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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

李鸿波, 史亮, 王建军, 杜予州. 西花蓟马的快速冷驯化及其生态学代价. 生态学报, 2011, 31(23): 7196-7202.
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西花蓟马的快速冷驯化及其生态学代价

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摘要: 西花蓟马是我国蔬菜、果树和观赏植物上的一种重要入侵害虫。该害虫通过取食寄主汁液和传播多种植物病毒造成危害, 而后者危害造成的经济损失更大。温度是影响西花蓟马生长发育和繁殖的一个重要非生物因子, 而该虫对温度的耐受性决定了它的越冬存活率和地理分布。为探明低温对西花蓟马的不利影响, 研究了西花蓟马若虫和成虫的快速冷驯化对其存活、发育和繁殖的影响。结果表明, 随着温度降低, 西花蓟马若虫和成虫存活率逐渐下降, 但若虫对低温更为敏感。当成虫和若虫暴露于-13℃和-13.5℃下2 h后, 其存活率分别为25%和27%。根据识别温度定义, 这两个温度分别被定义为若虫和成虫的识别温度。将西花蓟马成、若虫在0℃或5℃驯化2 h后, 再置于各自识别温度下, 其存活率都得到了明显提高, 但雌雄成虫间的存活率并无差异; 然而, 在0℃下驯化2 h后, 若虫和雌雄成虫的存活率得到了最大幅度的地提高, 分别达46%、54%、49%。西花蓟马若虫经不同低温处理后, 其发育历期、羽化后的成虫寿命、产卵时间与对照相比无显著差异, 但产卵量显著降低; 成虫经过低温处理后, 其寿命、产卵量和产卵时间明显降低。研究结果支持昆虫快速冷驯化与其适合度之间存在平衡的假说; 同时, 也可为该虫的分布和治理研究提供相应的基础信息。

关键词: 西花蓟马; 耐寒性; 快速冷驯化; 生态学代价

Rapid cold hardening of Western flower thrips, *Frankliniella occidentalis*, and its ecological cost

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Abstract: The western flower thrips (WFT), *Frankliniella occidentalis*, is a key invasive pest of vegetables, fruits and ornamental crops in China. It can cause damage by direct feeding and transmitting plant viruses, such as tospovirus, and the latter often causes greater economic losses. Temperature is one of the most important abiotic factors that affect the development and reproduction of this pest. Geographical distribution and overwintering survival of the thrips mainly depend on its tolerance to low temperature in the winter. The present study examined the effects of rapid cold hardening at larval and adult stages on survival, development, and reproduction of *F. occidentalis*. Mortality of both larvae and adults increased with the decrease of temperature, but the larvae were more sensitive to cold than adults. When larvae and adults of *F. occidentalis* were transferred from the normal rearing conditions at (26±1)℃, to cold temperatures at -13℃ (for larvae) or -13.5℃ (for adults) for 2 h, survivorship rate was only 25% for larvae and 27% for the adults. These two temperatures could be defined as the discriminating temperatures for the two insect stages, respectively. Survival rates of the thrips that were pretreated at 0℃ or 5℃ for 2h before exposure to their discriminating temperatures increased significantly. The response of adult males and females was similar. Maximum increase in survivorships to the cold temperatures was achieved by pretreating larvae or adults at 0℃ for 2hs, which resulted in a survivorship rate of 46%, 54%, 49% for

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larvae, adult females and males, respectively. When cold exposures occurred at the larval stage, there were no differences in development time, longevity and reproduction duration of enclosed adults relative to the non-treated control. However the number of eggs laid of the adults derived from cold-treated larvae was significantly less than that of the non-treated thrips. When adult thrips were exposed to the cold temperatures, the longevity, fecundity and reproduction duration all decreased significantly compared to the non-cold treated control. Results of the current study support the hypothesis that a trade-off exists between the rapid cold hardening and fitness in insect. In addition, data generated from this study may also provide useful information in determination of potential distribution of the thrips and development of management strategies for this invasive pest.

Key Words: *Frankliniella occidentalis*; cold hardiness; rapid cold hardening; ecological cost

西花蓟马隶属缨翅目、蓟马科,又名苜蓿蓟马,是一种危害蔬菜和观赏植物的重要害虫。西花蓟马除直接取食寄主造成危害外,还能传播番茄斑萎病毒等多种病毒^[1-3],而且传播毒病造成的经济损失常常大于其直接危害。西花蓟马源产于北美,由于其广泛的寄主范围和很强的生殖繁育能力,加之世界各国之间频繁的贸易往来,目前已扩散至许多国家和地区、成为一种世界性的害虫。该虫于2003年在我国北京首次发现,并爆发成灾^[4];此后,在云南、浙江、山东、贵阳、江苏等地相继报道该虫的危害,并有进一步扩散的态势^[5-7]。

就某种外来入侵生物而言,其自身的繁殖能力和生态适应能力是其成功入侵的重要因素,其中对低温的适应能力常常决定其发生动态、分布、生殖和扩散^[8]。自西花蓟马入侵我国以来,已有学者运用各种软件对其潜在适生区进行预测^[9-11],但这些预测往往不能全面反映该虫的实际分布范围。因此,开展西花蓟马耐寒性研究,可以为该虫的分布北界以及制定科学的防控措施提供依据。

快速冷驯化是物种对不利环境的一种迅速适应的表现。此前,有作者报道西花蓟马的若虫经快速冷驯化后,其耐寒性得到显著增强^[12]。那么西花蓟马的成虫是否也具有这种能力呢,雌雄个体之间的这种能力是否存在差异呢?为此对这些问题进行了研究;同时,还研究了快速冷驯化对西花蓟马种群适合度的影响,以探讨西花蓟马在耐寒性增强的同时是否是以其种群适合度的下降为代价。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源

西花蓟马种群于2008年9月取自浙江省农业科学院,在室内用四季豆豆荚进行多代饲养后备用。室内饲养在RXZ型智能人工气候箱(宁波江南仪器厂)中进行,温度为(26±1)℃,湿度为70%—80%,光暗比为16:8。实验中所用若虫为2龄若虫,而成虫为24 h内羽化的成虫。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 西花蓟马成虫和若虫的耐寒性测定

将若虫和24 h内羽化的西花蓟马成虫置于玻璃管内,用200目纱布封口防止其逃逸,同时保证空气流通,然后将玻璃管放入一塑料盒中,置于盛有酒精的低温恒温槽内暴露2 h,暴露低温范围为-8至-14℃(每个间隔为1℃),平均降温速率为0.1—0.2℃/min。将处理过的西花蓟马置于26℃的人工气候箱中,24 h后用小毛笔轻轻刺激虫体,如不能正常活动,认为死亡。每个处理30头虫,重复4次。

1.2.2 快速冷驯化对西花蓟马存活率的影响

设5℃和0℃为驯化温度。实验时,将西花蓟马成虫和若虫置于驯化温度下处理2 h,然后再将驯化后的若虫和成虫分别暴露在-13℃和-13.5℃下处理2 h,以不经过驯化直接暴露在-13℃和-13.5℃下处理的为对照。将处理后的西花蓟马置于26℃下,24 h后观察其死亡情况。每个处理30头虫,重复4次。

1.2.3 西花蓟马快速冷驯化的生态学代价

许多研究表明快速冷驯化能提高昆虫在低温下的存活率,但是以其种群适合度为代价的,为了探讨快速冷驯化对西花蓟马种群适合度的影响,设置以下几个处理:(1)对照组:饲养在26℃下;(2)快速冷驯化组

(rapid cold hardening RCH):0℃下处理2 h;(3)快速冷驯化与暴露组(rapid cold hardening+ exposed RE):0℃下驯化2 h,然后暴露于识别温度下2 h;(4)直接暴露组(direrectly exposed DE):直接暴露于识别温度下2 h。将处理后的西花蓟马转入26℃下,24 h后取其存活的蓟马若虫继续饲养,观察其发育情况。待其羽化为成虫后,取成虫5对(雌:雄=1:1)置于放有新鲜无虫豆叶的玻璃瓶中让其产卵,叶片每天更换1次,直到成虫全部死亡。更换出来的叶片置于含有湿润滤纸的培养皿中,并用保鲜膜封口,用昆虫针在保鲜膜上扎40—50个小孔以保证通风。此后每天观察成虫的产卵情和存活情况。由于蓟马的卵产于植物组织里,因此以孵出的若虫数量为西花蓟马的有效产量。以上各处理重复4次。

1.3 数据分析

采用ANOVA(S)法进行数据差异显著性分析,然后利用Tukey法对各处理间进行多重比较。所有数据在进行分析前进行反正弦转换,统计过程在软件DPS中完成,显著性水平取0.05。

2 结果与分析

2.1 西花蓟马成虫和若虫的耐寒性

西花蓟马在零下低温暴露2 h后的存活率如图1所示。在-8—-14℃范围内,随着温度的降低,西花蓟马成虫和若虫的成活率随之降低。成虫和若虫在-8℃的存活率分别为94%和86%,在-14℃下只有0%和7%。成虫在-13.5℃时的存活率为27%,而若虫在-13℃时的存活率为25%。根据识别温度的定义(即在低温下导致昆虫存活率为20%—30%的温度),将成虫和若虫的识别温度分别定为-13.5℃和-13℃。

2.2 快速冷驯化对西花蓟马存活的影响

西花蓟马雌雄成虫经过0℃驯化2 h后其成活率显著提高($P < 0.05$),经5℃驯化后的成活率与对照相比差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。在相同处理条件下,西花蓟马雌雄之间的存活率差异不显著($P < 0.05$)(图2)。西花蓟马若虫无论是在0℃还是在5℃驯化2 h后,存活率都得到了提高,分别达到了45.9%和26.7%,与对照(20%)相比差异显著($P < 0.05$)。但经0℃驯化2 h后的成活率与经5℃驯化后的成活率之间差异不显著($P > 0.05$)(图2)。

2.3 快速冷驯化处理若虫后对其发育历期、寿命、繁殖的影响

经RCH,RE,DE 3种方式处理后,西花蓟马从若虫发育至成虫的历期分别为6.1 d,5.8 d 和6.2d,与对照(Control)的5.2 d 相比差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。若虫经RCH,RE 和DE 3种处理后,其羽化成虫的寿命与产卵时间与对照相比差异不显著($P > 0.05$),但其产卵量明显低于对照(64.8 粒)($P < 0.05$),每雌一生的产卵量分别只有30、42.8 和37 粒,三者之间的产卵量差异不显著($P > 0.05$)(图3)。

2.4 快速冷驯化处理成虫后对其寿命、繁殖的影响

西花蓟马成虫RCH,RE 和DE 3种方式处理后,置于26℃下继续饲养得到的结果见图4。经过上述3种方式处理后,西花蓟马成虫的寿命、产卵历期以及产卵量与对照相比显著降低($P < 0.05$)(图4)。如在西花蓟马成虫的寿命在对照组中为21.5 d,而DE 方式处理后,则缩短至10.6 d,前者的寿命较后者长了近11 d。同样,对照组中西花蓟马成虫的产卵量为每雌64.5 粒,产卵时间为19.5 d,经DE 方式处理后,每雌产卵量则只有8.6 粒,产卵时间也只有8.25 d。此外,从图4还可看出,西花蓟马成虫经RCH 处理后,其寿命、产卵量以及产卵时间与RE 和DE 的相比差异显著($P < 0.05$),但RE 和DE 二者之间的寿命、产卵量及产卵时间差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。

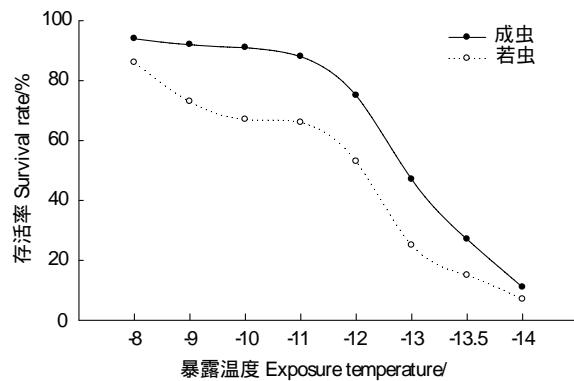


图1 西花蓟马成虫和若虫暴露在零下系列低温下暴露2 h 后的存活率

Fig. 1 Survival of adult and larval of western flower thrips exposed to series of subzero temperature for 2h

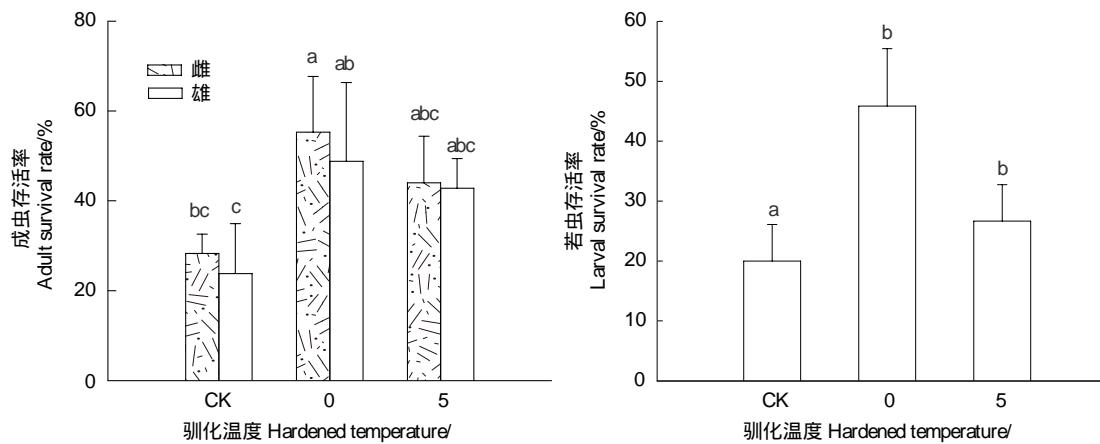


图2 快速冷驯化对西花蓟马成虫和若虫存活率的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of rapid cold hardening on the survival rate of adults and larvae in western flower thrips

图中数值为平均值±标准误,柱上不同字母表示在0.05水平上差异显著

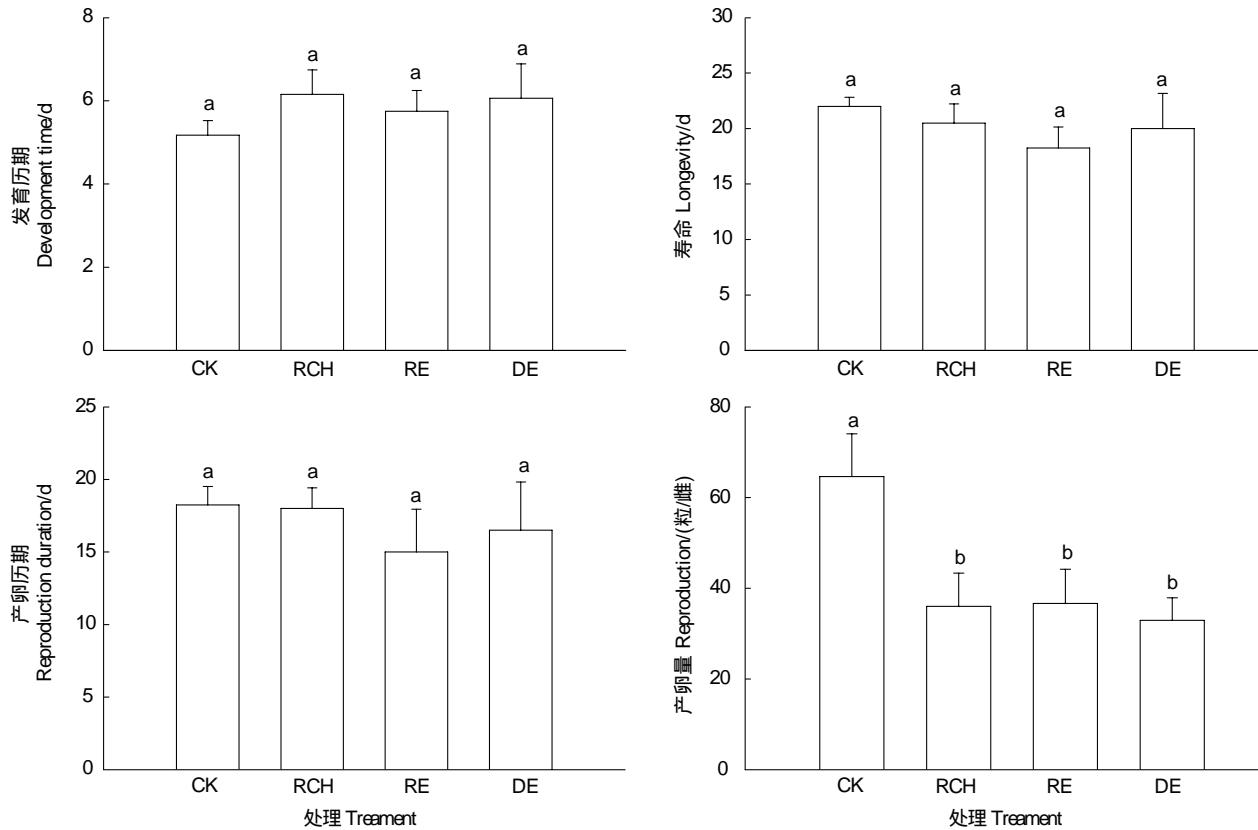


图3 若虫期低温处理后,西花蓟马的平均发育历期、寿命和繁殖力

Fig. 3 Mean developmental time, longevity, reproduction and fecundity of western flower thrips when treated at the larval stage

图中数值为平均值±标准误,不同字母表示在0.05水平上差异显著; CK表示对照组,RCH表示快速冷驯化组,RE表示快速冷驯化与暴露组,DE表示直接暴露组

3 讨论

对于多数温带昆虫而言,其越冬虫态存活率和耐寒性是决定来年种群动态最为重要的因子^[13]。昆虫为适应冬季的低温环境,常采取两种策略来抵御寒冷,一种是通过降低自身的过冷却点而避免体液结冰,来增强耐寒性(不耐结冰型);另一种是通过在体内生成冰核物质,促使细胞外液在较高的亚致死浓度下结冰,进而

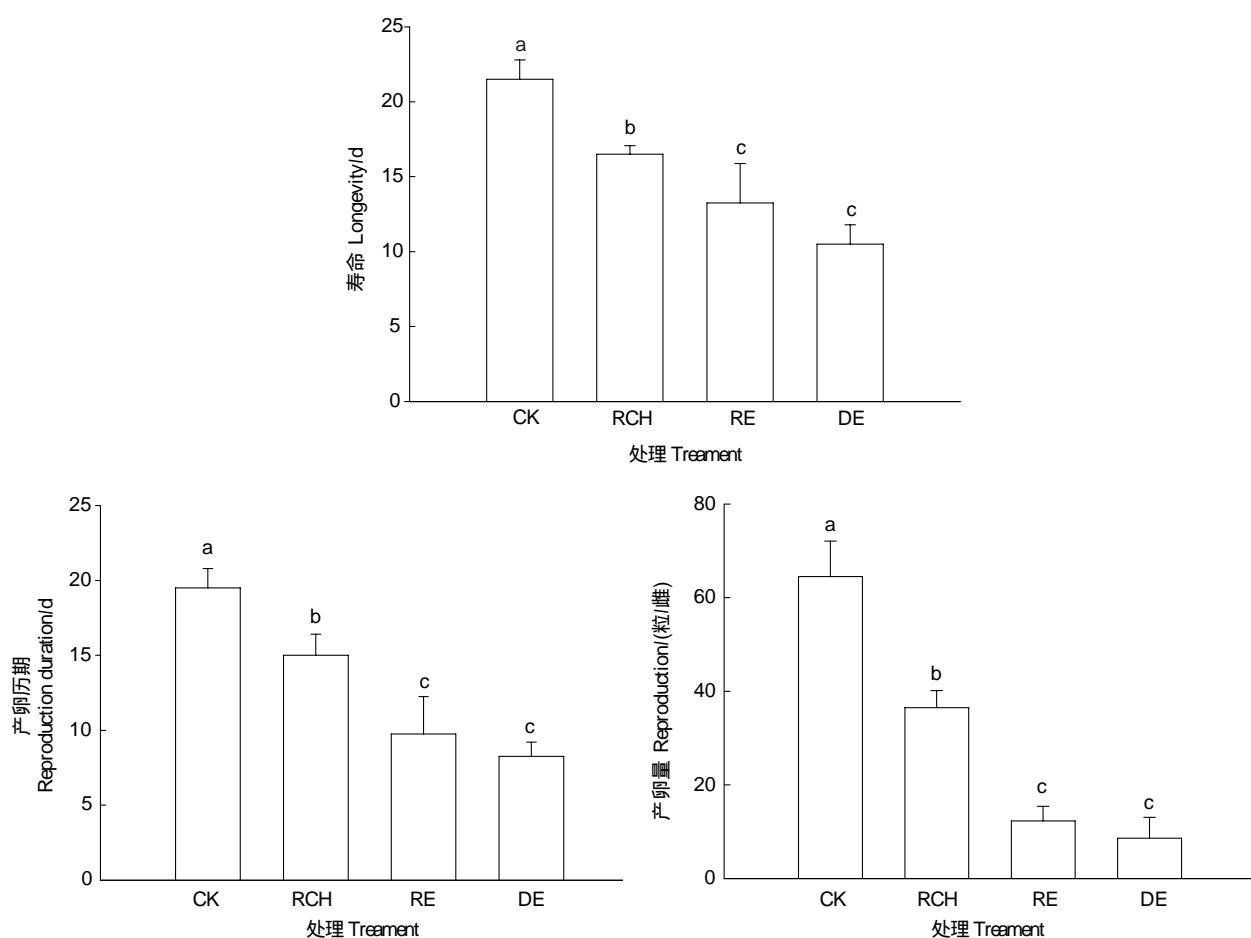


图4 成虫期低温处理后,西花蓟马的平均寿命,繁殖力

Fig. 4 Mean developmental time, longevity, reproduction and fecundity of western flower thrips when treated at the adult stage

图中数值为平均值士标准误,柱上不同字母表示在0.05水平上差异显著;CK表示对照组,RCH表示快速冷驯化组,RE表示快速冷驯化与暴露组,DE表示直接暴露组

组织细胞内液进一步结冰来避免或减轻由低温造成的伤害(耐结冰型)。长期以来,过冷却点被认为是衡量昆虫耐寒性强弱的一个重要指标,昆虫的过冷却点越低,表示其耐寒性越强。但不少学者认为,过冷却点的高低不适宜作为衡量昆虫耐寒性强弱的指标,因为许多不耐结冰的昆虫常常在高于过冷却点的低温下迅速死亡。西花蓟马的成虫的过冷却点低于-20℃,但其在-15℃下暴露不到3 h就全部死亡,表明西花蓟马属于不耐结冰型昆虫^[14]。因此,西花蓟马耐寒性的强弱最终取决于其在低温下的存活率。本研究表明,西花蓟马经过2 h处理后,成虫的成活率从-8℃时的94%下降至-14℃时的11%,而若虫的存活率则从86%下降为7%。McDonald^[12]研究发现,西花蓟马1龄若虫在-10℃下经过2 h处理后,其存活率接近60%,而在-13℃时不到10%,与本实验相同温度下的结果有所差异,这可能是由于供试虫的饲养条件和龄期的不同而导致的。此外,在一定低温条件下,暴露时间对西花蓟马存活也具有明显影响。因此,昆虫在冬季的存活是由低温的严寒程度和暴露时间共同决定的。

快速冷驯化是相对于驯化而言的一种非致死胁迫的驯化,它通常只需十几分钟至数小时的驯化即可获得并增强的耐受性。自从在红尾肉蝇^[15]中首次发现快速冷驯化现象以来,已经在果蝇、螨类、黄斑天牛、二化螟等昆虫中有报道^[16-19]。本实验研究发现,无论是成虫还是若虫,在0℃下驯化2 h后,其在识别温度下的存活率都能得到显著提高,雌雄成虫之间存活率无差异;而经5℃驯化2 h后,成虫和若虫的存活率与对照相比差异不显著。由此可见,适宜的低温驯化,对昆虫的存活是有利的。关于快速冷驯化提高昆虫耐寒性的机制目

前还不十分清楚,可能的解释是快速冷驯化具有保护神经细胞和修复肌肉的损伤,保证神经中枢的传导、神经肌肉的协调和膜的流动性,阻止细胞的凋亡,从而提高昆虫的耐寒性^[20-21]。

长期以来,对快速冷驯化的生态学意义一直存在争论,认为在季节性变化过程中,昆虫对温度的适应是一个长期的过程,似乎长时间的驯化更具生态学意义。但对于如西花蓟马一样,不具备滞育^[22]、休眠和迁飞等越冬策略的昆虫而言,环境温度的突然降低对其可能是致命的,因而快速冷驯化具有重要的生态学意义^[23]。西花蓟马主要以成虫或若虫在温室及其附近的杂草内越冬^[24-25],通常不会遭遇温度急剧下降的威胁。然而,一旦它随蔬菜花卉等寄主被运输到外界,将短时间暴露于低温下,因而快速冷驯化对于其存活十分重要^[12]。

前人的研究表明,物种的快速冷驯化与其种群适合度之间存在平衡关系,即快速冷驯化能提高昆虫在识别温度下的存活率,但这是以其适合度的降低为代价的。如经过快速冷驯化后,能迅速提高家蝇在零下致死低温下的存活率,但同时也导致了繁殖力和寿命的下降^[26]。本研究中西花蓟马的成虫和若虫经过快速冷驯化后,都能显著提高其在致死温度下的存活率。若虫经快冷驯化后,其发育历期、寿命、产卵时间与对照相比差异不显著,但其羽化成虫的产卵量明显下降;而成虫经快速冷驯化后,其寿命、产卵时间和产卵量都明显下降,这表明我们的研究结果与前人一致。但也有学者的研究结果与我们的相反,他们的结果支持生物的快速冷驯化有利无代价的观点。如 Powell^[27]发现麦蚜的成虫和若虫在识别温度下的存活率只有 20%,经过 0 °C 分别驯化 2 h 和 3 h 后,存活率分别高达 68% 和 83%;但经快速冷驯化处理后,无论是成虫还是若虫,其寿命和繁殖力与对照相比差异不显著。Shreve 等^[28]研究发现经过快速冷驯化后,果蝇交配的成功率也显著增加。Broufas^[29]对一种捕食螨的研究结果也支持快速冷驯化有利无代价的观点。以上研究结果表明,大多数生物都具有快速冷驯化的能力,但其快速冷驯化的生态学代价存在差异。

综上所述,西花蓟马的雌雄成虫及若虫都具有快速冷驯化能力,无论是成虫还是若虫经过 0 °C 驯化 2 h 后,存活率得到显著提高,雌雄个体间快速冷驯化的能力无差异;同时,本研究还表明低温对西花蓟马的种群适合度具有致命的影响,证实了西花蓟马的快速冷驯化能力的获得是以其繁殖力的降低为代价的,即昆虫的快速冷驯化与其种群适合度间存在一种平衡假说。此外,本研究只考虑了快速冷驯化对亲代西花蓟马的生长发育和繁殖的不利影响,而这种影响能否通过遗传而传递给对 F1 代,尚需进一步研究。

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3	植物生态学报	4384	3	应用生态学报	1.733
4	西北植物学报	4177	4	生物多样性	1.553
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6	植物生理学通讯	3362	6	西北植物学报	0.986
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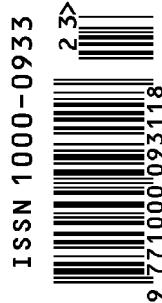
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