

# 柑橘黑点病研究进展<sup>1</sup>

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**摘要:** 柑橘黑点病是由柑橘间座壳菌 *Diaporthe citri* 引起的一种柑橘重要病害, 在全球柑橘主产区均有发生, 主要为害叶片、枝梢和果实, 严重影响柑橘的品质和鲜销商品价值。柑橘间座壳菌可以侵染所有当前栽培的柑橘品种, 其中以葡萄柚和柠檬最易感病。喷施代森锰锌和铜制剂等杀菌剂是防控柑橘黑点病的重要方法, 但柑橘间座壳菌在自然条件下有性生殖频繁, 具有丰富的遗传多样性, 需加强监测柑橘间座壳菌种群对代森锰锌等药剂的敏感性变化。近年来, 关于柑橘间座壳菌的基因组信息、快速检测技术、遗传分化、致病机制以及防治方法等方面的研究取得较为显著的进展。本文就国内外近年来柑橘黑点病的危害症状与分布、病原种类、遗传多样性、生物学特性、侵染过程、致病机制、发生规律以及防治方法等方面的最新研究进展进行综述, 并对柑橘黑点病的未来重点研究方向进行展望, 以期对柑橘黑点病的防控策略提供科学依据。

**关键词:** 柑橘黑点病; 柑橘间座壳菌; 遗传多样性; 致病机制; 发生规律; 病害防治

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## Research progress in citrus melanose

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**Abstract:** Citrus (*Citrus* spp.) is the top fruit production in the world, including many varieties such as *C. reticulata*, *C. sinensis*, *C. grandis*, *C. limon* and *C. paradisi*, etc.. They are deeply popular with consumers, because of their rich nutrition (vitamins, polysaccharides, organic acids, proteins, dietary fiber and antioxidants) and delicious flavor. The global citrus production for 2019 is estimated at almost 144 million metric tons. In China, the citrus production for 2021 is at 55.96 million metric tons, and its annual value of production is more than 200 billion yuan. Therefore, it is the vital majored industry of agriculture in China. However, in recent years, the citrus melanose was seriously occurred in major citrus production regions all over the world, including China, India, Brazil, Spain and Mexico, etc.. In China, the citrus melanose was widely distributed in Guangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Yunnan province and other major citrus production areas, and the disease incidences in some orchards were up to 100%, which the typical disease symptoms including melanose, gummosis, and stem-end rot were formed on leaves, shoots, or fruits of citrus. The disease fruits usually showed many black to reddish-brown raised spots on the fruit surface or stem-end rot, which seriously affected the appearance and economic value of

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fresh citrus fruit, causing major economic losses. *Diaporthe citri* (anamorph: *Phomopsis citri*) is the dominant species of citrus melanose pathogen all over the world, which it could infect all citrus cultivars. At present, the genome information of *D. citri* has been sequenced and annotated, which provides an important reference for studying its infection mechanism and population genetic evolution etc.. The genomes of *D. citri* (MAT1-1 and MAT1-2 strains) contains 15977~16622 genes, including 1231~1287 putative pathogenicity genes, 1837~1885 secretion proteins, and many carbohydrate-active enzymes (CAZymes), which they may be associated with the pathogenicity of *D. citri*. The populations of *D. citris* are abundant in genetic diversity, due to its frequent sexual reproduction in nature. And the genetic differentiation of *D. citris* is closely related to geographic separation, whereas it is weak correlation with its host. The species-specific primers have been designed for the PCR method to distinguish *D. citri* from related *Diaporthe* species, based on the sequences of rDNA internal transcribed spacer, translation elongation factor 1-alpha, beta-tubulin, histone H3, and calmodulin gene, which contribute to monitoring and forecasting of citrus melanose in the field. It has been reported that the successful infection host by *D. citris* is related to its pectinase secretion, and the infection of leaves can cause an increase in the population of antagonistic microorganisms in the citrus leaves. The RNA-Seq analysis results performed by Li et al. (2023) profiled the defense response pattern of citrus leaves against *D. citri* infection, including high induction the expression of plant cell wall biogenesis-related genes at 3 days post infection (dpi), and high upregulation expression of the CYP83B1 genes, pectin methylesterase gene, and phytoalexin coumarin synthesis-related genes at 14 dpi. After the infected shoots becoming withered, a large number of alpha conidia (non-septate), beta conidia (long, slender) and a small number of ascospores (ellipsoid to cylindrical, septate) were produced on dead wood, using as the source of infection. Conidia are carried by raindrops and were dispersed to nearby citrus, which contribute obviously to the citrus melanose severity in an orchard, whereas the ascospores were carried by the wind for a long distance spread. Under high humidity and warm climatic conditions (at 25 °C), the young leaves, shoots and young fruits of citrus (within 12 weeks after flowering) were seriously infected by *D. citri*, however the mature citrus tissues are more resistant to this pathogen attack. Therefore, these phenological periods of citrus are also a critical stage for the prevention and control of citrus melanose. The copper fungicide can act as a good preventative against citrus melanose, but it is susceptible to rain erosion, and is phytotoxic to citrus plant when it is used in hot weather. The other pesticides such as mancozeb and strobilurin etc., play a good control effect on citrus melanose, but they are also facing the risk of increasing resistance to *D. citris*, because of long-term use of the same fungicides. Some antagonistic microorganisms such as *Burkholderia gladioli*, *Pseudomonas pudia*, *P. fluorescens*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *B. velezensis*, *B. amyloliquefaciens*, *Trichoderma asperellum*, and *T. asperelloides* etc., all play a strong inhibitory effect on the mycelial growth or conidia germination of *D. citrus*, which could provide a reference for commercial application on management approaches of citrus melanose in the field. These above results indicate that, in recent

years, some progresses such as species identification and detection, genetic diversity, genomic information, infection cycle, pathogenic mechanism, occurrence rules, prevention and control measures of *D. citris* have been made by many researchers at home and abroad, but the following issues still need to be further explored. (1) Whether the *D. citris* formed a special infection structure to successfully penetrate the leaves and peels of citrus with a waxy layer. (2) The pectinase secreted by *D. citris* is an important virulence factor, but the types, encoding genes and functions of pectinase still need to be clarified. In addition, the presence of other important virulence factors such as toxins, effector proteins etc., need to be further analyzed. (3) The propagules of *D. citris* are only formed on dead wood, but not on non-dead branches, so the molecular regulation mechanism of asexual spores and ascospores development needs to be studied in *D. citris*. (4) The community of antagonistic microorganisms was increased in the citrus leaves, when the leaves were attacked by *D. citris*. So, how the citrus plant recognizes the molecular signals of *D. citris* to regulate autoimmunity, and the molecular interactions between citrus and *D. citris* remain to be understood. In conclusion, an in-depth understanding of the infection structure, virulence factors, molecular mechanisms of sporogenesis of *D. citris*, and the molecular signaling pathway of the recognition of *D. citris* by host will help to provide resources for citrus disease resistance-breeding, and also provide new targets for accelerating the development and application of fungicides for the prevention and control of citrus melanose. At the same time, the population of *D. citris* is abundant, and it is a heterogeneous fungal, with frequent sexual reproduction. So it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring of its sensitivity to pesticides such as mancozeb, etc.. And these measurements such as mixing pesticides scientifically and reasonably, using biocontrol agents and plant resistance inducers, will reduce the case of fungicide resistance against *D. citris*, and improve the comprehensive prevention and control ability of citrus melanose.

**Keywords:** Citrus melanose; *Diaporthe citri*; genetic diversity; pathogenic mechanism; occurrence regularity; disease control

柑橘 (*Citrus*) 是全球第一大类水果, 富含维生素、多糖、有机酸、蛋白质、膳食纤维以及抗氧化物等成分, 深受广大消费者喜爱<sup>[1-4]</sup>。2019 年世界柑橘产量为 1.4 亿 t<sup>[5]</sup>。在我国, 2021 年柑橘产量达 5 595.6 万 t, 年产值超 2 千亿元, 是我国农业的重要支柱产业<sup>[6]</sup>。近年来, 随着柑橘栽培面积的不断扩大以及栽培生态环境变化等因素的影响, 柑橘黑点病 (*Citrus melanose*) 的发生和流行等问题越来越突出, 在我国的柑橘主产区包括广西、湖南、湖北、浙江、江西、福建、云南等地普遍发生, 发病严重的地区病果率达 100%, 影响柑橘鲜果外观和商品价格, 严重制约我国柑橘产业的健康发展<sup>[7-9]</sup>。

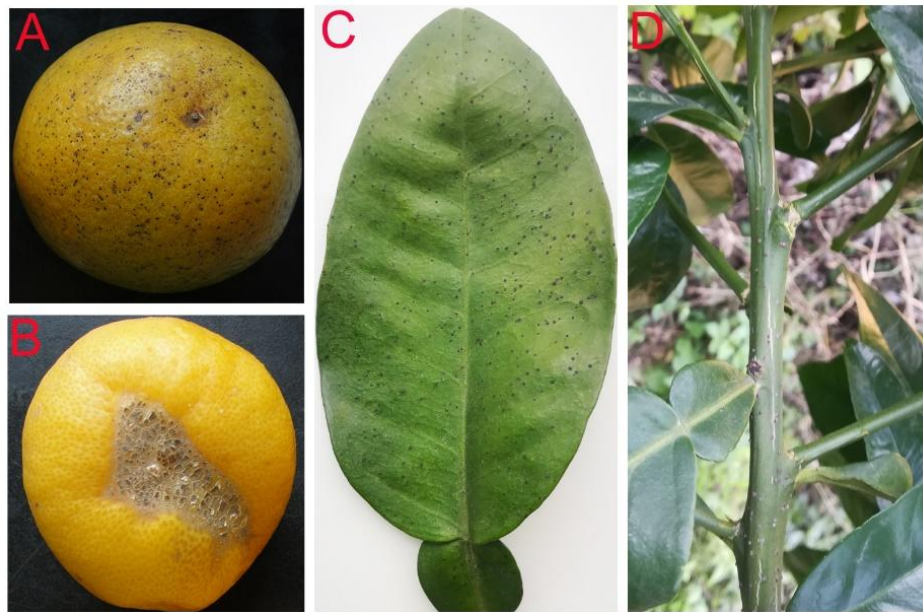
柑橘黑点病也被称为柑橘砂皮病, 由间座壳菌属 *Diaporthe* 引起, 其病原菌也会引起柑橘树脂病或柑橘褐色蒂腐病。其中柑橘间座壳菌 *Diaporthe citri* 为优势种, 无性态为柑橘拟茎点霉 *Phomopsis citri*<sup>[10]</sup>。柑橘间座壳菌可侵染所有柑橘栽培品种, 其中柠檬和葡萄柚易感

病<sup>[11]</sup>，目前尚未发现对其完全免疫的柑橘品种。近年来，已有多个柑橘品种以及柑橘间座壳菌的基因组信息被成功测序和注释<sup>[12-17]</sup>，为进一步分析柑橘间座壳菌的侵染机制以及挖掘柑橘抗病基因提供了重要参考。针对柑橘黑点病发生流行的严重性以及其对柑橘产业健康发展的影响，笔者就国内外近年来柑橘黑点病的危害症状与分布、病原种类、遗传多样性、生物学特性、侵染过程、致病机制、流行规律以及防治措施等方面的研究进展进行综述，并对未来柑橘黑点病的研究方向及防控策略进行展望。

## 1 柑橘黑点病的症状与分布

### 1.1 症状

柑橘黑点病的症状可能因地理位置、寄主品种、发生季节、生理因素和感染严重程度而异<sup>[18]</sup>。柑橘果实发病后，果面散生黑色至红褐色小点（图 1-A），或黑点连成片，果实表皮细胞木栓化并开裂，形成坚硬的黑色裂纹区（图 1-B），与锈螨为害后引起果皮光滑的斑纹明显不同<sup>[19]</sup>。储藏期病果的果蒂及果肉等部位呈现褐色腐烂<sup>[20]</sup>。柑橘新叶发病初期呈水浸状褐色斑点，周围呈半透明黄色晕圈，后期病叶表皮破裂并形成褐色或黑色坚硬的小粒点突起（图 1-C）。柑橘新梢发病后在表面形成黄褐色或黑褐色的粒点突起（图 1-D），柑橘主干发病后常引起流胶或干枯<sup>[21]</sup>，并且病原菌在枯死枝条上产生大量的分生孢子或少量的子囊孢子<sup>[11]</sup>。



A. 夏橙果实；B. 柠檬果实；C. 葡萄柚叶片；D. 葡萄柚枝条。

A. Orange fruit (*C. sinensis*); B. Lemon fruit (*C. limon*); C. Grapefruit leaf (*C. paradisi*); D. Grapefruit branch (*C. paradisi*).

图 1 柑橘黑点病菌侵染不同柑橘属植物组织的典型发病症状

**Fig. 1 The typical symptoms of citrus melanose pathogen infection on various tissues of different citrus plants**

## 1.2 分布

柑橘黑点病在世界各地柑橘产区均有发生<sup>[18]</sup>, 包括中国、菲律宾、日本、韩国、泰国、缅甸、柬埔寨、斐济、毛里求斯、美国、墨西哥、海地、古巴、多米尼加共和国、巴拿马、波多黎各、委内瑞拉、特立尼达和多巴哥、巴西、塞浦路斯、葡萄牙(亚速尔群岛)、新西兰、纽埃、萨摩亚、汤加、库克群岛、科特迪瓦和津巴布韦等国家<sup>[22-25]</sup>。在我国, 柑橘黑点病在多个柑橘产区包括广西、湖南、湖北、浙江、江西、福建、云南、贵州、重庆、广东、四川以及上海等地均普遍发生<sup>[7, 9, 11]</sup>。

## 2 病原种类、遗传多样性及生物学特性

### 2.1 病原种类

间座壳菌属 *Diaporthe* 真菌具有丰富的物种多样性, 包含植物病原菌、内生菌和腐生菌<sup>[26]</sup>。寄主专化性不强, 同一种间座壳菌可寄生在多种寄主植物上, 或在同一种寄主植物上也常被多种间座壳菌复合寄生<sup>[26-30]</sup>。截止目前, 寄生在柑橘属植物的间座壳菌属真菌数量达 33 种<sup>[22]</sup>, 包含内生菌和致病菌<sup>[18, 22, 31]</sup>。在我国, 柑橘间座壳菌 *Diaporthe citris* 是引起柑橘黑点病的重要病原菌, 致病力强, 可以侵染所有栽培柑橘, 包括宽皮柑橘 *Citrus reticulata*、甜橙 *C. sinensis*、柚子 *C. grandis*、柠檬 *C. limon* 和葡萄柚 *C. paradisi* 等。柑橘间座壳菌 *Diaporthe citris* 也是引起国外柑橘黑点病的优势种<sup>[30]</sup>。此外, 在我国柑橘产区还分布 *D. citriasiana* 和 *D. citrichinensis* 菌株, 他们能引起柑橘果实的蒂腐病<sup>[30]</sup>。其中, *D. citrichinensis* 与柑橘间座壳菌之间的基因组平均核苷酸同一性 (average nucleotide identity, ANI) 达 91%, 说明这两个物种具有密切的亲缘关系<sup>[16]</sup>, 但 *D. citrichinensis* 的致病力较柑橘间座壳菌弱<sup>[22, 30]</sup>, 造成他们致病力分化的原因还有待进一步研究。基于多基因位点包括核糖体内转录间隔区 (rDNA internal transcribed spacer, ITS)、转录延伸因子 1- $\alpha$  (translation elongation factor 1-alpha, TEF1- $\alpha$ )、 $\beta$ -微管蛋白 (beta-tubulin, TUB)、组蛋白-H3 (histone H3, HIS)、钙调蛋白 (calmodulin, CAL) 和交配型 MAT1 基因等序列进行的系统发育分析, 为柑橘间座壳菌的准确、快速鉴定以及检测技术开发利用提供重要参考<sup>[24, 26, 32-36]</sup>。

### 2.2 遗传多样性

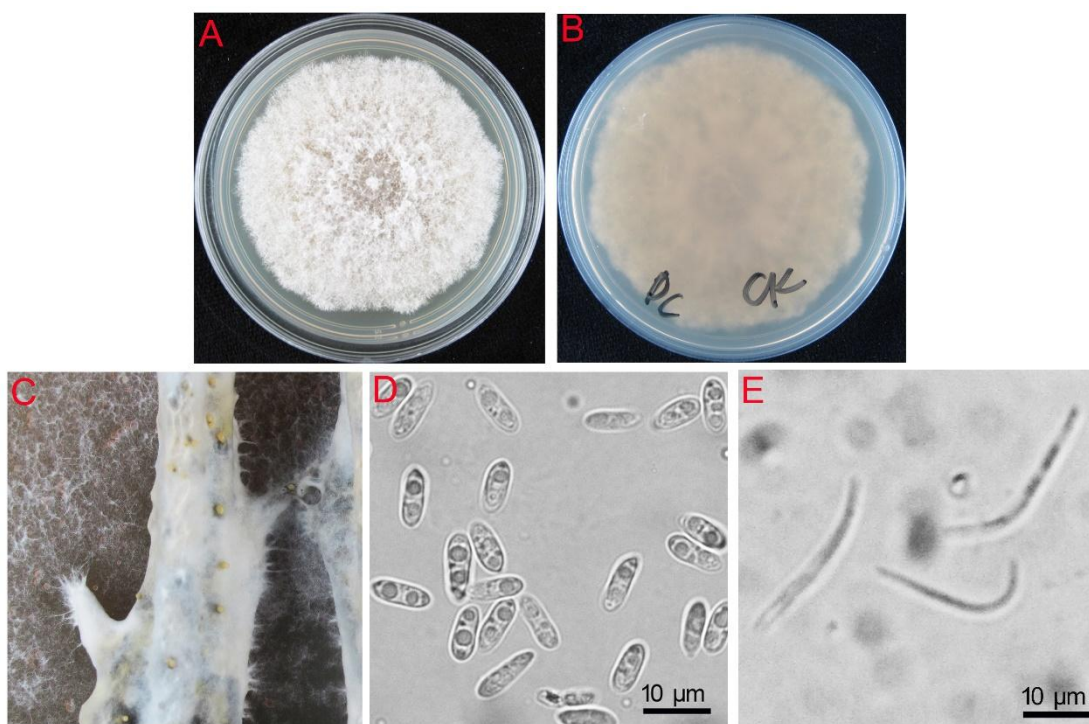
目前, 已有多个柑橘间座壳菌的菌株 (包含 MAT1-1 和 MAT1-2 交配型菌株) 以及近缘种的基因组信息被测序和注释<sup>[16-17]</sup>, 柑橘间座壳菌的基因组大小为 52.06~63.61 Mb, 包含 15 977~16 622 个蛋白质编码基因, 柑橘间座壳菌不同菌株的基因组平均核苷酸同一性达 99%<sup>[16]</sup>, 这些基因组信息为进一步分析柑橘间座壳菌的产孢调控、致病力分化以及群体遗传进化等相关的分子机制奠定了重要基础。Xiong 等<sup>[11]</sup>研究表明, 来源于我国南方 5 个省份的 339 个柑橘间座壳菌株群体中, 具有不同交配型 (MAT1-1-1 和 MAT1-2-1) 和不同多位点基因型 (multilocus genotypes, MLG) 的菌株经常从相同的病叶和病果分离出来, 说明柑橘间座壳菌的有性繁殖和基因重组在自然条件下频繁发生, 因此他们具有较高的遗传多样性; 同时, 他们的遗传分化与其地理隔离 (geographic separation) 密切相关, 而与他的寄主类别和

寄主的不同组织相关性较低<sup>[11]</sup>。总之，柑橘间座壳菌是一种异宗配合（heterothallism）真菌，在自然环境条件下有性繁殖频繁发生，意味着他的有性孢子——子囊孢子在病害侵染循环中可能发挥着极其重要的作用<sup>[11-37]</sup>，今后应重点关注柑橘间座壳菌子囊孢子的形成规律及其侵染过程，有利于柑橘黑点病的有效防控。

### 2.3 生物学特性

柑橘间座壳菌的菌丝生长和产孢过程与他的代谢物变化密切相关，其中氧化脂类代谢物是柑橘间座壳菌产孢的关键代谢物<sup>[38]</sup>。此外，菌丝生长、菌落形态以及产孢与营养条件、温度、光照以及 pH 等因素密切相关。柑橘间座壳菌在 PDA 培养基上生长的菌落边缘白色，气生菌丝蓬松，菌落背面呈淡黄色（图 2-A~B）；而在 MEA 和 OA 培养基上生长的菌落正面呈白色，扁平，培养后期菌落背面呈黄色<sup>[39]</sup>。柑橘间座壳菌生长的最适温度为 26~30 °C，最适 pH 为 6~9，在光暗交替条件下有利于菌丝生长<sup>[40]</sup>。

柑橘间座壳菌在 PDA 培养基上仅形成 $\alpha$ 型分生孢子<sup>[30]</sup>，但来源于印度柠檬上的柑橘间座壳菌在相似条件下生长，不仅可以产生 $\alpha$ 型分生孢子，还可以产生 $\beta$ 型分生孢子<sup>[23]</sup>，这可能与不同地域来源的菌株相关。将柑橘间座壳菌接种至无菌的柑橘枝条上，置于水琼脂平板上 26 °C 培养 30 d，可见许多黄色分生孢子液滴形成（图 2-C）， $\alpha$ 型分生孢子含有 1~2 个油滴，呈椭圆形（图 2-D）； $\beta$ 型分生孢子呈直线或弯钩状（图 2-E）。据报道，柑橘间座壳菌的分生孢子能在含柚子成分的培养液中萌发，最适温度为 29.2 °C<sup>[41]</sup>，但温度低于 17 °C 或高于 35 °C 时，其不能成功侵染寄主<sup>[42]</sup>。



A. 柑橘间座壳菌在 PDA 平板 26 °C 生长 7 d 的菌落形态（正面）；B. 菌落形态（背面）；C. 接种柑橘间座壳菌在无菌柑橘枝条上形成的黄色粘液（分生孢子）（26 °C，30 d）；D.  $\alpha$ 型分生孢子形态；E.  $\beta$ 型分生孢子

子形态。

A. colony morphology of *Diaporthe citri* grown on PDA plate at 26 °C for 7 days (front); B. colony morphology (back); C. sporulation on citrus branches inoculated with *D. citri*; D. morphology of  $\alpha$ conidia; E. morphology of  $\beta$  conidia.

图 2 柑橘间座壳菌的菌落和分生孢子形态特征

Fig. 2 Morphological characteristics of colonies and conidia of *Diaporthe citri*

### 3 侵染过程及致病机制

柑橘间座壳菌的分生孢子与寄主叶片接触后,萌发形成的芽管直接穿透柑橘叶片的角质层,并且菌丝在相邻表皮细胞的侧壁之间向下延伸至叶片的栅栏薄壁组织中,并分枝生长<sup>[10]</sup>。柑橘间座壳菌分泌的果胶酶(pectinase)降解薄壁细胞的细胞壁,瓦解细胞后从破裂的叶片角质层中渗出粘性胶状物质,变硬后形成粗糙的黑色或棕色突起<sup>[10-42]</sup>。此外,在柑橘果实成熟期或贮藏期,其分泌的果胶酶在促进果实腐烂症状的形成也具有明显的促进作用<sup>[10-43-44]</sup>。Gai 等<sup>[16]</sup>测序和分析了柑橘间座壳菌的基因组信息,预测其含有 1231~1287 个 PHI (pathogen-host interaction) 基因,具有 1837~1885 个分泌蛋白以及 1600 多个碳水化合物活性酶(carbohydrate-active enzymes, CAZymes),包括糖苷水解酶(glycoside hydrolases)、糖基转移酶(glycosyl transferases)、碳水化合物酯酶(carbohydrate esterases)、多糖裂解酶(polysaccharide lyases)等,他们可能与柑橘间座壳菌的致病性相关,但这些蛋白的功能有待进一步分析和验证。此外,有关柑橘间座壳菌是否形成特殊的侵染结构、形成的果胶酶种类以及如何调控果胶酶合成的分子调控机制等科学问题仍有待进一步研究。

Li 等<sup>[45]</sup>研究表明,柑橘间座壳菌侵染柑橘叶片后,叶际微生物组的群落均匀度显著降低,但对其具有拮抗活性的泛菌 *Pantoea* asv90 和甲基杆菌 *Methylobacterium* asv41 的群落增加,这可能与柑橘植物的免疫反应相关。早期,有学者基于显微观察和高效液相色谱分析检测的方法,证明了柑橘叶片在受到柑橘间座壳菌侵染后会激活植物防御反应,包括诱导植物保卫素——6,7-二甲氧基香豆素香豆素(6,7-dimethoxy coumarin)的形成等,限制柑橘间座壳菌在寄主细胞的进一步侵染和扩展<sup>[46-48]</sup>。Li 等<sup>[49]</sup>采用 RNA-Seq 方法分析了柑橘间座壳菌侵染柑橘叶片 3 d 后和 14 d 后的转录组数据,发现与柑橘叶片细胞壁生物发生(cell wall biogenesis)相关的基因在侵染 3 d 后被大量诱导表达,而参与胍基沉淀反应相关的基因、果胶甲基酯酶(pectin methylesterase, PME)基因以及香豆素及其衍生物合成的关键酶——阿魏酰辅酶 A 6'-羟化酶 1 (Feruloyl-CoA 6'-Hydroxylase1) 和东莨菪素 8-羟化酶(scopoletin 8-hydroxylase) 基因等在侵染 14 d 后被大量诱导表达,进一步从分子水平上证明了柑橘叶片被柑橘间座壳菌侵染后,激活了柑橘的防御反应。然而,有关柑橘如何利用其抗性蛋白或者其他受体蛋白识别柑橘间座壳菌的侵染,进而抑制病原菌的进一步扩展,以及柑橘间座壳菌如何逃避寄主的免疫反应的分子互作机制等问题仍有待进一步研究。

### 4 柑橘黑点病发生规律及防治措施

## 4.1 发生规律

柑橘间座壳菌的寄主范围仅限于柑橘属植物<sup>[22]</sup>。柑橘黑点病的发生流行与侵染源的数量、气候条件、柑橘品种、树龄以及果园栽培管理措施等密切相关<sup>[9, 42, 50-51]</sup>。柑橘枯死枝条是柑橘间座壳菌越冬和繁殖的重要场所<sup>[42, 51]</sup>，也是田间柑橘黑点病发生的重要侵染源<sup>[9]</sup>。枯死枝条上形成分生孢子器或分生孢子的数量与柑橘黑点病发生的严重程度、湿度、温度和树枝大小等相关<sup>[19, 52]</sup>。有意思的是，尚未枯死的感病枝条不形成任何分生孢子器或分生孢子<sup>[52]</sup>。因此，感病枯死枝条在柑橘黑点病菌产孢方面起主要作用<sup>[11]</sup>。然而，有关调控柑橘间座壳菌无性孢子和子囊孢子发育成熟的分子调控通路有待进一步明确。

柑橘间座壳菌的分生孢子随雨水传播，具有从上至下和传播距离较短等特点，而子囊孢子通过自身的弹射力从子囊孔口释放，并通过气流传播扩散，具有传播距离较远的特点<sup>[9]</sup>。他们成功侵染寄主与柑橘的感病期、环境条件（温度、湿度）等密切相关。柑橘的嫩叶、嫩枝以及谢花后 12 周内的幼果均处于易感病期，也是预防和防控柑橘黑点病发生的关键时期。柑橘新叶完全展开后或者谢花后 12 周以上的幼果对柑橘间座壳菌的抗性逐渐增强。人工接种试验表明，在 25 °C 条件下柑橘间座壳菌分生孢子成功侵染柑橘需要 10~12 h 的湿润条件<sup>[42]</sup>，柑橘叶片黑点病的发生潜育期为 4~7 d<sup>[9]</sup>。在自然条件下，当平均气温大于 22 °C、叶片维持湿度超过 80 h（每周）时，柑橘黑点病发病率将明显增加<sup>[53]</sup>。此外，柑橘果实生长期的平均温度为 20 °C，该时期的降雨量与柑橘黑点病的发生密切相关<sup>[9]</sup>。在不同的国家或地区，由于气候条件以及柑橘品种的差异，发病的严重程度或高峰期也存在差异，但与柑橘的易感物候期密切相关<sup>[21, 52, 54]</sup>。

## 4.2 防治方法

**4.2.1 化学防治** 施用杀菌剂是当前防治柑橘黑点病的主要方法。铜制剂和代森锰锌等保护性杀菌剂对柑橘黑点病具有较好的预防和保护作用<sup>[8, 55-59]</sup>，但铜制剂的保护作用容易因雨水冲刷丧失<sup>[22]</sup>，同时高温（大于 35 °C）条件下使用铜制剂容易产生药害<sup>[42, 60]</sup>。用含 100  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  二氧化硅和 200  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  季铵化合物（季铵盐）的复合物替换铜制剂使用可降低对植物的毒性<sup>[61]</sup>。此外，在我国柑橘黑点病发病严重的果园中，代森锰锌的使用量（4  $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ）已明显大于推荐的使用量（1.34  $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ）<sup>[62]</sup>，长期大量使用杀菌剂也容易造成环境污染。0.1  $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  的醚菌酯（kresoxim-methyl）和 1  $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  的代森锰锌混合使用防治效果与 2.66  $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  的代森锰锌的防效相当<sup>[62]</sup>。代森锰锌与矿物油（绿颖）或乙氧基改性聚三硅氧烷（GE 公司）混合使用也可以提高其对柑橘黑点病的防效<sup>[9]</sup>。此外，由恶唑烷二酮和代森锰锌复配而成的杀菌剂对柑橘黑点病的防效达 73% 以上，在生产上具有推广应用前景<sup>[63]</sup>。

具有治疗性的甲氧基丙烯酸酯类（strobilurin）对柑橘黑点病具有较好的防效，但该类药剂如吡唑醚菌酯（pyraclostrobin）、啞菌酯（azoxystrobin）等易产生抗药性，在 1 年内该类型药剂的使用次数不能超过 2 次<sup>[42]</sup>。苯醚菌酯（E-2-[2-(2,5-dimethyl-phenoxy)-phenylmethyl]-3-methoxyacrylic acid methylester）是我国自主研发的苯醌外部抑制剂



(quinone outside inhibitor, QoI) 类杀菌剂, 当前我国的柑橘间座壳菌种群对其仍然敏感, 可用于柑橘黑点病的防治<sup>[64]</sup>。同时,  $0.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$  醚菌酯和肟菌酯 (trifloxystrobin) 能完全抑制柑橘间座壳菌分生孢子的萌发<sup>[62]</sup>。此外, 肟菌酯 (trifloxystrobin) 和吡唑醚菌酯 (pyraclostrobin) 分别与铜制剂混合使用均可提高对柑橘黑点病的防治效果<sup>[65-66]</sup>。然而, 有关抑制柑橘间座壳菌分生孢子器形成的杀菌剂的报道较少<sup>[52]</sup>, 仅苯并咪唑类的苯菌灵 (benomyl) 可以抑制柑橘间座壳菌在枯死枝条上的产孢, 但对柑橘果实和叶片黑点病的防治效果较差<sup>[67]</sup>。

**4.2.2 生物防治** 利用拮抗微生物防治植物病害可以减少因过度使用农药造成的环境污染等问题, 并且一些拮抗微生物还可促进植物生长及增强植物抗性<sup>[22]</sup>。研究表明, 唐菖蒲伯克霍尔德菌 *Burkholderia gladioli*、恶臭假单胞菌 *Pseudomonas pudia* 和荧光假单胞菌 *P. fluorescens* 对柑橘间座壳菌具有拮抗活性<sup>[68]</sup>, 如抑制分生孢子萌发, 引起病原菌致病力明显降低<sup>[69]</sup>。枯草芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus subtilis*<sup>[70]</sup>、贝氏芽孢杆菌 *B. velezensis*<sup>[71]</sup>、淀粉芽孢杆菌 *B. amyloliquefaciens*<sup>[72]</sup> 等对柑橘间座壳菌的菌丝生长或分生孢子萌发均有较强的抑制作用, 部分拮抗菌株已应用于柑橘黑点病的田间防治, 防效达 74%<sup>[73]</sup>。此外, 硫杆菌 *Thiobacillus species* 产生的生物硫 (bio-sulfur) 能显著减少柑橘黑点病的发生<sup>[74]</sup>。棘孢木霉 *Trichoderma asperellum* 和类棘孢木霉 *T. asperelloides* 生防菌不仅能抑制柑橘间座壳菌的生长, 还可以分泌漆酶 (laccase) 降解柑橘枯枝, 减少感染枯枝上侵染源的形成<sup>[75]</sup>。然而, 这些具有生防潜力的菌株在防控柑橘黑点病的商业化应用方面还有待进一步研究和推广。

**4.2.3 农业防治及诱导植物抗性** 加强柑橘果园的栽培管理, 合理密植与修剪枝条, 降低果园湿度, 增施有机肥和磷钾肥, 提高寄主的抗病性, 并且及时防治害虫等措施可明显降低柑橘黑点病的发生率<sup>[21, 76]</sup>。同时, 部分抗性诱导化合物 (Oxycom、Serenade、ReZist、Aliette、Nutriphite、Actigard 和 Benlate) 的使用, 可显著提高柑橘的抗病性<sup>[77]</sup>。不过, 目前抗性诱导剂在防治柑橘黑点病方面的商业化应用还较少。

## 5 展望

我国是柑橘生产大国, 柑橘产业在提高农民收入、实现乡村振兴以及促进农业发展等方面具有重要作用, 但柑橘黑点病的流行和为害严重影响了柑橘鲜销和出口创汇, 制约着柑橘产业的健康发展。近年来, 针对柑橘黑点病的病原检测、种类鉴定、基因组信息、遗传多样性、生物学特性、侵染循环、致病机制、发生规律和防控措施等方面取得了一些进展。然而, 以下几个问题仍有待进一步的探究: (1) 柑橘间座壳菌是否形成特殊的侵染结构以便顺利穿透具有蜡质层的柑橘叶片和果皮。(2) 柑橘间座壳菌分泌的果胶酶是其重要的致病因子, 所形成的果胶酶种类、编码基因以及功能仍有待明确。同时, 根据柑橘间座壳菌的基因组分析预测结果显示, 其含有大量假定的致病基因、分泌蛋白以及碳水化合物活性酶, 他们是否参与其致病过程仍有待进一步分析。(3) 柑橘间座壳菌仅在枯死的柑橘枝条上形成繁殖体, 而在未枯死的枝条上不产孢, 他的无性孢子和子囊孢子发育调控的分子机制有待研究。(4) 柑

橘叶片受到柑橘间座壳菌侵染后,会增加叶片拮抗微生物的群落<sup>[43]</sup>,寄主是如何识别柑橘间座壳菌的分子信号来调节自身免疫的,以及柑橘间座壳菌如何逃逸植物的防御反应的分子互作关系仍有待明确。

总之,深入认识柑橘间座壳菌的侵染结构、致病因子、产孢调控分子机制以及寄主识别柑橘间座壳菌的分子信号通路等方面的内容,将有助于为柑橘的抗病育种提供资源,也可为柑橘黑点病防治药剂的研发和应用提供新的靶标。同时,柑橘间座壳菌的种群丰富,是异宗配合真菌,有性繁殖频繁,应加强监测其对代森锰锌等农药的敏感性,科学合理混配农药,结合生防制剂以及植物抗性诱导物的使用,延缓其抗药性的形成,共同提高柑橘黑点病的综合防控能力。

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