

嗜果刀孢菌的室内药剂筛选及拮抗菌的种类鉴定

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摘要:【目的】由嗜果刀孢菌(*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*)引起的穿孔病对野杏、野生樱桃李、栽培杏和桃的叶片、果实造成了严重危害。对嗜果刀孢菌的室内药剂筛选及拮抗菌的种类鉴定可有效防治野杏真菌性穿孔病。【方法】采用菌丝生长速率法和孢子萌发法测定8种杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌的室内毒力;同时从野杏叶片上分离出1株拮抗菌,结合形态学特征、生理生化特性和基于16S rDNA基因序列的系统发育分析开展拮抗菌株的鉴定。【结果】室内毒力测定结果表明,50%多菌灵对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝生长抑制效果较好,75%百菌清抑制效果较差,有效中浓度(ρ , median effective concentration, EC_{50})为918.8 mg·L⁻¹;27%戊唑·噻霉酮对分生孢子萌发毒力较强, EC_{50} 为0.060 5 mg·L⁻¹,75%百菌清对分生孢子萌发毒力较弱, EC_{50} 为1103.0 mg·L⁻¹;拮抗菌株XHG-1-3m2对嗜果刀孢菌抑制率为88.88%,同时对17种病菌具有抑菌效果,经鉴定该菌株为萎缩芽孢杆菌*Bacillus atrophaeus*。【结论】50%多菌灵对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝生长抑制效果较好;27%戊唑·噻霉酮对分生孢子萌发抑制效果较好;菌株XHG-1-3m2对嗜果刀孢菌有较好的抑制效果。

关键词:野杏;嗜果刀孢菌;萎缩芽孢杆菌;防治

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Indoor fungicide screening and identification of antagonistic strains against *Wilsonomyces carpophilus*

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Abstract: 【Objective】 *Prunus armeniaca* is one of the main tree crops in the Tianshan wild fruit forest, which plays an important role in maintaining the stability of the Tianshan wild fruit forest ecosystem. The occurrence of wild apricot perforation disease caused by *Wilsonomyces carpophilus* has become an important factor endangering the healthy growth of *P. armeniaca*. *W. carpophilus* mainly harms the leaves and fruits of *P. armeniaca*, causing leaf perforation and fruit browning. Screening of fungicides and identification of antagonistic fungi against *W. carpophilus* can effectively control fungal perforation of wild apricot. 【Methods】 Based on the previous research, 8 types of commonly used low-toxicity and high-efficiency fungicides on the market were selected as the test agents, and the concentrations of each fungicide were adjusted according to the recommended dilution ratio and pre-experiment results of the commercial agents. Using the mycelial growth rate method to determine the toxicity of different fungicides for the mycelial growth of *W. carpophilus*. Mix the fungicide and PDA medium in a 1:9 ratio to form a medicated medium, inoculate the bacterial cake into the center of the plate, and use the non-medicated medium as the control. Measure the colony diameter using the cross over method to calculate the inhibition rate of mycelial growth. Prepare a suspension of conidia of *W. carpophilus*, mix the prepared suspension with the medicinal solution and incubate at a constant temperature for 14 hours before ob-

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servicing the results. The spore germination standard is set below: when the length of the bud tube exceeds half of the maximum diameter length of the spore, it is considered as initial germination. The effective result is to control the germination rate to reach 90% or above. Use the spore germination method to compare the sensitivity of the conidia of *W. carpophilus* to the toxicity of eight fungicides. The toxicity regression equation ($y=ax+b$) was established by using the least square method with the natural logarithm of the concentration of the agent as the independent variable (x) and the probability values of the inhibition rate and the inhibition rate of spore germination as the dependent variable (y). Observe and record the size, color, transparency, surface texture, and other cultural characteristics of individual colonies of antagonistic strains, as well as the results of Gram staining and physiological and biochemical characteristics measurement; Using the Neighbor-joining method, we selected known sequences with high homology on the NCBI website to construct a phylogenetic tree of antagonistic strains, and determined the taxonomic status of the strains based on comprehensive cultural characteristics and molecular biology results; Determinate the inhibitory effect of antagonistic strains on different pathogens using plate confrontation method. 【Results】 Different fungicides had inhibitory effects on the growth of the hyphae of *W. carpophilus*. Among them, 50% carbendazim at different concentration gradients had a strong inhibitory effect on the growth of the hyphae. After being inoculated into the medicated medium, the hyphae did not grow. $722 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ propamocarb hydrochloride and 36% quinoline · tebuconazole had strong inhibitory effects on the growth of *W. carpophilus* hyphae, with EC_{50} values being $0.3225 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and $0.3298 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, respectively; The inhibitory effect of 75% chlorothalonil on the growth of *W. carpophilus* hyphae was poor, with an EC_{50} value of $918.8 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. The results of inhibiting the germination of conidia of *W. carpophilus* using different fungicides showed that among the 8 selected fungicides, 27% pentazole · thiamethoxazole and $722 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ propamocarb hydrochloride had better inhibitory effects on the germination of conidia of *W. carpophilus*, with EC_{50} values being $0.0605 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and $0.164 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, respectively. The inhibitory effect of 75% chlorothalonil on the germination of conidia of *W. carpophilus* was poor, with an EC_{50} of $1103 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. After incubating the antagonistic strain XHG-1-3m2 on LB solid culture medium at a constant temperature for 3 d, the single colony was circular, with irregular edges and milky white color in the early stage, but showed gradually deepened, opaque, and slightly raised in the later stage, and the surface was not smooth. Gram staining was positive, V-P and nitrate reduction reactions were both positive and aerobic, and can liquefy gelatin and hydrolyze starch. The similarity between strain XHG-1-3m2 and *B. atrophaeus* sequence reached 100% in the NCBI database BLAST results. The phylogenetic tree results showed that strain XHG-1-3m2 and *B. atrophaeus* were clustered into the same branch. Based on comprehensive cultural characteristics and molecular biology analysis, strain XHG-1-3m2 was identified as *B. atrophaeus*. The antagonistic strain XHG-1-3m2 had an inhibitory effect of 88.88% on *W. carpophilus*, which can inhibit the growth of *W. carpophilus* hyphae, cause deformities, shorten internodes and affect the normal growth of hyphae. Simultaneously, it had inhibitory effects on all 17 other pathogenic fungi. 【Conclusion】 50% carbendazim had a good inhibitory effect on the mycelial growth and conidial germination of *W. carpophilus*. The antagonistic strain XHG-1-3m2 was *B. atrophicus*, which can not only inhibit the growth of *W. carpophilus*, but also have good antagonistic effects on other fungi, with broad-spectrum antifungal properties.

Key words: *Prunus armeniaca*; *Wilsonomyces carpophilus*; *Bacillus atrophaeus*; Prevention and cure

嗜果刀孢菌(*Wilsonomyces carpophilus*)是引起新疆伊犁地区天山野果林野杏(*Prunus armeniaca* L.)真菌性穿孔病的病原菌^[1]。由嗜果刀孢菌引起的穿孔病是危害核果类果树的重要病害,而野杏(*P. armeniaca* L.)是天山野果林原始植物区系组成物种之一,对维持稳定的野果林生态系统起着重要作用^[2]。因此,由嗜果刀孢菌引起的野杏穿孔病的防治对保护野杏种质资源及野果林生态系统的恢复有着重要意义。目前,嗜果刀孢菌的防治主要以化学防治为主。Azmy等^[3]在2007—2008年在埃及Nobariya地区的杏树上喷施克菌星(Punch)、烯唑醇(Sumi-8)、腈菌唑(Sythane-24)、戊菌唑(Topas-100)、多菌灵(Cam-zen)、肟菌酯(Flint)、吡唑醚菌酯(Pyraclostrobin)和氢氧化铜(Copper acrobat)8种杀菌剂进行杏树嗜果刀孢菌的防治,发现腈菌唑、多菌灵、烯唑醇、克菌星和戊菌唑5种杀菌剂在 $1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时的防效能够完全抑制杏树穿孔病的发生。此外,克菌丹(captan)、己唑醇(hexaconazole)、苯醚甲环唑(difenoconazole)等^[4]都可用于防治穿孔病。钱超等^[5]和王召元等^[6]使用代森锌、代森锰锌、苯醚甲环唑和甲基硫菌灵进行桃穿孔病田间防治,发现代森锌和代森锰锌800倍液对桃穿孔病均有不错的防治效果。赵俊芳等^[7]通过对比克菌康、戊唑醇和叶枯唑3种杀菌剂对杏李嗜果刀孢菌的田间药效,发现戊唑醇2000倍液对杏李穿孔病的防效较好,防治效果达83.74%。近年来,伊犁地区天山野果林野杏穿孔病的大面积发生导致了野杏资源的减少,而有关嗜果刀孢菌化学药剂防治的研究年限较早,且相关防治均在平原地区栽培杏园内开展,同时伊犁地区天山野果林尚未见防治研究报道。

生物防治能有效避免环境污染和病原物产生抗药性等问题,因此越来越受到国内外专家学者的重视。Azmy等^[3]发现哈茨木霉(*Trichoderma harzianum*)和绿色木霉(*T. viride*)能有效防止桃、杏和李穿孔病的发生,但枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)的防效较低。Karlidag等^[8]利用芽孢杆菌OSU-142悬浮液($10^9\text{ CFU}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)有效防止了杏穿孔病的发生。目前,国外生物防治均使用成品菌株制剂,国内尚未见嗜果刀孢菌生物防治的相关报道。因此,笔者在本研究中以嗜果刀孢菌YA21为供试菌株,通过生长速率法和孢子萌发法筛选防治杀菌剂,并采用平板对峙法筛选拮抗细菌,为嗜果刀孢菌的化学和生

物防治提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

供试培养基:马铃薯琼脂糖培养基(potato dextrose agar, PDA)配方为马铃薯200 g、葡萄糖20 g、琼脂糖20 g、蒸馏水1 L;LB液体培养基配方为胰蛋白胨10 g、酵母粉5 g、NaCl 10 g、蒸馏水1 L;LB固体培养基是在LB液体培养基的基础上添加琼脂粉18 g。所有培养基均在 $121\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 灭菌30 min后使用。

含药培养基的制备:将不同杀菌剂按推荐倍数经预试验调整后分别稀释至相应的倍数备用。将配置好的PDA培养基每瓶99 mL分装在250 mL锥形瓶中,待灭菌完成后冷却至 $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 加入配置好的杀菌剂,比例为 $V_{\text{药剂}}:V_{\text{培养基}}=1:9$,以不加杀菌剂的PDA平板作为对照,振荡摇匀后倒入直径90 mm的培养皿中备用^[9]。

供试菌株:嗜果刀孢菌YA21(GenBank:OQ547194)于野杏芽中分离获得;所有供试菌株均保存于新疆农业大学林学与风景园林学院森林保护学实验室。

各供试杀菌剂试验稀释倍数根据商品药剂推荐稀释倍数及预试验结果调整为最终试验所用稀释倍数。杀菌剂见表1。

1.2 不同杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝生长的抑制作用

用直径5 mm灭菌打孔器打取菌饼,将菌饼菌丝一面向下放置于不同杀菌剂不同稀释倍数和对照PDA平板中央,每个处理3次重复,置于 $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 恒温培养箱培养,每天观察其生长状况,采用交叉法测量菌落直径,根据式(1)计算菌丝生长抑制率,采用菌丝生长速率法^[10]对杀菌剂毒力进行评估。以药剂稀释倍数的自然对数值为自变量(x),以抑菌率的概率为因变量(y),利用最小二乘法建立毒力回归方程($y=ax+b$),计算出各供试杀菌剂的有效中浓度(median effective concentration, EC_{50}),进行不同杀菌剂毒力大小的评估^[11]。

菌丝生长抑制率/%=

$$\frac{\text{对照组菌落直径} - \text{处理组菌落直径}}{\text{对照组菌落直径} - \text{菌饼直径}} \times 100. \quad (1)$$

1.3 不同杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌分生孢子萌发的抑制作用

纯培养菌落在显微镜下观察到有分生孢子产生

表1 供试药剂及试验稀释倍数
Table 1 Test agents and test concentrations

杀菌剂名称 Pesticide	剂型 Pesticide formulation	生产厂家 Manufacturer	稀释倍数 Dilution multiple
50%多菌灵 50% carbendazim	可湿性粉剂 WP Wettable powder	四川润尔科技有限公司 Sichuan Runer Technology Co., Ltd	2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000
80%代森锰锌 80% mancozeb	可湿性粉剂 WP Wettable powder	河北伊诺生化有限公司 Hebei Yinu Biochemical Co., Ltd	2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000
75%百菌清 75% chlorothalonil	可湿性粉剂 WP Wettable powder	江西中迅农化有限公司 Jiangxi Zhongxun Agrochemical Co., Ltd	400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200
40%福·福锌 15% thiram+25% ziram	可湿性粉剂 WP Wettable powder	河北冠龙农化有限公司 Hebei Guanlong Agrochemical Co., Ltd	1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000
722 g·L ⁻¹ 霜霉威盐酸盐 722 g·L ⁻¹ propamocarb hydrochloride	水剂 AS Aqueous solutions	拜耳股份公司 Bayer	600, 1800, 2400, 3000, 3600
27% 戊唑·噻霉酮 2% benzisothiazolinone+25% tebuconazole	水乳剂 EW Emulsion in water	陕西大华特科技实业有限公司 Shaanxi dahuate Technology Industry Co., Ltd	2000, 4000, 8000, 16 000, 32 000
36% 啉·戊唑醇 24% oxine-copper +12% tebuconazole	悬浮剂 SC Suspension concentrate	顺毅股份有限公司 Shunyi Co., Ltd	4000, 6000, 8000, 10 000, 12 000
20% 吡唑·啉菌酯 20% pyraclostrobin	微囊悬浮剂 CS Microcapsule suspension	江西中迅农化有限公司 Jiangxi Zhongxun Agrochemical Co., Ltd	2000, 4000, 6000, 8000, 10 000

后,向产孢平板内加入无菌水,用接种环在菌落表面轻轻刮取使分生孢子脱落,将分生孢子悬浮液用双层无菌纱布过滤,过滤后的溶液使用离心机 1000 r·min⁻¹离心 5 min,弃上清液,再加入无菌水配置成 10⁷个·mL⁻¹的孢子悬浮液。将配置好的孢子悬浮液与药液混匀,比例为 $V_{\text{药液}}:V_{\text{孢子悬浮液}}=1:1$, 25 °C 恒温保湿培养,根据预试验结果 14 h 后进行观察。采用孢子萌发法比较嗜果刀孢菌分生孢子对 8 种杀菌剂毒力的敏感性。孢子萌发标准为当芽管长度超过孢子最大直径长度的一半时即视为萌发^[4]。以加入清水的孢子悬浮液作为对照,对照萌发率超过 90% 时,统计 8 种杀菌剂不同稀释倍数下的孢子萌发情况,根据式(2)和式(3),每个稀释倍数检查 200 个孢子,计算孢子萌发率和孢子萌发抑制率。孢子萌发对各杀菌剂敏感性毒力回归方程建立同 1.2。

$$\text{孢子萌发率}/\% = \frac{\text{萌发孢子数}}{\text{检查孢子数}} \times 100; \quad (2)$$

$$\text{孢子萌发抑制率}/\% = \frac{\text{对照孢子萌发率} - \text{处理孢子萌发率}}{\text{对照孢子萌发率}} \times 100. \quad (3)$$

利用 Microsoft Excel 2019 和 GraphPad Prism 8.0 软件进行数据整理、统计与分析,求出各杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝和孢子的毒力回归方程、 EC_{50} 及相关系数。

1.4 拮抗菌株的分离与纯化

选取具有典型野杏穿孔病症的叶片,用无菌水

冲洗干净,无菌滤纸滤干水分。取病健交界部位切成 5 mm 的小块,用 3% 次氯酸钠溶液浸泡 30 s,用无菌镊子放置于 LB 固体培养基表面,每皿放置 5 块,28 °C 恒温培养箱中黑暗培养 7 d。将采集的土壤样品通过稀释涂布法分离,取 10 g 土样倒入 150 mL 的锥形瓶中,加无菌水至 100 mL,充分振荡,即制成 10⁻³、10⁻⁵、和 10⁻⁷ 的悬浮液,用移液枪吸取 200 μL 的上清液置于含有 0.05 g·L⁻¹ 盐酸四环素的 PDA 培养基上,用无菌玻璃棒涂抹均匀,设置 3 次重复,放于 28 °C 恒温培养箱培养,待有明显菌落出现后立即进行纯化。待病原菌落长出后,将其周围生长的单菌落划线转接至新的 LB 培养基中,转接 2~3 次直至获得纯化的单菌落,再将纯化的单菌落转接到 LB 液体培养基中 28 °C、150 r·min⁻¹ 振荡培养 24 h, -20 °C 冰箱中保藏备用。

1.5 拮抗菌株对嗜果刀孢菌的抑制效果

采用平板对峙法^[12]测定拮抗菌株对嗜果刀孢菌的抑制效果。用直径 5 mm 的打孔器在活化培养 5 d 的菌落边缘取菌饼置于 PDA 平板中央。挑取单菌落细菌菌株在菌饼两侧划线接种菌株,以只接种菌饼的平板为对照,每个处理 3 次重复,放入恒温培养箱 25 °C 培养,待对照菌落生长至满皿或停止生长后,测量菌落直径,依据式(4)计算抑制率。

$$\text{抑制率}/\% = \frac{\text{对照组菌落直径} - \text{处理组菌落直径}}{\text{对照组菌落直径}} \times 100. \quad (4)$$

1.6 拮抗菌株的鉴定

1.6.1 拮抗菌株的培养特征观察及生理生化特性测定 挑取纯化后的单菌落划线转接至新的LB固体培养基表面,28℃黑暗培养3d后观察,记录单菌落的大小、颜色、透明度和表面质地等形态学特征^[13],同时进行革兰氏染色,测定拮抗菌株的生理生化特性。

1.6.2 拮抗菌株分子生物学鉴定 用Ezup柱式细菌基因组DNA抽提试剂盒提取拮抗菌株的DNA,采用细菌通用引物进行PCR扩增,引物序列为:27F(5'-AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG-3')和1492R(5'-TACCTTGTTACGACTT-3'),引物由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司合成。PCR扩增反应总体积25 μL:2×Taq PCR Master Mix 12.5 μL,上下游引物各0.5 μL,模板DNA 1 μL、ddH₂O补充至25 μL。

PCR扩增条件为:95℃预变性5 min;94℃变性30 s,57℃退火30 s,72℃延伸90 s,30个循环;72℃延伸10 min。PCR产物经1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳(150 V,20 min)检测后,凝胶成像系统分析结果。切割PCR产物电泳条带所需DNA目的条带,使用San-Prep柱式DNA胶回收试剂盒回收DNA片段。

将回收成功的PCR产物送至生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司进行测序,在NCBI网站(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>)进行BLAST同源序列比对^[14],选取同源性较高的已知菌株序列,利用MEGA 6.0软件进行序列分析,采用Neighbor-joining法构建系统发育树,确定菌株的分类地位。

1.7 拮抗菌株对不同病原菌的抑菌效果测定

方法同1.4。供试菌株见表2。

表2 供试菌株及来源

Table 2 The species and sources of strains in this study

序号 Number	病原菌 Pathogenic bacteria	菌株编号 Strain No.	寄主 Host	序号 Number	病原菌 Pathogenic bacteria	菌株编号 Strain No.	寄主 Host
1	<i>Phaeosphaeria avenaria</i>	GL314-1	金丝桃叶绣线菊 <i>Spiraea hypericifolia</i>	10	<i>Nectria dematiosa</i>	3142-2	榆树 <i>U. pumila</i>
2	<i>Didymella maydis</i>	HC228-1	金丝桃叶绣线菊 <i>S. hypericifolia</i>	11	<i>Cytospora ulmi</i>	3336-2	榆树 <i>U. pumila</i>
3	<i>Ascochyta nigripycnidia</i>	TET305	金丝桃叶绣线菊 <i>S. hypericifolia</i>	12	<i>Nectria nigrescens</i>	3456-2	榆树 <i>U. pumila</i>
4	<i>Dothiorella omnivora</i>	3442	野杏 <i>P. armeniaca</i>	13	<i>Nothophoma quercina</i>	HC230-1-1	榆树 <i>U. pumila</i>
5	<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>	YA92	野杏 <i>P. armeniaca</i>	14	<i>Phoma herbarum</i>	GL323-3	刚毛忍冬 <i>Lonicera hispida</i>
6	<i>Didymella glomerata</i>	YA99	野杏 <i>P. armeniaca</i>	15	<i>Didymella aliena</i>	XB170	腺齿蔷薇 <i>Rosa albertii</i>
7	<i>Monilinia laxa</i>	XHG 3m2	野杏 <i>P. armeniaca</i>	16	<i>Nigrospora gorlenkoana</i>	HC261-1	山楂 <i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i>
8	<i>Cytospora donetzica</i>	3410-1	榆树 <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	17	<i>Chaetomium elatum</i>	HC273-1	苦豆子 <i>Sophora alopecuroides</i>
9	<i>Cytospora pruinosopsis</i>	3336-1	榆树 <i>U. pumila</i>	18	<i>Dothiorella sarmentorum</i>	3111-1-1	蔷薇 <i>Rosa sp.</i>

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝生长的毒力测定结果

8种杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌的菌落生长均表现出抑制作用,但不同的杀菌剂抑菌效果有着明显的差异。由表3可知,50%多菌灵各稀释倍数梯度药液对菌丝生长均有强抑制作用,嗜果刀孢菌菌丝均未生长,在抑菌试验结束后将含50%多菌灵培养基上的菌饼回接至正常培养基,菌丝恢复生长;722 g·L⁻¹

霜霉威盐酸盐和36%啶啉·戊唑醇对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝的生长抑制作用较强,EC₅₀分别为0.322 5和0.329 8 mg·L⁻¹;27%戊唑·噻霉酮、20%吡唑·啉菌酯和80%代森锰锌的抑制作用次之,EC₅₀分别为10.66、37.18和41.81 mg·L⁻¹;40%福·福锌的抑制作用较弱,EC₅₀为114.5 mg·L⁻¹;75%百菌清的抑制效果最差,EC₅₀为918.8 mg·L⁻¹。

2.2 不同杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌分生孢子萌发的毒力测定结果

嗜果刀孢菌分生孢子在25℃保湿培养14 h后,

表3 供试药剂对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝生长的抑制效果

Table 3 Test results of indoor toxicity of the tested drug to *W. carpophilus*

杀菌剂 Bactericide	毒力回归方程 Virulence regression equation	决定系数 R^2	有效中浓度 EC_{50}
50%多菌灵 WP 50% carbendazim WP	—	—	—
722 g·L ⁻¹ 霜霉威盐酸盐 AS 722 g·L ⁻¹ propamocarb hydrochloride AS	$y=5.5371+0.6666x$	0.9659	0.3225
36%啶啉·戊唑醇 SC 24% oxine-copper+12% tebuconazole SC	$y=1.9000+1.7601x$	0.9239	0.3298
27%戊唑·噻霉酮 EW 2% benzisothiazolinone+25% tebuconazole EW	$y=4.2241+1.2577x$	0.9688	10.6600
20%吡唑·啉菌酯 CS 20% pyraclostrobin CS	$y=3.8830+1.5274x$	0.9599	37.1800
80%代森锰锌 WP 80% mancozeb WP	$y=1.1025+2.0035x$	0.9431	41.8100
40%福·福锌 WP 15% thiram+25% ziram WP	$y=2.0641+0.8000x$	0.8053	114.5000
75%百菌清 WP 75% chlorothalonil WP	$y=3.7235+0.3406x$	0.7802	918.8000

对照的萌发率为97%。8种杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌分生孢子的萌发都有一定的抑制作用。8种杀菌剂中27%戊唑·噻霉酮和722 g·L⁻¹霜霉威盐酸盐的抑制效果最好, EC_{50} 分别为0.0605和0.1640 mg·L⁻¹;其次是80%代森锰锌, EC_{50} 为2.352 mg·L⁻¹;20%吡

唑·啉菌酯和36%啶啉·戊唑醇的抑制效果较弱, EC_{50} 分别为34.41和58.50 mg·L⁻¹;40%福·福锌和50%多菌灵的抑制效果相对前5种杀菌剂较差, EC_{50} 分别为162.6和223.2 mg·L⁻¹;75%百菌清的抑制效果最差, EC_{50} 为1103 mg·L⁻¹(表4)。

表4 供试药剂对分生孢子萌发的抑制结果

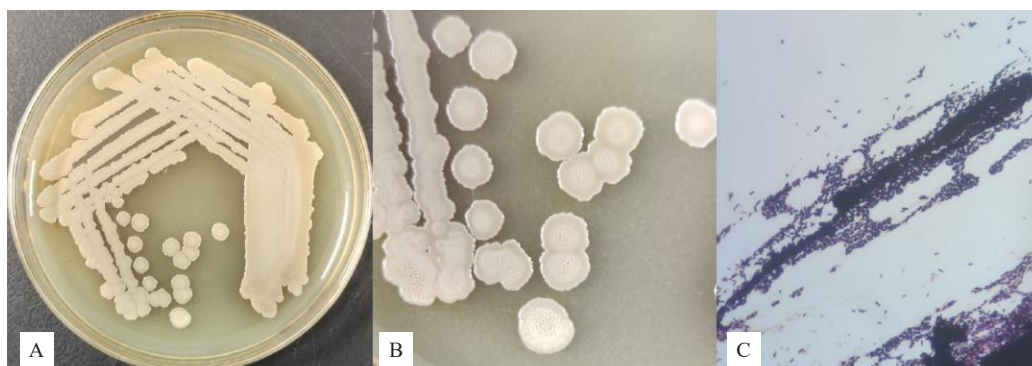
Table 4 Toxicity determination of the test reagent to the conidia in the laboratory

杀菌剂 Bactericide	毒力回归方程 Virulence regression equation	决定系数 R^2	有效中浓度 EC_{50}
27%戊唑·噻霉酮 EW 2% benzisothiazolinone+25% tebuconazole EW	$y=3.9439+1.0116x$	0.7821	0.0605
722 g·L ⁻¹ 霜霉威盐酸盐 AS 722 g·L ⁻¹ propamocarb hydrochloride AS	$y=5.5647+0.7033x$	0.8786	0.1640
80%代森锰锌 WP 80% mancozeb WP	$y=1.6840+1.8550x$	0.9103	2.3520
20%吡唑·啉菌酯 CS 20% pyraclostrobin CS	$y=4.0006+1.2173x$	0.9368	34.4100
36%啶啉·戊唑醇 SC 24% oxine-copper+12% tebuconazole SC	$y=4.8396+0.6706x$	0.7179	58.5000
40%福·福锌 WP 15% thiram+25% ziram WP	$y=3.2947+1.0525x$	0.8690	162.6000
50%多菌灵 WP 50% carbendazim WP	$y=3.3908+1.2395x$	0.9610	223.0000
75%百菌清 WP 75% chlorothalonil WP	$y=-0.2306+0.0039x$	0.9840	1103.0000

2.3 拮抗菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的种类鉴定

2.3.1 拮抗菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的培养特征与生理生化特性 菌株 XHG-1-3m2 在 LB 固体培养基表面

28℃黑暗培养3d后,培养特征如图1所示。该菌为杆状、单菌落圆形、边缘不整齐,前期乳白色,后期颜色逐渐加深、不透明、微隆起,表面不光滑,鉴定为革



A、B 为菌株 XHG-1-3m2 菌落形态;C 为革兰氏染色。

A, B are the colony morphology of strain XHG-1-3m2; C is gram stain.

图1 菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的形态及革兰氏染色图

Fig. 1 Morphology and gram staining of strain XHG-1-3m2

兰氏染色阳性。

2.3.2 拮抗菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的生理生化特性测

定 菌株 XHG-1-3m2 乙酰甲基甲醇试验和硝酸还原反应均为阳性(表 5),好氧,能使明胶液化,可以

表 5 菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的生理生化特征测定结果

Table 5 Determination results of physiological and biochemical characteristics of XHG-1-3m2

生理生化特性 Physiological and biochemical characteristics	测定结果 Measurement results	生理生化特性 Physiological and biochemical characteristics	测定结果 Measurement results
乙酰甲基甲醇试验 V-P	+	明胶液化 Gelatin liquefaction	+
柠檬酸盐 Ixazomib	-	7%氯化钠生长 7% sodium chloride growth	+
丙酸盐 Metacetic acid	-	pH 5.7 生长 pH 5.7 growth	+
D-木糖 D-Xylose	-	硝酸盐还原 Nitrate reduction	+
L-阿拉伯糖 L-Arabinopyranose	-	淀粉水解 Starch hydrolysis	+
D-甘露醇 D-Glucitol	-	厌氧生长 Anaerobic growth	-

注:“+”为阳性,“-”为阴性。

Note: “+” is positive, “-” is negative.

水解淀粉等,符合萎缩芽孢杆菌的生理生化特征。

2.3.3 拮抗菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的分子生物学鉴定
菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的 16S rDNA 扩增序列片段长度为 1487 bp, GenBank 登录号为 OQ438428。菌株 XHG-1-3m2 在 NCBI 数据库 BLAST 结果与 *Bacil-*

lus atrophaeus 序列相似度达到 100%, 采用邻接法构建系统发育树(图 2), 菌株 XHG-1-3m2 与 *B. atrophaeus* 聚为同一支, 综合培养特征学及分子生物学分析确定菌株 XHG-1-3m2 为萎缩芽孢杆菌(*B. atrophaeus*)。

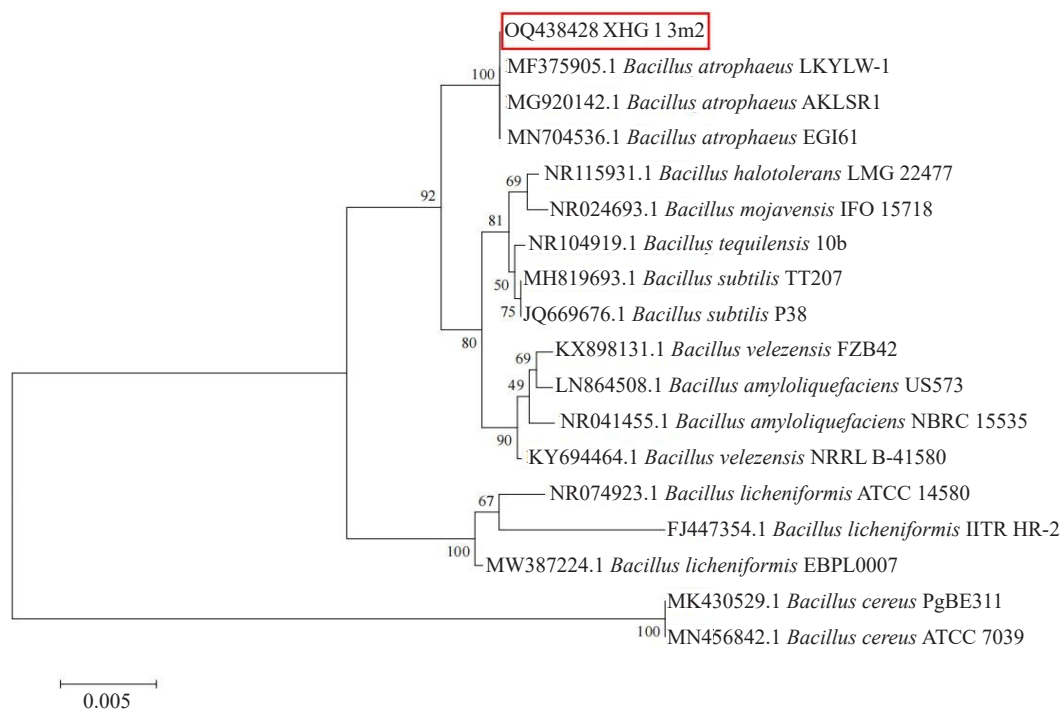
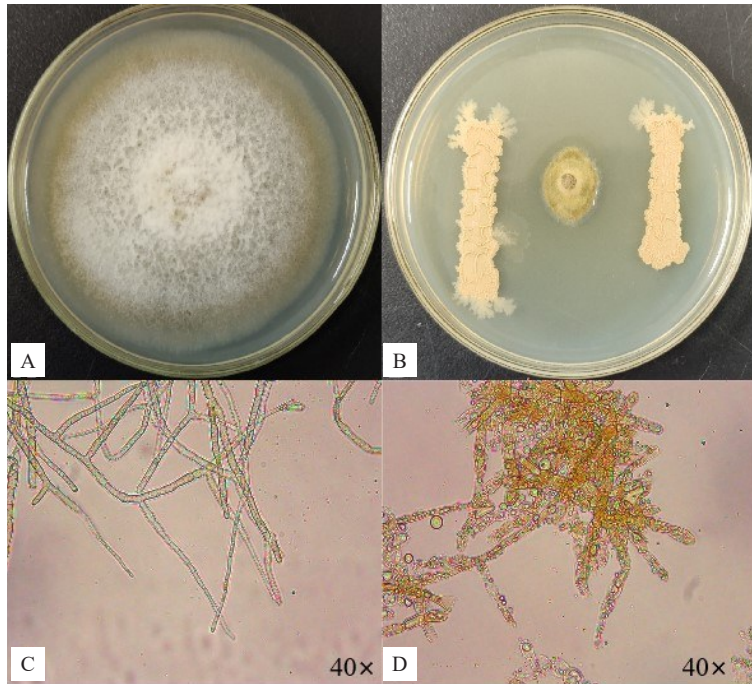


图 2 基于 16S rDNA 基因序列构建的菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的系统发育树
Fig. 2 Phylogenetic tree of strain XHG-1-3m2 constructed based on 16S rDNA gene sequences

2.4 拮抗菌株 XHG-1-3m2 对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝生长的影响

采用平板对峙法测定拮抗菌株 XHG-1-3m2 对嗜果刀孢菌的抑制效果达 88.88%(图3)。嗜果刀孢

菌在受到菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的抑制后菌落前沿颜色加深;挑取菌丝在显微镜下观察,发现该菌菌丝畸形,节间缩短,末端相比正常菌丝膨大,粗细不均匀或产生多个分支或细胞质外渗的现象,影响了菌丝



A. 对照嗜果刀孢菌落; B. 受抑制嗜果刀孢菌落; C. 正常菌丝; D. 受抑制菌丝。

A. The control colony of *W. carpophilus*; B. The inhibited colony; C. Normal hypha; D. The inhibited hypha.

图3 菌株 XHG-1-3m2 对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝形态的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of strain XHG-1-3m2 on the mycelial morphology of *W. carpophilus*

的正常生长。

2.5 拮抗菌株 XHG-1-3m2 对不同病原菌的抑菌测定结果

通过采用平板对峙法将菌株 XHG-1-3m2 划线

接种培养,发现菌株 XHG-1-3m2 对 17 种病原菌都有抑制效果(表6,图4),其中对 *M. laxa* (R1~R2) 有明显的抑制效果,抑制率为 89.41%,对病菌 *D. aliena* (M1~M2)、*A. pullulans* (G1~G2)、*A. nigripyncnidia*

表6 菌株 XHG-1-3m2 对不同病原菌的抑菌结果

Table 6 Bacteriostatic results of strain XHG-1-3m2 against different pathogenic bacteria

病原菌 Pathogenic bacteria	抑制率 Inhibition rate/%	病原菌 Pathogenic bacteria	抑制率 Inhibition rate/%
<i>M. laxa</i>	89.41±0.68 a	<i>N. dematiosa</i>	58.04±1.04 ghi
<i>D. aliena</i>	70.64±2.60 b	<i>N. nigrescens</i>	56.47±1.36 hij
<i>A. pullulans</i>	68.63±0.39 bc	<i>N. quercina</i>	55.70±2.28 hij
<i>A. nigripyncnidia</i>	67.07±1.06 bcd	<i>C. elatum</i>	55.68±0.39 hij
<i>C. ulmi</i>	65.85±0.82 cde	<i>P. avenaria</i>	53.70±3.24 ijk
<i>P. herbarum</i>	64.61±0.82 def	<i>C. donetzica</i>	52.55±0.79 jk
<i>C. pruinopsis</i>	63.53±1.36 def	<i>D. omnivora</i>	52.15±1.57 jk
<i>D. maydis</i>	62.22±0.89 efg	<i>D. sarmentorum</i>	50.00±1.56 k
<i>D. glomerata</i>	59.61±1.04 fgh	<i>N. gorklenkoana</i>	0.00

注:表中数值为(平均值±标准误差),同列不同小写字母表示处理间在 $p < 0.05$ 水平差异显著。

Note: The values in the table represent (the mean ± standard error), and different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant differences among treatments at $p < 0.05$.



字母-1 为对照;字母-2 为处理。

The letter-1 is control; Letter-2 is processing.

图4 菌株 XHG-1-3m2 的抑菌广谱性结果

Fig. 4 Results of broad-spectrum bacteriostasis of strain XHG-1-3m2

(Q1~Q2)、*C. ulmi*(N1~N2)、*P. herbarum*(L1~L2)、*C. pruinopsis*(D1~D2)、*D. maydis*(P1~P2)的抑制率为60%~70%;对*D. glomerata*(J1~J2)、*N. dematiosa*(K1~K2)、*N. quercina*(O1~O2)、*C. elatum*(H1~H2)、*N. nigrescens*(F1~F2)、*P. avenaria*(A1~A2)、*C. donetzica*(C1~C2)、*D. omnivora*(B1~B2)、*D. sarmentorum*(I1~I2)的抑制率为50%~60%;对病菌*N. gorlenkoana*(E1~E2)无明显的抑制效果。

3 讨论

嗜果刀孢菌先后在2019年和2020年被程元等^[15]和叶双华^[16]证实在伊犁哈萨克族自治州野果林主要分布的县域大量存在,并明确了真菌性穿孔病在野果林中的危害。目前,嗜果刀孢菌防治均在平原地区开展,缺乏山区防治的研究报道,且关于新疆地区由嗜果刀孢菌引起的真菌性穿孔病的防治研究

也尚未见相关报道。笔者在本研究中采用菌丝生长速率法和孢子萌发抑制法研究了多菌灵、霜霉威、啶啉·戊唑醇、戊唑·噻霉酮、吡唑·醚菌酯、代森锰锌、福·福锌和百菌清8种杀菌剂室内对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝生长及孢子萌发的毒力,结果表明,供试的8种杀菌剂均具有一定的抑菌作用,其中多菌灵对菌丝生长抑制作用最强,在试验中将杀菌剂稀释倍数由500~2500倍液调整至2000~6000倍液,所接菌饼菌丝均未生长,在培养25 d后将菌饼回接至正常PDA培养基后菌丝恢复生长,表明该杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝生长具有强烈的抑制作用。Azmya等^[3]2007—2008年在杏树上喷施多菌灵防治杏穿孔病,结果显示50%多菌灵500倍液喷施后能完全抑制穿孔病的发生,1000和2000倍液喷施后发病率为30%~40%。此外,在春季树体发芽前喷施4~5°Bé石硫合剂、在生长季喷施代森锌等对穿孔病的防治也能起到不错的效果^[5-6]。本研究中722 g·L⁻¹霜霉威盐酸盐具有内吸、保护作用且兼具低毒、高效等特性,对菌丝生长和孢子萌发均具有较强的抑制作用。36%啶啉·戊唑醇对菌丝抑制效果较强,27%戊唑·噻霉酮对孢子抑制效果较强,这2种复配杀菌剂的室内抑菌效果较好,其有效成分多为三唑类杀菌剂,具有促进植物生长的作用,被广泛应用于多种真菌病害防治。因此,在防治真菌性穿孔病的过程中,将这3种杀菌剂轮换使用,可以在提高防效的同时延缓病原菌抗药性的产生。

笔者在本研究中首次从田间发病的野杏植株上分离到能够对嗜果刀孢菌具有抑制效果的拮抗细菌萎缩芽孢杆菌*B. atrophaeus*,且该菌对其他多种病原真菌均具有不错的抑制效果。芽孢杆菌属是一类好氧或兼性厌氧的革兰氏阳性菌,该属细菌的重要特性是能够产生芽孢抵抗各种不利条件和环境^[7]。化学药剂防治是目前控制植物病害大面积发生的主要手段,但化学药剂的长期使用对自然环境的破坏难以恢复且存在病原菌出现耐药性等潜在问题。生防菌的研究和应用逐渐被研究者重视起来,芽孢杆菌属的枯草芽孢杆菌*B. subtilis*、解淀粉芽孢杆菌*B. amyloliquefaciens*、萎缩芽孢杆菌*B. atrophaeus*和贝莱斯芽孢杆菌*B. velezensis*都是应用广泛的拮抗细菌。

朱杰等^[2]利用平板稀释法从枸杞根际土壤中筛选鉴定出的菌株QH-588为*B. atrophaeus*,该菌株不仅能够明显抑制樱桃叶斑病菌的菌丝生长,还能够

抑制樱桃叶斑病菌的孢子萌发。与该结果不同,本研究中嗜果刀孢菌在接种菌株XHG-1-3m2后于后续的试验观察中发现病原菌未能产孢,这表明*B. atrophaeus*对嗜果刀孢菌的防效可能会更好。刘欣等^[18]从土样中分离鉴定出对苹果树腐烂病具有良好拮抗效果的菌株DM3-18为*B. atrophaeus*。王璐^[19]在研究中发现*B. atrophaeus* CP 297对黄曲霉也有明显的抑制效果。付莉媛^[20]从草莓根际土壤等样品中分离筛选出4株芽孢杆菌对草莓根腐病菌具有良好的拮抗作用,经鉴定为*B. velezensis*和*B. subtilis*。敖静等^[21]筛选出对黄瓜枯萎病具有较强抑制作用的*B. amyloliquefaciens*菌株XN-3。郝芳敏等^[22]从甜瓜根部分离得到对甜瓜多种真菌病害病原菌均有抑制作用的多黏类芽孢杆菌NBmelon-1,该菌对甜瓜幼苗的生长还具有促进作用。李娜等^[23]从黄瓜根萎病根际土分离得到在黄瓜苗期对尖孢镰刀菌(*Fusarium oxysporum*)有较好防治效果的弗雷德里克斯堡假单胞菌33-1(*Pseudomonas frederiksbergensis*)。

萎缩芽孢杆菌对多种病原真菌的抑制效果都比较明显,具有抑菌广谱性。此外,4种生防细菌对病原菌抑制机制相似,都是通过影响病原菌菌丝正常生长导致畸形和抑制产孢或孢子萌发的方式达到抑菌效果。芽孢杆菌的抑菌机制多样,能够产生抗菌物质如抗生素、细菌素、酶类或其他抗菌蛋白等,通过不同的途径抑制甚至杀死病原菌,也能够通过产生促进植株生长的物质如合成植物激素、固氮等方式增强植物的生长能力,提高抗病性,从而达到防治或减少病害发生的效果^[19,24]。笔者在本研究中筛选出了嗜果刀孢菌的拮抗菌株XHG-1-3m2,对抑菌机制进行了初步探索,但对于其抑菌物质的种类、含量及具体抑菌机制尚不明确,有待进一步探索和研究。

4 结 论

笔者在本研究中所选用的8种杀菌剂对嗜果刀孢菌的菌丝生长和孢子萌发都有一定的抑制作用。50%多菌灵对嗜果刀孢菌菌丝生长抑制作用较强;27%戊唑·噻霉酮对嗜果刀孢菌分生孢子萌发抑制效果较强。笔者在本研究中首次从野杏发病叶片上分离筛选出对嗜果刀孢菌具有良好抑制效果的拮抗菌株XHG-1-3m2,综合培养特征和16s rDNA序列分析确定菌株XHG-1-3m2为萎缩芽孢杆菌(*B. atrophaeus*)。

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