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封面图说:白鹭展翅为梳妆,玉树临风巧打扮——这是大白鹭繁殖期时的美丽体态。大白鹭体羽全白,身长94—104cm,寿命20多年。是白鹭中体型最大的。繁殖期的大白鹭常常在湿地附近的大树上筑巢,翩翩飞舞吸引异性,其繁殖期背部披有蓑羽,脸颊皮肤从黄色变成兰绿色,嘴由黄色变成绿黑色。大白鹭是一个全世界都有它踪迹的广布种,一般单独或成小群,在湿地觅食,以小鱼、虾、软体动物、甲壳动物、水生昆虫为主,也食蛙、蝌蚪等。

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孙娅,管志勇,陈素梅,房伟民,陈发棣.菊属与蒿属植物苗期抗蚜虫性鉴定.生态学报,2012,32(1):0319-0325.

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菊属与蒿属植物苗期抗蚜虫性鉴定

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摘要:为发掘对蚜虫有抗性的菊花近缘种属植物,对11份菊属及蒿属植物苗期进行了田间和室内抗蚜虫性鉴定。结果发现:在田间鉴定条件下,随着平均蚜害指数(I^*)值的升高,蚜虫抗性等级逐渐降低,其中:黄金艾蒿、黄蒿、香蒿的 I^* 值为0.00,属于免疫性;牡蒿的 I^* 值为0.13,属于高抗性;大岛野路菊的 I^* 值为0.25,属于抗性;异色菊的 I^* 值为0.37,属于中抗性;那贺川野菊、龙脑菊的 I^* 值为0.51—0.75,属于感性;泡黄金菊、紫花野菊、菊花脑的 I^* 值>0.75,属于高感性;在室内鉴定条件下,不同材料对蚜虫的抗性表现出很大差异,根据繁殖倍率的不同,11份材料分为5个抗性等级,其中黄金艾蒿、牡蒿、黄蒿、香蒿繁殖倍率为0.00,属于极高抗性;大岛野路菊繁殖倍率为5.86,属于中抗性;异色菊、那贺川野菊、龙脑菊繁殖倍率为7—10,属于低抗性;泡黄金菊、紫花野菊、菊花脑繁殖倍率>10,属于无抗性。综合分析表明:田间鉴定与室内鉴定结果基本一致,其中黄金艾蒿、黄蒿等8份材料田间和室内鉴定结果无差别;牡蒿田间鉴定表现为高抗性,而室内鉴定表现为极高抗性;大岛野路菊田间鉴定表现为抗性,而室内鉴定表现为中抗性;异色菊田间鉴定表现为中抗性,而室内鉴定表现为低抗性。黄金艾蒿、黄蒿、牡蒿、香蒿、大岛野路菊对蚜虫表现良好抗性,可用于栽培菊花抗蚜虫性遗传改良。

关键词:菊属;蒿属;蚜虫;抗性鉴定

Identification of aphid resistance in eleven species from *Dendranthema* and *Artemisia* at seedling stage

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Abstract: Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema* × *grandiflorum* Tzvel.) is one of the most economically important ornamental plants all over the world. Aphid is one of major agricultural pests and specialized to feed on phloem, they penetrate plant tissues via a primarily intercellular route, and ingest phloem sap from Chrysanthemum plants through stylets. Aphids not only result in a loss in quality, but also are an important vector of plant viruses besides damaging Chrysanthemum plants directly. Chrysanthemum is particularly susceptible to aphid infestation from the time of its seedling stage to its flowering as a crop. The phenotypes caused by aphids include the leaf rolling, chloroplast degradation, and folding of leaves or inflorescence of Chrysanthemum. Given the evolution of aphid resistance to pesticides, there is a growing need to screen aphid-resistant germplasm from *Dendranthema* and its closely related genera *Artemisia* L. for the breeding of chrysanthemum. The aphid resistance of eleven species from *Dendranthema* and *Artemisia* L. were evaluated at seedling stage under the field in Chrysanthemum Germplasm Resource Preserving Centre, Nanjing Agricultural University, China and lab conditions in no-insect nets room of Nanjing Agricultural University. The results showed that the aphid-resistance reduced with average damage index of aphid (I^*) value increased under the field condition. *A. vulgaris* 'Variegata',

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A. scoparia and *A. annua* that all had 0.00 I^* value were all aphid immunity species; *A. japonica* with 0.13 of the I^* value was belonging to high resistant level; The I^* value of aphid resistance of the *D. crassum* belonging to resistant level was 0.25; *D. dichrum* with 0.37 I^* value was belonging to moderately resistant grade; *D. yoshinaganthum* and *D. japonicum* whose I^* value were 0.51—0.75 were belonging to aphid sensitive grade; *D. boreale*, *D. zawadskii* and *D. nankingense* with the >0.75 I^* value were highly sensitive to aphids. Under lab condition, aphid resistance varied among species. Eleven species can be divided into five different grades in terms of aphid resistance according to the multiplication rate (MR). For example, the *A. vulgaris* ‘Variegata’, *A. japonica*, *A. scoparia* and *A. annua* with 0.00 MR all were the highest resistance species; *D. crassum* that had 5.86 MR belonged to moderate resistant type; *D. dichrum*, *D. yoshinaganthum* and *D. japonicum* with 7—10 MR were belonging to low resistant grade; *D. boreale*, *D. zawadskii* and *D. nankingense* whose MR were all >10 , were non-resistant species. The aphid resistance under field condition was overall consistent with that under lab condition. The aphid resistance of eight species such as *A. vulgaris* ‘Variegata’ and *A. scoparia* were confirmed under field and lab conditions. However, *A. japonica* was high resistant specie under field condition while belonging to the highest resistant grade under lab condition; *D. crassum* was resistant to aphid under field condition but was moderate resistant one under lab condition; and *D. dichrum* had moderate resistance under field condition but low resistance to the pests under lab condition. Therefore, *A. vulgaris* ‘Variegata’, *A. scoparia*, *A. japonica*, *A. annua* and *D. crassum* were promising germplasms for aphid-resistance breeding of chrysanthemum based on our results.

Key Words: *Dendranthema*; *Artemisia*; aphid; resistance identification

菊花(*Dendranthema×grandiflorum*)原产我国,是我国十大传统名花和世界四大切花之一,目前我国拥有菊花品种3000个以上^[1]。菊花因其清雅高洁、花型优美、色彩绚丽,广泛应用于花坛、地被、盆花和切花等,在花卉生产中占有十分重要的地位。然而,菊花在生产过程中易受病虫害危害,严重影响其产量和品质。蚜虫是菊花最重要害虫之一^[2],不仅危害嫩枝和叶背、花蕾,致使植株矮化、卷叶甚至死亡^[3],其排泄物还易导致煤污病发生,同时,也是菊花病毒的主要传播者之一^[1,4]。危害菊花的蚜虫主要包括菊姬长管蚜(*Macrosiphoniella sanbourni* Gillette)、桃赤蚜(*Myzus persicae* Sulzer)、棉蚜(*Aphis gossypii* Glover)3种,但最为常见和为害最严重的是菊姬长管蚜。目前,菊花蚜虫防治多采用化学方法,但大量使用杀虫剂会使蚜虫的天敌数量减少,蚜虫的抗药性也逐渐增加^[5],选育和利用抗蚜或耐蚜的菊花品种将是最经济和有效的防治途径。菊属及其近缘属植物具有许多栽培菊花所缺乏的优异基因,是菊花遗传改良的重要资源。目前,有关植物抗蚜虫性鉴定的研究主要集中在大豆^[6-7]、小麦^[8]、苜蓿^[9]等植物,菊属及其近缘属植物抗蚜虫性鉴定研究鲜见报道。本研究对11份菊属及蒿属植物进行田间和室内苗期抗蚜虫性鉴定,以期发掘抗蚜虫优异种质,并对两种蚜虫鉴定方法进行比较,为菊花抗蚜虫性育种奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

试验材料均取自南京农业大学“中国菊花种质资源保存中心”,其中菊属(*Dendranthema*)7个种、蒿属(*Artemisia* L.)4个种(表1)。

表1 供试的试验材料

Table 1 Plant materials used in this study

物种 Species	采集地 Location	物种 Species	采集地 Location
黄金艾蒿 <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> ‘Variegata’	南京	牡蒿 <i>A. japonica</i>	日本广岛
黄蒿 <i>A. scoparia</i>	南京	香蒿 <i>A. annua</i>	日本筑波
大岛野路菊 <i>Dendranthema crassum</i>	日本石川	异色菊 <i>D. dichrum</i>	河北内丘
那贺川野菊 <i>D. yoshinaganthum</i>	日本筑波	龙脑菊 <i>D. japonicum</i>	日本筑波
泡黄金菊 <i>D. boreale</i>	日本筑波	紫花野菊 <i>D. zawadskii</i>	安徽黄山
菊花脑 <i>D. nankingense</i>	南京		

1.2 田间抗性鉴定

1.2.1 供试虫源

试验虫源为菊长管蚜(*Macrosiphoniella sanbourni*)的田间自然种群。

1.2.2 试验方法

参试材料于2008年初定植于南京农业大学“中国菊花种质资源保存中心”，小区面积5 m×4 m，完全随机区组排列，3次重复。小区不施药，常规水肥管理，大田自然感虫。对每份材料5点取样，每点10株，共50株，在苗期蚜虫盛发时期每隔1周调查1次，连续调查2a。

参照蚜害指数法^[10]并进行适当改进对材料进行抗性评价。标准为：0级，全株无蚜；1级，植株上有零星蚜虫；2级，心叶及嫩茎上蚜虫明显可见；3级，心叶及嫩茎上布满蚜虫；4级，全株蚜量较多，叶片卷曲。蚜害指数(I)= $\sum(\text{受害级株数} \times \text{受害级值}) / (\text{调查总株数} \times \text{最高受害级值})$ ，求出参试材料2a共6次重复的平均蚜害指数(I^*)，作出抗性评价。其中：免疫0；高抗≤0.20；抗0.2—0.35；中抗0.35—0.50；感0.50—0.75；高感>0.75。

1.3 室内抗性鉴定

1.3.1 材料准备

选取长势一致的无虫害健壮插穗进行生根繁殖，待其生根后移栽到带孔的塑料杯中常规管理。选取6—8叶龄的幼苗作为室内抗性鉴定的材料。整个过程在南京农业大学防虫网室中进行。

1.3.2 供试虫源

从基地种植的菊花植株上采集菊长管蚜，在23—28 °C、RH 80%条件下饲养，选取两龄若虫作为待接种蚜虫。

1.3.3 试验方法

将待接蚜虫饥饿处理4 h，参照Deng等^[11]的方法，用毛笔小心地将其接到鉴定植株顶端嫩叶处，每株接种5只蚜虫，每个处理重复30株，接种完毕后立即罩上透气的隔离罩。第3天开始统计植株上的蚜虫数量，之后每隔2 d统计1次，连续统计3周，共计21 d，7次。

以繁殖倍率^[12]作为评价标准对材料进行抗蚜性分级。繁殖倍率=某一材料接种21d蚜虫平均数量/该材料接种时蚜虫平均数量，其中：极高抗<1；高抗1—4；中抗4—7；低抗7—10；无抗性>10。

采用SPSS v13.0软件对蚜虫数量进行了差异显著性分析与Duncan多重比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 菊属及蒿属植物田间抗蚜性鉴定

表2表明，随着 I^* 值的升高，蚜虫抗性等级逐渐降低。其中：黄金艾蒿、黄蒿、香蒿 I^* 值为0.00，属于免疫性；牡蒿 I^* 值为0.13，属于高抗性；大岛野路菊 I^* 值为0.25，属于抗性；异色菊 I^* 值为0.37，属于中抗性；那贺川野菊、龙脑菊 I^* 值为0.51—0.75，属于感性；泡黄金菊、紫花野菊、菊花脑 I^* 值>0.75，属于高感性。

2.2 菊属及蒿属植物室内抗蚜性鉴定

从表3可以看出，不同材料对蚜虫的抗性表现出很大差异。极高抗性材料蚜虫接种3 d后，接种蚜虫数量急剧减少；其他材料蚜虫接种3 d内无明显变化，但接种3 d后蚜虫数量呈现快速增长趋势，且不同材料间蚜虫增殖速度存在明显差异。蚜虫接种21 d时，黄金艾蒿(图1A)、牡蒿(图1B)、黄蒿(图1C)、香蒿(图1D)蚜虫平均数量为0.00头；大岛野路菊(图1E)蚜虫平均数量为29.30头；异色菊(图1F)蚜虫平均数量为39.25头；那贺川野菊(图1G)蚜虫平均数量为41.65头；龙脑菊(图1H)蚜虫平均数量为46.35头；泡黄金菊(图1I)蚜虫平均数量为61.00头；紫花野菊(图1J)蚜虫平均数量为68.40头；菊花脑(图1K)蚜虫平均数量最多，为79.10头。根据繁殖倍率的不同，11份材料分为5个抗性等级，其中黄金艾蒿、牡蒿、黄蒿、香蒿繁殖倍率为0.00，属于极高抗性；大岛野路菊繁殖倍率为5.86，属于中抗性；异色菊、那贺川野菊、龙脑菊繁殖倍率为7—10，属于低抗性；泡黄金菊、紫花野菊、菊花脑繁殖倍率>10，属于无抗性。

表2 11份材料田间抗性鉴定结果

Table 2 Resistance of eleven materials to aphid in field test

材料名称 Name of material	第1年的I*值 I* value of the 1 st year	第2年的I*值 I* value of the 2 nd year	平均I*值 Mean of I* value	抗性等级 Resistance grade
黄金艾蒿	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00	免疫
牡蒿	0.16±0.01B	0.10±0.01AB	0.13	高抗
黄蒿	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00	免疫
香蒿	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00	免疫
大岛野路菊	0.26±0.02C	0.24±0.02C	0.25	抗
异色菊	0.37±0.01D	0.37±0.02D	0.37	中抗
那贺川野菊	0.63±0.03E	0.59±0.04E	0.61	感
龙脑菊	0.65±0.04F	0.67±0.04F	0.66	感
泡黄金菊	0.87±0.07F	0.82±0.06G	0.85	高感
紫花野菊	0.87±0.06F	0.85±0.10GH	0.86	高感
菊花脑	0.90±0.09FG	0.91±0.08H	0.91	高感

表中数据为平均数±标准误;大写字母表示0.01水平上的显著差异

表3 11份材料室内抗性鉴定结果

Table 3 Resistance of eleven materials to aphid in lab test

材料名称 Name of material	蚜虫接种后不同天数的蚜虫数量 No. of aphids at different days after inoculation							繁殖倍率 Multiplication rate	抗性等级 Resistance grade
	3 d	6 d	9 d	12 d	15 d	18 d	21 d		
黄金艾蒿	0.20±0.09A	0.00±0.00A	极高抗						
牡蒿	1.00±0.27B	0.20±0.09A	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	极高抗
黄蒿	1.40±0.13B	0.00±0.00A	极高抗						
香蒿	1.10±0.16B	0.20±0.09A	0.05±0.05A	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	0.00±0.00A	极高抗
大岛野路菊	4.60±0.17C	5.65±0.24B	9.40±0.27B	24.65±0.52B	31.60±0.55B	29.35±0.39B	29.30±0.53B	5.86±0.22B	中抗
异色菊	4.30±0.18C	10.60±0.37C	22.85±0.33C	33.75±0.37C	39.15±0.44C	36.00±0.41C	39.25±0.38C	7.85±0.25BC	低抗
那贺川野菊	4.90±0.28C	9.20±0.31CD	14.60±0.46D	20.25±0.43BD	19.55±0.36D	30.00±0.35B	41.65±0.52CD	8.33±0.34C	低抗
龙脑菊	5.00±0.23C	12.70±0.21E	16.45±0.29DE	25.15±0.39B	35.95±0.28CE	41.65±0.40D	46.35±0.36D	9.27±0.27C	低抗
泡黄金菊	5.00±0.18C	8.85±0.23CD	20.25±0.26CF	24.35±0.30B	50.40±0.37F	47.85±0.27E	61.00±0.40E	12.20±0.30D	无抗
紫花野菊	5.00±0.18C	7.25±0.22CDF	2.55±0.26DG	39.65±0.31E	51.45±0.36F	61.30±0.28F	68.40±0.36F	13.68±0.31DE	无抗
菊花脑	5.00±0.19C	8.00±0.16CDE	3.45±0.21C	54.85±0.27F	61.75±0.26G	63.34±0.43FG	79.10±0.43G	15.82±0.34EF	无抗

表中数据为平均数±标准误;大写字母表示0.01水平上的显著差异

表2和表3数据显示,大田和室内抗性鉴定结果基本一致,黄金艾蒿、黄蒿、香蒿表现为免疫性或者极高抗性;那贺川野菊、龙脑菊表现为感性或者低抗性;泡黄金菊、紫花野菊、菊花脑表现为高感性或者无抗性。部分材料存在较小差异,牡蒿田间鉴定结果为高抗性,而室内鉴定表现为极高抗性;大岛野路菊田间鉴定结果为抗性,而室内鉴定表现为中抗性;异色菊田间鉴定结果为中抗性,而室内鉴定表现为低抗性。

3 讨论

植物对蚜虫的抗性鉴定结果受多种因素的制约和影响,其中以蚜虫的发生数量和植物材料本身特性为主,而这两个因素又受气候和栽培管理水平的影响。由于田间环境很难控制,要获得可靠的鉴定结果,需多年重复鉴定或在田间调查的基础上进行室内接种鉴定,以校正田间鉴定结果。研究^[8,13-14]发现,禾谷绕管蚜和麦长管蚜在田间和室内条件下的鉴定结果一致,且苗期和成株期蚜虫抗性结果也一致。本研究对蚜虫田间发生情况进行了2a重复调查,结果保持一致;同时采用透气的隔离罩^[15]进行人工接种和室内抗蚜虫性鉴定,一方面防止蚜虫逃出接种植物和外来天敌入侵,另一方面也保证了环境因子一致性。结果发现田间和室内接种鉴定结果也基本一致,说明获得的抗蚜虫性数据是可靠的。本实验通过田间与室内相结合的鉴定方法建立了一套较为完整的蚜虫抗性评价体系,可以及时准确,全面地研究植物的抗虫性,为选育抗蚜材料提供了大量抗源,同时奠定了抗蚜基因和抗虫性机理的研究基础,为综合防治、材料布局和生产应用提供了技术支撑。

植物的抗蚜虫机制复杂,可以包括两个方面:组成抗性和诱导抗性。组成抗性指植物本身具有的抗虫特性(结构特征、营养物质、次生代谢物等),诱导抗性指植物遭受植食性昆虫进攻后表现出来的抗虫特性(活性



图1 11种不同抗性材料接种蚜虫21d后蚜虫发生情况

Fig. 1 Aphid density on eleven different materials at 21 day after aphid inoculation

A: 黄金艾蒿(极高抗性) *A. vulgaris* ‘Variegate’ (the highest resistance), B: 牡蒿(极高抗性) *A. japonica* (the highest resistance), C: 黄蒿(极高抗性) *A. scoparia* (the highest resistance), D: 香蒿(极高抗性) *A. annua* (the highest resistance), E: 大岛野路菊(中抗性) *D. crassum* (moderate resistance), F: 异色菊(低抗性) *D. dichrum* (low resistance), G: 那贺川野菊(低抗性) *D. yoshinaganum* (low resistance), H: 龙脑菊(低抗性) *D. japonicum* (low resistance), I: 泡黄金菊(无抗性) *D. boreale* (non-resistance), J: 紫花野菊(无抗性) *D. zawadski* (non-resistance), K: 菊花脑(无抗性) *D. nankingense* (non-resistance)

氧及抗氧化与防御酶类)^[16-18]。Bosland 等^[19]发现叶片上具有短柔毛的辣椒类型可以抗蚜虫; Pritchard^[20]认为树液成分的恒定与树液成分是否有利于蚜虫的生长和繁殖影响到蚜虫的取食行为; Deng 等^[11]发现抗蚜虫蒿属植物与栽培菊花远缘杂交后代抗蚜虫性的提高与精油含量和成分有关, 其中单萜和倍半萜是抗蚜虫的主要成分。植物受到蚜虫危害后, 体内活性氧代谢系统的平衡会受到影响^[21], 丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)能与细胞内各种成分发生反应, 从而导致蛋白质、核酸、多糖和膜脂分子的氧化破坏^[22], 随之寄主体内也将发生一系列防御反应, 而酶恰恰是这些反应的基础, 包括 POD、PPO、PAL、SOD、CAT 等都在植物的抗虫防御过程中起着不同程度的保护作用^[21,23-24]。Chaman^[25]发现蚜虫侵染大麦、棉花后会引起苯丙烷类代谢途径的关键酶—苯丙氨酸解氨酶活性升高, 在大麦中抗蚜品种的苯丙氨酸解氨酶活性以及水杨酸的含量均高于敏感品种。本研究发现不同材料的抗蚜虫性存在明显差异, 为揭示材料的抗虫机制, 需结合形态组织学、生理分子学

等进一步研究。

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