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茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫的毒杀活性

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[摘要] 【目的】研究了茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫(*Meloidogyne javanica*)的毒杀活性,以及茶枯饼粉末拌土处理对空心菜和落葵爪哇根结线虫病的盆栽防治效果,为线虫病的生物防治提供理论依据。【方法】以茶枯饼为材料,采用药液直接浸泡法和粉末拌土盆栽法,分别研究了茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫2龄幼虫的毒杀活性、对卵的孵化抑制性,以及茶枯饼粉末拌土处理对空心菜和落葵爪哇根结线虫病的防效。【结果】茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫2龄幼虫有较强的毒杀活性,以50,100,150 mg/mL茶枯饼乙醇抽提物处理72 h,经清水复苏24 h后,校正死亡率分别为39.94%,58.80%,70.68%;对爪哇根结线虫卵的孵化表现出较强抑制活性,以50,100,150 mg/mL茶枯饼乙醇抽提物处理5 d后,抑制孵化率均达到58%以上。茶枯饼粉末拌土处理对空心菜(9 g/L)及落葵(11 g/L)爪哇根结线虫均有较好的防治效果,茶枯饼粉末拌土能显著降低根结数及雌虫产卵量,并使植株地上部鲜质量显著增加。【结论】茶枯饼中存在杀线虫成分,可作为潜在的防治根结线虫病资源用于线虫病的防治。

[关键词] 茶枯饼;爪哇根结线虫;杀线活性

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Nematicidal activity of ethanol extracts from tea cakes against *Meloidogyne javanica*

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Abstract: 【Objective】In this paper, ethanol extracts from tea cakes were assessed for their nematicidal activity against *Meloidogyne javanica*, and pot trial was also conducted to adjust the control effects of tea cake powder mixed with the soil treatment against diseases caused by *M. javanica*. 【Method】Tea cakes were the research medium. The liquid immersion method and potting method with powder mixed with the soil were used to study the nematicidal activity of ethanol extracts from tea cakes against *Meloidogyne javanica*, the rejection capability to egg hatchings, and the control effects on water spinach and basella alba. 【Result】Thanol extracts from tea cakes had strong nematicidal activity against the second stage juveniles. The adjusted mortality of *M. javanica* juveniles, after being treated by ethanol extracts with concentrations of 50, 100, and 150 mg/mL for 72 h and being put in water for 24 h, were 39.94%, 58.80%, and 70.68%, respectively. Ethanol extracts from tea cakes also had strong inhibitory activity against the egg hatching of *M. javanica*. The inhibitory rates to egg hatching reached 58% after being treated for 5 d with ethanol extracts with concentrations of 50, 100, and 150 mg/mL. Pot trails of water spinach and basella alba showed that the root-knot disease caused by *M. javanica* could be effectively controlled with 1 L soil mixed with 11 g tea cake powder. The galls and eggs were reduced and fresh weight of shoots increased significantly.

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【Conclusion】 Tea cakes contain nematicidal components and could be used to control root-knot diseases potentially.

Key words: tea cakes; *Meloidogyne javanica*; nematicidal activity

爪哇根结线虫(*Meloidogyne javanica*)具有寄主范围广、危害严重的特点,是引起蔬菜根结线虫病害的主要病原。化学防治是控制植物线虫病害的最有效措施,但目前生产上使用的化学杀线虫剂大多为高毒、高残留农药,用量大、成本高,易造成环境污染等。近年来,利用植物源活性物质防治植物寄生线虫病害逐渐受到重视并引起广泛关注,相关研究报道也越来越多^[1-7]。

茶枯饼是由各类茶籽(油茶(*Thea sinesis*)或茶(*Camellia sasauqua*))榨油后留下的残渣,我国每年至少生产 100 万 t 茶枯饼,资源丰富。早期文献记载,茶枯饼可以作为“土农药”使用,如杀蛆,防治蚜虫、螟虫、飞虱等^[8-12],但对其杀线虫活性方面的报道很少。本试验以茶枯饼为材料,研究了茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫 2 龄幼虫的毒杀活性及对卵孵化的抑制活性,并进一步研究了茶枯饼粉末拌土处理对空心菜及落葵爪哇根结线虫病的盆栽防治效果,旨在为线虫病的生物防治提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试线虫

供试爪哇根结线虫(*M. javanica*)由华南农业大学植物线虫研究室提供,接种于盆栽番茄(*Solanum lycopersicum*)苗上繁殖备用。

1.2 茶枯饼乙醇抽提物及其粉末的制备

茶枯饼晾干后粉碎成粉末,加入样品量 8 倍(m/V)的体积分数 95% 食用乙醇溶液,室温下浸泡 5~7 d,过滤,滤渣再添加体积分数 95% 食用乙醇浸泡,反复 2 次。滤液在旋转蒸发仪上减压蒸馏浓缩至浓稠状,再用石油醚萃取 3 次(去掉材料中的油及叶绿素)后,在旋转蒸发仪上蒸去乙醇,即获得茶枯饼乙醇抽提物,用灭菌蒸馏水配成供试质量浓度备用。

盆栽试验采用茶枯饼粉末,即将茶枯饼粉碎后,过孔径 0.375 mm 筛所收集的粉末。

1.3 室内生测试验及盆栽试验的方法

1.3.1 对爪哇根结线虫 2 龄幼虫的毒杀活性测定

采用直接浸泡法。将番茄爪哇根结线虫病根冲洗干净,在解剖镜下挑取卵囊,置 25 °C 恒温培养箱孵化 72 h,获得大量纯爪哇根结线虫 2 龄幼虫。取

24 孔细胞培养板,分别加入 50,100,150 mg/mL 的茶枯饼乙醇抽提物溶液 1 mL 和 30~50 条根结线虫 2 龄幼虫,置 25 °C 恒温箱中,于 24,48,72 h 在倒置显微镜下检查并记录线虫活虫数和死虫数,按以下公式计算各自校正死亡率。同时,将处理 72 h 的线虫用清水复苏 24 h,再次于倒置显微镜下检查并记录线虫活虫数和死虫数,按以下公式计算复苏 24 h 校正死亡率。每处理 4 次重复,以无菌水处理作为对照组。

$$\text{线虫死亡率} = \frac{\text{死亡线虫数}}{\text{对照组线虫数}} \times 100\%;$$

$$\text{校正死亡率} = (\text{处理组线虫死亡率} - \text{对照组线虫死亡率}) / (1 - \text{对照组线虫死亡率}) \times 100\%。$$

1.3.2 对爪哇根结线虫卵孵化的抑制活性 将番茄爪哇根结线虫病根冲洗干净,在解剖镜下挑取色泽和大小较一致的卵囊,用 10 g/L 次氯酸钠溶液消毒 3 min,过孔径 0.075 和 0.025 mm 的套筛收集卵粒,配成 2 000 粒/mL 的卵粒悬浮液。在 24 孔细胞培养板中分别加入 50,100,150 mg/mL 的 1 mL 茶枯饼乙醇抽提物溶液和 0.1 mL 卵粒悬浮液,每处理重复 4 次,以无菌水处理作为对照组(CK),置 25 °C 培养箱培养,分别在培养 3,5,7 d 后观察记录线虫孵化数量,计算线虫卵孵化抑制率。

$$\text{线虫卵孵化抑制率} = (\text{对照组线虫卵孵化数} - \text{处理组线虫卵孵化数}) / \text{对照组线虫卵孵化数} \times 100\%。$$

1.3.3 茶枯饼粉末拌土防治空心菜及落葵爪哇根结线虫病的盆栽试验 取空心菜(柳叶空心菜)、落葵(大叶藤菜)种子播种于灭菌的盆土中,待长至 3 片真叶时移栽。取经 121 °C 消毒 1 h 后的沙壤土(V(沙):V(土)=1:4)1 L,分别与 3,6,9 g(空心菜)和 3,7,11 g(落葵)茶枯饼粉末充分混匀,再分装于直径 16 cm×高 12 cm 的花盆(1 L)内,每盆移栽供试苗 1 株。移苗后 7 d 接种爪哇根结线虫 2 龄幼虫,每株接 1 000 条,以灭菌土接种线虫为对照组(CK),每处理 10 次重复。生长期间只浇水,接种线虫后 45 d 扣盆调查,记录株高、地上部鲜质量、地下部鲜质量、根结数、卵粒数、土壤中 2 龄幼虫数,并按以下公式计算防效。

$$\text{防效} = \frac{\text{对照组根结数} - \text{处理组根结数}}{\text{对照组根结数}} \times 100\%。$$

1.4 数据分析

试验数据采用 SPSS 软件(SPSS Statistics Base 17.0)进行处理,并在 $P=0.05$ 水平上进行差异显著性分析,用 Duncan 法进行多重比较,计算标准误(SE)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫 2 龄幼虫的毒杀活性

由表 1 可见,茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫 2 龄幼虫的毒杀活性与其质量浓度及处理时间均呈正比。茶枯饼乙醇抽提物质量浓度越高,处理时

表 1 茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫 2 龄幼虫的毒杀活性

Table 1 Nemeticidal activity of camellia cake extracts against second-stage juveniles of *M. javanica*

茶枯饼乙醇抽提物质量浓度/(mg·mL ⁻¹) Concentration	校正死亡率/% Adjust mortality			
	24 h	48 h	72 h	复苏 24 h Recover 24 h
50	6.96±0.06 c	62.82±0.65 c	74.92±0.34 c	39.94±0.52 c
100	10.03±0.50 b	77.26±0.35 b	82.62±0.50 b	58.80±0.66 b
150	31.33±0.49 a	83.47±0.45 a	91.73±0.86 a	70.68±0.80 a

注:表中数据为 4 次重复的平均值。同列数据后标不同字母者表示在 0.05 水平差异显著(DMRT 法)。表 2 同。

Note: Data in the table are the average of 4 replications. Data within a column followed by the different letter are significantly different at 0.05 level(DMRT). The same as table 2.

表 2 茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫卵孵化的抑制活性

Table 2 Effects of camellia cake extracts on the egg hatching of *M. javanica*

抽提液质量浓度/(mg·mL ⁻¹) Concentration	抑制率/% Inhibition rate		
	3 d	5 d	7 d
50	39.11±4.26 c	58.76±0.70 c	65.57±0.92 c
100	64.25±1.20 b	76.31±1.02 b	80.00±0.54 b
150	72.41±0.90 a	81.64±0.59 a	84.58±0.64 a

2.3 茶枯饼粉末的盆栽防治效果

2.3.1 对空心菜爪哇根结线虫病的防治效果 盆栽试验结果(表 3)表明,茶枯饼粉末对空心菜爪哇根结线虫病有较好的防治效果,随着茶枯饼粉末用量的增加,防治效果逐步加强。茶枯饼粉末用量为

间越长,毒杀活性越强。50,100,150 mg/mL 茶枯饼乙醇抽提物处理 72 h,经清水复苏 24 h 后,校正死亡率分别为 39.94%,58.80%,70.68%。

2.2 茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫卵孵化的抑制活性

由表 2 可见,50,100,150 mg/mL 的茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫卵孵化有较强的抑制活性。处理 5 d 后,线虫卵孵化抑制率均达到了 58% 以上,且随着茶枯饼乙醇抽提物质量浓度的增加及处理时间的延长,抑制活性越高。处理 7 d 时,50,100,150 mg/mL 茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对线虫卵孵化的抑制率分别为 65.57%,80.00%,84.58%。

表 3 茶枯饼粉末拌土对空心菜爪哇根结线虫病的盆栽防治效果

Table 3 Effects of powder of camellia cake on control of water spinach root-knot diseases caused by *M. Javanica*

茶枯饼粉末用量/(g·L ⁻¹) Concentration	株高/cm Plant height	鲜质量/g Fresh weight		单株根结数 Galls per plant	卵粒数/mL ⁻¹ Eggs	2 龄幼虫数/L ⁻¹ Second-stage juveniles	防治/% Controlling effect
		地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root				
3	19.92±0.45 c	2.40±0.09 c	1.86±0.04 c	263.20±4.10 b	844.80±6.96 b	3 514.0±3.75 b	26.60±1.14 c
6	28.36±0.31 a	3.24±0.08 b	2.30±0.06 b	187.00±4.24 c	561.20±4.55 c	3 300.0±3.08 c	47.85±1.18 b
9	24.98±0.43 b	11.94±0.48 a	3.58±0.05 a	98.40±4.34 d	277.40±2.54 d	3 120.6±2.79 d	72.56±1.21 a
CK	14.10±0.27 d	1.59±0.05 d	1.11±0.05 c	358.60±4.76 a	1 111.40±3.94 a	3 622.0±4.65 a	—

注:表中数据为 10 次重复的平均值。同列数据后标不同字母者表示在 0.05 水平差异显著(DMRT 法)。表 4 同。

Note: Data in the table are the average of 10 repeated tests. The letters following the values in same column indicate that the difference is significant at level 0.05 (DMRT). Same in table 4.

2.3.2 对落葵爪哇根结线虫病的防治效果 盆栽试验结果(表 4)表明,茶枯饼粉末对落葵爪哇根结线虫病有较好的防治效果,且防治效果随茶枯饼粉末用量的增加而增强。茶枯饼粉末用量为 3,7,11

表 4 茶枯饼粉末拌土对落葵爪哇根结线虫病的盆栽防治效果

Table 4 Effects of powder of camellia cake on control of malabar spinach root-knot diseases caused by *M. javanica*

茶枯饼粉末 用量/(g·L ⁻¹) Concentration	株高/cm Plant height	鲜质量/g Fresh weight		单株根结数 Galls per plant	卵粒数/mL ⁻¹ Eggs	2 龄幼虫数/L ⁻¹ Concentration second-stage juveniles	防治/% Controlling effect
		地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root				
3	16.66±0.54 c	45.51±0.56 c	15.00±0.37 c	347.6±2.86 b	536.20±4.04 b	3 548.0±2.56 b	32.19±0.56 c
7	18.78±0.52 b	57.23±0.71 b	21.69±0.61 b	249.00±3.54 c	425.6±5.10 c	3 310.0±3.13 c	51.42±0.69 b
11	23.78±0.34 a	62.54±0.88 a	29.79±0.55 a	98.40±3.41 d	171.00±2.51 d	2 378.0±4.37 d	80.80±0.67 a
CK	13.58±0.74 d	36.82±0.70 d	14.18±0.48 c	512.60±4.77 a	1 117.4±8.23 a	3 758.0±4.54 a	—

3 结论与讨论

本研究的室内生测试验结果表明,茶枯饼乙醇抽提物对爪哇根结线虫 2 龄幼虫表现出较强的毒杀活性,并明显抑制卵的孵化。徐晓莉^[13]和吴慧平等^[14]研究发现,茶枯饼体积分数 95% 乙醇抽提物对南方根结线虫(*M. incognita*)2 龄幼虫在处理 60 h 时的校正死亡率达到 94.80%。吴慧平等^[15]对茶皂素杀线虫活性进行了初步的测定分析,结果显示,茶皂素对南方根结线虫具中等强度的离体选择性致死活性。本试验结果进一步说明,茶枯饼中的活性成分对爪哇根结线虫也有较强的毒杀活性。

盆栽试验结果表明,茶枯饼粉末拌土处理空心菜和落葵后,对爪哇根结线虫病均有较好的防治效果,并且明显增加了植物的生长量。徐晓莉^[13]和吴慧平等^[15]的研究结果显示,茶枯饼粉末拌土显著增加了供试辣椒的生长量,减少了辣椒根结数并降低了病级。本研究结果进一步说明茶枯饼中存在杀线虫成分,且在土壤环境中也有很好的防治线虫病害效果。

鉴于我国每年至少产生 100 万 t 茶枯饼,而茶枯饼中存在杀线虫成分,其有望直接利用开发为杀线虫植物资源,因此进一步探明茶枯饼的杀线虫活性成分,明确该活性成分的杀线虫机理,对于深入研究并开发茶枯饼,具有重要的理论与现实意义。

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