

海南白沙和儋州油梨叶部及果实炭疽病菌的鉴定

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摘要:【目的】明确海南省白沙县和儋州市油梨种植基地的油梨叶片和果实的病原菌种类,为该病害的准确鉴定和田间防治措施的制定提供理论依据。【方法】在海南省白沙县和儋州市的油梨种植基地调查炭疽病的发生情况并采集病叶和病果,通过组织分离法和单孢分离法获得纯化分离株,并对纯化菌株进行致病性测定,结合形态学和分子生物学对所得菌株进行病原菌种类鉴定。【结果】从采自白沙县的14份病叶中分离得到3株菌株,儋州市的10份病叶中分离获得6株分离物以及自白沙市采集的5份病果中分离出的1株真菌,经致病性测定,菌株HNBSL01、HNDZL02和HNBSF03为致病菌,且均与田间症状一致。根据3种致病菌的菌落、分生孢子和附着胞的形态特征可初步判断引起油梨叶片和果实炭疽病的病原菌均为炭疽菌属(*Colletotrichum* sp.);多基因(ITS-*ACT-TUB2-CHS-1-GAPHD-HIS3*)联合分析构建系统发育树分析结果显示,病原菌HNBSL01与暹罗炭疽菌(*C. siamense*)的同源性为81%、HNDZL02与果生炭疽菌(*C. fructicola*)的同源性为100%、HNBSF03与长直孢炭疽菌(*C. gigasporum*)的相似性达100%。【结论】引起海南白沙县和儋州市油梨种植基地叶片和果实炭疽病的病原菌为暹罗炭疽菌(*C. siamense*)、果生炭疽菌(*C. fructicola*)和长直孢炭疽菌(*C. gigasporum*),其中,*C. gigasporum*为国内首次报道引起油梨果实炭疽病的病原菌。

关键词:油梨;炭疽菌;致病性;多基因联合分析

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Identification of pathogen species of avocado (*Persea americana* Mill.) leaf and fruit anthracnose in Baisha and Danzhou, Hainan

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Avocado (*Persea americana* Mill.) is a tropical and subtropical evergreen fruit crop. As the demand for avocado increases year by year, the planting area has expanded. The incidence of anthracnose is increasing in the planting area. In 2021, the avocado planting base in Baisha and Danzhou of Hainan province found that the symptoms of anthracnose appeared on the leaves of large trees, and more than 50% trees were affected, which seriously affected the yield and quality of avocado. Danzhou Avocado Planting Base, found the dark brown disease spot on the fruit during the fruit harvest and storage, and a sticky orange-red conidiomata appeared, so that the heavy loss was caused. This experiment was conducted to describe and identify the pathogen causing leaf and fruit anthracnose of avocado, so as to provide a theoretical basis for the accurate identification of the disease and the development of control measures in the field. 【Methods】 The disease incidence of Baisha and Danzhou Avocado Planting Bases were investigated, and samples of anthracnose disease were collected. Tissue isolation method and single spore isolation method were used to isolate and purify the strains. To confirm the pathogenicity, the wounded and unwounded leaves and fruits of the avocado were inoculated by stem cake and conidial suspension inoculation method. The pathogen was re-isolated from the inoculated

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sites, and the morphological characteristics of the reisolated strains were observed and recorded. The purified strains were transferred onto PDA medium and incubated at 25 °C and 12 h light /12 h dark. After 7 d, the morphology, color and growth rate of the colonies were recorded. After sporulation, the morphology and size of conidia and appressoria were observed and recorded under the optical microscope to clarify their morphological characteristics. Genomic DNA was extracted using the Fungal Genomic DNA Rapid Extraction Kit (OMEGA BIO-TEK). The six target gene sequences, ITS (ITS1/ITS4), *TUB2* (T1/βt2b), *ACT* (ACT-512F/ACT-783R), *HIS3* (CYLH3F/ CYLH3R), *CHS-1* (CHS-79F/CHS-354R) and *GAPHD* (GDF/GDR), were selected for PCR amplification. The products were detected by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis and purified, and then the sequence determination was done by Biotech Bioengineering (Shanghai) Co. SequenceMatrix software was used to perform sequence splicing in the order of ITS-*ACT-TUB2-CHS-1-GAPHD-HIS3*, and blast alignment. Phylogenetic tree was constructed using the Maximum Likelihood method with MEGA 7.0 software to clarify the taxonomic status of pathogens. **【Results】** Three strains (HNBSL01-03) were obtained from 14 diseased leaves and one strain (HNBSF03) was isolated from five diseased fruits from Baisha. Six isolates (HNDZL02-07) were obtained from 10 diseased leaves from Danzhou. After 10 days of inoculation, only the leaves inoculated with HNBSL01 and HNDZL02 and the fruits inoculated with HNBSF03 showed symptoms of infection. The symptoms that appeared on the inoculated leaves and fruits were similar to those collected from the field. The control was asymptomatic. The strains with the same morphology as HNBSL01, HNDZL02 and HNBSF03 were obtained by re-isolation and purification from the disease site. According to Koch's postulates, it was concluded that these three isolates were pathogens causing anthracnose on the leaves and fruits of avocado. After culturing on PDA medium at 25 °C and 12 h light /12 h dark for 7 days, the colonies of strain HNBSL01 were white. Conidia with oil droplets were cylindrical, bluntly rounded at both ends or bluntly rounded at one end and acuminate at the other, the size was 14.11–16.97 (15.61) μm×3.74–4.89 (4.32) μm ($n=100$), with an aspect ratio of (3.47–3.77). Appressoria were light brown to brown, clavate, ellipsoidal, subglobose or spherical, entire, with a size of 7.7–10.24 (9.03) μm × 4.37–6.16 (5.15) μm ($n=100$). The strain HNDZL02 was diaphanous green with white outer edges, conidia short cylindrical, bluntly rounded at both ends, without oil droplets, 13.84–16.96 (15.67) μm × 5.38–6.52 (5.97) μm ($n=100$) in size, and such an aspect ratio (2.57–2.60). Appressoria were light brown to brown, elliptical or irregularly shaped, entire or with obtusely serrate lobes, 9.95–13.76 (11.88) μm × 4.82–6.22 (5.53) μm ($n=100$) in size. The strain HNDZF03 colonies were inky gray to white on the front, bamboo green to onyx on the back, conidia without oil droplets were clavate, apical acuminate base obtuse round, 13.77–17.65 (15.49) μm × 4.15–5.47 (4.66) μm ($n=100$) in size, and an aspect ratio (3.23–3.32). Appressoria were brown to dark brown, ovoid to orbicular, entire, and 6.65–9.78 (8.38) μm × 4.95–6.91 (6.25) μm in size ($n=100$). The results of phylogenetic tree constructed by multi-gene (ITS-*ACT-TUB2-CHS-1-GAPHD-HIS3*) association analysis showed that the pathogen HNBSL01 had 81% homology with *Colletotrichum siamense*, HNDZL02 had 100% homology with *C. fructicola*, and HNBSF03 was 100% similar to *C. gigasporum*. **【Conclusion】** The strains of anthracnose were isolated from the leaves and fruits of avocado in Baisha and Danzhou, Hainan, which belonged to *C. siamense*, *C. fructicola* and *C. gigasporum*. This is the first report of *C. gigasporum* causing anthracnose on avocado fruit in China.

Key words: Avocado (*Persea americana* Mill.); *Colletotrichum* sp.; Pathogenicity; Multi-gene analysis

油梨(*Persea americana* Mill.)又称鳄梨、酪梨、牛油果等,为樟科(Lauraceae)鳄梨属(*Persea*)速生常绿乔木果树,原产于中美洲、南美洲热带及亚热带地区。油梨的果肉脂肪含量高,糖分含量低,没有胆固醇,并含有大量的单不饱和脂肪酸、富含多种维生素和矿物质,因此被称为“完美的水果”^[1-2]。1918年油梨被引进中国台湾,目前在海南、广东、广西、福建、云南、四川、浙江、贵州、湖南等地均有种植^[3]。近年来,中国油梨种植面积和产量增幅较大,在2010年以后的10年里,中国油梨种植面积和产量分别以1.52%和1.31%的年均增长率稳步增长,2020年中国油梨栽培面积和生产量分别为1.8万hm²和11.7万t(<https://www.fao.org/faostat/zh/#data/QCL>)。

随着种植面积的逐年扩大,病害的发生日趋严重,病害导致果实产量和品质下降,成为阻碍中国油梨产业快速发展的重要因素之一。目前,国内外已报道引起油梨叶片和果实的真菌病害有 *Colletotrichum fructicola*^[4]、*C. siamense*^[5]、*C. karstii*^[6]、*C. kawaii* subsp. *ciggaro*^[7]、*Glomerella acutata*^[8]等引起的炭疽病;*Corynespora cassiicola*^[9]引起的叶斑病;*Neofusicoccum luteum*^[10]、*Lasiodiplodia theobromae*、*N. parvum*^[11]、*N. australe*^[12]、*Pestalotiopsis* spp.、*P. clavispora*^[13]、*Diaporthe rudis*^[14]引起的蒂腐病;*Erysiphe* sp.^[15]、*Podosphaera perseae-americanae*^[16]引起的白粉病;*Trichothecium roseum*^[12]引起的粉腐病;*Phytophthora cactorum*^[17]、*N. mangiferae*^[18]、*N. parvum* and *Botryosphaeria dothidea*^[19]引起的果腐病;*N. parvum*^[20]、*Pseudocercospora purpurea*^[21]引起的黑斑

病。其中,炭疽病是引起油梨叶片和果实最广泛和最严重的病害之一。

2020年10月3日,笔者在海南省白沙县和儋州市的两个哈斯油梨种植基地进行炭疽病病害调查,并将具有典型病状的油梨叶片和果实带回实验室,对病害样本进行病原菌分离和纯化后,利用柯赫法则进行致病性测定,并结合形态学和分子生物学对病原菌的种类进行鉴定,以明确引起白沙县和儋州市油梨产区炭疽病的病原菌,以期为该病害的诊断以及田间防控措施制定提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 病株采集

表现有典型炭疽病的哈斯品种油梨叶片和果实采自海南省白沙黎族自治县大岭农场附近的某种植基地(109°6'14.076" E, 19°26'37.464" N)和儋州市南辰农场(109°29'32.856" E, 19°29'36.960" N),采集时间为2020年10月3日。

1.2 试验试剂

DNA快速抽提试剂盒(OMEGA BIO-TEK)、DNA片段回收试剂盒、*Taq* DNA聚合酶、DL2000 Marker和通用引物(表1)^[22]。马铃薯葡萄糖培养基(PDA)于121℃高压灭菌20 min后备用。

1.3 菌株的分离及纯化

根据组织分离法,选取具有典型症状的发病叶片和果实,用自来水清洗干净,自然晾干,用无菌剪刀于叶片病健交界处剪取5 mm²组织块,用无菌手术刀取病健交界处5 mm²大小的果皮块。先用75%

表1 研究使用的引物

Table 1 Primers used in this study

基因 Gene	退火温度 Annealing temperature/°C	引物 Primer	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')
ITS	55	ITS1	TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG
		ITS4	TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC
TUB	58	T1	AACATGCGTGAGATTGTAAGT
		Bt2b	ACCCTCAGTGTAGTGACCCTTGCC
ACT	58	ACT-512F	ATGTGCAAGGCCGTTTCGC
		ACT-783R	TACGAGTCCTTCTGGCCCAT
HIS3	58	CYLH3F	AGGTCCACTGGTGGCAAG
		CYLH3R	AGCTGGATGTCCTTGGACTG
CHS-1	58	CHS-79F	TGGGGCAAGGATGCTTGAAGAAG
		CHS-354R	TGGAAGAACCATCTGTGAGAGTTG
GAPDH	62	GDF	GCCGTCAACGACCCCTTCATTGA
		GDR	GGGTGGAGTCGTACTIONTGGCATGT

乙醇对叶片组织块和果皮块分别消毒 20 s 和 30 s, 2% NaClO 消毒 1 min 和 3 min, 再用无菌水分别清洗 3 次(每次 30 s), 置于 PDA 培养基上, 每皿 4 个组织块或果皮块, 3 次重复。28 °C 光照培养 3 d, 用无菌接种针挑取菌丝尖端进行纯化培养。待产孢后挑取单孢获得纯化培养菌株, 将纯化的菌株转接于 PDA 斜面培养基, 于 28 °C 保存备用。

1.4 致病性测定

采用刺伤或无伤接种方式, 供试菌株为 HNB-SL01~03、HNDZL02~07 和 HNBSF03, 接种材料为健康的 5 龄哈斯油梨树上的叶片和健康的离体哈斯油梨果实。分离菌株在 PDA 培养基上 28 °C、连续光照培养 5 d 后, 在菌落边缘打取直径为 5 mm 的菌饼, 将 HNBSL01~03 和 HNDZL02~07 的菌饼贴在无菌针刺伤的叶片上, 表面覆盖无菌吸水纸, 保湿 7 d, 每个处理 3 枚叶片, 每枚叶片设置 8 个接种点, 3 次重复, 以接种空白 PDA 培养基作为对照^[9]; 待菌株产孢后配制 1×10^6 个 $\cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 的孢子悬浮液, 将 20 μL 孢子悬浮液均匀喷洒在无伤叶片上, 表面覆盖无菌吸水纸, 保湿 7 d, 每个处理 3 枚叶片, 3 次重复, 以接种 20 μL 无菌水作为对照^[23]; 将从菌株 HNBSF03 打取的菌饼贴在无菌针刺伤的果实上, 表面覆盖无菌吸水纸, 保湿 7 d, 每个处理 3 个果实, 每个果实设置 2 个接种点, 3 次重复, 以接种空白 PDA 培养基作为对照^[5]。待出现相同症状后, 参考 1.3 从病斑处重新取样分离并纯化。

1.5 病原菌形态特征的观察

将纯化后的病原菌转接到 PDA 培养基上, 25 °C 12 h 光暗交替培养。7 d 后观察并记录菌落的形态、颜色、产孢情况和菌丝生长情况。待菌落产孢后, 挑取培养物在显微镜下观察分生孢子, 记录其形态特征并测量分生孢子的大小。采用玻片萌发法诱导附着胞, 配制 1×10^4 个 $\cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 浓度的孢子悬浮液, 吸取少量悬浮液滴在无菌载玻片上, 于 28 °C 下保湿培养, 24 h 后观察并记录附着胞的形态。

1.6 分子生物学鉴定

用无菌药匙刮取纯化后菌株的气生菌丝 100 mg, 用真菌基因组 DNA 快速抽提试剂盒(OMEGA BIO-TEK)提取菌株的基因组 DNA。分别对病原菌的核糖体内转录间隔区(internal transcribed spacer, ITS)、肌动蛋白基因(actin, *ACT*)、 β -微管蛋白基因(β -tubulin, *TUB2*)、几丁质合成酶 A 基因(chitin

synthetase A, *CHS-1*)、3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶基因(glyceraldehydes-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, *GAPDH*)和组蛋白基因(histone3, *HIS3*)进行 PCR 扩增(表 1)^[22]。PCR 反应体系体积均为 25 μL , 包括 DNA 模板 1.0 μL , 2 \times Es *Taq* MasterMix (Dye) 12.5 μL , 上下引物各 1.0 μL , ddH₂O 9.5 μL 。94 °C 变性 2 min, 各引物按表 1 中相应的退火温度退火 30 s, 72 °C 延伸 30 s, 共 35 个循环, 最后 72 °C 延伸 2 min。用 1% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测扩增产物, 检测到目的片段后委托生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司完成测序。将获得的基因序列提交至 GenBank 数据库, 并获得序列号。通过 BLAST 比对搜索从 GenBank 数据库中下载其他炭疽菌属菌株序列。使用 SequenceMatrix 软件按照 ITS-*ACT*-*TUB2*-*CHS-1*-*GAPDH*-*HIS3* 顺序进行序列拼接, 使用 MEGA 7.0 选择最大似然法(maximum likelihood method, ML)和 T92+G+I 核苷酸替代模型构建系统发育树, 以自展法(bootstrap)重复 1000 次检测系统树中节点的置信度^[24]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 田间症状描述

2020 年 10 月, 在海南省白沙黎族自治县大岭农场附近的某种植基地(109°6'14.076" E, 19°26'37.464" N)发现油梨叶片炭疽病病株。发病主要从叶片的叶缘或叶尖出现点状或连接成片的褪绿病斑; 发病中期, 叶缘或叶尖病斑逐渐由淡黄色发展为褐色, 病斑边缘深褐色且伴有黄色晕圈; 后期叶尖或叶缘部分呈大面积灰褐色坏死病斑, 病健交界处颜色加深且有黄色晕圈(图 1-A~B)。在儋州市南辰农场(109°29'32.856" E, 19°29'36.960" N)发现油梨叶片炭疽病病株。油梨叶片炭疽病病株从叶片上出现近圆形或不规则形的褪绿小病斑, 病斑中心呈黄色, 外缘为淡黄色; 发病中期, 病斑中央呈深棕色, 外缘颜色较浅为棕色, 且具淡黄色晕圈; 后期病部中央出现大面积棕色坏死病斑, 且有大量散生或轮生的小黑点出现, 并有明显同心轮纹, 外缘为深棕色(图 1-C~D)。成熟果实发病初期, 果实表面出现浅棕色圆形或近圆形的小病斑; 随着病斑不断扩大, 病斑中心略有凹陷, 中央颜色为黑色, 边缘深棕色; 后期果实出现大面积的坏死病斑, 且病斑的凹陷内产生大量黏稠状橘红色分生孢子堆, 有白色霉层覆盖, 最终导



A. 叶片上的症状; B. 叶尖和叶缘发病的症状; C. 叶片中央发病的症状; D. 叶片中央发病的症状(示病斑呈轮纹状); E. 成熟果实上的症状(示白色的霉层和橘红色的孢子堆); F. 白色的霉层和橘红色的孢子堆(放大)。

A. Symptoms on the leaves; B. Symptoms on leaf tips and margins; C. Symptoms on central leaves; D. Symptoms on central leaves (Whorled spots); E. Symptoms on mature fruit (White mold layer and orange conidiomata); F. White mold layer and orange conidiomata (Amplification).

图1 油梨炭疽病在叶片和果实上的症状

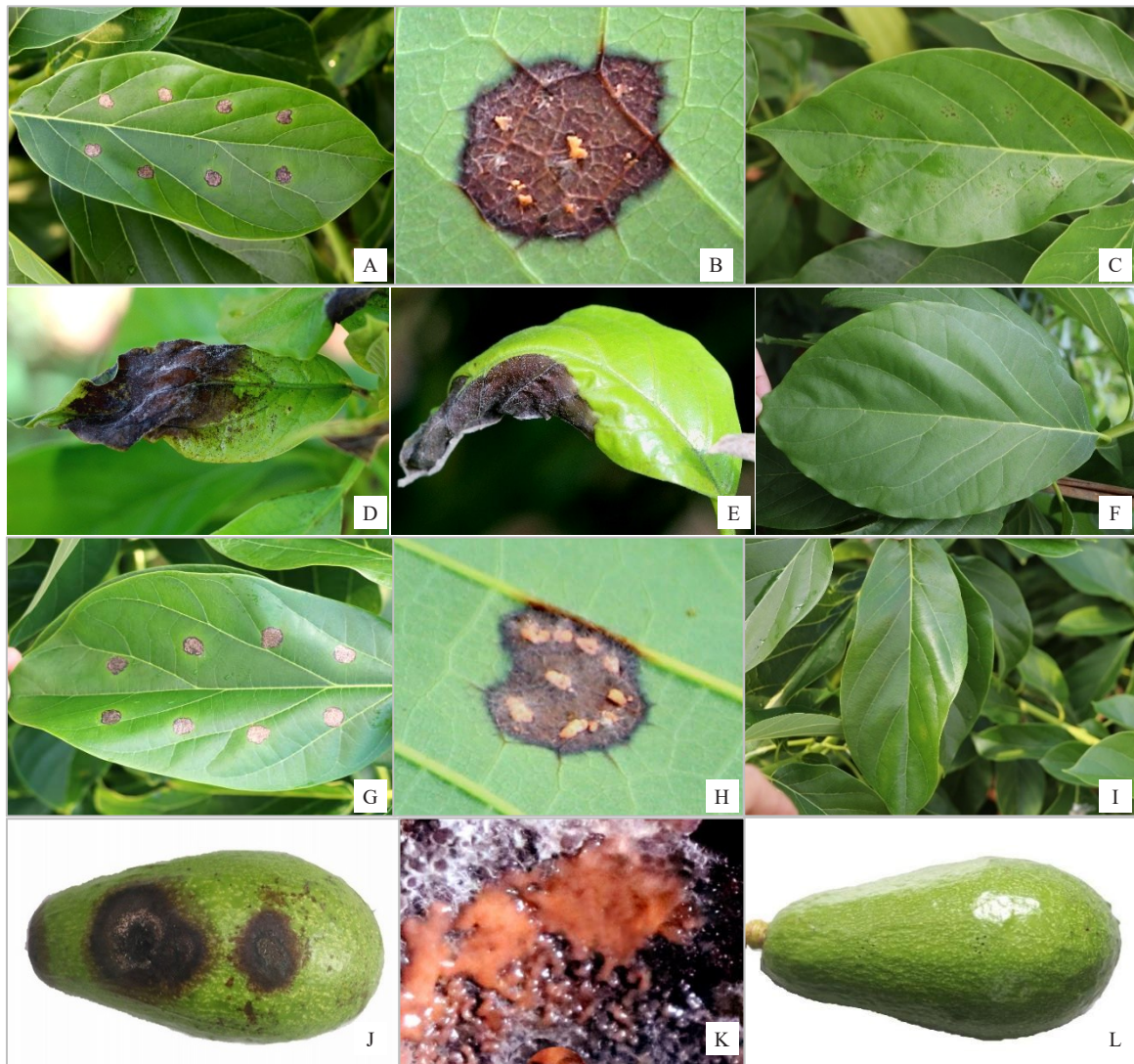
Fig. 1 Symptoms of anthracnose of avocado on leaves and fruit

致整个果实腐烂(图1-E~F)。

2.2 菌株的分离与致病性测定

从采自白沙市具典型病斑的14份病叶中分离出3株真菌菌株(HNBSL01~03),自儋州市采集的10份病叶中分离获得4株菌株(HNDZL02~07),从白沙市采集的具典型炭疽病病斑的5份病果中分离出菌株HNBSF03。采用刺伤和无伤接种的方法将这些菌株分别接种到活体健康的油梨叶片和健康果实上。刺伤接种HNBSL01菌株的菌饼2 d后,接种叶片开始发病,接种点出现黄棕色病斑,边缘有淡黄色晕圈,并逐渐向外圈扩展;10 d后,病斑变为深褐色,并且病斑上有黏稠

状橘红色分生孢子堆产生,与田间症状相同(图2-A~B)。对照组均未发病(图2-C);无伤接种HNBSL01菌株的孢子悬浮液2 d后,接种叶片开始发病,叶片边缘出现褐色病斑,并逐渐向外扩展;10 d后,病斑变为深褐色且边缘变为黑色,与田间症状相同(图2-D~E)。对照组均未发病(图2-F)。从发病部位再次分离纯化,获得了与HNBSL01形态相同的菌株。而接种HNBSL02和HNBSL03菌株的叶片均未发病。经柯赫氏法则检验,菌株HNBSL01为油梨叶片炭疽病的致病菌。刺伤接种HNDZL02菌饼第3天,接种部位出现浅褐色小病斑,并有黄色晕圈,随后病斑逐渐扩大,10 d后,病斑呈深褐色并产生黏稠状



A. 接种菌株 HNBSL01 第 10 天的叶片症状; B. 病斑产生分生孢子堆; D、E. 接种 HNBSL01 孢子悬浮液第 10 天的叶片症状; G. 接种菌株 HNDZL02 第 10 天的叶片症状; H. 病斑产生分生孢子堆; J. 接种菌株 HNBSF03 第 7 天的果实症状; K. 病斑产生分生孢子堆; C、F、I、L. PDA 空白对照。

A. Leaf symptoms on day 10 of inoculated strain HNBSL01; B. Conidiomata on leaves; D、E. No wounding inoculated conidial suspension of strain HNBSL01 on day 10. G. Leaf symptoms on day 10 of inoculated strain HNDZL02; H. Conidiomata on leaves; J. Fruit symptoms on day 7 of inoculated strain HNBSF03; K. Conidiomata on fruit; C, F, I, L. Control.

图 2 油梨叶片和果实炭疽病的致病性测定

Fig. 2 The pathogenicity of anthracnose on leaves and fruits of avocado

橙色分生孢子堆,边缘具淡黄色晕圈,与田间症状相同(图 2-D~E)。对照组均未见任何症状(图 2-F)。从病斑处进行再分离纯化,获得与 HNDZL02 形态相同的菌株,而接种 HNDZL03~07 菌株叶片均未发病,说明 HNDZL02 为油梨叶片炭疽病的病原菌。刺伤接种 HNBSF03 菌株 2 d 后,接种果实出现浅棕色病斑并逐渐向四周扩展,7 d 后,病斑中央略凹陷且有大量黏稠状粉红色分生孢子堆产生,病部呈深棕色,边缘棕色,与田间症状相一致(图 2-G~H)。对照组果实

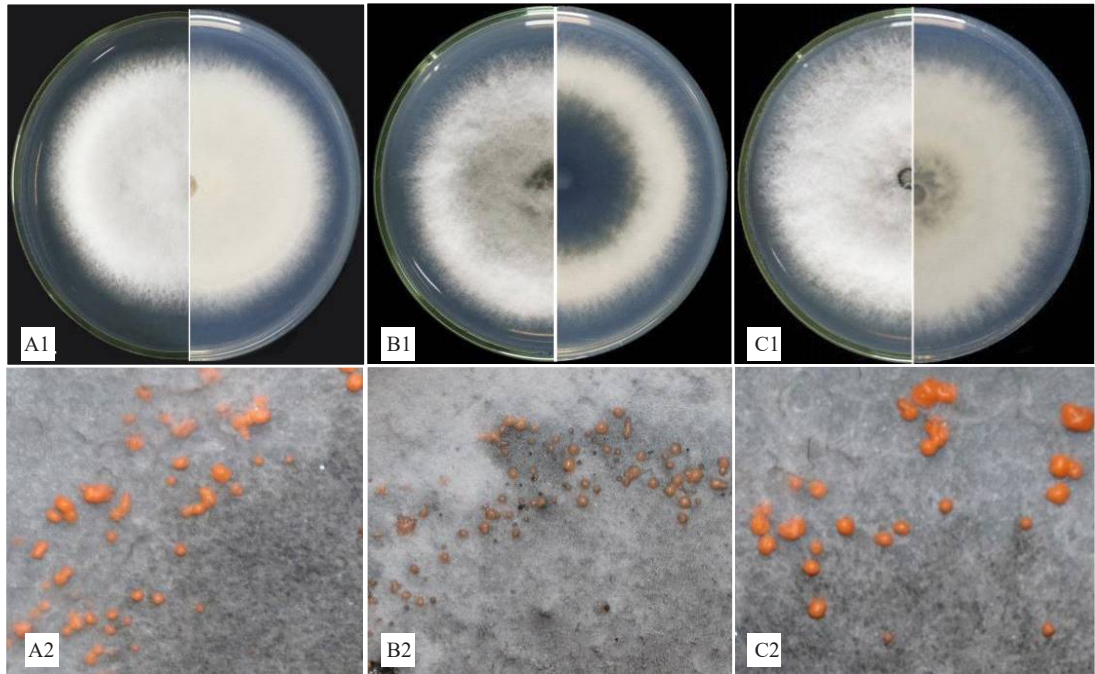
均未发病(图 2-I)。对发病组织进行再分离并纯化后,得到与 HNBSF03 形态相同的菌株,根据柯赫氏法则,HNBSF03 为油梨果实炭疽病的病原菌。

2.3 菌株培养性状

将 HNBSL01、HNDZL02 和 HNBSF03 菌株在 PDA 培养基上于 25 °C 12 h 光暗交替环境下培养 7 d,结果显示,HNBSL01 菌株菌落白色,边缘整齐,菌落直径为 68~70 mm ($\bar{x} = 69$ mm),菌丝浓密,气生菌丝发达,菌落正面的颜色为白色,背面的颜色为象牙

白色,菌株未产生分生孢子堆(图3-A1),30 d后菌丝层表面产生大量橘黄色黏稠状分生孢子堆,散生或成簇聚集(图3-A2);HNDZL02菌株菌落白色,边缘整齐,菌落直径为70~72 mm($\bar{x} = 71$ mm),菌丝浓密,气生菌丝发达,菌落正面靠近菌饼部分的颜色为黛绿色、外缘为白色,背面中心39~42 mm的颜色为鸦青色、外缘为象牙白色,菌株未产生分生孢子堆(图3-B1),30 d后菌丝层表面产生大量姜黄色黏稠状

分生孢子堆,散生或成簇聚集(图3-B2);HNDZF03菌株菌落白色,边缘整齐,菌落直径为77~79 mm($\bar{x} = 78$ mm),菌丝浓密,气生菌丝发达,菌落正面菌饼周围略带墨灰色的颜色、其余部分为白色,背面靠近菌饼24~26 mm处的颜色为竹青色、外缘为象牙白色,菌株未产生分生孢子堆(图3-C1),30 d后菌丝层表面产生大量橘红色黏稠状分生孢子堆,散生或成簇聚集(图3-C2)。



A1. HNBSL01 的菌落(7 d,左:正面;右:背面);A2. HNBSL01 的孢子堆(30 d);B1. HNDZL02 的菌落(7 d,左:正面;右:背面);B2. HNDZL02 的孢子堆(30 d);C1. HNBSF03 的菌落(7 d,左:正面;右:背面);C2. HNDZL03 的孢子堆(30 d)。

A1. colonies of HNBSL01 (7 d, Left: Front; Right: Back); A2. Conidiomata of HNBSL01 (30 d); B1. colonies of HNDZL02 (7 d, Left: Front; Right: Back); B2. Conidiomata of HNDZL02 (30 d); C1. colony of HNBSF03 (7 d, Left: Front; Right: Back); C2. Conidiomata of HNDZL03 (30 d).

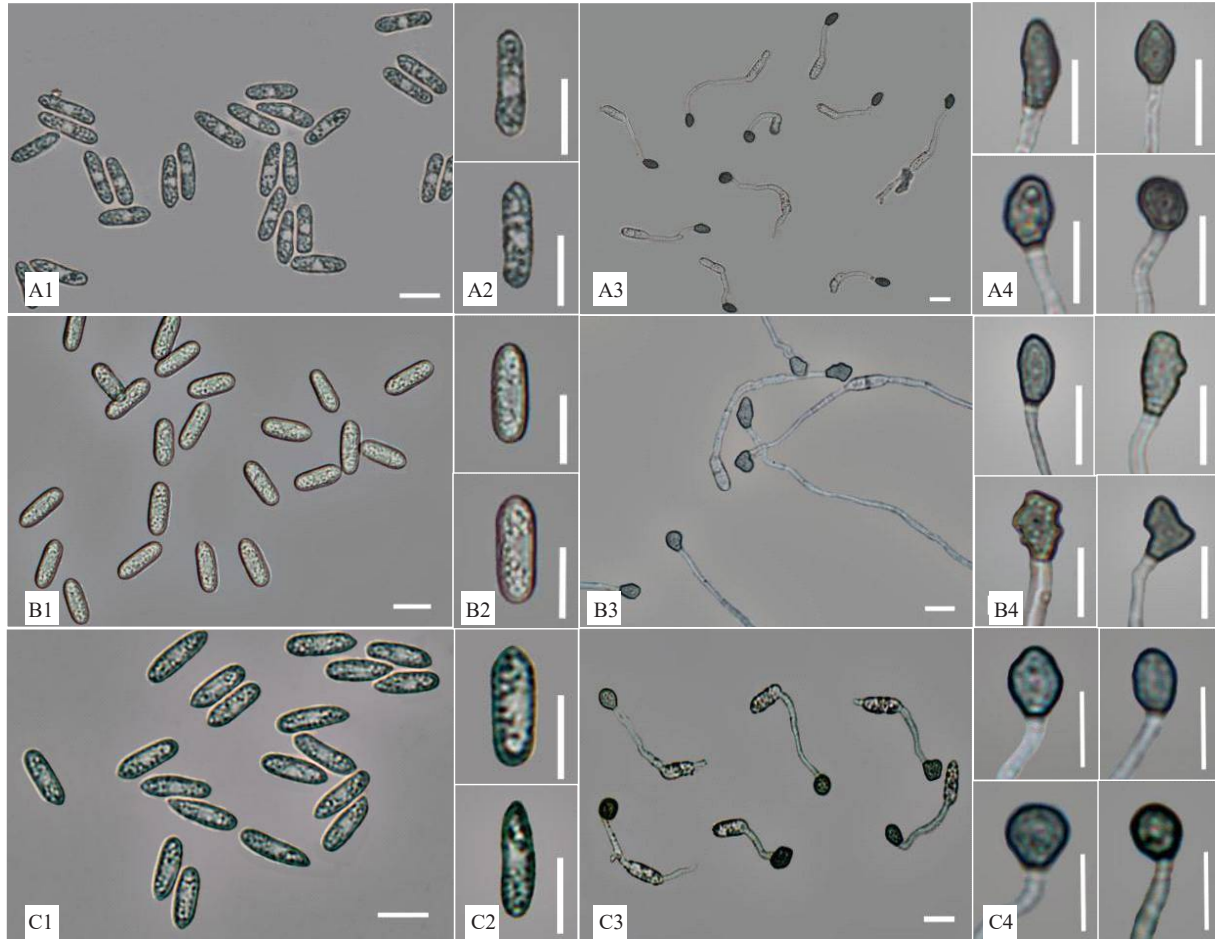
图3 油梨炭疽病菌的菌落

Fig. 3 Colonies of pathogen on avocado anthracnose

2.4 菌株形态特征

菌株 HNBSL01 的分生孢子无色,单胞,直或稍弯曲,圆柱状,两端钝圆或一端钝圆另一端渐尖,含油球,壁薄且表面光滑,大小为 14.11~16.97 (15.61) $\mu\text{m} \times 3.74\text{--}4.89$ (4.32) μm ($n=100$),长宽比为 3.47~3.77(图4-A1~A2);附着胞浅褐色至褐色,棍棒状、椭圆形、近球形或球形,全缘,壁厚,大小为 7.73~10.24 (9.03) $\mu\text{m} \times 4.37\text{--}6.16$ (5.15) μm ($n=100$)(图4-A3~A4);菌株 HNDZL02 的分生孢子无色,单胞,直,短圆柱状,两端钝圆,不含油球,薄壁,表面光滑,大小为 13.84~16.96 (15.67) $\mu\text{m} \times 5.38\text{--}6.52$ (5.97) μm ($n=100$),长宽比为 2.57~2.60

(图4-B1~B2);附着胞浅棕色至棕色,椭圆形或不规则形,全缘或具钝锯齿状裂片,壁厚,大小为 9.95~13.76 (11.88) $\mu\text{m} \times 4.82\text{--}6.22$ (5.53) μm ($n=100$)(图4-B3~B4);菌株 HNBSF03 的分生孢子无色,单胞,直或略弯,棍棒状,顶端渐尖,基部钝圆,不含油球,薄壁,光滑,大小为 13.77~17.65(15.49) $\mu\text{m} \times 4.15\text{--}5.47$ (4.66) μm ($n=100$),长宽比为 3.23~3.32(图4-C1~C2);附着胞褐色至深褐色,卵圆形至圆形,全缘,壁厚,大小为 6.65~9.78(8.38) $\mu\text{m} \times 4.95\text{--}6.91$ (6.25) μm ($n=100$)(图4-C3~C4)。根据上述形态学特征,菌株 HNBSL01 和 HNDZL02 与胶孢炭疽菌(*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* complexes)



A1、A2. HNBSL01 分生孢子; A3、A4. HNBSL01 附着胞; B1、B2. HNDZL02 分生孢子; B3、B4. HNDZL02 附着胞; C1、C2. HNDZL03 分生孢子; C3、C4. HNDZL03 附着胞; 标尺=10 μm。

A1, A2. Conidia of HNBSL01; A3, A4. Appressoria of HNBSL01; B1, B2. Conidia of HNDZL02; B3, B4. Appressoria of HNDZL02; C1, C2. Conidia of HNDZL03; C3, C4. Appressoria of HNDZL03; Bars = 10 μm.

图 4 病原菌(菌株 HNBSL01、HNDZL02 和 HNBSF03)的形态特征

Fig. 4 Morphological characteristics of the pathogens (strains HNBSL01, HNDZL02 and HNBSF03)

复合种相似^[25], HNBSF03 与 *C. coelogyne*s 和长直孢炭疽菌 (*C. gigasporum* complexes) 复合种相似^[26-27]。

2.5 病原菌分子生物学鉴定

提取病原菌基因组 DNA 并对 ITS、*ACT*、*TUB2*、*CHS-1*、*GAPDH* 和 *HIS3* 序列片段进行 PCR 扩增, 菌株 HNBSL01 得到片段大小分别为 548、252、728、280、252 和 383 bp; HNDZL02 得到的片段大小分别为 550、251、734、278、253 和 388 bp; HNBSF03 获得的片段大小分别为 534、249、745、276、270 和 384 bp。将获得的基因片段在 GenBank 中进行 BLAST 分析, 并下载与 3 个菌株的 6 个基因片段相似度达 95% 以

上的序列, 以 *Monilochaetes infuscans* CBS 869.96 作为外群, 对 6 个基因序列联合构建系统发育树(表 2)。结果表明: 菌株 HNBSL01 与 *C. siamense* 聚为一个进化分支, 自举支持率为 81%; 菌株 HNDZL02 与 *C. fructicola* 聚为一个进化分支, 自举支持率为 100%; 菌株 HNBSF03 与 *C. gigasporum* 聚为一个进化分支, 自举支持率为 100%(图 5)。因此, 根据形态学鉴定和系统发育分析, 将引起白沙市油梨叶片炭疽病的病原菌鉴定为 *C. siamense*; 引起儋州市油梨叶片炭疽病的病原菌鉴定为 *C. fructicola*; 引起白沙市油梨果实炭疽病的病原菌鉴定为 *C. gigasporum*。

表2 本研究系统发育分析中的菌株信息

Table 2 Information on strains in the phylogenetic analysis of this study

种 Species	菌株标号 Culture No.	寄主 Host	国家 Country	基因库登录号 GenBank registration number					
				ITS	ACT	TUB	CHS-1	GAPHD	HIS
<i>C. siamense</i>	CBS 113199	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>	津巴布韦 Zimbabwe	KC297066	KC296930	KC297090	KC296985	KC297008	KC297044
<i>C. fructicola</i>	CBS 125397	Unknown	巴拿马 Panama	MH863502	JX009581	JX010409	JX009874	JX010032	KY856315
<i>C. endophytica</i>	OBP5	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	印度 India	KJ947310	KJ947187	KJ947210	KJ947233	KJ947279	KJ947256
<i>C. gigasporum</i>	CBS 125475	Unknown	越南 Viet Nam	MH863697	KF687789	KF687874	KF687766	KF687836	KF687852
<i>C. coelognes</i>	CBS 132504	Unknown	德国 Germany	MG600713	MG600920	MG600980	MG600836	MG600776	MG600882
<i>C. dracaenophilum</i>	CBS 119360	Unknown	德国 Germany	MG600711	MG600918	MG600978	MG600834	MG600774	MG600880
<i>C. yunnanense</i>	CBS 132135	Unknown	中国 China	MH865960	JX519239	JX519248	JX519231	JX546706	JX546755
<i>C. cattleyicola</i>	CBS 17049	Unknown	德国 Germany	MG600758	MG600963	MG601025	MG600866	MG600819	MG600905
<i>C. sojiae</i>	CBS 128510	Unknown	德国 Germany	MG600751	MG600956	MG601018	MG600862	MG600812	MG600901
<i>C. musicola</i>	CBS 127557	Unknown	德国 Germany	MG600737	MG600943	MG601004	MG600854	MG600799	MG600896
<i>C. merremiae</i>	CBS 124955	Unknown	德国 Germany	MG600765	MG600969	MG601032	MG600872	MG600825	MG600910
<i>C. brevisporum</i>	CBS 129958	Unknown	德国 Germany	MG600763	MG600967	MG601030	MG600870	MG600823	MG600909
<i>C. panamense</i>	CBS 125386	Unknown	德国 Germany	MG600766	MG600970	MG601033	MG600873	MG600826	MG600911
<i>Monilochaetes infuscans</i>	CBS 869.96	Unknown	荷兰 Netherlands	JQ005780	JQ005843	JQ005864	JQ005801	JX546612	JQ005822
<i>C. musae</i>	CBS 116870	<i>Musa</i> sp.	美国 USA	JQ005777	JQ005840	JX010413	JQ005798	JX010050	JQ005819
<i>C. aotearoa</i>	BL01	<i>Areca catechu</i>	中国 China	MN273059	MN273187	MN273219	MN273123	MN273091	MN273155
<i>C. gloeosporioides</i>	CGM45	<i>Glycine max</i> L.	马来西亚 Malaysia	JX669445	JX827425	JX827449	JX827431	JX827437	JX827443
<i>C. kahawae</i>	BL22	<i>Areca catechu</i>	中国 China	MN273080	MN273208	MN273240	MN273144	MN273112	MN273176
<i>C. siamense</i>	HNBSL01	Avocado	中国 China	MW406820	MW426508	MW526372	OP504013	MW683343	MW556568
<i>C. fructicola</i>	HNDZL02	Avocado	中国 China	MW406823	MW426511	MW526375	OP504016	MW683346	MW556571
<i>C. gigasporum</i>	HNBSF03	Avocado	中国 China	MW406832	MW426520	MW526384	OP504025	MW683355	MW556580

注:加粗表示本研究获得的菌株。下同。

Note: The isolates obtained in this study are expressed in bold. The same below.

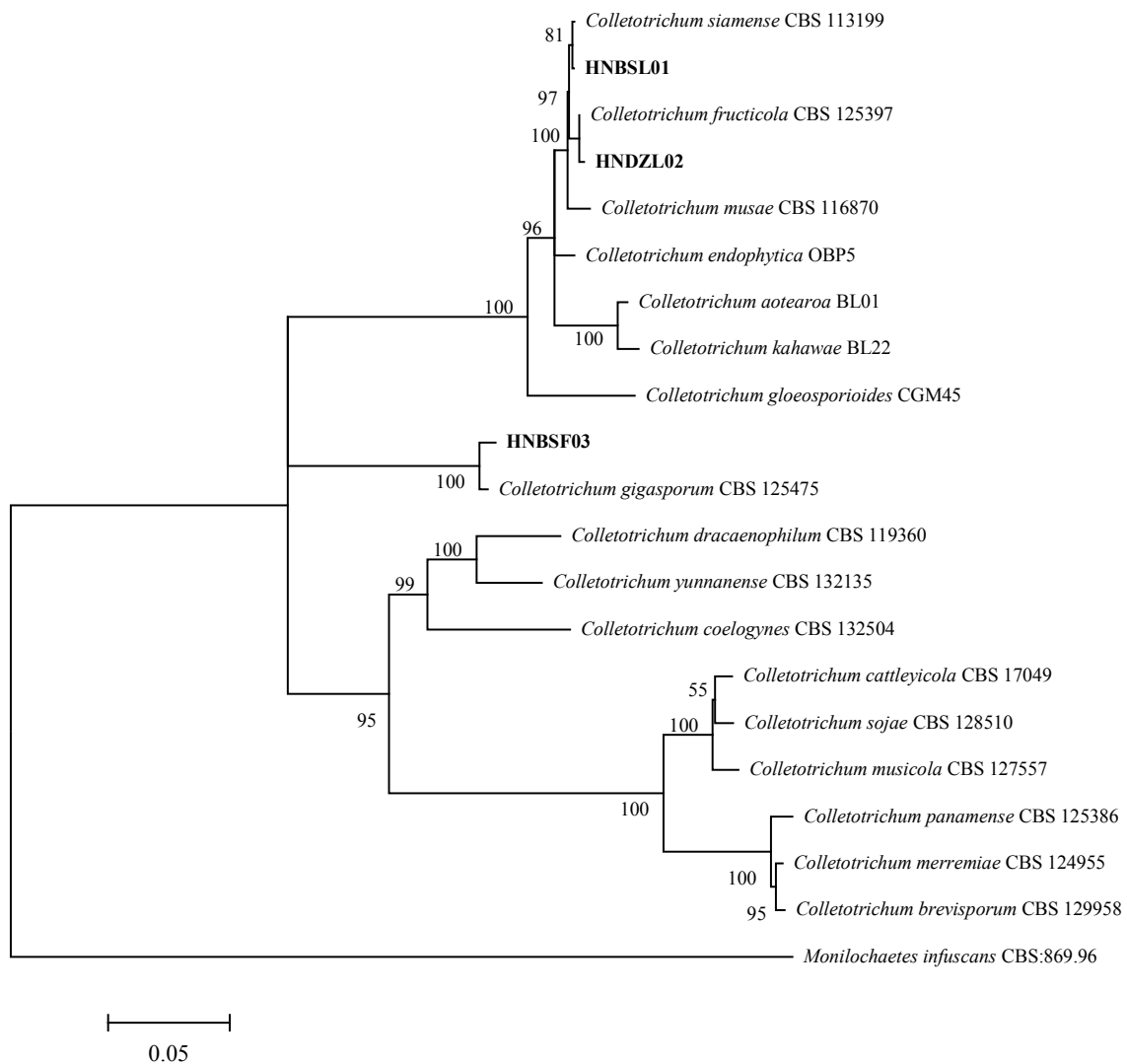


图 5 基于 ITS-*ACT-TUB2-CHS-1-GAPHD-HIS3* 序列以最大似然法对分离菌株进行多基因序列系统发育树的构建

Fig. 5 Maximum likelihood for multigenic sequence phylogenetic tree of isolated strains based on ITS, *ACT*, *TUB2*, *CHS-1*, *GAPHD* and *HIS3* sequences

3 讨 论

炭疽菌属 (*Colletotrichum*), 属半知菌类 Fungi Imperfecti、腔孢纲 Coelomycetes、黑盘孢目 Melanconiales、黑盘孢科 Melanconiaceae^[28]。该属真菌分布范围广, 寄主繁多, 特别是热带水果容易受炭疽菌感染, 目前已在多种重要经济作物上报道, 如咖啡、番石榴、苹果、火龙果、杧果和草莓等。炭疽菌属病原菌包括 600 多种, 其中, *C. gloeosporioides* 和 *C. boninense* 复合种为油梨炭疽病常见的病原菌^[6-7]。炭疽菌通常危害油梨的叶、花和果实, 造成叶斑、叶枯、花腐和果腐症状, 影响油梨的生长, 严重时会导致落叶、落花和烂果, 甚至造成植株死亡, 降低油梨的产

量和质量。同时, 炭疽病还会危害采后的油梨果实, 造成贮藏果实腐烂, 给农户带来严重的经济损失。

笔者在本研究中通过对海南省白沙县和儋州市的油梨主要种植基地中采集具有典型炭疽病症状的叶片和果实进行病原菌的分离与纯化, 通过形态学观察、多基因联合建树分析以及致病性测定, 将叶片炭疽病病原鉴定为 *C. siamense* 和 *C. fructicola*, 果实炭疽病病原为 *C. gigasporum*, 通过显微镜观察分生孢子和附着胞的形态和大小, 发现 *C. siamense* 与 Li 等^[5]在中国报道的与 Honger 等^[29]在加纳报道的引起油梨果实炭疽病的 *C. siamense* 在形态和大小上相似。 *C. fructicola* 与 Li 等^[4]在中国报道的引起油梨果实炭疽病的病原菌形态大小相似, 但笔者在本研究

中的附着胞较 Fuentes-Aragón 等^[30]报道的引起墨西哥油梨果实炭疽病的 *C. fructicola* 的附着胞长,可能是分离菌株的地区、分离部位和品种不同导致的差异。*C. gigasporum* 与 Hunupolagama 等^[31]报道的引起斯里兰卡油梨果实炭疽病的田间症状和病原菌形态相同,但分生孢子和附着胞的大小有较大差异,笔者在本研究中的分生孢子大小为 13.77~17.65 (15.49) $\mu\text{m} \times 4.15 \sim 5.47$ (4.66) μm ($n=100$) 和附着胞大小为 6.65~9.78 (8.38) $\mu\text{m} \times 4.95 \sim 6.91$ (6.25) μm ($n=100$), 而 Hunupolagama 等^[31]研究的分生孢子为 18.00~30.00 (22.50) $\mu\text{m} \times 7.00 \sim 10.00$ (8.00) μm , 附着胞大小为 18.75 $\mu\text{m} \times 8.00 \mu\text{m}$, 这种差异可能是分离菌株的国家不同以及菌种随时间变化造成的。

本研究结果表明,在海南省白沙县和儋州市主要的油梨种植区,与油梨相关的 *Colletotrichum* 物种具多样性,这可能与环境条件的多样性有关,如温度和降雨量,还可能与样品采集时间、地区和分离部位有关。此外,引起白沙县的油梨果实炭疽病和叶片炭疽病的病原菌不同,可能原因是果实上的病原菌来源不同,果实上的病原菌可能来自叶片和枝干,而不同病原菌的侵染能力不同,导致可成功侵染果实和叶片的病原菌存在差异。这项研究增进了笔者对海南油梨炭疽病相关的 *Colletotrichum* 物种多样性的了解。笔者需要进一步地研究来确定各个油梨炭疽病菌菌株在生物学和致病性上的差异,以及造成这种差异的分子机制。关于油梨炭疽菌的病原学和流行病学的研究很少,有待进一步研究。

4 结 论

通过组织分离与纯化、致病性测定、病原菌形态特征及多基因联合建树分析,首次明确了引起海南省白沙黎族自治县大岭农场附近的某种植基地油梨叶片炭疽病的病原菌为 *C. siamense*、油梨果实炭疽病的病原菌为 *C. gigasporum*; 引起儋州市南辰农场油梨叶片炭疽病的病原菌为 *C. fructicola*。

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