

施氮量对烟株接种黑胫病前、后体内生理物质及黑胫病发生的影响

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摘要: 以红花大金元烤烟品种为材料, 采用盆栽接种法研究了供氮水平(分别为 N 71、142、213 和 284 mg/kg)对烟株感染黑胫病前、后体内多酚氧化酶(PPO)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性和总酚、类黄酮、可溶性糖、游离氨基酸、总氮等生理物质含量及黑胫病发病情况的影响。结果表明: 1)烟株接种后 5 和 15 d 时体内 PPO 和 CAT 的活性以及总酚、类黄酮、可溶性糖、游离氨基酸、总氮等生理物质含量均有高于同期未接种烟株的趋势, 且不同供氮水平下趋势一致。2)接种当天及接种后 5 和 15 d, 接种和未接种烟株体内总氮和游离氨基酸的含量均以高氮处理大于低氮处理, 而 CAT 活性和总酚、类黄酮、可溶性糖含量则相反; 高氮和低氮处理间差异显著; 而 PPO 活性则以施 N 142 和 213 mg/kg 处理显著高于施 N 71 和 284 mg/kg 处理。3)高施氮量下, 烟株接种黑胫病后的发病率和病情指数呈现出较高的现象。上述表明, 氮营养不仅影响着烟株初期(即接种病原前)的抗性, 而且影响着诱发抗性(即接种病原后诱发的抗性)的强弱; 这在一定程度上导致了不同施氮量烟株黑胫病病害发生的差异。说明调控施氮量有助于增强烟株抗性, 减少黑胫病的发生。

关键词: 烤烟; 氮; 黑胫病; 接种; 生理; 抗性

中图分类号: S572; S435.72

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1008-505X(2011)03-0737-07

Effect of nitrogen application rate on physiology of flue-cured tobacco plants with or without inoculation of *Phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotianae* and the severity of black shank

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Abstract: The effect of different nitrogen (N) application rates (N 71, 142, 213 and 284 mg/kg) on polyphenol oxidase (PPO) and catalase (CAT) activity and the contents of phenols, flavonoids, soluble sugars, free amino acids, and total nitrogen, as well as the incidence and severity of black shank in flue-cured tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L. cv. Hongda) plants, was studied in a pot culture experiment with or without inoculation of the black shank pathogen (*Phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotianae*). The results showed that inoculation of black shank pathogen led to higher PPO and CAT activities, and higher contents of phenols, flavonoids, soluble sugars, free amino acids, and total nitrogen in the tobacco plants 5 and 15 days after inoculation (DAI) compared to non-inoculated plants. A similar tendency was found under the different N application rates. Increasing N amount caused higher contents of N and free

收稿日期: 2009-12-11 接受日期: 2011-01-19

基金项目: 云南省烟草公司科技项目计划(07A30)资助。

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amino acids, but decreased contents of flavonoids, phenols and soluble sugars and lowered CAT activity, in both inoculated and non-inoculated tobacco plants 0, 5 and 15 DAI. The highest and lowest nitrogen amounts induced significant differences in the above-mentioned biochemical indices. Activity of PPO was higher in the N 142 and 213 mg/kg treatments than in the N 71 and 284 mg/kg treatments. In addition, increased severity of black shank was observed with increasing N application rate. Overall, the results indicated that N application rate affected not only the initial resistance (pre-infection of the pathogen), but also the induced resistance (post-infection), which in turn resulted in the different occurrences of black shank. Optimal N management is recommended to decrease the severity of black shank in the commercial production of *N. tabacum* cv. Hongda.

Key words: flue-cured tobacco; nitrogen; black shank; inoculation; physiology; resistance

烟草黑胫病是一种常见的土传真菌性病害,由疫霉菌引起,喜高温高湿环境,其病原菌(*Phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotinae*)可以在烟草的任何生育阶段侵染危害,但以团棵期、旺长期较为常见^[1-2];危害烤烟、晒烟、香料烟、白肋烟等所有的栽培烟草^[3]。红花大金元烤烟品种是目前国内生产高档卷烟的重要原料之一,但在生产中因易感染黑胫病等病害,同时烟农烘烤困难而影响其大规模种植^[4]。

研究表明,植物病害的发生除受病原、环境影响外,植物自身的抗性强弱也是影响其发病程度的一个重要因素。植物体内的CAT和PPO活性^[5-10]、酚类^[11-14]、类黄酮^[11, 13]、氨基酸^[15-18]、可溶性糖^[19-22]和总氮^[11, 23-25]等物质的含量在一定程度上与植物自身抗病性有密切的关系。氮作为植物必需的大量营养元素之一,不仅影响植物的生长和生理,而且影响着植物病害的侵染及发病程度。对白粉病^[25-27]、锈病^[28]、稻瘟病^[29-30]、赤霉病^[31]以及叶斑病、叶孢病^[27, 32-34]等的研究表明,高氮或过量施氮条件下植物易感染病害,且病情加重。但也有试验认为,氮对作物抗病性的影响因病原类型不同而有一定差异^[25],如小麦壳针胞属叶斑病害^[35]和番茄维管束萎焉病^[25]的发生均不受氮的影响。在低氮条件下,番茄更易感染灰质葡萄孢菌病害^[36]。生产中红花大金元烤烟黑胫病发生较重是否与该品种施氮不合理有关,值得关注。为此,以该品种为试材,采用人工接种病原方法研究了施氮量对烟株接种黑胫病菌前、后体内生理变化及其黑胫病发生的影响,以期为增强烟株自身抗性,降低黑胫病病害发生提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

盆栽试验于云南省大理州弥渡县太花烟站大棚内进行。土壤为红壤土,其基本理化性状为:有机质含量32.0 g/kg、碱解氮133.4 mg/kg、速效磷

20.6 mg/kg、速效钾194.1 mg/kg、pH 6.52。试验前土壤均进行灭菌处理(在土壤翻堆时喷洒0.5%高锰酸钾溶液,之后混匀堆捂、盖膜10 d)。供试烤烟品种为红花大金元烤烟。

试验设4个施氮量处理,分别为N 71、142、213和284 mg/kg。各处理均施P₂O₅ 213 mg/kg和K₂O 426 mg/kg。每盆装灭菌后土壤14 kg。全部肥料采用基施方式,与土壤混合后装盆。每盆植烟1株。每个处理设30个重复。

1.2 黑胫病病菌接种

将分离纯化的烟草黑胫病菌丝体移入燕麦培养液中培养、扩繁,达到一定数目后刮取燕麦培养基上培养4~7 d的菌丝,加无菌水,调整游动孢子浓度约为1×10³个/mL,在烟苗移栽后35 d时采用菌丝块茎伤口接种法接种。每处理各接种13盆,另选13盆用清水同样处理作为对照,剩余4盆作为接种前取样。

1.3 调查测定项目与方法

分别于接种当天(0 d)和接种后5、15 d,每个处理选择代表性烟株4株,测定第7叶位(从上往下数)烟叶中的PPO、CAT活性以及总酚、类黄酮、可溶性糖、游离氨基酸和总氮含量。PPO活性的测定采用碘液滴定法;CAT活性测定采用H₂O₂比色法^[37];可溶性糖的测定采用蒽酮法;游离氨基酸总量的测定采用茚三酮显色法^[38-39]。

烟叶样品中氮含量的测定采用H₂SO₄-H₂O₂消煮,凯氏定氮法^[40]。

总酚及类黄酮含量测定参照Pirie等^[13]的方法:取0.5 g新鲜叶片,加1%盐酸甲醇溶液5 mL于4℃放置24 h,提取液稀释后测定OD_{280nm}和OD_{325nm},类黄酮含量以OD_{325nm}/g表示;总酚含量用没食子酸标准曲线计算,以mg/g表示。

1.4 痘情调查

分别于接种前和接种后第5、10、15 d观察各处理黑胫病病害发生情况。病情分级标准(中华人民

共和国烟草行业标准 YC/T39-1996)为:

0 级 全株无病。

1 级 茎部病斑不超过茎围的二分之一,或半数以下叶片轻度凋萎,或下部少数叶片出现病斑。

2 级 茎部病斑超过茎围的二分之一,或半数以上叶片凋萎。

3 级 茎部病斑环绕茎围,或三分之二以上叶片凋萎。

4 级 茎部病斑环绕茎围,病株全部叶片凋萎枯死。

病情计算公式为:

$$\text{发病率}(\%) = \frac{\text{发病株数}}{\text{调查总株数}} \times 100;$$

$$\text{病情指数} = \sum (\text{病级数} \times \text{该级病株数}) / (\text{调查总株数} \times \text{最高级数}) \times 100$$

试验数据采用 Excel 和 SPSS 软件进行统计分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 施氮量对烟株接种黑胫病前、后烟叶中 PPO 和 CAT 活性的影响

作物被病原菌感染时最快速反应之一是瞬时活性氧的大量产生和积累,活性氧会对作物造成一定

的伤害。CAT 是作物体内主要的活性氧清除酶类, CAT 活性增加有助于减轻活性氧对植株的伤害^[10]; PPO 是酚类物质氧化的主要酶,有保护寄主使其免于病原微生物的危害,表现出机体抗病的反应特性^[8]。表 1 看出,烟株接种黑胫病后 PPO 和 CAT 活性有高于未接种烟株的趋势,说明接种黑胫病诱发了植物本身上述酶活性的增加。这与烟草感染 PVY^N^[13] 和菜心接种炭疽病^[9-10] 后植株体内上述酶活性变化的规律一致。

表 1 还看出,接种前、后烟株体内上述酶活性明显受供氮水平的影响。在施 N 71~213 mg/kg 范围内,接种和未接种烟株体内 PPO 活性 3 个时间段总体表现出随施氮量增加而增加的趋势;超过该范围后,PPO 活性有所下降。其中,N142 和 213 mg/kg 处理间无较大差异,但两者均高于或显著高于 N71 和 284 mg/kg 处理。这与陈晓燕等^[9] 对炭疽病的研究结果相似。其研究表明,在一定氮水平内,PPO 活性以高施氮量处理高于低施氮量处理,而施氮量超过一定范围后则相反。烟株体内 CAT 活性则以低施氮量处理大于或显著大于高施氮量处理,接种和未接种烟株规律一致。

表 1 施氮量对烟株接种黑胫病前、后烟叶中 PPO 和 CAT 活性的影响

Table 1 Effect of N rates on leaf PPO and CAT activities in flue-cured tobacco plants with or without inoculation of *phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotinae*

测定指标 Parameter	施氮量 N rate (mg/kg)	接种当天 Before inoculation	5 DAI		15 DAI	
			接种 Inoculation	未接种 CK	接种 Inoculation	未接种 CK
多酚氧化酶 PPO [U/(g·min), FW]	71 142 213 284	11.47 a 11.57 a 11.85 a 11.39 a	8.33 c 10.93 ab 11.11 a 9.54 bc	8.24 b 9.86 a 10.56 a 8.33 b	9.26 c 15.00 a [*] 15.56 a 12.69 b	8.96 b 13.96 a 13.06 a 12.04 ab
过氧化氢酶 CAT [U/(g·min), FW]	71 142 213 284	1143.43 a 952.93 b 821.31 b 685.30 c	1233.37 a 1136.76 b [*] 1088.97 b 867.01 c	1196.41 a 1084.20 b 1042.78 b 835.54 c	1157.24 a 950.92 b [*] 942.28 b 818.08 c	1139.20 a 1064.30 b 1054.64 b 797.01 c

注 (Note): DAI—接种后天数 Days after inoculation. 同列中不同字母表示差异达 5% 显著水平; * 表示相同时间下,同一处理接种与未接种处理间差异达 5% 显著水平 Different letters in the same column indicate significant at 5% level, and * indicates significant at 5% level between inoculation and control under the same time and treatment.

2.2 施氮量对烟株接种黑胫病前、后烟叶中总酚、类黄酮和可溶性糖含量的影响

总酚、类黄酮和可溶性糖含量与植物抗病性能密切相关。较高的总酚^[8,11]、类黄酮^[8,11] 和可溶性

糖^[11,19,21,22] 含量有助于植物抗病。与健康植株相比,作物感染病菌后总酚^[8,12]、类黄酮^[8] 和可溶性糖^[20,21] 含量呈增加趋势。本试验看出,不同施氮量烟株上述物质含量均呈现出接种处理高于未接种处

理(表2),这与上述报道相似。但栾晓燕等^[17]对大豆感染SMV后的研究表明,与未接种对照相比,感病品种接种后可溶性糖含量降低,而抗病品种则相反,其前期接种高于未接种,后期则接种略低于未接种。说明植物体内可溶性糖含量与病害发生间的关系因植物种类、品种、生长阶段以及病原物等的不同而出现差异。

施氮水平明显影响烟株体内上述物质的含量。3个时间段接种和未接种烟株体内总酚、类黄酮和可溶性糖的含量均随施氮量增加而降低,其中不同施氮处理间总体上差异显著(表2)。这与金霞等^[11]对赤星病的研究认为随着施氮量的增加,烟叶中总酚、类黄酮和可溶性糖含量随之降低的结论类似。

表2 施氮量对烟株接种黑胫病前、后烟叶中总酚、类黄酮和可溶性糖含量的影响

Table 2 Effect of N rates on the contents of phenols, flavonoids and soluble sugar in leaves of tobacco plants with or without inoculation of *phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotinae*

测定指标 Parameters	施氮量 N rate (mg/kg)	接种当天 Before inoculation	5 DAI		15 DAI	
			接种 Inoculation	未接种 CK	接种 Inoculation	未接种 CK
总酚 Phenol (mg/g)	71 142 213 284	16.18 a 13.56 b 11.96 c 10.96 c	24.52 a* 13.66 b 12.82 b 11.52 c*	16.24 a 13.40 b 12.50 b 10.28 c	22.12 a* 18.12 b 14.22 c 12.98 c*	16.96 a 15.97 ab 13.72 bc 12.14 c
类黄酮 Flavonoid (OD ₃₂₅ /g)	71 142 213 284	271.24 a 256.37 b 254.01 b 242.73 c	566.00 a* 301.83 b* 258.83 c* 249.00 c	310.50 a 284.67 b 239.83 c 247.00 c	393.40 a 347.45 b 300.82 c 252.63 d	364.34 a 336.29 a 279.05 b 226.84 c
可溶性糖 Soluble sugar (mg/g)	71 142 213 284	4.54 a 3.31 b 2.59 c 2.14 d	6.67 a 6.54 a 5.82 b 5.74 b*	6.23 a 6.04 a 4.94 b 4.29 b	6.34 a 6.21 a* 4.90 b 4.81 b	5.81 a 5.23 b 4.84 b 4.46 c

注(Note): DAI—接种后天数 Days after inoculation. 同列中不同字母表示差异达5%显著水平; * 表示相同时间下,同一处理接种与未接种处理间差异达5%显著水平 Different letters in the same column indicate significant at 5% level, and * indicates significant at 5% level between inoculation and control under the same time and treatment.

2.3 施氮量对烟株接种黑胫病前、后烟叶中总氮和游离氨基酸含量的影响

植物体内游离氨基酸和总氮含量在一定程度上是植物抗逆性的反映^[15,17]。当植物遭受冷、旱和病害等逆境时,体内蛋白质分解加速、游离氨基酸和总氮增多。有研究表明,大豆感染SMV后,植株体内总氨基酸含量明显高于健株^[17]。但也有报道认为,茶叶感染疮疫病、灰疫病或褐病后体内总氮、氨基酸和蛋白质含量下降^[41]。本试验结果(表3)表明,不同施氮量烟株接种黑胫病后烟叶总氮和游离氨基酸含量均高于未接种对照,与大豆感染SMV后的结果相似^[17],但与前述茶叶方面的研究结论不同^[41]。烟株体内上述物质的含量除受病害感染影响外,也

受施氮水平的制约。试验中接种和不接种烟株总氮和游离氨基酸含量均以高氮处理大于或显著大于低氮处理(表3),与以往烟草赤星病方面的研究结果类似^[11]。

2.4 不同施氮量烟株接种黑胫病后发病的差异

不同施氮量烟株接种黑胫病后的发病率及病情指数存在较大差异。表4看出,3个观测时间段(接种后5、10和15 d)均随施氮量增加,烟株黑胫病发病率增加,病情加重。其中接种后初期烟株发病较轻,之后随时间推移病情加重。接种后15 d,施N 284 mg/kg的烟株黑胫病发病率和病情指数比施N 213、142、71 mg/kg处理分别增加11.11%、33.33%、44.44%和11.11%、19.45%、41.67%。

表3 施氮量对烟株接种黑胫病前、后烟叶中总氮和游离氨基酸含量的影响
Table 3 Effect of N rates on the contents of N and free amino acid in leaves of tobacco plants with or without inoculation of *phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotinae*

测定指标 Items	施氮量 N rate (mg/kg)	接种当天 Before inoculation	5 DAI		15 DAI	
			接种 Inoculation	未接种 CK	接种 Inoculation	未接种 CK
总氮	71	3.20 c	3.85 c	3.73 c	2.84 d	2.67 c
Total N (%)	142	4.14 b	4.39 b	3.95 b	3.12 c	2.79 c
	213	4.16 ab	4.90 a*	4.67 a	3.35 b	3.33 b
	284	4.29 a	4.93 a*	4.74 a	4.49 a	4.20 a
游离氨基酸	71	0.25 b	0.84 b	0.78 b	0.46 b	0.43 b
Free amino acid (mg/g)	142	0.27 ab	1.32 a	1.26 a	0.51 b	0.44 b
	213	0.28 ab	1.36 a	1.29 a	0.82 a*	0.75 a
	284	0.30 a	1.42 a	1.32 a	0.89 a	0.76 a

注(Note): DAI—接种后天数 Days after inoculation. 同列中不同字母表示差异达5%显著水平; * 表示相同时间下,同一处理接种与未接种处理间差异达5%显著水平 Different letters in the same column indicate significant at 5% level, and * indicates significant at 5% level between inoculation and control under the same time and treatment.

表4 不同施氮量下烟株接种黑胫病后的发病情况
Table 4 Effect of N rates on the severity of black shank of flue-cured tobacco plants inoculated with *phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotinae*

施氮量 N rate (mg/kg)	0 DAI (n = 30)		5 DAI (n = 13)		10 DAI (n = 9)		15 DAI (n = 9)	
	发病率(%)		发病率(%)	病情指数	发病率(%)	病情指数	发病率(%)	病情指数
	Incidence	Incidence	Incidence	Severity	Incidence	Severity	Incidence	Severity
71	0	46.15	11.54	55.56	13.89	55.56	22.22	
142	0	76.92	23.08	66.67	33.33	66.67	44.44	
213	0	86.92	34.62	88.89	44.44	88.89	52.78	
284	0	92.31	36.54	88.89	47.22	100.00	63.89	

注(Note): DAI—接种后天数 Days after inoculation.

3 小结

1) 接种黑胫病后,不同施氮量烟株体内PPO和CAT的活性以及总酚、类黄酮、可溶性糖、游离氨基酸和总氮等含量均呈增加的趋势,这与病原物侵入诱发了植物自身的抗性有密切的关系。

2) 氮营养不仅影响着烟株初期的抗性,而且影响着诱发抗性的强弱。不同施氮量下,不接种及接种黑胫病后烟株体内生理物质含量(或活性)有较大差异。低施氮量烟株的CAT活性和总酚、类黄酮、可溶性糖含量较高,而氮和游离氨基酸含量较低,这是不同施氮量烟株接种黑胫病后发病差异的主要原因之一。试验说明施氮过多,红花大金元烟

株黑胫病病情加重。在生产中可以通过氮肥优化,以增强烟株抗性,减少黑胫病的发生。

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