促進番茄生長根棲細菌之篩選及 防治青枯病之測試

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摘要

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自台灣中部不同地區數種作物之根系、根圈土壤及根部周圍土壤分離之 396 株細菌菌株被 覆於番茄種子後,利用套袋塑膠培養皿系統於生長箱篩選,約有20% 菌株能提高種子發芽率且 促進幼苗之根生長,再以含泥炭土栽培介質之穴盤系統測試,共有 14 株菌株不論在滅菌或未 滅菌之泥炭土中,均有促進根生長之效果,其中 RS4、RS65 及 RS70 三菌株表現最佳,不僅增 加根長度, 莖長度、植株鮮重及乾重 (RS65 菌株除外) 亦顯著大於無處理對照組。將此三菌株 進一步在民間一處育苗場以泥炭土穴盤育苗方式,評估其促進番茄生長之效益,結果顯示不論 以種子被覆處理 (浸種 30 分鐘或隔夜) 或以澆灌處理 (播種後再澆灌細菌懸浮液) 皆顯著提高種 子發芽率,此外,此三菌株以澆灌或浸種 30 分鐘處理者,對幼苗多種性狀,如胚軸高、莖 粗、地上部鮮重、地下部鮮重、葉數、最大葉長、最大葉寬、葉面積、地上部乾重及地下部乾 重均顯著大於對照組,但以浸種隔夜處理者,各菌株表現差異大。此三菌株以浸種及澆灌處理 後在泥炭土(含根)中,除RS65 菌株浸種30 分鐘者外,於播種後21 天內均能維持高族群量, 其中又以澆灌處理者之菌量較高。上述具有促進番茄生長之 14 株菌株中,有11株在供試三種 培養基上對青枯病菌 PS152 之生長皆無抑制作用,但在溫室及生長箱內以種子被覆或幼苗澆灌 處理,有9株可顯著降低番茄青枯病之發病程度,而在生長促進測試上表現最佳之 RS4、RS65 及 RS70 三株菌株,在防治青枯病之效果上亦最優。此三株菌株經鑑定,RS4為 Chryseobacterium sp., RS65 及 RS70 菌株為 Streptomyces spp., 但種名均無法確認。

關鍵詞:番茄、根棲細菌、生長促進、青枯病防治

緒 言

植物根圈微生物在植物生長過程中,扮演著重要 的角色,除可引起植物病害之病原微生物外,亦有促 進植物生長的微生物。1980 前後幾年,有些研究報告 指出某些根圈細菌處理於種子或繁殖體後,可棲群於 植物根部並促進植物生長,因此這些細菌被稱爲促進 植物生長之根 棲細菌 (plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria, PGPR)^(6, 20, 21, 23, 35, 36)。促進植物生長之根棲 細菌包括多類之土壤細菌,其藉由一種或一種以上不 同之機制間接或直接促進植物生長⁽¹³⁾。有些根棲細菌 可抑制及改變根圈微生物⁽²⁰⁾,或於根圈產生嵌鐵物質 (siderophores)^(22,23)、抗生物質 (antibiotics)^(12,43)或氰酸 (hydrogen cyanide)⁽¹⁾ 以抑制病原菌和其他有害根棲細菌 (deleterious rhizobacteria)^(20,37) 而間接促進植物生長,此 外,尙可利用或代謝土壤中一些微生物所產生的有毒 代謝物質 (如 HCN),以減緩其對植物根部的傷害而使 植物正常生長^(33,44)。直接促進植物生長作用,乃因 PGPR 產生植物賀爾蒙或提供可利用之養分,如固氮、 土壤中可溶解性鐵⁽¹³⁾。PGPR 對植株生長與促進活力上 之功能也與其分泌之胞外水解酵素 (extracellular hydrolase)、蛋白質分解酵素 (protease) 或揮發性有機物 質(volatile organic compounds)有關,如 Bacillus spp.分 泌之胞外水解酵素、蛋白質分解酵素,可分解蛋白質 成氨基酸供植物吸收;而 B.subtilis菌株⁽³⁸⁾及 Pseudomonas cepacia菌株⁽⁴⁾可分泌植酸,轉化土壤中的 磷為游離態,以利植物吸收,進而促進植株之生長。 Bacillus spp.菌株分泌之揮發性有機物質(可能與 3hydroxy-2-butanone (acetoin)及 2,3-butanediol 兩化合物 有關)可促進阿拉伯芥幼苗生長⁽³¹⁾。PGPR 除扮演促進 植物生長外,有些也能誘導植物產生系統性抗病性, 此種抗性現象可謂生物防治的另一種新機制,也開啓 了植物病害防治的新途徑⁽⁴¹⁾。

PGPR 具有促進植物生長及病害防治之功效,在農業生產管理上有應用價值。國內有關 PGPR 及其誘導抗病之研究甚為缺少,有待加強研發,進而推廣應用。本研究以番茄青枯病之防治為目標,首先進行對番茄生長具有促進效果的根棲細菌之分離與篩選,再探討其防病效果。由 Ralstonia solanacearum 引起的青枯病是熱帶、亞熱帶地區番茄生產上的重要限制因子,發展綜合防治法為目前防治本病害之主要策略,而施用有效的 PGPR 菌株可做為綜合防治中的一項措施,以增加整體之防治效率。本文就篩選 PGPR 菌株之流程及評估其對番茄生長之影響及對青枯病之防治效果提出報告。

表一、本研究分離之細菌菌株來源

Table 1.So	urces of b	acterial	strains	isolated	in this	study

材料與方法

細菌菌株之分離與保存

自台灣中部地區之作物栽培區(表一),採集作物 根系及根系周圍土壤進行細菌菌株分離。將10克的根 系周圍土壤或根圈土壤,加入裝有90ml 無菌水之三角 瓶中,震盪30分鐘後,將懸浮液劃線於營養成分減半 之營養培養基(1/2 nutrient agar,1/2 NA,Difco)平板 上,而根部細菌之分離,則是取數段根部組織置於裝 有無菌水之試管內,震盪後以移植環沾取懸浮液,劃 線於1/2 NA 培養基平板上。於30℃培養2-3天後,自 每Ⅲ平板中逢機挑取3-5 個型態或顏色相異之菌落。經 重複平板劃線挑取單一菌落純化後,再於 NA 培養基 培養後移植懸浮於裝有無菌水的螺旋保存管中,於室 溫下保存。本研究共分離得到396株細菌菌株(表一)。

利用套袋塑膠培養皿系統篩選對番茄生長具有促 進作用之細菌菌株

將保存於無菌水中的細菌菌株,劃線於 1/2NA 培養基平板上,於 30℃ 培養 2 天後,以移植環挑取菌落 懸浮於無菌水中,而後以微量吸管吸取 0.1 ml 滴入 NA 培養基平板上,以滅菌過之 L 型玻棒均匀塗抹,置於

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SR 67-75 sweet persimmon soil around root Ho-Pin, Taichung (台中縣和平鄉)	SR 44-59	eggplant	soil around root	Tyan-Woei, Changhua (彰化縣田尾鄉)
	SR 60-66	hot pepper	soil around root	Tyan-Woei, Changhua (彰化縣田尾鄉)
SR 76-87 tomato soil around root Hsin-She, Taichung (台中縣新社鄉)	SR 67-75	sweet persimmon	soil around root	Ho-Pin, Taichung (台中縣和平鄉)
	SR 76-87	tomato	soil around root	Hsin-She, Taichung (台中縣新社鄉)

30℃ 培養 24-48 小時,再以10 ml 的無菌水將整皿細 菌洗下,製成細菌懸浮液。隨後將 30 粒番茄(雙福品 種)種子浸泡於每一細菌懸浮液中1 小時後,取出種子 並置於滅菌過之濾紙上,在無菌操作箱內吹乾 30 分 鐘,使種子表面被覆一層細菌,對照組則以無菌水處 理,然後,將這些種子播於襯有以用無菌水溼潤之粗 紙之培養皿(9 cm)內,每一培養皿播 10 顆種子,並套 上夾鏈塑膠袋(200×140×0.04 mm)保濕,袋角以剪刀 剪一切口,隨後放置於日溫 30℃,夜溫 25℃,光照 12 小時之生長箱中,15 天後,記錄其發芽率、莖長、根 長及根粗細,以選取對番茄生長具有促進效果之菌 株。每個處理三重覆。

泥炭土穴盤育苗法測試細菌菌株對番茄幼苗生長 之影響

由上述方法篩選出之菌株進一步以穴盤育苗方式 進行評估,將8×16 孔之塑膠穴盤裁剪為每一處理之 穴盤為8×3 孔(孔徑3.5 公分,高4.5 公分),並填裝 finnpeat泥炭土(KEKKILA,芬蘭)於穴盤內。再將番 茄種子依上述方法被覆細菌菌株後,播種於穴盤內, 每一孔播1粒種子,每個處理20粒種子,對照組以無 菌水處理種子,隨後將這些穴盤放置於日溫30℃,夜 溫25℃,光照12小時之生長箱中觀察。其中泥炭土又 分有與無經高壓蒸氣滅菌處理,以比較泥炭土中之微 生物是否會影響供試細菌菌株促進番茄幼苗生長之能 力。在播種後一個月,將整盤育苗盤泡入裝滿水之塑 膠盆內,待介質吸水飽和後,再將番茄苗自介質中小 心取出,置於擦手紙上吸取多餘水分,然後量其根、 莖長度及全株乾、鮮重。試驗重覆兩次。

在育苗場之番茄生長促進試驗

由上述兩種篩選過程中表現較佳之菌株爲供試菌 株,測試其在一般育苗場環境下對番茄幼苗生長之促 進效果。試驗在彰化大村鄉富田育苗場進行。各菌株 分種子被覆與澆灌處理。種子被覆處理者是將種子(農 友276號)依上述方法被覆細菌菌株,唯浸泡時間分別 爲30分鐘及隔夜,再將種子播種於填裝有 N-1 泥炭土 (Neuhaus,德國)之塑膠穴盤(8×16 孔),每一孔(直徑 3.5 公分,高4.5 公分)播1粒種子,每個處理128 粒種 子,同一處理播於同一穴盤內,每個處理重覆二次, 對照組以無菌水處理。種子播種後,於室內靜置一夜 催芽,再放置於育苗場(溫度為23-41.2℃)中,育苗時 期之肥料農藥管理依育苗場農友管理方式進行。播種 後在第一週時每日調查發芽率,每週分別採取10 株幼 苗調查其園藝性狀,性狀之調查項目包括胚軸高、莖 粗、地上部鮮重、地下部鮮重、葉數、最大葉長、最 大葉寬、葉面積、地上部乾重及地下部乾重。澆灌處 理者是將未經處理之種子播種於穴盤後,再於每一穴 盤內澆灌 500 ml 之細菌懸浮液 (10⁸ cfu/ml),其他各項 步驟均與種子被覆處理者相同。

PGPR菌株於栽培介質(含根)中之族群變化

育苗場試驗進行之同時亦測定各菌株在穴盤栽培 介質中之族群變化。由播種後每隔一週共三週,將上 述已浸種及澆灌處理後所長出之番茄幼苗連同泥炭土 一起取出(整孔的泥炭土),去除番茄地上部後,將每 一孔內含根之泥炭土 (體積為 5 cc) 置於裝有 50 ml 無 **南水的三角拖中,振盪 20 分鐘後以網篩渦濾去除泥炭** 土,過濾液以細菌自動塗佈儀 Spiral plater (Model D, Spiral System, Inc., Ohio, U. S. A.) 塗佈劃線培養於 NA (菌株RS4) 或馬鈴薯蔗糖培養基 (potato sucrose agar, PSA, 含馬鈴薯 200 克, 蔗糖 20 克, 瓊脂 12 克, 蒸餾水 1000 毫升) (菌株 RS65 或 RS70) 平板上, 經 30°C 培養 3 天後,分別計算其菌落數,試驗兩重覆。由於 RS4、 RS65 和 RS70 之菌落型態及顏色特殊,且由對照組中 均未出現類似之菌落,故以 NA 或 PSA 培養基即可計 數及分辨。RS4 菌株在 NA 培養上會形成黃色、具黏 稠性之不規則圓形菌落,而 RS65 及 RS70 菌株在 NA 或 PSA 培養上初期為白色菌落,但隨培養天數之增 加,RS65 之菌落顏色會變成灰綠色,而 RS70 之菌落 則呈黑色。

PGPR菌株在培養基上對青枯病菌之拮抗作用

將篩選所得之 PGPR 菌株劃線於 1/2NA 培養基平 板上,於 30℃ 培養 24-72 小時,再以滅菌牙 籤沾取 菌落,移植於 NA、PDA 及 King's B (KB) 培養基⁽¹⁸⁾平 板上,每平板上移植二處,每菌株使用兩個平板,於 30℃培養 24 小時後,以滅菌過之玻璃細孔噴霧器將青 枯病菌 PS152 菌株懸浮液(10^s cfu/ml) 噴佈於上述平板 上,於 30℃經48 小時培養後,觀察有無抑制圈形成, 並測量抑制圈大小。

番茄青枯病之防治試驗

PGPR 菌株分別以種子被覆及幼苗澆灌方式處理番 茄 (雙福品種),以測試其對青枯病之防治效果。種子 被覆處理者,將種子依前述方法被覆 PGPR 後播種於 填裝有 finnpeat 泥炭土之保麗龍穴盤中(12×20 孔,每 一孔為 2.5×2.5 公分),每孔播一粒,並放置於日溫 30 ℃,夜溫 25℃,光照 12 小時之生長箱中,15 天後將 番茄苗移植到填裝有 finnpeat 泥炭土之黑色塑膠軟盆 (直徑9公分)內,每盆移殖一株幼苗,隨後幼苗分別 放置於同一生長箱中及溫室(溫度為 16-31℃)中,每一 處理均為10株幼苗,15天後進行青枯病菌之接種試 驗。幼苗澆灌處理者,則將未經處理之種子依同法播 種於穴盤中,再移植於軟盆內,於生長箱中生長15天 後進行 PGPR 之澆灌處理,澆灌處理時,先將 PGPR 菌株培養於 NA 培養基平板 (每皿加入 0.2 ml的細菌懸 浮液塗抹),於 30℃中培養 24-48 小時後,以無菌水將 五皿培養皿中之細菌洗下,製成 750 ml 的細菌懸浮 液,再將此懸浮液澆灌於盆苗,每盆澆灌 70 ml,再經 4 天後進行青枯病菌之接種試驗。青枯病菌之接種是將 青枯病菌 PS152 菌株先培養於Kelman 氏 TZC 培養基 ⁽¹⁷⁾ 平板上,於 30℃ 培養 2-3 天後,選取具流質不規則 圓形,中間為粉紅色,外圍乳白色,具有毒力 (virulent) 之菌落,以移植環挑取典型菌落移入裝有無 菌水之試管中,振盪均匀後,再以微量吸管吸取 0.2ml, 滴入 523⁽¹⁶⁾ 培養基平板, 以滅菌之 L 型玻棒塗 抹均匀,於30℃ 培養24-48 小時後,將細菌懸浮於水 中,以分光光度計 (Spectronic 70 spectrophotometer, U-2000, Hitachi) 在 620 nm 下, 調整 OD 值為 0.3, 其細 菌懸浮液濃度約為 10⁸ cfu/ml。將此懸浮液稀釋成 10⁷ cfu/ml 後澆灌至軟盆內,每盆澆灌 70 ml。試驗重覆二 次。發病等級區分為0級:無病徵;1級:一葉片部分 萎凋;2級:一葉或二葉萎凋;3級:三或更多葉片萎 凋;4 級:全部葉片萎凋及5級:植株枯死。而發病指 數則以[Σ(發病等級×該發病等級株數/(5×總株數)] ×100% 計算。

菌株之鑑定

將生長促進試驗及防治試驗表現最佳之菌株 (RS4、RS65及RS70),送請新竹食品工業發展研究所 生物資源保存及研究中心鑑定其種屬。

統計分析

試驗數據乃依據鄧肯氏多變域檢定 (Duncan's multiple range test) 或最小顯著性差異 (Least significant difference test, LSD) 檢定進行資料分析,其顯著水準皆 設定為0.05。

結 果

利用套袋塑膠培養皿系統篩選具有促進番茄幼苗 生長之細菌菌株

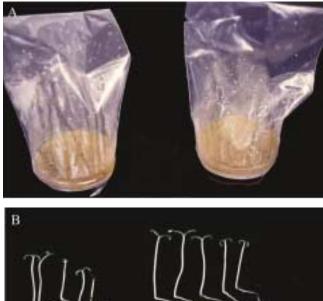
由台灣中部六處不同作物栽培地採集之根、根圈

表二、利用塑膠培養Ш系統測定細菌菌株處理番茄種 子後對其發芽率及根生長之影響

Table 2. Effect of treatment of tomato seeds with bacterial strains on the seed germination and root growth in a petri dish-blotter paper system test (15 days after seed sowing)

		0)
Strain	Root length (cm)	Germination (%)
R 137	11.69bc	86.7b
R 155	12.43bcd	93.3d
R 165	11.13bc	96.7e
R 178	11.28bc	96.7e
R 185	11.60bc	96.7e
RS 4	9.39b	90.0c
RS 65	15.63de	93.3d
RS 70	18.50e	96.7e
RS 83	12.93cd	96.7e
SR 4	12.68bcd	96.7e
SR 19	12.44bcd	93.3d
CK	5.82a ¹	80.6a

Means in the same column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (p = 0.05) according to Duncan's multiple range test.





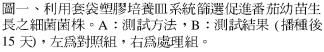


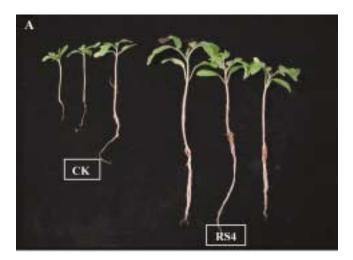
Fig. 1. A petri dish-blotter paper method to screen bacterial strains that promote tomato seedling growth. A, screening method ; B, test results (15 days after seed sowing), left : control (CK), right : seeds treated with bacteria.

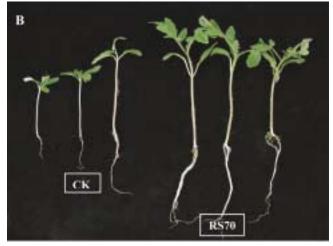
土壤及根部周圍土壤分離之 396 株細菌菌株 (表一), 利用套袋塑膠培養皿系統 (圖一、A)進行篩選,結果 發現番茄種子經細菌菌株處理後,幼苗之根長度較能 顯現處理與無處理對照組間(圖一、B)或菌株間之差異 性,因此初步以根長作為篩選細菌菌株之依據。所有 菌株經第一次篩選後,將具有促進根長之菌株及雖無 顯著促進根長但可使根較對照組爲粗大且具多根毛之 菌株,再進行第二次篩選,結果共有 80 個菌株在二次 篩選中均能促進幼苗之根生長,其中部分菌株處理之 結果如表二所示,種子以這些菌株處理後之根長度均 顯著大於無處理之對照組,且其發芽率亦顯著高於無 處理之對照組。

利用泥炭土穴盤測試細菌菌株對番茄幼苗生長之影響

由上述篩選所得的80株細菌菌株中,將菌落形態 與顏色相同者各取一株,共有 50 株,再以種子處理後 播種於含泥炭土栽培介質之穴盤中,以進一步篩選具 有促進番茄幼苗生長之菌株(圖二)。試驗數據顯示在 重複試驗中,幼苗根長度分析較莖長度分析為穩定, 又根長度較可比較菌株間之差異。此外亦發現有些菌 株如 SR15、RS29 及 R136 促進植物生長之能力會受 到栽培介質有無滅菌之影響,其在未滅菌之泥炭土栽 培介質中能顯著地促進根系之生長(圖三 A),但在滅 菌泥炭土中則與對照組無顯著差異(圖三 B),而有些菌 株如RS4、RS65 及 RS70 不論是在未滅菌 (圖三 A) 或 滅菌 (圖三 B) 之泥炭土栽培介質中,均能顯著地促進 幼苗根系之生長。若以莖長度分析時,此等菌株在未 滅菌之泥炭土栽培介質中、均顯著增加莖之長度、然 而,在滅菌之泥炭土中,則與對照組均無顯著差異 性, 其或略低於對照組(圖三)。

由重複試驗結果顯示,以根長度來評量時 50 株菌 株中有 14 株 (R12、R81、R111、R127、R133、 R156、R160、RS4、RS50、RS65、RS70、RS93、 SR38 及 SR68) 不論在滅菌或未滅菌泥炭土中,均能穩 定促進幼苗生長。此等 14 株菌株中,RS4、RS65 和 RS70 三個菌株之表現最佳,將此三菌株及另取一株不 能促進生長之代表菌株 R3,再次利用泥炭土穴盤法測 試其對番茄幼苗生長之影響,評量項目除根及莖長度 外,並包括全株乾及鮮重。結果顯示 RS4、RS65 和 RS70 三菌株處理之根及莖長度如同前述結果均顯著大 於以無菌水處理之對照組(圖四 A),且以植株乾、鮮 重分析時,除 RS65 處理之乾重外,亦與無菌水處理之 對照組有顯著差異(圖四 B),而 R3 處理者在四種評量 項目上均與對照組無顯著差異。



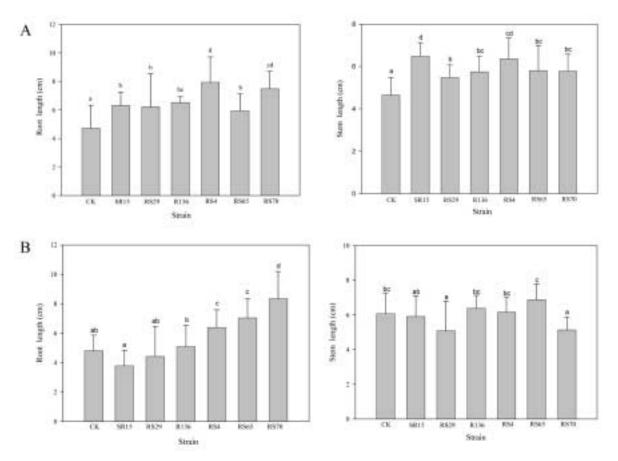


圖二、以泥炭土穴盤測試番茄種子處理細菌菌株RS4 (A)或RS70(B)後與無處理對照(CK)所顯現之幼苗生 長差異(播種後一個月)。

Fig. 2. Tomato seedlings showing differences in growth by the treatment of seeds with a bacterial strain RS4 (A) or RS70 (B), and control (CK) one month after seed sowing in a peat moss-plug test.

在育苗場之番茄生長促進效果

篩選結果表現最佳的 RS4、RS65 及 RS70 三株菌 株不論是以澆灌或種子被覆處理,均顯著提高種子發 芽率,其中又以被覆處理較澆灌處理爲佳(表三)。番 茄以澆灌或浸種 30 分鐘處理此三株菌株後,其胚軸 高、莖粗、地上部鮮重、地下部鮮重、葉數、最大葉 長、最大葉寬、葉面積、地上部乾重及地下部乾重均 顯著大於無處理對照組(表四),而隔夜浸種處理者則 呈現菌株間不同的促進作用,其中以 RS4 菌株處理 後,只有最大葉寬與對照組無顯著差異,其他各項均 顯著大於無處理對照組,但另二株菌株處理後,只有 最大葉長及葉面積(RS65 菌株)或胚軸高及葉面積 (RS70 菌株) 顯著大於對照組。



圖三、供試根棲菌株處理於種子後在未滅菌 (A) 及滅菌 (B) 泥炭土之穴盤系統中測試其對番茄幼苗根及莖長度之 影響。

Fig. 3. Effect of seed treatment with rhizobacterial strains on stem and root lengths of tomato seedlings in nonsterilized (A) and sterilized (B) peat moss-plug test. The same letter above each of the bars is not significantly different (p = 0.05) according to Duncan's multiple range test. Bars indicate the standard deviation.

表三、細菌菌株 RS4、RS65 及 RS70 以不同方式處理 對番茄種子發芽之影響

Table 3.The effect of different treatment methods with bacterial strains RS4, RS65 and RS70 on tomato seed germination (7 days after seed sowing)

	Seed germination (%)				
Strain	Dranahina ¹	30 min seed	Overnight seed		
	Drenching ¹	soaking	soaking		
RS4	$75.0c^{2}$	96.9b	100.0b		
RS65	70.8c	96.9b	96.9b		
RS70	62.5b	93.8b	100.0b		
CK	54.2a	78.1a	87.5a		

Methods of treatment : drenching, a bacterial suspension was drenched into peat moss in a plug system right after seeds were sown in the peat moss ; 30 min and overnight seed soaking, seeds were soaked in a bacterial suspension for 30 min and overnight, respectively, before they were sown in the peat moss.

² Means in the same column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (p = 0.05) according to Duncan's multiple range test.

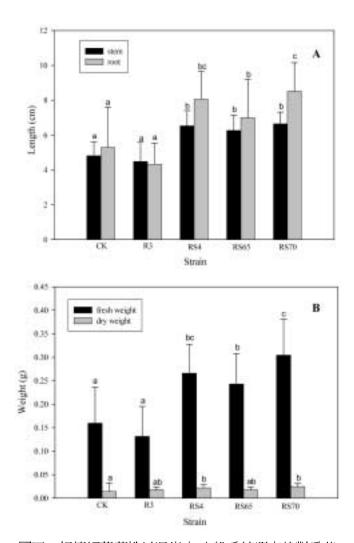
RS4、RS65 及 RS70 三株 PGPR 菌株於栽培介 質 (含根) 中之族群變化

不論以澆灌或種子被覆處理後,RS4、RS65及 RS70 菌株在泥炭土(含根)中之族群變化,均隨番茄之 生長而遞減(圖五)。然而,以澆灌處理者所得之菌量 均較種子被覆處理者為高,且族群遞減之速度較爲緩 慢,在播種 21 天後,三株菌株之菌量仍高達 10⁷cfu/well,但以種子被覆處理時,RS4及RS70二個 菌株不論是 30 分鐘或隔夜浸種之處理者,其菌量皆無 大差異,分別為10[°]cfu/well及10[°]cfu/well,而RS65菌 株經隔夜浸種之處理者,在播種 21 天後,其菌量仍有 10[°]cfu/well,但浸種 30 分鐘之處理者則已測不到菌量 (圖五)。在測定菌量過程中,對照組並未出現類似處理 組之三株菌株的菌落。

PGPR菌株在培養基上對青枯病菌之拮抗作用

篩選所得之14株 PGPR 菌株中,唯有 R127 菌株





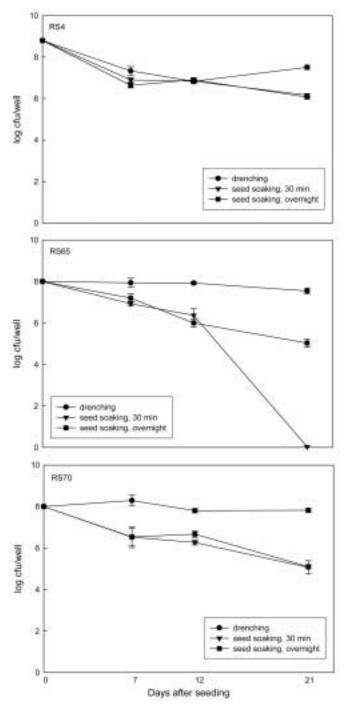
圖四、根棲細菌菌株以泥炭土-穴盤系統測定其對番茄 植株四項生長評量之影響(A:根及莖長,B:植株乾 及鮮重)。

Fig. 4. Effect of rhizobacterial strains on the growth of tomato seedlings, based on four growth measurements, in the peat moss-plug test. A, root and stem length ; B, fresh and dry weight of plant. The same letter above each of the bars is not significantly different (p = 0.05) according to Duncan's multiple range test. Bars indicate the standard deviation.

在三種培養基上及 R12 和 R156 菌株在 KB 培養基上對 青枯病菌 PS152 有拮抗作用 (表五),而其餘 11 株菌株 在三種培養基上皆對 PS152 無抑制作用。

PGPR菌株對番茄青枯病之防治效果

溫室及生長箱內之試驗結果,顯示大多數 PGPR 菌株不論以種子被覆處理或以幼苗澆灌處理,均有顯 著降低青枯病發病程度之效果(表六);以種子被覆法 處理時,有些菌株如 R156、R160、RS4、RS65 及 RS70,在溫室之試驗,與對照組相較,可減少約 42-



圖五、RS4、RS65 及 RS70 菌株以不同方式處理於番 茄種子後在穴盤泥炭土內之族群變化。 Fig. 5. Population changes of strains RS4, RS65 and RS70 in peat moss in the plug system after seeding of tomato seeds treated with each of these strains by seed soaking or drenching. Bars indicate the standard deviation.

85% 之發病程度,而於生長箱之試驗,可減少約 25-50% 之發病程度,以幼苗澆灌處理時,有些菌株如 RS4、RS50、RS70及 SR68 可減少約41-47% 之發病程 度。在 14 株 PGPR 菌株中,前述之生長促進試驗結果

Table 4. The effect of different methods of treatment with bacterial strains RS4, RS65 a	and RS70 on some horticultural
characters of tomato (30 days after seed sowing)	

Treatment	Stem	Stem	Shoot	Root	No.of	Leaf	Leaf	Leaf	Shoot	Root
	height	diameter	fresh	fresh	leaves	length	width	area	dry	dry
	(cm)	(mm)	wt.(g)	wt.(g)	per	(cm)	(cm)	(cm^2)	wt. (g)	wt. (g)
					plant					
Drenching										
RS4	10.38 ^{**1}	3.57*	11.50*	2.91*	9.60*	4.12**	3.32*	26.60*	0.94*	0.27*
RS65	11.26*	3.78*	11.10^{*}	2.98^{*}	11.40*	4.26*	3.67*	30.40*	0.96*	0.20^{*}
RS70	11.66*	3.68*	13.80*	2.62*	11.20*	4.24**	3.66*	21.80*	1.09*	0.21*
CK	9.08	3.20	5.78	1.86	7.20	3.20	3.10	10.60	0.45	0.16
LSD	0.36	0.01	0.00	0.001	0.52	0.16	0.01	4.06	0.001	0.00
30 min seed	l soaking									
RS4	11.80*	3.43*	12.65*	6.22*	12.00*	3.66*	2.48*	23.80*	0.98*	0.42*
RS65	11.84*	3.29*	12.55*	4.74*	12.22*	3.79*	2.70^{*}	24.60*	0.99*	0.27*
RS70	11.88*	3.33*	12.16*	5.26*	11.70*	3.79*	2.72*	24.20*	1.00*	0.34*
CK	8.67	3.25	7.38	3.42	10.30	3.11	2.23	12.00	0.65	0.20
LSD	0.31	0.01	0.79	0.92	0.48	0.11	0.12	1.40	0.11	0.01
Overnight seed soaking										
RS4	13.88*	3.69*	17.15*	6.26*	13.60*	4.23*	2.62	32.90*	1.42**	0.98*
RS65	11.88	3.62	13.30	5.53	13.30	4.02**	2.67	24.20*	1.02	0.32
RS70	12.81*	3.57	12.45	4.95	13.40	3.88	2.55	26.20*	0.99	0.38
CK	11.57	3.54	12.35	5.39	12.90	3.74	2.68	20.60	1.03	0.41
LSD	0.49	0.11	1.59	0.67	0.57	0.15	0.16	2.79	0.01	0.34

Means with the star sign are significantly different (p = 0.05) between treatment with a bacterial strain and notreated control (CK) within the same treatment method.

表五、促進番茄生長之根棲細菌菌株於培養基上對青枯病菌 PS152 之抑制作用

Table 5. Inhibition of *Ralstonia solanacearum* PS152 by PGPR strains on King's B (KB), nutrient agar (NA) and potato dextrose agar (PDA) media

Strain	Inhibition zone (cm in diameter)			
	KB	NA	PDA	
R 12	2.0	1	_	
R 81	_	_	_	
R 111	—	—	_	
R 127	2.6	2.8	1.4	
R 133	_	_	_	
R 156	1.7	—	—	
R 160	—	—	—	
RS 4	_	_	_	
RS 50	_	_	_	
RS 65	_	—	—	
RS 70	—	—	—	
RS 93	—	—	_	
SR 38	—	—	—	
SR 68	—	—	—	
¹ No inhibition zone.				

表六、促進番茄生長之根棲細菌菌株處理對番茄青枯病發病程度 之影響

Table 6. Effect of treatments with PGPR strains on disease severity of bacterial wilt of tomato 30 days after inoculation with *Ralstonia solanacearum* PS152 in greenhouse (seed soaking treatment) and growth chamber (seed soaking and seedling drenching treatment) tests

		Disease index (%)	
Strain	Seed so	aking	Seedling drenching
	Greenhouse	Growth chamber	
R 12	70g ¹	70d	55c
R 81	70g	80e	70e
R 111	70g	80e	60d
R 127	60f	50b	60d
R 133	100h	70d	70e
R 156	20b	50b	80f
R 160	30c	50b	70e
RS 4	30c	60c	50b
RS 50	50e	60c	45a
RS 65	10a	50b	60d
RS 70	40d	40a	50b
RS 93	60f	40a	80f
SR 38	60f	70d	85g
SR 68	40d	70d	50b
CK	70g	80e	85g

¹ Means in the same column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (p = 0.05) according to Duncan's multiple range test.

表現最佳的 RS4、RS65 及 RS70 三菌株於此三項防治 試驗之整體表現亦為最良好者。

RS4、RS65 及 RS70 菌株之鑑定

RS4 菌株在 NA 培養上形成黃色、具黏稠性之不 規則圓形菌落。依食品所生物資源中心提供之鑑定資 料,此菌株為革蘭氏陰性桿菌,需氧性,不具運動 性,不產生內生孢子,其他多項生理生化特性及 16S r D N A 部 分序列分析比對之結果,鑑定為 *Chryseobacterium* sp. 但其種名尚無法確認。RS65及 RS70菌株在 NA 或 PDA 培養上首先均產生白色菌 落,但隨培養天數之增加,RS65之菌落顏色會變成灰 綠色,而 RS70之菌落則呈黑色。依食品所生物資源中 心之資料,二者之細胞壁皆含L-diaminopimelic acid, 屬於 chemotype IC型,RS65菌株在氣生菌絲上形成直 鏈狀胞子鏈,而 RS70菌株則形成螺旋狀胞子鏈。其他 培養特性、生理生化特性及 16S rDNA 部分序列分析比 對結果,這二菌株均屬 *Streptomyces*,但其種名尙無法 確認。

討 論

篩選具有病害防治效果之 PGPR 菌株是一項煩雜 的工作,一般需經過大量的菌株篩選,且篩選過程需 花費大量的時間、人力與物力,因此在田間試驗前淘 汰無效或僅稍具效果之菌株極為重要。本研究以種子 被覆法利用套袋塑膠培養皿系統,可在短時間內、使 用少量的空間篩選大量的細菌菌株,以初步獲得能促 進番茄幼苗生長之菌株,淘汰率可達近 80%。隨後再 以泥炭土穴盤系統篩選,並經青枯病菌之接種測試, 而得到數株具有降低青枯病發病程度之 PGPR 菌株。 但為確認這些菌株之效益,仍待田間之評估試驗。

種子萌芽後為了有效競爭空間,根的延伸速度為 關鍵因子⁽⁵⁾,而根系伸長多寡對水分與養分的吸收更是 重要的決定因子,因此根系分析已廣泛應用於測定促 進植物生長之試驗上⁽³⁵⁾。本研究在以套袋塑膠培養皿 系統進行篩選過程中,發現番茄種子經細菌菌株處理 後,幼苗之根長度在處理與無處理對照組間或菌株間 有明顯差異,因此以根長作為初步篩選細菌菌株之依 據。PGPR 菌株可纏據於植物根系,並可能產生植物荷 爾蒙及代謝產物,除可供應植物發育所需養份外並可 促進植物根系生長⁽²⁰⁾,本研究所使用之培養皿系統中 並無使用任何的栽培介質,影響番茄根系生長之因 子,主要乃取決於種子處理過之細菌菌株,因此促進 根生長之原因是否爲細菌產生的物質所致,有待進一 步探討。

在穴盤測試試驗中,栽培介質泥炭土的滅菌與 否,對部分供試菌株促進番茄幼苗生長之效果影響不 大,顯然其效果與介質中微生物間之相互作用無直接 之關聯性。但有些供試菌株在滅菌過之泥炭土中,反 而無促進幼苗生長的效果,其原因有可能是泥炭土經 高壓蒸氣處理後呈無菌狀態,易被環境中的其他微生 物污染,而這些供試菌株較易受到污染微生物之干擾 而影響其表現,在滅菌過之泥炭土處理試驗中,常發 現泥炭土極易受到一種會產生橘紅孢子粉末之眞菌(可 能為 Neurospora sp.)污染(未發表資料),而未滅菌之 泥炭土因本身的微生物相為一平衡狀態,外來菌類如 Neurospora sp. 不易建立其族群,故不致於影響供試根 棲細菌之效益。本研究篩選所得 14 株菌株在未滅菌及 滅菌泥炭土中均具有促進幼苗生長的作用,將來如能 應用較不易受到某些微生物之影響。

研究室成果與實際應用常有一段距離,而篩選所 得之 PGPR 菌株乃期望能有實際應用之價值。本研究 篩選所得之三株最佳 PGPR 菌株,RS4、RS65 及 RS70,在民間育苗場應用之結果,不論以澆灌或以浸 種處理皆可提高番茄種子發芽率及促進植株生長,顯 示此三株菌株在番茄育苗上具有應用之潛力,可培育 出整齊健壯之幼苗。澆灌處理方式雖可使菌株在短時 間內在介質中建立,使種子萌芽後之胚根立即與菌株 接觸,但處理時需大量之接種源,而浸種處理只需少 量之接種源即可在種子及幼苗根系上建立族群,因而 提高其與根系其他微生物之競爭優勢;此外,浸種處 理更可有效提高種子發芽率,在種子發芽整齊度上優 於澆灌處理。但浸種時間會影響 PGPR 菌株之效果, 且影響之程度因菌株不同而異,因此在推廣應用前, 應先確認各菌株之適宜處理方法,才能使各菌株表現 其效益。

根棲細菌常被應用於防治土壤傳播性病害,且在 小麥⁽⁴⁴⁾、馬鈴薯^(19,24)、胡瓜^(7,30,32,45)、蘿蔔^(8,28,29)、康乃 馨⁽⁴²⁾、番茄⁽¹⁰⁾、豆類⁽²⁷⁾等作物上之有些病害具有良好 的防治效果。本研究篩選得到的 14 株 PGPR 菌株,絕 大多數在培養基上對青枯病菌之生長皆無抑制能力, 但在溫室及生長箱內之防治試驗,多數均有顯著降低 青枯病發病程度之效果。許多研究指出培養基上的拮 抗能力與防治病害的能力並無相關性^(6,35),本研究亦顯 示 PGPR 促進植物生長之能力及防病效果與拮抗能力 並無直接關連性。這些具有防治效果之 PGPR 菌株是 否如前人所報告⁽⁴¹⁾也能誘導抗病性,將作爲後續研究 之課題。

本研究篩選獲得的最佳三株菌株 (RS4、RS65 及

RS70), 一為 Chryseobacterium sp., 另二株為 Streptomyces spp.。目前尚無有關 Chryseobacterium 可 促進植物生長之報告,但在生物防治研究方面,Kwok 等人²⁰曾報告由根部及抑病栽培介質分離的許多細菌 中, Chryseobacterium gleum (原名 Flavobacterium balustinum) strain 299 具有防治蘿蔔猝倒病 (damping off) 之效果,若與 Trichoderma hamatum isolate 382 混 合處理則較 Trichoderma 單獨處理時之效果為佳。 Krause 等人⁽²⁵⁾ 進一步也証實此 C. gleum 與 T. hamatum 382 混合處理於添加有樹皮堆肥之栽培介質中,可顯著 降低蘿蔔猝倒病及聖誕紅之冠腐病與根腐病 (Rhizoctonia crown and root rot)。放線菌可促進植物生 長及防治病害之研究頗多^(9,15),其中尤以 Streptomyces 爲甚,此類放線菌不僅在土壤微生物中佔有豐富比例 存在,更具有良好之根部群集能力,並能以胞子型態 度過不利生長之環境⁽³⁾。El-Abyad 等人⁽¹⁾利用三株 Streptomyces spp. 菌株包覆番茄種子後,不僅可防治 Fusarium、 Verticillium、早疫病 (early blight) 和細菌性 潰瘍病 (bacterial canker),更能顯著促進番茄生長;此 外,商品化生物防治製劑 Arzent[™] (混合 4 株 S. hygroscopicus 菌株) 處理蘿蔔和胡蘿蔔種子後皆能提高 其乾重;而胡蘿蔔種子處理 S. lydicus WYEC108 菌株 後亦能提高其乾重¹⁴⁾。另有研究指出 S. spp. 之培養濾 液可顯著增加小麥之莖長及嫩枝數,與其可產生 auxins、gibberellins 和 cytokinins 等生長調節劑有關 ⁽²⁾。而台灣亦有報告^(34, 39, 40) 指出 Streptomyces spp. 可有 效防治由腐霉病菌 (Pythium spp.)、立枯絲核菌 (Rhizoctonia solani)、 腐疫病菌 (Phytophthora parasitica)、鎌孢菌 (Fusasrium oxysporum)、炭疽病菌 (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)、 南方 根 瘤 (Meloidogyne incognita)、柑桔線蟲 (Tylenchulus semipenetrans)、根腐線蟲 (Pratylenchus coffeae) 和釘線 蟲 (Paratylenchus curvitatus) 等引起之真菌性及線蟲病 害,但未有針對青枯病菌所引起之細菌性病害進行相 關研究。

生物防治是發展永續農業中一項極重要之病害防 治策略⁽⁴³⁾,在青枯病方面目前尙待發展有效的生物防 治法之際,本研究所獲得的三株細菌菌株不僅具有 PGPR 之特性亦有降低青枯病發病程度之效果,值得進 一步探討其在田間應用之實際效果,又這些菌株促進 生長及防治病害之機制為何,亦有待瞭解以利其應 用。

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ABSTRACT

Teng, Y. C¹., Tzeng, K. C¹., and Hsu, S. T^{1,2}. 2006. Screening rhizobacteria for promoting tomato growth and testing their potential for control of bacterial wilt disease caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum*. Plant Pathol. Bull. 15:83-95 (¹Department of Plant Pathology, National Chung-Hsing.University, Taichung, Taiwan ; ²Corresponding author, Email : sthsu@mail.nchu.edu.tw ; Fax : +886-4-22877585)

Bacterial strains isolated from root, rhizosphere, and soil around root samples of different crops in central Taiwan were screened in a petri dish-blotter paper system in growth chamber for their effects on tomato growth following seed bacterization (seed coating). About 20% of 396 strains tested significantly increased the germination rate of seeds and the length of seedling roots in the repeated tests. Further screening by a peat moss-plug system showed that 14 strains consistently enhanced tomato root growth, among which, strains RS4, RS65, and RS70 performed best. These three strains increased not only root length, but also stem length, plant fresh weight and dry weight (except strain RS65). Strains RS4, RS65, and RS70 were further evaluated for their growth promoting effect under the conditions of a commercial nursery using the peat moss-plug system. They all increased tomato seed germination following either seed bacterization or peat moss drenching. In addition, many measurements of horticultural characteristics such as stem height, stem diameter, shoot fresh weight, root fresh weight, leaf number, leaf length, leaf width, leaf area, shoot and root dry weight were greater by seed coating (30 min seed soaking) or peat moss drenchinng with these three strains than those by nontreated controls. Populations of these three strains in peat moss after introduction by seed coating (30 min and overnight seed soaking) or peat moss drenching maintain high levels (except strain RS65 for 30 min seed soaking) within 21 days after seeding. The 14 strains that were capable of promoting tomato growth were tested for the antibiosis against Ralstonia solanacearum PS152. Most (11 strains) did not show the inhibitory activity on three media tested, but 9 strains reduced disease severity of bacterial wilt of tomato in growth chamber and greenhouse tests by seed coating or seedling drenching treatment. Strains RS4, RS65, and RS70 which were better in the ability to promote tomato growth also performed better in the efficiency of disease control. Strain RS4 was identified as Chryseobacterium sp. and strains RS65 and RS70 as Streptomyces spp.

Key word : tomato, rhizobacteria, growth promotion, bacterial wilt control