

棉铃虫蛹期土壤水分对其种群发生的影响

陈法军, 翟保平*, 张孝羲

(农业部病虫监测与防治重点开放实验室, 南京农业大学昆虫学系, 南京 210095)

摘要: 1999~2000年在室内通过模拟试验研究了棉铃虫蛹期的不同阶段土壤水分状况对其入土化蛹和羽化出土的影响, 以及对出土成虫的后效应。结果表明不同的土壤相对含水量和不同时间土壤浸水对棉铃虫的入土和化蛹无影响, 但却能显著影响其羽化和出土。此期土壤干燥(土壤相对含水量≤20%)对棉铃虫的羽化出土十分有利, 大于40%的土壤相对含水量对其羽化出土不利, 饱和的土壤相对含水量对棉铃虫的影响则是毁灭性的(羽化出土率≤10%); 而棉铃虫入土后的第2天、第3天和第10天土壤浸水对其羽化出土的影响也很大, 羽化出土率分别为16.33%、9.28%和21.05%。此外, 土壤水分状况通过影响棉铃虫的土中虫态而间接影响出土成虫的存活、卵巢发育、交配和产卵, 乃至下代卵的孵化, 进而影响下代种群的发生。

关键词: 棉铃虫; 土壤水分状况; 化蛹; 羽化; 繁殖力

Effects of soil moisture during pupal stage on population development of cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner)

CHEN Fa-Jun, ZHAI Bao-Ping, ZHANG Xiao-Xi (Key Lab. of Monitoring and Management of Plant Diseases and Insects, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Entomology Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2003, 23(1): 112~121.

Abstract: Soil moisture during the pupal stage is a key factor of affecting the population dynamics of cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner). From 1999 to 2000, indoor experiment was implemented to study the effects of soil moisture on procedures of pupation and eclosion of the cotton bollworm in the soil, as well as the consequent performance of the adults after they came up out of the soil. Based on the pupation behavior and the development duration of the pupae in the soil, the whole period of pupation was divided into seven phases i.e., before entry, the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th and 12th day after they entered the soil. Six soil moistures were set in the experiment. They were 10%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100%. In addition, a soil soaking treatment (making moisture beyond saturation and then vaporizing naturally) was made in the experiment. There were 49 treatments all together and the individuals exposed in the air as the control. 50 larvae (5th or 6th-instar larvae) were tested in each treatment.

The results showed that different relative moisture of soil and different time of soil soaking did not affect entry and pupation of the cotton bollworm, but influence the eclosion and excavation significantly. Soil moisture lower than 20% was favorable for the eclosion and excavation of adults, while the soil moisture higher than 40% was unfavorable, saturated soil moisture was detrimental for adults (rate of

基金项目: 国家“973”资助项目 (TG2000016210)

收稿日期: 2001-08-01; **修订日期:** 2002-09-26

作者简介: 陈法军(1974~), 男, 山东济南人, 博士生, 主要从事昆虫生态学方面的研究。chenfj@panda. ioz. ac. cn

* 通讯作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: bp_zhai@njau. edu. cn

Foundation item: The National Key Basic Research Project (TG2000016210)

Received date: 2001-08-01; **Accepted date:** 2002-09-26

Biography: CHEN Fa-Jun, Ph. D. student of Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science; chenfj@panda. ioz. ac. cn

eclosion and excavation was less than 10%). Moreover, the experiment of soil soaking indicated that the emergence rates of the adults were greatly reduced. If the pupae on phase of 2nd, 3rd and 10th day were exposed to the soaked soil, the emergence rate of moths was only 16.3%, 9.3% and 21.1%, respectively.

In addition to above direct effects, soil moisture during the pupal stage also played a very important indirect role on the survival, ovary development, mating and oviposition of adults of the cotton bollworm after they came up out of soil, and even on egg hatching and other biological procedures of the next generation. Based on a set of analysis of the effects of soil moisture on different biological procedures of the cotton bollworm, four conclusions were derived. (1) The survival rate of the adults decreased apparently when the pupae that remained in the soil for 3 to 8 days exposed to relative moisture of $\geq 40\%$. Similarly, the survival rate was also influenced negatively if any phase of pupae exposed to soaked soil. (2) The ovarian development was significantly delayed and the mortality rate of female adults increased before oviposition peak, if the relative moisture of the soil was above 60% or the soil was soaked during any phase of pupae. (3) The mating ability of moths decreased if the relative moisture of soil was over 40% during the 3rd to 10th day or over 60% on the 2nd and 12th day. However, the ability of mating reduced only if the relative moisture of soil arrived to 100% before the old larvae entered the soil. (4) The fecundity of the adult decreased when the relative moisture of soil was $\geq 20\%$ before entry and after they entered soil for 2 and 3 days or $\geq 10\%$ for 5 days. Similarly, the hatching rate of offspring eggs obviously decreased when the relative moisture of soil was $\geq 10\%$ on the 8th day or $\geq 60\%$ on the 3rd day after entry. In addition, hatching rate of eggs was significantly reduced by soil soaking on the 3rd and 10th day after they entered the soil.

Key words: *Helicoverpa armigera*; soil moisture; pupation; eclosion; fecundity

文章编号:1000-0933(2003)01-0112-10 中图分类号:Q958.1,Q968.1,S435.622+.3 文献标识码:A

棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner) 是我国棉田主要的害虫之一。明确其生活史特性,是棉田害虫生态调控的基础。棉铃虫具有以老熟幼虫入土化蛹的习性,蛹期土壤水分状况可以影响棉铃虫的人土化蛹和羽化出土,从而使各代的种群数量发生很大的波动^[1~7],而蛹期降雨量与下代棉铃虫种群发生量之间存在着显著相关性^[8]。此外,蛹期土壤水分状况或降雨对棉铃虫发生动态的作用不仅在于影响蛹的存活和成虫的羽化,还很有可能对成虫的生殖力造成一定程度的影响,进而影响下代的种群发生^[9]。为此,作者通过室内模拟试验系统研究了蛹期土壤水分状况或降雨对棉铃虫入土化蛹和羽化出土的影响及对出土成虫的后效应,以便为棉铃虫的预测预报和综合治理提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试虫源 1999年采自山东省阳谷县,室内饲养保种。试验温度为27±1℃,光周期为L:D=14:10,人工饲料采用沈晋良等的配方^[10]。

1.2 供试土壤 采自南京东郊菜田,土质为沙壤土,饱和含水量为36.74%。试验前用筛子筛除杂质后再用粉碎机粉碎,经180℃高温烘干3h备用。

1.3 土壤含水量的计算方法 土壤饱和含水量、自然含水量和相对含水量的计算公式如下^[11]:

$$\text{土壤自然含水量} = (\text{土壤实际含水量} / \text{土壤干重}) \times 100\%$$

$$\text{土壤饱和含水量} = (\text{土壤最大持水量} / \text{土壤干重}) \times 100\%$$

$$\text{土壤相对含水量} = (\text{土壤实际含水量} / \text{土壤最大持水量}) \times 100\%$$

1.4 试验处理的设置 ①根据棉铃虫的蛹期长度,及土中虫态的生长、发育状况,蛹期共分为7个时段:即入土前(以B表示),入土第2天(打蛹道、筑蛹室阶段,以2A表示),入土第3天(预蛹期,以3A表示),入土第5天(蛹中期,以5A表示),入土第8天(蛹后期,以8A表示),入土第10天(羽化期,以10A表示)和

入土第12天(出土期,以12A表示)。②设置6个不同水平的土壤相对含水量,即10%,20%,40%,80%和100%。此外,还设置一组土壤浸水的处理,土壤浸水即土壤加水稍超过饱和状态,然后使之自然蒸发。结合棉铃虫的蛹期及土壤含水状况,整个试验共分为49个处理,对照为暴露在空气中化蛹、羽化的处理(以CK表示)。试验以单头老熟幼虫为单位,每个处理50头。试验的设计和处理详见表1。

表1 试验处理的设计

Table 1 Design and setup of treatments

蛹期划分 Division of pupae stage	土壤相对含水量 Relative moisture of soil						土壤浸水 Soil soaking
	10%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	
入土前(B)Before entry	B10	B20	B40	B60	B80	B100	BSS
入土第2d(2A)2nd day after entry	2A10	2A20	2A40	2A60	2A80	2A100	2ASS
入土第3d(3A)3rd day after entry	3A10	3A20	3A40	3A60	3A80	3A100	3ASS
入土第5d(5A)5th day after entry	5A10	5A20	5A40	5A60	5A80	5A100	5ASS
入土第8d(8A)8th day after entry	8A10	8A20	8A40	8A60	8A80	8A100	8ASS
入土第10d(10A)10th day after entry	10A10	10A20	10A40	10A60	10A80	10A100	10ASS
入土第12d(12A)12th day after entry	12A10	12A20	12A40	12A60	12A80	12A100	12ASS

* 对照为暴露在空气中化蛹、羽化的处理(以CK表示)。& 土壤浸水是指土壤加水稍超过饱和状态,然后使之自然蒸发。B10、2A10、3A10、...、12A10 分别表示棉铃虫入土前、入土后第2天、第3天、...、第12天土壤相对含水量达10%,其他处理类推。BSS、2ASS、3ASS ...、12ASS 分别表示棉铃虫入土前、入土后第2天、第3天、...、第12天土壤浸水。^{*} The large larvae (5th or 6th instar larvae) are used as the control (i.e. CK). [&] Soil soaking means the moisture is beyond saturation, and then the water in the soil vaporizes until the moths get out of the soil. B10, 2A10, 3A10, ..., 12A10 means the relative moisture of soil is 10% before entry and at the 2nd, 3rd, ..., 12th day after entry respectively, other treatments are deduced as above. BSS, 2ASS, 3ASS ..., 12ASS means the soil soaks before entry and at the 2nd, 3rd, ..., 12th day after entry respectively.

试验容器为250cm³一次性塑料杯。由于棉铃虫的人土化蛹深度一般为3~7cm^[1,12],故此,每杯装入干土180g,使杯中土层深度7cm左右。土壤加水前,杯底事先加入1cm厚度的细纱,再插入一根细玻璃管(直径9mm)。按照1.3土壤含水量的计算公式,计算出每个处理中每杯需加入的水量。加水时,用洗瓶通过玻璃管加水,使水分自杯底向上传送,从而使土壤含水量均匀,并减轻加水过程中对土壤造成的机械性影响。

试验温度和光周期同1.1。试验时,每只一次性塑料杯中各加入一头老熟幼虫,使之自然入土化蛹和羽化出土。试验过程中,通过称重法每隔2d检查每杯的土壤失水情况,以保持各杯中的土壤相对湿度,至棉铃虫羽化出土为止。出土成虫的营养条件相同,即每天喂以10%的蔗糖溶液。同一处理中羽化出土的成虫放入同一交配笼中自由交配3d,配对后放入450ml的一次性塑料杯中,每杯一对,上面罩有新的脱脂纱布供产卵。每天收一次纱布,并记录卵量。同一处理同日所收的卵布放入同一塑料杯中并注明日期,随时记录雌雄蛾的死亡情况,3d后查卵的孵化情况。

死亡的雌蛾用于解剖,观察其卵巢发育情况、残留卵量及所含精包数。土壤不同的水分状况对卵巢发育的影响以出土24h的雌蛾卵巢发育级别来表示。棉铃虫卵巢发育分级参照张孝羲的标准^[13]。

1.5 蛹期土壤水分状况对棉铃虫出土成虫存活力的影响

蛹期土壤水分状况对棉铃虫出土成虫存活力的影响采用死亡率的机率值分析法。用棉铃虫出土成虫的生存时间的对数值(x)与死亡率的机率值(y)进行线性拟合,得到不同处理组出土成虫死亡率的线性回归方程,并结合相关的死亡参数(LT₅₀和LT₉₀)来分析。

2 结果和分析

2.1 对棉铃虫入土化蛹和羽化出土的影响

由表2可以看出,土壤相对含水量对棉铃虫的正常羽化出土影响很大,且随土壤相对含水量的增加正常羽化出土率有下降的趋势。在低的土壤相对含水量($\leq 20\%$)的条件下,正常的羽化出土率都较高(67.31%~96.67%);当土壤相对含水量在40%~80%的情况下,除入土后第2天和第5天外,其他的时间内棉铃虫的羽化出土受影响都较大(正常羽化出土率 $\leq 39.28\%$)。此外,蛹期的任一阶段,饱和含水量对

棉铃虫的影响都极大,除B100和12A100外,其他饱和含水量处理的正常羽化出土率都小于10%,2A100、3A100、5A100、8A100和10A100的正常的羽化出土率分别为1.69%、1.52%、5.45%、7.14%和1.82%。可见,棉铃虫入土后,饱和土壤含水量对其种群的发生有毁灭性影响。此外,棉铃虫入土后土壤浸水对其羽化出土的影响也较大(正常羽化出土率 $\leq 51.55\%$)。其中,2ASS、3ASS和10ASS的正常羽化出土率最低,分别为16.33%、9.28%和21.05%。可见,棉铃虫蛹期的任一阶段,干燥的土壤(土壤相对含水量 $\leq 20\%$)对棉铃虫的正常羽化出土十分有利^[1,2,3];超过40%的土壤相对含水量就会对棉铃虫的正常羽化出土产生不利影响;而饱和土壤含水量对棉铃虫的羽化出土的影响则是毁灭性的;此期通过灌溉或暴雨所造成的土壤浸水对棉铃虫的羽化出土的影响也很大。

通过分析土中棉铃虫的死亡原因可得,土壤水分状况主要影响棉铃虫的羽化和出土,而对棉铃虫的入土、化蛹和出土成虫的正常展翅的影响不大。入土率和化蛹率都在90%~100%之间,只是入土前大于60%的土壤相对含水量,以及入土前和入土后第2天土壤浸水对棉铃虫的化蛹影响较大,入土未化蛹率在5.36%~9.62%之间。当土壤相对含水量未达到饱和时,棉铃虫的羽化受影响较小,化蛹未羽化率都在0~20.0%之间;而40%~80%的土壤相对含水量对棉铃虫的出土影响最大,羽化未出土率在19.64%~69.49%之间。而棉铃虫入土后第2天到第10天这段时间内,饱和的土壤含水量对羽化的影响最大,化蛹未羽化率达78.57%~95.45%。

2.2 对棉铃虫蛹期的影响

土壤水分状况对棉铃虫蛹期的影响表现为3种类型(图1)。第1种类型,在40%的土壤相对含水量影响下棉铃虫蛹期最长,包括入土前和入土后第3天两时间段内不同的土壤相对含水量处理。第2种类型,蛹期随土壤相对含水量的增加而延长,包括入土后第5天和第8天两时间段不同的土壤相对含水量处理。第3种类型,蛹期随土壤相对含水量的增加而缩短,包括入土后第2天、第10天和第12天内不同的土壤相对含水量处理。而不同时间土壤浸水对棉铃虫蛹期的影响也不同,2ASS和10ASS两处理的蛹期明显长于其他处理(图2)。

2.3 对棉铃虫出土成虫存活力的影响

由表3可以看出,随土壤相对含水量的增加,LT50和LT90都有增大的趋势。与对照相比,棉铃虫入土前至入土后第8天,各处理的LT50和LT90都有所降低,且随土壤相对含水量的增加,缩短的程度越大。入土后第10天,40%以上的土壤相对含水量都能缩短棉铃虫出土成虫的LT50和LT90;而入土后第12天,只有80%以上的土壤相对含水量才能缩短棉铃虫的LT50,但对LT90的影响不大。此外,土壤浸水同样能够缩短棉铃虫出土成虫的LT50和LT90。与对照相比,出土成虫的寿命显著缩短($p < 0.05$)的处理是:3A60、3A80、5A80、8A40、8A60、8A80、8A100、2ASS、3ASS、5ASS、8ASS、10ASS和12ASS。可见,入土后第3天至第8天,高的土壤相对含水量($\geq 40\%$)会显著降低出土成虫的存活力;而蛹期的任一阶段土壤浸水同样会显著降低棉铃虫出土成虫的存活力。

2.4 蛹期土壤水分状况对棉铃虫出土成虫繁殖影响

2.4.1 对出土成虫卵巢发育的影响 早在蛹期,棉铃虫的繁殖器官就已开始发育。因此,蛹期土壤水分状况必然会影响棉铃虫繁殖器官的发育,从而直接影响其繁殖力。由表4中“卵巢发育进度”可以看出,在棉铃虫蛹期的同一阶段,随土壤相对含水量的增加,出土24h的雌蛾卵巢发育低级别(2级)个体的比例随之增大。与对照相比,2A20、5A20、8A40、10A20和10A40处理组雌蛾卵巢发育低级别个体的比例降低0%~23.49%;而B20、3A20、3A40、5A40、8A40、10A20A和10A40处理组雌蛾卵巢发育达4级的比例增加0%~34.0%。说明,棉铃虫蛹期的任一阶段土壤相对含水量越大($\geq 60\%$,包括土壤浸水处理组),越能延缓卵巢发育进度,而低的土壤相对含水量($\leq 40\%$)对卵巢的发育有利。

由棉铃虫的“最终卵巢发育级别”可以看出,蛹期的不同阶段随土壤相对含水量的提高,最终卵巢发育级别在四级以下的比例随之增加。入土后第2天至第12天,除2A60和8A40两处理外,土壤相对含水量 $\geq 40\%$ 的其他处理中棉铃虫卵巢发育在四级以下的比例为30%~50%。可见,在不利的土壤水分状况影响下,出土雌蛾在产卵盛期之前死亡的比例增加,从而降低了产卵量,对下代的种群发生不利。

表2 土壤水分状况对棉铃虫入土化蛹和羽化出土的影响

Table 2 Effects of soil moisture on entry, population, eclosion and excavation of cotton bollworm

处理 Treatments	入土率 Rate of entry (%)	化蛹率 Pupation Rate (%)	入土未化蛹率 without pupation (%)	化蛹未羽化率 eclosion (%)	羽化未出土率(出土) without excavation (%)	展翅不好率 bad-spreading wings (%)	正常羽化出土率 Rate of moths well-spreading wings (%)
B10	98.15	100		9.43		7.55	83.02
B20	96.55	100		3.57		5.36	91.07
B40	95.00	100		10.53	3.51	1.75	84.21
B60	94.92	94.64	5.36	12.50	1.79	3.57	76.78
B80	94.64	92.45	7.55	11.32		5.66	75.47
B100	92.86	90.38	9.62	21.15		1.92	67.31
2A10	93.65	93.22	6.78	6.78	1.69	3.39	81.36
2A20	96.43	98.15	1.85	5.56	1.85	3.70	87.04
2A40	98.21	100		7.27	21.82	3.64	67.27
2A60	95.08	98.28	1.72	12.07	25.86		60.34
2A80	100	100		1.82	34.55		63.64
2A100	100	98.31	1.69	94.92	1.69		1.69
3A10	93.33	100		1.79		3.57	94.64
3A20	93.55	98.28	1.72	8.62	13.79		75.87
3A40	90.32	100			19.64	41.07	39.28
3A60	92.31	100		18.33	50.00		31.67
3A80	93.65	98.31	1.69	6.78	69.49	1.69	20.34
3A100	91.67	100		95.45	3.03		1.52
5A10	98.28	98.25	1.75	1.75		10.53	85.96
5A20	98.28	100		5.26	7.02	3.51	84.21
5A40	91.07	100		1.96	23.53		74.51
5A60	90.57	100		8.33	5.00		66.67
5A80	92.06	100		3.45	37.93	1.72	56.90
5A100	93.22	98.18	1.82	87.27	5.45		5.45
8A10	90.91	98.33	1.67	5.00			93.33
8A20	93.65	100		3.39	6.78		89.83
8A40	94.74	100		3.7	59.26	1.85	35.19
8A60	91.67	100		9.09	65.45	—	25.45
8A80	92.06	100		13.79	67.24	1.72	17.24
8A100	98.25	100		78.57	12.50	1.79	7.14
10A10	95.24	96.67	3.33				96.67
10A20	95.24	100				5.00	95.00
10A40*	91.17	100		5.45	50.59		43.64
10A60*	96.67	100		5.17	68.97		5.86
10A80*	95.74	100		20.00	42.22		37.78
10A100*	96.65	98.18	1.82	92.73	4.44		1.82
12A10*	92.73	98.04	1.96			3.92	94.12
12A20*	94.55	100		9.62	21.15	1.92	67.31
12A40*	96.49	100		1.82	49.09		49.09
12A60*	90.00	100		8.33	55.56		36.11
12A80*	96.23	100		17.65	39.22		43.14
12A100*	94.74	100		55.56			44.44
BS	90.63	93.10	6.90	5.75	2.30	1.15	83.91
2AS	100	90.82	9.18	64.29	10.20		16.33
3AS	97.00	100		85.57	5.15		9.28
5AS	98.95	100		51.06	2.13		46.81
8AS	97.98	100		46.39	2.06		51.55
10AS	100	100		78.79			21.05
12AS	100	100	47.47	1.01	51.52		16.33

2.4.2 对出土成虫交配力的影响 交配是繁殖的先决条件,同时还具有刺激产卵的作用。所以,昆虫交配力的高低直接影响其繁殖力,进而影响种群数量。交配力的高低可以通过交配率和雌蛾获得的精包数来反映。由表5可以看出,棉铃虫蛹期的任一阶段,干燥的土壤(土壤相对含水量≤20%)条件下出土成虫的交

配力都较高,比对照的交配率(57.14%)提高0%~75.01%;而入土后第3d至第10d,高的土壤突然含水量($40\% \leq \text{土壤相对含水量} \leq 80\%$)会降低出土成虫的交配力,交配率比对照降低0%~41.67%。B40、B100、2A60、2A80、12A60和12A80的交配率也低于对照。此外,棉铃虫蛹期的任一阶段,土壤浸水对出土成虫的交配力影响不大,与对照相比,只有3ASS处理的交配率降低。

从出土雌蛾获得多个精包的能力来看,CK、B10、2A10、2A20、3A10、3A20、5A20、5A40、10A10、10A20和12A10处理组中有5%~27.27%的雌蛾获得3个精包(即成功交配3次);而2A20、3A20、5A10和12A20处理组中有7.14%~16.67%的雌蛾获得了4个精包(即成功交配4次)。可见,棉铃虫蛹期的不同阶段干燥的土壤会提高出土成虫的交配力,从而有利于种群发生。

2.4.3 对出土雌蛾产卵和下代卵的影响 表6给出了棉铃虫蛹期的不同阶段土壤水分状况对出土雌蛾单雌产卵量和卵的孵化率的影响。由单雌产卵量可以看出,棉铃虫入土后第5天至第12天各处理出土雌蛾的单雌产卵量都低于对照;而在入土前和入土后的前3d,出土雌蛾的单雌产卵量在20%以上的土壤相对含水量下也都低于对照。此外,蛹期的任一阶段土壤浸水影响下出土雌蛾的产卵量也都低于对照。而经多重比较(Duncan测验),与对照差异达显著水平($p<0.05$)的处理是:B40、3A40、8A40、8A60、8A80、10A60、12A60、12A80、5ASS和10ASS。

由卵的孵化率可以看出,B40、3A60和3A80三处理,以及棉铃虫入土后第8天至第12天各处理卵的孵化率都低于对照,孵化率降低5.93%~68.45%。此外,5ASS和10ASS两处理卵的孵化率也都低于对照,孵化率分别降低51.92%和50.17%。

3 结论与讨论

3.1 棉铃虫具有入土化蛹的习性,蛹期土壤水分状况直接影响其种群发生已是不争的事实。本文通过室内模拟试验研究了棉铃虫蛹期不同时段的土壤水分状况

对其入土化蛹和羽化出土的影响。结果表明,土壤水分状况对棉铃虫种群发生的作用是通过影响其羽化和出土来实现的,而对其入土和化蛹影响均不大。棉铃虫入土前和入土后40%~80%的土壤相对含水量对其羽化出土不利;而入土后第2天至第10天,饱和的含水量对棉铃虫的羽化出土则是毁灭性的。所得结果与杨燕涛等的结果一致^[1]。此外,棉铃虫入土后,通过灌溉或暴雨使土壤含水量一次性达到饱和(即土壤浸水)同样会显著降低棉铃虫的羽化出土,从而压低虫口数量。可见,结合灌溉灭蛹不失为棉铃虫综合防治的有效措施之一。而在整个蛹期,棉铃虫经历了打蛹道、筑蛹室、化蛹、羽化和出土等不同的行为和生理活动,从而导致对外界环境(这里指不同的土壤水分状况)的反应差异。这可能是棉铃虫蛹期土壤水分状况对其

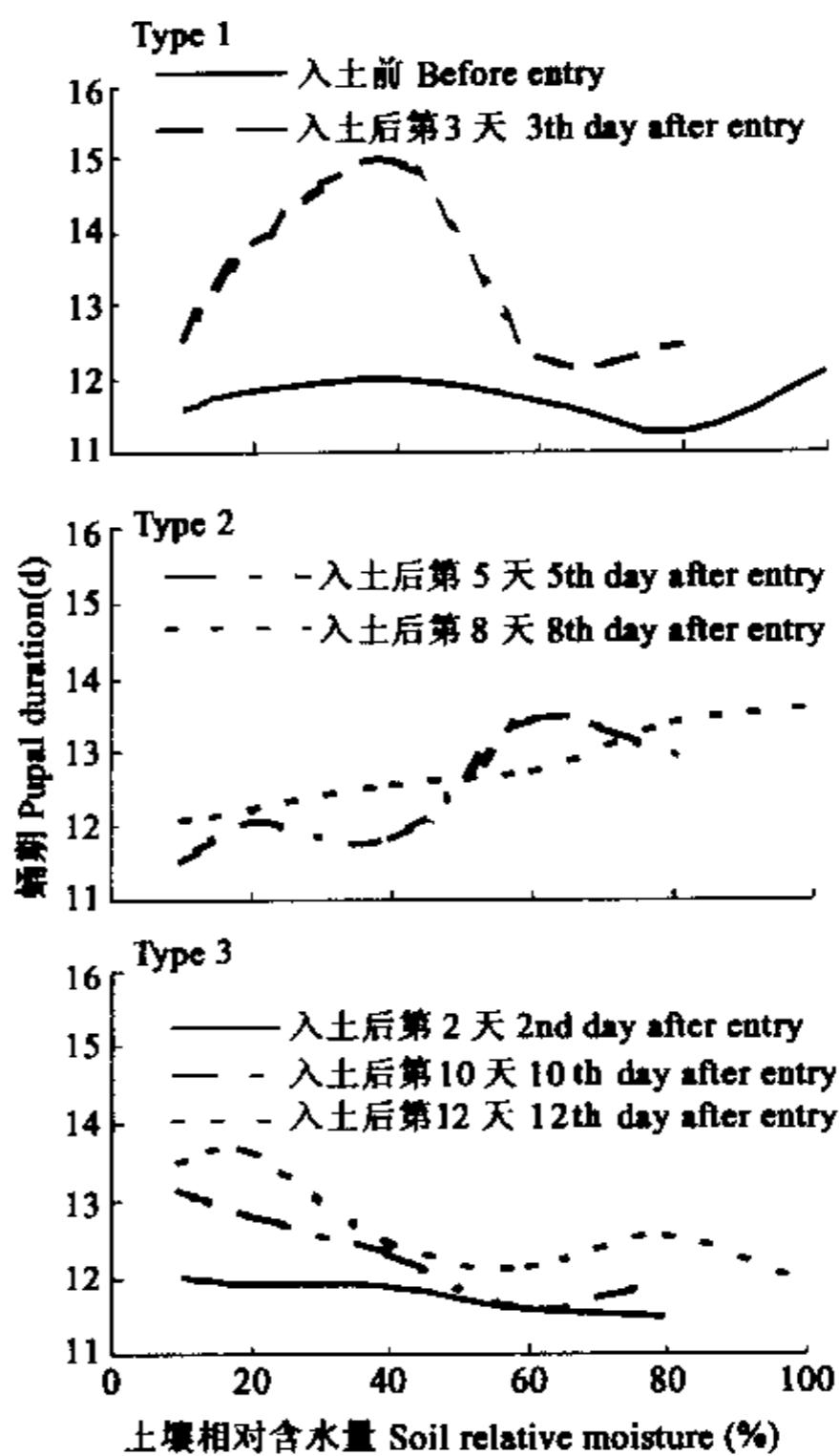


图1 土壤水分状况与棉铃虫蛹期的关系分析

Fig. 1 Relationship between soil moisture and pupal duration of Cotton bollworm

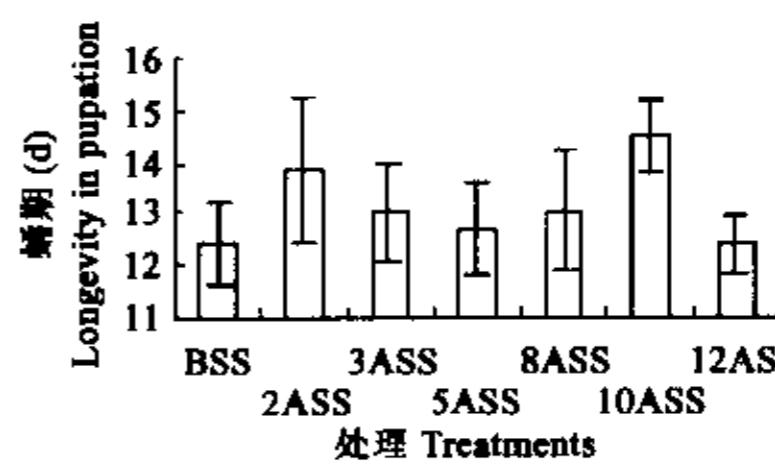


图2 土壤不同时间浸水对棉铃虫蛹期的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of soil soaking on the pupal duration of Cotton bollworm

表3 棉铃虫蛹期土壤水分状况对出土成虫存活能力的影响

Table 3 Effects of soil moisture on the survival of moths during the pupal period of Cotton bollworm

处理 Treatments	出土成虫(头) No. of tested moths	成虫寿命(d) Longevity of moths	死亡率回归方程 Mortality-survival equation of regression	LD50(d)	LD90(d)
CK	29	13.0±0.9	y=5.4274x-0.6883 R ² =0.9107	11.2	19.2
B10	29	12.2±0.9	y=5.1046x-0.2380 R ² =0.9794	10.6	18.9
B20	27	11.0±0.8	y=4.8679x+0.1872 R ² =0.9576	9.7	17.9
B40	28	12.0±0.9	y=5.6714x-0.8705 R ² =0.9619	10.8	18.2
B60	29	10.8±0.9	y=4.8127x+0.3732 R ² =0.9833	9.2	16.9
B80	24	10.9±0.5	y=8.2063x-3.5444 R ² =0.9818	11.0	15.8
B100	26	9.6±0.8	y=4.5987x+0.8844 R ² =0.9682	7.9	14.4
2A10	29	11.8±0.8	y=5.7594x-0.8576 R ² =0.9901	10.4	17.4
2A20	30	10.4±0.7	y=5.2873x-0.0288 R ² =0.9779	8.9	15.6
2A40	28	9.9±0.5	y=5.2515x+0.2069 R ² =0.8995	8.2	14.4
2A60	29	9.8±0.5	y=5.2940x+0.1727 R ² =0.8963	8.2	14.3
2A80	28	9.8±0.8	y=6.1284x-0.8503 R ² =0.9014	8.1	12.9
2A100	—	—	—	—	—
3A10	40	12.6±0.6	y=7.1340x-2.5474 R ² =0.9927	11.4	17.3
3A20	26	11.7±1.0	y=6.2994x-1.3030 R ² =0.9238	10.0	16.0
3A40	19	10.4±0.9	y=4.6537x+1.0851 R ² =0.9491	6.9	13.1
3A60	11	7.9±0.9*	y=4.9288x+0.9197 R ² =0.9420	6.7	12.2
3A80	20	8.3±0.8*	y=7.0645x-1.5503 R ² =0.9195	8.5	12.8
3A100	—	—	—	—	—
5A10	28	12.0±0.7	y=7.8369x-3.1871 R ² =0.9838	11.1	16.2
5A20	29	10.4±0.9	y=4.5504x+0.7596 R ² =0.9591	8.6	16.4
5A40	29	9.8±0.7	y=3.5550x+2.1450 R ² =0.9822	6.4	14.6
5A60	26	9.7±0.6	y=5.2591x+0.1030 R ² =0.9144	8.5	15.0
5A80	26	8.0±1.0*	y=5.4761x-0.1260 R ² =0.9543	8.6	14.8
5A100	—	—	—	—	—
8A10	30	9.8±0.9	y=7.2018x-2.2915 R ² =0.9101	10.3	15.5
8A20	30	10.4±0.9	y=5.4450x-0.3199 R ² =0.9511	9.5	16.3
8A40	10	6.5±1.1*	y=5.0671x+1.8660 R ² =0.9572	4.2	7.4
8A60	14	6.3±0.9*	y=3.6218x+2.5133 R ² =0.9016	4.9	11.0
8A80	11	6.6±1.2*	y=3.6517x+2.8187 R ² =0.9034	4.0	8.8
8A100	11	4.7±0.5*	y=4.9035x+1.8418 R ² =0.9312	4.4	8.0
10A10	42	13.1±0.7	y=5.4083x-0.8941 R ² =0.9502	12.3	21.2
10A20	42	12.5±0.7	y=5.6474x-1.0354 R ² =0.9628	11.7	19.8
10A40	18	11.0±0.9	y=5.2510x-0.4180 R ² =0.9148	10.8	18.9
10A60	14	10.1±1.2	y=4.5392x+0.4721 R ² =0.9690	10.0	19.1
10A80	15	10.4±0.9	y=6.6550x-1.7660 R ² =0.9718	10.4	16.2
10A100	—	—	—	—	—
12A10	38	13.0±0.7	y=5.7674x-1.2802 R ² =0.9601	12.3	20.5
12A20	28	13.3±0.9	y=3.8378x+0.6731 R ² =0.9346	13.4	28.9
12A40	14	12.4±1.2	y=4.6158x-0.0304 R ² =0.9476	12.3	23.3
12A60	14	10.9±0.9	y=5.1789x-0.5681 R ² =0.9692	11.9	21.0
12A80	12	9.8±1.3	y=3.0558x+1.9924 R ² =0.9691	9.6	25.3
12A100	—	—	—	—	—
B	40	12.2±5.3	y=4.7731x+0.1612 R ² =0.9676	10.32	19.15
2A	15	9.1±3.2*	y=8.9304x-3.6304 R ² =0.9660	9.26	12.88
3A	12	9.4±2.1*	y=4.7213x+0.4133 R ² =0.9650	9.36	17.50
5A	43	6.1±2.6*	y=4.4867x+1.8525 R ² =0.9904	5.03	9.71
8A	36	9.9±4.9*	y=4.5170x+0.8766 R ² =0.9941	8.18	15.73
10A	18	7.9±4.4*	y=3.9386x+1.8228 R ² =0.9658	6.41	13.55
12A	31	9.1±2.8*	y=5.5466x+0.0215 R ² =0.9931	7.90	13.45

x 为出土成虫生存时间(d)的对数值, y 为累计死亡率的几率值, LD50、LD90 分别为种群 50%、90% 个体死亡所需的时间。“—”表示该处理出土成虫很少, 无统计意义。* 表示经 Duncan 检验, 与对照相比, 差异达显著水平($P<0.05$)。

log (longevity of moth); y = Probability of accumulative mortality. LD50, LD90 indicate the time that 50% and 90% population died respectively. R^2 is the coefficient of relation. — Shows no value of statistics. * Shows that compared with CK, difference is significant ($P<0.05$) using Duncan-test

表4 棉铃虫蛹期的不同阶段土壤水分状况对出土雌蛾卵巢发育的影响*

Table 4 Effects of soil moisture on the ovary development of female moths during the pupal period of Cotton bollworm

处理 Treatment	卵巢发育进度 ^①					最终卵巢发育级别 ^②					处理 Treatment	卵巢发育进度 ^①					最终卵巢发育级别 ^②							
	2级 Grade two	3级 Grade three	4级 Grade four	≤4级 Grade four	≥5级 Grade five	2级 Grade two	3级 Grade three	4级 Grade four	≤4级 Grade four	≥5级 Grade five		2级 Grade two	3级 Grade three	4级 Grade four	≤4级 Grade four	≥5级 Grade five	2级 Grade two	3级 Grade three	4级 Grade four	≤4级 Grade four	≥5级 Grade five			
	CK	22.73	68.18	9.09	21.43	78.57	8A10	—	—	—	—	27.27	72.73	8A20	24.00	76.00	0	14.29	85.71	8A40	20.00	40.00	40.00	14.29
B10	—	—	—	7.14	92.86	8A60	—	—	—	—	50.00	50.00	8A80	37.50	50.00	12.50	50.00	50.00	8A100	—	—	—	—	—
B20	0	80.00	20.00	13.33	86.67	10A10	—	—	—	—	15.79	84.21	10A20	22.73	68.18	9.09	5.00	95.00	10A40	18.18	72.73	9.09	28.58	71.42
B40	40.74	59.26	0	57.15	42.85	10A60	—	—	—	—	42.86	57.14	10A80	50.00	50.00	0	40.00	60.00	10A100	—	—	—	—	—
B60	—	—	—	14.28	85.72	10A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	12A10	—	—	—	9.09	90.01	12A20	—	—	—	37.50	62.50
B80	30.43	69.57	0	16.67	83.23	12A40	—	—	—	—	40.00	60.00	12A60	—	—	—	33.33	66.67	12A80	—	—	—	10.00	60.00
B100	—	—	—	33.33	66.67	12A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A10	—	—	—	21.43	78.57	2A	55.56	44.44	0	20.00	80.00
2A10	—	—	—	14.28	85.72	3A	42.86	57.14	0	—	37.50	62.50	2A20	21.74	78.26	0	9.09	90.91	3A20	36.36	50.00	13.64	25.00	75.00
2A20	17.39	82.61	0	9.09	90.91	5A	44.00	52.00	1.00	—	40.00	60.00	3A40	38.10	52.38	9.52	33.33	66.67	3A60	—	—	—	44.44	55.56
2A40	30.43	69.57	0	33.33	66.67	8A	37.50	62.50	0	—	16.67	83.23	5A80	44.44	55.56	0	36.36	63.64	10A	48.28	51.72	0	22.22	77.78
2A60	—	—	—	13.34	86.67	10A	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	12A	—	—	—	28.57	71.43
2A80	52.17	17.83	0	53.33	46.67	12A	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
2A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
3A10	—	—	—	20.00	80.00	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
3A20	36.36	50.00	13.64	25.00	75.00	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
3A40	38.10	52.38	9.52	33.33	66.67	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
3A60	—	—	—	44.44	55.56	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
3A80	47.83	52.17	0	50.00	50.00	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
3A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
5A10	—	—	—	21.43	78.57	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
5A20	21.74	78.26	0	9.09	90.91	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
5A40	40.91	54.55	4.55	37.50	62.50	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
5A60	—	—	—	53.84	46.16	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
5A80	44.44	55.56	0	36.36	63.64	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—
5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—	5A100	—	—	—	—	—

* 卵巢发育级别:1级 未发育;2级 卵黄沉淀期,3级 卵粒成熟期,4级 产卵始盛期,5级 产卵盛期或高峰期,6级 产卵后期。① 卵巢发育进度以羽化出土24h的蛾子的卵巢发育级别为准;② 最终卵巢发育级别以自然死亡雌蛾卵巢发育级别为准。
 * Levels of ovary development, grade one-before development of eggs, grade two-the period of yolk deposition, grade three-the period of egg maturation, grade four-initial stage of oviposition peak, grade five- oviposition peak, grade six-last stage of oviposition. ① the ovary development is indicated by the ovary level of the female moths just getting out from soil 12h. ② Final level of ovary development is indicated by the ovary level of dead female moths入土化蛹到羽化出土的不同阶段的影响存在差异的根本原因。

3.2 棉铃虫蛹期土壤水分状况通过直接影响蛹的生长发育和羽化出土而间接作用于出土成虫。试验得出,不利的土壤水分状况会降低出土成虫的存活力,减缓卵巢发育,降低交配能力,进而减少产卵量。通过对出土成虫存活力的分析,干燥的土壤(土壤相对含水量≤20%)对提高出土成虫的存活、交配十分有利;而蛹期的中期(即入土后第3天至第10天),40%~80%的土壤相对含水量会明显降低出土成虫的存活力和交配力,而其初期(即入土后1~3d)和末期(入土10d后)土壤水分状况对出土成虫的存活和交配的影响较小。棉铃虫入土后第5天至第12天各处理单雌产卵量均低于对照,而入土前和入土后的前3d 20%以上的土壤相对含水量同样会降低单雌产卵量;且随土壤相对含水量的增加,卵量降低的程度加大,同时,棉铃虫蛹期极端干燥的土壤(土壤相对含水量为0%)维持5d以上,便会降低单雌产卵量,但影响不显著;而20%以上的土壤相对含水量对提高单雌产卵量也不利,且入土后第3天、第8天、第10天和第12天60%以上的土壤相对含水量都会显著降低单雌产卵量。棉铃虫入土后第8天至第12天各处理卵的孵化率都低于对照,且随土壤相对含水量的增加孵化率降低的幅度加剧。可见,蛹期土壤极端干燥(土壤相对含水量为0%)达8d以上,便会对卵的孵化不利,而高的土壤相对含水量对卵的孵化率的影响更甚。

表5 棉铃虫蛹期的不同阶段土壤水分状况对出土成虫交配力的影响

Table 5 Effects of soil moisture on the copulation ability of moths during the pupal period of Cotton bollworm

处理 Treatment	交配率 (%) Copula- tion rate	含精包数蛾所占比例(%) Percentage of the female moths receiving different spermphores				
		0 Primary grade grade	1 one	2 two	3 three	4 four
CK	57.14	42.86	35.71	14.29	7.14	0
B10	92.86	7.14	57.14	28.57	7.14	0
B20	80	20	60	20	0	0
B40	50	50	42.86	7.14	0	0
B60	71.43	28.57	42.86	21.43	7.14	0
B80	58.33	41.67	33.33	25	0	0
B100	33.33	66.67	33.33	0	0	0
2A10	78.57	21.43	50	21.43	7.14	0
2A20	100	0	54.55	18.18	18.18	9.09
2A40	66.67	33.33	66.67	0	0	0
2A60	53.33	46.67	33.33	20	0	0
2A80	46.67	53.33	46.67	0	0	0
2A100	-	-	-	-	-	-
3A10	65	35	40	15	10	0
3A20	75	25	41.67	8.33	8.33	16.67
3A40	33.33	66.67	33.33	0	0	0
3A60	33.33	66.67	11.11	22.22	0	0
3A80	33.33	66.67	25	8.33	0	0
3A100	-	-	-	-	-	-
5A10	57.14	42.86	28.57	21.43	0	7.14
5A20	81.82	18.18	36.36	36.36	9.09	0
5A40	50	50	37.5	0	12.5	0
5A60	53.85	46.15	38.46	7.69	0	7.69
5A80	45.45	54.55	36.36	9.09	0	0
5A100	-	-	-	-	-	-
8A10	54.55	45.45	45.45	9.09	0	0
8A20	64.29	35.71	57.14	7.14	0	0
8A40	57.14	42.86	57.14	0	0	0
8A60	50	50	50	0	0	0
8A80	50	50	50	0	0	0
8A100	-	-	-	-	-	-
10A10	63.16	36.84	36.84	21.05	5.26	0
10A20	65	35	45	15	5	0
10A40	57.14	42.86	57.14	0	0	0
10A60	42.86	57.14	28.57	14.29	0	0
10A80	40	60	20	20	0	0
10A100	-	-	-	-	-	-
12A10	72.73	27.27	9.09	36.36	27.27	0
12A20	62.5	37.5	37.5	12.5	0	12.5
12A40	60	40	20	40	0	0
12A60	50	50	50	0	0	0
12A80	40	60	40	0	0	0
12A100	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	63.16	36.84	31.58	21.05	0	0
2A	60	40	40	20	0	0
3A	50	50	50	0	0	0
5A	59.09	40.91	45.45	13.64	0	0
8A	75	25	41.67	16.67	8.33	8.33
10A	62.5	37.5	50	12.5	0	0
12A	60	14.29	57.14	21.43	0	0

- 表示该数据不存在 No data

表6 棉铃虫蛹期的不同阶段土壤水分状况对出土成虫产卵量和卵的孵化率的影响

Table 6 Effects of soil moisture on number of oviposition and hatch rate during the pupal period of Cotton bollworm

处理 Treatment	供试雌蛾数 (头) Num. of female moth	单雌产卵量(粒) Num. of laid eggs per female moth	卵的孵化 率(%) Hatch rate of eggs
CK	15	936.1±177.3	11.98
B10	15	1288.7±147.6	20.27
B20	14	613.4±128.0	15.96
B40	13	399.8±127.7*	11.27
B60	15	433.7±121.0	15.48
B80	12	577.2±111.1	12.73
B100	15	647.4±144.9	13.21
2A10	15	966.5±105.2	18.92
2A20	15	822.3±170.8	22.92
2A40	14	898.6±152.5	16.56
2A60	7	731.9±164.7	16.24
2A80	13	788.4±159.5	24.95
2A100	-	-	-
3A10	19	1071.3±105.6	14.15
3A20	11	677.6±140.8	16.43
3A40	9	312.7±105.1*	25.09
3A60	7	583.7±232.7	8.42
3A80	13	557.7±111.1	6.88
3A100	-	-	-
5A10	15	815.6±115.8	24.15
5A20	14	871.1±136.1	18.61
5A40	10	468.5±186.2	28.37
5A60	11	730.5±166.2	16.25
5A80	14	471.4±122.3	21.59
5A100	-	-	-
8A10	13	401.9±100.2	8.69
8A20	14	429.9±105.3	12.10
8A40	4	230.0±164.8*	3.83
8A60	4	228.8±74.9*	9.73
8A80	3	217.3±44.9*	4.29
8A100	-	-	-
10A10	19	772.4±112.2	9.19
10A20	17	820.9±114.8	7.02
10A40	8	465.1±198.2	8.81
10A60	8	393.9±118.2*	3.87
10A80	3	550.7±254.9	3.78
10A100	-	-	-
12A10	13	758.8±107.8	8.47
12A20	9	619.7±163.6	8.43
12A40	5	531.4±239.8	8.39
12A60	3	314.0±57.5*	7.61
12A80	3	400.3±102.8*	5.94
12A100	-	-	-
BSS	20	903.7±357.6	13.49
2ASS	5	619.3±552.2	21.05
3ASS	7	787.6±391.9	5.76
5ASS	17	339.0±309.7*	16.31
8ASS	15	700.7±459.3	15.24
10ASS	8	285.3±169.8*	5.97
12ASS	12	497.4±4402.9	15.07

* 经Duncan测验,与对照差异达显著水平, $p<0.05$. *

Shows that compared with CK, the difference is significant ($p<0.05$) using Duncan-test

棉铃虫蛹期土壤浸水会显著缩短出土成虫的寿命,延缓雌蛾的卵巢发育,但对出土成虫的交配影响不大,只有入土后第3天土壤浸水能明显降低出土成虫的交配率。此外,土壤浸水还会降低单雌产卵量和卵的孵化率,其中,入土第5天和第10天土壤浸水对单雌产卵量和卵的孵化率的影响都达到了显著水平。

3.3 棉铃虫具有以老熟幼虫入土化蛹的习性。至今,对于棉铃虫蛹期的生长发育和存活规律还知之甚少,而有关蛹期土壤湿度变化对棉铃虫种群动态的作用机制研究更为匮乏,仍存在很大的不可知性。本研究通过系统的室内模拟试验研究填补了这方面的空白,同时也为棉铃虫的预测预报提供了理论依据,如在今后棉铃虫的动态预测预报模型中添加蛹期土壤水分状况或降雨对出土成虫的后效应的参数等,必将有助于今后棉铃虫的测报和防治。当然,有关这方面的工作还有待进一步的探索和完善。

References

- [1] Zhang X X, Wang Y C, Geng J G, et al. Study on the factors of cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner) outbreak-relationship between soil moisture and pupation/emergence. *Entomological Knowledge*, 1980, 17(1): 9~13.
- [2] Wu Z J. Analysis of the relationship between soil moisture in fields and population dynamics of cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner) during the period of pupation. *Entomological Knowledge*, 1992, 2: 77~79.
- [3] Wu K M, Guo Y Y. Effects of soil moisture on emergence and cold hardness of cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner), in different regions of cotoon fields. *Acta Phytophylacica Sinica*, 1997, 24(2): 142~146.
- [4] Yang Y T, Wang D H, Zhu M H, et al. Relationship between soil moisture and population of cotton bolwrm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner) and effects of soil moisture on the occurrence of next generation. *Acta Gossypii Sinica*, 1998, 10(4): 210~215.
- [5] Eger J E, Sterling W L, Hartstack A W. Winter survival of *Heliothis virescens* and *Heliothiszea* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) in collage station, Texas. *Environ. Entomol.*, 1983, 12: 970~975.
- [6] Fitt G P. The ecology of *Heliothis* in relation to agroecosystems. *Ann. Rev. Ent.*, 1989, 34: 17~52.
- [7] Murry D A H and Zalucki M P. Effects of soil moisture and simulated rainfall on pupal survival and moth emergence of *Helicoverpa punctigera* (Wallengren) and *H. armigera* (Hübner) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). *J. Aust. Ent. Soc.*, 1990, 29: 193~197.
- [8] Han M, Zhu Y Q. Climate determines the occurrence of cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hubner) in cotton fields of Jiangsu Province. In: Zhang Z L, Pu Y F ed. Integrated Pest Management in China. Beijing: Agricultural Science and Technology Press, 1996.
- [9] Su Z P, Zhai B P, Zhang X X. Effects of soil relative moisture on the population, emergence and reproduction of cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner). *Agricultural Science Sinica*, 2000, 33(6): 104~106.
- [10] Shen J L, Wu Y D, Zhou W J. Chemical management of cotton bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner). Beijing: Agricultural Press, 1998.
- [11] Geng J G, Zhang J X, Zhang X X. Experimental guide to insect ecology, forecast and prediction. Beijing: agricultural Press, 1991.
- [12] Fitt G P and Daly J C. Abundance of overwintering pupae and the spring generation of *Helicoverpa* spp. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) in northern New South Wales, Australia: implications for pest management. *J. Eco. Entomol.*, 1990, 83(5): 1827~1836.
- [13] Zhang X X. Insect Ecology and Forecast. Beijing: agricultural Press, 1997.

参考文献

- [1] 张孝義,王荫长,耿济国,等.棉铃虫猖獗因子研究——土壤含水量与化蛹、羽化的关系.昆虫知识,1980,17(1): 9~13.
- [2] 吴子江.大田土壤含水量与棉铃虫蛹期数量变动规律的关系分析.昆虫知识,1992,2: 77~79.
- [3] 吴孔明,郭予元.土壤含水量对不同棉区棉铃虫羽化及抗寒性的影响.植物保护学报,1997,24(2): 142~146.
- [4] 杨燕涛,王东华,朱明华.土壤水分与棉铃虫化蛹的关系及对下代发生的影响程度.棉花学报,1998,10(4): 210~215.
- [8] 韩梅,朱叶芹.气候决定江苏省棉田棉铃虫的发生.见:张芝利,吴钜文,朴永范主编.中国害虫综合防治论文集.北京:农业科学出版社,1996.
- [9] 苏战平,翟保平,张考義.土壤相对含水量对棉铃虫化蛹、羽化和繁殖的影响.中国农业科学,2000,33(6): 104~106.
- [10] 沈晋良,吴益东,周威君主编.棉铃虫化学防治.农业出版社,1998.
- [11] 耿济国,张建新,张孝義.昆虫生态及预测预报实验指导.北京:中国农业出版社,1991.
- [13] 张孝義.昆虫生态及预测预报实验指导.北京:中国农业出版社,1997.