

# 双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫生命参数、捕食功能与飞行能力的影响

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**摘要:** 为明确新型生物源杀虫剂双丙环虫酯对新疆维吾尔自治区(简称新疆)农田优势捕食性天敌多异瓢虫 *Hippodamia variegata* 的安全性, 以前期室内毒力测定的双丙环虫酯对棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* 的 LC<sub>50</sub>、LC<sub>20</sub> 和 LC<sub>10</sub> 为药剂处理浓度, 以清水为对照, 于室内测定不同浓度双丙环虫酯处理后多异瓢虫成虫繁殖力、子代生长发育、捕食功能和飞行能力。结果表明, 3 个浓度双丙环虫酯处理后多异瓢虫成虫繁殖力及其卵孵化率与清水(对照)均无显著差异; LC<sub>50</sub> 处理后多异瓢虫 F<sub>1</sub> 代 1 龄幼虫存活率显著低于 LC<sub>10</sub>、LC<sub>20</sub> 处理和清水(对照), 多异瓢虫 2~4 龄幼虫的存活率在不同处理之间均无显著差异。多异瓢虫 F<sub>1</sub> 代 1 龄幼虫发育历期随药剂处理浓度增大而显著延长; 药剂处理对幼虫发育历期的影响随龄期逐渐减弱, 至 4 龄幼虫时影响均不显著, 但幼虫总发育历期及卵-蛹总发育历期均随药剂处理浓度增大而显著延长。各药剂处理后多异瓢虫 F<sub>1</sub> 代蛹发育历期、蛹重和成虫羽化率均与清水(对照)无显著差异。双丙环虫酯处理后多异瓢虫对棉蚜的捕食功能反应均符合 Holling II 模型, 日捕食量均随棉蚜密度增加而增加, 3 龄幼虫捕食能力低于雌、雄成虫。当棉蚜密度为 50 头/皿时, 清水(对照)、LC<sub>20</sub> 和 LC<sub>50</sub> 处理后多异瓢虫 3 龄幼虫的日捕食量均显著高于 LC<sub>10</sub> 处理, 其他棉蚜密度下不同处理后 3 龄幼虫日捕食量之间差异不显著; 相同棉蚜密度下, 不同处理后多异瓢虫 2 日龄雌成虫日捕食量之间均无显著差异; 当棉蚜密度为 100 头/皿时, 清水(对照)、LC<sub>10</sub> 和 LC<sub>50</sub> 处理后雄成虫日捕食量显著高于 LC<sub>20</sub> 处理; 其他棉蚜密度下, 不同处理后雄成虫日捕食量之间均无显著差异。不同浓度双丙环虫酯处理后多异瓢虫 2 日龄雌、雄成虫在室内飞行磨上的飞行速度、飞行时间及飞行距离之间均无显著差异; 相同处理后雌、雄成虫的飞行距离之间差异也不显著。与当前生产上防治蚜虫的当家杀虫剂相比, 双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫的生态安全性较高, 可用于新疆农作物蚜虫类害虫的绿色防控。

**关键词:** 多异瓢虫; 双丙环虫酯; 杀虫剂; 生长发育; 捕食功能; 飞行能力

## Effects of afidopyropen on the life parameters, predatory function and flight ability of variegated ladybird *Hippodamia variegata*

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**Abstract:** Afidopyropen is a new type of biogenic insecticide; however, its biosafety on variegated ladybird *Hippodamia variegata*, the dominant predatory natural enemy in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Re-

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gion, is still poorly understood. In this study, based on the previous toxicity test in the laboratory using semi-lethal concentration ( $LC_{50}=5.21$  mg (a.i.)/L) and sublethal concentration ( $LC_{20}=1.20$  mg (a.i.)/L,  $LC_{10}=0.56$  mg (a.i.)/L) of afidopyropen against *Aphis gossypii* as treatments and using distilled water as control, the effects of afidopyropen on the parental female fecundity, growth and development of offspring, predatory function and flight ability of *H. variegata* were evaluated in the laboratory. The results showed that no significant effects on the fecundity and hatching rate of offspring eggs were found among different treatments. Although the survival rate of the 1st instar larvae of  $F_1$  generation under  $LC_{50}$  treatment was significantly lower than that under  $LC_{10}$ ,  $LC_{20}$  treatments and the control, there was no significant difference in the survival rate of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instar larvae among different treatments. Insecticide treatment significantly prolonged the developmental duration of the 1st instar larvae of  $F_1$  generation, although this effect declined in the 2nd, 3rd instar larvae and there was no significant difference in the 4th instar larvae. Higher insecticide concentration caused longer duration of the whole larval period and the total duration from egg to pupa. There were no significant differences in pupal duration, pupal weight and adult eclosion rate of  $F_1$  generation between the control and insecticide treatments. The functional response of *H. variegata* to *A. gossypii* preys under different treatments fitted with the Holling II model; the daily predation increased with increasing prey density, and the predation capacity of the 3rd instar larvae was lower than that of female and male adults. At the prey density of 50 individuals per Petri dish, the daily predation of the 3rd instar larvae of *H. variegata* treated with water control,  $LC_{20}$  and  $LC_{50}$  concentrations of afidopyropen was significantly higher than that with the  $LC_{10}$  treatment, but there was no significant difference between different treatments under other prey densities for the 3rd instar larvae. Moreover, no significant differences existed between different treatments in the daily predation of 2-day-old female adults of *H. variegata* when provided with the same prey density. When provided with 100 individual preys per Petri dish, the daily predation of male adults under water control,  $LC_{10}$  and  $LC_{50}$  treatments was significantly higher than that under  $LC_{20}$  treatment. At other prey densities, there was no significant difference for male adults among different treatments. There was also no significant effect on the flight parameters (e.g., flight speed, time and distance) of 2-day-old female and male adult *H. variegata* treated with different concentrations of afidopyropen indoors by using flight-mill test system. Under the same treatment, there was no significant difference in the flight distance between female and male adults. This study indicated that afidopyropen was ecologically safe to *H. variegata* compared to most main chemical insecticides against aphids, and could be widely applied for the green control of crop aphids in Xinjiang.

**Key words:** *Hippodamia variegata*; afidopyropen; insecticide; growth and development; predatory function; flight ability

多异瓢虫 *Hippodamia variegata* 是新疆维吾尔自治区(简称新疆)农田生态系统中的一种优势捕食性天敌(谢欣等,2020; Yang et al., 2022),可有效控制多种作物上的棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii*、桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* 和蚕豆蚜 *Aphis fabae* 等蚜虫类害虫(Kontodimas & Stathas,2005; 姜岩等,2022; Liu et al.,2022),同时也会捕食叶蝉、木虱、粉虱、介壳虫以及部分鳞翅目昆虫的卵和低龄幼虫(Franzmann, 2002; Kontodimas & Stathas, 2005),在农林害虫生物防治中有广阔的应用潜力。

化学防治是当前农作物害虫防治的主要手段,但往往会对瓢虫等天敌昆虫产生不利影响。如以高效氯氰菊酯为代表的菊酯类杀虫剂会削弱龟纹瓢虫 *Propylea japonica* 对棉蚜的捕食能力,同时降低其化蛹率(花日茂等,2004)。吡虫啉、啶虫脒等新烟碱杀虫剂是目前防治农作物蚜虫的当家药剂品种,但对瓢虫类天敌毒性普遍较高。如吡虫啉会导致异色瓢虫 *Harmonia axyridis* 对桃蚜的日最大捕食量下降,延长处理猎物时间(王小艺和沈佐锐,2002),对其成虫繁殖力和子代卵孵化率、幼虫存活

率及发育历期均有负面影响(Dai et al., 2021);吡虫啉也会导致七星瓢虫 *Coccinella septempunctata* 幼虫发育历期和蛹期延长,蛹重下降(Yu et al., 2014);啶虫脒会延长七星瓢虫的幼虫发育历期,增加幼虫死亡率(Wu et al., 2021a);噻虫嗪会降低异色瓢虫的捕食能力,增加其成虫死亡率(Dai et al., 2020),也会抑制日本刀角瓢虫 *Serangium japonicum* 对烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 卵的捕食能力(Yao et al., 2015)。此外,新型砜亚胺类杀虫剂氟啶虫胺腈对异色瓢虫亲代的寿命和生殖力、子代的生命参数均有负面影响(Dai et al., 2021);新型吡唑杂环类杀虫剂唑虫酰胺能显著降低七星瓢虫的内禀增长率、周限增长率和净增殖率,并延长子代1、2龄幼虫的发育历期(Wu et al., 2021b);苯甲酰脲类杀虫剂虱螨脲和昆虫生长调节剂类杀虫剂吡嗪酮、吡丙醚对捕食性瓢虫 *Tenuisvalvae notata* 卵孵化和生长发育均有不利影响(Barbosa et al., 2018)。

双丙环虫酯是一种通过曲霉属 *Aspergillus* 真菌发酵得到的生物源杀虫剂(Horikoshi et al., 2022),具有见效快、杀虫谱广等特点,对蚜虫和粉虱等刺吸式口器害虫有较好的防效(Zhang et al., 2021; 封云涛等, 2022; Liu et al., 2022),与市面上大量推广使用的主流杀虫剂暂无交互抗性(Zhou et al., 2021)。同时,双丙环虫酯对天敌昆虫的安全性较高,如Koch et al.(2020)研究发现双丙环虫酯对集栖长足瓢虫 *H. convergens* 3龄幼虫和成虫的毒性非常小,对狡小花蝽 *Orius insidiosus* 的致死率与清水(对照)无显著差异,虽然对大豆蚜小蜂 *Aphelinus certus* 的致死率显著高于清水(对照),但毒性仍远低于高效氯氟氰菊酯;Slusher et al.(2021)研究结果表明双丙环虫酯处理3种山核桃蚜虫——黄色山核桃蚜虫 *Monelliopsis pecanis*、黑缘平翅斑蚜 *Monellia caryella* 和核桃黑丽蚜 *Melanocallis caryaefoliae* 后,对其天敌平翅斑蚜小蜂 *Aphelinus perpallidus* 种群数量无明显影响;Lytle & Huseth(2021)研究结果表明双丙环虫酯处理后高粱蚜 *Melanaphis sacchari* 的天敌昆虫种群数量也无显著变化。目前,关于双丙环虫酯对新疆优势天敌多异瓢虫安全性评价的研究未见报道。本研究拟通过室内试验系统评价双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫生命参数、捕食功能和飞行能力的影响,明确其对多异瓢虫的安全性以及雌、雄成虫之间的差异,以期为双丙环虫酯在新疆大面积推广应用提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

供试虫源和植物:多异瓢虫和棉蚜均采自中国农业科学院植物保护研究所新疆库尔勒试验基地棉田( $85^{\circ}48'29''$  E,  $41^{\circ}45'4''$  N),并于中国农业科学院植物保护研究所廊坊科研中试基地室内继代饲养。多异瓢虫主要用桃蚜进行喂养,棉蚜用5~6叶期棉花叶片和2~8叶期西葫芦幼苗繁殖,养虫室温度为( $25\pm1$ )℃、相对湿度为(60±5)%、光周期为16 L:8 D,蛹羽化前2~3 d单头放置,羽化当日将雌、雄成虫分开饲养,取2日龄雌、雄成虫和3龄幼虫供试。桃蚜为实验室连续多代饲养的种群,在2~5叶期豌豆苗上长期繁殖,饲养温度为( $22\pm2$ )℃、相对湿度为(50±5)%、光周期为12 L:12 D,取若蚜和成虫供试。棉花品种为中棉所49,由中国农业科学院植物保护研究所提供;西葫芦品种为新早青,种子购于天津市蓟农种子有限公司;豌豆品种为中豌8号,市售种子。

药剂:50 g/L双丙环虫酯(afidopyropen)可分散液剂,德国巴斯夫公司。

仪器:RXZ-500D人工智能气候箱,宁波江南仪器厂;TS-45AZ三目体视镜,北京老上光仪器有限公司;FXMD-24-USB昆虫飞行磨信息统计系统,佳多科工贸有限责任公司。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 各浓度双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫生命参数的影响

通过前期室内毒力测定50 g/L双丙环虫酯可分散液剂对棉蚜半致死浓度LC<sub>50</sub>、亚致死浓度LC<sub>20</sub>和LC<sub>10</sub>分别为5.21、1.20、0.56 mg (a.i.)/L。将有效成分含量换算成对应制剂体积,用移液枪分别吸取50 g/L双丙环虫酯可分散液剂0.104、0.024和0.011 mL,分别加入到1 L清水中,混匀,即获得浓度为LC<sub>50</sub>、LC<sub>20</sub>和LC<sub>10</sub>的药剂。取多异瓢虫2日龄雌、雄成虫和3龄幼虫饥饿处理4 h,将其分别放入不同浓度的双丙环虫酯药剂中侵泡5 s,以清水为对照,取出后待其体表液体自然晾干后,静置30 min,备用。

取相同处理、可正常活动的羽化后2日龄雌、雄成虫各1头,同时放入直径为9 cm的透明塑料培养皿内进行配对,并放置200~300头体型大小一致的桃蚜成蚜作为食物,将其置于温度( $25\pm1$ )℃、相对湿度(60±5)%、光周期16 L:8 D的人工气候箱中饲养,每24 h补充200~300头桃蚜成蚜,逐日观察多异瓢虫存活和产卵情况并记录,连续观察30 d,此期间若雄成虫死亡,则及时替换1头相同处理的活雄成

虫,若雌成虫死亡,则不再补充。每个处理重复3次,每个重复设置30对多异瓢虫成虫。

自亲代雌成虫产卵开始,取每日所产卵的20%作为子代进行观察,直到每个处理均匀取够120粒卵为止,将所有卵随机分为3组,视为3个重复,每组40粒卵。用湿润细毛笔挑取单头完整的卵置于直径为3.5 cm的塑料小皿内,放入温度(25±1)℃、相对湿度(60±5)%、光周期16 L:8 D的人工气候箱内饲养,卵孵化后先用桃蚜若蚜饲喂,每24 h补充1次桃蚜,其中1龄和2龄幼虫饲喂桃蚜若蚜50~100头,3龄和4龄幼虫饲喂桃蚜成蚜150~200头,观察并记录幼虫蜕皮、化蛹等生长发育情况,化蛹当天称量蛹重,直至所有幼虫羽化或死亡。产卵前期指每头试虫从羽化次日至开始产卵的时间;30 d总产卵量(粒/雌)为从羽化次日开始30 d之内单头雌虫所产卵量总和;日均产卵量(粒/雌)=单头雌虫总产卵量/总产卵天数;卵期指从产卵当日开始至卵孵化出幼虫的时间;卵孵化率指最终孵化的卵量占该重复总卵量的比例;各龄幼虫存活率指存活的各龄(1~4龄)幼虫数量占前一龄期幼虫总量的比例,即相对存活率;羽化率指蛹破壳而出后羽化的成虫数量占该重复所有蛹总量的比例。

### 1.2.2 各浓度双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫捕食功能的影响

将熬制好的10%琼脂倒入下口直径5.8 cm、上口直径7 cm、高3.7 cm的敞口透明小塑料杯中,琼脂厚度约1 cm,采集室内种植的5~6叶期健康无虫棉花叶片,剪成直径为6 cm的圆片,待琼脂冷却后,将剪好的棉叶背面朝上铺到杯底,使叶片完全覆盖琼脂,避免试虫直接接触琼脂后影响其活动能力,每皿用小毛笔分别接入棉蚜成蚜20、50、100、150和200头,即猎物密度为20、50、100、150和200头/皿,每个猎物密度分别挑入1头可正常活动的经LC<sub>50</sub>、LC<sub>20</sub>和LC<sub>10</sub>双丙环虫酯药剂和清水(对照)处理的多异瓢虫3龄试虫(试验前饥饿处理6 h),盖上中间掏空并覆孔径为0.15 mm的透气纱网的杯盖,防止试虫逃逸,将塑料杯置于温度(25±1)℃、相对湿度(60±5)%、光周期16 L:8 D的人工气候箱内,24 h后记录每个塑料杯内剩余棉蚜数量,每个处理重复3次。2日龄雌、雄成虫的捕食功能试验同3龄幼虫,仅是猎物密度分别为50、100、150、200和300头/皿。统计双丙环虫酯不同浓度下和不同猎物密度下多异瓢虫对猎物的捕食量,根据Holling II圆盘方程(Holling, 1959)利用R4.1.1软件中非线性模型对多异瓢虫的捕食量进行拟合并检验拟合度。Holling II圆盘

方程为 $N_a = a \times T \times N / (1 + a \times T_h \times N)$ , 多异瓢虫对猎物的寻找效应 $S$ ,  $S = a / (1 + a \times T_h \times N)$ , 其中 $N_a$ 为每头瓢虫捕食的猎物数量,  $a$ 为瞬间攻击率,  $T$ 为瓢虫捕食试验总用时, 设定为1 d( $T=1$ ),  $N$ 为猎物初始密度,  $T_h$ 为瓢虫处理1头猎物的时间。

### 1.2.3 各浓度双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫飞行能力的影响

吊飞前将不同浓度双丙环虫酯处理的多异瓢虫2日龄雌、雄成虫先用CO<sub>2</sub>迷晕, 具体方法是打开储存CO<sub>2</sub>的专用小钢瓶阀门, 通过阀门外接软导管将少量CO<sub>2</sub>气体注入装有试虫的玻璃指型管中大约3 s, 用棉塞堵住管口, 试虫会暂时晕厥但约10~20 min可恢复正常行动能力。用横截面直径为0.1 mm的细铜丝一端蘸少许502胶垂直粘在成虫前胸背板上, 并确保试虫可正常展翅飞翔; 将铜丝另一端在大头针上缠绕几圈并用胶带粘紧, 大头针粗头镶嵌在半径为10 cm的飞行臂的一端, 飞行臂另一端用重物配平, 将飞行臂安装到飞行磨基座上, 并确认飞行臂两端平衡, 能无阻绕飞行磨中轴旋转。飞行磨数据采集系统每5 s采集1次。设置完成后, 点击启动采样, 系统自动记录试虫的飞行速度、飞行时间和飞行距离等参数。每头试虫测试24 h, 测试前均饥饿6 h, 不同浓度分别测定多异瓢虫雌、雄成虫各12头, 试验均在温度(25±1)℃、相对湿度(60±5)%和光周期16 L:8 D的人工气候箱中进行。

## 1.3 数据分析

用R4.1.1软件对不同浓度双丙环虫酯处理后多异瓢虫生命参数、捕食能力、飞行能力数据进行单因素方差分析, 并通过最小显著差异(least significant difference, LSD)法进行多重比较, 卵孵化率、幼虫存活率和羽化率数据需在方差分析前进行反正弦平方根转换以使其满足正态性; 利用成对样本的t检验法对同一处理下雌、雄成虫飞行距离进行差异显著性检验, 分析前需对原始数据进行 $\log_{10}x$ 对数变换使其满足正态性和方差齐性。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 各浓度双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫生命参数的影响

LC<sub>10</sub>、LC<sub>20</sub>、LC<sub>50</sub>和清水(对照)处理后, 亲代多异瓢虫雌成虫产卵前期分别为1.73、1.87、2.38和2.08 d, 但不同处理之间差异不显著( $F=0.87$ ,  $df=3, 8$ ,  $P=0.495$ ); LC<sub>10</sub>、LC<sub>20</sub>、LC<sub>50</sub>和清水(对照)处理后, 雌成虫30 d总产卵量分别为510.83、566.41、479.15和528.38头, 不同处理之间差异不显著( $F=0.70$ ,  $df=3, 8$ ,  $P=0.576$ ); LC<sub>10</sub>、LC<sub>20</sub>、LC<sub>50</sub>和清水(对照)处理后, 雌

成虫日均产卵量分别为18.84、19.92、18.05和19.77粒,不同处理之间差异不显著( $F=0.54, df=3, 8, P=0.666$ ,表1)。

$LC_{10}$ 和清水(对照)处理后多异瓢虫 $F_1$ 代1龄幼虫存活率分别为93.96%和93.03%,与 $LC_{20}$ 处理的 $F_1$ 代1龄幼虫的存活率(91.51%)差异不显著,但均显著高于 $LC_{50}$ 处理的 $F_1$ 代1龄幼虫存活率( $P<0.05$ );

多异瓢虫 $F_1$ 代2龄幼虫存活率( $F=0.83, df=3, 8, P=0.515$ )、 $F_1$ 代3龄幼虫存活率( $F=0.97, df=3, 8, P=0.453$ )、 $F_1$ 代4龄幼虫存活率( $F=1.67, df=3, 8, P=0.250$ )、卵孵化率( $F=0.67, df=3, 8, P=0.595$ )、羽化率( $F=0.30, df=3, 8, P=0.826$ )及蛹重( $F=2.17, df=3, 8, P=0.170$ )在各处理之间均无显著差异(表1)。

表1 不同浓度双丙环虫酯处理下多异瓢虫的生命参数

Table 1 Life parameters of *Hippodamia variegata* at different concentrations of afidopyropen

| 生命参数 Life parameter                       | 对照 CK          | $LC_{10}$      | $LC_{20}$      | $LC_{50}$      |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 产卵前期 Pre-oviposition period/d             | 2.08±0.10 a    | 1.73±0.42 a    | 1.87±0.06 a    | 2.38±0.41 a    |
| 30 d总产卵量 30-day fecundity                 | 528.38±15.71 a | 510.83±31.59 a | 566.41±75.28 a | 479.15±24.63 a |
| 日均产卵量 Daily fecundity                     | 19.77±0.56 a   | 18.84±0.57 a   | 19.92±1.99 a   | 18.05±1.00 a   |
| 卵期 Egg duration/d                         | 3.71±0.06 a    | 3.81±0.12 a    | 4.18±0.17 a    | 4.33±0.31 a    |
| 1龄幼虫发育历期                                  | 2.41±0.04 d    | 2.82±0.06 c    | 3.26±0.11 b    | 3.54±0.10 a    |
| 1st instar larval development duration/d  |                |                |                |                |
| 2龄幼虫发育历期                                  | 1.78±0.09 c    | 1.98±0.14 bc   | 2.19±0.08 ab   | 2.45±0.07 a    |
| 2nd instar larval development duration/d  |                |                |                |                |
| 3龄幼虫发育历期                                  | 1.84±0.12 b    | 2.11±0.06 ab   | 2.44±0.10 a    | 2.38±0.14 a    |
| 3rd instar larval development duration/d  |                |                |                |                |
| 4龄幼虫发育历期                                  | 3.41±0.07 a    | 3.87±0.03 a    | 3.76±0.25 a    | 4.13±0.37 a    |
| 4th instar larval development duration/d  |                |                |                |                |
| 幼虫总发育历期                                   | 9.45±0.02 d    | 10.78±0.24 c   | 11.63±0.08 b   | 12.46±0.33 a   |
| Development duration of larval stage/d    |                |                |                |                |
| 蛹期 Pupal duration/d                       | 3.96±0.11 a    | 4.22±0.17 a    | 4.33±0.09 a    | 4.23±0.05 a    |
| 卵-蛹总发育历期                                  | 17.06±0.13 d   | 18.67±0.47 c   | 20.03±0.19 b   | 21.07±0.24 a   |
| Development duration from egg to pupa/d   |                |                |                |                |
| 蛹重 Pupal weight/mg                        | 11.37±0.13 a   | 10.88±0.21 a   | 10.98±0.21 a   | 10.84±0.05 a   |
| 卵孵化率 Hatchability/%                       | 85.83±4.64 a   | 80.00±6.61 a   | 80.83±8.70 a   | 73.33±3.33 a   |
| 1龄幼虫存活率 1st instar larval survival rate/% | 93.03±4.09 a   | 93.96±1.33 a   | 91.51±3.64 ab  | 81.55±2.98 b   |
| 2龄幼虫存活率 2nd instar larval survival rate/% | 98.92±1.08 a   | 95.82±2.56 a   | 96.11±2.35 a   | 95.78±0.32 a   |
| 3龄幼虫存活率 3rd instar larval survival rate/% | 100.00±0.00 a  | 98.85±1.15 a   | 96.80±1.72 a   | 98.41±1.59 a   |
| 4龄幼虫存活率 4th instar larval survival rate/% | 100.00±0.00 a  | 100.00±0.00 a  | 97.33±1.34 a   | 98.33±1.67 a   |
| 羽化率 Eclosion rate/%                       | 97.09±1.57 a   | 96.45±0.18 a   | 97.33±2.67 a   | 95.26±3.08 a   |

表中数据为平均数±标准误。同行不同小写字母表示经LSD法检验差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。Data are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant difference by LSD ( $P<0.05$ ).

不同处理后多异瓢虫 $F_1$ 代1龄幼虫发育历期之间差异显著( $F=35.58, df=3, 8, P<0.001$ ),且随着药剂浓度增大而发育历期延长,清水(对照)、 $LC_{10}$ 、 $LC_{20}$ 和 $LC_{50}$ 处理后 $F_1$ 代1龄幼虫发育历期分别为2.41、2.82、3.26和3.54 d;随着幼虫龄期增大,双丙环虫酯对幼虫发育历期的影响逐渐减弱,至 $F_1$ 代4龄幼虫时药剂对其无显著影响( $F=1.74, df=3, 8, P=0.237$ )。不同处理后多异瓢虫 $F_1$ 代卵期( $F=2.41, df=3, 8, P=0.142$ )及蛹期( $F=1.97, df=3, 8, P=0.198$ )均无显著差异,但幼虫总发育历期( $F=38.41, df=3, 8, P<0.001$ )及卵-蛹总发育历期( $F=36.26, df=3, 8, P<0.001$ )

0.001)均差异显著,同样随药剂浓度增大而延长,对照、 $LC_{10}$ 、 $LC_{20}$ 和 $LC_{50}$ 处理后幼虫总发育历期分别为9.45、10.78、11.63和12.46 d,卵-蛹总发育历期分别为17.06、18.67、20.03和21.07 d。

## 2.2 各浓度双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫捕食功能的影响

多异瓢虫对棉蚜的捕食量符合Holling II方程,拟合度较高( $0.69 \leq \chi^2 \leq 6.43, 0.17 \leq P \leq 0.95$ ),双丙环虫酯处理后多异瓢虫的攻击系数、捕食能和理论日最大捕食量整体上低于清水(对照),相同处理下多异瓢虫雄、雌成虫的捕食能力均强于其3龄幼虫(表2)。

表2 不同浓度双丙环虫酯处理下多异瓢虫的捕食功能反应

Table 2 Functional response of *Hippodamia variegata* exposed to different concentrations of afidopyropen

| 虫态<br>Stage              | 处理<br>Treatment  | 反应方程<br>Response equation | 相关系数<br>Correlation coefficient | 攻击系数<br>Attacking coefficient | 处理时间<br>Handling time/d | 捕食效能<br>Predatory efficiency | 理论日最大捕食量<br>Daily maximum predation |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3龄幼虫<br>3rd instar larva | 对照CK             | $N_a = 1.65N/(1+0.011N)$  | 0.95                            | 1.65                          | 0.007                   | 238.55                       | 145.03                              |
|                          | LC <sub>10</sub> | $N_a = 1.09N/(1+0.010N)$  | 0.99                            | 1.09                          | 0.009                   | 116.86                       | 107.18                              |
|                          | LC <sub>20</sub> | $N_a = 1.20N/(1+0.010N)$  | 0.95                            | 1.20                          | 0.008                   | 145.15                       | 120.78                              |
|                          | LC <sub>50</sub> | $N_a = 1.36N/(1+0.011N)$  | 0.98                            | 1.36                          | 0.008                   | 162.80                       | 119.82                              |
| 雌成虫<br>Female adult      | 对照CK             | $N_a = 1.20N/(1+0.002N)$  | 0.99                            | 1.20                          | 0.002                   | 807.29                       | 673.37                              |
|                          | LC <sub>10</sub> | $N_a = 1.45N/(1+0.005N)$  | 0.96                            | 1.45                          | 0.003                   | 429.93                       | 296.62                              |
|                          | LC <sub>20</sub> | $N_a = 1.18N/(1+0.004N)$  | 0.99                            | 1.18                          | 0.003                   | 391.50                       | 332.51                              |
|                          | LC <sub>50</sub> | $N_a = 1.42N/(1+0.004N)$  | 0.97                            | 1.42                          | 0.003                   | 482.72                       | 340.98                              |
| 雄成虫<br>Male adult        | 对照CK             | $N_a = 1.48N/(1+0.005N)$  | 0.94                            | 1.48                          | 0.004                   | 412.84                       | 279.63                              |
|                          | LC <sub>10</sub> | $N_a = 1.10N/(1+0.003N)$  | 0.99                            | 1.10                          | 0.003                   | 367.08                       | 334.78                              |
|                          | LC <sub>20</sub> | $N_a = 0.68N/(1+0.001N)$  | 0.98                            | 0.68                          | 0.002                   | 327.42                       | 484.13                              |
|                          | LC <sub>50</sub> | $N_a = 1.12N/(1+0.004N)$  | 0.98                            | 1.12                          | 0.004                   | 309.08                       | 275.24                              |

$N_a$ : 每头瓢虫捕食的猎物数量;  $N$ : 猎物初始密度。  $N_a$ : The number of preys consumed by each ladybeetle individual;  $N$ : the original prey density.

多异瓢虫日捕食量随猎物密度增加而增大, 相同猎物密度下清水(对照)处理的多异瓢虫日捕食量略大于其他3个处理。当猎物密度为50头/皿时, 清水(对照)、LC<sub>20</sub>和LC<sub>50</sub>处理后多异瓢虫3龄幼虫日捕食量分别为45.0、48.3和48.7头, 显著高于LC<sub>10</sub>处理后多异瓢虫3龄幼虫日捕食量(38.3头,  $P=0.005$ ), 其他猎物密度下不同处理后3龄幼虫日捕食量之间差异不显著(猎物20头/皿:  $F=2.36, df=3, 8, P=0.148$ ; 猎物100头/皿:  $F=2.18, df=3, 8, P=0.169$ ; 猎物150头/皿:  $F=0.49, df=3, 8, P=0.697$ ; 200头猎物:  $F=0.27, df=3, 8, P=0.843$ , 图1)。相同猎物密度下, 不同处理后多异瓢虫雌成虫日捕食量之间均无显著差异(猎物50头/皿:  $F=1.37, df=3, 8, P=0.321$ ; 猎物100头/皿:  $F=0.47, df=3, 8, P=0.713$ ; 猎物150头/皿:  $F=0.69, df=3, 8, P=0.586$ ; 猎物200头/皿:  $F=1.65, df=3, 8, P=0.255$ ; 猎物300头/皿:  $F=1.30, df=3, 8, P=0.341$ , 图1)。当猎物密度为100头/皿时, 清水(对照)、LC<sub>10</sub>和LC<sub>50</sub>处理后多异瓢虫雄成虫日捕食量分别为94.7、87.0和82.0头, 显著高于LC<sub>20</sub>处理后多异瓢虫雄成虫日捕食量(57.3头) ( $F=4.91, df=3, 8, P=0.032$ ); 其他猎物密度下, 不同处理后多异瓢虫雄成虫日捕食量之间差异不显著(猎物50头/皿:  $F=1.44, df=3, 8, P=0.301$ ; 猎物150头/皿:  $F=1.81, df=3, 8, P=0.223$ ; 猎物200头/皿:  $F=3.25, df=3, 8, P=0.081$ ; 猎物300头/皿:  $F=0.06, df=3, 8, P=0.978$ , 图1)。

### 2.3 各浓度双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫飞行能力的影响

不同处理后多异瓢虫飞行速度(雌:  $F=0.26, df=3, 31, P=0.857$ ; 雄:  $F=1.43, df=3, 31, P=0.252$ )、飞行时间(雌:  $F=0.12, df=3, 31, P=0.950$ ; 雄:  $F=0.29, df=3, 31, P=0.834$ )及飞行距离(雌:  $F=0.10, df=3, 31, P=0.959$ ; 雄:  $F=0.23, df=3, 31, P=0.878$ )均无显著差异; 相同处理后雌成虫的飞行距离略大于雄成虫的飞行距离, 但两者之间均差异不显著(CK:  $t=2.23, df=1, 18, P=0.053$ ; LC<sub>10</sub>:  $t=1.20, df=1, 14, P=0.268$ ; LC<sub>20</sub>:  $t=0.59, df=1, 16, P=0.569$ ; LC<sub>50</sub>:  $t=0.64, df=1, 14, P=0.542$ , 表3)。

## 3 讨论

利用天敌昆虫可有效控制多种农林害虫, 具有较大的生态、经济和社会价值(Wyckhuys et al., 2020), 一直是农田害虫综合治理领域中的研究热点(Roubos et al., 2014)。但天敌的发生和生物控害作用受多种因素的影响, 如农田景观格局、耕作制度变化和杀虫剂的使用等(陆宴辉等, 2020), 特别是一些选择性较差的化学杀虫剂在控制害虫的同时, 也通过节肢动物食物网直接或间接对天敌产生不利影响(Tooker & Pearson, 2021)。如 Yang et al.(2019)研究发现尽管高比例的林地和休耕地等非作物生境增加了我国华北地区小麦田内瓢虫的丰富度, 但吡虫啉等广谱性杀虫剂的使用降低了非作物生境对瓢虫

的保育功能,导致景观复杂性增加对天敌瓢虫种群丰富度的提升效果不明显; Janssen & van Rijn (2021)通过数学模型系统分析发现即使有天敌存在,杀虫剂的大面积使用也无法有效降低害虫的种

群密度,并且长期使用化学杀虫剂还将增加害虫再猖獗的风险。因此,生产上需持续关注和评估杀虫剂的效果变化,同时考虑利用天敌的生物控害功能。

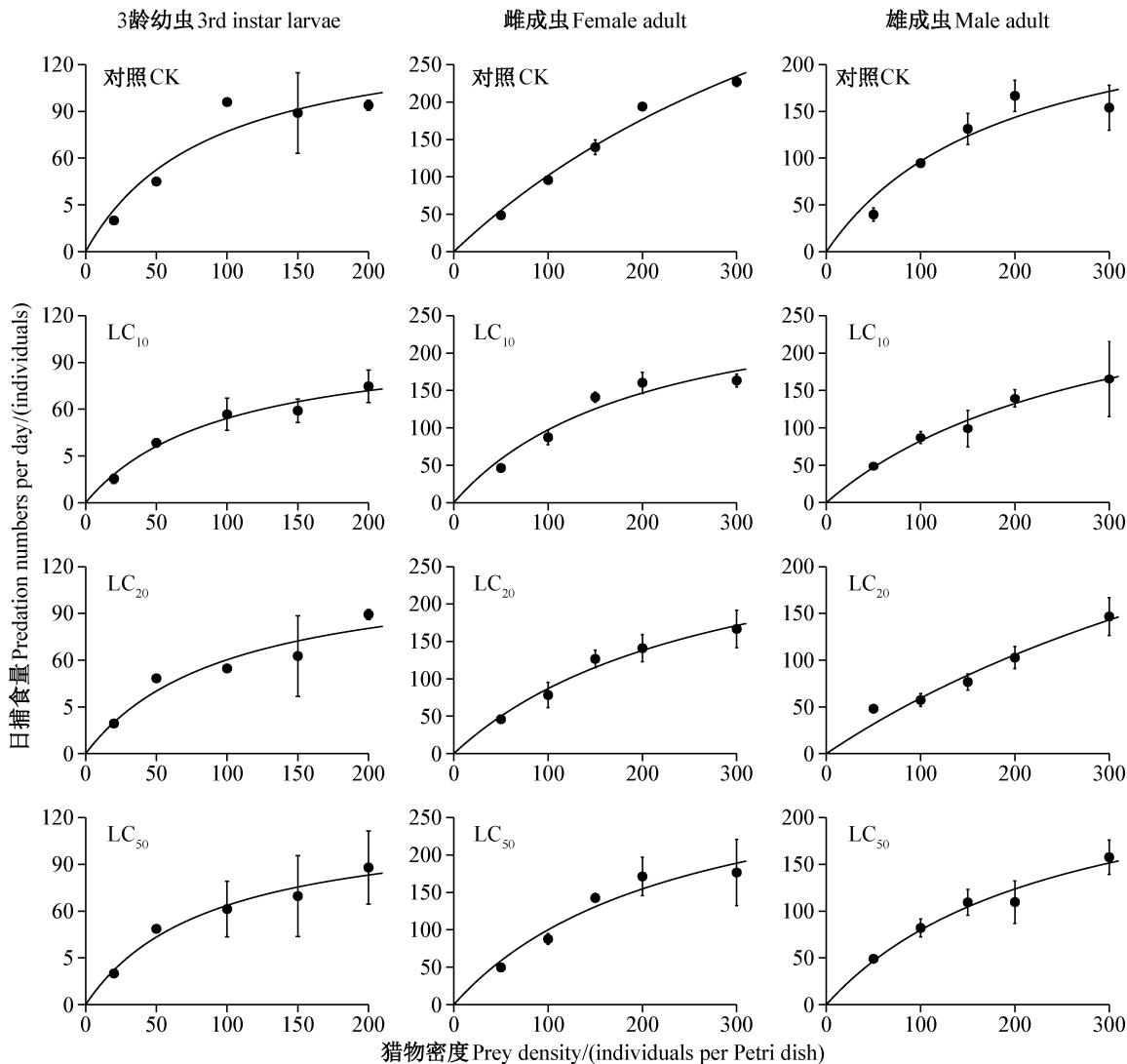


图1 不同浓度双丙环虫酯处理下多异瓢虫的日捕食量

Fig. 1 Daily consumption of prey by *Hippodamia variegata* exposed to different concentrations of afidopyropene

表3 不同浓度双丙环虫酯处理下多异瓢虫的飞行能力

Table 3 Flight ability of *Hippodamia variegata* at different concentrations of afidopyropene

| 处理<br>Treatment  | 飞行速度 Flight speed/(m/h) |                   | 飞行时间 Flight time/h  |                   | 飞行距离 Flight distance/m |                   |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
|                  | 雌成虫<br>Female adult     | 雄成虫<br>Male adult | 雌成虫<br>Female adult | 雄成虫<br>Male adult | 雌成虫<br>Female adult    | 雄成虫<br>Male adult |
| 对照CK             | 336.89±44.34 a          | 268.41±19.14 a    | 0.78±0.37 a         | 0.79±0.50 a       | 231.17±82.77 a         | 193.17±113.55 a   |
| LC <sub>10</sub> | 307.84±35.98 a          | 342.39±34.02 a    | 0.53±0.20 a         | 0.33±0.19 a       | 177.10±86.63 a         | 117.87±70.01 a    |
| LC <sub>20</sub> | 328.97±23.17 a          | 299.32±30.10 a    | 0.62±0.32 a         | 0.47±0.36 a       | 177.48±75.21 a         | 101.91±70.64 a    |
| LC <sub>50</sub> | 298.15±32.53 a          | 348.10±44.87 a    | 0.72±0.32 a         | 0.73±0.42 a       | 210.93±98.80 a         | 161.91±85.45 a    |

表中数据为平均数±标准误。同列不同小写字母表示经LSD法检验差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。Data are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference by LSD ( $P<0.05$ )。

当前,施用化学杀虫剂和利用自然天敌是防治棉花害虫的2种重要方式,大量实践证明施用化学杀虫剂往往对天敌种群保育控害产生不利影响。如吴孔明和刘芹轩(1992)发现使用菊酯类杀虫剂易造成棉蚜伏蚜种群出现再猖獗,导致这种现象的主要原因有2个方面,一是棉蚜的抗药性增长速度快;二是杀虫剂对瓢虫等天敌的大量杀伤导致棉蚜因缺少天敌的自然控制而大量增殖。夏施珂等(2021)通过田间试验证实吡虫啉显著降低了寄生性天敌红颈常室茧蜂 *Peristenus spretus* 对绿盲蝽 *Apolygus lucorum* 的寄生作用,因此在田间人工释放红颈常室茧蜂时,应尽量避免使用吡虫啉等化学药剂。相反,我国华北地区大面积种植Bt棉花后,棉田菊酯类等广谱性化学杀虫剂用量大幅减少,从而导致棉田瓢虫等捕食性天敌数量明显增加,提高了对伏蚜种群的控制效果,棉蚜伏蚜为害程度逐步减轻(Lu et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2018)。因此,协调好化学杀虫剂使用和害虫天敌保育之间的关系,充分发挥天敌的生物控害作用,实现两者对害虫的协同控制,一直是棉花害虫综合治理中的关键问题,而筛选和应用对害虫高效但对天敌安全的选择性杀虫剂是解决该问题的有效方法。

本研究发现双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫亲代成虫的繁殖力、子代卵的孵化率、高龄幼虫发育历期、幼虫存活率、蛹期、蛹重和成虫羽化率等生命参数及飞行能力均无显著影响,但延长了子代低龄幼虫的发育历期,抑制了低猎物密度下多异瓢虫日捕食能力。双丙环虫酯对异色瓢虫等捕食性天敌以及蚜虫寄生蜂等其他天敌也有较高的安全性,如 Koch et al. (2020)通过培养皿残毒法研究发现42.92 mg (a.i.)/L 双丙环虫酯对大豆蚜 *Aphis glycines* 天敌集栖长足瓢虫和狡小花蝽的存活率无明显不利影响;Slusher et al.(2021)报道喷施高浓度(22.18 g (a.i.)/hm<sup>2</sup>)和低浓度(11.09 g (a.i.)/hm<sup>2</sup>)双丙环虫酯对3种山核桃蚜虫的寄生性天敌种群和僵蚜数量均无显著影响;Lytle & Huseth(2021)报道喷施18.60 g (a.i.)/hm<sup>2</sup>浓度的双丙环虫酯对高粱蚜天敌昆虫的丰富度也无显著影响;本课题组于2021年在新疆库尔勒棉田开展田间试验,结果表明田间喷施浓度为4.5、9.0 和18.0 g (a.i.)/ hm<sup>2</sup>的双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫与棉蚜的益害比整体上无明显负面影响,室内生测结果也表明浓度80.0 mg (a.i.)/ hm<sup>2</sup>的双丙环虫酯对棉蚜毒力较高,对多异瓢虫的毒性较低,远低于对照药剂高效氯氰菊酯的毒性(未发表数据)。

目前除以吡虫啉、啶虫脒为代表的当家杀虫剂品种外,一些其他类型的杀虫剂也被广泛用于农田害虫防治,但部分化学杀虫剂对多异瓢虫均有不利影响。棉田常用的鳞翅目害虫防治药剂如高效氯氰菊酯、毒死蜱、灭多威和杀蚜剂呋虫胺,不仅对靶标害虫毒性低,而且对多异瓢虫选择性差、安全性低(黄庆超等,2021);吡虫啉、啶虫脒和噻虫嗪对多异瓢虫的捕食能力有明显的抑制作用,并且随药剂浓度增大副作用更明显(帕提玛·乌木尔汗等,2021);噻虫嗪会降低多异瓢虫的内禀增长率和净增殖率(Rahmani & Bandani, 2013);阿维菌素和高效氯氰菊酯对多异瓢虫的繁殖力也有负面影响(孙小玲等,2016);环氧虫啶处理后多异瓢虫成虫寿命缩短,产卵前期延长,产卵量和卵孵化率下降,与清水(对照)处理差异显著(黄庆超等,2020)。此外,刘佳美等(2021)研究表明,与吡虫啉相比,苦参碱、藜芦碱和印楝素3种植物源杀虫剂对多异瓢虫的安全性高,对多异瓢虫的致死率较低;李娜等(2021)报道砜亚胺类杀虫剂氟啶虫胺腈对多异瓢虫的毒性远低于吡虫啉,田间施药后多异瓢虫和棉蚜的益害比也显著高于吡虫啉处理小区。可见使用吡虫啉等选择性低的杀虫剂会大大降低自然天敌的生态服务功能,不利于化学防治和生物防治对害虫的协同控制以及化学防治的可持续发展。综上,相比吡虫啉、啶虫脒这些目前农田害虫防治中的当家化学杀虫剂,双丙环虫酯对多异瓢虫的种群增长、捕食能力和飞行能力等均无明显不利影响,其生态安全性较高,适用于新疆农作物蚜虫类害虫的绿色防控。

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