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美洲斑潜蝇发生的物候学模型

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美洲斑潜蝇种群动态过程,更有利于开展寄生蜂与美洲斑潜蝇之间关系的研究。

(Phaseolus vulgaris L.)为寄主,在 13、16、19、22、25、28、31、34℃,±0.5℃等温度下确定了美洲斑潜蝇的发 育起点温度和有效积温。以 9.5℃为起点温度,建立了描述各虫态进程的物候学随机模型。结果表明:各虫 态占 50%的种群数量时的有效积温量分别为,卵 46.97 日度,幼虫 106.97 日度,蛹 253.58 日度。幼虫高峰 期的积温为 75 日度左右。 化蛹积温在 90 \sim 120 日度之间。成虫在 200 日度开始羽化,300 日度时全部个体 基本羽化完成。蛹期的积温量与卵和幼虫的积温量之和相近。该模型能够很好地描述温室中变温条件下的

摘要:对美洲斑潜蝇各虫态发育与温度的关系的系统了解是利用寄生蜂防治斑潜蝇的关键。以花斑芸豆

关键词:美洲斑潜蝇;发育;物候学;模型

Stochastic model of vegetable leafminer Liromyza sativae Blanchard

(Diptera: Agromyzidae) phenology HAO Shu-Guang, KANG Le* (State Key Laboratory of Integrated Management of Pest Insects and

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512~516. Abstract: Knowledge of the temperature-dependent development of each stadium of the leafminer,

Liromyza sativae Blanchard, is of crucial importance to the biological control of this pest using parasitoids. In this study, low developmental threshold temperatures, effective cumulative degree-days and

developmental times of the leafminer were determined at constant temperatures of 13 C ,16 C ,19 C ,22 C , 25°C, 28°C, 31°C, 34°C, \pm 0.5°C on color bean *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

Developmental rates of each stadium of the leafminer increased linearly with temperature up to 34 C (r>0.97). More than 90\% of the variation in the developmental rate of each stadium was explained by temperature. Linear regression equations for developmental rates of eggs, larvae, pupae and all immature stages were $y_{\text{egg}} = -0.14674 + 0.017029t$ (r = 0.9914), $y_{\text{larva}} = -0.16679 + 0.017427t$ (r = 0.9826), y_{puppa} =-0.05759+0.008622t (r=0.9750), $y_{\text{all immature stages}}=-0.03333+0.003675t$ (r=0.9854) respectively.

The low developmental threshold temperature (LDT) and effective accumulated degree-days (DD) of each stadium were 8.62°C and 58.72DD for the egg stage, 9.57°C and 57.38DD for the larval stage, 8.98°C

and 155. 98DD for the pupal stage, 9.07 C and 272. 09DD for all immature stages. The developmental time

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of eggs, larvae, pupae and all immature stages decreased from 13.15d to 2.39d, 16.4d to 2.59d, 40.50d to 6.96d and 70.05d to 11.96d respectively as temperature increased from 13°C to 34°C. The developmental time of eggs and larvae was approximately equal to that of pupae.

The phenology model described by Dennis *et al.* was used to develop a stochastic phenology model for *L. sativae*. The function was:

$$P_i = \Pr[a_{i-1} < S(t_j) \leqslant a_i] = 1/\left\{1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{a_i - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2 t_j}}\right)\right]}\right\} - 1/\left\{1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{a_{i-1} - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2 t_j}}\right)\right]}\right\}$$

In the *L. sativae* model, stage 1 was eggs, stage 2 larvae and stage 3 pupae. As pointed out by Dennis and Kemp, the parameter a_i can be interpreted as the time (in degree-days) when only one—half of the population is in stage i or below. Because the lower developmental threshold temperatures (LDTs) of each stadium determined by linear regression were ranged from 8.62 C to 9.57 C, the LDT of 9.5 C was used to calculate the degree—days of each stadium. The parameters of the model were estimated using the Nonlinear Regression and Least—Squares method of the STAT program. The model predicted that 50% of the population would advance beyond the egg, larval and pupal stages by 46.97, 106.97 and 253.58 DD respectively. The peak of the larval population should occur at 75 DD. Third instar larvae should emerge from leaves between 90 DD and 120 DD and adults complete eclosion from 200 DD to 300 DD. The parameters estimated using this stochastic phenology model were applied successfully to determine the temperatures required to advance a particular stadium at a given time, and to simulate the process of population dynamics, thereby facilitating experiments examining the interactions of parasitoids with each larval stage.

Key words: Liromyza sativae; development; phenology; stochastic model 文章编号:1000-0933(2003)03-0512-05 中图分类号:Q969 文献标识码:A

美洲班潜蝇(Liriomyza sativae Blanchard)是世界性的害虫,寄主广泛,对多种蔬菜和花卉植物造成严重损失[1]。该虫自 1993 年在我国海南首次报道以来[2],扩散迅速。目前,其分布区域已经达到除西藏外的全国各省区,成为我国蔬菜和花卉生产的主要防治对象。迄今,有关其生物学、生态学特性和发生规律的研究,在国内外报道很多[3~8],但涉及到发育的物候学和预测技术方面的研究尚属空白,只有 Petitt[9]建立了幼虫阶段 3 个龄期的物候学预测模型。随着我国保护地作物种植面积的扩大,设施农业分布区域向北的拓展,预计美洲班潜蝇将在相当长的一段时间内仍然是农业上的主要害虫。在开展生物防治技术的应用研究中,寄生蜂的饲养接种和田间释放都要求正确地预测美洲班潜蝇的虫态和发育阶段,以利确定最佳接种和放蜂时间。本文在测定发育起点温度和有效积温的基础上,以积温量(日度)为单位建立各虫态发生物候学的随机模型,从而用来确定各虫态发生的始期、最大比例的时间、终期。

1 材料与方法

1.1 寄主与虫源

以花斑芸豆($Phaseolus\ vulgaris\ L.$)为寄主,菜豆种子种于直径 15cm,高 20cm 的塑料花盆中,每盆 2苗,放在光照生长箱中,于 25 C 恒温,14:10(L:D)h 光照周期,6000lx 光强度的条件下使其生长。当第一对真叶全部展开后 10d,叶面积达 $30cm^2$ 时去掉复叶用于接卵 [6]。

美洲班潜蝇采自北京郊区八家乡,在室内饲养、纯化 30 多个世代。接卵箱为 $40\text{cm} \times 40\text{cm} \times 40\text{cm}$,用 200 目纱网围成。每次接卵时,在接卵箱中放入羽化后一天的美洲班潜蝇成虫 100 头(♀:♦=1:1),每箱放 6 盆豆苗。产卵 6h 后($9:00\sim13:00$),将接卵的豆苗移入不同温度的培养箱中,使其发育。每隔 12h,观察记录叶片上的虫道数、幼虫数、化蛹数和羽化数。温度梯度为 13,16,19,22,25,28,31,34 $\text{♀},\pm0.5$ ♀,相对湿度>60%,为用期数据: <math>10)h。

1.2 模型描述与参数估计

昆虫发育的随机物候学模型是由 Dennis 等[10]提出的,他认为昆虫的发育是一个随机过程,由若干个小的发育阶段累计组成。发育过程 S(t) 定义为昆虫在实际时间 t 中完成发育量的和。S(t) 与 t 以有效积温 (日度 DD)为单位。S(t)开始于某一给定的发育阶段,t=0。随着 S(t)的增加,昆虫完成一系列的发育阶段。设 a_i = 昆虫完成第 i 阶段所需的有效积温量,那么 a_i 的值即为划分昆虫不同发育阶段的标志:。

阶段 1 $S(t) \leqslant a_1$ 阶段 2 $a_1 < S(t) \leqslant a_2$

所段 $2 \quad a_1 < S(t) \leqslant a_1$

· 阶段 r-1 $a_{r-2} < S(t) \leqslant a_{r-1}$

阶段 r $a_{r-1} < S(t), i = 1, 2, 3, ..., r - 1$,将昆虫发育阶段分为 r 个阶段。

该模型的核心是 S(t)随 t 增加的概率分布。而 Logistic 概率密度函数在精确度和计算的可操作性方面都是最佳的选择[s]:

$$f(s,t) = e^{\left(\frac{s-t}{\sqrt{b^2t}}\right)} / \left\{ \sqrt{b^2t} \left[1 + e^{\left(\frac{s-t}{\sqrt{b^2t}}\right)} \right]^2 \right\}$$

$$\Pr[S(t) \leqslant s] = \int_{-\infty}^s f(u,t) du = 1 / \left\{ 1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{s-t}{\sqrt{b^2t}}\right)}\right] \right\}$$

$$P_i = \Pr[a_{i-1} < S(t_j) \leqslant a_j] = 1 / \left\{ 1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{a_i - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2t_j}}\right)}\right] \right\} - 1 / \left\{ 1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{a_{i-1} - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2t_j}}\right)}\right] \right\}$$

其中, $t_j=j$ 时刻的有效积温(日度)($j=1,2,3,\ldots,q$); $a_i=$ 完成第i 物候阶段所需的有效积温($i=1,2,3,\ldots,r-1$)。根据 Dennis & Kemp^[11]的解释,参数 a_i 可以认为是第i 虫态的数量占总种群数量 50%时的有效积温量; $b^2=$ 正常数; $S(t_j)=$ 在时刻 t_j 昆虫累积的积温量。参数 a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_{r-1} 和 b^2 可用非线性方程的参数估计法(极大似然法或最小二乘法)求解。经模型适合性检验,分析模型的拟合效果。对于美洲斑潜蝇来说,给定 r=4,即:卵期、幼虫期、蛹期和成虫期:

卵期
$$P_{1j} = 1/\Big\{1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{a_1 - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2 t_j}}\right)\right]}\Big\}$$
 幼虫期
$$P_{2j} = 1/\Big\{1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{a_2 - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2 t_j}}\right)\right]}\Big\} - 1/\Big\{1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{a_1 - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2 t_j}}\right)\right]}\Big\}$$
 蛹期
$$P_{3j} = 1/\Big\{1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{a_3 - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2 t_j}}\right)\right]}\Big\} - 1/\Big\{1 + e^{\left[-\left(\frac{a_2 - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2 t_j}}\right)\right]}\Big\}$$
 成虫期
$$P_{4j} = 1/\Big\{1 + e^{\left[\left(\frac{a_3 - t_j}{\sqrt{b^2 t_j}}\right)\right]}\Big\}$$

其中, a_1 为卵占种群数量 50%时的有效积温量; a_2 为幼虫占种群数量 50%时的有效积温量; a_3 为蛹占种群数量 50%时的有效积温量; b^2 为常数。

2 结果分析

2.1 恒温下的发育

24.49%,幼虫占 22.24%,蛹占 53.28%。在 34%时卵历期占整个发育期的 20.02%,幼虫占 21.69%,蛹占

温度

(°C)

13

16

19

22

25

28

31

3.4

and

effective

58. 29%。从发育起点温度上看,各发育阶段的起点温度差异不大,都在9~10℃之间。因此在建立物候学模 型时。整个发育期均以 9.5℃为起点温度,用来计算有效积温,进而确定模型的参数。

2.2 物候学模型

stadium at constant temperatures

屷

Egg

13.15

8.43

5.85

4.17

3.81

2.74

2.66

2.39

以上述恒温条件下的发育资料和函数为基础来建立物候学的随机模型,用统计软件(STAT)中的非 线性回归模块的最小二乘算法求解估计模型参数,结果得: $a_1 = 46.97$, $(r^2 = 0.9257)$: $a_2 = 106.97$, $(r^2 = 100.97)$ 0.8746); $a_3 = 253.57$, $(r^2 = 0.8533)$; $b^2 = 0.6998$ 。(图 1 和图 2)。

美洲斑潜蝇不同虫态在恒温下的发育历期(d) Table 1 Developmental duration (d) of L. sativae each

幼虫

Larvae

16.40

10.04

5.85

5.21

3.46

2.91

2.49

2.59

蛹

Pupae

40.50

25.56

17.14

12.22

8.29

7.49

7.00

6.96

	Table 2	Regress	ion equation i
全生育期	each sta	adium at	t constant t
Total stage	developn	nental 1	temperatures
70.05	accumula	ated degr	ee-days(DD)
44.04			
28.84	虫态	相关系	回归
21.60	Stage	数 r	Regression
15.56			
13.15	91 ①	0.9914	V = -0.14674
12.16	幼虫②	0.9826	V = -0.16679

11.94

表 2 美洲斑潜蝇各虫态发育速率与温度的回归模型、发育

起点温度和有效积温(RH>60%) Table 2 Regression equation for development of L. sativae each stadium at constant temperatures, and its low

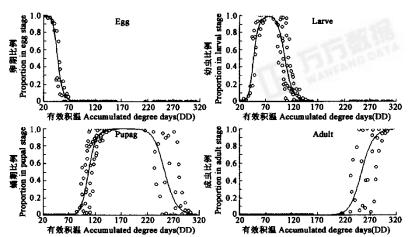
developmental temperatures (LDT)

			发育起	有效积
虫态	相关系	回归方程	点温度	温(日・
Stage	数 r	Regression equation	(C)	度)
			LTT	$K(\mathrm{DD})$
ýp ①	0.9914	V = -0.14674 + 0.017029T	8.62	58.72
幼虫②	0.9826	$V\!=\!-0.16679\!+\!0.017427T$	9.57	57.38
蛹③	0.9750	$V\!=\!-0.05759\!+\!0.008622T$	8.98	155.98
卵+幼虫4	0.9919	V = -0.07897 + 0.008622T	9.16	115.98

不严重。在积温量=46.97 日度时,种群以卵和一龄 ①Egg,②Larvae,③Pupae,④Egg+ Larvae,⑤Immature stage

幼虫为主,二者各占 50%。在积温量=106.97 日度时,种群以三龄幼虫和蛹为主,二者各占 50%。蛹的历期 较长,在积温量=253.57 日度时,仍有50%的个体为蛹。成虫羽化从200 日度左右开始,到300 日度左右时 几乎全部羽化。

从图中可以看到,各虫态间有一定的重叠,但 $_{\pm td, \pm tl}$ $_{0.9854}$ $_{V=-0.03333+0.003675T}$ $_{9.07}$ $_{272.09}$



美洲斑潜蝇物候模型(观测值, 模拟值)对各虫态比例模拟效果比较

Comparison of observed value (()) and simulating results (-) for the proportion of the L. sativae population in each stage as a function of accumulated degree-days 3 讨论

本文的实验结果与 Pettit ^[5]的结论非常吻合。他测定的幼虫的高峰期值分别为一龄 52.7 日度,二龄

76.1 日度和**三岭、物 扫**日度。结果,幼虫高峰期为 75 日度左右。可见幼虫的高峰期主要为二龄幼虫。在饲 养寄生蜂时,一般认为最佳的接蜂虫态是二龄幼虫區。因此,用美洲斑潜蝇饲养寄生蜂,在 75 日度的有效 从表 2 和图 1 的比较看,用线性回归模型估计的各虫态的有效积温量与物候模型估计的高峰期积温量非常接近,说明线性回归模型估计的有效积温参数是对各虫态有效积温众数的估计,能够较好地代表各虫态的发育进程。本文的模型对方程变异的解释程度在各虫态中都达到 $85\%(r^2>85\%)$ 以上,因此该模型的拟合效果是非常好的。

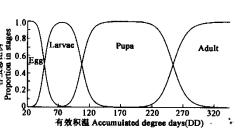


图 2 美洲斑潜蝇各虫态对积温时间的期望概率 Fig. 2 Expected proportion of *L. sativae* as function

of degree-day time 各曲线的交叉点对应的积温量正是某一虫态出现 50% 时的积温量

The cross points of curves indicate the accumulative degree-day time when 50% of the population is in stage i or below

有关以积温日度为时间单位的 logistic 物候模型在国际上的应用非常广泛,用来描述多种昆虫的发育过程和种群动态规律[10~13]。该模型的应用为理解害虫发生的物候进程提供了更多的有效信息,为虫害管理创造了条件。在构成方面,此模型既包含了变温动物发育的积温特性,又兼顾了群体变动的不整齐性和概率分布的特点。

Pettite 还比较了恒温条件下所测定的模型参数对变温情况下发育进程的预测结果,认为对各虫态高峰期的预测变异性很小,只有 $0.9\sim1.7$ 日度的误差。因此,该模型能够很好地描述温室中变温条件下的美洲斑潜蝇种群动态过程。在美洲斑潜蝇的饲养和其寄生蜂的大量繁殖过程中,以及对放蜂时间的选择上,以该模型为基础能够提高效益,达到最佳控制效果。

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