

礦物元素對白花芥藍黑斑病發生的影響

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摘 要

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在田間與網室，感染 *Alternaria brassicicola* 的白花芥藍植株，其各位葉之黑斑病罹病度與葉齡間呈正相關；此外，利用傷口接種法證明病原菌感染幼葉的病斑數目與罹病度均較老葉少且輕微。由原子光譜儀、紫外光光譜儀和 Microkjeldahl 法分析比較白花芥藍各位葉的營養元素含量，顯示老葉含氮量較低且各位葉的氮含量與其葉序間的關係是 $Y = 9.5 + 0.4X - 0.18X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.72$, $P < 0.0001$)。進一步統計分析發現白花芥藍第六位葉的黑斑病罹病度與其葉內氮含量呈負相關 $Y = 9.7 - 0.1X$ ($R^2 = 0.59$, $P < 0.0001$)。此外，各位葉的其他營養元素如：磷、鉀、鈣、鎂、錳、鐵、銅、鋅與硼之含量與植株黑斑病罹病度間存在有不等程度的相關性，惟彼此間的相關變異係數值偏低或不穩定。在網室，比較施用肥料對黑斑病發生的影響，發現白花芥藍施用 150 ppm 或更多之氮肥時，可減輕 *A. brassicicola* 的為害，但卻使 *A. brassicae* 的為害增加；若施用 ≥ 100 ppm 或 ≥ 250 ppm 磷肥時，分別可降低 *A. brassicicola* 或 *A. brassicae* 為害白花芥藍的罹病度；至於鉀肥的施用量需高於 200 ppm 才可有效降低兩菌為害植株的百分率。進一步以水耕栽培法研究，發現白花芥藍缺錳與鋅元素時，可促進葉片病斑的擴展。顯然，白花芥藍植物體內的營養元素含量可影響這兩種菌為害葉片的罹病度。

關鍵詞：白花芥藍黑斑病，礦物元素，肥料。

緒 言

白花芥藍 (*Brassica oleracea* L. Alboglabra Group) 是本省秋冬季的重要葉菜類之一，在田間的生育期長達三個月之久，它的葉片常遭受 *Alternaria brassicicola* (Schw.) Wiltshire 和 *A. brassicae* (Berk.) Sacc. 的為害，導致其可食用的葉片產量與品質大受影響。一般言之，十字花科蔬菜的位葉間之營養元素含量常存在有顯著的差異 (19)。1987 年 Gupta *et al.* (8) 發現芥菜黑斑病的抗病品種比感病品種之植體內含有較多的還原醣與較低量的可溶性氮。此外，筆者 (3) 也曾證明氮肥可影響白菜黑斑病的發生率。將白花芥藍的老葉與幼葉製造傷口後，隨即接種黑斑病菌時，初步發現老葉比幼葉的黑斑病之病斑的擴展速率快速且嚴重。這些現象使得我們聯想到十字花科蔬菜的葉部營養元素可能會影響本病的發生。因此，本文主要目的在探討白花芥藍不同位葉之營養元素含量與黑斑

病罹病程度間的相關性，進而利用施肥與水耕的方法比較營養元素對本病發生的影響，祈能找出不同礦物元素與白花芥藍黑斑病罹病度間的關係。

材料與方法

供試菌株

由台中縣大里鄉、南投縣清境農場與台南縣亞洲蔬菜中心，分別採得白花芥藍 (*B. oleracea*)、芥菜 (*Brassica juncea* (L.) Czerniak)、山東白菜 (*Brassica rapa* L. Chinese Group) 和包心白菜 (*Brassica rapa* L. Pekinensis Group) 之黑斑病病葉。將病葉輕輕沾黏於 3% 水瓊脂培養基後，以玻璃針進行單孢分離與培養。逢機取 10 個菌株，按柯霍氏法則確定病原性後，選 *A. brassicicola* 的 ABA-06 與 ABA-13 菌株及 *A. brassicae* 的 ABE-01 與 ABE-02 菌株作為本研究的供試菌源。

罹病度的計算法

調查白花芥藍葉片壞疽病斑，並依直徑大小歸納成四級：即無病斑者為0級；病斑直徑 0.1–1 mm，有或無黃暈者為1級；壞疽斑直徑 1.1–5 mm 者為2級；壞疽斑直徑 5.1–10 mm 者為3級與壞疽斑直徑 10.1 mm 以上者為4級，並以下列公式，求得葉片的罹病度。

$$\text{罹病度}(\%) = \left[\frac{\sum (\text{病斑級數} \times \text{該級病斑數})}{4 \times \text{總病斑數}} \right] \times 100\%$$

白花芥藍不同位葉感染黑斑病的調查

田間植株自然感染的罹病度：自民國79年與80年的秋冬季，分別在台中縣大里鄉栽種的白花芥藍菜園進行本項調查工作。首先將該菜園畫分成八個區集，每區集栽種有白花芥藍二行共40棵植株。其中植株的行長26 m，寬1.5 m，株距60 cm。在株齡75天，葉片數為八片時，每區逢機調查20棵植株各位葉感染黑斑病的罹病度，然後求植株各位葉黑斑病罹病度與葉齡間的相關性。

在網室內人工接種的植株罹病度：購自台中縣大里鄉之白花芥藍種子，經1%次氯酸鈉消毒三分鐘後，直播於盛在瓷花盆(內徑27 cm)的大里土壤中，在網室內，培育一星期後，使每盆僅留強壯植株一棵，然後記錄每位葉出現的時間，同時每隔二星期澆灌0.03% (w/v) 尿素一次，經二個半月後，其第一位葉至第八位葉之葉齡依次為35、40、45、50、55、60、65及70天。然後將黑斑病菌 ABA-06，ABA-13，BE-01 和 ABE-02 等四菌株的孢子懸浮液 (10^5 spores/ml)，噴佈接種在上述八種不同葉齡的位葉上，每棵僅選一種葉齡的位葉進行接種，每處理各有六重複，經第七天後，計算各位葉感染黑斑病的罹病度，並求罹病度與葉齡間的相關性。

白花芥藍傷痕接種黑斑病菌的試驗

將在田間生長二個半月的白花芥藍植株，逢機摘取葉齡40天的第二位葉(大小約185 cm²)和葉齡65天的第七位葉(大小約308 cm²)，然後以沾有金鋼砂的濕棉花在兩種位葉表面抹擦製造傷口，並立即以無菌水清除葉表之金鋼砂後，隨即將 ABA-06，ABA-13，ABE-01 和 ABE-02 等四菌株的孢子懸浮液 (10^5 spores/ml)，噴佈接種在這兩種葉表面，其中各有四重複，並以不製造傷口的第二與第七位葉充作對照。在24°C，把接種過的各葉片置於保濕的塑膠盒(40×30×10 cm)內，待第二與第七天分別計算各處理葉片100 cm²面積受黑斑病菌感染的病斑數和罹病度。

白花芥藍健康與罹病位葉的營養元素分析

由上述的罹病田，逢機將白花芥藍植株有相同黑斑病罹病度之每一相同位葉摘取48個葉片，均勻混合後，分成六個次級樣品(Subsamples)，每一次級樣品有八葉片當做一個重複。隨後將各葉片切割成小碎片，分別裝於紙袋(34×26 cm)後，隨即置於80°C的烘箱內烘乾24小時。經磨碎機將樣品磨碎後，利用 Microkjeldahl、原子光譜儀與紫外光光譜儀(1,6)等方法進行分析葉片的氮、磷、鉀、鈣、鎂、鐵、銅、錳、鋅及硼等營養元素含量。

化學肥料對白花芥藍黑斑病發生的影響

氮肥對黑斑病發生的影響：將0.11、0.20、0.32、0.43、0.54與0.64 g等六種濃度的尿素，分別添加於一公斤(混有0.29 g 氯化鉀與0.76 g 過磷酸鈣)的大里土壤中，均勻拌合後，隨即盛裝於花盆(內徑18 cm)內，並以不添加尿素者作為對照，然後直播經由1%次氯酸鈉消毒過的白花芥藍種子，在網室內培育一星期後，使每盆僅留強壯植株一棵，直到生長一個月時，分別噴佈接種 ABA-06，ABA-13，ABE-01 及 ABE-02 等四菌株的孢子懸浮液 (10^5 spores/ml)，各有六重複。七天後，調查植株感染黑斑病的罹病度。

磷肥對黑斑病發生的影響：將0.38、0.76、1.1、1.5、1.89與2.27 g等六種濃度的過磷酸鈣，分別添加於一公斤(混有0.32 g 尿素與0.29 g 氯化鉀)的大里土壤中，均勻拌合後，按上述(a)的栽種法，接種法與重複數進行試驗，並於接種後第七天調查植株的罹病度。

鉀肥對黑斑病發生的影響：將0.1、0.19、0.29、0.38、0.48與0.57 g等六種濃度的氯化鉀，分別添加於一公斤(混有0.32 g 尿素與0.76 g 過磷酸鈣)的大里土壤中，均勻拌合後，按上述(a)的栽種法，接種法與重複數進行試驗，並於接種後第七天調查植株的罹病度。

缺乏微量元素之植株對黑斑病菌的抗感性比較

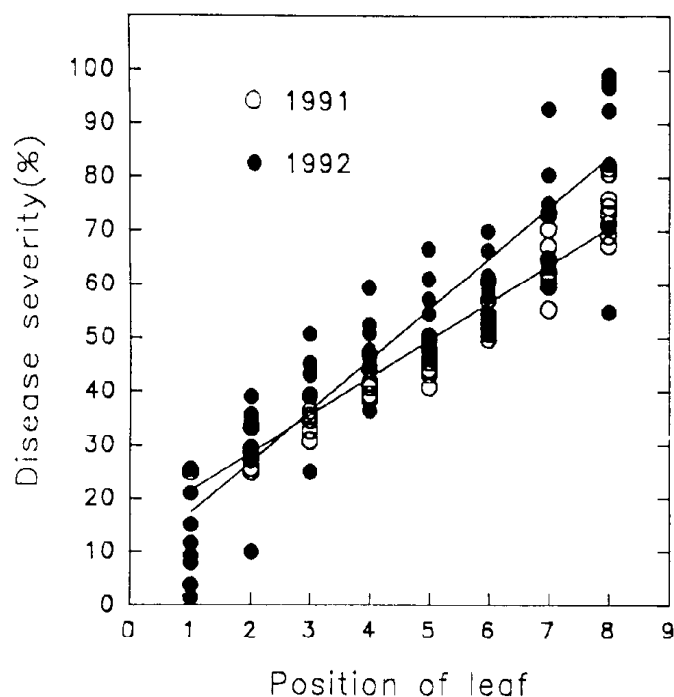
將白花芥藍的種子，以1%次氯酸鈉消毒三分鐘後，直播於濕潤的海綿塊(2×2×3 cm)上，在溫室內催芽生長一星期後，將留有植株一棵的海綿塊植置在以保麗龍板(45×40×3 cm)支撐的水耕液上，其中保麗龍板有16個植穴，穴與穴間的距離各為10 cm。水耕液除採用 Hoagland 的全配方(每公升含有磷酸二氫鉀(KH₂PO₄) 1 ml，硝酸鉀(KNO₃) 5 ml，硝酸鈣(Ca(NO₃)₂·4H₂O) 5 ml，硫酸鎂(MgSO₄·7H₂O) 2 ml，Fe-EDTA 1 ml 和微量元素 1 ml)當作對照

外，另有由全配方去除硼酸 (H_3BO_3)，氯化錳 ($\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$)，硫酸鋅 ($\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$) 或硫酸銅 ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) 等成分之水耕液參試。各處理有三重複，每星期定期更換各處理的養液一次。將 ABA-06，ABA-13，ABE-01 及 ABE-02 等四菌株的孢子懸浮液 (10^5 spores/ml) 分別噴佈接種在生長一個月的白花芥藍植株上，七天後，調查植株的罹病度與記錄直徑大於 5.1 mm 之壞疽病斑的出現頻率。其中，在 Hoagland 養液全配方內，每公升含有硼酸 2.86 mg、氯化錳 1.81 mg、硫酸鋅 0.22 mg、硫酸銅 0.08 mg 與氧化鉬 ($\text{H}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) 0.02 mg 等微量元素。

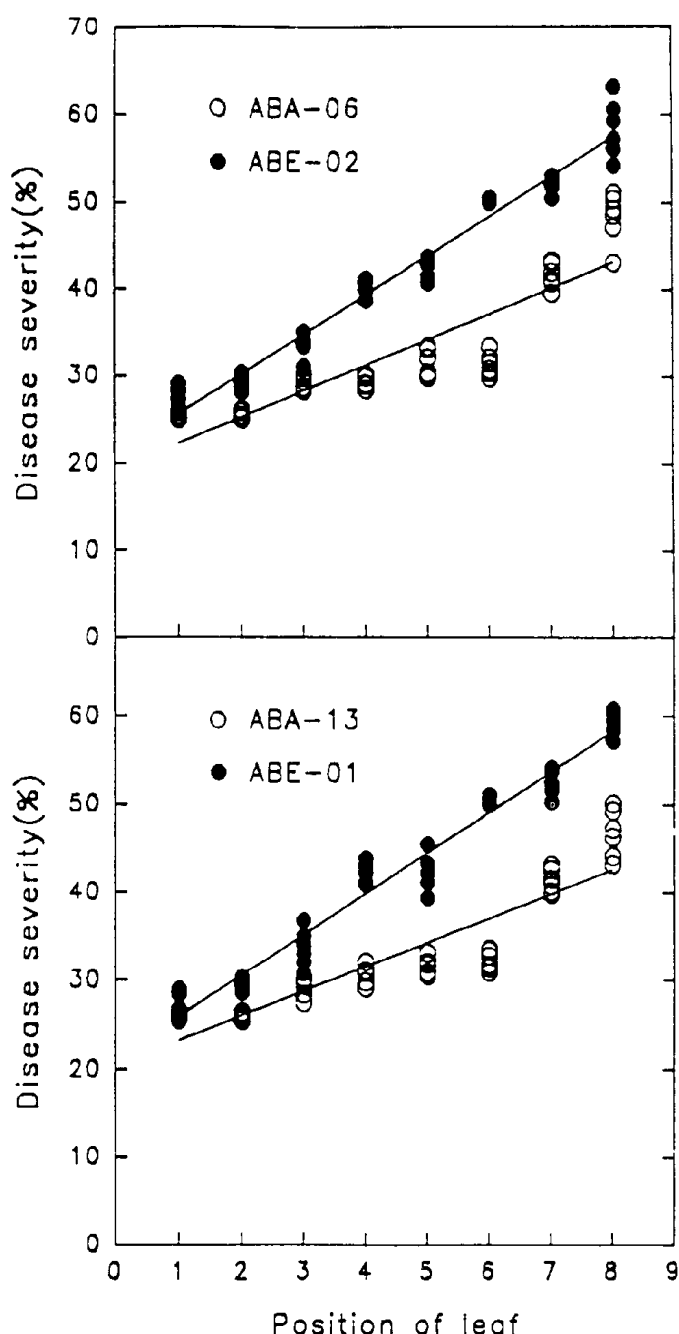
結 果

白花芥藍不同位葉感染黑斑病的調查

在田間，白花芥藍不同位葉遭受黑斑病菌感染的罹病度與葉序 (由幼葉至老葉) 間呈正相關 (圖一)，亦即幼葉的罹病度極為輕微，而老熟葉的罹病度較為嚴重。進一步在網室，把黑斑病菌的孢子懸浮液噴佈接種在白花芥藍的不同位葉上，發現 *A. brassicicola* 和 *A. brassicae* 引起植株的罹病度亦與葉齡間呈正相關 (圖二)。



圖一、田間白花芥藍不同位葉感染黑斑病菌的罹病度。
Fig. 1. Disease severity of black spot on leaves from first to eighth positions caused by *Alternaria brassicicola* in Chinese kale plants grown in Tali fields in 1991 and 1992. The relationship of disease severity (Y) with leaf position (X) was linear; $Y=7.95+9.5X$ ($R^2=0.96$) for 1991 and $Y=7.9+9.5X$ ($R^2=0.83$) for 1992.



圖二、網室白花芥藍不同位葉感染黑斑病菌的罹病度。
Fig. 2. Disease severity of black spot on leaves from first to eighth position caused by *Alternaria brassicicola* and *A. brassicae* in Chinese kale plants grown in the green house. The relationships of disease severity (Y) with leaf position (X) by *A. brassicicola* and *A. brassicae* were linear; $Y=20.5+2.8X$ ($R^2=0.83$) and $Y=19.3+3.0X$ ($R^2=0.83$) for isolates ABA-06 and ABA-13, respectively; $Y=19.3+3.0X$ ($R^2=0.96$) and $Y=21.1+4.6X$ ($R^2=0.96$) for isolates ABE-01 and ABE-02, respectively.

傷痕接種對白花芥藍罹病度的影響

在白花芥藍植株的第二與第七位葉製造和不製造傷口後，分別接種 ABA-06 與 ABA-13 兩菌株的黑斑病菌，發現第七位葉受黑斑病菌為害的罹病度均較第

表一、白花芥藍第二與第七位葉經傷痕接種黑斑病菌所引起之病斑數與罹病度

TABLE 1. Disease severity of black spot in the wounded 2nd and 7th leaves of Chinese kale, caused by *Alternaria brassicicola* (isolates ABA-06 and ABA-13)

Inoculation	No. of lesions/100 cm ² leaf area ²				Disease severity (%) ³			
	ABA-06		ABA-13		ABA-06		ABA-13	
	2nd	7th	2nd	7th	2nd	7th	2nd	7th
Wounded ¹	80 A ⁴ a ⁵	83 Aa	85 Aa	90 Aa	28.5 Ab	43.2 Aa	29.8 Ab	42.8 Aa
Unwounded (CK)	71 Ba	69 Ba	76 Ba	71 Ba	25.6 Ab	40.6 Aa	26.1 Ab	39.8 Aa

¹ Detached leaves of Chinese kale were rubbed with carborundum and the spray-inoculated with 1×10^5 spores per milliliter of *Alternaria brassicicola*.² No. of necrotic spots in the second and seventh leaves of Chinese kale was recorded 2 days after inoculation.³ Disease severity in the second and seventh leaves of Chinese kale was recorded 7 days after inoculation.⁴ Within each column means ($n = 4$) followed by the same capital letter are not significantly different at $P = 0.05$ based on Student's t-test.⁵ Between columns of the second and seventh leaves of Chinese kale for No. of lesions or disease severity for each kind of inoculation means ($n = 4$) followed by the same small letter are not significantly different at $P = 0.05$ based on Student's t-test.表二、白花芥藍各位葉的營養元素含量的相關方程式
TABLE 2. Regression equations of the relationship between amount (Y) of each foliar nutrient element and leaf age (X) from the first to eighth position of Chinese kale plants grown in Tali fields

Nutrient element	Regression equation
Nitrogen	$Y = 9.5 + 0.4X - 0.18X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.72$, $P < 0.0001$)
Phosphorus	$Y = 0.49 + 0.05X - 0.009X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.58$, $P < 0.0001$)
Potassium	$Y = 2.2 - 0.4X + 0.04X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.13$, $P < 0.0001$)
Calcium	$Y = 0.68 + 0.4X - 0.00002X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.48$, $P < 0.0001$)
Magnesium	$Y = 0.25 - 0.04X + 0.08X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.67$, $P < 0.0001$)
Copper	$Y = 1.5 - 1.07X + 0.16X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.36$, $P < 0.0001$)
Zinc	$Y = 48.5 + 11.1X - 1.14X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.05$, $P < 0.0001$)
Ferric	$Y = 84.0 + 42.5X - 0.97X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.46$, $P < 0.0001$)
Manganese	$Y = 97.5 - 25.4X - 2.8X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.09$, $P < 0.0001$)
Boron	$Y = 8.7 + 0.09X - 0.03X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.04$, $P < 0.0001$)

二位葉嚴重(表一)。此外,雖然製造傷口可顯著增加葉片受病菌感染的病斑數目,但並不影響葉片受黑斑病菌為害的罹病度。

白花芥藍健康與罹病位葉的營養元素分析

利用原子光譜儀、紫外光光譜儀和 Microkjeldahl 法分析比較白花芥藍各位葉的營養元素含量,結果顯

示葉片的各種營養元素含量與植株的葉齡有不等程度的相關性(表二),其中葉片的氮含量與植株葉序間的相關性高達 $R^2 = 0.72$;其次,葉片的鎂含量與葉序的相關係數值 $R^2 = 0.67$ 。至於葉片的磷、鉀、鈣、銅、鋅、鐵、錳及硼含量與葉序的相關數值 R^2 介於 0.04–0.58 間。進一步分析白花芥藍同一位葉各營養元素含量與其黑斑病罹病度的關係,發現白花芥藍第六位葉的氮含量與其黑斑病罹病度的關係呈負相關,即 $Y = 9.7 - 0.1X$ ($R^2 = 0.59$, $P < 0.0001$)(表三)。此外,白花芥藍葉內其他元素磷、鉀、鈣、鎂、錳、鐵及硼之含量與其黑斑病罹病度間雖存有不等程度的相關性(表三,表四),惟彼此間的相關變異係數值均偏低而不穩定。

化學肥料對黑斑病發生的影響

氮肥對黑斑病發生的影響:不同濃度的氮肥可影響黑斑病的發生。圖三顯示土壤添加 0–100 ppm 濃度的氮素時, *A. brassicicola* 和 *A. brassicae* 為害白花芥藍的罹病度,並不因氮濃度的增加而顯著加重,惟施用氮肥 ≥ 150 ppm 時, *A. brassicicola* 為害白花芥藍的罹病度有明顯下降的趨勢,而 *A. brassicae* 的為害率卻隨氮肥施用量的增加而提高。

磷肥對黑斑病發生的影響:不同濃度的磷肥可影響黑斑病的發生。圖四顯示土壤添加 0–150 ppm 濃度

表三、白花芥藍各位葉的黑斑病罹病度(Y)與其葉內主要營養元素含量(X)間的關係方程式

TABLE 3. Regression equations of the relationship between disease severity (Y) of Chinese kale black spot caused by *Alternaria brassicicola* and amount (X) of each major nutrient element analyzed from the leaves at the same position of Chinese kale plants grown in Tali fields for 3 months from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1992

Leaf position	Nitrogen (%)		Phosphorus (%)	
1	$Y = 10.7 - 0.02X$	$(R^2 = 0.06, P < 0.4328)$	$Y = 0.6 - 0.002X$	$(R^2 = 0.37, P < 0.0382)$
2	$Y = 8.3 + 0.02X$	$(R^2 = 0.02, P < 0.6705)$	$Y = 0.5 - 0.002X$	$(R^2 = 0.35, P < 0.0395)$
3	$Y = 8.7 - 0.003X$	$(R^2 = 0.009, P < 0.9187)$	$Y = 0.5 - 0.003X$	$(R^2 = 0.32, P < 0.0133)$
4	$Y = 9.0 - 0.04X$	$(R^2 = 0.29, P < 0.0214)$	$Y = 0.7 - 0.003X$	$(R^2 = 0.29, P < 0.1042)$
5	$Y = 9.3 - 0.03X$	$(R^2 = 0.32, P < 0.0143)$	$Y = 0.5 - 0.0006X$	$(R^2 = 0.01, P < 0.7264)$
6	$Y = 9.7 - 0.1X$	$(R^2 = 0.59, P < 0.0001)$	$Y = 0.5 - 0.001X$	$(R^2 = 0.27, P < 0.0079)$
7	$Y = 2.6 - 0.01X$	$(R^2 = 0.35, P < 0.0006)$	$Y = 0.4 - 0.001X$	$(R^2 = 0.19, P < 0.0101)$
8	$Y = 2.6 - 0.01X$	$(R^2 = 0.41, P < 0.0001)$	$Y = 0.3 - 0.0008X$	$(R^2 = 0.36, P < 0.0001)$
Leaf position	Potassium (%)		Calcium (%)	
1	$Y = 2.0 - 0.008X$	$(R^2 = 0.07, P < 0.3820)$	$Y = 0.1 + 0.008X$	$(R^2 = 0.16, P < 0.1982)$
2	$Y = 1.7 - 0.008X$	$(R^2 = 0.20, P < 0.1438)$	$Y = 1.6 - 0.003X$	$(R^2 = 0.02, P < 0.6530)$
3	$Y = 1.2 - 0.002X$	$(R^2 = 0.01, P < 0.6579)$	$Y = 1.5 + 0.02X$	$(R^2 = 0.11, P < 0.1795)$
4	$Y = 0.7 - 0.003X$	$(R^2 = 0.25, P < 0.0335)$	$Y = 2.3 - 0.0008X$	$(R^2 = 0.0004, P < 0.9474)$
5	$Y = 1.4 + 0.002X$	$(R^2 = 0.008, P < 0.9061)$	$Y = 1.8 + 0.002X$	$(R^2 = 0.26, P < 0.0318)$
6	$Y = 1.1 + 0.005X$	$(R^2 = 0.06, P < 0.5697)$	$Y = 3.2 + 0.007X$	$(R^2 = 0.01, P < 0.5144)$
7	$Y = 1.6 - 0.01X$	$(R^2 = 0.27, P < 0.0031)$	$Y = 2.9 + 0.02X$	$(R^2 = 0.17, P < 0.0229)$
8	$Y = 1.8 - 0.005X$	$(R^2 = 0.08, P < 0.1595)$	$Y = 2.6 + 0.03X$	$(R^2 = 0.52, P < 0.0001)$
Leaf position	Magnesium (%)		Disease severity (%)	
			± standard deviation	
1	$Y = 0.19 - 0.0002X$	$(R^2 = 0.02, P < 0.6172)$	12.5 ± 12.5	
2	$Y = 0.20 - 0.0005X$	$(R^2 = 0.14, P < 0.2456)$	12.5 ± 12.5	
3	$Y = 0.19 - 0.0002X$	$(R^2 = 0.0006, P < 0.9711)$	20.7 ± 15.2	
4	$Y = 0.23 - 0.0004X$	$(R^2 = 0.11, P < 0.2038)$	21.7 ± 16.1	
5	$Y = 0.24 + 0.0004X$	$(R^2 = 0.12, P < 0.3036)$	21.9 ± 16.4	
6	$Y = 0.24 + 0.0002X$	$(R^2 = 0.0009, P < 0.7612)$	30.3 ± 20.2	
7	$Y = 0.27 - 0.0003X$	$(R^2 = 0.12, P < 0.1057)$	40.4 ± 25.9	
8	$Y = 0.34 + 0.0002X$	$(R^2 = 0.32, P < 0.0009)$	41.6 ± 27.9	

磷肥時，*A. brassicicola* 為害白花芥藍的罹病度隨磷濃度的增加而減少，但卻有促進 *A. brassicae* 為害白花芥藍的效果；惟磷濃度由 150 ppm 增至 300 ppm 時，兩菌為害白花芥藍的罹病度均呈現遞減的趨勢。

鉀肥對黑斑病發生的影響：土壤添加 50-300 ppm 濃度的鉀肥時，*A. brassicicola* 和 *A. brassicae* 兩菌為害白花芥藍的罹病度呈現遞減的趨勢（圖五）。若施用

鉀肥和不施用者相比較，施用量要 ≥ 200 ppm 時，才可有效降低這兩菌為害白花芥藍的罹病度。

缺乏微量元素之植株對黑斑病菌的抗感性比較

Hoagland's 水耕液除去不同微量元素後，所培育的白花芥藍植株對 *A. brassicicola* 和 *A. brassicae* 為害的罹病度呈現顯著的差異（表五）。由缺錳或缺鋅水耕

表四、白花芥藍各位葉的黑斑病罹病度(Y)與其葉內微量營養元素含量(X)間的關係方程式

TABLE 4. Regression equations of the relationship between disease severity (Y) of Chinese kale black spot caused by *Alternaria brassicicola* and amount (X) of each minor nutrient element analyzed from the leaves at the same position of Chinese kale plants grown in Tali fields for 3 months from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1992

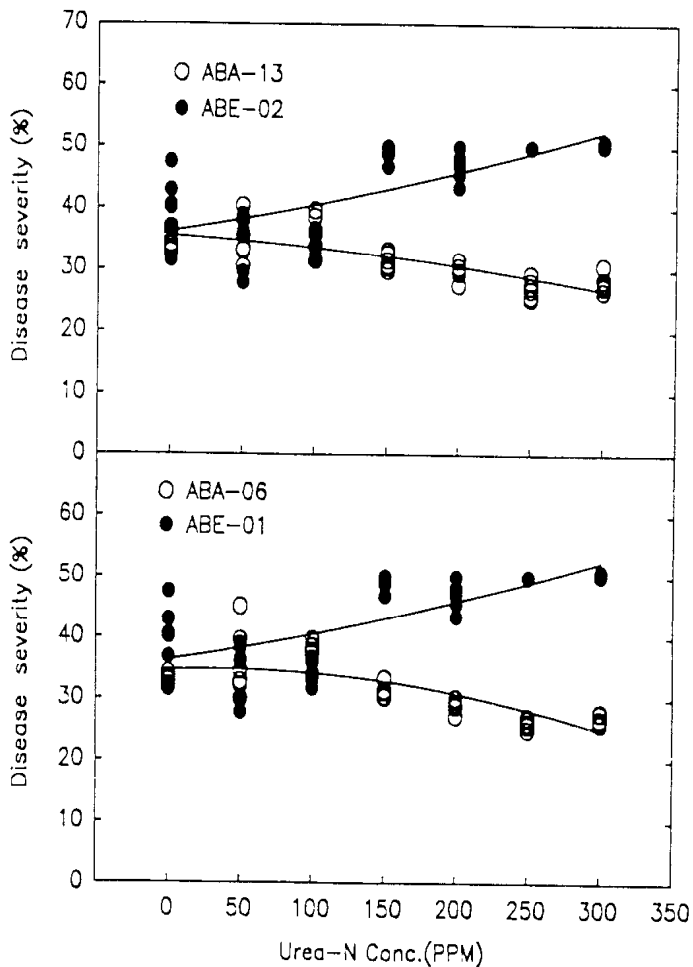
Leaf position	Copper (ppm)		Zinc (ppm)	
1	— ¹		Y=63.0+0.1X	(R ² =0.004, P<0.8517)
2	—		Y=65.3-0.3X	(R ² =0.14, P<0.2250)
3	—		Y=59.4+0.4X	(R ² =0.29, P<0.0220)
4	Y=0.96+0.02X	(R ² =0.003, P<0.6294)	Y=62.5+0.9X	(R ² =0.55, P<0.0004)
5	—		Y=63.8+0.3X	(R ² =0.07, P<0.2791)
6	Y=0.80+0.07X	(R ² =0.46, P<0.0727)	Y=68.6+0.2X	(R ² =0.03, P<0.4300)
7	Y=0.45+0.02X	(R ² =0.05, P<0.2215)	Y=67.8+0.2X	(R ² =0.02, P<0.4491)
8	Y=1.79+0.03X	(R ² =0.09, P<0.1057)	Y=33.9+0.6X	(R ² =0.46, P<0.0001)
Leaf position	Ferric (ppm)		Manganese (ppm)	
1	—		Y=56.2+0.2X	(R ² =0.01, P<0.7687)
2	—		Y=56.8+0.4X	(R ² =0.10, P<0.3084)
3	—		Y=71.0+0.5X	(R ² =0.14, P<0.1262)
4	Y=2.4+0.5X	(R ² =0.06, P<0.3174)	Y=12.1+1.2X	(R ² =0.23, P<0.0461)
5	Y=69.0+3.2X	(R ² =0.35, P<0.0092)	Y=5.2+0.1X	(R ² =0.02, P<0.6063)
6	Y=124.8+1.5X	(R ² =0.04, P<0.3951)	Y=-12.5+1.2X	(R ² =0.48, P<0.0002)
7	Y=127.0+2.1X	(R ² =0.30, P<0.0015)	Y=85.4+0.3X	(R ² =0.04, P<0.2799)
8	Y=125.5+1.0X	(R ² =0.08, P<0.1215)	Y=32.6+0.6X	(R ² =0.22, P<0.0090)
Leaf position	Boron (ppm)		Disease severity (%)	
			± standard deviation	
1	Y=7.7-0.007X	(R ² =0.01, P<0.5826)	12.5 ± 12.5	
2	Y=8.8+0.03X	(R ² =0.18, P<0.1774)	12.5 ± 12.5	
3	Y=9.6+0.01X	(R ² =0.004, P<0.8144)	20.7 ± 15.2	
4	Y=8.0+0.05X	(R ² =0.18, P<0.0804)	21.7 ± 16.1	
5	Y=8.0-0.004X	(R ² =0.004, P<0.8258)	21.9 ± 16.4	
6	Y=6.9+0.01X	(R ² =0.01, P<0.6199)	30.3 ± 20.2	
7	Y=7.2+0.02X	(R ² =0.10, P<0.0863)	40.4 ± 25.9	
8	Y=7.6+0.003X	(R ² =0.009, P<0.8418)	41.6 ± 27.9	

¹ —, not tested.

液所培育的白花芥藍植株對於黑斑病菌 *A. brassicicola* 較為感病，即缺錳或鋅所育植株之罹病度比對照者增加 25% 左右。其餘生長在缺乏硼、銅等微量元素水耕液之白花芥藍的罹病度與對照組間均無顯著差異。此外，白花芥藍在缺錳時，其遭受黑斑病菌為害的直徑大於 5.1 mm 以上者的病斑數約較其他處理者多 11-27% 左右，顯示在缺錳葉片的病斑擴展率較為快速。

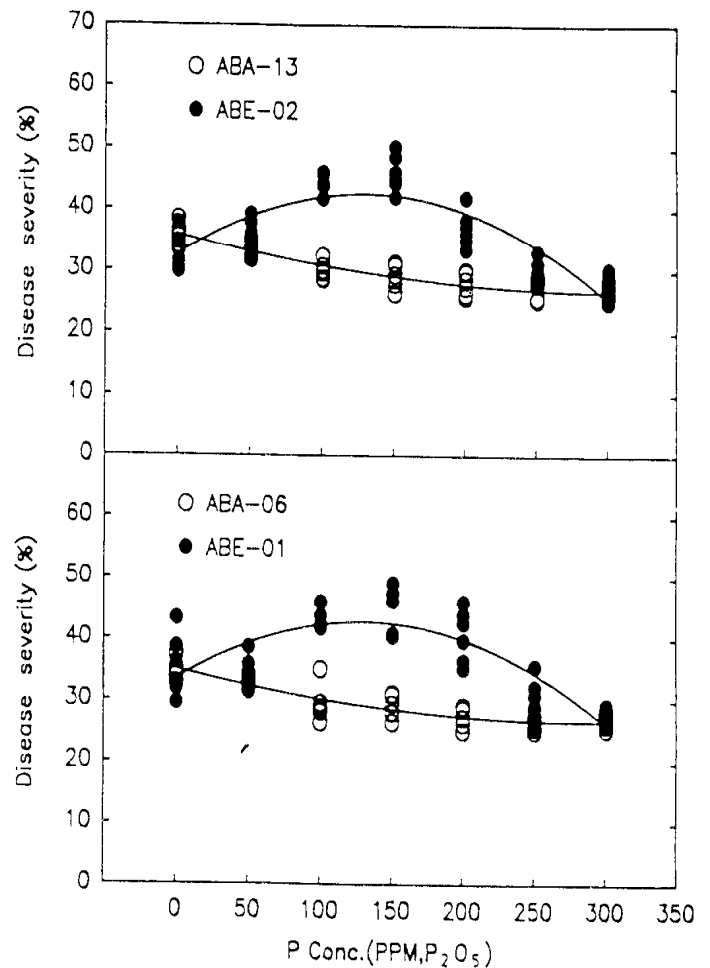
討 論

均衡的植物營養有助於作物的生長與發育，並可增進作物的抗病能力。當營養失調(過多或缺乏)時，則可造成作物生長不良與生理失調，因而影響作物的傾病性(Disease predisposition)。此外，植物對病害之抗感性和病原菌的致病毒力(Virulence)與存活能力，



圖三、施用不同濃度的氮肥對白花芥藍黑斑病發生的影響。

Fig. 3. Effect of various concentrations of Urea-N on disease severity of Chinese kale caused by *Alternaria brassicicola* (isolates ABA-06 & ABA-13) and *A. brassicae* (isolates ABE-01 & ABE-02). The relationships of concentration of Urea-N (X) with disease severity (Y) were quadratic; $Y = 34.6 + 0.008X - 0.0001X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.56$) and $Y = 35.5 - 0.02X - 0.0005X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.61$) for isolates ABA-06 and ABA-13, respectively; $Y = 36.2 + 0.04X + 0.0005X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.56$) and $Y = 36.2 + 0.04X + 0.0006X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.56$) for isolates ABE-01 and ABE-02, respectively.



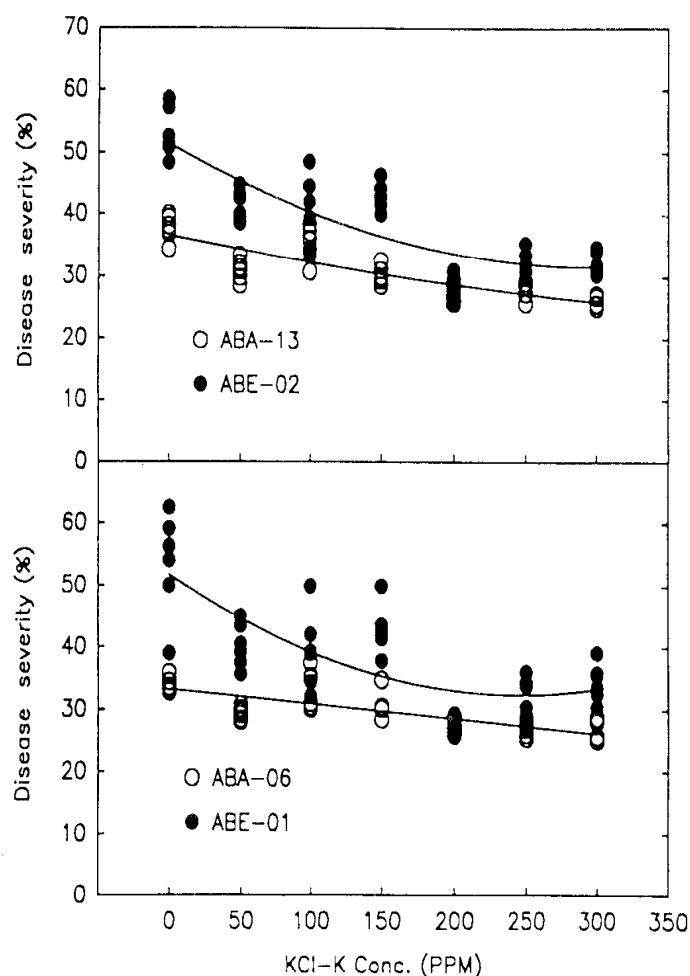
圖四、施用不同濃度的磷肥對白花芥藍黑斑病發生的影響。

Fig. 4. Effect of various concentrations of P_2O_5 -P on disease severity of Chinese kale caused by *Alternaria brassicicola* (isolates ABA-06 & ABA-13) and *A. brassicae* (isolates ABE-01 & ABE-02). The relationships of concentration of P_2O_5 -P (X) with disease severity (Y) were quadratic; $Y = 3.5 - 0.06X + 0.0001X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.76$) and $Y = 3.6 - 0.07X - 0.0002X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.81$) for isolates ABA-06 and ABA-13, respectively; $Y = 3.3 + 0.1X + 0.0006X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.64$) and $Y = 3.3 + 0.2X - 0.0007X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.70$) for isolates ABE-01 and ABE-02, respectively.

亦常受制於植物體內營養元素間交互作用的影響(10)。因此，植物營養與病害的發生具有密切的關係。

Köhle及 Hoffmann (12)指出油菜之幼葉對 *A. brassicicola* 和 *A. brassicae* 比老葉更具抗性。Sarker 及 Gupta (14)認為 *A. brassicicola* 無法為害 20 天株齡之芥菜，且罹病度隨株齡的增加而增加。本實驗發現田間與網室栽種的白花芥藍之黑斑病罹病度與位葉

的老化程度呈正相關(圖一，圖二)。Munde 和 Bhowmik (13)與 Skoropad 和 Tewari (17)指出芥菜和油菜葉上之外表臘質(Epicuticular wax)能夠影響 *A. brassicae* 的入侵。Berry 和 Lennard (4)發現葉表的臘質可影響 *A. brassicicola* 侵入蕪菁(Swede)和油菜的百分率。筆者利用金鋼砂處理白花芥藍第二與第七位葉的葉表，發現製造傷口後再接種病原菌的第二與第七



圖五、施用不同濃度的鉀肥對白花芥藍黑斑病發生的影響。

Fig. 5. Effect of various concentrations of KCl-K on disease severity of Chinese kale caused by *Alternaria brassicicola* (isolates ABA-06 & ABA-13) and *A. brassicae* (isolates ABE-01 & ABE-02). The relationships of concentration of KCl-K (X) with disease severity (Y) were quadratic; $Y = 3.3 - 0.02X - 0.0004X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.53$) and $Y = 3.7 - 0.05X + 0.0004X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.69$) for isolates ABA-06 and ABA-13, respectively; $Y = 5.2 - 0.2X + 0.0003X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.56$) and $Y = 5.2 - 0.1X + 0.0002X^2$ ($R^2 = 0.69$) for isolates ABE-01 and ABE-02, respectively.

位葉之病斑數均顯著比對照不製造傷口者高，但卻不影響彼此間的罹病度。這證明葉表皮構造能影響黑斑病菌侵入葉組織的數目。然而，第二位葉卻不因傷口接種，使其罹病度提高至第七位葉的受害值，顯然第二位葉內存在有抑制病原菌擴展的因子。

植物營養分析指出白花芥藍之葉片的氮含量與葉齡呈顯著的負相關(表二)，此外，各位葉(尤其是第

六位葉)之黑斑病罹病度亦與其葉內所含的氮濃度間呈負相關。這兩種現象說明葉片遭受黑斑病菌為害的罹病度，可能與組織內的氮含量或氮的衍生物存在有微妙的相關。Huber和Watson (11)認為土中氮鹽的型態對作物病害的發生，扮演著極重要的角色。此外，不同型態的氮可影響寄主植物的生長與組織成分且使植株對於病原菌的抵抗能力產生變化。Singh (16)等也認為氮的不同型態，可以干擾植物的抗病與感病性。顯然，白花芥藍葉內的氮含量似乎可作為說明白花芥藍上下位葉罹患黑斑病多寡差異的指標。

Stankova (18)指出油菜施用高濃度NPK後，可使 *A. brassicae* 為害種莢的比率增高。Satjadipura (15)認為在潮濕的季節每公頃施用 150 kg 的氮肥時，可增加 *A. brassicae* 為害花椰菜的罹病度。本研究發現白花芥藍施用 ≥ 150 ppm 尿素-氮時，可使 *A. brassicicola* 為害程度降低，但使 *A. brassicae* 的為害增加。若施用 ≥ 100 ppm 或 250 ppm 磷肥時，分別可降低 *A. brassicicola* 或 *A. brassicae* 為害白花芥藍的罹病度。至於鉀肥則需高於 200 ppm 才能有效降低兩種病原菌為害植株的百分率。微量元素在植物生理，生化代謝方面扮演極重要的角色，例如鐵為光合作用之電子傳遞者所需的成分；錳是植物克氏循環(Krebs cycle)中，各種酵素的活化劑；銅是組成葉綠體內蛋白質粒線藍(Plastocyanin)的成分之一；鋅為植物激素形成時之必需元素(7)。當微量元素缺乏或過多時，植物之生育將直接受到影響，並可干擾其他元素的有效性。Bushong (5)發現蘋果葉的銅含量愈高愈能抗拒 *Erwinia amylovora* 的為害。Heath (9)指出French菜豆品種的老葉含有大量的矽，因此能抗拒 *Uromyces phaseoli* var. *typic* 的為害。筆者發現白花芥藍缺錳和鋅元素時，可使葉片感染黑斑病的病斑數增加。此外，缺錳還可促進病斑的擴展。顯然，施用氮、磷、鉀與微量元素確可以影響白花芥藍黑斑病的發生。

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表五、由去除不同微量元素之水耕液所培育的白花芥藍對 *A. brassicicola* (菌株 ABA-06 & ABA-13) 和 *A. brassicae* (菌株 ABE-01 & ABE-02) 的抗感性測定

TABLE 5. Effect of minor element-deficiency on disease severity of Chinese kale caused by *Alternaria brassicicola* (isolates ABA-06 and ABA-13) and *A. brassicae* (isolates ABE-01 and ABE-02)

Hoagland's ¹ solution	Disease severity (%) ²				Frequency (%) of > 5.1 mm dia. size lesions per leaf			
	<i>A. brassicicola</i>		<i>A. brassicae</i>		<i>A. brassicicola</i>		<i>A. brassicae</i>	
	ABA-06	ABA-13	ABE-01	ABE-02	ABA-06	ABA-13	ABE-01	ABE-02
-B	35 B ³	31 B	49 B	46 B	2 B	2 B	1 B	1 B
-Cu	34 B	35 B	45 B	47 B	2 B	3 B	2 B	1 B
-Zn	61 A	56 A	46 B	49 B	3 B	4 B	2 B	2 B
-Mn	69 A	60 A	59 A	56 A	13 A	14 A	28 A	24 A
-None	34 B	31 B	45 B	47 B	1 B	1 B	1 B	0.4 B

¹ Chinese kale plants were grown in Hoagland's solution with and without various minor elements for one month in the greenhouse. Hoagland's solution was composed of 1 ml/L KH_2PO_4 , 5 ml/L KNO_3 , 5 ml/L $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 2 ml/L $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 1 ml/L Fe-EDTA & 1 ml/L micronutrients. Deduction of $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, H_3BO_3 , $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or none from the micronutrients was used as the treatment.

² Disease severity of Chinese kale was recorded 7 days after inoculation with 1×10^5 spores/ml of the pathogens.

³ Values (n=18) in each column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $P = 0.05$ according to Duncan's multiple range test.

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ABSTRACT

Chung, W. C., and Huang, J. W. 1993. Effect of mineral elements on disease severity of black spot of Chinese kale. Plant Pathol. Bull. 2:78-87. (Department of Plant Pathology, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C.)

In the greenhouse and field, disease severity of black spot of Chinese kale, caused by *Alternaria brassicicola*, was positively correlated with leaf age (leaf positions from first to eighth). When the second and seventh leaves were wound-inoculated with the pathogen, the lesion number and disease severity in the second leaves were significantly less than those in the seventh leaves. Foliar analyses indicated that amount of nitrogen element in leaves was highly correlated ($Y = 9.5 + 0.4X - 0.18X^2$, $R^2 = 0.72$, $P < 0.0001$) with leaf positions from first to eighth. The disease severity of the sixth leaves was negatively correlated ($Y = 9.7 - 0.1X$, $R^2 = 0.59$, $P < 0.0001$) with amount of foliar nitrogen element. Chinese kale grown in soil amended with 150 ppm or more of Urea-N greatly decreased the disease severity of black spot caused by *A. brassicicola*, but the reverse occurred by *A. brassicae*. Resistance of Chinese kale plants to *A. brassicicola* and *A. brassicae* was enhanced when they were grown in soil amended with ≥ 100 and ≥ 250 ppm of P_2O_5 -P, respectively. Application of 200 ppm or more of KCl-K to soil also increased the resistance of Chinese kale plants to the disease. In hydroponic cultivation with Hoagland's solution, deletion of manganese element increased the number of expanded lesions (> 5.1 mm diam.). This study suggests that mineral elements may affect the disease severity of Chinese kale caused by *A. brassicicola* and *A. brassicae*.

Key words: *Alternaria brassicicola*, *A. brassicae*, nitrogen element, mineral elements.