

温度对甜菜夜蛾核型多角体病毒流行的影响

蒋杰贤,王冬生,曾爱平,季香云,刘劲军*

(上海市农业科学院植物保护研究所,上海市设施园艺技术重点实验室,上海 201106)

摘要:在恒温条件下,研究了甜菜夜蛾 3 龄初幼虫感染核型多角体病毒后的病死速率、病死时间分布与温度关系。结果表明,在 29℃ 以下,随温度的升高,病死率增加,幼虫病死速率加快,病死持续时间缩短;该病毒的热抑制温度在 27℃ 左右。改进的 Schoolfield 模型、Stinner 模型可很好地描述幼虫病死速率与温度关系。甜菜夜蛾种群饲毒后的每日病死率可用时间-剂量-死亡率模型较好地拟合,模型模拟值与实测值有较好的吻合(Hosmer-Lemoshow 统计量检验不显著),方程中各项系数经 *t* 检验达极显著水平;不同温度下的幼虫累计病死时间分布可用 Weibull 模型、Gompertz 模型及 Logistic 模型拟合,模型经 *F* 检验显著,模型中各系数经 *t* 检验均达到或接近显著水平。用剩余平方和 *Q* 比较各模型的拟合程度,以 Logistic 模型拟合最好,Gompertz 模型次之,Weibull 模型拟合效果稍差。上述模型可以用来模拟分析不同温度下的幼虫病死时间分布和幼虫病死速率。

关键词:甜菜夜蛾;核型多角体病毒;疾病流行学;病死时间分布;时间-剂量-死亡率模型;非线性模型;温度

Influence of incubation and inoculation temperatures on the epizootic of *Spodoptera exigua* nuclear polyhedrosis virus

JIANG Jie-Xian, WANG Dong-Sheng, ZENG Ai-Ping, JI Xiang-Yun, LIU Jin-Jun* (Shanghai Key Laboratory of Protected Horticultural Technology; Research Institute of Plant Protection, Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shanghai 201106, China). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2004, 24(8): 1724~1730.

Abstract: *Spodoptera exigua* is one of the most important pests of vegetable plants grown in China, feeding mainly on the foliage and damaging the fruits. It was reported that the parasitoids and a nuclear polyhedrosis virus had a notable impact on the larvae of *Spodoptera exigua*—the virus is the most effective mortality factor. Epizootics in natural populations usually occurred and the temperature was one of the most important environmental factors affecting epizootics. In this paper, based on the systematic observation of temperature impacted on the early 3rd-instar host larvae in laboratory, the relationship between the virus epizootics and the temperature was studied, and several mathematical models were conducted. These results can be favorable to epizootology and field application of the virus.

In our experiments, *S. exigua* nuclear polyhedrosis virus was obtained from Shanghai, China, and the isolation was proved to be specific for beet armworm (BA). The larvae of BA used in the experiments were collected in Shanghai greenhouse and isolated in our laboratory. The standard procedures were used as precaution against contaminating microorganisms during the experiments. The seven constant temperatures (18, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35℃) were designed, the host larvae reared at a relative humidity of 85% and light of L : D 12 : 12. The experiments were repeated for 4 times, and 30~40 larvae of BA were treated each time.

The results showed that (1) the virus-infected larvae started death mostly on 2~3d after pests inoculation, and reached

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(30070520);上海市科委重点基础研究资助项目(01JC14037)

收稿日期:2003-11-10;修订日期:2004-04-30

作者简介:蒋杰贤(1963~),男,湖南省人,博士,研究员。主要从事昆虫生态和害虫生物防治研究。E-mail:jiangjiexian@163.com

致谢:华中师范大学昆虫学研究所余泽华教授提供甜菜夜蛾核型多角体病毒毒株,中山大学昆虫所陈其津老师、李广宏博士在试验过程中多次提供帮助,谨致谢忱

* 现工作单位:湖南农业大学植物保护学院

Foundation item: The National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30070520) and Key Basic Research Foundation of Shanghai (No. 01JC14037)

Received date: 2003-11-10 Accepted date: 2004-04-30

Biography: JIANG Jie-Xian, Ph. D., Professor, mainly engaged in insect ecology and biocontrol of insectpest.

peak on 4~5d when the early 3rd-instar larvae were treated with the virus concentration of 1.32×10^6 PIBs/mL and incubated at the constant temperature from 20 C to 35 C. Between the temperature range of 20~29 C, it was found that mortality and death velocity of virus-infected host larvae increased, the disease death duration of host larvae obviously shorten, and the time at that point larval mortality and diseased prevalence started and peaked was correspondingly advanced accompanied with the increased incubation and inoculation temperature. The virus caused a mortality rate of 43.3% of the host larvae at 18 C, 90.6% at 29 C, but 56.2% at 32 C, which indicated the virus had a restricted thermal temperature. Based on the model ($Y = -322.7362T + 31.4028 - 0.5968T^2, R = 0.9146, df = 2, F = 10.23, P = 0.0267$), the relationship between the infected larvae mortality and temperature. the restricted thermal temperature was estimated to be 26.3 C. (2) The model describing the relationship between the mean lethal rate $V(T)$ of nuclear polyhedrosis virus to the *S. exigua* larvae and inoculation. Incubation temperature (T) was drawn as follows:

$$V(T) = \frac{\rho(25\text{ C})T/298 * \exp[\Delta H_A^\# / R(T/298 - 1/T)]}{1 + \exp[\Delta H_H / R(1/T_{1/2H} - 1/T)]}$$

Of which, R is $8.314\text{J}/(\text{K} \cdot \text{mol})$, and $\rho(25\text{ C}), \Delta H_A^\#, \Delta H_H$ are unknown parameters. The model can well fit to describe the relationship between mean lethal rate to SeNPV of its host larvae and the temperature. Otherwise, some observed data were also well simulated by Stinner model. (3) The Time-dosage-mortality model ($q_{ij} = 1 - \exp[-\exp(\gamma_j + \beta \log_{10}(d_i))]$), of which, q_{ij} is the conditional mortality on the i day, γ_j, β is unknown parameters, d_i is the functionary intensity of temperature under the virus-infected larvae on the i day) can well fit to simulate the daily distribution of disease death time of host larvae from 1 to 8d after inoculation at the temperature of 20~30 C. Hosmer-Lemoshow test showed that the theoretic values well fitted to the observed data, and t -test indicated that the parameters of the model reached a significant level. Based on the TDM model and under the constant temperature of 20, 23, 26, 29 C, the LT_{50} was estimated to be 5.725, 4.394, 3.746 and 3.286d, respectively. And the LT_{90} to be 4.999, 3.762d at 26, 29 C, respectively. (4) The cumulative diseased death time distribution could be described by S-type models (Gompertz, Logistic, Weibull). And, the stimulated result of Logistic model was better than those of Gompertz and Weibull models in terms of the nonlinear remainder sum of squares (Q values). All these models can be applied to virus epizootics forecast.

Key words: *Spodoptera exigua*; nuclear polydedrosis virus; disease epizootic; distribution of disease time; time-dosages-mortality model; nonlinear model; Temperature

文章编号:1000-0933(2004)08-1724-07 中图分类号: S436.34;Q965.8 文献标识码: A

核型多角体病毒是甜菜夜蛾自然种群密度的重要调节因子,常在宿主种群中造成自然流行,是颇具应用前景的生物防治物^[1~3]。温度是影响病毒病流行的重要环境因子,主要影响病死速率和病死率,温度高幼虫发病死亡的潜伏期缩短,而温度偏低时幼虫病死时间则明显延长。在大多数昆虫病毒中,如茶尺蠖(*Ectropis obliqua hypulina*)^[4]、棉铃虫(*Heliothis zea*)^[5]、梨豆夜蛾(*Anticarsia gemmatilis*)^[6]等宿主的 NPV,高于 30 C 时,作为衡量疾病流行程度的重要指标之一的幼虫病死率明显下降。寻求昆虫与温度之间相互关系的定量表达历来是昆虫生态学最为活跃的领域之一,其中以昆虫发育速率的数学模型研究最为深入。在病毒-昆虫宿主系统中,有关昆虫病死速率、病死时间分布与温度关系的数学模型研究较少^[5,6],在甜菜夜蛾病毒方面则未见报道。鉴于昆虫发育与病毒增殖、感染宿主过程中都存在多种酶促反应,且均由某些酶加以调控的共性,故引用描述昆虫发育速率的数学模型拟合幼虫病死速率与温度关系,同时引用时间-剂量-死亡率模型(Time-dose-mortality,简称 TDM)和 S 型生长模型描述温度对幼虫病死时间分布的影响,旨在为昆虫病毒流行学建模、田间应用,以及提高该病毒的工厂化生产技术提供资料。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

虫源为室内续代饲养 1 代的甜菜夜蛾 3 龄初幼虫。菜叶采自近期末施农药的青菜和甘蓝地。试验所用甜菜夜蛾核型多角体病毒由上海市华漕地区提供。在室内用甜菜夜蛾幼虫增殖一次后,将病死虫尸匀浆,经差速离心后的粗提液作试验用。按试验要求,用蒸馏水将粗提液稀释至所需浓度,用血细胞计数法计数多角体。

1.2 试验设计

应用人工气候培养箱(ZRX-300D,杭州钱江仪器设备有限公司制造)控制温度,试验误差为 $\pm 1\text{ C}$,利用箱内的日光灯控光,光照时间 12 h,相对湿度控制在 85%左右。试验设 18、20、23、26、29、32、35 C 7 个饲毒、饲育温度。试验时用浓度为 1.32×10^6 PIBs/ml 的病毒悬液渍洗净的青菜叶,在各处理温度下饲喂 3 龄初幼虫 30~40 头。24 h 后,双头饲养于放有无毒洁

净甘蓝叶的培养皿中进行观察。同时,在每一温度处理中均设对照。每天观察记载幼虫发病和病死情况。试验重复 4 次。

1.3 数据处理

采用 Schoolfield 模型^[7]、Stinner 模型描述病死速率与温度的关系;用 TDM 模型^[8]拟合不同温度处理下感病甜菜夜蛾幼虫每日条件病死率;用 S 型生长模型^[9]如 Weibull 模型、Gompertz 模型及 Logistic 模型来拟合不同温度下甜菜夜蛾感染核型多角体病毒后的每日累计病死率。

1.3.1 Schoolfield 模型 Schoolfield^[7]等在 Sharpe 模型的基础上提出了如下模型:

$$V(T)=\frac{\rho(25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})T/298\times\exp[\Delta H_A^{\#}/R(T/298-1/T)]}{1+\exp[\Delta H_L/R(1/T_{1/2L}-1/T)]+\exp[\Delta H_H/R(1/T_{1/2H}-1/T)]}$$

式中, $\rho(25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})$ 是假定没有失活酶存在的情况下 $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时变温动物的发育速率(本文指幼虫病死速率), $\Delta H_A^{\#}$ 为活化焓, ΔH_H 与 ΔH_L 分别是与酶的高温或低温失活有关的焓的变化, $T_{1/2L}$ 是在控制酶处于 $1/2$ 低温失活状况下的温度($^{\circ}\text{K}$), $T_{1/2H}$ 是控制酶处于高温失活状况下的温度($^{\circ}\text{K}$), R 为气体常数, T 为绝对温度($^{\circ}\text{K}$), $V(T)$ 为温度 T 时的发育速率(本文指病死速率)。由于高温区对病毒增殖、毒力抑制显著,低温区的影响较小,且试验是在甜菜夜蛾存活温区的中、上部分进行,可不考虑低温影响,故将上式简化为:

$$V(T)=\frac{\rho(25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})T/298\times\exp[\Delta H_A^{\#}/R(T/298-1/T)]}{1+\exp[\Delta H_H/R(1/T_{1/2H}-1/T)]}$$

1.3.2 S 型生长模型

Stinner 模型

$V(T)=C/[1+\exp(k_1+k_2T)]$

Gompertz 模型

$Y=K\exp[-\exp(\beta-\gamma X)]$

Logistic 模型

$Y=K/[1+\exp(a-\lambda X)]$

Weibull 模型

$Y=1-\exp[-(X/b)^c]$

式中, $V(T)$ 指幼虫病死速率, Y 为甜菜夜蛾 3 龄初幼虫饲毒后的累计病死率, T 为饲育温度, X 为饲毒后天数。在 Weibull 模型中, b 为形状参数, c 为尺度参数;在 Logistic 和 Gompertz 模型中, K 表示特定寄主-病原-环境系统中的感病死亡率上限, α 、 β 、 γ 、 λ 仅为线性方程中的截距和斜率,为位置参数,在 Stinner 模型中, C 为感病幼虫最大死亡速率, k_1 、 k_2 为模型参数。

1.3.3 TDM 模型 甜菜夜蛾种群在病毒接种后天数 $t_j(j=1,2,3,\cdots,J)$ 内,被作用因子(饲毒、饲育温度)的强度 $d_i(i=1,2,3,\cdots,I)$ 致死的条件病死率 q_{ij} :

$$q_{ij}=1-\exp[-\exp(\gamma_j+\beta\log_{10}(d_i))]$$

式中, γ_j 为描述时间区间 $[t_{j-1},t_j]$ 的时间效应待估参数,其值反映了该时间区内的死亡率; β 为温度作用强度的待估参数。

1.3.4 模型的显著性检验 对 TDM 模型,分别采用 Pearson 卡方检验及 Hosmer-Lemoshow 统计量检验模型拟合值与实测值之间的差异;对 Schoolfield 模型和 S 型生长模型,用剩余平方和 Q 值来比较模型的拟合程度。模型拟合在计算机上用 DPS^[10] 软件进行。

2 结果与分析

甜菜夜蛾 3 龄初幼虫感染核型多角体病毒后,随饲毒和饲育温度的升高,潜伏期缩短,病毒对宿主的致死速率加快,病死率增加(表 1),但温度高于 $29\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时,病死率反而下降,表明该病毒存在热抑制温度。根据表 1 数据求得幼虫病死率与温度关系: $Y=-322.7362+31.4028T-0.5968T^2(R=0.9146;df=2,F=10.23,P=0.0267)$,对函数求导,可求得函数的极大值为 90.3569,对应的温度为 $26.30932\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,表明该病毒的抑制温度在 $27\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 以上。

表 1 不同温度饲毒、饲育下,甜菜夜蛾 3 龄初幼虫感染核型多角体病毒后的校正死亡率、潜伏期、平均致死时间
Table 1 Mortality, incubation period, and mean lethal time of *Spodoptera exigua* NPV to its host larvae inoculated with SeNPV suspension (1.32×10^6 PIBs/mL) and incubated at varied temperature

温度($^{\circ}\text{C}$) Temperature	潜伏期(d) Incubation period	校正病死率(%) Revised mortality	平均致死时间 \pm 标准误(d) Mean lethal time \pm Se
18	8	43.33	11.0000 \pm 1.9200a
20	4	72.22	5.6980 \pm 1.4910b
23	3	86.67	4.7710 \pm 0.9214bc
26	3	90.00	4.3704 \pm 0.9667c
29	2	90.63	3.2414 \pm 0.6356d
32	2	56.25	3.2196 \pm 0.8782d
35	2	53.13	3.3521 \pm 0.9963d

* 表中同列具有相同字母的平均数间差异未达 0.05 显著水平 Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different ($P<0.05$, Duncan's multiple range test)

表 2 幼虫病死速率与温度关系的数学模型及其统计检验

模型 Models	模型系数 Model coefficients	检验值 <i>t</i> values	显著水平 <i>P</i> values	检验值 <i>F</i> values	显著水平 <i>P</i> values	剩余平方和 Residual sum of squares <i>Q</i>
Stinner 模型	$C=0.3161$	12.1106	0.0003	29.8471	0.0039	0.0025
	$K_1=5.4011$	3.1874	0.0333			
	$K_2=-0.2645$	3.0236	0.0390			
Schoolfield 模型	$\rho(25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})=0.3488$	0.9323	0.4199	15.9195	0.0240	0.0024
	$\Delta H_A^{\#}=101381.4035$	1.1247	0.3425			
	$\Delta H_H=154458.4288$	3.5446	0.0382			
	$T_{1/2H}=301.8525$	20.1495	0.0003			

2.1 对幼虫病死速率的影响及模拟

幼虫病死速率与温度关系的模拟模型参数及其统计检验结果列于表 2。2 个模型的检验均达到显著水平,模型中除 $\Delta H_A^{\#}$ 和 $\rho(25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})$ 外,其余系数均达到极显著水平,表明模型能很好地拟合试验数据(图 1)。

2.2 对幼虫每日病死率的影响

甜菜夜蛾幼虫在高温($\geq 29\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)下饲毒和饲育,第 2 天开始病死,第 4~5 天达病死高峰,低于此温度,病死始期和高峰期分别在 3~4d 和 5~6d。

用 TDM 模型模拟饲毒后 8d 内幼虫在病毒繁殖的适温范围内($20\sim 29\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)的每日病死率,结果见表 3 和图 2。

从表 3 可见,不同时间下的参数 γ_j 值不同,表明了条件病死率是时间相关函数,从而说明将作用因子和时间纳入同一模型中进行统一分析的重要性及可靠性。 γ_j 值的大小反映了幼虫饲毒后,感病幼虫在某个时段内的死亡率高。从表 3 可见,在饲毒后的 6 d 内,随饲毒后时间的增加, γ_j 值随之增大,但 7 d 后 γ_j 值减少,这与试验观察结果一致。TDM 模型经 Pearson 卡方检验显著,但 Hosmer-Lemeshow 统计量检验不显著,这样复杂的模型要通过 Pearson 卡方检验显得过于苛刻,因而只要能通过 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合度测试,表明模型仍能较好地拟合试验数据。模型各系数经 t 检验相关极显著。

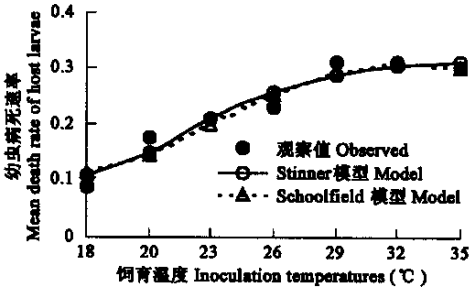


图 1 甜菜夜蛾幼虫病死速率与温度关系及模型模拟

Fig.1 The relation of mean lethal rate of SeNPV to its host larvae to temperatures

表 3 时间-温度-条件死亡率模型参数估计及统计检验

参数 Parameters	方程系数 Coefficients	标准误差 Standard error	<i>t</i> 值 <i>t</i> values	显著水平 <i>p</i> values
β	9.9972	2.1448	4.6610	0.0002
γ_1	-17.6819	3.1472	5.6183	0.0000
γ_2	-15.3868	3.0622	5.0247	0.0000
γ_3	-14.7556	3.0059	4.9089	0.0000
γ_4	-14.1804	2.9670	4.7794	0.0001
γ_5	-14.8883	2.9789	4.9979	0.0000
γ_6	-15.3612	2.9743	5.1646	0.0000
γ_7	-16.6770	3.1353	5.3192	0.0000
Person 卡方检验值 Chi-square		$44.4322 > X_{0.05}^2 = 32.6710$		
Howmer-Lemeshow 统计量 Statistic value		$6.6450 < X_{0.05}^2 = 15.507$		

2.3 幼虫病死时间 LT_{50} 和 LT_{90} 的估计

表 4 列出了由 TDM 模型估计的 LT_{50} 和 LT_{90} 值。在 $20\sim 29\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的适温范围内,随饲毒、饲育温度的升高,病毒对感病幼虫致死中时间和万头数据

2.4 感病幼虫病死时间分布及模拟

幼虫病死时间分布的 Gompertz 模型、Logistic 模型和 Weibull 模型参数估计结果列于表 5。从各模型的剩余平方和 Q 大小可见,3 种模型均能很好地拟合试验数据。通过比较 Q 值大小,Logistic 模型拟合效果最好,Gompertz 模型次之,Weibull 模型稍差。3 种模型的 F 检验也有类似结果(表 6)。Gompertz 和 Weibull 模型模拟结果见图 3。

从图 3 可见,3 龄初饲毒,在各饲育温度下幼虫病死持续时间随温度上升而缩短,反之延长。

3 讨论

大多数昆虫病毒在低温下的复制速率较高温下慢,且高温对大多数昆虫病毒有一定的抑制作用,即大多数昆虫病毒有热抑制温度。本文研究结果表明,甜菜夜蛾感病幼虫在 18~29℃ 温度范围内饲育,死亡率随温度上升而增加,>29℃ 时,死亡率下降,根据感病幼虫死亡率与温度关系的回归模型推测出的热抑制温度在 27℃,低于大多数昆虫病毒的热抑制温度,如家蚕(*Bombyx mori*)^[11] NPV 的热抑制温度为 35℃,茶尺蠖 NPV^[4]、棉铃虫 NPV^[5] 分别为 34℃ 和 40℃,表明在不同的昆虫病毒-宿主系统中,病毒的热抑制温度是不同的。一些研究表明^[4],温度对病毒的抑制作用,受宿主感染虫龄和高温持续时间的影响,本研究尚未考虑这些因素。

S 型生长模型可以用于昆虫疾病流行曲线分析。从 Gompertz 模型参数可以看出该病毒在甜菜夜蛾实验种群中的最高流行水平和流行速度。最高流行水平 K 值与温度关系呈抛物线型,23~29℃ 下的 K 值最大,是病毒流行的最适温度范围,而低温和高温均不利于病毒病的流行;流行速度 γ 也有类似的趋势,即在 23~29℃ 范围内,病虫的数量增加很快,但 γ 值的估算,只把寄主-病原系统粗略分为病、健两类,忽略了处潜伏期的中间类型,不能反映昆虫疾病流行的细节^[12]。Weibull 模型有广泛的适用范围,从模型的参数可以很好表达病毒流行曲线的性质,当 $C>1$ 时,死亡率是时间的增函数;当 $C=1$ 时,死亡率是一常量; $C<1$ 时,死亡率是时间的降函数。本研究结果表明,在 29℃ 以下,感病幼虫死亡率随饲毒后时间的延长而增加($C>1$),高于此温度时,死亡率下降($C<1$),但在高温下(>29℃),Weibull 模型拟合效果不理想,表明该模型可能更适用于模拟中低温下的病虫死亡时间分布。Logistic 模型符合甜菜夜蛾病死率在低温下随温度上升而增加,高温下随温度上升而降低的规律,但未能反映出高温下病死速率下降的特性。

表 5 幼虫病死时间分布与温度关系的数学模型参数估计

Table 5 Parameters estimated from the modeling of Gompertz Logistic and Weibull for the relationship between the diseased death time distribution and temperatures

饲育温度 Incubated temp. (℃)	Gompertz 模型 Gompertz model				Logistic 模型 Logistic Model				Weibull 模型 Weibull Model		
	K	β	γ	Q	K	a	λ	Q	b	c	Q
18	0.6009	3.7636	0.3534	0.0012	0.4800	8.0992	-0.7415	0.0014	16.7548	3.3040	0.0149
20	0.6582	3.6102	0.7984	0.0032	0.6322	6.2895	-1.2581	0.0065	8.0337	2.2340	0.0324
23	0.9182	5.9598	1.4727	0.0040	0.9000	9.0410	-2.0951	0.0004	4.8887	4.6972	0.0382
26	0.9228	3.8025	1.0905	0.0074	0.9090	6.5664	-1.6826	0.0039	4.5344	3.6279	0.0339
29	0.9150	4.5206	1.8155	0.0033	0.9063	27.2704	-13.9562	0.0000	3.1334	4.3572	0.0478
32	0.5696	3.0640	1.2951	0.0016	0.5653	5.2611	-1.9261	0.0008	8.2823	0.9495	0.0711
35	0.4567	2.4567	0.9920	0.0141	0.5402	4.7221	-1.5924	0.0102	9.2264	0.9653	0.0634

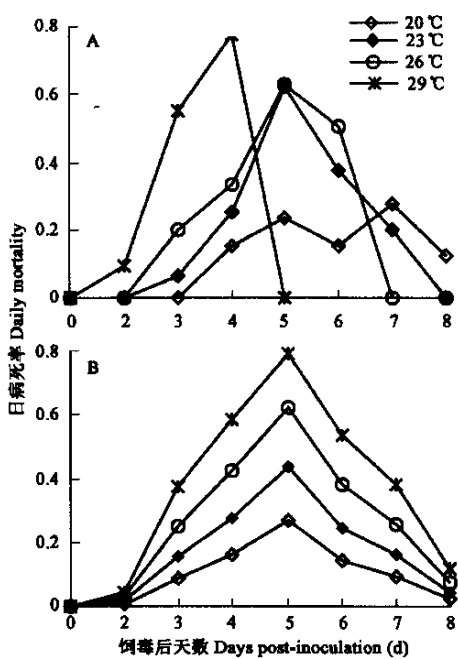


图 2 感染 SeNPV(A)和 TDM 模型模拟(B)的甜菜夜蛾种群随时间和温度变化的日病死率

Fig. 2 Conditional mortality probability of *S. exigua* infected by SeNPV (A) and estimated by TDM model (B) varying with temperature after inoculation.

表 4 不同温度作用下甜菜夜蛾核型多角体病毒对宿主幼虫的致死时间

Table 4 LT_{50} and LT_{90} values estimated by the TDM model at different constant incubation temperatures

致死时间 Lethal time (d)	温度 Temperature (℃)			
	20	23	26	29
LT_{50}	5.7253	4.3943	3.7458	3.2856
LT_{90}	—	—	4.9985	3.7623

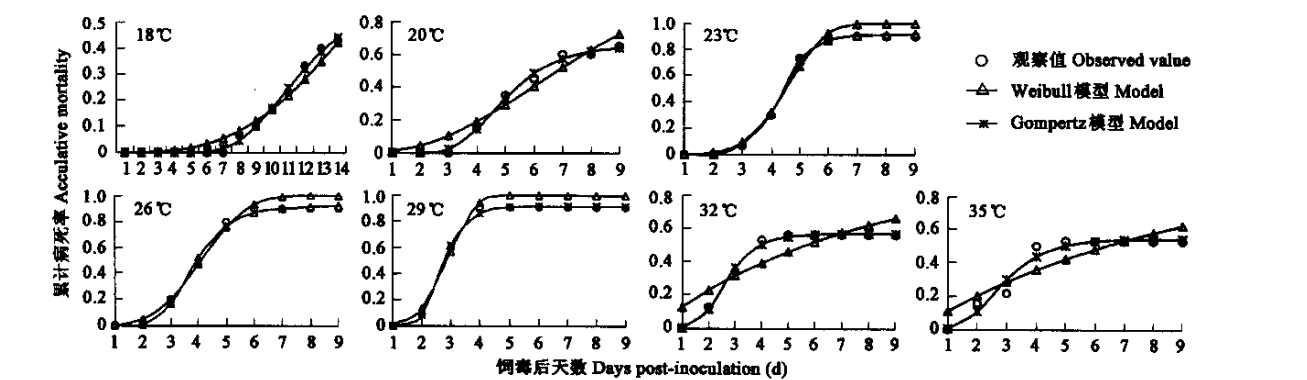


图 3 不同温度下甜菜夜蛾累计病死时间分布及模拟

Fig. 3 Distribution of cumulative diseased time of larvae of *S. exigua* infected by ScNPV at temperatures of 18~35 °C

表 6 幼虫病死时间分布与温度关系数学模型的 F 检验						
Table 6 F test for the model of the relationship between the diseased death time distribution and incubation temperatures						
饲养温度 Incubation temp. (°C)	Gompertz 模型 Model		Logistic 模型 Model		Weibull 模型 Model	
	F 值	显著水平	F 值	显著水平	F 值	显著水平
	F values	P values	F values	P values	F values	P values
18	1533.991	0.0000	1324.709	0.0000	362.906	0.0000
20	582.882	0.0000	281.759	0.0000	126.555	0.0000
23	526.337	0.0000	11290.575	0.0000	248.176	0.0000
26	520.210	0.0000	973.864	0.0000	258.371	0.0000
29	1020.971	0.0000	6465.624	0.0000	157.283	0.0000
32	713.224	0.0000	1349.981	0.0010	30.71	0.0000
35	71.813	0.0006	99.000	0.0021	31.444	0.0001

机率值分析方法是经典的处理农药生物测定数据方法,剂量效应和时间效应指标分别由相互独立的经验模型所确定,但时间效应和剂量效应的相互分离是该法的重大缺陷^[8]。为解决这一问题,Robertson 等^[13]提出应用重对数模型(Complementary log-log model,也称时间-剂量-死亡率模型)分析生物测定数据,此后在国际上逐渐流行^[13,14],正在取代已沿用半个世纪的机率值分析方法。由于 TDM 模型能将时间和剂量效应统一到一个模型中,模型的各个参数又有确切的生物学意义,因此已成为昆虫和植物保护工作者的有用工具^[8]。本研究引进 TDM 模型用于分析温度对甜菜夜蛾病毒流行的影响,结果表明在该病毒繁殖的适温范围内,该模型可用于模拟感病幼虫 8d 内每天病死率,作者曾试图用 TDM 模型分析低温区 and 高温区在全世代内的整个病死动态过程,但结果不令人满意。该模型可以模拟 19~35℃ 范围内斜纹夜蛾感病种群在饲毒后 11d 内的每日病死时间分布(另文发表),表明 TDM 模型可能更适用于对温度适应广的 NPV,但是否普遍适用于其它 NPV-昆虫系统则有待验证。

References:

[1] Alvarado-Rodriguez B, Rodriguez B. Parasites and disease associated with larvae of beet armyworm *Spodoptera exigua* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae), infesting processing tomatoes in Sinaloa, Mexico. *Florida Entomologist*, 1987, **70**(4): 444~449.

[2] Caballero P, Aldebis H, Vargas-Osuna E. Epizootics caused by a nuclear polyhedrosis virus in populations of *Spodoptera exigua* in southern Spain. *Biocontrol Science and Technology*, 1992, **2**(1): 35~38.

[3] Gelernter W D, Federici B A. Isolation, identification, and detemination of virulence of a nuclear polyhedrosis virus from the beet armyworm, *Spodoptera exigua* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). *Environmental Entomology*, 1986, **15**(2): 240~245.

[4] Ye G Y, Hu C. Effect of three main environmental factors on virulence of NPV from tea geometrid. *Chinese journal of applied ecology*, 1991, **2**(3): 269~274.

[5] Ignoffo C M. Effects of temperature on mortality of *Heliothis zea* larvae exposed to sublethal doses of a nuclear polyhedrosis virus. *J. Invertebr. Pathol.*, 1966, **8**: 290~292.

[6] Johnson J W, Casas C S, Allen G E. A Temperature dependent development model for a nucleopolyhedrosis virus of the velvetbean caterpillar, *Anticarsia gemmatilis* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). *J. Invertebr. Pathol.*, 1982, **40**: 292~298.

[7] Schoolfield P M, Sharp P J, Magnuson C E. Non-linear regression of biological temperature dependent rate models based on absolute reaction-rate theory. *J. Theor. Biol.* ,1981,**88**:719~731.

[8] Feng M G. The time-dosage-mortality modeling techineque in replacing conventional probit analysis. *Entomol. Knowledge*, 1998,**35**(4): 233~237.

[9] Ratkowsky D A. *Nonlinear Regression Modeling: A Unified Practical Approach*. Marcel Dekker Press, 1983. 51~52.

[10] Tang Q Y,Feng M G. *Practical Statistical Analysis and Computer Processing Platform*. Beijing :Chinese Agricultural Press, 1997.

[11] Kobayashi M, Inagaki S, Kawase S. Effect of high temperature on the development of nuclear polyhedrosis virus in the silkworm, *Bombyx mori*. *J. Invertebr. Pathol.* ,1981,**38**:386~394.

[12] Feng M G, Li H P. Development of *Zoophthora anhuiensis* induced epizootic in *Myzus persicae* colonies and an analytical model to describe its trend. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2001, **21**(10):1607~1612.

[13] Robertson J L, Preisler H K. *Pesticide Bioassays with Arthropods*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1992.

[14] Nowierski R M, Zeng Z, Jaronski S, *et al.* Analysis and modeling of time-dose-mortality of *Melanoplus sanguinipes*, *Locusta migratoria migratoroides*, and *Schistocerca gregaria* (Othoptera: Acrididae) from *Beauveria*, *Metarhizium*, and *Pecilomyces* isolates from Madagascar. *J. Invertebr. Pathol.* , 1996,**67**:236~252.

参考文献：

[4] 叶恭银,胡萃. 三种主要环境因子对茶尺蠖核型多角体病毒毒力的影响. 应用生态学报,1991,**2**(3):269~274.

[8] 冯明光. 时间-剂量-死亡率模型取代机率分析技术. 昆虫知识,1998,**35**(4):233~237.

[10] 唐启义,冯明光. 实用统计分析及计算机处理平台. 北京:中国农业出版社,1997.

[12] 冯明光,李惠萍. 安徽虫瘟诱发的桃蚜流行病与流行模型. 生态学报,2001,**21**(10):1607~1612.

