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封面图说:冬天低空飞翔的丹顶鹤——丹顶鹤是鹤类中的一种,因头顶有“红肉冠”而得名。是东亚地区特有的鸟种,因体态优雅、颜色分明,在这一地区的文化中具有吉祥、忠贞、长寿的象征,是传说中的仙鹤,国家一级保护动物。丹顶鹤具备鹤类的特征,即三长——嘴长、颈长、腿长。成鸟除颈部和飞羽后端为黑色外,全身洁白,头顶皮肤裸露,呈鲜红色。丹顶鹤每年要在繁殖地和越冬地之间进行迁徙,只有在日本北海道等地是留鸟,不进行迁徙,这可能与冬季当地人有组织地投喂食物,食物来源充足有关。

彩图提供:陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

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张昌容, 郅军锐, 莫利锋. 四种猎物对南方小花蝽生长发育和繁殖的影响. 生态学报, 2012, 32(18): 5646-5652.

Zhang C R, Zhi J R, Mo L F. The influence of 4 species of preys on the development and fecundity of *Orius similis* Zheng. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2012, 32(18): 5646-5652.

四种猎物对南方小花蝽生长发育和繁殖的影响

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摘要: 南方小花蝽是多种猎物的天敌, 为评价西花蓟马、二斑叶螨、蚕豆蚜和腐食酪螨饲养南方小花蝽的效果, 研究了南方小花蝽取食四种猎物时的生长发育和繁殖情况。结果表明南方小花蝽取食腐食酪螨时若虫只能发育到5龄, 4龄若虫累计存活率仅为6.8%。其它3种猎物均可使南方小花蝽正常生长发育和繁殖, 其中南方小花蝽取食西花蓟马时生长发育时间最短, 繁殖率最高; 取食二斑叶螨时生长发育时间最长, 繁殖率最低。取食西花蓟马的南方小花蝽净生殖率、内禀增长率和周限增长率明显高于其它两种猎物。用3种猎物连续饲养南方小花蝽两代, 以蚕豆蚜和二斑叶螨为猎物时南方小花蝽的未成熟期、成虫的寿命、繁殖情况和生命参数在第一代和第二代之间都有所不同, 但以西花蓟马为食料时南方小花蝽第一代和第二代之间生长发育和繁殖情况没有明显的差异。以上结果表明在供试猎物中西花蓟马对南方小花蝽实验种群的增长最有利。

关键词: 南方小花蝽; 西花蓟马; 蚕豆蚜; 二斑叶螨; 腐食酪螨; 生长发育; 繁殖

The influence of 4 species of preys on the development and fecundity of *Orius similis* Zheng

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Abstract: As a generalist predator, *Orius similis* can prey on thrips, aphids, spider mites, whiteflies, eggs and newly hatched larvae of Lepidoptera pests, and therefore *O. similis* is considered as a very promising valuable natural enemy agent because of its long occurring time, high population, a wide range of preys, strong adaptability and high predation. *O. similis* is a predominant predatory nature enemy species in South China and plays an important role in suppressing the population of many pests. Studying on the biological and ecological characteristics of this natural enemy is the basis for utilization of the predator in biological control of the pests.

In the present study, *Frankliniella occidentalis* (Pergande), *Aphis craccivora* Koch, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch and *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* Schrank were used as preys to determine their effects on the development and fecundity of *O. similis*. The results showed that the newly-hatched nymph of *O. similis*, which is feeding on *T. putrescentiae*, could only develop to its 5th instar nymph, rather than to adult stage, with the accumulated survival rate of its 4th instar nymph as low as 6.8%, while *O. similis* can develop and reproduce successfully on the other three prey species. The development duration, survival rate, and reproductive characteristics of *O. similis* were significantly different among preys. With *F. occidentalis* as prey, *O. similis* had the shortest immature development duration with 16.2 d, about 6 days shorter than that of *O. similis* feeding on other two preys. *O. similis* had the highest fecundity with 65.7 per female feeding on *F. occidentalis*.

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occidentalis, while *O. similis* had the longest development, lowest fecundity when feeding on *T. urticae*. According to the reproduction of first generation of *O. similis* fed on 3 prey species, the fecundity specific life tables of *O. similis* were constructed and the parameters were calculated. The net reproductive rate (R_0) was highest up to 26.6632 while fed on *F. occidentalis*, which was as 5.7 and 7.7 times as those fed on *A. craccivora* and *T. urticae* respectively. Furthermore, feeding on *F. occidentalis*, r_m , λ of *O. similis* were significantly higher than that of fed on either of other two prey species. The results indicated that *F. occidentalis* was the most suitable prey for increasing the population of *O. similis* under the laboratory conditions. When *O. similis* were fed with different prey species for two generations continuously, the development and fecundity of second generation of *O. similis* feeding on three prey species were similar to that of first generation. Differences were found in development and reproduction of *O. similis* between the first generation and the second generation, and the differences were correlated with the prey species. The immature time declined from 22.2d of the first generation of *O. similis* to 19.2d of the second generation while feeding on *A. craccivora*, and the fecundity was not significantly different between two generations. The similar results were found when *O. similis* was fed with *T. urticae* for two generations continuously, and the immature time declined from 22.6 d of the first generation of *O. similis* to 17.0d of the second generation, however, the fecundity of the second generation was lower than that of the first generation. No significant differences were found between the two generations while feeding on *F. occidentalis*. In conclusion, our results indicated that *F. occidentalis* was the best prey for the development and fecundity of *O. similis*.

Key Words: *Orius similis*; *Frankliniella occidentalis*; *Aphis craccivora*; *Tetranychus urticae*; *Tyrophagus putrescentiae*; development; fecundity

饲料是天敌昆虫规模化饲养过程中一个关键问题,它直接关系到饲养成本和饲养效果,对于天敌昆虫小花蝽同样具有重要意义。国内外学者对小花蝽的饲料进行了较为深入的研究,主要围绕鳞翅目昆虫卵^[1-4]、节肢动物类饲料^[3-10]、植物源饲料^[1-2,10-12]和人工饲料^[1,8,13-15]。小花蝽单独饲喂植物类饲料时不能发育到成虫,或产卵量很少,因此植物源饲料只能作为补充或替代饲料^[10-12]。小花蝽取食动物类饲料和鳞翅目昆虫卵时,其发育历期、存活率和成虫的繁殖率在不同猎物间相差很大,但整体而言都能够很好满足小花蝽的生长发育和繁殖的营养需求,只是饲养成本相对较高^[5-9]。人工饲料具有不受季节限制、成本低廉、操作方便等诸多优点,非常适合规模化饲养天敌昆虫,但人工饲料的剂型和营养成分的组配没有得到实质性的攻破,至今为止都没有找到一种行之有效的人工饲料^[13-15]。综合分析各类饲料的优缺点,不难看出动物类饲料具有明显的优势,发展前景较好。

南方小花蝽捕食能力强,对多种害虫有明显的控制作用,是一类很有利用前景的捕食性天敌,但早春种群数量少,常滞后于害虫的发生,因此如何选用合适的饲料对其进行规模化饲养繁殖并释放,对提高该天敌的控制效果至关重要。本论文根据贵阳地区虫害发生情况,选取田间3种主要猎物蚕豆蚜、二斑叶螨和西花蓟马,以及饲养成本低廉、操作简便的腐食酪螨为研究对象,研究它们对南方小花蝽的生长发育和繁殖的影响,以评价其饲养效果,进而为阶段性饲料的组配提供理论指导。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源

1.1.1 猎物

蚕豆蚜、西花蓟马和二斑叶螨均采自贵州省贵阳市花溪区的蔬菜基地,在人工气候室中分别用蚕豆幼苗、四季豆豆荚和菜豆幼苗繁殖饲养多代。腐食酪螨采自发霉的茶叶中,用麦麸和酵母饲养多代。供试猎物虫态分别为蚕豆蚜低龄若蚜,西花蓟马1—2龄若虫,二斑叶螨和腐食酪螨则分别选用混合虫态。

1.1.2 南方小花蝽

采自贵州省贵阳市花溪区的蔬菜基地,室内用蚕豆蚜、西花蓟马、二斑叶螨和腐食酪螨混合猎物饲养多

代。选用迎春花嫩茎作为南方小花蝽的产卵基质,迎春花嫩茎采自贵州大学校园。

1.2 仪器设备

实验均在GZ-300GSI型智能人工气候箱(韶关广智生产)中进行,设置在温度25℃、相对湿度70%,光照L:D(18:6 h)的条件下进行。

饲养器:采用高6cm,直径4cm的透明塑料瓶,瓶中底部放2cm×2cm的滤纸1块,将滤纸润湿,再在滤纸上铺同样大小的菜豆叶片,瓶口以200目纱网用橡皮筋扎紧。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 不同猎物对南方小花蝽若虫发育的影响

实验开始前将若干已交配的南方小花蝽雌成虫置于放有迎春花嫩茎的饲养器内,任其产卵,8h后移去成虫,每日8:00和20:00在镜下各观察1次,一旦发现有若虫孵出立即开始接虫实验。将初孵若虫单头小心地接于饲养器内,分别饲喂四种猎物。取食腐食酪螨的南方小花蝽的供试虫为200头,其它猎物下各为100头。继续每天8:00和20:00各观察1次,记录南方小花蝽若虫各龄期的发育历期及存活情况,龄期的确定以发现虫蜕为准,直到若虫羽化为成虫。

1.3.2 不同猎物对南方小花蝽成虫寿命及繁殖情况的影响

将1.3.1中饲喂处理羽化的南方小花蝽雌、雄成虫配对,继续用相应猎物饲养。将迎春花嫩叶端部用浸水的脱脂棉包裹作为产卵基质。每天观察并记录雌、雄成虫的寿命及迎春花上的着卵量,并更换新的产卵基质,直到南方小花蝽成虫死亡为止。并将产下的卵进行收集孵化,待其发育成熟后记录雌、雄性比。

1.3.3 不同猎物对南方小花蝽卵历期的影响

将取食4种猎物的南方小花蝽雌成虫所产的卵100粒收集起来,每日8:00和20:00在镜下各观察1次,记录卵的孵化情况。

1.4 南方小花蝽实验种群生命表参数的分析

根据Birch方法组建南方小花蝽取食不同猎物的繁殖特征生命表^[16],净生殖率 $R_0 = \sum l_x m_x$;平均世代周期 $T = \sum l_x m_x x / R_0$;内禀增长率 $r_m = (\ln R_0) / T$;周限增长率 $\lambda = e^{r_m}$;种群加倍时间 $t = \ln 2 / r_m$ 。式中,x为按年龄划分的单位时间间距; l_x 表示任一个体在x期间的存活率; m_x 表示在x期间平均每雌产卵数。

1.5 数据分析

所获实验数据均采用Microsoft Excel 2003以及SPSS 18.0进行统计与分析。取食不同猎物的南方小花蝽的发育历期、繁殖特征等参数在猎物间的差异用Duncan(D)新复极差法进行比较。取食同一种猎物的南方小花蝽若虫历期、繁殖特征等参数在第一代和第二代间的差异用t测验法进行比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 南方小花蝽取食腐食酪螨时若虫各龄期的发育历期及存活率

南方小花蝽取食腐食酪螨时各龄期发育历期及存活率见表1。由表可知,腐食酪螨不能使南方小花蝽完成一个世代,南方小花蝽取食腐食酪螨后,初孵若虫最终只能发育到5龄,并不能羽化为成虫,而且各龄期的死亡率均很高,1至4龄的累计存活率仅有6.8%。这表明对南方小花蝽来说腐食酪螨不是一种适宜的猎物饲料。

表1 南方小花蝽取食腐食酪螨时若虫各龄期发育历期及存活率

Table 1 The development period and survival rate of different stages of *Orius similis* feeding on *Tyrophagus putrescentiae*

参数 Parameter	1龄 1 st instar nymph	2龄 2 nd instar nymph	3龄 3 rd instar nymph	4龄 4 th instar nymph
发育历期 Development period/d	3.6±0.1	2.4±0.2	5.0±0.6	2.8±0.1
存活率 Survival rate/%	55.3±1.8	53.8±2.1	54.6±5.3	40.0±7.5

2.2 西花蓟马、二斑叶螨和蚕豆蚜对南方小花蝽的影响

2.2.1 不同猎物对南方小花蝽发育历期的影响

取食西花蓟马、蚕豆蚜、二斑叶螨时南方小花蝽各龄历期见表2,由表可知取食不同猎物的南方小花蝽第一代的各龄历期长短不同,除取食蚕豆蚜和二斑叶螨的南方小花蝽的2龄若虫和未成熟期差异不明显外,其它各龄期间存在显著差异。总体而言,取食西花蓟马的南方小花蝽各龄期的发育历期显著短于取食蚕豆蚜和二斑叶螨的发育历期,未成熟期比其它两种猎物短6d左右。说明3种猎物中西花蓟马最有利于南方小花蝽若虫的发育。

南方小花蝽分别取食3种猎物时第二代的各龄历期长短同样存在显著差异。和第一代的结果类似,也是取食西花蓟马的南方小花蝽的发育历期显著短于取食蚕豆蚜和二斑叶螨。但和第一代相比,取食不同猎物之间历期的差异较小,如取食西花蓟马的南方小花蝽未成熟期比取食蚕豆蚜和二斑叶螨的分别只短3.2d和1.0d。取食相同猎物的南方小花蝽第一代和第二代也有一定的差异。取食西花蓟马时除了第一代的4龄($t=2.182, P<0.05$)和5龄若虫($t=2.733, P<0.05$)的发育历期与第二代存在显著性差异外,其余各龄期(卵期 $t=1.469, P>0.05$;1龄 $t=0.387, P>0.05$;2龄 $t=0.658, P>0.05$;3龄 $t=0.410, P>0.05$)及未成熟期($t=0.602, P>0.05$)之间都不存在显著性差异。南方小花蝽取食蚕豆蚜($t=6.580, P<0.05$)和二斑叶螨($t=10.040, P<0.05$)后第二代未成熟期显著的短于第一代。

表2 取食不同猎物对南方小花蝽发育历期的影响/d

Table 2 The effect of different preys on the development of *Orius similis*

世代 Generation	龄期 Stage	西花蓟马 <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	蚕豆蚜 <i>Aphis craccivora</i>	二斑叶螨 <i>Tetranychus urticae</i>
第一代 First generation	卵 Egg	4.3±0.1c	5.0±0.1a	4.5±0.1b
	1龄 1 st instar nymph	2.5±0.1c	3.2±0.1b	4.0±0.2a
	2龄 2 nd instar nymph	2.0±0.1b	3.6±0.3a	3.4±0.3a
	3龄 3 rd instar nymph	1.9±0.1c	3.5±0.2a	2.6±0.1b
	4龄 4 th instar nymph	2.0±0.1c	2.6±0.2b	3.3±0.1a
	5龄 5 th instar nymph	3.6±0.1c	4.3±0.1b	5.0±0.1a
	未成熟期 Immature	16.2±0.2b	22.2±0.5a	22.6±0.7a
第二代 Second generation	卵 Egg	4.5±0.1a	4.3±0.1b	4.5±0.1a
	1龄 1 st instar nymph	2.5±0.1b	3.5±0.1a	2.5±0.1b
	2龄 2 nd instar nymph	1.9±0.1a	2.1±0.1a	1.9±0.1a
	3龄 3 rd instar nymph	1.8±0.2c	2.5±0.1a	2.1±0.1b
	4龄 4 th instar nymph	1.9±0.1c	2.9±0.1a	2.3±0.1b
	5龄 5 th instar nymph	3.2±0.1b	4.1±0.1a	4.0±0.1a
	未成熟期 Immature	16.0±0.2c	19.2±0.2a	17.0±0.2b

表中所列数据为平均数±标准误,同一行中凡小写字母不同则表示在0.05水平差异显著,否则不显著

2.2.2 不同猎物对南方小花蝽成虫寿命及繁殖的影响

分别取食西花蓟马、蚕豆蚜、二斑叶螨的南方小花蝽成虫寿命及繁殖情况见表3。取食西花蓟马的第一代南方小花蝽不论是雌成虫还是雄成虫的寿命都明显长于其它两种猎物。取食西花蓟马的南方小花蝽的产卵期显著长于其它两种猎物,且产卵量明显高于其它两种猎物,分别是取食蚕豆蚜和二斑叶螨的2.8倍和5.1倍。

以西花蓟马为猎物时第二代南方小花蝽不论是雌、雄成虫寿命还是产卵量都显著的高于取食另外两种猎物。这一结果和第一代结果相似。并且成虫寿命和产卵情况在同一猎物不同世代间有一定的差异。南方小花蝽取食西花蓟马后,连续两代之间在雌($t=0.814, P>0.05$)、雄虫寿命($t=0.952, P>0.05$)、雌成虫产卵前期($t=1.057, P>0.05$)、产卵期($t=0.497, P>0.05$)、产卵量($t=0.866, P>0.05$)等方面均不存在显著性差异,

这表明西花蓟马对南方小花蝽的繁殖影响非常稳定。连续两代南方小花蝽取食蚕豆蚜第二代雌虫寿命较第一代显著缩短($t=2.850, P<0.05$)，但产卵量没有明显差异($t=0.252, P>0.05$)。取食二斑叶螨后，第二代雌成虫的寿命($t=2.330, P<0.05$)、产卵期($t=2.450, P<0.05$)、产卵量($t=2.360, P<0.05$)较第一代均显著下降。

表3 取食不同猎物对南方小花蝽成虫寿命及繁殖的影响

Table 3 The effect of different preys on the longevity and fecundity of *Orius similis*

世代 Generation	生命参数 Parameter	西花蓟马 <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	蚕豆蚜 <i>Aphis craccivora</i>	二斑叶螨 <i>Tetranychus urticae</i>
First generation	雌虫寿命 Longevity of female adult	17.9±1.1a	12.1±0.9b	14.1±1.1b
	雄虫寿命 Longevity of male adult	12.2±0.9a	8.8±0.7b	8.8±1.2b
	产卵前期 Pre-oviposition period	3.2±0.3b	3.5±0.3b	5.8±0.4a
	产卵期 Oviposition period	12.9±1.1a	7.2±1.1b	7.1±0.6b
Second generation	平均产卵量 Eggs/female	65.7±6.5a	23.1±4.4b	12.9±1.3b
	雌虫寿命 Longevity of female adult	16.5±1.3a	9.4±0.5b	10.1±1.3b
	雄虫寿命 Longevity of male adult	10.9±1.0a	7.7±0.4b	7.2±0.8b
	产卵前期 Pre-oviposition period	3.7±0.3ab	3.1±0.2b	4.3±0.2a
	产卵期 Oviposition period	12.0±1.5a	6.1±0.5b	5.2±0.5b
	平均产卵量 Eggs/female	76.7±10.6a	21.8±3.3b	8.7±1.1b

表中所列数据为平均数±标准误,同一行中凡小写字母不同则表示在0.05水平差异显著,否则不显著

2.2.3 南方小花蝽取食不同猎物时的生命参数

根据南方小花蝽取食各种猎物各发育阶段的存活率和成虫的繁殖力,组建繁殖种群生命表,并求解其生命参数(表4)。从表可以看出以西花蓟马为食物时南方小花蝽第一代的净生殖率 R_0 最高为26.6632,明显高于其它两种猎物,分别是蚕豆蚜的5.7倍和二斑叶螨的7.7倍。取食西花蓟马时的内禀增长率 r_m 远远高于其它两种猎物,而种群加倍时间 t 只是其它两种猎物的二分之一或三分之一,说明西花蓟马使南方小花蝽的实验种群增殖最快。

表4 南方小花蝽取食不同猎物时的生命表参数

Table 4 Population parameters of *Orius similis* feeding on different preys

世代 Generation	生命参数 Parameter	西花蓟马 <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	蚕豆蚜 <i>Aphis craccivora</i>	二斑叶螨 <i>Tetranychus urticae</i>
First generation	净增殖率(R_0) Net reproductive rate	26.6632	4.6377	3.4726
	世代平均周期(T) Mean generation time	24.6510	28.7869	30.5026
	内禀增长率(r_m) Intrinsic increase rate	0.1332	0.0533	0.0408
	周限增长率(λ) Finite increase rate	1.1425	1.0547	1.0416
Second generation	种群加倍时间(t) Doubling time	5.2038	13.0046	16.9889
	净增殖率(R_0) Net reproductive rate	33.2617	5.7076	2.8592
	世代平均周期(T) Mean generation time	25.2252	24.1131	23.3236
	内禀增长率(r_m) Intrinsic increase rate	0.1389	0.0722	0.0450
	周限增长率(λ) Finite increase rate	1.1490	1.0749	1.0460
	种群加倍时间(t) Doubling time	4.9903	9.6004	15.4033

取食西花蓟马时南方小花蝽第二代种群的净增殖率、内禀增长率和周限增长率也明显高于其它两种猎物,种群加倍时间明显短于其它两种猎物,但取食三种猎物时世代平均周期差异不大。取食同种猎物的南方小花蝽第一、二代的生命参数不完全相同,取食西花蓟马和蚕豆蚜时的南方小花蝽第二代净增殖率高于第一

代,而取食二斑叶螨的低于第一代。对于内禀增长率而言,取食西花蓟马和二斑叶螨的南方小花蝽两代之间差异不大,而取食蚕豆蚜时第二代明显高于第一代。

3 小结与讨论

(1) 杂食性昆虫虽可取食多种猎物,但对不同猎物的喜爱性不同。昆虫取食嗜食的食物时,生长发育快、死亡率低,而且繁殖力高。本文研究结果表明取食西花蓟马时,第一代、第二代南方小花蝽均表现为发育历期最短、繁殖力最高,明显优于二斑叶螨和蚕豆蚜,表明西花蓟马是供试猎物中南方小花蝽的最适宜猎物。很多研究也证明其它小花蝽也有类似的结果。如 Paik 等研究发现东亚小花蝽取食西花蓟马时若虫发育历期短、成虫的寿命和产卵量也分别高于取食棉蚜和二斑叶螨^[17]。孙晓会研究也发现东亚小花蝽取食西花蓟马与二斑叶螨相比,若虫发育历期明显缩短,雌成虫产卵量明显提高^[18]。Salas-Aguilar 和 Ehler 研究表明小花蝽虽可取食多种小型昆虫,但更喜食蓟马^[19],同时也表明小花蝽对西花蓟马具有更大的控制潜能。因此,进一步深入研究南方小花蝽对西花蓟马的捕食作用,对有效控制外来入侵生物西花蓟马具有重要的意义。

(2) 以二斑叶螨为食料时,南方小花蝽生长发育最慢,产卵量最低,表明与西花蓟马、蚕豆蚜相比,二斑叶螨是南方小花蝽最不嗜食的猎物。这一结果和黄增玉等研究发现二斑叶螨只能使南方小花蝽完成发育但不能使其产卵的结果不完全相同^[20]。用腐食酪螨作为饲料时,南方小花蝽若虫虽可对其取食,最终只能发育到5龄并不能羽化,而且各个龄期的死亡率很高。这与其它学者研究发现腐食酪螨能使东亚小花蝽70%—80%的若虫发育至成虫^[9],腐食酪螨能使南方小花蝽正常生长和发育并且连续三代的累计存活率都在55%^[8]以上相差很大,这可能与南方小花蝽、二斑叶螨和腐食酪螨的不同地理种群有关。

(3) 用不同猎物饲养南方小花蝽两代,南方小花蝽的生长发育和繁殖情况在两代间的情况不完全相同。用西花蓟马连续饲喂南方小花蝽两代,两代之间的发育速率和繁殖力等方面没有明显的差异。这可能是由于实验之前南方小花蝽用混合猎物饲喂,因为其比较偏好取食西花蓟马因而对西花蓟马有较好的适应性,所以连续两代之间各方面特征都比较稳定。而以蚕豆蚜和二斑叶螨为猎物时,第二代南方小花蝽的未成熟期与第一代相比明显缩短,这可能是第二代南方小花蝽与第一代相比有了更加丰富的取食经验,对猎物有了一种适应能力。但蚕豆蚜不是南方小花蝽的适宜猎物,造成取食蚕豆蚜时雌成虫寿命缩短。二斑叶螨是南方小花蝽最不嗜好的猎物,因此第二代的雌成虫寿命、产卵期和产卵量比第一代还低。

(4) 供试猎物中,南方小花蝽取食西花蓟马时生长发育最快、繁殖力最高,明显优于其它猎物。但大量繁殖南方小花蝽还应综合考虑各种猎物的特点,如饲养猎物的难易程度、饲养成本、操作的难易程度等。因此,还需要进一步研究以确定规模化饲养南方小花蝽的饲喂猎物。

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