

水稻恶苗病病原菌鉴定及室内药剂毒力测定

陈宏州 杨红福 姚克兵 束兆林 周华飞 庄义庆*

(江苏丘陵地区镇江农业科学研究所, 句容 212400)

摘要: 为探明水稻恶苗病病原菌种类以及9种药剂对各类病原菌的室内毒力, 基于形态学特征、致病性测定和TEF1- α 序列分析对病原菌进行鉴定, 并采用菌丝生长速率法分别测定多菌灵、咪鲜胺、氰烯菌酯、戊唑醇、丙硫菌唑、叶菌唑、咯菌腈、氟啶胺和噁霉灵对分离所得病原菌的室内毒力。结果表明, 水稻恶苗病病原菌为藤仓赤霉复合种(*Gibberella fujikuroi* species complex, GFSC)内的藤仓镰孢菌 *Fusarium fujikuroi*、层出镰孢菌 *F. proliferatum*、拟轮枝镰孢菌 *F. verticillioides* 和 *F. andiyazi*。多菌灵对层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌、*F. andiyazi*、敏感及抗性藤仓镰孢菌的EC₅₀均值分别为0.310、0.387、0.310、0.680和2.152 $\mu\text{g/mL}$; 咪鲜胺对上述镰孢菌的EC₅₀均值分别为0.010、0.043、0.017、0.038和0.110 $\mu\text{g/mL}$; 氰烯菌酯、戊唑醇、丙硫菌唑、叶菌唑、咯菌腈、氟啶胺和噁霉灵对分离所得4种病原菌藤仓镰孢菌、层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和 *F. andiyazi* 的EC₅₀均值分别为0.002~0.097、0.014~0.078、0.044~0.343、0.019~0.074、0.033~0.466、0.019~0.146和13.957~85.558 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 。4种病原菌个体对不同药剂的敏感性存在显著差异, 其中对氰烯菌酯、戊唑醇和叶菌唑整体较为敏感, 而对噁霉灵敏感性最低, 但不同病原菌对药剂的敏感性规律却基本一致。

关键词: 水稻恶苗病; 病原鉴定; TEF1- α ; 毒力测定

Identification of rice bakanae pathogens and indoor toxicity test of fungicides

Chen Hongzhou Yang Hongfu Yao Kebing Shu Zhaolin Zhou Huafei Zhuang Yiqing*

(Zhenjiang Institute of Agricultural Science in Hilly Area of Jiangsu Province, Jurong 212400, Jiangsu Province, China)

Abstract: The pathogen identification of rice bakanae disease (RBD) based on the morphological characteristics, pathogenicity determination, and TEF1- α sequences analysis were carried out, and the indoor toxicity of nine fungicides, carbendazim, prochloraz, phenamacril, tebuconazole, prothioconazole, metaconazole, fludioxonil, fluazinam and hymexazol, to various pathogens were detected by using mycelium growth rate method, respectively. The results showed that the pathogens of RBD were identified as four species of the *Gibberella fujikuroi* species complex (GFSC): *Fusarium fujikuroi*, *F. proliferatum*, *F. verticillioides* and *F. andiyazi*, respectively. According to the indoor tests, the EC₅₀ mean values of carbendazim to *F. proliferatum*, *F. verticillioides*, *F. andiyazi*, as well as the sensitive and resistant *F. fujikuroi* were 0.310, 0.387, 0.310, 0.680 and 2.152 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively, while the EC₅₀ mean values of prochloraz were 0.010, 0.043, 0.017, 0.038 and 0.110 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively. The EC₅₀ values of phenamacril, tebuconazole, prothioconazole, metaconazole, fludioxonil, fluazinam and hymexazol to four pathogens, *F. fujikuroi*, *F. proliferatum*, *F. verticillioides* and *F. andiyazi*, were 0.002–0.097, 0.014–0.078, 0.044–0.343, 0.019–0.074, 0.033–0.466, 0.019–0.146 and 13.957–85.558 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively. There were significant differences on the sensitivity of any four pathogens to different fungicides. Overall, the pathogens

基金项目: 江苏省农业科技自主创新资金项目(CX(17)3023), 江苏省第四期333工程科研项目(BRA2015206), 江苏省镇江市农业科技支撑计划(NY2015021)

* 通信作者 (Author for correspondence), E-mail: yqzhuang@sina.com

收稿日期: 2018-01-09

were more sensitive to phenamacril, tebuconazole and metaconazole, with the lowest sensitivity to hymexazol. However, the sensitivity of different pathogens to each fungicide was basically the same.

Key words: rice bakanae disease; pathogen identification; translation elongation factor 1- α ; toxicity test

由藤仓赤霉复合种(*Gibberella fujikuroi* species complex, GFSC)引起的水稻恶苗病是危害水稻最为严重和古老的种传病害之一。该病害自1828年在日本首次报道以来(Ito & Kimura, 1931), 几乎在世界所有水稻种植区均有发生(Singh & Sunder, 2012), 导致产量损失约3.0%~95.4%(Gupta et al., 2015)。此外, GFSC产生的伏马毒素等有毒代谢产物还带来严重的食品安全问题(Kim et al., 2012)。

水稻恶苗病病原菌鉴定对该病害的药剂防治、抗性品种筛选以及病害综合防治策略制定等诸多方面均有重要意义。GFSC的鉴定方法较多, 如形态学鉴定(O'Donnell et al., 1998a)、交配型检测(Leslie, 1991)、同工酶技术鉴定(Huss et al., 1996)、真菌毒素分析(Rheeder et al., 2002)、随机扩增多态DNA(random amplification of polymorphic DNA, RAPD)分析(Voigt et al., 1995)、扩增片段长度多态性(amplified fragment length polymorphism, AFLP)分析(Moretti et al., 2004)、限制性片段长度多态性(restriction fragment length polymorphism, RFLP)分析(Patiño et al., 2006)和多基因序列数据分析(O'Donnell et al., 2000)。这些方法大多技术环节繁琐, 且费时费力, 甚至不能准确鉴定, 因此不适合常规鉴定。目前, 一些简单的分子鉴定方法, 如rDNA内转录间隔区(internal transcribed spacer, ITS)序列分析(Tan & Niessen et al., 2003)、 β -微管蛋白序列分析(Van-Poucke et al., 2012)和翻译延伸因子1- α (translation elongation factor 1- α , TEF1- α)序列分析(Geiser et al., 2004)等已广泛应用。依据子囊壳及分生孢子着生形态等形态学特征, 水稻恶苗病病原菌最初被命名为藤仓赤霉 *Gibberella fujikuroi* (Sawada) Wollenw, 其无形态命名为串珠镰孢菌 *Fusarium moniliforme* (Seifert et al., 2003)。近年来, 基于病原菌形态学、生理学和分子系统发育分析的相关研究结果显示串珠镰孢菌可分为不同镰孢菌种类(Chen et al., 2016)。目前研究认为, 该病病原菌为GFSC内的藤仓镰孢菌 *F. fujikuroi*、层出镰孢菌 *F. proliferatum*、拟轮枝镰孢菌 *F. verticillioides* 和 *F. andiyazi* (Wulff et al., 2010)。2001年, 在非洲的高粱上首次报道了 *F. andiyazi* (Marasas et al., 2001), 之后发现其也能引起水稻恶苗病(Wulff et al., 2010), 而中国对该菌引起

的水稻恶苗病也被首次发现(戎振洋等, 2018)。

目前, 水稻恶苗病的防治仍以化学药剂种子处理为主。在中国, 目前有139个药剂产品(包括单剂和复配剂)登记用于水稻恶苗病防治, 常用药剂产品有效成分有咪鲜胺、多菌灵、甲基硫菌灵、戊唑醇、氰烯菌酯、咯菌腈、精甲霜灵、噁霉灵、氟啶胺和乙蒜素等, 其中约85%的产品有效成分为咪鲜胺、多菌灵或者咯菌腈。目前, 水稻恶苗病菌对多菌灵和咪鲜胺均已产生明显抗性(Chen et al., 2012; 2014), 对氰烯菌酯的抗性种群也在迅速扩展(Hou et al., 2018), 可见抗药性治理形势严峻。为进一步探明水稻恶苗病病原菌种类以及9种药剂对各类病原菌菌丝生长的抑制作用, 本试验从江苏省采集水稻恶苗病病原菌后基于形态学、致病性和TEF1- α 序列特征进行鉴定, 并采用菌丝生长速率法分别测定9种药剂多菌灵、咪鲜胺、氰烯菌酯、戊唑醇、丙硫菌唑、叶菌唑、咯菌腈、氟啶胺和噁霉灵对分离所得病原菌的室内毒力, 以期对该病害的有效防治提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试菌株及水稻: 于2016年10月, 分别从江苏省射阳县、仪征市、灌南县、靖江市、丹阳市和高淳区采集水稻恶苗病样品, 依据镰孢菌的菌落及分生孢子形态特征进行病原菌初筛及单孢分离(Tateishi & Chida, 2000); 采用区分剂量法, 分别以10 μ g/mL多菌灵和3 μ g/mL咪鲜胺为区分剂量进行单孢病原菌的抗药性预检(陈夕军等, 2007), 最终获得供试病原菌并编号保存备用。水稻品种为镇稻18号, 种子由江苏丘陵地区镇江农业科学研究所提供。

马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂(potato dextrose agar, PDA)培养基: 马铃薯200 g、葡萄糖20 g、琼脂18 g、蒸馏水1 L; PD液体培养基: PDA培养基中不添加琼脂。

供试药剂: 97.09%多菌灵(carbendazim)原药, 上海升联化工有限公司; 95.2%咪鲜胺(prochloraz)原药, 江苏辉丰农化股份有限公司; 98.3%氰烯菌酯(phenamacril)原药, 江苏省农药研究所股份有限公司; 95%戊唑醇(tebuconazole)原药, 盐城利民农化有限公司; 95%丙硫菌唑(prothioconazole)原药, 湖北康宝泰精细化工有限公司; 95%叶菌唑(metacn-

azole)原药,湖北帝鑫化工制造有限公司;98%咯菌腈(fludioxonil)原药,上海开荣化工科技有限公司;97%氟啶胺(fluzinam)原药,江苏威耳化工有限公司;99%噁霉灵(hymexazol)原药,威海韩孚生化药业有限公司。各药剂均配制成10 000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 的母液冷藏备用(陈宏州等,2017)。

试剂及仪器:R011 PCR扩增试剂盒,宝生物工程(大连)有限公司;其余试剂均为国产分析纯。GZP-300A智能光照培养箱,南京恒裕仪器设备制造有限公司;THZ-702B振荡培养箱,太仓华大实验仪器科技有限公司;T100 PCR仪,美国Bio-Rad公司;DYY-10C电泳仪、WD-9413A凝胶成像系统,北京六一仪器厂;Scope A1光学显微镜,德国卡尔·蔡司公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 病原菌形态特征观察

将分离所得菌株分别移至PDA平板上,置于26℃培养箱中培养,逐日观察菌丝生长及菌落正反面形态。培养5 d后,在显微镜下观察分生孢子梗及小型分生孢子的形态,并随机测量约100个小型分生孢子的长度和宽度。

1.2.2 病原菌致病性测定

将供试菌株分别移至PDA平板上,置于26℃培养箱中培养4 d后于菌落边缘打取直径为4 mm的菌饼,然后接种到含有100 mL PD液体培养基的250 mL三角瓶中,于26℃下以120 r/min振荡培养。5 d后在超净工作台上用灭菌纱布将菌丝过滤,然后于16℃以4 000 r/min离心10 min,分别收集各菌株的分生孢子,用无菌蒸馏水将分生孢子浓度调节到 1.0×10^6 个/mL,置于4℃中保存备用。

将镇稻18号稻种用60℃热水处理15 min(Amatulli et al., 2010),再用无菌蒸馏水漂洗2次后取160粒稻种分别浸泡于各菌株浓度为 1.0×10^6 个/mL的100 mL分生孢子液中,对照稻种浸泡在无菌蒸馏水中。室温下浸种48 h后,将稻种转置于垫有无菌滤纸保湿的直径15 cm培养皿上,28℃暗催芽72 h至芽长半粒谷后播种于含有无菌泥炭和沙子(80%:20%)混合物的口径10.0 cm×底径7.0 cm×高8.5 cm的塑料盆钵中,每盆播种10粒稻种。设4盆为1个处理,每处理4次重复。播种后,置于白天25℃、黑夜17℃的温室中培育,每天浇水保足水分。种子萌发20 d后,观测各菌株接种后水稻植株的发病情况,并对病株进行组织分离,检测病原菌的致病性。

1.2.3 病原菌TEF1- α 序列扩增与测序

分别将供试菌株接于含100 mL PDA液体培养

基的250 mL三角瓶中,于26℃下以120 r/min振荡培养3 d。收集菌丝后,采用改良CTAB法提取供试菌株的DNA(Dubey & Singh, 2008),并将DNA样品放置于-20℃保存备用。TEF1- α 的PCR扩增引物为EF1(5'-ATGGGTAAGGAAGACAAGAC-3')和EF2(5'-GGAAGTACCAGTGATCATGTT-3')(O'Donnell et al., 1998b),由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司合成。50 μL 扩增体系为:5 U/ μL Taq聚合酶0.5 μL 、10×PCR Buffer 5 μL 、10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Primers EF1和EF2各1 μL 、10 mmol/L dNTP 1 μL 、25 mmol/L MgCl_2 3 μL 、DNA模板1 μL ,加 ddH_2O 补足至50 μL 。PCR扩增条件:94℃预变性2 min;94℃变性1 min,53℃退火1 min,72℃延伸1 min,35个循环;72℃再延伸10 min,4℃保存。PCR扩增产物经1.5%琼脂糖凝胶电泳并拍照分析条带后,由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司进行扩增产物的纯化及双向测序。PCR扩增及测序中,每株菌株重复2次,以避免获取有误序列。

1.2.4 病原菌TEF1- α 序列比对及系统发育分析

将10株供试菌株G16-1~G16-10的TEF1- α 序列在GenBank中登录后进行BLAST比对,分析供试菌株TEF1- α 基因序列与GenBank数据库中包含的序列之间最接近的匹配,完成菌株比对鉴定。利用Mega 5.0软件对供试菌株TEF1- α 序列及GenBank下载的最佳匹配菌株TEF1- α 序列分别进行多重对位排列后,采用邻接法(neighbor-joining, NJ)构建系统发育树(张书亚等,2017)。

1.2.5 不同杀菌剂对病原菌的室内毒力测定

供试菌株G16-1~G16-10分别以10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 多菌灵和3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 咪鲜胺为区分剂量进行抗药性检测,以不加药剂PDA平板为对照,能在含药PDA平板上生长的鉴定为抗性菌株,不能生长的为敏感菌株(陈夕军等,2007)。经抗药性检测后,采用菌丝生长速率法,在预试验基础上设计供试杀菌剂的系列浓度,咪鲜胺、戊唑醇、丙硫菌唑、叶菌唑、咯菌腈和氟啶胺的浓度均设为3~0.046875 $\mu\text{g/mL}$,多菌灵、氰烯菌酯和噁霉灵的浓度分别设为10~0.15625 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 、5~0.078125 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 和80~1.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$,均为2倍递减稀释的7个浓度梯度含药PDA培养基,以添加无菌水的PDA培养基作空白对照,每个处理4次重复(陈宏州等,2017)。将供试菌株分别在26℃下活化4 d,然后在菌落边缘打取直径为4 mm的菌饼,并转接到上述含药PDA培养基和空白对照中,26℃培养4 d,待对照平板上菌落长至约平板直径4/5时,采用

十字交叉法测量各处理的菌落直径,并计算菌丝生长平均抑制率,以明确这9种药剂对病原菌的室内毒力。菌丝生长平均抑制率=(对照菌落直径均值-处理菌落直径均值)/(对照菌落直径均值-接种菌饼直径) $\times 100\%$ 。分别计算9种药剂对供试病原菌菌丝生长抑制的回归方程、相关系数(r)、 EC_{50} 及其95%置信限。

1.3 数据分析

采用DPS 7.05软件对试验数据进行统计分析,应用Duncan氏新复极差法进行差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 水稻恶苗病病原菌的形态特征

从水稻恶苗病样品中共分离得到10株菌株,编号为G16-1~G16-10,菌株G16-1、G16-3、G16-8和G16-9来自江苏省射阳县,菌株G16-2和G16-4来自江苏省仪征市,菌株G16-5、G16-6、G16-7和G16-10分别来自江苏省灌南县、靖江市、丹阳市和高淳区。将10株菌株在PDA培养基上26℃培养5 d后,菌丝呈等径辐射生长,呈地毯状平铺,菌落圆形,依据菌落形态特征大致可分为以菌株G16-1(G16-2~G16-4)、G16-5(G16-6)、G16-7(G16-8)和G16-9(G16-10)为代表的4种类型。菌株G16-1气生菌丝致密、纤细,丛卷毛状,由灰白色逐渐变为淡粉色;基内菌丝初为白色,逐渐转为淡粉色(图1-A-1、B-1)。菌株G16-5气生菌丝致密、纤细,丛卷毛状至毛毡状,由白色逐渐变为灰白色;基内菌丝初为白色,逐渐转为灰黑色(图1-A-2、B-2)。菌株G16-7气生菌丝致密、纤细,丛卷毛状,由灰白色逐渐变为粉色;基内菌丝初为白色,逐渐转为淡紫色(图1-A-3、B-3)。菌株G16-9气生菌丝致密、纤细,毛毡状,由灰白色逐渐变为淡粉色;基内菌丝初为白色,逐渐转为淡粉色(图1-A-4、B-4)。供试菌株分生孢子梗均由1个生有2~3个顶生瓶状小梗的单细胞组成,依次生成单个倒棍棒形的瓶形小梗,大小总体变化幅度不大,约为30.5~80.5 $\mu\text{m} \times 3.0 \sim 4.5 \mu\text{m}$ (图1-C1~C4)。供试菌株小型分生孢子均单出、侧生于分生孢子梗上,偶呈链状排列,形态有肾形、纺锤形及棍棒形,多具稍平展的基部,偶有1个分隔,大小为5.0~15.5 $\mu\text{m} \times 1.5 \sim 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ (图1-D1~D4)。

2.2 水稻恶苗病病原菌的致病性

分离所得10株菌株接种镇稻18号稻种并在温室中培育后,种子萌发率均为100%,但种子萌发20 d后,秧苗植株均发病。其中菌株G16-1~G16-4引起

秧苗细高和叶片狭长淡黄等水稻恶苗病典型症状,而G16-5~G16-10引起秧苗细小和叶片褪绿并黄化等症状。而对照水稻植株未见发病。对发病组织进行再分离,均获得了与接种菌株相同的病原菌,证明供试菌株均为水稻恶苗病的致病菌株。

2.3 水稻恶苗病病原菌的分子鉴定结果

分离所得10株菌株的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列均扩增出约700 bp大小的片段(图2),将PCR产物纯化及双向测序所得序列提交至GenBank并进行BLAST比对,发现菌株G16-1~G16-4的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列(登录号分别为MG266992、MG267008、MG266989和MG267011)与藤仓镰孢菌菌株IMI 58289、YT2-3、YT2-4和YT2-3的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列(登录号分别为HF679028.1、MF356-521.1、MF356522.1和MF356522.1)的相似性分别达99.573%、99.434%、99.287%和99.008%;菌株G16-5和G16-6的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列(MG267018和MG267020)与层出镰孢菌菌株CF598和P8114X的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列(KF267266.1和KU872102.1)的相似性分别达99.855%和99.576%;菌株G16-7和G16-8(MG267024和MG267038)的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列与拟轮枝镰孢菌菌株FV4和K311的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列(KP732009.1和KF562131.1)的相似性分别达99.579%和99.436%;菌株G16-9和G16-10的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列(MG266925和MG266924)与*F. andiyazi*菌株RF258的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列(KT257545.1)的相似性分别达99.858%和99.718%(表1)。

将10株供试病原菌菌株与8株GenBank中最匹配菌株的 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列,以木贼镰孢菌*F. equiseti*菌株NRRL 13405(GQ915507.1)和变红镰孢菌*F. incarnatum*菌株NRRL 31160(GQ505607.1)为外群,构建系统发育树,结果显示,菌株G16-1~G16-4、G16-5~G16-6、G16-7~G16-8和G16-9~G16-10分别聚在藤仓镰孢菌、层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和*F. andiyazi*这4个种群且亲缘关系置信度均达100%,而外群菌株木贼镰孢菌菌株NRRL 13405和变红镰孢菌菌株NRRL 31160则以较远的亲缘关系处在系统发育树的外围(图3)。表明基于 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列构建的NJ系统发育树能准确区分和鉴定镰孢菌的近缘种。依据10株供试病原菌菌株 $TEF1-\alpha$ 序列BLAST比对结果及系统发育分析结果,并结合各菌株形态学特征及致病性,最终确定供试水稻恶苗病原菌G16-1~G16-4、G16-5~G16-6、G16-7~G16-8和G16-9~G16-10分别为GFSC内的藤仓镰孢菌、层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和*F. andiyazi*。

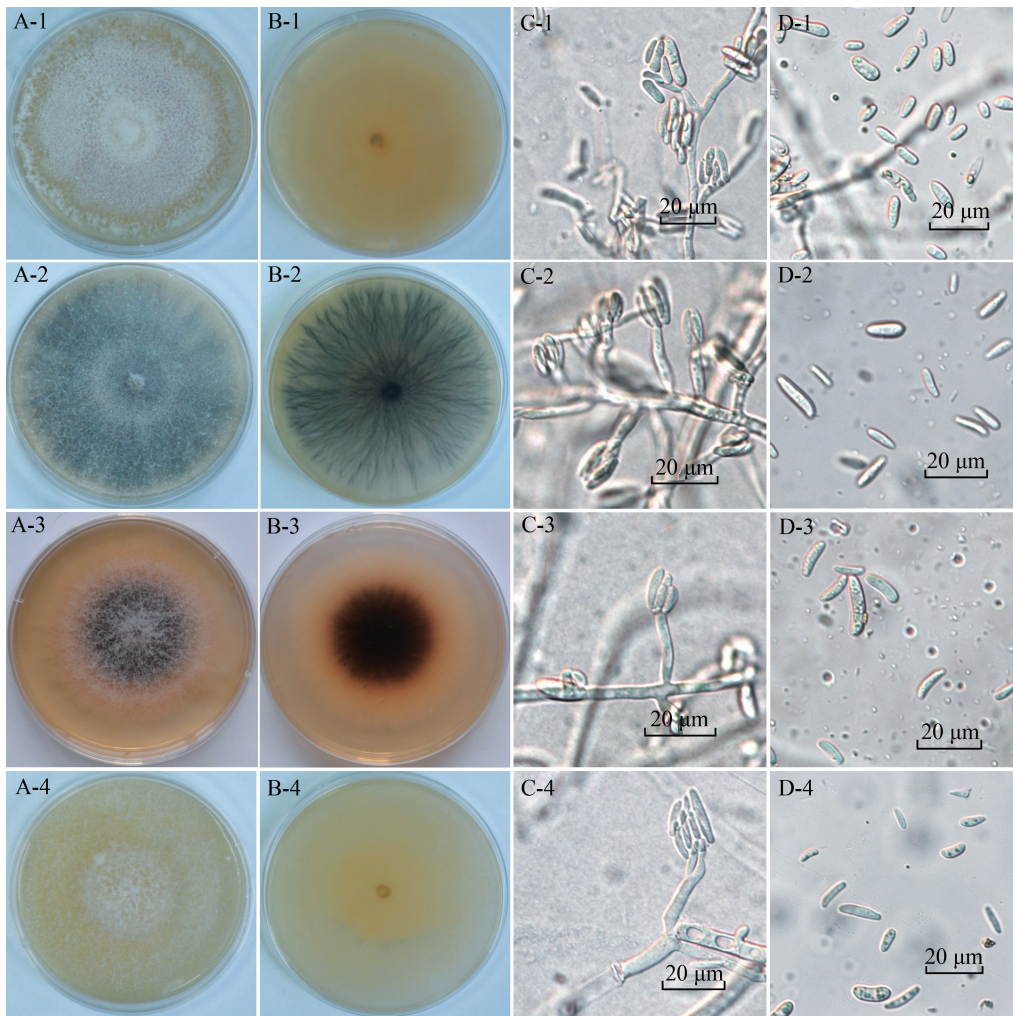


图1 江苏省水稻恶苗病病原菌的形态特征

Fig. 1 The morphologic characteristics of the pathogen strains of rice bakanae in Jiangsu Province

A-1~A-4: 菌株 G16-1、G16-5、G16-7 和 G16-9 的菌落正面; B-1~B-4: 菌株 G16-1、G16-5、G16-7 和 G16-9 的菌落背面; C-1~C-4: 菌株 G16-1、G16-5、G16-7 和 G16-9 的分生孢子梗; D-1~D-4: 菌株 G16-1、G16-5、G16-7 和 G16-9 的小型分生孢子。
A-1~A-4: Front of the colony of pathogenic strains G16-1, G16-5, G16-7 and G16-9; B-1~B-4: back of the colony of pathogenic strains G16-1, G16-5, G16-7 and G16-9; C-1~C-4: conidiophores of pathogenic strains G16-1, G16-5, G16-7 and G16-9; D-1~D-4: microconidia of pathogenic strains G16-1, G16-5, G16-7 and G16-9.

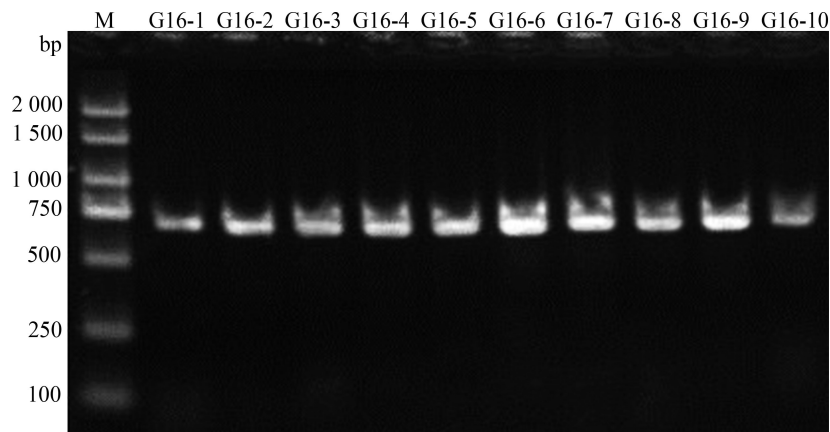


图2 江苏省水稻恶苗病病原菌 *TEF1-α* 序列的PCR扩增产物

Fig. 2 PCR products of *TEF1-α* sequence of the pathogen strains of rice bakanae in Jiangsu Province

M: DL2000 分子量标记。M: DL2000 marker.

表1 供试水稻恶苗病病原菌株及基于 *TEF1-α* 序列的病原鉴定结果

Table 1 The identification results of pathogen strains base on resistance type of *TEF1-α* sequences

来源 Source	菌株 Strain	抗性类型Resistance type		登录号 Accession no.	匹配菌株(登录号) Strain matched (Accession no.)	相似度 Similarity (%)	鉴定结果 Identification result
		多菌灵 Carbendazim	咪鲜胺 Prochloraz				
射阳县 Sheyang County	G16-1	R	R	MG266992	藤仓镰孢菌 <i>F. fujikuroi</i> IMI 58289 (HF679028.1)	99.573	藤仓镰孢菌 <i>F. fujikuroi</i>
	G16-3	S	R	MG266989	藤仓镰孢菌 <i>F. fujikuroi</i> YT2-4 (MF356522.1)	99.287	藤仓镰孢菌 <i>F. fujikuroi</i>
	G16-8	S	S	MG267038	拟轮枝镰孢菌 <i>F. verticillioides</i> K311 (KF562131.1)	99.436	拟轮枝镰孢菌 <i>F. verticillioides</i>
	G16-9	S	S	MG266925	<i>F. andiyazi</i> RF258 (KT257545.1)	99.858	<i>F. andiyazi</i>
仪征市 Yizheng County	G16-2	R	S	MG267008	藤仓镰孢菌 <i>F. fujikuroi</i> YT2-3 (MF356521.1)	99.434	藤仓镰孢菌 <i>F. fujikuroi</i>
	G16-4	S	S	MG267011	藤仓镰孢菌 <i>F. fujikuroi</i> YT2-3 (MF356521.1)	99.008	藤仓镰孢菌 <i>F. fujikuroi</i>
灌南县 Guannan County	G16-5	S	S	MG267018	层出镰孢菌 <i>F. proliferatum</i> CF598 (KF267266.1)	99.855	层出镰孢菌 <i>F. proliferatum</i>
靖江市 Jingjiang City	G16-6	S	S	MG267020	层出镰孢菌 <i>F. proliferatum</i> P8114X (KU872102.1)	99.576	层出镰孢菌 <i>F. proliferatum</i>
丹阳市 Danyang City	G16-7	S	S	MG267024	拟轮枝镰孢菌 <i>F. verticillioides</i> FV4 (KP732009.1)	99.579	拟轮枝镰孢菌 <i>F. verticillioides</i>
高淳区 Gaochun District	G16-10	S	S	MG266924	<i>F. andiyazi</i> RF258 (KT257545.1)	99.718	<i>F. andiyazi</i>

R: 抗性菌株; S: 敏感菌株。R: Resistant strain; S: sensitive strain.

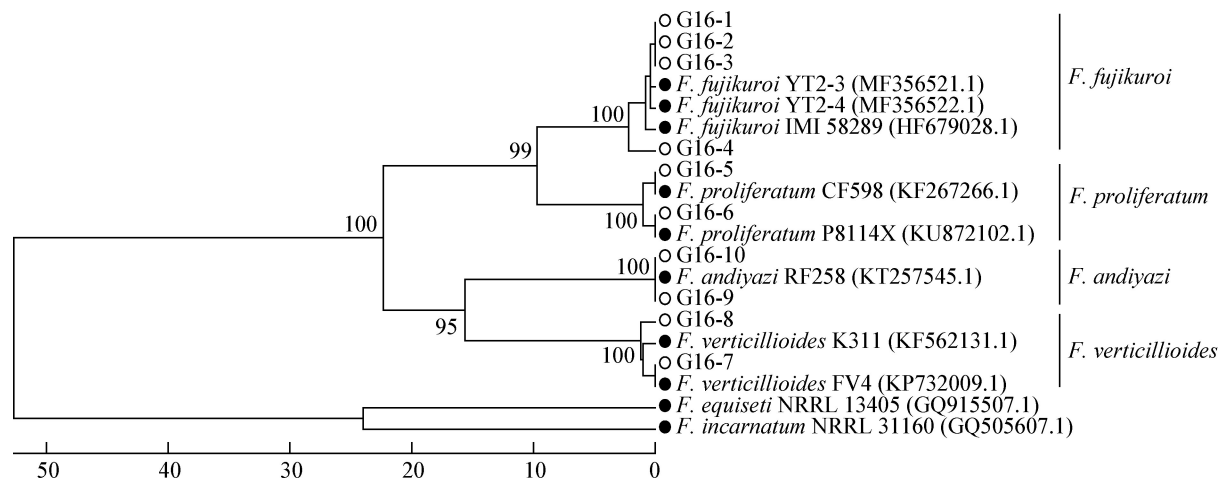


图3 基于 *TEF1-α* 序列以邻接法构建水稻恶苗病病原菌株及其相关菌株的系统发育树

Fig. 3 The NJ phylogenetic tree base on the *TEF1-α* sequences of pathogens of rice bakanae and other related strains

2.4 室内毒力测定结果

供试菌株 G16-1~G16-10 分别以 10 μg/mL 多菌灵和 3 μg/mL 咪鲜胺进行抗药性检测后发现, 菌株 G16-1 为多菌灵和咪鲜胺抗性菌株, 菌株 G16-2 为多菌灵抗性菌株及咪鲜胺敏感菌株, 菌株 G16-3 为多

菌灵敏感菌株及咪鲜胺抗性菌株, 菌株 G16-4~G16-10 均为多菌灵和咪鲜胺敏感菌株(表1)。

多菌灵对藤仓镰孢菌抗性菌株 G16-1 和 G16-2 菌丝生长抑制的 EC₅₀ 分别为 2.448、1.855 μg/mL, EC₅₀ 均值为 2.152 μg/mL; 其对敏感的藤仓镰孢菌、层出

镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和 *F. andiyazi* 菌丝生长抑制的 EC_{50} 为 0.155~0.934 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, EC_{50} 均值分别为 0.680、0.310、0.387、0.310 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 多菌灵对 4 种镰孢菌敏感菌株的毒力无明显差异。咪鲜胺对藤仓镰孢菌抗性菌株 G16-1 和 G16-3 菌丝生长抑制的 EC_{50} 分别为 0.129、0.090 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, EC_{50} 均值为 0.110 $\mu\text{g/mL}$; 其对敏感的藤仓镰孢菌、层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和 *F. andiyazi* 菌丝生长抑制的 EC_{50} 为 0.005~0.074 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, EC_{50} 均值分别为 0.038、0.010、0.043、0.017 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 咪鲜胺对 4 种镰孢菌敏感菌株的毒力也无明显差异。氰烯菌酯、戊唑醇、丙硫菌唑、叶菌唑、咯菌腈、氟啶胺和噁霉灵对 10 株菌株菌丝生长抑制的 EC_{50} 分别为

0.002~0.097、0.014~0.078、0.044~0.343、0.019~0.074、0.033~0.466、0.019~0.146 和 13.957~85.558 $\mu\text{g/mL}$; 任一种药剂对 4 种镰孢菌的毒力也均无明显差异 (表 2)。表明 4 种水稻恶苗病原菌个体对苯并咪唑类杀菌剂 (多菌灵)、咪唑类杀菌剂 (咪鲜胺)、氰基丙烯酸酯类杀菌剂 (氰烯菌酯)、三唑类杀菌剂 (戊唑醇、丙硫菌唑和叶菌唑)、吡咯类杀菌剂 (咯菌腈)、吡啶类杀菌剂 (氟啶胺) 和噁唑类杀菌剂 (噁霉灵) 这 7 类 9 种药剂的敏感性存在显著差异, 其中对氰烯菌酯、戊唑醇和叶菌唑整体较为敏感, 而对噁霉灵敏感性最低; 不同病原菌对药剂的敏感性规律却基本一致, 即药剂对 4 种病原菌的毒力相当。

表 2 供试 9 种药剂对水稻恶苗病原菌的室内毒力
Table 2 Indoor toxicity testing of nine fungicides to different pathogen strains of rice bakanae

药剂 Fungicide	菌株 Strain	回归方程 Regression equation ($y=$)	相关系数 r Correlation coefficient	EC_{50} (95% FL) ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	药剂 Fungicide	菌株 Strain	回归方程 Regression equation ($y=$)	相关系数 r Correlation coefficient	EC_{50} (95% FL) ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)
多菌灵 Carben- dazim	G16-1	4.251+ 1.926x	0.993	2.448 (2.120~2.827)	咪鲜胺 Prochl- oraz	G16-1	5.689+ 0.774x	0.994	0.129 (0.111~0.149)
	G16-2	4.610+ 1.452x	0.974	1.855 (1.413~2.434)		G16-2	6.082+ 0.790x	0.975	0.043 (0.028~0.064)
	G16-3	5.056+ 1.876x	0.988	0.934 (0.779~1.120)		G16-3	5.799+ 0.762x	0.998	0.090 (0.081~0.099)
	G16-4	6.552+ 4.191x	0.996	0.426 (0.383~0.474)		G16-4	6.819+ 1.218x	0.971	0.032 (0.020~0.051)
	G16-5	6.310+ 3.359x	0.970	0.407 (0.299~0.555)		G16-5	6.759+ 0.968x	0.988	0.015 (0.010~0.023)
	G16-6	6.437+ 2.140x	0.998	0.213 (0.197~0.230)		G16-6	7.361+ 1.033x	0.995	0.005 (0.003~0.009)
	G16-7	5.335+ 1.598x	0.991	0.618 (0.523~0.729)		G16-7	5.933+ 0.825x	0.995	0.074 (0.064~0.086)
	G16-8	7.377+ 2.932x	0.986	0.155 (0.115~0.208)		G16-8	7.318+ 1.195x	0.985	0.012 (0.007~0.020)
	G16-9	6.949+ 4.250x	0.973	0.348 (0.267~0.454)		G16-9	6.522+ 0.983x	0.992	0.028 (0.022~0.037)
	G16-10	7.024+ 3.578x	0.979	0.272 (0.215~0.344)		G16-10	7.702+ 1.190x	1.000	0.005 (0.005~0.006)
氰烯菌酯 Phenam- acril	G16-1	6.022+ 0.819x	0.997	0.057 (0.046~0.069)	戊唑醇 Tebuco- nazole	G16-1	6.902+ 1.174x	0.995	0.024 (0.019~0.030)
	G16-2	6.324+ 0.661x	0.997	0.010 (0.007~0.014)		G16-2	6.411+ 0.848x	0.984	0.022 (0.014~0.033)
	G16-3	6.218+ 0.648x	0.999	0.013 (0.011~0.016)		G16-3	6.880+ 1.069x	0.981	0.017 (0.011~0.029)
	G16-4	6.506+ 0.801x	0.986	0.013 (0.007~0.025)		G16-4	6.284+ 0.893x	0.994	0.037 (0.030~0.045)
	G16-5	6.335+ 0.601x	0.992	0.006 (0.003~0.011)		G16-5	6.021+ 0.921x	0.999	0.078 (0.072~0.085)
	G16-6	6.440+ 0.531x	0.988	0.002 (0.001~0.005)		G16-6	5.933+ 0.826x	0.997	0.074 (0.066~0.084)
	G16-7	6.138+ 0.810x	0.996	0.039 (0.030~0.051)		G16-7	6.686+ 0.985x	0.971	0.020 (0.011~0.035)
	G16-8	6.104+ 0.889x	0.999	0.057 (0.051~0.065)		G16-8	6.525+ 0.865x	0.994	0.017 (0.013~0.023)
	G16-9	6.148+ 0.951x	0.993	0.062 (0.047~0.082)		G16-9	6.995+ 1.080x	0.998	0.014 (0.012~0.017)
	G16-10	6.094+ 1.079x	0.988	0.097 (0.072~0.130)		G16-10	7.269+ 1.443x	0.997	0.027 (0.023~0.031)

续表 2 Continued

药剂 Fungicide	菌株 Strain	回归方程 Regression equation (y=)	相关系数 r Correlation coefficient	EC ₅₀ (95% FL) (μg/mL)	药剂 Fungicide	菌株 Strain	回归方程 Regression equation (y=)	相关系数 r Correlation coefficient	EC ₅₀ (95% FL) (μg/mL)
丙硫菌唑 Prothioc- onazole	G16-1	6.008+	0.976	0.176	叶菌唑 Metac- onazole	G16-1	6.963+	0.988	0.045
		1.335x		(0.135–0.228)			1.452x		(0.035–0.057)
	G16-2	6.283+	0.965	0.141		G16-2	6.447+	0.996	0.041
		1.505x		(0.102–0.194)			1.040x		(0.035–0.048)
	G16-3	6.037+	0.979	0.092		G16-3	6.952+	0.988	0.027
		0.999x		(0.070–0.121)			1.238x		(0.019–0.036)
	G16-4	5.713+	0.985	0.283		G16-4	6.170+	0.972	0.057
		1.301x		(0.230–0.350)			0.943x		(0.039–0.084)
	G16-5	5.514+	0.987	0.343		G16-5	6.230+	0.990	0.074
		1.106x		(0.279–0.422)			1.085x		(0.060–0.091)
咯菌腈 Fludio- xonil	G16-6	5.858+	0.992	0.145	G16-6	6.129+	0.998	0.073	
		1.022x		(0.122–0.171)		0.992x		(0.066–0.080)	
	G16-7	6.301+	0.978	0.081	G16-7	6.955+	0.985	0.029	
		1.194x		(0.058–0.113)		1.272x		(0.021–0.041)	
	G16-8	6.677+	0.989	0.044	G16-8	6.601+	0.991	0.019	
		1.233x		(0.034–0.056)		0.926x		(0.013–0.026)	
	G16-9	6.288+	0.974	0.049	G16-9	7.068+	0.997	0.030	
		0.981x		(0.032–0.075)		1.355x		(0.026–0.035)	
	G16-10	6.465+	0.972	0.087	G16-10	7.512+	0.975	0.034	
		1.380x		(0.063–0.121)		1.703x		(0.023–0.050)	
氟啶胺 Fluazi- nam	G16-1	5.697+	0.995	0.259	氟啶胺 Fluazi- nam	G16-1	6.093+	0.990	0.068
		1.188x		(0.230–0.292)			0.935x		(0.053–0.086)
	G16-2	5.433+	0.987	0.352		G16-2	6.222+	0.986	0.116
		0.955x		(0.287–0.432)			1.307x		(0.092–0.147)
	G16-3	5.764+	0.994	0.159		G16-3	6.200+	0.976	0.080
		0.955x		(0.137–0.183)			1.093x		(0.056–0.113)
	G16-4	6.744+	0.992	0.051		G16-4	6.546+	0.981	0.038
		1.347x		(0.042–0.062)			1.091x		(0.026–0.056)
	G16-5	7.002+	0.996	0.057		G16-5	6.869+	0.951	0.043
		1.611x		(0.050–0.065)			1.365x		(0.006–0.069)
噁霉灵 Hyme- xazol	G16-6	6.823+	0.962	0.046	G16-6	6.142+	0.989	0.067	
		1.360x		(0.028–0.075)		0.971x		(0.052–0.086)	
	G16-7	5.295+	0.979	0.466	G16-7	6.259+	0.992	0.146	
		0.890x		(0.353–0.615)		1.507x		(0.124–0.173)	
	G16-8	6.305+	0.979	0.073	G16-8	6.249+	0.981	0.035	
		1.146x		(0.052–0.102)		0.859x		(0.023–0.053)	
	G16-9	6.311+	0.956	0.033	G16-9	6.705+	0.994	0.035	
		0.881x		(0.017–0.063)		1.175x		(0.029–0.044)	
	G16-10	6.184+	0.992	0.046	G16-10	6.207+	0.992	0.019	
		0.885x		(0.036–0.059)		0.700x		(0.014–0.026)	
噁霉灵 Hyme- xazol	G16-1	3.343+	0.997	85.558	噁霉灵 Hyme- xazol	G16-1	3.343+	0.997	85.558
		0.858x		(71.773–101.990)			0.858x		(71.773–101.990)
	G16-2	3.434+	0.994	47.301		G16-2	3.434+	0.994	47.301
		0.935x		(38.876–57.552)			0.935x		(38.876–57.552)
	G16-3	3.595+	0.985	32.590		G16-3	3.595+	0.985	32.590
		0.929x		(24.646–43.095)			0.929x		(24.646–43.095)
	G16-4	3.340+	0.991	41.635		G16-4	3.340+	0.991	41.635
		1.025x		(33.783–51.311)			1.025x		(33.783–51.311)
	G16-5	4.173+	0.998	19.068		G16-5	4.173+	0.998	19.068
		0.646x		(17.657–20.592)			0.646x		(17.657–20.592)
噁霉灵 Hyme- xazol	G16-6	3.711+	0.994	19.983	噁霉灵 Hyme- xazol	G16-6	3.711+	0.994	19.983
		0.991x		(17.100–23.353)			0.991x		(17.100–23.353)
	G16-7	3.448+	0.996	76.310		G16-7	3.448+	0.996	76.310
		0.825x		(63.348–91.924)			0.825x		(63.348–91.924)
	G16-8	4.093+	0.996	13.957		G16-8	4.093+	0.996	13.957
		0.793x		(12.428–15.674)			0.793x		(12.428–15.674)
	G16-9	3.520+	0.997	42.790		G16-9	3.520+	0.997	42.790
		0.907x		(37.819–48.414)			0.907x		(37.819–48.414)
	G16-10	3.809+	0.978	23.163		G16-10	3.809+	0.978	23.163
		0.873x		(17.149–31.285)			0.873x		(17.149–31.285)

3 讨论

国外对水稻恶苗病病原菌种类及其致病性已有较多报道,如Prà et al. (2010)在欧洲首次报道了*F. andiyazi*能引起水稻恶苗病,该病菌可导致水稻种子发芽率降低约9%,能引起水稻根部变色、根长减少21%~48%以及秧苗枯萎等症状。Wulff et al. (2010)报道藤仓镰孢菌、层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和*F. andiyazi*均能降低水稻种子的萌发率并引起水稻恶苗病,其中藤仓镰孢菌致病力最强,往往能引起叶色呈淡黄绿色、节间伸长、节部弯曲并呈淡褐色以及节上有倒生须根等典型发病症状;不同病原菌离体产伏马毒素和赤霉素的能力也不同,层出镰孢菌和拟轮枝镰孢菌大多产伏马毒素,赤霉素仅由藤仓镰孢菌产生,而*F. andiyazi*大多不产伏马毒素和赤霉素。Matić et al. (2012)报道,藤仓镰孢菌和拟轮枝镰孢菌分别引起水稻徒长和矮化2种不同的症状;水稻植株矮化可能与拟轮枝镰孢菌不产赤霉素有关。Jeon et al. (2013)发现藤仓镰孢菌、层出镰孢菌和拟轮枝镰孢菌均可抑制水稻种子萌发;藤仓镰孢菌可引起秧苗叶片黄化、叶片细长和徒长等水稻恶苗病典型症状,而层出镰孢菌和拟轮枝镰孢菌可引起秧苗矮化。Quazi et al. (2013)研究表明层出镰孢菌致病症状初为秧苗叶片褪绿并黄化、植株细小,然后植株渐变褐色直至枯死。国内戎振洋等(2018)报道了基于环介导等温扩增技术(loop-mediated isothermal amplification, LAMP),以*F. andiyazi*的TAT (trichothecene 3-O-acetyltransferase)基因为靶标设计并筛选出一套灵敏、特异的LAMP引物,并开展人工接种发病幼苗和田间采集水稻病株的检测,建立了可快速诊断该菌所引起的水稻恶苗病的LAMP检测技术。本研究结果表明,GFSC内的藤仓镰孢菌、层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和*F. andiyazi*在我国均有发生与危害,并且藤仓镰孢菌可导致秧苗细高和叶片狭长淡黄等水稻恶苗病典型症状,层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和*F. andiyazi*可导致秧苗细小和叶片褪绿并黄化等症状。

依据传统的形态学和生物学特征进行镰孢菌的鉴定,对专业知识及操作经验有较高要求,而且费时费力,还往往不能准确鉴定菌种。因此,一般基于传统形态学特征的镰孢菌鉴定仅作为镰孢菌的预判或菌种鉴定的辅助措施。目前,基于TEF1- α 序列特征的分子鉴定及系统发育分析已广泛应用于镰孢菌鉴

定(Geiser et al., 2004)。在本研究中,基于形态学特征、致病性和TEF1- α 序列分析能精准鉴定10株供试水稻恶苗病的病原菌,并且将其分为4个不同系统发育种群。可见,TEF1- α 序列在水稻恶苗病病原菌鉴定中具有较好的效用。在镰孢菌的系统发育分析中,TEF1- α 序列与 β -微管蛋白序列的组合分析通常显示出更好的鉴别效果,如在咖啡枯萎病菌*Gibberella xylarioides*的系统发育分析中,仅依据TEF1- α 序列不能清晰鉴别种内不同菌株间的系统发育关系,而TEF1- α 序列与 β -微管蛋白序列组合分析后则能清晰鉴别(Geiser et al., 2005)。因此,对于镰孢菌的系统发育分析,有时需要附加其它基因序列与TEF1- α 序列进行组合分析,才能有效鉴别菌株系统发育关系。

在我国,对水稻恶苗病病原菌进行室内药剂筛选、抗药性检测以及抗性机理等研究中,大多都以藤仓镰孢菌为靶标(陈子豪, 2014; 郑睿等, 2014),而其它病原菌却鲜有报道。本研究结果表明,江苏省水稻恶苗病病原菌为GFSC内的藤仓镰孢菌、层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和*F. andiyazi*。此外,笔者研究江苏省水稻恶苗病病原种群结构后得出,藤仓镰孢菌、层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和*F. andiyazi*在病原菌中占比分别为74.59%、5.74%、18.03%和1.64%(未发表数据)。可见,层出镰孢菌、拟轮枝镰孢菌和*F. andiyazi*的发生与危害、药剂防治及抗药性等问题也不容忽视。本研究中,4种病原菌个体对7类9种药剂的敏感性存在显著差异,其中对氰烯菌酯、戊唑醇和叶菌唑整体较为敏感,而对噁霉灵敏感性最低;不同病原菌对药剂的敏感性规律基本一致,即每种药剂对4种水稻恶苗病病原菌的毒力效果相当。这表明,与多菌灵和咪鲜胺均无交互抗性的氰烯菌酯、戊唑醇和叶菌唑在水稻恶苗病的防治及抗性治理中具备优良的开发与应用潜力。

参 考 文 献 (References)

- Amatulli MT, Spadaro D, Gullino ML, Garibaldi A. 2010. Molecular identification of *Fusarium* spp. associated with bakanae disease of rice in Italy and assessment of their pathogenicity. *Plant Pathology*, 59(5): 839–844
- Chen HZ, Yang HF, Yao KB, Zhuang YQ, Miao K, Shu ZL. 2017. Drug resistance of *Gibberella fujikuroi* and correlation analysis of its sensitivity to different fungicides. *Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin*, 33(33): 135–141 (in Chinese) [陈宏州, 杨红福, 姚克兵, 庄义庆, 缪康, 束兆林. 2017. 藤仓赤霉菌的抗药性及对不同杀

- 菌剂敏感性的相关分析. 中国农学通报, 33(33): 135–141]
- Chen XJ, Lu GX, Tong YH, Ji ZL, Xu JY. 2007. Resistance of *Fusarium moniliforme* rice bakanae disease pathogen to 3 fungicides for seed-treatment and competition ability of resistant strains. Journal of Plant Protection, 34(4): 425–430 (in Chinese) [陈夕军, 卢国新, 童蕴慧, 纪兆林, 徐敬友. 2007. 水稻恶苗病菌对三种浸种剂的抗性及其抗药菌株的竞争能力. 植物保护学报, 34(4): 425–430]
- Chen Y, Huang TT, Chen CJ, Hou YP, Zhang AF, Wang WX, Gao TC, Zhou MG. 2012. Sensitivity of *Fusarium verticillioides* isolates from rice to a novel cyanoacrylate fungicide. Crop Protection, 39: 106–109
- Chen YC, Lai MH, Wu CY, Lin TC, Cheng AH, Yang CC, Wu HY, Chu SC, Kuo CC, Wu YF, et al. 2016. The genetic structure, virulence, and fungicide sensitivity of *Fusarium fujikuroi* in Taiwan. Phytopathology, 106(6): 624–635
- Chen ZH. 2014. Molecular resistance mechanism of *Fusarium fujikuroi* against carbendazim and diagnosis techniques for detecting genotypes with carbendazim-resistance alleles. Master Thesis. Nanjing: Nanjing Agricultural University (in Chinese) [陈子豪. 2014. 藤仓镰孢菌对多菌灵抗药性分子机制及检测方法研究. 硕士学位论文. 南京: 南京农业大学]
- Chen ZH, Gao T, Liang SP, Liu KX, Zhou MG, Chen CJ. 2014. Molecular mechanism of resistance of *Fusarium fujikuroi* to benzimidazole fungicides. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 357(1): 77–84
- Dubey SC, Singh SR. 2008. Virulence analysis and oligonucleotide fingerprinting to detect diversity among Indian isolates of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceris* causing chickpea wilt. Mycopathologia, 165(6): 389–406
- Geiser DM, Jiménez-Gasco MM, Kang S, Makalowska I, Veeraraghavan N, Ward TJ, Zhang N, Kulda GA, O'Donnell K. 2004. FUSARIUM-ID v.1.0: a DNA sequence database for identifying *Fusarium*. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 110(5/6): 473–479
- Geiser DM, Lewis-Ivey ML, Hakiza G, Juba JH, Miller SA. 2005. *Gibberella xylarioides* (anamorph: *Fusarium xylarioides*), a causative agent of coffee wilt disease in Africa, is a previously unrecognized member of the *G. fujikuroi* species complex. Mycologia, 97(1): 191–201
- Gupta AK, Solanki IS, Bashyal BM, Singh Y, Srivastava K. 2015. Bakanae of rice – an emerging disease in Asia. The Journal of Animal & Plant Sciences, 25(6): 1499–1514
- Hou YP, Qu XP, Mao XW, Kuang J, Duan YB, Song XS, Wang JX, Chen CJ, Zhou MG. 2018. Resistance mechanism of *Fusarium fujikuroi* to phenamacril in the field. Pest Management Science, 74(3): 607–616
- Huss MJ, Campbell CL, Jennings DB, Leslie JF. 1996. Isozyme variation among biological species in the *Gibberella fujikuroi* species complex (*Fusarium* section Liseola). Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 62(10): 3750–3756
- Ito S, Kimura J. 1931. Studies on the 'bakanae' disease of the rice plant. Reports on Hokkaido National Agriculture Experiment Station, 27: 1–95
- Jeon YA, Yu SH, Lee YY, Park HJ, Lee S, Sung JS, Kim YG, Lee HS. 2013. Incidence, molecular characteristics and pathogenicity of *Gibberella fujikuroi* species complex associated with rice seeds from Asian countries. Mycobiology, 41(4): 225–233
- Kim JH, Kang MR, Kim HK, Lee SH, Lee T, Yun SH. 2012. Population structure of the *Gibberella fujikuroi* species complex associated with rice and corn in Korea. The Plant Pathology Journal, 28(4): 357–363
- Leslie JF. 1991. Mating populations in *Gibberella fujikuroi* (*Fusarium* section Liseola). Phytopathology, 18(9): 1058–1060
- Matić S, Spadaro D, Prella A, Gullino ML, Garibaldi A. 2012. Light affects fumonisin production in strains of *Fusarium fujikuroi*, *Fusarium proliferatum*, and *Fusarium verticillioides* isolated from rice. International Journal of Food Microbiology, 166(3): 515–523
- Marasas WFO, Rheeder JP, Lamprecht SC, Zeller KA, Leslie JF. 2001. *Fusarium andiyazi* sp. nov., a new species from sorghum. Mycologia, 93(6): 1203–1210
- Moretti A, Mulè G, Susca A, González-Jaén MT, Logrieco A. 2004. Toxin profile, fertility and AFLP analysis of *Fusarium verticillioides* from banana fruits. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 110(5/6): 601–609
- O'Donnell K, Cigelnik E, Nirenberg HI. 1998a. Molecular systematics and phylogeography of the *Gibberella fujikuroi* species complex. Mycologia, 90(3): 465–493
- O'Donnell K, Kistler HC, Cigelnik E, Ploetz RC. 1998b. Multiple evolutionary origins of the fungus causing Panama disease of banana: concordant evidence from nuclear and mitochondrial gene genealogies. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 95(5): 2044–2049
- O'Donnell K, Nirenberg HI, Aoki T, Cigelnik E. 2000. A multigene phylogeny of the *Gibberella fujikuroi* species complex: detection of additional phylogenetically distinct species. Mycoscience, 41(1): 61–78
- Patiño B, Mirete S, Vázquez C, Jiménez M, Rodríguez MT, González-Jaén MT. 2006. Characterization of *Fusarium verticillioides* strains by PCR-RFLP analysis of the intergenic spacer region of the rDNA. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 86(3): 429–435
- Prà MD, Tonti S, Pancaldi D, Nipoti P, Alberti I. 2010. First report of *Fusarium andiyazi* associated with rice bakanae in Italy. Plant Disease, 94(8): 1070
- Quazi SAJ, Meon S, Jaafar H, Ahmad ZABM. 2013. Characterization of *Fusarium proliferatum* through species specific primers and its virulence on rice seeds. International Journal of Agriculture and Biology, 15(4): 649–656
- Rheeder JP, Marasas WFO, Vismer HF. 2002. Production of fumonisin analogs by *Fusarium* species. Applied and Environmental Micro-

- biology, 68(5): 2101–2105
- Rong ZY, Yuan YT, Zeng DD, Ye WW, Yang HF, Zheng XB. 2018. Rapid diagnosis of rice bakanae caused by *Fusarium andiyazi* using a loop-mediated isothermal amplification assay. *Acta Phytopathologica Sinica*, 48(2): 256–262 (in Chinese) [戎振洋, 袁咏天, 曾丹丹, 叶文武, 杨红福, 郑小波. 2018. 基于环介导等温扩增技术快速诊断由 *Fusarium andiyazi* 引起的水稻恶苗病. *植物病理学报*, 48(2): 256–262]
- Seifert KA, Aoki T, Baayen RP, Brayford D, Burgess LW, Chulze S, Gams W, Geiser D, de Gruyter J, Leslie JF, et al. 2003. The name *Fusarium moniliforme* should no longer be used. *Mycological Research*, 107(6): 643–644
- Singh R, Sunder S. 2012. Foot rot and bakanae of rice: an overview. *Review of Plant Pathology*, 5: 566–604
- Tan MK, Niessen LM. 2003. Analysis of rDNA ITS sequences to determine genetic relationships among, and provide a basis for simplified diagnosis of, *Fusarium* species causing crown rot and head blight of cereals. *Mycological Research*, 107(7): 811–821
- Tateishi H, Chida T. 2000. Sensitivity of *Fusarium moniliforme* isolates to ipconazole. *Journal of General Plant Pathology*, 66(4): 353–359
- Van-Poucke K, Monbaliu S, Munaut F, Heungens K, De-Saeger S, Van-Hove F. 2012. Genetic diversity and mycotoxin production of *Fusarium lactis* species complex isolates from sweet pepper. *International Journal of Food Microbiology*, 153: 28–37
- Voigt K, Schleier S, Bruckner B. 1995. Genetic variability in *Gibberella fujikuroi* and some related species of the genus *Fusarium* based on random amplification of polymorphic DNA (RAPD). *Current Genetics*, 27(6): 528–535
- Wulff EG, Sørensen JL, Lübeck M, Nielsen KF, Thrane U, Torp J. 2010. *Fusarium* spp. associated with rice bakanae: ecology, genetic diversity, pathogenicity and toxigenicity. *Environmental Microbiology*, 12(3): 649–657
- Zhang SY, Li L, Chen XL, Qi QQ, Lou HZ, Zhang CQ. 2017. Identification of brown spot on fruit of *Torreya grandis* and screening of fungicides. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 44(5): 817–825 (in Chinese) [张书亚, 李玲, 陈秀龙, 戚钱钱, 楼焕泽, 张传清. 2017. 香榧果实褐斑病病原菌鉴定及防治药剂筛选. *植物保护学报*, 44(5): 817–825]
- Zheng R, Nie YF, Yu JJ, Huang L, Yu MN, Yin XL, Huang X, Wang YH, Zheng MT, Liu YF. 2014. Sensitivity of *Fusarium fujikuroi* to prochloraz and JS399-19 in Jiangsu Province. *Chinese Journal of Pesticide Science*, 16(6): 693–698 (in Chinese) [郑睿, 聂亚锋, 于俊杰, 黄磊, 俞咪娜, 尹小乐, 黄星, 王亚会, 郑梦婷, 刘永峰. 2014. 江苏省水稻恶苗病菌对咪鲜胺和氰烯菌酯的敏感性. *农药学报*, 16(6): 693–698]

(责任编辑:李美娟)