

# 柑桔矢尖蚧生态学研究

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**摘要:**1996~1999 年, 在浙江东南沿海自然变温下对矢尖蚧的发生历期与日平均气温的相关性、各虫态的发育起点温度和有效积温以及生命表等进行了系统的研究。第 1、2、3 代雌性寿命分别为 109.5、116.2(一年发生 2 代的个体为 256.5d)和 260.0d 左右; 完成 1 代所需历期分别为 70.1±3.9、67.5±9.8 和 211.4±16.5d。各虫态发生历期与日平均气温明显呈负相关。雌一龄、二龄、产卵前期和雄一龄、二龄、蛹(包括预蛹)的发育起点温度分别为 11.5、9.6、8.7、14.7、13.6 和 13.7℃, 有效积温分别为 261.8、283.8、530.4、165.9、206.2 和 94.0 日度。第 1、2、3 代每头雌成虫的产卵量分别为 93.0±42.7、134.2±65.6 和 196.3±81.9 粒。第 2、3 代存在世代重叠现象。第 1、2、3 代的种群趋势指数避雨区分别为 22.56、31.17 和 2.48, 露地区分别为 21.09、29.76 和 1.96, 表明在新区的种群自然增长能力很强。研究还揭示了在新区对矢尖蚧种群数量起控制作用的主要因子是自然死亡和失踪, 因而必需从老发区引进、饲养释放和保护有效的寄生蜂等天敌。

**关键词:**柑桔矢尖蚧; 发生历期; 发育起点温度; 有效积温; 生命表; 种群趋势指数

## Studies on Ecology of Citrus Arrowhead Scale *Unaspis yanonensis*

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**Abstract:** Citrus arrowhead scale, *Unaspis yanonensis* (Kuwana) is one of the most widespread and serious destructive scales in orchards of China and Japan. Up to the present, the disaster status in main citrus production province of our country, and biological characteristics as well as control techniques have been reported for this scale. However, its ecological characteristics including the relation between development period and temperature, development temperature threshold and effective cumulative temperature of different development stages as well as life table of natural population were not defined in detail. Therefore, these aspects under natural climate of the Zhejiang Southeast Coastal Regions were systematically studied during 1996~1999.

From May to early June in 1996, some citrus leaves with oviposited female adults were collected from citrus orchard every 2 to 4 days. Then the sampled leaves were adhered with adhesive tapes to the leaves of 2-years-old young plants of Satsuma (*Citrus unshiu* Marc.), on which all visual pests parasitized these plants were cleared away before adhering. After 24 hours, these hatched nymphs were divided into female and male, then gave number and wrote down. The 3 experiment trees put under the eaves that seek shelter from rain, another 3 trees put in open field, the two places were about 3 meters apart, and were apart about 100 meters from the damaged citrus orchard. The development of the scale was observed one time per 2 days, and observed at 09, 17 o'clock every day after pest stage had changed. Male pest turned into prepupa stage were observed at 09, 13 and 17 o'clock every day. As described above, hatching number, disappearance number, natural death number and parasitism percentage as well as development period of every stage were quantified and recorded for 3 years. Oviposited female adults that laid no egg in 3 days were judged as dead ones during normal generations. Dead individuals must be cleared away after

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record. The everyday air temperature change of the observational period was writ down with thermometer screen in open-field. According to Li Dian—mo (1986), development temperature threshold and effective cumulative temperature of different stages were caculated, the relation between development period and average daily temperature was analyzed under natural climate of the southeast coastal areas of Zhejiang, then the life table was worked out, the trend index of population dynamics were made definitely.

The total longevity (♀) of the first, second or third generation was about 109.5, 116.2 (256.5 days when the scale grew two generation a year) and 260.0 days respectively. The duration of the first, second or third generation was  $70.1 \pm 3.9$ ,  $67.5 \pm 9.8$  and  $221.4 \pm 16.5$  days separately. The relation between development time of every stage and average daily temperature made clear negative relative. The degree of humidity from March to May in Zhejiang southeast is always higher, so we could forecast the first generation in brief according to the change of the average air temperature, then could guide chemical control to the insect. When the highest air temperature exceeded 34 C, the developments of the first, second instar nymphs were not to go up along with the air temperature obviously and quickly, the phenomenon of the pest whether to exist diapause or not at the high temperature season would be to stay in the further to research.

The development temperature thresholds of the first, second instar and preoviposition (♀) as well as the first, second instar and pupa (including prepupa) (♂) were 11.5, 9.6, 8.7, 14.7, 13.6 and 13.7 C respectively, the effective cumulative temperatures of the above different stages were 261.8, 283.8, 530.4, 165.9, 206.2 and 94.0 daily-degree separately. The change of the development temperature thresholds of high and low apparently accorded with the change of the nature death rate at the overwinter generation. The overwinter living rate of preoviposition female adults is the highest, their development thresholds is the lowest. The overwinter living rate of the first, second instar and pupa (♂) as well as the first instar nymph (♀) is almost for the zero, their development thresholds were all high than 11.5 C. Some second instar nymph (♀) could pass through overwinter stage, their development thresholds lied in above two types.

The amount of spawned egg per female of the first, second and third generation were  $93.0 \pm 42.7$ ,  $134.2 \pm 65.6$  and  $196.3 \pm 81.9$ , respectively. Some individuals of the second and third generation existed the phenomenon of generation overlap. The trend index of population dynamics of the first, second or third generation at the shelter field from the rain was 22.56, 31.17 and 2.48 respectively, that at the open field was 21.09, 29.76 and 1.96 seperately, so the insect population could rise rapidly. This apparently accorded with the real state of quickly spreading in some citrus growing areas of Zhejiang since the 90s last century. Main factors controlling it's population in the newly damaged gardens were nature death and disappearance, so that it's necessary that importing, rearing, releasing and protecting effective parasitic natural enemies as *Aphytis chrysomphali* and *A. sp* from general damaged orchards of the insect.

**Key words:***Unaspis yanonensis*; development period; development threshold; total effective temperature; life table; trend index of population dynamics

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柑桔矢尖蚧(*Unaspis yanonensis* (Kuwana))是我国和日本柑桔上发生最普遍、危害最严重的毁灭性蚧壳虫之一<sup>[1~5]</sup>。它主要为害枝梢、叶片和果实,易造成叶片卷缩焦枯、枝条干枯,甚至整株植株枯死,被害果实虫斑多、着色差、肉质味酸、品质劣、商品价值极低。该虫分布广,发生特性差异较大,易于随苗木和接穗远距离传播。迄今我国各柑桔主产省都有该虫为害成灾的报道,在生物学特性和防治技术方面已有一些研究结果<sup>[1,3~6]</sup>,但在自然变温下它的发生历期与温度的相关性、各主要虫态的发育起点温度与有效积温以及生命表等生态学方面未见系统的研究报告。为此作者于1996~1999年在浙江东南沿海的自然变温下对发生新区矢尖蚧的主要生态学进行了研究,以期今后实行更简便实用的预测预报和有效防治提供理论依据。

万方数据

1 材料和方法

1996 年 5~6 月上旬,每隔 2~4d 从田间采集寄生有产卵雌成蚧的柑桔叶片,放到盆栽的 2 年生温州蜜柑苗上,用胶带粘住。接种前所有柑桔苗剔去可见害虫。24h 后,移去接种叶,对苗上的初孵若虫进行雌、雄分类后编号记载。3 株试验树放于避雨的屋檐下,另 3 株放于露天,两处理相距 3m 左右,离矢尖蚧危害园约 100m。隔天观察幼蚧的个体发育情况,当开始见到个体虫态发生变化后,改为每天 9:00、17:00 各观察 1 次,对已进入预蛹期的雄性个体,每天 9:00、13:00、17:00 各观察 1 次,对进入越冬期的个体隔 2 d 观察 1 次,这样连续观察 3a,记录各虫态的初孵始虫数、失踪数、自然死亡数、寄生率和发育历期。在非越冬期,产卵雌成虫连续 3d 停止产卵即视作死亡。对于死亡的虫体,记载后即除去。在露天的百叶箱内记载观察期间的每日气温变化。根据李典谟等<sup>[7]</sup>的方法,计算各虫态发育历期的发育起点温度和有效积温,分析在浙江东南沿海自然变温下各虫态发育历期与日平均气温的相关性,编制生命表,明确种群变化趋势。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同世代的生长历期

在浙江东南沿海自然变温下避雨区寄生的矢尖蚧不同世代各虫态的发育历期见表 1。观察结果表明,部分雌二龄若虫、大部分受精雌成虫(产卵前期)和产卵雌成虫(中途停止产卵)均可以越冬,在暖冬的 1998 年少量雄蛹也能够越冬。发育历期越冬型比非越冬型分别长 100、100、130、120d 左右。对于整个世代来说,雌性寿命越冬代大约是非越冬代的 2.5 倍,雄性寿命大约是 5 倍。第 1 代雌虫寿命为  $109.5\pm4.8\text{d}$ (101.6~117.9d),雄虫为  $46.5\pm2.6\text{d}$ (42.5~50.5d)。第 2 代雌虫大多数为  $116.2\pm7.5\text{d}$ (105.5~126.1d),少数

表 1 矢尖蚧不同世代的发育历期(1996~1998 年,浙江黄岩)

Table 1 Development periods of different generations of arrowhead scale(1996~1998,Huangyan,Zhejiang)						
虫期 Stage	第 1 代 1st generation		第 2 代 2nd generation		第 3 代 3rd generation	
	日均温(℃) Average temperature per day	历期(d) Period	日均温(℃) Average temperature per day	历期(d) Period	日均温(℃) Average temperature per day	历期(d) Period
雌一龄 1st instar(♀)	23.3±1.1 (14.0~30.0)	22.4±2.3 (19.5~28.0)	28.9±0.5 (24.5~38.0)	17.3±1.6 (15.0~20.0)	19.7±0.5 (10.0~30.5)	32.0±2.1 (29.0~36.0)
雌二龄 2nd instar(♀)	24.1±0.6 (20.5~33.5)	20.3±1.0 (18.3~22.6)	29.0±0.4 (22.0~37.0)	16.1±1.0 (14.5~18.0)	18.1±0.6 (9.0~27.5)	35.2±2.7 (31.5~40.5)
雌二龄越冬型 Overwintered 2nd instar(♀)	—	—	—	—	12.2±0.2 (-3.0~24.0)	137.2±8.8 (126.0~150.5)
雌产卵前期 Preoviposition(♀)	29.3±0.4 (23.5~36.0)	25.6±0.5 (24.7~26.5)	24.4±3.5 (15.0~34.5)	36.6±6.9 (30.0~45.2)	21.6±0.3 (11.0~30.0)	40.7±1.0 (39.2~42.6)
雌产卵前期越冬型 Overwintered Preoviposition(♀)	—	—	—	—	11.8±0.3 (-3.0~28.0)	164.2±8.5 (150.6~176.2)
雌产卵期 Oviposition(♀)	29.1±0.4 (22.0~36.0)	37.3±0.6 (36.5~38.1)	23.5±0.5 (9.0~30.5)	49.8±1.5 (47.5~52.0)	23.9±1.6 (14.0~33.0)	48.7±4.4 (43.0~54.2)
雌产卵期越冬型 Overwintered oviposition(♀)	—	—	12.7±0.4 (-4.0~28.6)	179.5±16.5 (160.0~198.5)	—	—
雄一龄 1st instar(♂)	22.8±0.6 (14.0~29.5)	20.5±1.5 (18.5~23.0)	29.2±0.3 (24.0~38.0)	16.8±0.8 (15.5~18.2)	20.2±0.3 (12.0~28.5)	30.3±1.7 (28.0~33.5)
雄二龄 2nd instar(♂)	25.4±0.6 (20.0~32.5)	17.6±0.9 (16.5~19.0)	29.0±0.5 (22.5~37.5)	13.5±0.5 (12.8~14.5)	20.1±0.4 (9.5~26.0)	31.8±1.5 (30.0~34.3)
雄蛹 Pupa(♂)	27.9±0.6 (20.0~35.5)	6.6±0.4 (6.0~7.1)	27.0±0.6 (20.0~36.0)	7.0±0.4 (6.4~7.7)	17.1±0.6 (12.0~36.5)	28.8±6.8 (19.8~43.0)
雄蛹越冬型 Overwintered pupa (♂)	—	—	—	—	14.3±0.4 (-3.0~27.5)	148.5±8.2 (137.8~160.5)

\* 表中数据是平均值±标准误,括号内温度是日最低、最高气温,括号内历期是变化幅度;雄蛹虫期包括预蛹(下表均同)。Data in the table was the mean±SD. The temperature in the bracket was that from the lowest temperature to the highest one. 万方数据 the bracket was that from the shortest one to the longest one. The pupa stage(♂)included prepupa one(the same below)

以产卵雌成虫进入越冬的个体为  $256.5 \pm 18.4\text{d}$  ( $234.8 \sim 290.2\text{d}$ ), 雄虫为  $39.2 \pm 2.1\text{d}$  ( $36.0 \sim 42.8\text{d}$ )。第 3 代雌虫以二龄若虫进入越冬者为  $261.3 \pm 11.7\text{d}$  ( $246.9 \sim 282.0\text{d}$ ), 以受精雌成虫进入越冬者为  $259.5 \pm 11.8\text{d}$  ( $245.2 \sim 280.7\text{d}$ ), 雄虫为  $92.9 \pm 7.5\text{d}$  ( $83.8 \sim 103.6\text{d}$ ), 极少数以蛹态进入越冬者为  $212.5 \pm 9.6\text{d}$  ( $198.0 \sim 237.5\text{d}$ )。完成 1 代所需历期第 1 代是  $70.1 \pm 3.9\text{d}$ , 第 2 代是  $67.5 \pm 9.8\text{d}$ , 第 3 代是  $211.4 \pm 16.5\text{d}$ 。

2.2 不同虫态发育历期与日平均气温的相关性

避雨区对矢尖蚧各虫态发育历期与日平均气温的相关性进行直线回归的结果见表 2, 说明它们之间的负相关性均比较明显。1997~1998 年各虫态发育历期的实测值与按回归式计算获得的理论值相比较, 结果表明, 适逢高温期的一、二龄若虫实际历期相对偏长, 其它虫态和其它时期若虫的实测值与理论值拟合程度均较好。

表 2 矢尖蚧不同世代各虫态发育历期与日平均气温的相关性 (1996~1998 年, 浙江黄岩)

Table 2 The relations between development period and average daily temperature of different generations of arrowhead scale (1996~1998, Huangyan, Zhejiang)

虫期 Stage	第 1 代 1st generation	第 2 代 2nd generation	第 3 代 3rd generation
雌一龄 1st instar(♀)	$y=68.705-1.986x$ ( $r=-0.981$ )	$y=96.399-2.737x$ ( $r=-0.796$ )	$y=131.008-5.060x$ ( $r=-0.782$ )
雌二龄 2nd instar(♀)	$y=73.221-2.248x$ ( $r=-0.939$ )	$y=82.696-2.295x$ ( $r=-0.961$ )	$y=105.310-3.878x$ ( $r=-0.930$ )
雌二龄越冬型 Overwintered 2nd instar(♀)	—	—	$y=747.534-50.137x$ ( $r=-0.945$ )
雌产卵前期 Preoviposition(♀)	$y=62.636-1.205x$ ( $r=-0.991$ )	$y=77.827-1.752x$ ( $r=-0.997$ )	$y=110.940-3.172x$ ( $r=-0.996$ )
雌产卵前期越冬型 Overwintered preoviposition(♀)	—	—	$y=503.681-30.469x$ ( $r=-0.954$ )
雌产卵期 Oviposition(♀)	$y=83.704-1.601x$ ( $r=-0.994$ )	$y=123.086-3.125x$ ( $r=-0.998$ )	$y=117.273-2.874x$ ( $r=-0.998$ )
雌产卵期越冬型 Overwintered oviposition(♀)	—	$y=852.631-53.296x$ ( $r=-0.936$ )	—
雄一龄 1st instar(♂)	$y=89.331-3.024x$ ( $r=-0.965$ )	$y=80.498-2.185x$ ( $r=-0.940$ )	$y=130.539-4.975x$ ( $r=-0.986$ )
雄二龄 2nd instar(♂)	$y=56.114-1.520x$ ( $r=-0.992$ )	$y=45.528-1.107x$ ( $r=-0.975$ )	$y=102.679-3.525x$ ( $r=-0.973$ )
雄蛹 Pupa(♂)	$y=15.940-0.334x$ ( $r=-0.815$ )	$y=25.559-0.687x$ ( $r=-0.940$ )	$y=203.807-10.257x$ ( $r=-0.951$ )

2.3 各虫态的发育起点温度和有效积温

1996~1998 在浙江东南沿海自然变温下统计得出的避雨区矢尖蚧各虫态的发育起点温度( $c$ )和有效积温( $k$ )见表 3。结果表明, 矢尖蚧各虫态的发育起点温度均较高, 其中以能够越冬的产卵前期雌成虫和雌二龄若虫相对低一些, 完成一代的总有效积温约是 1076.0 日度。

2.4 各世代的生命表

1996~1998 年浙江东南沿海自然变温下观察获得的避雨和露地处理的矢尖蚧生命表见表 4。每头雌成虫的产卵量第 1、2、3 代分别是  $93.0 \pm 42.7$  粒 ( $47.0 \sim 210.0$  粒)、 $134.2 \pm 65.6$  粒 ( $67.0 \sim 255.0$  粒)和  $196.3 \pm 81.9$  粒 ( $96.0 \sim 307.0$  粒)。1997 年第 1 代初孵若虫的初见日是 4 月 29 日, 终见日是 7 月 2 日; 第 2 代初孵若虫的初见日是 7 月 25 日, 终见日是 10 月 19 日; 第 3 代初孵若虫的初见日是 9 月 17 日, 终见日是 12 月 1 日。1998 年第 1 代初孵若虫的初见日是 4 月 21 日, 终见日是 6 月 24 日; 第 2 代初孵若虫的初见日是 7 月 13 日, 终见日是 10 月 3 日; 第 3 代初孵若虫的初见日是 9 月 5 日, 终见日是 11 月 29 日。以上表明, 第 2、3 代明显存在世代重叠现象。种群数量趋势指标( $I$ )避雨处理第 1、2、3 代分别为 22.56、31.17 和 2.48, 露地处理第 1、2、3 代分别为 21.09、29.76 和 1.96。观察结果表明, 在没有足够有效天敌的自然控制条件下, 矢尖蚧具有较强种群增长能力, 如果不进行防治, 第 2、3 代若虫的发生量会大幅增长, 避雨处理各世代的  $I$  值相对高于露地处理的  $I$  值。

表 3 矢尖蚱各虫态的发育起点温度(*c*)和有效积温(*k*)

Table 3 Development thresholds and the total effective temperatures of different stages of arrowhead scale								
虫期 Stage	1996 年 Year		1997 年 Year		1998 年 Year		平均值 Average	
	<i>c</i> (°C)	<i>k</i> (日度)	<i>c</i> (°C)	<i>k</i> (日度)	<i>c</i> (°C)	<i>k</i> (日度)	<i>c</i> (°C)	<i>k</i> (日度)
		Daily-degree		Daily-degree		Daily-degree		Daily-degree
雌一龄 <sup>①</sup>	11.6±0.5	225.4±17.9	11.7±0.7	257.7±21.9	11.1±0.5	272.2±16.4	11.5	261.8
雌二龄 <sup>②</sup>	10.0±0.5	290.9±19.8	10.3±0.6	295.3±22.7	8.4±0.3	265.3±12.6	9.6	283.8
雌产卵前期 <sup>③</sup>	8.6±0.2	539.8±4.9	8.8±0.3	529.3±7.1	8.9±0.3	522.1±6.6	8.7	530.4
雄一龄 <sup>④</sup>	14.7±0.4	165.4±13.8	14.9±0.5	161.4±16.1	14.4±0.4	170.8±14.1	14.7	165.9
雄二龄 <sup>⑤</sup>	13.8±0.4	203.1±14.5	13.4±0.3	210.0±11.3	13.7±0.5	205.6±13.7	13.6	206.2
雄蛹 <sup>⑥</sup>	13.5±0.2	92.6±3.4	13.8±0.2	95.1±5.8	13.8±0.4	94.2±6.3	13.7	94.0

①1st instar(♀) ②2nd instar(♀) ③Preoviposition(♀) ④1st instar(♂) ⑤2nd instar(♂) ⑥Pupa(♂)

2.5 重要致死因子分析

控制参数是衡量各致死因子对昆虫种群控制力的一个主要指标,能够清楚地反应各致死因子对控制种群增长的重要性<sup>[8]</sup>。研究表明,在没有寄生菌寄生的条件下,对第 1 代的控制力避雨和露地处理均以失踪最显著,尤其是露地处理失踪率更高,其次是自然死亡,再次是寄生蜂的寄生;第 2 代的控制力避雨处理以自然死亡相对较强,其次是失踪,露地处理刚好相反,两种处理寄生蜂的控制力都是最弱的;对第 3 代的控制力两个处理均是自然死亡最强,其次是失踪,寄生蜂也是最弱。失踪主要是由刮风、雨水冲刷、枝叶摩擦、天敌捕食等造成的。从表 4 可见,3 代平均控制指数是以自然死亡最大,其次是失踪,说明各虫态越冬自然死亡率较高。在没有寄生菌寄生的情况下,一龄若虫的自然死亡率和失踪是影响种群数量变动的关键因子,*ki* 值与 *k* 值的相关系数 *r*<sup>2</sup> 都较大,分别为 0.598 和 0.632;其次是二龄若虫的自然死亡和失踪,*r*<sup>2</sup> 分别为 0.295 和 0.204;产卵前期雌成虫自然死亡、失踪和寄生的 *r*<sup>2</sup> 分别为 0.181、0.041 和 0.006。

表 4 矢尖蚱不同世代的生命表\*(1996~1998 年,浙江黄岩)

Table 4 Life tables of different generations of arrowhead scale (1996~1998, Huangyan, Zhejiang)									
虫期 Stage	作用因子 Factor	各作用因子作用下的存活率						控制指数	
		Survival after effect of every factor						Control index	
		第 1 代		第 2 代		第 3 代		3 代平均	
		1st generation		2nd generation		3rd generation		Average	
		避雨 Shelter field from rain	露地 Open field	避雨 Shelter field from rain	露地 Open field	避雨 Shelter field from rain	露地 Open field	避雨 Shelter field from rain	露地 Open field
卵 <sup>①</sup>	不孵 <sup>⑨</sup>	97.86	96.67	96.59	95.38	96.95	96.35	1.03	1.04
一龄 <sup>②</sup>	失踪 <sup>⑩</sup>	82.29	73.08	90.97	86.51	84.11	78.26	1.14	1.27
	自然死亡 <sup>⑪</sup>	90.63	91.02	87.97	89.68	83.44	75.90	1.15	1.18
二龄 <sup>③</sup>	失踪	88.89	90.00	93.33	90.63	89.22	87.10	1.10	1.12
	自然死亡	92.06	92.00	90.48	92.71	68.63	65.59	1.21	1.23
产卵前期 <sup>④</sup>	失踪	94.12	95.12	97.73	96.25	93.22	89.00	1.05	1.07
	自然死亡	96.08	97.56	98.86	97.50	62.71	55.10	1.21	1.29
	寄生 <sup>⑫</sup>	98.04	98.78	97.73	98.75	98.30	97.96	1.02	1.01
全世代 <sup>⑤</sup>	失踪	71.88	63.38	84.21	76.98	74.17	67.70	1.31	1.44
	自然死亡	83.33	84.62	79.90	82.54	47.68	45.96	1.52	1.52
	寄生	98.95	99.36	98.50	99.21	99.34	99.38	1.01	1.01
一龄 <sup>⑥</sup>	失踪	83.91	80.60	93.84	83.55	91.02	83.22	1.12	1.21
	自然死亡	94.25	94.53	86.30	85.53	82.63	78.32	1.14	1.17
二龄和蛹 <sup>⑦</sup>	失踪	91.10	90.07	95.73	94.29	91.06	85.23	1.08	1.11
	自然死亡	95.89	94.70	90.60	88.57	63.41	54.54	1.24	1.34
	寄生	99.32	98.68	98.29	98.10	99.19	98.86	1.01	1.01
全世代 <sup>⑧</sup>	失踪	76.44	73.13	90.41	79.61	84.43	74.13	1.20	1.32
	自然死亡	90.80	90.55	78.77	77.63	55.69	50.35	1.39	1.46
	寄生	99.43	99.01	98.63	98.68	99.40	99.30	1.01	1.01

\* 雌雄全世代均不包括卵期。The whole generation of male or female all did not include egg stage. ①Egg ②1st instar (♀) ③2nd instar(♀) ④Preoviposition(♀) ⑤Whole generation(♀) ⑥1st instar(♂) ⑦2nd instar and pupa (♂) ⑧Whole generation(♂) ⑨Unhatch ⑩Disappearance ⑪Natural death ⑫Parasitization

### 3 讨论

根据对各虫态发育历期和有效积温的研究,表明柑桔矢尖蚧在浙江东南沿海每年发生 2~3 代,而且第 2、3 代明显存在世代重叠现象,这与各地的报导<sup>[3~6]</sup>基本一致。作者认为,每年 3~5 月份和 10~11 月份的日平均气温高低是决定年发生代数的主要因素,越冬虫态也是影响翌年发生迟早的一个重要因素。一般来说,3~5 月份气温回升迟,而且 10~11 月份冷空气来得也早,那么年发生 2 代的个体较多;3~5 月份气温回升快,但 10~11 月份气温下降快,那么年发生 2 代和 3 代的个体并存;3~5 月份气温回升早,10~11 月份平均气温也较高,则年发生 3 代的个体较多。一些研究人员已根据 3~5 月份的平均气温和湿度等因子对矢尖蚧第 1 代进行预测预报<sup>[9]</sup>。作者研究结果认为,各虫态发育历期与日平均气温密切相关,况且浙江东南沿海每年 3~5 月的湿度均较高,可以简单地根据平均气温的变化来对第 1 代进行预测预报,指导化学防治。当最高气温达到 34℃ 以上时,一、二龄若虫的发育并不随着气温升高明显加快,若虫在高温期是否存在滞育现象有待于进一步研究。

矢尖蚧各虫态的发育起点温度较高,从高到低的顺序分别为雄一龄若虫、雄蛹、雄二龄若虫、雌一龄若虫、雌二龄若虫、雌产卵前期成虫。这似乎与越冬自然死亡率相吻合。雌产卵前期成虫越冬率最高,发育起点温度最低。雄一龄若虫、二龄若虫、蛹和雌一若虫越冬率几乎为零,它们的发育起点温度都在 11.5℃ 以上。雌二龄若虫部分个体能够自然越冬,发育起点温度介于上述两者之间。

本研究表明,矢尖蚧各世代种群数量趋势指标均大于 1,其中第 1、2 代都达到 20 以上,预示第 2、3 代种群数量将会大量增加。这与 20 世纪 90 年代以来矢尖蚧在浙江一些桔区迅速蔓延的实际情况相吻合。在获得的生命表中虽然揭示了在控制矢尖蚧种群数量的几个因子中,自然死亡和失踪是关键因子,但这两个因子主要就当地气候因素的影响,较难通过人为的途径来提高控制力。我国和日本已经证明黄金蚜小蜂(*Aphytis chrysomphali*)、矢尖蚧蚜小蜂(*A. sp*)可以明显控制矢尖蚧种群数量的增长<sup>[4,5,10]</sup>。但是,浙江桔园广谱性杀虫剂用量较大,天敌数量较少,寄生率很低,尤其是在矢尖蚧始发区寄生蜂更少。因此,矢尖蚧始发区从常发区引进、饲养、释放和有效保护寄生蜂是极其必要的。在试验中虽然未发现蚜小蜂寄生雌二龄若虫的现象,但在田间实际调查中发现它能够寄生雌二龄若虫。

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