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温度和光周期对棉铃虫雌性信息素成分的含量与比例的影响

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摘要:用气相色谱分析法研究了温度和光周期对棉铃虫雌蛾分泌性信息素的影响。结果表明,温度和光周期对棉铃虫雌蛾分泌性信息素各组分的含量影响较为明显。统计分析表明,不同温度和光周期条件下,性信息素各组分的含量差异显著(P<0.05),温度越低,光周期越短,各组分的含量越高。温度对性信息素各组分的相对比例影响较小,而光周期对性信息素各组分的相对比例影响明显,不同光周期下性信息素各组分的相对比例差异显著(P<0.05)。

关键词:温度;光周期;性信息素;含量与比例;棉铃虫

The Effect of Temperature and Photoperiod on Titer and Ratio of the Female Sex Pheromone Components of *Helicoverpa armigera*

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Abstract: Up to now, seven components of sex pheromone of the cotton bollworm *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hüber) (Lepidoptera Noctuidae) were identified, they were (Z)-11-hexadecenal (Z11-16; Ald), (Z)-9 hexadecenal (Z9-16; Ald), hexadecanal (16; Ald), (Z)-11-hexadecen-1-ol (Z11-16; OH), (Z)-7-hexadencenal (Z7-16; Ald), (Z)-9-tetradecenal (Z9-14; Ald) and tetradecanal (14; Ald). Sex pheromone lure was made up of two main components Z11-16; Ald and Z9-16; Ald, which had been applied in field for monitoring and controlling the pests for many years. Wherever in native or abroad, trapping effects by pheromone lure always appears significant differences among different generations or seasons. The effects of lure in trapping moths of the first and second generations were always better than that of in the third and fourth generations. In order to investigate the reasons of this seasonal variation, the influences of temperature and photoperiod on titer and ratio of female sex pheromone were studied.

The cotton bollworms were reared from egg to adult under four temperature (22°C,25°C,28°C,30°C) with the long daily photoperiod (14L:10D) and four photoperiods (12L:12D,13L:11D,14L:10D,15L:9D) with the temperature 25°C, respectively, which corresponding to the natural conditions of 1 \sim 4 generations in Nanjing. Pheromone were extracted from single gland by hexane containing 11:Ac as an internal standard (1.0838ng/µl). Extracts were analyzed by capillary GC on SHIMADZU GC 14B equipped with a FID detector and a splitless injector system. A $30m\times0.25mm\times0.25\mu$ m SE-54 column was kept at 100°C for 2 min and then programmed to 250°C at rate of 10°C/min. The components were identified by comparison of the GC retention times of the standards. The quantity of each component was calculated by comparing the peak area with that of 11:AC.

The results showed that different temperature under the same photoperiod and different photoperiod

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under the same temperature effected the titer of sex pheromone significantly (P < 0.05). The lower the temperature and the shorter the photoperiod could increased the titer of sex pheromone components. Detailed variance analysis showed that the titer of major component Z11-16: Ald differed significantly between 22°C and 28°C ,30°C (P < 0.05) but not so between 22°C and 25°C or 28°C and 30°C. The titer of minor component Z9-16: Ald differed significantly between 22°C and other three temperature treatment.

As researching on the effect of photoperiod on titer, the titer of main components such as Z11-16:Ald, Z9-16:Ald and 16:Ald differed significantly between under 12 hour light condition and other three light conditions. It means that the short daily photoperiod, 12h light is the more important factor effecting the composition of sex pheromone.

The relative ratio of main components such as Z11-16:Ald,Z9-16:Ald and 16:Ald varied not obviously under different temperatures except 14:Ald and Z11-16:OH. However the influence of photoperiod showed that the relative ratio of major component Z11-16:Ald differentiated significantly under 13L and 15L(P < 0.05), but not so under 12L and 14L. The relative ratio of the minor component Z9-16:All differentiated significantly under 12L and 14L, but not under 13L and 15L. The relative ratio of Z9-14:Ald differentiated significantly under 13L and 12L(P < 0.05).

To sum up the results we may see that environment condition did effect the compositions of sex pheromone and interfere with insect sex communication. The low temperature and short light during adult and pupae stages could increase the sex pheromone titer within the limits of temperature and photoperiod. Similar results had been reported on other insect, true armyworm *Pseudaletia unipuncta*, oritential tobacco budworm *Helicoverpa assulta* and potato tuberworm *Phthorimace operculella*. Besides the temperature and photoperiod, other environment factors such as host volatile and allomone also may influence the compositions and functions of insect sex pheromone. Therefore, we should consider to change some compositions, concentrations or ratios of the sex pheromone lure while used in different seasons or generations in order to get the steady and perfect trapping effectiveness.

Key words: temperature; photoperiod; *Helicoverpa armigera*; sex pheromone

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棉铃虫(Helicoverpa armigera)(Hüber)性信息素的研究始于 1977 年[1],到目前为目已鉴定出 7 种组分[2]。应用棉铃虫性信息素进行田间虫情的预测预报及大面积诱杀也取得一些成功的例子[3]。但目前仍没有大面积推广,其主要原因是诱蛾效果不理想,而且同一种诱芯在棉铃虫发生的不同世代诱蛾效果明显不同。实践证明应用棉铃虫诱芯在第一、第二代效果较好,第三、第四代诱蛾效果较差[4]。光周期主要对昆虫的生活起着一种信号作用,光周期的变化主要通过日周期的变化而变化。日周期的改变可引起昆虫体内生物钟作出同步反应,也就是说,光周期通过光信号的变化来控制昆虫的生理节律,干扰昆虫正常的求偶行为。许多研究表明,光周期影响性信息素的含量[5],环境温度对性信息素的释放量也有影响[6],尤其是蛾期的环境温度对性信息素含量影响更为明显[7]。为探索棉铃虫性信息素代间差异的原因,进行了不同温度和光周期对棉铃虫雌蛾分泌性信息素主要成分的含量和相对比例的影响的测试。

1 材料与方法

- 1.1 虫源 虫源为在田间收集的老熟幼虫,在室内用人工饲料饲养几代的棉铃虫,分别设置不同的温度和光周期进行饲养。
- 1. 2 温度和光周期的设置 在长光照条件下(14L:10D),分别设置 4 个不同的温度(模拟自然条件下不同世代棉铃虫发生时的温度),即 $22 \, \mathbb{C} \, \sqrt{25} \, \mathbb{C} \, \sqrt{28} \, \mathbb{C}$ 和 $30 \, \mathbb{C}$ 。自卵期开始就在设置的不同温度下饲养,直到化蛹,分出雌雄,分为水桶进行性信息素的分析。

光周期的设置 在适中温度条件下(25 C),分别设置 4 个不同的光周期(模拟自然条件下不同世代棉

铃虫发生时的光周期),即 $12L:12D\sqrt{13}L:11D\sqrt{14}L:10D\sqrt{15}L:9D$ 。自卵期开始就在设置的不同光周期下饲养、直到化蛹、分出雌雄、待羽化后进行性信息素的分析。

1.3 棉铃虫性信息素的分析 单个腺体提取法 取 2 日龄黑暗 $6\sim7h$ 的处女蛾,轻轻积压腹部使其产卵器外翻,用眼科剪剪下产卵器,放入尖底指形管内,用 10μ l 的重蒸正己烷(内含十一碳醋酸酯 11:AC 为内标,其浓度为 $1.0838ng/\mu$ l)提取 $1\sim2h$ 。用微量进样器吸 10μ l 的提取液在气相色谱进样口进行分析。

收集到的性信息素,直接在气相色谱(岛津 GC-14B)的 250 C 的进样口内进行分析,无分流进样。色谱柱利用 SE-54 毛细管柱($30m\times0.25mm\times0.25\mu$ m)。柱温采用程序升温 100 C (2min) 至 250 C ,10 C /min。氦气为载气。各组分的定性采用与标准物的保留时间相对比,定量采用内标法。

- 1.4 性信息素标准物的来源 顺-11-十六碳烯醛(Z11-16:A1d)、顺-9-十六碳烯醛(Z9-16:A1d)、十六碳烯醛((Z9-14:A1d)、十四碳烯醛((Z9-14:A1d)、十四碳烯醛((Z9-14:A1d)、十四碳烯醛((Z9-14:A1d)、十四碳烯醛((Z9-14:(Z9-14:(Z9-14)、(Z9-14:(Z9-14:(Z9-14:(Z9-14:(Z9-14:(Z9-14:(Z9-14)、(Z9-14:
- 1.5 统计分析 采用国际通用的 SAS 统计软件进行数据统计分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 温度、光周期对棉铃虫性信息素各组分含量的影响

不同温度和光照条件下棉铃虫性信息素各组分的平均含量和统计结果如表 1 所示。从表 1 可以得出以下结论:① 温度对棉铃虫性信息素各组分的含量影响较明显,温度越低,各组分的平均含量越高。高差分析表明,在同一光照 14h 条件下,不同温度条件对性信息素主要组分 Z11-16: Ald 、Z9-16: Ald 、Z9-16: Ald 、Z9-16: Z8-100 包含量影响显著,多重比较结果表明:性信息素的主要组分 Z11-16: Z9-100 包含 Z8-100 包含 Z8-100 包含 Z8-100 包含 Z9-100 Z8-100 Z9-100 Z8-100 Z9-100 Z

表 1 温度和光照对棉铃虫性信息素各组分含量的影响(ng/雌)*

Table 1 The effect of temperature and photoperiod on titer of sex pheromone components of Helicoverpa armigera (ng/female)

光温条件①	Z11- 16:Ald [©]	Z9- 16:Ald [®]	16:Ald [®]	Z7- 16:Ald ^⑤	Z9- 14:Ald [®]	14:Ald ^⑦	Z11- 16:OH®	单雌含量®
22°C	481.32a	38.07a	9.17a	11.49a	11.96a	14.17a	14. 22a	580. 40a
	(256.00)	(30.59)	(7.34)	(8.86)	(7.92)	(9.13)	(10.71)	(330.99)
25 °C	357.22a	10.44b	4.36b	2.47b	6.44a	1.49b	4.65b	387.07ab
	(308.4)	(4.85)	(4.55)	(2.69)	(6.08)	(1.54)	(4.88)	(332.99)
28°C	170.62b	13.49b	3. 22b	2.19b	0.70b	0.65c	3.50b	194.87c
	(106.52)	(11.85)	(5.23)	(3.08)	(1.10)	(1.19)	(4.81)	(133.87)
30℃	169.81b	21.40d	3.42b	3.01b	3.41d	3.97d	4. 22b	209. 24bc
	(61.14)	(22.98)	(3.91)	(3.43)	(1.72)	(1.09)	(2.31)	(96.58)
12L:10	787.72a	35.34a	24.17a	17.94a	14.35a	12.97a	14.39a	906. 88a
D	(256.62)	(19.76)	(18.95)	(14.21)	(3.98)	(3.04)	(14.10)	(330.66)
13L:11	412.31b	38.07b	15.31b	13.58b	14.95a	17.16b	18.81a	530.19b
D	(176.89)	(14.89)	(6.42)	(4.73)	(7.50)	6.06)	(6.01)	(222.50)
14L:10	357. 22c	10.44c	4.36c	2.47c	6.44a	1.49c	4.65b	387.07b
D	(308.40)	(4.85)	(4.55)	(2.69)	(6.08)	(1.54)	(4.88)	(332.99)
15L:9D	270.77c	25. 99b	0.85d	6.00d	9. 23b	10.71a	13.95a	337.50b
	(106.39)	(10.34)	(0.74)	(4.12)	(5.80)	(4.76)	(4.86)	(137.01)

^{*} 表中的数据为平均数和标准差,括号内为标准差,相同字母表示差异不显著,不同字母表示差异显著(P < 0.05).

Datas in table are average and SD. Datas in blank are SD.; Same letter show difference no significantly; different letter show difference significantly, Same in the following Table.

Hexadecenal;①十六碳烯醛 Hexadecanal;③ 顺-7-十六碳烯醛(Z)-7-Hexadecenal;④ 顺-9-十四碳烯醛(Z)-9-Tradecenal;⑦十四碳烯醛(Z)-11-十六碳烯 1-醇(Z)-11-Hexadecen-1-ol;⑨ Titer of single female Ald 与 Z9-16; Ald 相似,但 30℃时不升高。单个雌蛾各组分的总含量在 22℃和 25℃条件间差异及 28℃与

① Condition of Temperature and Phototperiod; ② 顺-11-十六碳烯醛(Z)-11-Hexadecenal;③ 顺-9-十二碳烯醛(Z)-9-

30 C 条件间差异不显著(P > 0.05),两组之间差异显著(P < 0.05)。

② 在同一温度 $25\,\mathrm{C}$ 下不同光照对棉铃虫性信息素的影响较为明显,光照时间越长,性信息素各组分的含量越低。方差结果表明,不同光照条件下棉铃虫性信息素各组分的含量差异显著,多重比较结果表明,其主要组分 $211-16\,\mathrm{Ald}$ 、29-16 : $410\,\mathrm{Ald}$ 在 $1200\,\mathrm{Ald}$ 条件下与其余 $100\,\mathrm{Ald}$ 个光照条件下差异显著。单个雌蛾各组分的总含量在 $1200\,\mathrm{Ald}$ 条件下与其余 $100\,\mathrm{Ald}$ 个光照条件下差异显著。说明 $1200\,\mathrm{Ald}$ 的光照对棉铃虫性信息素各组分的含量较大。

2.2 温度和光周期对棉铃虫雌性信息素各组分相对比例的影响

在昆虫的性信息素通讯中,各组分间按照严格的比例进行种间特异性识别。将测得各组分的含量占单个雌蛾性信息素总含量的比例作为各组分的相对比例。不同温度和光照条件下性信息素各组分的相对比例如表 2 所示。从表 2 可以看出。① 温度对棉铃虫性信息素各组分间的相对比例影响不太明显,除个别组分 14:Ald、Z11-16:OH 差异显著外,其余组分的差异均不显著,特别是主要组分 Z11-16:Ald、Z9-16:Ald 及 16:Ald 差异不显著 (P>0.05)。② 光照对棉虫性信息素各组分间的相对比例影响较大,对各组分的比例均有不同程度的影响,但没有一定光照影响规律,如 Z11-16:Ald,除 12h 光照和 14h 光照条件下差异不显著外,其余条件下差异均显著,而 Z9-16:Ald 除 15h 和 13h 光照差异不显著外,其余差异均显著。只有 Z9-14:Ald 的 13h 和 12h 光照下差异显著,其余组分差异均不显著 (P>0.05)。

表 2 温度和光周期对棉铃虫性信息素各组分相对比例的影响 *

Table 2 The effect of temperature and photoperiod on ratio of sex pheromone components of Helicoverpa armigera

光温条件①	Z11-16:Ald ^②	Z9-16:Ald [®]	16:Ald ⁴	Z7-16:Ald ^⑤	Z9-14:Ald [®]	14:Ald ^⑦	Z11-16:OH®
22°C	83.73a	6.33a	1.66a	1.97a	2.44a	1.99a	1.88a
	(4.61)	(3.46)	(0.78)	(1.02)	(0.87)	(0.64)	(2.39)
25°C	88.19a	4.91a	1.53a	2.00a	0.70b	2.19a	0.47b
	(4.56)	(1.71)	(1.48)	(1.75)	(0.66)	(1.77)	(0.36)
28°C	87.65a	6.66a	1.51a	1.93a	1.12b	0.56b	0.57b
	(5.26)	(2.12)	(1.59)	(2.13)	(0.93)	(0.73)	(1.23)
30°C	85.08a	4.06a	1.99a	1.63b	1.91a	1.11b	1.19a
	(19.71)	(8.83)	(1.79)	(1.04)	(0.54)	(0.62)	(1.42)
12L:10D	85.75a	4. 42c	2.76a	2.04a	1.72b	1.59c	1.73b
	(6.63)	(2.81)	(1.73)	(1.29)	(0.71)	(0.71)	(0.78)
13L:11D	76.55c	7.36a	3.05a	2.78a	2.91a	3. 45a	3.89a
	(4.44)	(1.79)	(0.93)	(0.98)	(0.94)	(1.09)	(1.39)
14L:10D	88.19a	4.91b	1.53b	2.00b	0.70ab	2.19b	0.47b
	(4.56)	(1.71)	(1.48)	(1.75)	(0.66)	(1.77)	(0.36)
15L:9D	81.70b	7.53a	0.27c	1.81c	2. 26ab	2.78a	3.64a
	(5.99)	(2.20)	(0.34)	(1.94)	(1.42)	(1.56)	(2.20)

^{*} 表中的数据为平均数和标准差,括号内为标准差,相同字母表示差异不显著,不同字母表示差异显著(P < 0.05).

Datas in table are average and SD. Datas in blank are SD.; Same letter show difference no significantly; different letter show difference significantly, Same in the following Table. (2)~8); the same as table 1

以上结果说明,外界条件(温度和光照)对棉铃虫性信息素各组分的相对比例均有不同程度的影响。在 14h 长光照条件下各温度条件对性信息素各组分的相对比例影响很小,而在 25℃条件下各光周期对性信息素各组分间相对比例影响明显。说明了光周期对棉铃虫性信息素各组分的相对比例影响较大。

3 讨论

3.1 关于棉铃虫雌蛾性信息素的含量

本研究发现不同温度条件下棉铃虫雌蛾性信息素的含量变化较大,温度越低,雌蛾性信息素含量偏高,随着温度的升高,雌蛾性信息素的含量逐渐下降,而30℃时又有升高趋势。光照条件对棉铃虫雌蛾性信息素含量的影响规律基本上与温度一致,光照时间越短,雌蛾性信息素的含量越高,这一规律和作者研究不同世代棉**沟虫域**,据含量变化规律(第一代最高,第二代次之,第三代最低,第四代较高)一致。目前人工合成的诱芯在田间的诱蛾效果也存在着第一代、第二代效果明显,第三代、第四代效果差的情况。这可能与

不同世代棉铃虫的环境条件不同,从而影响其合成性信息素的含量不同有关。类似的环境条件(温度和光周期)对其它昆虫性信息素影响的研究也发现,在一定温度和光照范围内,成虫期、蛹期低温和短光照都能增大东方粘虫[8]的性信息素的含量。

3.2 关于棉铃虫性信息素各组分间的比例

本研究发现,在不同光照条件下,棉铃虫性信息素各组分间的相对比例有所变化,但这种变化不太明显。而在不同温度条件下,性信息素各组分间的相对比例变化不明显。说明昆虫为了适应不同的环境条件,通过学习等行为改变一些生殖生活对策。严福顺等¹⁰¹指出影响昆虫行为的信息化合物是由不同组分按照一定的浓度和比例形成的信息化合物的指纹图。这种指纹图在特定条件下是不变的。但若环境条件发生了变化,影响了昆虫的生长发育,昆虫就通过改变这种指纹图来适应不同的环境条件。光周期主要是对昆虫的生活起着一种信息作用,它通过光信号的变化控制昆虫的生理节律,干扰昆虫正常的交配、求偶行为。本研究发现,在不同光周期条件下,棉铃虫性信息素各组分间的比例差异显著,而不同温度条件下棉铃虫性信息素各组分间的比例差异不显著,说明了在棉铃虫的信息通讯中,光因子的影响相当重要。

当然,本试验只是研究了温度、光周期两个因素的各自的单因素变量对性信息素各组分的含量和相对比例的影响,今后还需要进一步对温、光双因素变量组合下影响的试验,才能了解温度和光照对棉铃虫性信息素的影响的程度。

综上所述,温度和光周期的条件变化对棉铃虫性信息素的影响较为明显,而其它环境条件如寄主植物气味、异种昆虫的利它素对昆虫性信息素也有不同程度的影响[10]。这说明了在配制的棉铃虫的"仿真"诱芯时,要根据不同环境条件的变化而改变诱芯的组成、浓度及比例,才能达到最理想的诱杀作用。对其它环境条件的影响也有待于进一步研究。

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万方数据