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封面图说:黄河的宁夏段属于中国的半荒漠地区,这里气候干燥、降水极少(250mm 以下)、植被缺乏、物理风化强烈、风力作用强劲、其蒸发量超过降水量数十倍。人们从黄河中提水引水灌溉土地,就近形成了荒漠中的绿洲。有水就有生命,有水就有绿色。这种独特的条件形成了人与沙较量的生态关系——不是人逼沙退就是沙逼人退。

彩图提供:陈建伟教授 国家林业局 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

高建昌, 郭广君, 国艳梅, 王孝宣, 张友军, 杜永臣. 不同番茄材料对 B 型烟粉虱个体发育和繁殖能力的影响. 生态学报, 2011, 31(23): 7211-7217.

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不同番茄材料对 B 型烟粉虱个体发育和繁殖能力的影响

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摘要:以甘蓝寄主上连续繁殖多代后的 B 型烟粉虱为对象, 对其在 8 种番茄材料(4 个栽培番茄、3 个多毛番茄和 1 个醋栗番茄)上的产卵量、体型大小、发育历期、存活率以及第 2 代成虫的产卵量和寿命等生物学参数进行观察。自然情况下(10:00—14:00)接虫, 烟粉虱在多毛番茄 LA2329 上的平均产卵量显著低于栽培番茄 9706 上的产卵量(分别为 11 粒, 164 粒)。羽化后, 烟粉虱雌虫在多毛番茄 LA1777 上的寿命显著低于在栽培番茄 Moneymaker 上的存活寿命(分别为 5d, 22d); 而羽化后雌虫在 LA1777 上的平均产卵量显著低于在栽培番茄早粉 2 号上的产卵量(分别为 7 粒/头, 95 粒/头)。在其他参数, 如体型大小、存活率、发育历期等, 没有显著性的变化。结果显示, 较多毛番茄而言, 栽培番茄是烟粉虱的较好寄主。而且, 在评价抗烟粉虱番茄材料时, 平均产卵量、羽化后雌虫寿命及产卵量是 3 个有效的评价参数。

关键词: B 型烟粉虱; 番茄; 平均产卵量; 成虫寿命; 存活率; 多毛番茄; 栽培番茄; 醋栗番茄

Development and reproduction of *Bemisia tabaci* biotype B on wild and cultivated tomato accessions

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Abstract: *Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) biotype B has become a severe economic pest in recent years worldwide and infests more than 600 host plant species. In tomato it causes irregular fruit ripening and induces plant physiological disorders via transmitted geminiviruses such as *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus*. As a result, tomato yields are severely reduced. Presently, it is the most important pest of greenhouse-grown tomato plants in China. Previous researchers found that some wild tomato species were resistant or tolerant to *B. tabaci*. However, the effect of these wild species on growth of *B. tabaci* and the different responses among wild tomato species and cultivars are not well known. In this research, *B. tabaci* biotype B, reared on cabbage, was transferred to eight tomato accessions (three *Solanum habrochaites*, four *S. lycopersicum* and one *S. pimpinellifolium*). Oviposition, body size, rate of development, longevity, and survivorship were investigated. *Bemisia tabaci* deposited lowest eggs on accession LA1777 (*S. habrochaites*) and highest on 9706 (*S. lycopersicum*) from 10:00 to 14:00 on a sunny day (14 and 164 eggs, respectively). After egg-laying, the adults of *B. tabaci* were moved to a incubator maintained at 25°C and 60% RH with a 16/8 h (light/dark) photoperiod, and all life parameters were investigated. The first, second and fourth instars were larger on *S. habrochaites* than on the other accessions. However, the third instars were largest on accession 9706. The development time of *B. tabaci* from egg to adult was longest (29 days) on Lichun (*S.*

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lycopersicum) and shortest (21.5 days) on 9706. The longest development time from first to fourth instars was 16 days on Moneymaker (*S. lycopersicum*) and the shortest time was 10 days on Zaofen No. 2 (*S. lycopersicum*). From egg to first instar, the development time was longer on 9706 (14 days) than on LA2329 (*S. habrochaites*; 9 days). The survivorship of *B. tabaci* from egg to adult was significantly higher on LA1777 (88.28%) than on Lichun (53.25%). Survivorship in the pupal stage was significantly higher on LA1777 (96.56%) than on 9706 (84.51%), and the other accessions did not differ significantly from 9706. Survivorship in the first instar was higher on 9706 (98.58%) than on To937 (*S. pimpinellifolium*; 91.08%); there was no significant difference between the other accessions and To937. Survivorship in the second and third instars did not differ significantly among all accessions. In fourth instar, survivorship was higher on PI134417 (*S. habrochaites*; 97.10%) than on 9706 (80.13%). After eclosion, the longevity of female *B. tabaci* on LA1777 was significantly shorter (5 days) than on Moneymaker (22 days). Oviposition on LA1777 was significantly lower (7 eggs/female) than on Zaofen No. 2 (*S. lycopersicum*; 95 eggs/female). The results indicate that cultivated tomato is a better host plant for *B. tabaci*, whereas *S. habrochaites* accessions such as LA1777 and LA2329 show better resistance or tolerance to *B. tabaci*. The latter are useful germplasm for tomato breeding. There were consistent and significant differences in the life parameters, oviposition, female longevity and oviposition (after eclosion), but not in body size, rate of development and survivorship, between wild species and cultivars. Therefore, these three parameters are useful for evaluating resistance/susceptibility to *B. tabaci* in tomato.

Key Words: *Bemisia tabaci* biotype B; tomato; oviposition; longevity; survivorship; *S. habrochaites*; *S. lycopersicum*; *S. pimpinellifolium*

烟粉虱[*Bemisia tabaci*(Gennadius)]广泛分布于除南极外的90多个国家和地区^[1-2],是世界上具有严重危害性的外来入侵害虫之一。B型烟粉虱危害最为严重,其寄主植物多达600种,且有不断增加的趋势^[3-4]。烟粉虱不仅通过取食植物汁液导致植物营养生长衰竭,更严重的是其能传播100多种病毒^[3],最终导致严重减产。

番茄是世界上仅次于马铃薯的第二大蔬菜作物,我国的番茄栽培面积和总产量均居世界首位。据FAO(联合国粮农组织)统计,2009年我国番茄栽培面积为1504803hm²,产量为34120040t。但自2000年以来,我国烟粉虱危害逐年加重。2006—2010年北京、河南、山东、江苏、上海、浙江、广西、云南等地爆发了由烟粉虱传播的TYLCV病毒病,我国番茄大面积减产甚至绝收^[5-7]。

栽培番茄对B型烟粉虱成虫有较强的趋性^[8],温室栽培时烟粉虱可以1个月繁殖1代,因而其群体能够迅速扩大,加重其危害。番茄的野生近缘种中普遍存在着一些抗烟粉虱的材料,例如多毛番茄(*S. habrochaites*)、潘那利番茄(*S. pennellii*)、醋栗番茄(*S. pimpinellifolium*)和契斯曼尼番茄(*S. cheesmaniae*)等^[9-11]。研究烟粉虱在不同番茄材料上的生命发育过程,有助于深入理解抗/感材料对烟粉虱不同生命阶段以及对种群繁殖的影响,便于揭示野生番茄的抗性机理,发现抗性基因和加速抗烟粉虱番茄种质的选育。本文以8份番茄材料为寄主植物,对B型烟粉虱在寄主植物上的形态特征、产卵量、成虫寿命及存活率进行了比较,揭示了抗感材料对烟粉虱生命发育的影响因素。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源

B型烟粉虱由中国农业科学院蔬菜花卉研究所昆虫组提供,系经甘蓝(*Brassica*)多代培养后的敏感生物型。

1.2 寄主植物

8种番茄材料分为栽培番茄和野生番茄。栽培番茄早粉2号、9706、丽春由本课题组提供,Moneymaker引自TGRC(tomato genetic resource center);野生多毛番茄LA23229、LA1777、PI134417引自TGRC,野生醋栗番茄

To937 由美国肯塔基大学的 John Snyder 教授惠赠。播种后置于无虫温室内,待幼苗长至 7—8 片叶时进行接虫试验。

1.3 产卵量及若虫发育历期

选取长势一致的番茄无虫苗,放置于饲养烟粉虱的养虫笼内,让烟粉虱产卵 4h 后调查每株上烟粉虱的产卵量。每株标记 20 头卵观察发育历期,3 次重复共 60 头卵。转移至光照箱中($L/D=16/8$,温度 25°C,湿度 60%)饲养,每天检查记录卵、若虫的发育进度及存活情况,直至成虫羽化,统计存活率。

1.4 虫态大小测定

分别于番茄上选取各个虫态烟粉虱 20 头,用爱国者数码观测王 GE-5 观测各龄若虫长度和宽度。

1.5 成虫寿命及产卵量

烟粉虱发育至 4 龄末时,用微虫笼夹住(1 笼 1 头)。羽化后转移至相同的寄主植物上,每个笼内放置一头雌虫,每天调查雌虫产卵量记录成虫寿命。

1.6 数据分析

利用 EXCEL2003 进行平均数、标准误等分析,利用 DPS 软件中的 Duncan 新复极差法进行多重比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 B 型烟粉虱在不同番茄材料上产卵量的比较

接虫 4h(10:00—14:00)后烟粉虱在不同番茄材料上的产卵量如表 1 所示。由表中可以看出,B 型烟粉虱在栽培番茄上的产卵量普遍高于野生多毛番茄。产卵量最高的是 9706,烟粉虱 4h 内的平均产卵量为 164 个,是在多毛番茄 LA2329 产卵量(14 个卵)的 11 倍还多。据文献报道,醋栗番茄 To937 对烟粉虱有抗性^[12],就产卵量来说,烟粉虱在栽培番茄和醋栗番茄上的产卵量没有显著差异($P<0.05$)。

2.2 烟粉虱体型大小比较

每份材料上随机选取 20 头烟粉虱,调查不同发育期的体长和体宽,结果如表 2。1 龄期,多毛番茄 LA1777 种群烟粉虱的体长最大,栽培番茄普遍偏小,醋栗番茄居中;体宽方面,LA1777 最宽,To937 最小,其他 5 份材料差异不显著,组间没有一致的规律。2 龄期,多毛番茄 PI134417 种群烟粉虱的体长显著大于其他种群($P<0.05$),早粉 2 号除外,体宽也显著大于其他种群,但与早粉 2 号和 To937 种群差异不显著。3 龄期体长和体宽最大者均为 9706 种群,除与 LA2329 种群差异不显著外,均显著大于其他种群。4 龄期 LA1777 种群体体长最大,显著大于 LA2329、早粉 2 号和 Moneymaker 种群($P<0.05$),但与其他种群差异不显著;而在体宽上 LA1777 种群依然最大,显著大于早粉 2 号和 Moneymaker 种群($P<0.05$),但与其他 4 个种群差异不显著。整体来看,从 1 龄到 4 龄烟粉虱在不同寄主上的体型大小没有一致规律,野生多毛番茄烟粉虱种群 4 个龄期体型总体偏大,醋栗番茄居中,栽培番茄种群较小。

2.3 发育历期比较

分别调查了卵期、1—4 龄期以及卵到成虫的发育天数,结果见表 3。烟粉虱卵期发育时间最长为 14d(9706 寄主),最短为 9d(LA2329 寄主),在 3 组材料中,无明显一致性;1—4 龄期在 3 组寄主上,亦没有明显的一致性,发育时间最长为 16d(Moneymaker),最短为 10d(早粉 2 号);由卵到成虫羽化,烟粉虱在 8 份番茄寄主上的发育时间差异显著,时间最长为 29d(丽春寄主),最短为 21.5d(9706 寄主)。从发育历期来看,不同的番茄寄主对烟粉虱的发育历期影响各异,可能系由番茄叶片营养物质所致。

表 1 B 型烟粉虱在 8 种番茄材料上的产卵量*

Table 1 Fecundity of whiteflies on 8 tomato accessions

寄主植物 Host plant	产卵量/头 Fecundity
栽培番茄 Moneymaker	155.00±60.89 a
早粉 2 号	123.67±22.12 ab
9706	164.33±50.02 a
丽春	85.67±19.3 bc
多毛番茄 LA2329	14.00±7.00 d
PI134417	39.00±3.61 cd
LA1777	76.00±48.88 bc
醋栗番茄 To937	156.00±14.93 a

* 数据为平均值±标准误,有相同字母者表示差异不显著($P<0.05$)

表2 B型烟粉虱在8种番茄材料上的若虫大小

Table 2 Body length and width in different stages of whiteflies on 8 tomato accessions

寄主植物 Host plant	1龄 1 st instar		2龄 2 nd instar	
	长度 Length/ μm	宽度 Width/ μm	长度 Length/ μm	宽度 Width/ μm
栽培番茄 Moneymaker	242.30±30.78b	142.65±15.38ab	312.85±28.78b	175.45±18.2c
早粉2号	241.25±18.99b	138.45±20.82bc	341.50±67.03ab	203.55±42.35ab
9706	247.60±7.74ab	135.70±6.78bc	325.95±52.13b	190.35±32.25bc
丽春	242.15±2.7b	136.20±6.21bc	332.15±11.48b	185.70±9.78bc
多毛番茄 LA2329	242.05±13.89b	139.10±11.63bc	335.65±59.67b	195.05±28.03b
PI134417	244.30±4.13b	135.40±4.19bc	367.25±81.8a	214.20±47.49a
LA1777	253.70±17.55a	148.79±15.62a	321.40±25.71b	191.15±16.12bc
醋栗番茄 To937	248.25±10.14ab	134.50±8.24c	336.25±19.24b	202.10±11.29ab
寄主植物 Host plant	3龄 3 rd instar		4龄 4 th instar	
	长度 Length/ μm	宽度 Width/ μm	长度 Length/ μm	宽度 Width/ μm
栽培番茄 Moneymaker	374.35±35.51d	215.30±21.17e	585.20±106.22d	390.70±68.01c
早粉2号	438.90±30.5c	271.60±25.57d	619.65±84.3cd	410.45±51.91c
9706	534.5±43.83a	357.50±48.19a	670.50±32.36ab	452.50±35.93ab
丽春	486.05±51.32b	298.80±46.84c	674.95±43.83ab	468.30±49.28ab
多毛番茄 LA2329	519.30±63.12a	344.70±53.09ab	651.80±25.15bc	440.85±16.07b
PI134417	472.35±30.35b	284.90±40.89cd	671.35±72.47ab	454.25±52.24ab
LA1777	422.90±49.28c	267.50±45.22d	701.40±104.05a	475.25±81.41a
醋栗番茄 To937	491.55±26.47b	328.60±22.42b	698.65±63.01a	469.95±54.2ab

* 数据为平均值±标准误,有相同字母者表示差异不显著($P<0.05$)

表3 B型烟粉虱在8种番茄寄主上的发育历期

Table 3 The development of whiteflies on 8 tomato accessions

寄主植物 Host plant	发育历期 Development/d		
	卵 Egg	1—4龄 1 st to 4 th instar	卵到成虫 Egg to adult
栽培番茄 Moneymaker	9.70±1.22 de	16.20±0.76 a	26.75±0.78 c
早粉2号	14.35±1.12 a	9.65±0.62 g	24.58±0.98 f
9706	9.43±0.64 ef	11.13±0.94 f	21.45±0.96 h
丽春	11.95±0.81 b	15.65±0.98 b	28.93±0.86 a
多毛番茄 LA2329	9.28±0.64 f	12.53±0.68 e	22.98±0.70 g
PI134417	12.13±0.61 b	15.18±1.74 bc	28.33±1.87 b
LA1777	9.83±0.71 d	14.40±1.53 d	25.10±1.36 e
醋栗番茄 To937	10.25±0.9 c	14.75±1.61 cd	25.85±1.35 d

* 数据为平均值±标准误,有相同字母者表示差异不显著($P<0.05$)

2.4 存活率比较

烟粉虱在不同番茄寄主上产卵后,统计所有卵的存活率,结果如表4所示。所有野生番茄(多毛和醋栗番茄)卵的存活率均高于栽培番茄,但仅与9706达到统计上的显著差异($P<0.05$);1龄若虫存活率与卵期相似,醋栗番茄To937种群烟粉虱一龄存活率最低,为91.08%,与其他种群差异显著;2龄和3龄所有的种群均无显著差异;4龄期野生番茄烟粉虱种群的存活率高于栽培番茄,依显著性及存活率高低排列为PI134417(To937, LA1777, LA2329, 早粉2号)>丽春(9706, Moneymaker);从卵发育到成虫的过程中,野生番茄烟粉虱种群高于栽培番茄,从高到底依次为LA1777(PI134417, LA2329, To937)>早粉2号(Moneymaker, 9706, 丽春)。从B型烟粉虱在不同番茄寄主上不同发育时期的存活率来看,野生番茄的存活率普遍较高。

2.5 成虫寿命及产卵量

成虫寿命及产卵量结果见表5。从表5可以看出,烟粉虱雌虫在多毛番茄上的平均产卵量显著低于栽培番茄和醋栗番茄,平均产卵量最低为早粉2号(7粒),最高为早粉2号(95粒);在多毛番茄上新羽化的成虫寿命也显著低于栽培番茄和醋栗番茄,在多毛番茄LA1777上仅能存活大约5d,而在栽培番茄Moneymaker上则可存活大约22d。

表4 B型烟粉虱在8种番茄寄主上的存活率

Table 4 Survivorship in different stages of whiteflies on 8 tomato accessions

寄主植物 Host plant	卵/% Egg	1龄/% 1st instar	2龄/% 2nd instar	3龄/% 3rd instar	4龄/% 4th instar	卵到成虫存活率/% Egg to adult
栽培番茄 Moneymaker	88.36±1.53ab	92.83±2.5ab	93.96±5.61a	92.55±0.87a	80.13±5.14b	57.40±8.31c
早粉2号	89.74±4.72ab	97.01±2.62ab	96.97±1.08a	87.52±13.21a	86.42±6.81ab	64.65±17.19bc
9706	84.51±1.02b	98.58±1.55a	95.58±1.83a	84.33±14.83a	80.31±5.39b	54.03±11.19c
丽春	88.94±4.87ab	93.48±1.75ab	90.55±2.35a	87.17±5.33a	81.47±10.79b	53.25±6.29c
多毛番茄 LA2329	93.94±10.5ab	97.27±2.78a	91.69±12.12a	91.67±14.43a	91.87±9.46ab	78.91±13.43ab
PI134417	88.17±7.57ab	97.78±3.85a	98.81±2.06a	97.53±4.28a	97.10±5.02a	81.03±13.66ab
LA1777	96.56±4.04a	97.38±2.51a	99.02±1.7a	100.00±0.0a	94.64±3.35a	88.28±8.52a
醋栗番茄 To937	90.52±4.75ab	91.08±5.03b	95.03±2.54a	98.17±0.49a	96.28±4.85a	73.89±3.67abc

* 数据为平均值±标准误,有相同字母者表示差异不显著($P<0.05$)

3 讨论

番茄是烟粉虱的重要寄主,对烟粉虱在番茄上的生命历程多有报道^[13-14],所用寄主多为某一番茄栽培种,关于烟粉虱在不同番茄材料上的发育进程鲜有报道。由于品种间的差异,不同的试验其结果不尽相同,这在对胡椒、木薯、和南瓜的研究中已经证实^[15-17]。本研究将所用番茄寄主分为3个组,栽培番茄(感)、多毛番茄(抗)和醋栗番茄(抗)。通过研究发现,在不同番茄材料上烟粉虱发育过程表现出较大差异(如产卵量、虫体大小、存活率以及2代成虫的寿命和产卵量等)。在抗性机制方面,国外研究发现野生番茄主要通过两种方式实现。一是物理抗性,即通过叶片被覆的腺毛阻碍烟粉虱的产卵和取食;二是通过叶片分泌的化学物质(萜烯、甲酮、乙酰糖等)通过趋避、毒杀等作用达到抗虫的目的^[18]。上述两个机制可能是影响烟粉虱产卵的主要原因,但是在虫体大小、存活率以及二代成虫的寿命方面,可能是叶片内部的营养物质起了重要作用,这方面的研究还有待深入。

近年来,烟粉虱逐渐成为我国保护地番茄生产的重要害虫,从2006—2010年,其危害从南往北蔓延,最北已达内蒙古一带^①。选育抗烟粉虱的番茄品种已成为育种工作的重点。但是,长期以来由于抗虫性的复杂性,番茄抗虫育种进展缓慢。尤其在抗虫指标上,国内外没有统一的标准。国外所选用的指标一般为产卵量和群体变化量^[9,19]。在产卵量上,本研究的结果与国外一致。但产卵量是反映趋避效应的一个指标,代表了番茄分泌的有气味化学物质的作用。群体变化量则是一个综合指标,既包含了趋避作用也包括了抗生作用

表5 B型烟粉虱在8种番茄寄主上的产卵量及雌虫寿命

Table 5 The fecundity and longevity of female whiteflies on 8 tomato accessions

寄主植物 Host plant	单雌产卵量/粒 Fecundity per female	雌虫寿命/d Longevity
栽培番茄 Moneymaker	87.35±20.44 a	21.60±3.93b
早粉2号	94.73±26.32a	25.10±7.48a
9706	66.38±25.95b	13.30±6.02cd
丽春	43.52±33.28c	16.45±8.91c
多毛番茄 LA2329	12.00±2.94d	7.15±1.87e
PI134417	8.12±2.00d	7.05±1.76e
LA1777	6.85±7.26d	4.75±1.37e
醋栗番茄 To937	37.84±16.11c	10.95±2.52d

* 数据为平均值±标准误,有相同字母者表示差异不显著($P<0.05$)

① 个人通信

(番茄叶片内源营养物质),难以精确评价抗虫性。本研究发现B型烟粉虱在野生多毛番茄上羽化后,其第2代成虫的产卵量和寿命均显著低于栽培番茄(表5),推测可能是番茄叶片内部的营养物质抑制了第2代成虫的生长,降低了其繁殖力。因此,将产卵量和第2代成虫的寿命及产卵量作为抗虫性的评价指标会更全面也更精确。具体的抗性指标及抗性指数将另文论述。

本研究所用的多毛番茄为国外文献报道的抗性材料,醋栗番茄To937为抗二斑叶螨的材料。从本研究看,To937对B型烟粉虱较为敏感,其产卵量及第2代的繁殖力与栽培番茄相似(表1,表5),具体的原因还需进一步研究。

烟粉虱与番茄的互作是一个复杂的过程,而抗性材料的抗虫性是由多基因控制的数量性状。从本研究的结果来看,抗性番茄对烟粉虱的发育进程影响较大。探讨烟粉虱取食抗性番茄材料后的一些生理生化以及酶功能变化,可能有助于发现新的生物性杀虫剂,有利于烟粉虱的综合防治。

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