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# β -氨基丁酸诱导水稻穗瘟病抗性效果的比较试验

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**摘要:**本文就β -氨基丁酸等4种药剂对水稻穗瘟病进行了诱导抗性的研究,结果表明:BABA与春雷霉素混合施用可以诱导水稻对稻瘟病产生抗性,其防效和8%好米得的相当。

**关键词:**β -氨基丁酸;水稻稻瘟病;诱导抗性中图分类号:S435.114.4<sup>1</sup>

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## Experiment on Effect of β-Aminobutyric-Acid Induced Resistance to Blast of Rice

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**Abstract:** Results of this experiment showed that resistance to Blast of Rice could be better induced by β - Aminobutyric- Acid (BABA) mixed with Chunleimeisu than others. Its control effectiveness was just like that of Probenazole.

**Key words:** β -Aminobutyric- Acid(BABA); Blast of rice; Induced resistance

水稻稻瘟病(*Magnaporthe grisea*, *Analmorph Pyricularia grisea*)是我国南北稻区危害最严重的水稻病害之一。目前生产上推广的稻瘟病防治方法是以利用抗病品种为核心,配以农业措施和适当的化学农药的综合防治措施。而近几年,由于一些病菌对杀菌剂产生抗性,以及药剂对环境的污染,植物化学诱导剂便应运而生,化学诱导剂的研究现已成为植物保护研究中的热点之一<sup>[1]</sup>,其中有些研究成果已在生产上推广应用,为作物病害的防治开辟了一条新的途径。目前,备受关注的植物化学诱导剂是β -氨基丁酸。

β -氨基丁酸(β-amino-butyric acid, BABA)是一种由番茄根系分泌的非蛋白氨基酸,是一种

对环境安全,具有高效诱抗作用的,被认为是一种应用前景极为广泛的植物化学诱导剂<sup>[2]</sup>。

虽然BABA可诱导很多植物的系统获得抗性(SAR)<sup>[3]</sup>,如番茄、马铃薯、棉花、花生、西瓜、花椰菜、向日葵、菜豆和苹果等植物,在水稻上作者已经有过试验报道,现将2007年BABA与其他几种化学药剂诱导水稻穗瘟病抗性的防治效果总结如下。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

供试水稻品种:圆粒香感病品种。

供试药剂:β -氨基丁酸(BABA)(上海维思化学有限公司)、烯丙苯噻唑(8%好米得)颗粒剂(日本明治制果株式会社)、6%春雷霉素可湿性粉剂(延边农药厂)、20%三环唑可湿性粉剂(浙江温州鹿城农药厂)、40%富士一号乳油(日本农药株式会社)。

### 1.2 试验设计

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本试验是在吉林省通化市农业科学研究院水稻试验田进行，试验共设5个处理，3次重复，共计15个小区，每小区占地面积 $20\text{ m}^2$ ，随机区组排列。生长期除不施用稻瘟病药剂外，其他管理措施均按常规进行。

### 1.3 方法

#### 1.3.1 药剂用量

$\beta$ -氨基丁酸(BABA)+春雷霉素(等质量)、烯丙苯噁唑(8%好米得)颗粒剂、富士一号(稻瘟灵)、三环唑用量分别为 $3.75 \times 10^{-3}\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 、 $9\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 、 $0.5 \sim 0.6\text{ L}/\text{hm}^2$ 、 $1.5\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 。

#### 1.3.2 施药方法和时期

在水稻初穗期(出穗率 $0 \sim 5\%$ )时叶面喷雾处理，8%好米得撒施于田块里。

#### 1.3.3 调查方法

喷药后7 d调查第1次，之后每隔7 d调查1次，共调查6次。调查病株的病级数即可。

穗颈瘟损失率(单穗)分级标准：

0级：无病

1级：每穗损失5%以下(个别小枝梗发病)

2级：每穗损失20%左右(1/3左右枝梗发病)

3级：每穗损失50%左右(穗颈或主轴发病，谷粒半瘪)

4级：每穗损失70%左右(穗颈发病，大部瘪谷)

5级：每穗损失100%(穗颈发病，造成白穗)

#### 1.4 数据计算方法

每小区固定5点，每点5丛，调查病情指数，记录结果。

病情指数(%)=

$$\frac{\sum (\text{各级病株数} \times \text{各级严重度})}{\text{调查总株数} \times \text{最高级别严重度}} \times 100$$

诱导(防治)效果(%)=

$$\frac{\text{对照病指} - \text{处理病指}}{\text{对照病指}} \times 100$$

## 2 结果与分析

从图1可以看出：BABA+春雷霉素的诱导效果稍好于8%好米得；BABA+春雷霉素的诱导效果在喷药后14 d都较好，在7 d后诱导效果最好，达到69.64%。随着施药时间的延长二者的诱导效果逐渐减弱，在施药20~35 d，其效果比较平稳，药效持续时间至少为35 d。

从整个趋势上来看，BABA+春雷霉素和8%好米得的趋势是一致的，因为8%好米得被称为“植物抗性反应诱导剂”，所以BABA+春雷霉素也可以作为一种化学诱导剂诱导水稻产生对稻瘟病的抗性。

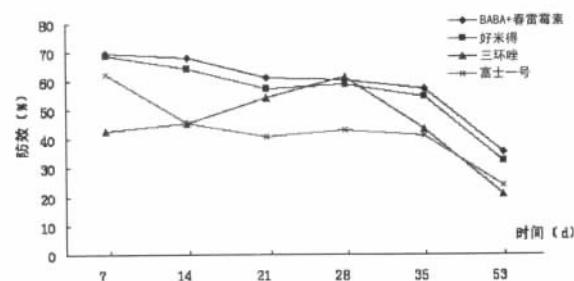


图1 BABA+春雷霉素的诱导效果与其他化学药剂防效比较

从表1和图1综合来看，在BABA+春雷霉素和8%好米得施药后的20 d的诱导效果和富士一号的防治效果相当，这表明这两种药剂必须在病害还未发生时施用；而发现有轻微的穗瘟或枝梗瘟时，要喷施富士一号，而不是三环唑；BABA+春雷霉素和8%好米得的诱导效果要好于其他两种药剂，药效持续时间也较长。这可能与各种药剂的反应机理有关。

表1 BABA+春雷霉素的诱导效果与其他化学药剂的防效比较

处理	7 d			14 d			21 d			28 d			35 d			53 d	
	病指	防效	病指	防效	病指	防效	病指	防效	病指	防效	病指	防效	病指	防效	病指	防效	
BABA+春雷霉素	0.085	69.64	0.17	67.92	0.40	61.17	0.56	60.28	0.69	57.14	6.10	35.52					
好米得	0.087	68.93	0.19	64.15	0.44	57.28	0.58	58.87	0.73	54.66	6.40	32.35					
三环唑	0.160	42.86	0.29	45.28	0.47	54.37	0.54	61.70	0.91	43.48	7.48	21.06					
富士一号	0.105	62.50	0.29	45.28	0.61	40.78	0.80	43.26	0.95	40.99	7.18	24.10					
CK	0.280		0.53		1.03					1.41		1.61				9.46	

## 3 结论

$\beta$ -氨基丁酸是一种对环境安全、具有高效诱抗作用的非蛋白氨基酸，已有研究证明BABA可诱导番茄、马铃薯、棉花、花生、西瓜、花椰菜、向

日葵、菜豆和苹果等对卵菌或真菌病害的系统获得抗病性。本试验结果表明，BABA与春雷霉素协同诱导水稻产生对稻瘟病的抗性的诱导效果可持续35 d左右，从其诱导效果的趋势上来看，BABA与春雷霉素协同诱导效果同(下转第55页)

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(上接第 35 页) 8% 好米得一样 ,BABA+ 春雷霉素也可以作为一种化学诱导剂诱导水稻产生对稻瘟病的抗性 ,而有关 BABA 的诱导机制还有待于进一步研究。

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