

植物保护科学

不同碳源、氮源对刺五加黑斑病菌生长的影响

魏书琴¹,沈育杰²

- 1. 吉林农业科技学院
- 2.

摘要:

摘要 本论文主要针对刺五加黑斑病菌在不同碳源和氮源处理条件下的生长情况进行了较系统的研究,掌握了对刺五加黑斑病菌最适合生长的碳源为对照强于甘露醇,强于果糖,强于完全葡萄糖,强于蔗糖,强于麦芽糖,强于乳糖,强于淀粉(完全淀粉),强于糊精。其中对照最适合病原菌菌丝的生长,糊精最不适合病原菌菌丝的生长,而其它种碳源较适合病原菌菌丝的生长。对刺五加黑斑病菌最适合生长的氮源为完全蛋白胨强于对照,强于谷氨酸,强于天门冬酰胺,强于丙氨酸,强于硝酸钾,强于硝酸钠,强于硫酸铵,强于氨水,强于氯化铵。其中,完全蛋白胨最适合病原菌菌丝生长;氯化铵生长缓慢,最不利于刺五加黑斑病菌菌丝的生长发育;其它各氮源较适宜病原菌菌丝的生长。

关键词: 关键词 刺五加黑斑病菌 碳源 氮源

Study on Influence on the Growth of Pathogenic Fungus of Black Spot Disease of Araliaceae in Different Carbon and Nitrogen Sources

Abstract:

Abstract: The paper mainly aimed at the growth of black spot disease of Araliaceae has conducted the systematic research under the different carbon and nitrogen source, grasped the most suitable carbon source for the growth of Black spot disease of Araliaceae, which was the strongest than mannitol, fructose, complete glucose, sucrose, malt sugar, lactose, starch (complete starch), dextrin. And the comparison was the most suit for the growth of pathogenic fungus, dextrin was not suitable for the growth of pathogenic fungus, pathogenic fungus can grow under other kinds of carbon sources. To the most suitable nitrogen source for the growth of black spot disease of Araliaceae was the complete protein peptone which was stronger than comparison, glutamic acid, asparagine, alanin, potassium nitrate, nitrate of soda, ammonium sulfate, ammonia water, ammonium chloride. And the complete protein peptone was the most suit for the growth of pathogenic fungus, pathogenic fungus was slow-growing under the ammonium chloride, not suited the growth of pathogenic fungus, Other various nitrogen sources suited for the growth of pathogenic fungus.

Keywords: Key words: Black spot disease of Araliaceae Carbon sources, Nitrogen sources

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通讯作者: 魏书琴

作者简介:

作者Email: jilinwsq@163.com

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