



蝗虫对高温的耐受性及其机制的研究进展

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摘要: 全球气候变化日益加剧, 给昆虫等变温动物的发育和繁殖带来巨大影响, 进而影响其种群动态分布甚至物种生存。蝗虫作为世界上最重要的农业害虫种类之一, 对于温度等气候变化非常敏感, 其种群动态及成灾程度与温度变化密切相关。近年来, 除了低温耐受性, 蝗虫对高温的耐受能力也很强。成虫的致死温度高达40℃左右。在短时高温下, 蝗虫可以通过体内抗逆物质及酶含量的变化机制、不连续气体交换循环呼吸代谢模式以及体温调节行为来避免机体受到损伤, 甚至短时高温往往有利于蝗虫交配。蝗虫自身的体温调节行为, 在其适应环境和抵御病菌方面起着关键性作用, 大大增加了蝗虫的生存能力。该文综述近年来蝗虫对高温耐受性的研究进展, 加深全球气候变暖背景下对蝗虫种群发生规律的认识。

关键词: 蝗虫; 温度耐受性; 全球气候变化

Advances in high-temperature tolerance of locusts and its mechanism

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Abstract: Global climate change has a great impact on the development, growth and reproduction of insects and other heterothermic animals, which affects their population dynamics, distribution and even survival. Locusts, as one of the most important agricultural pests in the world, are very sensitive to climate change, especially global warming. There is a close correlation between population dynamics, outbreak and temperature change. In recent years, more and more researches have focused on the high-temperature tolerance of locust adults. The lethal temperature of locust adults is as high as about 40℃. Under short-term environmental high temperature, locusts can avoid body damage through the accumulation of stress resistant substances and enzyme content, the change of discontinuous gas exchange cycle (DGC) respiratory metabolism mode, and thermoregulation behavior. Short-term high temperature is often conducive to locust mating. Thermoregulation behavior of locusts plays a key role in their adaptation to the environment and resistance to bacteria, which greatly increases the locust's viability. Here

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we summarised recent research progresses in locust high-temperature tolerance, which helps to understand the outbreak of locust disaster and its sustainable management in the context of global warming.

Key words: grasshopper; temperature tolerance; global climate change

蝗虫是一种世界性农业害虫,全球100多个国家和地区均不同程度地遭受蝗灾威胁。全球蝗灾常年发生面积达4 680万km²,全球约1/8人口经常受到蝗灾的袭扰(贺达汉和郑哲民,1997;张龙等,2020)。蝗灾暴发的原因可能是其成虫可以在较高密度时从不活跃的独居状态转为较活跃的群居状态形成行动方向一致的蝗群(Wang & Kang, 2014)。蝗虫成虫还有较强的远距离迁飞能力,迁飞性蝗虫的繁殖能力强,一生可产生300多个后代,这就使得蝗虫可以在短时间内发展成为密度很高、造成灾害水平的蝗虫群。世界上蝗虫种类多达10 000多种,主要分布在中低纬度地区,其中沙漠蝗虫分布面积达2 900×10⁴km²,相当于全球陆地总面积的1/5,涉及约55个国家,大部分为以农业为主的第三世界国家。草地蝗虫则几乎遍及世界各地的草原地区,受影响的人口高达8.5亿人,主要包括西伯利亚草原地区、北美洲西部大草原地区 and 我国西北部草原地区(王杰臣和倪邵祥,2001)。我国幅员辽阔,地形地貌复杂多样,蝗虫种类较多,我国已有1 000余种,约占全世界已知蝗虫种类的1/10,其中造成严重为害的种类约60余种(陈永林,2000)。到目前为止,对我国有严重害的蝗虫主要有飞蝗*Locusta migratoria*、意大利星翅蝗*Calliptamus italicus*、西伯利亚蝗*Gomphoceris sibiricus*和亚洲小车蝗*Oedaleus asiaticus*等(徐超民等,2021)。

在全球气候变暖背景下,大部分病虫害呈现明显的上升趋势(叶彩玲等,2005;Kang et al., 2009; Thomson et al., 2010)。全球气候温度升高使得蝗虫适生区面积增加,之前由于温度等环境因素不适宜蝗虫生长发育的地区也有蝗虫繁殖和生存(李爽等,2016)。温室效应导致冬季气温升高,蝗卵能够顺利越冬,提高了蝗卵的存活率,增加了来年的蝗虫基数,进而增加了蝗灾暴发的危险。夏季气温的升高,蝗虫发育历程加快,进而蝗虫大面积聚集,最终使蝗灾发生成为可能。其次,温度升高也有可能影响蝗虫所在食物链的变化。冬春季温度升高,植物生长时间提前,蝗虫生长发育速度加快,给原本脆弱的食物链雪上加霜,加重蝗灾的危害。

温度是影响昆虫生长发育最重要的环境因子之一,决定昆虫地理分布和种群发生动态(Wang &

Kang, 2005)。蝗虫作为广泛分布的类群,有着极强的温度适应能力,而温度适应能力的强弱直接或者间接影响其生存、分布、繁殖、暴发以及扩散等(Bale, 2002; Vollmer et al., 2004; 何善勇等, 2012)。现在全球气候变化已成为人类最关注的问题之一(蔡运龙等, 2009)。Solomon et al. (2007)研究结果表明,在过去的100年内,全球地表气温升高了0.74℃,到21世纪末全球气温预计升高1.1~6.4℃(任国玉等, 2005; 张建云等, 2008),极端天气出现更加频繁,极端天气又导致高温或者极寒现象出现(Rahmstorf & Coumou, 2011; 梁利娜, 2014)。全球气候变化增加了蝗灾发生的不确定性,给预测预报和绿色防控带来很大压力(李长看, 2001)。因此,本文综述了近年来有关蝗虫耐温性的相关研究,尤其是其成虫对高温的耐受性,以期对蝗虫种群发生机制和内外驱动因子的理解和认识以及蝗灾的预测预报和可持续治理研究提供参考。

1 高温对蝗虫的影响

1.1 高温是蝗虫生长发育的重要限制因子

对高温的耐受能力是决定昆虫分布和未来扩散机会的重要因子(Bale, 2002)。高温对蝗虫的存活具有显著影响。当遇到高温时,昆虫首先表现得非常活跃,接着运动和呼吸机能急剧下降,最后直至死亡(Chauvin & Vannier, 1987)。蝗虫具有较高的高温耐受能力,最高耐受温度可达40℃左右(李爽等, 2015; 2016; 向敏等, 2017a)。较强的高温耐受能力有利于蝗虫继续繁殖,增强了蝗虫种群的抗逆性。岳梅等(2009)通过对飞蝗进行研究发现,在44℃下饲养,致死温度LT₉₀最长为326.4 h,而在50℃下饲养,LT₉₀可达20.6 h。李爽等(2016)研究结果表明,27~42℃温度处理下,意大利蝗存活率显著大于西伯利亚蝗。以上结果表明蝗虫成虫对高温有极强的耐受能力,不论是意大利蝗、西伯利亚蝗还是飞蝗,LT₉₀均在40℃以上。这有助于蝗虫扩大生存繁殖的时空尺度,增加了蝗虫暴发成灾的概率。其次,蝗虫在高温耐受能力上存在性别差别,雌虫意大利蝗的半致死温度LT₅₀、致死温度LT₉₀分别为48.76℃和50.67℃,雄虫则分别为47.90℃和50.53℃,雌虫西伯利亚蝗的LT₅₀、LT₉₀分别为39.21℃和42.10℃,雄虫

则分别为 36.11℃ 和 41.43℃ (李爽等, 2016)。表明蝗虫雌虫比雄虫有更强的高温耐受能力。这是蝗虫在自然界中生存繁殖的优势条件, 即使外界环境恶劣, 蝗虫也有繁育后代的能力。

1.2 高温胁迫对蝗虫生殖交配的影响

高温不仅影响蝗虫生长发育, 还明显影响蝗虫生殖特性 (高桂珍等, 2012; 李千金等, 2015; Zhang et al., 2013)。昆虫的交配行为是有性繁殖的重要环节, 也是深入研究昆虫进化行为学的关键 (焦晓国, 2006; Silva et al., 2012; Benelli et al., 2014)。王冬梅等 (2016a) 通过对不同温度下意大利蝗交配时间进行试验, 发现 27℃ 时其交配持续时间最长, 为 15.93 min, 42℃ 时其交配持续时间最短, 为 6.01 min。交配持续时间随温度升高而缩短, 低温时昆虫的活动能力较弱, 雄成虫传输精液较慢, 交配持续时间长, 随着温度的升高, 昆虫的活动能力逐渐增加, 雄成虫传输精液速度也随之加快, 交配持续时间就会缩短 (Silva et al., 2012; Benelli et al., 2014)。在全球气候变暖的大背景下, 蝗虫活动能力增强, 蝗虫雄成虫快速高效地将精子输送至雌成虫体内完成交配, 环境温度升高为蝗虫种群的交配繁殖提供了有利条件。同时, 短时高温胁迫还会加快雌成虫的卵黄发生进程, 使卵巢中卵黄蛋白含量提前达到峰值 (吕慧平, 2002), 加速卵巢发育。向敏等 (2017a) 通过对意大利蝗研究发现, 短时高温胁迫后其雌成虫的卵黄发生提前, 进而造成其卵巢发育历期与产卵前期缩短。在卵子发生期, 蝗虫可以通过在卵母细胞和滤泡细胞中表达 HSP70 蛋白来抵御短时高温胁迫 (向敏等, 2017b)。蝗虫既可以通过调节体内代谢来加速雄成虫对雌成虫的精子输送来应对短时高温胁迫, 还可以提高相应的抗逆物质含量来应对短时高温胁迫, 从而保证交配行为的正常发生。

1.3 高温胁迫对蝗虫呼吸代谢的影响

在适宜温度下, 蝗虫呼吸代谢循环处于最佳状态。如若改变环境温度则会影响呼吸代谢, 蝗虫通过调整呼吸代谢水平来提高自身对温度胁迫的适应能力 (李娟等, 2014; 钱雪等, 2016; 王冬梅等, 2016a)。王冬梅等 (2014) 通过测定意大利蝗呼吸代谢各项指标确定其生长发育的适宜温度范围为 20~30℃。钱雪等 (2017) 和李娟等 (2014) 研究发现西伯利亚蝗生长发育适宜温度范围为 21~27℃; 同时还发现随着温度升高, 蝗虫呼吸代谢呈先上升后下降的趋势; 西伯利亚蝗和意大利蝗均以糖类作为呼吸代谢底物。不同温度下, 蝗虫体内呼吸代谢底物及

其呼吸代谢关键酶均处于动态变化中, 蝗虫体内的蛋白质、脂肪等能源物质也会随之有所不同 (李娟等, 2014; 王冬梅等, 2014; 钱雪等, 2017)。在静息状态下蝗虫的呼吸模式为不连续气体交换循环 (discontinuous gas exchange cycle, DGC) (Hadley & Quinlan, 1993)。环境温度也会影响 DGC 呼吸模式, 随着温度的升高蝗虫 DGC 呼吸频率会有所增加, 而超过一定的温度 DGC 呼吸模式会消失, CO₂ 由周期性释放变成随机性连续释放 (姚青和沈佐锐, 2005; Contreras & Bradley, 2010)。意大利蝗的 DGC 呼吸模式亦是如此 (王冬梅等, 2016b)。高温胁迫可以影响蝗虫的呼吸代谢模式, 40℃ 是蝗虫呼吸代谢模式改变的临界温度, 当温度低于 40℃ 时, 随着温度升高, 蝗虫的 DGC 呼吸代谢频率增加, 蝗虫可以正常生存繁殖, 当温度超过 40℃ 时蝗虫 DGC 呼吸模式会随之消失。

1.4 蝗虫抗高温胁迫的分子机制

受到外界高温胁迫时, 昆虫会通过体内的应答机制来避免机体受损, 保证昆虫正常的生存繁殖和较高的种群数量 (陈瑜和马春森, 2010; Thomson et al., 2010)。蝗虫在受到高温胁迫时, 体内抗逆物质含量以及供能方式会发生变化, 具体如下: (1) 蝗虫对高温胁迫有着极强的适应能力, 增加体内的抗逆物质是抵御热胁迫的一种适应机制。高温胁迫后蝗虫体内海藻糖 (Hendrix & Salvucci, 2001; Jagdale & Grewal, 2003)、不饱和脂肪酸 (李爽等, 2015)、甘油 (李娟等, 2014)、自由水/结合水 (魏淑花等, 2021)、游离蛋白 (Mahadav et al., 2009; 李爽等, 2015) 以及热激蛋白 (Salvucci et al., 2000; 向敏等, 2017b; 董彬等, 2018) 等抗逆物质的含量均会增加。这些抗逆物质含量几乎都是在一定温度范围内随着温度的升高而升高, 当达到温度阈值后抗逆物质的含量就会下降, 总体来说随着温度的升高抗逆物质的含量呈先上升后下降的趋势 (李爽等, 2015; 向敏等, 2017b; 董彬等, 2018)。例如李爽等 (2015) 通过对意大利蝗进行研究发现, 随温度升高意大利蝗雌雄成虫体内抗逆物质的含量均呈先增加后减少的变化趋势, 并且基本上均是在 35~40℃ 之间达到最大值。董彬等 (2018) 对高温处理后飞蝗体内的血淋巴蛋白表达进行分析, 结果发现短时高温对其血淋巴蛋白含量有显著影响, 36~42℃ 温度范围内, 随着温度升高, 其血淋巴蛋白浓度也升高。向敏 (2017b) 对短时高温处理后意大利蝗卵子发生期 HSP70 蛋白的表达量进行研究, 研究发现在 33~42℃ 温度范围内, 随着温

度升高,意大利蝗卵子发生期HSP70蛋白相对表达量呈先上升后下降的变化趋势,其中36℃温度处理后HSP70蛋白相对表达量最高。因此,在高温胁迫时,蝗虫通过增加体内的抗逆物质度过了高温胁迫阶段,避免了机体损伤,保证了其正常的生理生化功能,增加了蝗虫的存活率,使其更易暴发,进而对农牧业造成严重的为害。(2)高温胁迫下蝗虫生存繁殖所需的能量大大增加,且会暂时转变能源物质的底物度过高温胁迫时段。一般情况下,昆虫主要通过消耗体内的糖类物质给机体供能(高书晶等,2021;韩海斌等,2021)。当环境因子发生改变,如在极端温度、杀虫剂等胁迫下,昆虫则会改变能源物质类型以增强自身的抵抗能力(张洁等,2013)。如钱雪等(2017)研究结果显示高温胁迫下西伯利亚蝗能量需求加大,仅靠糖类所提供的能量不足以维持其生理需求,必须利用脂类物质以产生更多能量,所以其相应的酶活性也会有所增加。(3)温度变化还会影响蝗虫体内保护酶含量的变化(Liochev & Fridovich, 2007;李爽等,2016)。随着温度升高,蝗虫体内保护酶基本上都是先升高后降低。如随着温度升高,意大利蝗雄成虫和西伯利亚蝗雌雄成虫体内过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)活性均先升高后降低,意大利蝗雌成虫体内POD活性则先降低后升高(李爽等,2016)。在一定温度范围内,蝗虫的耐高温能力随着酶活性的增加而增强(Rajarapu et al., 2011;卢芙萍等,2012;曹雪,2014),从而维持其机体的正常生理功能(An & Choi, 2010;李志明等,2010;乔利等,2015)。受到高温胁迫时,蝗虫体内HSP70蛋白含量将会一定程度的升高。HSP70蛋白作为热激蛋白(heat shock protein, HSP)家族的成员有着极强的抗氧化作用,能够通过调节氧自由基的关键酶活性来抑制氧自由基的合成,从而影响氧自由基对细胞器及细胞膜的破坏。其次,HSP70蛋白能使SOD等内源性过氧化酶的表达量显著增加。内源性过氧化酶可以清除细胞内的氧自由基,进而达到保护细胞的目的(姜浩,2016)。显然,蝗虫已经进化出一套完整的高温应答机制,其最高适应温度可达40℃左右。因此,随着温室效应的加剧,虽然自然环境温度升高了,但大部分地区气温也不会超过40℃,蝗虫通过自身的高温应答机制使其适应环境温度,完成正常的生长发育。

2 蝗虫的体温调节

2.1 蝗虫体温调节的栖息地选择行为

自然界的环境温度与田间飞蝗体温正相关程度较高,这与室内环境温度显著影响飞蝗体温的结论基本一致(涂雄兵等,2010;任金龙等,2015)。环境温度较高时,蝗虫体温也会随之升高,高的体温会使蝗虫机体受到损伤,那么蝗虫就必须要通过调节体温来达到最佳的生理状态及提高蝗虫的存活率。岳梅等(2009)研究发现飞蝗具有明显的体温调节行为,成虫较若虫的体温调节能力更强,所以在高温情况下,成虫的存活时间也较长。刘银民等(2018)研究结果也显示无论是夏蝗还是秋蝗,其体温均随着龄期增加呈增加趋势。

变温动物的体温是酶热动力学作用的结果(Logan et al., 1976)。但是作为变温动物的蝗虫,其体温可能还会受栖息地环境温度的影响,蝗虫可以通过体温调节行为在一定程度上克服这些影响,与生理(Willott, 1992)或形态(Watt, 1968; Jacobs & Watt, 1994)相适应。Willott(1997)研究发现,在夏天炎热的阳光下,环境温度可能升高至45℃或者更高。如果蝗虫体温达到这个水平,蝗虫可能会受到严重的高温胁迫,所以蝗虫需要采取行动避免生理机体损伤(Uvarov, 1977; Willott, 1992),即蝗虫可以通过栖息地环境的天然优势来进行体温调节。如蝗虫会选择比较凉爽的、生长茂盛的草地作为栖息地,避免高温引起的机体损伤。由于生理或者形态上的差异,不同种类蝗虫的体温调节能力也差异较大,这导致它们对生存环境的选择也不同。如英国蚁蝗对35℃以下的环境温度高度敏感(Willott, 1992),且在提高体温方面相对较差,所以蚁蝗基本上生活在植被稀疏且低矮的地方,便于吸收太阳辐射而保证体温不低于35℃;在高温条件下,绿牧草蝗*Omocestus viridulus*降低体温的能力较差,所以基本上栖息在一些植被茂盛的草丛中,避免太阳辐射,防止体温过高;在低温环境下,条纹草地蝗*Stenobothrus lineatus*比蚁蝗更容易提高体温,在高温环境下,条纹草地蝗比绿牧草蝗更能避免过热。因此,条纹草地蝗在草地上的生存范围更大(Willott, 1997)。

2.2 病菌感染后蝗虫的体温调节

动物进化了一系列对抗病原体和寄生虫的行为防御系统,这些都是对免疫反应的补充(Hart, 1988; Beckage, 1997; 田野等, 2021)。感染病原体和寄生虫可能引起动物机体发热,动物体温升高,有助于增

强其防御机制或抑制病原体的繁殖,进而提高感染个体的存活率(Kluger, 1979; Kluger et al., 1996; Moore, 2002)。当病菌侵染时,蝗虫会通过体温调节行为来抵御病菌给机体带来的损伤。蝗虫体温升高可以阻止病原体的繁殖(Arthurs & Thomas, 2001),也可以增强蝗虫本身的免疫应答反应。如Clancy et al. (2018)研究发现接种绿僵菌 *Metarhizium* spp. 26~37 h后沙漠蝗 *Schistocerca gregaria* 体温明显上升,接种49~61 h后其体温达到峰值;随着接种绿僵菌剂量的增加,其体温最初急剧升高,随后缓慢上升,最终达到峰值,接种高剂量绿僵菌的蝗虫的发热反应强度比接种低剂量绿僵菌的蝗虫的发热反应强度更高;同时还发现接种1 d内蝗虫发热反应的程度各不相同,往往在早晨晒太阳时表现出高强度的发热反应,这可能是夜晚蝗虫体温较低,病菌大量繁殖造成的。球孢白僵菌 *Beauveria bassiana* 和绿僵菌这2种昆虫病原真菌的体外生长均受高温抑制(Inglis et al., 1996; Ouedraogo et al., 1997; Clancy et al., 2018)。同时Clancy et al. (2018)也证明温度调节可以终止真菌发育,但并不能彻底消除体内真菌对蝗虫的侵染,只要蝗虫进行温度调节,就可以预防病菌,但温度调节的中断会导致真菌生长的恢复。蝗虫受到病菌侵染时,体温升高,血细胞浓度增加,通过增强体内的体液反应和细胞反应来抵抗病菌的入侵。体液反应包括释放凝集颗粒(凝集素)、吞噬标记颗粒(调理素)、溶解外来细胞(赖氨酸)、凝块血浆、用作毒素(例如黑色素或其合成的副产物)和抑制生长的分子(Bayne, 1991)。细胞反应包括结瘤、包裹和吞噬作用(Gillespie et al., 1997; Götz, 1986)。这些反应大多受血细胞的影响,血细胞的数量(总血细胞的数量)和组成(各血细胞的数量)随多种因素而变化,包括昆虫的生理状态。当微生物侵入蝗虫体内时,其血液中血细胞浓度会显著上升(Horohov & Dunn, 1982),表明病菌侵染时蝗虫进行了免疫应答反应。当沙漠蝗接种绿僵菌后于28℃恒温饲养约48 h后,其血淋巴中出现菌丝体,血细胞含量随之升高(Gillespie et al., 2000)。蝗虫的温度调节行为使其死亡率降低,但并没有完全消除体内的病菌,当温度调节中断后,病菌再次生长便杀死了蝗虫(Gillespie et al., 2000; Ouedraogo et al., 2003)。在病菌开始侵染的一段时间内,蝗虫周期性、短时间的体温调节足以对其产生治疗作用。在一定生态条件下,蝗虫的这种体温调节能力可能会限制真菌病原体开发为生物防治剂的潜力(Ouedraogo et al., 2003)。

病菌侵染时,未进行温度调节的蝗虫体内血细胞浓度会严重降低,吞噬功能逐渐受损;而进行温度调节的蝗虫体内的血细胞浓度与未侵染时的相似,未观察到吞噬功能受损的现象。蝗虫通过维持血细胞数量水平和抑制芽生孢子的繁殖进行体温调节行为,进而抑制真菌的生长(Ouedraogo et al., 2003)。

2.3 蝗虫体温调节中的颜色变化

昆虫的颜色对体温调节也有重要作用,体温可能影响昆虫从发育到繁殖的各个阶段(Casey, 1981; Chappell & Whitman, 1990; Punzalan et al., 2008)。对于一些昆虫而言,体温可能会影响觅食和交配的时间(Whitman, 1988),甚至影响体表颜色,因此温度和颜色之间可能存在潜在的联系(Veron, 1974; Umbers, 2011)。如变色寇蝗虫 *Kosciuscola tristis* 的雄虫表现出快速可逆的颜色变化(Key & Day, 1954a; Umbers, 2011),当环境温度在10℃以下时,变色蝗虫雄虫头部、胸部和腹部的颜色均为黑色,当环境温度达到25℃以上时,其均变为亮绿松石色。Key & Day (1954b)提出变色蝗虫的颜色具有温度调节功能,黑色可以使蝗虫快速加热,而绿松石色则是为了防止体温过高。这样的策略可以让雄虫在一天中最热的时候觅食和寻找伴侣,而不必为了避免过热而寻找阴凉处(Heinrich, 1996)。Umbers et al. (2013)研究也表明,外界环境温度较低以及很少或没有风时,变色蝗虫的雄虫会利用其明亮的体色(在大部分电磁光谱中强烈反射)来最大限度的调节体温,保证其生理机能的正常。蝗虫属于变温动物,一般依靠外部热源来获得足够高的体温以维持其日常活动,而新陈代谢产生的热量太低,无法保持其体温达到生存温度(Uvarov, 1977; Chappell & Whitman, 1990; Heinrich, 1993),因此,蝗虫就会通过调节体色来进行保温。在高海拔地区,夜晚寒冷,季节短暂,环境温度较低,高山蝗虫可以通过体温调节来改变颜色进而达到保持体温的目的。较暗的颜色通常反射较少,能吸收更多的人射辐射,具有温度调节优势(Chappell & Whitman, 1990),所以在高纬度和高海拔等较冷地区,在宏观生态梯度上颜色较暗的个体出现频率会增加(称为Bogert规则)(Bogert, 1949; Gaston et al., 2009)。Köhler & Schielzeth (2020)对10种高山蝗虫进行试验,试验发现在任何条件下,棕色个体的平均体温均略高于绿色个体的平均体温,表明蝗虫可通过体温调节和体色变化达到适应高山寒冷环境的目的。

3 展望

蝗虫具有较强的高温耐受性,致死温度基本上都在40℃以上。蝗虫进化了适应在高温环境中生存发展的交配模式、DGC呼吸代谢模式以及抵御热胁迫的抗逆物质及酶变化机制,避免其在高温条件下的机体损伤。同时,蝗虫还拥有极强的体温调节能力,在蝗虫的环境适应、抵御病菌方面起着关键性的作用。蝗虫的生长发育与环境温度息息相关,短时高温并不会对蝗虫造成致命威胁,还会促进蝗虫的生长发育。鉴于全球性极端天气高频发生增加了蝗虫暴发成灾的可能性,可以结合气象资料以及GPS、GIS和RS等地理手段预测蝗虫的分布和种群结构,加强蝗灾暴发的监测和预警,提前做好防范,降低蝗灾给农牧业带来的损失。

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