

某些植物殘體在土內腐化過程中的抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽以及 *Rhizoctonia solani* 侵染大豆和鐘麻之影響¹

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摘要 15種農作物殘體在土內腐化程度不同，其抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽之抑制毒害程度亦不相同。白菜、花椰菜、黃麻、大蒜、小麥、甘藷、棉和大豆等作物新鮮殘體抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽有顯著毒害。白菜、黃麻和鐘麻等農作物殘體在土內經7天腐化後之抽出液對鐘麻種子有毒害。經腐化14天之抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽有毒害者有鐘麻、蘿蔔、白菜和落花生等。

大豆莖處理鐘麻、黃麻、大蒜、玉米、花生和蘿蔔等農作物殘體（埋在土內7天）抽出液後有利 *Rhizoctonia solani* 之侵染，鐘麻莖處理鐘麻和白菜等作物殘體抽出液後有同樣效果。對大豆莖無毒害，且對 *R. solani* 之侵染無助之植物殘體有甘蔗，而對鐘麻莖者則有大蒜、玉米、甘蔗和棉等。

前 言

植物殘體在土內腐化過程中能產生植物毒質（Phytotoxic Substances）加害生育中的植物，直接使幼根生長受制或產生斑駁，或間接使植物發生趨病性（Predisposition）而易為一些土源病原菌侵害；後者之作用尤為植物病理學界所重視。Toussoun 和 Patrick⁽¹⁴⁾ 曾將大豆根處理植物毒質後接種根腐病原菌（*Fusarium solani* f. *phaseoli*）而使大豆根腐病加劇。

某些植物土源病害之生物防治，曾以加入植物殘體或有機添充物到土內而奏效，但有些却難期成功。據 Patrick 和 Toussoun⁽¹¹⁾ 認係植物殘體或有機添充物選用不當所致，適當地安排輪栽作物順序亦為防治土源病害的一種手段。輪栽作物不但要考慮適地適作的經濟原則，更要考慮前後作物和潛存在土內病原菌的三角關係，方能達到防治病害目的。

Rhizoctonia solani 所引起的大豆和鐘麻病害向為本省某些地區的重要病害。本研究以多種重要農作物殘體在土內腐化過程中所產生的物質，測定其對大豆和鐘麻的毒性，及對 *R. Solani* 致病能力之影響，供為大豆和鐘麻栽培區選用輪栽作物之參考。

材料與方法

同一田間分成15小區，分別在栽培適期種植大蒜（*Allium scorodoprasum*），花生（*Arachis hypogaea*），白菜（*Brassica pekinensis*），花椰菜（*Brassica oleracea*），黃麻（*Corchorus capsularis*），大豆（*Glycine max*），棉（*Gossypium hirsutum*），鐘麻（*Hibiscus cannabinus*），甘藷（*Ipomoea batatas*），番茄（*Lycopersicon esculentum*），水稻（*Oryza sativa*），蘿蔔（*Raphanus sativus*），甘蔗（*Saccharum officinarum*），小麥（*Triticum aestivum*）和玉米（*zea mays*）等15種農作物，收穫後將植物殘體犁入土內約15~30cm深，隔0、7、14日檢出殘體，以毛刷掃去附着在殘體上多餘的泥砂，並切成0.5~1.0cm碎片。殘體碎片30g加入蒸餾水150ml在10°C下攪拌12小時，以紗布濾去殘體碎渣後之浸出液，低速2,000rpm離

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心20分鐘，倒出上部澄清液，再高速（35,000rpm）低溫（5°C）離心30分鐘，取100ml澄清液盛於50ml燒瓶內，加入200ml乙醚，在室溫內抽出純化，經乙醚返覆抽出純化3次之溶液，再加入15ml蒸餾水，於45°C恆溫水槽上在純氮下蒸發純化，去除乙醚。依上述步驟所得液體即純植物殘體抽出液。各種植物殘體抽出液均按1:1比例以蒸餾水稀釋備用。

為觀察各種植物殘體抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽之影響，培養皿內置Whatman No. 2濾紙2張，滴入植物殘體抽出稀釋液6.5ml後，均勻排置鐘麻種子50粒，在室溫（24~28°C）下經過72小時計數發芽率及量取幼根長度。本項試驗以蒸餾水供鐘麻種子發芽為對照。

進行各種植物殘體抽出液對*R. solani*致病能力之影響觀察，係以溫室生長的大豆和鐘麻為試驗作物，成熟大豆和鐘麻莖先以0.1% Sodium hypochloride 表面消毒後，以無菌水漂洗陰乾，切成10cm長條，每三條排置在9cm培養皿內濾紙上。每節莖之表面滴植物殘體（埋入土內7天）抽出稀釋液0.01ml，俟風乾後在同一位置再滴入*R. solani*菌絲懸浮液0.01ml，培養皿加入無菌水使成爲濕室，放置在25°C恆溫箱內，經7日調查接種部位之變化情形。本項試驗另以接種植物殘體抽出稀釋液，接種*R. solani*菌絲懸浮液和接種蒸餾水等三種處理為對照。

供試*R. solani*係分離自大豆，並曾證實對鐘麻和水稻都有強烈病原性。供試菌培養維持在馬鈴薯瓊脂培養基上。移植到100ml的Czapeck's Solution後在25°C恆溫箱內生長5天，菌落挑出加無菌水100ml在攪拌器內搗碎攪拌2分鐘，製成菌絲懸浮液供接種用。

試驗結果

1. 各種植物殘體腐化過程中抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽之影響

不同植物殘體在不同時期腐化過程中之抽出液，對鐘麻種子發芽之影響程度互不相同（表1）。新鮮植物殘體抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽有抑制效果者，依毒性順序有白菜、花椰菜、黃麻、鐘麻、大蒜、小麥、甘藷、棉、大豆等9種。腐化7日後之植物殘體抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽較有影響者有白菜、黃麻和鐘麻等3種，此外花椰菜、甘蔗和番茄僅顯示輕微毒性而已。腐化14日後之抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽有毒害者為鐘麻、蘿蔔、白菜和花生等4種。一般而言，植物殘體在腐化過程中，早期抽出液較晚期抽出液毒性高，但亦有例外，如鐘麻、蘿蔔等。

2. 數種植物殘體抽出液對大豆莖和鐘麻之毒害及對*Rhizoctonia solani*侵染之影響

在正常情形下，*R. solani*並不侵害大豆和鐘麻成株莖部。本試驗選用上列兩種具有抗病性植物體為材料，旨在明瞭*R. solani*在各種植物殘體抽出液之影響下，對大豆莖或鐘麻莖可否達到侵染之目的。

多種植物殘體抽出液都可使大豆和鐘麻莖細胞死亡，產生黑褐色略凹陷斑駁。如混合接種*R. solani*時，*R. solani*能順利地侵入植物組織，而擴大病斑。能使*R. solani*順利地侵染大豆莖之植物殘體有鐘麻、黃麻、大蒜、玉米、花生和蘿蔔等9種；而可協助*R. solani*侵染鐘麻者，有鐘麻和白菜等2種。少數植物殘體抽出液對供試植物無毒害，亦對*R. solani*之侵染無助者，此類植物殘體對大豆莖者有甘蔗1種；對鐘麻者有大蒜、玉米、甘蔗和棉等4種；其他多種植物殘體對供試植物有毒害，但對*R. solani*之侵染並無明顯作用。詳細結果請參閱表2。

表1 各種植物殘體腐化過程中抽出液汁對鐘麻種子發芽之影響
Table 1. Toxic effect of extracts from various decomposing plant residues on germination of kenaf seed

| 植物殘體 (Plant residue) | 腐化日數 (Days of decomposition) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 0 | | 7 | | 14 | |
| | 發芽率 ¹ (% germination) | 幼根長度 (mm) (Length of radicle, mm) | 發芽率 ¹ (% germination) | 幼根長度 (mm) (Length of radicle, mm) | 發芽率 ¹ (% germination) | 幼根長度 (mm) (Length of radicle, mm) |
| 大蒜 (<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>) | 28 b | 4.6 | 90 de | 41.0 | 92 e | 31.3 |
| 花生 (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>) | 96 e | 17.8 | 96 e | 21.6 | 64 cd | 3.8 |
| 白菜 (<i>Brassica pekinensis</i>) | 0a | — | 0a | — | 42 c | 65.0 |
| 花椰菜 (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>) | 0a | — | 72 d | 7.9 | 96 e | 36.6 |
| 黃麻 (<i>Corchorus capsularis</i>) | 4a | 3.5 | 6a | 2.0 | 90 de | 46.1 |
| 大豆 (<i>Glycine max</i>) | 76 b | 12.8 | 84 de | 18.1 | 84 de | 14.6 |
| 棉 (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) | 58 c | 5.9 | 90 de | 40.7 | 84 de | 11.2 |
| 鐘麻 (<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>) | 20 b | 14.1 | 34 bc | 6.8 | 0a | — |
| 甘藷 (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>) | 46 c | 7.9 | 86 de | 33.4 | 94 e | 37.1 |
| 番茄 (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>) | 90 de | 25.4 | 80 d | 11.8 | | 30.0 |
| 水稻 (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) | 86 de | 12.1 | 98 e | 30.0 | 90 de | 26.7 |
| 蘿葡 (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>) | 92 e | 17.7 | 94 e | 24.8 | 16 b | 0.7 |
| 甘蔗 (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>) | 96 e | 40.0 | 78 d | 32.1 | 86 de | 27.7 |
| 小麥 (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) | 46 c | 5.1 | 98 e | 46.0 | 92 e | 33.4 |
| 玉米 (<i>Zea mays</i>) | 90 de | 30.8 | 98 e | 54.4 | 84 de | 30.2 |
| 對照蒸餾水 (Check, distilled water) | 92 e | 42.0 | 92 de | 48.6 | 90 de | 46.0 |

1. 表列小體英文字母相同者係依 Duncan's 多種變域測驗法測得 5% 不顯著。

(the same small letters indicate Duncan's multiple range groupings of treatments which do not differ significantly at the 5% level)

表2 各種植物殘體腐化過程中之抽出液對大豆和鐘麻莖之毒害及對
Rhizoctonia solani 侵染之影響

Table 2. Toxic effect of extracts from various plant residues on stems of soybean and kenaf and their influence on the infection of *Rhizoctonia solani*

| 植 物 殘 體 (Plant residue) | 腐化日數 (Days of decomposition) | 斑駁大小 (mm ²) (Size of spot, mm ²) | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 大 豆 (Soybean) | | 鐘 麻 (Kenaf) | |
| | | 抽 出 液 (Extract) | 抽出液和病原菌 (Extract & pathogen) | 抽 出 液 (Extract) | 抽出液和病原菌 (Extract & pathogen) |
| 大 蒜 (<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>) | 0 | 36.3 | 51.3 | 0 | 0 |
| | 7 | 18.3 | 21.7 | 0 | 0 |
| | 14 | 25.0 | 63.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 花 生 (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>) | 0 | 33.3 | 46.6 | 9.6 | 8.3 |
| | 7 | 17.7 | 21.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| | 14 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| 白 菜 (<i>Brassica pekinensis</i>) | 0 | 74.0 | 76.7 | 17.0 | 26.6 |
| | 7 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 12.7 | 15.0 |
| | 14 | 51.7 | 50.0 | 0 | 1.4 |
| 花椰菜 (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>) | 0 | 48.0 | 43.3 | 22.3 | 14.7 |
| | 7 | 25.0 | 16.7 | 3.0 | 6.0 |
| | 14 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0 | 0.6 |
| 黃 麻 (<i>Corchorus capsularis</i>) | 0 | 53.3 | 66.7 | 2.3 | 15.7 |
| | 7 | 35.0 | 26.7 | 11.3 | 13.7 |
| | 14 | 8.7 | 14.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 大 豆 (<i>Glycine max</i>) | 0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 7.3 | 8.7 |
| | 7 | 33.3 | 31.7 | 0 | 0 |
| | 14 | 6.6 | 10.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 棉 (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) | 0 | 40.0 | 46.7 | 0 | 0 |
| | 7 | 10.0 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 |
| | 14 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 鐘 麻 (<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>) | 0 | 70.0 | 105.0 | 5.3 | 8.0 |
| | 7 | 48.3 | 48.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| | 14 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 甘 藷 (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>) | 0 | 51.6 | 28.3 | 7.7 | 7.6 |
| | 7 | 18.3 | 14.7 | 0 | 0 |
| | 14 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 0 | 0 |
| 番 茄 (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>) | 0 | 20.0 | 23.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| | 7 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | 14 | 16.7 | 21.7 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----|------|------|------|------|
| 水 稻 (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) | } | 0 | 36.7 | 38.3 | 13.3 | 14.3 |
| | | 7 | 18.3 | 15.0 | 0.6 | 0 |
| | | 14 | 26.7 | 30.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 蘿 蔔 (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>) | } | 0 | 35.0 | 40.0 | 0 | 2.0 |
| | | 7 | 18.3 | 21.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | | 14 | 23.3 | 16.0 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| 甘 蔗 (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>) | } | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 小 麥 (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) | } | 0 | 60.0 | 48.3 | 15.0 | 13.3 |
| | | 7 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 14 | 17.3 | 15.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 玉 米 (<i>Zea mays</i>) | } | 0 | 18.3 | 26.7 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 14 | 8.3 | 18.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 對照 I (Check I) ¹ | | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 對照 II (Check II) ² | | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

1. 僅接種 *R. solani* 菌絲懸浮液 (inoculated with *R. solani*-hyphal suspension alone)

2. 僅接種蒸餾水 (inoculated with distilled water alone)

討 論

植物殘體和有機添充物質對生長中植物引起不良後果之事實，緣於所謂「土壤毒質學說」之認定⁽¹¹⁾。關於此一方面之研究和論述，已有甚多學者^(2,3,5,6,7,9,15,16)詳加闡述。但對於有毒物質之化學性質，毒性如何累積，或對植物病原菌之影響等有關文獻，則往往殘缺不全。初步的鑑定資料^(1,2,3,5,14,15)認為這些化學物係芳香醛類 (Aromatic aldehydes)，包括香葉蘭素 (Vanillin) 和水楊醛 (Salicylaldehyde) 等。Börner⁽³⁾以「冷水抽出法」自大麥、裸麥、小麥稈分析得 Ferulic acid (4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-cinnamic acid)、P-coumaric acid (4-hydroxy-cinnamic acid)、vanillic acid (4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoic acid) 和 P-hydroxybenzoic acid 等。

本研究對各種植物殘體之有毒化學物並未進行成份分析，而是就各種植物殘體在不同腐化程度下抽出物測定對生長中植物之毒害情形，及對土源植物病原菌 *R. solani* 侵染之影響作一概括性比較觀察。

植物殘體所分泌之植物毒質，在無其他致毒因子存在之情況下，可使生長中植物引起廣泛的傷害，包括抑制種子發芽，幼苗生長不良，根受損傷和萎凋等^(1,3,4,13)。本研究發現大蒜、白菜、花椰菜、黃麻、鐘麻、甘藷和小麥等植物殘體抽出液對鐘麻種子發芽有抑制作用。值得注意者，如大蒜、白菜、花椰菜、黃麻、甘藷、和小麥等新鮮殘體抽出液比腐化後期之抽出液毒性高，而鐘麻殘體腐化後期抽出液却比新鮮殘體抽出液毒性高(表1)，此結果顯示植物殘體在腐化過程中所產生之化學物，因時間不同而不盡相同；可由有毒轉化為無毒，亦可由輕毒轉變為劇毒。此等化學物之分析鑑定和各期化學物之轉化過程，值得日後繼續研究。

生長中植物對植物殘體抽出液之毒害敏感程度可因植物而異。對大豆莖有毒害之植物殘體對鐘麻

可能不引起傷害作用（表2）。Patrick 和 Koch⁽¹⁰⁾ 以及 Patrick、Toussoun 和 Snyder⁽¹²⁾ 曾有相似研究結果。因此，吾人擬定輪栽作物順序時，應先決定主作物，而後才能決定適當的副作物。

Rhizoctonia solani 在正常情況下並不侵染成熟大豆和鐘麻莖，但如先將這些不易罹病之植物部位處理某些植物殘體抽出液（表2）後，*R. solani* 則可侵入植物組織，達到致病程度。此一情形似係因植物殘體抽出液可使植物體進入易于罹病狀況，而非增強 *R. solani* 侵染能力之故。吾人同意 Ludwig⁽⁸⁾ 對植物殘體毒質之作用和土壤病害之發生關係的假說，Ludwig⁽⁸⁾ 認為植物殘體毒質使生長中植物早熟，致抗病因子被抑制，或微生物所需營養份再度產生而使寄主植物和寄生菌重新建立起「寄主寄生關係」（Host-parasite relationship）。

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EFFECTS OF EXTRACTS FROM DECOMPOSING PLANT RESIDUES ON KENAF SEED GERMINATION AND ON INFECTIONS OF *RHIZOCTONIA SOLANI* TO SOYBEAN AND KENAF¹

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Summary

Phytotoxic effects of extracts from decomposing plant residues of various crops were tested on kenaf seed germination and on infections of *Rhizoctonia solani* to stems of soybean and kenaf *in vitro*. It was found that the phytotoxic effects of extracts from plant residues were depending upon the kind of plant and the duration of decomposition concerned. Extracts from fresh plant residues of cabbage (*Brassica pekinensis*), braccoli (*Brassica oleracea*), jute (*Corchorus capsularis*), garlic (*Allium scorodoprasum*), wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) and soybean (*Glycine max*) were greatly harmful to kenaf seed germination. Extracts of kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) and cabbage residues after 7 days of decomposition were highly toxic to kenaf seed, and those of kenaf, radish (*Raphanus sativus*), cabbage and peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) residues after 14 days of decomposition also showed high toxic effect.

Soybean stems treated with extracts of kenaf, jute, garlic, corn (*Zea mays*), peanut and radish residues, which had been buried in soil for 7 days, were greatly beneficial to the infection of *R. solani*. Kenaf stems treated with extracts of kenaf and cabbage residues showed the same effect. It was, however, also found that extract of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) residue and those of garlic, corn, sugarcane and cotton residues showed neither phytotoxic effect nor predisposition to the infection of *R. solani* to soybean and kenaf, respectively.

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