

小麦赤霉菌群体结构和病害监控技术研究进展

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摘要: 小麦赤霉病是影响我国小麦生产安全和食品安全最重要的病害之一。由于受全球气候变暖、耕作制度变化等因素影响, 小麦赤霉病在我国发生区域呈北移西扩的态势, 病害发生流行频率明显上升。本文从赤霉菌群体遗传结构、侵染循环、致病与毒素合成调控机制以及抗病遗传育种、病害监测预警和防控技术等方面综述了国内外相关研究进展, 分析了我国小麦赤霉病频繁暴发成灾原因以及监测与防控工作中存在的问题, 并提出了有效防控病害暴发危害的应对策略。

关键词: 赤霉病; 群体遗传结构; 监测预警; 病害防控

Research progresses on population structure of pathogen and monitoring and controlling technology of *Fusarium* head blight in wheat

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Abstract: *Fusarium* head blight (FHB) is one of the most important wheat diseases threatening wheat production and food safety in China. Due to the global warming and the changes in farming systems, FHB epidemic areas extended to the northern and western China and the epidemic frequency increased significantly in recent years. In this paper, we summarized the research advances in population structure of pathogen, disease cycle, mechanisms of *Fusarium* pathogenicity and mycotoxin production, breeding for disease resistance, monitoring and forecasting, and controlling techniques of FHB. The main causes of FHB outbreaks and the problems in the disease monitoring and control were also discussed, and approaches for FHB management were proposed at the end.

Key words: *Fusarium* head blight; population genetic structure; monitoring and forecasting; disease management

由禾谷镰刀菌复合种引起的小麦赤霉病是影响小麦生产安全的重大病害, 其病原菌曾被评为全球10大植物病原真菌之一, 名列第4位(Dean et al., 2012)。国际上, 小麦赤霉病主要发生在湿润和半湿润地区, 在北美、欧洲等小麦主产区病害流行频繁, 危害严重(McMullen et al., 2012; Dweba et al.,

2017)。在我国, 历史上该病害主要是在长江中下游麦区发生危害较重, 每年发生面积266.7万~333.3万hm²。近10年来, 由于全球气候变暖以及耕作制度改变, 赤霉病在我国发生区域扩大, 流行频率升高, 呈现出明显的北移西扩趋势, 黄淮海麦区常年发病严重, 过去很少发病的陇南、海东等地近年

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2017YFE0126700, 2018YFD0200500), 国家现代农业(小麦)产业技术体系(CARS-03), 国家自然科学基金(32172379)

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收稿日期: 2021-12-21

也常有发生(黄冲等, 2020a)。据统计, 我国小麦赤霉病年均发生面积超过 550 万 hm², 2012 年高达 994.51 万 hm², 大流行频率达 50% 以上。

赤霉病发生流行不仅会造成严重的小麦产量损失, 而且病原菌产生的真菌毒素还会污染谷物, 导致谷物品质下降, 人和动物摄入后引起免疫功能下降, 造成急性或慢性中毒, 从而严重危害人畜健康(Goswami & Kistler, 2004)。因此, 全世界已有 100 多个国家制定了小麦及其制品中赤霉病菌毒素标准。我国规定, 在农产品中脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(deoxynivalenol, DON)和玉米赤霉烯酮(zearalenone, ZEA)的最高限制标准分别为 1 000 μg/kg 和 60 μg/kg。在赤霉病大发生年份, DON 毒素严重超标, 如 2010 年、2012 年和 2015 年, 江淮地区抽检样品中 DON 毒素平均含量均超过限定标准(Qiu et al., 2019)。因此, 深入研究小麦赤霉病暴发成灾机理及其绿色防控理论和技术, 对保证我国粮食安全、食品安全具有重要的意义。

1 小麦赤霉菌群体组成及其区域分布研究

小麦赤霉病由镰刀菌属为主的多种病原真菌引起, 病原菌的组成与地理分布有关。据报道, 世界范围内至少有 17 种病原真菌能够引起小麦赤霉病, 其中禾谷镰刀菌 *Fusarium graminearum*、黄色镰刀菌 *F. culmorum*、燕麦镰刀菌 *F. avenaceum*、梨孢镰刀菌 *F. poae* 和雪霉叶枯菌 *Microdochium nivale* 最为常见(Parry et al., 1995)。大多数国家以禾谷镰刀菌为主(Sutton 1982; Tekauz et al., 2000), 但在欧洲西北部冷凉地区, 黄色镰刀菌、梨孢镰刀菌和雪霉叶枯菌也占有较高比例(Parry et al., 1995; de Nijs et al., 1997)。20世纪 80 年代, 全国小麦赤霉病研究协作组(1984)对我国 21 个省(市、区)小麦赤霉病病原菌开展调查, 共鉴定出 18 个镰刀菌种, 其中禾谷镰刀菌占 94.5%。进入 21 世纪来, 随着分子生物学的发展, 基于基因序列多态性的宗系谱物种识别(genealogical concordance phylogenetic species recognition, GCPSR)方法逐渐应用到真菌分类中, 并得到广泛认可。广义禾谷镰刀菌 *Fusarium graminearum* sensu lato 被划分成 1 个至少包含 16 个系统发育种的复合种(O'Donnell et al., 2004; Sarver et al., 2011), 狹义禾谷镰刀菌 *Fusarium graminearum* sensu stricto 为其中的 1 个系统发育种, 在世界范围内广泛分布(van der Lee et al., 2015)。亚洲镰刀菌 *F. asiaticum*

主要分布在东亚(Suga et al., 2008; Lee et al., 2009), 南方镰刀菌 *F. meridionale*、布氏镰刀菌 *F. boothii* 等在南美洲和非洲分布频率较高(Boutigny et al., 2011; Del Ponte et al., 2015)。不同镰刀菌的地理分布与气候条件及种植制度有关, BIOCLIM 模拟分析发现, 禾谷镰刀菌对气候适应性最强, 几乎在除南亚最热区域外的全世界所有小麦产区都有分布; 亚洲镰刀菌则在最热季度平均温度大于 22℃、平均降雨大于 320 mm 的地区发生较多; 布氏镰刀菌适合于温暖、较小季节性温度变化、较大季节性降水变化和扬花期较为干燥的环境(Backhouse, 2014)。Zhang H et al.(2012)对我国 15 个省(市、区)175 个采样点收集的 469 个赤霉菌样品进行了鉴定, 样本来源覆盖了全国主要小麦种植区, 共分离获得 8 个镰刀菌种, 其中禾谷镰刀菌和亚洲镰刀菌占 95%, 2 种镰刀菌的分布与南北方作物轮作方式密切相关, 禾谷镰刀菌是黄淮和西北玉米-小麦轮作区的优势病原菌, 而在西南和长江中下游水稻-小麦轮作区则以亚洲镰刀菌为主。同时发现, 禾谷镰刀菌比亚洲镰刀菌具有更强的产孢能力, 这有助于其在北方干燥的环境下维持群体数量。随后对一些局部区域的标样鉴定分析亦得出相似结果(Zhang et al., 2013; Qiu et al., 2014)。综合目前国内外的研究结果可以得出结论, 玉米和水稻分别对禾谷镰刀菌和亚洲镰刀菌具有选择作用(Yang et al., 2018)。

禾谷镰刀菌复合种主要产生单端孢霉烯族毒素。长期以来, 国内外学者普遍认为禾谷镰刀菌产生 B 型单族毒素, 包括雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(nivalenol, NIV)、DON 及其乙酰化衍生物 3-乙酰基脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(3-acetyl deoxynivalenol, 3ADON)和 15-乙酰基脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(15-acetyl deoxynivalenol, 15ADON)。Varga et al.(2015)发现禾谷镰刀菌可产生一种新的 A 型单族毒素(3α-acetoxy, 7α, 15-dihydroxy-12, 13-epoxytrichothec-9-ene, NX-2), 与 3ADON 相比, 该毒素缺少 C-8 位羰基, 主要由毒素合成基因簇中 *TRII* 基因突变引起。根据产生毒素种类的不同, 可将禾谷镰刀菌复合种划分为 4 种毒素化学型: 15ADON、3ADON、NIV 和 NX-2。通过对全球收集的 2 515 株禾谷镰刀菌菌株进行筛查, NX-2 型菌株只存在于加拿大南部和美国北部(Kelly et al., 2016)。目前所报道的禾谷镰刀菌大都为 15ADON 化学型(Suga et al., 2008; Beyer et al., 2014; Boutigny et al., 2014), 少数地区存在 3ADON

和NIV化学型(Tan et al., 2012; Davari et al., 2013)。Zhang H et al.(2012)对2008年采自全国不同麦区的赤霉菌进行毒素化学型鉴定,发现所有禾谷镰刀菌菌株均为15ADON型,Shen et al.(2012)对2008—2010年间采集样品的分析也得到相同的结果。日本(Suga et al., 2008)、韩国(Lee et al., 2009)、巴西(Gomes et al., 2015)、美国(Gale et al., 2011)等国研究报道,亚洲镰刀菌主要为NIV型。与之相似,我国西南麦区亚洲镰刀菌也主要为NIV化学型,但长江中下游麦区则以3ADON型为优势群体。3ADON型亚洲镰刀菌与15ADON型禾谷镰刀菌群体对小麦的致病力相似,均显著高于NIV型亚洲镰刀菌,说明小麦对产生DON毒素的赤霉菌群体具有选择作用。因此,亚洲镰刀菌对稻麦轮作区较高的适合度和小麦对DON毒素群体的选择是导致长江中下游麦区3ADON型亚洲镰刀菌流行的主要原因(Shen et al., 2012; Zhang H et al., 2012; Yang et al., 2018)。

许多研究表明,禾谷镰刀菌在一定的群体内部表现出很高的遗传多样性,即使相邻麦穗分离的菌株也很少出现相同的基因型,这可能是由于群体内频繁的有性重组和多种进化选择压力造成的(Miedaner et al., 2001; Zeller et al., 2003)。Zeller et al.(2004)通过扩增片段长度多态性(amplified fragment length polymorphism, AFLP)分析发现,美国禾谷镰刀菌群体内能够达到连锁平衡,存在高水平的有性生殖,是一个大的随机交配群体。Zhang H et al.(2012)通过可变串联重复序列多态性(variable number of tandem repeats, VNTR)分析发现,我国赤霉菌同样存在高水平的遗传多样性,为病原菌对环境和寄主的适应性进化提供了变异来源。黄淮麦区的禾谷镰刀菌和长江中下游麦区的亚洲镰刀菌群体内均存在频繁的遗传交流,分别是本地随机交配群体。而西南麦区的赤霉菌群体则表现出了显著的连锁不平衡,说明存在有限的重组,西南山区复杂的地理环境可能限制了菌株之间的遗传交流。

近年来,世界各国陆续报道了赤霉菌群体在种类和毒素化学型水平上的变化。荷兰小麦赤霉病的优势病原菌在20世纪80—90年代为黄色镰刀菌,到21世纪初演变为禾谷镰刀菌,推测可能是由于气候变暖及玉米种植面积扩大所致(Waalwijk et al., 2003),Beyer et al.(2014)在卢森堡开展的研究也得到了类似结果。20世纪90年代,多个研究报道北美

的禾谷镰刀菌群体具有低水平的群体分化,北美大部分小麦种植区的病原菌是一个大的单一群体(Dusabenyagasan et al., 1999; Zeller et al., 2004)。然而,2007年,Gale et al.(2007)在美国发现3ADON与15ADON化学型群体之间出现了明显的分化。Ward et al.(2008)在对加拿大禾谷镰刀菌群体的研究中发现了一个与毒素相关的渐变群,从西向东产3ADON毒素菌株的比例逐渐增加,1998—2004年,产生3ADON毒素的群体数量上升了14倍。推测产3ADON型菌株可能是新的入侵群体,其与欧洲病原菌具有更高的群体一致性(Gale et al., 2011)。通过VNTR分析,发现我国北方禾谷镰刀菌是一个随机交配群,不同地区间没有明显的群体差异,而长江流域亚洲镰刀菌群体出现了与毒素化学型显著相关的群体分化,2个独立的遗传群体POP2和POP3分别以3ADON和NIV型菌株为主,但也存在一定的杂合类群。群体间具有明显偏向于POP2群体的基本流,推测POP3(NIV型)群体为更古老的本地群体,POP2群体则为入侵群体,具有从东到西取代POP3群体的趋势。Zhang H et al.(2012)的致病力等表型测定结果也证实POP2群体的适合度均强于POP3群体。西南麦区的地理屏障可能延缓阻碍了POP2群体的扩张。湖北省赤霉菌3ADON型菌株发生频率从1999年的53%上升到2008年的87%也为上述推测提供了佐证(Zhang et al., 2007; Zhang H et al., 2012)。Qiu et al.(2016)对江苏省1976—2014年的赤霉菌群体进行分析,发现其毒素化学型频率未发生明显变化,表现出长时间的稳定性。Kelly et al.(2015)对加拿大禾谷镰刀菌群体的研究发现,经过一定时间融合,群体结构与毒素化学型之间的关联性明显降低。随着时间推移,毒素化学型越来越不适合作为评估群体一致性的标记。2021年,巴西、中国、美国、荷兰和意大利等多国学者联合建立了全球禾谷镰刀菌地理分布数据库,为将来全球范围内大尺度的群体学分析奠定了基础(Del Ponte et al., 2022)。

2 小麦赤霉菌的侵染循环研究

一般认为,赤霉菌是在侵染的作物病残体如玉米、水稻秸秆等上腐生越冬,到春天,温湿度条件适宜时在植物病残体上进行有性生殖,产生子囊壳。在小麦扬花期,特别是湿度大或有降雨的情况下,子囊孢子借空气传播,进入小麦穗部颖壳,完成侵染(Schmale & Bergstrom, 2003)。Zeller et al.(2003)

利用AFLP标记对小范围内赤霉菌进行群体分析,发现有很多不同基因型的菌株进行初侵染,但在植物生长过程中,一些单倍型的菌株可能侵染多个小穗,这与不同的子囊孢子完成初侵染的结论一致。认为分生孢子再侵染的作用很小,否则临近的麦穗会被很多相同基因型的病原菌侵染。不同国家的众多研究者也得到了相似的结论(Miedaner et al., 2001; Akinsanmi et al., 2004; Fernando et al., 2006)。

耕作制度与赤霉菌的越冬有密切关系。一般认为前茬作物秸秆是赤霉菌的腐生越冬载体,也是来年赤霉菌的主要初侵染来源(Leplat et al., 2013)。Hofgaard et al.(2016)发现田间秸秆量与病害增长量呈显著正相关。但到目前为止,关于赤霉菌越冬群体的种群结构研究还十分有限。镰刀菌属至少包含70个种,广泛分布于各种植物病残体及土壤中,虽然常规的调查可以发现田间存在子囊壳,但形态鉴定难以准确分辨其是否为引起赤霉病的种。中国农业科学院植物保护研究所麦类真菌病害创新团队,近年来对采自全国不同麦区田间植物病残体的菌株进行分离,获得了6 000多株镰刀菌菌株,通过分子鉴定结果发现,玉米、水稻、大豆等作物及野燕麦、牛筋草等杂草病残体均携带有引起本区域小麦赤霉病的优势镰刀菌,占23%~93%不等,其中大豆秸秆上占比最低,而水稻秸秆上最多。Yang et al.(2018)对我国长江流域稻桩腐生镰刀菌及同地块小麦赤霉菌进行了大范围调查分析,证明稻桩与小麦优势群体在种的水平上存在高度一致性,为稻麦轮作区赤霉菌主要在稻桩上越冬提供了新的证据。稻桩群体更高的多态性水平对维持赤霉菌群体多态性具有重要作用。同时还发现,稻桩分离群体NIV型菌株频率显著高于小麦分离群体,且与本地区小麦选择压力显著相关。结合国内外的研究报道可以得出结论,水稻和小麦分别对NIV和DON型群体具有选择作用。然而,Del Ponte et al.(2015)研究发现,本地玉米秸秆和小麦穗部分离群体组成几乎完全不同,玉米秸秆分离群体以南方镰刀菌和蒲苇镰刀菌*F. corydalis*为主(占96%),小麦穗部分离群体以禾谷镰刀菌为主(占84%)。这说明在巴西小麦-玉米轮作区,小麦赤霉病的初侵染源可能并非来自玉米秸秆,还存在其他赤霉菌越冬载体。Lofgren et al.(2018)对美国26种杂草带菌情况进行了分析,发现9种杂草中能分离出镰刀菌,其中94%的菌株能够侵染小麦引起赤霉病。在我国江苏省麦田附近杂草中也分

离出大量禾谷镰刀菌和亚洲镰刀菌,证明田间杂草也是赤霉菌的寄主之一,可以成为小麦赤霉病的侵染来源(Dong et al., 2021)。杨美欣(2019)对杂草表面子囊壳分离菌株的群体学分析发现,杂草上的镰刀菌群体与小麦赤霉菌为同一遗传群体,且杂草上镰刀菌群体具有更高的遗传多样性,镰刀菌在杂草上完成有性生殖是维持群体多样性的重要途径,杂草上的镰刀菌群体也是引起小麦赤霉病的初侵染源之一。杨美欣(2019)采用贝叶斯杂合模型分析,将测试菌株分为群体组成与毒素化学型具有部分相关性的2个独立群体,小麦对遗传群体POP2具有显著的偏好性,而杂草对遗传群体POP1具有一定的选择作用。

我国自2010年开始大力推行秸秆还田,赤霉病菌在土壤表层未腐烂的秸秆上大量繁殖,形成了充足的初侵染菌源,为病害暴发流行创造了有利条件。2016年安徽省小麦产业技术体系专家田间调查发现,玉米秸秆还田地块,小麦赤霉病的发病率是未还田对照区的2.78倍(陈云等,2017)。由此可见,秸秆还田导致赤霉菌大量积累,增加了病害流行成灾的风险。因此,前茬作物和田间耕作措施是影响小麦赤霉病发生流行的重要因素。

3 禾谷镰刀菌致病及毒素合成调控机制研究

禾谷镰刀菌PH-1菌株全基因组序列在*Science*上发表后(Cuomo et al., 2007),极大地促进了禾谷镰刀菌功能基因组学的发展,鉴定出大量涉及禾谷镰刀菌致病、产毒、生长发育的功能基因。科研人员通过显微切割及多组学技术系统解析了禾谷镰刀菌侵染植物后全基因组水平上的基因表达调控动态规律,发现病菌在起始侵染时采取隐秘穿透策略,之后切换到明显的组织细胞破坏阶段(Zhang XW et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2016)。在全基因组层面鉴定了657个转录因子,突变体超过11 000种表型(Son et al., 2011)。通过对激酶组、磷酸酶组和过氧化物酶组学等大规模基因功能鉴定分析(Wang et al., 2011; Yun et al., 2015; Lee et al., 2018),阐明了赤霉菌生长、发育、代谢、致病和产毒的基因调控网络,解析了雷帕霉素作用靶标(target of rapamycin, TOR)信号途径(Yu et al., 2014)、有丝分裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)(Yun et al., 2014)、环腺苷酸(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)(Jiang et al., 2016; Chen et al.,

2020)等多个信号转导途径在赤霉菌生长、发育和致病过程中的作用。鉴定出剪接调节因子,揭示了禾谷镰刀菌中的前体 mRNA 剪接机制(Wang et al., 2021),以及组蛋白 H3K27me3 阅读器 BP1、甾醇合成调节转录因子 FgSR、ATP 结合蛋白 FgArb1、Rab-GTPases 等调节赤霉菌生长发育与致病过程的分子机制(Yin et al., 2018; Tang et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2021)。

在赤霉菌毒素合成调控方面,解析了单端孢霉烯族毒素合成基因簇中各基因的功能(Kimura et al., 2007)。单族毒素合成主要由 *TRI* 基因簇、*TRI1-TRI16* 位点和 *TRI101* 位点等 15 个基因控制。其中,*TRI5* 是单端孢霉烯合酶的调控因子,*TRI6* 和 *TRI10* 是途径特异转录调控因子,*TRI13* 和 *TRI7* 在 NIV 毒素合成中发挥作用,而在产生 DON 毒素菌株中为假基因和缺失,*TRI8* 是去乙酰化酶,在 DON 的 2 种衍生物 3ADON 和 15ADON 合成中发挥作用(Alexander et al., 2011)。*TRI1* 是一个羟基化酶,催化 7 和 8 位的羟基化,而在 NX-2 型菌株中,*TRI1* 等位基因只催化 7 位羟基化,从而生成 A 型单族毒素 NX-2(Varga et al., 2015)。近期, Menke et al.(2013)研究发现了一个新的产毒结构 DON 产毒小体,是由菌丝顶端肿胀形成的一种类球形和卵圆形的小泡结构,来自于内质网重塑。DON 合成的酶促反应和中间产物都位于产毒小体内(Boenisch et al., 2017)。Zhang et al.(2015)和 Tang et al.(2018)发现 I 型分子马达肌球蛋白与肌动蛋白互作,为产毒小体的形成提供机械能量,但并不参与其他几种次生代谢产物的生物合成。以 I 型分子马达肌球蛋白为诱饵,发现了 2 个新的产毒小体组分 FgCapA 和 FgCapB,两者形成异质二聚体,并与 I 型分子马达肌球蛋白或 *TRI1* 互作,两者缺失可引起毒素产量和致病力的显著下降(Tang et al., 2020)。

毒素的合成直接受 *TRI6* 和 *TRI10* 两个转录因子的调控。*TRI6* 是一个全局性的转录因子,除了调控 *TRI1* 基因外,还调控 200 多个其他基因的表达,同时在营养丰富的条件下可以自我调节其表达(Nasmith et al., 2011)。氮代谢调控因子 FgAreA 在禾谷镰刀菌细胞核中积累,调节 *TRI* 基因表达和后续的 DON 合成(Hou et al., 2015)。光能通过真菌特异性调节因子 velvet complex VelB/VeA/LaeA 来影响次级代谢产物的合成,禾谷镰刀菌 velvet complex *VelB/VeA/LaeA* 三个基因的缺失均造成毒素产量降

低和致病力下降,说明其能够调节毒素代谢(Jiang et al., 2011; 2012)。酸性环境对于 *TRI* 基因转录和毒素合成至关重要,在中性或碱性 pH 培养环境下,禾谷镰刀菌 *TRI* 基因不表达,也检测不到毒素积累(Merhej et al., 2010)。FgPacC 是赤霉菌中负责 pH 调节的转录因子,能够抑制 *TRI* 基因表达并对毒素合成进行负调控(Merhej et al., 2011)。此外, TOR、MAPK、cAMP 等多个信号转导途径均影响毒素合成(Yu et al., 2014; Yun et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2020)。表观遗传调控相关蛋白如甲基转移酶 Fg-SET1、组蛋白乙酰转移酶 FgGcn5 等具有激活 *TRI* 基因簇的作用,从而调节毒素合成(Liu et al., 2015; Kong et al., 2018)。

4 小麦抗赤霉病遗传育种研究

培育和种植抗病品种是防治小麦赤霉病最经济有效的措施。20世纪 70 年代我国育成了高抗赤霉病品种苏麦 3 号,目前成为世界范围内广泛使用的抗源。20世纪 90 年代后,以扬麦 158、宁麦 13 为代表的一批扬麦系、宁麦系品种表现中抗赤霉病,在长江中下游麦区大面积推广应用,对赤霉病的防控发挥了重要作用,使我国小麦抗赤霉病育种处于国际领先水平(程顺和等,2012)。小麦赤霉病抗性是由多基因控制的数量性状,抗赤霉病数量性状位点(quantitative trait locus, QTL)几乎遍布小麦所有染色体(Ma et al., 2020)。目前,全球已明确了 7 个抗赤霉病位点或基因,分别为 *Fhb1*(Cuthbert et al., 2006)、*Fhb2*(Cuthbert et al., 2007)、*Fhb3*(Qi et al., 2008)、*Fhb4*(Xue et al., 2010)、*Fhb5*(Xue et al., 2011)、*Fhb6*(Cainong et al., 2015) 和 *Fhb7*(Guo et al., 2015)。近年来,小麦抗赤霉病遗传育种研究取得了很大进展,*Fhb1* 和 *Fhb7* 的成功克隆为小麦对赤霉病的抗性遗传解析奠定了基础。*Fhb1* 是一个富含组氨酸的钙结合蛋白基因(Li et al., 2019; Su et al., 2019),对赤霉病抗性的贡献率介于 15%~30% 之间,属微效主基因(minor major gene),与其他抗赤霉病基因间存在加性效应。由于 *Fhb1* 在不同环境与遗传背景中抗性表现稳定,世界范围内均以 *Fhb1* 为主要抗源开展小麦赤霉病抗性改良工作(张爱民等,2018)。*Fhb7* 基因来源于长穗偃麦草,编码一种谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶(glutathione S-transferase, GST),可以打开 DON 毒素的环氧基团,并催化其形成谷胱甘肽加合物,产生解毒效应,从而使 *Fhb7* 对产生 DON 毒素的镰刀菌具有广谱抗性。*Fhb7* 是通过水

平基因转移从真菌转入到植物中的(Wang et al., 2020)。除上述7个抗病位点之外,同时还发现小麦orphan抗性基因TaFROG、胍丁胺酰基转移酶基因TaACT、转录因子TaWRKY70等对赤霉病抗性有重要作用(Perochon et al., 2015; Kage et al., 2017 a, b)。这些抗病基因或抗病相关基因的发掘和鉴定,对小麦抗赤霉病遗传育种将起到积极的推动作用。

Yan et al.(2020)采用自然发病法评价了来自中国4个主要麦区129个小麦品种对赤霉病和毒素积累的抗性,发现品种来源地区与病情指数之间存在显著的相关性。来自长江中下游地区的小麦品种抗病性最强,其次是来自长江上游地区的品种;黄淮北部和南部地区品种的赤霉病抗性最差,几乎所有品种都表现为中感或高感赤霉病;大多数麦区小麦赤霉病的病情指数与毒素积累没有明显的相关性;在相同抗性水平下,长江流域小麦品种抗毒素积累能力显著高于黄淮麦区,说明长江流域小麦品种可能含有独立于抗病性之外的抗毒素积累基因。据2009—2021年农业农村部新品种审定公告,2009—2021年通过国审的小麦品种共554个,对其中的502个品种进行了抗赤霉病性鉴定,结果表明,生选6号、杨麦33两品种达到抗性级别;表现中抗以上的品种有46个,占9.6%;中感品种89个,占17.7%;高感品种365个,占72.7%。综合来看,小麦感赤霉病品种占90%,除2009年、2012年和2021年外,其余年份抗病品种比例均不足10%,其中2011年、2014年和2017年没有抗病品种通过审定。随着全国赤霉病流行频率上升,小麦抗赤霉病育种逐渐得到重视,国家区试增加扬州市、南阳市、合肥市等多个自然发病鉴定点,提高了品种抗病鉴定准确度和稳定性,对长江中下游赤霉病重度流行区采取了抗病品种准入制,在黄淮麦区抗性好的品种放宽了产量要求。近年来,小麦国审品种的赤霉病抗性状况有明显改善。2010—2017年,国审抗赤霉病品种仅占4%,2018年、2019年、2020年和2021年分别提高到6.6%、9.6%、7.0%和13.4%,时隔12年之后再次选育出达到抗性级别的品种。过去10年中,国家审定的绝大部分抗病品种来自江苏、安徽2省,适于长江中下游冬麦区种植,2019年和2021年黄淮麦区的2个品种达到中抗水平。“十三五”期间黄淮麦区有31个中感以上品种通过国家审定(张勇等,2021),这表明黄淮麦区抗赤霉病育种也取得了初步成效。但总体来看,我国目前小麦品种的赤霉病抗性还远不能满

足生产需求,需进一步发掘新的抗源,结合现代育种技术方法如精准表型组鉴定技术、基因编辑技术等,以进一步提升我国小麦品种抗赤霉病水平。

5 小麦赤霉病监测与防控技术研究

小麦赤霉病防治适期是在小麦扬花初期病原菌侵染之前,防治窗口期很短,病菌一旦侵染显症后再用药,防效会大大降低。因此,及时准确预报对赤霉病防治决策十分重要。国内外科学家对赤霉病预测预报技术开展了大量研究。Xu et al.(2013)利用气候数据建立了适用于欧洲预测DON毒素污染的逻辑斯蒂预测模型;Hooker et al.(2002)利用抽穗期前后的气象因子建立模型来预测DON毒素含量;de Wolf et al.(2003)利用扬花后10 d的温度、相对湿度和扬花前7 d的降雨时间建立了美国小麦赤霉病严重程度预测模型,经检验准确率达到84%,说明扬花期前后的气象因子对小麦赤霉病的发生流行至关重要;Shah et al.(2014)采用机器学习中的增强回归树算法对赤霉病流行程度与350项基于气候的预测变量和小麦类型的分类变量进行回归分析并建立模型,对赤霉病预测预报的准确率比15个常规模型提高了31%。

早在20世纪80年代,我国便开展了小麦赤霉病区域性预测预报研究工作。周华月(1983)发现浙江省金华市利用电动孢子捕捉器捕捉的病菌子囊孢子数与病穗率呈极显著相关,并建立了预测模型。陈宣民和袁超(1984)利用孢子数量、降雨日数、降雨量、平均气温建立了浙江省杭州市的赤霉病发病率的预测模型,预测准确率达到80%以上。商鸿生等(1999)利用陕西省关中地区20余年气象和病情资料,采用逐步判别法将各县市划分为3大气候区,在此基础上,根据地下水位与发病率的回归关系,进一步以乡镇为单位划分赤霉病流行区,验证准确率达到83%。丁文浩(2020)基于气象数据构建了基于反向传播神经网络的安徽省小麦赤霉病预测模型,并实现了基于网络地理信息系统(web geographic information system, WebGIS)的病害预测可视化。张平平(2015)建立了基于产壳秸秆密度的陕西省关中地区小麦赤霉病病穗率预测模型,并以此为基础,研制了预报器以及基于物联网的小麦赤霉病自动监测预警系统,该系统在长江流域及黄淮沿淮麦区6个县(市)测试结果显示,对小麦赤霉病病穗率和发生程度的平均预测准确率分别为79.9%和

67.1%。其中,对赤霉病发生程度的平均预测准确率在黄淮沿淮麦区为84.3%,高于长江流域麦区的50.0%;对病穗率的平均预测准确率在黄淮麦区为86.8%,高于长江流域麦区的73.0%。模型对黄淮及沿淮麦区小麦赤霉病的短期预测效果较好(黄冲等,2020b)。目前,我国小麦赤霉病预测预报技术已在部分区域推广应用,取得了很好的效果,但其准确度和适用范围仍需进一步改善。

在小麦赤霉病防控策略和技术研究方面,近年来也取得了较好的进展。由于缺乏有效的高抗、丰产、优质小麦品种,使用化学杀菌剂仍然是防治赤霉病的重要措施。自从20世纪70年代沈阳化工研究院实现多菌灵的工业化生产以来,苯并咪唑类药剂在我国用于赤霉病防治已有近50年的历史。自1992年在浙江省海宁市的病穗中分离到世界上首例小麦赤霉病菌对多菌灵的田间抗性菌株后(周明国,1999),在江苏、安徽、河南和浙江等多个省均发现了赤霉菌对多菌灵的抗性菌株,特别是江苏、安徽2省的抗药性群体迅速扩张(Liu et al., 2014;宋益民等,2018)。国家小麦产业技术体系穗部病害防控团队系统监测发现,在江苏省小麦赤霉菌初侵染源群体中,抗药性菌株平均检出率由2008年的4.8%上升到2016年的40.3%,安徽省抗药性菌株的平均检出率由2009年的0.2%上升至2016年的13.3%,局部地区已达90%(陈云等,2017)。我国科研人员已经解析了禾谷镰刀菌对多菌灵的抗性机制,主要由 β 2微管蛋白50、167、198和200位氨基酸突变所引起(Chen et al., 2009; Qiu et al., 2011)。Zhang et al.(2009)研究发现,抗多菌灵的禾谷镰刀菌群体毒素产量比敏感群体更高,而且在侵染麦穗上检测到更高的病原生物量,说明抗药群体在没有药剂选择压力的情况下具有更高的适合度,这可能与长江中下游麦区抗药性菌株频率依然较高有关。氰烯菌酯是我国自主研发的氰基丙烯酸酯类新型选择性杀菌剂,对镰刀菌具有较好的抑制活性(王龙根等,2004)。氰烯菌酯作用于镰刀菌的I型肌球蛋白,通过抑制I型肌球蛋白的ATPase活性控制病原菌生长。I型肌球蛋白基因的多个点突变导致了镰刀菌对氰烯菌酯的抗性(Zhang et al., 2015)。由于I型肌球蛋白对毒素小体形成至关重要,因此氰烯菌酯在控制病害的同时对降低毒素也有很好的效果(Tang et al., 2018)。戊唑醇和丙硫菌唑等属于甾醇脱甲基抑制剂(stanol demethylation inhibitor,DMI),对小麦

赤霉病有良好的防治效果,但近年来已出现了对戊唑醇耐药性的菌株。Liu et al.(2019)揭示了DMI杀菌剂的耐药性新机制,发现小麦赤霉菌中1个新的转录因子FgSR被高渗透压甘油(hypertonic osmotic glycerol,HOG)信号途径磷酸化修饰后,招募染色质重塑复合体对靶基因启动子区进行重塑,引起靶基因高水平转录。由于赤霉菌抗药性的产生和发展,因此加强新型杀菌剂研发和抗药性治理研究显得十分重要。

生物防治是小麦赤霉病绿色防控的有效措施。目前已经报道多种细菌和真菌可作为防治赤霉病的生防菌,包括芽孢杆菌、假单胞菌、酵母菌、木霉菌和放线菌。Jamal et al.(2017)从解淀粉芽孢杆菌*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* Y1菌株中分离纯化出环肽,可通过抑制镰刀菌而减轻赤霉病的发生。刘悦等(2020)等发现解淀粉芽孢杆菌EA19菌株发酵液对小麦赤霉病菌菌落生长和分生孢子的萌发具有显著的抑制作用,田间对赤霉病的防治效果可达81.2%,与50%多菌灵可湿性粉剂的效果无显著差异。Hu et al.(2014)筛选到1株绿针假单孢杆菌*Pseudomonas chlororaphis* Pcho10菌株,能够分泌吩嗪-1-甲酰胺(phazine-1-carboxamide,PCN),对禾谷镰刀菌生长有很强的抑制作用,通过温室和田间试验证明Pcho10能够在麦穗中稳定定殖,有效控制小麦赤霉病的发生。Armando et al.(2013)从动物消化系统中分离得到的酿酒酵母*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*,能够通过竞争作用抑制镰刀菌生长和产毒。Schöneberg et al.(2015)等研究结果表明,粉红粘帚霉*Clostrachys rosea*和枝状枝孢菌*Cladosporium cladosporioides*除了能直接抑制镰刀菌生长外,还可在不同条件下抑制秸秆上禾谷镰刀菌子囊壳的形成。Chen et al.(2018)研究发现,假单胞杆菌可分泌一种酰胺类化合物苯那嗪-1-羧基酰胺,能直接影响禾谷镰刀菌组蛋白乙酰转移酶FgGcn5的活性,通过控制真菌组蛋白修饰来抑制植物病原真菌的生长和毒素的产生,这是抑制禾谷镰刀菌生长和产毒的新机制。总体来看,虽然已经报道了较多赤霉病生防菌及其作用机制,但受到有效成分产量低、田间药效稳定性差等影响,目前尚未成功研制出生产上应用的生防产品,但仍不失为小麦赤霉病绿色防控技术的发展方向。

6 展望

近年来,我国小麦赤霉病发生区域扩大、流行频

率升高。其主要原因有以下几个方面:(1)可供生产上推广种植的抗病品种缺乏;(2)秸秆还田造成田间菌源基数增大;(3)病害预测预报准确性不高;(4)可用杀菌剂种类少、病原菌抗药性问题突出;(5)北方麦区农民对赤霉病的防治意识不强等等。小麦赤霉病及其造成的真菌毒素污染防控是一项系统工程,需要多学科协作,加大对病害成灾机理、监测预警和绿色防控技术研发力度,形成实用化技术和产品,并在生产上推广应用。惟其如此,才能达到持久有效控制病害的目的。因此,在病害预测与防治方面,今后需要重点研究解决以下5个问题,(1)加强抗病品种选育。目前尚未发现对赤霉病免疫的小麦品种,高抗品种亦极其稀少,必须加大抗病品种选育力度。一是大力发掘新型抗性种质(或抗病基因),并在抗病育种中广泛应用,特别是推动长江流域抗性资源在黄淮麦区的应用;二是逐步提高国家和各省(市、区)品种审定对赤霉病抗性的要求,引导小麦新品种选育方向;三是充分利用新技术手段与传统育种方法相结合,如分子标记技术、多组学分析技术、寄主诱导基因沉默、基因编辑、合成生物等新技术,加快小麦抗赤霉病品种选育进程。(2)研发自动化、智能化监测预警技术。赤霉病防治要坚持“预防为主,综合防治”的方针,要做到及时有效防治病害,精准预报至关重要。目前,赤霉病预测的主要制约因素是缺乏长时间、大尺度的田间病害基础数据,要支持建立基础数据采集的长效机制,利用机器学习、大数据分析等新技术手段,开发适应性更广、准确度更高的预测预报模型,建立网络化、自动化、智能化的测报设备平台,实现小麦赤霉病的精准预测。(3)改进秸秆还田、免耕等影响赤霉病发生的耕作栽培措施。减少初侵染菌量是防控赤霉病的有效途径之一,粗放性的秸秆全量还田导致大量秸秆裸露在土壤表面,为赤霉菌腐生及其有性生殖创造了有利条件。赤霉病流行区推广秸秆离田、机械粉碎腐熟或土地深翻深埋,减少病原菌基数。加强田间管理,适度调整播种量及水肥条件,防止群体过大导致田间郁闭度升高,同时注意清沟理墒,降低田间湿度,避免形成赤霉病流行的适宜条件。(4)实行小麦赤霉病分区治理策略。长江流域、江淮、黄淮等小麦赤霉病常年重发区,在准确预报病害发生流行趋势的基础上,采取“主动出击,见花打药”策略,抓住小麦抽穗扬花这一关键时期,全面喷施针对性药剂预防,减轻病害发生程度。黄淮中北部、华北、西北等常年偶发

麦区,采取“立足预防,适时用药”策略,根据病害预报信息,一旦遇适宜病害流行的天气,应立即组织药剂防治,降低病害流行风险。(5)科学选择和使用杀菌剂。坚持合理选药、适时用药、科学施药原则。根据各地区病原菌群体的杀菌剂抗性情况,选择适合的杀菌剂。尽量选用耐雨水冲刷的超微粉、胶悬剂等剂型;注意轮换用药,第2次防治应选用与第1次防治作用机理不同的药剂品种,以延缓病菌抗药性产生,提高防治效果,减轻真菌毒素污染。同时,要选用高效的施药器械,适宜的助剂和稳定剂,以提高药剂利用率,保障病害防治效果。

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