抑制褐根病菌、白紋羽菌及南方靈芝菌之化學藥劑篩選

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摘要

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以稀釋平板法,將化學藥劑添加於馬鈴薯葡萄糖培養基內,來測定不同濃度之藥劑對三種 台灣重要木材腐朽真菌的抑制效果。在供試之 46 種藥劑中,以 25% 普克利乳劑對褐根病菌之 抑制效果最佳,當有效濃度在 10 ppm 時即可完全抑制供試菌株之菌絲生長;而 7 種藥劑之藥 效次之,約有90%以上之抑制效果,包括5%三泰芬可濕性粉劑、25%撲克拉乳劑、30%佈生 乳劑、84.2% 三得芬乳劑、23.7% 依普同水懸粉、5% Pyriferox +40% Quinolate 及 75% 滅普寧 可濕性粉劑等;同時, 4-4 式波爾多液亦可完全抑制該菌之生長。盆栽實驗, 結果顯示稀釋 1000 倍之普克利、三泰芬、撲克拉、滅普寧及亞磷酸,及 4-4 式波爾多液對人工接種褐根病菌 之番荔枝苗與枇杷苗有較佳之防治褐根病的效果。室內篩選 34 種化學藥劑對白紋羽菌之抑制 效果,結果以 25% 普克利乳劑、25% 撲克拉乳劑、50% 撲克拉錳可濕性粉劑、50% 免賴得可 濕性粉劑、40% 腐絕可濕性粉劑、60% 貝芬替可濕性粉劑、53% 貝芬得可濕性粉劑、70% 甲基 多保淨可濕性粉劑、40% 快得寧可濕性粉劑及 40% 銅快得寧可濕性粉劑等 10 種藥劑之藥效最 佳,有效濃度在 10 ppm 時即可完全抑制供試菌株之菌絲生長;抑制靈芝類則以 25% 普克利乳 劑、5% 三泰芬可濕性粉劑、 84.2% 三得芬乳劑、75% 滅普寧可濕性粉劑、40% 快得寧可濕性 粉劑及 40% 銅快得寧可濕性粉劑等 6 種藥劑之藥效最佳 , 有效濃度在 10 ppm 時即可完全抑制 供試菌株之菌絲生長;而 25% 撲克拉乳劑及 50% 撲克拉錳可濕性粉劑等 2 種藥劑則有 90% 以 上之抑制效果。

關鍵詞:立枯型病害 (decline)、褐根病菌 (Phellinus noxius)、白紋羽菌、靈芝 (Ganoderma spp.)、藥劑篩選、病害防治

緒言

近年來,我國荔枝、龍眼、番荔枝、枇杷、梅、梨及一些重要經濟果樹常陸續發生黃化、萎凋、落葉、生長衰退、而終至枯死之現象。依據植物病害名彙記載 (23)顯示危害經濟果樹根部之真菌性病害不下十餘種,其中以褐根病菌 Phellinus noxius (Corner) G. H. Cunningham 為目前引起果樹立枯之最主要病因 (3.6.8.9.10.12.13.18),其他重要者有白紋羽病菌 (Rosellinia necatrix Prill)(20)、疫病菌(Phytophthora spp.)(1.11.19)、靈芝類 (Ganoderma spp.)(4)、斑孔木層孔菌 (Phellinus

punctatus (Fr.) Pilat.)⁽¹⁷⁾、及Kretzshmeria clavus (Fr.) Sacc. ⁽⁵⁾.亦有 Rigidoporus microporus (Klotzsch) Imazeki、炭化菌 (Xylaria spp.)、Perenniporia sp. 及白絹病菌 (Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc.)等未發表之病原菌。其中褐根病菌、白紋羽病菌、靈芝均屬我國重要之木材腐朽菌 (wood-decay fungi),而有關這些病害的防治方法,在國內除推薦 40%之亞賜圃可濕性粉劑 (isoprothiolane) 於梨樹幼苗白紋羽病之防治外 ⁽²¹⁾,並無任何化學藥劑可供預防與治療果樹立枯型病害使用。因此,本研究進行室內藥劑篩選與溫室盆栽試驗,檢定數十種化學藥劑對此三種病原菌之抑制能力。

材料與方法

供試菌株

褐根病菌之供試菌株 PNL5 與 PNA3 二株,分別為分離自台南楠西之龍眼根部與台東東和之釋迦(番荔枝)根部。白紋羽菌供試菌株 RN4-2 分離自梨山之梨樹根部。南方靈芝 (Ganoderma australe (Fr,) Pat.) 菌株GA1-4-1 分離自台南歸仁鄉之釋迦根部。試驗期間,供試菌株均保存於馬鈴薯葡萄糖瓊脂平板上,每月繼代培養一次。菌株之長期保存,則將生長 5-10 天之菌絲塊 (5×5×10 mm) 移植於含無菌水之試管內,於20-24長期保存。

供試藥劑種類

選用植物保護手冊推薦於防治果樹病害之藥劑 (21) 46 種為供試藥劑 (表一),包括:有機氮劑及雜環化合 物 (1-19): (1) 25% 普克利乳劑 (Propiconazole L), 汽巴 嘉基股份有限公司; (2) 5% 三泰芬可濕性粉劑 (Triadimefon WP), 興農股份有限公司; (3) 75% 滅普 寧可濕性粉劑 (Mepronil L), 瑞穗有限公司; (4) 25% 撲克拉乳劑 (Prochloraz L),台灣艾格福有限公司; (5) 50% 撲克拉錳可濕性粉劑 (Prochlorate manganese WP),台灣艾格福有限公司; (6)84.2%三得芬乳劑 (Tridemorph L),台灣巴斯夫股份有限公司; (7) 21.2% 依滅列乳劑 (Imazalil L), 德城行有限公司; (8) 23.7% 依普同水懸劑 (Iprodione FP), 台灣安萬特農業科技有 限公司; (9) 30% 佈生乳劑 (TCMTB L), 退輔會榮民化 工廠;(10)40% 腐絕可濕性粉劑(Thiabendazole WP), 中國農業化工股份有限公司;(11)70%甲基多保淨可濕 性粉劑 (Thiophanate-methyl WP), 興農股份有限公司; (12) 70% 捷硫**國**可濕性粉劑 (Dithianon WP) , 台灣巴斯 夫股份有限公司;(13)75%嘉保信可濕性粉劑 (Oxycarboxin WP), 嘉農企業股份有限公司; (14) 50% 免克寧水分散性粒劑 (Vinclozolin G), 台灣巴斯夫股份 有限公司; (15) 18.6% 賽福寧乳劑 (Triforine L), 台灣 氰胺股份有限公司; (16) 25.5% 賓克隆可濕性粉劑 (Pencycuron WP); (17) 80% 得 恩 地 可 濕 性 粉 劑 (ThiramWP); (18) 35% 滅達樂可濕性粉劑 (Metalaxyl WP) - 醯基苯胺 (phenylamides), 合林企業有限公司; (19) 25% 依得利乳劑 (Etridiazole L), 大勝化學股份有 限公司;有機氯劑及含硝基化合物 (20-21): (20) 75% 四氯異苯捷可濕性粉劑 (Chlorothalonil WP), 台灣庵原 農藥股份有限公司; (21) 50% 大克爛可濕性粉劑 (Dicloran WP), 日農企業股份有限公司;有機磷劑-

(22) 80% 福賽得水分散性粒劑 (Fosetyl-aluminium WG),台灣安萬特農業科技有限公司有機磷劑;有機 硫磺劑 (23-25): (23) 80% 鋅錳乃浦可濕性粉劑 (Mancozeb WP),台灣羅門哈斯化學工業股份有限公 司;(24)70% 甲基鋅乃浦可濕性粉劑(Propineb WP), 大勝公司; (25) 80% 免得爛可濕性粉劑 (Metiram WP); 氨基鉀酸鹽 (benzimidazole)(26-28): (26) 50% 免 賴得可濕性粉劑 (Benomyl WP), 光華農化工廠股份有 限公司; (27) 60% 貝芬替可濕性粉劑 (Carbendazim WP),嘉農企業股份有限公司;(28)66.5% 普拔克溶液 (Propamocarb hydrochloride L),台灣先靈股份有限公 司;銅劑與銅劑混合劑(29-39):(29)77%氫氧化銅可 濕性粉劑 (Copper hydroxide WP),嘉濱貿易有限公 司; (30) 40% 氧化亞銅可濕性粉劑 (Cuprous oxide WP); (31) 27.12% 三元硫酸銅水懸劑 (Tribasic copper sulfate FP), 日星實業股份有限公司; (32)波爾多液 (Bordeaux mixture) 則配製成 4-4 式; (33) 40% 快得寧 可濕性粉劑 (Oxine-copper),大勝化學股份有限公司; (34) 40% 亞鈉銅可濕性粉劑 (Nonylphenol copper sulfonate WP); (35) 81.3% 嘉賜銅可濕性粉劑 (Kasugamycin + Copper Oxychloride WP), 大勝化學股 份有限公司; (36) 40% 銅快得寧混合可濕性粉劑 (Oxine-copper + copper hydroxide WP), 日農企業股份 有限公司; (37) 82% 銅錳乃浦可濕性粉劑 (Maneb + copper sulphate WP); (38) 55% 捷硫製銅可濕性粉劑 (Dithianon + copper oxychloride WP);混合劑 (39-46): (39) 53% 貝芬得可濕性粉劑 (Carbendazim + metiram), 台灣巴斯夫股份有限公司; (40) 58% 鋅錳滅達樂可濕 性粉劑 (Mancozeb + metalaxyl), 惠光化學股份有限公 司; (41) 73% 鋅錳本達樂可濕性粉劑 (Mancozeb + benalaxyl), 意農有限公司; (42) 72% 鋅錳克絕可濕性 粉劑 (Mancozeb + cymoxanil), 台灣杜邦股份有限公 司;(43)70% 四氯賽得可濕性粉劑 (Fosetyl-aluminium + chlorothalonil WP); (44) 70% 鋅錳賽得可濕性粉劑 (Mancozeb + fosetyl-aluminium WP); (45) 35% 護粒丹 可濕性粉劑 (Edifenphos + fthalide WP);及 (46) 5% Pyriferox +40% Quinolate。以上供試藥劑以有效濃度 (active ingredient) 估算後,供試之濃度換算為 10 ppm、 100 ppm 及 1000 ppm。

藥劑對褐根病菌、白紋羽菌及南方靈芝菌絲生長 之抑制力測定

配製 PDA (馬鈴薯葡萄糖瓊脂) 培養基,每公升培養基中含 200g 之馬鈴薯連皮煎汁液、 20g 葡萄糖 (sigma) 及15% 洋菜 (惠昇)。將 PDA 培養基倒入直徑 9

cm 的滅菌塑膠培養皿內,每皿含 15 ml 培養基。供試菌株移植於 PDA 上於室溫下 (24-25) 培養 4-5 天後,以滅菌過之打孔器 (孔徑 1 cm) 切取菌絲塊供試。

採用稀釋平板法測定供試藥劑之藥效。藥劑的配製方法:先將適量之供試藥劑溶於 5-100 ml 之無菌蒸餾水中。每 100 ml 之 PDA 裝置於 250 ml 之三角瓶中,於滅菌後等培養基之溫度降至 60-70 時,快速加入適量 (5ml以下) 之供試藥劑後搖勻,倒入塑膠培養皿中,每皿15ml,配製成有效濃度 (active ingredient, a.i.)為 10 ppm、100 ppm 及 1000 ppm 含農藥 PDA 平板。等培養基冷卻後,將一塊直徑 1cm 的新鮮菌絲塊移植於添加農藥之培養基平板中心,再將培養皿置於無光照定溫箱內,於 28 培養 7 天,爾後,取出觀察菌絲生長情形,並測量菌絲生長半徑。每處理 4 重複,試驗重複兩次。對照處理則不添加任何農藥。

藥劑對接種幼苗罹患褐根病之防治效果

天然病土接種:自台南楠西一處罹患褐根病之龍 眼果園採集病根與根圈土壤,其土壤質地為黑色壤 土、酸鹼值範圍為 pH3.8-4.1, 將土壤經孔徑 0.8 cm 篩 網過篩後,種植番荔枝幼苗,分別灌注實驗室效果較 佳之八種化學藥劑,包括普克利、三泰芬、撲克拉、 滅普寧、三得芬、依滅列、佈生、4-4 式波爾多液,另 外增加兩種處理:尿素與亞磷酸 (98% phosphorous acid, H,PO,)(亞磷酸使用使時,以重量(W/W) = 1:1 的氫氧化鉀中和後使用)。每一含一公升土壤之黑色塑 膠盆 (15 x 15 x 20 cm³) 中種植萌芽三個月大之粗鱗種 番荔枝幼苗兩株,每處理 10 盆;藥劑每個月灌注一 次。各種藥劑,除波爾多液外,之稀釋濃度均為 1000 倍,每盆灌注 200 ml,施藥前一日與後 3 日不澆水, 12 個月後調查植株存活率與生長勢。生長勢為與無接 種病菌之對照處理比較,分為佳 (與健康對照處理相 仿)、差、極差三種。健康對照處理則選用嘉義分所水 田土壤供試,其土質為黑褐色黏質壤土,酸鹼質 pH5.6_o

人工接種:取農業試驗所之田間土壤,質地為黑色壤土、酸鹼值範圍為pH5.2,將土壤同樣經篩網過篩後,盛入大塑膠盆內(直徑50cm,高50cm),每盆種植一年生的茂木品種枇杷實生幼苗 (高約30-50cm)10株,等三個月植株正常生長後,每株莖基部接種褐根病菌(苗木播種與栽植、接種菌種配製及接種方法參考從前發表報告(38.9),接種植株約一個月後開始發病,而三個月後約有90%接種植株已經發病而萎凋死亡,此時在不拔除病株情況下,在同一塑膠盆內再種植10株萌芽三個月大的健康枇杷幼苗,同時灌注處理藥劑。

藥劑處理包括普克利、三泰芬、撲克拉、滅普寧、 4-4 式波爾多液、尿素及亞磷酸;而對照處理包括未接菌的健康對照與接菌未灌注藥劑對照兩種。除波爾多液外,各種藥劑之稀釋濃度均為1000倍,每株灌注200 ml (每盆灌注兩公升),每三個月施藥一次,共八次 (實驗期間兩年),施藥前一日與後 3 日不澆水。每個月調查植株存活率與生長勢。

結 果

供試藥劑對褐根病菌菌絲生長之抑制效果

利用稀釋平板法測定 46 種藥劑對褐根病菌菌絲在PDA 平板上之生長抑制能力,結果如表一所示,以 4-4式波爾多液與普克利乳劑之藥效最佳。當有效濃度在10 ppm 時普克利即可完全抑制供試兩菌株之菌絲生長;而三泰芬、撲克拉、佈生、三得芬、依普同、 5%Pyriferox +40% Quinolate 及滅普寧等 7 種藥劑則有約90%以上之抑制效果;其他 8 種藥劑,包括四氯異苯捷、甲基鋅乃浦、銅錳乃浦、貝芬得、四氯賽得、依滅列、撲克拉錳及銅快得寧等則有 50%以上之抑制效果。然而,有 20 種藥劑的抑制效率在 20%以下,甚而完全沒有抑制效果,這些供試藥劑包括捷硫體銅、鋅錳克絕、得恩地、依得利、嘉保信、快得寧、免賴得、大克爛、賓克隆、滅達樂、腐絕、鋅錳賽得、嘉賜銅、捷硫體、貝芬替、甲基多保淨、福賽得、鋅錳滅達樂、三元硫酸銅及氫氧化銅等。

當藥劑濃度提高至 100 ppm 時,共有 7 種藥劑可以完全抑制褐根病菌之菌絲生長,除普克利外,尚包括三泰芬、撲克拉、佈生、三得芬、滅普寧及依滅列等;而四氯異苯捷、5% Pyriferox +40% Quinolate、甲基鋅乃浦、依普同、福賽寧、鋅錳本達樂、銅錳乃浦、貝芬得、得恩地、四氯賽得及免得爛等 11 種藥劑則有 90% 以上之抑制效果;而四種藥劑,包括滅達樂、嘉賜銅、福賽得及氫氧化銅等在濃度 100 ppm 時仍對褐根病菌完全沒有抑制作用 (表一)。 當藥劑濃度提高至 1000 ppm 時,分別有 18 種與 9 種供試藥劑可以完全抑制褐根病菌之菌絲生長與達 90% 以上的菌絲生長抑制率 (表一)。

供試藥劑於溫室內對盆栽植株罹患褐根病之防治 效果

天然病土之接種試驗:番荔枝幼苗種植於褐根病病土後,每個月灌注稀釋 1000 倍之處理藥劑一次,一年後各處理之死亡情形在第一次試驗結果為:普克

表一、46種供試藥劑於不同濃度下對褐根病菌菌絲生長之抑制效果

Table 1. Effect of different concentrations of synthetic chemical fungicides on mycelial growth of *Phellinus noxius* on PDA at room temperature¹

at room temperature	Chemical concentration (ai, ppm)							
_	10			100 1000				
Chemical	Mycelial		Mycelial		Mycelial			
	growth	Inhibition ²	growth	Inhibition	growth	Inhibition		
	(mm/day)	(%)	(mm/day)	(%)	(mm/day)	(%)		
Bordeaux mixtures (4-4)	0	100						
Propiconazole 25%, EC (普克利)	0	100	0	100	0	100		
Triadimefon 5%, WP (三泰芬)	0.1	98.6	0	100	0	100		
Prochloraz 25%, EC (撲克拉)	0.1	98.6	0	100	0	100		
TCMTB 30%, EC (佈生)	0.2	97.2	0	100	0	100		
Tridemorph 84.2%, EC (三得芬)	0.6	91.6	0	100	0	100		
Mepronil 75%, WP (滅普寧)	0.8	88.7	0	100	0	100		
Chlorothalonil 75%, WP (四氯異苯捷)	2.8	60.6	0.1	98.6	0	100		
Pyriferox +40% Quinolate 5%, WP	0.5	93.0	0.2	97.2	0	100		
Prppineb 70%,WP(甲基鋅乃浦)	2.1	70.4	0.2	97.2	0	100		
Iprodione 23.7%, FP (依普同)	0.3	95.8	0.3	95.8	0	100		
Triforine 18.65%, EC (賽福寧)	3.6	49.3	0.5	93.0	0	100		
Mancozeb + benalaxyl 73%, WP (鋅錳本達樂)	4.7	33.8	0.7	90.1	0	100		
Cuprous oxide 56%, WP (氧化亞銅)	3.9	45.1	3.8	46.5	0	100		
Nonylphenol copper sulfonate 40%, WP (亞納銅)	5.5	22.5	5.5	22.5	0	100		
Dithianon + copper oxychloride 55%, WP (捷硫 盟 銅)	6.9	2.8	5.7	19.7	0	100		
Maneb + copper sulphate 82%, WP (銅錳乃浦)	3.5	50.7	0.3	95.8	0.1	98.6		
Carbendazim + metiram 53%, WP (貝芬得)	1.7	76.0	0.4	94.4	0.1	98.6		
Mancozeb + cymoxanil 72%, WP (鋅錳克絕)	5.7	19.7	2.1	70.4	0.1	98.6		
Thiram 80%, WP (得恩地)	6.2	12.7	0.3	95.8	0.1	97.2		
Etridiazole 25%, EC (依得利)	7.9	-11.3	5.6	21.1	0.2	97.2		
Fosetyl-aluminium + chlorothalonil 70%, WP (四氯賽得)	2.2	69.0	0.5	93.0	0.2	95.8		
Mancozeb 80%, WP (鋅錳乃浦)	4.0	43.7	4.0	43.7	0.3	95.8		
Oxycarboxin 75%, WP (嘉保信)	6.9	2.8	5.1	28.2	0.3	93.8		
Oxycarboxiii 73%, wP (結末后) Edifenphos + fthalide 35%, WP護粒丹	5.0	2.8 29.6	3.1	50.7	0.4	94.4 88.7		
-	5.9	29.0 16.9	5.9	16.9	1.1			
Oxine-copper 40%, WP (快得寧)	6.3	11.2	3.9	49.3	1.1	84.5 81.7		
Benomyl 50%, WP (免賴得)								
Vinclozolin 50%,WP(免克寧)	3.9	45.1	2.2	69.0	1.5	78.9		
Dicloran 50%, WP (大克爛)	7.4	-4.2	2.3	67.6	2.2	69.0		
Pencycuron 25.5%, WP (賓克隆)	5.9	16.9	3.3	53.5	2.7	62.0		
Metalaxyl 35%, WP (滅達樂)	8.1	-14.1	7.3	-2.8	3.0	57.7		
Thiabendazole 40%, WP (腐絕)	7.1	0	3.6	49.3	3.2	54.9		
Propamocarb hydrochloride 66.5%, L (普拔克)	3.7	47.9	3.6	49.3	3.9	45.1		
Mancozeb + fosetyl-aluminium 70%, WP (鋅錳賽得)	7.0	1.4	5.7	19.7	4.0	43.7		
Kasugamycin + copper oxychloride 81.3%, WP (嘉賜銅)	7.3	-2.8	7.3	-2.8	4.4	38.0		
Dithianon 70%, WP (捷硫重)	6.9	2.8	5.9	16.9	4.5	36.6		
Carbendazim 60%, WP (貝芬替)	6.2	12.7	4.9	31.0	4.9	31.0		
Thiophanate-methyl 70%, WP (甲基多保淨)	6.9	2.8	6.9	2.8	6.7	3.6		
Fosetyl-aluminium 80%, WG (福賽得)	8.1	-14.1	8.4	-18.3	6.7	5.6		
Imazalil 21.2% EC (依滅列)	1.8	74.6	0	100	0	100		
Mancozeb + metalaxyl 58%, WP (鋅錳滅達樂)	5.8	18.3	4.3	39.3	0	100		
Metiram 80%, WG (免得爛)	5.5	22.5	0.7	90.1	0.5	93.0		
Prochlorate manganecc 50%, WP (撲克拉錳)	2.3	67.6	1.9	73.2	0.9	87.3		
Oxine-copper + copper hydroxide 40%, WP(銅快得寧)	2.6	63.4	1.3	81.7	1.1	84.5		
Tribasic copper sulfate 27.12%, FP (三元硫酸銅)	6.7	5.6	6.7	5.6	1.9	73.2		
Copper hydroxide 77%,WP (氫氧化銅)	7.1	0	7.1	0	3.1	56.3		
Control	7.1	0	7.1	0	7.1	0		
$LSD = 0.05^{3}$	0.54							

¹ Mycelial brocks were grown on PDA amended with different concentrations (ai) of chemical fungicides for 10 days and mycelial linear growth rates were counted.

² Inhibition (%)=(growth on PDA without chemical-growth with chemical)/ growth without chemical X 100%.

³ LSD test.

表二、施用不同化學藥劑對防治栽培於病土中之番荔枝幼苗罹患褐根病之效果

Table 2. Effect of chemicals on control of brown root rot of sugar apple seedlings in diseased soil in greenhouse¹

Treatment	% seedli	ngs killed	Stem height ²	Growth ³	
Treatment	Exp1 Exp II		(cm)	vigor	
Propiconazole 25% EC	25	15	34.4	Very poor**4	
Triadimefon 5%, WP	30	5	38.8	Poor*	
Prochloraz 25%, EC	30	0	42.4	Good	
Mepronil 75%, WP	25	10	42.7	Good	
Tridemorph 30%, EC	30	NT	-	Very poor**	
Imazalil 21.2% EC	60	NT	-	Poor**	
TCMTB 30%, EC	50	NT	-	Poor	
4-4 Bordeaux mixture	NT^5	15	45.6	Good	
Urea	NT	15	43.2	Good	
Phosphorous acid	25	0	44.3	Good	
Diseased control, Diseased soil	80	30	35.0	Poor	
Healthy control, Health soil	0	0	45.5	Good	

¹ Each pot, planted with two 3-m-o seedlings in 1L diseased soil, was drenched with 200 ml of chemical (1000X) once a month and total of 12 applications. The diseased soil was collected from a *Phellinus noxius* infected field in Nanshi, Tainan.

表三、不同處理於溫室防治枇杷幼苗罹患褐根病之效果

Table 3. Effect of different treatments on control of brown root rot of loquat seedlings in greenhouse¹

Treatment	% seedlii	Growth ³	
Treatment	Inoculated	Replanted	vigor
Propiconazole 25% EC	100	10	Good*4
Triadimefon 5%, WP	100	20	Good
Prochloraz 25%, EC	100	30	Good
Mepronil 75%, WP	100	30	Good
4-4 Bordeaux mixture	100	30	Good
Urea	100	40	Good
Phosphorous acid	80	10	Good
Diseased control: with inoculation	100	70	Poor
Healthy control: without inoculation	0	0	Good

¹ Three-m-o loquat seedlings were inoculated with Phellinus noxius, after 3 month inoculation, 10 health seedlings were replanted in the same pots and each was, then, drenched with 200 ml of chemical (1000X) every 3 month and total of 8 applications.

利、滅普寧、亞磷酸之處理死亡率最低,均為 25%; 三泰芬、撲克拉及三得芬處理區之死亡率為 30%; 依滅列之處理死亡率最高為 60%,僅比對照(病土)處理之 80%死亡率為佳,種植於健土之對照處理植株均無死亡(表二)。第二次試驗結果之發病率較低,撲克拉與亞磷酸處理區均無植株死亡;三泰芬處理之死亡率為 5%;滅普寧 10%,普克利與尿素處理區為 15%;對照區(病土)為 30%。在植株生長勢方面,以波爾多

液、亞磷酸、尿素、撲克拉及滅普寧處理區生育較佳,與對照無接種病菌者相仿;然而在實驗期間,發現灌注稀釋 1000 倍之普克利、三得芬及依滅列之番荔枝幼苗出現嚴重之藥害情形,灌藥之植株生長緩慢,且葉片變小。其他包括三泰芬與 4-4 波爾多液之處理亦有輕微藥害發生 (表二)。

人工接種病株之傳播試驗: 枇杷幼苗非常感病,接種植株在三個月後大部分已經發病死亡,而再種植

² Killed seedlings were not included.

³ Growth vigor: good=same as health control; poor=slight stunting and leaf yellowing; very poor=severe stunting and leaf yellowing.

⁴ Fungitoxicity: **, fungitoxic; *, slightly fungitoxic.

⁵ NT=not tested.

² Killed seedlings were counted after 2 years.

³ Growth vigor: good=same as health control; poor=slight stunting and leaf yellowing; very poor=severe stunting and leaf yellowing.

⁴ Fungitoxicity: **, fungitoxic; *, slightly fungitoxic.

表四、供試藥劑於不同濃度下對白紋羽病菌菌絲生長之抑制效果

Table 4. Effect of different concentrations of synthetic chemical fungicides on mycelial growth of *Rosellinia necatris* on PDA at room temperature¹

PDA at room temperature	Chemical concentration (ai, ppm)						
_	10		10	100		1000	
Synthetic chemical	Mycelial		Mycelial		Mycelial		
	growth	Inhibition ²	growth	Inhibition	growth	Inhibition	
	(mm/day)	(%)	(mm/day)	(%)	(mm/day)	(%)	
Benomyl (免賴得)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Carbendazim (貝芬替)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Carbendazim + metiram (貝芬得)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Thiabendazole (腐絕)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Thiophanate-methyl (甲基多保淨)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Propiconazole (普克利)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Prochloraz (撲克拉)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Prochlorate manganecc (撲克拉錳)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Oxine-copper (快得寧)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Oxine-copper + copper hydroxide (銅快得寧)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Mancozeb + benalaxyl (鋅錳本達樂)	0.1	98.5	0	100	0	100	
Tridemorph (三得芬)	0.2	97.0	0.2	97.0	0	100	
Mancozeb + cymoxanil (鋅錳克絕)	0.3	95.5	0	100	0	100	
Iprodione (依普同)	0.4	94.0	0.1	98.5	0	100	
Vinclozolin (免克寧)	1.5	77.3	0.4	94.0	0	100	
Mancozeb + metalaxyl (鋅錳滅達樂)	1.7	74.2	0.7	89.4	0	100	
Dicloran (大克爛)	1.8	72.7	0	100	0	100	
Imazalil (依滅列)	2.2	66.7	0	100	0	100	
Chlorothalonil (四氯異苯捷)	2.8	57.6	2.6	60.6	0	100	
TCMTB (佈生)	4.3	34.8	0	100	0	100	
Metiram (免得爛)	5.3	19.7	0	100	0	100	
Triadimefon (三泰芬)	5.4	18.2	3.2	51.5	0.3	95.5	
Tribasic copper sulfate (三元硫酸銅)	5.5	16.7	5.5	16.7	0.9	86.4	
Triforine (賽福寧)	5.8	12.1	2.4	63.6	0	100	
Metalaxyl (滅達樂)	5.8	12.1	5.2	21.2	5.4	18.2	
Propamocarb hydrochloride (普抜克)	5.9	10.6	6.3	4.5	6.6	0	
Mancozeb (鋅錳乃浦)	6.0	9.1	0	100	0	100	
Dithianon (捷硫 醌)	6.6	0	0.3	95.5	0	100	
Kasugamycin + copper oxychloride (嘉賜銅)) 6.6	0	4.7	28.8	0.7	89.4	
Etridiazole (依得利)	6.6	0	6.3	4.5	5.8	12.1	
Mepronil (滅普寧)	6.6	0	6.4	3.0	4.4	33.3	
Fosetyl-aluminium (福賽得)	6.6	0	6.6	0	3.9	40.9	
Oxycarboxin (嘉保信)	6.6	0	6.6	0	6.6	0	
Copper hydroxide (氫氧化銅)	6.6	0	6.6	0	6.6	0	
Control	6.6	0	6.6	0	6.6	0	
LSD=0.05 ³	0.62						

¹ Mycelial brocks were grown on PDA amend with different concentrations (ai) of chemical fungicides for 10 days and mycelial linear growth rates were counted.

的健康枇杷幼苗亦於三個月後開始出現萎凋病徵,兩年後的植株死亡情形如表三所記載,藥劑處理者以灌注普克利與亞磷酸之處理的幼苗死亡率最低為 10%,其次為三泰芬處理之死亡率為 20%;接種褐根病菌之對照處理的死亡率則為 70%。

藥劑對白紋羽病菌之抑制效果

利用稀釋平板法測定 34 種藥劑對白紋羽病菌菌絲在 PDA 平板上之生長抑制能力,結果如表四所示,有 10 種藥劑之藥效最佳,有效濃度在 10 ppm 時即可完全抑制供試菌株之菌絲生長,包括普克利、撲克拉、貝

² Inhibition (%)=(growth on PDA without chemical-growth with chemical)/growth without chemical X 100%.

³ LSD test.

表五、供試藥劑於不同濃度下對靈芝病菌菌絲生長之抑制效果

Table 5. Effect of different concentrations of synthetic chemical fungicides on mycelial growth of *Ganoderma* sp. on PDA at room temperature¹

	Chemical concentration (ai, ppm)						
_	10		100		1000		
	Mycelial		Mycelial		Mycelial		
Synthetic chemical	growth	Inhibition ²	growth	Inhibition	growth	Inhibition	
	(mm/day)	(%)	(mm/day)	(%)	(mm/day)	(%)	
Propiconazole (普克利)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Triadimefon (三泰芬)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Tridemorph (三得芬)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Mepronil (滅普寧)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Oxine-copper (快得寧)	0	100	0	100	0	100	
Oxine-copper + copper hydroxide (銅快得等	₫) 0	100	0	100	0	100	
Prochlorate manganese (撲克拉錳)	0.2	95.0	0	100	0	100	
Prochloraz (撲克拉)	0.3	92.5	0	100	0	100	
Iprodione (依普同)	1.5	62.5	0.2	95.0	0.2	95.0	
Dithianon (捷硫 型)	2.5	37.5	1.5	62.5	0.1	97.5	
Mancozeb + cymoxanil (鋅錳克絕)	3.2	20.0	2.1	47.5	0	100	
Dicloran (大克爛)	3.5	12.5	2.8	30.0	1.5	62.5	
Chlorothalonil (四氯異苯捷)	3.6	10.0	1.0	75.0	0.5	87.5	
Mancozeb + metalaxyl (鋅錳滅達樂)	3.7	7.5	3.6	10.0	0	100	
Metiram (免得爛)	3.7	7.5	3.1	22.5	2.0	50.0	
Vinclozolin (免克寧)	3.7	7.5	3.6	10.0	2.7	32.5	
Thiophanate-methyl (甲基多保淨)	3.9	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.9	2.5	
TCMTB (佈生)	4.0	0	0.9	77.5	0	100	
Triforine (賽福寧)	4.0	0	1.6	60.0	0	100	
Mancozeb + benalaxyl (鋅錳本達樂)	4.0	0	4.0	0	0	100	
Mancozeb (鋅錳乃浦)	4.0	0	3.4	15.0	0	100	
Imazalil (依滅列)	4.0	0	0	100	0	100	
Kasugamycin + copper oxychloride (嘉賜銅	1) 4.0	0	4.0	0	0.1	97.5	
Etridiazole (依得利)	4.0	0	4.0	0	0.4	90.0	
Oxycarboxin (嘉保信)	4.0	0	2.7	32.5	0.7	82.5	
Benomyl (免賴得)	4.0	0	4.0	0	1.3	67.5	
Carbendazim (貝芬替)	4.0	0	4.0	0	1.6	60.0	
Thiabendazole (腐絕)	4.0	0	4.0	0	2.5	37.5	
Carbendazim + metiram (貝芬得)	4.0	0	4.0	0	2.8	30.0	
Fosetyl-aluminium (福賽得)	4.0	0	4.0	0	3.4	15.0	
Metalaxyl (滅達樂)	4.0	0	4.0	0	3.4	15.0	
Tribasic copper sulfate (三元硫酸銅)	4.0	0	3.7	7.5	3.6	10.0	
Propamocarb hydrochloride (普拔克)	4.0	0	4.0	0	4.0	0	
Copper hydroxide (氫氧化銅)	4.0	0	4.0	0	4.0	0	
Control	6.6	0	6.6	0	1.8	72.7	
LSD=0.05 ³	0.51						

¹ Mycelial brocks were grown on PDA amend with different concentrations (ai) of chemical fungicides for 10 days and mycelial linear growth rates were counted.

芬得、快得寧、免賴得、腐絕、貝芬替、甲基多保淨、撲克拉錳及銅快得寧;其次,有 4 種藥劑在有效濃度為 10 ppm時約有 90% 以上之抑制效果,包括三得芬、依普同、鋅錳本達樂及鋅錳克絕等;再其次,有 5 種藥劑,包括四氯異苯捷、鋅錳滅達樂、免克寧、大

克爛及依滅列等則有 50% 以上之抑制效果。然而,有 14 種藥劑的抑制效率在 20% 以下,甚而完全沒有抑制效果。

當藥劑濃度提高至 100 ppm 時,共有 17 種藥劑可以完全抑制白紋羽病菌之菌絲生長(表四),除上述之

² Inhibition (%)=(growth on PDA without chemical-growth with chemical)/growth without chemical X 100%.

³ LSD test.

10 種藥劑外,尚包括佈生、鋅錳本達樂、鋅錳乃浦可、大克爛、依滅列及免得爛粒劑;三得芬、依普同、免克寧及捷硫化等 4 種藥劑則有 90% 以上之抑制效果。當藥劑濃度提高至 1000 ppm 時,分別有 24 種與 1 種供試藥劑可以完全抑制白紋羽病菌之菌絲生長與達 90% 以上的菌絲生長抑制率 (表四)。其中可以完全抑制病菌之菌絲生長者,除上述在 100 ppm 即能完全抑制菌的 17 種藥劑外,尚包括三得芬、四氯異苯捷、依普同、賽福寧、免克寧、捷硫化及鋅錳滅達樂等 7 種藥劑。然而,嘉保信、普拔克及 77% 氫氧化銅可濕性粉劑在高濃度 1000 ppm 時仍對病菌完全沒有抑制作用。

藥劑對南方靈芝菌 (G. australe) 之抑制效果

利用稀釋平板法測定 34 種藥劑對靈芝病菌菌絲在 PDA 平板上之生長抑制能力,結果如表五所示,以普克利、三泰芬、三得芬、滅普寧、快得寧及銅快得寧等 6 種藥劑之藥效最佳,有效濃度在 10 ppm 時即可完全抑制供試菌株之菌絲生長;而撲克拉與撲克拉錳則有約 90%以上之抑制效果;另依普同有 50% 以上之抑制效果。

當藥劑濃度提高至 100 ppm 時,共有 9 種藥劑可以完全抑制靈芝病菌之菌絲生長 (表五),除上述之 6 種藥劑外,尚包括依滅列、撲克拉及撲克拉錳;而依 普同則有 90% 以上之抑制效果。當藥劑濃度提高至 1000 ppm 時,分別有 15 種與 4 種供試藥劑可以完全抑制靈芝病菌之菌絲生長與達 90% 以上的菌絲生長抑制率 (表五)。其中可以完全抑制病菌之菌絲生長者,除上述在 100 ppm 即能完全抑制菌的 9 種藥劑外,尚包括佈生、賽福寧、鋅錳本達樂、鋅錳克絕、鋅錳乃浦及鋅錳滅達樂等 6 種藥劑;但普拔克溶及 77% 氫氧化銅可濕性粉劑在高濃度 1000 ppm 時仍對病菌完全沒有抑制作用。

討 論

有關褐根病菌之化學藥劑防治,國外曾報導三得芬(tridemorph)、平克座 (penconazole) 及三泰隆 (triadimenol),可有效抑制 P. noxius 菌絲生長(22.26)。筆者實驗室篩選 46 種藥劑,發現有些藥劑對褐根病菌之菌絲生長有良好的抑制效果,包括 4-4 式波爾多液、普克利、三泰芬、三得芬、撲克拉、滅普寧、佈生、依普同及 Pyriferox + 40% Quinolate 等,並由其中選出藥劑於溫室盆缽中種植作物試驗,顯示對番荔枝與枇杷褐根病的防治亦有良好之效果;更進一步於南投水里地區一發病的葡萄園進行田間試驗,處理方法為,每

株 3 年生的葡萄灌注三泰芬+尿素+碳酸鈣、撲克拉+尿素+碳酸鈣溶液,每種藥劑的用量均為每株 10g, 將藥劑溶水中,沿根圈樹冠灌注,每三個月灌注一次,防治效果顯著(未發表)。

本試驗所使用之台灣最主要之三種主要根朽菌 (wood decay fungi), 其中褐根病菌與南方靈芝屬於擔 子菌,而白紋羽菌屬於子囊菌。試驗結果顯示大部分 可以抑制褐根病菌菌絲生長的化學藥劑對同屬擔子菌 門的南方靈芝亦有同樣之抑制效果,而對屬子囊菌綱 之白紋羽菌則不一定有效,反之亦然。供試藥劑中, 普克利與撲克拉則對三種根朽菌均有強烈之抑制效 果,而三泰芬、三得芬及滅普寧等僅對兩種供試之擔 子菌有效。然而,許多可以抑制白紋羽菌的化學藥 劑,則對褐根病菌與南方靈芝幾無抑制效果,其中最 顯著的為 Benzimidazole 系列藥劑,包括免賴得、腐 絕、貝芬替、及甲基多保淨等,推測這些藥劑不宜用 於田間防治褐根病等。由於Benzimidazole 系列藥劑的 殺菌範圍很廣,故此,這些藥劑可微量添加於培養基 中,製成半選擇性培養基以供褐根病菌分離用(8,9,15)。人 工配製之波爾多液為一優良之殺菌劑,在本次實驗室 與溫室盆栽防治試驗中,均對褐根病菌生長與病害防 治均有良好的效果,遠優於其他合成之化學銅劑;此 外,與亞磷酸屬相同藥效之福賽得在實驗室實驗時, 對褐根病菌之菌絲生長抑制力很差 (表一), 但盆栽實 驗中亞磷酸卻表現良好的防治效果。亞磷酸原本廣用 於藻菌類病害的防治(2),如今對屬擔子菌之褐根病亦有 預防之效果,值得進一步探討。

引起台灣果樹與木本園藝作物立枯死亡之木材根 部腐朽菌有數種(23),如褐根病菌、白紋羽病菌、靈芝、 炭化菌及 K. clavus 等,但以褐根病菌最普遍與嚴重, 約佔 50% 左右或比率更高。褐根病也是熱帶與亞熱帶 地區之嚴重病害,有關該病害之防治,除化學農藥 外,國外曾指出土壤根圈中的放線菌 (Actinomycetes) (25) 和Trichoderma spp.(24)可以抑制 P. noxius 菌絲的生長, 但沒有進一步的試驗應用。而國內則有張氏報告利用 尿素 3000 ppm (16) 及淹水處理 (14) 能有效防治褐根病,並 指出利用浸水一個月可殺死土壤中存活於木材之 P. noxius, 但由於褐根病多發生於海拔 1000 公尺以下之 山坡地與丘陵③,很多發病地區無法浸水,因此,病害 之田間防治還是以健康種苗、栽培管理、挖掘嚴重病 株後,配合藥劑防治為主 $^{\circ}$ 。由於 P. noxius 在自然界不 易產生子實體,可免除擔孢子藉由風傳播之危險性, 但必須注意種苗帶菌及土壤帶菌與否。褐根病之防治 要領,預防重於治療,一旦植株出現病徵,根系已有 60-70% 以上受害,不容易根治病害。因此,發展偵測

技術相當重要,在病徵尚未出現之前若能提早偵測出病原,必能達到事半功倍之效果。

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ABSTRACT

Tsai. J. N. ¹, Ann, P. J. ^{1,3}, and Hsieh, W. H. ² 2005. Evaluation of fungicides for suppression of three major wood-decay fungi *Phellinus noxius*, *Rosellinia necatrix* and *Ganoderma australe* in Taiwan. Plant Pathol. Bull. 14:115-124. (¹Plant Pathology Division, Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Wufeng, Taichung, Taiwan; ²Department of Plant Pathology, National Chungshin University, Taichung, Taiwan; ³corresponding author: E-mail: pjann@wufeng.tari.gov.tw; Fax: +886-4-23338162)

Phellinus noxius, Rosellinia necatrix and Ganoderma australe are three major woody decay fungi causing decline of fruit trees and ornamental woody trees in Taiwan. Potato dextrose agar amended with individual chemical was used to evaluate the effects of different concentrations of synthetic chemicals on suppression of these three fungi. Among the 46 chemicals tested against P. noxius, the causal agent of brown root rot disease, 25% propiconazole EC was most effective, completely inhibiting the mycelial growth at the active ingredient (ai) dosage of 10 ppm. Followed by 5% triadimefon WP, 25% prochloraz EC, 30% TCMTB EC, 84.2% tridemorph, EC and 75% mepronil WP, which showed completely inhibition at 100 ppm. Bordeaux mixtures (4-4) were also very effective in inhibiting mycelial growth. Results of pot tests also showed that propiconazole, triadimefon, prochloraz, mepronil, Bordeaux mixture and phosphorous acid (H₂PO₂) were effective in decreasing seedling decline of sweet apple (Annona squamosa) and loquat (Eriobotrya japonica) artificially inoculated with P. noxius. Thirty-four chemicals were tested for their effects against R. necatrix, the causal agent of white root rot disease. The following chemicals were strongly inhibitory to the pathogen at 10 ppm: propiconazole, 50% benomyl WP, 40% thiabendazole WP, 60% carbendazim WP, 53% carbendazim + metiram WP, 70% thiophanate-methyl WP, 25% prochloraz EC, 50% prochlorate manganese WP, 40% oxine-copper WP and 40% oxine-copper + copper hydroxide WP. Most chemicals, which were effective against P. noxius, were also effective in reducing the mycelial growth of G. australe. propiconazole, triadimefon, tridemorph, mepronil, oxine-copper and oxine-copper + copper hydroxide, at the concentration of 10 ppm completely suppressed the growth of G. australe. Prochloraz and prochlorate manganese at the same concentration caused 90% reduction in mycelial growth.

Key words: Tree decline, *Phellinus noxius*, *Rosellinia necatrix*, *Ganoderma australe*, chemical control.