研究简报

拮抗细菌B9对灰霉病菌的影响及在番茄叶表的定殖

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采用生长速率法、抑菌圈法及分生孢子萌发法测定了拮抗细菌B9菌株对番茄灰霉病菌的影响,研究结果表 明,番茄灰霉病菌的菌丝生长和分生孢子萌发均受到其明显抑制,发酵原液的抑制率均达80%以上。B9菌株在番茄 叶表的定殖试验表明,拮抗细菌喷施于番茄叶表3d内,拮抗细菌的定殖数量较高且数量基本稳定,然后定殖数量逐渐 下降,可维持20d左右。温度及接种灰霉病菌对定殖都有影响,在温度28℃左右先接种拮抗细菌1d后再接种灰霉病 ▶<u>加入引用管理器</u> 菌的情况下,拮抗细菌在番茄叶表的定殖数量最多,定殖能力最强。

关键词 灰霉菌 拮抗细菌 定殖

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Effects of Antagonistic Bacteria B9 on Botrytis cinerea and 相关信息 Colonization on the Leaves of Tomato

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Abstract

The methods of mycelial growing rate, inhibitory zones and spore germination were used to examin the effects of B9 strain on Botrytis cinerea. The results indicated B9 strain showed obvious and stable inhibition activity against the mycelial growth and conidiospore germination of Botrytis cinerea. The original concentration of the bacteria all had the highest inhibition ratio-over 80%. The colonization ability of B9 strain on the leaves of tomato plants was also studied. The results showed that after introduing the bacteria 3 days, the antagonistic bacteria maintained stable high levels on the leaf, then the colonization quantities decreased rapidly, but still lasted for about 20 days. Temperature and inoculation of Botrytis cinerea all had a great effect on colonization of the antagonists. While in the condition of higher temperature (about 28°C) and pre-inoculation of B9 strain one day, the antagonistic bacteria showed the strongest ability of colonization on the leaf, which had the biggest colonization quantities.

Key words Botrytis cinerea antagonistic bacteria colonization

DOI:

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