利用拮抗菌 - 蛭石夾層法防治立枯絲核菌引起之幼苗猝倒病

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接受日期:中華民國89年11月15日

摘要

莊再揚、黃莉娟、安寶貞. 2001. 利用拮抗菌 - 蛭石夾層法防治立枯絲核菌引起之幼苗猝倒病. 植病會刊10:1-10.

利用夾層法 (三明治法) 將種子夾於拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物中間以防治立枯絲核菌 (Rhizoctonia solani AG-4) 引起之幼苗猝倒病。這種夾層法設計如下:將拮抗微生物與蛭石混合,使微生物濃度在 每毫升10°以上,然後在室溫下(25-28)陰乾。將厚度一公分厚的拮抗菌 - 蛭石舖於栽培介質(含病 菌) 的上面為底層, 然後將種子撒於其上, 再將一層一公分厚的拮抗菌 - 蛭石覆蓋於種子之上。利用 這種方法, Bacillus subtilis (菌株Tp-Tu311) 與酵母菌Sporobolomyces sp. (菌株Y11-2) 均可顯著的降低 14種供試作物因立枯絲核菌所引起的幼苗猝倒病。供試的 14種作物包括萵苣、蘿蔔、結球白菜、東 京白菜、甘藍、花椰菜、胡蘿蔔、菠菜、番茄、夾碗豆、菜豆、綠豆、大豆、飼料玉米等。其中以 B. subtilis Tp-Tu311的效果較Sporobolomyces sp. Y11-2為好。此外,即使祇用無菌蛭石,亦能阻隔部份病 原菌,減少發病情形。拮抗微生物的防病效果隨著病原菌密度增加而減少,在接種源濃度 1%的蛭石 中,Tp-Tu311的防病效果較 Y11-2為佳,而一般拮抗菌濃度為 $10^6/ml$ 以上時,就能顯著降低發病。將 拮抗菌-蛭石混合物陰乾後儲存於室溫及4 下經12週,其防治蘿蔔幼苗猝倒病之效果與剛配製時相 同,無顯著差異。拮抗菌-蛭石混合物陰乾後在室溫貯存12個月,仍具良好的防病效果。拮抗菌-蛭 石混合陰乾後,添加馬鈴薯葡萄糖酵母菌液 (PDYB)、黑糖、糖蜜液等,均無法顯著提升其防病效 果。將豌豆、胡瓜、蘿蔔與番茄播種在抗拮菌 - 蛭石中,種子萌芽一週後,再移植到不同濃度的病原 菌-蛭石中,並無防病效果。模擬微區試驗,拮抗微生物雖然能增加蘿蔔幼苗之存活率,但防病效果 不如直接播種者為佳,其中以菌株Tp-Tu311的防治效果最好。

關鍵詞:立枯絲核菌、苗立枯病、生物防治、夾層法

緒言

立枯絲核菌(Rhizoctonia solani Killen)是一種重要的土壤傳播性病原菌 (10,20),有性世代為 Thanatephorus cucumeris (Frank) Donk.。該菌具有生長迅速、腐生力強和寄主範圍廣泛等特性,能危害台灣地區栽培的大部分作物,尤其是引起幼苗猝倒病(damping-off)的主要病原之一 (5)。往日,台灣一般以藥劑防治立枯絲核菌引起的病害,然近年來,農藥污染問題備受關切,因此生物防治可行性的研究也隨之倍受重視 (9)。以往,雖然有利用拮抗微生物處理種子或直接添加拮抗微生物於土壤來防治本病害的報告 (7,11,12,15,16,23),但由於土壤靜菌作用 (13,18) 與微生物相之複雜關係,拮抗菌經常不能在土壤中發揮其預期的效果。最近以拮抗菌的丸粒劑型混和土壤,有顯著的防治效

果⁽¹⁶⁾,唯丸粒劑不容易與土壤均勻混合,而降低其防病效果。另一方面,土壤中添加有機物雖然亦能有效降低發病⁽²¹⁾,但須添加大量有機物始能奏效,較不符合經濟原則。若將拮抗菌配合有機物以使用,則能大幅降低有機質的用量⁽¹⁹⁾,但效果不穩定⁽⁴⁾;若再其中加入適量鋁化物,可以較穩定防治本病⁽³⁾,但鋁離子濃度太高時,對植物產生毒害,且細菌與酵母菌對鋁離子非常敏感,反而限制了鋁離子的使用(未發表)。

在預備試驗中,將拮抗細菌(枯草桿菌)、酵母菌加入不同攜帶介質作種子處理,對立枯絲核菌引起的蘿蔔幼苗猝倒病的防治效果並不理想。因此,本實驗設計一種類似三明治的夾層法,將種子置於拮抗菌-蛭石混合物中間,發現其對多種作物幼苗猝倒病之防治效果均佳,茲將試驗報告於下。

材料與方法

供試接種源之培養與製造

供試菌株RS-1: Rhzoctonia solani AG-4分離自罹病蘿蔔 (Raphanus sativus) 組織 (1), 一般培養於馬鈴薯葡萄糖瓊脂 (PDA), 保存於20-25 下。將供試菌株於24 下,培養於PDA上3-5天,切取菌絲塊 (5×5 mm²), 移植於於滅菌過剁碎馬鈴薯 - 土壤培養基 (14) 上,於24 下培養。培養基之製作與接種為:馬鈴薯 - 土壤(W/W=1:4, 土壤為台大農場之壤土)混合物調解成土壤含水量為飽和含水量之75-80%後,每500g培養基置於三角瓶中或滅菌袋中滅菌,每瓶接種10塊菌塊。培養 7天後,取出含菌培養基陰乾 24 hr,將其揉碎後,以712µm與145µm網篩篩過,取留在145µm網篩上者,放置於塑膠袋內後密封,儲存4 下,當作接種源。每次製作接種源使用期限不超過一個月。使用時,將接種源與蛭石(南海蛭石No.3)以重量混合,調製成接種源濃度為0.5,1,2%等。

供試拮抗菌之培養與製造

供試拮抗微生物共有四菌株,包括:枯草桿菌(Bacillus subtilis (Ehrenberg) Cohn) 菌株Tn-Y21與Tp-Tu311,及酵母菌 (Sporobolomyces sp.) 菌株Y11-1與Y11-2。拮抗菌均分離自罹病香蕉 (Musa cavendishii) 果實 ⁽⁸⁾。供試菌於28下培養於馬鈴薯葡萄糖酵母培養基 (PDYA)或馬鈴薯葡萄糖酵母培養液 (PDYB)中2-3天,收集菌體。菌體之收集:固態培養者,直接以移植環刮下;液態培養者,以低速離心 (1500-3000 rpm,5 min) 將菌體濃縮,再以無菌水重複離心三次,洗去多餘養分。將收集之拮抗菌以無菌水稀釋後,與蛭石(南海蛭石No.2)混合,調製成所需之拮抗菌濃度。拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物陰乾後保存於密閉塑膠袋內,置於室溫或4 定溫箱內保存。

種子之拮抗菌處理

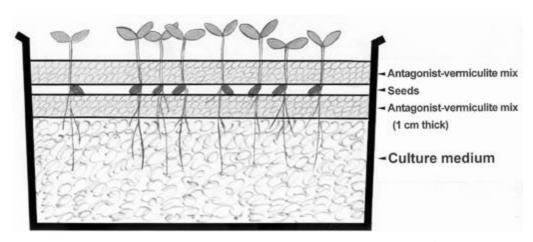
培養於PDYA或PDYB的拮抗菌,收集菌體後,經反覆離心 (1500-3000 rpm, 5 min) 水洗三次,洗去多餘營養後,再以無菌水配製成含菌體 10⁷ cfu/ml之懸浮液,浸漬蘿蔔種子1 hr,再播種於含0.5%接種源蛭石之六寸缽 (直徑15cm)內,每缽25粒種子,在12 hr照光 / 12 hr黑暗之25定溫箱內培養 7天,記錄萌芽與發病率。每處理四重複,每試驗至少重覆做兩次。並以未經離心水洗者為對照。此外,亦以高嶺土、滑石粉、水瓊脂(water agar)及methylcellulose與拮抗菌混合後,再以上述方法處理種子與病菌菌接種,進行病害防治試驗。處理與重複數與以無菌水攜帶拮抗菌者相同。

夾層法之設計與防病試驗

若無特別說明,六寸盆栽下層填裝含0.5%接種源的蛭石(約2/3滿),其上舖一層厚約1cm的拮抗菌-蛭石混合物,其上播種25粒種子,再覆蓋一層厚度1cm的拮抗菌-蛭石混合物後(圖一),置於25-28 之植物生長箱內(12 hr 照光/12 hr 黑暗),每天澆水一次,經7天後記錄發病率。每處理四重複,每試驗至少重覆做兩次。

夾層法對不同作物的防治效果

利用夾層法,在含1%接種源的蛭石上舖一層一公分厚的拮抗菌-蛭石混合物,播種14種作物種子(包括蘿蔔、萵苣、結球白菜、東京白菜、甘藍、花椰菜、胡蘿蔔、菠菜、番茄、夾碗豆、菜豆、綠豆、大豆、飼料玉米),每缽25粒種子,之後,再舖一層拮抗菌-蛭石混合物,於25 下12 hr照光/12 hr黑暗之定溫箱內培養,經1-2週後(萌芽後),記錄發病率。



圖一、拮抗菌 - 蛭石夾層法之設計,用於防治立枯絲核菌引起之苗期猝倒病。

Fig. 1. The double layers design for control of seedling damping-off caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*.

接種源濃度與拮抗菌濃度之交互作用

以蛭石調整接種源濃度為0.1%、0.5%和1%,拮抗菌濃度為 10^6 、 5×10^6 、 10^7 、 2×10^7 及 5×10^7 cfu/ml。依上述夾層法,測試拮抗微生物對蘿蔔幼苗立枯病的防治效果。

貯藏溫度與時間對拮抗菌在蛭石內活性之影響

拮抗菌-蛭石混合物於室溫下陰乾後,貯存於室溫及4 之定溫箱中,經0、1、2、4、8及12週後取出,以上述夾層法測定其防治蘿蔔幼苗猝倒病之效果。同樣,拮抗菌-蛭石混合物做長期室溫下貯存,於4、8、12月後,以夾層法測定其防治蘿蔔幼苗猝倒病的效果。

添加營養對貯存拮抗菌 - 混合物防病效果之影響

拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物陰乾後,於室溫下貯存於0、1、2、3、4、8和12個月後,添加0.5% (v/v)的PDYB;或混合物貯存1-8個月後,以0.01%、0.1%及1%的黑糖溶液浸濕拮抗菌 - 蛭石24小時後,再以夾層法測試防病效果。以無黑糖處理者為對照。

拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物育苗時之防病效果

利用拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物播種番茄、豌豆、蘿蔔及胡瓜種子,等種子萌芽7天後,再將苗移植到含0.1%、0.5%及1%接種源的蛭石中,觀察並記錄發病率。以不含拮抗菌之蛭石處理為對照。

拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物微區試驗

以20cm×30cm的方盤模擬微區試驗,內盛1500 ml含0.5%接種源之病土(土壤取自台大農場之壤土,含水量為飽和含水量之75-80%),其上舖上一層約1cm厚的拮抗菌(10⁷ cfu/ml)-蛭石混合物,播種100粒蘿蔔種子,再覆上一層拮抗菌-蛭石混合物後,置於溫室內地面,於5、7、14、21天時,記錄存活苗數。每處理四重覆,試驗重複一次。

發病率之計算

發病級數分為4級,0為植株健康,1為植株莖部有病 斑但未死亡,2為萌芽後倒伏死亡,3為種子腐敗未萌芽。

發病率 (%) = $(nx/3N) \times 100\%$

其中x為發病級數, n為同一發病級數的株數, N為總播種種子數。

結 果

拮抗菌直接處理種子之防病效果

供試的拮抗枯草桿菌($Bacillus\ subtilis$)菌株(Tn-Y21、Tp-T311)與拮抗酵母菌($Sporobolomyces\ sp.$)菌株 (Y11-1、Y11-2)經低速離心水洗三次後,無論以蒸餾水、高嶺土、滑石粉、水瓊脂 (water agar) 及methylcellulose為菌體的攜帶介質(菌體濃度為 $10^7\ cfu/ml$),再處理蘿蔔種子 $1\ hr$,均和無離心水洗的菌體一樣,都沒有防治立枯絲核菌所引起的幼苗猝倒病的效果。

夾層法對不同作物的防病效果

以*B. subtilis* Tp-Tu311 與*Sporobolomyces* Y11-2作成之拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物,對供試的蘿蔔、結球白菜、萵苣、東京白菜、甘藍、花椰菜、胡蘿蔔、菠菜、番茄、夾豌豆、菜豆、綠豆、大豆、及飼料玉米等十四種作物作實驗,夾層法均有顯著的防治效果,而Tp-Tu311的防治效果較Y11-2為佳(表一)。另外,種子置於沒有拮抗菌的蛭石中間,亦能降低發病率,唯效果較添加拮抗菌者為差,且差異顯著。又作物種子的百粒重與苗猝倒病的發生有顯著的負相關(R² = 0.447),即種子愈大,苗猝倒病發生反而來愈輕微,但種子有拮抗菌保護時,則兩者關係不顯著。

接種源濃度與拮抗菌濃度的交互關係

利用夾層法測試拮抗菌對幼苗猝倒病的防治效果,供試的拮抗菌B. Subtilis Tp-Tu31與Sporobolomyces Y11-2在菌體濃度 10^6 cfu/ml以上時,均能降低發病情形 (表二)。當Y11-2之接種源濃度為0.1%與0.5%時,兩濃度之防病效果略相似,但接種源濃度為1%時,則防病效果會顯著下降;此時拮抗菌濃度若高達 5×10^7 cfu/ml,亦能保持與較低病原菌濃度的防病效果。拮抗菌 Tp-Tu311在0.1%、0.5% 及1%的接種源濃度下,均表現很好的防病效果,且彼此之間沒有顯著性差異 (表二)。

貯存溫度對拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物防病效果之影響

Sporobolomyces sp. (Y11-1, Y11-2) 與B. subtilis (Tn-Y21, Tp-Tu311) 之拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物陰乾後,在室溫及4 貯存12週後,仍有很好的防病效果,而且兩種溫度下貯存者無顯著差異(表三)。同樣,拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物陰乾後,於室溫下貯藏12個月,仍具防病效果,且與新調配者差異不顯著(表四)。

營養對貯存混合物防病效果影響

拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物陰乾後,立即添加 0.5% (v/v) 的 PDYB於混合物,非但不能增加防病效果,反而顯著促使發病(表五)。除*Sporobolomyces* sp. Y11-2外, *Sporobolomyces* sp. Y11-1、*B. subtilis* Tn-Y21和Tp-Tu311均有此現象。混合物

表一、利用拮抗菌-蛭石混合物夾層法防治14種作物因立枯絲核菌引起之幼苗立枯病之效果

Table 1. Control of Rhizoctonia seedling damping-off by laying seeds in between double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix¹

	Weight of		Disease incidence	(%)	
Name of crop	100 seeds (g)	Bacillus subtilis Tp-Tu 311	Sporobolomyces sp. Y11-2	Control 1 ²	Control 2 ²
Lettuce (Lactuca sativa) 萵苣	0.13	11.7	58.0	66.0	85.7
Chinese cabbage (Brassica campestris) 結球白菜	0.19	9.0	23.0	47.7	95.0
Carrot (Daucus carota) 胡蘿蔔	0.20	21.7	26.7	46.0	74.7
Tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum) 番茄	0.30	5.0	2.7	15.7	43.0
Cauliflower (Brassica oleracea) 花椰菜	0.35	1.0	43.7	77.7	99.7
Tokuyo pai-tsai (Brassica campestris) 東京白菜	0.40	0.1	67.3	84.7	100.0
Cabbage (Brassica oleracea) 甘藍	0.69	16.3	73.3	93.0	100.0
Radish (Raphanus sativus) 蘿蔔	1.20	6.7	27.7	57.7	81.3
Spinach (Spinacia oleracea) 菠菜	2.00	55.7	62.3	60.3	93.7
Mung bean (Vigna radiata) 綠豆	6.00	28.3	61.3	69.3	92.8
Garden pea (Pisum sativum) 夾豌豆	10.0	21.3	27.3	48.7	61.0
Soybean (Glycine max) 大豆	17.2	3.3	15.3	28.7	58.7
Common bean (Phaseolus vulgaris) 菜豆	40.0	9.6	32.5	44.2	50.0
Corn (Zea mays) 玉米	29.2	8.7	15.7	23.0	44.3
Average		$14.2 d^3$	38.3 c	54.5 b	77.1 a

¹ Concentration of antagonist was 10⁷ cfu/ml.

表二、探討接種源濃度與拮抗菌濃度對拮抗菌-蛭石混合物夾層法防治立枯絲核菌引起之蘿蔔幼苗立枯病之效果

Table 2. Effect of concentration of antagonists and *Rhizoctonia solani* on control of Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish seedlings with double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix ¹

Tuestment	Concentration	Disease	incidence (%) at inoculu	ım level
Freatment	(cfu/ml)	0.1%	0.5%	1%
Bacillus subtilis				
Tp-Tu 311	1×10^{6}	5.0 ij^2	10.0 hij	15.3 fghi
Tp-Tu 311	5×10^6	1.3 ij	4.0 ij	5.7 ij
Tp-Tu 311	1×10^7	3.0 ij	9.0 hij	8.7 hij
Tp-Tu 311	2×10^{7}	0.0 j	1.7 ij	4.3 ij
Tp-Tu 311	5×10^7	0.0 j	3.3 ij	1.0 ij
Sporobolomyces sp.		-	-	
Y11-2	1×10^{6}	6.0 ij	7.7 ij	21.7 fgh
Y11-2	5×10^6	2.0 ij	14.7 fghi	35.3 de
Y11-2	1×10^7	0.0 j	8.7 hij	23.3 efg
Y11-2	2×10^7	0.0 j	5.7 ij	24.0 ef
Y11-2	5×10^7	0.0 j	2.3 ij	0.0 j
Control 1		10.3 ghij	46.7 cd	48.7 c
Control 2		40.0 cd	64.0 b	78.7 a

^{1.} Seeds were placed in between the double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix. Control 1: double layers of vermiculite without antagonists; Control 2: seeds planted directly in vermiculite amended with the pathogen.

貯存一個月、二個月和四個月後,再添加PDYB,其防病效果與不添加者並無顯著差異(表五),而蘿蔔苗的存活率亦無顯著差異。但若貯存時間延長到 8-12個月,再添PDYB,就有增加防病效果的作用。當拮抗菌(Tp-Tu311)-蛭石混合物陰乾貯存四個月後,以蛭石將其稀釋 10倍

後,會顯著降低防病效果,此時若再添加 0.5% PDYB (v/v) 保濕24或48 hr,則又可恢復防病的效果,但僅有實驗二之結果達顯著差異(表六)。

拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物陰乾貯存 1-2個月後再添加0.01-1% 黑糖,其防病效果會因使用拮抗菌不同而有所差異

² Control 1: double layers of vermiculite without antagonists; Control 2: seeds planted directly in vermiculite amended with the pathogen.

³ Means with the same letter are not significantly different according to the least significant tests (p=0.05).

² Means with the same letter are not significantly different according to the least significant difference tests (p=0.05).

表三、拮抗菌-蛭石混合物之貯藏溫度與時間對夾層法防治立枯絲核菌引起之蘿蔔幼苗立枯病之影響

Table 3. Effect of storage conditions and times on control of Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish seedlings by antagonists applied as sandwich design

Treatment ¹	Storage		Disease incidence	(%) at storage time	
Treatment	condition	2 wk	4 wk	8 wk	12 wk
Healthy CK		$4.0 d^2$	4.0 g	2.0 f	5.0 d
Disease CK1		54.3 b	56.7 b	75.5 b	36.3 b
Disease CK2		91.7 a	79.0 a	99.0 a	79.3 a
Bacillus subtilis					
Tp-Tu 311	Room temp.	8.7 d	6.3 fg	12.7 ef	12.3 cd
Tn-Y21	Room temp.	9.7 c	2.3 g	35.3 c	9.0 cd
Sporobolomyces sp.	_		_		
Y11-1	Room temp.	5.6 cd	20.7 d	28.3 cd	24.7 bc
Y11-2	Room temp.	10.3 c	38.0 c	23.3 cde	22.3 bc
Bacillus subtilis					
Tp-Tu 311	4	5.5 cd	5.0 g	2.3 f	8.7 cd
Tn-Y21	4	7.3 cd	8.3 efg	17.7 de	10.0 cd
Sporobolomyces sp.					
Y11-1	4	18.3 c	17.3 de	36.3 c	3.7 d
Y11-2	4	6.3 cd	18.7 de	23.0 cde	10.3 cd

^{1.} Seeds were placed in between the double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix. Concentration of antagonist was 10⁷ cfu/ml. Disease CK1: double layers of vermiculite without antagonists; Disease CK2: seeds planted directly in vermiculite amended with the pathogen.

表四、拮抗菌-蛭石混合物之貯藏時間對夾層法防治立枯絲核菌引起之蘿蔔幼苗立枯病之影響1

Table 4. Effect of storage times on control of Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish seedlings by antagonists applied as sandwich design

Treatment ¹		Disease incidence (%) at storage time						
Treatment	0 month	4 month	8 month	12 month				
Healthy CK	$18.3 d^2$	0.0 d	3.0 e	6.0 de				
Disease CK1	65.7 b	25.3 bc	91.3 a	42.3 b				
Disease CK2	90.0 a	57.3 a	95.6 a	98.8 a				
Bacillus subtilis								
Tp-Tu311	17.0 d	4.0 cd	15.0 cde	24.0 bcd				
Tn-Y21	42.0 c	9.0 bcd	42.3 b	21.3 cde				
Sporobolomyces sp.								
Y11-1	17.7 d	9.7 bcd	43.3 b	6.0 de				
Y11-2	42.7 c	5.7 bcd	30.3 bc	36.3 bc				

^{1.} Seeds were placed in between the double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix. Initial concentration of antagonists was 10⁷ cfu/ml. Antagonist-vermiculite mix was air-dried and stored at room temperature. Disease CK1: double layers of vermiculite without antagonists; Disease CK2: seeds planted directly in vermiculite amended with the pathogen.

(表七)。例如混合物於貯存一個月後添加黑糖,拮抗微生物菌株Y11-1、Y11-2和Tp-Tu311均無增加防病效果,而菌株Tn-Y21在黑糖1%時,約可增加防病效果。但黑糖濃度0.01%時,Y11-2、Tn-Y21和Tp-Tu311反而促進發病。混合物貯存二個月後,黑糖可促進酵母菌Y11-1與Y11-2的防病效果,但對枯草桿菌Tn-Y21與Tp-Tu311則無此作用(表七)。此外,在拮抗菌-蛭石混合物貯存8個月後,添加0.01-1%糖蜜,亦無顯著提升防病之效果,有時發病率反而較高。

以拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物育苗對移植苗之防病效果

以拮抗菌 (B. subtilis Tp-Tu311與Sporobolomyces sp. Y11-2) - 蛭石混合物育苗,種子萌芽 7天後,再移植至含 0.1%、0.5%及1%接種源的蛭石栽盆中,觀察幼苗發病情形。兩種供試拮抗菌對莢豌豆、胡瓜、蘿蔔與番茄等作物並無顯著的保護效果,但依作物種類不同而稍有差異 (表八),例如以拮抗菌培育胡瓜苗,再移植到帶菌蛭石後之發病情形反較對照組為嚴重,而對番茄育苗稍微具保護效果。另外,莢豌豆之移植苗,在 1%接種源濃度下,拮抗

² Means in each column with the same letter are not significantly different according to the least significant tests (p=0.05).

² Means in each column with the same letter are not significantly different according to the least significant tests (p=0.05).

表五、添加PDYB於不同貯藏期之拮抗菌-蛭石混合物中,對夾層法防治立枯絲核菌引起之蘿蔔幼苗立枯病之影響 Table 5. Effect of PDYB amendment on control of Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish seedlings by antagonist-vermiculite mix after air-dried and different month storage for different time intervals

					Diseas	se incidence	e (%) at stor	rage time				
Treatment 1		0^{2}	1		2	,	4	1	8		12 (mo	nths)
	Water	PDYB	Water	PDYB	Water	PDYB	Water	PDYB	Water	PDYB	Water	PDYB
Healthy CK	18.3 đ³		7.0 ef		18.0cdef		0.0		3.0 e		6.0 de	_
Disease CK1	65.7 b		60.0 b		47.3 b		25.3 bc		91.3 a		42.3 b	
Disease CK2	90.0 a		88.7 a		73.3 a		57.3 a		95.6 a		98.8 a	
Bacillus subtilis												
Tp-Tu 311	17.0 d	61.3 bc	14.0 def	22.3 def	23.0 cdef	10.7 def	4.0 bcd	20.7 bcd	15.0 cde	2.3 e	24.0 bcd	3.0 e
Tn-Y21	42.0 c	63.3 b	26.0 cdef	19.0 def	19.7 cdef	20.7 cdef	9.0 bcd	17.0 bcd	42.3 b	6.3 de	21.3 cde	11.3 de
Sporobolomyces sp.												
Y11-1	17.7 a	66.7 b	29.0 cde	6.0 ef	37.0 bc	2.0 f	9.7 bcd	26.3 bc	43.3 b	20.0 cd	43.3 b	33.5 bc
Y11-2	42.7 c	42.0 c	4.0 f	10.3 def	28.3 bcde	37.0 bc	5.7 bcd	13.0 bcd	30.3 bc	4.0 de	36.3 bc	9.3 de

^{1.} Seeds were placed in between the double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix. Concentration of antagonists was 10⁷ cfu/ml. Disease CK1: double layers of vermiculite without antagonists; Disease CK2: seeds planted directly in vermiculite amended with the pathogen.

表六、稀釋與添加PDYB於貯藏4個月之拮抗菌-蛭石混合物,對夾層法防治立枯絲核菌引起之蘿蔔幼苗立枯病之影響 Table 6. Effect of dilution and PDYB amendment of 4 month-stored antagonist-vermiculite mix on control of Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish seedlings

Treatment 1		Exp I	E	Exp II		
Treatment ¹	Disease (%)	Survival (%)	Disease (%)	Survival (%)		
Healthy CK	$0.0 c^2$	100.0 a	13.0 с	81.0 a		
Disease CK1	25.3 bc	68.0 b	-			
Disease CK2	57.3 a	34.0 c	100.0 a	0.0 c		
Bacillus subtilis						
Tp-Tu 311	4.0 bc	96.0 ab	3.0 c	95.0 bc		
Tp-Tu 311 (1/10)	25.7 bc	67.0 b	49.3 b	42.7 b		
Tp-Tu 311 (1/10)+PDYB/24 hr	29.0 b	71.0 ab	3.3 c	96.0 a		
Tp-Tu 311 (1/10)+PDYB/48 hr	19.0 bc	81.0 ab	6.7 c	94.0 a		

^{1.} Seeds were placed in between the double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix. Disease CK1: double layers of vermiculite without antagonists; Disease CK2: seeds planted directly in vermiculite amended with the pathogen. 1/10: antagonist-vermiculite mix was diluted 10 times.

菌處理者較對照處理發病輕微 (表八)。

拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物之微區試驗

夾層法在微區試驗中具防病效果,雖然供試拮抗菌之防病效果互有差異,且較盆栽試驗者為差,其結果仍以枯草桿菌B. subtilis Tp-Tu311與Tn-Y21的效果最好,酵母菌 Sporobolomyces sp. Y11-2次之,而Y11-1最差 (表九)。蘿蔔幼苗萌芽21天後,以Tp-Tu311、Tn-Y21拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物育苗蘿蔔之存活率顯著高於對照物;而 Y11-2育苗的蘿蔔,萌芽後7天後存活率顯著高於對照組,但 14天以後,則與無添加拮抗菌之對照組 (control 1) 無顯著差異。

計論

在台灣,有關立枯絲核菌之微生物防治研究,早期劉氏用Trichoderma harzianum Rifai防治紅豆根腐病 (17),而後羅氏以Trichoderma spp. 防治多種植物幼苗與草皮病害 (6)。本 試 驗 中 則 證 實 枯 草 桿 菌 B. subtilis 與 酵 母 菌 Sporobolomyces sp. 菌株亦可防治立枯絲核菌引起之幼苗立枯病。本實驗中使用之拮抗菌枯草桿菌 B. subtilis (Tn-Y21,Tp-Tu311)與酵母菌 Sporobolomyces sp. (Y11-1,Y11-2)為第一作者自罹患香蕉炭疽病之果實上分離出來之拮抗菌菌株 (1),在預備試驗中證實 B. subtilis (菌株Tp-Tu311) 對田間香蕉炭疽病 (8) 與檬果炭疽病 (2) 均有防治效

^{2.} Storage times of air-dried antagonist-vermiculite mix at room temperature.

³ Means in every two columns (under the same storage times) with the same letter are not significantly different according to the least significant tests (*p*=0.05).

² Means in each column with the same letter are not significantly different according to the least significant tests (p=0.05).

表七、添加黑糖於不同貯藏期之拮抗菌-蛭石混合物中,對夾層法防治立枯絲核菌引起之蘿蔔幼苗立枯病之影響

Table 7. Effect of crude sugar amendment on control of Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish seedlings by antagonist-vermiculite mix after air-dried and for 1 and 2 months

	Disease incidence (%) at storage time								
m 1		1 moi	nth ²		2 month				
Treatment ¹	Water		Crude sugar		Water	С	rude sugar		
	water	0.01%	0.1%	1%	water	0.01%	0.1%	1%	
Healthy CK	$7.0 e^{3}$				18.0cdef				
Disease CK2	88.7 a				73.3 a				
Disease CK1	60.0 b				47.3 b				
Bacillus subtilis									
Tp-Tu 311	14.0 def	30.7 cd	18.3 def	17.3 def	23.0 cdef	20.0 cdef	23.3 cdef	39.0 bc	
Tn-Y21	26.0 cdef	44.7 bc	26.3 cdef	4.0 f	19.7 cdef	21.0 cdef	17.3 cdef	32.0 bcd	
Sporobolomyces sp.									
Y11-1	29.0 cde	27.7 cde	30.3 cd	11.3 def	37.0 bc	13.3 def	9.0 ef	9.0 ef	
Y11-2	4.0 f	25.3 cdef	23.7cdef	21.03 def	28.3 bcde	7.3 ef	7.7 ef	17.0 cdef	

Seeds were placed in between the double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix. Concentration of antagonists was 10⁷ cfu/ml. Disease CK1: double layers of vermiculite without antagonists; Disease CK2: seeds planted directly in vermiculite amended with the pathogen.

² Storage times of air-dried antagonist-vermiculite mix at room temperature.

表八、利用拮抗菌 - 蛭石夾層法育苗, 對育苗移植於病土中後, 防治立枯絲核菌引起猝倒病之防治效果

Table 8. Effect of laying seeds in between of double-layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix on control of Rhizoctonia damping-off after replanting

Treatment	Disease incidence (%) at inoculum level				
Treatment	0.1%	0.5%	1%		
Garden pea (Pisum sativum)					
Bacillus subtilis Tp-Tu311	27.5 ef	42.5 bc	35.8 b		
Sporobolomyces sp. Y11-2	24.2 f	35.8 bc	48.3 b		
Control	25.8 f	33.3 be	55.8 a		
Cucumber (Cucumis sativus)					
B. subtilis Tp-Tu311	1.7 e	45.8 bc	59.2 a		
Sporobolomyces sp. Y11-2	10.0 e	39.0.c	50.8 ab		
Control	10.0 e	24.5 d	40.0 bc		
Radish (Raphanus sativus)					
B. subtilis Tp-Tu311	22.5 b	52.5 a	64.2 a		
Sporobolomyces sp. Y11-2	26.7 b	61.7 a	65.0 a		
Control	28.3 b	56.7 a	65.0 a		
Tomato (Lycopersicon esculent	um)				
B. subtilis Tp-Tu311	0.0 c	1.7 bc	10.0 bc		
Sporobolomyces sp. Y11-2	0.7 bc	4.2.bc	14.2 cd		
Control	16.7 bc	20.8 abc	22.5 ab		

Seeds were placed in between the double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix (10⁷ cfu/ml) after germination, seedlings were transferred and planted in vermiculite containing the pathogen. Control: double layers of vermiculite without antagonist.

果,由於測試該菌的抑菌範圍時,發現其對立枯絲核菌亦有強烈之抑菌能力⁽⁴⁾,故進行本試驗。結果顯示,該四菌株配合夾層法使用時,對立枯絲核菌引起之幼苗猝倒病有良好的防治效果。

表九、微區試驗測定拮抗菌 - 蛭石夾層法防治立枯絲核菌引起蘿蔔幼苗猝倒病之效果

Table 9. Effect of double layer method on control of Rhizoctonia damping-off of radish seedlings in the microplot test.

Treatment	Seedling survival rate (%) at						
Treatment	5	7	1 4	21 (days)			
Bacillus subtilis 1							
Tp-Tu311	$36.3 a^2$	20.3 a	20.3 a	19.8 a			
Tn-Y21	28.8 a	20.3 a	18.5 a	17.5 ab			
Sporobolomyces sp.							
Y11-1	7.8 b	7.0 b	4.5 b	3.3 c			
Y11-2	26.0 a	17.5 a	15.0 a	12.8 b			
Control 1	14.3 b	6.5 b	6.5 b	5.3 c			
Control 2	0.0 c	0.0 c	0.0 b	0.0 c			

Seeds were placed in between the double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix. Concentration of antagonists was 10⁷ cfu/ml. Control 1: double layers of vermiculite without antagonists; Control 2: seeds planted directly in vermiculite amended with the pathogen.

本試驗曾嚐試以不同介質 (包括蒸餾水、高嶺土、滑石粉、水瓊脂及 methylcellulose) 來攜帶拮抗菌 B. subtilis 與Sporobolomyces sp.,作種子處理,均不能有效防治立枯絲核菌所引的苗猝倒病。而且,若在介質中添加不同的營養,反而促進發病,此可能因立枯絲核菌具腐生性強與快速生長的特性 (22),在拮抗菌尚未有效利用介質中的營養來增殖前,它已先獲取這些營養,增加接種源潛能,以致發病更為嚴重。本試驗中,雖先將拮抗菌體離心水洗三次,以去除菌體培養時附著的多餘營養,再用不加營養的介質攜帶拮抗菌處理蘿蔔種子,但仍不能有效降低發病。

^{3.} Means in every 4 columns (under the same storage times) with the same letter are not significantly different according to the least significant tests (*p*=0.05).

² Means in every 3 rows (under the same crop) with the same letter are not significantly different according to the least significant tests (p=0.05).

^{2.} Means with the same letter are not significantly different according to the least significant tests (*p*=0.05).

顯然的,在營養競爭上,立枯絲核菌可能比拮抗菌更能有效的利用蘿蔔種子或幼苗所分泌的養分,因此供試 B. subtilis (Tn-Y21, Tp-Tu311) 與Sporobolomyces sp. (Y11-1, Y11-2) 並不適合用來作種子處理。不過,日後若能開發出僅促進拮抗菌增殖,但抑制立枯絲核菌生長的營養配方,以此加入拮抗菌攜帶介質,也許可以提高種子處理的防病效果。

上述四種拮抗菌如添加於蛭石中,再利用本試驗設計 之拮抗菌 - 蛭石夾層法,將種子置於其中,拮抗菌則可有 效的防治供試立枯絲核菌 AG-4菌株引起的蘿蔔幼苗猝倒 病。此可能因1cm厚的拮抗菌-蛭石混合物可以完全保護 極感病的初萌芽種苗,避免其早期就與腐生性強的立枯絲 核菌接觸,等到幼苗的根系與生長的病菌接觸時,植物本 身的抵抗力已增強到可與拮抗菌來共同對抗病原菌,避免 猝倒病的發生。此點可由『種子夾於未含拮抗菌的蛭石中 之對照處理』的發病率亦顯著比『種子直接播種於含病原 菌之蛭石之處理』為低,但比『種子夾於拮抗菌蛭石-混 合物之處理』為高看出 (表一)。因此,拮抗菌-蛭石混合 物除有拮抗病菌之效果外,亦同時含有空間緩衝之防病效 果。而夾層法對測試之14種作物種子,亦能有效的抑制其 幼苗猝倒病的發生 (表一)。將拮抗菌 - 蛭石混合物陰乾後 貯存在室溫及4下,經12週,其防病效果並無顯著差 異,而在室溫下貯存一年,其防病效果仍然有效(表三、 四),顯示該拮抗菌的活性在室溫以下相當的穩定。因 此,該拮抗菌如果開發成生物製劑且商品化後,其防病能 力應可維持相當長久。又拮抗菌密度在 10⁶ cfu/ml以上 時,即使病原菌濃度高達1%,還是能有效地抑制蘿蔔幼 苗發病 (表二)。顯然的,此種將種子保護在兩層拮抗菌-蛭石的夾層法很適合使用在無土介質的育苗,因它使用方 法簡單,效果穩定,且使用量很少,符合經濟原則。

雖然二株酵母菌 Sporobolomyces sp.與二株細菌 B. subtilis在夾層法均表現良好的防病效果,但綜觀整個試驗,以拮抗細菌Tp-Tu311的防病效果最為優異而且穩定,它在陰乾貯存四個月後,以無菌蛭石稀釋10倍,再以0.5% PDYB潤溼24小時,即能恢復原來的防病效果 (表五)。此外,該菌對14種作物種子具優異的保護效果 (表一),對香蕉與檬果炭疽病亦具防治能力 ^(2,8),因此深具開發為生物製劑的潛力。

在模擬微區試驗中,雖然供試拮抗菌亦能顯著增加蘿蔔苗的存活率,但其防病效果沒有無土介質栽培那麽有效(表九),故夾層法是否適用於田間栽培,需進一步的評估。另外,以拮抗菌-蛭石混合物育苗,再移植到含病原菌的蛭石栽培,並不能有效的防治猝倒病,此意味著,(1)移植苗對立枯絲核菌的抗性會降低,可能因根系受傷所致;(2)供試拮抗菌可能不適用於扦插苗床的苗猝倒伏病防治(表八),唯需進一步的研究。

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ABSTRACT

Chuang, T. Y.¹, Hwang, L. J.¹, and Ann, P. J.^{2,3} 2001. Application of antagonistic microorganisms in double-layers of vermiculite to control of seedling damping-off caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*. Plant Pathol. Bull. 10:1-10. (¹. Department of Plant Pathology, National Taiwan University, Taipei., ². Department of Plant Pathology, Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Wufeng, Taichung, 413, Taiwan., ³. Corresponding author, E-mail:Pjann@wufeng.tari.gov.tw; Fax no. 04-23338162)

A sandwich design consisting of laying seeds in between double layers of antagonist-vermiculite mix for control of seedling damping-off caused by Rhizoctonia solani was developed. Antagonistic microorganisms were added to vermiculite at the concentration of about 10⁶⁻⁸ cfu/ml, and the mixtures were air-dried at room temperature for 24 hr. One centimeter thick of antagonistic microorganisms-vermiculite mixture was put on the top of the cultural medium with R. solani. Seeds were then placed on the mixture and covered with another layer of antagonist-vermiculite mix. When isolates of Tp-Tu311 & Tn-Y21 of Bacillus subtilis or Y11-1 & Y11-2 of Sporobolomyces sp. were applied to cultural media as described above, radish seedling damping-off caused by R. solani AG-4 significantly decreased. Among the four tested antagonists, isolate Tp-Tu311 of B. subtilis was most effective. As long as the concentration of the antagonistic bacteria in the vermiculite mixture was higher than 10⁶ cfu/ml, the Tp-Tu311 was effective in reducing the Rhizoctonia damping-off. The inhibition activity of the four isolates in the airy-dried antagonist -vermiculite mix persisted for at least 12 months under room temperatures. Using double layers method, isolates Tp-Tu311 of B. subtilis and isolate Y11-2 of Sporobolomyces sp. significantly reduced the seedling damping-off of 14 species of crops. The 14 tested crops were cabbage, Chinese cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, Tokuyo pai-tsai, radish, tomato, lettuce, spinach, mung bean, garden pea, soybean, common bean, and corn. Amendment of Potato-dextrose-yeast broth (PDYB), crude sugar, or molasses to stored antagonist-vermiculite mix was not effective in increasing its suppressive activity.

Key words: double-layers method, biological control, Rhizoctonia solani, Bacillus subtilis, Sporobolomyces sp.



莊再揚教授生平簡介

莊教授於1947年10月28日誕生於嘉義縣朴子鄉,於1970年畢業於國立台灣大學植物病蟲害學系病理組大學部,旋於1973年於該學系獲得碩士學位。畢業後在財團法人香蕉研究所服務,於1977年赴美進修,1980年獲得美國夏威夷大學植物病理系哲學博士學位。由於研究傑出,於1991年獲聘任教於國立台灣大學植物病理系,於1998年7月11日因胃癌病逝。莊教授英年早逝,令人惋惜,他生平對土壤傳播性病害,尤其是立枯絲核菌,有精深的研究,培育門生十餘人,二十年來共發表學術性刊物百餘篇。(有關莊教授生平,請詳見植保會刊40(3):i-ii)