油茶槲寄生病

孫守恭1

- 台中市國立中興大學植病系,傳真: +886-4-22851676

接受日期:中華民國95年5月7日

摘要

孫守恭. 2006. 油茶槲寄生病. 植病會刊 15:125-128.

西元一九八一年,南投縣信義箱同富村一帶之油茶遭受槲寄生危害後,植株生長勢呈現衰弱的現象。槲寄生的學名是Bifaria opuntia;屬於矮小顯花植物,可結種子,種子小,有黏性,被風吹至其他寄主上,在適當條件下,可發芽,但無根,有器盤及吸器,侵入寄主表皮內,吸取植物之養分,導致寄主植物生育不良,甚至死亡。一旦發現油茶樹上有槲寄生之植株,應立即剪除,即可達到防治效果。

關鍵詞:油茶、槲寄生

民國 70 年 2 月,山地農牧局電話告知南投縣信義 鄉同富村等處之油茶發生病害。當時筆者與中興大學 植病系客座教授 Dr. Webstar H. Sill 一同前往診斷。在 同富村陳長慶先生油茶園,發現油茶樹被槲寄生危 害,生育不良,葉片黃化。筆者逢機調查油茶受害 率,並採集部分標本帶回研究室。翌日 Dr. Sill 建議將 標本送給美國科羅拉多州森林病害專家 Frank G. Hawksworth 鑑定;因此取一小塊臘葉標本寄給 Dr. Hawksworth 後,不久他即來信告知此槲寄生可能是 Korthalsella opuntia (Thunb.) Merr。隨後,筆者至本校 森林系請教歐辰雄教授,歐氏找出 Flora of Taiwan (1976)(1)一書進行標本特徵比對,得知趙教授稱此槲寄 生爲檜寄生,學名爲 Bifaria opuntia (Thunb.) Merr.,其 異名同屬有 Korthakella opuntia, Bifaria japonica 等。至 於其形態記載如下:屬於寄生性小灌木,株高約5-15 cm, 枝扁平有數節, 雄花杯狀, 三角形, 約 0.5 mm, 長 0.3 mm, 凹形; 雌花無柄, 杯狀, 小三角形, 果實 倒卵形,約2 mm 長,1.5 mm 寬,頂端圓形。分佈於 熱帶亞洲,澳洲,玻里尼西亞,台灣等地區(2,3);其寄 主頗多,在台灣除檜木外,尚有油茶等(圖一A)。

油茶被害狀觀察:油茶 (Camelia gracilis Aemaley),又名 Camelia oleifera Abel。分佈於嘉義山區,台中及台中以北闊葉林中,數量不多。中國廣西、廣東、浙江等地亦有栽培。油茶種子製出之油可作食用、化妝、防銹及保健食品。據陳長慶先生稱他

們的油茶是其父親自嘉義取得,顯然嘉義地區的油茶亦可能有此種槲寄生。筆者在陳長慶之油茶園調查槲寄生危害的情形如表一及表二。油茶之槲寄生(圖一B),亦稱矮槲寄生,屬於顯花植物有葉綠素,可自製部分養份,但無根,不能獨立生長;有雌花及雄花,產生種子,種子很小,有黏性,可被風吹至其他寄主之枝條上,在適當條件下,種子發芽形成吸盤(holdfast),在吸盤下生出數條吸器,穿入寄主枝條之皮層內,以吸取寄主之養分維生。筆者發現油茶遭受矮槲寄生危害的情形如(圖一A及圖一C)。

防治油茶矮槲寄生之建議:矮槲寄生是顯花植物,其形態與油茶不同,可明顯區別,而其傳播較慢。故發現油茶有不明異狀物生長,應立即剪除,即可達致防治效果。陳長慶先生之油茶園,其中雜草叢生,疏予管理,其油茶被害率就相對顯得極爲嚴重。

謝辭

山地農牧局官員帶領前往調查及中興大學客座教授 Dr. Webstar H. Sill、森林系歐辰雄教授及植病系林 奕耀教授等提供槲寄生相關參考資料,特此謝忱。

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圖一、A.油茶被矮槲寄生 (*Bifaria opuntia*) 寄生的情形;B.矮槲寄生之形態;C.油茶枝條被矮槲寄生寄生。 Fig. 1. A. Severe damage of an oiltea tree by abundant mistletoe's affection; B. Morphology of dwarf mistletoe (*Bifaria opuntia*); C. Dwarf mistletoes parasitized on oiltea branch.

表一、油茶被矮槲寄生危害情形

Table1. Disease symptom of oiltea tree infected by mistletoes

Oiltea Designation	Plant height (m)	Stem (dia. cm)	Plant age (years)	No. of mistletoes	Symptoms
1	5	15	20	4	Symptomless
2	5	20	20	140	Leaf yellows, growth abnormal
3	2	8	15	60	Leaf yellows, growth abnormal
4	4	15	20	120	Leaf yellows, growth abnormal
5	3	8	18	15	Leaves yellows
6	3	12	20	110	Leaf yellows, growth abnormal
7	4	20	20	240	Leaf yellows ,growth abnormal
8	5	20	20	80	Leaf yellows, growth abnormal

表二、在油茶上的矮槲寄生分枝數

Table 2. Branch number of the mistletoe parasitized on oiltea tree

Mistletoe	Plant height	Branch	
designation	(cm)	(number/plant)	
1	14	17	
2	13	49	
3	10	17	
4	14	15	
5	11	8	
6	12	26	
7	11	28	
8	20	12	
9	12	12	
10	8	17	

ABSTRACT

Sun, S. K. 2006. Oiltea disease caused by dwarf mistletoe. Plant Pathol. Bull. 15:125-128 (Department of Plant Pathology, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, 40227, Taiwan; FAX: +886-4-22851676)

Oiltea trees (*Camelia oleifera* Abel) are cultivated by Taiwanese farmers around the hill side in Nanto Shiann. Those oiltea trees affected by dwarf mistletoe showed leaves yellowing and growth abnormal. The dwarf mistletoe with a very broad host range was named *Bifaria opuntia* by Prof. Chao of National Taiwan University, however oiltea was its new host found by the author. This parasitic mistletoe produces small viscid seeds which can be spreaded by wind also by birds to other susceptible host branches. Under favorable conditions, the seeds germinate to produce germ tube which penetrate into the epidermis of the host plants such as oiltea, and sucking nutrient of oiltea for the growth of the mistletoes. Finally, the leaves of the infected oiltea tree show yellowing and growth abnormal.

Key words: Oiltea (Camelia oleifera Abel), dwarf mistletoe (Bifaria opuntia)