

拮抗烟草疫霉的枝穗霉菌株筛选

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黄婷, 向立刚, 庄文颖, 曾昭清, 余知和. 拮抗烟草疫霉的枝穗霉菌株筛选[J]. 微生物学通报, 2022, 49(9): 3860-3872
Huang Ting, Xiang Ligang, Zhuang Wenying, Zeng Zhaoqing, Yu Zhihe. Screening of *Clostridium* strains against *Phytophthora nicotianae*[J]. Microbiology China, 2022, 49(9): 3860-3872

摘 要:【背景】烟草疫霉(*Phytophthora nicotianae*)引起的烟草黑胫病(tobacco black shank)是烤烟生产上重要的土传根茎病害之一, 生产上防治困难。【目的】筛选对病原菌具有强拮抗能力的有益微生物菌株是开展生物防治的基础。【方法】采用平板对峙法筛选对烟草疫霉具有拮抗作用的枝穗霉菌株。根据枝穗霉在烟草疫霉菌落上的覆盖程度和产孢量, 以及对烟草疫霉菌丝、孢囊梗和孢子囊的缠绕情况, 将枝穗霉的拮抗能力划分为强、中等、弱和无 4 个等级。【结果】供试 8 种 65 株枝穗霉中, 6 株具有强拮抗能力、27 株具有中等拮抗能力、22 株具有弱拮抗能力、10 株无拮抗能力; 不同枝穗霉菌株对烟草疫霉的抑制率大小为 20.0%–86.7%。【结论】粉红枝穗霉(*Clonostachys rosea*)菌株 7901、11361 和亚麻生枝穗霉(*C. byssicola*) 5072、6729、7507 及条孢枝穗霉(*C. grammicospora*) 6730 对烟草疫霉具有强拮抗能力, 这为后续盆栽试验及作用机理研究等提供了种质资源。

关键词: 枝穗霉属; 烟草疫霉; 菌丝缠绕; 产孢量; 抑制率; 对峙培养

Screening of *Clostridium* strains against *Phytophthora nicotianae*

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Abstract: [Background] Tobacco black shank, induced by *Phytophthora nicotianae*, is one of the major soil-borne diseases that cause serious stem and root rot in flue-cured tobacco production.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31870012, 31750001, 31570022); 中国科学院前沿重点研究项目(QYZDY-SSW-SMC029)

Supported by: National Natural Science Foundation of China (31870012, 31750001, 31570022); Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences of Chinese Academy of Sciences (QYZDY-SSW-SMC029)

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Received: 2022-01-29; Accepted: 2022-02-20; Published online: 2022-03-23

[Objective] Screening of strong antagonistic strains is the basis of biological control. **[Methods]** In this study, the dual culture assay was used to screen *Clostrachys* strains against *P. nicotianae*. Sixty-five strains of *Clostrachys* belonging to eight species were tested. According to their abilities of sporulation on colony of *P. nicotianae* and hyphal coilings produced surrounding hyphae, sporangiophores, and sporangia of the pathogen, the antagonism of *Clostrachys* was classified into four degrees: strong, moderate, weak, and absent. **[Results]** A total of 6 tested strains had strong antagonistic ability, 27 moderate antagonistic ability, 22 weak antagonistic ability, and 10 no antagonistic ability. The inhibition rates of *Clostrachys* strains tested to *P. nicotianae* were 20.0%–86.7%. **[Conclusion]** The strains tested with strong antagonistic ability were *C. rosea* 7901 and 11361, *C. byssicola* 5072, 6729, and 7507, and *C. grammicospora* 6730. Their potential as biocontrol resources needs further pot experiment confirmation.

Keywords: *Clonostachys*; *Phytophthora nicotianae*; hyphal coilings; sporulation capacity; inhibition rates; dual culture method

烟草黑胫病是烤烟生产上的一种毁灭性土传病害^[1],可发生于烟株生长的各个生育期,我国烟草行业每年因此造成的经济损失高达数亿元^[2]。目前该病的防治困难,生产上主要采取抗性品种、轮作等农业措施辅以化学药剂防治^[3]。然而化学药剂的长期大量使用加剧了生态环境破坏、病菌抗药性增加等问题,而且随着烟草种植年限的增加,品种抗性也逐渐丧失。因此,利用有益微生物控制病害的发生已成为现阶段植物病害防控的发展方向。按照防治机理,生物防治可分为生防菌剂、植物诱抗剂和植物源杀菌剂^[4]。其中,生防菌剂是目前使用最广泛的一类,包括利用真菌、细菌和放线菌的竞争、重寄生、拮抗等作用防治植物病原菌。已报道拮抗烟草疫霉的真菌主要为木霉属(*Trichoderma*)和青霉属(*Penicillium*)等类群^[5-6]。

枝穗霉属(*Clonostachys*)隶属于子囊菌门(*Ascomycota*)粪壳纲(*Sordariomycetes*)肉座菌目(*Hypocreales*)生赤壳科(*Bionectriaceae*),可合成含氮化合物、多酮和萜类等多种次生代谢产物^[7]。因代谢产物具有杀虫^[8]、抗菌^[9]及产毒素^[10]等功能,枝穗霉成员已作为重要的生防菌应用于植物病害防治。如粉红枝穗霉(*Clonostachys rosea*)

[异名粉红粘帚霉(*Gliocladium roseum*)]用于防治草莓灰霉病^[11]、黄瓜枯萎病^[12]和小麦根结线虫^[13]等;亚麻生枝穗霉(*C. byssicola*)防治香蕉冠腐病^[14]和可可豆荚病^[15]等,但目前尚无应用枝穗霉防治烟草黑胫病的报道。本研究以枝穗霉为材料,通过平板对峙培养方式,筛选对烟草疫霉具有拮抗能力的菌株,以期烟草黑胫病的生物防治提供新资源。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 供试菌株

供试的 65 个菌株分别为粉红枝穗霉(*C. rosea*)、亚麻生枝穗霉(*C. byssicola*)、密集枝穗霉(*C. compactiuscula*)、条孢枝穗霉(*C. grammicospora*)、香柱菌枝穗霉(*C. epichloe*)、间枝穗霉(*C. intermedia*)、槐枝穗霉(*C. kowhai*)和塞氏枝穗霉(*C. samuelsii*) 8 个种(表 1),由中国科学院微生物研究所真菌学国家重点实验室分离、鉴定和保藏。烟草疫霉(*Phytophthora nicotianae*) PP24 菌株由贵州省烟草科学研究院提供。

1.2 培养基

马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂培养基(PDA)^[16]用于枝穗霉菌株活化;燕麦琼脂培养基(OA)^[3]用于烟草

表 1 枝穗霉对烟草疫霉的对峙培养

Table 1 Dual culture of *Clonostachys* strains against *Phytophthora nicotianae*

种名 Species name	菌株号 Strain No.	第 30 天枝穗霉产孢情况 Sporulation of <i>Clonostachys</i> strains on 30th day	缠绕情况 Hyphal coilings	覆盖情况 Coverage	抑制率 Inhibition rate (%)	拮抗等级 Antagonistic degree
亚麻生枝穗霉 <i>C. byssicola</i>	5072	大量产孢 Abundant	大量缠绕 Rich	大量覆盖 Mass	64.4	强 Strong
	5101	少量产孢 Poor	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	37.8	弱 Weak
	5122	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	大量覆盖 Mass	62.2	中 Moderate
	5148	不产孢 None	无缠绕 None	无覆盖 None	24.4	无 None
	5150	少量产孢 Poor	无缠绕 None	大量覆盖 Mass	86.7	中 Moderate
	5152	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	大量覆盖 Mass	51.1	中 Moderate
	5155	不产孢 None	无缠绕 None	无覆盖 None	26.7	无 None
	5184	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	大量覆盖 Mass	48.9	中 Moderate
	5185	少量产孢 Poor	无缠绕 None	大量覆盖 Mass	73.3	中 Moderate
	6701	少量产孢 Poor	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	37.8	弱 Weak
	6702	少量产孢 Poor	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	33.3	弱 Weak
	6729	大量产孢 Abundant	大量缠绕 Rich	大量覆盖 Mass	60.0	强 Strong
	7099	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	少量覆盖 Few	46.7	弱 Weak
	7103	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	少量覆盖 Few	42.2	弱 Weak
	7138	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	46.7	弱 Weak
	7172	不产孢 None	无缠绕 None	无覆盖 None	33.0	无 None
	7184	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	44.4	弱 Weak
	7189	少量产孢 Poor	少量缠绕 Few	大量覆盖 Mass	68.9	中 Moderate
	7215	不产孢 None	无缠绕 None	无覆盖 None	31.1	无 None
	7507	大量产孢 Abundant	大量缠绕 Rich	大量覆盖 Mass	57.8	强 Strong

(待续)

(续表 1)

密集枝穗霉	8249	少量产孢	无缠绕	少量覆盖	42.2	弱
<i>C. compactiuscula</i>		Poor	None	Few		Weak
	9290	少量产孢	少量缠绕	少量覆盖	42.2	弱
		Poor	Few	Few		Weak
香柱菌枝穗霉	6848	不产孢	无缠绕	无覆盖	28.9	无
<i>C. epichloe</i>		None	None	None		None
条孢枝穗霉	6730	大量产孢	大量缠绕	大量覆盖	86.7	强
<i>C. grammicospora</i>		Abundant	Rich	Mass		Strong
间枝穗霉	8761	少量产孢	无缠绕	无覆盖	22.2	无
<i>C. intermedia</i>		Poor	None	None		None
槐枝穗霉	7114	不产孢	无缠绕	无覆盖	20.0	无
<i>C. kowhai</i>		None	None	None		None
粉红枝穗霉	4354	大量产孢	少量缠绕	大量覆盖	66.7	中
<i>C. rosea</i>		Abundant	Few	Mass		Moderate
	4359	少量产孢	无缠绕	大量覆盖	64.4	中
		Poor	None	Mass		Moderate
	5128	少量产孢	无缠绕	大量覆盖	64.4	中
		Poor	None	Mass		Moderate
	6792	大量产孢	无缠绕	大量覆盖	55.6	中
		Abundant	None	Mass		Moderate
	6793	不产孢	无缠绕	大量覆盖	53.3	中
		None	None	Mass		Moderate
	6843	少量产孢	大量缠绕	少量覆盖	44.4	中
		Poor	Rich	Few		Moderate
	7090	少量产孢	无缠绕	大量覆盖	60.0	中
		Poor	None	Mass		Moderate
	7113	不产孢	无缠绕	无覆盖	24.4	无
		None	None	None		None
	7141	大量产孢	少量缠绕	少量覆盖	37.8	弱
		Abundant	Few	Few		Weak
	7147	大量产孢	少量缠绕	大量覆盖	55.6	中
		Abundant	Few	Mass		Moderate
	7173	大量产孢	大量缠绕	少量覆盖	44.4	中
		Abundant	Rich	Few		Moderate
	7175	大量产孢	大量缠绕	少量覆盖	40.0	中
		Abundant	Rich	Few		Moderate
	7185	少量产孢	无缠绕	少量覆盖	42.2	弱
		Poor	None	Few		Weak
	7193	大量产孢	无缠绕	大量覆盖	53.3	中
		Abundant	None	Mass		Moderate
	7202	少量产孢	无缠绕	少量覆盖	42.2	弱
		Poor	None	Few		Weak
	7501	大量产孢	无缠绕	少量覆盖	46.7	弱
		Abundant	None	Few		Weak

(待续)

(续表 1)

7816	少量产孢 Poor	无缠绕 None	大量覆盖 Mass	51.1	中 Moderate
7856	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	少量覆盖 Few	46.7	弱 Weak
7860	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	大量覆盖 Mass	53.3	中 Moderate
7863	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	42.2	弱 Weak
7872	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	37.8	弱 Weak
7876	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	大量覆盖 Mass	48.9	中 Moderate
7877	少量产孢 Poor	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	28.9	弱 Weak
7885	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	大量覆盖 Mass	57.8	中 Moderate
7887	少量产孢 Poor	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	37.8	弱 Weak
7888	不产孢 None	无缠绕 None	无覆盖 None	30.0	无 None
7901	大量产孢 Abundant	大量缠绕 Rich	大量覆盖 Mass	53.3	强 Strong
7905	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	少量覆盖 Few	40.0	弱 Weak
8729	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	大量覆盖 Mass	51.1	中 Moderate
8734	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	大量覆盖 Mass	55.6	中 Moderate
8819	少量产孢 Poor	少量缠绕 Few	少量覆盖 Few	37.8	弱 Weak
8884	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	大量覆盖 Mass	60.0	中 Moderate
10154	大量产孢 Abundant	无缠绕 None	大量覆盖 Mass	55.6	中 Moderate
11152	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	大量覆盖 Mass	51.1	中 Moderate
11179	少量产孢 Poor	少量缠绕 Few	少量覆盖 Few	33.3	弱 Weak
11361	大量产孢 Abundant	大量缠绕 Rich	大量覆盖 Mass	51.1	强 Strong
11364	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	大量覆盖 Mass	51.1	中 Moderate
11539	大量产孢 Abundant	少量缠绕 Few	少量覆盖 Few	33.3	弱 Weak
塞氏枝穗霉 <i>C. samuelsii</i>	10117 不产孢 None	无缠绕 None	无覆盖 None	28.9	无 None

疫霉菌株活化及对峙培养。

1.3 对峙培养及菌丝缠绕观察

取活化的枝穗霉菌落边缘菌块(直径 5 mm)接种于 OA 平板(90 mm)一侧,25 °C 培养 3 d 后,在距其菌落边缘 5 cm 处的另一侧接种烟草疫霉,以只接烟草疫霉的平板作为对照,所有对峙培养试验使用同一空白对照。每个处理设 3 个重复,25 °C 光暗交替(光照 12 h/d)培养 6 d,测量枝穗霉和烟草疫霉相向生长半径,计算抑制率,并分别于第 5、8 和 30 天拍摄对峙培养菌落形态。

抑制率(%)=(第 6 天对照烟草疫霉菌落半径-处理烟草疫霉菌落半径)/(第 6 天对照烟草疫霉菌落半径)×100。

对峙培养过程中,分别于枝穗霉和烟草疫霉菌落接触 24–48 h 内,挑取菌落交界处菌丝,乳酚棉蓝染色,显微观察枝穗霉菌丝对烟草疫霉菌丝的缠绕状况;第 30 天观察枝穗霉在烟草疫霉菌落上的产孢情形。

参照文献[17]的分级方法,根据枝穗霉菌丝对烟草疫霉菌落覆盖情况(抑制率≥50%为大量覆盖;50%>抑制率>33%为少量覆盖;抑制率≤33%为无覆盖)、菌丝缠绕程度(枝穗霉菌丝对烟草疫霉有明显大量缠绕及平行生长定义为大量缠绕;偶见缠绕及平行生长定义为少量缠绕;无缠绕即未见缠绕情况),以及菌落产孢情况(对峙培养 30 d 后,观察枝穗霉在烟草疫霉菌落上的产孢量:产生密集孢子定义为大量产孢;产生孢子但不密集定义为少量产孢;未见枝穗霉孢子定义为不产孢),将供试菌株的拮抗能力划分为强(大量覆盖、大量缠绕、大量产孢)、中等(大量覆盖、少量缠绕或不缠绕、产孢或少量覆盖、大量缠绕、产孢)、弱(少量覆盖、少量缠绕或不缠绕、产孢)和无拮抗能力(无覆盖、无缠绕、少量产孢或不产孢)4 个等级。

2 结果与分析

供试的 65 株枝穗霉对烟草疫霉的对峙培养结果(菌落覆盖、菌丝缠绕、产孢情况及抑制率)见表 1。依据菌株拮抗能力划分标准,除 10 株无拮抗能力外,55 株枝穗霉对烟草疫霉表现出不同程度的拮抗作用,其中 6 株具强拮抗能力、27 株具中等拮抗能力、22 株具弱拮抗能力。

2.1 强拮抗能力菌株

粉红枝穗霉 7901、11361 和亚麻生枝穗霉 5072、6729、7507 及条孢枝穗霉 6730 菌株对烟草疫霉具有强拮抗能力(图 1)。空白对照烟草疫霉如图 1A 所示。对峙培养第 8 天,枝穗霉大量覆盖烟草疫霉菌落,其菌丝与烟草疫霉菌丝平行生长,包围烟草疫霉菌丝(图 1B 和 1C),或在烟草疫霉菌丝周围大量聚集并缠绕(图 1D–1F),或缠绕孢囊梗和孢子囊(图 1G)。对峙培养第 30 天,枝穗霉在烟草疫霉菌落上大量产孢。

2.2 中等拮抗能力菌株

亚麻生枝穗霉 5122 等 27 个菌株具中等拮抗能力(表 1)。中等拮抗能力的枝穗霉菌株分为 2 种情况,分别选择粉红枝穗霉 4354 和 7173 为代表,如图 2 所示。对峙培养第 8 天,枝穗霉大量覆盖烟草疫霉菌落(图 2B),枝穗霉菌丝少量缠绕或不缠绕烟草疫霉菌丝(图 2G);或者枝穗霉少量覆盖烟草疫霉菌落(图 2E),但大量菌丝聚集并缠绕烟草疫霉菌丝(图 2H)、孢囊梗和孢子囊(图 2I)或与烟草疫霉菌丝平行生长(图 2J);对峙培养第 30 天,枝穗霉在烟草疫霉菌落上产孢。

2.3 弱拮抗能力菌株

粉红枝穗霉 11539 等 22 个菌株具有弱拮抗能力(表 1)。对峙培养第 8 天,枝穗霉菌丝少量覆盖烟草疫霉菌落(图 3B)、少量缠绕(图 3D–3G)或不缠绕烟草疫霉菌丝;第 30 天,枝穗霉在烟

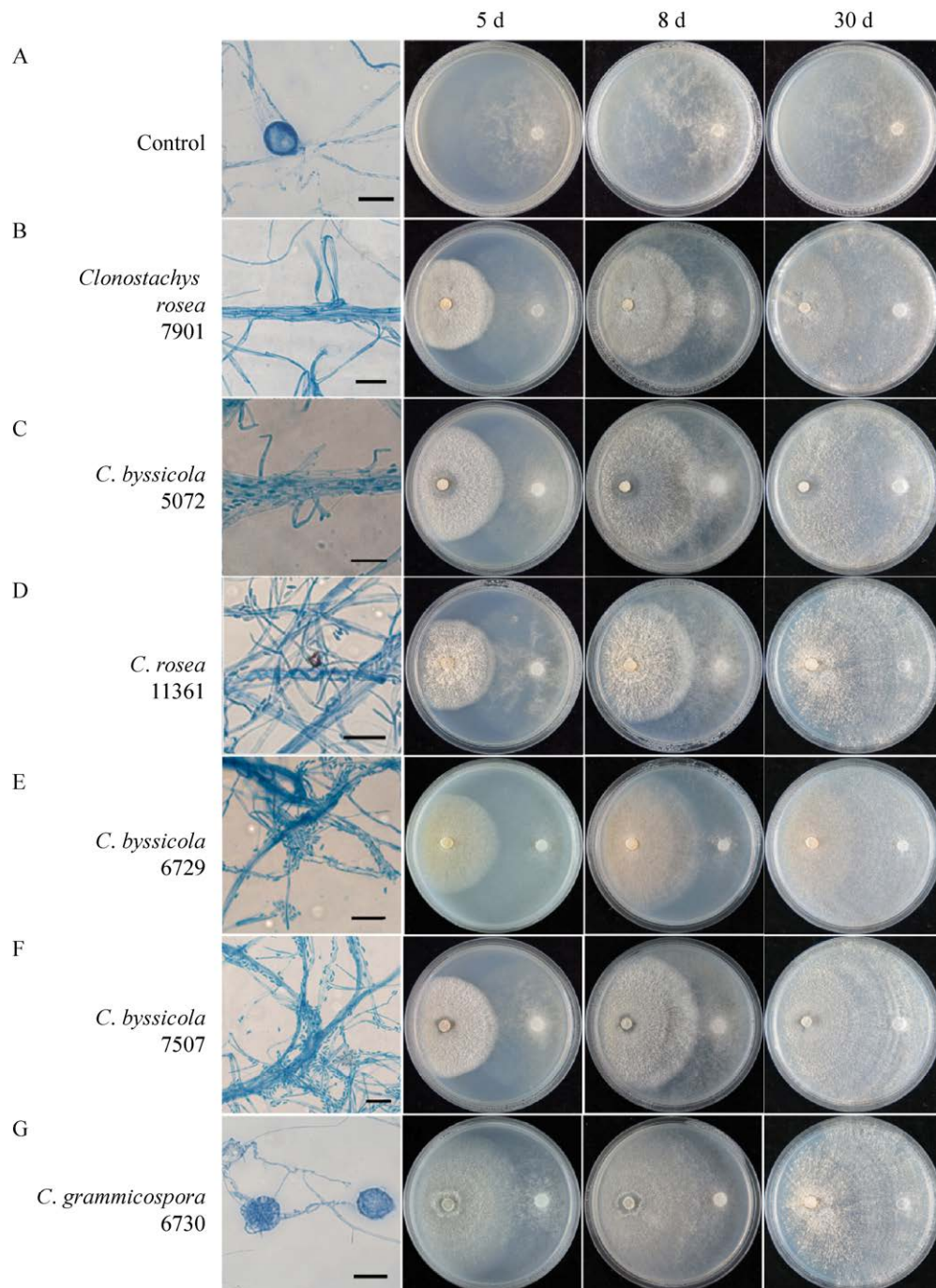


图 1 对烟草疫霉具有强拮抗能力的枝穗霉菌株 A: 正常生长的烟草疫霉菌丝及其孢子囊; B 和 C: 枝穗霉菌丝(细)与烟草疫霉菌丝(粗)平行生长; D-F: 枝穗霉菌丝(细)大量缠绕烟草疫霉菌丝(粗); G: 枝穗霉菌丝(细)缠绕烟草疫霉的孢囊梗和孢子囊。标尺: 10 μm

Figure 1 *Clonostachys* strains with strong antagonism against *Phytophthora nicotianae*. A: Normal hyphae and sporangium of PP24 in blank control; B, C: Hyphae of *Clonostachys* (fine) close associated with PP24 (coarse); D-F: Hyphal coilings of *Clonostachys* (fine) surrounding hyphae of PP24 (coarse); G: Hyphae of *Clonostachys* surrounding sporangiophores and sporangia of PP24. Scale bars: 10 μm .

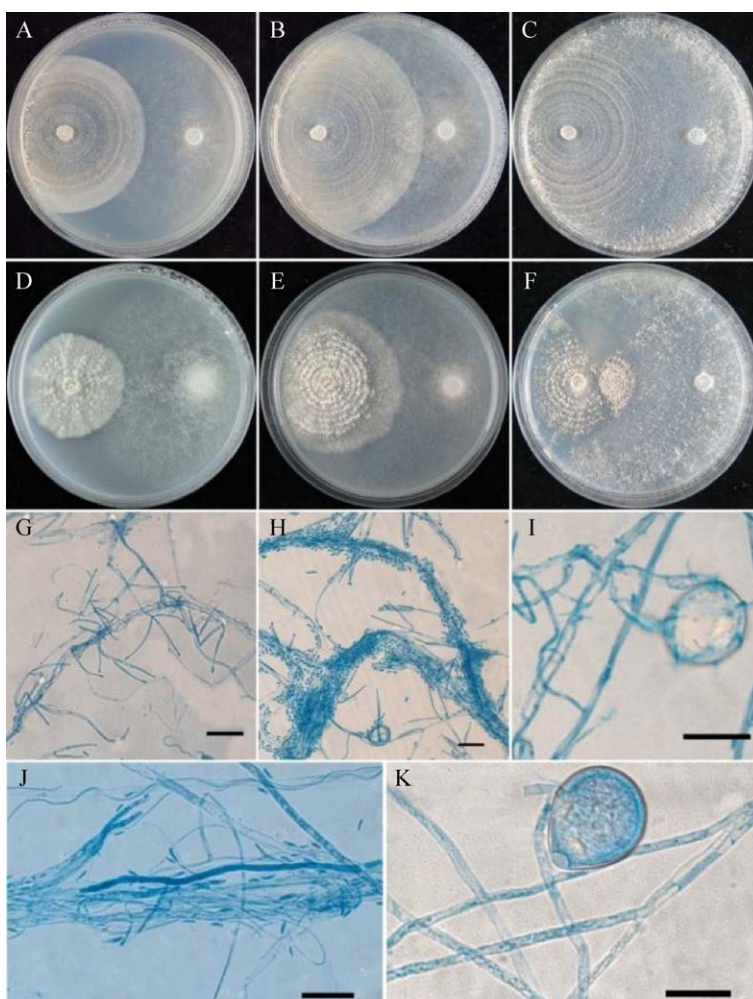


图2 对烟草疫霉具有中等拮抗能力的枝穗霉菌株 A–C: 粉红枝穗霉 4354 (左)与烟草疫霉 PP24 (右)对峙培养第5、8和30天; D–F: 粉红枝穗霉 7173 (左)与烟草疫霉 PP24 (右)对峙培养第5、8和30天; G: 枝穗霉 4354 菌丝(细)少量缠绕烟草疫霉菌丝(粗); H: 枝穗霉 7173 菌丝(细)在烟草疫霉菌丝(粗)周围大量聚集; I: 枝穗霉 7173 菌丝(细)缠绕烟草疫霉孢子梗和孢子囊; J: 枝穗霉 7173 菌丝与烟草疫霉菌丝(粗)平行生长; K: 正常生长的烟草疫霉菌丝及其孢子囊。G–K 中标尺: 10 μm

Figure 2 *Clonostachys* strains with moderate antagonism against *Phytophthora nicotianae*. A–C: *C. rosea* 4354 (left) vs. *P. nicotianae* PP24 (right) in 5th, 8th and 30th day; D–F: *C. rosea* 7173 (left) vs. *P. nicotianae* (right) in 5th, 8th and 30th day; G: Very few hyphal coilings of 4354 (fine) surrounding PP24 hyphae; H: Rich hyphae of 7173 (fine) gathering around hyphae of PP24; I: Hyphae of 7173 (fine) surrounding sporangiophore and sporangium of PP24; J: Hyphae of 7173 (fine) associated with PP24 hyphae. K: Normal hyphae and sporangium of PP24 in blank control. Scale bars in G–K: 10 μm .

草疫霉菌落上产孢。

2.4 无拮抗能力菌株

槐枝穗霉 7114 等 10 个菌株无拮抗能力 (表 1)。对峙培养过程中, 枝穗霉菌株生长缓慢,

既不覆盖烟草疫霉菌落(图 4A–4C)也不缠绕其菌丝(图 4D–4F), 或者枝穗霉菌落被烟草疫霉覆盖。对峙培养第 30 天, 枝穗霉在烟草疫霉菌落上少量产孢或不产孢。

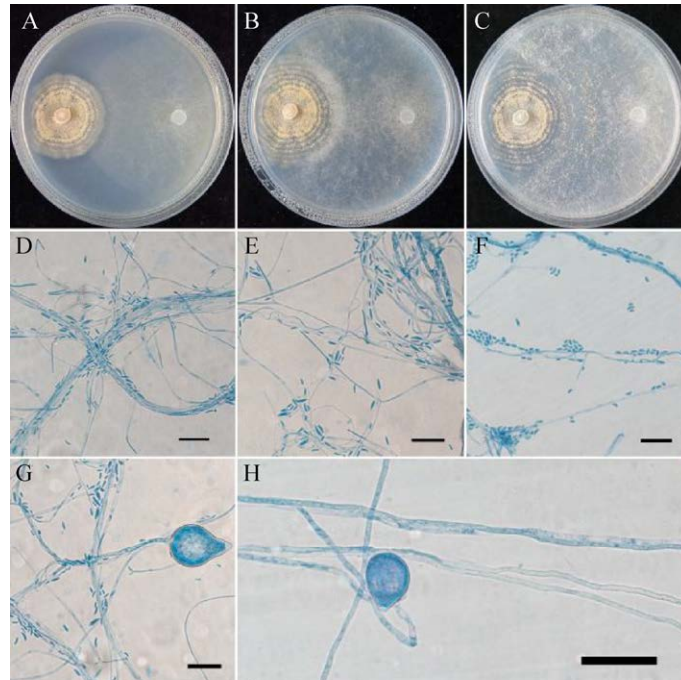


图3 对烟草疫霉具有弱拮抗能力的枝穗霉菌株 A-C: 粉红枝穗霉 11539 (左)与烟草疫霉 PP24 (右)对峙培养第 5、8 和 30 天; D-G: 枝穗霉菌丝(细)少量缠绕烟草疫霉菌丝(粗); H: 正常生长的烟草疫霉菌丝及其孢子囊。D-H 中标尺: 10 μm

Figure 3 *Clonostachys* strains with weak antagonism against *Phytophthora nicotianae*. A-C: *C. rosea* 11539 (left) vs. *P. nicotianae* PP24 (right) in 5th, 8th and 30th day; D-G: A few hyphal coilings of 11539 (fine) surrounding PP24; H: Normal hyphae and sporangium of PP24 in blank control. Scale bars in D-H: 10 μm .

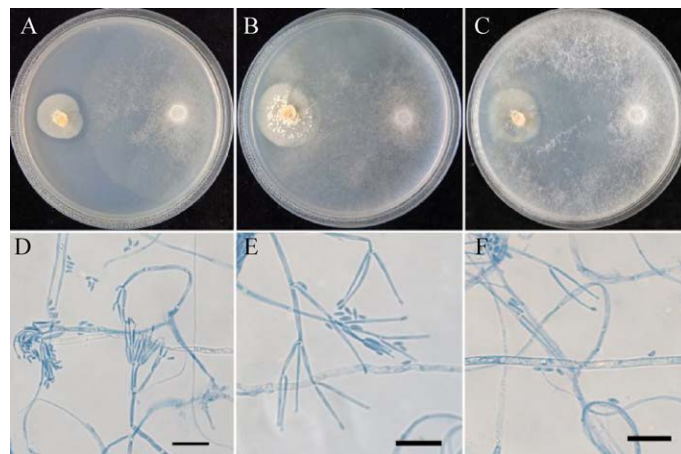


图4 对烟草疫霉无拮抗能力的枝穗霉菌株 A-C: 槐枝穗霉 7114 (左)与烟草疫霉 PP24 (右)对峙培养第 5、8 和 30 天; D-F: 枝穗霉菌丝(细)不缠绕烟草疫霉菌丝(粗)。D-F 中标尺: 10 μm

Figure 4 *Clonostachys* strains lack antagonism against *P. nicotianae*. A-C: *C. kowhai* 7114 (left) vs. *P. nicotianae* PP24 (right) in 5th, 8th and 30th day; D-F: Without hyphal coilings of 7114 (fine) surrounding PP24. Scale bars in D-F: 10 μm .

3 讨论

生防菌与植物病原菌互作一直是研究者关注的焦点, 生防真菌类群包括木霉^[18]、枝穗霉^[19]、青霉^[20]和外生菌根真菌^[21]等, 其中木霉因生长快和宿主范围广而占主导地位^[22], 已用于烟草黑胫病等病害的防治^[23]。

枝穗霉是一类重要的生防菌, 目前报道有 41 个种^[24], 仅粉红枝穗霉^[25-30]和亚麻生枝穗霉^[14-15]已被证实对灰霉菌^[28]、镰刀菌^[11]、立枯丝核菌^[19]和核盘菌^[31]等有拮抗作用。本研究测试 8 种 65 株枝穗霉与烟草疫霉的对峙培养, 除 10 个菌株表现为无拮抗能力外, 其余 55 个菌株均具有一定的拮抗能力, 其中粉红枝穗霉、亚麻生枝穗霉和条孢枝穗霉的 6 个菌株对烟草疫霉的拮抗效果较好。该结果除证实粉红枝穗霉和亚麻生枝穗霉有植病生防潜力外, 也首次报道条孢枝穗霉的生防潜能, 丰富了枝穗霉作为生防菌的种质资源。后续的盆栽效果及作用机理研究等有待进一步研究。

粉红枝穗霉为死体营养型寄生真菌, 能缠绕寄生于病原菌并降解其细胞^[26-33]。Demissie 等^[34]发现, 与枝穗霉对抗的禾谷镰刀菌(*Fusarium graminearum*)边缘菌丝生长显著减缓并开始横向生长, 而枝穗霉继续相向生长。本研究中, 未观察到菌株间产生抑菌带, 枝穗霉菌丝缠绕或与烟草疫霉菌丝并行生长, 逐渐占据烟草疫霉的生长空间。田艳艳等^[35]通过对峙培养法筛选到 5 株木霉对烟草疫霉抑制率为 77.6%–89.6%。李梅云等^[36]的研究中对峙培养 4 d 时哈茨木霉对烟草疫霉抑制率约为 50.0%。王进等^[37]通过对峙培养法筛选到一株枯草芽孢杆菌 21b, 其对烟草疫霉菌丝生长抑制率为 78.33%。何明川等^[38]通过平板对峙试验发现枯草芽孢杆菌 MC4-2 对烟草黑胫病的平均防效达 63.86%。本研究的枝

穗霉菌株对烟草疫霉的抑制率为 20.0%–86.7%, 其中, 对烟草疫霉拮抗能力强的菌株 6730 的抑制率为 86.7%, 表明在对峙培养条件下, 不同枝穗霉菌株对烟草疫霉的抑制率存在较大差异。正如 Bouanaka 等^[39]的研究表明, 在对峙培养试验中, 供试的 13 株木霉均能抑制 *Fusarium culmorum* 菌丝的生长, 抑制率为 6.97%–85.22%, 不同的木霉菌株拮抗能力差异显著。而且, 按照本研究的枝穗霉菌株对烟草疫霉的拮抗能力划分标准, 4 种不同拮抗能力的枝穗霉菌株对烟草疫霉的平均抑制率分别为 62.2%、56.1%、40.0% 和 27.1%, 暗示枝穗霉菌株对烟草疫霉的拮抗能力强弱与多种因素相关。陈建爱等^[40]指出, 木霉生防菌株的拮抗作用与对峙培养时病原菌菌丝生长抑制率、病原菌菌落半径和被覆盖情况有关。本研究的评价标准综合考量病原菌被覆盖程度(病原菌菌丝生长抑制率)、菌丝缠绕程度和枝穗霉在病原菌菌落上的产孢量。

枝穗霉生防机制较为复杂, 产生包括抗生素和细胞壁降解酶在内的 50 多种代谢物, 用于拮抗病原菌和抑制真菌附着孢的形成^[41-42]。枝穗霉属真菌还可以定殖于植物根系, 促进植物生长和产生抗性^[43]。目前国内已有粉红枝穗霉菌剂^[12]及与其他生防菌的复配菌剂^[44]用于粮食、经济作物重要病害的防治。本研究筛选出对烟草疫霉具有强拮抗能力的枝穗霉菌株, 有待通过生化测试或机理研究等来进一步评价, 为烟草黑胫病的生物防治提供潜在的生防菌资源。

4 结论

根据枝穗霉对烟草疫霉菌落覆盖、菌丝缠绕程度及产孢情况, 供试的 65 个菌株对烟草疫霉的拮抗能力可分为强、中、弱和无 4 个等级, 平均抑制率分别为 62.2%、56.1%、40.0% 和 27.1%。其中, 粉红枝穗霉 7901、11361, 亚麻生枝穗霉

5072、6729、7507 和条孢枝穗霉 6730 的拮抗能力强, 最高抑制率达 86.7%。

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