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四种十字花科蔬菜上小菜蛾自然种群连续世 代生命表

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摘要:利用作用因子生命表技术,组建芥菜、芥蓝、小白菜和菜心4种十字花科蔬菜上小菜蛾自然种群连续 世代生命表,分析寄主植物和生物因子对小菜蛾种群数量的控制作用。结果表明:在4种十字花科蔬菜的

一造菜上,小菜蛾均能完成两个世代。虽然小菜蛾在芥菜上的初始卵量最高,但害虫种群总增长倍数在芥

蓝上最高,其次为小白菜,菜心和芥菜,分别为 17.64、11.90、11.43 和 3.76。这说明尽管芥菜对小菜蛾成虫 的产卵有一定的吸引作用,但不适合小菜蛾生长发育。芥蓝是最适宜小菜蛾种群增长的寄主。生物因子在

小菜蛾自然种群控制中起着重要的作用,但是在不同种类十字花科蔬菜上,天敌类群对小菜蛾控制作用存 在一定差异。除芥菜之外,寄生性天敌对芥蓝、菜心和小白菜上的小菜蛾种群控制作用最大,其次为"捕食 及其它",病原微生物的控制作用最小。"捕食及其它"对芥菜上小菜蛾种群的作用非常明显,如果排除此因

子作用,小菜蛾种群两代后将增长 126.03 倍。该因子是导致芥菜小菜蛾自然种群增长趋势指数低的主要 原因。因此在制定小菜蛾防治策略时,应考虑蔬菜的种类和布局,加大对芥蓝小菜蛾种群的防治力度;芥菜 可作为一种诱杀植物种植,以吸引小菜蛾产卵,并集中防治。这些防治策略在小菜蛾综合治理中具有重要 的实际意义。

关键词:小菜蛾;十字花科蔬菜;生命表;芥菜;诱杀作物;中国

Effects of cruciferous vegetables on natural populations of the diamondback moth, Plutella xylostella L. (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae)

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Abstract: The diamondback moth (DBM), Plutella xylostella (L.), is an important, damaging insect of cruciferous crops worldwide and has become the most serious insect pest on crucifers in South China where the frequency of outbreaks has increased rapidly since the 1970s. The diamondback moth feeds only on cruciferous crops and its host preference is related to concentrations of mustard oils and glucosides in crucifers. Although all members of the family Cruciferae can serve as host plants certain species of crucifers are pre-eminently suitable as DBM hosts as they improve population survival rate and adult

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Biography:L Lindua, Ph mail:lhlu@gdppri.com D., Associate professor, main research field; ecology and biological control of insect pests. E- In order to objectively and quantitatively assess host suitability of crucifers to the diamondback moth, the four most important crucifers grown in Guangdong Province, South China, flowering Chinese cabbage, Chinese kale, leaf mustard and Pak-choi, were selected as the survey host crops. In our study these four crops were planted at the same time, in plots of 1/30 hectare, respectively. The life tables of

fecundity. The life table method is effective and is often used to analyze and evaluate the effect of environmental factors such as rainfall, predators and parasitoids on diamondback moth populations.

DBM on each crop were constructed based on both the data of systematic surveys of DBM populations in the field and population parameters estimated in the laboratory. The survey was conducted at two-day intervals from mid April to the end of May 1997, in a suburb of Shenzhen city, Guangdong, South China. At least 20 units containing about 0.11 square meters of crops were sampled randomly in every crop every 2 days. The numbers of all stages of DBM and its natural enemies were recorded systematically and a

certain number of DBM eggs, larvae and pupae were taken back to the Lab to estimate the parasitism,

death rate and fecundity of females. The results are as follows.

Among the four crops, leaf mustard seems the most preferable host for the adult of DBM. The significantly higher numbers of DBM eggs on leaf mustard indicated that it can attract more adults and stimulate their oviposition. On one cropping cycle of each of the four cruciferous vegetables diamondback moth can complete two generations. However, the indices of population trend (I) of two continuous DBM generations show significant differences between the four crops. I-values of DBM on Chinese kale, Pakchoi, flowering Chinese cabbage and leaf mustard were 17.64; 11.90; 11.43; and 3.76, respectively. It could be concluded that Chinese kale provided the most suitable nutrients for the development and reproduction of DBM populations; therefore it was considered as the best host for DBM among the four tested crops. Leaf mustard, although one of the most preferred hosts for DBM adults was not as good as three other crucifers for DBM development due to higher natural death rates of larvae. However as a trap crop, leaf mustard can suppress the population of DBM in the vegetable ecosystem by its ability to attract DBM adults and lower the nutrient fitness of DBM larvae. Therefore, planting leaf mustard strips within

Key words: Plutella xylostella L.; crucifers; life table; leaf mustard; trap crop; China 文章编号:1000-0933(2003)12-2624-07 中图分类号:Q968.1 文献标识码:A

other commercial crucifers can be considered as a realistic practice in the IPM of DBM.

小菜蛾 $Plutella\ xylostella\ (L.)$ 是十字花科蔬菜上的一种重要害虫,在热带和亚热带的南亚、东南亚及中国南部地区,近年来已成为蔬菜生产上的毁灭性害虫[11]。在小菜蛾的生态系统中,食料条件是影响小菜蛾种群数量动态的重要因素。作为一种寡食性害虫,小菜蛾的寄主选择与十字花科植物中的芥子油含量有关[$^{2\sim 51}$],寄主叶片的蛋白含量和营养状况对小菜蛾种群的存活率和繁殖力有显著影响[$^{6\cdot 72}$]。

生命表是研究昆虫种群的一种有效的方法,国外有不少学者利用自然种群生命表来分析降雨、天敌捕食以及寄生对小菜蛾种群的作用大小^[8~12],他们所用的生命表是以虫期为独立组分的,只能在计算结果中列出各虫期的存活率,关键因子的分析结果是按关键虫期推算的,所得出的结果用于确定该害虫防治的关键虫期是有效的,但不能全面反映各因子的实际控制作用。庞雄飞^[13]提出的以作用因子组配的生命表可以直接分析各个因子的作用,能客观、正确、定量地评价各种因子尤其是天敌因子对害虫种群系统的控制作用。利用作用因子组配的生命表,华南农业大学昆虫生态室评价了释放拟澳洲赤眼蜂,施用小菜蛾颗粒体病毒和 Bt 制剂等措施对小菜蛾种群系统的控制作用^[14~16]。本实验通过组建不同蔬菜种类上小菜蛾自然种群连续世代生命表,分析不同寄主条件下小菜蛾种群的实际繁殖情况以及自然条件下各种因子对小菜蛾种群数量的**药制作现**,扩充蔬菜种类对小菜蛾种群繁殖的营养适合性,为进一步制定不同蔬菜上小菜蛾防治策略提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试蔬菜种类 菜心 Brassicae parachinensis Bailey,芥蓝 B. alboglabra Bailey,芥菜 B. juncea (L.) Coss. var. foliosa Bailey,小白菜 B. campestris L. ssp. chinensis (L) Makino var. communis Tsen et Lee。4 种蔬菜的供试品种分别为广东省农科院蔬菜所出售的"49"菜心、尖叶芥蓝、大叶芥菜和矮脚奶白。

1.2 调查方法

田间系统调查 于 1997 年 $4\sim6$ 月在深圳龙岗示范生态农场进行. 每种蔬菜调查面积 $0.033 hm^2$ 。系统调查从子叶期始至收割期止,间隔为 2d,取样单位为 $11 cm^2$,随机取样,记载样方中小菜蛾的虫期、数量以及各种虫态的死亡因子和数量。调查期间,不喷施任何治虫措施。

室内观察 在调查过程中,随机摘取一定数量的小菜蛾卵、各龄幼虫和蛹带回室内培养,逐日观察记录各虫态的死亡原因及数量,以此估计相应虫期的作用因子存活率。蛹羽化后统计成虫雌性概率,雌雄配对后放入有新鲜菜心叶片的塑料筒中产卵,每天更换菜叶并记录卵数量,估计成虫的单雌产卵量。成虫喂饲10%蜂蜜水作补充营养,共设20对重复。

1.3 小菜蛾自然种群连续世代生命表的组建及生命表参数估计方法

参考何余容等[17]小菜蛾连续世代生命表的组建方法。

庞雄飞等[13]提出的以作用因子组配的生命表,其模型为:

$$I = N_2/N_1 = S_1 S_2 S_3 \cdots S_k F P_F P_{\varphi} P_f \sum_i P_{fi} (S_{Aa})^i$$

其中,I 为种群趋势指数; N_1 , N_2 为当代和下代的种群数量; $S_1S_2S_3\cdots S_k$ 为各作用因子相对应的存活率; $FP_FP_{\#}$ 为产卵量; P_f 为成虫迁移后居留率;Pfi 为成虫逐日产卵概率; S_{Aa} 为成虫逐日存活率种群控制指数 (Index of Population Control,IPC) 是对种群数量发展趋势控制作用的一个指标,以被作用的趋势指数 (I')与原有的种群趋势指数 (I)的比值表示,即 IPC=I'/I,在此基础上,庞雄飞等 [13] 提出了种群趋势指数 的排除、添加和干扰作用分析法。在排除作用分析法中,如果排除一个因子 I 的作用,其相对应的存活率 Si=1,则其种群趋势指数由原来的 I 改变成 I',即;

$$I' = S_1 S_2 S_3 \cdots 1 \cdots S_k F P_F P_{\circ} P_f \sum_i P_{fi} (S_{Aa})^i$$

则排除作用控制指数:

$$EIPC(Si) = I'/I = \frac{S_1 S_2 S_3 \cdots 1 \cdots S_k F \ P_F \ P_{\hat{+}} P_f \sum_{i} P_{fi}(S_{Aa})}{S_1 S_2 S_3 \cdots S_i \cdots S_k F \ P_F \ P_{\hat{+}} P_f \sum_{i} P_{fi}(S_{Aa})} = 1/Si$$

2 结果与分析

2.1 小菜蛾自然种群连续世代生命表

从田间动态数据和室内观察结果,组建 4 种蔬菜上小菜蛾自然种群连续世代生命表(表 1)。表 1 中成虫期参数为标准卵量,雌性概率和达标卵概率的乘积。从表 1 可以得出,在 4 种十字花科蔬菜的一造菜上小菜蛾均能完成两个世代,其种群总的增长倍数 (I_{12}) 在芥蓝上最高,其次为小白菜,菜心和芥菜,分别为 17. 64、11 . 90、11 . 43 和 3 . 76,说明 4 种十字花科蔬菜对小菜蛾种群增长的影响程度存在差异。从一造菜初期的第 1 代分析,在 4 种蔬菜上小菜蛾的种群种群增长比较缓慢,趋势指数 (I_1) 依大小排序为菜心 (3.39)、小白菜 (3.12)、芥蓝 (2.02) 和芥菜 (1.16);第 2 代小菜蛾种群增长指数 (I_2) 的排序为芥蓝 (9.81)、菜心 (6.36)、小白菜 (5.04) 和芥菜 (2.31),其中芥蓝最高,菜心与小白菜的无明显差异。在第 1、第 2 代间,芥菜地有小菜蛾成虫迁入,迁入影响作用为 1.402,其余 3 种蔬菜地的成虫均为迁出,说明芥菜对小菜蛾成虫的产卵确有一定的吸引作用,但最终小菜蛾连续世代种群的增长仍以芥菜上最低,进一步说明几种十字花科

蔬菜中芥菜最不适合于小菜蛾生长发育。 2.2 控制小菜蛾自然种群的重要因子分析

将各作**用序式物据**活率换算成的排除作用控制指数(EIPC)列于表 2,得到包括寄生,病亡和捕食及其它在内的各种天敌因子对 4 种蔬菜上小菜蛾自然种群连续世代的控制作用强度。结果表明,在第 1 代,菜

蛾啮小蜂、菜蛾绒茧蜂、雌性概率依次为影响芥蓝和小白菜上小菜蛾种群的重要因子,菜蛾绒茧蜂、菜蛾啮小蜂、雌性概率依次为影响菜心上小菜蛾种群的重要因子,菜蛾啮小蜂、四龄期的"捕食及其它"、雌性概率依次为影响芥菜上小菜蛾种群的重要因子。在第2代,作用于菜心、芥蓝和小白菜上小菜蛾种群的重要因子依次为菜蛾啮小蜂、雌性概率、菜蛾绒茧蜂以及四龄幼虫期的"捕食及其它",而作用于芥菜上小菜蛾种群的重要因子略有不同,依次为菜蛾啮小蜂、菜蛾绒茧蜂和雌性概率。

表 1 4 种十字花科蔬菜上小菜蛾自然种群连续世代生命表

Table 1 Life tables of two continuous DBM generations on different crucifers

		各期存活率 Survivorship of each stage of DBM					
代别 Generations	虫期 Stages	芥 蓝 Chinese kale	菜心 Flowering Chinese cabbage	小白菜 Pak-choi	芥 菜 Leaf mustard		
第1代	卯 Eggs	0.785	0.756	0.885	0.641		
	1 龄幼虫 1st instar larvae	0.697	0.659	0.938	0.553		
	2 龄幼虫 2 nd instar larvae	0.678	0.707	0.808	0.542		
	3 龄幼虫 3 rd instar larvae	0.718	0.807	0.611	0.570		
	4 龄幼虫 4 th instar larvae	0.240	0.263	0.196	0.255		
	蛹 Pupae	0.205	0.341	0.336	0.323		
	成虫期参数 Parameters of adults	153.8	133.1	115.5	128.6		
	种群趋势指数(I ₁) Index of population trend(I1)	2.02	3.39	3.12	1.16		
迁入或迁出 Immigration/emigration (λ)		0.890	0.552	0.727	1.402		
第2代	卯 Eggs	0.758	0.751	0.774	0.706		
	1 龄幼虫 1st instar larvae	0.784	0.800	0.714	0.628		
	2 龄幼虫 2 nd instar larvae	0.909	0.851	0.779	0.611		
	3 龄幼虫 3 rd instar larvae	0.934	0.843	0.876	0.566		
	4 龄幼虫 4 th instar larvae	0.351	0.355	0.378	0.342		
	蛹 Pupae	0.360	0.312	0.306	0.343		
	成虫期参数 Parameters of adults	153.8	133.3	115.5	128.6		
	种群趋势指数(I_2) Index of population trend (I_2)	9.81	6.36	5.04	2.31		
两代种群趋势指数 $(I_{12})^*$ Index of population trend of two generations (I_{12})		17.64	11.90	11.43	3.76		

 $^{^*}I_{12}=I_1\times\lambda\times I_2$

芥蓝、菜心和小白菜 3 种蔬菜上,寄生性天敌的控制作用最大,如排除寄生性天敌的作用,在一造菜的种植期内,小菜蛾种群能增长到原来的 40 倍以下;"捕食及其它"的作用其次,如果排除这个因子,芥蓝上小菜蛾种群将在原来的基础上增长 16 倍,菜心和小白菜上种群增长 8 倍以上;病原微生物自然控制作用较小,其控制指数范围仅在 $1.43\sim1.80$ 之间,即排除"病亡"因子,种群最高增长也就是为原来的 1.80 倍。芥菜上"捕食及其它"的作用非常明显,是导致芥菜上小菜蛾自然种群增长趋势指数低的主要原因,如果排除"捕食及其它"的作用,两代后小菜蛾种群将增长 126.03 倍。

3 讨论与问题

十字花科蔬菜是小菜蛾赖以生存的食物^[2],小菜蛾成虫喜欢选择芥子油含量高的蔬菜产卵,这已被众多的学者研究证实^[2~5,18]。在常见的十字花科蔬菜中,由于芥菜类有较高的芥子油含量,是小菜蛾最喜欢产卵的寄主,被推荐作为田间诱杀作物并成为小菜蛾 IPM 中的一条有效措施^[12,5,18]。本研究在系统调查中发现,在 4 种蔬菜上小菜蛾的初始卵量以芥菜上为最高,且在第 1、第 2 代间,只有芥菜也有小菜蛾成虫迁入现象,证实 了芥芹菜如茶蛾成虫的产卵确有一定的吸引作用。然而小菜蛾的最适宜寄主除取决于产卵选择性外,还取决于寄主植物的营养条件,因此最喜欢产卵的寄主并不一定是最适宜于生长发育的寄主。本实

芥菜

Pak choi Leaf mustard

排除作用控制指数(EIPC)
Exclusive index of population control

小白菜

菜心

Flowering

芥蓝

Chinese kale Chinese

代别

Generations

虫 期

Stages

验结果表明,小菜蛾在4种十字花科蔬菜的一造菜上均能完成两个世代,其种群总的增长倍数在芥蓝上最高,其次为小白菜,菜心和芥菜,分别为17.64、11.90、11.43和3.76,说明芥蓝是最适宜于小菜蛾种群生长发育的寄主,而芥菜是最不适合于小菜蛾生长发育的寄主。因此在制定小菜蛾的防治策略时,应考虑到蔬菜种类的不同,对小菜蛾增长倍数较高的蔬菜如芥蓝,应加强对小菜蛾的防治力度。作为一种诱杀植物芥菜能吸引小菜蛾产卵,但并不能提供最适于生长、发育和繁殖的营养,对整个蔬菜生态系统中的小菜蛾种群数量起压低作用,这在小菜蛾综合治理中具有重要的实际意义。

表 2 4 种蔬菜上影响小菜蛾自然种群的重要因子分析

Table 2 Analysis of important factors for DBM populations on different crucifers

作用因子

Factors

			Chinese kale	cabbage	Pak-choi	Leaf mustare
第1代	卯 Eggs	捕食及其它 Predators and others	1.25	1.29	1.13	1.56
1st generation		寄生 Parasitoids	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.00
	幼虫 Larvae	捕食及其它 Predators and others	4.93	2.25	2.96	12.87
		初孵幼虫死亡 Death of new larvae	1.11	1.13	1.06	1.17
		真菌 Fungus infection	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.00
		细菌 Bacteria infection	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00
		病毒 PxGV infection	1.03	1.13	1.03	1.00
		绒茧蜂 Cotesia	2.14	3.30	2.73	1.47
	蛹 Pupae	真菌 Fungus infection	1.11	1.10	1.04	1.08
		细菌 Bacteria infection	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00
		啮小蜂 Oomyzus	4.00	2.67	2.86	2.77
第2代	卯 Eggs	捕食及其它 Predators and others	1.32	1.29	1.26	1.40
2 nd generation		寄生 Parasitoids	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.02
	幼虫 Larvae	捕食及其它 Predators and others	2.03	2.33	1.91	4.48
		初孵幼虫死亡 Death of new larvae	1.11	1.13	1.06	1.17
		真菌 Fungus infection	1.01	1.19	1.42	1.14
		细菌 Bacteria infection	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.02
		病毒 PxGV infection	1.00	1.04	1.05	1.07
		绒茧蜂 Cotesia	1.78	1.47	1.82	2.21
	蛹 Pupae	真菌 Fungus infection	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.06
		细菌 Bacteria infection	1.03	1.00	1.03	1.00
		啮小蜂 Oomyzus	2.62	3.10	3.00	2.75

生物因子在小菜蛾自然种群的控制中起重要的作用,在不同种类十字花科蔬菜上天敌类群对小菜蛾控制作用有一定的差异。在除芥菜外的其它蔬菜上,寄生性天敌的控制作用最大,"捕食及其它"其次,由病原微生物控制作用最小。而在芥菜上"捕食及其它"的作用非常明显,如果排除此因子的作用,小菜蛾种群两代将增长 126.03 倍。在生命作用因子的估计中,"捕食及其它"除捕食性天敌的作用外,还包括其它不易统计的因子如气候因素以及寄主不适等引起的害虫种群数量减少。在本实验中,4 种蔬菜种植于同一时间,因气候因子引起的差异是不存在的,因此寄主的营养可适性可能是导致芥菜上小菜蛾种群增长较低的主要原因。据据为,参考用片的蛋白含量对小菜蛾种群的存活率和繁殖力有显著影响[6,7],而芥菜的营养可适性较差是否因为蛋白含量有差异抑或由其它原因引起,有待进一步探明。此外,排除作用控制指数(EIPC)

已被证明是生命表技术中很有用的参数,但是它的差异显著性统计检验问题尚有待于进一步解决。

表 3 天敌因子对 4种蔬菜上小菜蛾种群的联合控制作用

Table 3 Complex effectiveness of natural enemies on continuous generations of DBM populations

		-				_			
蔬菜种类 Species of crucifers	第1代 1st generation			第 2 代 2 nd generation			连续两代 Two generations		
	病原微生物 Entomo- pathogens	Parasitoids	捕食及其它 s Predators and others		寄生蜂 Parasitoids	捕食及其它 Predators and others		寄生蜂 Parasitoids	捕食及其它 Predators and others
芥 蓝 Chinese kale 菜 心	1.28	8. 73	6.16	1.13	4.69	2.68	1.45	40.94	16.51
Flowering	1.32	9.08	2.90	1.31	4.76	3.01	1.73	43.22	8.73
Chinese cabbage									
小 白 菜 Pak-choi	1.07	7.81	3.34	1.68	5.62	2.41	1.80	43.90	8.05
芥菜 Leaf mustar	d 1.08	4.07	20.1	1.32	6.20	6.27	1.43	25.23	126.03

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