研究簡報

瓜類黑點根腐病菌之殘存

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洋香瓜黑點根腐病 (monosporascus root rot/vine decline) 由Monosporascus cannonballus Pollack & Uecker所 引起 (8)。1994年,蔡及童 (10) 報告本病在台灣的洋香瓜田 發生。Mertely et al. (1991) 敘述洋香瓜黑點根腐病病株的 病徵,包括主根和側根的褐化和壞疽、維管束褐化,壞疽 斑散生,常出現於根分支處 (junctions) 或幼根尖端。將植 株連根拔起時,罹病根系大都脫落;在枯死的根上散生著 許多黑色小點,是病原菌的子囊殼;但蔓藤的維管束僅於 近地面幾公分內出現褐化,並在皮層上散生褐至紅色病 斑。地上部的病徵為植株逐漸出現黃化,地基部老葉焦 枯,表現敗藤的現象⁽⁵⁾。M. cannonballus子囊孢子可從一 或多處 (multiple sites) 發芽,但未能觀察到發芽孔 (4)。 Martyn et al. (1992) 將6月齡子囊孢子經45 熱處理10分 鐘,可以促使部分子囊孢子發芽,但其發芽率少於0.05% (4)。 蔡及陳 (1998) 為瞭解M. cannonballus子囊孢子之發 芽,在PDA平板培養一個月而剛形成之子囊孢子及在PDA 平板培養六個月而已形成五個月之子囊孢子, 塗抹於 WA 平板,置於30,每日照光12小時之培養箱中,經過培養 5天後,剛形成之子囊孢子的發芽率為0.21%(1/475),而 已形成五個月之子囊孢子的發芽率為 0.34% $(1/292)^{(2)}$ 。 Stanghellini et al. (1996) 指出M. cannonballus 的子囊孢子均 匀地分佈於洋香瓜田區,平均每公克土壤中含有6個以內 之子囊孢子數。甚至於未曾種過瓜類的田區,也含有該菌 子囊孢子,因此,子囊孢子被認為是黑點根腐病的初次接 種源(9)。

Lovic等人 (1994) 認為M. cannonballus是一種土壤傳播性子囊菌,其子囊孢子不發芽、無性世代未明和菌落形態極易變異,所以很難從根部和土壤中偵測其存在 ⁽³⁾。有鑑於本省瓜農每將罹病殘株拔起後,直接棄置田間,為能瞭解本菌在台灣南部農田之殘存情形,本文係以田間採集之黑點根腐病病根放置於農田之土壤表面,定期取樣分離是否獲得M. cannonballus之菌落;另將人工製作之病土 ⁽⁶⁾放置於室外,每個月取樣病土,觀察子囊孢子發芽情形,同時播種已催芽之洋香瓜種子於病土中,測試其對洋香瓜幼苗是否仍具有感染能力,並將罹病根系內之病原菌予以

再分離,以瞭解M. cannonballus在田間之存活能力。

為測定黑點根腐病菌於田間罹病組織上的殘存能力, 分別於1995年11月 (南部較低溫之乾旱季節) 及1996年5月 (南部較高溫之降雨季節),由中央氣象局嘉義氣象站所提 供之平均氣溫、相對濕度、降雨量資料,降雨量集中在4 ~9月,平均氣溫11月至隔年4月在9~25 之間,5~10月 在20~30 之間。自嘉義縣鹿草鄉洋香瓜田採集瓜農前期 作罹病株之病根,取回後放置於嘉義技術學院植物保護系 實習農田之表面,每半個月逢機選取未形成M. cannonballus子囊殼之根系10段,切成約0.3公分長之小段 片,並以1%次氯酸鈉消毒1分鐘後,以無菌水漂洗,經滅 菌濾紙吸乾後,隨即移入2%水瓊脂培養基(water agar, WA) 平板,待長出菌絲後,切取菌絲尖端移入 V-8培養基 斜面,經過4週觀察是否產生子囊殼及子囊孢子,以鑑定 是否為M. cannonballus, 記錄黑點根腐病菌之分離情形, 獲得如表一之試驗結果。當洋香瓜之黑點根腐病根自瓜田 採回,放置實習農田之表面,經過0~1.5個月都可從病組 織分離到病原菌,放置2~4個月則無法再從病組織分離到 病原菌。可知本省洋香瓜病根上之黑點根腐病菌在田間存 活的時間,不論是較低溫之乾旱季節或較高溫之降雨季 節,至多為1.5個月(表一)。

為測定黑點根腐病菌子囊孢子在土壤中之存活,進行下列實驗。首先製作人工病土,所採用之供試菌株為MC-E3,採集自屏東縣鹽埔鄉之洋香瓜萎凋病株,病株根系在實驗室進行鏡檢及病組織分離,經過水洗去除根部土壤,檢視根部有壞疽現象者,逢機切成約 0.3公分長之小段片,並以1%次氯酸鈉消毒1分鐘後,以無菌水漂洗,經滅菌濾紙吸乾後,隨即移入2%水瓊脂培養基(water agar, WA)平板,待長出菌絲後,切取菌絲尖端移入V-8培養基斜面在25 、12小時光照週期的定溫箱中培養及保存,且定期更新至新鮮V-8培養基斜面。將病原菌菌株 MC-E3菌絲塊移入砂-米糠培養基,於25 、12小時光照週期的定溫箱中培養30天,做為供試接種源。砂-米糠培養基之製作乃參考Mertely et al. (1993)之砂-燕麥麩培養基(sand/oat hull medium) ⁶⁶,但以米糠取代燕麥麩,按河砂6 L:米糠

表一、洋香瓜罹病根部經置放於田間不同時間後回收分離 黑點根腐病菌之結果

Table 1. Isolation of *Monosporascus cannonballus* from diseased muskmelon roots after exposing on the surface of a field soil for different period of time.

Period of exposure	Recovery of the pathogen ¹			
(month)	Experiment I ²	Experiment II		
0	$5/10^3$	6/10		
0.5	1/10	5/10		
1	3/10	3/10		
1.5	4/10	1/10		
2	0/10	0/10		
2.5	0/10	0/10		
3	0/10	0/10		
3.5	0/10	0/10		
4	0/10	0/10		

^{1.} Ten pieces of 0.3-cm long root tissues of diseased muskmelon were collected from the field, surfacesterilized, and placed on 2 % water agar plates for pathogen isolation. Mycelium grown out from the root tissues were subsequently transferred onto V-8 medium, and the pathogen was identified based on the formation of characteristic ascocarp and ascospore.

1.5 Kg:水1.5 L比例配製,每500 ml三角瓶裝入一半容量 之培養基材料,經二次高壓濕熱(121 , 15 min) 滅菌後 備用。將上述在砂-米糠培養基培養之接種源,與滅菌砂 依1:4重量比混合成病土,每公克病土中約含M. cannonballus子囊孢子160個。分別於1995年8月及1996年3 月,將病土放置於嘉義技術學院植物保護系館樓頂陽台, 每兩個月取樣病土,定期採取人工病土10公克,加入等量 無菌水後,倒入2%WA平板上且塗抹均匀,並以玻璃塗抹 棒輕輕將子囊殼壓開,以解剖顯微鏡 (Olympus SZ3060, Japan) 80放大倍率鏡檢,連續5日,觀察約200個子囊孢子 之發芽情形。子囊孢子發芽率低於 0.59% , 剛形成 (0個 月) 或放置10個月內之子囊孢子,能夠觀察到子囊孢子發 芽率為0.29~0.59% (表二)。 M. cannonballu子囊孢子在病 土中,10個月內均能發芽,然而不論其形成後在室外所經 過的時間長短,發芽率一直偏低,但截至目前為止,並無 更好之發芽促進方法。關於本省洋香瓜田區之 cannonballus子囊孢子分佈、休眠、發芽的機制,皆有待 深入研究。

每兩個月所取樣之病土,同時播種洋香瓜已催芽之種 子於病土中,測試其對洋香瓜幼苗是否仍具有感染能力, 並將罹病根系內之病原菌予以再分離,記錄已發病幼苗之 黑點根腐病菌分離情形。對照組不接種病原菌,但加入 4

表二、黑點根腐病菌在人工病土中之殘存

Table 2. Survival of *Monosporascus cannonballus* in artificial infested soil. ¹

Incubation time	Ascospore germination (%) ²		Infectivity assay ³	
(month)	Experiment I 4	Experiment II		
0	1/350 (0.29)	2/360 (0.56)	9/10	8/10
2	1/280 (0.36)	2/450 (0.44)	4/10	5/10
4	1/350 (0.29)	2/410 (0.49)	5/10	3/10
6	2/370 (0.54)	2/340 (0.59)	2/10	2/10
8	1/310 (0.32)	1/220 (0.45)	3/10	2/10
10	0/240 (0)	1/280 (0.36)	0/10	1/10
12	0/210 (0)	0/200 (0)	0/10	0/10
14	0/220 (0)	0/230(0)	0/10	0/10
16	0/240(0)	0/260(0)	0/10	0/10
18	0/280(0)	0/210(0)	0/10	0/10
24	0/220 (0)	0/220(0)	0/10	0/10
30	0/300 (0)	0/320(0)	0/10	0/10

- ^{1.} An isolate (MC-E3) of *M. cannonballus* grown on a sandrice chaff medium for 30 days was used as inoculum to prepare the infested soil. The inoculum density was 160 ascospores per gram of infested soil.
- No. of ascospores germinated/ No. of ascospores tested. Numbers in parenthesis indicated germination rate. Ascospores collected from infested soil were placed on 2 % WA plate, and germination was observed within five consecutive days.
- ³. No. of pieces of root tissues detected/ No. of pieces of root tissues tested. Muskmelon seedlings were planted in the artificial infested soil every 2 months for 21 days, and then ten pieces of 0.3-cm long muskmelon root tissues were taken, surface sterilized, and placed on 2% WA plates for pathogen isolation. Mycelium grown out from the root tissues were subsequently transferred onto V-8 medium, and the pathogen was identified based on the formation of characteristic ascocarp and ascospore.
- Experiment I and II were performed on August 1995, and March 1996, respectively.

倍量之滅過菌的砂-米糠;為避免新鮮米糠對幼苗生長之毒害,將此砂-米糠於試驗前三個月先於室外堆積,試驗前再予滅菌⁽¹⁾。本次試驗用洋香瓜種子為農友種苗公司提供之香蘭品種。將上述混合後之病土或介質裝入 4.5 cm直徑 x 4.5 cm高圓形育苗盤穴中,播種在 30 已催芽一日之洋香瓜種子,每穴播 1粒,每處理播 10穴。將已播種之穴盤放置在塑膠布室內,溫度保持在 20~30 之間;每日澆水,21日後調查瓜苗發病情形,接種組與未接種組之幼苗出土率皆達 100%,結果在 10個月內接種組之洋香瓜幼苗矮化及根系壞疽,未接種組之幼苗則正常。逢機選取 10段病根切成約 0.3公分長之小段片,依前述方法分離病原菌,並培養於 V-8培養基斜面,經過4週觀察是否產生子囊殼及子囊孢子,以鑑定是否為 M. cannonballus,記錄黑點根腐病菌之分離情形,獲得如表二之試驗結果,在 10個月

^{2.} Experiment I and II were performed on November 1995, and May 1996, respectively.

^{3.} No. of pieces of root tissues detected/ No. of pieces of root tissues tested.

內由90%分離率降至10%。且接種後植株呈矮化,根部壞疽,能夠從病根上再分離到病原菌,可知病土內之黑點根腐病菌可在田間存活的時間為10個月(表二)。接種後0~2個月之植株發病率較高,從罹病株根系分離到病原菌的比率在40~90%之間(表二),與人工病土中黑點根腐病菌之營養菌絲體存活能力有關,本文中,測試洋香瓜病根上之黑點根腐病菌至多存活1.5個月(表一)。病土內之黑點根腐病菌經過置放2個月之後,分離率在0~50%之間(表二),應與僅剩下子囊孢子之殘存能力有關。

Mertely et al. (1993) 以蔗糖梯度離心分離法定量土壤 中接種源,發現M. cannonballus的子囊孢子主要存在於畦 內,土壤深度10~20 cm處,在連作的瓜田、塑膠布畦面 覆蓋、點滴灌溉,其子囊孢子的數量較輪作、未覆蓋、溝 灌的瓜田為少;不過子囊孢子的數量和罹病度之間並沒有 很高的正相關。這可能是田間存在其他造成根腐的病原或 含有M. cannonballus的具有感染能力的營養菌絲體,也可 能是田區內的子囊孢子感染源數量已超過最高發病之所需 (7)。本試驗得知病土內黑點根腐病菌之子囊孢子的存活時 間約為10個月(表二),黑點根腐病菌子囊孢子的發芽率在 試驗期間皆少於0.59%,這可以說明在田間的洋香瓜,並 未發現於幼苗階段表現黑點根腐病徵,除了田間殘存的子 囊孢子含量較低之外,應與子囊孢子的發芽率偏低有關。 M. cannonballus的寄主範圍含括了葫蘆科、豆科、禾本 科、莧科、藜科、胡麻科及十字花科(6)。蔡及童(1997)觀 察到M. cannonballus對於茄科及十字花科蔬菜亦有病原性 (1),在PDA平板培養上一個月的菌絲體,可以發現到形成 厚壁細胞之菌絲寬度為6.7µm,較一般剛長出之菌絲1.7µm 為寬 (10)。而本省洋香瓜殘株病根上黑點根腐病菌之營養 菌絲體可在田間土壤表面存活的時間為 1.5個月 (表一), 可推論田間除了存在有M. cannonballus的子囊孢子之外, 在瓜類或其他寄主上所形成之具有感染能力的營養菌絲 體,亦可做為田間接種源,但其存活時間較子囊孢子為 短。此外,埋入土壤中的殘株病根上之營養菌絲體可存活 的時間,是否與置放在土壤表面者相同,有待進一步測試 及比較。

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ABSTRACT

Tsay, J. G. ^{1,2}, Chen, R. S. ¹, and Tung, B. K. ¹ 1999. Survival of *Monosporascus cannonballus* in the field soil. Plant Pathol. Bull. 8:121-124. (¹. Department of Plant Protection, National Chiayi Institute of Technology, Chiayi 600, Taiwan, R. O. C., ². Corresponding author, E-mail: jgtsay@rice.cit.edu.tw, Fax: 05-2717816)

Monosporascus cannonballus produces a single ascospore per ascus, but no conidial stage has been observed. Thick and short hyphal cells were found in vegetative mycelia grown on PDA for one month. It was rare to see ascospore germination of *M. cannonballus*. The percentage of ascospore germination of the isolate MC-E3 was lower than 0.59%. The pathogen was grown on a sand-rice chaff medium for 30 days which was used as an inoculim (160 ascospores/g medium) in the following experiments. Inoculum mixed with soil was put on the outdoors. The survival ability off the pathogen was evaluated bimonthly in the greenhouse by direct seeding the muskmelon seeds into the artificial infested soil. *M. cannonballus* could cause root rot on muskmelon seedlings within 10 months after the infested soil incubated at outdoor. Reisolation of the pathogen from diseased roots also showed that the inoculum could survive in the infested soil for 10 months. Diseased roots of dry and undecomposed muskmelon caused by the fungus was collected from the field. It was found that *M. cannonballus* could be isolated from diseased tissues after 1.5 months incubation. The ability of vegetative mycelium on diseased roots to act as inoculum was lower than ascospores.

Key words: *Monosporascus cannonballus*, muskmelon, root rot/vine decline disease, ascospore germination, survival