

草地贪夜蛾侵害我国大豆的风险预警

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摘要: 草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda* 是一种在全世界范围内危害性极强的害虫。2019年初突然侵入我国云南省并迅猛扩散迁移至国内大部分地区, 对玉米等作物生产造成重大影响。我国大豆与玉米生产区重合较多, 草地贪夜蛾是否会对大豆产生重大危害是一个值得注意的问题。本文从草地贪夜蛾的食性特点和迁移速度以及新生境3个方面评估了此类昆虫可能对我国大豆造成的危害, 并对我国大豆生产中草地贪夜蛾的短期和长期预防策略进行了展望, 以期为大豆生产中潜在的风险提供预警。

关键词: 大豆; 草地贪夜蛾; 风险预警; 生态系统

Risk warning of fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda* invading soybean in China

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Abstract: The fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda* is a pest that can bring great hazard to the crops all over the world. At the beginning of 2019, it invaded Yunnan Province and rapidly migrated to most areas of China. It seriously influenced the output of maize and other crops with its wide spreading. Due to the overlap of production regions, it is unclear whether *S. frugiperda* may bring significant damage to soybean, although maize has been severely affected. In this review, the potential damage was assessed in terms of its feeding habits, migration speed and new habitats in China. For preventing this pest, this review put forward short-term and long-term strategies in order to provide a warning for the potential risk in soybean production in China.

Key words: soybean; *Spodoptera frugiperda*; risk warning; ecosystem

大豆 *Glycine max* 起源和驯化于我国, 栽培历史悠久, 拥有广阔的种植区域。千百年来, 中国大豆逐步向周边以及欧美地区传播, 目前大豆已在世界各地被广泛种植(赵团结和盖钧镒, 2004; Oliveira & Hecht, 2016)。在这一传播过程中, 美洲由于其独特的地理环境迅速成为世界上最大的大豆种植和出口地区。随着我国经济的崛起, 国内大豆消费需求强力上升, 自20世纪90年代开始我国的大豆进口量大幅增加, 1996年我国已彻底由大豆净出口国变为大豆净进口国, 目前大豆自给率不足15%(陈伟等,

2019)。目前, 国内大豆的生产能力受到了广泛关注, 采取了多种措施积极应对, 2019年大豆种植面积调增至932.3万hm², 创历史新高(Miladinovic et al., 2015; 殷瑞锋, 2020), 而高效的大豆病虫害防控策略是保证大豆稳定生产的重要保障。

草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda*, 别称秋黏虫(fall armyworm), 属鳞翅目Lepidoptera夜蛾科Noctuidae灰翅夜蛾属*Spodoptera*, 是具有极强的适应性和破坏性的植食性昆虫, 能够短时间内转移至其主食植物并危害其它植物(de Oliveira et al., 2013)。

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草地贪夜蛾原产于美洲,于2016年扩展蔓延至非洲,后途径印度、斯里兰卡、泰国、也门和缅甸(Early et al., 2018; 吴秋琳等, 2019a),一路快速繁殖和迁移,2019年1月侵入我国云南省江城县(杨学礼等, 2019),且蔓延势头强劲,到2019年夏季,我国西藏自治区东南部和台湾省的多个县均有草地贪夜蛾的踪迹(中国生物多样性保护与绿色发展基金会, 2019)。同时,南方夏季风又助力草地贪夜蛾从长江流域向我国北方迁移,直达东北边缘地区,入侵总面积已达到4.05万 hm^2 (全国农业技术推广服务中心病虫害测报处, 2020; Wang et al., 2020)。本次草地贪夜蛾的入侵对我国粮食生产,尤其是玉米生产已造成重大损失(秦誉嘉等, 2020),因此分析该虫侵害我国其它作物如大豆、小麦等的风险预警具有重要的现实意义。

大豆和玉米均为我国非常重要的粮、油、饲兼用型经济作物,在生产方式和生产用途上具有诸多相似性。这2种作物的种植区域有很大部分是重合的(汪希成, 2014),也造成不同寄主型害虫“跨界”侵袭,例如大豆的主要害虫斜纹夜蛾 *Spodoptera litura* 也会为害玉米(汪恩国等, 2004),而玉米的主要害虫玉米螟 *Pyrausta nubilalis* 也具有取食大豆的能力(Ivas & Muresanu, 2013)。“跨界”虫害的这一特点提醒人们,警惕某一作物害虫对另一作物造成的新侵害是非常必要的。2019年玉米重大害虫草地贪夜蛾是否有可能“跨界”侵害大豆,继而发展成为大豆的新害虫,是一个非常值得警惕的问题。本文将从草地贪夜蛾自身的消化系统特点、迁移能力和迁移后对新生态环境的影响3个方面进行探讨,并提出短期和长期预防草地贪夜蛾侵害我国大豆的策略,旨在思考草地贪夜蛾的潜在风险而积极预防。

1 草地贪夜蛾对大豆的取食适应风险

草地贪夜蛾丰富的肠道菌群与其自身高度发达的消化系统让其拥有了其它害虫罕见的食物适应性(Xiao et al., 2020),使其在主食作物稀少时或被有效防控后,能在短时间内迅速转移为害其它作物(Botton et al., 1998)。Tiede et al. (2017)报道称,以大豆叶片为食物的草地贪夜蛾肠道内的肠道菌群数量较以玉米为主食的草地贪夜蛾有显著增多的现象。这说明,虽然大豆叶片对于草地贪夜蛾会更难消化,但是其也具有快速适应的能力。据不完全统计,草地贪夜蛾可以为害包括玉米、水稻在内的大部分禾本科作物与大豆、烟草等80余种植物(Luttrell & Mink, 1999),其3龄幼虫虽然取食偏好明显,但当寄

主为小麦、燕麦、玉米和大豆时其取食偏好无明显差异。在非选择和自由选择试验中,禾本科植物是草地贪夜蛾发育的较好寄主,其主食大豆的潜力较低(da Silva et al., 2017)。然而,草地贪夜蛾摄食调节似乎是由不同的复杂机制触发(Gouin et al., 2017),因此草地贪夜蛾也具有为害大豆的能力,并在没有首选主食的情况下可以适应大豆作为寄主。

大豆胰蛋白酶抑制剂作为植食性昆虫的重要抑制剂,在预防和减缓昆虫大量取食方面起着重要作用(Mickel & Standish, 1947; Broadway & Duffey, 1988)。但是,用含有大豆胰蛋白酶抑制剂的饲料喂养草地贪夜蛾一段时间后,其幼虫发育并未受到显著影响(Paulillo et al., 2000)。进一步研究发现,草地贪夜蛾体内的胰蛋白酶和糜蛋白酶在进食大豆叶片后能够大量表达,说明其能快速适应胰蛋白酶抑制剂对其消化的副作用,在自然条件下侵食大豆是完全有可能的(Brioschi et al., 2007)。在有效防控草地贪夜蛾对玉米的侵食后,由于主要食物来源的相对短缺和生存环境的变化,草地贪夜蛾完全有能力向相近区域内大豆等作物进行转移,并逐步适应(Machado et al., 2020)。草地贪夜蛾的生长发育期在以大豆为主食后会相应延长,尤其是蛹前的幼虫时期(Peruca et al., 2018)。进一步给草地贪夜蛾幼虫喂养不同的叶片饲料并且研究其粪便发现,吃大豆叶片的草地贪夜蛾的排泄物和吃玉米叶片的草地贪夜蛾排泄物相比,其质量几乎一致,说明草地贪夜蛾对于大豆饲料与玉米饲料的消化程度相当(da Silva et al., 2017)。这表明,一旦主食大豆的草地贪夜蛾群体形成,其幼虫为害大豆的时间较有害玉米的时间更长,对大豆生产可能会造成更大的损失。

昆虫取食造成的机械损伤,以及昆虫唾液和口腔分泌物中存在的成分往往可以诱导植物中由茉莉酸介导的防御反应(Acevedo et al., 2015; Ray et al., 2015),进而减少昆虫的取食。这种机制在大豆抗虫方面尤为明显,通过对大豆施用抗虫活化剂可以使其获得一定程度的抗虫性,例如施用适量苯并噻二唑可以诱导大豆细胞产生阿马利霉素(Chen et al., 2018),施用1次标准计量的茉莉酸甲酯可以让叶食性害虫的蛹重减少6.8%,使幼虫的生长时间延缓了14.3%(Accamando & Cronin, 2012)。而草地贪夜蛾却可以克制这种特性,Acevedo et al. (2017)已从草地贪夜蛾的口腔分泌物中提取到7种肠道菌群,这些肠道菌群具有麻痹植物防御系统的作用,让植物在受到机械损伤的时候减缓其自身应激反应,从中

分离出的2株菌株菠萝泛菌 *Pantoea ananatis* 和肠杆菌 *Enterobacteriaceae* 可以下调植物防御蛋白多酚氧化酶和胰蛋白酶抑制剂的活性。上述研究结果都显示,草地贪夜蛾能够快速适应并危害大豆。

大豆虽然不是草地贪夜蛾的首选宿主,但大豆是美洲最丰富的夏季作物之一,在其禾本科主食不足条件下,极有可能建立主食大豆的草地贪夜蛾种群。事实上,早在1925年,北美南卡罗来纳地区就有关于草地贪夜蛾危害大豆的报道(Nickels, 1926),虽然不确定与本次入侵我国的草地贪夜蛾是否完全相同,但是此类昆虫已经成为大豆的重要害虫。若该类草地贪夜蛾大豆种群一旦入侵我国,与目前玉米型草地贪夜蛾相叠见、相融合,会使虫害情势变得更加复杂,大大增加其暴发的概率,我国大豆生产将面临更大的挑战。

2 草地贪夜蛾迁移威胁我国大豆主产区

草地贪夜蛾是美洲亚热带害虫,其耐寒能力较弱,最适生长温度为26~32℃,当气温低于10℃超过7 d,其死亡率高达100%(Plessis et al., 2020),目前尚未见此类似昆虫能够在北方寒冷地区成功越冬的报道。但是,草地贪夜蛾有着较强的迁飞能力,喜好在夜晚迁飞,飞行高度可达500 m(Rojas et al., 2004);在无风的条件下一晚可迁移约30 km(吴秋琳等, 2019b),在有风的情况下最多可承受4.5 m/s的风速(Westbrook et al., 2019)。这表明草地贪夜蛾完全有能力依托作物生长季每年夏季从南方迁移到北方冷凉地区。在美国德克萨斯州和佛罗里达州冬季繁殖的草地贪夜蛾,由南向北延伸,最远可到达3 000 km之外的加拿大(Nagoshi et al., 2009)。我国云南、广西、广东、海南等南方温暖省区,2019年曾被草地贪夜蛾入侵(吴孔明, 2020),这为其以后冬季的繁殖与次年的扩散创造了有利条件,按照最晚3月开始向北方迁移,即使中间会经历多个世代,在5—7月也可侵入到2 000 km以外的以大豆为主栽作物之一的东北地区(张红梅等, 2020)。草地贪夜蛾的生活史长度与温度和主食食物有关,在温度较低的情况下,原来生活周期为30 d的草地贪夜蛾可以存活50 d以上(Busato et al., 2004)。而食用大豆也会让其生长周期变缓(Peruca et al., 2018),从而会有更长的时间进行迁飞,有可能在黑龙江省等我国更北方的大豆主产区暴发。综上所述,草地贪夜蛾即便在北方地区没有完成越冬或回迁,在南方安全越冬繁殖后,次年再次扩散迁移并到达我国所有大豆种植区是完全可能的。

草地贪夜蛾生殖时期也有为害大豆的风险。其生殖方式符合“知子莫若母”(mother-knows-best hypothesis)定律,即幼虫的食性很大一部分取决于其母虫产卵的部位(Gripenberg et al., 2010)。da Silva et al.(2017)研究结果显示,当把各种草地贪夜蛾主食寄主叶片放置在即将出生的草地贪夜蛾卵周边时,发现1龄幼虫出生后最初选择玉米和大豆的数目并无显著差异,且同样条件下的3龄幼虫对玉米的偏好与对大豆的偏好相似。所以由“知子莫若母”定律推知,在幼虫消化体系并未建立起来之前,只要有母虫在大豆上产卵,新出生的草地贪夜蛾有较大可能在出生地为害大豆田。

3 草地贪夜蛾在大豆田富集和暴发风险

草地贪夜蛾的原生生态系统存在着众多天敌与抗虫植物,所以即使1头草地贪夜蛾一生可生产1 000~2 000粒卵(Johnson, 1987),其对当地作物一直未表现出较强的危害性,在美洲地区也未见成灾的报道。草地贪夜蛾入侵我国后,可能也会引起潜在天敌在玉米田数目的增加。据报道,多种瓢虫与金龟子具有捕杀草地贪夜蛾幼虫的能力,如1头七星瓢虫 *Coccinella septempunctata* 最高可以捕杀草地贪夜蛾1龄幼虫233头/d,2龄幼虫41头/d(孔琳等, 2019)。当草地贪夜蛾入侵玉米田的同时,预计潜在天敌数量也会显著上升,从而迫使草地贪夜蛾向同一种植区内的大豆田迁移富集,从而提高其潜在暴发的风险。

4 对草地贪夜蛾为害大豆的预防与展望

在全球气候变暖的背景下,近年来大豆产区冬季高温频现,点蜂缘蝽 *Riptortus pedestris* 在黄淮海地区出现了大暴发的情况,给大豆生产带来了极大的损失(高宇等, 2019)。草地贪夜蛾食物适应能力强、迁移快、繁殖力强,具备入侵生物风险扩展的基本条件(Chamberlin & All, 1991)。因此,如何防患于未然,积极预防大豆田中发生大规模突发虫害具有重要的现实意义。

首先,应守好国门,加强口岸检疫防控。北美洲地区草地贪夜蛾已经成为大豆的害虫之一(Paulillo et al., 2000),说明以大豆叶片为食的草地贪夜蛾种群已经存在,因此,严防美洲地区大豆型草地贪夜蛾通过大豆贸易经口岸直接入境非常重要(图1)。同时,尽量减缓草地贪夜蛾食性改变的概率,草地贪夜蛾已入侵的南方地区是我国大豆南方生态区,防治玉米田草地贪夜蛾的同时,需要充分考虑同一生长

期的大豆的病虫害综合防治,必要时增加缓冲隔离带,做好群防群控。

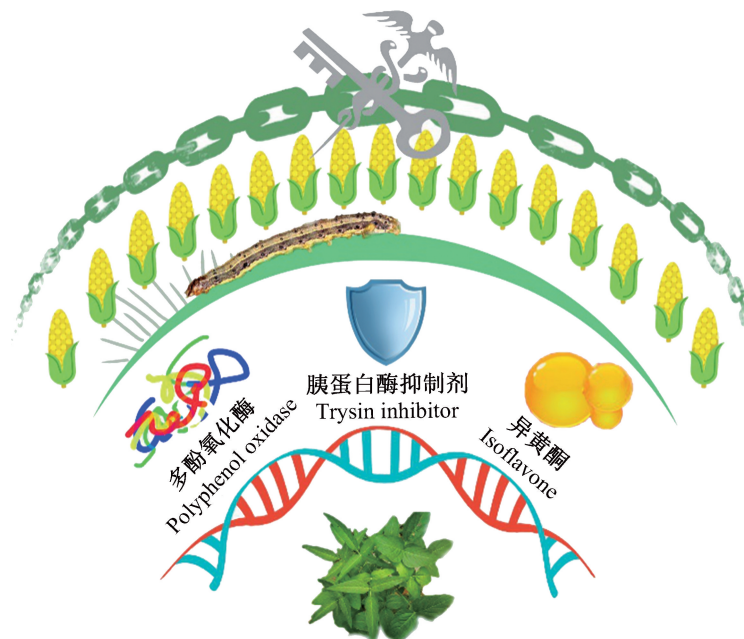


图1 预防草地贪夜蛾侵害我国大豆的展望

Fig. 1 Prospects for prevention of *Spodoptera frugiperda* invading soybean in China

其次,应加强国内大豆田虫情监控,明确大豆田草地贪夜蛾防治的经济阈值,即为害达到何种程度需要开始进行人工干预。草地贪夜蛾在大豆田的防治经济阈值在世界各地略有不同。在巴西,1 m²大豆田存在20头大型(≥1.5 cm)草地贪夜蛾,或在其营养阶段观察到30%的落叶,或其处于繁殖状态时有15%的落叶,就开始采取防治措施(de Freitas Bueno et al., 2011)。在美国,大豆植株可以承受多达35%的落叶,直到开花期,而超过这个数值就需要开始进行防治(Catchot, 2020)。这种防治经济阈值的差异主要体现在大豆品种与管理体系上,因此提前确定我国的大豆草地贪夜蛾防治经济阈值,有利于更有效地防控草地贪夜蛾。

最后,应着眼于利用大豆种质资源进行遗传防控。叶食性昆虫的取食行为具有很多共同特点,这为利用大豆种质不同特性预防草地贪夜蛾创造了条件。大豆叶片中多酚氧化酶过量表达可降低植物蛋白的营养价值,减少对叶食昆虫的吸引力(Castro & Pitre, 1988)。叶食性害虫对黄酮芦丁和异黄酮染料木素含量高的大豆品种有拒食行为(van Poecke, 2007; Hoffmann-Campo et al., 2010; Pilubelli et al., 2005)。大豆短尖密型叶绒毛可以有效延长鳞翅目昆虫幼虫在叶片上的生长周期,草地贪夜蛾食用具有短尖密型叶绒毛大豆叶片的体重仅为进食无毛叶片的对照组草地贪夜蛾的51%(Hulburt et al.,

2004)。我国是世界栽培大豆的起源中心,大豆种质资源非常丰富,从中鉴定抗虫种质资源,培育和利用广谱抗虫的大豆品种以增设遗传防控的屏障(图1),也是重要的预防途径(王永丽, 2014)。

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