

## 콩 炭疽病에 對한 種子消毒劑의 効果

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Effects of Seed Disinfectants for Controlling the Soybean Anthracnose.

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### SUMMARY

Effect of seed disinfectants for controlling the soybean anthracnose was investigated with percent of seedling infection to seed or soil and with inhibition zone on potato dextrose agar.

The chemicals tested were as follows: Arasan, Orthocide, Phygon-XL, P.T.A.B. and Mercuron. In seed inoculation, all the chemicals used resulted in significantly less seedling infection than that obtained in control. In the case of soil infection, the result was similar to the above but percentages of the infection were lower than the seed inoculation. Percentages of seedling infection were not necessarily correlated to the inhibition zones on potato dextrose agar by the same chemicals.

### 緒 論

콩 炭疽病은 近來 그被害가 甚하여 콩多受收穫에 큰 影響을 미치고 있다. 島田<sup>(18)</sup> 倉田<sup>(10)</sup>等은 日本에서 이 病으로 因한 被害를 報告한 바 있으며 特히 어린 植物의 立枯를 일으키고 侵害를 받은 植物은 枯死하거나 健全苗보다 生育이 不良하다고 하였다. 中國의 Ling<sup>(12)</sup>도 炭疽病에 依하여 콩이 立枯를 한다고 報告하였으며 日本, 中國, Java<sup>(5)</sup>等 世界各地에서 이病이 發生하고 있으며 蘇聯의 極東地方에서도 콩의 어린 植物에 많은 被害를 주었다고 한다. 우리나라에도 每年 2~8月頃부터 發生하기 始作하여 收穫期까지 큰 被害를 주는 炭疽病菌(*Glomerella gelycines* Lehman et Walf)은 胞子나 菌絲의 形態로 種子나 罹病植物에 附着해서 越冬하여 傳播되는 것으로<sup>(19,10,7)</sup> 播種前 種子를 消毒하는 것은 이病 防除의 基本이 된다. 그래서 아라산과 같은 有機硫黃剤와 銅粉剤의 混合撒粉等이 種子消毒劑로 使用되

었으며<sup>(15,6,9,7,11,3,8,17)</sup> 種子處理는 發芽後의 生育이 良好하여 收量이 增加되는 것이다<sup>(17)</sup>. 最近 Nelen<sup>(14)</sup>은 輪作과 granosan이나 thiuram으로 種子消毒을 勸獎할 防除法이라고 報告하였으며 50°C의 熱湯에 6時間 種子를 處理하는 것도 效果의라고 附言하였다. 그러나 本試驗은 效果의인 種子消毒劑를 選拔하고자 種子消毒에 依한 藥効 比較試驗과 阻止帶에 依한 生物檢定으로서 種子消毒劑의 效果를 比較해 보았다.

本 試驗을 指導하여 주신 鄭鳳朝 痘理科長任과 供試한 콩 種子를 分譲하여 주신 作物試驗場 洪殷憲研究官에게 感謝를 드리는 바이다.

### 材料 및 方法

#### (1) 種子消毒에 依한 藥効 比較

供試品種은 陸羽 3號이었으며 供試菌은 罹病 콩균<sup>1</sup>에서 純粹分離한 *G. glycines*를 PDA 培地에 培養하여 胞子懸濁液(胞子濃度  $200 \times 10^4/ml$ )에 種子를 1時間

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30分接種한後供試消毒劑에消毒하여播種하였다.

또한孢子懸濁液(孢子濃度 $1,000 \times 10^4/\text{ml}$ )을1pot(直徑30cm)當400ml씩注入하여土壤接種한後供試藥劑로種子를消毒하여接種하였다.

本實驗은1968년6月~8月에施行하였으며處理當種子100粒씩5反覆亂塊法으로하였다.發芽率發病率藥害를肉眼으로調查하였는데發病率은本葉3~4葉期까지子葉과줄기에罹病이되어暗褐色의病이생긴것을罹病株로看做하여百分率로表示하였다

Table 1. Seed Disinfectants Used for Controlling Soybean Anthracnose

Disinfectants	Active Ingredient	Dilutions or amounts	Application
Luberon	Ethyl mercuric Phosphate 1.75%	1:2,000	Soaking for 1 hr.
P.T.A.B.	P.T.A.B. 74% (Hg 3%)	1:3,000	Soaking for 90m.
Mercuron	Phenyl mercuric acetate 1.5% Metal Hg below 1.1%	1:1,000	Soaking for 2 hr.
Phygon-XL	Dichlone 50% Diluents 50%	2% to seed weight	Dusting
Orthocide	N-Trichloromethyl-thio-4-Cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide 50%	2% to seed weight	Dusting
Arasan	Bis(dimethyl thiocarbomoly) disulfide (TMTD) Tetramethyl-thiuram disulfide 80%	2% to seed weight	Dusting

## (2) 阻止帶에依한藥効比較

콩炭疽病菌을글고루接種한PDA培地를Petri-dish(直徑8cm)에分株하고供試藥劑를處理한直徑7mm의小圓形의Filter paper를이培養基위에놓은後25°C Incubator에서培養했다.<sup>(2)</sup>供試藥劑는Table 2와같으며處理當Peter-dish5個를使用하여阻止圓10個를測定하였다.菌接種後3日에阻止帶의直徑을測定하여各藥劑의効果를比較하였다.

## 試驗結果

### (1) 種子消毒劑에依한藥効比較

種子接種의結果에서藥劑處理區는無處理區에比하여顯著한効果가있었으며Arasan, Orthocide, Phygon-XL, Luberon, Mercuron, PTA-B,順으로効果가있었으나各藥劑間에는統計的有意性이없었다.

土壤接種에 있어서는對照區의發病率98.4%에比하여

여Arasan이發病率8.8%로서 가장効果가있었으며Orthocide 22.4%, Mercuron 24.8%, PTAB 25.6%, Phygon-XL 33.6%로有効하였고Luberon이發病率51.2%로藥効가제일떨어졌으나對照區98.4%에比하면相當히効果가있었다.

藥害는Phygon-XL을除外한處理區에서는뚜렷한것을發見할수없었고Phygon-XL區는子葉이뒷쪽으로말려들고發芽가遲延되어生育을沮害하였다.發芽率에 있어서藥劑處理區는無處理區에比하여아주높은發芽率을나타내었다.

Table 2. Effects of seed disinfectants for controlling soybean anthracnose when the inoculum was applied to seed or in soil.

Disinfectants	Percent of plants emerged		Percent of plants infected	
	Seed	Soil	Seed	Soil
Arasan	95.2	95.2	0 y*	8.8 w*
Orthocide	98.4	83.2	0 y	22.4 wx
Phygon-XL	94.4	76.0	0 y	33.6 x
Luberon	94.4	77.6	3.2 y	51.2 x
Mercuron	87.2	81.6	6.6 y	24.8 x
P.T.A.B.	86.4	81.6	6.7 y	25.6 y
Control	4.8	73.6	100.0 z	98.4 z

\* Same letters are not significantly different at the P=.05 Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

## (2) 阻止帶에依한藥効比較

6個藥劑中Arasan의阻止帶의直徑43.8mm로가장큰阻止帶를形成하여그藥効가뚜렷하였다며PTA-B 33.8mm, Orthocide 29.8mm, Luberon 29.7mm로다음

Table 3. Effects of seed disinfectants to the soybean anthracnose fungus grown on PDA by inhibition zone.

Disinfectants	Diameter of inhibition zone	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + X}$
Arasan	43.8mm	6.63 a*
PTA-B	33.8	5.79 b
Orthocide	29.8	5.50 b
Luberon	29.7	5.48 b
Phygon-XL	23.7	4.90 c
Mercuron	23.1	4.62 c
Control	0	0.71 d

\* Same letters are not significantly different at P=.05 Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

으로效果의이었고 Phygon-XL과 Mercron은 23.7mm, 23.1mm로藥効가 적었으나 Control 0 mm에比하면相當히效果가 있었다.

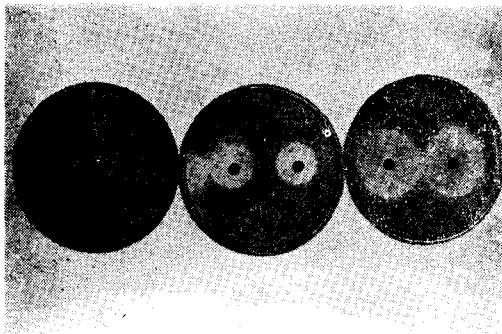


Fig. 1. Inhibition zones formed by Arasan, Orthocide and control to the soybean anthracnose fungus grown on PDA medium. From left to right Arasan, Orthocide and control.

## 考 索

種子消毒劑試驗에 있어서種子消毒에 依한藥効比較試驗과阻止帶에 依한藥効比較試驗의結果는 거의비슷한傾向으로 Arasan과 Orthocide의藥効가優秀함을認定할 수 있었다. 1938年農事試驗場<sup>(15)</sup>, Hildebrand<sup>(7)(8)</sup>, Lehman<sup>(11)</sup>, Crall<sup>(3)</sup>, Nelen<sup>(14)</sup>, 等은 Arasan의種子消毒効果를認定한바 있으며 이것은本試驗의結果와一致한다. 島田<sup>(18)</sup>은本病에對한種子消毒試驗에서有機水銀劑인 Ceresan과 Uspulun의効果를報告하였으나本試驗에서는有機硫黃殺菌剤인 Arasan과有機合成殺菌剤인 Orthocide가有機水銀剤보다 좋은効果를보였다. 1968年度農村振興廳植物環境研究所의研究報告書에依하면亞麻의간목병防除에種子消毒剤로orthocide의効果가제일좋았는데本試驗에서도같은結果이었다. Fenne<sup>(4)</sup>等은 Arasan으로種子消毒을하면發芽率이5.6%增加된다고하였는데本試驗에서도Arasan處理區와其他藥劑處理區가無處理區에比하여더높은發芽率을나타내어同一한結果를보였다.

그러나確固한本病의防除對策을爲하여新農藥에依한實驗과併行하여品種間抵抗性調查도實施하여야할것이다.

## 摘 要

콩炭疽病에對한優秀한種子消毒劑를選拔하고자病原菌을種子와土壤接種한 다음各種消毒劑에依한試驗과阻止帶에依한藥効比較試驗을遂行하였다.

種子消毒劑는 Arasan, Orthocide, Phygon-XL, Luberon, Mercuron 및 P.T.A.B等을供試하였다.

Arasan은 모든試驗區에서 가장效果가 좋았으며種子接種區에서는 모든供試藥劑의效果가顯著하였으나藥劑間에有意性이 없었고土壤接種區에서는 무배른을除外한藥劑는無處理보다效果가 있었으나藥劑間에有意性은 없었다. 阻止用法에依한試驗에서는藥効가一致되지 않았으나傾向은비슷하였다.

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