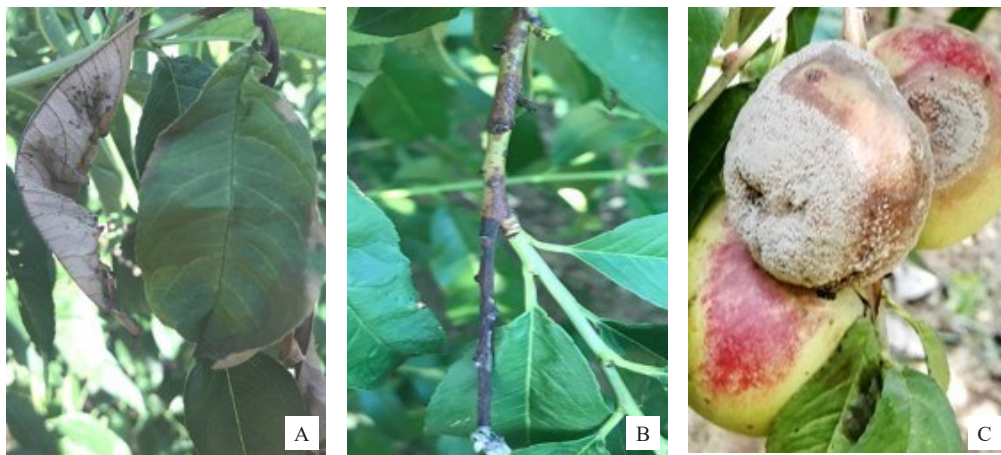
2 结果与分析

2.1 桃褐腐病田间发病症状

褐腐病病原菌可侵染核果及仁果植物的叶片、枝梢和果实等多个部位。叶片受害后,自叶边缘开始变褐枯萎,干枯的病叶残留枝上久不脱落(图 1-A);枝条受害后,产生菱形、不规则形的溃疡病斑,初为黄褐色,后变为深褐色,病斑凹陷、界限明显,不断向上下扩展蔓延,病斑处易形成流胶,可造成病部以上枝条干枯死亡甚至整个大枝枯死(图 1-B)。果实受害后,果面最初形成褐色圆形水渍状小斑点,后迅速扩大造成全果腐烂,当分生孢子梗突破病斑表层后,呈现成丛的同心轮纹状的病症,即分生孢子梗和分生孢子(图 1-C)。部分果实失水、干缩形成僵果,僵果落到地上,或悬挂枝上经久不落。

2.2 山东省不同地区桃褐腐病病原菌的分离鉴定

2.2.1 桃褐腐病病原菌的形态学鉴定 对典型桃褐腐病样本经单孢分离纯化后共获得 41 株菌株,从菌落形态观察主要分为三大类。以 THF-01 为代表的菌株:菌落边缘较整齐,颜色呈灰黄色,产孢量丰富,为 $(14.49-20.11) \times 10^4$ 个 $\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ (表 2),孢子堆可形成同心圆环结构(图 2-A1);菌落背面呈圆形边缘浅灰色,中间颜色较深,边缘及中心灰色菌圈间夹有白色菌圈(图 2-B1);分生孢子梗成串珠状,不分枝或二叉状分枝,分枝呈锐角形,产孢梗较短(图 2-C1);分生孢子无色单孢,串珠状排列,卵圆形或柠檬形,分生孢子大小范围为 $(15.3-18.9) \mu\text{m} \times (13.4-14.8) \mu\text{m}$,平均孢子大小为 $16.2-13.5 \mu\text{m}$ (图 2-D1)。

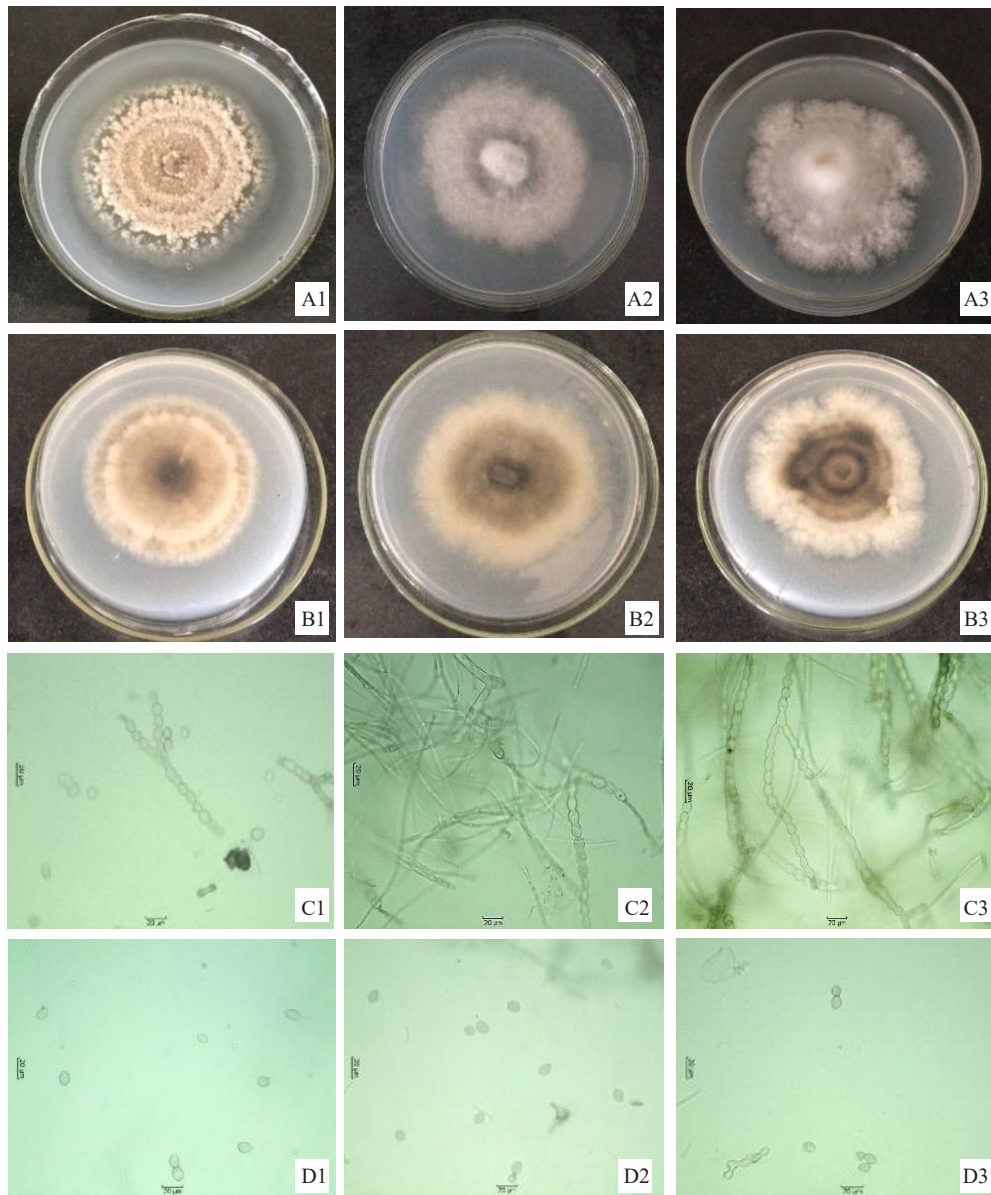


A. 桃叶片受害状;B. 桃枝干受害状;C. 桃果实受害状。

A. Symptoms of peach leaves; B. Symptoms of peach stems; C. Symptoms of peach fruits.

图 1 桃褐腐病田间发病症状

Fig. 1 Symptoms of the peach brown rot in the field



A1~A3. 桃褐腐病原菌在 PDA 培养基上正面的菌落状态; B1~B3. 桃褐腐病原菌在 PDA 培养基上反面的菌落状态; C1~C3. 分生孢子梗; D1~D3. 分生孢子; 1. *Monilinia fructicola*; 2. *Monilia yunnanensis*; 3. *Monilinia polystroma*。标尺=20 μm 。

A1-A3. The front colony of pathogens on PDA; B1-B3. The back colony of pathogens on PDA; C1-C3. Conidiophores of pathogens; D1-D3. Conidia of pathogens; 1. *Monilinia fructicola*; 2. *Monilia yunnanensis*; 3. *Monilinia polystroma*. Scale=20 μm .

图 2 桃褐腐病原菌的培养性状及形态特征

Fig. 2 Colony and morphological characteristics of peach brown rot pathogens

以 THF-06 为代表的菌株: 菌落边缘较整齐, 菌丝呈暗灰色, 气生菌丝贴近培养皿(图 2-A2), 产孢量稀少, 为 $(0.36\sim 0.43)\times 10^4$ 个 $\cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ (表 2); 菌落背面黑褐色, 边缘呈灰白色, 无明显同心轮纹状结构(图 2-B2); 分生孢子梗成串珠状, 不分枝或二叉状分枝, 分枝呈锐角形, 产孢梗长短不一(图 2-C2); 分生孢子无色单孢, 串珠状排列, 卵圆形或柠檬形, 分生孢子大小范围为 $(14.9\sim 18.0)\mu\text{m}\times(13.6\sim 14.9)\mu\text{m}$, 平均

孢子大小为 $16.6\sim 13.4\mu\text{m}$ (图 2-D2)。

以 THF-14 为代表的菌株: 菌落边缘不整齐, 呈不规则形或圆形, 边缘有明显裂缺, 菌丝灰白色, 气生菌丝较发达(图 2-A3), 产孢量较少, 为 $(8.43\sim 9.47)\times 10^4$ 个 $\cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ (表 2); 菌落背面边缘灰白色, 中间深灰色及浅灰色交替呈同心轮纹状(图 2-B3); 分生孢子梗成串珠状, 不分枝或二叉状分枝, 分枝呈锐角形, 产孢梗较长(图 2-C3); 分生孢子无色单孢, 串珠

表2 桃褐腐病原菌菌丝生长速率、产孢量及病斑长度

Table 2 Mycelial growth rates, spore outputs and lesion lengths of peach brown rot pathogens

病原菌种类 Pathogenic species	编号 Number	菌丝生长速率 Mycelial growth rates/(cm·d ⁻¹)	产孢量 Spore output/(×10 ⁴ ·cm ⁻²)	病斑长度 Lesion length/cm
美澳型核果链核盘菌 <i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	THF-01	0.83±0.01 rsRS	19.83±1.88 abABC	0.95±0.01 rsRS
	THF-02	0.90±0.00 gG	17.75±0.53 abcdefghABCDEFGFG	1.63±0.01 gG
	THF-03	0.61±0.01 hiHI	18.26±0.94 abcdefghABCDEFGFG	1.58±0.02 hiHI
	THF-04	0.97±0.01 eEF	16.33±0.39 ghiEFGHI	2.01±0.01 eEF
	THF-05	1.01±0.01 dD	18.04±1.45 abcdefghABCDEFGFG	2.16±0.02 dD
	THF-07	0.84±0.00 mM	19.60±1.75 abcABCD	1.23±0.01 mM
	THF-08	1.03±0.00 vU	16.86±1.44 efghCDEFGHI	0.88±0.01 vU
	THF-09	0.90±0.00 eE	18.24±1.08 abcdefghABCDEFGFG	2.02±0.01 eE
	THF-12	1.01±0.01 bB	16.02±0.56 ghiEFGHI	2.32±0.01 bB
	THF-13	1.04±0.01 kK	16.37±0.62 ghiEFGHI	1.33±0.01 kK
	THF-15	0.68±0.03 iI	18.06±1.55 abcdefghABCDEFGFG	1.56±0.01 iI
	THF-20	0.98±0.00 qQ	20.04±0.58 aA	1.02±0.03 qQ
	THF-21	1.09±0.00 rR	17.65±0.65 bcdefghABCDEFGFG	0.96±0.00 rR
	THF-24	0.96±0.00 aZ	18.14±1.23 abcdefghABCDEFGFG	0.00±0.00 aZ
	THF-25	0.52±0.00 tuST	14.57±1.27 iHI	0.93±0.01 tuST
	THF-27	1.03±0.00 oO	16.60±2.03 fghiDEFGHI	1.15±0.01 oO
	THF-28	0.89±0.01 stRST	16.51±0.97 fghiEFGHI	0.94±0.00 stRST
	THF-33	0.93±0.01 tuT	16.92±1.05 efghBCDEFGHI	0.93±0.01 tuT
	THF-34	0.92±0.01 wV	16.52±1.03 fghiEFGHI	0.85±0.01 wV
	THF-35	0.72±0.01 hH	19.28±1.10 abcABCDE	1.59±0.03 hH
	THF-37	0.98±0.01 kK	20.01±2.09 abAB	1.35±0.01 kK
	THF-39	0.81±0.03 lL	16.00±0.46 ghiEFGHI	1.27±0.01 lL
	THF-40	0.53±0.01 pP	18.72±0.66 abcdefABCDEFGFG	1.11±0.01 pP
	THF-41	0.86±0.01 fF	17.40±0.14 cdefghABCDEFGFGH	1.98±0.03 fF
	THF-43	0.81±0.00 zY	17.04±1.54 defghABCDEFGFGHI	0.75±0.01 zY
THF-45	0.99±0.01 lLM	18.16±1.57 abcdefghABCDEFGFG	1.26±0.01 lLM	
THF-47	0.96±0.01 cC	15.73±1.09 hiGHI	2.23±0.01 cC	
THF-49	0.61±0.01 wUV	14.49±0.93 iI	0.85±0.01 wUV	
THF-51	0.98±0.01 uT	17.84±1.93 abcdefghABCDEFGFG	0.92±0.00 uT	
THF-52	0.67±0.00 yX	20.11±0.66 aA	0.77±0.01 yX	
THF-54	0.84±0.01 iHI	19.36±1.13 abcABCDE	1.57±0.03 iHI	
THF-55	0.99±0.00 jJ	16.13±0.54 ghiEFGHI	1.49±0.01 jJ	
THF-57	0.84±0.01 pP	18.92±0.86 abcdeABCDEF	1.11±0.01 pP	
云南链核盘菌 <i>Monilia yunnanensis</i>	THF-06	0.79±0.01 aZ	0.42±0.16 kK	0.00±0.00 aZ
	THF-10	0.75±0.00 xW	0.43±0.05 kK	0.81±0.02 xW
	THF-11	0.47±0.01 wUV	0.36±0.09 kK	0.86±0.01 wUV
多子座链核盘菌 <i>Monilinia polystroma</i>	THF-18	0.88±0.01 nN	0.42±0.08 kK	1.20±0.01 nN
	THF-14	1.00±0.00 bB	9.10±0.81 jJ	2.35±0.06 bB
	THF-16	0.95±0.03 aA	8.69±1.47 jJ	2.40±0.02 aA
	THF-17	0.94±0.04 aA	8.43±0.76 jJ	2.42±0.01 aA
	THF-19	1.00±0.00 aA	9.47±1.01 jJ	2.43±0.02 aA

注:不同大、小写字母分别表示各处理间在 $p<0.01$ 、 0.05 水平上的差异极显著和显著。

Note: The different capital and small letters indicate the significant difference at $p<0.01$ and $p<0.05$, respectively.

状排列,卵圆形或柠檬形,分生孢子大小范围为(15.6~18.2) μm × (14.4~15.8) μm ,平均孢子大小为17.2~14.9 μm (图2-D3)。

2.2.2 桃褐腐病原菌的分子生物学鉴定 从NC-BI GenBank 下载相似性最高的同种和近似种褐腐病原菌菌株以及桃树黑斑病菌(*Alternaria alter-*

nata, GenBank 登录号为 AF404664.1、OL958426.1) 及炭疽病菌 (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, GenBank 登录号为 JX010152.1, AY423476.1) 序列, 用 MEGA 6.0 软件进行系统发育分析。采用最大似然法和邻接法构建系统发育进化树, 自展值设为 1000, 基于 rDNA-ITS 序列构建的系统发育树结果表明, 桃褐腐病原菌菌株共分为三大类, 第 I 类包括 THF-01 等菌株, 共 33 株, 该类与 *Monilinia fructicola* (GenBank 登录号为 MZ047241.1, EF207419.1) 聚在一个分支上, 相似性高达 99%, 将其鉴定为 *Monilinia fructicola*; 第 II 类包括 THF-06 等菌株, 共 4 株, 该类与 *Monilia yunnanensis* (GenBank 登录号为 MW355895.1) 聚在一起, 相似性高达 100%, 将其鉴定为 *Monilia yunnanensis*; 第 III 类包括 THF-14 等菌株, 共 4 株, 该类与 *Monilinia polystroma* (GenBank 登录号为

LT615178.1、LT615192.1) 聚在一个分支上, 相似性为 99%, 将其鉴定为 *Monilinia polystroma* (图 3)。

2.2.3 山东省不同地区桃褐腐病原菌的分布 经形态学及分子生物学鉴定, 确定山东省桃褐腐病原菌为 *Monilinia fructicola*、*Monilia yunnanensis* 和 *Monilinia polystroma*, 分别有 33 株、4 株和 4 株, 其分离频率分别为 80.48%、9.76% 和 9.76%, 具体分布如表 1 所示。*Monilinia fructicola* 广泛分布于山东省烟台、青岛等沿海及临沂、济南等内陆大部分地区, *Monilia yunnanensis* 仅存在于烟台市, *Monilinia polystroma* 分布于烟台市及青岛市 (表 3)。

2.3 山东省不同地区桃褐腐病原菌菌丝生长速率分析

对桃褐腐病原菌菌丝生长速度进行测定, 结果显示生长速率在 0.47~1.09 cm·d⁻¹ 之间 (表 2)。采用

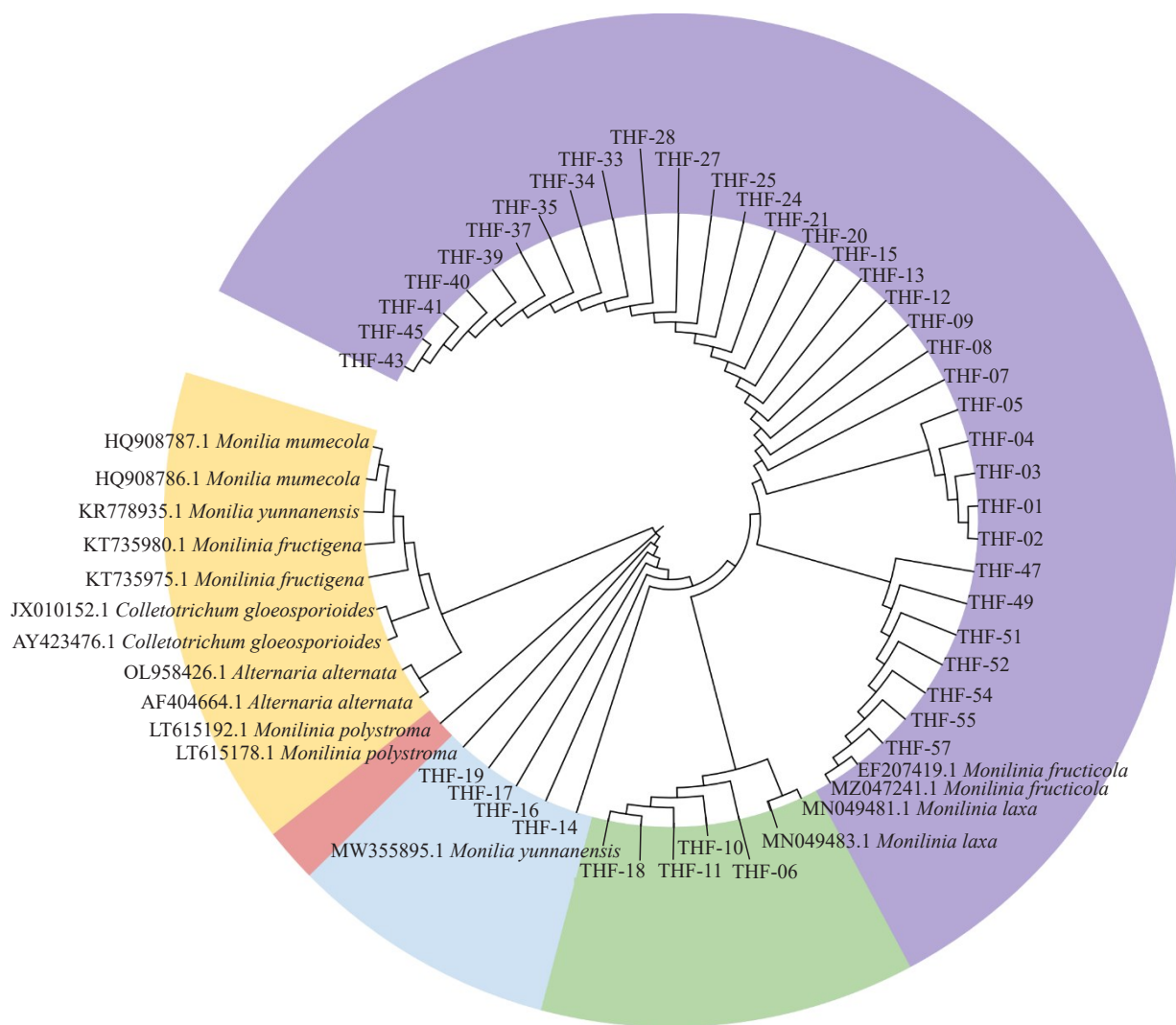


图 3 桃褐腐病原菌基于 rDNA-ITS 序列的系统发育树

Fig. 3 Phylogenetic tree of peach brown rot pathogens based on the rDNA-ITS sequence

表3 桃褐腐病原菌在山东省的分布及数量

Table 3 Distribution and number of peach brown rot pathogens in Shandong province

菌种 Strains	株数 Number	分布及数量 Distribution and number
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	33	烟台6株、济南5株、临沂5株、青岛4株、威海4株、淄博3株、潍坊3株、泰安3株 6 strains from Yantai, 5 strains from Jinan, 5 strains from Linyi, 4 strains from Qingdao, 4 strains from Weihai, 3 strains from Zibo, 3 strains from Weifang, 3 strains from Tai'an
<i>Monilia yunnanensis</i>	4	烟台4株 4 strains from Yantai
<i>Monilinia polystroma</i>	4	烟台3株、威海1株 3 strains from Yantai, 1 strain from Weihai

UPGMA 对不同菌株生长速率进行聚类分析(图4), 当欧式距离取0.7时,41个供试菌株的生长速率被划分为快速、中速和慢速3种类型。生长速率为快速类型的菌株有17株,占测定菌株的41.46%,菌株生长速率为0.95~1.09 cm·d⁻¹,平均生长速率为1.00 cm·d⁻¹;

生长速率为中速类型的菌株为9株,占测定菌株的21.95%,菌株生长速率为0.79~0.94 cm·d⁻¹,平均生长速率为0.87 cm·d⁻¹;生长速率为慢速类型的菌株有15株,占测定菌株的36.59%,菌株生长速率为0.47~0.75 cm·d⁻¹,平均生长速率为0.62 cm·d⁻¹。结果表明,

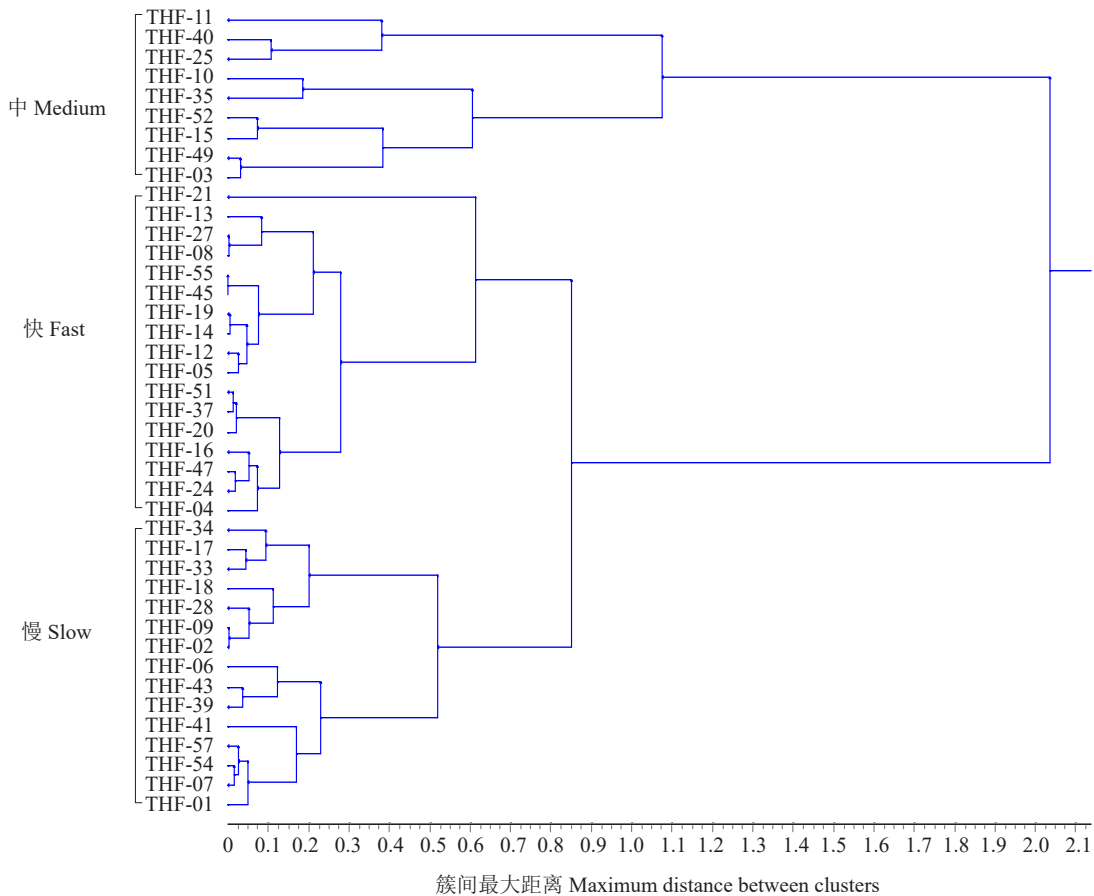


图4 欧氏距离非加权组平均法(UPGMA)对桃褐腐病原菌菌丝生长速率的聚类分析

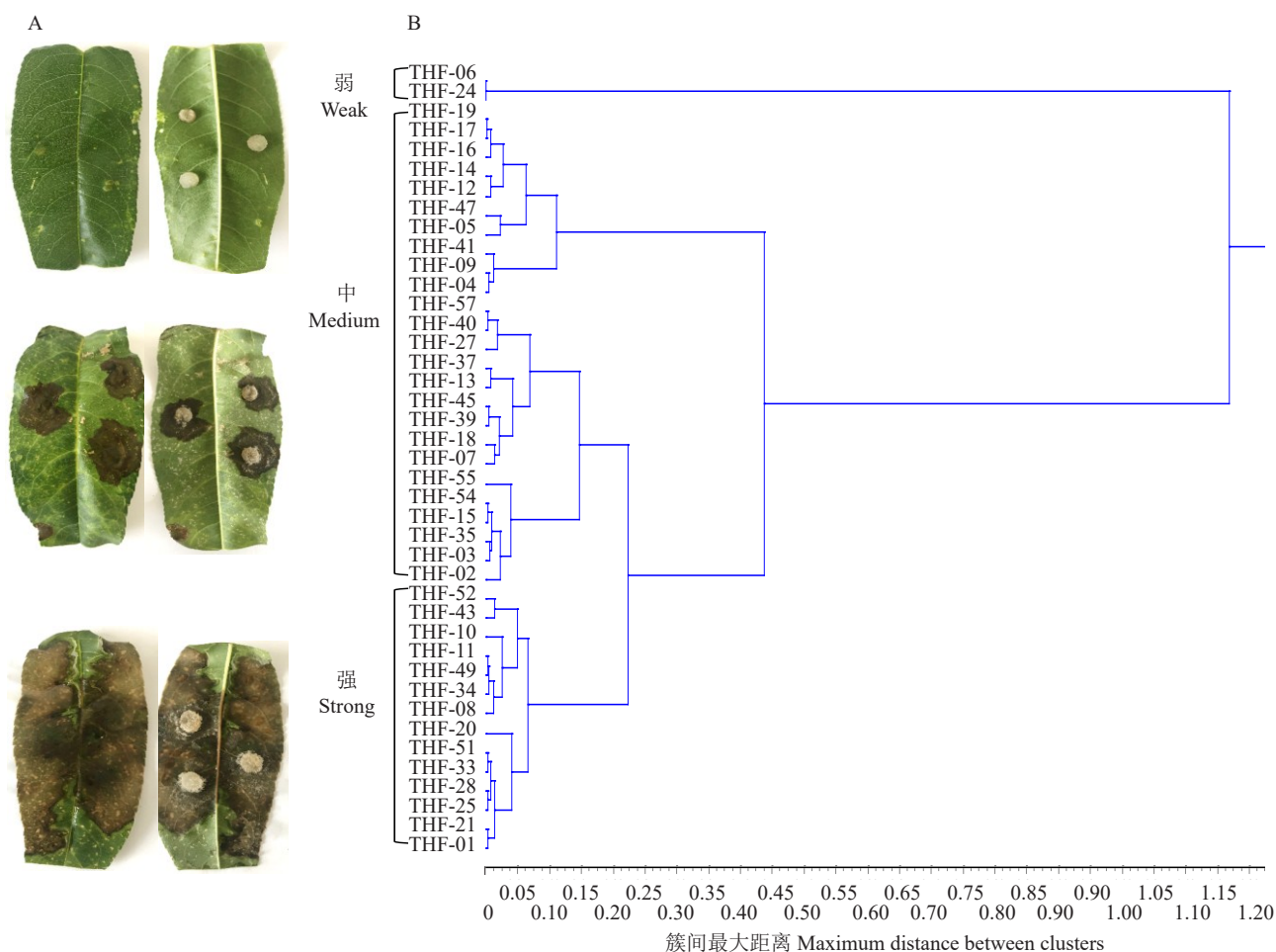
Fig. 4 Cluster analysis of mycelial growth rates of peach brown rot pathogens with unweighted pair-group method with arithmetic means

山东省桃褐腐病原菌以快、慢生长速率类型为主。

2.4 山东省不同地区桃褐腐病原菌致病力分析

将桃褐腐病原菌有伤接种到离体桃叶片,测量其病斑大小,结果显示不同菌株对桃叶片的致病力存在明显差异(表2)。采用UPGMA 对不同桃褐

腐病原菌菌株的致病力进行了聚类分析(图5-B),当欧式距离取0.4时,41个供试菌株被划分为强致病力、中等致病力、弱致病力三种类型。强致病力的菌株共14株,占测定菌株的34.15%,病斑长度为1.11~2.43 cm;中等致病力的菌株共25株,占测定菌



A. 桃褐腐病病原菌接种桃叶片; B. 采用非加权组平均法(UPGMA)对桃褐腐病病原菌进行致病力分析。

A. Peach leaves inoculated by strains of peach brown rot; B. Cluster analysis of pathogenicity of peach brown rot pathogens with unweighted pair-group method.

图 5 桃褐腐病病原菌致病力分析

Fig. 5 Cluster analysis of pathogenicity of peach brown rot pathogens

株的60.97%,病斑长度为0.75~1.02 cm;弱致病力的菌株共2株,占测定菌株的4.88%,无病斑产生(表2,图5-A)。对接种发病的病斑进行再次分离,经柯赫氏法则及分子生物学鉴定确定为原病菌菌株。

2.5 桃褐腐病病原菌菌丝生长速率及产孢量与致病力相关性分析

对桃褐腐病病原菌菌株的生长速率与致病力进行相关性分析(图6),其相关系数 r 为0.297 5, $0 < |r| \leq 0.3$,显示菌丝生长速率与致病力之间无相关性;对桃褐腐病病原菌菌株的产孢量与致病力进行相关性分析(图7),其相关系数 r 为0.030 0, $0 < |r| \leq 0.3$,显示产孢量与致病力之间无相关性。

3 讨 论

山东省桃种植面积和产量均为中国第一,桃已

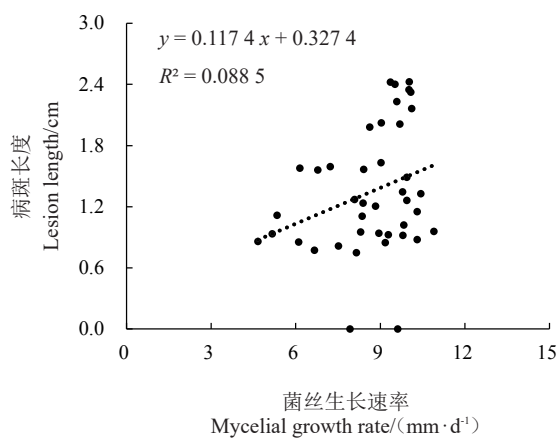


图 6 桃褐腐病病原菌菌丝生长速率及致病力相关性分析

Fig. 6 Linear analysis of the relationship between pathogenicity and mycelial growth rates of peach brown rot pathogens

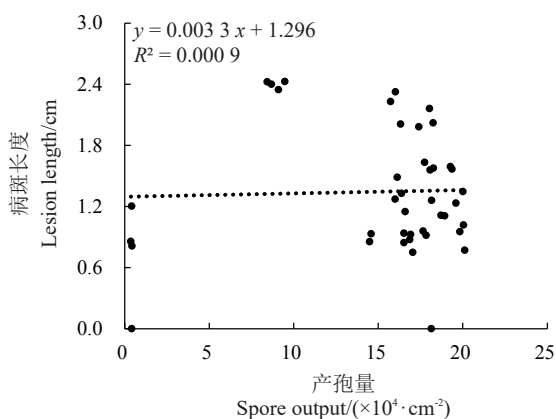


图7 桃褐腐病病原菌产孢量及致病力相关性分析

Fig. 7 Linear analysis of the relationship between pathogenicity and spore output of peach brown rot pathogens

成为山东省主导的水果产业,是全国第一产桃大省。桃褐腐病病原菌可在花期至收获贮藏期造成严重危害,严重威胁桃产业的健康发展^[3-4,26]。而不同产区的桃褐腐病病原菌在形态及致病力方面均存在较大差异^[2,23],因此针对不同桃褐腐病病原菌种类制定适合不同产区的防治技术对于桃褐腐病病原菌的防控至关重要。

笔者在本研究中对山东桃褐腐病病原菌进行菌落形态观察及ITS序列比对分析,确定了山东省桃褐腐病病原菌主要为 *Monilinia fructicola*,而 *Monilia yunnanensis* 和 *Monilinia polystroma* 占比较低。在形态学观察鉴定时发现,3种桃褐腐病病原菌在PDA培养基上的菌落形态存在较大差异,分生孢子梗长短不一,存在显著差异,分生孢子形态无明显差异,但产孢量存在显著差异:*Monilinia fructicola*产孢量最多,*Monilinia polystroma*产孢量次之,*Monilia yunnanensis*产孢量最少。其中 *Monilinia fructicola*形态与周芳^[25]、Hu等^[10]及尹良芬^[3]对 *Monilinia fructicola*的菌落形态描述一致,且该菌种在山东省占比最大,这与纪兆林等^[24]对中国桃产区桃褐腐病病原菌的鉴定结果一致,在山东省青岛及泰安地区分离到的桃褐腐病病原菌均鉴定为 *Monilinia fructicola*,且占比最大,而周芳^[25]对山西省桃褐腐病病原菌调查时发现 *Monilinia fructigena*在山西省桃褐腐病病原菌中为优势菌群,这也证实了不同地区桃褐腐病病原菌菌群结构差异较大,进行广泛深入的菌群结构调查是有效防治桃褐腐病病原菌的重要研究基础。

Monilia yunnanensis 和 *Monilinia polystroma* 占

比较低可能与寄主选择性及针对不同病原菌抗病性差异有关。仅在烟台地区采集的 *Monilia yunnanensis* 为Hu等^[10]首次在苹果和梨上发现的1个新记录种,其菌落形态特征与Hu等^[10]及纪兆林等^[24]的描述一致,产孢稀少,气生菌丝紧贴培养基表面,难与培养基表面分离。*Monilia yunnanensis*最早发现于云南,为云南的优势种,后来在北京、陕西及辽宁沈阳等部分地区也采集到^[10-11,17],而笔者在本研究中首次发现证实在山东省桃果实上也分离得到了 *Monilia yunnanensis*,这也暗示 *Monilia yunnanensis*传播范围在逐步扩大,山东省乃至全国桃种植区褐腐病病原菌的种类日趋多样化,对桃主产区进行褐腐病病原菌的全面分离鉴定对其防控是十分必要的。

41株桃褐腐病病原菌菌株的菌丝生长速率也存在较大差异,菌丝生长速率从0.47~1.09 cm·d⁻¹不等,聚类分析证实,生长速率可被划分为慢、中、快三大类,即使同一菌种不同菌株间菌丝生长速率也存在差异,这些差异或与地理气候特点有关,或是菌株适应了当地的气候条件被赋予了一定的生物学特性。这暗示褐腐病病原菌存在丰富的生理生化多样性,而这也为该病的防控带来了一定的困难^[24]。同时,菌丝生长速率的差异暗示可能在侵染寄主时存在致病力的差异,在对致病力进行测定时发现41株桃褐腐病病原菌确实在致病力方面存在较大差异,而致病力差异与菌丝生长速率差异类似,在不同菌种间不存在特异性。对其菌丝生长速率及致病力进行相关性分析后证实二者无相关性,这也暗示在实际侵染寄主时菌丝扩展速率并不能与致病力及危害性直接相关。41株桃褐腐病病原菌的产孢量也存在较大差异,研究证实真菌的致病毒素在桃树发病过程中发挥重要作用^[27],而毒素可由孢子萌发产生,产孢量多意味着产生毒素多,对寄主植物的致病力越强^[28],但本研究中证实不同桃褐腐病病原菌的产孢量与致病力无相关性。致病力差异还与多种因素有关,例如细胞壁降解酶活性及主要致病因子多聚半乳糖醛酸酶基因 *PGI*与桃褐腐病病原菌致病性密切相关^[23]。因此,在不同桃褐腐病病原菌致病力差异机制方面应进行更深入全面的研究。

笔者在本研究中对山东桃褐腐病病原菌种类进行了较全面的鉴定及抗病性分析,初步确定了桃褐腐病病原菌的种类及占比。但仍存在部分地区菌株

数较少的限制,今后有必要扩大和增加不同产区褐腐病原菌菌株数量,进行更多地区桃褐腐病原菌的生物学特性研究,并结合分子生物学研究,对其致病力机制进行深入探索,完善不同产区病菌群体的多样性分析,为不同产区桃褐腐病原菌的有效防控提供理论基础。

4 结 论

引起山东省桃褐腐病原菌有美澳型核果链核盘菌(*Monilinia fructicola*)、云南链核盘菌(*Monilia yunnanensis*)及多子座链核盘菌(*Monilia polystroma*),三者占比分别为80.48%、9.76%、9.76%,其中美澳型核果链核盘菌为优势种。3种桃褐腐病原菌的菌丝生长速率、产孢量均与致病力无相关性。

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