

植物保护

云南稻瘟菌致病能力分析

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摘要 33个主要来自云南的稻瘟菌株接种于43个品种上接种的结果表明, 它们的致病频率在20.59%~83.72%之间, 菌株的致病能力与生境来源存在一定关系, 宜良菌株致病力最强, 致病频率达81.40%, 澄江、巍山的菌株次之, 致病频率分别为64.29%, 62.79%, 其它来源的菌株致病频率较低。总体来看, 滇东南菌株致病力强且致病类型多, 滇中西部菌株致病力弱。

关键词 [稻瘟病](#) [菌株](#) [致病能力](#)

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Pathogenicity Analysis of *Magnaporthe grisea* I isolates from Yunnan

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Abstract

The pathogenicity of 33 isolates of *Magnaporthe grisea* mainly from Yunnan Province was analyzed by inoculation onto 43 rice varieties. Their pathogenic frequencies (PF) varied greatly, from 20.59% to 83.72%. Their pathogenicity is related to the origins at some extent. Virulence of the isolates from Yiliang County was the strongest with 81.40% PF, the middle from Chengjiang and Weishan Counties, with 64.29% and 62.79% PF, respectively, and weaker from other counties. The isolates from Southeastern Yunnan diversified in pathogenicity with strong virulence. The isolates, however, from the middle and western Yunnan have relatively weaker virulence.

Key words [Magnaporthe grisea\(Hebert\)Barr.](#) [isolates](#) [pathogenicity](#)

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