

油菜菌核病菌对10种杀菌剂的敏感性及不同药剂田间防效

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[摘要] 【目的】比较陕西油菜菌核病菌(*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)对10种杀菌剂的敏感性以及不同杀菌剂田间防效,为油菜菌核病的化学防治提供依据。【方法】采用FAO推荐的菌落直径法,在室内测定油菜菌核病菌对10种杀菌剂的敏感性;并根据室内敏感性测定结果,选择对油菜菌核病菌敏感性强的7种药剂的商品制剂进行田间药效试验。【结果】陕西汉中地区的油菜菌核病菌对咪酰胺、腐霉利、异菌脲、多菌灵、甲基托布津、戊唑醇及菌核净的敏感性较强,其抑制中浓度(EC_{50})为 $0.073\text{--}0.409\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$,其次为乙霉威与丙环唑,其 EC_{50} 分别为 0.679 I 和 $2.236\text{ 7 }\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$,对上述9种药剂均表现为高度敏感;对百菌清中度敏感,其 EC_{50} 为 $12.915\text{ 1 }\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 。田间药效试验结果表明,7种药剂对油菜菌核病均有显著防效,其中以50%速克灵WP $750\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 的防效最高,达到85.9%;其次为80%甲基托布津WP $125\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 、50%多菌灵WP $2250\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 及43%戊唑醇SC $375\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$,其防效分别达到77.3%,75.2%和68.6%;25%咪酰胺EC $562.5\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 与50%异菌脲WP $750\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 防效相当,分别为60.3%和56.2%;而以40%菌核净WP $1875\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 的防效最低(45.7%)。田间产量调查结果显示,50%速克灵(腐霉利)WP的保产率与效益均最高,分别达到19.5%和 $1850.8\text{元}/\text{hm}^2$;其次为80%甲基托布津WP(17.6%)、50%多菌灵WP(17.1%)和43%戊唑醇SC(15.8%),保产效益达到 $1479.2\text{--}1719.4\text{元}/\text{hm}^2$;40%菌核净WP的保产率(10.3%)和保产效益($913.9\text{元}/\text{hm}^2$)最低。【结论】综合10种杀菌剂的敏感性、田间药效和保产效益结果认为,腐霉利、多菌灵、甲基托布津、戊唑醇、咪酰胺、异菌脲和菌核净均可作为陕西目前及今后油菜菌核病的有效防治药剂,且以前4种杀菌剂的效果较为理想。

[关键词] 油菜;菌核病菌;杀菌剂;敏感性;防效

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Sensitivity of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* to 10 fungicides and controlling effect of different medicaments to the rape *Sclerotinia* stem rot in field

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Abstract: 【Objective】The study was done in order to be clear about the sensitivity of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* to 10 fungicides as well as preventing and controlling effect of the different fungicides in the field, to provide scientific basis for the rape *Sclerotinia* stem rot chemistry controlling in field in Shaanxi.

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【Method】The FAO recommendation the colony diameter law was used to determine the sensitivity of the rape *S. sclerotiorum* in the room to 10 fungicides; According to the sensitive determination result, the rape *S. sclerotiorum* sensitivity strong medicament was carried on the field to guard against the effect experiment. **【Result】** Among the ten tested fungicides, Prochloraz, Procymidone, Iprodione, Carbendazim, Thiophanate-methyl, Tebuconazole and N-3,5-dichlorophenyl Isuccinimide have strong toxicity to *S. sclerotiorum*, their EC_{50} between 0.073 3 and 0.409 0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Diethofencarb and Prochloraz are in the second place, their EC_{50} 0.679 1 and 2.236 7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. 9 medicaments, showing high sensitivity; But Chlorothalonil is the last one, its EC_{50} 12.915 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, moderate sensitive. According to the laboratory experiment result, 7 fungicides strongly sensitive are chosen to carry on the field drug efficacy test result, all of them have obvious guard against the effect on the rape *Sclerotinia* stem rot, in which the Procymidone 50% WP 750 g/ hm^2 controlling effect is the best, achieving 85.9%; Next is Thiophanate-methyl 80% WP 1125 g/ hm^2 , Carbendazim 50% WP 2250 g/ hm^2 and Procymidone 43% SC 375 g/ hm^2 are also good, and the control effect respectively is 77.3%, 75.2% and 68.6%. Prochloraz 25% EC 562.5 g/ hm^2 and Iprodione 50% WP 750 g/ hm^2 guarding against the effect is 60.3% and 56.2% respectively; N-3,5-dichlorophenyl Isuccinimide 40% WP 1875 g/ hm^2 guards against effect 45.7% is the worst, but reaches the extremely remarkable level with contrastive difference. 7 fungicides field output investigation result shows the benefit of Procymidone 50% WP is the best, respectively achieving 19.5% and 1850.8 yuan/ hm^2 ; Next is Thiophanate-methyl 80% WP (17.6%), Carbendazim 50% WP (17.1%) and Tebuconazole 43% SC (15.8%), the benefit is 1479.2–1719.4 yuan/ hm^2 . The guaranteed effect (10.3%) and benefit (913.9 yuan/ hm^2) of N-3,5-dichlorophenyl Isuccinimide 40% WP is the lowest. **【Conclusion】** According to the sensitive determinations and the field controlling effect as well as guaranteed benefit analysis, Prochloraz, Procymidone, Iprodione, Carbendazim, Thiophanate-methyl, Tebuconazole and N-3,5-dichlorophenyl Isuccinimide may be taken for effective preventing and controlling medicaments, but the effect of the former 4 medicaments will be ideal.

Key words: oilseed; *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*; fungicides; sensitivity; controlling effect

菌核病(rape *Sclerotinia* stem rot)是油菜生产中的重要病害,俗称烂秆、白秆、霉蔸等。一般年份发病率达10%~30%,严重时达80%以上^[1],可致油菜减产10%~70%,含油量降低1%~5%,严重影响油菜的产量和品质。近年来,随着农村主要劳动力的转移、劳动力成本的急剧升高以及农产品经济效益的下降,农户对油菜种植的积极性不高,田间栽培管理较为简单粗放,尤其对病虫害防治重视不够,因此探求生产上更直接、简便、经济高效的防治药剂和方法措施,对于油菜菌核病的防治具有重要意义。喷洒化学药剂仍是目前防治油菜菌核病最直接、简便的方法,同时也是最有效的防治方法。多年来,在长江流域和东南沿海地区,通过广泛使用化学药剂使油菜菌核病得到了有效控制,但多菌灵等药剂的长期单一使用,使病原菌对多菌灵已产生抗药性、对甲托等苯并咪唑类也产生了交互抗性,防效逐年下降;同时,不同地区的病原菌抗性水平又存在较大差异^[2-7]。因此,若能因地制宜地将化学药剂防治与农业防治相结合,将会取得更理想的效果。本研

究采用FAO推荐的菌落直径法,在室内测定油菜菌核病菌(*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)对10种杀菌剂的敏感性,并根据室内敏感性测定结果,选择对油菜菌核病菌敏感性的杀菌剂的商品制剂进行田间防效试验,旨在为油菜菌核病的化学防治提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材 料

1.1.1 供试菌种 油菜菌核病菌菌株SNZ4-1-9,2009年采自陕西省汉中市南郑县罹病的油菜茎秆,经体积分数70%酒精浸泡消毒45~60 s,无菌水冲洗3次后吸干存留水分,置常规PDA平板上纯化后,于25℃恒温培养箱中培养保存。

1.1.2 供试药剂 用于室内敏感性试验测定的药剂有95%咪酰胺原药、98%腐霉利原药、95.4%异菌脲原药、98%多菌灵原药、98%甲基托布津原药、96%戊唑醇原药、90.5%菌核净原药、95%乙霉威原药、95%丙环唑原药及75%百菌清WP,均由西安美

邦药业有限公司提供。

用于田间药效试验的药剂有:43%戊唑醇 SC,拜耳作物有限公司生产;50%速克灵(腐霉利)WP,日本住友化学株式会社生产;50%多菌灵 WP,山东华阳科技股份有限公司生产;25%咪酰胺 EC,杭州庆丰农化有限公司生产;50%异菌脲 WP,陕西上格之路生物有限公司生产;40%菌核净 WP,山东富先达农药有限公司生产;80%甲基托布津 WP,西安204 所农用化学品有限公司生产。

1.2 油菜菌核病菌对 10 种杀菌剂的室内敏感性测定

1.2.1 含药培养基的制备及药剂质量浓度梯度的设置 多菌灵原药用盐酸溶解,戊唑醇、乙霉威原药用甲苯溶解,百菌清用无菌水溶解,其余药剂均用丙酮溶解,各药剂溶解后均加入适量(约为溶液体积的 2%)吐温 20 进行乳化。根据预试验结果,腐霉利、咪酰胺、戊唑醇、甲基托布津及多菌灵分别设 1.00,0.50,0.25,0.10,0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 5 个质量浓度梯度;异菌脲设 5.00,2.50,1.00,0.50,0.10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 5 个质量浓度梯度;菌核净设 3.00,2.00,1.50,1.00,0.50,0.10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 6 个质量浓度梯度;丙环唑、乙霉威分别设 10.00,5.00,2.50,1.00,0.50,0.10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 6 个质量浓度梯度;百菌清设 15.00,10.00,5.00,2.50,1.00,0.50,0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 7 个质量浓度梯度。按设置好的质量浓度梯度稀释药液,各药剂的每个质量浓度梯度取 1 mL 加入装有 44 mL PDA 培养基的三角瓶中,摇匀,平均倒入 3 个培养皿中待测。

1.2.2 敏感性的测定 采用 FAO 推荐的菌落直径法^[8-9],将油菜菌核病菌菌株在 25 ℃下培养 2~3 d,沿菌落边缘用灭菌的打孔器(直径 5 mm)打孔,将所得菌饼分别接于含药培养基上,置于 25 ℃下培养,测定菌落的直径(mm),以不含药的培养基作为对照,每处理重复 3 次。计算不同药剂质量浓度的菌丝生长抑制率,以药剂质量浓度转换成的对数值为 x ,菌丝生长抑制率转换成的几率值为 y ,建立不同药剂对油菜菌核病菌的毒力回归方程,计算各药剂对菌株的抑制中浓度(EC_{50})。

$$\text{菌丝生长抑制率} = (1 - (\text{药剂处理菌落直径} - 5 \text{ mm}) / (\text{对照菌落直径} - 5 \text{ mm})) \times 100\%.$$

1.3 田间药效试验

依据室内毒力测定结果,选择对油菜菌核病菌敏感性较强 7 种药剂的商品制剂进行田间药效试验,试验地点设在汉中市汉台区老君镇付庙村,前茬

作物为水稻,育苗移栽,油菜品种为秦油 10 号,土壤肥力、栽培管理水平中等。供试药剂用量(浓度)参考其商品制剂的常规使用剂量(浓度),试验设 43% 戊唑醇 SC 375 g/hm²(3 000 倍)、50% 速克灵(腐霉利)WP 750 g/hm²(1 500 倍)、50% 多菌灵 WP 2 250 g/hm²(500 倍)、25% 咪酰胺 EC 562.5 g/hm²(2 000 倍)、50% 异菌脲 WP 750 g/hm²(1 500 倍)、40% 菌核净 WP 1 875 g/hm²(600 倍)、80% 甲基托布津 WP 1 125 g/hm²(1 000 倍)、清水空白对照共计 8 个处理,各处理间随机排列,重复 3 次,处理区面积 20 m²。在油菜初花至盛花期,选择晴天,采用工农 16 型手动喷雾器进行茎叶面喷雾,施药间隔 7~10 d,喷施 2 次,用液量为 1 125 kg/hm²。

防效调查:每小区定点选取 200 株,在施药前和收获前,分级调查病株数、病斑面积,计算病株率、病指及防效。病情调查执行《农药田间药效试验油菜菌核病分级标准》(GB/T 17980.35—2000)。病指及防效计算公式如下:

$$\text{病指} = \frac{\sum(\text{各级病株数} \times \text{相应级数})}{\text{调查总株数} \times 9} \times 100\%;$$

$$\text{防效} = \left(1 - \frac{\text{药剂处理病指}}{\text{空白对照病指}}\right) \times 100\%.$$

产量测定:收获时分别随机取 30 株健康株和病株,调查单株角果数;按结果枝上/中/下(3:4:3)每株调查 10 个角果,测定角粒数;并对健康株和病株分别采样,风干后测定千粒质量;按栽植密度、病死株率折算产量,计算保产率。

$$\text{保产率} = (\text{药剂处理区平均产量} - \text{空白对照区平均产量}) / \text{空白对照区平均产量} \times 100\%.$$

2 结果与分析

2.1 油菜菌核病菌对 10 种杀菌剂的敏感性

油菜菌核病菌对 10 种杀菌剂的敏感性如表 1 所示。从表 1 可以看出,10 种测试药剂中,供试病菌除对百菌清表现中度敏感外,对其他 9 种药剂均表现为高度敏感,对咪酰胺、腐霉利、异菌脲、多菌灵、甲基托布津、戊唑醇及菌核净的敏感性较强,其 EC_{50} 达 0.073 3~0.409 0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$;其次为乙霉威与丙环唑,其 EC_{50} 分别为 0.679 1 和 2.236 7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$;百菌清的敏感性最差,其 EC_{50} 为 12.915 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 。

2.2 田间药效试验

选用对油菜菌核病菌敏感性强的 7 种药剂的商品制剂进行田间药效试验,结果见表 2。

表 1 油菜菌核病菌对 10 种杀菌剂的敏感性

Table 1 Sensitivities of *S. sclerotiorum* de Bary to ten fungicides

药剂 Fungicide	毒力回归方程 (Y=)E-c-p-line	相关系数 <i>r</i>	EC ₅₀ / ($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$)	95%置信限/ ($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$) 95% fiducial limits
咪酰胺(95%原药) Prochloraz (Effective component: 95%)	$y = 16.646x + 88.497$	0.993 1	0.073 3	0.043 4~0.123 7
腐霉利(98%原药) Procymidone (Effective component: 98%)	$y = 20.152x + 91.036$	0.985 7	0.101 8	0.046 7~0.221 9
异菌脲(95.4%) Iprodione (Effective component: 95.4%)	$y = 16.582x + 79.941$	0.976 3	0.121 6	0.048 3~0.306 1
多菌灵(98%原药) Carbendazim (Effective component: 98%)	$y = 18.349x + 81.625$	0.974 3	0.135 9	0.066 3~0.278 6
甲基托布津(98%原药) Thiophanate-methyl (Effective component: 98%)	$y = 17.959x + 77.300$	0.967 8	0.147 3	0.069 9~0.387 9
戊唑醇(96%原药) Tebuconazole (Effective component: 96%)	$y = 17.866x + 75.623$	0.986 8	0.180 1	0.106 4~0.305 0
菌核净(90.5%原药) N-3,5-dichlorophenylsuccinimide(90.5%)	$y = 22.601x + 65.203$	0.973 3	0.409 0	0.254 6~0.657 0
乙霉威(95%原药) Diethofencarb (Effective component: 95%)	$y = 7.148x + 58.734$	0.967 9	0.679 1	0.310 7~1.484 4
丙环唑(95%原药) Propiconazole (Effective component: 95%)	$y = 15.823x + 32.270$	0.955 9	2.236 7	0.848 7~5.888 5
百菌清(75% WP) Chlorothalonil(75% WP)	$y = 11.108x + 16.581$	0.977 1	12.915 1	6.651 9~25.075 7

注: EC₅₀<5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 为高度敏感; EC₅₀=5~20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 为中度敏感; EC₅₀>20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 为不敏感。

Note: EC₅₀<5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ was extremely sensitive; EC₅₀=5~20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ was medium sensitive; EC₅₀>20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ was insensitive.

表 2 7 种药剂对油菜菌核病的田间药效试验结果

Table 2 Control effects of seven fungicides on *S. sclerotiorum* on oilseed in the field

药剂 Fungicide	用药量/ ($\text{g} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$) Dose	病株率/% Percentage of diseased plant	病指 Disease index	防效/% Control effect	平均产量/ ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$) Average yield	保产率/% Guarantees the production rate	保产效益/ (元· hm^{-2}) Benefits of control
50%速克灵(腐霉利)WP Procymidone 50% WP	750	2.8	2.7	85.9 a	3 156 a	19.5	1 850.8
80%甲基托布津 WP Thiophanate-methyl 80% WP	1 125	4.5	4.3	77.3 b	3 104 bc	17.6	1 719.4
50%多菌灵 WP Carbendazim 50% WP	2 250	5.0	4.7	75.2 bc	3 092 cd	17.1	1 661.5
43%戊唑醇 SC Tebuconazole 43% SC	375	6.2	5.9	68.6 c	3 056 d	15.8	1 479.2
25%咪酰胺 EC Prochloraz 25% EC	562.5	7.8	7.7	60.3 d	2 996 ef	13.5	1 298.7
50%异菌脲 WP Iprodione 50% WP	750	8.5	8.3	56.2 d	2 976 f	12.7	1 108.3
40%菌核净 WP N-3,5-dichlorophenylsuccinimide 40% WP	1 875	10.5	10.2	45.7 e	2 912 g	10.3	913.9
空白对照 CK	—	19.5	18.8	—	2 640 h	—	—

注: 1)油菜健康株/病株产量测定结果: 平均单株角果数 453/332, 平均角粒数 23.2/22.6; 平均千粒质量 3.08 g/2.57 g, 平均单株产量 32.42 g/19.28 g。2)采用 LSD 法进行多重比较, 表中“防效”和“平均产量”2 列数据后标不同小写字母者表示在 5% 水平上差异显著。3)由于各药剂市场零售价差异较大, 药剂成本按批发价计算, 50%速克灵 WP、80%甲基托布津 WP、50%多菌灵 WP、43%戊唑醇 SC、25%咪酰胺 EC、50%异菌脲 WP 及 40%菌核净 WP 的药剂成本分别为 127.5, 56.3, 60.8, 93.8, 45.0, 150.0, 93.8 元。油菜籽价格 4.0 元/kg; 劳动力成本 75 元/hm²。

Note: 1)Rapeseed production determination results of the health plant/the sick plants: The average pod number of plant in number sequence is 453/332; The average seeds per pod is 23.2/22.6; The weight of a thousand of seed is 3.08 g/2.57 g; The average output of plants is 32.42 g/19.28 g. 2)The multiple comparisons use the LSD law, in the table “guard against the effect” and the average output, two row lowercase letters indicate 5% level difference significance. 3)Because of the market retail price differences, therefore, each medicament cost was computed according to the wholesale price, Procymidone 50% WP, Thiophanate-methyl 80% WP, Carbendazim 50% WP, Tebuconazole 43% SC, Prochloraz 25% EC, Iprodione 50% WP and N-3,5-dichlorophenylsuccinimide 40% WP respectively is 127.5, 56.3, 60.8, 93.8, 45.0, 150.0, 93.8 yuan. The oilseed seed by 4.0 yuan/kg; Labor costs is calculated 75 yuan/hm².

2.2.1 不同药剂对油菜菌核病的田间防效 从表2可以看出,7种药剂对油菜菌核病均有显著防效,不同处理间存在显著性差异。以50%速克灵(腐霉利)WP的防效最好,达到85.9%,显著优于其他药剂;其次为80%甲基托布津WP、50%多菌灵WP和43%戊唑醇SC,其防效分别达到77.3%,75.2%和68.6%;25%咪酰胺EC与50%异菌脲WP防效相当,分别为60.3%和56.2%;40%菌核净WP的防效较差,仅为45.7%。

2.2.2 不同药剂的保产效果及保产效益估算 从表2可以看出,50%速克灵(腐霉利)WP的保产率最高(19.5%),保产效益也最高,达到1 850.8元/hm²;其次为80%甲基托布津WP(17.6%)、50%多菌灵WP(17.1%)和43%戊唑醇SC(15.8%),保产效益为1 479.2~1 719.4元/hm²,具有较好的保产效果和效益;25%咪酰胺EC与50%异菌脲WP的保产率基本相当,分别为13.5%和12.7%;保产效益分别为1 298.7和1 108.3元/hm²,后者的保产效果及效益逊于前者;以40%菌核净WP的保产率(10.3%)和保产效益(913.9元/hm²)最低。

3 讨论

目前,油菜菌核病菌(*S. sclerotiorum*)在多个地区已表现出对多菌灵产生抗药性^[3-6],对以腐霉利、异菌脲为代表的二甲酰亚胺类杀菌剂也存在很高的抗药性风险^[6-7]。康育光等^[9]研究认为,山西五寨油菜菌核病菌株WZ2对多菌灵、腐霉利、菌核净、乙烯菌核利、福美双、乙霉威均高度敏感,对异菌脲中度敏感,对代森锰锌、百菌清不敏感;而内蒙古菌株NM15、NM17均对多菌灵、腐霉利、菌核净、乙烯菌核利、福美双高度敏感,对乙霉威、异菌脲中度敏感,对代森锰锌不敏感,对百菌清分别高度敏感和中度敏感。任莉等^[10]研究认为,咪酰胺锰盐是一种很有潜力的油菜菌核病防治药剂。近年来,在对多菌灵产生抗药性的地区推广使用甲氧基丙烯酸酯类药剂,如嘧菌酯,效果明显^[11]。

本研究结果表明,陕西汉中地区的油菜菌核病菌对咪酰胺、腐霉利、异菌脲、多菌灵、甲基托布津、戊唑醇、菌核净、乙霉威和丙环唑高度敏感,对百菌清中度敏感;选择其中敏感性较强的7种药剂进行田间药效试验,结果表明,7种药剂均对油菜菌核病有显著防效。同时,综合田间药效和经济效益分析,50%速克灵(腐霉利)WP、80%甲基托布津WP、

50%多菌灵WP及43%戊唑醇SC较其他3种药剂的防效及保产效益更为理想,可作为陕西目前及今后油菜菌核病的有效防治药剂。

鉴于杀菌剂单一连续使用易使病菌产生抗药性,因此,实际应用时应尽可能选择作用机制不同的药剂与生物制剂交替使用,以延缓抗药性的产生,提高药剂的商品寿命和使用效果。

化学防治方法虽直接、简便、高效,但应根据不同地区的农业实际与农业防治措施相结合^[12],对油菜菌核病才能起到更好的控制效果。这些措施有:播前选种;水旱轮作倒茬;及时清除田间及田埂、地头、渠埂、路旁等处的油菜病株残体,以降低田间菌源数量;推广抗病品种的栽培与合理密植^[13],冬季结合施肥注意中耕培土,以防止油菜后期倒伏;在油菜终花初期摘除主茎1~1.2 m以下长柄叶、短柄叶和无柄叶^[14]等。

本研究中,室内油菜菌核病菌对咪酰胺、异菌脲、菌核净的EC₅₀均小于0.5 μg/mL,表现为高度敏感,尤其是咪酰胺、异菌脲的EC₅₀与腐霉利、多菌灵、甲基托布津相当或略高,但在田间药效试验中,25%咪酰胺乳油、50%异菌脲WP的商品制剂及40%菌核净WP的防效均不理想,显著低于50%速克灵WP、80%甲基托布津WP、50%多菌灵WP和43%戊唑醇SC,其原因可能与其产品剂型、质量及施药浓度等有关,这还有待于进一步探讨。

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