

江西省猕猴桃褐斑病发生情况、病原鉴定与高效药剂筛选研究

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摘要:【目的】明确江西省猕猴桃褐斑病发生情况及其病原, 筛选能有效抑制病原的杀菌剂, 为猕猴桃褐斑病防控提供新的依据。【方法】以猕猴桃褐斑病为研究对象, 进行江西省猕猴桃褐斑病发生情况调查。对褐斑病主要流行区的病叶进行病原分离, 通过科赫氏法则验证、形态观察和分子鉴定确定病原。采用菌丝生长速率法对 9 种药剂进行室内毒力测定。【结果】猕猴桃褐斑病在赣西和赣北发生严重, 11 个调查点位中 5 个点位发病等级中值在 5 级及以上; 猕猴桃褐斑病在赣东和赣南发生较轻, 10 个调查点位的发病等级中值均为 0。通过科赫氏法则验证、形态观察和分子鉴定, 确定病原为多主棒孢 (*Corynespora cassicola*)。室内药剂毒力测定结果表明, 丙硫菌唑、环丙唑醇、克菌丹和腈菌唑对猕猴桃褐斑病菌具有极高的抑制作用, EC_{50} 分别为 17.36, 6.97, 5.30 和 2.50 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 。【结论】猕猴桃褐斑病在赣北和赣西发生严重, 病原鉴定为多主棒孢; 丙硫菌唑、环丙唑醇、克菌丹和腈菌唑可作为猕猴桃褐斑病防治的潜在高效药剂。

关键词: 猕猴桃; 褐斑病; 病情调查; 病原菌鉴定; 多主棒孢; 药剂筛选

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Occurrence, pathogen identification and laboratory screening of efficient fungicides of kiwifruit brown leaf spot in Jiangxi

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease is the second largest disease in many places after the bacterial canker disease, which often causes a large number of fallen leaves, resulting in bare branches and yield losses. This study aims to understand the occurrence of kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease in Jiangxi province, clarify the pathogens of kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease, and screen of fungicides that can effectively inhibit the pathogens, helping for the prevention and control of kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease in Jiangxi. 【Method】 A survey was conducted on the occurrence of kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease in kiwifruit experimental stations in four regions including east, west, south, and north of Jiangxi. Twenty-one orchards distributed in 4 counties named Wuning, Fengxin, Yushan, and Xunwu were included in this research, a 0 to 9 scale evaluation criterion of kiwifruit brown leaf spot was used to evaluate the disease severity of individual leaves, and parallel line sampling method with 5 lines in each orchard was used to evaluate the disease severity of different orchards. Then, tissue isolation of pathogens was conducted on diseased leaves collected from the epidemic area of kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease in Jiangxi province. Leaf segments (approximately 1 cm²) were excised from the margins of lesions were washed in sterile water, surface sterilized in 75% ethanol for 45 s, washed again in sterile water, dried on sterilized filter papers, and placed on PDA medium containing streptomycin. Cultures were incubated at 25 °C in dark until colons grown out from leaf tissues, and isolates were purified from the hypha edge of colons. The pathogenicity was validated by Koch's postulates, the surface of leaves of kiwifruit cultivar Jinguo was sterilized with 75% ethanol for 1 min, washed with sterilized water, wiped with clean soft papers, wounded with sterilized needles, and inoculated with mycelial plugs from PDA plates, inoculated leaves were incubated at 25 °C in dark for 5 days. The morphology of pathogen was preliminarily identified through colony, hyphae, and spores. The molecular identification of the strains was carried out using ITS1/ITS4 primers. The PCR amplicons were sequenced at Sangon Biotech and aligned to NCBI database. Fourteen ITS sequences of 12 species under genus *Corynespora*, ten ITS sequences of 5 species under genus *Didymella*, *Alternaria*, *Diaporthe*, *Fusarium*, and *Colletotrichum* were used to construct molecular phylogenetic tree by MEGA 7.0.26 with neighbor-joining method, ITS sequence of *Verticillium dahliae* was used as out group in the molecular phylogenetic tree. Using the mycelial growth rate method, the indoor toxicity of 9 chemicals that have not been used in kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease was determined. 【Result】 Kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease occurred seriously in western and northern Jiangxi, with a Median Disease Rating (MDR) of grade 5 or above in 5 out of 11 survey sites; The incidence was relatively mild in eastern and southern Jiangxi, with a median disease rating of 0 in all 10

survey sites. The average Disease Indices (DI) of Wuning and Fengxin were 31.94 and 37.16, respectively, and the incidence rates of kiwifruit brown leaf spot diseased leaves were 100% in epidemic orchards. The average DI of Yushan and Xunwu were 0.24 and 3.09, respectively, which were significantly less than that in Wuning and Fengxin. By Koch's postulates, isolates of KBLS-1 could successfully infect leaves and cause necrosis lesion symptoms, re-isolation of pathogen from diseased leaves proved that isolates of KBLS-1 were the pathogen of kiwifruit brown leaf spot. By morphological observation, the spores of KBLS-1 were of rod-shaped, and several of diaphragms existed in spores, which was in accordance with features of *Corynespora cassiicola*. By molecular identification of the isolates, the ITS sequence of isolate of KBLS-1 was homologous with *C. cassiicola* with 100% identity. According to phylogenetic analysis, ITS sequence of isolate of KBLS-1 was clustered together with *C. cassiicola* on molecular phylogenetic tree, and was distinguished from other *Corynespora* sp. or common pathogens in orchards such as *Didymella* sp., *Alternaria* sp., *Diaporthe* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Colletotrichum* sp. Thus, the pathogen of kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease in the main epidemic area of Jiangxi is *C. cassiicola*. The indoor toxicity test results showed that prothioconazole, cyproconazole, captan, and myclobutanil had extremely highly inhibitory effects on kiwifruit brown leaf spot pathogen, these four fungicides could inhibit the growth of pathogen at low concentrations, with EC_{50} values ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$) were 17.36, 6.97, 5.30, and 2.50, respectively. Fenbuconazole, Ningnanmycin, Pyrimidine nucleoside antibiotics, and fosetyl aluminum had highly inhibitory effects only at high concentrations, with EC_{50} values were 86.12, 106.07, 304.46, and 509.62, respectively. Picoxystrobin had no obvious inhibitory effect on *C. cassiicola* in this research. **【Conclusion】** Kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease occurs seriously in northern and western Jiangxi, and is relatively mild in eastern and southern Jiangxi, with the pathogen being identified as *C. cassiicola*. Laboratory research showed that prothioconazole, cyproconazole, captan, and myclobutanil can be used as potentially efficient agents for the prevention and control of kiwifruit brown leaf spot disease.

Key words: kiwifruit; brown leaf spot; disease investigation; pathogen identification; *Corynespora cassiicola*; fungicide screening

猕猴桃起源于中国,是世界上重要水果之一,具有重要的营养价值和经济价值。根据“Marketable Gross Production”指标,猕猴桃是世界上继柑橘、苹果、鲜食葡萄、桃子/油桃、梨之后第六重要水果^[1]。2019年世界猕猴桃总收获面积约26.88万 hm^2 ,总产量约434.80万t,其中中国收获面积约18.26万 hm^2 ,总产量约219.67万 t ^[2-4]。联合国粮食及农业组织数据显示,2022年中国的猕猴桃收获面积达19.91万 hm^2 ,产量上涨至238.03万t,面积和产量均居世界第一位且保持上涨趋势,猕猴

桃产业对中国的经济发展和乡村振兴具有重要意义。然而,2022年我国猕猴桃单产约为 $12.00\text{ t}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,低于世界平均水平,远低于新西兰的 $41.10\text{ t}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,表明我国猕猴桃产业发展仍面临严峻问题且具有巨大的发展潜力^[2]。猕猴桃褐斑病会引起猕猴桃的早期落叶,严重威胁猕猴桃的产量和质量,该病害在四川猕猴桃产区为仅次于溃疡病的第二大病害^[5]。褐斑病危害严重果园的病叶率可达100%,进而导致枝条干枯和果实萎蔫脱落,产量损失可达50%,严重制约当地猕猴桃产业的发展^[6-8]。掌握江西省猕猴桃褐斑病的发生情况,筛选高效药剂,对提高猕猴桃的产量和品质具有重要意义。

猕猴桃褐斑病是我国四川、江西等地非常严重的病害,但猕猴桃褐斑病在国内外研究报道甚少,我国于1988年在江西九江首次报道了猕猴桃褐斑病,描述为灰褐色病斑,病斑外围深褐色,中间褐色,发病严重时叶片脱落引发光杆^[9],其症状报道与现在主流褐斑病症状报道一致。虽然1988年福建地区也报道了褐斑病的发生,但对症状的描述为叶背面长出黑色煤污状霉层,其症状报道与现在猕猴桃黑霉病症状一致,应归为猕猴桃黑霉病而非褐斑病^[10]。1990年湖北省报道褐斑病的发生,症状与刘国池等描述一致^[11]。2001年浙江报道了褐斑病的发生,症状为叶缘焦枯,严重时枯萎脱落,病害后期还会危害枝干,其症状报道与目前褐斑病的症状描述出入较大^[12]。2013年陕西地区报道了褐斑病的发生,但报道的危害对象为猕猴桃果实,应纳入果实软腐病或褐腐病的范畴^[13]。猕猴桃褐斑病于2014年在广西猕猴桃种植地区从病原的形态鉴定、分子鉴定、科赫氏法则验证等角度被首次系统报道^[14]。此后,在四川^[15]、贵州^[16]、江西^[17]、湖南^[18]等地被相继系统报道,且田间叶片发病图片一致,表现为叶片散生褐色圆形病斑,病斑中央灰白或浅褐色,病斑具有轮纹或呈靶点状。至此,猕猴桃褐斑病的病状得到较为统一的共识。虽然猕猴桃褐斑病的病状得到较为统一的共识,但不同学者对褐斑病病原的鉴定存在差异。刘国池等^[9]、吴德义等^[11]分别将江西和湖北的猕猴桃褐斑病病原鉴定为叶点霉属真菌 *Phyllosticta* sp.; Yuan等^[14]、Cui等^[15]、秦双林等^[19]、苏文文等^[20]分别将广西、四川、江西、贵州的褐斑病病原鉴定为多主棒孢 (*Corynespora cassiicola*); 邹玉萍等^[18]将湖南的猕猴桃褐斑病病原鉴定为多主棒孢和叶点霉属真菌; 冉飞等^[16]和 Li等^[21]将贵州的褐斑病病原鉴定为细极链格孢 *Alternaria tenuissima*; Chen等^[8]将贵州的褐斑病病原鉴定为禾谷镰刀菌 *Fusarium graminearum*; Li等^[22]将山东的褐斑病病原鉴定为藤仓镰刀菌 *F. fujikuroi*。目前,多主棒孢、细极链格孢、叶点霉属真菌、禾谷镰刀菌和藤仓镰刀菌等均被报道是褐斑病的病原,表现为不同地区或者同一地区不同团队的鉴定结果各有不同,但目前近半数报道认为多主棒孢为褐斑病病原。

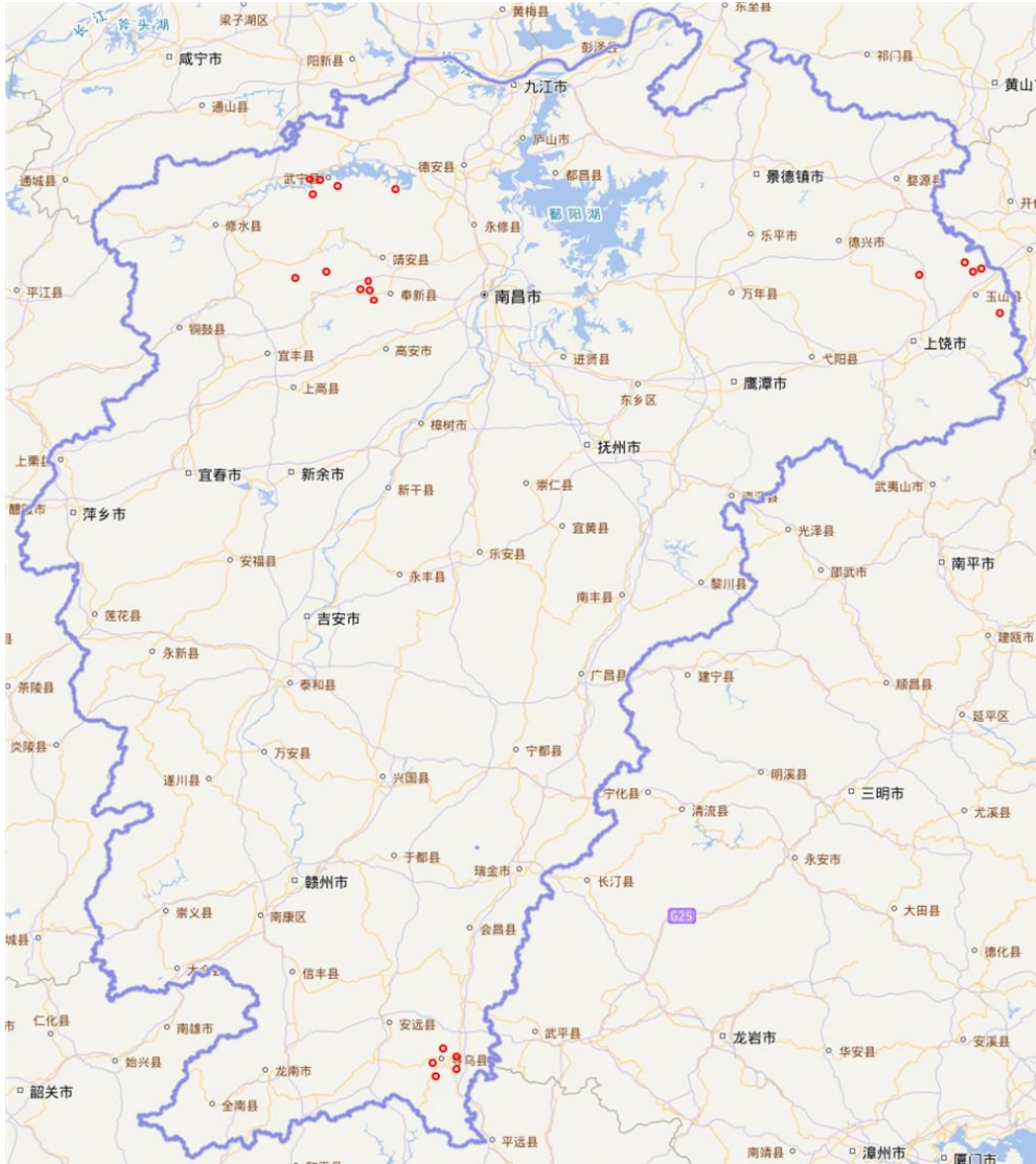
多主棒孢在自然界中广泛存在,寄主范围广泛,可侵染380个属内的530种植物,甚至在偶然情况下可侵染人体的暴露组织^[23-25]。多主棒孢病原菌主要在病残体或土壤中越冬,亦可在其他寄主上越冬,第二年越冬菌源产生分生孢子侵入猕猴桃叶片,并不断产生孢子进行再侵染和传播。目前,市场上登记的对猕猴桃褐斑病有效的药剂仅有苯醚甲环唑、己唑醇、甲基硫菌灵、唑醚·代森联、苯甲·丙环唑、氟菌·肟菌酯、氟唑·苯甲唑、唑醚·氟酰胺、唑醚·啉啉铜、小檗碱,可供选择的范围十分有限,易引发抗药性的发生。对褐斑病高效药剂的筛选是当前基层面临的紧迫问题。关于猕猴桃褐斑病的病原目前争论不断,不同地区或者同一地区不同团队之间鉴定结果存在较大差异,对病原的鉴定依然是各猕猴桃褐斑病流行地区的紧迫任务,且对褐斑病的高效药剂选择十分有限,需要

针对当地猕猴桃褐斑病的病原种类进行更多新的高效药剂筛选。笔者拟通过系统地调查，掌握江西省猕猴桃褐斑病的发生情况，并对褐斑病流行区的病原进行分离鉴定，针对鉴定的病原，对其进行室内高效药剂筛选，以期为褐斑病的防控提供新的依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 猕猴桃褐斑病发生情况调查

笔者所在课题组团队于2023年8月，分别前往江西省的赣东、赣西、赣南和赣北调查猕猴桃褐斑病发生情况，一共对21个果园进行了调查（图1）。其中每个区县至少调查5个果园，每果园至少调查2块园地，实地调查采用平行线取样法，于调查园地每隔数行随机选取1行，总计选取5行进行调查，每行至少随机调查5株树，每株树至少随机调查10片叶子，记录叶片的褐斑病发病等级。猕猴桃褐斑病叶片发病等级标准。0级：无病斑；1级：病斑面积 $\leq 5\%$ ；3级：病斑面积 $6\% \sim 25\%$ ；5级：病斑面积 $26\% \sim 50\%$ ；7级：病斑面积 $51\% \sim 75\%$ ；9级：病斑面积 $\geq 76\%$ 。病情指数计算公式：病情指数（disease index, DI）= Σ （各级病叶数 \times 发病等级）/（调查叶片总数 $\times 9$ ） $\times 100$ 。



红色圆圈标注为采样点。

Sampling sites are marked by red cycles.

图 1 江西省猕猴桃褐斑病采样点分布情况

Fig. 1 Distribution of sampling sites of kiwifruit brown leaf spot in Jiangxi province

1.2 猕猴桃褐斑病病原分离和回接致病性鉴定

采用组织分离法对褐斑病病原进行分离,将采集的病叶用清水清洗并擦拭干净,再使用75%乙醇擦拭消毒。随后将病叶置于超净台中进行无菌操作(超净台中各器械均已进行消毒或灭菌处理),使用刀片将病健交界处按1 cm×1 cm大小切下,依次无菌水中清洗1 min,75%乙醇中浸泡45 s,无菌水清洗1 min,于无菌滤纸上晾干后置于PDA培养基(索莱宝)中培养。对分离出的菌株挑取边缘菌丝进行纯化培养,观察菌落形态,并进行回接试验。挑取7 mm直径菌饼接种于猕猴桃叶片(品种:金果),于保湿盒中25 °C黑暗培养5 d后观察叶片发病情况,对发病叶片采用组织分离法进行分离,观察分离得到的病原物是否与接种体一致。

1.3 病原菌的分子鉴定

病原菌株于PDA培养基25 °C黑暗培养7 d后,使用枪头蘸取少量菌丝于2×Phanta Max Master Mix(诺唯赞)中进行ITS序列扩增(ITS1: TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG/ITS4: TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC),PCR扩增体系:2×Phanta Max Master Mix 12.5 μL,上游引物ITS1 1 μL,下游引物ITS4 1 μL,ddH₂O 10.5 μL,DNA模板为菌丝体少许。PCR反应程序为:95 °C预变性5 min,95 °C变性15 s,56 °C退火15 s,72 °C延伸1 min,32个循环,72 °C终延伸5 min。采用1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳(电压125 V)观察扩增结果,将特异条带送测序,测序公司为生工生物(上海)股份有限公司。测序结果于NCBI网站进行序列比对(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>),随后采用MEGA 7.0软件邻接法(neighbor-joining method)进行系统进化树构建,确定病原菌的亲缘关系。用于进化树构建的菌株(NCBI登录号)为:KBLS-1-1(PP504495.1)、*C. cassiicola* isolate KC14(MH605273.1)、*C. cassiicola* isolate KC9(MH605272.1)、*C. cassiicola* isolate ACC10(KP748298.1)、*C. citricola* isolate CBS169.77(FJ852594.1)、*C. encephalarti* culture CBS:145555(MK876383.1)、*C. lignicola* strain MFLUCC 16-1301(MN860549.1)、*C. mengsongensis* strain HJAUP C2000(OQ060574.1)、*C. nabanheensis* strain HJAUP C2048(OQ060577.1)、*C. pseudocassicola* culture CPC:31708(MH327794.1)、*C. smithii* strain L133(KY984299.1)、*C. submersa* strain MFLUCC 16-1101(MN860548.1)、*C. torulosa* strain CBS 136419(MH866095.1)、*C. thailandica* culture CBS:145089(MK047455.1)、*C. yunnanensis* strain HJAUP C2132(OQ060579.1)、*Didymella segeticola* isolate MHT6(OP627529.1)、*Didymella* sp. strain PB-96

(MK334016.1)、*F. graminearum* strain TS-152 (MG832572.1)、*F. graminearum* strain PB-60 (MK333980.1)、*Diaporthe ambigua* isolate UT15BD (MF139900.1)、*D. ambigua* isolate UT19BD (MF139899.1)、*Colletotrichum fructicola* strain MHT02 (KY752036.1)、*C. fructicola* strain F11MHTFF04 (KC012512.1)、*Alternaria alternata* strain KHF-5 (MN173818.1)、*A. alternata* isolate SYP414 (OR901852.1)、*Verticillium dahliae* strain Vdp83 (LC070674.1)。

1.4 病原菌室内高效药剂筛选

采用菌丝生长速率法对 9 种杀菌剂的室内抑菌效果进行研究，使用的药剂分别为：药剂 1：24%腈苯唑悬浮剂（美国陶氏益农公司）；药剂 2：8%宁南霉素水剂（德强生物股份有限公司）；药剂 3：30%丙硫菌唑可分散油悬浮剂（安徽久易农业股份有限公司）；药剂 4：40%环丙唑醇悬浮剂（盐城利民农化有限公司）；药剂 5：22.5%啶氧菌酯悬浮剂（美国杜邦公司）；药剂 6：6%嘧啶核苷类抗菌素水剂（陕西麦可罗生物科技有限公司）；药剂 7：50%克菌丹可湿性粉剂（安道麦马克西姆有限公司）；药剂 8：40%腈菌唑可湿性粉剂（美国陶氏益农公司）；药剂 9：80%三乙磷酸铝可湿性粉剂（利民化学有限责任公司）。根据厂家推荐使用剂量，按照有效成分计算，将药剂 1~6 及药剂 8 按照有效成分终浓度梯度 10、30、90、270、810 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 加入 PDA 培养基中；药剂 7 按照有效成分终浓度梯度 30、90、270、810、2430 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 加入 PDA 培养基中；药剂 9 按照有效成分终浓度梯度 270、810、2430、7290、21 870 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 加入 PDA 培养基中。将各药剂按照浓度梯度倒好平板后，挑取菌饼放入平板中间，25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 黑暗培养 7 d 后采用十字交叉法测量各处理菌落直径。抑菌率/%=（对照组菌落直径-处理组菌落直径）/（对照组菌落直径-菌饼直径） $\times 100$ 。

1.5 数据分析

应用 EXCEL 软件对数据进行整理和计算；应用 SAS 8.0 软件采用 Duncan's 新复极差法进行多重比较（显著性水平 $p=0.05$ ）。

2 结果与分析

2.1 江西省猕猴桃褐斑病发生情况

笔者所在团队于 8 月份前往江西省赣东、赣西、赣南、赣北 4 个片区调查猕猴桃褐斑病发生情况，一共对 21 个果园进行了调查。其中，猕猴桃褐斑病在赣北武宁县和赣西奉新县大面积爆发，褐斑病发病率达 100%，病情指数分别为 31.94 和 37.16（表 1）。武宁县和奉

新县的 11 个果园中有 5 个果园发病等级中值（median disease rating, MDR）在 5 或以上，猕猴桃叶片呈现典型靶点状褐色病斑，即半数果园褐斑病属于严重发生，且导致严重的落叶现象（图 2）。而玉山县和寻乌县病害较轻，病情指数分别为 0.24 和 3.09，显著低于武宁县和奉新县，且发病中值均为 0，表明病害的严重程度较低。此外，寻乌县由于纬度较低，夏季太阳强烈，猕猴桃面临较大的晒伤风险。



图 2 猕猴桃褐斑病田间症状

Fig. 2 Disease symptoms of kiwifruit brown leaf spot in orchard

表 1 江西省猕猴桃褐斑病发生情况

Table 1 Occurrence of kiwifruit brown leaf spot in Jiangxi province

区域 Region	调查地点 Investigated site	调查点病情指数 DI of investigated sites	调查点发病等级中值 MDR of investigated sites	各县病情指数平均值 Average DI of county
奉新县 Fengxin county	赤岸果园 Chi'an orchard	74.89	7	37.16±12.02 a
	金果家庭农场-新果园 Jinguo family farm – new orchard	69.20	7	
	金果家庭农场-老果园 Jinguo family farm – old orchard	37.40	5	
	新西蓝生态农业有限公司 Xinxilan ecological agriculture Co., Ltd	25.07	0	
	石溪桃园春风果园 Shixi Taoyuanchunfeng orchard	2.62	0	
	兰田村果园 Orchard in Lantian village	13.79	0	
武宁县 Wuning county	平尧村寿新家庭农场 Shouxin family farm in Pingyao village	9.61	0	31.94±13.67 a
	欢乐湾小镇果园 Orchard in happy bay town	18.00	1	
	夏柳村果园 Orchard in Xialiu village	69.00	7	
	界牌村果园 Orchard in Jiepai village	2.67	0	
	凤口村果园 Orchard in Fengkou village	60.44	5	
玉山县 Yushan county	六都乡果园 Orchard in Liudu township	0.60	0	0.24±0.11 b
	祝村村果园 Orchard in Zhucun village	0.00	0	
	漏底果园 Orchard in Loudi	0.00	0	
	桥村村果园 Orchard in Qiaocun village	0.31	0	
	樟树镇果园 Orchard in Zhangshu township	0.31	0	
寻乌县 Xunwu county	李进坑果园 Orchard in Lijinkeng	0.00	0	3.09±1.30 b
	东团村果园 Orchard in Dongtuan village	6.67	0	
	岗背村果园 Orchard in Gangbei village	3.62	0	
	杨梅村果园 Orchard in Yangmei village	0.27	0	
	长布村果园 Orchard in Changbu village	4.89	0	

注：同列数据后标有不同小写字母者表示数据间差异显著 ($p = 0.05$)。

Note: The lowercase letters after the same column indicate significant difference at 0.05 level.

2.2 褐斑病的病原分离与鉴定

通过组织分离法对褐斑病严重危害地区武宁县和奉新县的猕猴桃病叶进行分离,从病叶组织分离出不同形态分离物共 4 种类型(图 3),分别记为 KBLS-1、KBLS-2、KBLS-3 和 KBLS-4,每种类型菌挑选两个菌株(分别记为:KBLS-1-1、KBLS-1-2;KBLS-2-1、KBLS-2-2;KBLS-3-1、KBLS-3-2;KBLS-4-1、KBLS-4-2)进行科赫氏法则验证。分别将各菌株的菌饼接种猕猴桃叶片,接种示意图如图 4,结果表明,仅 KBLS-1 类型菌株接种猕猴桃叶片后产生典型侵染症状,其余 3 个类型菌株均未产生典型侵染症状,仅在接种部位表面附着少许菌丝,表明仅 KBLS-1 类型可能为褐斑病的病原。将 KBLS-1 于 PDA 培养基上进行培养观察,菌落初期白色,培养 7 d 后菌落灰白色,菌落中菌丝浓密呈绒毛状,菌落中央隆起。分生孢子棍棒状,浅棕色,具有 1 至多个假隔膜(图 5)。进一步对接种病叶进行再分离,结果表明,再分离得到的菌株与分离株 KBLS-1 类型菌落形态一致,孢子形态一致,证明 KBLS-1 类型菌株为猕猴桃褐斑病的致病菌(图 4、图 5)。综合以上结果,病原菌初步鉴定为多主棒孢(*C. cassiicola*)。进一步采用 ITS 序列进行分子鉴定,通过 NCBI 网站下载已公布的棒孢属下的 12 个种的 ITS 序列以及猕猴桃上 5 个常见病原真菌 ITS 序列,以亲缘关系较远的大丽轮枝菌 *Verticillium dahliae* ITS 序列为外群,构建了邻接法系统发育树。结果表明,KBLS-1 与棒孢属下的多主棒孢亲缘关系紧密(图 6)。以上结果表明,猕猴桃褐斑病病原为多主棒孢。

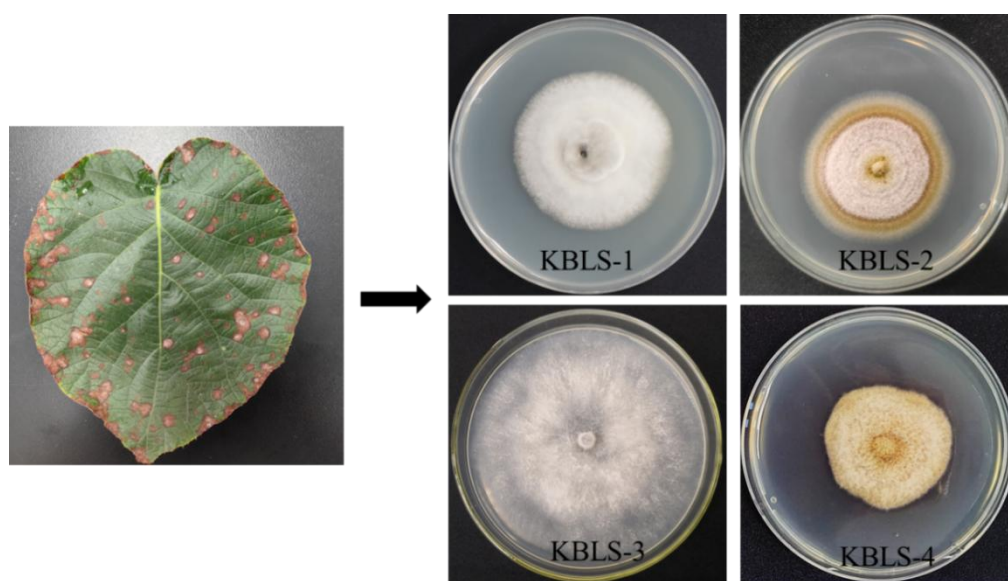
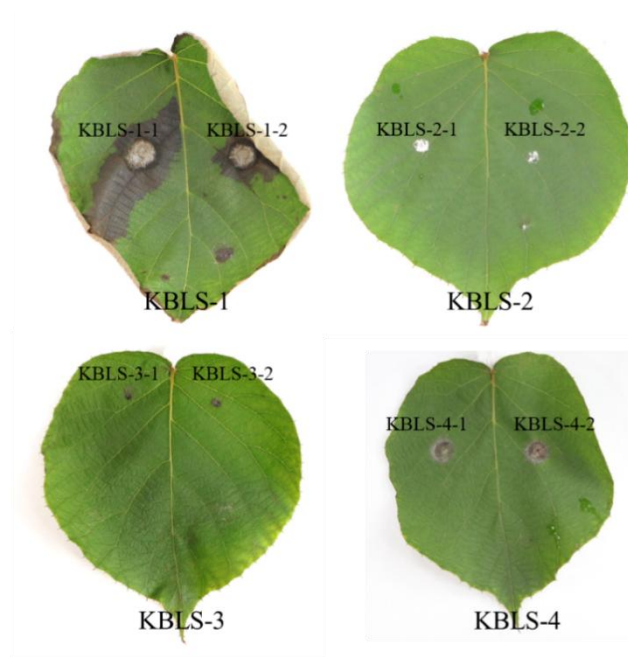
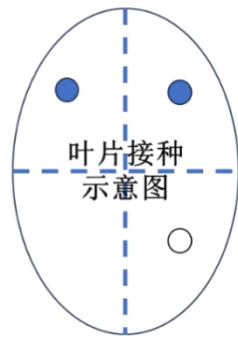


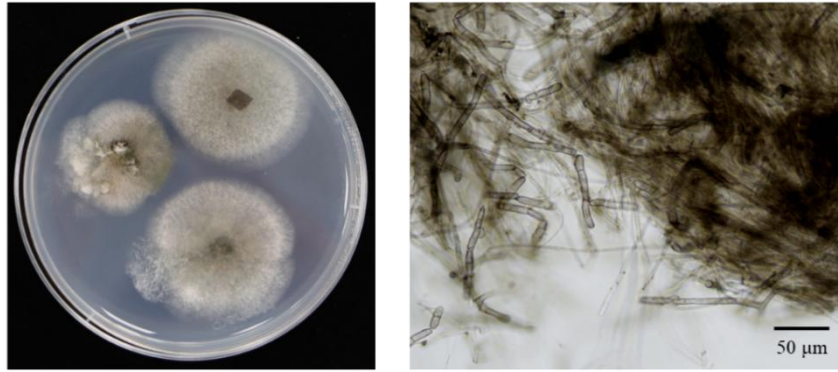
图 3 猕猴桃褐斑病病原分离情况

Fig. 3 Isolates from kiwifruit brown leaf spot diseased leaves

A



B



A. 回接验证致病性，接种示意图中蓝色圆圈代表接种部位，空白圆圈代表对照处理部位；B. 发病叶片病原菌再分离。
A. Pathogenicity identification by inoculation, the blue circle in the inoculation diagram represents the inoculation site, and the blank circle represents the control treatment site; B. Re-isolating of pathogen from diseased leaves.

图4 科赫氏法则回接验证与接种后病原菌再分离

Fig. 4 Verification of pathogen by Koch's postulates and re-isolating of pathogen

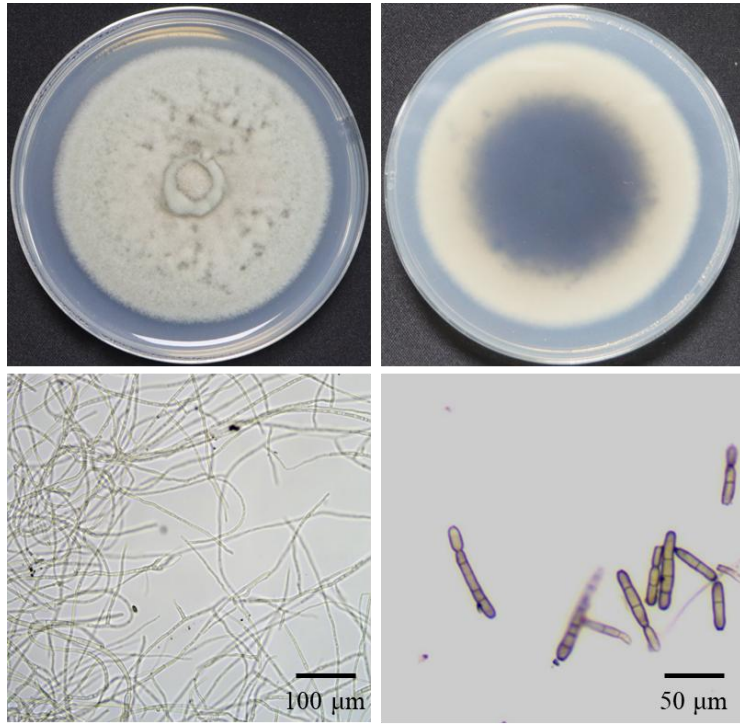


图5 猕猴桃褐斑病叶片分离物形态学观察

Fig. 5 Morphology observation of isolates from kiwifruit brown leaf spot diseased leaves

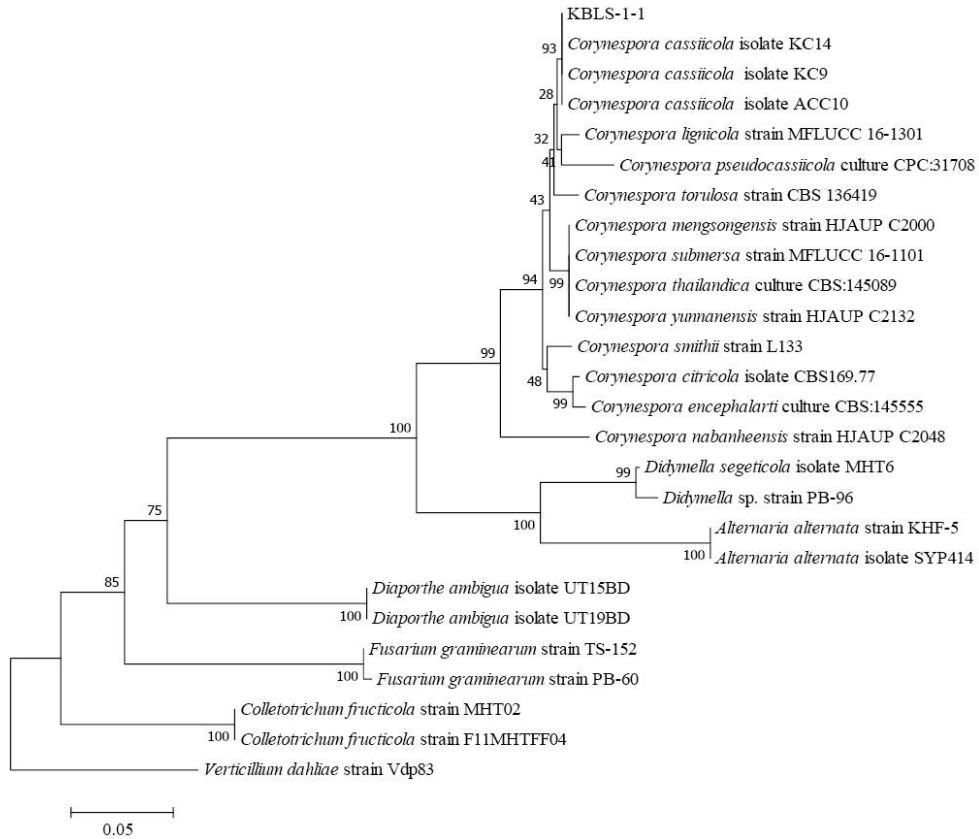


图 6 KBLs-1 菌株 ITS 序列进化树构建

Fig. 6 Phylogeny analysis of ITS sequences of KBLs-1

2.3 多主棒孢室内高效药剂筛选

猕猴桃褐斑病一旦进入爆发期，现有药剂均难以起效，故而筛选新的高效药剂是猕猴桃褐斑病防控的一项紧急任务。笔者对 9 个未在猕猴桃褐斑病上进行过研究的药剂进行了室内毒力测定（图 7）。得到 9 种药剂的 EC_{50} ，其中腈苯唑的 EC_{50} 为 $86.12 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ，宁南霉素的 EC_{50} 为 $106.07 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ，丙硫菌唑的 EC_{50} 为 $17.36 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ，环丙唑醇的 EC_{50} 为 $6.97 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ，啉氧菌酯无明显抑菌效果，嘧啶核苷类抗菌素 EC_{50} 为 $304.46 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ，克菌丹 EC_{50} 为 $5.30 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ，腈菌唑 EC_{50} 为 $2.50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ，三乙磷酸铝 EC_{50} 为 $509.62 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ （表 2）。以上结果表明，丙硫菌唑、环丙唑醇、克菌丹和腈菌唑对猕猴桃褐斑病菌具有极高抑制作用，可作为防治褐斑病菌的潜在高效药剂。

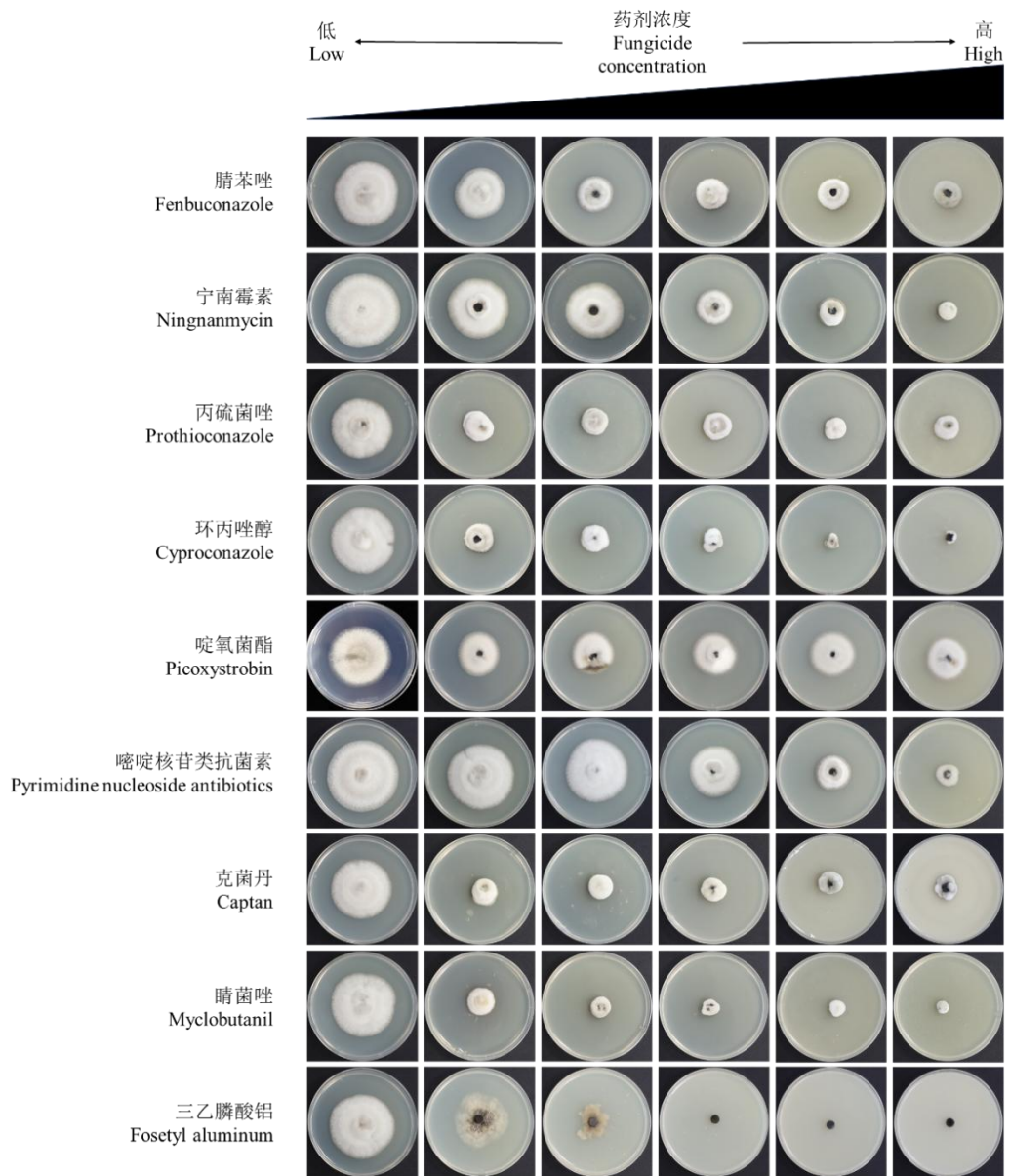


图 7 多主棒孢室内高效药剂筛选

Fig. 7 Laboratory screening of highly efficient fungicides against *C. cassicola*

表 2 9 种药剂对多主棒孢的敏感性

Table 2 Inhibition effect of 9 fungicides against *C. cassicola*

药剂名称 Fungicide name	毒力回归方程 Toxicity regression equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	EC ₅₀ / (μg·mL ⁻¹)
腈苯唑 Fenbuconazole	y=4.619 3+0.196 7x	0.910 8	86.12
宁南霉素 Ningnanmycin	y=2.895 7+1.038 9x	0.988 8	106.07
丙硫菌唑 Prothioconazole	y=4.796 6+0.164 1x	0.989 4	17.36
环丙唑醇 Cyproconazole	y=4.507 7+0.584 0x	0.970 8	6.97
啶氧菌酯 Picoxystrobin	y=2.011 9+0.063 2x	0.891 5	2.98E+59
嘧啶核苷类抗菌素 Pyrimidine nucleoside antibiotics	y=1.575 9+1.378 7x	0.991 7	304.46
克菌丹 Captan	y=4.925 6+0.102 7x	0.952 4	5.30
腈菌唑 Myclobutanil	y=4.795 9+0.512 4x	0.924 4	2.50
三乙磷酸铝 Fosetyl aluminum	y=2.055 4+1.087 7x	0.942 2	509.62

3 讨 论

3.1 猕猴桃褐斑病流行情况

猕猴桃褐斑病是四川^[7, 26]、贵州^[8]、江西^[17]等地广泛发生的真菌性叶部病害，且为四川地区最为严重的真菌性病害，极大制约当地猕猴桃产业的健康发展。对四川地区的调查中，猕猴桃褐斑病在红阳种植园的发病率可达 99%以上，病情指数约 50，属于严重大范围发生^[7]。对湖南地区的调查中，猕猴桃褐斑病在调查园区普遍发生，果园的发生率达 94%以上，病情指数约 26^[18]。江西地区猕猴桃褐斑病最早于 1988 年于九江地区发现，后于 2013 年在江西主产区奉新县山口猕猴桃种植基地发现并持续严重发生^[9, 19]。然而，尚不清楚其在奉新其他果园的发生情况以及其在全省的发生情况。笔者通过对赣东、赣西、赣南和赣北 4 个方位的调查，结果表明褐斑病主要在赣西和赣北发生，赣东和赣南发生较轻。其中，猕猴桃褐斑病在赣北的武宁县和赣西奉新县大面积爆发，褐斑病发病率达 100%，病情指数分别为 31.94 和 37.16。

3.2 猕猴桃褐斑病病原鉴定

猕猴桃褐斑病的早期研究较为混乱，表现为其病状在国内无统一认识，该病害病状于 2014 年通过系统的病原学研究后被最终确定为：叶片散生褐色圆形病斑，病斑呈现外围深褐色，中央灰白或浅褐色的靶点状，有时具有轮纹^[14]。但即使病状统一后，猕猴桃褐斑病病原于不同地区乃至同一地区不同团队间的鉴定结果仍然存在差异。目前，禾谷镰刀菌^[8]、叶点霉属真菌^[9]、多主棒孢^[14]、细极链格孢^[21]和藤仓镰刀菌^[22]等均被报道是褐斑病的病原。据此，猕猴桃褐斑病病原可能并不唯一，并存在复合侵染现象。因此，笔者系统调查了江西省猕猴桃褐斑病发生情况，并对褐斑病发生严重地区奉新县和武宁县的褐斑病病原进行了分离鉴定，一共分离得到了 4 种类型菌株（经过 ITS 测序分别属于 *Corynespora*、*Didymella*、*Pestalotiopsis* 和 *Alternaria*），经过科赫氏法则验证及后续分子鉴定，其中致病菌为多主棒孢（*C. cassicola*）。表明江西省猕猴桃褐斑病主要发生地区的病原为多主棒孢。

3.3 猕猴桃褐斑病高效药剂筛选

猕猴桃褐斑病作为国内新兴的爆发性病害，严重制约流行区域的果实品质。目前，市场上登记的对猕猴桃褐斑病有效的药剂仅有苯醚甲环唑、己唑醇、甲基硫菌灵、唑醚·代森联、苯甲·丙环唑、氟菌·肟菌酯、氟酰羟·苯甲唑、唑醚·氟酰胺、唑醚·啉铜和小檗碱，可供选

择的范围十分有限。近十年来,针对猕猴桃褐斑病的药剂防治,已有不少报道对市场上大量不同药剂进行了筛选,得到了一些对褐斑病具有良好防效的药剂,如吡唑醚菌酯^[27]、苯醚甲环唑^[28]、小檗碱^[29]、氨基寡糖素^[30]、戊唑醇^[20, 31]、啞菌酯^[32]等。总体来说,对褐斑病的药剂选择十分有限,易引发抗药性的发生,因此,对褐斑病高效药剂的筛选是当前基层面临的紧迫问题。笔者针对9个未在猕猴桃褐斑病上进行过研究的药剂(腈苯唑、宁南霉素、丙硫菌唑、环丙唑醇、啞氧菌酯、啞啞核苷类抗菌素、克菌丹、腈菌唑和三乙膦酸铝),采用生长速率法进行了室内毒力测定,结果表明,丙硫菌唑、环丙唑醇、克菌丹和腈菌唑对猕猴桃褐斑病菌具有极高抑制作用,可作为防治褐斑病菌的潜在高效药剂。

4 结 论

江西省猕猴桃褐斑病在赣北和赣西大范围严重发生,在赣东和赣南发生较轻。对江西省猕猴桃褐斑病严重发生地区的叶片进行病原分离,一共得到4种不同类型分离物,通过科赫氏法则验证及病原鉴定确定最终病原为多主棒孢(*C. cassiicola*)。通过对9种未在该病害中研究过的药剂的室内毒力测定,丙硫菌唑、环丙唑醇、克菌丹和腈菌唑对猕猴桃褐斑病菌具有极高抑制作用,可作为防治褐斑病菌的新的潜在高效药剂。

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