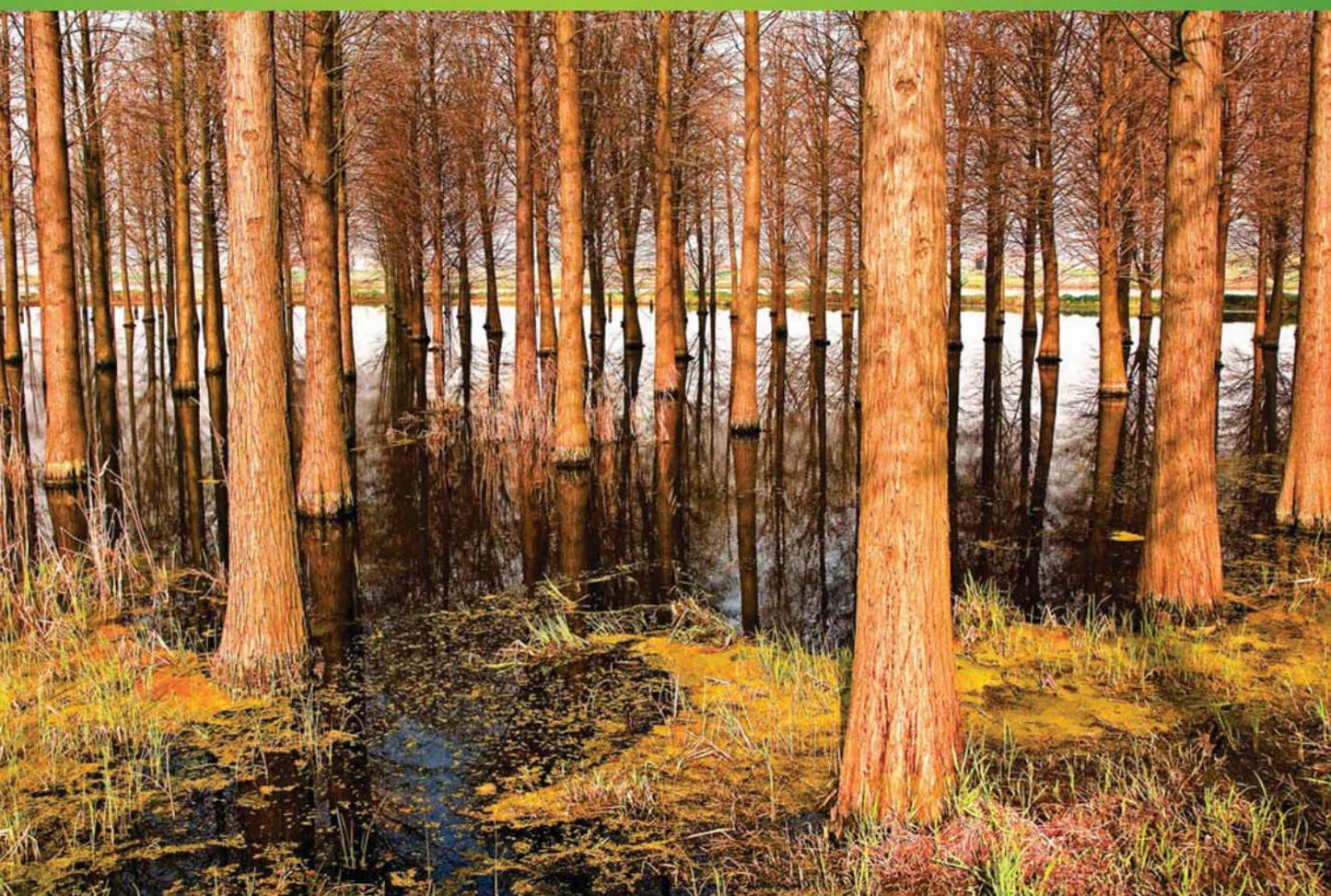


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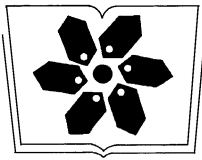
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封面图说: 难得的湿地乔木——池杉池杉为落叶乔木, 高达 25 米, 主干挺直, 树冠尖塔。树干基部膨大, 常有屈膝状吐吸根, 池杉为速生树, 强阳性, 耐寒性较强, 耐干旱, 更极耐水淹, 多植于湖泊周围及河流两岸, 是能在在水里生长的极少数的大乔木之一, 故有湿地乔木之称。池杉原产美国弗吉尼亚沼泽地, 中国于本世纪初引种到江苏等地, 之后大量引种南方各省, 尤其是长江南北水网地区作为重要造树和园林树种而大量栽种。

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

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硅对植物抗虫性的影响及其机制

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摘要: 硅不是植物必需营养元素, 但硅在提高植物对一系列非生物和生物胁迫的抗性方面都具有重要作用。综述了硅对植物抗虫性的影响及其机制。在多数植物中, 增施硅肥可增强其抗虫性; 所增强的抗性与硅肥种类和施用方式之间存在关系。植物组织中沉积的硅可增加其硬度和耐磨度, 降低植物可消化性, 从而增强植物组成性防御, 包括延缓昆虫生长发育、降低繁殖力、减轻植物受害程度; 植物体内的硅含量以及硅沉积的位点和排列方式影响组成性防御作用的强度。此外, 硅可以调节植物诱导性防御, 包括直接防御和间接防御, 直接防御涉及增加有毒物质含量、产生局部过敏反应或系统获得抗性、产生有毒化合物和防御蛋白, 从而延缓昆虫发育; 间接防御主要通过释放挥发性化合物吸引植食性昆虫的捕食性和寄生性天敌而导致植食性昆虫种群下降。

关键词: 硅; 植食性昆虫; 抗虫性; 组成性防御; 诱导性防御

Role of silicon in regulating plant resistance to insect herbivores

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Abstract: Although silicon (Si) is not an essential element for the majority of plant species, it plays an important role in plant resistance to a range of abiotic and biotic stresses. In this paper, we review the role of Si in regulating host plant resistance to herbivorous insects. Si can enhance resistance to insect herbivores in the majority of plant species, which depends on the sources and the application modes of Si fertilizer. Si can enhance constitutive resistance of plants to herbivorous insects by increasing hardness and abrasiveness of plant tissues and/or reducing digestibility. This leads to a reduction in insect growth and reproduction with a concomitant reduction in crop damage. Si content, sediment position and alignment in plants affects the subsequent strength of constitutive resistance. In addition, Si can regulate induced direct plant defenses as well as indirect defenses. Induced direct defense comprises producing toxic substances, producing localized hypersensitive response and systemic acquired resistance, and releasing toxic compounds and defensive proteins, which slow herbivore growth and development. Induced indirect defense is realized through the emission of volatile compounds that attract parasitic and/or predatory natural enemies of the herbivorous insects.

Key Words: silicon; herbivorous insect; insect resistance; constitutive defense; induced defense

硅是地壳中含量最丰富的元素之一, 仅次于氧, 居第二位。尽管硅不是植物必需营养元素, 但硅作为一种有益元素, 在提高植物对一系列非生物和生物胁迫的抗性方面都具有重要作用。在非生物胁迫方面, 硅能提

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高植物对金属离子毒害的抗性^[1-2]、缓解盐胁迫^[3-4]、以及增强水稻抗倒性^[5]、抗旱性^[6-7]、对极端温度的抗性^[8]和抗紫外线辐射^[9-10]等。在生物胁迫方面,硅能增强植物的抗病性^[11-13]和抗虫性^[14-17]。

尽管国内外在硅提高植物对非生物和生物胁迫的抗性方面已有大量研究,其中部分综述报道了硅对植物抗病性的调节作用及其抗病机制^[18],但硅在调节植物抗虫性方面的相关综述尚未见报道。本文结合国内外的最新研究进展及我们的相关研究结果,首次综述了施用硅肥对植物抗虫性的调节作用,并阐述了硅调节植物抗虫性的机制,为深入开展硅增强植物抗虫性的研究和推进硅肥的应用提供参考。

1 硅对植物抗虫性的影响

多数研究表明硅对植物抗虫性有直接或间接的影响,包括在一定程度上增强植物的抗生性、降低植食性昆虫的选择性;但也有部分研究发现硅对某些植物的抗虫性没有影响。

1.1 硅调节植物抗虫性

McColloch 和 Salmon^[19]首次提出二氧化硅对玉米抗黑森瘿蚊 *Mayetiola destructor* 有重要作用。后来, Ponnaiya^[20]指出高粱对其主要害虫高粱芒蝇 *Atherigona indica infuscatata* 的抗性与硅有关。此后,越来越多的研究表明,大多数作物施用硅肥,都增强了其对植食性昆虫的抗性。

前人的研究表明,植物硅对一系列不同取食方式的昆虫均有明显的抑制作用,包括鳞翅目钻蛀性昆虫,如二化螟 *Chilo suppressalis*^[21-23]、二点螟 *Ch. infuscatelus*^[24]、小蔗螟 *Diatraea saccharalis*^[25]、非洲蛀茎叶蛾 *Sesamia calamistis*^[26]、甘蔗白螟 *Scirpophaga excerptalis*^[27]和甘蔗茎螟 *Eldana saccharina*^[15, 28-29];食叶性昆虫如稻纵卷叶螟 *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*^[30]、非洲粘虫 *Spodoptra exempta* 和沙漠蝗 *Schistocerca gregaria*^[31];刺吸性昆虫如麦二叉蚜 *Schizaphis graminum*^[32-33]、麦长管蚜 *Sitobion avenae* 和麦无网长管蚜 *Metopolophium dirhodum*^[34]、褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens*^[35]和灰飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus*^[36];及其它取食方式的昆虫如甘薯小象甲 *Cylas formicarius*^[37]。

然而,也有部分研究报道了硅对植物抗虫性没有影响。Massey 等^[38]研究发现,植物硅含量升高并未对刺吸韧皮部的麦长管蚜产生不利影响。Agarwal^[39]运用形态学研究发现甘蔗硅细胞数量与甘蔗白粉虱 *Aleurolobus barodensis* 和蔗斑翅粉虱 *Neomaskellia bergii* 的为害率之间不存在相关性。Korndörfer 等^[40]研究表明,施用硅酸钙增加了五种草坪草的硅含量,但对切叶野螟 *Herpetogramma phaeopteralis* 的生长发育没有产生不良影响。另一项研究发现,施用硅酸钙使草坪草叶片硅含量升高约 40%,但并未降低根部害虫小地老虎 *Agrotis ypsilon* 的嗜食性和适合度或 *Cyclocephala* spp. 的虫口密度和虫体重量^[41]。大豆硅含量和墨西哥豆瓢虫 *Epilachna varivestis* 蛹重之间不存在任何相关性^[42]。甚至还有硅促进植食性昆虫种群增长报道,如凤梨硅含量与佛州长叶螨 *Dolichotetranychus floridanus* 的种群密度之间存在显著的正相关^[43]。

因此,植物硅含量对不同取食方式昆虫的抗性尚难以形成一致性的结论,特别是对不同取食方式昆虫产生抗性的机制上不明确。目前的研究工作绝大多数针对单种植物或昆虫,缺乏不同种植物 and 不同取食方式昆虫之间的比较研究;即使针对同种植物,植物硅含量对取食植物不同部位的昆虫的影响也会存在差异,因为植物不同部位的硅含量不同;另外,不同研究报道所采用的抗虫性指标不尽一致,因此形成的结论往往存在差异;再者,不同研究中对硅的处理也不同,有的研究是在不施用硅肥的情况下测定不同植物或不同品种的硅含量对植食性昆虫的影响,即使在施用硅肥的情况下也存在硅肥种类和施用方式上的差异。

硅对植物抗虫性的调节还表现在其可以减轻氮肥施用过量引起的害虫取食为害。亚洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia furnacalis* 对硅肥处理的施用高氮肥的玉米为害减轻^[44],土壤施用硅肥能减轻甘蔗由于氮肥施用过量对甘蔗茎螟种群增长产生的促进作用^[45],小麦叶面施用 1% 硅酸钠减轻了由氮肥施用过量引起的麦长管蚜和麦无网长管蚜的为害^[34]。

1.2 硅肥种类和施用方式对植物抗虫性的影响

植物硅对其抗虫性的调节作用与硅肥种类和施用方式有密切关系。硅肥种类和施用方式可以分为两类:土壤施用固体源硅肥、土壤施用或叶面喷施硅酸盐溶液。

多数研究采用土壤施用固体硅酸钙(Ca_2SiO_4),发现能显著降低钻蛀性害虫^[26, 29, 46]和刺吸性害虫^[47-48]的

取食为害,但对食叶性害虫^[40-41]的取食为害未产生不利影响。硅酸钾与肥料混合施用能显著降低三叶草斑潜蝇 *Liriomyza trifolii* 对菊花的为害^[49]。

土壤施用的固体源硅肥除硅酸钙和硅酸钾以外,还有蔗渣炉灰或粉煤灰等^[48, 50]。粉煤灰是一种无机源硅酸钙,含有少量的硅酸钾、硅酸钠和硅酸镁。Keeping 和 Meyer^[48]发现施用硅酸钙、硅酸钙岩矿、矿渣和粉煤灰对甘蔗的硅吸收和抗虫性的影响存在差异;硅酸钙 10 t/hm²比粉煤灰 30 t/hm²显著降低甘蔗茎螟的为害;施用矿渣硅肥 10 t/hm²所释放到土壤中的硅比施用硅酸钙 10 t/hm²多大约 3 倍,但相比较而言,前者并没有显著增加甘蔗叶片和茎秆的硅含量,也没有减轻甘蔗茎螟的为害。

也有不少研究采用喷施硅酸盐溶液的方式。硅酸钠溶液是一种高效液态源硅肥,被广泛应用于硅与植食性昆虫的互作研究中。施用方法包括土壤施用^[32-33]、叶面喷施^[34]、叶面喷施与土壤施用相结合^[33, 51]。Carvalho 等^[52]和 Basagli 等^[32]研究表明,麦二叉蚜取食施用硅酸钠的高粱和小麦,成虫寿命缩短,繁殖力下降,为害减轻。另一项研究表明,麦二叉蚜对施用硅酸钠溶液的高粱的选择性降低^[53]。意大利黑麦草施用硅酸钠,显著减轻了蛀茎的麦秆蝇 *Oscinella frit* 幼虫的取食为害^[54]。此外,硅酸钙溶液也可用于植物叶面喷雾。黄瓜和茄子叶面喷施硅酸钙溶液,显著降低了烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci*^[45]和棕榈蓟马 *Thrips palmi*^[55]的为害程度。

2 硅调节植物抗虫性的机制

植物在进化过程中对植食性昆虫的危害形成了多种防御机制,一般可分为组成性防御和诱导性防御。组成性防御指植物中原本就存在的、能够阻碍植食性昆虫取食为害的物理和化学因子;而诱导性防御是指当植物受到胁迫时才被激活的防御机制^[56]。现已证明,植物体内存在着 2 种诱导性防御:直接防御和间接防御。诱导性直接防御是指植物在诱导条件下自身产生的能够直接影响寄主植物感虫性的任何一种特性,包括产生有毒的次生化合物(如烟碱、呋喃香豆素等)直接杀伤植食性昆虫、产生防御蛋白(如蛋白酶抑制剂、多酚氧化酶等)降低植食性昆虫对食物的消化能力、改变自身的营养状况使植食性昆虫不能获得足够的营养^[57];诱导性间接防御是指植物在受到胁迫时产生挥发性化合物引诱植食性昆虫的天敌,从而间接地降低植食性昆虫的危害^[58]。硅调节植物抗虫性的机制包括组成性防御和诱导性防御两个方面。

2.1 硅对植物组成性防御的影响

硅增强植物组成性防御的机制是,硅以单硅酸(H_4SiO_4)分子形式被植物吸收,并从植物根部转运到地上部,以水化无定形二氧化硅($\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$)和多聚硅酸的形式沉积在植物表皮细胞并与细胞壁联合。植物组织中沉积的硅可增加其硬度和耐磨度,降低植物可消化性^[31, 59-61],进而增强植物组成性防御^[15],包括延缓昆虫生长发育、降低繁殖力、减轻植物受害程度。大量研究表明,施用硅肥增强了植物对植食性昆虫及其它节肢动物的抗性,其中多数是关于植物-植食性昆虫二级营养关系的研究^[15, 28-29, 33, 51, 62-63]。

2.1.1 硅含量对植物组成性防御的影响

Sasamoto^[21]和 Nakata 等^[64]阐明随着水稻体内硅不断累积,茎秆机械强度增加,对二化螟的抗性增强。同时,硅富集使植物体内硅含量升高,硅细胞密度增加,因而昆虫不能从植物中摄取足够的营养物质和水分。Massey 等^[31]研究了 5 种硅含量高的禾本科杂草对非洲粘虫取食行为的影响,结果表明取食其中的 3 种杂草,非洲粘虫的食物消化率降低,而取食另外 2 种杂草其食物消耗量增加。Massey 和 Hartley^[59]后来的研究发现植物硅降低了非洲粘虫的食物转化率和虫体体重增加值,同时减少了非洲粘虫从植物中吸收氮素的量。Peterson 等^[65]和 Massey 等^[31]报道南部灰翅夜蛾 *Spodoptera eridania* 和沙漠蝗取食质量差的寄主植物时,食物消耗量增加。也许更多的专食性昆虫如非洲粘虫等取食质量差的寄主植物时,通过增加食物消耗量来补偿营养摄取的能力是有限的^[66];因此,二氧化硅可能会改变植物的嗜食性,在一定程度上阻止了植食性昆虫取食为害。

也有研究表明植食性昆虫取食硅含量高的植物,食物消耗量会减少。Salim 和 Saxena^[60]观察到白背飞虱 *Sogatella furcifera* 取食硅含量高的感虫水稻品种,食物消耗量减少,生长发育减缓,成虫寿命缩短,繁殖力和种

群增长速度降低。Keeping 和 Meyer^[67]、Kvedaras 等^[28]研究表明,甘蔗茎螟幼虫取食硅处理甘蔗茎秆和叶鞘时,蛀茎长度减少,取食消耗量降低。

此外,取食植物的鳞翅目幼虫上颚磨损程度与植物硅含量有关,已在水稻二化螟^[63, 68-69]、稻纵卷叶螟^[70-71]及玉米草地夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda*^[72]上被相继报道。然而,以上报道和其他大多数研究对植物硅是否是引起植食性昆虫上颚磨损的唯一因素,尚难以形成一致性的结论^[73-74]。如 Dravé 和 Laugé^[69]采用人工饲料添加硅的方法比较了不同硅处理对二化螟幼虫上颚磨损产生的影响,排除了自然环境中植物体内引起昆虫上颚磨损的其它因素。Zouhourian-Saghiri 等^[75]的研究采用相同植物材料,设置施硅处理和不施硅处理,排除了不同处理间植物体内纤维素和木质素对飞蝗 *Locusta migratoria* 上颚磨损产生的影响。Redmond 和 Potter^[41]研究表明剪股颖草施用硅酸钙肥,并未引起地下害虫小地老虎和 *Cyclocephala* spp. 幼虫上颚过度磨损。据报道,仅有以下两项研究精确、定量地比较了植物硅含量对昆虫上颚磨损程度产生的影响。Kvedaras 等^[74]研究表明取食硅肥处理与不施用硅肥处理甘蔗的甘蔗茎螟幼虫,其上颚磨损程度在两者之间差异不显著。然而,Massey 和 Hartley^[59]对 3 种禾本科杂草分别采用施用硅肥和不施用硅肥处理,结果表明其中两种杂草的施硅处理分别比不施硅处理显著增加了沙漠蝗同龄若虫上颚磨损程度。衡量鳞翅目幼虫上颚磨损程度的难点在于幼虫上颚会随着龄期增长而不断发育;另外,幼虫取食硅含量高的植物,其上颚磨损程度增加,会迫使幼虫提前蜕皮进入下一龄期,导致幼虫体重逐渐减轻;再者,幼虫在某一特定龄期内发育时间的长短可能会影响其上颚磨损程度,进而对植食性昆虫生长发育产生长期的影响。

Hunt 等^[76]研究表明二氧化硅含量高的禾本科杂草经研磨后释放出少量叶绿素,或通过沙漠蝗中肠消化后仍保留了大量叶绿素,说明杂草体内硅含量与植物组成性防御相关。因此,二氧化硅在一定程度上可以保护植物绿色细胞组织。

Keeping 等^[63]研究表明,两个甘蔗品种施用硅肥,均增加了二氧化硅在甘蔗茎螟取食为害的主要部位如茎秆上表皮、节间和根带的累积,这种硅沉积模式在一定程度上解释了硅处理增强甘蔗对蛀茎螟虫抗性的部分原因。同时,Keeping 等^[63]认为纤维素(纤维素、半纤维素和木质素)在增强植物组成性防御方面同样具有重要作用(如甘蔗抗性品种中纤维素含量高)。如 Coors^[77]研究表明抗欧洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia nubilalis* 的多数玉米品种,其体内结构性碳水化合物、木质素和二氧化硅含量均高。

2.1.2 硅沉积位点和排列方式对植物组成性防御的影响

多数研究表明植物体内硅的沉积位点和排列方式对植食性昆虫取食为害的阻抗作用比植物硅含量本身更为重要。Miller 等^[78]研究表明对黑森瘿蚊具有抗性的小麦和燕麦品种比其它易感品种叶鞘表面二氧化硅的沉积和分布更为均匀,同时其体内二氧化硅的排列方式决定了黑森瘿蚊幼虫只能在二氧化硅不同分布带的空隙间取食,在一些抗性品种中,幼虫没有足够的取食空间。Blum^[79]发现抗高粱芒蝇的 5 个高粱品种中,第 1 个品种叶片下表皮基部二氧化硅分布密集;第 2 和第 3 个品种叶鞘上二氧化硅的分布密度高于其它易感品种。在水稻上的类似研究表明,对稻纵卷叶螟具有抗性的品种比易感品种叶表皮二氧化硅沉积密度高,呈单行或双行排列;且相邻二氧化硅分布行/列之间的距离更近;更多的二氧化硅沉积在脉间区域^[70];而硅含量在抗性和易感品种间差异不显著,因此植物组织中二氧化硅的沉积位点和排列方式对植物组成性防御更为重要^[70, 78]。

Barker^[80]研究表明黑麦草叶鞘表皮二氧化硅沉积密度高,阻止了阿根廷茎象甲 *Listronotus bonariensis* 在叶鞘上产卵。野生稻叶表皮硅细胞排列紧密,杂交稻叶表皮硅细胞排列疏松,相比较而言,野生稻对稻纵卷叶螟的抗性更高^[72]。水稻抗白背飞虱品种与高感品种相比,抗性品种的硅含量高于高感品种;泡状硅酸体细胞排列紧密,且数量是高感品种的两倍^[81]。Rao 和 Panwar^[82]研究表明玉米茎秆中木质化维管束和叶表皮二氧化硅的数量与高粱芒蝇和 *Atherigona naqvi* 成虫产卵量和为害枯心率之间呈负相关,且抗性品种茎秆中木质化维管束和叶表皮二氧化硅数量高于感虫品种。Agarwal^[37]报道大量硅细胞沉积在野生甘蔗的蜡质层和节间,显著降低了粉蚧 *Melanaspis glomerata* 的为害。

2.2 硅对植物诱导性防御的影响

硅调节植物诱导性防御的机制包括:增加有毒物质含量、产生局部过敏反应或系统获得抗性、产生有毒化合物和防御蛋白,延缓昆虫发育速度等直接防御;以及释放挥发性化合物来吸引捕食性和寄生性天敌等间接防御^[57]。

2.2.1 硅诱导的植物直接防御

早在 1958 年, Sasamoto 就提出昆虫对寄主植物的选择不仅依靠植物的物理特性,而且也依靠植物的化学特性^[68]。Sasamoto^[68]室内选择性试验表明,二化螟幼虫对未经硅处理稻茎的取食选择性高于硅处理稻茎;同时取食硅处理稻茎的二化螟幼虫上颚磨损程度增加。

Kvedaras 和 Keeping^[15]研究表明甘蔗施用硅肥延长了甘蔗茎螟幼虫蛀入茎秆的时间,从而增加了低龄幼虫在各种不利环境因素(雨水等)、天敌和人为防治措施(如运用化学防治)下的暴露时间。同样,用高硅肥处理的稻茎饲喂三化螟幼虫,延长了幼虫蛀入时间;同时,高硅肥处理的水稻在一定程度上阻止了三化螟幼虫的钻蛀和取食^[83]。

Kvedaras 等^[28]进一步研究结果表明,不同甘蔗品种在水分胁迫条件下施用硅肥,不但减少了甘蔗茎螟幼虫虫口数量和蛀茎长度;而且甘蔗茎螟幼虫的存活率和为害程度在甘蔗易感品种与抗性品种之间,没有显著差异。因此,水分胁迫条件下施用硅肥可能会诱导甘蔗易感品种产生诱导性直接防御,从而获得了更大幅度的抗性提升。其他类似的研究结果表明,植物在胁迫条件下施用硅肥比非胁迫条件下施用硅肥对多数病害的抑制作用更明显^[61, 84-86]。以上结果说明,硅对植物直接防御的影响也可能通过增强植物对一系列非生物胁迫因子包括水分胁迫、盐胁迫和重金属毒害的耐受性,进而增强植物对植食性昆虫的抵抗能力^[27]。

Zadda 等^[87]研究表明,茄子施用不同来源的有机营养素(如农家肥、畜禽粪便、生物肥料如磷细菌、硅溶解细菌等)显著增加了植物化学防御物质(二氧化硅和酚类)的产生量。进一步研究表明,植物通过诱导产生的抗生作用导致害虫的取食量和成虫产卵量下降、寿命缩短、幼虫历期延长、种群增长速率降低。

Goussain 等^[46]研究表明小麦施用硅肥不会阻碍麦二叉蚜取食;但麦二叉蚜口针在持续刺探前的刺探次数增多,导致刺探时间缩短,原因可能是小麦吸收硅诱导其产生了直接防御。Correa 等和 Gomes 等^[45, 47]分别研究了硅介导的黄瓜和小麦对烟粉虱和麦二叉蚜的抗性,结果都表明可溶性硅在诱导植物对植食性昆虫产生抗性的过程中具有重要作用。同时硅可以诱导多种作物对为害其的病原真菌产生抗性^[13]。

Gomes 等^[47]研究表明已侵染和未侵染麦二叉蚜的小麦施用硅肥,均能诱导其体内的保护性酶(如过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶和苯丙氨酸脱氢酶)大量增加,活性增强。其中过氧化物酶参与植物组织木质化和木栓体的合成,增加了植物组织的硬度,同时产生了具有抗生特性的醌类物质和活性氧^[88-89]。多酚氧化酶催化酚类化合物氧化成醌类化合物,导致植物体内可消化性蛋白减少,营养质量下降^[90-91]。苯丙氨酸脱氢酶增加了植物体内对昆虫具有拒食或毒杀作用的酚类化合物的产生量^[92]。关于硅诱导植物防御病原真菌的机制,已有大量研究。Fauteux 等^[13]提出硅在植物化学防御中有两个作用:(1)硅增强了单细胞水平的信号转导,进而增强了系统诱导抗性。(2)调节植物产生了系统信号,且两者的进程都依赖于最初的诱导。硅诱导植物对真菌和植食性昆虫产生抗性的机制可能相似。

2.2.2 硅诱导的植物间接防御

硅诱导植物对植食性昆虫产生的间接影响主要包括延迟或减少侵入造成幼虫暴露在组织外部的时间延长,从而增加幼虫被各种不利环境因素(雨水等)、天敌和各种人为防治措施(如化学防治)致死的机会^[15]。

同时植食性昆虫可特异性地诱导植物产生硅介导的间接防御。如 Massey 等^[36]对沙漠蝗和黑田鼠 *Microtus agrestis* 设置了两种为害频率:(1)多次为害。两种禾本科杂草播种后第 3—15 个月间,每隔 3—4 周接沙漠蝗或黑田鼠为害 1 次,共为害 16 次。(2)单次为害。两种禾本科杂草播种后第 15 个月接沙漠蝗或黑田鼠为害 1 次。结果表明,沙漠蝗和黑田鼠多次为害均诱导两种杂草产生了间接防御,导致其叶片硅含量分别比未受害的对照上升幅度大于 400%。而单次为害或人为去掉叶片,并未诱发任何一种杂草产生间接防

御。此外,两种杂草叶片硅含量升高阻止了植食性昆虫进一步取食为害。以上结果说明,人为损伤与植食性昆虫为害诱导的植物防御反应是不同的,因为昆虫唾液腺分泌物和反刍液中存在诱导植物对植食性昆虫产生防御反应的特异性诱导物。

对硅、植物防御反应和病原真菌三者互作关系的研究表明,植物防御病原真菌是通过生物化学物质调节了与植物抗病性相关的基因,其中部分基因参与了植物挥发性化合物(HIPVs)的合成,包括茉莉酸(JA)和水杨酸(SA)^[13, 93-94]。最新的研究发现,在植物-植食性昆虫-天敌三级营养关系中,硅通过增加植物吸引植食性昆虫的天敌而产生间接影响^[95]。如受害植物释放植物挥发性化合物(HIPVs)及其衍生物作为植物“求救”信号,有利于植食性昆虫的天敌对其猎物或寄主定位,进而增强捕食或寄生^[96]。

3 结论与展望

硅调节植物抗虫性的机制主要在于其改变植物组成性防御,主要依赖水化无定形二氧化硅($\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$)沉积在植物的关键组织或器官,增加植物组织的机械强度,进而阻止植食性昆虫侵染为害;同时降低植物组织的适食性和可消化性,进而降低昆虫的食物利用效率。然而,昆虫取食硅含量高的植物,其为害表现与植物物理特性和水化无定形二氧化硅($\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$)的沉积作用三者之间是否具有直接的因果关系,尚无定论。

可溶性硅在诱导植物对植食性昆虫产生防御反应过程中的作用,还缺乏充足的研究。有限的研究不足以阐明硅如何调节植物的组成性或诱导性防御,如何诱导植物产生各种防御性酶和与防御相关的激素类物质,如茉莉酸和水杨酸。已经明确,硅是植物应对胁迫(生物胁迫、非生物胁迫)环境的重要改良剂,可能在非胁迫环境中的作用很小。

已证明干旱胁迫可能在更大程度上增强了硅诱导植物对蛀茎害虫的抵抗作用。同时其他研究相继证明硅与植物病原菌互作诱导植物产生了组成性或诱导性防御^[13, 97-98],诱导小麦和黄瓜对为害其的植食性昆虫产生抗性^[47, 95]。综上所述,施用硅肥可以诱导植物产生各种防御反应,提高植物对植食性昆虫的抗性,在害虫综合治理中具有良好的应用前景。但硅增强植物抗虫性的内在机制还有待进一步研究。如(1)可溶性硅在促进植物产生生物化学物质防御植食性昆虫的过程中,是否是关键因素?(2)昆虫侵袭植物后,硅是否参与了与防御相关基因的向上调控(如这些基因在茉莉酸和水杨酸生物合成中的作用)?(3)植物受到昆虫为害胁迫时,其他的生物胁迫因子是否会与硅结合,在更大程度上诱导植物防御反应?

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