

苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性现状、机制及治理策略



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摘要: 苹果蠹蛾 *Cydia pomonella* 属鳞翅目卷蛾科, 是全球仁果类水果种植地区最重要的果树害虫之一, 也是我国重大农业入侵物种, 对全球水果生产造成严重威胁。当前主要采用高效氯氟氰菊酯等杀虫剂对苹果蠹蛾进行防治, 杀虫剂的频繁使用导致其对高效氯氟氰菊酯产生了抗性。针对苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性, 该文综述了全球苹果蠹蛾种群对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性现状, 指出由编码细胞色素P450(cytochrome P450, P450)、羧酸酯酶(carboxylesterase, CarE)和谷胱甘肽S-转移酶(glutathione S-transferase, GST)的解毒酶基因过表达导致代谢能力增强是其最普遍的抗性机制, 提出合理的抗性治理策略, 并对苹果蠹蛾的绿色防控进行展望。

关键词: 苹果蠹蛾; 高效氯氟氰菊酯; 解毒酶; 靶标抗性; 抗性监测

Current status, mechanism, and management strategy of codling moth *Cydia pomonella* resistance to lambda-cyhalothrin

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Abstract: The codling moth, *Cydia pomonella*, is a major invasive pest of pome fruits, found on six continents and causing serious damage to global fruit production. Currently, the management of *C. pomonella* mainly relies on the application of insecticides, which has led to the development of insecticide resistance. Two major types of insecticide resistance mechanisms—metabolic resistance and target resistance—have been documented in this species. The most common resistance mechanism involves the overexpression of detoxification enzyme genes encoding cytochrome P450 monooxygenases (P450s), carboxylesterases (CarEs), and glutathione S-transferases (GSTs), which enhances the metabolic capacity of *C. pomonella* to break down insecticides. Given the prominent problem of *C. pomonella*'s resistance to lambda-cyhalothrin and the need to maximize the effectiveness of this insecticide for controlling the pest, it is essential to develop reasonable resistance management strategies based on comprehensive understanding the resistance mechanisms. This review summarized the current status of *C. pomonella* resistance to lambda-cyhalothrin, explores the underlying resistance mechanisms, and dis-

cusses strategies for effective insecticide resistance management in *C. pomonella*.

Key words: *Cydia pomonella*; lambda-cyhalothrin; detoxification enzyme; target resistance; resistance monitoring

苹果蠹蛾 *Cydia pomonella* 属鳞翅目卷蛾科, 原产于欧亚大陆南部, 目前在六大洲均有发生, 对全球水果生产安全造成严重威胁(Wan et al., 2019), 超过 20 个国家对其实施严格检疫策略(Tian et al., 2016)。截至目前, 苹果蠹蛾在我国的发生面积已达到 3.7 万 hm^2 , 在新疆、甘肃、宁夏、内蒙古、黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、河北、天津、北京等省(自治区、直辖市)均有分布(<http://www.moa.gov.cn/ztl/2023cg/>)。苹果蠹蛾主要为害苹果、沙果、梨、桃、杏和石榴等仁果类水果, 是重要的蛀果类害虫(Rodríguez et al., 2011a; Voudouris et al., 2011; Yang & Zhang, 2015), 也是《重点管理外来入侵物种名录》中的首位昆虫。苹果蠹蛾幼虫孵化不久后便钻入果实进行蛀食为害, 其大部分时间在果实内部取食果肉和种子, 导致果实脱落, 严重时对苹果的为害率可达 80%, 对梨的为害率可达 60%(Wan et al., 2019)。目前防治苹果蠹蛾的手段包括植物检疫、农业防治、物理防治、生物防治及化学防治等(于昕等, 2020)。其中生物防治措施中的迷向(又称交配干扰)(Witzgall et al., 2008)、性信息素诱杀(Charmillot et al., 2000)、不育昆虫技术(Bloem et al., 2007)等主要用于苹果蠹蛾成虫的防治, 但以迷向、性信息素诱杀等为主的苹果蠹蛾成虫防控技术效率低, 难以压制高密度种群(Calkins & Faust, 2003)。目前, 防治苹果蠹蛾主要依赖化学杀虫剂, 主要包括双酰胺类杀虫剂(Bosch et al., 2018a)、噁二嗪类杀虫剂(Bosch et al., 2018b)、拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂(Voudouris et al., 2011)、新烟碱类杀虫剂(Voudouris et al., 2011)、有机磷类杀虫剂(Reuveny & Cohen, 2004)以及杀虫抗生素(Reyes et al., 2007)等。拟除虫菊酯是基于除虫菊花中产生的天然杀虫化合物除虫菊酯分子结构人工合成的化学类似物, 具有高效、广谱、低毒和可生物降解等特性(He et al., 2008), 占全球农药市场份额的 1/4(Saillenfait et al., 2015)。拟除虫菊酯分为 I 型和 II 型; 前者缺乏 α -氰基, 包括联苯菊酯、氯菊酯、胺菊酯等; 后者具有 α -氰基, 包括溴氰菊酯、氰戊菊酯、高效氯氟氰菊酯等(白皎洋, 2021)。在我国, 截至目前仅有高效氯氟氰菊酯、溴氰菊酯、高效氯氟氰菊酯、氯虫苯甲酰胺 4 种有效成分的 7 个杀虫剂产品登记用于防治苹果蠹蛾, 其中 3 种有效成分属于拟除虫菊

酯类杀虫剂。高效氯氟氰菊酯作为一种重要的拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂, 通过作用位于神经元膜上的电压门控钠离子通道(voltage-gated sodium channel, VGSC)来延长钠通道失活时间, 导致神经膜的持续去极化, 进而造成虫体死亡(Brander et al., 2009)。此外, 高效氯氟氰菊酯对鱼、鸟类以及哺乳动物等几乎无毒, 在土壤中可以快速消解, 是有害生物防治中常用的化学合成杀虫剂(Amweg et al., 2005; Choi & Soderlund, 2006)。自 20 世纪 80 年代开始, 高效氯氟氰菊酯在全球范围内被广泛用于防治苹果蠹蛾(Roush & Daly, 1990; Wang et al., 2019)。

苹果蠹蛾卵期和初孵幼虫期是化学防控的窗口期, 但苹果蠹蛾世代重叠严重, 生产上无法精准把握其防治适期, 频繁使用杀虫剂, 导致抗药性问题日益突出, 目前至少有 16 个国家的苹果蠹蛾种群已对 60 多种杀虫剂产生抗性(Ju et al., 2021), 成为全球抗药性问题最突出的 20 种害虫之一(Sparks & Nauen, 2015)。鉴于苹果蠹蛾抗药性问题十分严峻, 本研究综述全球苹果蠹蛾种群对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性现状和抗性机制, 并提出合理的抗性治理策略, 以期为苹果蠹蛾的防控提供参考。

1 苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性现状

作为在苹果蠹蛾防控中使用最普遍的拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂之一(Hu et al., 2020), 苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性问题的已在阿根廷、智利、捷克、法国、匈牙利、意大利、西班牙、土耳其、美国、中国等多个国家被报道(Ju et al., 2021)。

Mota-Sanchez et al. (2008) 发现美国密歇根州贝林县和肯特县的苹果蠹蛾种群已分别对高效氯氟氰菊酯产生了 6.0 倍和 10.0 倍的抗性, 并且对甲基谷硫磷、亚胺硫磷、甲氧虫酰胺、茚虫威具有交互抗性, 这是苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯产生抗性的首次报道。西班牙加泰罗尼亚、阿拉贡、阿斯图里亚斯 3 个地区采集的 20 个苹果蠹蛾田间种群已对高效氯氟氰菊酯产生了不同程度的抗性, 其中抗性倍数最高为 872.0 倍, 同时对甲氧虫酰胺、噁虫啉也产生了交互抗性(Bosch et al., 2018c)。阿根廷水果主要产区

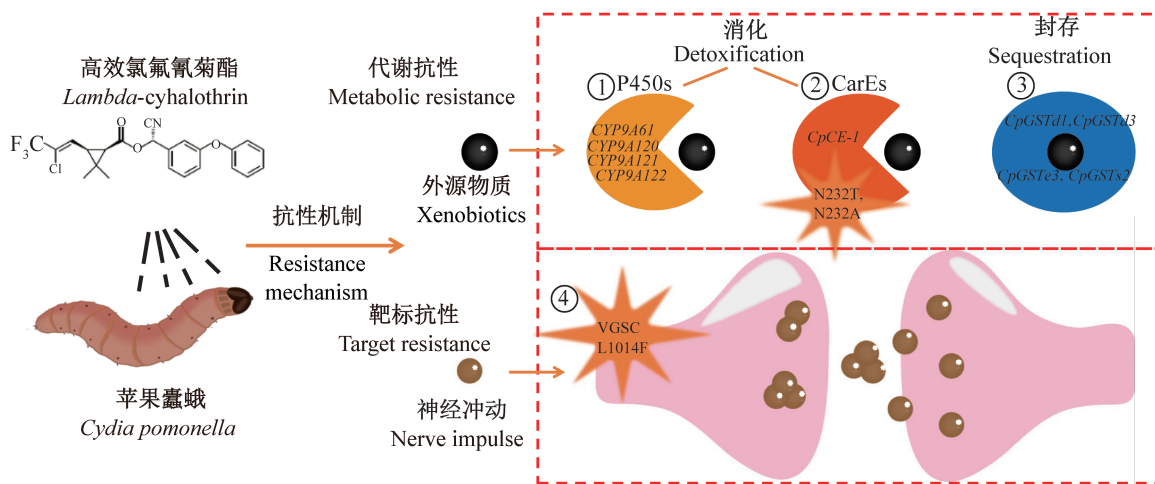
里奥内格罗和内乌肯果园自1982年开始使用拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂,20世纪90年代末果农发现该杀虫剂对苹果蠹蛾无效(Soleño et al., 2008),这2个地区的苹果蠹蛾种群对高效氯氟氰菊酯均产生了高水平抗性(抗性倍数>30.0倍)(Soleño et al., 2020)。2015—2019年 Depalo et al. (2022) 自意大利、法国、比利时分别采集了4、4和1个苹果蠹蛾老熟幼虫种群,其中在法国的4个种群中有3个种群已对高效氯氟氰菊酯产生了抗性,抗性倍数为5.3倍~17.1倍,而意大利和比利时种群的抗性水平略低,抗性倍数为1.4倍~6.2倍。

我国关于苹果蠹蛾种群抗药性的研究起步较晚。2015年, Yang & Zhang (2015) 监测结果显示,与室内敏感品系相比,我国库尔勒、张掖、武威和兰州4个市的苹果蠹蛾种群对高效氯氟氰菊酯仍敏感。2020年, Wei et al. (2020) 监测结果显示,辽宁省

彰武县南果梨果园的苹果蠹蛾种群对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性水平为中等,抗性倍数为16.97倍。综上所述,苹果蠹蛾种群已对高效氯氟氰菊酯产生抗性,这也成普遍问题,亟需了解其抗性机理,以期制订有效的抗性治理策略提供参考依据。

2 苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性机制

害虫对杀虫剂的抗性机制主要包括解毒代谢增强和靶标敏感性下降2种,其中由编码细胞色素P450 (cytochrome P450, P450)、羧酸酯酶(carboxylesterase, CarE)和谷胱甘肽S-转移酶(glutathione S-transferase, GST)的解毒酶基因过量表达引起的代谢能力增强是最普遍的抗性机制(Li et al., 2007)。解毒代谢增强和靶标敏感性下降均参与苹果蠹蛾的抗性形成(Rodríguez et al., 2011b)(图1)。



①: 解毒酶细胞色素 P450 基因 *CYP9A61*、*CYP9A120*、*CYP9A121*、*CYP9A122* 过表达; ②: 羧酸酯酶基因 *CpCE-1* 解毒代谢能力增强以及第 232 位的天门冬酰胺发生突变; ③: 解毒酶谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶基因 *CpGSTd1*、*CpGSTd3*、*CpGSTe3*、*CpGSTs2* 过表达并且以封存作用与高效氯氟氰菊酯形成螯合物的方式参与代谢作用; ④: 电压门控钠离子通道 1 014 位的亮氨酸被苯丙氨酸取代(L1014F)并参与了苹果蠹蛾对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂抗性的形成。①: Overexpression of detoxification enzyme cytochrome P450 genes *CYP9A61*, *CYP9A120*, *CYP9A121*, and *CYP9A122*; ②: enhanced detoxification and metabolism of the carboxylesterase gene *CpCE-1* and mutation of asparagine at position 232; ③: overexpression of detoxification enzyme glutathione S-transferase genes *CpGSTd1*, *CpGSTd3*, *CpGSTe3*, *CpGSTs2* and participation in the metabolism by forming a chelate with λ -cyhalothrin in a sequestration effect; ④: substitution of leucine at position 1 014 of the voltage-gated sodium ion channel (L1014F) in target resistance are involved in the development of resistance to pyrethroid insecticides.

图1 苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性机制

Fig. 1 Mechanisms of *Cydia pomonella* resistance to λ -cyhalothrin

2.1 代谢抗性

2.1.1 P450 介导的苹果蠹蛾抗性机制

P450 是一类广泛分布于动物、植物和微生物等

生物体中的解毒酶系,具有代谢多种外源物质如植物次生代谢物质、杀虫剂及其他有毒物质的作用(Feyereisen, 2012),参与生物体内生物合成,催化激

素原分解为信息素,催化信息素的代谢等进程。在昆虫中P450的主要功能是对植物次生物质和杀虫剂的解毒代谢(杨雪清,2014)。

Yang et al. (2013)克隆了苹果蠹蛾的第1个P450基因 *CYP9A61*,该基因隶属于CYP9A亚族;亚致死剂量高效氯氟氰菊酯处理苹果蠹蛾3龄幼虫36 h后,*CYP9A61* 基因的表达量被诱导显著升高了3.4倍,且P450活性显著升高,说明 *CYP9A61* 基因可能参与对高效氯氟氰菊酯的解毒作用。Yang et al. (2017)在大肠杆菌 *Escherichia coli* 和毕赤酵母菌 *Pichia pastoris* 中异源表达了CYP9A61重组蛋白,并发现氯氟氰菊酯、苜氯菊酯和高效氯氟氰菊酯均能有效抑制CYP9A61的活性。Li et al. (2023)克隆了苹果蠹蛾CYP9A亚家族P450的 *CYP9A120*、*CYP9A121* 和 *CYP9A122* 基因,这3个P450基因主要在幼虫中肠内高表达,亚致死剂量(LD₁₀)高效氯氟氰菊酯处理后这3个基因的表达量被显著诱导,且这3个基因在中等抗高效氯氟氰菊酯的田间苹果蠹蛾种群中过表达。RNA干扰(RNA interference)和毒力测定结果显示,敲低 *CYP9A120* 和 *CYP9A121* 基因后苹果蠹蛾P450活性显著降低,其幼虫对高效氯氟氰菊酯的敏感性增加,表明这2个P450基因是苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯抗性形成的关键基因(Li et al., 2023);随后Li et al. (2023)利用昆虫细胞杆状病毒表达系统在 *Sy9* 细胞中共表达了苹果蠹蛾 *CYP9A120*、*CYP9A121*、*CYP9A122* 和细胞色素P450氧化还原酶(cytochrome P450 reductase, CPR)蛋白;体外功能分析结果显示重组蛋白CYP9A120、CYP9A121、CYP9A122均可以将高效氯氟氰菊酯代谢为羟基化(-OH)产物,但它们对高效氯氟氰菊酯存在区域选择性催化,其中CYP9A121主要催化高效氯氟氰菊酯生成4'-OH产物,CYP9A122主要催化高效氯氟氰菊酯生成2'-OH产物,虽然CYP9A120对高效氯氟氰菊酯的代谢活性较低,但可将其催化为2'-OH和4'-OH两种产物,表明CYP9A通过区域选择性催化引起的代谢功能分化是苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯产生抗性的主要原因(Li et al., 2023)。此外,有的P450基因还参与对其他杀虫剂的抗性形成。如利用RNAi敲除苹果蠹蛾谷硫磷和溴氰菊酯抗性种群的 *CYP6B2* 基因后,其幼虫对这2种杀虫剂的敏感性增加(Wan et al., 2019)。尽管P450在苹果蠹蛾对杀虫剂抗性形成中具有重要作用,但仍需进一步加强对P450介导害虫抗药性机制的了解,以制订行之有效的抗性治理策略。

2.1.2 GST介导的苹果蠹蛾抗性机制

GST属于II相解毒酶系,催化亲电化合物与还原型谷胱甘肽的结合,从而便于代谢产物排出(Habig et al., 1974),主要通过共轭反应、脱氯化氢反应、降低氧化应激和非催化结合(封存作用)4种方式参与害虫对杀虫剂抗性的形成(Enayati et al., 2005, Pavlidi et al., 2018)。此外,GST还可以参与细胞抗氧化防御或昆虫的其他生理活动(Wongtrakul et al., 2012)。

GST可能通过非催化结合(封存作用)与拟除虫菊酯杀虫剂结合来参与代谢,进而介导害虫的抗性形成(Pavlidi et al., 2018),但一直未被试验证实。关于苹果蠹蛾GST基因对杀虫剂有代谢功能的认识始于其Delta家族的 *CpGSTd1*。Liu et al. (2014)研究发现,亚致死剂量高效氯氟氰菊酯处理后苹果蠹蛾的 *CpGSTd1* 基因表达量显著上调,同时GST活性升高,体外代谢和结合自由能分析显示 *CpGSTd1* 基因通过氢键作用能S、输水作用能S和可旋转键H与高效氯氟氰菊酯紧密结合,进而代谢高效氯氟氰菊酯。随后更多参与高效氯氟氰菊酯抗性形成的GST基因被报道。与 *CpGSTd1* 同属于Delta家族的 *CpGSTd3* 基因在苹果蠹蛾4龄幼虫中肠和马氏管中的表达水平高于在其他组织中的表达水平,且同样也可以被LD₁₀高效氯氟氰菊酯诱导表达,重组CpGSTd3蛋白可以代谢高效氯氟氰菊酯(Wang et al., 2019)。Hu et al. (2022)借助于基因组和转录组数据库,在苹果蠹蛾中系统鉴定出25个GST基因,分别为22个胞质型GST基因和3个微粒体型GST基因,其中22个胞质型GST基因中有19个基因在抗高效氯氟氰菊酯的苹果蠹蛾种群中过量表达。Hu et al. (2022)通过表达模式分析、蛋白表达、体外酶活性和代谢试验鉴定到4个与高效氯氟氰菊酯抗性形成有关的关键GST基因,分别为 *CpGSTd1*、*CpGSTd3*、*CpGSTe3* 和 *CpGSTs2*;这4个基因不直接参与代谢高效氯氟氰菊酯的过程,而是通过位于疏水口袋中的关键氨基酸残基形成输水作用能S,其与高效氯氟氰菊酯的疏水性药效团发生相互作用,以封存作用与高效氯氟氰菊酯形成整合物的形式参与代谢过程,进而介导苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性形成。最近,Hu et al. (2023)在苹果蠹蛾的基本螺旋-环-螺旋(the basic helix-loop-helix, bHLH)转录因子超家族中鉴定到1个芳香烃受体(aryl hydrocarbon receptor, AhR), *CpAhR* 基因在抗高效氯氟氰菊酯的苹果蠹蛾种群中的表达水平显著高于敏感品系的。

Hu et al. (2023) 利用 RNAi 沉默 *CpAhr* 基因后, 抗高效氯氟氰菊酯的关键基因 *CpGSTe3*、*CYP9A121* 和 *CYP9A122* 的表达水平及 GST 活性均显著下降, 苹果蠹蛾幼虫对高效氯氟氰菊酯的敏感性增强, 反之激活 *CpAhr* 基因后苹果蠹蛾幼虫对高效氯氟氰菊酯的敏感性降低, GST 活性升高。综上所述, *CpAhr* 可能通过调节高效氯氟氰菊酯抗性 GST 基因的表达来增强 GST 活性, 从而提高苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性。

2.1.3 CarE 介导的苹果蠹蛾抗性机制

CarE 作为重要的解毒酶, 主要分布在昆虫的中肠、马氏管和头部等组织中 (任娜娜等, 2014), 其主要通过提高对杀虫剂的水解活性和增强对杀虫剂的阻隔 (过量表达) 以及改变酶与底物的亲和力 (基因突变) 2 种机制参与昆虫对有机磷和氨基甲酸酯类杀虫剂的抗性形成 (Ranson et al., 2011), 很少参与昆虫对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗性形成。

在苹果蠹蛾中, 关于 CarE 参与代谢杀虫剂和对杀虫剂产生抗性的研究相对较少。如 Yang & Zhang (2013) 研究显示 CarE 基因 *CpCE-1* 在苹果蠹蛾表皮、中肠和头部高表达; 亚致死剂量高效氯氟氰菊酯处理 60 h 后, 苹果蠹蛾 3 龄幼虫体内 CarE 活性被显著抑制, 在处理 72 h 时活性抑制被解除; 体外酶活性测定结果也表明高效氯氟氰菊酯和氯氟菊酯能显著抑制 CarE 活性。Yang (2016) 研究结果表明 CarE 可能参与苹果蠹蛾生长发育以及对高效氯氟氰菊酯潜在代谢抗性的形成。Cui et al. (2011) 研究表明 CarE 发生 G137D 和 W251L 突变是昆虫普遍对有机磷杀虫剂产生抗性的分子机制。Yang et al. (2014) 综合运用计算机辅助的分子模拟和丙氨酸扫描分析发现, 第 232 位天门冬酰胺是 *CpCE-1* 基因与乙酰甲胺磷互作的关键氨基酸; 利用定点突变将其替换为丙氨酸后突变蛋白的构象发生改变, 其丧失了结合和代谢乙酰甲胺磷的能力, 表明该位点发生突变可能与害虫的抗药性形成有关; 在法国和德国的苹果蠹蛾田间抗性种群中, 第 232 位天门冬酰胺发生 N232T 和 N232A 突变的频率分别为 30% 和 20%, 进一步证实第 232 位天门冬酰胺突变可能与害虫的抗药性形成有关 (Yang et al., 2014)。

2.2 靶标抗性

杀虫剂与其作用靶标上相关位点结合能力的改变以及结合后对分子靶标功能的影响, 均显著影响昆虫正常生理功能, 这些靶标位点的相关变化是昆虫对许多杀虫剂产生抗性的主要原因 (Li et al.,

2007)。VGSC 是拟除虫菊酯类和有机氯类杀虫剂的作用靶标 (Liu, 2015), 它包括 I~IV 四个结构域, 每个结构域由 S1~S6 六个跨膜螺旋组成, 其中 II 结构域 S6 上的第 1 014 位亮氨酸被苯丙氨酸取代 (L1014F) 与苹果蠹蛾对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂产生抗性有关 (Bouvier et al., 2002; Brun-Barale et al., 2005; Soleño et al., 2020), 其抗性机制有待进一步研究。

3 苹果蠹蛾抗性治理策略

3.1 持续监测苹果蠹蛾田间种群的抗性水平

抗性监测是制订抗性治理策略的科学依据, 也是评估抗性治理成果的有效手段 (段辛乐等, 2015)。在抗性监测中, 既要系统监测田间种群对杀虫剂的抗性动态变化, 还要检测抗性的发生频率, 进而了解其抗性发生和发展规律。为了科学掌握害虫抗药性的时空动态变化, 应当利用扩增子测序等现代分子生物学技术 (Wei et al., 2021), 系统调查我国疫区内苹果蠹蛾种群对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性基因及敏感基因的种类、频率和分布 (张润志等, 2012)。

自杀虫剂应用之初就制订抗性监测计划, 并持续监测, 可延长杀虫剂的使用寿命 (高希武, 2012)。参照草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda* 等害虫上建立的抗性检测方法 (Mao et al., 2023), 研发适合苹果蠹蛾的抗性快速诊断试剂盒, 对登记用于防控苹果蠹蛾的高效氯氟氰菊酯、溴氰菊酯、高效氯氟氰菊酯、氯虫苯甲酰胺, 以及用于果树害虫防控的其他杀虫剂进行抗性检测。在抗性监测结果的基础上, 制订合理的抗性治理策略, 指导田间科学用药, 延缓苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯及其他拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂的抗性发展 (Ju et al., 2021)。

3.2 科学合理用药

根据抗性监测结果, 科学使用和合理轮用杀虫剂, 能实现苹果蠹蛾对杀虫剂抗性的有效治理。在苹果蠹蛾种群已对高效氯氟氰菊酯产生中、高水平抗性的地区, 使用与其无交互抗性的杀虫剂, 或轮用不同作用模式尤其是抗性风险低的杀虫剂, 对于延缓害虫的抗药性发展至关重要 (Ju et al., 2021)。将生物农药如苏云金芽胞杆菌 *Bacillus thuringiensis*、苹果蠹蛾颗粒体病毒 (Cydia pomonella granulovirus, CpGV) 以及增效剂和昆虫引诱剂与杀虫剂合理轮用或混用能起到更好的防治效果 (Lacey & Unruh, 2005; 杨建强等, 2011)。此外, 在室内毒力测定和田间试验中, 甲氨基阿维菌素苯甲酸盐、灭幼脲等杀虫剂均有较好的防治效果 (杨建强等, 2011), 其在

延缓苹果蠹蛾抗性发展、确保害虫高效防控中将发挥重要作用。我国用于防治苹果蠹蛾的专用药剂种类少,生产上长期使用用于防控梨小食心虫 *Grapholita molesta* 等果树食心虫的药剂对其进行防控,如氯虫噻虫嗪、呋虫胺、呋喃虫酰肼、溴氰虫酰肼、乙基多杀菌素、甲氧虫酰肼等杀虫剂对梨小食心虫有较好的毒杀作用(杨雪琳等,2020),这些杀虫剂在苹果蠹蛾上是否具有应用前景,有待室内毒力测定和田间试验进一步验证。

因此,对于包括我国在内的用于防治苹果蠹蛾专用药剂种类少的国家和地区,亟需加快对新农药的开发和登记进度,以丰富防治苹果蠹蛾的药剂且规避抗性风险(Ju et al., 2021)。在化学防治过程中,要综合考虑苹果蠹蛾的田间抗性水平、杀虫剂用药历史及用药量等因素,并结合田间抗性监测的结果,选择最佳的施药时间和方法,做到有目的性和针对性的用药,从而降低药剂的选择压力以延缓抗性发展。此外,对已形成抗性的杀虫剂利用具有负交互抗性的药剂进行防治(Reyes & Sauphanor, 2008)。

3.3 综合防治

果实套袋是杜绝苹果蠹蛾为害的首要途径。此外,可采用疏散分层形、多主枝自然圆头形等修剪措施来降低果树高度,改善通风条件,进而减少苹果蠹蛾为害(李淳等,2021)。苹果蠹蛾以老熟幼虫在树干翘皮中越冬和越夏,因此及时刮除翘皮以破坏苹果蠹蛾的越冬和越夏场所,进而减少虫源。通过在树干绑缚瓦楞纸、麻布条等营造其化蛹场所,并对其集中销毁(石磊等,2009)。在收获时淘汰并销毁携带苹果蠹蛾虫洞的果实,以免果实入窖后虫洞中的苹果蠹蛾对其他健康水果进行为害(李淳等,2021)。在采用物理防治措施和化学防治措施的同时,也可采用CpGV和天敌等田间生物防治措施(Ju et al., 2021)。苹果蠹蛾具有趋光性,可通过悬挂振频式杀虫灯诱杀苹果蠹蛾(于昕等,2020)。在苹果蠹蛾发生密度较小的区域,可利用苹果蠹蛾信息素缓释剂干扰雌雄交配信息,阻碍苹果蠹蛾交配产卵(赵丽君等,2019)。

4 展望

抗药性问题制约了对重大农业入侵害虫苹果蠹蛾的高效防控。P450、GST和CarE是苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯形成抗性的主要原因(Yang, 2016; Hu et al., 2022; Li et al., 2023),但关于靶标突变对其抗性形成的研究相对较少,仍需加强。本研究系统综

述了苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性机制,为进一步利用RNAi和纳米技术等现代生物技术提高苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的敏感性及抗药性治理提供了新思路。

通过优化农药剂型、延缓新农药品种抗药性的发展、克服已有的抗药性,进而延长现有杀虫剂的使用寿命。结合现代前沿科技手段,发展先进的农药剂型加工技术,提高农药有效利用率,降低其在非靶标区域和环境中的投放量与残留污染,对于缓解我国当前的农药残留与环境污染,保障国家粮食、食品与生态安全,促进农药产业的可持续发展具有重要意义。近年来,纳米科技的迅猛发展为现代科学研究提供了新的方法,正在推动传统学科在许多交叉领域不断创新(Agathokleous et al., 2020)。纳米载体特有的小尺度效应、药物控制释放和靶向传输性能有望在延缓或者克服昆虫抗药性方面发挥重要作用(孙贺亲等,2023)。例如,无机纳米材料复合物MOM@CeO₂,具有活性氧清除能力,通过降低活性氧水平进而降低解毒酶活力,并且下调P450基因的表达水平,与烯啶虫胺、氟啶虫胺胍或噻虫胺杀虫剂同等剂量下,其对褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 的杀虫活性可提高30%以上,为靶向害虫抗药性的治理提供了新视角及技术手段(Zeng et al., 2022)。昆虫不育技术(sterile insect technique, SIT)是一种环境友好型且可作为区域有害生物综合治理的害虫防治技术。该技术在害虫发生区人工释放大量不育雄成虫,不育雄成虫与自然雌成虫交配后产生不育后代,从而达到降低种群数量和控制害虫的目的(Black et al., 2011)。截至目前,SIT已在加拿大、美国等国家用于苹果蠹蛾的大面积治理,并取得了理想的防治效果(Calkins et al., 1998; Vreysen et al., 2010),但该技术在我国尚未应用。最近,Zhang et al. (2023)利用鹤壁佳多科工股份有限公司自主研发的农林昆虫种群育控设备对苹果蠹蛾进行了X-射线辐照不育研究,为进一步揭示X-射线辐照导致苹果蠹蛾不育的机制奠定了基础,同时也为在我国利用昆虫不育技术防治苹果蠹蛾提供了科技支撑。

长期的系统监测是害虫抗药性治理的重要基础(Sparks & Nauen, 2015)。在苹果蠹蛾防治和抗药性治理过程中,要持续监测苹果蠹蛾的抗药性水平,根据抗药性监测结果,制订合理的抗药性治理策略,科学指导果园田间用药,提高苹果蠹蛾防治效果,延缓苹果蠹蛾对高效氯氟氰菊酯的抗性发展。

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