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植物精油對蕙蘭黑斑病菌之抑菌作用

曾心媿¹、陳宏榮²、謝廷芳^{2*}

¹ 嘉義市 國立嘉義大學植物醫學系

² 雲林縣 行政院農業委員會農業試驗所花卉研究中心

* 聯絡作者，E-mail：tfhsieh@tari.gov.tw

摘要

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由市面上購得萃取自薰衣草 (lavender)、肉桂 (cinnamon leaf)、丁香 (clove leaf)、鼠尾草 (clary sage)、迷迭香 (rosemary)、羅勒 (basil)、桉樹 (eucalyptus)、蘭甜墨角 (marjoram sweet)、香脂欖 (elemi)、檸檬香茅 (lemongrass)、月見草 (evening primrose)、天竺葵 (geranium)、依蘭 (ylang ylang)、檸檬 (lemon)、紫蘇 (perilla)、橙花 (neroli)、檜木 (hinoki)、洋甘菊 (chamomile)、葡萄柚 (grapefruit) 及香蜂草 (lemon balm) 等 20 種植物的精油，經 Tween 80 乳化後以水稀釋為 125、250、500、1000 $\mu\text{L/L}$ ，分別測試其對於蕙蘭黑斑病菌 *Fusarium proliferatum* 菌株 5-3 與 C-1 之孢子發芽與菌絲生長之抑制效果，再將結果換算成各精油對 *F. proliferatum* 之 50% 抑制濃度 (Concentration required for 50% inhibition, IC₅₀) 及 99% 抑制濃度 (Concentration required for 99% inhibition, IC₉₉)。結果顯示萃取自紫蘇、天竺葵、丁香、肉桂、檜木等五種植物之精油抑制 5-3 與 C-1 二菌株之孢子發芽能力最佳，IC₅₀ 分別為 300.1、555.1、629.7、676.9、655.0 $\mu\text{L/L}$ 及 253.3、493.6、641.4、649.0、691.0 $\mu\text{L/L}$ ；而萃取自丁香、肉桂、檜木等三種植物之精油抑制 5-3 與 C-1 二菌株之菌絲生長效果最佳，IC₅₀ 分別為 225.7、248.2、395.2 $\mu\text{L/L}$ 及 270.5、280.8、293.7 $\mu\text{L/L}$ 。綜合上述研究結果顯示，植物精油具有調製成植物保護製劑之潛力。

關鍵詞：精油、抑制濃度、蕙蘭黑斑病菌、孢子發芽、菌絲生長

緒言

台灣蘭科植物如蝴蝶蘭、文心蘭、蕙蘭等在品種改良與栽培技術大幅提升後，大規模企業化栽種的蘭園紛紛成立，使得國內的栽種面積逐年增加，多樣優良的品種也在國內市場與外銷出口上佔據著重要地位⁽¹⁾。然而，由於栽植蘭花的溫、網室通風不易，溫度往往相對較高，以頂部給水之噴灌方式更易形成潮濕環境，在此高溫、高濕的條件下，正適合多數病原菌的繁殖與傳播⁽¹⁾。

近年來於小花蕙蘭 (又稱國蘭)、大花蕙蘭 (又稱東亞蘭或虎頭蘭) 之葉片上經常出現黑褐色斑塊，嚴重者更造成葉片黑化、落葉等現象，韓國與日本曾報導其病原菌為 *Fusarium proliferatum* (Matsushima) Nirenberg，感染後易產生嚴重的葉片病斑，不僅使植株受損，亦嚴重降低商品價值^(2, 4)。此病原菌於適當環境下發展快速，業者常需大量噴灑化學藥劑防治，易促使病原菌產生抗藥性，並造成環境污染。因此，尋求安全、低污染的藥劑或防治方法甚為迫切，而植物精油 (plant essential oils) 含有許多天然抗菌或抑菌物質，具有預防或抵抗病原菌的能力等特性^(9, 15, 19, 28)，是開發成為天然植物保護製劑的重要原料來源⁽¹⁸⁾。因此本研究擬選取市面上常見之植物精油，並以蘭花黑斑病菌 (*F. proliferatum*) 作為對象，測試不同植物精油的抑菌效果，期作為未來開發天然植物保護製劑之依據。

材料與方法

試驗菌株之分離與鑑定

由農試所花卉研究中心溫網室栽培之東亞蘭 (又稱虎頭蘭)，其罹病植株之葉表病斑進行多次組織分離，組織分離時以解剖刀切取含病斑之罹病組織塊 (約 0.3x0.3 cm 大小)，經 1% 次氯酸鈉表面消毒 3 分鐘後，於無菌水中漂洗三次，並以無菌吸水紙吸乾組織塊表面水份，隨即將組織塊置於 WA 平板上，於室溫下待菌絲由組織塊邊緣長出時，於解剖顯微鏡下切取菌絲尖端，並移入馬鈴薯葡萄糖洋菜培養基 (potato dextrose agar, PDA, Difco Laboratory, Detroit, MI, USA) 試管斜面中，於 25±2°C 培養箱中培養 7-10 天，挑選 5-3 及 C-1 兩菌株，再經由單孢分離培養於 PDA 平板上 5-7 天，以光學顯微鏡觀察病原菌菌落及孢子型態⁽²⁰⁾。

將試驗菌株 5-3 及 C-1 單孢培養於 PDA 平板上 5-7 天，樣本送至源資生物科技 (Tri-I Biotech, Inc, Taipei, Taiwan) 進行 DNA 萃取和 PCR 增幅定序 (以 EF-1、EF-2 為引子)，再以 NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) 資料庫進行序列分析比對，並將基因序列於該網站進行登錄。

病原性測定

將病原菌之孢子接種至單一品種之小花蕙蘭 (四季蘭紅玉與鐵骨素心, *Cymbidium ensifolium* (L.) Sw. 'Red Jade' and 'Iron

Bone')與東亞蘭(*Cymbidium hookerianum* Rchb.f. 932582-0316009 品系)上,觀察是否出現相同感染病徵。每株挑選兩幼葉以大頭針於幼嫩葉片的半邊製造3傷口,另半邊不製造傷口,並以馬克筆標示接種區,植株置於塑膠托盤中,再以20 ml孢子懸浮液(10^5 spores/ml)均勻噴濕於全株葉表,以無菌水噴濕作為對照組,每處理6重複。將植株與塑膠托盤套上乾淨塑膠袋保濕,放置於溫室下(約25–28°C),每日觀察病徵表現情形。一個月後記錄罹病度(disease severity)等級,罹病度分為3等級(0-3級):0級—健康無出現病斑;1級—接種傷口出現黑褐色化但無擴散;2級—接種傷口出現黑褐色化外擴小斑;3級—接種傷口黑褐色病斑互相融合。罹病度計算公式如下:

罹病度(Disease severity) % = [(發病級數 × 該級數罹病葉片數) / 總調查葉片數 × 3] × 100%。

植物精油來源與母液的製備

由市面上購入常見之20種精油(德億化工原料有限公司, The Yih Chemical Co., LTD., Taichung, Taiwan),包括萃取自薰衣草(lavender)、肉桂(cinnamon leaf)、丁香(clove leaf)、鼠尾草(clary sage)、迷迭香(rosemary)、羅勒(basil)、桉樹(eucalyptus)、蘭甜墨角(marjoram sweet)、香脂欖(elemi)、檸檬香茅(lemongrass)、月見草(evening primrose)、天竺葵(geranium)、依蘭(ylang ylang)、檸檬(Lemon)、紫蘇(perilla)、橙花(neroli)、檜木(hinoki)、洋甘菊(chamomile)、葡萄柚(grapefruit)、香蜂草(lemon balm)等植物之精油。取適量各植物精油原液與Tween80,以9:1之體積混合即為母液經震盪均勻後,置入褐色玻璃瓶中,室溫下儲存備用。

病原菌接種源的製備

取經病原性測定並保存於農業試驗所花卉研究中心之 *F. proliferatum* 試驗菌株5-3及C-1,各經兩次單孢分離純化後,置入PDA試管斜面中,於25±2°C下培養,約2~3週。將10 ml無菌水加入培養試管中,震盪後之溶液以兩層紗布過濾,並以血球計數器計算孢子濃度,將孢子懸浮液濃度以無菌水調整至 10^5 spores/ml。

不同濃度植物精油對黑斑病菌孢子發芽的影響

將20種植物精油母液各以無菌水稀釋為250、500、1000、2000 µl/L,每一稀釋倍數各取10 µl滴於八孔載玻片上,並各加入等體積之病原菌孢子懸浮液混合均勻,使植物精油最終稀釋倍數為125、250、500、1000 µl/L。每處理四重複,以無菌水作為對照組。八孔載玻片以三角玻璃環墊高,置入含15ml無菌水之培養皿中,蓋上皿蓋並放入封口袋保濕,靜置於室溫下,16小時後取出觀察孢子發芽情形。發芽管長度超過孢子寬度即為發芽,每重複記錄100個孢子。孢子發芽抑制率(inhibition rate of spore germination, %) = [(對照組孢子發芽率 - 處理組孢子發芽率) / 對照組孢子發芽率] × 100。

不同濃度植物精油對黑斑病菌菌絲生長的影響

製備含精油之PDA平板,於PDA培養基滅菌後倒入平板前分別加入各精油,混合均勻製成平板,使其稀釋濃度為125、250、500、1000 µl/L,至其凝固冷卻後備用。將黑斑病菌5-3與C-1兩菌株分別培養於PDA平板上,置於25±2°C定溫下2~3

週,隨後取含菌落之PDA平板以直徑8 mm之打孔器切取菌落邊緣之菌絲塊,置入含各濃度精油之PDA平板中央,以石臘膜密封後置於25±2°C中培養。每處理三重複,以無精油之PDA平板為對照。每日記錄菌絲生長直徑,並換算成菌絲生長抑制率,抑制率(inhibition rate, %) = [(對照組菌落直徑 - 處理組菌落直徑) / 對照組菌落直徑] × 100。

抑制濃度計算

每組數據之重複平均值再以ICEstimator (Version1.2)非線性回歸計算⁽²⁷⁾,利用各濃度相對應之抑制效果,導出其之抑制標準曲線,後取其於50%及99%之值,得出孢子發芽與菌絲生長之50%抑制濃度(IC₅₀)與99%抑制濃度(IC₉₉);其測得之數值高則表示精油對病原菌的抑制效果較差;反之,數值低則表示精油對病原菌的抑制效果較佳。

結果

試驗菌株之鑑定

在調查東亞蘭中,常於罹病植株之葉表見到多處黑色圓形至不規則形病斑,大小介3-10mm之間,周圍無黃暈。採集上述之病斑進行組織分離培養,初步觀察菌落形態並鑑定為 *Fusarium* 屬真菌。將純培養之菌落於光學顯微鏡下鑑定,可見有鐮刀狀之大孢子,長度約於31.9~59.5µm之間,小孢子呈鏈狀排列,4.2~8.5µm之間,而分生孢子梗具單瓶狀及複瓶狀,並無厚膜孢子產生⁽²⁰⁾。選取5-3與C-1二菌株以分子生物技術鑑定之結果,5-3菌株之EF序列與NCBI資料庫中之 *Fusarium proliferatum* JX868976.1 (GenBank accession number) 相似度達99%;C-1菌株之EF序列與NCBI資料庫中之 *Fusarium proliferatum* KJ001180.1相似度達99%,證實兩試驗菌株皆為 *F. proliferatum*。C-1與5-3兩菌株旋於GenBank登錄translation elongation factor,並於2016年9月13日分別取得KX839262與KX839263二個登錄號。

病原性測定

以5-3與C-1兩個菌株之孢子懸浮液均勻噴灑於二個小花蕙蘭品種(紅玉與鐵骨素心)與一個東亞蘭品系(932582-0316009)之全株葉表,以噴灑無菌水作為對照組,每處理6重複。於一個月後記錄罹病度等級,結果顯示,對照組無傷口處理之小花蕙蘭或東亞蘭皆未出現病斑,而傷口處理者僅在第8天於傷口處呈現白褐色,並無擴散或黑化現象。在接種孢子懸浮液之植株上,傷口處理者之葉片於第8天出現黑褐色不規則病斑,其後更有向外擴散之趨勢,並於一個月後所有傷口處理者皆呈現病徵,部分病斑互相融合,但病斑皆小於3mm,外擴速度緩慢;無傷口之處理,部份葉片出現些微感染小黑斑(表一)。再依柯霍氏法則自病斑部位分離病原菌,鑑定所分離出之菌株與接種菌株相同,本試驗證實兩試驗菌株皆具有病原性。由罹病度可看出三個蕙蘭品種系之植株皆具感病性,且此種病原菌感染初期較為緩慢或有潛伏之特性,感染後之病斑擴展亦緩慢。

不同濃度植物精油對黑斑病菌孢子發芽的影響

以玻片測試法測試不同濃度植物精油對 *F. proliferatum* 孢子發芽的影響。5-3菌株在不含精油時之孢子發芽率為93.5%,

表一、小花蕙蘭與東亞蘭接種蕙蘭黑斑病菌之罹病度

TABLE 1. Disease severity of black spot of *Cymbidium* caused by *Fusarium proliferatum* isolates 5-3 and C-1

Plant variety	Inoculum (isolate)	Disease severity (%) ¹	
		Wounded	Un-wounded
<i>Cymbidium ensifolium</i> 'Iron Bone'	5-3	45.10	0
	C-1	20.08	2.76
	CK(water)	0	0
<i>Cymbidium ensifolium</i> 'Red Jade'	5-3	14.55	0
	C-1	27.75	2.08
	CK(water)	0	0
<i>Cymbidium hookerianum</i> '932582-0316009'	5-3	25	5.33
	C-1	24.93	2.76
	CK(water)	0	0

¹. Disease lesion on each leaf of inoculated plants was rated, based on a scale of 0 to 3: "0" = no symptom, "1" = black necrosis within the inoculated site, "2" = black necrotic lesion extended out of inoculated site, "3" = black necrotic lesions fused. Disease severity (DS) was calculated using the formula: DS (%) = [\sum (nd)/3T] \times 100, where n = number of lesions in each rating, d = disease rating scale (0 to 3), and T = total number of lesions.

以非線性迴歸 (nonlinear regression) 方式求得各種植物精油對本菌株孢子發芽的半數抑制濃度 (IC₅₀)，結果顯示IC₅₀最低前五種精油依序為萃取自紫蘇(300.1 μ L/L)、天竺葵(555.1 μ L/L)、丁香(629.7 μ L/L)、檜木(655.0 μ L/L)、肉桂(676.9 μ L/L)之精油，抑制孢子發芽能力最佳(表二)，而濃度最高者為蘭甜墨角精油，高於6000 μ L/L，對於孢子發芽抑制能力較差，並於實驗中有出現促進發芽之效果；而99%抑制濃度(IC₉₉)之濃度最低前五種精油分別為萃取自紫蘇(1003.8 μ L/L)、檜木(1037.0 μ L/L)、天竺葵(1042.3 μ L/L)、丁香(1051.0 μ L/L)、肉桂(1053.2 μ L/L)等之精油(表二)。

另外，C-1菌株在不含精油下發芽率為95.75%，各種植物精油對本菌株孢子發芽的50%抑制濃度 (IC₅₀)最低前五種精油分別為萃取自紫蘇(253.3 μ L/L)、天竺葵(493.6 μ L/L)、丁香(641.4 μ L/L)、肉桂(649.0 μ L/L)、檜木(691.0 μ L/L)等植物精油；而IC₉₉最低前五種精油依序為萃取自天竺葵(781.5 μ L/L)、紫蘇(885.3 μ L/L)、丁香(1015.5 μ L/L)、肉桂(1027.6 μ L/L)、檜木(1094.0 μ L/L)等植物精油(表二)。精油對C-1菌株之抑菌能力趨勢與對5-3菌株相類似，較差者則為檸檬香茅精油、蘭甜墨角精油，皆高於6000 μ L/L，抑制孢子發芽效果較不佳。

不同濃度植物精油對黑斑病菌菌絲生長的影響

以平板測試法檢測各精油對病原菌菌絲生長的影響，記錄菌絲生長直徑，並換算成菌絲生長抑制率，計算出各精油之50%及99%抑制濃度(表三)。

各種精油對5-3菌株菌絲生長的半數抑制濃度(IC₅₀)最低前三者依序為萃取自丁香(225.7 μ L/L)、肉桂(248.2 μ L/L)、檜木(395.2 μ L/L)等植物精油，具有較佳好之抑菌效果(表三)；而IC₉₉最低前三者分別為萃取自肉桂(911.3 μ L/L)、丁香(992.2 μ L/L)、香醋欖(1230.1 μ L/L)等植物精油，而IC₉₉較高者則為萃取自

表二、植物精油對黑斑病孢子發芽之抑制濃度

TABLE 2. Inhibition concentration of plant essential oils on spore germination of *Fusarium proliferatum* isolates 5-3 and C-1

Essential oil	Inhibition concentration (μ L/L) ¹ of spore germination			
	5-3 ²		C-1	
	IC ₅₀	IC ₉₉	IC ₅₀	IC ₉₉
Lavender	1762.5	3141.6	1133.2	1847.6
Cinnamon leaf	676.9	1053.2	649.0	1027.6
Clove leaf	629.7	1051.0	641.4	1015.5
Clary sage	1914.7	3562.0	2093.0	4401.6
Rosemary	713.5	1129.6	763.55	1208.9
Basil	695.7	1101.5	855.1	1526.5
Eucalyptus	781.9	1238.1	765.7	1212.3
Marjoram sweet	>6000.0	>6000.0	>6000.0	>6000.0
Elemi	772.5	1223.1	787.5	1175.3
Lemongrass	2694.1	5094.2	>6000.0	>6000.0
Evening Primrose	1448.1	3815.1	1161.7	2591.3
Geranium	555.1	1042.3	493.6	781.5
Ylang Ylang	576.5	1129.3	1089.6	2751.6
Lemon	3099.4	5863.0	4091.5	5921.8
Perilla	300.1	1003.8	253.3	885.3
Neroli	814.0	2140.0	942.6	1626.2
Hinoki	655.0	1037.0	691.0	1094.0
Chamomile	875.1	2995.1	3068.2	5568.2
Grapefruit	4218.8	5322.9	4820.2	8867.1
Lemon balm	1950.3	3836.0	3555.1	6414.0

¹. Concentration required for 50% and 99% inhibition (IC₅₀ and IC₉₉) of essential oils on spore germination of *Fusarium proliferatum*. IC₅₀ and IC₉₉ were determined by CEstimator software (<http://www.antimalarial-icestimator.net/runregression1.2.htm>).

². Pathogenic isolate of *Fusarium proliferatum* isolated from diseased leaves of *Cymbidium* spp.

蘭甜墨角、檸檬、香蜂草等植物精油，皆高於試驗預測濃度。各種精油對C-1菌株而言，其IC₅₀最低前三者為萃取自丁香(270.5 μ L/L)、肉桂(280.8 μ L/L)、檜木(293.7 μ L/L)等植物精油，而IC₉₉較低者則為萃取自丁香(763.0 μ L/L)、肉桂(857.4 μ L/L)、薰衣草(1148.7 μ L/L)等植物精油，較高者為萃取自蘭甜墨角、檸檬、香蜂草等植物之精油，亦高於試驗預測濃度(表三)。

討 論

Fusarium proliferatum 可引起蘭科植物如石斛蘭莖腐與根腐⁽²⁶⁾、蕙蘭根腐⁽³⁾、葉斑^(4, 22)；在台灣亦曾報導本菌可引起文心蘭葉斑⁽²⁴⁾與蝴蝶蘭黑斑⁽³⁰⁾，但未有報導可危害蕙蘭(含小花蕙蘭與東亞蘭)。本研究經病原菌分離程序，所得5-3和C-1菌株依形態及分子生物學法鑑定，並完成科霍氏法則(Koch's postulates)之病原性測定，證實本菌為引起蕙蘭葉片黑斑病之病原。

表三、植物精油對黑斑病菌絲生長之抑制濃度

TABLE 3. Inhibition concentration of plant essential oils on mycelial growth of *Fusarium proliferatum* isolates 5-3 and C-1

Essential oil	Inhibition concentration ($\mu\text{L/L}$) ¹ of mycelia growth			
	5-3 ²		C-1	
	IC ₅₀	IC ₉₉	IC ₅₀	IC ₉₉
Lavender	535.4	1871.7	673.1	1148.7
Cinnamon leaf	248.2	911.3	280.8	857.4
Clove leaf	225.7	992.2	270.5	763.0
Clary sage	890.9	2312.2	728.7	1818.0
Rosemary	538.5	1515.1	816.5	1292.8
Basil	805.6	1275.4	779.1	1233.5
Eucalyptus	571.5	1904.9	788.2	1247.9
Marjoram sweet	>3000.0	>6000.0	>3000.0	>6000.0
Elemi	777.0	1230.1	762.1	1206.7
Lemongrass	789.0	1263.0	439.1	1761.5
Evening Primrose	801.8	1269.5	1792.4	3368.4
Geranium	974.4	3558.4	1261.1	4182.1
Ylang Ylang	489.8	2332.4	883.7	2923.9
Lemon	>3000.0	>6000.0	>3000.0	>6000.0
Perilla	964.8	5514.4	1104.6	3046.3
Neroli	645.1	2700.5	559.0	2266.2
Hinoki	395.2	1588.5	293.7	1968.4
Chamomile	826.8	2571.2	517.2	2630.1
Grapefruit	1234.1	3656.9	634.1	1752.4
Lemon balm	>3000.0	>6000.0	>3000.0	>6000.0

¹ Concentration required for 50% and 99% inhibition (IC₅₀ and IC₉₉) of essential oils on mycelia growth of *Fusarium proliferatum*. IC₅₀ and IC₉₉ were determined by ICEstimator software (<http://www.antimalarial-icestimator.net/runregression1.2.htm>).

² Pathogenic isolate of *Fusarium proliferatum* isolated from diseased leaves of *Cymbidium* spp.

在自然界中，植物體本身即會自行合成許多抗菌或抑菌物質來抵禦病原菌的入侵，這些抑菌物質可能包含生物鹼、酚類、鞣質、醇類、醛類、單帖類、氧化烴類^(6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19)等，而抑菌能力較佳者為酚類、醛類及醇類化合物^(2, 25, 29, 33)，如Eugenol、Thymol、Cinnamaldehyde等常見於植物體中。植物精油即為從植物中萃取純化之物質，內含抗菌因子能用以抑制病菌的生長擴散或誘導植物體產生抗病反應^(7, 8, 23)。為找尋有別於化學藥劑防治之法，本研究選取20種植物精油，測試對蕙蘭黑斑病菌 *F. proliferatum* 之孢子發芽與菌絲生長之抑制效果，祈能對蕙蘭黑斑病之防治有所助益。試驗結果顯示20種精油之中以萃取自紫蘇、天竺葵、丁香、肉桂、檜木等5種精油具有較佳之孢子發芽抑制效果，其中的丁香、肉桂、檜木等3種精油更具有良好的菌絲生長抑制效果，具有發展成為植物源保護製劑的潛力。截至目前為止，植物精油抑制 *F. proliferatum* 孢子發芽和菌絲生長之報告並不多，肉桂精油與丁香精油對引起香蕉冠腐病(crown rot)與玉米穗腐病的 *F. proliferatum* 具有抑菌的功效^(28, 31)。Hashem等(2010)測試萃取自茴香、羅

勒及天竺葵等3種植物精油（測試濃度為2, 4及6%）均對 *F. oxysporum*, *F. solani*, *F. moniliforme*, *F. dimerum*, *F. equiseti* 和 *F. lateritium*等6種鐮胞菌具有抑菌作用，並以4%處理種子可降低茴香根腐病的發生⁽¹⁶⁾。本研究亦指出萃取自肉桂、丁香及天竺葵等植物精油對鐮胞菌具有良好之抑菌效果，而羅勒精油對 *F. proliferatum* 孢子發芽與菌絲生長的抑制（IC₅₀分別為695.7-855.1 $\mu\text{L/L}$ 與779.1-805.6 $\mu\text{L/L}$ ）效果亦可。對植物精油而言，丁香精油及肉桂精油的抑菌能力均相當好^(17, 18)，惟本研究發現在抑制黑斑病菌的孢子發芽方面略低於紫蘇精油和天竺葵精油。

植物精油中所含之抑菌成分大多數屬於非水溶性物質^(5, 10, 15)，試驗時先以Tween 80乳化再加入無菌水或培養基中進行抑菌試驗，然而無論在水中或培養基上均可發現有未完全乳化之油滴出現，推測精油會因親水性、溶劑不同，而使得Tween 80的乳化效果不一，乳化不完全導致精油經稀釋後之油滴會再次凝聚，造成其中的抗菌物質無法有效分佈於水相之中，進而影響其抑菌能力^(11, 12, 13)。因此，往後在測試植物精油的抑菌活性時，介面活性劑的選擇應納入考量。

本研究篩選出具有抑制蕙蘭黑斑病菌之植物精油如紫蘇精油及天竺葵精油等，未來可再進一步研究其抗菌成分、抑菌機制等，並透過製劑之調配技術開發成為天然的植物保護製劑^(17, 32)，實際運用於田間的病害防治試驗。

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ABSTRACT

Zeng, S.-T., Chen, H.-R., and Hsieh, T.-F., 2016. Inhibitory effect of plant essential oils against *Fusarium proliferatum*, the causal agent of *Cymbidium* black spot. J. Plant Med. 58(1): 33-38.

Twenty plant essential oils from lavender, cinnamon leaf, clove leaf, clary sage, rosemary, basil, eucalyptus, marjoram sweet, elemi, lemongrass, evening Primrose, geranium, ylang ylang, lemon, pereilla, neroli, hinoki, chamomile, grapefruit and lemon balm were collected and evaluated for their suppression of spore germination and mycelial growth of *Fusarium proliferatum*, causal agent of *Cymbidium* black spot. Two isolates of the pathogen, 53- and C-1, were selected for the study. The plant essential oils emulsified by Tween 80 were diluted for the concentration of 125, 250, 500 and 1000 $\mu\text{l/L}$ and tested the inhibitory effects of spore germination on slide and mycelial growth on PDA plate. Concentration required for 50% and 99% inhibition (IC_{50} and IC_{99}) of essential oils on spore

germination and mycelia growth of *Fusarium proliferatum* were determined by ICEstimator software. Data showed that among 20 essential oils, perilla, geranium, clove leaf, cinnamon leaf and hinoki essential oils were the best five oils to inhibit the spore germination of *F. proliferatum* isolate 5-3 and C-1. IC_{50} of the five essential oils on 5-3 and C-1 isolates was as follows: 300.1, 555.1, 629.7, 676.9, 655.0 $\mu\text{l/L}$ and 253.3, 493.6, 641.4, 649.0, 691.0 $\mu\text{l/L}$. In addition, clove leaf, cinnamon leaf and hinoki essential oils were the best three oils to inhibit the mycelia growth of both isolates of *F. proliferatum*. IC_{50} of the three essential oils on 5-3 and C-1 isolates was as follows: 225.7, 248.2, 395.2 $\mu\text{l/L}$ and 270.5, 280.8, 293.7 $\mu\text{l/L}$, respectively. Those results reveal that essential oils derived from plants have a high potential in protection of plant diseases caused by *F. proliferatum*.

Keywords: Plant essential oil, inhibitory concentration, *Fusarium proliferatum*, spore germination, mycelial growth