间种牧草枣园害虫与天敌群落优势种的 演替与 IPM 决策

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摘要:为了有效地管理枣树害虫 2004 年在太谷地区对不同处理的间作牧草枣园的害虫与天敌群落优势种的演替与 IPM 决策进行了系统的研究 结果表明:间种牧草枣园天敌明显大于 (P<0.05) 未间种牧草的枣园 种草综合防治园天敌明显大于 (P<0.05) 种草常规防治园 在枣树不同发育阶段 种草不防治区害虫群落的参数明显大于 (P<0.05) 未间种牧草的枣园,但丰富度与优势度参数则是未间种牧草的枣园明显 (P<0.05) 大于间种牧草枣园 天敌群落的参数是间种牧草枣园明显 (P<0.05) 大于未间种牧草的枣园 种草综合防治区明显大于 (P<0.05) 种草常规防治区。不同处理枣园天敌群落优势种对前二个主分量的负荷值,间种牧草枣区明显 (P<0.05) 大于未间种牧草的枣区,而枣园害虫群落优势种则是未间种牧草枣区明显 (P<0.05) 大于间种牧草的枣区。就天敌与害虫优势种的时空二维生态位宽度和重叠而言,不同发育阶段的枣园害虫的时空二维生态位平均宽度之间没有明显差异 (P>0.05) 大无状势种的时空二维生态位平均宽度是种草枣园明显 (P<0.05) 大于未种草枣园,不同发育阶段种草枣园天敌与害虫优势种的时空二维生态位平均重叠程度明显 (P<0.05) 大于未种草枣园,种草园天敌的累计贡献率高于 70% 的平均指数值明显 (P<0.05) 大于未种草园,而未种草园害虫的累计贡献率高于 70% 的平均指数值明显 (P<0.05) 大于种草园,且不同发育阶段也在不同处理枣园有明显差异 (P>0.05)。可见枣园 IPM 的实施应采取阶段性对策。

关键词 枣草间作 天敌和害虫优势种 多样性 注分量 生态位

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The dominant species succession of community of natural enemies and pests at Jujube fields intercropped with herbage and IPM strategies of Jujube orchards

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Abstract: To understand the Dominant species Succession of Community of natural Enemies and Pests at Jujube fields Intercropped with Herbage and IPM Strategies of orchards, a systematic survey was made at the four different treatments of jujube fields located 2.5 km west of Taigu (111°32′E,37°26′N,781.9 m elevation), Shanxi Province in 2004. The three treatments of the four different treatments of jujube fields were intercropped with herbage (Lotus comiculotus), and the other one wasn't intercropped with any herbage. Trees were 10 years old and in full fruit production, with a height of 5 m and a shading-degree of 0.4 – 0.6. In each of the four different treatments of jujube fields, five trees were chosen according to the chessboard sampling method to monitor the population dynamics of the predacity enemies and pests. The trees were monitored every 10 days from March 10th to September 30th. Each of four treatments was replicated three times. The natural enemies and pests were distinguished based on their taxonomy. Abundance, diversity indices of natural enemies and pests community, principal component of dominant species, and breadths and overlap of two-dimensional temporal-spatial niches of dominant species were used to analyze and compare the successions of natural enemies and pests at the four different treatments of jujube fields. IPM strategies of jujube orchards were exploded.

The systematic survey showed that significantly more (P < 0.05) natural enemies were observed at jujube field intercropped with herbage than jujube field without herbage. Significantly more (P < 0.05) natural enemies were found at integrated pest management jujube field intercropped with herbage than conventional pest management jujube field intercropped with herbage. In different developing periods of jujube trees, significantly more (P < 0.05) family, species, indices of diversity and evenness of pests were found at jujube field intercropped with herbage than at jujube field without herbage. However, significantly bigger (P < 0.05) dominant degree and individuals of pests were at jujube field without herbage than jujube field intercropped with herbage. Significantly bigger (P < 0.05) family , species , indices of diversity , and evenness, dominant degree, and individuals of natural enemies were at jujube field intercropped with herbage than jujube field without herbage, and the same increase (P < 0.05) of individuals at integrated pest management jujube field intercropped with herbage than conventional pest management jujube field intercropped with herbage. In different developing stages of jujube trees, significantly bigger (P < 0.05) loadings of dominant species of natural enemy communities to the first two principal components were at jujube field intercropped with herbage than jujube field without herbage. However, significantly bigger (P < 0.05) loadings of dominant species of pest communities to the first two principal components were at jujube field without herbage than jujube field intercropped with herbage. There was no difference between the breadths of two-dimensional temporal-spatial niches of pests in different developing stages of jujube trees at the jujube fields of different treatments. However, the average breadths of two-dimensional temporal-spatial niches of dominant species of natural enemies were significantly bigger (P < 0.05) at jujube field intercropped with herbage than jujube field without herbage. The average overlapped values of two-dimensional temporal-spatial niches between dominant species of natural enemies and pests were significantly bigger (P < 0.05) at jujube field intercropped with herbage than jujube field without herbage. Average index of ratio of accumulative total contribution of more than 70% of natural enemies was significantly bigger (P < 0.05) at jujube field intercropped with herbage than jujube field without herbage. But significantly bigger (P < 0.05) the ratio of average index of pests were at jujube field without herbage than jujube field intercropped with herbage. There was a significant (P < 0.05) difference in the ratio of different developing periods of jujube trees at jujube orchards with different treatments. The results suggested that IPM of jujube orchards was putted in practice with different countermeasures in different developing periods of jujube trees.

Key Words: jujube field intercropped with herbage; dominant species of natural enemies and pests; diversity; principal component; niches

枣树 (Ziziphus jujuba)是我国重要的经济林树种之一 随着生活水平的提高 人们对枣果品质的要求越来

越高,而频繁发生的害虫大大降低了枣果的产量和品质,严重的影响了枣园的经济效益,这就要求运用害虫综合治理的原理与方法,提高枣园害虫管理水平。间作牧草枣园生态系统中栖息着多种生物类群,其中害虫、天敌及其优势种是枣园生态系统的重要类群之一,对其群落演替的研究是有效地保护和利用自然天敌、采用合理的 IPM 方法来控制枣树害虫、促进枣树发展和生产无公害红枣的基础工作之一 [2-5]。 天敌是控制害虫发生与危害的重要生物因子 植物多样性对天敌的作用有着重要的影响 [5-11]。 在枣园生态系统中,天敌群落的演替与枣树害虫的发生危害存在着密切的关系 [12-13]。 了解枣园天敌的发生规律,对于枣树害虫的自然控制和IPM 的决策具有重要的现实意义。以往有关方面的研究主要集中在苹果、棉田等作物上 [14-16],对枣园生态系统中天敌与害虫群落优势种演替规律的系统调查和分析尚未见报道。本文系统地调查了间种牧草枣园天敌与害虫的群落动态,结合枣树物候期,研究枣树害虫与天敌优势种生物学和生态学特性的关系,探讨 IPM 决策方法,为间作牧草枣园天敌资源的可持续利用和害虫的协调管理提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验区概况

试验地设在山西省太谷 ($11^{\circ}32'$ E , $37^{\circ}26'$ N ,海拔 781.9 m) 10 年生的枣园中进行。设 4 个处理 ,每处理间距 $1 \text{km} \pm 100 \text{m}$ 。 A 种草综合防治——间种百脉根 ($Lotus\ comiculotus$),免耕蓄草、采取综合防治措施 ;B : 种草常规防治——间种百脉根、免耕蓄草、采取常规的防治措施 ;C :种草不防治——间种百脉根、免耕蓄草、不采取任何其它防治措施 ;D :不种草常规防治——不间种百脉根、不留任何杂草或其它间作物、采取常规的化学防治措施。每个处理设 3 个重复 ,每个重复枣园的标地面积均不小于 666m^2 。综合防治园采用的综合防治措施包括冬季结合修剪刮树皮、剪虫枝以及早春翻树盘和树干基部环涂药膏以降低枣树害虫越冬基数 ,枣树发芽期采用性信息素诱捕与振树法控制芽期食叶害虫 ,枣树开花座果期 (6) 月 15 日)与枣果膨大着色期 (6) 月 22 日)应用性信息素诱捕迷向进行预测预报及确定防治指标 ,结合叶面施肥分别喷施灭幼脲 1 号 (6) 足的 放悬剂 600 则100 ml· 666m^{-2} 及植物源生物农药 (试验品 60 ml· 666m^{-2} 各 1 次进行调治。常规防治枣园 ,按照枣农常规的防治历共用药 5 次 ,第 1 次在枣树发芽前期的 4 月 22 日喷 20% 康福多浓可溶剂 61 30 加l· 666m^{-2} 第 2 次在枣树发芽期的 5 月 8 日喷 62 .5% 的溴氰菊脂乳油 63 ml 64 ml 65 ml 66 ml 66 ml 67 ml 68 ml 69 ml

1.2 调查方法

在每个调查区采用五点式抽样方法,即选择有代表性的 5 株枣树,从 2004 年 3 月 10 日开始至 9 月 30 日为止,每隔 10d 调查一次,共 21 次,系统调查枣树上各种节肢动物的种类和数量。每株树分东、西、南、北 4 个方位的上、中、下 3 个层次,首先检查在树冠上活动性大的节肢动物,然后调查树上所有的节肢动物。对不能飞翔和飞翔能力弱的节肢动物采用常规调查法,记录其种类和数量;对善于飞翔、跳跃的节肢动物采用网捕法,即在调查点的附近扫网 5 次,记录其种类与数量 [17~22]。

1.3 数据处理与分析方法

根据枣树的生长发育状况,把调查的害虫按照发生的时期分成 3 个阶段:枣树发芽展叶期(III 3 月 10 日 ~5 月 20 日)、枣树开花幼果期(III 5 月 21 ~7 月 20 日)、枣果膨大期和着色成熟期(III 7 月 21 日 ~9 月 30 日)、然后统计分析不同处理中各时期天敌与害虫优势种群落的多样性指数。采用主分量分析方法,取累计贡献率达到 <math>85% 以上的前两个主分量,估计各物种对主分量的贡献,然后筛选负荷量最大的物种代表前两个主分量。群落多样性指数 III、均匀度指数 III、优势度 III 以及丰富度采用 Shannon-Wiener 信息量指数的计算方法。空间生态位宽度与重叠采用以 Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数为基础的生态位宽度与重叠指数。相关性分析采用 SPSS (1999)软件处理。不同处理的多重比较采用 Duncan 法 [23-361]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同处理枣园害虫与天敌群落参数的比较

将采得的标本进行整理、分类和鉴定 [12 37~40] 按枣树不同物候期害虫与天敌各类群在不同处理枣园的组成列于表 1。

由表 1 结果表明,在枣树不同的生长发育阶段,不同处理枣园的害虫与天敌群落参数的不尽相同。比较四种不同处理的枣园可见,在枣树发芽期,枣园大多食叶节肢动物开始活动危害,进入展叶枣树的食芽与食叶害虫的种群数量迅速扩大,由于不同处理枣园的植被及其管理水平的不同,因此,在枣树不同发育阶段各处理枣园害虫和天敌的群落参数,种草枣园与不种草的枣园均有显著 (P < 0.05) 差异。

就害虫的科、种、多样性以及均匀度而言,种草枣园均显著 (P < 0.05) 大于不种草的枣园,害虫的丰富度和优势度则是不种草枣园均显著 (P < 0.05) 大于种草的枣园。而天敌的科、种、多样性、均匀度以及丰富度和优势度 种草枣园均显著 (P < 0.05) 大于不种草的枣园。两天敌的科、种、多样性、均匀度以及丰富度和优势度 种草枣园均显著 (P < 0.05) 大于不种草的枣园;枣树开花幼果期枣园食物丰富、气候适宜,食叶、食花、食果害虫同时出现,天敌种类也随之增多,形成复杂的食物网络结构,是全年群落多样性、丰富度、均匀度较高,群落自控能力较强、较稳定的时期。此期各处理枣园害虫与天敌的群落参数与其它不同发育阶段相比均较大,并且种草枣园与不种草的枣园的群落参数均有显著 (P < 0.05) 差异,但在该发育阶段,种草综合防治枣园与种草不防治枣园之间害虫与天敌除物种数与多样性是后者明显 (P < 0.05) 大于前者外,其余群落参数均没有显著差异 (P > 0.05)。害虫的丰富度和优势度则是不种草枣园均显著 (P < 0.05)大于种草的枣园,天敌的科、种、多样性、均匀度以及丰富度和优势度,种草枣园均显著 (P < 0.05)大于不种草的枣园,在枣果膨大期与着色成熟期。尽管一些枣树害虫已经开始或者进入休眠滞育,可是由于采用了不同的间种与管理措施,使得种草枣园与未种草枣园之间的害虫与天敌的科、种的数量及丰富度有显著差异 (P < 0.05),但由于枣园蜜源植物开始枯竭,一些害虫或天敌开始陆续迁出枣园或者寻找适当场所准备越冬,因此,该阶段枣园害虫与天敌的群落参数与前两个阶段相比明显下降,但种草园与未种草园之间的害虫与天敌的群落参数仍有显著((P < 0.05),差异。可见,间种牧草与综合防治相结合对枣园生态环境的改善和有害生物的有效治理均具有重要的意义。

2.2 不同处理枣园不同发育阶段的害虫与天敌优势种的主分量分析比较

根据调查结果表明,枣园主要害虫的优势种有康氏粉蚧 $Pseudococcus\ comstock$ Kuwane、枣镰翅小卷蛾 $Ancylis\ sativa\ Liu$ 、枣瘿蚊 $Contarinia\ sp.$ 、枣飞象 $Scythropus\ yasumatsui\ Kono\ et\ Morimoto\ 和桃小食心虫$ $Carposina\ niponensis\ Walsingham$ 等 (表 2)。在枣树发芽展叶期 桃小食心虫仍处于滞育阶段,进入枣树开花幼果期和果实膨大着色期 桃小食心虫蛀果食心危害,成为枣园害虫的优势种。枣飞象在枣树展叶后期进入幼虫阶段,由树上掉落土中活动为害,由于枣飞象幼虫个体小,并仅取食植物的根部,尽管数量大也不会对枣树构成太大的危害,可见此间枣飞象已经不是枣园害虫的优势种。由表 2 可见,不同处理枣园不同发育阶段的害虫优势种的主分量负荷值,种草枣园与未种草枣园存在明显的差异(P<0.05),其中有些优势种的主分量负荷值,在种草综合防治园小于其它种草枣园。不言而喻,枣园种草并结合综合防治有助于降低害虫对枣树的危害。

枣园主要天敌的优势种有枣盲蛇蛉 Inoccllia sp.、中华草蛉 Chrysopa sinica Tjeder、褐蚁 Lasius fuliginosus Latr.、普通盲走螨 Typhladromus unlgaris (Ehata)、中华狼蛛 Lycosa sinensis Schenkel、草间小黑蛛 Erigonidium graminicolum (Sundevall)等 不同处理枣园不同发育阶段天敌优势种的主分量负荷值也不相同 种草枣园与未种草枣园存在明显的差异 (P < 0.05)。由表 3 不难看出 通常种草综合防治园明显 (P < 0.05)大于种草常规防治枣园。有些天敌优势种 在种草综合防治园明显 (P < 0.05)大于种草不防治园 例如枣盲蛇蛉在枣树前两个生育期。种草常规防治园明显 (P < 0.05)大于未种草常规防治枣园。由此可见 枣园间种牧草为天敌提供了生存、活动、繁殖以及隐蔽的场所 采用综合防治起到了保护天敌的作用。

接表1

2.3 不同处理枣园害虫与天敌优势种时空二维生态位宽度和重叠的比较

将不同处理枣园天敌与害虫优势种的时空二维生态位宽度和重叠的计算结果列于表 4。可以看出 ﹐在不同处理的枣园中 枣树害虫优势种的时空二维生态位的平均宽度的变化趋势是 ﹐种草综合防治园 (0. 8172 ± 0.0220) > 种草不防治园 (0. 7988 ± 0.0129) > 未种草常规防治园 (0. 7698 ± 0.0074) > 种草常规防治园 (0. 7532 ± 0.0103) ﹐但它们之间没有明显差异 (P > 0.05)。由此表明 ﹐枣树害虫优势种在不同处理园的空间上的分布和时间上的为害是较为一致的 ﹐天敌优势种的时空二维生态位平均宽度的变化趋势是 ﹐种草不防治园 (0. 9057 ± 0.0088) > 种草综合防治园 (0. 8600 ± 0.0129) > 种草常规防治园 (0. 7080 ± 0.0062) > 未种草常规防治园 (0. 5713 ± 0.0187)。种草不防治园与种草综合防治园之间没有明显差异 (P > 0.05) ﹐种草不防治园和种草综合防治园明显 (P < 0.05)大于种草常规防治园 ﹐且种草枣园天敌优势种的时空二维生态位平均宽度明显 (P < 0.05)大于未种草枣园 ﹐就枣园天敌与害虫优势种的时空二位生态位平均重叠状态来看 ﹐种草综合防治园 (0. 5724 ± 0.0152) > 种草不防治园 (0. 5651 ± 0.0156) > 种草常规防治园 (0. 5265 ± 0.0176) > 未种草常规防治园 (0. 4054 ± 0.0111) 种草枣园天敌与害虫优势种的时空二维生态位平均重叠程度明显 (P < 0.05)大于未种草枣园 不同管理的种草园之间没有明显差异 (P > 0.05);可见种草枣园天敌优势种比未种草枣园分布广 适应性强 更有利于天敌的扩繁增殖 ﹐尤其结合枣园综合防治 对枣树害虫的控制具有促进的作用。

表 2 不同处理枣园不同发育阶段害虫优势种对前二个主分量负荷值的比较

Table 2 Comparison of loadings of dominant pests to the first two principal components in different developing stages of jujube trees at the jujube fields of different treatments

项目]	[I	I		Ш		
Ite	em	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	<i>Y</i> 1	<i>Y</i> 2		
P1	A	0.217 ± 0.041 c	$-0.186 \pm 0.036e$	0.332 ± 0.035 b	0.202 ± 0.034c	0.198 ± 0.042b	0.187 ± 0.031 b		
	В	$0.283 \pm 0.028 \mathrm{b}$	$0.295 \pm 0.027\mathrm{b}$	0.352 ± 0.023 b	0.306 ± 0.029 b	$0.220 \pm 0.019\mathrm{b}$	-0.201 ± 0.052 b		
	C	$0.191 \pm 0.025\mathrm{c}$	$0.199 \pm 0.022 c$	$-0.283 \pm 0.037 \mathrm{c}$	$-0.238 \pm 0.040 c$	$0.172 \pm 0.028\mathrm{b}$	$0.196 \pm 0.029 \mathrm{b}$		
	D	$-0.344 \pm 0.032a$	$0.353 \pm 0.023a$	$-0.457 \pm 0.042a$	$0.372 \pm 0.030a$	$0.354 \pm 0.033a$	-0.274 ± 0.021 a		
P2	A	$-0.256 \pm 0.031c$	$0.175 \pm 0.027\mathrm{c}$	-	_	-	_		
	В	-0.319 ± 0.022 b	-0.266 ± 0.043 b	_	_	_	_		
	C	$-0.272 \pm 0.053 \mathrm{c}$	$0.147\pm0.021\mathrm{c}$	-	_	-	_		
	D	$0.379 \pm 0.041a$	$0.312 \pm 0.033a$	-	_	-	_		
P3	A	$0.215 \pm 0.032\mathrm{c}$	$-0.145 \pm 0.026 c$	0.230 ± 0.031 b	$-0.194 \pm 0.019 c$	$0.209 \pm 0.022b$	-0.214 ± 0.025 be		
	В	0.274 ± 0.021 b	0.223 ± 0.043 b	$0.293 \pm 0.028 \mathrm{b}$	-0.256 ± 0.022 b	$0.232 \pm 0.021\mathrm{b}$	-0.247 ± 0.034 b		
	C	$0.226 \pm 0.031 c$	$-0.158 \pm 0.023 \mathrm{c}$	0.276 ± 0.025 b	$0.248 \pm 0.043 \mathrm{b}$	$0.218 \pm 0.032\mathrm{b}$	$0.187 \pm 0.066 \mathrm{c}$		
	D	$0.323 \pm 0.035a$	$0.295 \pm 0.033a$	$0.356 \pm 0.030a$	$0.341 \pm 0.025a$	$0.289 \pm 0.029a$	$-0.301 \pm 0.042a$		
P4	A	$-0.255 \pm 0.021c$	$0.145 \pm 0.032c$	$-0.182 \pm 0.025 c$	$-0.184 \pm 0.030 \mathrm{c}$	$0.212 \pm 0.024\mathrm{b}$	$0.173 \pm 0.041 c$		
	В	-0.342 ± 0.042 b	$0.253 \pm 0.023\mathrm{b}$	$-0.255 \pm 0.0019 \mathrm{b}$	$0.242 \pm 0.041 \mathrm{b}$	$0.224 \pm 0.023\mathrm{b}$	-0.234 ± 0.021 b		
	C	$0.196 \pm 0.021 \mathrm{d}$	$-0.163 \pm 0.029 c$	$0.227 \pm 0.042 \mathrm{bc}$	$0.217 \pm 0.032 \mathrm{be}$	$0.207 \pm 0.019\mathrm{b}$	0.216 ± 0.029 be		
	D	$-0.389 \pm 0.032a$	-0.299 ± 0.043 a	$-0.308 \pm 0.032a$	$-0.294 \pm 0.028a$	$0.280 \pm 0.031a$	$-0.292 \pm 0.032a$		
P5	A	-0.199 ± 0.033 b	0.162 ± 0.021 b	$0.232 \pm 0.031c$	$0.192 \pm 0.022 \mathrm{bc}$	$0.189 \pm 0.042\mathrm{c}$	$0.188 \pm 0.040\mathrm{e}$		
	В	$0.208 \pm 0.042 \mathrm{b}$	$0.180 \pm 0.043\mathrm{b}$	$-0.252 \pm 0.025 \mathrm{bc}$	$-0.142 \pm 0.027 \mathrm{c}$	$0.216 \pm 0.023 \mathrm{bc}$	$0.153 \pm 0.020\mathrm{c}$		
	C	$0.215 \pm 0.035\mathrm{b}$	-0.166 ± 0.036 b	0.274 ± 0.023 b	-0.234 ± 0.041 b	$0.224 \pm 0.021\mathrm{b}$	-0.234 ± 0.025 b		
	D	$0.274 \pm 0.030a$	$0.299 \pm 0.043 a$	$0.343 \pm 0.025 a$	$-0.294 \pm 0.030a$	$0.288 \pm 0.026a$	-0.297 ± 0.034 a		
P6	A	-	-	$0.236 \pm 0.031c$	$0.212 \pm 0.022 \mathrm{bc}$	$0.179 \pm 0.012\mathrm{c}$	$0.179 \pm 0.022 c$		
	В	-	-	$-0.255 \pm 0.021 \mathrm{bc}$	-0.232 ± 0.021 b	$0.166 \pm 0.013 c$	0.196 ± 0.024bc		
	С	-	_	0.270 ± 0.033 b	$-0.194 \pm 0.041 c$	$0.204 \pm 0.021\mathrm{b}$	-0.234 ± 0.035 b		
	D	_	_	$0.347 \pm 0.025 a$	$-0.296 \pm 0.030a$	$0.258 \pm 0.021a$	$-0.297 \pm 0.024a$		

YI 第一主分量 1st principal component ;Y2 :第二主分量 2nd principal component ;P₁ :康氏粉蚧 Pseudococcus constocki (Kuwana);P₂ :枣飞象 Scythropus yasumatsui Kono et Morimto P₃ :枣镰翅小卷蛾 Ancylis sativa Liu P₄ 朱砂叶螨 Tetranyehus cinnabarinus (Boisduval);P₅ | 枣瘿蚊 Contarinia sp. P₆ | 桃小食心虫 Carposina niponensis Walsingham ;下同 the same below

表 3 不同处理枣园不同发育阶段天敌优势种主要种类对前二个主分量负荷值的比较

Table 3 Comparison of loadings of dominant natural enemies to the first two principal components in different developing stages of jujube trees at the jujube fields of different treatments

项	目	I		I	[<u> </u>			
Ite	m	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	<i>Y</i> 1	Y2		
E_1	A	$0.352 \pm 0.054 a$ $-0.366 \pm 0.042 a$		0. 276 ± 0. 032a	-0.484 ± 0.021 a	0.378 ± 0.049a	$0.323 \pm 0.032a$		
	В	$0.264 \pm 0.042 \mathrm{bc}$	$0.285 \pm 0.040\mathrm{b}$	$0.196 \pm 0.028\mathrm{b}$	$0.301 \pm 0.043\mathrm{b}$	$0.234 \pm 0.032e$	$-0.241 \pm 0.027 \mathrm{b}$		
	C	$0.298 \pm 0.039 \mathrm{b}$	$0.319 \pm 0.033\mathrm{b}$	-0.224 ± 0.024 b	$0.326 \pm 0.027\mathrm{b}$	$0.287 \pm 0.040\mathrm{b}$	$0.316 \pm 0.028a$		
	D	$-0.192 \pm 0.032 \mathrm{c}$	$0.203\pm 0.061\mathrm{c}$	$-0.147 \pm 0.019 c$	$0.172 \pm 0.053 c$	$0.178 \pm 0.042 \mathrm{d}$	$-0.194 \pm 0.023 \mathrm{c}$		
E_2	A	-0.278 ± 0.038 b	$0.262 \pm 0.028 \mathrm{bc}$	-0.292 ± 0.036 b	0.318 ± 0.023 b	$0.331 \pm 0.032a$	0.301 ±0.033a		
	В	$-0.213 \pm 0.027 \mathrm{c}$	$0.222 \pm 0.046 \mathrm{c}$	$0.221 \pm 0.046 \mathrm{c}$	$-0.249 \pm 0.032c$	$0.219 \pm 0.027\mathrm{b}$	$-0.259 \pm 0.021 \mathrm{b}$		
	C	-0.384 ± 0.043 a	$0.332 \pm 0.031a$	$0.372 \pm 0.030a$	$0.373 \pm 0.052a$	$0.349 \pm 0.035a$	$0.318 \pm 0.043a$		
	D	$0.142 \pm 0.031 d$	$0.176 \pm 0.036\mathrm{d}$	$-0.143 \pm 0.024 d$	$-0.185 \pm 0.035 d$	$0.156\pm 0.040\mathrm{c}$	$0.201 \pm 0.024\mathrm{c}$		
E_3	A	0.316 ± 0.019a	$-0.316 \pm 0.022a$	0.383 ± 0.023 a	-0.292 ± 0.034 a	0.269 ± 0.032 b	-0.294 ±0.024ab		
	В	$0.205 \pm 0.026\mathrm{c}$	$0.199 \pm 0.040\mathrm{c}$	$0.243 \pm 0.043 \mathrm{b}$	-0.198 ± 0.029 b	$0.208 \pm 0.022\mathrm{e}$	$-0.267 \pm 0.026 \mathrm{bc}$		
	C	$0.273 \pm 0.041 \mathrm{b}$	$-0.256 \pm 0.023 \mathrm{b}$	$0.376 \pm 0.035a$	$0.308 \pm 0.024a$	$0.318 \pm 0.032a$	$0.327 \pm 0.031a$		
	D	$0.162 \pm 0.035 d$	$0.135 \pm 0.033\mathrm{d}$	$0.156 \pm 0.020\mathrm{c}$	$0.143 \pm 0.029 c$	$0.146 \pm 0.029\mathrm{d}$	$-0.201 \pm 0.022 \mathrm{e}$		
E_4	A	0.391 ± 0.021a	0.219 ± 0.022b	-0.347 ± 0.019 b	-0.285 ± 0.040 b	0.333 ± 0.019b	0.316 ± 0.039b		
	В	$-0.272 \pm 0.032c$	$0.153 \pm 0.033 \mathrm{bc}$	$-0.253 \pm 0.0031 \mathrm{c}$	$0.171 \pm 0.031\mathrm{c}$	$0.254 \pm 0.033 e$	$-0.244 \pm 0.021 e$		
	C	-0.356 ± 0.019 b	$0.275 \pm 0.040a$	$0.425 \pm 0.032a$	$0.352 \pm 0.040a$	$0.402 \pm 0.032a$	$0.373 \pm 0.029a$		
	D	$-0.219 \pm 0.026 \mathrm{d}$	$-0.106 \pm 0.023 \mathrm{d}$	$-0.109 \pm 0.042 d$	$-0.114 \pm 0.028 d$	$0.181 \pm 0.021\mathrm{d}$	$-0.192 \pm 0.022 \mathrm{d}$		
E_5	A	-0.272 ± 0.033 a	0.317 ± 0.021 b	-0.351 ± 0.021 a	0.312 ± 0.032 b	0.324 ± 0.024 b	0.288 ±0.041b		
	В	$0.212 \pm 0.032\mathrm{b}$	$0.262 \pm 0.043\mathrm{c}$	0.274 ± 0.023 b	$-0.242 \pm 0.028c$	$0.266 \pm 0.033 e$	$0.191 \pm 0.027\mathrm{e}$		
	C	$0.275 \pm 0.042a$	-0.366 ± 0.026 a	$0.342 \pm 0.035a$	$-0.364 \pm 0.019a$	$0.379 \pm 0.042a$	-0.334 ± 0.023 a		
	D	$0.165 \pm 0.022\mathrm{c}$	$0.199 \pm 0.023\mathrm{d}$	$0.212\pm 0.041\mathrm{c}$	-0.196 ± 0.027 d	$0.218 \pm 0.024\mathrm{d}$	$-0.147 \pm 0.034 \mathrm{d}$		
E_6	A	-0.372 ± 0.043 a	0.347 ± 0.029a	$0.373 \pm 0.043a$	0.292 ± 0.032a	0.254 ± 0.028a	0.248 ± 0.031b		
	В	$0.274 \pm 0.042b$	$0.212 \pm 0.023\mathrm{b}$	-0.252 ± 0.021 b	-0.182 ± 0.021 c	0.206 ± 0.033 b	$0.171\pm 0.020\mathrm{c}$		
	С	$0.375 \pm 0.032a$	$-0.366 \pm 0.036a$	$0.333 \pm 0.031a$	-0.234 ± 0.021 b	$0.279 \pm 0.022a$	-0.294 ± 0.025 a		
	D	$0.201 \pm 0.032 e$	$0.169\pm 0.023\mathrm{c}$	$0.203 \pm 0.025\mathrm{c}$	-0.096 ± 0.017 d	$0.158 \pm 0.021\mathrm{c}$	$-0.087 \pm 0.014 \mathrm{d}$		

表 4 不同处理枣园害虫与天敌优势种的时空二维生态位宽度和重叠参数的比较

Table 4 Comparison of breadth and overlapped parameter of two-dimensional temporal-spatial niches of dominant species of natural enemy and pests at the jujube fields of different treatments

A	\mathbf{E}_1	E_2	E_3	E_3	E_5	E_6	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6
\mathbf{E}_1	0.778											
${\rm E}_2$	0.317	0.889										
E_3	0.462	0.465	0.867									
E_4	0.424	0.254	0.771	0.769								
E_5	0.392	0.380	0.652	0.722	0.879							
E_6	0.338	0.503	0.820	0.654	0.684	0.978						
\mathbf{P}_1	0.565	0.566	0.673	0.832	0.791	0.473	0.894					
P_2	0.347	0.446	0.865	0.668	0.549	0.545	0.534	0.828				
P_3	0.363	0.352	0.533	0.392	0.463	0.634	0.532	0.614	0.926			
P_4	0.532	0.673	0.765	0.545	0.645	0.455	0.604	0.772	0.535	0.798		
P_5	0.474	0.485	0.638	0.853	0.385	0.636	0.768	0.513	0.635	0.661	0.892	

续表 4												
A	\mathbf{E}_1	E_2	E_3	E_3	E_5	E_6	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6
P_6	0.449	0.583	0.745	0.630	0.582	0.475	0.595	0.413	0.443	0.522	0.478	0.565
В	\mathbf{E}_1	${\rm E}_2$	E_3	E_3	E_5	E_6	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6
\mathbf{E}_1	0.649											
${\rm E}_2$	0.356	0.736										
E_3	0.366	0.453	0.699									
E_4	0.474	0.587	0.558	0.687								
E_5	0.373	0.587	0.545	0.562	0.748							
E_6	0.224	0.551	0.811	0.463	0.682	0.729						
P_1	0.355	0.341	0.675	0.703	0.256	0.437	0.787					
P_2	0.416	0.442	0.743	0.639	0.641	0.554	0.358	0.799				
P_3	0.462	0.654	0.622	0.565	0.276	0.223	0.435	0.622	0.664			
P_4	0.369	0.557	0.652	0.567	0.473	0.547	0.254	0.535	0.474	0.785		
P_5	0.519	0.479	0.769	0.542	0.476	0.486	0.389	0.703	0.654	0.486	0.799	
P_6	0.489	0.511	0.752	0.621	0.632	0.510	0.376	0.654	0.567	0.524	0.364	0.685
С	\mathbf{E}_1	E_2	E_3	E_3	E_5	E_6	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6
\mathbf{E}_1	0.879											
\mathbf{E}_2	0.414	0.826										
E_3	0.323	0.561	0.983									
E_4	0.485	0.324	0.486	0.913								
E_5	0.334	0.463	0.754	0.565	0.897							
E_6	0.248	0.581	0.424	0.742	0.634	0.936						
P_1	0.142	0.472	0.948	0.664	0.367	0.756	0.765					
P_2	0.488	0.615	0.562	0.352	0.412	0.561	0.339	0.785				
P_3	0.423	0.472	0.844	0.563	0.326	0.435	0.561	0.336	0.869			
P_4	0.721	0.522	0.563	0.742	0.653	0.548	0.243	0.544	0.353	0.794		
P_5	0.438	0.625	0.732	0.528	0.774	0.643	0.324	0.535	0.249	0.449	0.898	
P_6	0.428	0.647	0.668	0.750	0.523	0.435	0.553	0.291	0.546	0.561	0.442	0.682
D	\mathbf{E}_1	E_2	E_3	E_3	E_5	E_6	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6
\mathbf{E}_1	0.467											
E_2	0.152	0.657										
E_3	0.455	0.238	0.745									
E_4	0.386	0.353	0.461	0.534								
E_5	0.236	0.465	0.336	0.714	0.456							
E_6	0.233	0.586	0.663	0.625	0.641	0.569						
P_1	0.307	0.413	0.722	0.379	0.454	0.524	0.801					
P_2	0.493	0.256	0.246	0.482	0.535	0.327	0.323	0.768				
P_3	0.314	0.338	0.412	0.417	0.353	0.213	0.344	0. 194	0.804			
P_4	0.566	0.262	0.576	0.335	0.472	0.376	0.227	0.456	0.348	0.687		
P ₅	0.264	0.175	0.652	0.613	0. 245	0. 281	0.352	0. 283	0.575	0. 293	0.799	
P_6	0.318	0.482	0.431	0.472	0.442	0.448	0.434	0.429	0.295	0.459	0.481	0.760

2.4 不同处理枣园害虫与天敌群落优势种的演替与枣园 IPM 决策的关系

在不同处理枣园的生态系统中,害虫与天敌群落优势种的演替与其物候期的生物学和生态学存在密切的关系。根据前两个主分量累计贡献率的计算结果表明,在枣树发芽展叶期,不同处理枣园害虫的累计贡献率在85%以上的有康氏粉蚧(89.8% ±0.034%)、枣瘿蚊(87.3% ±0.027%)、枣镰翅小卷蛾(90.4% ±0.040%)、枣飞象(96.6% ±0.042%)等。累计贡献率低于85%、高于70%的有黑绒金龟子 Serica orientalis Motschulsky、枣步曲 Sucra jujube Chu、红缘天牛 Asias halodendri (Pallas)、梨笠园盾蚧 Quadraspidiatus perniciosus Comstock、朱砂叶螨以及蚜虫等多种枣树主要害虫。比较不同处理枣园害虫的累计贡献率高于70%的平均指数值可见,未种草园明显 (P < 0.05)大于种草园 种草不防治园与种草综合防治园之间没有明显差异 (P > 0.05) 种草常规防治园明显 (P < 0.05)大于种草不防治和综合防治园。此时,枣园天敌前两个生分量的累计贡献率在85%以上的有枣盲蛇蛉(87.7% ±0.032%)、中华草蛉(86.8% ±0.028%)、褐蚁(85.9% ±0.027%)、中华狼蛛(88.1% ±0.034%),累计贡献率低于85%、高于70%的小花蝽 Orius minutu L、凹带食蚜蝇 Syrphus nitens Zetterstedt、叶色草蛉 Chrysopa phyllochroma Wesm、龟纹瓢虫 Propylaea japonica (Thunberg)以及姬蝽和猎蝽等。比较不同处理枣园天敌的累计贡献率高于70%的平均指数值可见,种草园明显 (P < 0.05)大于未种草园 种草不防治园与种草综合防治园之间没有明显差异 (P > 0.05),种草不防治和综合防治园明显 (P < 0.05)大于种草常规防治园。由此表明,通过间种牧草,结合综合防治可以使这些捕食性天敌对枣树发芽展叶期的害虫起到较好的控制作用。

当枣树进入开花幼果期时,间作牧草枣园害虫与天敌的优势种的前两个主分量的累计贡献率发生了变化。害虫的累计贡献率在 85%以上的有康氏粉蚧 $(86.4\%\pm0.029\%)$ 、枣瘿蚊 $(85.7\%\pm0.044\%)$ 、枣镰翅小卷蛾 $(85.9\%\pm0.037\%)$ 、桃小食心虫 $(85.1\%\pm0.021\%)$ 、朱砂叶螨 $(87.8\pm0.019\%)$ 等。累计贡献率低于 85%、高于 70%的有日本龟蜡蚧 (85.8%) $(85.9\%\pm0.019\%)$ $(85.9\%\pm0.037\%)$ 的有日本龟蜡蚧 (85.8%) (85.9%) (87.9%) (87.9%) (87.9%) (85.9%) (87.9%)

在枣果膨大期和着色成熟期的主要害虫为食心虫类。害虫前两个主分量的累计贡献率在 85% 以上的有枣镰翅小卷蛾 $(91.1\%\pm0.051\%)$,桃小食心虫 $(89.8\%\pm0.024\%)$,康氏粉蚧 $(86.4\%\pm0.034\%)$,朱砂叶螨 $(85.6\%\pm0.028\%)$ 等。累计贡献率低于 85%、高于 70% 的有日本龟蜡蚧 Ceroplastes japonicus Green、梨笠园盾蚧、叶甲 Cassida sp. 以及蝽象和叶蝉等。比较害虫的累计贡献率高于 70% 的平均指数值 ,未种草园明显 (P<0.05))大于种草园 种草不防治园与种草综合防治园之间没有明显差异 (P>0.05))种草常规防治园明显 (P<0.05))大于种草不防治和综合防治园。天敌前两个主分量的累计贡献率在 85% 以上的有枣盲蛇蛉 $(85.0\%\pm0.033\%)$,普通盲走螨 $(85.2\%\pm0.026\%)$,草间小黑蛛 $(87.4\%\pm0.024\%)$,褐蚁 $(88.0\%\pm0.039\%)$,中华狼蛛 $(85.4\%\pm0.025\%)$,累计贡献率低于 85%、高于 70% 的卷叶蛾小姬蜂 Megasty sp.、桃小甲腹茧蜂 Chelonus Chinensis Chang 以及步甲、姬蝽、瓢虫和猎蝽等。种草园天敌的累计贡献率高于 70% 的平均指数值明显 (P<0.05))大于未种草园 种草综合防治园明显 (P<0.05))大于种草常规防治园 种草不防治

园与综合防治园之间没有明显差异 (P > 0.05)。不难看出 此间是保果的关键期。应使用性信息素结合测报进行诱捕迷向和确定防治指标 采用以地面防治为主、树上调治为辅的控制对策。

4 结论与讨论

与单作枣园相比,通过间种牧草、枣园害虫与天敌群落的参数及其枣树不同发育阶段的害虫与天敌优势种的演替均发生了明显的变化,这与师光禄等[17-19 21]的推论一致。间作牧草枣园害虫丰富度减少可能与天敌的抑制有关,而天敌数量的增加,说明枣园间种牧草后不仅为天敌扩大和改善了生存环境,同时也为天敌补充了食料,从而保护和增加的天敌反过来加强了对枣树害虫的控制作用。未种草常规防治园生物群落的结构简单且脆弱,加之使用化学农药,致使天敌数量减少,天敌优势种的累计贡献率明显低于种草园。种草综合防治园中,由于种植牧草和减少农药的使用,使得害虫优势种的累计贡献率明显比未种草常规防治园小,天敌优势种的累计贡献率明显比未种草常规防治园大,从这个角度来看,间种牧草结合综合防治是枣园 IPM 决策中一项有益的策略。

根据本文研究数据可以看出, 枣园生物群落受环境影响较大, 具有明显的阶段性。在枣树开花展叶期是枣园节肢动物群落组建期, 枣园害虫与天敌一方面源于枣园自身的环境中, 另一方面是从周边环境的种库中迁入, 且迁入的天敌的数量与种类大于害虫[®]1。由于枣园间种牧草结合综合防治的有害生物管理措施, 有利于天敌的保护和利用。对于单作枣园而言,除了选用对天敌无害的生物农药来加强控害与保护天敌作用外,也可以在枣园适当保留杂草、喷施诱集物质、种植诱集植物来帮助天敌的早迁和在枣园的滞留。枣树开花至幼果期, 天敌主要靠在枣园增殖来增加数量, 其中主要是蜘蛛与草蛉等,种草枣园的牧草为天敌提供了栖息场所和食物来源, 而保护和增殖的天敌又有助于削弱和延缓枣园果实膨大和成熟期害虫的危害, 例如步甲和蚂蚁等天敌对桃小食心虫的捕食作用。因此,通过枣园种草,结合综合防治来改善枣园生态系统,提高枣园天敌的种群数量,促进天敌控制害虫的桥梁作用,是枣园 IPM 策略防治的重要环节。枣园果实膨大和成熟期,枣园天敌丰富度降低,因此应采取合适的调控策略来加强天敌对果实类害虫的控制作用,如选用对天敌安全的农药控制食心虫类害虫。从上述分析结果来看, 枣园 IPM 的实施应采取阶段性对策。

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表 1 不同处理枣园害虫与天敌群落参数的比较

Table 1 Comparison of community parameter of the pests and natural enemies at the jujube fields of different treatments

项目 Item -		害虫 Pe	sts		天敌 Natural enemies					
— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	A	В	С	D	A	В	С	D		
I 科 Family	$16 \pm 0.416 \mathrm{b}$	$14 \pm 0.429 \mathrm{b}$	$22 \pm 0.374a$	$11 \pm 0.328 \mathrm{c}$	12 ± 0.555 b	$10 \pm 0.525 \mathrm{b}$	19 ± 0.641a	$7 \pm 0.726c$		
种 Species	$43 \pm 2.012b$	$35\pm3.257\mathrm{e}$	$57 \pm 3.2633a$	$26 \pm 2.685 d$	25 ± 0.572 b	$18 \pm 0.537 \mathrm{c}$	$32 \pm 0.922a$	$11 \pm 0.545 \mathrm{d}$		
丰富度 Abundance	$435 \pm 19.31c$	$517 \pm 23.25 b$	$464 \pm 18.28c$	$634 \pm 25.62a$	$152 \pm 15.59 \mathrm{b}$	$127 \pm 15.87\mathrm{c}$	195 ± 11. 24a	$98 \pm 9.94 \mathrm{d}$		
多样性 Diversity	3.154 ± 0.326 b	$2.658 \pm 0.254 \mathrm{e}$	3.981 ±0.268a	$2.0645 \pm 0.321 d$	2.614 ± 0.421 b	$2.012 \pm 0.3011c$	$2.989 \pm 0.3512a$	1.766 ±0.2891d		
均匀度 Evenness	$0.728 \pm 0.053a$	$0.716 \pm 0.045a$	$0.821 \pm 0.058a$	0.608 ± 0.036 b	$0.812 \pm 0.108a$	$0.824 \pm 0.063a$	$0.795 \pm 0.114a$	$0.548 \pm 0.105 \mathrm{b}$		
优势度 Dominance	$0.199 \pm 0.024 c$	$0.271 \pm 0.042\mathrm{b}$	$0.203 \pm 0.036\mathrm{c}$	$0.397 \pm 0.037a$	$0.263 \pm 0.078\mathrm{b}$	$0.222 \pm 0.123 \mathrm{c}$	$0.294 \pm 0.063a$	$0.171 \pm 0.103 \mathrm{d}$		
Ⅱ 科 Family	25 ± 0.955a	$19 \pm 0.755 \mathrm{b}$	27 ± 0.773a	$14 \pm 0.567 \mathrm{c}$	21 ± 0.644a	$17 \pm 0.755 \mathrm{b}$	23 ± 0.574a	$12 \pm 0.666 c$		
种 Species	54 ± 2.012 b	$43\pm3.257\mathrm{e}$	69 ± 3. 2633a	$34 \pm 2.685 d$	41 ± 0.895 b	$32 \pm 0.757 \mathrm{c}$	$53 \pm 0.772a$	$19 \pm 0.834 d$		
丰富度 Abundance	$574 \pm 35.42 \mathrm{c}$	$745 \pm 28.62 \mathrm{b}$	$597 \pm 27.88c$	879 ± 31.87a	225 ± 35. 79a	$165 \pm 19.21 \mathrm{b}$	$237 \pm 32.89a$	125 ± 21.25c		
多样性 Diversity	2.987 ± 0.371 b	$2.178\pm0.243\mathrm{c}$	$3.594 \pm 0.254a$	$1.489 \pm 0.251 \mathrm{d}$	2.752 ± 0.421 b	$2.013 \pm 0.412c$	$3.218 \pm 0.362a$	$1.517 \pm 0.368 \mathrm{d}$		
均匀度 Evenness	$0.826 \pm 0.062a$	$0.694 \pm 0.036 \mathrm{b}$	$0.879 \pm 0.054a$	$0.619 \pm 0.035 c$	$0.942 \pm 0.215a$	0.745 ± 0.083 b	$0.923 \pm 0.062a$	$0.501\pm0.089\mathrm{c}$		
优势度 Dominance	$0.225 \pm 0.025 c$	$0.289 \pm 0.041\mathrm{b}$	$0.236 \pm 0.033\mathrm{c}$	$0.337 \pm 0.032a$	$0.298 \pm 0.037a$	$0.247 \pm 0.062\mathrm{b}$	$0.317 \pm 0.046a$	$0.212 \pm 0.041 c$		
Ⅲ 科 Family	$14 \pm 0.847 \mathrm{b}$	$12 \pm 0.546 \mathrm{c}$	19 ± 0.595a	$9 \pm 0.575 \mathrm{d}$	11 ± 0.653 b	9 ± 0.443 b	15 ± 0.695a	$6 \pm 0.675 c$		
种 Species	$36 \pm 2.012b$	$32\pm3.257\mathrm{e}$	50 ± 3.2633 a	$23 \pm 2.685 d$	18 ± 0.975 b	$13 \pm 0.542e$	$26 \pm 0.893a$	$9\pm0.474\mathrm{d}$		
丰富度 Abundance	$418\pm19.43\mathrm{c}$	487 ± 23.51 b	423 ± 32. 21 c	535 ± 25. 24a	113 ± 32.84b	95 ± 21. 29 c	149 ± 38. 28a	$65 \pm 26.38 d$		
多样性 Diversity	2.983 ±0.178a	$1.867 \pm 0.211\mathrm{c}$	2.547 ± 0.271 b	1.342 ±0.221d	$2.693 \pm 0.342a$	2.198 ± 0.523 b	2.879 ±0.361a	$1.412 \pm 0.209 c$		
均匀度 Evenness	$0.827 \pm 0.051a$	$0.787 \pm 0.041a$	$0.899 \pm 0.064a$	$0.678 \pm 0.042\mathrm{b}$	$0.798 \pm 0.036\mathrm{b}$	$0.734 \pm 0.087 \mathrm{c}$	$0.842 \pm 0.035a$	$0.689 \pm 0.051 \mathrm{d}$		
优势度 Dominance	$0.223 \pm 0.031c$	$0.263 \pm 0.012\mathrm{b}$	$0.232 \pm 0.031\mathrm{c}$	$0.314 \pm 0.032a$	$0.284 \pm 0.042 \mathrm{b}$	$0.246 \pm 0.048c$	$0.338 \pm 0.062a$	$0.182 \pm 0.037 \mathrm{d}$		

I 漆树发芽展叶期 (3月10日~5月20日) Stage of sprouting and leaves of jujube tree (Mar. 10 May. 20), II 滚树开花幼果期 (5月21日~7月20日) D Stage of blossom and young fruit of jujube tree (May 21 Jul. 30), II 滚果膨大与着色成熟期 (7月21日~9月30日) Stage of developing and ripening of jujube fruit (Aug. 1 Sept. 30); A 种草综合防治 Integrated pest management jujube field intercropped with herbage; B 种草常规防治 Conventional management jujube field intercropped with herbage; C 种草不防治 Non – management jujube field intercropped with herbage; The same below