

柑橘木虱对不同颜色的趋性研究

吴兰花, 陈仁琛, 韩若琛, 魏洪义*, 郑丽霞*

(江西农业大学农学院, 南昌 330045)

摘要:【目的】柑橘木虱(*Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama)是柑橘的主要害虫,是传播柑橘黄龙病的重要虫媒,研究柑橘木虱对颜色的趋性,对该虫的有效防治具有重要意义。【方法】采用自制长方体与八面体装置进行柑橘木虱的颜色趋性研究,选用的颜色根据RGB色彩模式进行设置,分别是红色(255,0,0)、橙色(255,128,0)、黄色(255,255,0)、黄绿色(128,255,0)、绿黄色(0,255,0)、蓝绿色(0,255,255)、蓝色(0,0,255),相对应的虚拟波长分别为690 nm、617 nm、580 nm、540 nm、510 nm、490 nm、440 nm。【结果】柑橘木虱雌、雄成虫对7种颜色的趋性存在显著差异,其中,黄色(255,255,0)对柑橘木虱吸引力最强,其次为黄绿色(128,255,0),红色(255,0,0)引诱效果最差。根据Dan Bruton虚拟波长与RGB值的转换关系,得出柑橘木虱主要趋向于510~617 nm的虚拟波长。【结论】黄色(580 nm)和黄绿色(540 nm)能显著吸引柑橘木虱,红色(690 nm)对柑橘木虱吸引力最弱。

关键词: 柑橘木虱; RGB; 颜色; 趋性; 虚拟波长

中图分类号: S666

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2018)12-1509-07

Study on the preference of *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama to different colors

WU Lanhua, CHEN Renchen, HAN Ruochen, WEI Hongyi*, ZHENG Lixia*

(College of Agronomy, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330045, Jiangxi, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】 *Citrus* is an important economic crop in China, and *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama (Hemiptera: Psyllidae) is a serious pest of citrus. It is also an important medium for spreading Huanglongbing the most devastating diseases on citrus production. In general, the areas where the Huanglongbing occur are also the distribution areas of *D. citri*. Currently, the control of *D. citri* relies largely on chemical insecticides. Intensive chemical control can induce many side effects, such as toxicity to non-target organisms including human beings, development of insecticide resistance, and insecticide residues on agricultural products and in the environment. To minimize such effects, alternative control strategies are required. One of the alternatives is to use color sticky traps. This method can be used in population monitoring, which can reduce the population density of pest. The purpose of the present study is to investigate the preference of *D. citri* to different colors. 【Methods】 In this study, the evaluated colors on the basis of the RGB color mode were set as red (255, 0, 0), orange (255, 128, 0), yellow (255, 255, 0), chartreuse (128, 255, 0), lime (0, 255, 0), cyan (0, 255, 255) and blue (0, 0, 255). The self-made cuboid and octahedral devices were used to study the preference of *D. citri* to different colors. The indoor monochrome selection test of *D. citri* was tested with the cuboid device. The test was conducted in an indoor dark room at a temperature of $(27.0 \pm 2.0) ^\circ\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of 60.0%-70.0%. Illumination was provided by hanging a white fluorescent light (20 W), 0.5 m above the cuboid device. The papers of the tested colors and the white (control) were stuck on the ends, respectively. For each bioassay, *D. citri* was individually introduced into the cuboid device from the middle part. The insect that felled on one of the tested paper was recorded after it remained for staying at least 60 s. After

收稿日期: 2018-05-18 接受日期: 2018-09-06

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31660517); 江西省青年科学基金(20161BAB214172); 江西省教育厅科技计划(GJJ150383)

作者简介: 吴兰花, 女, 在读硕士研究生, 研究方向: 昆虫化学生态学及害虫防治。Tel: 13247760325, E-mail: 13247760325@126.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: hywei@jxau.edu.cn; E-mail: lxzheng@jxau.edu.cn

five insects had been tested, the cuboid device was rotated 180° to randomize any positional effects. Sixty female and male *D. citri* adults were tested for each color, and each insect was used only once. In addition, the indoor multi-color selection test of *D. citri* was tested with the octahedral device. For each bioassay, thirty female and male *D. citri* adults were introduced into the octahedral device for 50 replicates respectively. After 10 min, the numbers of the insects that felled on each color paper were recorded. The indoor conditions and operation of the octahedral devices were described as above for those of the indoor monochrome selection test. 【Results】 There were significant differences in the preference of the female and male adults to seven colors. Yellow color exhibited the strongest attraction to *D. citri* and followed by chartreuse. In the indoor monochrome selection test, females and males of *D. citri* were sensitive to the colors. Females and males were significantly attracted to yellow (female: $\chi^2=32.267$, $p < 0.01$; male: $\chi^2=15.000$, $p < 0.01$), chartreuse (female: $\chi^2=11.267$, $p < 0.01$; male: $\chi^2=4.267$, $p < 0.05$), and lime (female: $\chi^2=9.600$, $p < 0.01$; male: $\chi^2=8.067$, $p < 0.01$). However, red color showed a significantly weak attraction to *D. citri* females ($\chi^2=5.400$, $p < 0.05$) and males ($\chi^2=17.067$, $p < 0.01$). In the indoor multi-color selection test, there were also significant differences in the selective rate of adult *D. citri* females and males to seven colors. Females and males were also significantly attracted to yellow and chartreuse, followed by orange color. The sequence of their selection response rates to the seven colors were: yellow \geq chartreuse $>$ orange $>$ white $>$ lime $>$ red $>$ cyan $>$ blue. Red, cyan and blue colors exhibited the significantly negative attraction to *D. citri* females and males. According to the Dan Bruton's color-to-wavelength conversion relationship, the relationship between the selection rate and the virtual wavelength of *D. citri* was analyzed. The preference of *D. citri* was mainly concentrated at 510-617 nm, and the male and female adults had a consistent selection trend to the virtual wavelength with the highest point between 540-580 nm. 【Conclusion】 *Diaphorina citri* was sensitive to the colors, especially the yellow (580 nm) and chartreuse (540 nm). In the integrated pest management (IPM) programs, yellow and chartreuse can be exploited as the color of sticky traps to monitor and manage the population of *D. citri*. The RGB color model was used to study the visual preference of *D. citri*, which provided a new idea for the accurate screening of effective color-sticky traps against *D. citri*. The research on the preference of *D. citri* is mainly carried out in the indoor environment. Under the outdoor natural conditions, the selection of *D. citri* may be interfered by the host, illumination and climatic conditions. Therefore, the results need to be further verified in the field.

Key words: *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama; RGB; Color; Preference; Wavelength

柑橘木虱 (*Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama) 属半翅目 (Hemiptera) 木虱科 (Psyllidae), 是柑橘、柠檬、九里香等芸香科植物的重要害虫。柑橘木虱地理分布广泛, 在国外主要分布于美国、日本、越南、澳大利亚等国家, 国内主要分布于海南、台湾、广东、福建、江西等气候温暖地区, 而且随着气候变暖有逐渐向北扩散的趋势^[1-6]。柑橘木虱不仅通过若、成虫吸取新梢汁液, 分泌蜜露, 引发烟煤病, 影响光合作用, 导致寄主植物嫩梢枯萎甚至死亡; 而且是目前柑橘上最严重的病害——黄龙病 (Huanglongbing, HLB) 的主要传播媒介。感染该病的柑橘叶片黄化, 早开花, 结果率低且得青果病, 无食用价值, 给柑橘生产带来严

重的损失^[7-10]。柑橘木虱成虫能飞善跳, 其在病树和健康树之间的转移是田间造成黄龙病蔓延的主要原因。

目前我国对于柑橘木虱的防治以化学防治为主。该方法的使用虽然在短期内减少了虫害的数量, 降低了该虫的传播速率, 却带来了不可估量的环境污染问题, 农药残留严重, 而且导致抗药性害虫的产生。据报道, 柑橘木虱已经对毒死蜱和新烟碱类等常用农药产生抗药性^[11]。利用昆虫的色彩趋性进行害虫的管理与控制已有不少报道。例如, 黄色粘虫板已广泛应用于棉蚜 (*Aphis gossypii*)、烟粉虱 (*Bemisia tabaci*)、果蝇 (*Drosophila melanogaster*)、

斑潜叶蝇(*Liriomyza trifolii*)等的防治^[12-15],蓝色粘虫板和白色粘虫板可用来防治西花蓟马(*Frankliniella occidentalis*)^[16],也有利用黄色粘虫板防治柑橘木虱的报道^[17]。由于这一技术易操作、无公害,逐渐受到研究者的青睐,越来越多的研究成果投入到生产实践当中,有色粘虫板技术在害虫防治当中已初见成效^[17-18]。

昆虫这种趋色性是由于其视觉器官中光感受细胞的存在,本质上是一种趋光性。昆虫对电磁波光谱中的各种波长的感应范围较广,为253~700 nm,不仅能识别色彩,而且可以感受到人眼无法察觉的短光波。不同昆虫对于色彩的趋性具有较强的差异性,例如瓜实蝇(*Bactrocera cucurbitae*)更偏好于黄绿色^[19];荔枝蝽(*Tessaratoma papillosa*)喜红色和蓝色,不喜绿色^[20];广鹿蛾(*Amata emma*)偏好黄色,不喜紫色^[21]。然而,用单一的黄色或者蓝色并不能准确表示颜色的具体色彩,给生产实践造成了一定的困难。RGB色彩模式是用红色(Red)、绿色(Green)、蓝色(Blue)3种颜色分量的数值进行颜色描述的方法,该方法通过3种颜色叠加,简单直观,可快速精准地测量昆虫对颜色的引诱情况,已广泛应用于椰心叶甲(*Brontispa longissima*)、瓜实蝇、豆大蓟马(*Magalurothrips usitatus*)的监控与防治^[19,22-23]。有研究表明,RGB可以用于光波长的测量,波长较低的误差在0.3%以内,波长较高的测量误差在1.4%以内^[24]。因此,笔者引用RGB值对颜色进行精确设定,研究柑橘木虱的颜色趋性,对于今后柑橘木虱的防治与监控具有重要意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试虫源

供试柑橘木虱在室内温度(27.0±2.0)℃、相对湿度60.0%~70.0%、光周期L14:D10条件下连续饲养10代以上,试验选取大小一致的成虫作为供试虫源。

1.2 颜色设置

在计算机中采用不同的RGB值设定7种颜色,白色作为对照,并且应用Dan Bruton的虚拟波长和RGB值的函数转换关系,得到相对应的波长(表1),在Adobe Photoshop CC中按照RGB色彩模式进行设置,为保证颜色打印的可靠性,将RGB色彩模式转换为CMYK模式进行打印。

表1 RGB值及其对应的虚拟波长与颜色
Table 1 RGB values and their corresponding virtual wavelengths and colors

RGB	λ /nm	颜色 Colors
255, 0, 0	690	红色 Red
255, 128, 0	617	橙色 Orange
255, 255, 0	580	黄色 Yellow
128, 255, 0	540	黄绿色 Chartreuse
0, 255, 0	510	绿黄色 Lime
0, 255, 255	490	蓝绿色 Cyan
0, 0, 255	440	蓝色 Blue

1.3 试验装置

单颜色室内选择模型:采用黑色KT板制成1个长方体装置,长40 cm,宽15 cm,高15 cm,两侧面一边贴色纸,作为处理,一边贴白纸,作为空白对照,上方用透明薄膜封住,中间圆孔用于释放供试昆虫,在装置正上方放置20 W的白色光源(图1-A)。

多颜色室内选择模型:根据柑橘木虱的行为特性,并参考薛皇娃等^[19]的研究方法,自行设计并制作了正八面体(边长为25 cm,高为15 cm,对角线为70 cm)的颜色选择装置(图1-B)。八面体主体分为两个部分,中间为中空小八面体的活动栖息室,边缘为八个选择小室。装置的底部和侧壁由黑色KT板制成,色纸随机粘贴在隔间外侧内壁上,选择室上方覆

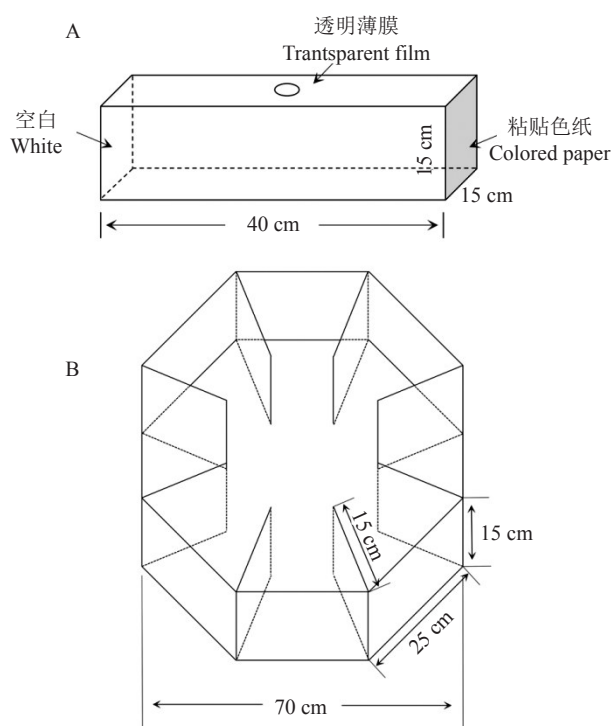


图1 柑橘木虱对不同颜色趋性反应的长方体和正八面体装置

Fig. 1 Cuboid and regular octahedral devices for *Diaphorina citri* response to different colors

盖透明薄膜,中间一圆色小孔,用于接虫。

1.4 试验方法

室内单色选择试验:试验在室内暗室中进行,温度(27.0±2)℃,相对湿度60.0%~70.0%。柑橘木虱成虫分雌雄单头接于装置内,反应时间为30 min,试虫落到色纸上或者是空白处且停留1 min以上为已选择,雌雄虫各重复60次。每测试5头虫调换装置位置,排除几何位置对于试验的影响。

室内多色选择试验:室内条件与单色反应条件一致。柑橘木虱分雌雄接入装置中央,每次30头成虫,雌、雄各重复50次,反应时间为10 min,记录每个小隔间的虫量。每重复5次,调整选择室位置。

1.5 数据处理

室内单颜色选择反应的显著性分析应用卡平方适合性检验;室内多色选择反应通过选择反应率进行比较,按如下公式计算其反应率:

$$\text{选择反应率}/\% = \frac{\text{趋向颜色的虫数}}{\text{供试虫数}} \times 100。$$

柑橘木虱对不同颜色选择反应率的差异分析在SPSS 17.0的一般线性模型(general linear model)中进行,方差分析前数据经反正弦变换并以Duncan作多重比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 柑橘木虱成虫对单颜色的选择

由表2和表3可知,柑橘木虱雌、雄成虫对色彩比较敏感。柑橘木虱雌虫极显著趋向于黄色、黄绿色、绿黄色和橙色,而对红色趋向性最弱,对蓝绿色和蓝色反应不显著。同样地,柑橘木虱雄虫对黄色、黄绿色和绿黄色反应强烈,其中对黄色和绿黄色的

表 2 柑橘木虱雌成虫对不同颜色的趋性

Table 2 The preference of female *Diaphorina citri* to different colors

颜色 Colors	N	选择虫数 Selected numbers		χ^2
		处理 Treatment	空白 Blank	
黄色 Yellow	60	52	8	32.267**
黄绿色 Chartreuse	60	43	17	11.267**
绿黄色 Lime	60	42	18	9.600**
橙色 Orange	60	43	17	11.267**
蓝绿色 Cyan	60	35	25	1.667 ^{ns}
蓝色 Blue	60	27	33	0.600 ^{ns}
红色 Red	60	21	39	5.400*

注:**表示差异极显著($p < 0.01$),*表示差异显著($p < 0.05$),ns表示差异不显著($p > 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Significance levels of χ^2 (chi-square goodness of fit test) indicated by: ns ($p > 0.05$),* ($p < 0.05$),** ($p < 0.01$). The same below.

表 3 柑橘木虱雄成虫对不同颜色的趋性

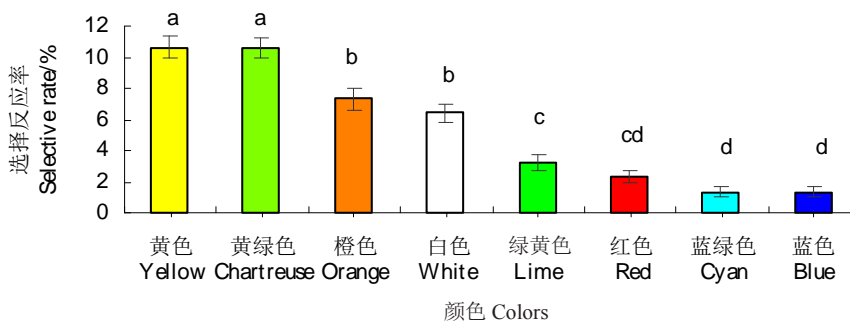
Table 3 The preference of male *Diaphorina citri* to different colors

颜色 Colors	N	选择虫数 Selected numbers		χ^2
		处理 Treatment	空白 Blank	
黄色 Yellow	60	45	15	15.000**
黄绿色 Chartreuse	60	38	22	4.267*
绿黄色 Lime	60	41	19	8.067**
橙色 Orange	60	35	25	1.667 ^{ns}
蓝绿色 Cyan	60	29	31	0.067 ^{ns}
蓝色 Blue	60	24	36	2.400 ^{ns}
红色 Red	60	14	46	17.067**

选择达到了极显著水平;而对红色的趋向性极差,对橙色、蓝绿色和蓝色反应不显著。

2.2 柑橘木虱成虫对多颜色的反应

柑橘木虱雌、雄成虫对不同颜色的选择率存在较大差异,其选择反应率大小依次为黄色>黄绿色>橙色>白色>绿黄色>红色>蓝绿色>蓝色(图2和图3)。其中,雌虫对于黄色和黄绿色趋性最强,显著高



误差线为标准误 Mean±SE,不同小写字母表示差异显著(DMRT, $p < 0.05$)。下同。

The different small letters above the bars indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$) using GLM procedure and Duncan's mean separation test. The same below.

图 2 柑橘木虱雌成虫对不同颜色的选择反应率

Fig. 2 Selective rate of female *Diaphorina citri* to different colors

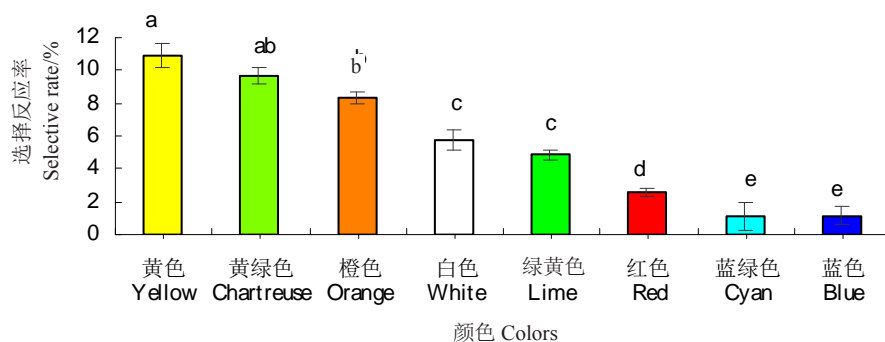


图3 柑橘木虱雄成虫对不同颜色的选择反应率

Fig. 3 Selective rate of male *Diaphorina citri* to different colors

于其他颜色,其次为橙色和白色,显著高于绿黄色、红色、蓝绿色和蓝色;对蓝绿色和蓝色趋性最弱,显著低于对照和其他颜色(图2)。雄虫对于黄色和黄绿色趋性最强,其次为橙色,其选择率显著高于白色、绿黄色、红色、蓝绿色和蓝色4种颜色;对白色和绿黄色的选择率差异不显著,但显著高于红色、蓝绿色和蓝

色,对蓝绿色和蓝色的选择反应率差异不显著(图3)。

根据不同颜色与虚拟波长的转换关系,分析了柑橘木虱的选择率与虚拟波长的关系,得出柑橘木虱的选择主要集中在510~617 nm,且雌、雄成虫对虚拟波长的选择趋势一致,最高点均处于540~580 nm(图4)。

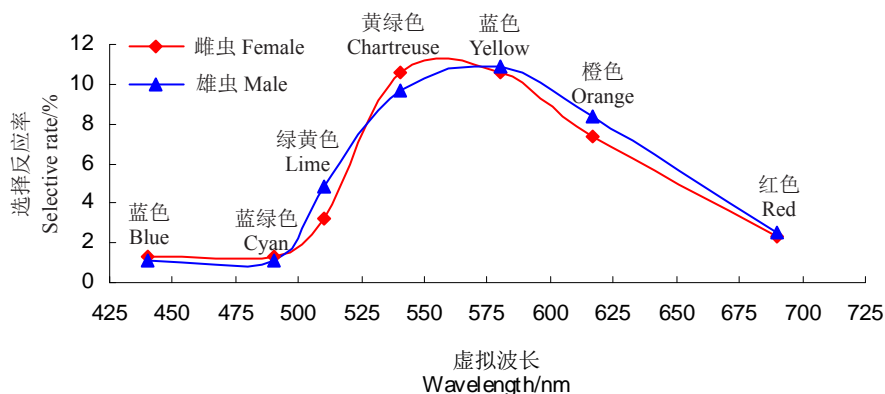


图4 柑橘木虱对不同颜色的选择反应率与虚拟波长的关系

Fig. 4 Relationship between Selective rate of *Diaphorina citri* and color wavelength

3 讨论

昆虫的颜色趋性是昆虫趋光性的一种表现,有正趋性和负趋性之分,在蚜虫和大麦虫(*Zophobas atratus*)中曾报道过这一现象^[25-26]。笔者根据RGB颜色模式设定了7种颜色,通过室内单颜色和多颜色选择反应,初步评价出柑橘木虱对颜色的趋性情况。黄色和黄绿色都能显著吸引柑橘木虱,这与Sétamou等^[17]的研究结果相一致。从单色反应的结果可知,柑橘木虱对绿黄色敏感,而多色反应结果中并不明显,可能是对色彩敏感的柑橘木虱多数选择了黄色和绿黄色,导致绿黄色的吸引率低于白色。也有可能是柑橘木虱受多种颜色干扰产生的结果。

黄色对于昆虫的引用在田间已有广泛应用,而黄绿色同样能够吸引昆虫,已在瓜实蝇、美洲斑潜蝇(*Liriomyza stativae*)、温室白粉虱(*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*)等昆虫中报道^[19-27]。因此,进行柑橘木虱种群监控与防治时可以应用黄色或黄绿色粘虫板技术。

不同RGB颜色对应着不同的虚拟波长,笔者根据Dan Bruton的虚拟波长与RGB值函数的转换关系,得出柑橘木虱对虚拟波长的偏嗜性主要集中在510~617 nm,绝大多数植食性昆虫对这一范围的虚拟波长反应强烈。例如,瓜实蝇对540 nm的虚拟波长偏好性最强^[19],椰心叶甲对580 nm的虚拟波长偏好性最强^[22]。但是,有些昆虫受植物生长阶段的影

响对虚拟波长的趋性会有所差异。有研究表明UV-B($\lambda \leq 315 \text{ nm}$)对蓟马具有强烈的引诱作用^[28],而蓝光、绿光和UV(350 nm)对果蝇的引诱作用也较明显^[29]。本试验选用的颜色与其对应的虚拟波长范围较广,为探究更为精确的柑橘木虱最佳偏嗜颜色,还需要根据RGB值细化黄色和黄绿色相对应的虚拟波长。除此之外,可以引进与虚拟波长相对应的灯光,从而更全面地研究柑橘木虱的视觉行为活动。

4 结 论

柑橘木虱对色彩比较敏感,尤其对黄色(580 nm)和黄绿色(540 nm)具有显著的正趋性,对红色趋向性最差。运用RGB色彩模式研究柑橘木虱的视觉趋性情况,为精准筛选有效的色彩粘虫板防治柑橘木虱提供了新思路。笔者对柑橘木虱颜色趋性的研究主要在室内环境中进行,而在室外自然条件下,柑橘木虱的颜色选择受寄主、光照、气候等条件的干扰。因此,该试验结果还有待田间进一步验证。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 章玉苹,李敦松,黄少华,张宝鑫. 柑桔木虱的生物防治研究进展[J]. 中国生物防治, 2009, 25(2): 160-164.
ZHANG Yuping, LI Dunsong, HUANG Shaohua, ZHANG Baoxin. Research progress in biological control of *Diaphorina citri* [J]. Chinese Journal of Biological Control, 2009, 25(2): 160-164.
- [2] HALBERT S E, NÚÑEZ C A. Distribution of the Asian citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama (Rhynchota: Psyllidae) in the Caribbean basin[J]. Florida Entomologist, 2004, 87(3): 401-402.
- [3] AURAMBOUT J P, FINLAY K J, LUCK J, BEATTIE G A C. A concept model to estimate the potential distribution of the Asiatic citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama) in Australia under climate change—A means for assessing biosecurity risk[J]. Ecological Modelling, 2009, 220(19): 2512-2524.
- [4] KOHNO K, TAKAHASHI K, KONISHI K, NAKATA T. Occurrence of the Asian citrus psylla and its parasitic natural enemies in the Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan[J]. Acta Horticulturae, 2002, 575: 503-508.
- [5] HALL D G, GOTTWALD T R, NGUYEN N C, ICHINOSE K, LE Q D, BEATTIE G A C, STOVER E. Greenhouse investigations on the effect of guava on infestations of Asian citrus psyllid in grapefruit[J]. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society, 2008, 121: 104-109.
- [6] 汪恩国, 钟列权, 明珂, 冯阳富. 柑橘黄龙病疫情运动规律与预警模型研究[J]. 浙江农业学报, 2014, 26(4): 994-998.
WANG Enguo, ZHONG Liequan, MING Ke, FENG Yifu. Research on movement rule and early warning model of citrus huanglongbing[J]. Acta Agriculturae Zhejiangensis, 2014, 26(4): 994-998.
- [7] 吴如健, 柯冲. 柑桔黄龙病治理试验及综合防治措施[J]. 江西农业学报, 2007, 19(9): 69-71.
WU Rujian, KE Chong. Experiment and comprehensive control measures of citrus yellow shoot[J]. Acta Agriculturae Jiangxi, 2007, 19(9): 69-71.
- [8] GRACA J V. Citrus greening disease[J]. Annual Review of Phytopathology, 1991, 29(1): 109-136.
- [9] 陈凯男, 李充璧. 柑橘黄龙病研究概况[J]. 浙江农业科学, 2015, 56(7): 1048-1050.
CHEN Kainan, LI Chongbi. Research on citrus Huanglongbing disease[J]. Journal of Zhejiang Agricultural Sciences, 2015, 56(7): 1048-1050.
- [10] HALBERT S, MANJUNATH K. Asian citrus psyllid (*Sternorhyncha: Psyllidae*) and greening disease of citrus: a literature review and assessment of risk in Florida[J]. Florida Entomol, 2004, 87(3): 330-353.
- [11] 孔祥义, 肖春雷, 刘勇, 罗丰, 许如意, 张友军, 王爽, 李劲松. 5种药剂对蓟马的室内毒力测定及防治效果研究[J]. 广东农业科学, 2012, 39(20): 70-72.
KONG Xiangyi, XIAO Chunlei, LIU Yong, LUO Feng, XU Ruyi, ZHANG Youjun, WANG Shuang, LI Jinsong. Toxicity and effectiveness of 5 pesticides against thrips on cowpea[J]. Guangdong Agricultural Sciences, 2012, 39(20): 70-72.
- [12] PARK J J, KIM J K, PARK H, CHO K. Development of time-efficient method for estimating aphids density using yellow sticky traps in cucumber greenhouses[J]. Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology, 2001, 4(2): 143-148.
- [13] ATAKAN E, CANHILAL R. Evaluation of yellow sticky traps at various heights for monitoring cotton insect pests[J]. Journal of Agricultural & Urban Entomology, 2004, 21(1): 15-24.
- [14] ROBACKER D C, HEATH R R. Easy-to-handle sticky trap for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae)[J]. Florida Entomologist, 2001, 84(2): 302-304.
- [15] SANDERSON J P, PARRELLA M P, TRUMBLE J T. Monitoring insecticide resistance in *Liriomyza trifolii* (Diptera: Agromyzidae) with yellow sticky cards[J]. Journal of Economic Entomology, 1989, 82(4): 1011-1018.
- [16] 段登晓, 李江涛, 邓建华, 李正跃, 刘忠善, 刘国琴, 丁元明, 肖春. 西花蓟马成虫在田间对不同颜色的反应[J]. 安徽农业科学, 2009, 37(2): 689-691.
DUAN Dengxiao, LI Jiangtao, DENG Jianhua, LI Zhengyue, LIU Zhongshan, LIU Guoqin, DING Yuanming, XIAO Chun. Response of *Frankliniella occidentalis* adults to different colors in field[J]. Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences, 2009, 37(2): 689-691.
- [17] SÉTAMOU M, SANCHEZ A, SALDAÑA R R, PATT J M,

- SUMMY R. Visual responses of adult Asian citrus psyllid (Hemiptera: Liviidae) to colored sticky traps on citrus trees[J]. *Journal of Insect Behavior*, 2014, 27(4): 540-553.
- [18] HALL D G, SÉTAMOU M, LII R F M. A comparison of sticky traps for monitoring Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama)[J]. *Crop Protection*, 2010, 29(11): 1341-1346.
- [19] 薛皇娃, 吴伟坚. 瓜实蝇对虚拟波长下不同颜色的趋性(英文)[J]. *昆虫学报*, 2013, 56(2): 161-166.
- XUE Huangwa, WU Weijian. Preferences of *Bactrocera cucurbitae* (Diptera: Tephritidae) to different colors: a quantitative investigation using virtual wavelength[J]. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 2013, 56(2): 161-166.
- [20] 王玉洁, 赵冬香, 彭正强, 高景林. 荔枝蜡对光与颜色的选择行为反应[J]. *中国南方果树*, 2011, 40(3): 33-35.
- WANG Yujie, ZHAO Dongxiang, PENG Zhengqiang, GAO Jinglin. Behavioral responses of *Tessaratomia papillosa* (Drury) to light and colors[J]. *South China Fruits*, 2011, 40(3): 33-35.
- [21] 夏波, 孙义首, 孙霄, 刘秋杰, 王宝青. 广鹿蛾对6种颜色幕布趋性差异的研究[J]. *中国农学通报*, 2012, 28(36): 255-258.
- XIA Bo, SUN Yishou, SUN Xiao, LIU Qiujie, WANG Baoqing. Study on the difference of *Amata emma*'s preference to cloth in six different colors[J]. *Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin*, 2012, 28(36): 255-258.
- [22] 陈俊谕, 马光昌, 陈泰运, 符悦冠. 椰心叶甲对虚拟波长下不同颜色的选择行为[J]. *热带作物学报*, 2014, 35(5): 962-966.
- CHEN Junyu, MA Guangchang, CHEN Taiyun, FU Yueguan. Preferences of *brontispa longissima* to different virtual wavelengths colors[J]. *Chinese Journal of Tropical Crops*, 2014, 35(5): 962-966.
- [23] 唐良德, 韩云, 吴建辉, 李鹏, 付步礼, 邱海燕, 刘奎. 豆大蓟马室内对不同颜色及光波的趋性反应[J]. *植物保护*, 2015, 41(6): 169-172.
- TANG Liangde, HAN Yun, WU Jianhui, LI Peng, FU Buli, QIU Haiyan, LIU Kui. Preferences of *megalurothrips usitatus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) to different colors and light-waves in lab[J]. *Plant Protection*, 2015, 41(6): 169-172.
- [24] 张卉. RGB与光波长关系的研究[J]. *安徽工业大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2011, 28(3): 295-299.
- ZHANG Hui. Study on relationship between RGB and optical wavelength[J]. *Journal of Anhui University of Technology(Natural Science)*, 2011, 28(3): 295-299.
- [25] 胡小敏, 王云虎, 林星华, 陈太春, 安德荣, 雷仲仁. 蚜虫对不同颜色卡敏感性及对不同波长黄色粘虫板趋性[J]. *西北农业学报*, 2011, 20(9): 190-193.
- HU Xiaomin, WANG Yunhu, LIN Xinghua, CHEN Taichun, AN Derong, LEI Zhongren. Preference of aphids to different color sticky cards and different wavelengths of yellow sticky boards[J]. *Acta Agriculturae Boreali-Occidentalis Sinica*, 2011, 20(9): 190-193.
- [26] 苗少娟. 大麦虫 *Zophobas morio* 的生物学特性及其对塑料降解作用的研究[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2010.
- MIAO Shaojuan. Study on biological characteristics of *Zophobas morio* and its function on plastic degradation[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2010.
- [27] 蒋月丽, 魏永平, 汪晓光. 系列粘虫板对美洲斑潜蝇和温室白粉虱诱捕效果研究[J]. *西北农业学报*, 2007, 16(2): 237-240.
- JIANG Yueli, WEI Yongping, WANG Xiaoguang. Effect of trapping *Liriomyza stativeae* Blanchard and *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* by series of sticky coloured cards[J]. *Acta Agriculturae Boreali-occidentalis Sinica*, 2007, 16(2): 237-240.
- [28] MAZZA C A, IAZGUIRRE M M, CURIALE J, BALLARÉ C L. A look into the invisible: ultraviolet-B sensitivity in an insect (*Caliothrips phaseoli*) revealed through a behavioural action spectrum[J]. *Proceedings Biological Sciences*, 2010, 277(1680): 367-373.
- [29] YAMAGUCHI S, DESPLAN C, HEISENBERG M. Contribution of photoreceptor subtypes to spectral wavelength preference in *Drosophila*[J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2011, 107(4): 5634-5639.