

上行效应与下行效应在番茄潜叶蛾防控中的应用



胡珊珊 谢丹 Ismoilov Khasan 王明慧* 韩鹏*

(云南大学生态与环境学院, 云南省果蔬花入侵害虫防控国际联合实验室, 昆明 650091)

摘要: 番茄潜叶蛾 *Tuta absoluta* 源自南美洲, 是一种具有恶性入侵性、暴发性和毁灭性的害虫。该害虫自 2017 年入侵我国新疆维吾尔自治区伊犁哈萨克自治州, 目前已在我国云南、贵州和四川等近 20 个省(区)相继发生, 对番茄等茄科类作物造成严重威胁, 迅需开展害虫综合治理研究与田间应用。该文基于土壤-作物-害虫-天敌互作系统中上行效应与下行效应的生态学原理, 综述土壤氮素、根际微生物、作物抗性、作物和非作物多样性以及天敌昆虫在番茄潜叶蛾种群控制中的作用, 对番茄潜叶蛾综合防控进行展望。

关键词: 番茄潜叶蛾; 互作系统; 上行效应; 下行效应

Integrated management of tomato leaf miner *Tuta absoluta* via bottom-up and top-down effects

Hu Shanshan Xie Dan Ismoilov Khasan Wang Minghui* Han Peng*

(Fruit-Vegetable-Flower Integrated Pest Management of Invasive Pests, Yunnan International Joint Laboratory, School of Ecology and Environmental Science, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, Yunnan Province, China)

Abstract: The tomato leaf miner, *Tuta absoluta*, native to the South America, is an invasive and destructive pest with strong invasiveness. Since its first presence in Kazak Autonomous Prefecture of Ili, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in 2017, it has now been recorded in nearly 20 provinces in China, including Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan. This pest is currently threatening tomato and other solanaceous crops, and the research on the integrated pest management (IPM) and the practical management in fields are urgently needed. In this review, the soil nitrogen, arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, crop resistance, crop and non-crop diversity, and arthropod natural enemies that could confer management of *T. absoluta* were summarized based on bottom-up and top-down effects in soil-plant-insect pest-natural enemy multitrophic interactions. The outlook for IPM of *T. absoluta* was discussed.

Key words: *Tuta absoluta*; interaction system; bottom-up effect; top-down effect

番茄潜叶蛾 *Tuta absoluta* 隶属于鳞翅目 Lepidoptera 麦蛾科 Gelechiidae, 又名为番茄麦蛾、番茄潜麦蛾、南美番茄潜叶蛾, 该害虫起源于南美洲, 是一种具有恶性入侵性、暴发性和毁灭性的潜叶类和蛀果类害虫, 属于世界重大有害生物。该害虫主要通过幼虫潜入植物组织取食叶肉和钻入果实中形成孔洞, 具有隐蔽性高、繁殖快、扩散能力强和世代重

叠等生物学特征 (Desneux et al., 2010)。番茄潜叶蛾的寄主范围广, 可为害茄科、豆科和十字花科等 50 多种植物 (Bawin et al., 2016), 但主要为害茄科植物, 尤其嗜食番茄, 害虫种群暴发严重时可致使番茄产量损失达 40%~80%, 甚至绝产, 是番茄的“头号杀手”。除番茄以外, 番茄潜叶蛾还为害马铃薯、茄子和辣椒等蔬菜以及烟草等经济作物 (Campos et al.,

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2023YFE0104800), 宁夏回族自治区重点研发计划(2023BCF01045), 云南省兴滇英才支持计划“云岭学者”专项(K264202230209)

* 通信作者 (Authors for correspondence), E-mail: wmh2_22@163.com, penghan@ynu.edu.cn

收稿日期: 2024-03-01

2017; Biondi et al., 2018)。

番茄潜叶蛾最早于1917年在南美洲秘鲁被发现并命名,随后在南美洲的多个国家扩散蔓延,20世纪50年代后其成为南美洲番茄种植业中最主要的害虫(Desneux et al., 2010)。2006年番茄潜叶蛾传入西班牙,其主要通过寄主产品及种苗的贸易调运活动进行远距离传播扩散,此后迅速入侵地中海沿岸地区与欧洲其他各国。由于该地区贸易高互通性,该害虫快速向东、南扩散到亚洲和非洲地区(Biondi et al., 2018)。2009年在土耳其首次发现番茄潜叶蛾的踪迹,并继续向东、南扩散,随后扩散至与我国毗邻的印度、尼泊尔和塔吉克斯坦等多个亚洲国家(Han et al., 2019)。到目前为止,番茄潜叶蛾已在世界上110多个国家和地区发生和为害,对全球番茄生产构成了严重威胁,并较小程度上为害马铃薯和烟草等其他经济作物(Desneux et al., 2022)。2017年在我国新疆维吾尔自治区(简称新疆)伊犁哈萨克自治州首次发现番茄潜叶蛾为害当地保护地番茄,随后在云南省临沧市也发现了其为害保护地番茄,之后我国云南、贵州、四川、重庆、广西和湖南等省(区)陆续发现番茄潜叶蛾的入侵,呈现出持续扩散的趋势,并在局部地区严重暴发,对茄科类作物尤其是番茄和土豆等造成了不同程度的为害(Han et al., 2018; 张桂芬等, 2022)。

我国是茄科作物种植大国,其中番茄的种植面积最大,超过100万hm²,年产量超5 500万t,是世界上番茄第三大种植国和加工番茄制品第一大出口国。马铃薯作为全球第四重要的粮食作物,在我国的种植面积达到533多万hm²,年产量约为1 800万t。我国番茄和马铃薯的产量位居世界首位(Xian et al., 2017),若番茄潜叶蛾在我国番茄和马铃薯种植区暴发成灾,必定会对我国番茄和马铃薯产业造成毁灭性灾难。

国际上,番茄潜叶蛾的防控高度依赖于化学防治手段,如有机磷类、拟除虫聚酯类、杀螟丹、阿维菌素和多杀菌素等化学农药(Biondi et al., 2018)。然而番茄潜叶蛾幼虫具有潜食的特征,这不仅导致防控效果不理想以及防治成本高,而且还容易误杀自然天敌,造成农残超标和污染环境等(Desneux et al., 2022)。因此,寻找有效的非化学防治技术并实现对番茄潜叶蛾的可持续控制迫在眉睫。一些绿色防控技术应用而生,例如基于合成性信息素诱杀、合成性信息素迷向、昆虫病原菌和线虫侵染、微生物杀虫剂及自然天敌释放等,其中以天敌昆虫释放和保

育的生物防治技术最为成熟(Desneux et al., 2022)。

从生态学营养级联的角度,在土壤-作物-害虫-天敌多营养级系统中,上行效应和下行效应共同影响害虫种群(Han et al., 2022)。一方面,田间天敌种群通过捕食或寄生对番茄潜叶蛾种群进行有效控制,有效减轻害虫对作物的取食为害,从而对作物生长产生正面效应,这种沿着食物链或食物网自上而下的级联效应称为下行效应。另一方面,土壤环境因子如土壤养分、水分和微生物等,以及第一营养级的作物抗性(诱导抗性和组成抗性)和作物(非作物)多样性布局等,均沿着食物链(或食物网)产生一个自下而上的级联效应,即上行效应。

基于以上原理,目前利用多防控手段综合防控番茄潜叶蛾种群的研究已取得初步进展,例如在不影响作物产量和品质的情况下,适当减施氮肥可以通过上行效应提高作物对番茄潜叶蛾的抗性,且这种上行效应并没有影响天敌,表现出氮素调控和生物防治在害虫调控中的兼容性(Han et al., 2016a; 2019; 2022)。如何将成熟的单项防控技术集成,产生协同作用,在提高防效的同时降低防控成本,是亟待探索解决的现实问题。为有效控制番茄潜叶蛾进一步在我国传播扩散和降低农业生产中番茄潜叶蛾的危害性及其种群水平,需要同时开展其成灾机理和绿色防控综合技术研究,并提升生防技术与其他防控措施的兼容性,促使各技术联用产生叠加效应,实现害虫综合防控的“协同增效”,从而实现对番茄潜叶蛾长效有力的综合治理。本文概述了番茄潜叶蛾防控中上行效应和下行效应的研究现状,以期为番茄潜叶蛾的可持续绿色防控提供参考。

1 上行效应在番茄潜叶蛾防控中的作用及机理

上行效应是指非生物环境和/或低营养级生物的变化通过级联效应影响高营养级生物。在农业生态系统中,一些关键生态因子,比如土壤特性、灌溉、施肥、作物抗性、生境控制以及一些农业措施等均会触发显著的上行效应,在调节作物-节肢动物群落动态方面起着重要作用(Han et al., 2022)。

1.1 土壤氮素

氮肥是农作物生产中最常用的矿物肥料之一,是影响植物营养和防御功能的关键元素,它可以通过作物-害虫-天敌中的级联效应触发上行效应。氮素不仅是作物生长所需的大量元素之一,而且也

是植食性昆虫正常生长发育所必须的元素之一(Mattson, 1980)。植食性昆虫通常需要大量取食植物组织来获取足够的氮以合成其代谢所需要的酶和其他蛋白类营养物质。因此,植食性昆虫在氮素含量较低的叶片上往往表现出较低的适合度,称之为“氮限制假说”(White, 1993)。同时,当某些植物氮素投入降低时,其次级代谢防御性化合物的含量则显著增加,从而增强了其对植食性昆虫的抗性(Schoonhoven et al., 2005)。在低氮素投入条件下,番茄植株叶片总氮含量显著下降,叶片碳氮比显著上升,番茄碱和酚类等防御性化合物含量显著上升,从而对番茄潜叶蛾幼虫表现出更强的抗性(Han et al., 2014; 2016a; Larbat et al., 2016)。“Mother knows best”假说认为,交配后的雌成虫会根据寄主植物的营养状况和抗性特征选择最适合后代存活和发育的寄主场所产下后代(Kohandani et al., 2017)。然而,番茄潜叶蛾更偏好在高氮或低氮营养条件下生长的植物上产卵,目前尚无试验证据。

氮素除了能通过上行效应影响植物-植食性昆虫的互作关系,还可能波及到第三营养级的天敌,从而影响天敌的表现,即下行效应。相比于足量氮素投入,氮素投入减量可以促进天敌对害虫的控制作用。例如,相比于高氮素投入的黄瓜植株,低氮素投入植物的韧皮部的氨基酸总量处于较低水平,取食叶片韧皮部的棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* 个体的化学成分(如碳水化合物、脂类和蛋白)也处于较低水平,导致天敌多异瓢虫 *Hippodamia variegata* 对这种低营养蚜虫个体的猎物处理时间缩减(可能与猎物消化速率相关),进而提升了捕食效率(Hosseini et al., 2018)。相反,氮素的过量施用可能削弱天敌对害虫的控制作用(Fallahpour et al., 2020)。然而氮素投入差异产生的上行效应也可能不会波及到第三营养级的天敌。例如,氮素投入的改变并没有影响杂食性绿长颈盲蝽 *Macrolophus pygmaeus* 对猎物的捕食作用(Han et al., 2015),也未影响到寄生蜂潜叶蛾倪姬小蜂 *Necremnus tutae* 对番茄潜叶蛾的寄生作用(Dong et al., 2018)。因此,氮素投入变化对作物-害虫-天敌产生的上行效应不具有普适性,其差异可能与试验对象或氮素处理方式有关,Chen et al.(2010)的综述也证明了这点。

1.2 根际微生物

许多根际微生物具有诱导植物产生系统抗性的能力,比如植物与丛枝菌根真菌(arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, AMF)的共生关系促进植物生长,从而

间接触发上行效应对害虫的控制,增强植物对病虫害的抗性水平。AMF通过改善植物的形态和生理特性维持土壤生物多样性,增加根系吸收水分和营养物质并促进植物生长。AMF还可以刺激或抑制植物对植食性昆虫的耐受性和抵抗力(Bennett et al., 2009; Koricheva et al., 2009; Jung et al., 2012)。

番茄接种AMF后对棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera* 幼虫的取食行为产生了负面影响,其发育速率受到了抑制,表明AMF的定殖能诱导番茄植物的防御通道产生抗虫性(Song et al., 2013)。Shrivastava et al.(2015)研究结果表明,取食接种AMF的番茄植株的甜菜夜蛾 *Spodoptera exigua* 幼虫体重比取食未接种AMF的番茄植株的幼虫体重轻。Shafiei et al.(2022)探索了番茄植株接种AMF与番茄潜叶蛾取食的互作效应,结果发现昆虫取食诱导增加了AMF在根部的定殖率(66.29%),并且AMF接种能够显著降低番茄潜叶蛾幼虫的生长速率和叶片消耗指数。Narula et al.(2009)研究推测这种效应可能与植物的根系分泌物的变化有关。

AMF能定殖的植物通常更具有营养价值,因为接种菌根真菌的菌丝增加了植物根系的总吸收表面积,进而提高了植物根系对遥远区域养分的利用率,从而使植物能从土壤中吸收利用更多的养分。尽管营养状况更好的植物对植食性昆虫更具有吸引力,这些植物可能将更多的资源分配给植物自身生长(在这种情况下,它们可能忍受更多的植食性昆虫的损害)或防御(在这种情况下,它们可以阻止植食性昆虫取食)。通过提高菌根真菌的定殖率来增加植物对养分的吸收也可以解释植物对植食性昆虫的抗性增强的现象(Borowicz, 1997; Yu et al., 2022)。

Bennett et al.(2009)研究发现AMF可以改变叶片组织中的组成型防御和诱导型防御,进而可能影响昆虫的行为和发育。然而在富含有机物的土壤中,AMF的作用不仅仅是简单地改善植物的适合度,还影响食物链中的级联效应。如AMF对害虫寄生蜂的影响不同,一些真菌组合会增加其寄生率(高达140%),一些真菌组合会降低其寄生率,而还有一些组合无影响(Gange et al., 2003; Hempel et al., 2009)。AMF定殖对害虫和天敌行为的作用机制是非常复杂的,因AMF种类、植物和昆虫种类的不同而产生不同的影响,它们与作物的相互作用是如何触发上行效应的也尚不明确。但AMF对植物的组成型防御和诱导型防御的影响具有物种特异性,并且土壤真菌、植物和昆虫之间的直接和间接作用对

环境具有依赖性,因此进一步研究植物科之间和同植物科内不同物种之间根际微生物的差异是非常必要的(Gehring & Bennett, 2009)。

1.3 作物抗虫性

作物的抗虫性可以通过上行效应对害虫个体和种群产生显著影响(Han et al., 2022)。按照作物对害虫作用方式的差异,抗虫性可分为排趋性和抗生性,前者表现为作物通过自身的物理防御特性(如毛状体)或化学防御特性(如有机挥发物)对害虫寄主选择(如成虫产卵选择、取食选择)行为产生一定的排斥作用;后者表现为害虫选择某一寄主作物后,作物自身通过化学防御对害虫幼虫或若虫存活、生长和发育产生一系列的抑制作用。按照作物自身防御机制上的差异,作物抗性可以分为组成型抗性、引入型抗性及诱导型抗性(Smith & Clement, 2012; Zhang et al., 2015; Li et al., 2021)。

野生番茄植株对番茄潜叶蛾的组成型抗性性状主要与植株毛状体的类型和密度以及它们所产生和储存的防御性化学物质有关。成虫与叶片接触是番茄潜叶蛾产卵的前提条件(Fernandes et al., 2012; Sohrabi et al., 2016; 2017),因此,番茄潜叶蛾成虫可能需要识别叶片表面特定的物理结构和叶片释放的特定有机挥发物来做出最适宜的产卵策略,如产卵量、产卵位置。Rakha et al.(2017)前期研究表明,一些野生番茄的近亲品种具有高密度的腺毛状体,且能分泌酰基糖和倍半萜烯等有机化合物,这类物质可能与其对番茄潜叶蛾的排趋性有关。因此,在商业化高抗番茄潜叶蛾的番茄品种选育和开发方面,可以选择具有高密度腺毛状体和化感物质丰富的番茄品系进行杂交。培育的番茄品种在实际栽培生产中能获得更高的经济价值,在选育过程中抗性品种对番茄产量和品质的影响也需要关注。

引入型抗性可以通过转基因获得。例如,转基因Bt作物已经是一种大规模应用的害虫管理策略(Wu et al., 2008),不同的Cry蛋白对不同的昆虫类群,如鳞翅目、鞘翅目、膜翅目双翅目昆虫以及线虫具有不同的毒性。苏云金芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus thuringiensis* 的Cry蛋白毒性具有广谱性,自20世纪90年代以来,表达Cry基因的作物和植物被广泛用于控制大田作物中的害虫(James, 2006)。通过根癌农杆菌 *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* 介导将苏云金芽孢杆菌 *Cry1Ac* 基因转移到番茄植株中,番茄中 *Cry1Ac* 蛋白的表达导致番茄潜叶蛾幼虫死亡率为38%~100%,并显著降低了番茄叶片潜道的数量,表

明该转基因品系对番茄潜叶蛾具有一定的抗性(Se-lale et al., 2017)。Han et al.(2016b)早期综述表明,尽管Bt作物可能通过降低靶标害虫的质量和数量间接影响捕食或寄生性天敌的行为,但Bt作物对农田生态系统中天敌昆虫和传粉昆虫的非靶标效应是有限的。因此,经过系统的安全性评价研究后,转基因Bt番茄品系的开发和田间应用可能成为番茄潜叶蛾和其他同域内靶标害虫如斜纹夜蛾 *Spodoptera litura*、棉铃虫等的重要防控手段。此外,RNA干扰(RNA interference, RNAi)技术可能是番茄特异抗番茄潜叶蛾的重要手段。RNAi抗虫技术具有高效性和种特异性等优点,近几年由质体介导的RNAi技术实现了对昆虫的有效控制和对作物的完全保护,在不久的将来, RNAi技术介导的农业害虫防治技术可能与Bt转基因抗虫技术并驾齐驱,在重大农业害虫绿色防控中发挥着重要作用(Zhang et al., 2015)。

诱导型抗性可以通过使用外源合成的植物激素诱导产生,比如外源应用茉莉酸(jasmonic acid, JA)或水杨酸(salicylic acid, SA)都能激发植物防御基因的表达,诱导植物的化学防御,产生与机械损伤和昆虫取食相似的效果(Rodriguez-Saona et al., 2009)。番茄潜叶蛾侵染的番茄植株能够启动由JA通路介导的抗性机制,主要通过受损植物排放的挥发性有机化合物招募天敌进行间接防御(Trapasson et al., 2014; De Backer et al., 2015; Silva et al., 2017)。虫害诱导植物挥发物在植物体内、植物之间或昆虫和植物之间起到信号传递作用,通过间接防御反应吸引害虫天敌聚集或者趋避害虫的产卵和取食行为(Rodriguez-Saona et al., 2012; Turlings & Erb, 2018)。在JA处理后的水稻作物中,植株挥发性物质的释放显著增加,进而增强了卵寄生蜂依靠其对寄主的搜索及定位能力(Lou et al., 2005)。JA处理后的番茄比虫害取食后的番茄释放了更多的挥发性有机化合物,用JA诱导植物可使农田中天敌寄生蜂的寄生率提高2倍(Thaler, 1999)。在露地番茄中,应用JA激素能诱导作物产生挥发性物质以吸引害虫甜菜夜蛾的主要寄生蜂甜菜夜蛾颤姬蜂 *Hyposoter exiguae*,表明外源JA和MeJA都能诱导植物启动JA防御机制,其所产生的挥发性物质可以吸引天敌聚集,从而减少植食性昆虫对植物的胁迫(Arimura et al., 2005)。在番茄-番茄潜叶蛾-短管赤眼蜂 *Trichogramma pretiosum* 系统中,外源施用MeJA能增强植物的间接防御作用,在实验

室和半野外条件下寄生蜂的觅食行为和寄生率均明显增加(Weber et al., 2023)。另一项研究表明 MeJA 的诱导效果与肥料水平的投入量无显著的交互作用, 即肥料的投入量不影响番茄植株外源施用 MeJA 对番茄潜叶蛾产卵的趋避性和幼虫的抗性表现, 外源施用 MeJA 能独立诱导番茄植物启动防御机制(Salazar-Mendoza et al., 2023)。

1.4 作物和非作物多样性

综合作物管理是一种农事上广泛运用的基础方法, 它结合农业实践尽量减少化肥和农药的使用, 从而间接减少作物上害虫的发生(Lyimo et al., 2012; Tajmiri et al., 2017; Midega et al., 2018), 农户可以通过农艺实践操作, 例如间作或轮作来增加作物多样性, 从而间接触发由作物介导的上行效应, 以丰富天敌的生物多样性和增强天敌的控害效率(Cook et al., 2007)。作物和非作物多样性对害虫种群的影响可以用2个生态学假说解释, 即资源集中假说和天敌假说。

根据资源集中假说, 农业生态系统中的多样化可以通过非寄主植物的化学排斥、伪装来干扰害虫的嗅觉和视觉判断, 影响其寻找寄主作物, 趋避幼虫的取食及抑制发育, 从而导致害虫的低殖民化和繁殖, 降低害虫寻找和利用宿主植物的能力(Root, 1973; Ponti et al., 2007)。天敌假说则认为多样化的作物系统能够形成相对稳定的捕食性天敌和寄生性天敌种群, 增强了天敌的丰度和多样性, 从而减少了害虫数量(Andow, 1991; Ponti et al., 2007)。在农业生态系统中种植有利于天敌栖息和繁殖的作物, 为天敌提供重要资源, 从而提升天敌昆虫种群, 实现控害, 也称为保护型生物防治(Landis et al., 2000)。与单一栽培相比, 间作系统可以有效减轻番茄潜叶蛾对主栽作物的为害。例如, 与番茄单作相比, 与香菜和牛膝草间作降低了番茄潜叶蛾的丰度; 在辣椒和番茄间作系统中, 辣椒通过释放挥发物质来减少番茄潜叶蛾对番茄的侵染(Medeiros et al., 2009; Imam, 2012); 与番茄单一栽培相比, 番茄和红豆草间作能显著减少番茄潜叶蛾卵和幼虫的丰度, 显著增加捕食性天敌的多样性指数, 提高寄生性天敌的寄生率(Zarei et al., 2019)。

合理的作物轮作可以中断害虫的生命周期或者剥夺害虫的栖息地, 阻止害虫建立种群, 从而延缓潜在的害虫种群的积累, 减少病虫害的发生(Wright, 1984; Boiteau et al., 2008)。轮作可以改善土壤的理化性质, 均衡土壤养分, 改变土壤酶活性, 改善作物

根基土壤微生物结构, 从而减少土传病害发生(钱晨晨等, 2017)。选择异科作物轮作, 即换茬, 可以有效减轻番茄植株病虫害的发生程度, 同时可以充分利用土壤中不同养分, 提高番茄的产量和品质(吴凤芝和王学征, 2007)。可以通过设计特定和多样化作物轮作来减少农业集约化的负面影响, 如土壤养分失衡、生物多样性降低等问题(Han et al., 2022)。目前针对番茄潜叶蛾采用轮作方式介导的上行效应的研究较少, 通过清除田间附近的潜在寄主植物和与非茄科作物轮作来防止作物受侵害是最重要的措施(Bawin et al., 2016)。研究耕作方式介导的上行效应, 进而提升对番茄潜叶蛾及其他害虫的防控水平, 值得进一步探索。

2 下行效应在番茄潜叶蛾防控中的作用及机理

由天敌介导的下行效应对害虫种群具有显著调控作用, 即生物防治。生物防治是番茄潜叶蛾害虫综合治理(integrated pest management, IPM)框架的重要组成部分, 针对番茄潜叶蛾已有一些报道(Zappalà et al., 2013; Biondi et al., 2018; Desneux et al., 2022)。在目前的针对番茄潜叶蛾的天敌挖掘研究工作中, 捕食性天敌烟盲蝽 *Nesidiocoris tenuis* 是优秀的捕食者之一, 它不仅能有效捕食番茄潜叶蛾的卵和各龄幼虫(Pérez-Hedo et al., 2021), 还能高效捕食烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci*、蚜虫等其他害虫, 可实现多种害虫的防控。但是该天敌在作物晚期可能建立高密度种群, 从而对番茄产量和品质产生显著影响, 为消除该影响, 需要通过喷施杀虫剂来消灭该天敌, 喷施杀虫剂会对农产品安全产生一定的负面影响(Desneux et al., 2022)。因此, 将捕食性盲蝽维持在一个适宜的种群密度是番茄潜叶蛾综合防治策略中的关键部分。例如, 在番茄作物周边种植金盏菊, 为绿长颈盲蝽提供生境栖息地, 保持其种群水平稳定(Balzan, 2017; Ardanuy et al., 2022)。在印度将芝麻作为伴生植物栽培既可以减少烟盲蝽对番茄植株的为害, 也可以提高其田间种群水平(Naselli et al., 2017)。Ismoilov et al.(2020)通过室内捕食行为和田间试验发现普通绿草蛉 *Chrysoperla carnea* 也能高效控制番茄潜叶蛾种群, 进而显著减少番茄潜叶蛾幼虫为害造成的产量损失。

赤眼蜂对番茄潜叶蛾也有较好的生物防治效果, 并且许多种寄生蜂种类已经成功商业化(Zang et al., 2021)。在温室条件下卷蛾赤眼蜂 *Tricho-*

*gramma cacoeciae*与短管赤眼蜂对番茄潜叶蛾虫卵的寄生率高达87%以上,使番茄植株受害明显减少,且成虫羽化率为97.5%(Ballal et al., 2016)。在阿根廷温室番茄中释放内华达赤眼蜂 *T. nerudai*能有效降低番茄潜叶蛾的种群密度(Tezze & Botto, 2004; Virgala & Botto, 2010)。在突尼斯,无论是在保护田中还是在露天番茄中释放本土卷蛾赤眼蜂均能显著降低番茄潜叶蛾的种群密度和对植物的为害(Zouba & Mahjoubi, 2010; Zouba et al., 2013; Cherif et al., 2019)。

在某些情况下,需要采用互补的策略增强下行效应进而对番茄潜叶蛾实现有效防控。暗巨长颈盲蝽 *Macrolophus caliginosus*与暖突赤眼蜂 *T. achaeae*同时释放(Chailleux et al., 2013)或者卷蛾分索赤眼蜂 *Trichogrammatoidea bactrae*与大规模诱捕器同时应用可以显著降低番茄潜叶蛾的种群密度和其对作物的为害程度(El-Arnaouty et al., 2014; Kortam et al., 2014)。在温室中同时释放广赤眼蜂 *T. evanescens*和捕食者烟盲蝽能减少番茄潜叶蛾对番茄的为害(Keçeci & Öztop, 2017)。Bt杀虫剂与许多番茄潜叶蛾的天敌昆虫之间可以相互兼容,如Bt杀虫剂不会影响暖突赤眼蜂和烟盲蝽的生长繁殖(Mollá et al., 2011; Alsaedi et al., 2017)。此外,Bt杀虫剂与释放食胚赤眼蜂 *T. embryophagum*或者甘蓝夜蛾赤眼蜂 *T. brassicae*与多杀菌素联合应用均能显著降低番茄作物中番茄潜叶蛾的种群密度(Alsaedi et al., 2017; Jamshidnia et al., 2018)。

基于下行效应的“以虫治虫”天敌生防措施用于防治番茄潜叶蛾的应用较广。借鉴国外的经验,深入发掘我国番茄潜叶蛾的本土天敌资源以及引入外来天敌优势种资源是未来实现对其有效绿色防控的关键。在实践中,既可以将其他多项绿色防治措施联合应用实现对该虫的综合防控,还可以促进单一作物中多种害虫之间的特定间接相互作用增强天敌的生物控制服务(Han et al., 2020),继而提升下行效应和上行效应在联合防控番茄作物上多种害虫的应用水平。

3 番茄系统中上行效应和下行效应研究案例:N素减施和天敌释放

番茄系统中利用上行效应与下行效应对害虫综合控制的案例研究表明(图1),减少氮素的投入量能减缓番茄潜叶蛾的生长发育(Han et al., 2014; Coqueret et al., 2017),且这种上行效应对番茄潜叶蛾

和烟粉虱的影响在不同番茄品种上无差异(Han et al., 2016a),即具有一定的普遍性;当系统中引入绿长颈盲蝽和潜叶蛾姬小蜂时,控制氮素的投入量触发的上行效应不会级联影响到第三营养级的天敌,即天敌对番茄潜叶蛾的生物防治效果未受氮素调施的干扰(Han et al., 2015; Dong et al., 2018)。番茄植株中较低营养的供给也会放大由植物和捕食者介导的番茄潜叶蛾和另一种刺吸式口器害虫马铃薯长管蚜 *Macrosiphum euphorbiae*间接互作的负面效应(Han et al., 2020),即减少营养投入加剧了这2种害虫种群的相互牵制。以上结果虽然从理论上实现了上行效应、下行效应和间接互作对多种害虫的联合控制作用,但是氮素调施和天敌释放田间条件下的实际应用效果还需要进一步验证。

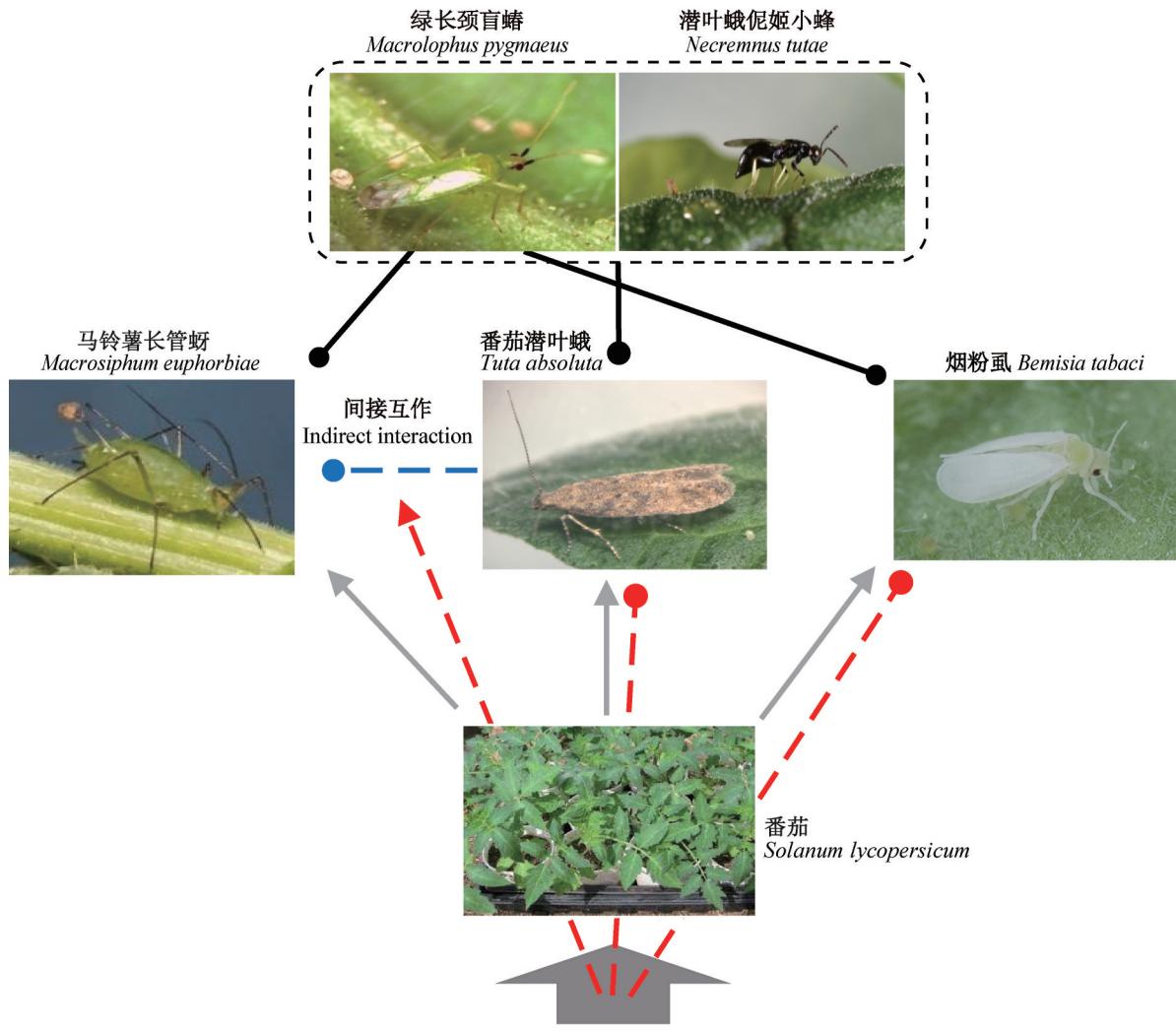
4 展望

我国是世界上番茄种植面积最大、分布范围最广、产量最高的国家(张桂芬等,2022)。自2017年番茄潜叶蛾在我国新疆境内首次报道发生以来,该入侵害虫呈现不断扩散蔓延的趋势,短短几年该虫已入侵我国云南、贵州、四川、甘肃和山东等近20个省(区),使我国番茄等茄科产业面临着巨大威胁(陆永跃,2021)。目前,化学防治目前仍是防控番茄潜叶蛾的主要应急手段和常规防控措施,但是过量施用化学杀虫剂产生的高抗药性及环境污染问题不容忽视。此外,单一的防控手段往往不能达到理想的控害效果,也不能进一步阻止其传播和为害。为能有效防控番茄潜叶蛾的发生,应充分结合利用农田生态系统中的上行效应和下行效应,将化学防治、生物防治及农业措施管理等多手段联合应用以达到对番茄潜叶蛾的绿色综合治理。

深入开展番茄潜叶蛾绿色防控技术的研发和应用是实现高效绿色防控的关键。在农业栽培管理中,通过氮肥调施,在不影响作物产量和品质的前提下,受氮限制的番茄植株能够积累更多的生物碱和酚类化合物,从而提高其抗虫性。作物根际微生物的定殖及其作用机制是如何影响上行效应,从而达到对害虫种群的抑制也亟待研究。此外,番茄抗性品种的选育对番茄潜叶蛾的发生与为害也具有良好的控制作用,研发表达特定杀虫蛋白转基因番茄品种具有重要的生产意义。外源植物激素具有用量小、效益高及专一性强等优良特性,它既可诱导作物触发上行效应使植物的自身代谢产物改变及产生挥发性物质,继而吸引天敌聚集,也可间接影响植物的

抗虫性(Salazar-Mendoza et al., 2023)。总之,在大田或温室种植管理中,作物、害虫和天敌之间的相互作用关系十分复杂,且受环境非生物因子的显著影

响。因此,只有综合分析大田环境中多因子对整个作物体系的影响才能设计出害虫可持续治理的技术方案。



黑色实线:下行效应;红色虚线:上行效应;灰色实线:直接效应;蓝色虚线:间接效应。Solid black lines: Top-down effect; red dashed lines: bottom-up effect; solid grey lines: direct effect; blue dashed lines: indirect effect.

图1 氮素-番茄-害虫-天敌多营养级互作系统中的上行效应、下行效应与间接互作(Han et al., 2022)

Fig. 1 Bottom-up effect, top-down effect and indirection interaction in nitrogen–tomato–pest–natural enemy in a multitrophic interaction system (Han et al., 2022)

在新时代“一带一路”战略的大背景下,人类交流、运输和国际贸易正以前所未有的速度在增长,使得番茄潜叶蛾在亚洲乃至全球的可持续治理带来了极强的挑战(Han et al., 2019; Desneux et al., 2022)。在大田或大棚试验条件下,立足土壤-作物-害虫-天敌互作框架,围绕上行效应、下行效应与间接互作开展研究可以帮助优化现有绿色防控技术的组合,从而实现同一作物上多种害虫的协同整体防控。在未来的番茄潜叶蛾防控研究中,探究上行效应、下行效应及其交互作用,预期可提升多防控技术手段之间

的协同度(即发挥 $1+1>2$ 的防控效果)。通过考察间接互作在塑造多害虫种群动态中的作用(Poelman & Dicke, 2014; Holt & Bonsall, 2017),兼顾作物上同域内多种害虫,提升IPM的覆盖度。针对番茄潜叶蛾和同域内的其他重大害虫,通过提升IPM中控害协同度和覆盖度,完善IPM技术包,并在田间条件下进行技术包示范,在切实改善农户生产经济效益的同时,提升环境效应,为我国茄科产业的绿色发展保驾护航。

参考文献 (References)

- Alsaedi G, Ashouri A, Talaei-Hassanlou R. 2017. Assessment of two *Trichogramma* species with *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *krustaki* for the control of the tomato leafminer *Tuta absoluta* Meyrick (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) in Iran. Open Journal of Ecology, 7(2): 112–124
- Andow DA. 1991. Vegetational diversity and arthropod population response. Annual Review of Entomology, 36: 561–586
- Ardanuy A, Figueras M, Matas M, Arnó J, Agustí N, Alomar Ò, Alabajes R, Gabarra R. 2022. Banker plants and landscape composition influence colonisation precocity of tomato greenhouses by mirid predators. Journal of Pest Science, 95(1): 447–459
- Arimura GI, Kost C, Boland W. 2005. Herbivore-induced, indirect plant defences. Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, 1734(2): 91–111
- Ballal CR, Gupta A, Mohan M, Lalitha Y, Verghese A. 2016. The new invasive pest *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) in India and its natural enemies along with evaluation of trichogrammatids for its biological control. Current Science, 110(11): 2155
- Balzan MV. 2017. Flowering banker plants for the delivery of multiple agroecosystem services. Arthropod-Plant Interactions, 11(6): 743–754
- Bawin T, Dujeu D, De Backer L, Francis F, Verheggen FJ. 2016. Ability of *Tuta absoluta* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) to develop on alternative host plant species. Canadian Entomologist, 148(4): 434–442
- Bennett AE, Bever JD, Deane Bowers M. 2009. Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungal species suppress inducible plant responses and alter defensive strategies following herbivory. Oecologia, 160(4): 771–779
- Biondi A, Guedes RNC, Wan FH, Desneux N. 2018. Ecology, worldwide spread, and management of the invasive South American tomato pinworm, *Tuta absoluta*: past, present, and future. Annual Review of Entomology, 63: 239–258
- Boiteau G, Picka JD, Watmough J. 2008. Potato field colonization by low-density populations of Colorado potato beetle as a function of crop rotation distance. Journal of Economic Entomology, 101(5): 1575–1583
- Borowicz VA. 1997. A fungal root symbiont modifies plant resistance to an insect herbivore. Oecologia, 112(4): 534–542
- Campos MR, Biondi A, Adiga A, Guedes RNC, Desneux N. 2017. From the Western Palaearctic region to beyond: *Tuta absoluta* 10 years after invading Europe. Journal of Pest Science, 90(3): 787–796
- Chailleux A, Bearez P, Pizzol J, Amiens-Desneux E, Ramirez-Romero R, Desneux N. 2013. Potential for combined use of parasitoids and generalist predators for biological control of the key invasive tomato pest *Tuta absoluta*. Journal of Pest Science, 86(3): 533–541
- Chen YG, Olson DM, Ruberson JR. 2010. Effects of nitrogen fertilization on tritrophic interactions. Arthropod-Plant Interactions, 4(2): 81–94
- Cherif A, Mansour R, Attia-Barhoumi S, Zappalà L, Grissa-Lebdi K. 2019. Effectiveness of different release rates of *Trichogramma cacoeciae* (Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae) against *Tuta absoluta* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) in protected and open field tomato crops in Tunisia. Biocontrol Science and Technology, 29(2): 149–161
- Cook SM, Khan ZR, Pickett JA. 2007. The use of push-pull strategies in integrated pest management. Annual Review of Entomology, 52: 375–400
- Coqueret V, Le Bot J, Larbat R, Desneux N, Robin C, Adamowicz S. 2017. Nitrogen nutrition of tomato plant alters leafminer dietary intake dynamics. Journal of Insect Physiology, 99: 130–138
- De Backer L, Megido RC, Fauconnier ML, Brostaux Y, Francis F, Verheggen F. 2015. *Tuta absoluta*-induced plant volatiles: attractiveness towards the generalist predator *Macrolophus pygmaeus*. Arthropod-Plant Interactions, 9(5): 465–476
- Desneux N, Han P, Mansour R, Arnó J, Brévault T, Campos MR, Chailleux A, Guedes RNC, Karimi J, Konan KAJ, et al. 2022. Integrated pest management of *Tuta absoluta*: practical implementations across different world regions. Journal of Pest Science, 95(1): 17–39
- Desneux N, Wajnberg E, Wyckhuys KAG, Burgio G, Arpaia S, Narváez-Vasquez CA, González-Cabrera J, Catalán Ruescas D, Tabone E, Frandon J, et al. 2010. Biological invasion of European tomato crops by *Tuta absoluta*: ecology, geographic expansion and prospects for biological control. Journal of Pest Science, 83(3): 197–215
- Dong YC, Han P, Niu CY, Zappalà L, Amiens-Desneux E, Bearez P, Lavoie AV, Biondi A, Desneux N. 2018. Nitrogen and water inputs to tomato plant do not trigger bottom-up effects on a leafminer parasitoid through host and non-host exposures. Pest Management Science, 74(3): 516–522
- El-Arnauty SA, Pizzol J, Galal HH, Kortam MN, Afifi AI, Beyssat V, Desneux N, Biondi A, Heikal IH. 2014. Assessment of two *Trichogramma* species for the control of *Tuta absoluta* in North African tomato greenhouses. African Entomology, 22(4): 801–809
- Fallahpour F, Ghorbani R, Nassiri-Mahallati M, Hosseini M. 2020. Plant fertilization helps plants to compensate for aphid damage, positively affects predator efficiency and improves canola yield. Journal of Pest Science, 93(1): 251–260
- Fernandes MES, Fernandes FL, Silva DJH, Picanço MC, Jhamc GN, Carneiro PC, Queiroz RB. 2012. Trichomes and hydrocarbons associated with the tomato plant antixenosis to the leafminer. Anais Da Academia Brasileira De Ciencias, 84(1): 201–210
- Gange AC, Brown VK, Aplin DM. 2003. Multitrophic links between arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and insect parasitoids. Ecology Letters, 6(12): 1051–1055
- Gehring C, Bennett A. 2009. Mycorrhizal fungal-plant-insect interactions: the importance of a community approach. Environmental Entomology, 38(1): 93–102

- Han P, Becker C, Le Bot J, Larbat R, Lavois AV, Desneux N. 2020. Plant nutrient supply alters the magnitude of indirect interactions between insect herbivores: from foliar chemistry to community dynamics. *Journal of Ecology*, 108(4): 1497–1510
- Han P, Desneux N, Becker C, Larbat R, Le Bot J, Adamowicz S, Zhang J, Lavois AV. 2019. Bottom-up effects of irrigation, fertilization and plant resistance on *Tuta absoluta*: implications for integrated pest management. *Journal of Pest Science*, 92(4): 1359–1370
- Han P, Desneux N, Michel T, Le Bot J, Seassau A, Wajnberg E, Amiens-Desneux E, Lavois AV. 2016a. Does plant cultivar difference modify the bottom-up effects of resource limitation on plant-insect herbivore interactions? *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 42(12): 1293–1303
- Han P, Dong YC, Lavois AV, Adamowicz S, Bearez P, Wajnberg E, Desneux N. 2015. Effect of plant nitrogen and water status on the foraging behavior and fitness of an omnivorous arthropod. *Ecology and Evolution*, 5(23): 5468–5477
- Han P, Lavois AV, Le Bot J, Amiens-Desneux E, Desneux N. 2014. Nitrogen and water availability to tomato plants triggers bottom-up effects on the leafminer *Tuta absoluta*. *Scientific Reports*, 4: 4455
- Han P, Lavois AV, Rodriguez-Saona C, Desneux N. 2022. Bottom-up forces in agroecosystems and their potential impact on arthropod pest management. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 67: 239–259
- Han P, Velasco-Hernández MC, Ramirez-Romero R, Desneux N. 2016b. Behavioral effects of insect-resistant genetically modified crops on phytophagous and beneficial arthropods: a review. *Journal of Pest Science*, 89(4): 859–883
- Han P, Zhang YN, Lu ZZ, Wang S, Ma DY, Biondi A, Desneux N. 2018. Are we ready for the invasion of *Tuta absoluta*? Unanswered key questions for elaborating an integrated pest management package in Xinjiang, China. *Entomologia Generalis*, 38(2): 113–125
- Hempel S, Stein C, Unsicker SB, Renker C, Auge H, Weisser WW, Buscot F. 2009. Specific bottom-up effects of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi across a plant-herbivore-parasitoid system. *Oecologia*, 160(2): 267–277
- Holt RD, Bonsall MB. 2017. Apparent competition. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 48: 447–471
- Hosseini A, Hosseini M, Michaud JP, Modarres Awal M, Ghadamyari M. 2018. Nitrogen fertilization increases the nutritional quality of *Aphis gossypii* (Hemiptera: Aphididae) as prey for *Hippodamia variegata* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) and alters predator foraging behavior. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 111(5): 2059–2068
- Imam A. 2012. Effect of tomato and spicy pepper intercropping on tomato infestation with tomato leafminer, *Tuta absoluta* Meyrick, under greenhouse conditions. *Bulletin of the Entomological Society of Egypt*, 38: 81–88
- Ismoilov K, Wang MH, Jalilov A, Zhang X, Lu ZZ, Saidov A, Sun X, Han P. 2020. First report using a native lacewing species to control *Tuta absoluta*: from laboratory trials to field assessment. *Insects*, 11(5): 286
- James C. 2006. Global status of commercialized biotech/GM crops: 2006. ISAAA: Ithaca, NY
- Jamshidnia A, Abdoli S, Farrokhi S, Sadeghi R. 2018. Efficiency of spinosad, *Bacillus thuringiensis* and *Trichogramma brassicae* against the tomato leafminer in greenhouse. *BioControl*, 63(5): 619–627
- Jung SC, Martinez-Medina A, Lopez-Raez JA, Pozo MJ. 2012. Mycorrhiza-induced resistance and priming of plant defenses. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 38(6): 651–664
- Keçeci M, Öztop A. 2017. Possibilities for biological control of *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick, 1917) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) in the western Mediterranean Region of Turkey. *Turkish Journal of Entomology*, 41: 219–230
- Kohandani F, Le Goff GJ, Hance T. 2017. Does insect mother know under what conditions it will make their offspring live? *Insect Science*, 24(1): 141–149
- Koricheva J, Gange AC, Jones T. 2009. Effects of mycorrhizal fungi on insect herbivores: a meta-analysis. *Ecology*, 90(8): 2088–2097
- Kortam MN, El-Arnaouty S, Afifi A, Heikal I. 2014. Efficacy of different biological methods for controlling the tomato leaf miner, *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) on tomato in greenhouse in Egypt. *Egyptian Journal of Biological Pest Control*, 24: 523–528
- Landis DA, Wratten SD, Gurr GM. 2000. Habitat management to conserve natural enemies of arthropod pests in agriculture. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 45: 175–201
- Larbat R, Adamowicz S, Robin C, Han P, Desneux N, Le Bot J. 2016. Interrelated responses of tomato plants and the leaf miner *Tuta absoluta* to nitrogen supply. *Plant Biology*, 18(3): 495–504
- Li SC, Chang L, Zhang J. 2021. Advancing organelle genome transformation and editing for crop improvement. *Plant Communications*, 2(2): 100141
- Lou YG, Du MH, Turlings TCJ, Cheng JA, Shan WF. 2005. Exogenous application of jasmonic acid induces volatile emissions in rice and enhances parasitism of *Nilaparvata lugens* eggs by the parasitoid *Anagrus nilaparvatae*. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 31(9): 1985–2002
- Lu YY. 2021. Be wary of the continuous spread and invasion of tomato leafminer *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick) in China. *Journal of Environmental Entomology*, 43(2): 526–528 (in Chinese) [陆永跃. 2021. 警惕番茄潜叶蛾 *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick)在我国持续扩散入侵. *环境昆虫学报*, 43(2): 526–528]
- Lyimo HJF, Pratt RC, Mnyuki RSOW. 2012. An effective integrated crop management strategy for enhanced maize production in tropical agroecosystems prone to gray leaf spot. *Crop Protection*, 41: 57–63
- Mattson WJ Jr. 1980. Herbivory in relation to plant nitrogen content. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 11: 119–161
- Medeiros MA, Sujii ER, Morais HC. 2009. Effect of plant diversification on abundance of South American tomato pinworm and predators in two cropping systems. *Horticultura Brasileira*, 27

- (3): 300–306
- Midega CAO, Pittchar JO, Pickett JA, Hailu GW, Khan ZR. 2018. A climate-adapted push-pull system effectively controls fall armyworm, *Spodoptera frugiperda* (J E Smith), in maize in East Africa. *Crop Protection*, 105: 10–15
- Mollá O, González-Cabrera J, Urbaneja A. 2011. The combined use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* and *Nesidiocoris tenuis* against the tomato borer *Tuta absoluta*. *BioControl*, 56(6): 883–891
- Narula N, Kothe E, Behl RK. 2009. Role of root exudates in plant-microbe interactions. *Journal of Applied Botany and Food Quality*, 82(2): 122–130
- Naselli M, Zappalà L, Gugliuzzo A, Tropea Garzia G, Biondi A, Rapisarda C, Cincotta F, Condurso C, Verzera A, Siscaro G. 2017. Olfactory response of the zoophytophagous mirid *Nesidiocoris tenuis* to tomato and alternative host plants. *Arthropod-Plant Interactions*, 11(2): 121–131
- Pérez-Hedo M, Riahi C, Urbaneja A. 2021. Use of zoophytophagous mirid bugs in horticultural crops: current challenges and future perspectives. *Pest Management Science*, 77(1): 33–42
- Poelman EH, Dicke M. 2014. Plant-mediated interactions among insects within a community ecological perspective. // Voelckel C, Jander G. Annual plant reviews, Volume 47: insect-plant interactions. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., pp.309–338
- Ponti L, Altieri MA, Gutierrez AP. 2007. Effects of crop diversification levels and fertilization regimes on abundance of *Brevicoryne brassicae* (L.) and its parasitization by *Diaeretiella rapae* (M'Intosh) in broccoli. *Agricultural and Forest Entomology*, 9(3): 209–214
- Qian CC, Huang GQ, Zhao QG. 2017. Application advance of rotation fallow system in China. *Journal of Agriculture*, 7(3): 37–41 (in Chinese) [钱晨晨, 黄国勤, 赵其国. 2017. 中国轮作休耕制度的应用进展. *农学学报*, 7(3): 37–41]
- Rakha M, Zekeya N, Sevgan S, Musembi M, Ramasamy S, Hanson P. 2017. Screening recently identified whitefly/spider mite-resistant wild tomato accessions for resistance to *Tuta absoluta*. *Plant Breeding*, 136(4): 562–568
- Rodriguez-Saona C, Brett R, Isaacs R. 2012. Manipulation of natural enemies in agroecosystems: habitat and semiochemicals for sustainable insect pest control. // Larramendy ML, Soloneski S. Integrated pest management and pest control: current and future tactics. Croatia: InTech, pp. 89–126
- Rodriguez-Saona CR, Rodriguez-Saona LE, Frost CJ. 2009. Herbivore-induced volatiles in the perennial shrub, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, and their role in inter-branch signaling. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 35(2): 163–175
- Root RB. 1973. Organization of a plant-arthropod association in simple and diverse habitats: the fauna of collards (*Brassica oleracea*). *Ecological Monographs*, 43(1): 95–124
- Salazar-Mendoza P, Bento JMS, Silva DB, Pascholati SF, Han P, Rodriguez-Saona C. 2023. Bottom-up effects of fertilization and jasmonate-induced resistance independently affect the interactions between tomato plants and an insect herbivore. *Journal of Plant Interactions*, 18(1): 2154864
- Schoonhoven LM, van Loon JJA, Dicke M. 2005. Insect-plant biology. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Selale H, Dağlı F, Mutlu N, Doğanlar S, Frary A. 2017. Cry1Ac-mediated resistance to tomato leaf miner (*Tuta absoluta*) in tomato. *Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ Culture*, 131(1): 65–73
- Shafiei F, Shahidi-Noghabi S, Sedaghati E. 2022. The impact of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi on tomato plant resistance against *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick) in greenhouse conditions. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology*, 25(3): 101971
- Shrivastava G, Ownley BH, Augé RM, Toler H, Dee M, Vu A, Källner TG, Chen F. 2015. Colonization by arbuscular mycorrhizal and endophytic fungi enhanced terpene production in tomato plants and their defense against a herbivorous insect. *Symbiosis*, 65(2): 65–74
- Silva DB, Weldegergis BT, Van Loon JJA, Bueno VHP. 2017. Qualitative and quantitative differences in herbivore-induced plant volatile blends from tomato plants infested by either *Tuta absoluta* or *Bemisia tabaci*. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 43(1): 53–65
- Smith CM, Clement SL. 2012. Molecular bases of plant resistance to arthropods. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 57: 309–328
- Sohrabi F, Nooryazdan H, Gharati B, Saeidi Z. 2016. Evaluation of ten tomato cultivars for resistance against tomato leaf miner, *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) under field infestation conditions. *Entomologia Generalis*, 36(2): 163–175
- Sohrabi F, Nooryazdan HR, Gharati B, Saeidi Z. 2017. Plant resistance to the moth *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) in tomato cultivars. *Neotropical Entomology*, 46(2): 203–209
- Song YY, Ye M, Li CY, Wang RL, Wei XC, Luo SM, Zeng RS. 2013. Priming of anti-herbivore defense in tomato by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus and involvement of the jasmonate pathway. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 39(7): 1036–1044
- Strapasson P, Pinto-Zevallos DM, Paudel S, Rajotte EG, Felton GW, Zarbin PHG. 2014. Enhancing plant resistance at the seed stage: low concentrations of methyl jasmonate reduce the performance of the leaf miner *Tuta absoluta* but do not alter the behavior of its predator *Chrysoperla externa*. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 40(10): 1090–1098
- Tajmiri P, Ali Asghar Fathi S, Golizadeh A, Nouri-Ganbalani G. 2017. Strip-intercropping canola with annual alfalfa improves biological control of *Plutella xylostella* (L.) and crop yield. *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science*, 37(3): 208–216
- Tezze AA, Botto EN. 2004. Effect of cold storage on the quality of *Trichogramma nerudai* (Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae). *Biological Control*, 30(1): 11–16
- Thaler JS. 1999. Jasmonate-inducible plant defences cause increased parasitism of herbivores. *Nature*, 399: 686–688
- Turlings TCJ, Erb M. 2018. Tri-trophic interactions mediated by herbivore-induced plant volatiles: mechanisms, ecological relevance, and application potential. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 63: 433–452
- Virgala MB, Botto EN. 2010. Biological studies on *Trichogrammatoi-*

- dea bactrae* Nagaraja (Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae), egg parasitoid of *Tuta absoluta* Meyrick (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae). *Neotropical Entomology*, 39(4): 612–617
- Weber NC, Sant'Ana J, Redaelli LR, Dawud EF. 2023. Tomato plant defense induced by methyl jasmonate impacts on foraging behavior and parasitism of *Trichogramma pretiosum*. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata*, 171(3): 162–171
- White TCR. 1993. The inadequate environment: nitrogen and the abundance of animals. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, pp.31–107
- Wright RJ. 1984. Evaluation of crop rotation for control of Colorado potato beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) in commercial potato fields on Long Island. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 77 (5): 1254–1259
- Wu FZ, Wang XZ. 2007. Effect of monocropping and rotation on soil microbial community diversity and cucumber yield, quality under protected cultivation. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica*, 40(10): 2274–2280 (in Chinese) [吴凤芝, 王学征. 2007. 设施黄瓜连作和轮作中土壤微生物群落多样性的变化及其与产量品质的关系. 中国农业科学, 40(10): 2274–2280]
- Wu KM, Lu YH, Feng HQ, Jiang YY, Zhao JZ. 2008. Suppression of cotton bollworm in multiple crops in China in areas with Bt toxin-containing cotton. *Science*, 321(5896): 1676–1678
- Xian XQ, Han P, Wang S, Zhang GF, Liu WX, Desneux N, Wan FH. 2017. The potential invasion risk and preventive measures against the tomato leafminer *Tuta absoluta* in China. *Entomologia Generalis*, 36(4): 319–333
- Yu L, Zhang H, Zhang WT, Liu KS, Liu M, Shao XQ. 2022. Cooperation between arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and plant growth-promoting bacteria and their effects on plant growth and soil quality. *PeerJ*, 10: e13080
- Zang LS, Wang S, Zhang F, Desneux N. 2021. Biological control with *Trichogramma* in China: history, present status, and perspectives. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 66: 463–484
- Zappalà L, Biondi A, Alma A, Al-Jboory IJ, Arnò J, Bayram A, Chailoux A, El-Arnaouty A, Gerling D, Guenaoui Y, et al. 2013. Natural enemies of the South American moth, *Tuta absoluta*, in Europe, North Africa and Middle East, and their potential use in pest control strategies. *Journal of Pest Science*, 86(4): 635–647
- Zarei E, Ali Asghar Fathi S, Hassanpour M, Golizadeh A. 2019. Assessment of intercropping tomato and sainfoin for the control of *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick). *Crop Protection*, 120: 125–133
- Zhang GF, Zhang YB, Xian XQ, Liu WX, Li P, Liu WC, Liu H, Feng XD, Lü ZC, Wang YS, et al. 2022. Damage of an important and newly invaded agricultural pest, *Phthorimaea soluta*, and its prevention and management measures. *Plant Protection*, 48(4): 51–58 (in Chinese) [张桂芬, 张毅波, 洗晓青, 刘万学, 李萍, 刘万才, 刘慧, 冯晓东, 吕志创, 王玉生, 等. 2022. 新发重大农业入侵害虫番茄潜叶蛾的发生为害与防控对策. 植物保护, 48(4): 51–58]
- Zhang J, Khan SA, Hasse C, Ruf S, Heckel DG, Bock R. 2015. Full crop protection from an insect pest by expression of long double-stranded RNAs in plastids. *Science*, 347(6225): 991–994
- Zouba A, Chermiti B, Chraiet R, Mahjoubi K. 2013. Effect of two indigenous *Trichogramma* species on the infestation level by tomato miner *Tuta absoluta* in tomato greenhouses in the Southwest of Tunisia. *Tunisian Journal of Plant Protection*, 8(2): 87–106
- Zouba A, Mahjoubi K. 2010. Biological control of *Tuta absoluta* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) with release of *Trichogramma cacoeciae* (Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae) in tomato greenhouses in Tunisia. *The African Journal of Plant Science and Biotechnology*, 4(2): 85–87

(责任编辑:张俊芳)