甜瓜對細菌性果斑病菌之感受性及果斑病之防治

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摘 要

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細菌性果斑病自 1997 年起,相繼在台灣田間種植的甜瓜 (*Cucumis melo*):包括西洋甜瓜 (洋香瓜類) 及東方甜瓜 (脆瓜類) 上發現,病原細菌感染甜瓜果實後,果皮上出現類似瓜實蠅危害之水浸狀病斑,表皮病斑不會擴大,但病勢往果肉擴展,逐漸造成組織褐腐;感染本葉後會出現深褐色水浸狀病斑,病斑常受葉脈限制,但會沿葉脈蔓延,在高濕度的環境下,病斑上可見乳白色菌泥泌出的痕跡;感染幼葉而病勢未繼續蔓延時,會造成病斑處破裂、葉片變形。自甜瓜上採集到 12 個病原細菌,連同 2 個分自西瓜細菌性果斑病組織的菌株,經以 Biolog GN Microplate TM (Release 3.50) 測定,均被鑑定為 *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli*。以人工接種,病原細菌可感染胡瓜、絲瓜、苦瓜、冬瓜、越瓜、南瓜及扁蒲,對 21 個甜瓜及西瓜栽培品種均具致病力。經濾紙圓盤法及種子處理結果顯示,種子播種前以 10% 鏈四環黴素可濕性粉劑 1000 倍、81.3% 嘉賜銅可濕性粉劑 1000 倍或 1% 稀鹽酸處理,可以降低苗期罹病株率。

關鍵詞:甜瓜細菌性果斑病、Acidovorax avenae subsp. citrulli、種子處理

緒言

由 Acidovorax avenae subsp. citrulli 引起之西瓜細菌 性果斑病, 1989 年於美國佛羅里達州西瓜田首先發現, 果實受害程度 5-50% (15), 高溫、高濕及下雨的環境適合 病害的發生與蔓延 (6,13,16), 田間果實受害程度與環境及開 始危害時期有關(12)。1992-1993年間雲林縣沿海及台南 縣善化地區,零星發現大西瓜果表呈現不規則水浸狀稍龜 裂病斑,主要發生在雨季,病斑於果皮上蔓延,初期並不 危害果肉,經中興大學植物病理系徐世典教授分離、鑑 定,証實為西瓜細菌性果斑病,為台灣新發生病害 (1),隨 後,台東、花蓮地區也傳出疫情,1997-1998年間台東 地區有些西瓜田受害率近 20% (黃麗昌未發表)。 1996 年 美國德州首次報導 A. avenae subsp. citrulli 危害田間西洋 甜瓜 (Honey Dew) 果實,果實表面出現 3-10 mm 直徑大 小之水浸狀斑點,但不擴展到果肉 (9),1997 年台灣宜蘭 地區網紋甜瓜果實表面出現小型水浸狀深褐色或橄欖色斑 點,不會擴大,但果肉組織呈水浸狀褐腐或木栓化,接著 台南、台中、嘉義及高雄地區種植之西洋甜瓜及東方甜瓜 陸續發現相同病害,罹病果率 5-80%,雨季時病害蔓延 迅速,造成嚴重經濟損失(1)。本研究乃在鑑定甜瓜果斑病 之病原細菌,並探討其寄主範圍及防治策略。

材料與方法

供試菌株收集、鑑定與保存

細菌性果斑病病原細菌 (A. avenae subsp. citrulli) 14 個供試菌株分別分離自嘉義、台南、高雄及宜蘭地區西洋甜瓜、東方甜瓜及西瓜罹病葉片及果實 (表一)。菌株經Biolog GN Microplate TM (Release 3.50) (Biolog GN Microplate, Biolog Inc. CA, USA) 依據廠商提供之操作冊所提示之方法,測試其生化特性並鑑定其學名。所有菌株皆移殖於裝有無菌蒸餾水之螺旋試管中,並於室溫下保存。

葫蘆科作物感受性測定

供試之葫蘆科作物種類及栽培品種包括南瓜 (pumpkin, Cucurbita moschata): 吉祥 (Chi hsiang)、鳳凰 (Phoenix);越瓜 (oriental pickling melon, Cucumis melo L. var. conomon): 農友黑皮 (Known-you dark skin)、銀華 (Silver waltz);冬瓜 (wax gourd, Benincasa hispida): 吉樂 (Chile)、綠虎 (Green tiger);扁蒲 (Lagenaria leucantha): 強力一號 (Strong No.1);胡瓜 (cucumber, Cucumis sativus):鳳燕 (Feng yen)、萬吉 (Wan chi); 苦瓜 (bitter gourd, Momordica charantia):月華 (Moon waltz);絲瓜

表一、甜瓜細菌性果斑病病原細菌供試菌株及其鑑定

Table 1. The sources of strains of *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* used in this study and their identification with Biolog GN MicroplateTM (Release 3.50)

Strain no.	Host	Locality	Identification ¹	Similarity
- Aa1	Muskmelon (Autumn-honey), fruit	Lo-tung, Yi lan	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.575
Aa2	Muskmelon (Autumn waltz No.2), leaf	Chia-li, Tainan	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.724
Aa3	Muskmelon (Autumn waltz No.2), fruit	Chia-li, Tainan	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.596
Aa9	Watermelon (Supreme baby), fruit	Lung-ching, Taichung	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.974
Aa10	Muskmelon (Autumn waltz No.2), leaf	Ta-lin, Chiai	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.724
Aa13	Muskmelon (Autumn waltz No.2), fruit	Nan-tzu, Kaohsiung	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.693
Aa14	Muskmelon (Golden prize), fruit	Nan-tzu, Kaohsiung	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.573
Aa15	Muskmelon (New century), fruit	Nan-tzu, Kaohsiung	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.573
Aa16	Muskmelon (Red honey), fruit	Hsueh-chia, Tainan	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.682
Aa25	Melon (Silver light), leaf	Tai-bou, Chia i	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	o.724
Aa31	Melon (Silver light), fruit	Pai-ho, Tainan	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.765
Aa39	Muskmelon (Autumn favor), fruit	Chi-guu, Tainan	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.787
Aa48	Muskmelon (New spring favor), fruit	Chi-guu, Tainan	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.787
Aa52	Watermelon (China baby), fruit	Shann-huah, Tainan	A. avenae subsp. citrulli	0.847

^{1.} Identification with Biolog GN MicroplateTM (Release 3.50)

(sponge gourd, Luffa cylindrica): 三喜二號 (San his No.2); 西瓜 (watermelon, Citrullus vulgaris): 蘭寶 (Lan pae)、黑美人 (Dark belle)、華寶 (China baby)、紅鈴 (Red delicious)、寶冠 (Golden crown)、富寶二號 (Empire No.2)、特小鳳 (Supreme baby)、金蘭 (Yellow baby); 東方甜瓜 (melon, Cucumis melo) (脆瓜類): 銀輝 (Silver light)、金輝 (Golden light); 西洋甜瓜 (muskmelon, Cucumis melo) (洋香瓜類): 蜜世界 (Honey world)、楚留香 (William favor)、狀元 (Golden prize)、蜜天下 (Honey globe)、女神 (Diosa)、秋華二號 (Autumn waltz No.2)、翠蜜 (Tsuey honey)、秋蜜 (Autumn honey)、天蜜 (Milky way)、秋香 (Autumn favor)、天香 (Sky favor)、新世紀 (New century)。

各品種 (系) 之供試種子經過 1% 鹽酸浸種 20 分鐘, 水洗 20 分鐘後, 陰乾備用。將消毒過之種子播種於 72 格 之穴盤,每穴1粒,每處理三重複,每重複24株,介質 為泥炭土,每日澆水兩次,溫度25-30 ,待植株長出兩 片子葉時,進行苗期噴霧接種。供試病原細菌菌株培養於 nutrient agar (NA) 培養基平板上, 置於 30 下二天後懸 浮於無菌蒸餾水中,以光電比色計調整其吸收值 (A620) 為 0.28,菌量相當於 $10^8 \, \mathrm{cfu/ml}$ 供當接種源。接種時,將上 述配製之接種源,以手動噴霧器噴霧接種於幼苗子葉上, 直到菌液滴落為止,接種後 5 及 10 天調查罹病度。罹病 度計算則將幼苗上罹病程度分五個等級,其罹病指數分別 為 0:代表無病徵者;1:代表子葉上出現水浸狀病斑面 積佔子葉面積 1/3 以下者;2:代表子葉上出現水浸狀病 斑面積佔子葉面積 1/3-2/3 者;3:代表子葉上出現水浸 狀病斑面積佔子葉面積 2/3 以上或本葉出現水浸狀病斑 者;4:代表植株倒伏枯死者。罹病度(%)=〔 該指數罹病株數) / 4 x 調查總株數] x 100 (%)。

防治試驗

室內藥劑篩選以濾紙圓盤法於 NA 培養基平板上進 行,供試藥劑包括 27.12% 三元硫酸銅水懸劑 (Tribasic copper sulfate 27.12% FP) 500 倍、37% 銅本達樂可濕性粉 劑 (Copper oxychloride + Benalaxyl 37% WP) 600倍、70% 甲基多保淨可濕性粉劑 (Thiophanate-methyl 70% WP) 1000 倍、81.3% 嘉賜銅可濕性粉劑 (Kasugamycin + Copper oxychloride 81.3% WP) 1000 倍、68.8% 多保鏈黴 素可濕性粉劑 (Thiophanate methyl + Streptomycin 68.8% WP) 1000 倍、10% 鏈四環黴素可濕性粉劑 (Streptomycin + Tetracycline 10% WP) 1000 倍、40% 銅快得寧可濕性粉 劑 (Copper hydroxide + Oxine-copper 40% WP) 500 倍、 77% 氫氧化銅可濕性粉劑 (Copper hydroxide 77% WP) 400 倍、74.1% 銅滅達樂可濕性粉劑 (Copper oxychloride + Metalaxyl 74.1% WP) 600 倍、70% 腈硫醌可濕性粉劑 (Dithianon 70% WP) 1000倍,以無菌水為對照處理。供試 菌株為表一所列之 14 個病原細菌菌株 , 每處理三重複 (三 個培養基平板)。將高溫消毒過之濾紙圓盤 (直徑 0.8 公分) 浸漬於各供試藥劑稀釋液,五分鐘後取出,於無菌箱內風 乾後,平放於上層塗抹接種供試細菌懸浮液之 NA 培養基 平板上,於28 溫箱中培養,三天後調查抑制圈大小。

種子藥劑處理則選取上述試驗中抑制細菌生長效果較佳的藥劑,包括 81.3% 嘉賜銅可濕性粉劑 1000 倍、68.8% 多保鏈黴素可濕性粉劑 1000 倍、10% 鏈四環黴素可濕性粉劑 1000 倍等三種藥劑,進行種子藥劑處理。供試品種為東方甜瓜銀輝品種,消毒過之種子分別以 10³ cfu/ml、10⁵ cfu /ml 或 10⁵ cfu /ml 之細菌懸浮液 (菌株Aa31) 浸漬,五分鐘後取出陰乾,經 4-6 小時陰乾之種子分別浸漬於供試藥劑中 2 或 24 小時 (25)後播種,或浸漬於 1% 稀鹽酸 (HCl) 20 或 40 分鐘,水洗 20 分鐘後播種,另以接種病原細菌及無接種病原細菌之種子浸漬於無

菌水 2 或 24 小時為對照處理,每處理三重複共 60 粒,種子分別播種於 72 格穴盤,介質為泥炭土,每日澆水兩次,溫度 25-30 ,待子葉完全展開後,調查罹病株率。罹病株率(%)=(罹病株數/總調查株數) x 100%。

結 果

甜瓜細菌性果斑病病徵及菌落型態

病原細菌感染甜瓜果實後,果皮上出現類似瓜實蠅危害之水浸狀的病斑,病斑不會擴大,但果肉往內逐漸褐腐(圖一);感染本葉後會出現深褐色水浸狀病斑,病斑易受葉脈限制,但會沿葉脈蔓延,在高濕度的環境下,病斑上可見乳白色菌泥泌出的痕跡;感染幼葉而病勢未繼續蔓延時,會造成病斑處破裂、葉片變形。病原細菌於 NA 培養基平板上呈白色圓形、平滑中央突起菌落,旁邊有一圈不透明帶產生。

由嘉義、台南、高雄及宜蘭地區西洋甜瓜、東方甜瓜及西瓜罹病果實、葉片及子葉,採集、分離到 14 個菌株,所有菌株經 Biolog GN MicroplateTM 測定,發現菌株間生化特性略有不同但都被鑑定為 A. avenae subsp. citrulli,不同菌株和標準菌株間的相似度由 0.575 到 0.974 不等 (表-),各菌株對 Biolog GN MicroplateTM 之不同碳素源利用的情形大同小異。

不同葫蘆科作物對細菌性果斑病病原細菌之感受性測定

以病原菌株 Aa3 行苗期噴霧接種九種葫蘆科作物十四個栽培品種,重複兩次試驗,結果顯示,除絲瓜三喜二號品

種、南瓜吉祥品種、苦瓜月華品種及西洋甜瓜蜜世界品種的罹病度低於 20% 外,其餘供試品種均相當感病(表二)。

甜瓜及西瓜栽培品種對細菌性果斑病病原細菌的感 受性測定

以病原菌株 Aa31 行苗期噴霧接種包括西洋甜瓜女神、蜜世界、秋華二號、狀元、翠蜜、秋蜜、天蜜、秋香、蜜天下、天香、楚留香、新世紀;東方甜瓜銀輝、金輝;西瓜黑美人、華寶、紅鈴、寶冠、富寶二號、特小鳳、金蘭等 21 個品種,重複兩次試驗,結果顯示,各供試品種均為感病性,罹病度介於 37.0 - 72.1% 之間(表三)。

不同寄主分離之病原細菌菌株交互接種試驗

以病原菌株 Aa3、Aa9 及 Aa31 行苗期噴霧接種西洋 甜瓜秋華二號品種、西瓜特小鳳品種及東方甜瓜銀輝品 種,重複兩次試驗,結果顯示,菌株 Aa3 對三個供試品 種的致病力最強,菌株Aa31次之,菌株Aa9較弱;而西洋 甜瓜秋華二號品種對三個病原菌株的感受性最高(表四)。

防治試驗

以濾紙圓盤法進行培養基上的藥劑篩選試驗,測試 10 種藥劑對 14 個菌株生長之抑制效果,結果顯示, 81.3% 嘉賜銅可濕性粉劑 1000 倍、68.8% 多保鏈黴素可濕性粉劑 1000 倍及 10% 鏈四環黴素可濕性粉劑 1000倍,在培養基上都可明顯抑制病原細菌生長(表五)。



圖一、甜瓜細菌性果斑病果實表面及果肉上病徵 Fig. 1. Symptoms of bacterial fruit blotch on melon.

表二、不同葫蘆科作物對甜瓜細菌性果斑病病原細菌之感 受性測定

Table 2. Susceptibility of cultivars of cucurbits to *Acidovorax* avenae subsp. *Citrulli*

Species (cultivar)	Disease severity 1		
Pumpkin (Chi hsiang)	8.3 ²		
Pumpkin (Phoenix)	84.9		
Oriental pickling meoln (Known-	66.1		
You dark skin)			
Oriental pickling meoln (Silver waltz)	75.0		
Wax gourd (Chi le)	53.6		
Wax gourd (Green tiger)	63.2		
Bottle gourd (Strang No.1)	80.6		
Cucumber (Feng-yen)	46.4		
Cucumber (Wan-chi)	36.1		
Muskmelon (Autumn waltz No.2)	22.4		
Honey Dew (Honey world)	17.4		
Watermelon (Lan pae)	21.6		
Bitter gourd (Moon-waltz)	16.1		
Sponge gourd (San his No.2)	4.5		

^{1.} Disease severity (%): [(0xn₀+1xn₁+2xn₂+3xn₃+4xn₄) / 4xN] x 100(%). n₀: No. of seedlings without symptom, n₁: No. of seedlings with soaked lesions smaller than 1/3 of cotyledons or leaves, n₂: No. of seedlings with soaked lesions between 1/3 and 2/3 of cotyledons or leaves, n₃: No. of seedlings with soaked lesions larger than 2/3 of cotylendons or leaves, n₄: No. of wilted or dead seedlings, N: Total no. of seedlings examined.

表三、甜瓜及西瓜栽培品種對細菌性果斑病病原細菌的感 受性測定

Table 3. Susceptibility of cultivars of muskmelon , melon and watermelon to *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *Citrulli*

Species (cultivar)	Disease severity
Muskmelon (Diosa)	47.4 ²
Muskmelon (Honey world)	40.7
Muskmelon (Autumn waltz No.2)	54.5
Muskmelon (Golden prize)	37.5
Muskmelon (New century)	51.9
Muskmelon (Tsuey honey)	44.0
Muskmelon (Autumn honey)	60.9
Muskmelon (Milky way)	55.4
Muskmelon (Autumn favor)	54.8
Muskmelon (Honey globe)	51.7
Muskmelon (Sky favor)	45.2
Muskmelon (William favor)	37.0
Melon (Silver light)	72.1
Melon (Golden light)	55.7
Watermelon (Dark belle)	43.8
Watermelon (China baby)	46.6
Watermelon (Red delicious)	46.4
Watermelon (Golden crown)	41.0
Watermelon (Empire No.2)	40.2
Watermelon (Supreme baby)	47.8
Watermelon (Yellow baby)	41.7

Disease severity (%): [(0xn₀+1xn₁+2xn₂+3xn₃+4xn₄) / 4xN] x 100(%). n₀: No. of seedlings without symptom, n₁: No. of seedlings with soaked lesions smaller than 1/3 of cotyledons or leaves, n₂: No. of seedlings with soaked lesions between 1/3 and 2/3 of cotyledons or leaves, n₃: No. of seedlings with soaked lesions larger than 2/3 of cotylendons or leaves, n₄: No. of wilted or dead seedlings, N: Total no. of seedlings examined.

表四、不同寄主分離之病原細菌菌株之交互接種

Table 4. Susceptibility of varies melons to *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* isolates.

	Disease severity ¹			
Bacterial strain	Muskmelon	Watermelon	Melon	
	(Autumn waltz No.2)	(Supreme baby)	(Silver light)	
Aa3 (from muskmelon)	58.5 ²	27.2	39.3	
Aa9 (from watermelon)	33.4	14.4	7.7	
Aa31 (from melon)	48.4	20.2	28.8	

^{1.} Disease severity (%): [(0xn₀+1xn₁+2xn₂+3xn₃+4xn₄) / 4xN] x 100(%). n₀: No. of seedlings without symptom, n₁: No. of seedlings with soaked lesions smaller than 1/3 of cotyledons or leaves, n₂: No. of seedlings with soaked lesions between 1/3 and 2/3 of cotyledons or leaves, n₃: No. of seedlings with soaked lesions larger than 2/3 of cotylendons or leaves, n₄: No. of wilted or dead seedlings, N: Total no. of seedlings examined.

表五、化學藥劑對甜瓜細菌性果斑病病原細菌抑制作用

Table 5. Inhibition of *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* by agrochemicals

Agrochemical	Dilution times	Inhibition degree ¹
Tribasic copper sulfate 27.12%FP (27.12% 三元硫酸銅水懸劑)	500	+
Copper oxychloride + benalaxyl 37% WP (37% 銅本達樂可濕性粉劑)	600	+
Thiophanate-methyl 70% WP (70% 甲基多保淨可濕性粉劑)	1000	-
Streptomycin + Tetracycline 10% SP (10% 鏈四環黴素可濕性粉劑)	1000	++++
Kasugamycin + Coypper oxychloride 81.3% (81.3% 嘉賜銅可濕性粉劑)	WP 1000	+++
Thiophanate methyl + Streptomycin 68.8% W (68.8% 多保鏈黴素可濕性粉劑)	7P 1000	+++
Copper hydroxide + oxine-copper 40% WP (40% 銅快得寧可濕性粉劑)	500	-
Copper hydroxide 77% WP (77% 氫氧化銅可濕性粉劑)	400	++
Copper oxychloride + metalaxyl 74.1% WP (74.1% 銅滅達樂可濕性粉劑)	600	++
Dithianon 70% WP (70%	1000	-
CK	.1 11	-

^{1.} Inhibition degrees were based on the diameters of inhibition zones by paper disc assays after 3 days of incubation at 30 . ++++:> 4.8 cm, +++:2.8-4.8 cm, ++:1.8-2.8 cm, +:1.0-1.8 cm, -:< 1.0 cm. The diameter of paper disc is 0.8 cm. The inhibition zones were the means of 14 tested strains of *A. avenae* subsp. *citrulli*.

種子處理防治細菌性果斑病試驗

接種不同濃度之甜瓜種子經藥劑處理後播種,調查幼苗罹病株率,重複兩次試驗,結果顯示,以高濃度 (10⁸ cfu /ml) 病原細菌污染種子後,以 81.3% 嘉賜銅可濕性粉劑 1000 倍或 10% 鏈四環黴素可濕性粉劑 1000 倍浸種至發芽 (24 小時),或以 1% 稀鹽酸浸種 20 或 40 分鐘,均

^{2.} The means of two replicates

². The means of two replicates

². The means of two replicates

可有效降低瓜苗的罹病株率,但僅以藥劑浸種 2 小時無法有效控制病害的發生;以較低病原細菌濃度 (10^6 cfu/ml) 及 10^3 cfu/ml 污染種子,以上述藥劑浸種 2 小時即可將瓜苗罹病株率由 13.3 及 1.7% 降到 3.6 及 0% (表六)。

討 論

1994 年台灣高屏地區大西瓜果實表面出現大面積水 浸狀病變,有龜裂現象,果皮稍褐化,類似國外報導的西 瓜細菌性果斑病病徵,經唐氏(1)証實台灣發現之西瓜細菌 性果斑病病原細菌亦為 A. avenae subsp. Citrulli, 與 1989 年於佛羅里達州發生者相同。本病原細菌除感染西瓜外, 甜瓜亦是主要寄主之一(9,12)。1997年春宜蘭地區田間網紋 甜瓜果實表面出現水浸狀、深褐色斑點,斑點不會擴大, 但剝開後果肉組織呈褐腐、木栓化或水浸狀,後期果實內 部完全腐爛,與大西瓜果實表面水浸狀病斑會繼續擴大, 初期果肉不呈現病變之病徵有異。陸續由台南、嘉義、雲 林、台中、高雄地區西洋甜瓜、東方甜瓜及西瓜罹病果 實、葉片及子葉,採集、分離到 14 個菌株,經 Biolog GN MicroplateTM 測定,發現菌株間生化特性略有不同, 但都被鑑定為 A. avenae subsp. citrulli, 與西瓜細菌性果斑 病病原細菌相同,顯示本病原細菌於不同寄主植物上可能 造成不同病徵。

細菌性果斑病病原細菌除危害西瓜及甜瓜外,也可感染其他葫蘆科作物、番茄及菸草 (1.11.15),以苗期噴霧接種法行人工接種,病原細菌可感染越瓜、胡瓜、南瓜、絲瓜、苦瓜、冬瓜、扁蒲、西洋甜瓜及西瓜等九種十四個栽培品種的葫蘆科作物,但品種間罹病度有所差異。於台東及台南地區田間發現苦瓜細菌性果斑病出現在「高月」及「月華」兩個品種,由病葉及病果分離之細菌菌株已証實為 A. avenae subsp. citrulli (2)。不同來源之菌株均可交互感染 (1.9),在幼苗上,分離自西瓜的菌株對西瓜及洋香瓜的

致病力相似,但分離自洋香瓜的菌株對洋香瓜的致病力均高於對西瓜的致病力⁽¹⁾。本研究以西瓜、西洋甜瓜及東方甜瓜來源的菌株相互接種,亦顯示分離自西洋甜瓜之菌株,對西瓜、西洋甜瓜及東方甜瓜三個供試栽培品種之致病力較高,分離自東方甜瓜者次之,分離自西瓜者較弱,而西洋甜瓜對分離自西瓜、西洋甜瓜或東方甜瓜之菌株的感受性較高。不同栽培品種的西瓜對西瓜細菌性果斑病病原細菌具有不同程度的感病性,但目前尚未發現具有強抗病性的栽培品種^(1,4)。本研究以苗期噴霧接種西瓜及甜瓜等 21 個栽培品種,結果顯示供試品種均具感病性,其罹病度略有差異。另又接種 59 個國內外的甜瓜栽培品種或雜交後代,亦未發現具強抗病性品種或雜交後代(鄭安秀未發表)。

病原細菌會藉由採種、洗種時附著於種皮上,病菌也會污染種子內的胚乳組織 (8,14),帶菌種子貯存於 12 下 12 個月後未減低病原細菌之感染能力 (8)。含有土壤、介質及西瓜根部纖維有機殘渣的穴盤,浸漬於病原細菌懸浮液後,貯存於 4 下病原細菌僅能殘存 63 天,且隨溫度升高而減低殘存能力 (13)。顯示種子帶菌是本病害主要傳播途徑 (8,9,12,14),自然帶菌的西瓜種子,播種後均有很高的發病率 (1)。田間病原細菌可藉雨水及噴灌行第二次感染,加速病害的蔓延 (12),頂灌 (overhead irrigation) 為溫室及田間病原細菌蔓延的重要途徑 (5,6,10),不少西瓜或甜瓜育苗場因種子帶菌,加上栽培時以噴灌給水,造成株苗百分之百罹病,損失慘重,因此,對本病害的防治仍應以健康種苗為主,採種時應避免病菌污染種子,再配合播種前種子藥劑處理,以除滅第一次感染源。

以往報告指出,西瓜種子經 50 溫湯 ⁽¹⁶⁾、稀鹽酸 ^(1,8) 或次氯酸鈣 ⁽⁸⁾ 處理,或將種子與西瓜汁液及殘渣一起 發酵後再行洗種 ⁽⁸⁾ 均可減少瓜苗感病的比率。Hopkins 指 出以 800 ppm 鏈黴素或 1.2 g/l 的氫氧化銅在瓜苗罹病後連

表六、種子處理防治細菌性果斑病試驗

Table 6. Control of bacterial fruit blotch of melon with seed treatment

	Percentage of diseased seedlings 1,4			
Seed treatment and dilution times	$10^3 \mathrm{cfu/ml}^2$	10 ⁶ cfu/ml	10 ⁸ cfu /ml	
	2 hr (20 min) ³	2 hr (20 min)	2 hr (20 min)	24 hr (40 min)
Thiophenate methyl+ streptomycin, 68.8% WP (68.8% 多保鏈黴素可濕性粉劑) 1000x	0 a	3.6 a	92.9 d	54.5 b
Streptomycin + tetracycline, 10% WP (10% 鏈四環黴素可濕性粉劑) 1000x	0 a	2.0 a	49.1 b	3.5 a
Kasugamycin-copper oxychloride, 81.3% WP (81.3% 嘉賜銅可濕性粉劑) 1000x	0 a	1.8 a	67.3 c	1.8 a
Sterile water control	1.7 a	13.3 b	68.6 c	96.6 c
Uninoculated control	0 a	0 a	0 a	0 a
1%HCl (1% 稀鹽酸)	0 a	0 a	9.3 a	5.5 a

Percentage of diseased seedling (%)=diseased seedling/total seedling x 100%.

Concentration of bacteria (strain Aa31) used for seed inoculation.

Incubation time of seed soaking with agrochemical and sterile water (with 1%HCl).

^{4.} Means in the same column followed by the same letters are not significantly different according to Duncan's multiple range test (p=0.05).

續施用兩次,可以減輕溫室中 70 - 97% 病害的蔓延,且無藥害發生 ⁽⁷⁾。本研究以濾紙圓盤法於室內篩選得三種抑制病原細菌生長較有效的化學藥劑,進行種子消毒試驗,結果顯示種子經病原細菌高濃度接種後,以 81.3% 嘉賜銅可濕性粉劑及 10% 鏈四環黴素可濕性粉劑浸種至種子發芽 (25 、約 24 小時)之處理,可減少瓜苗感病的比率,防治效果與稀鹽酸處理相似,而以較低濃度病原細菌懸浮液接種時,三種供試藥劑均可降低瓜苗的罹病株率。

甜瓜授粉期以病原細菌接種雌花,可於小果期出現病斑⁽⁹⁾,在果皮的臘質層尚未完全覆蓋前,病原細菌易由氣孔侵入,而成熟的果實由於果皮的氣孔被臘質層所覆蓋,病原細菌僅能由傷口感染,接種試驗中可發現西瓜果齡愈小發病指數愈高^(1,3),因此,本田期應注意小果期前的防治,以預防田間之感染。

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ABSTRACT

Cheng, A. H. ^{1,4}, Hsu, Y. L. ¹, Huang, T. C. ², and Wang, H. L. ³ 2000. Susceptibility of cucurbits to *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* and control of fruit bloth on melon. Plant Pathol. Bull. 9:151-156. (¹ Department of Crop Environment, Tainan District Agricultural Improvement Station, Tainan, 701, Taiwan, R.O.C., ² Department of Crop Environment, Taitung District Agricultural Improvement Station, Taitung, 900, Taiwan, R.O.C., ³ Institute of Biology Science, National Kaohsiung Normal University, Kaohsiung, 800, Taiwan, R.O.C.; ⁴ Corresponding author: E-mail: ascheng@mail.tndais.gov.tw; Fax:06-2608645)

Fruits of melon (*Cucumis melo*) with circular, water-soaked little lesions were found in the fields in Taiwan since 1997. The water-soaked lesions did not extend on the surface of infected fruit, but the disease developed into the flesh resulting in the necrosis of tissue. On the cotyledons and leaves, water-soaked lesions become dark brown and often extended along the major leaf veins. Twelve strains of bacteria isolated from diseased tissues of melon along with 2 strains isolated from watermelon showing the symptom of bacterial fruit blotch from different areas in Taiwan were identified as *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* with Biolog GN MicroplateTM (Release 3.50). The results of artificial inoculation showed that *A. avenae* subsp. *citrulli* was virulent to cucumber, sponge gourd, bitter gourd, wax gourd, oriental pickling melon, pumpkin and bottle gourd. With spray-inoculation on seedling, twenty-one commercial cultivars of melon and watermelon were susceptible to this pathogen. Percentage of diseased seedlings decreased significantly after seed treatment with streptomycin + tetracycline 10% WP, kasugamycin + copper oxychloride 81.3% WP, or 1% hydrochloric acid, respectively.

Key words: bacterial fruit blotch of melon, Acidovorax avenae subsp. citrulli, seed treatment