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# 莴笋链格孢叶斑病病原鉴定 及室内生防菌剂筛选

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**摘要:**【目的】明确江西省南昌市郊区莴笋链格孢叶斑病病原菌种类,筛选出能有效防治该病害的生防菌剂。  
【方法】采用组织分离法对莴笋链格孢叶斑病进行病原菌分离纯化,选择代表性菌株WS1作为供试菌株进行孢子悬浮液刺伤接种,再对接种发病的病斑进行病原菌再分离,以完成柯赫氏法则验证,最后对分离所得病原菌进行形态学鉴定;采用真核生物核糖体基因转录间隔区rDNA-ITS以及过敏原基因Alt a1分别对病原菌进行PCR扩增和序列测定,使用BLAST软件,在GenBank中进行序列同源性比对,并利用MegA 7.0软件构建系统发育树,以对病原菌进行分子鉴定。采用对峙培养法测定8种常见市售生防菌剂对该病原菌的室内抑菌效果。  
【结果】共分离获得23个培养性状一致的链格孢菌株,其对莴笋叶片均具有致病性。病原菌在PDA培养基上菌落圆形,中间灰褐色,边缘白色,菌丝体茂密呈绒状,后期正面中央颜色加深成暗青褐色,背面呈黑褐色,菌落平均生长速度10.86 mm/d。分生孢子倒棍棒形或椭圆形,淡褐色至褐色,具0~6个横隔、0~3个纵隔和0~2个斜隔,孢身大小14.60~40.09 μm×6.61~14.44 μm。短喙柱状或锥形,淡褐色,大小1.84~8.29 μm×2.60~4.35 μm。分生孢子链生于分生孢子梗上,主链一般不超过10个孢子,支链不超过5个孢子。其培养性状和形态特征与文献中对交链格孢(*Alternaria alternata*)的描述相吻合。测定的rDNA-ITS和Alt a1基因的序列长度分别为570 bp和472 bp,序列登录号分别为OP161641和OP185144,与GenBank中交链格孢对应序列的同源性均为100%,并在系统发育树上处于同一个分支且支持率为99%。通过形态学和分子生物学将此病原菌鉴定为交链格孢(*A. alternata*)。在室内生防菌剂筛选试验中,地衣芽孢杆菌、荧光假单胞菌、解淀粉芽孢杆菌、枯草芽孢杆菌、侧孢芽孢杆菌、蜡质芽孢杆菌、胶质芽孢杆菌和巨大芽孢杆菌的抑菌率均高于63%,其中地衣芽孢杆菌和荧光假单胞菌抑菌效果突出,抑菌率分别高达75.42%和72.74%。  
【结论】确定江西省南昌市郊区莴笋链格孢叶斑病的病原菌为交链格孢(*A. alternata*),地衣芽孢杆菌和荧光假单胞菌可作为下一步莴笋链格孢叶斑病田间防效试验的候选生防菌剂。

关键词:莴笋链格孢叶斑病;病原鉴定;交链格孢;生防菌剂筛选

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## Identification and Indoor Biocontrol Agents Screening of *Alternaria* Leaf Spot of Lettuce

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**Abstract:** [Objective] The objective of this study was to identify the pathogen of *Alternaria* leaf spot of lettuce in the suburb of Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, in order to screen biocontrol agents that can effectively control the disease. [Method] Infected lettuce leaves were used for isolating and purifying the pathogen. In order to fulfil Koch' postulates, pathogenicity test was done by artificially inoculating healthy leaves of lettuce with spore suspension of representative isolates WS1, then the pathogen was reisolated from the newly produced lesions, and finally the pathogen was identified by morphology. The pathogenic bacteria were amplified by PCR and sequenced by using rDNA-ITS and allergen gene Alt a1. For pathogenic identification on molecular level, nucleotide sequence homology was compared in GenBank using BLAST software, and phylogenetic tree was constructed by the neighbor-joining method using MegA 7.0 software. The antifungal effect of 8 common commercial biocontrol agents was detected by confrontation culture method. [Results] A total of 23 strains of *Alternaria* with the same cultural characteristics were isolated, which were pathogenic to lettuce leaves. The colonies on potato dextrose agar (PDA) were round, grayish brown in the middle and white on the edge, and the mycelium was dense and fluffy. The central color of the front was deepened to dark cyan and the back was dark brown in the later stage, the colony average growth rate reached 10.86 mm/d. The conidia were obclavate or oval, light brown to brown, 0–6 transverse septa, 0–3 longitudinal septa and 0–2 oblique septa, with size of 14.60–40.09  $\mu\text{m} \times 6.61–14.44 \mu\text{m}$ . Short beaks were columnar or conical, light brown, with size of 1.84–8.29  $\mu\text{m} \times 2.60–4.35 \mu\text{m}$ . The conidia were produced on the conidiophores and were attached in a chain form. The main chains were generally not more than 10 spores, and the branch chains were not more than 5 spores. The culture characteristics and morphological characteristics are consistent with the description of *Alternaria alternata* in the literature. The sequence length of the rDNA-ITS and Alt a1 gene was 570 bp and 472 bp, and the accession number in GenBank was OP161641 and OP185144, respectively. It shared the highest homology of 100% and was in the same branch on the phylogenetic tree with a support rate of 99% with the counterpart of *A. alternata* in GenBank. Thus, the pathogen was identified as *A. alternata* based on morphology and molecular methods. The antifungal effects of *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Bacillus cereus*, *B. amyloliquefaciens*, *B. laterosporus*, *B. licheniformis*, *B. megatherium*, *B. mucilaginosus* and *B. subtilis* were all higher than 63% in the screening test of indoor biocontrol agents, of which *B. cereus* and *P. fluorescens* had prominent antifungal effect, with antifungal rates reaching as high as 75.42% and 72.74%, respectively. [Conclusion] It is concluded that *Alternaria* leaf spot of lettuce in the suburb of Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province was caused by *A. alternata*, *B. laterosporus* and *P. fluorescens* can be used as the candidate biocontrol agents for the field test of controlling *Alternaria* leaf spot of lettuce.

**Keywords:** *Alternaria* leaf spot of lettuce; Identification of pathogen; *Alternaria alternata*; Screening of biocontrol agents

**【研究意义】**莴笋(*Lactuca sativa* var. *angustata* Irish),即茎用莴苣,为菊科一或二年生草本植物,其茎叶均可食用,既可补充维生素、蛋白质,也可预防疾病、润肠通便<sup>[1]</sup>。莴笋栽培较易,经济效益好,但在种植过程中易发生病害<sup>[2-3]</sup>。2022年4月,在江西省南昌市郊蔬菜种植地发现一种少见的叶斑病,经镜检初步确定其病原为链格孢属(*Alternaria* Nees)真菌,但种类未明确。本研究主要开展此病菌种类鉴定及室内生防菌剂筛选,对该病害的后续研究和绿色防控具有重要的理论和实际意义。**【前人研究进展】**国外尚未见莴笋链格孢叶斑病病原菌鉴定的报道,但发现近10种链格孢属真菌能引起莴笋的近缘变种生菜即叶用莴苣的叶斑病<sup>[4-9]</sup>;我国则报道了芸薹链格孢*A. brassicae* 和茄链格孢*A. solani* 可引起

河北省和内蒙古自治区的莴笋叶斑病<sup>[10]</sup>,同时,发现交链格孢 *A. alternata* 可引起广昌县白莲叶斑病<sup>[11]</sup>。目前,国内外尚未开展莴苣链格孢叶斑病的生物防治研究。【本研究切入点】本研究拟从田间采集莴笋链格孢叶斑病样品,对其进行病菌分离,对分离获得的菌株进行形态学和分子生物学鉴定,并做致病性测定,同时,从市场上挑选主要用于作物真菌病害的生防制剂进行室内生防菌剂筛选。【拟解决的关键问题】本研究旨在明确南昌市郊莴笋链格孢叶斑病病原菌种类,并筛选到对该病菌具有显著抑制作用的生防菌剂。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 样品采集

2022年4月在江西省南昌市郊3个蔬菜种植地随机采集25份莴笋链格孢叶斑病病叶,迅速带回实验室进行病菌分离。

### 1.2 病菌分离纯化

采用常规组织分离法进行病菌分离。选择典型病斑,在病健交界处剪取边长约3 mm的小块组织,在超净工作台上先用体积分数75%酒精消毒10 s,再在1 g/L升汞溶液中消毒15 s,随后用无菌水漂洗3次,每次2 min,最后将小块组织在灭菌滤纸上吸干残留水分后移入PDA平板上<sup>[12]</sup>,然后置于26 °C恒温箱中培养,待菌落长出后,挑取菌落边缘菌丝体进行纯化,获得纯培养菌株。

### 1.3 病菌致病性测定

取新鲜莴笋健康叶片,先用体积分数75%的酒精作表面消毒,再用无菌针头在以主脉为分界的两半叶片各轻刺两个伤口。将培养10 d的菌落用无菌水洗下孢子,经纱布过滤得到孢子悬浮液,再用无菌水将孢子悬浮液稀释至10<sup>6</sup> CFU/mL。对左半叶两伤口,各接种10 μL孢子悬浮液,对右半叶两伤口则各接种等量无菌水作对照。将接种及对照叶片置于26 °C恒温培养箱中培养,逐日观察结果,试验设置3次重复<sup>[13~14]</sup>。

### 1.4 病菌培养性状及形态观察

将供试菌株接种于PDA平板中央,26 °C培养,逐日观察菌落形态及产孢情况,用十字交叉法测量菌落直径,计算菌落生长速度。利用李朋华<sup>[15]</sup>的方法观察分生孢子链,即将滤纸剪成同载玻片大小形状,并在中间剪出1 cm×2 cm的小孔,灭菌后,在超净工作台中,加入适量无菌水,使滤纸紧贴载玻片,挑取菌丝放在滤纸孔旁,26 °C培养24小时观察分生孢子链形态。取菌落上分生孢子梗及分生孢子制片镜检,观察其形态特征并测量大小<sup>[16]</sup>。根据观察结果,参照文献[17~18],初步确定病原菌种类。

### 1.5 病菌分子生物学鉴定

1.5.1 菌株基因组DNA提取 取适量菌丝于2 mL圆底离心管中,加入灭菌的钢珠,用液氮研磨打样成粉状。采用Ezup柱式真菌基因组DNA提取试剂盒提取菌株基因组DNA,用10 g/L琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测DNA提取质量。

1.5.2 *rDNA-ITS* 和 *Alt a1* 基因扩增及序列测定 采用引物对ITS1(5'-TCCGTAGGTGA ACCTGGGG-3')/ITS4(5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3')<sup>[19]</sup> 和 Alt-F(5'-ATGCAGTTC ACCACCATCGC-3')/Alt-R(5'-ACGAGGGTAYGTAGGCCGTC-3')<sup>[20]</sup> 分别对 *rDNA-ITS* 和 *Alt a1* 基因进行PCR扩增。PCR扩增反应总体积25 μL,包含ddH<sub>2</sub>O 8.5 μL、2×Taq PCR Master Mix 12.5 μL、正反向引物各1 μL(10 μmol/L)和模板DNA 2 μL。PCR反应程序为:94 °C预变性4 min;94 °C变性30 s,60 °C退火30 s,72 °C延伸1 min,共35个循环;72 °C延伸10 min。PCR产物经10 g/L琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测后,将目的片段送至生工生物工程(上海)有限公司进行序列测定。

1.5.3 序列比对及系统发育树构建 获得的原始序列用DNA Star分析软件进行拼接,用BLAST比对后,将获得的准确序列递交至GenBank获得登录号。根据序列同源性大小,在GenBank数据库中下载相关序列(表1),利用MEGA 7.0软件中的邻位加入法(neighbor-joining, NJ)构建系统发育树<sup>[21]</sup>。

表 1 用于构建链格孢属系统发育树的基因序列信息

Tab.1 Gene sequence information for the construction of phylogenetic tree of *Alternaria* spp.

<i>Alternaria</i> species	Strain	GenBank	
		rDNA-ITS	<i>Alt a1</i>
<i>A. alternata</i>	WS1	OP161641	OP185144
<i>A. alternata</i>	TCS3002	MN394880	MN410912
<i>A. alternata</i>	YB1	MW048743	MT140362
<i>A. arborescens</i>	CBS 105.49	KP124396	KP123944
<i>A. arborescens</i>	CBS 109730	KP124399	KP123946
<i>A. gaisen</i>	CBS 118488	KP124427	KP123975
<i>A. gaisen</i>	CPC 25268	KP124428	KP123976
<i>A. gossypina</i>	CBS 100.23	KP124429	KP123977
<i>A. gossypina</i>	CBS 107.36	KP124431	JQ646393
<i>A. longipes</i>	CBS 539.94	KP124441	KP123987
<i>A. longipes</i>	CBS 917.96	KP124442	KP123988
<i>A. tenuissima</i>	Re14-5	MW898625	MW541751
<i>A. tenuissima</i>	0517-18-9	MW898629	MW541755
<i>A. brassicae</i>	CCPY2	MG250600	MG250636
<i>A. brassicae</i>	RGW5	MG250601	MG250637
<i>Embellisia astragali</i>	SC213	JQ308339	KM457062

### 1.6 室内生防菌剂筛选

将市售的8种生防菌剂(表2)按照各自的芽孢含量稀释成 $1\times10^8$  CFU/mL菌悬液备用。采用平板对峙法<sup>[22]</sup>测定其对莴苣叶斑病菌的抑菌作用。在PDA平板正中央接种直径为5 mm的病原菌菌饼,以病原菌菌饼位置为中心,在正四方各2.5 cm处用长牙签蘸取适量生防菌菌悬液,对照组点滴适量无菌水,均以菌液无流动为适量,各处理均3次重复。26 °C培养箱中培养7 d后用十字交叉法测量菌落直径,计算菌落平均直径以及各生防菌对病原菌的抑菌率,抑菌率公式<sup>[23]</sup>为:

$$\text{抑菌率} = \frac{\text{对照组菌落直径} - \text{处理组菌落直径}}{\text{对照组菌落直径} + \text{菌饼直径}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

表 2 8 种生防菌剂基本信息  
Tab.2 Basic information of 8 tested biological agents

生防菌 Biocontrol agents	有效活菌数/(亿 CFU·g <sup>-1</sup> ) Number of active bacteria	生产厂家 Manufacturer
荧光假单胞菌( <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> )	5	山东泰诺药业有限公司
蜡质芽孢杆菌( <i>Bacillus cereus</i> )	8	山东泰诺药业有限公司
解淀粉芽孢杆菌( <i>B. amyloliquefaciens</i> )	200	河南沃宝生物科技有限公司
侧孢芽孢杆菌( <i>B. laterosporus</i> )	100	河南沃宝生物科技有限公司
地衣芽孢杆菌( <i>B. licheniformis</i> )	200	河南沃宝生物科技有限公司
巨大芽孢杆菌( <i>B. megatherium</i> )	50	河南沃宝生物科技有限公司
胶质芽孢杆菌( <i>B. mucilaginosus</i> )	50	河南沃宝生物科技有限公司
枯草芽孢杆菌( <i>B. subtilis</i> )	200	山东蔚蓝生物科技有限公司

### 1.7 数据分析

采用Excel 2010和SPASS 20.0软件进行数据统计与处理,使用Duncan's法进行差异显著性检验( $P<0.05$ )。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 病害田间症状与病原菌分离

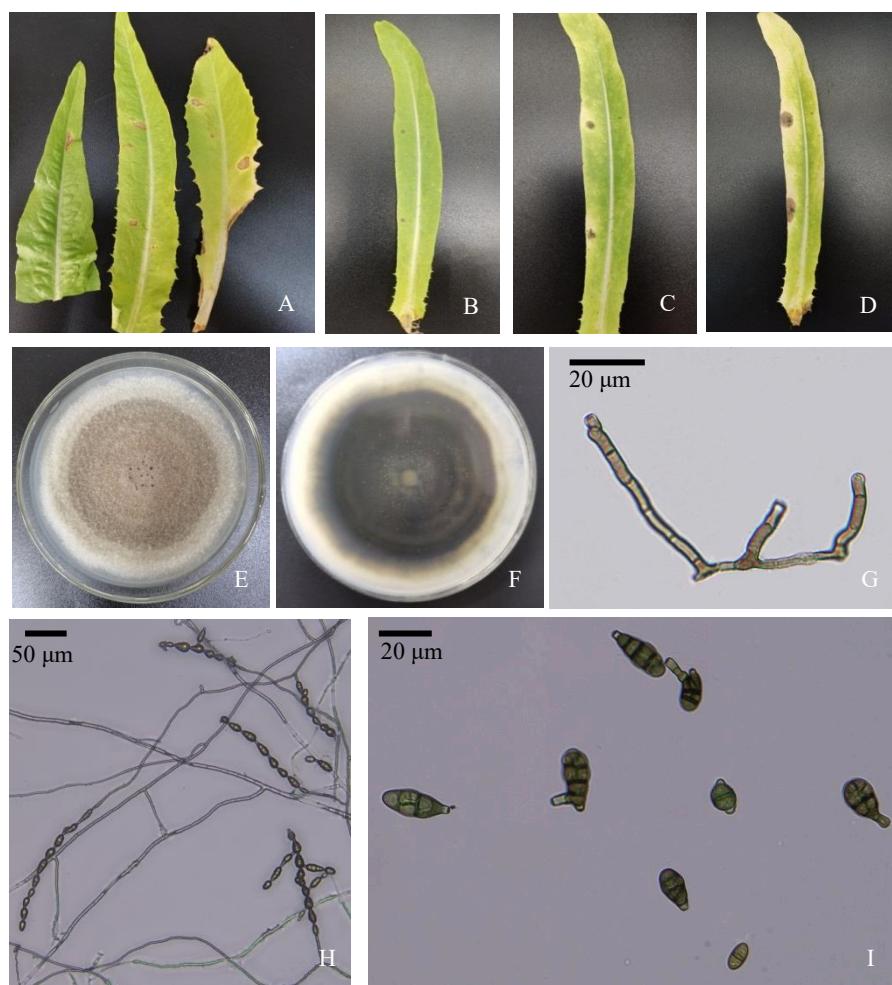
2022年4月,在江西省南昌市郊种植的莴笋上发现一种新的叶斑病,病斑大多发生于植株中下部叶片,叶片病斑初期为褐色小点,后逐渐扩大成圆形或不规则形,有的受叶脉限制呈多角形,病健交界明显,天气潮湿时,病斑表面产生灰色霉层。重病叶片病斑累累,卷缩干枯脱落。对病叶(图1-A)进行组织分离纯化,共获得23株培养性状一致的链格孢属菌株,分离率100%。

### 2.2 致病性测定

用分离到的代表性菌株WS1进行孢子悬浮液接种,接种1 d后开始发病,病斑近圆形,灰褐色(图1-B),4 d后病斑扩大,周围褪绿变黄(图1-C),5 d后病斑继续扩大并裂开(图1-D),其症状与自然发病症状相同,对照组均不发病。对接种产生的病斑进行病菌再分离,获得的菌株与WS1的形态特征以及分子生物学测定结果一致。

### 2.3 病菌培养性状及形态特征

供试菌株在PDA平板上26 °C培养5 d,菌落圆形,菌丝体绒毛状,菌落正面中央灰褐色,边缘白色,菌落背面中央黄褐色,边缘白色;后期菌落正面中央颜色加深成暗青褐色,背面呈黑褐色(图1-E,图1-F);菌落平均生长速度为10.86 mm/d。分生孢子梗单生或丛生,直立或膝状弯曲,0~12个隔膜,少分支,淡褐



A:自然发病症状;B:接种后1 d症状;C:接种后4 d症状;D:接种后5 d症状;E~F:PDA上26 °C培养9 d的菌落;G:分生孢子梗;H:分生孢子链;I:分生孢子。

A:Infected leaf;B:Symptoms after 1 day of inoculation;C:Symptoms after 4 days of inoculation;D:Symptoms after 5 days of inoculation;E:Colony cultured for 9 d on PDA at 26 °C;G:Conidiophore;H:Chains of conidia;I:Conidia.

图1 莴笋链格孢叶斑病症状以及病菌形态

Fig.1 Symptoms of lettuce *Alternaria* leaf spot and the morphology of its pathogenic fungus

色至褐色,大小( $15.76\sim83.02$ )  $\mu\text{m}\times(2.90\sim4.74)$   $\mu\text{m}$ (图 1-G);分生孢子以短链方式着生在分生孢子梗上,主链一般不超过 10 个孢子,分生孢子侧面或基部可萌生次生分生孢子梗形成支链而产孢,支链不超过 5 个孢子(图 1-H)。分生孢子倒棍棒形或椭圆形,淡褐色至褐色,表面光滑或带微刺,具 0~6 个横隔、0~3 个纵隔和 0~2 个斜隔,分隔处稍缢缩或不缢缩,孢身大小为( $14.60\sim40.09$ )  $\mu\text{m}\times(6.61\sim14.44)$   $\mu\text{m}$ (图 1-I);短喙柱状或锥形,淡褐色,大小( $1.84\sim8.29$ )  $\mu\text{m}\times(2.60\sim4.35)$   $\mu\text{m}$ 。根据菌株的菌落特征和病菌形态大小,将该菌株初步确定为交链格孢 *A. alternata*。

#### 2.4 分子生物学鉴定

用真菌 DNA 通用引物对 ITS1/ITS4 和 Alt-R/Alt-F 分别对 *rDNA-ITS* 和过敏原基因 *Alt a1* 进行 PCR 扩增和测序,结果获得的 DNA 片段长度分别为 570 bp 和 472 bp,其在 GenBank 中的序列登录号分别为 OP161641 和 OP185144。通过 BLAST 比对,发现此两序列与 GenBank 中交链格孢 *A. alternata* 对应序列均具有 100% 的同源性。在以 *rDNA-ITS* 和 *Alt a1* 基因串联序列构建的系统发育树中,菌株 WS1 与 *A. alternata* 的菌株聚于同一分支,而其他种类的链格孢构成各自独立的分支(图 2)。根据序列同源性大小和菌株亲缘发生关系,将菌株 WS1 鉴定为交链格孢 *A. alternata*。

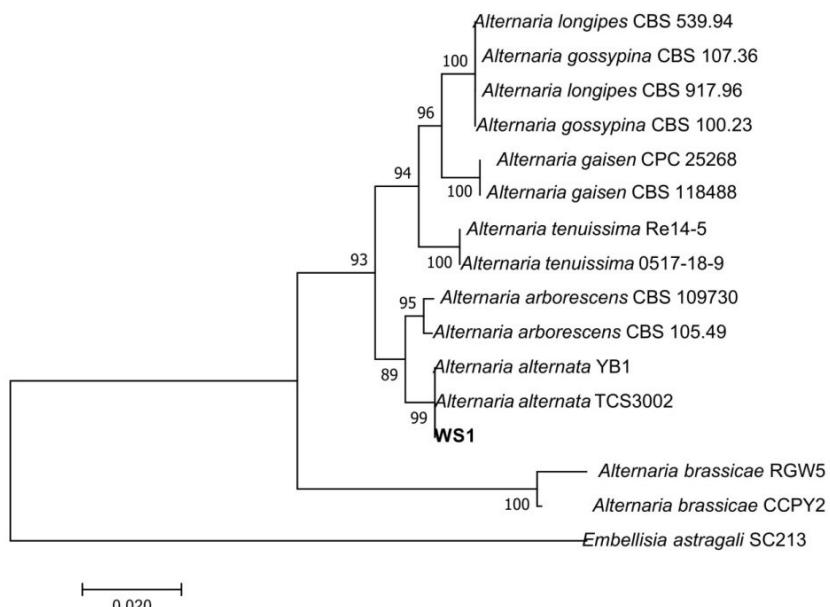


图 2 基于 *rDNA-ITS* 和 *Alt a1* 基因序列构建的链格孢属的系统发育树

Fig.2 Phylogenetic tree of *Alternaria* spp. based on the sequences of *rDNA-ITS* and *Alt a1* genes

#### 2.5 室内生防菌剂筛选

8 种供试生防菌剂对交链格孢 *A. alternata* 均有较好的抑制效果(表 3 和图 3),其中,地衣芽孢杆菌抑菌效果最好,抑菌率达 75.42%,巨大芽孢杆菌抑菌效果最差,抑菌率为 63.55%。

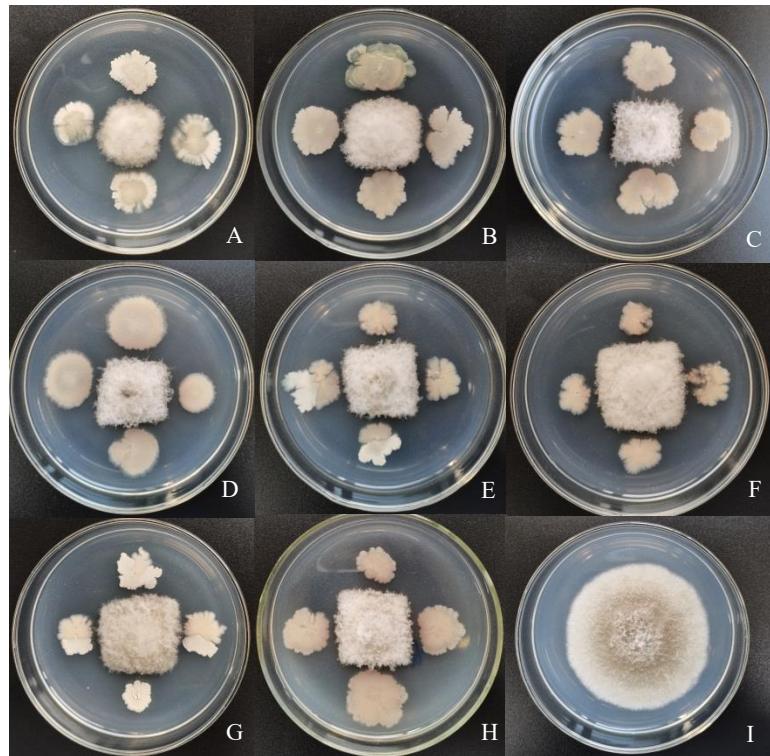
表 3 8 种生防菌剂对交链格孢的抑菌效果

Tab.3 Inhibitory effects of 8 biocontrol agents on *A. alternata*

生防菌剂 Biocontrol agents	抑菌率/% Inhibitory rate	生防菌剂 Biocontrol agents	抑菌率/% Inhibitory rate
荧光假单胞菌( <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> )	$72.74\pm0.96^{\text{ab}}$	地衣芽孢杆菌( <i>B. licheniformis</i> )	$75.42\pm0.62^{\text{a}}$
蜡质芽孢杆菌( <i>Bacillus cereus</i> )	$68.91\pm0.73^{\text{bc}}$	巨大芽孢杆菌( <i>B. megatherium</i> )	$63.55\pm0.73^{\text{d}}$
解淀粉芽孢杆菌( <i>B. amyloliquefaciens</i> )	$70.83\pm1.65^{\text{b}}$	胶质芽孢杆菌( <i>B. mucilaginosus Krassilnikov</i> )	$66.62\pm1.70^{\text{cd}}$
侧孢芽孢杆菌( <i>B. laterosporus</i> )	$69.68\pm2.29^{\text{bc}}$	枯草芽孢杆菌( <i>B. subtilis</i> )	$69.68\pm0.38^{\text{bc}}$

同列不同字母表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。

Different letters indicate a significant different ( $P<0.05$ )。



A: 荧光假单胞菌; B: 蜡质芽孢杆菌; C: 解淀粉芽孢杆菌; D: 侧孢芽孢杆菌; E: 地衣芽孢杆菌; F: 巨大芽孢杆菌; G: 胶质芽孢杆菌; H: 枯草芽孢杆菌; I: CK。

A: *P. fluorescens*; B: *B. cereus*; C: *B. amyloliquefaciens*; D: *B. laterosporus*; E: *B. licheniformis*; F: *B. megatherium*; G: *B. mucilaginosus* Krassilnikov; H: *B. subtilis*; I: CK.

图3 8种生防菌剂与交链格孢的对峙培养

Fig.3 Confrontation culture of 8 biocontrol agents and *A. alternata*

### 3 结论与讨论

本研究对江西省南昌市郊莴笋链格孢叶斑病进行病原菌分离,共获得23株培养性状一致的链格孢属菌株,在通过接种明确其具有致病性的基础上,选择代表性菌株进行培养性状和形态特征观测,观测结果与文献中对交链格孢的描述一致,随后对代表性菌株的rDNA-ITS和 $Alt\alpha 1$ 基因进行PCR扩增、测序和序列分析,结果所得序列与GenBank中交链格孢对应序列具有100%的同源性,并在系统发育树上处于同一个分支且支持率为99%。综合上述结果,将发生于江西南昌市郊的莴笋链格孢叶斑病的病原鉴定为交链格孢。采用对峙培养法,测定8种生防菌剂对交链格孢的抑制作用,结果8种生防菌剂对交链格孢均具有较好的抑制作用,其中,地衣芽孢杆菌和荧光假单胞菌的抑菌效果突出,抑菌率分别达75.42%、72.74%,巨大芽孢杆菌抑菌效果相对较弱,抑菌率为63.55%。对该病害病原的明确和筛选出高效生防菌剂为该病害的后续研究和生物防治奠定了工作基础。

本研究报道的由交链格孢*A. alternata*引起的莴笋叶斑病与前人报道的由芸薹链格孢*A. brassicae*和茄链格孢*A. solani*引起的莴笋叶斑病除病原种类不同外,其症状表现也不同,前者的症状为病斑圆形或不规则形,褐色,无轮纹,后者的病斑虽然也为圆形或不规则形,但病斑为黑褐色,有轮纹。因此,在诊断这两种病害时,除依靠病菌形态差异外,还可以根据病害症状作出初步判断。同时,在田间诊断该病害时,还应注意与莴笋上另外两种半知菌叶斑病相区别。一种是由极长尾孢*Cercospora longissima*引起的莴笋叶斑病,其病斑边缘褐色,中心有灰白色小斑,病斑内外有颜色差异,另一种为微疣匐柄霉*Stemphylium chisha*为害引起的叶斑病,其病斑黄褐色并有明显的同心轮纹<sup>[24-25]</sup>。链格孢由于其孢子形态鲜明,很容易鉴定到属,但有些链格孢种间形态变异性大,难以确定到种。因此,在形态学鉴定的基础上,一些研究者还采用两个及两个以上基因联合构建系统发育树来进一步鉴定链格孢种类<sup>[26]</sup>。本研究基于rDNA-ITS和 $Alt\alpha 1$ 基因的序列分析和系统发育树构建,则明确将莴笋链格孢叶斑病菌鉴定

为交链格孢,且与形态鉴定结果相一致。在生防菌剂筛选试验中,虽然获得地衣芽孢杆菌、荧光假单胞菌等高效生防菌剂,但这仅说明其在室内单纯对病菌具有显著的抑菌效果,并不表示其在田间对莴笋叶斑病具有等同的防效<sup>[27]</sup>。后续笔者将对这些生防菌剂进行大田防效试验研究,为莴笋叶斑病的绿色防控提供更为可靠的依据。

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