

用性信息素诱捕法防治槐小卷蛾研究

张桂芬, 阎晓华, 韩 艳, 盛承发, 孟宪佐 *

(中国科学院动物研究所 虫鼠害综合治理研究国家重点实验室, 北京 100080)

摘要: 林间试验研究了用合成性信息素(反, 反)-8, 10-十二碳双烯-1-醇(E8, E10-12:OH)和(反, 反)-8, 10-十二碳双烯乙酸酯(E8, E10-12:Ac) (2:3) 诱捕法防治行道树害虫槐小卷蛾(*Cydia trasi*as Meyrick) 的防治效果。诱捕区长 500m、宽 40m, 三角形粘胶诱捕器悬挂在距地面约 3m 的国槐树侧枝上, 诱捕器间距约 15m, 共悬挂 62 个诱捕器。对照区长 250m, 与诱捕区相距 400m。防治效果用活雌蛾诱捕器、粘翅活雌蛾交配率以及国槐叶柄和果荚的受害率进行评价。槐小卷蛾一年有 3 次成虫发生高峰期, 雌性比较接近 1:1。在诱捕区内, 越冬代、第一代和第二代成虫发生期间分别诱集到雄蛾 2268、2149 和 2342 头。在越冬代和第二代成虫发生盛期, 诱捕区内活雌蛾诱捕器诱捕雄蛾的数量比对照区明显减少 ($P < 0.01$)。诱捕区内粘翅雌蛾的交配率比对照下降 86.0%。在第一代、第二代和第三代幼虫为害盛末期, 诱捕区内叶柄及果荚被蛀率分别比对照降低 63.51%、68.47% 和 73.45% ($P < 0.01$)。试验结果表明, 用合成性信息素诱捕法防治槐小卷蛾效果明显, 前景广阔。

关键词: 槐小卷蛾; 性信息素; 诱捕法

Mass trapping with synthetic sex pheromone for control of the Chinese tortrix, *Cydia trasi*as (Meyrick)

ZHANG Gui-Fen, YAN Xiao-Hua, HAN Yan, SHENG Cheng-Fa, MENG Xian-Zuo (State Key Laboratory of Integrated Management of Pest Insects and Rodents, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100080, China). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2001, 21(10): 1583~1588.

Abstract: Mass trapping for controlling the Chinese tortrix, *Cydia trasi*as (Meyrick), using synthetic sex pheromone traps was evaluated in one road of shade-tree, Chinese scholar-tree, *Sophora japonica* L., in Beijing, China, in 1999. The test plots were located in Zhichun Road, Zhongguancun District. The trapping plot was ca. 500m×40m. The triangle sticky traps were hung under the Chinese scholar-tree limbs about 3m above ground at 15m intervals. Totally, 62 traps were deployed. Each trap was baited with a lure containing 0.25mg of synthetic sex pheromone for *C. trasi*as, 60% E8, E10-dodecadienyl acetate (E8, E10~12:Ac) and 40% E8, E10-dodecadien-1-ol (E8, E10~12:OH). The lures were replaced every 20 days and the sticky liners every 2~4 weeks or more often as needed. The control plot was ca. 250m×40m and 400m from the mass trapping plot. The Chinese scholar-trees were planted in two rows, and one on either side of the test plots. All trees were planted ca. 4.5m apart on a pedestrian path. Catches of male moths were recorded every 2~3 weeks. The trapping tests were conducted from May 11 (the beginning of the overwintering generation moth flight) to October 15, 1999, when virtually *C. trasi*as moth flight had ceased. Meanwhile, 10 traps were used for monitoring the population dynamics of *C. trasi*as from May 5 to October 22. Traps were checked every other day and the number of male moths captured was recorded. During the peak periods of the overwintering and second-generation moth flights, 10 virgin female traps (containing

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作者简介: 张桂芬 (1962~), 女, 满族, 河北沧州人, 博士, 讲师。主要从事昆虫学研究。

* 通讯作者

万方数据

one female moth per trap) were used for assessing the orientation ability of male moths to females in mass trapping and control plots, respectively. The test was conducted for 6 days during each generation. During the peak period of the overwintering generation moth flight, 68 and 70 virgin female moths were used for mating test in both mass trapping and control plots, respectively. At the end of each generation larval injury, the twigs bearing compound leaves (tunneled by the first- and second-generation larvae tunneling the petiolar base) or clusters of seed pods (bored by the third-generation larvae) were inspected for larval injury in each mass trapping and control plot. Seven twigs or clusters were inspected in each of the five cardinal directions (east, west, south, north, and top) on each of randomly selected trees. During each generation, 10 to 20 trees were sampled in mass trapping and control plots, respectively. Petioles and seed pods were recorded as either damaged or not. Data, summarized for each generation, were expressed as percentage twig or seedpod infested.

There were three moth flight periods from May to October 1999. Emergence of the first moths from the overwintering generation occurs in early May, and the moth flight peak period occurs in late May to early June. The first-generation moth flight peak period occurs throughout July and the second-generation moth flight occurs from late August to early September. Emergence of the last moths from the second generation occurs in mid October. The sex ratio of female to male of the overwintering generation was ca. 1:1.12 (1154 ♀:1296 ♂). The traps caught 2268, 2149 and 2342 males during the overwintering, first- and second-generation moth flights, respectively. During the prevalence periods of the overwintering and second-generation moth flights, the catches of each live virgin female trap in mass trapping plot were reduced by 83.77% ($t=23.085; df=9$) and 61.17% ($t=6.027; df=9$), respectively, when compared with control plot ($P<0.01$, SPSS-Independent Sample t test). During peak period of the overwintering generation moth flight, the mating rate of tethered virgin female moths in trapping plot was reduced by 86.00%, compared the control. The mean percent petiolar damages in the mass trapping plot during the end period of the first- and second-generation larval injuries were 4.66% and 4.43%, well below 12.77% ($t=21.192; df=9$) and 14.05% ($t=18.601; df=19$), that in the control, respectively. During the end period of the third-generation, the mean percent seedpod damage in the sex pheromone trapping plot was 2.69%, well below 10.13% ($t=14.780; df=11$), that in the control. (SPSS-Independent Sample t tests). On average, the control efficiency in sex pheromone trapping plot was 68.48%. Results suggest that mass trapping with synthetic sex pheromone is promising as a control agent against the Chinese tortrix, *C. trisias*, on street planting trees. And this method is no need for special installations, easy to operate, and friendly to the environment and people, and is of considerable interest for use in integrated protection system of shade-tree.

Key words: *Cydia trisias*; sex pheromone; mass trapping

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槐小卷蛾(*Cydia trisias* (Meyrick))(鳞翅目:小卷蛾科)又称国槐叶柄小蛾,是为害国槐 *Sophora japonica* L.) 和龙爪槐(*S. japonica* L. f. *penbula* Hort.) 的一种重要害虫,在我国北京、天津、河南、河北、陕西、山西、甘肃等省市以及日本均有分布^[1, 2]。槐小卷蛾一年发生 2~3 代,以幼虫在果荚(主要越冬场所)、树皮裂缝以及当年生小枝中越冬。在国槐生长季节其幼虫蛀食羽状复叶叶柄的基部、花穗穗轴以及果荚。寄主受害后,复叶萎蔫下垂,遇风脱落,树冠出现秃枝,严重影响树木生长,降低城镇绿化效果^[1, 3, 4]。以往防治槐小卷蛾主要依靠喷施化学农药,然而由于此种害虫一年发生多代,世代重叠,且幼虫孵化后 1h 便开始蛀入叶柄或果荚,使防治效果不佳^[3]。此外,国槐主要栽植在城镇街道两旁和居民区,防治槐小卷蛾的危害既要保护树木正常生长,又要保护环境和人民的健康。用性信息素防治槐小卷蛾所具有的高

效、无毒、专化性强、不伤害益虫、不污染环境等优点^[5]使此矛盾得以解决。

槐小卷蛾性信息素的主要成份为(反,反)-8,10-十二碳双烯-1-醇(E8,E10-12:OH)(I)和(反,反)-8,10-十二碳双烯-乙酸酯(E8,E10-12:Ac)(II)^[6,7],田间诱蛾试验表明,以 I:II 为 2:3 的比例制成的槐小卷蛾性信息素诱芯对槐小卷蛾雄蛾具有强烈的诱集活性^[8]。作者于 1999 年在北京市中关村地区进行了用性信息素诱捕法防治槐小卷蛾的试验,取得了良好效果,报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 性信息素、诱芯和诱捕器

1.1.1 性信息素和诱芯 槐小卷蛾性信息素两个成份 E8,E10-12:OH (I) 和 E8,E10-12:Ac (II)由本课题组合成,I 与 II 的比例为 2:3。以天然橡胶为原料的小橡皮头作载体制成诱芯^[8],每粒诱芯含槐小卷蛾性信息素 0.25mg。

1.1.2 诱捕器 诱捕器由诱芯和捕虫器两部分组成。捕虫器由塑料瓦楞板围成,两端呈正三角形,三边及棱长分别为 20、20、20 和 25cm。捕虫器的底部内侧钉一块涂有粘虫胶的泡沫塑料薄板。诱芯由从上棱中间垂下的细铁丝穿牢,距胶面约 1cm。

1.2 虫源

春季 2~3 月份,在槐小卷蛾幼虫尚未化蛹、国槐尚未发芽前,于田间采集有虫果荚。一部分果荚放入养虫笼内于室内自然条件下饲养,直至幼虫化蛹和成虫羽化,以预测诱捕器挂出的时间;另一部分贮存在 10℃ 恒温箱内,分批分期取出放入室内养虫笼内令其于自然条件下化蛹、羽化。每天早晨将刚刚羽化尚未活动的雌雄蛾分别用指形管单头分装,并饲以 5% 的蔗糖水溶液,备用。同时记录每天羽化的雌雄蛾数量。

1.3 种群监测

当室内第一头成虫羽化的时候(1999-05-05),在田间悬挂 10 个性信息素诱捕器以监测槐小卷蛾的种群动态,两个诱捕器之间相距 30m。每两天检查一次各诱捕器的诱蛾数量,并及时更换粘胶板,20d 更换 1 次诱芯。以平均每天每个诱捕器的捕虫量为纵坐标、时间为横坐标,制成曲线图,以表示从春季到秋季(1999 年)槐小卷蛾的种群动态和虫口密度^[5]。

1.4 诱捕法防治槐小卷蛾试验

诱捕法防治试验在北京市中关村知春路两旁的国槐树上进行。诱捕区为 500m×40m。粘胶诱捕器悬挂在距地面 3m 以上的国槐树侧枝上,两个诱捕器之间相距约 15m,共放置 62 个诱捕器。7~10d 检查 1 次各诱捕器诱捕雄蛾的数量,并及时更换粘胶板,20d 更换 1 次诱芯。对照区为 250m×40m,与处理区相距 400m。试验区国槐树树龄 7~8a,高 4~5m。试验自 1999 年 5 月 11 日开始,10 月 15 日结束。

1.5 活雌蛾诱捕器诱捕雄蛾试验

在越冬代和第二代成虫发生期间,分别在诱捕区和对照区各悬挂 10 个处女活雌蛾诱捕器,相邻两个诱捕器之间相距 15m。每天检查各诱捕器诱蛾数量,并及时更换不具诱蛾能力的笼装活雌蛾(2~3d)。诱蛾试验在越冬代和第二代成虫发生期间均进行 6d(越冬代:6 月 4 日至 6 月 9 日;第二代:8 月 24 日至 8 月 29 日)。诱捕区雄蛾种群数量的减少率(%)由以下公式计算得出:

雄蛾种群减少率(%) = [(对照区平均诱蛾数量 - 处理区平均诱蛾数量) / 对照区平均诱蛾数量] × 100%^[9]。

1.6 田间交配率试验

在越冬代成虫发生盛期,分别于对照区和诱捕区各悬挂 12 个活雌蛾交配台,相邻两个交配台之间相距约 15m。每个交配台内装有 1 头当天羽化的、粘有一段丝线的处女活雌蛾。每天 15:00 放置粘翅活雌蛾,24h 后取回,在体视显微镜下解剖观察其受精囊内有无精苞^[10,11],据此计算田间雌蛾交配率。粘翅雌蛾交配率试验连续进行 6d。

1.7 为害情况调查

在第一、二代成虫发生盛期(主要为害叶柄)以及第三代(主要为害果荚)幼虫为害盛末期,分别在对照区和诱捕区调查国槐受害情况。每 2~3 株取样 1 株,每 1 株调查东、西、南、北、上 5 个部位,每个部位调查 7 个当

年生新梢或果簇,每株共调查 35 个(穗)新梢或果簇。对照区和诱捕区各调查 10~20 株。叶柄和果荚根据有无被害症状分为受害和未受害两种情况,据此,分别计算对照区和诱捕区叶柄或果荚的受害率,从而计算防治效果。

2 结果与分析

2.1 雌雄性比

室内饲养实验结果表明,越冬代雌雄蛾的性比约为 1:1 (即:1154♀:1296♂)。此结果与陈合明等^[12]于 1991、1992 和 1994 年饲养的越冬代所获得的雌雄性比(3a 累计获得雌蛾 262 头、雄蛾 271 头)结果基本一致。

2.2 种群动态

性信息素诱捕器种群监测结果表明,在北京,自 5 月份至 10 月份(1999 年),槐小卷蛾成虫共有 3 次发生高峰。越冬代成虫 5 月上旬开始羽化(1999-05-09),越冬代、第一代和第二代成虫发生高峰期分别为:5 月下旬至 6 月上旬、7 月上旬至下旬和 8 月下旬至 9 月上旬,第二代成虫终见期为 10 月中旬(图 1)。陈合明等^[3]研究指出,槐小卷蛾越冬代成虫 5 月下旬始见,6 月上旬、7 月中旬及 8 月底至 9 月初分别为越冬代、第一代和第二代成虫发生高峰期,9 月底为第二代成虫终见期。孟宪佐等^[5]于 1993 年和 1994 年用槐小卷蛾性信息素活性成分(反,反)-8,10-十二碳双烯-1-醇(E8,E10-12:OH)进行种群动态监测,发现其越冬代成虫始见于 5 月中下旬,5 月底至 6 月初、7 月中旬以及 8 月底至 9 月初分别为越冬代、第一代和第二代成虫发生高峰期。本试验以槐小卷蛾性信息素的两个主要活性成分配制性信息素诱芯,提高了对槐小卷蛾种群动态监测的敏感性,5 月上旬便可监测到越冬代成虫的活动,10 月中旬尚能诱到少量成虫。

2.3 田间大量诱杀试验结果

在性信息素诱捕区内,62 个诱捕器在越冬代、第一代和第二代成虫发生期间分别累计诱杀槐小卷蛾雄蛾 2268、2149 和 2342 头。

2.4 活雌蛾诱捕器诱捕雄蛾试验结果

田间活雌蛾诱捕器诱捕雄蛾试验结果表明,在越冬代和第二代槐小卷蛾成虫发生期间,诱捕区比对照区的雄蛾种群数量分别减少 83.77% ($t=23.085$; $df=9$) 和 61.17% ($t=6.027$; $df=9$) ($P<0.01$, SPSS:独立样本 t 测验)(表 1)。Roelofs 等^[13]以含有 0.025ml 的十二碳乙酸酯(12:Ac)和顺-11-十四碳烯乙酸酯(Z-11-14:Ac)(60:40)混合溶液的聚乙烯帽形诱芯的诱捕器对红带卷蛾(*Argyrotaenia velutinana* (Walker)) 进行诱杀试验时发现,性信息素诱捕器的诱捕能力至少为活雌蛾诱捕器的 2 倍。本试验表明,在越冬代和第二代成虫发生盛期的 6d 内,每个活雌蛾诱捕器日平均诱捕雄蛾的数量分别为 5.0 头和 5.2 头,而在此期间,种群监测区内的性信息素诱捕器的诱捕量分别为 10.6 头和 10.0 头。由此说明,含有 E8,E10-12:OH 和 E8,E10-12:Ac (2:3) 的槐小卷蛾性信息素诱芯不仅可用于监测其种群动态,而且可进行有效的诱杀防治。

2.5 田间交配率试验结果

田间粘翅活雌蛾交配率试验结果表明,在越冬代成虫盛发期间,诱捕区比对照区的槐小卷蛾雌蛾的交配率降低 86.00%(表 2)。孟宪佐等^[14]用每公顷 15 个含顺-8-十二碳烯乙酸酯(Z-8-12:Ac)和适量的反-8-十二碳烯乙酸酯(E-8-12:Ac)0.2mg 的性信息素诱捕器对梨小食心虫进行大面积诱杀防治试验,结果表明,诱捕区梨小食心虫雌蛾的交配率比化学防治区下降 74.2%~82.9%。Yasuda^[15]用合成性信息素对甘薯小象甲进行诱捕防治,结果表明,在诱捕区无论是田间捕获的雌虫还是释放的系翅雌虫的交配率均明显低于对照。万芳数据^[16]说明,用合成性信息素诱捕法防治害虫可以使种群中性个体数量减少,雌雄虫交配率下降,从而减少后代的虫口数量,达到控制害虫为害的目的。

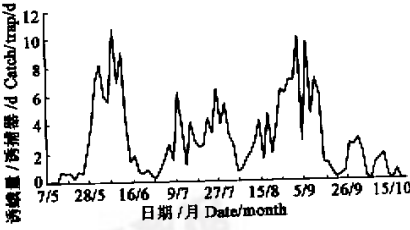


图 1 槐小卷蛾种群动态(1999 年,北京)
Fig. 1 Population dynamic of *C. trasiac* male moth (Beijing, China, 1999)

表 1 槐小卷蛾活雌蛾诱捕器诱捕雄蛾试验结果
Table 1 Catches of male *C. trasi* in traps baited with one live virgin female moth

世代 Generation	诱蛾量/诱捕器 No. males captured/trap (Mean±SD)		下降率 (%) Difference
	诱捕区	对照区	
	Mass trapping	Control	
越冬代 Overwintering	4.9±1.6	30.2±4.6	83.77*
第二代 Second	12.0±2.6	30.9±12.3	61.17*

* 表示诱捕区和对照区之间在 $P<0.01$ 水平差异显著 (SPSS: 独立样本 t 测验) (1999 年, 北京) Significant between mass trapping and control plots at $P<0.01$ (SPSS-Independent Sample t Test) (Beijing, China, 1999)

2.6 防治效果

田间为害情况调查结果表明,在第一代和第二代幼虫为害盛末期,诱捕区比对照区的槐小卷蛾幼虫对叶柄的为害分别下降 63.51% ($t=21.192$; $df=9$) 和 68.47% ($t=18.601$; $df=19$); 在第三代幼虫为害盛末期,诱捕区比对照区的槐小卷蛾幼虫对果荚的为害下降 73.45% ($t=14.780$; $df=11$)。以上结果说明,用槐小卷蛾性信息素诱捕法控制槐小卷蛾的为害,在各地均获得了显著的防治效果 ($P<0.01$, SPSS: 独立样本 t 测验) (图 2)。这与孟宪佐等^[10,16]用性信息素诱捕法大面积防治梨小食心虫 (*Grapholitha molesta* (Busck)) 所获得的被害果率下降 50.3%~72.8%、Madsen 等^[47]用诱捕法连续 3a 防治苹果蠹蛾 (*Laspeyresia pomonella* L.) 使被害果率分别下降为 0.03%、0.53% 和 0.06%,明显低于其防治指标 ($>1\%$) 的试验结果一致,此外与 Trammel 等^[18]用诱捕法控制红带卷蛾 (*A. velutinana* (Walker.)) 的为害,使诱捕区 I (Cohn Farm) 和诱捕区 II (Red Jacket Farm) 的果实被害率在试验的 3a 期间分别下降为 0.52%、2.32%、0.09% 和 0.14%、0.18%、0.39%,而对照区却有 12.4 和 8.55% 的果实受害的试验结果以及 Huber 等^[19]用诱捕法在当地 90% 的棉田防治棉红铃虫 (*Platyedra gossypiella* (Saund)), 使棉铃受害率由原来的 4.18% 下降为 1.90% 的田间试验结果也基本一致。

3 讨论

用性信息素诱捕法对害虫进行防治,其原理是雄性成虫在两性相遇之前被人为地从种群当中去除而使雌虫无法交配^[18]。为了取得理想的防治效果,以下几个方面至关重要:(1)比较低的虫口基数;(2)防治区相对隔离^[13,15,17,18,20];(3)雌雄性比接近 1:1^[10,13,20];(4)雄蛾虽多次交配但 24h 之内只能交配 1 次,雌蛾为单次交配^[13,20];(5)寄主单纯^[18]。

陈合明等^[12]以及本研究的室内饲养实验均表明,槐小卷蛾雌雄性比约为 1:1,且雌雄蛾一生均只能交配 1 次。因此当我们用性信息素诱捕器诱杀了大量的雄蛾后,使雌蛾交配的机会大大减少,从而使国槐受害明显减轻。此外,国槐是林荫树,栽植在公路两旁,通常两条公路之间建筑物颇多,从而使不同街区的林荫树之间相对隔离,因此已交配的槐小卷蛾雌蛾难以迁入。而且槐小卷蛾寄主单纯,只为害国槐及其变型龙爪槐等^[5,13,18]。研究结果表明,用合成性信息素诱捕法防治槐小卷蛾不仅切实可行,而且具有广阔的应用前景。

表 2 槐小卷蛾雌蛾田间交配率试验结果
Table 2 Mating rate of virgin females *C. trasi* in the plots

处理 Treatment	雌蛾数量(头)No. of females			交配率 (%) Mating rate
	试验 Tested	解剖 Dissected	已交配 Mated	
诱捕区 Mass trapping	68	54	1	1.85
对照区 Control	70	53	7	13.21

* 田间交配率试验自 5 月 31 日开始 6 月 5 日结束 (1999 年, 北京,) * Mating devices installed from May 31 to June 5, 1999, Beijing, China

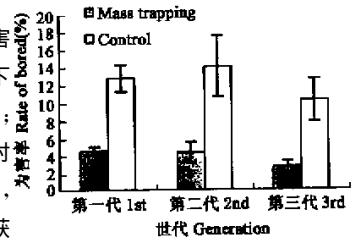


图 2 诱捕区和对照区内槐小卷蛾幼虫为害叶柄与果荚的比率 (Mean±SD) (1999 年, 北京)
Fig. 2 Rates of bored petioles and seed pods of *C. trasi* larvae in mass trapping and control plots (Mean±SD) (Beijing, China, 1999)

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