

梨树枝枯病病原菌鉴定与生防细菌筛选

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摘要:【目的】明确引起哈尔滨梨树枝枯病的病原菌种类, 筛选高效的生防菌株。【方法】利用单孢分离法分离纯化病原菌, 依据柯赫氏法则对该病害开展致病性试验, 通过形态学观察与 *ITS+LSU+Tef-1α* 三基因系统发育学分析鉴定病原菌; 利用组织分离法与平板对峙法筛选高效生防细菌, 并结合形态学与生理生化特征以及 16S rRNA+*gyrB* 二基因系统发育学分析进行菌种鉴定。【结果】LA-1 纯菌株可以使梨树枝条表现出枝枯症状, LA-1 形态学特征与 *Aplosporella ginkgonis* 相似, 系统发育树显示 LA-1 与 *A. ginkgonis* 模式菌株聚为一簇; 从梨树枝条中分离出的生防细菌 B10 对病原菌 LA-1 具有良好的抑制作用。经鉴定, 该菌株为贝莱斯芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus velezensis*), 其产生的抑菌物质热稳定性较高, 可以抑制多种林木枝干病原菌生长。【结论】梨树枝枯病的病原菌为 *A. ginkgonis* 菌株 LA-1, 贝莱斯芽孢杆菌 B10 对 LA-1 具有良好的治疗效果。

关键词: 梨; 枝枯病; 系统发育分析; 新发病害; 生防细菌

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Pathogen identification of pear canker and screening of biocontrol bacterial strains

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Pear diseases pose a substantial threat to the pear industry in China. The use of traditional chemical pesticides has led to increasingly prominent environmental pollution and resistance problems. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop environmentally friendly disease control methods. In 2024, a newly emerged bark canker disease was observed on pear trees in Harbin City. Infected trees developed water-soaked and swollen lesions on the bark of 1–3-year-old branches, typically surrounded by a halo. As the disease progressed, multiple lesions formed on a single branch, eventually darkening, cracking open, and producing distinct black pycnidia. The bark desiccated, and in severe cases, branches fractured, severely impairing tree growth and productivity. This study aimed to identify the causal pathogen of this emerging disease and to screen for effective biocontrol bacterial strains, thereby providing a scientific basis for its prevention and management. 【Methods】 Symptomatic branches were surface-sterilized, and single-spore isolation was used to obtain pure fungal cultures. The pathogenicity of the isolate was tested using Koch's postulates on healthy pear twigs cultivated hydroponically, applying non-wounded, wounded, and heat-injured inoculation methods. Pathogen identification was based on both morphological characteristics and multi-locus phylogenetic analysis using *ITS*, *LSU*, and *Tef-1α* gene sequences. Endophytic bacteria were isolated from healthy pear branches using tissue separation. Candidate biocontrol strains were screened through dual culture and co-culture assays with the patho-

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genic isolate. The most effective antagonistic strain was further characterized based on morphological, physiological, and biochemical properties, and identified using phylogenetic analysis of 16S rRNA and *gyrB* gene sequences. 【Results】 (1) A fungal isolate designated LA-1 was obtained and found to reproduce field symptoms under wounded and heat-injured inoculations. These symptoms included water-soaked swelling and black pycnidia formation. The same fungus was re-isolated from symptomatic tissues and showed identical morphological and molecular characteristics to the original LA-1 isolate. *ITS* sequencing confirmed 100% identity with LA-1. (2) Morphological observations revealed that LA-1 formed immersed to semi-immersed, discoid, and dark brown to black pycnidia, measuring 650 to 950 μm in diameter (mean: 740 μm , $n=30$). Pycnidia were multi-locular with shared walls, and individual locules measured 40 to 120 μm (mean: 75 μm , $n=30$). Conidiophores were hyaline, clavate, occasionally swollen, and 0.75 to 2.25 μm wide (mean: 1.5 μm , $n=30$). Conidia were unicellular and oval to cylindrical, containing oil droplets, and displayed a frontal central depression. They transitioned from hyaline to dark brown upon maturation and measured (15.5–) 17.0 to 20.5 (–22.5) $\mu\text{m} \times$ (6.0–) 6.5 to 8.0 (–8.5) μm , averaging 18.5 $\mu\text{m} \times$ 7.0 μm ($n=50$). Colonies on PDA were initially white and floccose, later producing olive pigment and forming pycnidia after 13 days of incubation in the dark. These features were consistent with descriptions of *Aplosporella ginkgonis*. (3) Gene sequences obtained included 603 bp (*ITS*), 1341 bp (*LSU*), and 170 bp (*Tef-1 α*). BLAST analysis revealed that the *ITS* and *Tef-1 α* sequences of the isolate exhibited >99% similarity to those of *A. ginkgonis* and *A. longipes* in the NCBI database. However, *LSU* comparisons were inconclusive due to length variation. To resolve species identity, maximum likelihood and Bayesian phylogenetic trees were constructed using the K80+R2+FO and K80+I models via IQ-TREE and MrBayes 3.2.6, respectively. Both analyses yielded identical topologies, with LA-1 clustering with *A. ginkgonis* with full statistical support (BS/PP = 100/1). Notably, several strains formerly designated as *A. longipes* were also nested within the *A. ginkgonis* clade. Based on morphological traits, multi-gene phylogeny, and ecological context, LA-1 was conclusively identified as *A. ginkgonis*. (4) Furthermore, eleven bacterial strains were isolated from healthy pear branches. Dual culture and co-culture screening identified strain B10 as exhibiting the strongest antagonistic activity against LA-1. Colonies of B10 were milky white and opaque, with wrinkled surfaces and irregular edges on LB agar. Biochemical tests confirmed it was a Gram-positive bacterium. Phylogenetic analysis based on 16S rRNA and *gyrB* sequences identified B10 as *Bacillus velezensis*. Importantly, B10 produced heat-stable antimicrobial metabolites; even after autoclaving at 121 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, its fermentation broth retained strong inhibitory effects on LA-1. Additionally, B10 suppressed the growth of other wood-infecting fungi, including *Cytospora*, *Phaeobotryon*, *Diaporthe*, and *Phomopsis* species. 【Conclusion】 *A. ginkgonis* was identified as the causal agent of a newly emerged bark canker disease on pear trees in Harbin, marking the first report of this pathogen affecting pear in China. Moreover, the identification of *Bacillus velezensis* B10 as an effective biocontrol agent offers a promising alternative to chemical fungicides. Its broad-spectrum activity and thermal stability highlight its potential for integrated management of wood-infecting pathogens in pear orchards.

Key words: Pear; Bark canker disease; Phylogenetic analysis; Newly emerged disease; Biocontrol bacteria

梨具有极高的经济价值,在全球范围内广泛种植,是中国第三大果树。目前,梨品种已有3000余个,且仍在不断增加^[1]。梨产业是中国农业发展的重

要组成部分,在优化农业生产结构和增加农民收入方面发挥着重要作用。然而,尽管培育和推广的优质品种越来越多,但是中国梨的单位面积产量仍处于较

低水平。根据FAO 2021年的数据,北美地区梨的年平均产量为 $36.63 \text{ t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,而中国仅为 $19.24 \text{ t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 。这一现状与中国多地梨树病害的暴发密切相关^[2-3]。近年来,梨树病害在全国各地频繁发生,尤其是一些新病害,由于对其缺乏了解,无法及时有效地进行防控,极大地降低了梨的产量和品质。

树木腐烂病即树木烂皮病,枝枯型症状是典型发病症状之一,主要发生在杨树、月季、梨、苹果等造林树种、观赏树种以及经济树种上^[4-5]。病原物多来自壳囊孢属(*Cytospora* spp.)及其有性型黑腐皮壳属(*Valsa* spp.)和间座壳属(*Diaporthe* spp.)等^[6-8]。已报道的梨树枯枝病原菌多为黑腐皮壳属(*Valsa* sp.)成员。致病菌侵染树体的小枝或弱枝后迅速扩展,引起枝干大面积枯死,导致树势衰弱,梨产量和果实品质下降^[8-10]。

随着化学农药的使用,环境污染和抗药性问题日益严重,生物防治因环保、无残留和可持续等优势,正逐步成为重要的替代方案^[11]。植物内生菌是指在不引起宿主异常的情况下,长期生活于植物组织内部能够与宿主建立稳定互惠关系的微生物群体^[11-14]。内生菌不仅参与植物生长调节和抗逆反应,还可以通过与病原菌竞争营养物质(如碳水化合物、氮和氧)及生态位,优先占据感染位点,从而抑制病原菌在寄主植物内的生长,是重要的生物防治资源^[12]。袁洪波等^[13]从梨树腐烂病发病枝条中分离获得的产紫青霉(*Penicillium purpurogenum*)菌株JK2对病原菌*V. pyri*的生长具有良好的抑制作用;徐琳赟等^[14]通过组织分离法从香梨中分离出的克雷伯氏菌属(*Klebsiella* sp.)细菌TN50与梨火疫病病菌(*Erwinia amylovora*)存在较强的竞争作用。

2024年5月,在哈尔滨市发现一株枝枯病发病严重的梨树。通过传统形态学与分子生物学方法对该病害的病原物种进行鉴定;同时利用组织分离法分离梨树枝干的内生细菌,并从中筛选高效生防菌株,旨在为梨树的合理管护、开发梨树病害绿色防控技术提供菌种资源和理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 病害标本采集与病原物分离、接种

从野外采集病害标本后,带回实验室采用单孢分离法分离病原菌。具体步骤为:将带有分生孢子的枝条分别浸泡在2%次氯酸钠和75%酒精中各

1 min,然后用无菌水冲洗,并用吸水纸吸干表面水分。使用灭菌的手术刀切开分生孢子器,用无菌针挑取内部物质,置于装有无菌水的离心管中充分振荡。经稀释后将悬浮液滴加到画有网格线的PDA平板上,并标记单孢处。随后,将平板放置于25℃培养箱中避光培养,待其萌发后立即转板,在体视显微镜下挑取尖端菌丝进行多次纯化,直至获得纯菌落。

将健康的梨树枝条采集至实验室进行水培。在对枝条进行消毒处理后,采用3种接种方式:烧伤(使用酒精灯外焰灼烧2~3 s,直至听到表皮破裂的声音)、刺伤(使用昆虫针刺透枝干表皮,刺孔数量为7~8个)和无伤。以培养7 d的病原菌PDA平板的菌落边缘菌饼为接种体进行致病性测验,接种完成后,使用沾有无菌水的脱脂棉将接种部位包裹,并用封口膜缠绕以保持湿度,48 h后去除。以空白PDA平板作为对照,每种处理重复20组^[4,7]。所有接种材料均直接放置于室内阴凉处,室内温度控制在 $(24 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$,空气相对湿度为 $45\% \pm 10\%$ 。同时,每隔48 h用自来水冲洗枝条下端并更换水体。

1.2 病原物鉴定

1.2.1 形态学鉴定 将病害标本枝干上的分生孢子器体制成纵切片,在显微镜下进行形态学观察,测量分生孢子器、分生孢子梗和孢子大小。测量时随机选择测量对象,孢子数目不少于50个,孢子大小用长度(a/b/c/d)、宽度(e/f/g/h)以(a-)b~c(-d) $\mu\text{m} \times$ (e-)f~g(-h) μm 的形式表示,80%的测量数值在b~c、f~g之间,a、e代表测量最小值,d、h代表测量最大值,其余结构测量数量不少于30个。对获得的纯菌落的形态及产孢情况进行观察记录^[15]。

1.2.2 分子生物学鉴定 以病原菌的纯培养菌丝为材料,使用博迈德植物基因组提取试剂盒抽提病原菌DNA基因组,并使用引物对ITS1(5'-CCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG-3')/ITS4(5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3')、LR0R(5'-GTACCCGCTGAACTTAGC-3')/LR7(5'-TACTACCACCAAGATCT-3')和EF1-728(5'-CATCGAGAAGTTCGAGAAGG-3')/EF1-986(5'-TACTTGAAGGAACCCTTACC-3')分别扩增病原菌的核糖体DNA基因(ITS)、核糖体大亚基(LSU)和转录延伸因子(*Tef-1a*)三个基因片段,反应体系和程序根据试剂说明书设置^[7]。扩增产物经凝胶电泳检测合格后送至生物公司测序。获得序列信息后,进行BLAST相似性检索,根据blast结果下

载相关序列。使用 MAFFT v7 对每个区域独立排列序列,使用 Gblocks 自动剪切,在 Phylosuite v1.2.3 中串联序列后,使用 ModelFinder v2.2.0 筛选最佳拟合模型,分别利用 IQ-TREE 和 Mr Bayes 3.2.6 构建最大似然树和贝叶斯树,系统发育树通过 FigTree 1.4.3 进行可视化^[16-17]。

1.3 内生细菌的分离筛选与抑菌谱测定

采用组织分离法分离内生细菌:将梨树枝干进行消毒处理(方法同 1.1)后剥下表皮并裁成 5 mm 长的方块,将内部贴至培养基,置于 25 °C 培养箱黑暗培养,待其长出菌落后,不断划线纯化细菌。

使用平板对峙法筛选生防细菌:将分离的细菌接种至 LB 液体培养基中,30 °C、120 r·min⁻¹ 振荡培养 24 h 备用。初筛时,在 PDA 平板上接种直径 5 mm 的病原菌菌饼,于左右两侧 2.5 cm 处,使用盖玻片蘸取发酵液等距划线,线长 1.5 cm。复筛时,(1)菌液经 121 °C 灭菌 20 min 后,与 PDA 培养基按体积比 1:1 混合制备平板接种病原菌菌饼;(2)将菌饼接种于普通 PDA 平板上,在菌饼的上下左右 2.5 cm 处打孔,滴加 20 μL 发酵液上清液(12000 r·min⁻¹ 离心 2 min)。以上试验均以空白 LB 液体培养基作为对照,每组处理 3 个生物学重复。待对照组菌落满板后,采用十字交叉法测量菌落直径,按照下面公式计算抑菌率。

抑菌率/%=(对照组菌落直径-试验组菌落直径)/(对照组菌落直径-5 mm)×100。

以实验室保存的林木枝干病害病原菌为靶标菌,将筛选的生防细菌同复筛(2)的方法开展对峙试验测定其抑菌谱。

1.4 高效生防菌株的鉴定

1.4.1 形态学与生理生化鉴定 将拮抗菌株划线接种于 LB 固体培养基中,30 °C 恒温培养箱培养 3 d 后在体视显微镜下观察单菌落形态特征;使用 AO-BOX 染色剂(04-001)进行革兰氏染色,采用 HBI 芽孢杆菌生化鉴定条(HBIG14)对其进行生理生化测定,具体操作参照相关说明书。

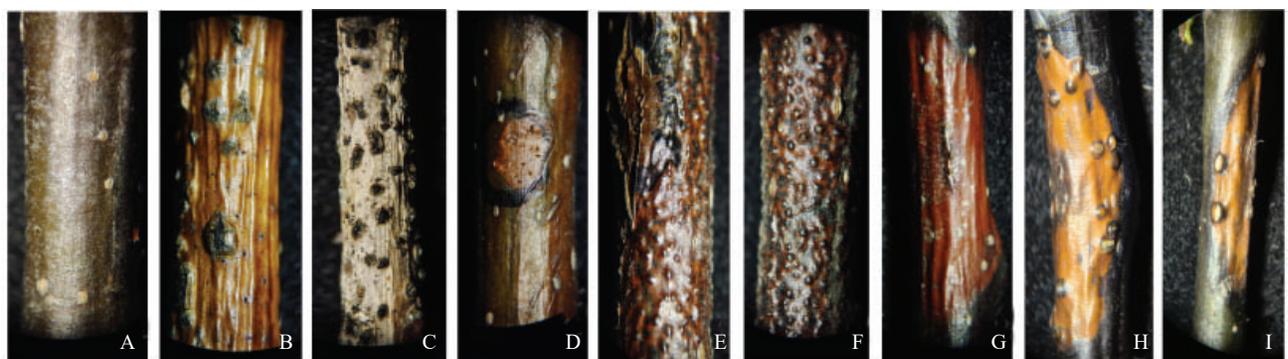
1.4.2 分子生物学鉴定 以生防细菌的摇培液为材料,使用天根细菌基因组提取试剂盒提取生防细菌 DNA 基因组,使用引物对 27F(CCGTAGGTGAACCT-GCGG)/1496R(TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC)和引物对 gyrB-F(GAAGTCATCATGACCGTTCTGCAY-GCN)/gyrB-R(AGCAGGGTACGATGTGCCGAGC-CRTCN)分别扩增 16S 核糖体 RNA(16S rDNA)和促旋酶 B(*gyrB*)序列,串联序列后使用 MEGA 12.0 以最大似然法构建系统发育树,其余同 1.2.2^[11-14]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 发病症状

病害主要发生在东北林业大学城市林业基地,寄主为观赏树种秋水梨(*Pyrus ussuriensis*)。发病植株多为老龄树,整体发病率接近 50%。病部主要集中在树干下部的 1~3 年生新生枝条上。

健康的秋水梨枝条表皮光滑,色泽均匀(图 1-A)。被病原菌侵染后,发病初期,表皮上可见若干水渍状、略呈隆起的小斑点,病斑周围常伴有淡褐色晕圈;发病后期,病组织明显肿胀,颜色加深,树皮出现纵向或裂口式开裂,病部变为暗褐色至黑色,表面密布黑色分生孢子器,多数呈圆形或类圆形,明显突



A. 健康梨树枝条;B-C. 自然发病;D. 刺伤对照;E-F. 刺伤发病;G. 烧伤对照;H-I. 烧伤发病。

A. Healthy branches; B-C. Natural disease; D. Punctured CK; E-F. Punctured inoculation; G. Burnt CK; H-I. Burnt inoculation.

图 1 自然发病症状与致病性测定结果

Fig. 1 Symptoms of natural infection and results of pathogenicity assay

起。病斑常常在多个部位同时发生,严重时相邻病斑相连成片,导致树皮组织干枯、木质部裸露,部分枝条因病组织脆化而自然折断或枯死(图1-B~C)。

2.2 病原物分离与致病性验证

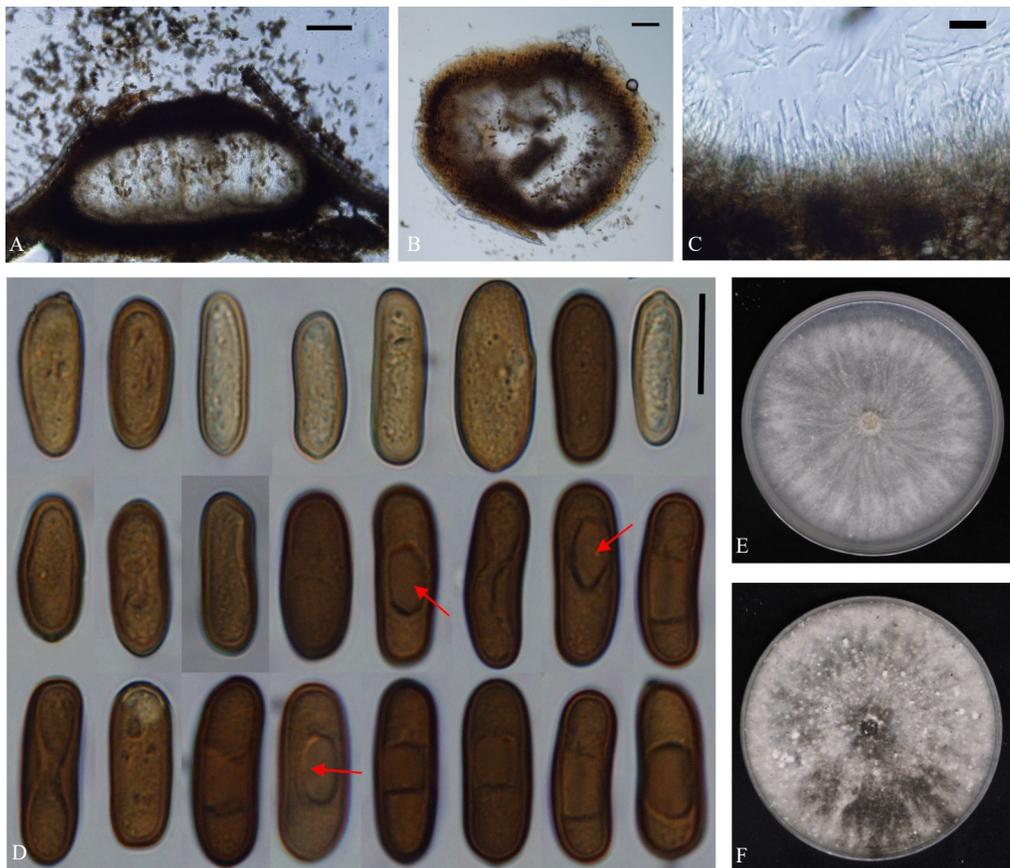
通过挑取单孢子萌发的菌落不断培养和纯化,最终获得3株纯菌落。经菌丝形态、产孢情况比对与DNA测序,确为同一物种,后转入斜面培养基保存,编号为LA-1。

试验期间,枝条表现出良好的生命力,接种部位始终保持正常的枝条色泽、弹性和绿色的叶片等特征。在统一条件下培养约18 d后,刺伤处理的枝条表皮出现突起,至35 d时可见分生孢子器(图1-D~F),整体发病率为65%;烧伤处理组于第12天在接种位置出现圆形突起,随后周围形成晕圈,继续培养近30 d,隆起逐渐裂开,露出分生孢子器(图1-G~I),整体发病率达到75%;无伤接种组未见发病,

接种部位未发生明显变化,与图1-A相同。后续按照1.1方法重新分离出的两株菌株的形态特征均与LA-1一致,*ITS*序列相似度为100%。因此,确定菌株LA-1是梨树烂皮病的病原菌。

2.3 病原物鉴定

2.3.1 形态学鉴定 病原菌分生孢子器埋生或半埋生于树枝表皮下,盘状,深褐色至黑色,直径650~950 μm ,平均直径740 μm ($n=30$),分生孢子器多腔室,椭圆形至卵圆形,有共用壁,直径40~120 μm ,平均直径75 μm ($n=30$)(图2-A~B);分生孢子梗无色透明,棍棒状,有时中部或顶端膨大,直径0.75~2.25 μm ,平均直径1.5 μm ($n=30$)(图2-C);分生孢子单胞,椭圆形至圆柱状,两端不尖,含有大量油滴,有时凹陷,孢子幼时透明,老后变深棕色,大小为(15.5-)17.0~20.5(-22.5) μm ×(6.0-)6.5~8.0(-8.5) μm ,平均大小为18.5 μm ×7.0 μm ($n=50$)(图2-D)。在PDA



A. 分生孢子器纵切面;B. 分生孢子器横切片;C. 分生孢子梗;D. 分生孢子(红色箭头指示凹陷);E-F. 在 PDA 培养基上培养 7 d 和 30 d 的菌落形态;标尺:A-B = 100 μm ,C-D = 10 μm 。

A. Longitudinal section of a pycnidium; B. Transverse section of a pycnidium; C. Conidiophores; D. Conidia (depression indicated by red arrows); E-F. Colony morphology on PDA medium after 7 days and 30 days of cultivation. Scale bars: A-B = 100 μm , C-D = 10 μm .

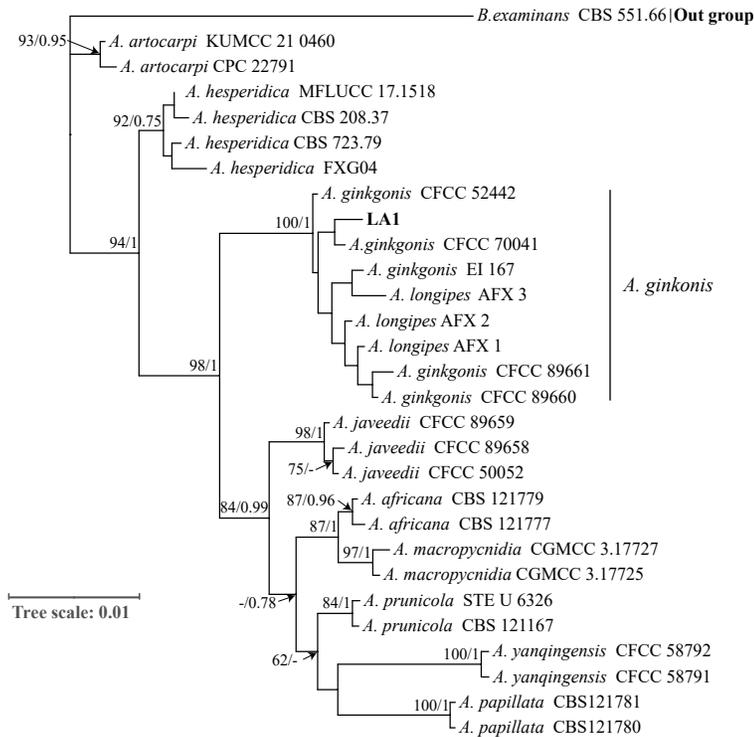
图2 病原菌的形态学特征

Fig. 2 Morphological characteristics of the pathogen

培养基上菌落初期呈白色,绒毛状,后期会产生橄榄色色素,黑暗培养至第13天即可形成分生孢子器(图2-E~F)。

2.3.2 分子系统学鉴定 通过测序分别获得 *ITS* (603 bp)、*LSU*(1341 bp)和 *Tef-1α*(170 bp)序列。经 BLAST 分析,表明其 *ITS* 和 *Tef-1α* 序列与数据库中 *Aplosporella ginkgonis* 和 *A. longipes* 的多个菌株序列相似度均超过 99.00%,最高达 99.84%;而与拼接的 *LSU* 序列相似度最高的是 *A. hesperidica* (FXG04),其他相似序列均来自非 *Aplosporella* 属物种。但是以 *LSU* 的单向片段检索,结果与上述 2 个基因相似,可能原因是 NCBI 数据库中该属真菌已

上传的极大部分 *LSU* 序列较短,仅约 800 bp,检索时未能识别。经 Blast 检索后选择相关序列构建系统发育树,拼接裁剪后用于分析的序列总长 1435 bp,其中 *ITS* 区域 604 bp,*LSU* 区域 830 bp,*Tef-1α* 区域 125 bp,以 *Bagnisiella examinans* 为外群。在最大似然系统发育中使用 K80+R2+FO 模型进行 5000 次超快 bootstrap,在贝叶斯系统发育中使用 K80+I 模型,运行至分裂偏差频率值为 0.007 1。基于最大似然法得出的拓扑结构与贝叶斯法一致。在系统发育树中,LA-1 与菌株 CFCC 70041 聚为一支,且处于 Clade-*A. ginkgonis* 中间位置(图3)。因此,根据形态学特征与系统学结果将 LA-1 鉴定为 *A. ginkgonis*。



本研究菌株已加粗显示,最大似然法自展值≥60%及贝叶斯后验概率≥0.75 标示在分枝节点。

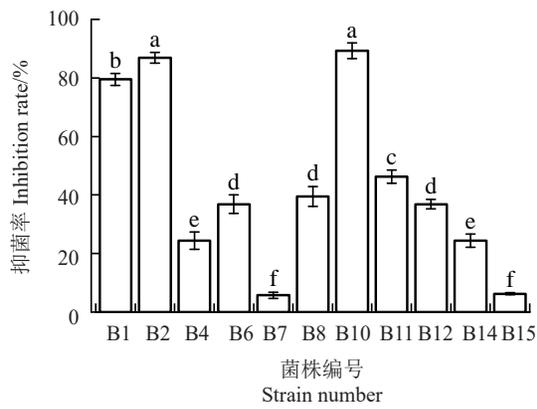
Isolates from the present study are marked in bold. Maximum likelihood bootstrap support values ≥ 60% and Bayesian posterior probabilities ≥ 0.75 are given at the nodes as ML/BI.

图3 基于 *ITS-LSU-Tef-1α* 构建的联合系统发育树
Fig. 3 A three-gene phylogenetic tree based on *ITS-LSU-Tef-1α*

2.4 生防细菌筛选

通过分离与不断纯化,最终获得 11 株细菌。经平板对峙试验发现在 B1、B2 和 B10 细菌处理下能够产生明显的抑菌圈,病原菌的生长受到抑制,B2 和 B10 菌株表现出最高的抑菌率(分别为 86.87%和 89.25%)(图4~图5)。后续复筛时发现在灭菌发酵液混合平板培养方式下,B10 对病原菌生长的抑制

能力更为突出;而对峙培养下虽然二者的抑菌率无显著差异,但对峙培养下的病原菌菌落形态优于 B10,菌丝更致密(图6)。值得注意的是,B10 的发酵液经 121 °C 高温处理后抑菌率仍保持在 50%以上,表明其所产抑菌物质具有良好的热稳定性。抑菌谱结果显示菌株 B10 对其他植物病原菌(如壳囊孢属真菌)也具有较好的抑制能力(表 1,图7)。



不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)
 Different small letters indicate significant differences between treatments ($P < 0.05$).

图4 初筛中11株细菌对病原菌LA-1的抑菌率
 Fig. 4 Inhibition of pathogenic bacteria LA-1 by 11 strains of bacteria in the primary screen

2.5 生防细菌鉴定

在LB固体培养基上,菌株B10的菌落呈乳白色,不透明,形状近圆形,表面皱褶,边缘不整齐;革兰氏染色呈紫色,为阳性菌(图8),其他生理生化测定结果见表2。综合其形态学特征与生理生化结果,鉴定B10属于芽孢杆菌属细菌。

通过测序分别获得16S rDNA (1418 bp)和 *gyrB* (1109 bp)的序列。BLAST分析结果表明16S rDNA序列与多条贝莱斯芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus velezensis*、解淀粉芽孢杆菌 *B. amyloliquefaciens* 的序列相似度为100%,其中 *B. velezensis* 居多,且包括多个 *B. velezensis* 的全基因组序列;B10的 *gyrB* 基因检索结果较为明晰,与数据库中 *B. velezensis* 的多个序列相似度为100%。基于BLAST结果筛选相关序列后,采用最大似然法构建系统发育树,以 *Burkholderia pyrrocinia*

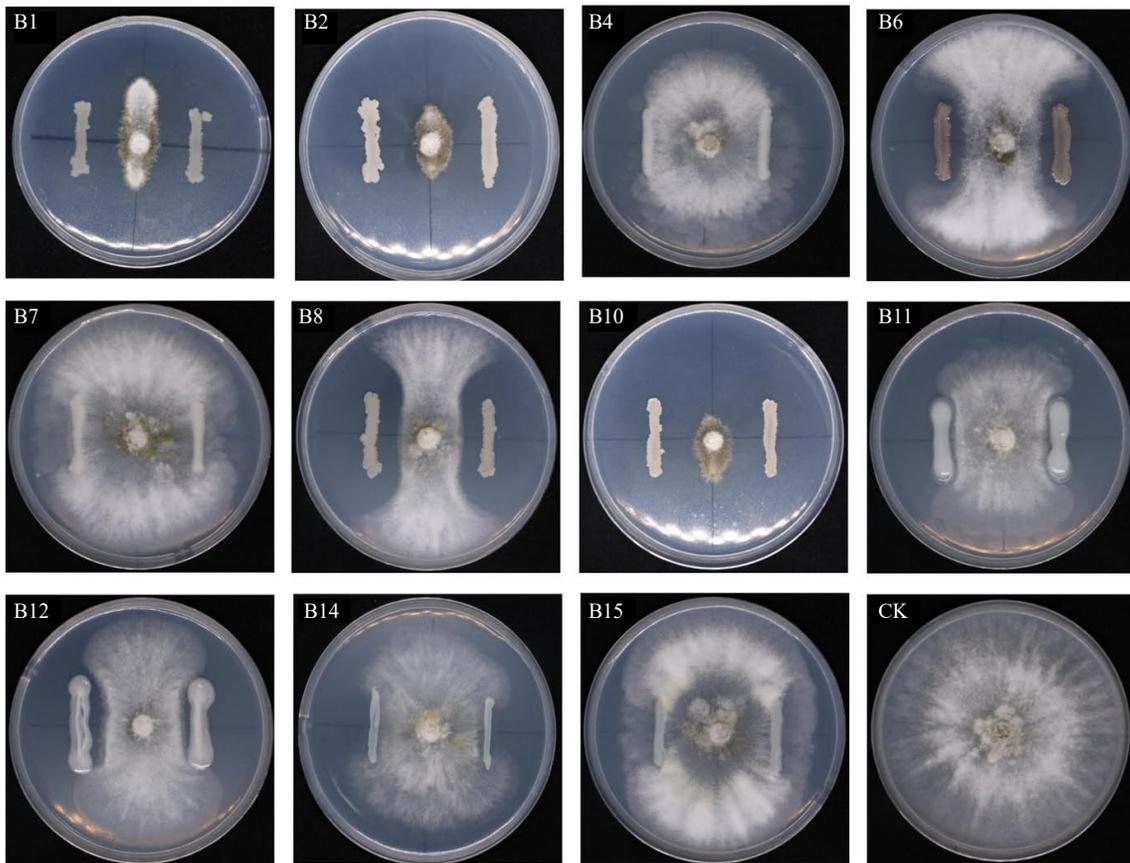
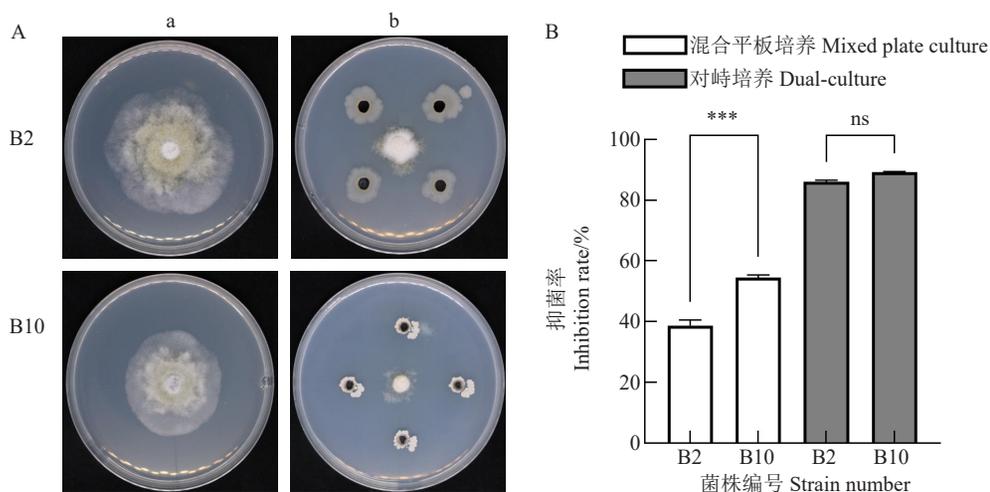


图5 初筛中11株细菌对病原菌LA-1的抑菌情况
 Fig. 5 Inhibition of pathogenic bacteria LA-1 by 11 strains of bacteria in the primary screen

为外群,拼接裁剪后用于分析的序列全长2497 bp,其中16S rDNA区域1403 bp, *gyrB* 区域1094 bp。菌株B10与两株 *B. velezensis* 聚为一支,得到显著

支持(图9)。因此,综合其形态学鉴定、生理生化测定以及分子系统发育验证,鉴定生防菌B10为贝莱斯芽孢杆菌 *B. velezensis*。



A. 菌株 B2 与 B10 的抑菌情况。a 列为混合平板培养, b 列为对峙培养。B. 不同培养方式下两个菌株的抑菌率 ($P < 0.001$, ***, ns > 0.05)。A. The inhibition of stains B2 and B10. a is the mixed plate culture, b is the standoff culture. B. Inhibition rate of the two strains in different cultures ($P < 0.001$, ***, ns > 0.05).

图 6 菌株 B2 与 B10 在不同方式下对病原菌 LA-1 的抑制能力比较

Fig. 6 Comparison of the inhibitory ability of strains B2 and B10 against the pathogen LA-1 under different conditions

表 1 菌株 B10 对 10 种病原菌生长的抑制率

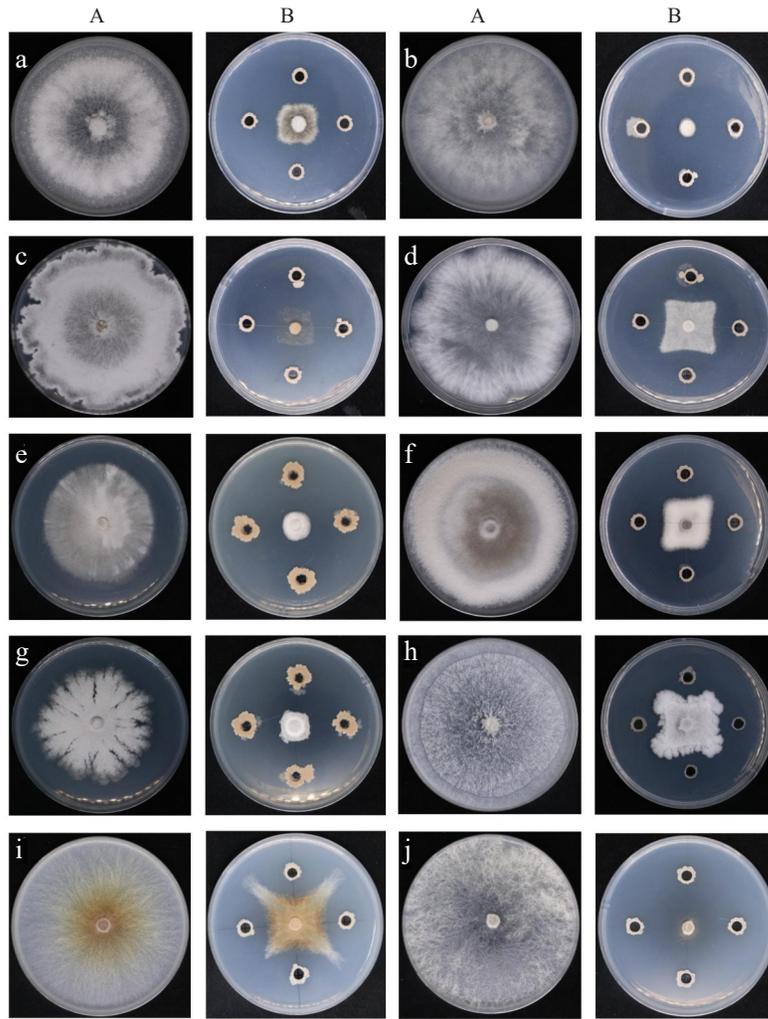
Table 1 Inhibition of growth of 10 pathogenic bacteria by strain B10

序号 Number	病原菌 Pathogenic bacterium	病害(寄主) Disease (Host)	抑菌率 Inhibition rate/%
a	<i>Aplosporella ginkgonis</i>	风箱果枯枝病 <i>Physocarpus amurensis</i> branch blight disease	74.63±0.86
b	<i>Aplosporella javeedii</i>	桑树枯枝病 <i>Morus alba</i> branch blight disease	88.06±2.03
c	<i>Cytospora elaeagni</i>	红瑞木烂皮病 <i>Cornus alba</i> bark rot disease	77.19±0.67
d	<i>Nectria ulmicola</i>	月季枯枝病 <i>Rosa chinensis</i> branch blight disease	70.13±0.52
e	<i>Phaeobotryon rhois</i>	榆树枯枝病 <i>Ulmus pumila</i> branch wilt disease	74.09±1.53
f	<i>Diaporthe cotoneastri</i>	水曲柳枝枯病 <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> blight disease	74.50±0.83
g	<i>Cytospora ceratosperma</i>	蒙古栎烂皮病 <i>Quercus mongolica</i> branch canker disease	75.55±1.03
h	<i>Phomopsis</i> sp. HRP1	沙棘 <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	61.88±1.04
i	<i>Cytospora</i> sp. TAC1	紫椴 <i>Tilia amurensis</i>	68.77±1.11
j	<i>Cytospora</i> sp. RDC2	兴安杜鹃 <i>Rhododendron dauricum</i>	91.25±0.42

3 讨论

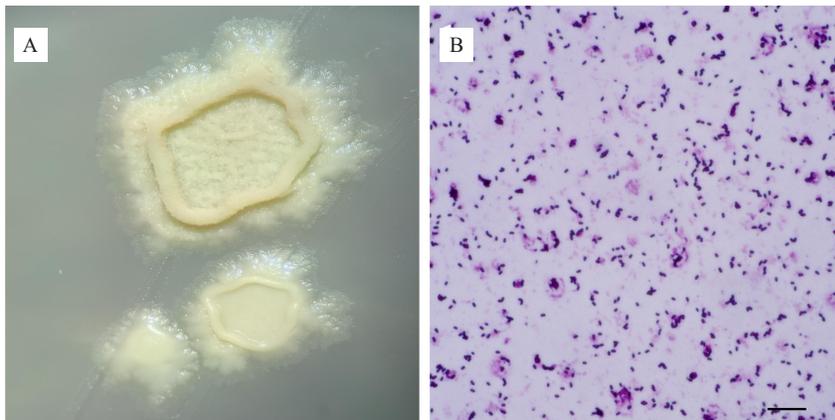
大单孢属 *Aplosporella* 真菌分布广泛, 是一种重要的潜在植物病原真菌, 常常寄生于植物枝条上, 导致枝条枯死或形成溃疡, 也可浸染叶片, 对农业和林业生产具有显著的不利影响^[18]。在发病率调查过程中发现, 发病植株普遍存在长期未修剪的现象。植株下部新生枝条因长期处于荫蔽环境, 光合作用受阻, 进而导致生长势衰退、抗病性降低, 为病原菌的侵染与定殖扩展创造了有利条件。致病性测定结果进一步证实, 在 3 种处理方式下无伤接种的供试病原菌未能诱发病害症状, 表明其致病力较弱, 不具备直接侵入健康寄主组织的能力。明确病原菌是防治病害的前提。本研究鉴定的病原菌 LA-1 的形态特征

与 *A. ginkgonis* 的原始描述存在差异, 例如, 孢子是否含有油滴、分生孢子器腔室的大小等。此外, 孢子具有明显凹陷, 这一特征在 *Aplosporella* 物种中也从未被记载^[15, 19-21]。鉴于上述形态学差异与 Blast 结果的不明确性, 在系统学研究中, 笔者选择了更为严谨的建树方法, 但无论是进行单基因分析、任意两个基因的联合分析, 还是三个基因的联合分析, 结果均显示 LA-1 与 *A. ginkgonis* 的亲缘关系极为密切。因此, 最终将 LA-1 鉴定为 *A. ginkgonis*。正如 Jeewon 等^[22]所述, 在鉴定真菌物种时, 应谨慎对待物种间易受环境影响的连续表型差异, 例如孢子颜色、形状和大小等特征。因此, 除非系统发育分析能够提供有力的支持, 否则不应仅凭这些微观差异来界定物种。有研究曾将风箱果枯枝病的病原菌鉴定为 *A. longipes*, 即与



A 列为对照组,B 列为处理组;供试菌株见表 1,病原菌 e 和 g 在 PDA 培养基上培养至 30 d 时仍未满板。
 A is listed as the control group and B is listed as the treatment group; the test strains are shown in Table 1, and pathogens e and g were cultured on PDA medium until 30 d when the plates were still not full.

图 7 菌株 B10 对 10 种病原菌生长的抑制情况
Fig. 7 Inhibition of the growth of 10 pathogenic bacteria by strain B10

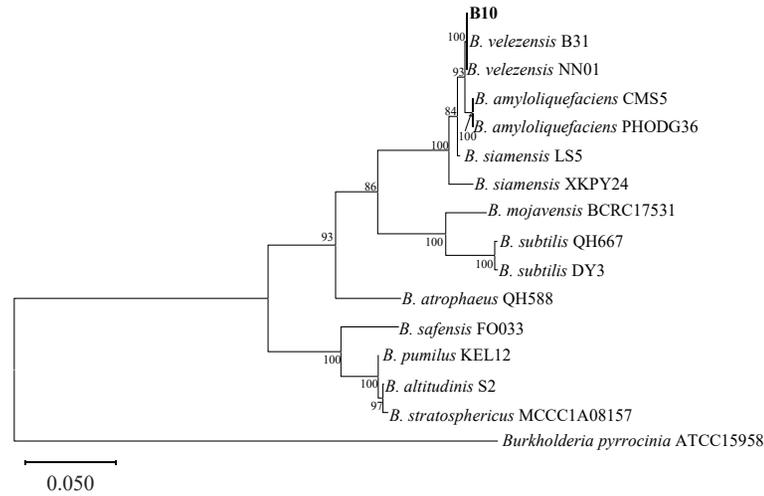


A. 菌落形态;B. 革兰氏染色结果,标尺= 20 μm。
 A. Colony morphology; B.Gram staining result, Bar = 20 μm.

图 8 菌株 B10 的形态
Fig. 8 Morphology of strain B10

表2 菌株 B10 的生理生化检测结果
Table 2 Physiological and biochemical assay results of strain B10

检测指标 Test indicators	检测结果 Test results	检测指标 Test indicators	检测结果 Test results
厌氧生长 Anaerobic growth	-	D-甘露醇 D-mannitol	+
V-P 试验 V-P test	+	明胶液化 Liquefaction of gelatine	+
柠檬酸盐 Citrate	-	7%氯化钠生长 7% NaCl growth	+
丙酸盐 Propionate	-	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-arabinose	+	淀粉水解 Starch hydrolysis	+



研究菌株加粗表示,最大似然法自展值在分支处表示。

Study strains are indicated in bold and maximum likelihood method autotaxis values are indicated at the branches.

图9 基于 16S rDNA-gyrB 构建的最大似然系统发育树

Fig. 9 A Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree constructed based on 16S rDNA-gyrB

LA-1 亲缘关系最近的菌株 AFX1-AFX3,但经笔者仔细核对该文献发现其病菌实际应是 *A. ginkgonis*^[23]。这可能是由于 NCBI 数据库中菌株 CFCC 89660/89661 的学名尚未更新(数据检索日期截至 2025 年 6 月 19 日)。在 *A. ginkgonis* 被描述为新种时,原始文献指出由于寄主植物的关联,误将该物种鉴定为寄主为桑树的 *A. longipes*,并上传了分子序列。此外, *A. ginkgonis* 与 *A. longipes* 在形态上极为相似,因此导致了这一误解^[11]。据笔者了解,本研究是 *Aplosporella* 属真菌侵染梨树的国内首次报道。结合以往研究及 NCBI 数据库的记载, *A. ginkgonis* 已被报道可侵染银杏、桑树、枸杞、颤杨、火炬树、风箱果以及梨树等多种景观树种和经济树种,充分体现了其丰富的寄主多样性与较强的危害潜力。这一现象再次表明,仅凭新寄主的发现而描述大单孢属新种的做法并不科学, *Aplosporella* 属急需开展系统的分类修订工作^[24-25]。值得注意的是,本研究中梨树的发病区域距离此前记录的风箱果枯枝病发生地仅约 1 km,这

提示两种病害之间可能存在近距离的自然传播或人为传播。作为分生孢子型真菌, *A. ginkgonis* 可以通过风雨传播,也能借助修剪工具在人工操作中扩散。如果病枝未能及时清除,或在修剪过程中缺乏有效的消毒措施,均可能加速其在不同树木间的传播与蔓延。因此,在城市绿化带或林业系统中,该病原菌具有一定的扩散风险,特别是在老龄植株或冠层稠密、通风不良的区域更易发生和流行。基于该病害的发病规律和病原物传播特点,应以“修剪+卫生清理+药剂防治+生物防控”为主要防治策略。春季及时对老龄植株进行修剪,疏除过密枝条,改善通风透光条件;应及时剪除病枝并集中销毁,修剪工具使用前应消毒,避免人为传播;提前对植株喷施保护性杀菌剂,发病后及时使用治疗性药剂进行干预;施用相关生防菌剂,增强植株抗性,抑制病原菌的扩展。

基于 *A. ginkgonis* 的广寄主性,开发高效生防菌株尤为迫切。植物内生菌是重要的生物防治资源,其中芽孢杆菌类细菌广泛存在于植物体内,能够有效抑

制大多数病原菌^[12,26]。芽孢杆菌还具有易于生产和便于保存使用的优点,因此在生物制剂中占有较大比例^[27-28]。*Bacillus velezensis*对多种植物病原细菌和真菌都具有较强的抑制活性,并且具有促进植物生长的特性。袁洪波等^[28]应用*B. velezensis*菌株P2-1防治草莓褐色叶斑病菌时发现其不仅抗性显著,还具有好的促生作用,能够有效定殖在草莓叶片表面;李永丽等^[29]的研究指出从野苹果果实中分离的*B. velezensis*菌株Mr12对苹果轮纹病菌*Botryosphaeria dothidea*具有良好的预防效果,并且具备产生多种肽聚糖、聚酮糖类抗性化合物及细胞壁水解酶的能力。以往的研究从梨树的枝干或果实中分离出多种芽孢杆菌,这些菌株对相关病原菌具有良好的生物防治作用。例如,鲁晏宏等^[30]从香梨枝干表皮分离的16株芽孢杆菌属细菌对香梨黑斑病病原菌*Alternaria alternata*均表现出一定的抑制作用,其中效果最佳的菌株为*B. velezensis* NY2和NY7;郭志华等^[31]从砀山梨中分离的枯草芽孢杆菌(*B. subtilis*)DSL-9对砀山梨炭疽病的病原菌*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*展现出较高的抑菌活性,该菌株还对果实内的多酚氧化酶(PPO)、过氧化氢酶(POD)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和过氧化物酶(CAT)活性均存在正向调节作用。以上研究充分表明了芽孢杆菌在梨树病害防控中的广阔应用前景。同时,鉴于该菌株抑菌作用显著,热稳定性较高,生防潜力巨大,后续将系统研究其田间定殖能力、环境适应性与发酵工艺,以期开发可应用于实际林木病害防治的生防产品。

4 结 论

本研究将哈尔滨市的梨树枝枯病病原菌鉴定为*Aplosporella ginkgonis*,从梨树枝干中分离的贝莱斯芽孢杆菌B10对病原菌*Aplosporella ginkgonis* LA-1具有良好的拮抗作用且抑菌谱广,具有较高的应用价值。

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