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辣椒种质与品种田间疫病抗性鉴定与 避雨栽培控病效果

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摘要:【目的】辣椒是我国的大宗蔬菜作物。疫病是辣椒生产过程中的一种极具毁灭性的病害。长江中下游地区,春辣椒种植期多雨高湿的环境条件常导致辣椒疫病的高发、重发而显著减产,甚至绝收。选育并种植抗病品种是最经济有效的防病措施,筛选辣椒抗病品种,鉴定抗性种质材料,对抗病品种利用及选育具有重要意义。同时,鉴于辣椒避雨栽培技术的推广面积不断扩大,成为辣椒提早上市的主流技术,但其对病害的影响效果并不明确。该研究有助于为更好地指导辣椒疫病防控提供理论依据。【方法】在辣椒种植基地疫病重发田块设置田间自然病圃,对283份辣椒材料进行疫病抗性鉴定。在参试的辣椒品种中随机选取10份辣椒品种进行避雨与非避雨栽培,比较辣椒疫病发生严重度及其对产量的影响效应。【结果】羊角椒中的高抗、抗病、中抗、感病和高感材料分别占该类供试材料的4.55%、14.77%、14.77%、22.73%、43.18%;小尖椒中的高抗、抗病、感病和高感材料分别占58.97%、35.90%、2.56%、2.56%;线椒中的高抗、抗病、中抗、感病和高感材料分别占32.14%、45.24%、13.10%、8.33%、1.19%;薄皮椒中的抗病、中抗、感病和高感材料分别占3.23%、6.45%、16.13%、74.19%;色素专用椒中的高抗、抗病和中抗材料分别占27.27%、54.55%和18.18%;小圆椒中的抗病、中抗和高感的材料分别占57.14%、35.71%、7.14%;朝天椒中的高抗、抗病和中抗材料分别占56.25%、37.50%、6.25%。共获得DJZ-16等66份高抗材料,并鉴定出DJZ-1等65份高感材料。与非避雨栽培处理相比,避雨栽培对各参试品种均有控病及稳产效果,对辣椒疫病的最低防效在39.29%以上,增产达63.42%以上。【结论】不同类型的辣椒群体抗性差异明显,同一类型的品种间抗性也存在一定差异。以辣椒类型进行抗性分类,羊角椒和薄皮椒更易感病,色素专用椒和朝天椒抗性表现突出。避雨栽培的辣椒感染疫病严重度和为害损失显著低于非避雨栽培的对照处理,具有防病控病作用。

关键词:辣椒;疫病;抗性;避雨栽培

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Identification of Field Resistance of Pepper Germplasm and Varieties to *Phytophthora capsici* and Effect of Rain-shelter Cultivation

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Abstract: [Objective] Pepper is a staple vegetable crop in China. *Phytophthora* blight is one of the most destructive diseases in the production of pepper. In the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang River, the rainy and humid environment often leads to the occurrence of pepper blight and significant yield reduction, even failure of harvest. Breeding and planting resistant varieties is the most economical and effective way to control the disease. Screening resistant pepper varieties and identifying resistant germplasm materials have important significance for the utilization and breeding of pepper resistant varieties. Meanwhile, because of the continuous expansion of the spread area of pepper rain-shelter cultivation technology, it has become the mainstream technology for early marketing of pepper, but its effect on disease is not clear. Therefore, this study is helpful to provide theoretical basis for better guidance of pepper blight prevention and control. [Method] A natural disease nursery was set up in the fields where pepper blight occurred frequently, the blight resistance of 283 pepper materials was identified in there. 10 pepper varieties were randomly selected for rain-sheltered or non-rain-sheltered cultivation, to compare the occurrence severity of pepper blight and its effect on yield. [Result] The highly resistant, resistant, moderately resistant, susceptible and highly susceptible materials accounted for 4.55%, 14.77%, 14.77%, 22.73% and 43.18% of the tested materials of Yangjiao pepper, respectively; the proportions of highly resistant, resistant, susceptible and highly susceptible materials in Xiaojian pepper were 58.97%, 35.90%, 2.56% and 2.56%, respectively; the proportions of highly resistant, resistant, moderately resistant, susceptible and highly susceptible materials in Xian pepper were 32.14%, 45.24%, 13.10%, 8.33% and 1.19%, respectively; the proportions of resistant, moderately resistant, susceptible and highly susceptible materials in Bopi pepper were 3.23%, 6.45%, 16.13% and 74.19%, respectively; the proportions of highly resistant, resistant and moderately resistant materials in Pigment extraction pepper were 27.27%, 54.55% and 18.18%, respectively; the proportions of resistant, moderately resistant and highly susceptible materials in Xiaoyuan pepper were 57.14%, 35.71% and 7.14%, respectively; the proportion of highly resistant, resistant and moderately resistant materials in Chaotian pepper were 56.25%, 37.50% and 6.25%, respectively. A total of 66 highly resistant materials such as DJZ-16 were obtained, and 65 highly susceptible materials such as DJZ-1 were identified. Compared with non-rain-sheltered cultivation, rain-sheltered cultivation had the effect of disease control and yield stabilization for all the tested cultivars. The lowest control effect on pepper blight was more than 39.29%, and the yield increase was more than 63.42%. [Conclusion] There were significant differences in population resistance among different types of pepper, and there were also some differences in resistance among varieties of the same type. According to the resistance classification of pepper types, Yangjiao pepper and Bopi pepper were more susceptible to the disease, pigment extraction pepper and Chaotian pepper showed outstanding resistance. The severity and damage loss of pepper under rain-sheltered cultivation were significantly lower than those under non-rain-sheltered cultivation, so the pepper under rain-sheltered cultivation had the effect of disease control.

Keywords: pepper; *Phytophthora capsici*; resistance; rain-shelter cultivation

【研究意义】辣椒(*Capsicum annuum* L.)属茄科辣椒属,为一年或有限多年生草本植物,是我国重要的大宗蔬菜作物。辣椒疫病是辣椒生产过程中的一种极具毁灭性的病害,在我国南北菜区均有不同程度的发生,发病面积一般在20%~30%,条件适宜时发病面积可达60%以上,甚至全田绝收,阻碍了辣椒产业的发展^[1]。选育并种植抗病品种是防控辣椒疫病最经济有效且安全的措施之一。然而,生产上推广种植的辣椒品种对疫病的抗性水平良莠不齐,有的品种在正常年份产量很高、品质优良,但抗病性低劣,大面积种植潜在着巨大风险。长江中下游地区常规露地栽培春辣椒上市期多集中在6—7月。为了错开春椒集中上市高峰而提早上市,以获取更好的售价而增加种椒收益,春提早栽培技术在长江中下游地区

悄然兴起,尤其是江西省辣椒主栽区的永丰县、高安市等众多县市已发展成为主流技术而被广泛应用。秋季播种,冬春季育苗,3月上旬移栽,早辣椒上市提前到4月底至5月初。而此时,正值长江中下游地区多雨季节,辣椒露地栽培4月中下旬至5月初,气温回升,雨日雨量增加。之后又进入梅雨季节,多雨高湿、转晴后闷热的环境条件有利于辣椒疫病的发生。辣椒疫病的高发、重发而引起严重减产,甚至绝收,成为多雨区春椒产业发展的主要障碍。作者观察春辣椒避雨栽培不仅辣椒可提早上市,而且还可减轻疫病的发生和为害损失。辣椒避雨栽培技术可以提高春辣椒移栽成活率,提早采收和上市时间,避免降雨造成的落花落果,提高坐果率及产量,降低辣椒生长中后期的田间湿度,提高果实品质及种植效益^[2-4]。但是避雨栽培对辣椒病害的控制效果少有评价。【前人研究进展】何烈干等^[1]采用苗期游动孢子灌根法对206份江西省地方辣椒材料进行抗病性鉴定,鉴定出15份高抗材料。杜公福等^[5]采用灌根法对海南省主栽的19个辣椒品种进行了辣椒疫病抗性鉴定,筛选出1份高抗品种。韩帅等^[6]采用室内苗期接种、移栽大田后接种和病圃试验3种方法对四川省主栽的56个辣椒品种进行疫病抗性鉴定,结果表明,5个辣椒品种采用3种鉴定方法均对疫病具有抗性,18个品种均表现为感病,其余品种由于接种时期和栽培环境不同抗性类型发生变化。郭丽虹等^[2]对比了大棚、小棚、钢架大棚、露地4种辣椒栽培模式对辣椒产量、质量的影响,结果表明,避雨栽培较露地栽培,具有提早上市,提高产量、品质和经济效益的优势。【本研究切入点】为筛选出适合春季多雨区露地种植的抗(耐)疫病品种和抗病种质材料,笔者在江西省南昌县辣椒生产基地疫病常发地块设置田间自然病圃,鉴定了283份辣椒品种与种质材料对疫病的抗性。为明确避雨栽培对辣椒病害的控制效果,笔者在参鉴辣椒疫病抗性的材料中随机选取10个品种分别进行避雨与非避雨栽培,比较辣椒疫病发生严重度和辣椒产量。【拟解决的关键问题】筛选适合当地种植的辣椒抗(耐)疫病品种,鉴定抗性种质材料,对抗病品种利用及选育具有重要意义^[1,5,7]。对比辣椒避雨栽培与非避雨栽培条件下相同品种辣椒疫病发生严重度和产量的差异,旨在为辣椒避雨栽培条件下更好地指导疫病防控提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

辣椒疫病抗性鉴定材料共计283份,由省蔬菜育种部门新选育的品种、生产上栽培的品种和收集的地方资源品种等组成,全部材料均由江西大家族种业有限公司提供。其中,DJZ-1~12、DJZ-93、DJZ-161~205、DJZ-309~329、DJZ-341~349为羊角椒;DJZ-13~17、DJZ-249~269、DJZ-364~376为小尖椒;DJZ-70、DJZ-130、DJZ-206~248、DJZ-270~308为线椒;DJZ-18~47、DJZ-61为薄皮椒;DJZ-330~340为色素专用椒;DJZ-350~363为小圆椒;DJZ-377~392为朝天椒。从上述材料中随机选择10份辣椒品种进行避雨栽培,以对比露地栽培条件下不同品种的疫病严重度和为害损失。

1.2 方法

田间抗性鉴定试验和避雨栽培控病效果比较试验均安排在江西省南昌县武阳镇辣椒种植基地疫病常发田块进行,各试验小区的土壤类型、栽培条件及水肥管理等均匀一致。每个品种20株,设3次重复。

避雨栽培控病效果比较试验在小温棚中进行,于2018年4月下旬移栽辣椒苗,每品种移栽20株苗为1个小区,重复3次。移栽后管理,将薄膜掀起至棚腰,顶膜不撤去,以防止棚内淋雨。同时,设置非避雨栽培(露地栽培)为对照处理。两栽培方式施肥水平一致,且在试验过程中均不使用杀菌剂。

1.3 调查与统计分析

疫病田间抗性鉴定和避雨栽培控病效果比较试验均于5月下旬结果采收期调查发病率和病情指数,避雨栽培控病效果比较试验增加辣椒的单轮鲜果产量及株高数据的调查统计。

疫病分级标准参照农药田间药效试验准则(一)杀菌剂防治辣椒疫病(GB/T 17980.32—2000)分级,即:0级:健康无病;1级:地上部仅叶果有病斑;3级:地上茎枝有褐腐斑;5级:茎基部有褐腐斑;7级:地上茎、枝与茎基部均有褐腐斑,并且部分枝条枯死;9级:全株枯死。

$$\text{病情指数} = \frac{\sum(\text{各级病级数} \times \text{相对级数值})}{\text{调查总级数} \times 9} \times 100$$

田间抗性鉴定的品种按照以下标准划分抗病性等级:高抗(HR), $0\leq$ 病情指数 ≤ 10 ;抗病(R), $10<$ 病情指数 ≤ 30 ;中抗(MR), $30<$ 病情指数 ≤ 50 ;感病(S), $50<$ 病情指数 ≤ 70 ;高感(HS),病情指数 > 70 。

用SAS软件中的*t*测验比较避雨栽培控病效果比较试验2种处理之间的差异显著性。

2 结果与分析

2.1 田间抗性鉴定

283份辣椒种质和品种在辣椒疫病田间自然病圃中的抗性鉴定结果见表1。从表中可知,不同类型的辣椒及同一类型的辣椒品种之间的抗病性均存在差异。各参试材料病情指数在1.3~100.0均有分布,平均病情指数为40,其中表现为高抗(HR)、抗病(R)、中抗(MR)、感病(S)和高感(HS)的材料分别有66份、86份、34份、32份、65份,占供试材料的23.32%、30.39%、12.01%、11.31%、22.97%。按参试辣椒类型区分,羊角椒的病情指数在1.3~100.0均有分布,表现为高抗、抗病、中抗、感病和高感的材料分别有4份、13份、13份、20份、38份,占该类供试材料的4.55%、14.77%、14.77%、22.73%、43.18%;小尖椒的病情指数为5.6~84.8,表现为高抗、抗病、感病和高感的材料分别有23份、14份、1份、1份,占该类供试材料的58.97%、35.90%、2.56%、2.56%;线椒的病情指数为1.3~72.8,表现为高抗、抗病、中抗、感病和高感的材料分别有27份、38份、11份、7份、1份,占该类供试材料的32.14%、45.24%、13.10%、8.33%、1.19%;薄皮椒的病情指数为17.0~100.0,表现为抗病、中抗、感病和高感的材料分别有1份、2份、5份、23份,占该类供试材料的3.23%、6.45%、16.13%、74.19%;色素专用椒的病情指数为6.7~34.4,表现为高抗、抗病和中抗的材料分别有3份、6份和2份,占该类供试材料的27.27%、54.55%和18.18%;小圆椒的病情指数为10.6~88.2,表现为抗病、中抗和高感的材料分别有8份、5份和1份,占该类供试材料的57.14%、35.71%、7.14%;朝天椒的病情指数为5.6~31.7,表现为高抗、抗病和中抗的材料分别有9份、6份和1份,占该类供试材料的56.25%、37.50%、6.25%。DJZ-16等66份高抗材料是很好的抗疫病材料。而DJZ-1等65份高感材料则表现非常容易感病,其中有35份辣椒材料全部死亡、绝收。

试验结果表明,不同类型的辣椒群体抗性差异明显,同一类型的品种间抗性也存在一定差异。以辣椒类型进行抗性分类,可见羊角椒和薄皮椒更易感病,小尖椒、线椒、色素专用椒、小圆椒、朝天椒则比较抗病,尤其是色素专用椒和朝天椒抗性表现突出。

表 1 辣椒材料田间抗性鉴定结果

Tab.1 Field resistance identification results of pepper materials

编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level	编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level	编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level	编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level
羊角椒 Yangjiao pepper											
DJZ-1	100.0	HS	DJZ-170	28.9	R	DJZ-192	19.8	R	DJZ-317	45.6	MR
DJZ-2	100.0	HS	DJZ-171	16.1	R	DJZ-193	12.1	R	DJZ-318	40.6	MR
DJZ-3	100.0	HS	DJZ-172	53.3	S	DJZ-194	9.7	HR	DJZ-319	29.4	R
DJZ-4	100.0	HS	DJZ-173	22.2	R	DJZ-195	8.3	HR	DJZ-320	26.5	R
DJZ-5	88.9	HS	DJZ-174	37.2	MR	DJZ-196	1.3	HR	DJZ-321	57.2	S
DJZ-6	100.0	HS	DJZ-175	28.9	R	DJZ-197	34.3	MR	DJZ-322	38.0	MR
DJZ-7	100.0	HS	DJZ-176	50.9	S	DJZ-198	46.9	MR	DJZ-323	56.3	S
DJZ-8	100.0	HS	DJZ-177	47.2	MR	DJZ-199	25.3	R	DJZ-324	55.3	S
DJZ-9	100.0	HS	DJZ-178	78.4	HS	DJZ-200	96.6	HS	DJZ-325	36.1	MR
DJZ-10	100.0	HS	DJZ-179	60.8	S	DJZ-201	55.6	S	DJZ-326	96.8	HS
DJZ-11	97.9	HS	DJZ-180	53.2	S	DJZ-202	95.7	HS	DJZ-327	100.0	HS

续表 Continued tab.

编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level	编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level	编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level	编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level
DJZ-12	76.9	HS	DJZ-181	81.7	HS	DJZ-203	98.4	HS	DJZ-328	88.9	HS
DJZ-93	52.3	S	DJZ-182	78.7	HS	DJZ-204	100.0	HS	DJZ-329	97.8	HS
DJZ-161	72.2	HS	DJZ-183	66.7	S	DJZ-205	62.4	S	DJZ-341	51.9	S
DJZ-162	53.3	S	DJZ-184	60.2	S	DJZ-309	60.0	S	DJZ-342	90.7	HS
DJZ-163	88.9	HS	DJZ-185	43.5	MR	DJZ-310	66.7	S	DJZ-343	74.6	HS
DJZ-164	5.6	HR	DJZ-186	59.0	S	DJZ-311	92.6	HS	DJZ-344	100.0	HS
DJZ-165	12.8	R	DJZ-187	81.9	HS	DJZ-312	71.7	HS	DJZ-345	100.0	HS
DJZ-166	17.2	R	DJZ-188	71.4	HS	DJZ-313	100.0	HS	DJZ-346	100.0	HS
DJZ-167	19.2	R	DJZ-189	45.1	MR	DJZ-314	100.0	HS	DJZ-347	97.8	HS
DJZ-168	36.4	MR	DJZ-190	61.7	S	DJZ-315	56.7	S	DJZ-348	75.6	HS
DJZ-169	12.8	R	DJZ-191	44.4	MR	DJZ-316	43.4	MR	DJZ-349	50.9	S
小尖椒 Xiaojian pepper											
DJZ-13	20.1	R	DJZ-254	12.2	R	DJZ-264	6.7	HR	DJZ-368	21.7	R
DJZ-14	84.8	HS	DJZ-255	7.2	HR	DJZ-265	7.8	HR	DJZ-369	10.1	R
DJZ-15	57.0	S	DJZ-256	15.0	R	DJZ-266	9.3	HR	DJZ-370	5.6	HR
DJZ-16	9.5	HR	DJZ-257	6.6	HR	DJZ-267	9.6	HR	DJZ-371	8.5	HR
DJZ-17	5.6	HR	DJZ-258	6.7	HR	DJZ-268	9.5	HR	DJZ-372	5.6	HR
DJZ-249	8.9	HR	DJZ-259	8.9	HR	DJZ-269	7.4	HR	DJZ-373	5.6	HR
DJZ-250	11.1	R	DJZ-260	11.8	R	DJZ-364	21.7	R	DJZ-374	5.6	HR
DJZ-251	8.9	HR	DJZ-261	6.5	HR	DJZ-365	18.3	R	DJZ-375	7.7	HR
DJZ-252	12.8	R	DJZ-262	9.3	HR	DJZ-366	24.4	R	DJZ-376	8.1	HR
DJZ-253	14.4	R	DJZ-263	11.4	R	DJZ-367	17.8	R			
线椒 Xian pepper											
DJZ-70	8.3	HR	DJZ-225	9.6	HR	DJZ-246	12.2	R	DJZ-288	26.8	R
DJZ-130	6.3	HR	DJZ-226	8.2	HR	DJZ-247	8.9	HR	DJZ-289	15.4	R
DJZ-206	17.9	R	DJZ-227	8.1	HR	DJZ-248	38.3	MR	DJZ-290	9.1	HR
DJZ-207	17.9	R	DJZ-228	30.4	MR	DJZ-270	22.9	R	DJZ-291	9.8	HR
DJZ-208	15.8	R	DJZ-229	34.7	MR	DJZ-271	7.2	HR	DJZ-292	17.3	R
DJZ-209	28.6	R	DJZ-230	51.5	S	DJZ-272	9.0	HR	DJZ-293	9.1	HR
DJZ-210	16.7	R	DJZ-231	65.6	S	DJZ-273	9.7	HR	DJZ-294	13.6	R
DJZ-211	28.3	R	DJZ-232	60.8	S	DJZ-274	20.6	R	DJZ-295	13.5	R
DJZ-212	51.7	S	DJZ-233	53.8	S	DJZ-275	19.2	R	DJZ-296	31.9	MR
DJZ-213	20.7	R	DJZ-234	1.3	HR	DJZ-276	32.4	MR	DJZ-297	72.8	HS
DJZ-214	52.5	S	DJZ-235	8.3	HR	DJZ-277	6.9	HR	DJZ-298	13.5	R
DJZ-215	24.7	R	DJZ-236	6.5	HR	DJZ-278	10.1	R	DJZ-299	17.0	R
DJZ-216	53.5	S	DJZ-237	24.3	R	DJZ-279	5.6	HR	DJZ-300	22.2	R
DJZ-217	28.3	R	DJZ-238	5.6	HR	DJZ-280	24.2	R	DJZ-301	25.6	R

续表 Continued tab.

编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level	编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level	编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level	编号 Number	病情指数 Disease index	抗性等级 Resistance level
DJZ-218	31.8	MR	DJZ-239	5.6	HR	DJZ-281	41.1	MR	DJZ-302	20.6	R
DJZ-219	38.3	MR	DJZ-240	7.4	HR	DJZ-282	7.2	HR	DJZ-303	22.8	R
DJZ-220	35.4	MR	DJZ-241	13.3	R	DJZ-283	8.9	HR	DJZ-304	10.0	HR
DJZ-221	7.2	HR	DJZ-242	5.6	HR	DJZ-284	12.2	R	DJZ-305	27.3	R
DJZ-222	16.7	R	DJZ-243	7.2	HR	DJZ-285	30.6	MR	DJZ-306	24.4	R
DJZ-223	26.7	R	DJZ-244	7.2	HR	DJZ-286	28.3	R	DJZ-307	30.0	R
DJZ-224	33.3	MR	DJZ-245	11.1	R	DJZ-287	18.3	R	DJZ-308	18.3	R
薄皮椒 Bopi pepper											
DJZ-18	100.0	HS	DJZ-26	74.4	S	DJZ-34	100.0	HS	DJZ-42	100.0	HS
DJZ-19	100.0	HS	DJZ-27	100.0	HS	DJZ-35	100.0	HS	DJZ-43	66.7	S
DJZ-20	100.0	HS	DJZ-28	100.0	HS	DJZ-36	100.0	HS	DJZ-44	88.9	HS
DJZ-21	100.0	HS	DJZ-29	100.0	HS	DJZ-37	100.0	HS	DJZ-45	88.9	HS
DJZ-22	98.3	HS	DJZ-30	100.0	HS	DJZ-38	66.7	S	DJZ-46	17.0	R
DJZ-23	100.0	HS	DJZ-31	100.0	HS	DJZ-39	66.7	S	DJZ-47	80.2	HS
DJZ-24	100.0	HS	DJZ-32	100.0	HS	DJZ-40	44.4	MR	DJZ-61	38.6	MR
DJZ-25	100.0	HS	DJZ-33	100.0	HS	DJZ-41	66.7	S			
色素专用椒 Pigment extraction pepper											
DJZ-330	6.7	HR	DJZ-333	11.4	R	DJZ-336	31.6	MR	DJZ-339	12.8	R
DJZ-331	9.1	HR	DJZ-334	7.1	HR	DJZ-337	13.1	R	DJZ-340	13.6	R
DJZ-332	34.4	MR	DJZ-335	21.9	R	DJZ-338	17.8	R			
小圆椒 Xiaoyuan pepper											
DJZ-350	21.1	R	DJZ-354	31.8	MR	DJZ-358	88.2	HS	DJZ-362	27.8	R
DJZ-351	10.6	R	DJZ-355	45.1	MR	DJZ-359	47.8	MR	DJZ-363	13.9	R
DJZ-352	18.9	R	DJZ-356	19.4	R	DJZ-360	19.7	R			
DJZ-353	25.6	R	DJZ-357	31.7	MR	DJZ-361	32.8	MR			
朝天椒 Chaotian pepper											
DJZ-377	5.6	HR	DJZ-381	5.6	HR	DJZ-385	10.6	R	DJZ-389	20.0	R
DJZ-378	7.7	HR	DJZ-382	5.6	HR	DJZ-386	10.1	R	DJZ-390	7.2	HR
DJZ-379	5.6	HR	DJZ-383	5.6	HR	DJZ-387	20.0	R	DJZ-391	31.7	MR
DJZ-380	23.0	R	DJZ-384	5.6	HR	DJZ-388	12.2	R	DJZ-392	8.9	HR

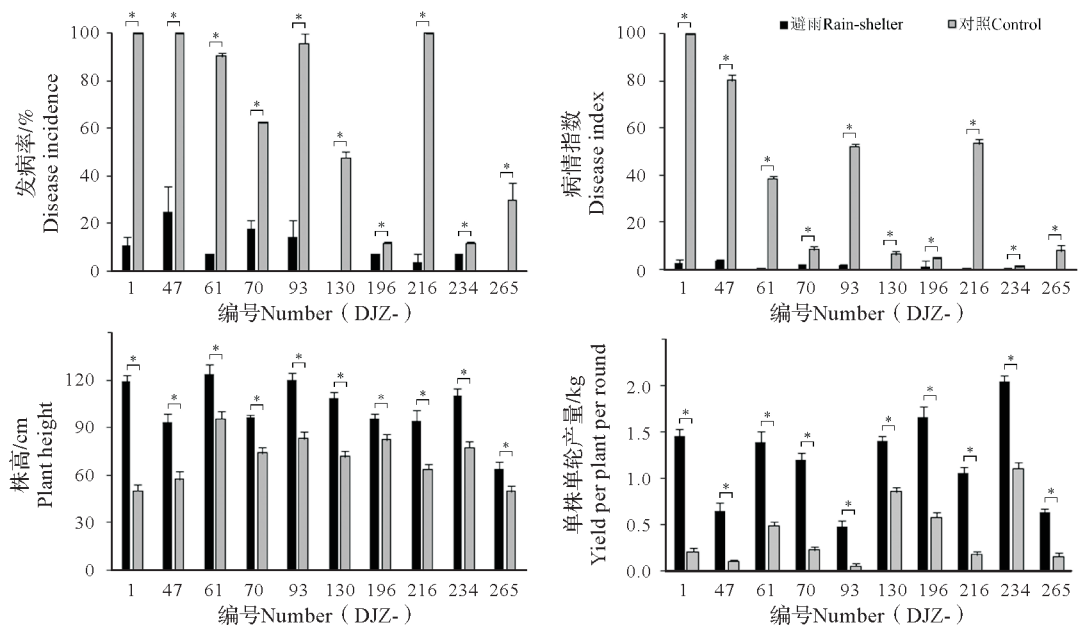
2.2 避雨栽培控病效果

试验结果如表 2 所示。参试辣椒非避雨栽培,各品种发病率为 11.76%~100%,病情指数 1.31~100,单株单轮产量 0.05~1.11 kg;避雨栽培,发病率为 0~25%,病情指数 0~3.57,单株单轮产量 0.45~2.03 kg。与非避雨栽培处理比较,避雨栽培各品种均有一定的控病效果,最低防效在 39.29% 以上,且增产效果显著,达 63.42% 以上。

差异性对比分析两种处理,避雨栽培处理的发病率及病情指数均显著低于对照处理,植株高度和单株单轮产量则显著高于对照处理(图 1)。因此,避雨栽培时辣椒生长长势更佳。

表 2 避雨栽培试验结果
Tab.2 Results of rain-shelter cultivation test

编号 Number	发病率/%		病情指数		防效/% Control effect	株高/cm		单株单轮产量/kg		增产/% Increase production
	Disease incidence		Disease index			Plant height		Yield per plant per round		
	避雨 Rain-shelter	对照 Control	避雨 Rain-shelter	对照 Control		避雨 Rain-shelter	对照 Control	避雨 Rain-shelter	对照 Control	
DJZ-1	10.71	100.00	2.78	100.00	97.22	119.33	50.33	1.45	0.21	603.23
DJZ-47	25.00	100.00	3.57	80.25	95.55	93.67	57.33	0.64	0.10	519.35
DJZ-61	7.14	90.48	0.79	38.62	97.95	124.33	95.67	1.39	0.49	184.93
DJZ-70	17.86	62.50	1.98	8.33	76.19	96.33	74.00	1.20	0.22	438.81
DJZ-93	14.29	95.83	1.59	52.31	96.97	120.33	83.33	0.47	0.05	787.50
DJZ-130	0	47.62	0	6.35	100.00	108.67	71.67	1.40	0.86	63.42
DJZ-196	7.14	11.76	1.31	4.76	72.55	95.67	82.33	1.67	0.58	189.02
DJZ-216	3.57	100.00	0.40	53.54	99.26	94.67	63.67	1.06	0.18	498.11
DJZ-234	7.14	11.76	0.79	1.31	39.29	110.33	77.33	2.04	1.11	84.64
DJZ-265	0	30.00	0	7.78	100.00	64.33	49.67	0.64	0.16	306.38



*表示 2 个处理之间具有显著性差异。

* indicates significant difference between two treatments.

图 1 避雨栽培控病增产效果

Fig.1 Effect of rain-shelter cultivation on disease control and yield increase

3 结论与讨论

在辣椒生产基地疫病常发重发田块设计田间自然病圃,鉴定了 283 份辣椒种质与品种对疫病的抗性,表现为高抗、抗病、中抗、感病和高感的材料分别有 66 份、86 份、34 份、32 份、65 份,占供试材料的 23.32%、30.39%、12.01%、11.31%、22.97%。不同类型的辣椒抗病性有所差异,整体而言,羊角椒和薄皮椒更易感病,小尖椒、线椒、色素专用椒、小圆椒、朝天椒则比较抗病,尤其是色素专用椒和朝天椒抗性表现突出。同一类型的品种间抗性也存在较大差异。试验筛选到 66 份辣椒高抗疫病材料,下一年度辣椒疫病发病季节或人工接种进行再次鉴定确定,期待从中挖掘到优良抗病种质材料。这些高抗疫病的辣椒材料除来源于种质资源外,还有来源于育种部门新选育的品种和生产上推广种植的品种。江西省春

辣椒生产期间疫病是常发病害,辣椒主栽区可根据生产和市场的需求,因地制宜,选择辣椒抗病品种在不同生态条件下合理布局、推广种植,淘汰或部分替代疫病高感品种。试验鉴定出高度致病、产量绝收的35份辣椒品种,由于其抗病性低劣,生产中推广种植尤其是露地种植应慎之又慎,在辣椒疫病常发区域应减少或停止种植,以免造成大的损失。

长江中下游地区春夏季多雨,辣椒露地栽培疫病潜在重度发生风险。本试验选取10个辣椒品种分别进行避雨与非避雨栽培,结果证实避雨栽培辣椒不仅生长更好,还可显著减轻疫病的发生及其为害损失,尤其是感病品种的控病减损效果更为突出。避雨栽培有利于春辣椒生产,可有效地改善辣椒生长的小环境,增加产量^[4]。其增产原因之一应与疫病减轻有关。因此,避雨栽培不失为降低辣椒疫病风险的有效措施之一。在长江中下游多雨区推广应用具有重要作用。

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