

四种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌的毒力 及对烟草灰霉病的抑制作用

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摘要: 为筛选防治烟草灰霉病的有效药剂, 采用菌丝生长速率法和孢子萌发法测定氟啶胺、咪鲜胺、苯醚甲环唑及代森锰锌4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌*Botrytis cinerea*的毒力, 同时通过离体叶片评价这4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病的保护和治疗作用。结果表明, 氟啶胺和咪鲜胺对菌丝生长活性抑制最强, 有效抑制中浓度EC₅₀平均值分别为0.02、0.03 mg/L, 苯醚甲环唑次之, 代森锰锌最弱, EC₅₀平均值分别为0.39、7.86 mg/L; 氟啶胺对孢子萌发活性抑制最强, 代森锰锌次之, 有效抑制中浓度EC₅₀平均值分别为0.06、0.16 mg/L, 咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑最弱, EC₅₀平均值均大于25.00 mg/L。离体试验表明, 氟啶胺对烟草灰霉病保护作用最强, 浓度为50 mg/L时, 防治效果为100.00%, 咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑次之, 防治效果分别为88.62%和76.46%, 代森锰锌最弱, 浓度为1 000 mg/L时防治效果仅为75.81%; 氟啶胺对烟草灰霉病治疗作用最强, 浓度为100 mg/L时的防治效果为85.75%, 咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑次之, 浓度为200 mg/L时的防治效果分别为85.47%和76.48%, 代森锰锌最弱, 浓度为1 000 mg/L时防治效果为70.24%。表明氟啶胺和咪鲜胺更适合烟草灰霉病的防治。

关键词: 烟草灰霉病; 灰葡萄孢菌; 杀菌剂; 菌丝生长; 生物活性

Toxicity of four fungicides against fungus *Botrytis cinerea* in tobacco and their inhibition effects against tobacco gray mold

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Abstract: In order to screen effective fungicides for the control of tobacco gray mold, the toxicity of four fungicides, fluazinam, prochloraz, difenoconazole and mancozeb, against fungus *Botrytis cinerea* from tobacco were tested *in vitro* using both mycelial growth and conidial germination methods, and the protective and curative effects of these fungicides against tobacco gray mold were also detected *in vivo* on detached tobacco leaves. The results showed that fluazinam and prochloraz exhibited the highest inhibition against mycelial growth of *B. cinerea*, with average EC₅₀ (median effect concentration) values of 0.02 and 0.03 mg/L, respectively, followed by difenoconazole (0.39 mg/L); mancozeb showed poor inhibition (7.86 mg/L). Fluazinam exhibited highest inhibition against conidial germination of the pathogen, with an average EC₅₀ value of 0.06 mg/L, followed by mancozeb (0.16 mg/L), while prochloraz

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and difenoconazole showed the poorest inhibition (both >25.00 mg/L). The strongest protective activity was observed in fluazinam (100.00% at 50 mg/L), followed by prochloraz (88.62%) and difenoconazole (76.46%), while the lowest activity was detected in mancozeb (75.81% at 1 000 mg/L). The strongest curative activity was detected in fluazinam (85.75% at 100 mg/L), followed by prochloraz (85.47% at 200 mg/L) and difenoconazole (76.48% at 200 mg/L), while the lowest activity was observed in mancozeb (70.24% at 1 000 mg/L). The results showed that fluazinam and prochloraz were more suitable for the control of tobacco gray mold.

Key words: tobacco gray mold; *Botrytis cinerea*; fungicide; mycelial growth; bioactivity

烟草灰霉病是烟草集约化育苗期易发生的真菌病害(Elmer & Michailides, 2007; Williamson et al., 2007; Sham et al., 2017),其由灰葡萄孢菌 *Botrytis cinerea* 引起,通常造成烟苗黑茎、枯萎、叶斑等症状,湿度大时叶斑及病茎上密生灰色霉层,严重时发病率可达100%,导致烟苗成片死亡。该病害在日本、新西兰、英国、德国等均有报道,曾造成巨大的经济损失(Choquer et al., 2007)。该病害具有潜伏期短、流行速度快等特点,在有利的环境条件下,短时间内即可造成大面积流行(汪汉成等,2018)。近年来,随着我国烟草集约化育苗的发展,烟草灰霉病在苗期危害逐渐加重,亟待探寻适宜的解决办法。

化学防治仍是作物灰霉病最经济、有效的防治方法,抑制病原菌菌丝生长或孢子萌发的药剂均有可能用于防治烟草灰霉病。宫飞燕等(2008)测定了8种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌菌丝生长的毒力,发现咪鲜胺和代森锰锌抑制菌丝生长的有效抑制中浓度分别为0.03 mg/L和621.36 mg/L;汪汉成等(2018)测定了嘧菌酯对烟草灰霉病菌的生物活性,发现嘧菌酯抑制其孢子萌发有效抑制中浓度为2.28 mg/L。除测定药剂的室内抑制作用外,还需考虑在不同施药期时药剂对烟草灰霉病的保护和治疗作用的防治效果,因为药剂的施药时间也可能会影响烟草灰霉病的防治效果,如Wang et al.(2009a)曾报道,相同剂量的烯酰吗啉在接菌前1 d施用对黄瓜霜霉病的防治效果达100%,而在接菌后1、3 d施用的防治效果分别为67.10%和31.50%。近年来,氟啶胺(Slawecki et al., 2002; Wu et al., 2014; Shao et al., 2015a)、咪鲜胺(Kapteyn et al., 2010)、苯醚甲环唑(Keinath, 2015)及代森锰锌(Sahile et al., 2008; Weber & Wichura, 2013)被广泛用于草莓、黄瓜、葡萄、番茄等经济作物灰霉病的防治。由于我国特殊的烟草管理政策,登记用于烟草灰霉病防治的药剂鲜有报道,农药经销商推荐氟啶胺、咪鲜胺、苯醚甲环唑及代森锰锌等杀菌剂用于苗期烟草灰霉病的防治,

但这些药剂对烟草灰霉病菌的抑制活性和对烟草灰霉病的防治效果如何,目前并不清楚。

为明确氟啶胺、咪鲜胺、苯醚甲环唑及代森锰锌这4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病的防治效果,采用菌丝生长速率法和孢子萌发法测定这4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌的抑制活性,并采用离体叶片法测定这4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病的保护和治疗作用的防治效果,以期为烟草灰霉病菌适宜防治药剂的选择提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试菌株和植物:于2016年4月自贵州省毕节市烟草育苗大棚内感病烟草植株上采集感染灰霉病的病叶样品。供试感病烟草品种为云烟87,由贵州省烟草科学研究院提供,将其种植于160孔/盘的专用烤烟育苗盘中,培养基质为草炭和蛭石(质量比为4:1),每穴种植1株,室内自然条件下培养,待烟苗长至40 d时,采集第3~4叶位叶片用于试验。

真菌培养基:酵母粉5 g/L、KH₂PO₄ 6 g/L、NaNO₃ 6 g/L、KCl 0.50 g/L、MgSO₄ 0.25 g/L、甘油20 mL/L、琼脂粉20 g/L,加去离子水定容至1 L。

试剂及仪器:85%代森锰锌(mancozeb)原药,杜邦中国集团有限公司;96%氟啶胺(fluazinam)原药,淄博德樽生物科技有限公司;99.10%咪鲜胺(prochloraz)原药,江苏辉丰农化股份有限公司;95%苯醚甲环唑(difenoconazole)原药,先正达(中国)投资有限公司;其它试剂均为国产分析纯。1.5 L手动喷雾器,浙江涛梓喷雾器有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 含药真菌培养基的制备

将氟啶胺、咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑分别溶于甲醇中,代森锰锌溶于无菌水,均配成浓度为1×10⁴ mg/L的母液,于4℃黑暗条件下保存,备用。试验时用甲醇将氟啶胺、咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑母液浓度分别稀释

成浓度为 $1\times10^3\text{ mg/L}$ 药液,分别从 $1\times10^3\text{ mg/L}$ 氟啶胺、 $1\times10^3\text{ mg/L}$ 咪鲜胺、 $1\times10^3\text{ mg/L}$ 苯醚甲环唑及 $1\times10^4\text{ mg/L}$ 代森锰锌药液中吸取 $100\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 、 $200\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 、 $500\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 、 $200\text{ }\mu\text{L}$,将其分别定容至 100 mL 真菌培养基中,采用倍半稀释法制备含药培养基平板,在含药培养基平板中氟啶胺最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、0.02\text{ }、0.03\text{ }、0.06\text{ }、0.13\text{ }、0.25\text{ }、0.50\text{ }、1\text{ mg/L}$,咪鲜胺最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、0.06\text{ }、0.13\text{ }、0.25\text{ }、0.50\text{ }、1\text{ mg/L}$,苯醚甲环唑最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、0.31\text{ }、0.63\text{ }、1.25\text{ }、2.50\text{ }、5\text{ mg/L}$,代森锰锌最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、0.63\text{ }、1.25\text{ }、2.50\text{ }、5\text{ }、10\text{ }、20\text{ mg/L}$,甲醇的体积分数均小于 0.50% 。

1.2.2 杀菌剂对病原菌菌丝生长抑制作用的测定

将自感病烟草植株上采集的病叶样品参照Wang et al.(2011)方法进行病原菌的分离纯化与鉴定,随机挑选3株,即HM1、HM2、HM3用于菌丝生长和孢子萌发的测定,并将菌株于 4°C 下真菌培养基(Wang et al., 2016a)斜面上长期保存。

采用菌丝生长速率法(Wang et al., 2009b)测定杀菌剂对菌丝生长的抑制作用。将菌株HM1、HM2、HM3在真菌培养基上预培养5 d后,在菌落边缘打取直径 5 mm 的菌碟,分别接种到含不同浓度杀菌剂的直径为 9 cm 的培养基平板上,以不含杀菌剂的处理为对照,每个杀菌剂的每个浓度为1个处理,每个处理重复3次。接菌后将平板置于 28°C 黑暗条件下培养。当对照菌落直径长至 7 cm 时,采用十字交叉法测量各处理的菌落直径,根据公式计算杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌菌丝生长的抑制率(Wang et al., 2016b)。菌落增长直径=菌落直径-菌碟直径。抑制率=(对照菌落增长直径-处理菌落增长直径)/对照菌落增长直径 $\times 100\%$ 。以杀菌剂质量浓度对数值为横坐标,抑制率概率值为纵坐标绘制毒力回归曲线,根据毒力回归方程求出各杀菌剂对病原菌分生孢子萌发的有效抑制中浓度 $\text{EC}_{\text{js}50}$ (Sun et al., 2010),每种杀菌剂下3株菌株的 $\text{EC}_{\text{js}50}$ 平均值即为该杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌孢子萌发的 $\text{EC}_{\text{mf}50}$ 。

1.2.3 杀菌剂对分生孢子萌发抑制作用的测定

采用孢子萌发法(Wang et al., 2009b)测定4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌分生孢子萌发的抑制作用。用无菌去离子水分别将各杀菌剂母液进行稀释,氟啶胺最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、0.01\text{ }、0.03\text{ }、0.05\text{ }、0.10\text{ }、0.20\text{ mg/L}$,咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、6.25\text{ }、12.50\text{ }、25\text{ }、50\text{ }、100\text{ mg/L}$,代森锰锌最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、0.06\text{ }、0.13\text{ }、0.25\text{ }、0.50\text{ }、1\text{ mg/L}$ 。

将 0.50 mL 不同浓度的4种杀菌剂药液与浓度为 $1\times10^6\text{ 个/mL}$ 的 0.50 mL 孢子悬浮液均匀混合,吸取 $100\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 混合液于载玻片上,将载玻片置于保湿培养皿中,于 28°C 黑暗条件下培养 12 h 。以不含杀菌剂的处理为对照,当对照孢子萌发率达到 90% 以上时,观察4种杀菌剂各浓度下灰霉病菌分生孢子的萌发情况。每种杀菌剂每个浓度调查分生孢子总数不少于 200 个,分别统计分生孢子萌发数和分生孢子总数,根据公式计算各杀菌剂对病原菌分生孢子萌发的抑制率(Wang et al., 2009c)。分生孢子萌发率=分生孢子萌发数/调查分生孢子总数,抑制率=(对照分生孢子萌发率-处理分生孢子萌发率)/对照分生孢子萌发率 $\times 100\%$ 。以杀菌剂质量浓度对数值为横坐标、抑制率概率值为纵坐标绘制毒力回归曲线,根据毒力回归方程求出各杀菌剂对病原菌分生孢子萌发的有效抑制中浓度 $\text{EC}_{\text{mf}50}$ (Sun et al., 2010),每种杀菌剂下3株菌株的 $\text{EC}_{\text{mf}50}$ 平均值即为该杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌孢子萌发的 $\text{EC}_{\text{mf}50}$ 。

1.2.4 杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病的保护和治疗作用

选取敏感菌株HM1,参照1.2.2方法将其制备成直径为 5 mm 的菌碟。采用离体叶片法(Wang et al., 2009a)测定杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病的保护作用和治疗作用。保护作用测定:将4种杀菌剂母液用 0.01% 吐温-80水溶液稀释,配制系列浓度药液,氟啶胺最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、6.25\text{ }、12.50\text{ }、25\text{ }、50\text{ 和 }100\text{ mg/L}$;咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、3.13\text{ }、12.50\text{ }、50\text{ }、200\text{ 和 }800\text{ mg/L}$;代森锰锌最终质量浓度分别为 $0\text{ }、125\text{ }、250\text{ }、500\text{ }、1\ 000\text{ 和 }2\ 000\text{ mg/L}$ 。选取感病烟株第3~4叶位叶片,将叶片从基部剪下,洗净,晾干。采用手动喷雾器向离体叶片正面均匀喷施各浓度药液直至药液开始沿叶片滴下,对照喷施同体积的 0.01% 吐温-80溶液。施药 24 h 后,用直径为 0.2 mm 接种针在叶片正面同一部位接种直径为 5 mm 的菌碟,每个处理接种6片烟叶,3次重复。接菌后用脱脂棉包裹叶片茎基部保湿,置于温度为 28°C 、相对湿度大于 90% 的培养箱中培养,5 d后测量叶片病斑面积。根据公式计算保护作用防治效果(Wang et al., 2009a)。防治效果=(对照发病面积-处理发病面积)/对照发病面积 $\times 100\%$ 。治疗作用测定:方法基本同上,仅是药液于离体叶片接菌 24 h 后再喷施。

1.3 数据分析

采用DPS 7.05软件进行数据统计分析,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 杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌菌丝生长的抑制作用

氟啶胺、咪鲜胺、苯醚甲环唑和代森锰锌4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌菌丝生长抑制作用差异显著

($P<0.05$)。4种杀菌剂中,氟啶胺和咪鲜胺对烟草灰霉病菌菌丝生长的抑制活性最强,有效抑制中浓度EC_{js50}平均值分别为0.02 mg/L和0.03 mg/L;苯醚甲环唑次之,EC_{js50}平均值为0.39 mg/L;代森锰锌最差,EC_{js50}平均值为7.86 mg/L,且四者之间差异显著($P<0.05$,表1)。

表1 4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌菌丝生长的抑制作用

Table 1 Inhibitory effects of four fungicides against mycelium growth of *Botrytis cinerea* from tobacco

杀菌剂 Fungicide	菌株 Strain	毒力回归方程 Toxicity regression equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	EC _{js50} (mg/L)	EC _{js50} 平均值 Average value of EC _{js50} (mg/L)
代森锰锌 Mancozeb	HM1	$y=0.67x+4.38$	0.97	8.56	7.86 ± 1.50 a
	HM2	$y=0.89x+4.14$	0.99	9.25	
	HM3	$y=0.84x+4.36$	0.99	5.78	
氟啶胺 Fluazinam	HM1	$y=1.84x+7.95$	0.98	0.02	0.02 ± 0.01 c
	HM2	$y=1.55x+7.79$	0.99	0.02	
	HM3	$y=1.65x+8.15$	0.99	0.01	
咪鲜胺 Prochloraz	HM1	$y=0.47x+5.76$	0.99	0.03	0.03 ± 0.01 c
	HM2	$y=0.56x+5.97$	0.99	0.02	
	HM3	$y=0.55x+5.82$	0.98	0.03	
苯醚甲环唑 Difenoconazole	HM1	$y=0.94x+5.41$	0.99	0.37	0.39 ± 0.06 b
	HM2	$y=0.99x+5.46$	0.99	0.33	
	HM3	$y=0.98x+5.32$	0.98	0.47	

表中数据为平均数±标准差。同列数据后不同字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著。Data are mean±SD. Different letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$ level by Duncan's new multiple range test.

2.2 杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌分生孢子萌发抑制作用

氟啶胺、咪鲜胺、苯醚甲环唑和代森锰锌4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌分生孢子萌发的抑制活性差异显著($P<0.05$)。4种杀菌剂中,氟啶胺的抑制活性最强,有效抑制中浓度EC_{mf50}平均值为0.06 mg/L,显

著高于其它3种杀菌剂($P<0.05$);代森锰锌次之,EC_{mf50}平均值为0.16 mg/L,显著高于咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑($P<0.05$);咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑的抑制活性最差,EC_{mf50}值均大于25.00 mg/L,两者之间差异不显著(表2)。

表2 4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌分生孢子萌发的抑制作用

Table 2 Inhibitory effects of four fungicides against conidial germination of *Botrytis cinerea* from tobacco

杀菌剂 Fungicide	菌株 Strain	毒力回归方程 Toxicity regression equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	EC _{mf50} (mg/L)	EC _{mf50} 平均值 Average value of EC _{mf50} (mg/L)
代森锰锌 Mancozeb	HM1	$y=0.91x+5.67$	0.99	0.18	0.16 ± 0.03 b
	HM2	$y=0.85x+6.62$	0.99	0.12	
	HM3	$y=0.92x+5.68$	0.99	0.18	
氟啶胺 Fluazinam	HM1	$y=2.34x+7.65$	0.98	0.07	0.06 ± 0.01 c
	HM2	$y=1.43x+6.79$	0.98	0.06	
	HM3	$y=2.98x+8.96$	0.98	0.05	
咪鲜胺 Prochloraz	HM1	-	-	>25.00	>25.00 a
	HM2	-	-	>25.00	
	HM3	-	-	>25.00	
苯醚甲环唑 Difenoconazole	HM1	-	-	>25.00	>25.00 a
	HM2	-	-	>25.00	
	HM3	-	-	>25.00	

表中数据为平均数±标准差。同列数据后不同字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著。Data are mean±SD. Different letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$ level by Duncan's new multiple range test.

2.3 杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病的保护和治疗作用

氟啶胺、咪鲜胺、苯醚甲环唑和代森锰锌4种杀菌剂不同浓度处理对烟草灰霉病的保护和治疗作用的防治效果差异显著($P<0.05$)。随着杀菌剂浓度的增加,各杀菌剂保护作用和治疗作用的防治效果均逐渐增强;相同浓度药液处理烟草离体叶片时,各杀菌剂保护作用的防治效果均优于其治疗作用的防治效果。4种杀菌剂中,氟啶胺对烟草灰霉病保护作用最强,浓度为50 mg/L时的防治效果为100.00%;

咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑次之,浓度为50 mg/L时的防治效果分别为88.62%和76.46%;代森锰锌最弱,浓度为1 000 mg/L时防治效果为75.81%。4种杀菌剂中,氟啶胺对烟草灰霉病的治疗作用最强,当浓度为100 mg/L时防治效果达85.75%;咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑次之,浓度为200 mg/L时防治效果分别为85.47%和76.48%;代森锰锌最弱,浓度为1 000 mg/L时防治效果为70.24%(表3)。

表3 4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病的保护作用和治疗作用的防治效果

Table 3 Protective and curative effects of four fungicides against gray mold on detached tobacco leaves

杀菌剂 Fungicide	浓度 Concentration (mg/L)	保护作用 Protective efficacy (%)	治疗作用 Curative efficacy (%)
代森锰锌 Mancozeb	125.00	22.58±0.67 f	19.42±0.42 f
	250.00	41.94±0.45 e	40.23±0.76 d
	500.00	66.13±0.89 d	60.78±0.54 c
	1 000.00	75.81±0.56 c	70.24±1.02 b
	2 000.00	100.00±0.00 a	88.24±0.43 a
氟啶胺 Fluazinam	6.25	14.63±0.26 f	10.36±0.14 f
	12.50	54.27±1.65 d	38.24±0.76 d
	25.00	75.61±1.78 c	64.37±0.86 c
	50.00	100.00±0.00 a	71.50±0.57 b
	100.00	100.00±0.00 a	85.75±1.65 a
咪鲜胺 Prochloraz	3.13	75.30±0.76 c	36.08±0.79 d
	12.50	84.02±1.64 b	48.67±0.75 d
	50.00	88.62±1.56 b	69.49±0.56 b
	200.00	89.10±1.04 b	85.47±1.54 a
	800.00	100.00±0.00 a	89.35±0.87 a
苯醚甲环唑 Difenoconazole	3.13	52.46±0.45 d	30.25±0.25 e
	12.50	69.47±0.76 d	38.45±0.54 d
	50.00	76.46±0.53 c	62.34±0.57 c
	200.00	84.23±0.76 b	76.48±0.65 b
	800.00	100.00±0.00 a	85.24±1.58 a

表中数据为平均数±标准差。同种杀菌剂同列数据后不同字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著。
Data are mean±SD. Different letters in the same column in the same fungicide indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$ level by Duncan's new multiple range test.

3 讨论

抑制植物组织内菌丝的生长是防治病害扩展的关键。宫飞燕等(2008)研究结果表明,咪鲜胺对烟草灰霉病菌菌丝生长抑制作用很强,其有效抑制中浓度为0.03 mg/L,Pappas & Fisher(1979)研究结果表明,咪鲜胺抑制草莓灰霉病菌菌丝生长的有效抑制中浓度为0.30 mg/L,均与本研究结果一致;而代森锰锌抑制烟草灰霉病菌生长的有效抑制中浓度为621.36 mg/L(宫飞燕等,2008),高于本研究结果的

7.86 mg/L,其原因可能为本试验所使用商品制剂的代森锰锌。Shao et al.(2015b)研究结果表明,氟啶胺抑制草莓灰霉病菌菌丝生长的有效抑制中浓度为0.02 mg/L,与本研究结果(0.02 mg/L)一致。赵建江等(2010)研究结果表明,苯醚甲环唑抑制灰霉病菌菌丝生长的有效抑制中浓度为0.40 mg/L,与本研究结果0.39 mg/L相近。此外,本研究结果发现氟啶胺、咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑对烟草灰霉病菌菌丝生长的抑制作用显著高于代森锰锌,究其原因氟啶胺、咪鲜胺

和苯醚甲环唑均具有内吸性,对已经侵染组织内部的病菌具有抑制作用,而代森锰锌不具有内吸性,对已经侵染组织内部的病菌没有抑制活性(Roberts et al., 1999)。

抑制植物组织表面病原菌孢子的萌发是防治病害发生的关键。氟啶胺、咪鲜胺、苯醚甲环唑和代森锰锌这4种杀菌剂抑制烟草灰霉病菌孢子萌发的研究鲜有报道,但对其它植物病原菌孢子萌发影响的报道较多。Wang et al.(2009b)研究结果表明代森锰锌抑制荔枝霜疫霉 *Peronophythora litchii* 孢子囊萌发的有效抑制中浓度为 2.77 mg/L, Palmer et al. (2015)研究结果表明代森锰锌抑制柄锈菌 *Puccinia horiana* 孢子萌发的有效抑制中浓度为 7.00 mg/L, 均高于本研究结果的 0.16 mg/L, 这可能由于不同病原菌对杀菌剂的敏感性不同。Song et al.(2018)研究结果表明氟啶胺抑制苹果轮纹病菌 *Botryosphaeria dothidea* 孢子萌发的有效抑制中浓度为 0.04 mg/L, 与本研究结果 0.06 mg/L 相近。Matheron & Porchas (2000)研究结果表明氟啶胺抑制辣椒疫霉 *Phytophthora capsici*、褐腐疫霉 *P. citrophthora* 及寄生疫霉 *P. parasitica* 休止孢萌发的有效抑制中浓度均大于 18 mg/L, 与本研究结果差异较大, 这可能由于不同病原菌对氟啶胺的敏感性不同。咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑 25 mg/L 时均不能抑制烟草灰霉病菌孢子萌发, 这2种杀菌剂在本试验范围内未能获得毒力回归曲线, 因此无法计算其抑制孢子萌发的有效抑制中浓度, 这2种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌的抑制作用与对香榧果实褐斑病菌 *Torreya grandis* (张书亚等, 2017) 和番茄叶霉病菌 *Cladosporium fulvum* (王晓坤等, 2017) 的抑制作用一致。

本研究所测定的这4种杀菌剂的作用机理不同。氟啶胺是线粒体氧化磷酸化解偶联剂, 阻碍真菌腺嘌呤核苷三磷酸的生成(Suzuki et al., 1995; Mao et al., 2018), 它对不同阶段病原菌都有抑制作用, 可在发病前期和后期用于灰霉病的防治。Shao et al.(2015b)及Liang et al.(2015)研究结果均表明氟啶胺保护作用的防治效果均优于其治疗作用的防治效果, 该杀菌剂可在发病初期用于防治烟草灰霉病。咪鲜胺属咪唑类杀菌剂, 作用于细胞膜甾醇的生物合成(Vinggaard, 2006; Zhao et al., 2018); 苯醚甲环唑属三唑类杀菌剂, 通过抑制甾醇的脱甲基化来阻碍细胞膜的形成(Dong et al., 2013; Wu et al., 2018); 咪鲜胺和苯醚甲环唑这2种杀菌剂在植物体

内具有很好的内吸性, 它们可用于防治草莓灰霉病(Cooke et al., 2010)和番茄灰霉病(赵建江等, 2010), 但这2杀菌剂在高剂量时易对植物造成药害(Magarey et al., 1993; Nithyameenakshi et al., 2006), 在烟草苗期灰霉病防治过程中需注意使用浓度。代森锰锌属多作用位点杀菌剂, 主要抑制菌体内丙酮酸的氧化, 并和参与丙酮酸氧化过程的二硫辛酸脱氢酶中的硫氨基结合, 从而杀死病菌(Roberts et al., 1999; Atmaca et al., 2018), 因其内吸性差, 需要使用较高的剂量, 生产上通常作为保护性杀菌剂来防治病害, 该杀菌剂仅适合于灰霉病发病初期使用。

本研究虽测定了4种杀菌剂对烟草灰霉病菌的抑制作用和离体叶片上对烟草灰霉病的防治效果, 但烟草灰霉病防治应用技术尚未完善, 这些杀菌剂的使用剂量、持效期、间隔期、耐雨水冲刷能力、农药残留等仍需深入研究。此外, 灰霉病菌寄主范围广、易变异, 属抗性风险水平较高的病原菌, 该病原菌对主要防治药剂已产生广泛的抗药性(Sun et al., 2010; Fernández-Ortuño et al., 2013), 虽然我国烟草灰霉病的防治用药较少, 但其侵染源可能是来自其它作物上已产生抗药性的灰霉病菌, 因此, 烟草灰霉病菌可能存在抗药性问题。

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