

糖醋酒液和性信息素对桃—苹果混栽 果园中梨小食心虫的诱捕效果

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摘要:【目的】研究桃-苹果混栽果园中梨小食心虫(*Grapholitha molesta* Busck)成虫昼夜交配取食活动规律,探讨糖醋酒液和性信息素对梨小食心虫的诱捕效果。【方法】梨小食心虫1~4代成虫羽化高峰期间,连续72 h监测糖醋酒液和性信息素在地上0、1.0、1.5、2.0和2.5 m 5个不同悬挂高度对梨小食心虫每2 h的诱捕量。【结果】糖醋酒液和性信息素每24 h内诱捕到梨小食心虫成虫的时间段均为4:00—8:00和16:00—22:00,诱蛾高峰期:18:00—20:00;而糖醋酒液的诱蛾量显著低于性信息素($\alpha=0.01$)。糖醋酒液和性信息素在地上2.5 m高度诱蛾量最多,均显著高于其他悬挂高度($\alpha=0.01$)。【结论】梨小食心虫交配与取食活动节律基本一致,糖醋酒液和性信息素对梨小食心虫具有较好的诱捕效果,诱捕器在地上2.5 m高度诱蛾量最高。

关键词: 果园;梨小食心虫;糖醋酒液;性信息素诱芯;悬挂高度;绿色防控

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Effects of sugar-acetic acid-ethanol water solutions and sex pheromone on trapping *Grapholitha molesta* Busck in peach-apple neighbor orchards

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Abstract:【Objective】This study aimed to investigate the diurnal activity rhythm of *Grapholitha molesta* Busck (oriental fruit moth) and explore the effects of sugar-acetic acid-ethanol-water solution (SAEWS) and sex pheromone on trapping the oriental fruit moths in peach-apple neighbor orchards, so as to provide a theoretical basis for the effective and rational use of SAEWS and sex pheromone for trapping the oriental fruit moths. 【Methods】The occurrence dynamics of adult oriental fruit moths throughout the year were determined based on the number of adult moths trapped using sex pheromone. Five trap-hanging heights were designed within 0-2.5 m above ground: 0, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 m. During the eclosion peak of each of the 4 observed generations, the number of adult moths trapped by SAEWS and sex pheromone was monitored every 2 hours at the 5 heights for the continuous 72 hours to study the diurnal activity rhythm of the oriental fruit moth. Based on the number of adult moths trapped, the effects of SAEWS and sex pheromone on trapping the oriental fruit moth were explored. 【Results】The trends in the number of adult moths trapped by sex pheromone as well as the time and duration of peak trapping were basically identical for the peach or neighbor apple orchard, the duration of trapping by sex pheromone was from early April to early October, with four obvious peaks in both peach and apple orchards. The peaks in the peach orchard were concentrated from late May to late August, and were from middle June to late September in the apple orchard. In the peach orchard, moth trap-

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ping by sex pheromone mainly occurred during 3 time periods: May 20-June 19, June 22-July 19 and July 28-August 25, with the greatest trapping number of adult moths in July 1. In the neighbor apple orchard, moth trapping by sex pheromone mainly occurred during 3 time periods: June 22-July 19, July 28-August 25 and August 28-September 24, with the greatest trapping number of adult moths in August 19. At the emergence peaks of each generation, the trends in the dynamics of each 24 hours based on the number of adult moths trapped by SAEWS as well as the duration time of peak trapping were in consistent with those observed by sex pheromone in both the peach and apple orchards, although the duration time and peak trapping of adult moths by SAEWS and sex pheromone differed during the 72-hour continuous monitoring periods. During these monitoring periods, the trapping occurred at 16:00—22:00 and 4:00—8:00, with a peak trapping appearing at 18:00—20:00 each day and a smaller peak appearing at 4:00—8:00 hours since the second monitoring period (July 2-5). In the peach and neighbor apple orchards, the number of oriental fruit moths trapped by SAEWS was $5.4 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{trap}^{-1}$ and $4.0 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{trap}^{-1}$ respectively, significantly lower than that by sex pheromone ($35.4 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{lure}^{-1}$ and $37.1 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{lure}^{-1}$) ($\alpha = 0.01$). During the eclosion period of each generation, moths were trapped at all the designed hanging heights from 0-2.5 m above ground by the SAEWS and sex pheromone traps in the peach-apple neighbor orchards, with different trapping effects among the trap hanging heights. The greatest number of moths was trapped at 2.5 m above ground for both the SAEWS and sex pheromone traps, the amounts of moths trapped by SAEWS and sex pheromone in the peach orchard were $12.4 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{trap}^{-1}$ and $67.3 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{lure}^{-1}$, and in the neighbor apple orchard they were $12.8 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{trap}^{-1}$ and $79.44 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{lure}^{-1}$, respectively, significantly higher than those at any other heights ($\alpha = 0.01$). The SAEWS and sex pheromone trapping methods showed different effects at the same hanging height, with greater number of adult moths trapped found by sex pheromone than by SAEWS for each hanging height. However, the difference in the number of adult moths trapped between SAEWS and sex pheromone decreased along with the trap hanging height increasing, with the smallest difference existing at 2.5 m above ground. In the peach orchard, the total number trapped by sex pheromone ($177 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{lure}^{-1}$) was 6.6 times more than that by SAEWS ($26.76 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{trap}^{-1}$). The numbers of adult moths trapped by sex pheromone at 0, 1, 1.5, 2 and 2.5 m above ground were 38.5, 26.6, 7.4, 6.4 and 5.4 times more than those by SAEWS at the same height, respectively. In the neighbor apple orchard, the total number trapped by sex pheromone ($185.8 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{lure}^{-1}$) was 9.3 times more than that by SAEWS ($19.9 \text{ moths} \cdot \text{trap}^{-1}$). The numbers of adult moths trapped by sex pheromone at 0, 1, 1.5, 2 and 2.5 m above ground was 27.2, 27.0, 32.2, 10.2 and 6.2 times more than those by SAEWS at the same height, respectively. 【Conclusion】The SAEWS and sex pheromone performed well in trapping oriental fruit moths, and the trapping peak occurred at 4:00—8:00 and 18:00—20:00 during the monitoring period. In a peach-apple mixed-planting orchard, the maximum number of adult moths trapped by SAEWS and sex pheromone occurred at 2.5 m above ground.

Key words: Orchard; *Grapholitha molesta* Busck; Sugar-acetic acid-ethanol water solutions; Sex pheromone; Hanging height of traps; Integrated pest management

梨小食心虫 (*Grapholitha molesta* Busck) 又称梨小蛀果蛾、东方果蠹蛾, 属鳞翅目 (Lepidoptera) 小卷叶蛾科 (Tortricidae)^[1]。它是蔷薇科果树的重要害虫, 广泛分布于我国大部分果树产区, 可危害桃、苹果、梨、李和樱桃等多种果树^[2-4]。梨小食心虫为钻蛀型害虫, 具有典型的季节性转移寄主危害习性, 在

我国春季和夏初主要危害桃树新梢, 夏末和秋季转移至苹果园、梨园危害果实, 这一习性是导致果树混栽区梨小食心虫常年猖獗成灾的重要原因^[5]。目前, 化学防控仍是其主要防控措施, 但由于梨小食心虫钻蛀为害的习性, 连续多年的化学防治使其抗药性发展很快, 且防治困难^[6-7]。为了减少化学农药对

环境和果品造成污染,保持农业生态系统的平衡和生物多样性,除化学防控外,国内外主要应用性信息素和糖醋酒液等绿色防控技术对梨小食心虫进行监测和防治^[8-9]。

昆虫性信息素在农业生产中防控梨小食心虫的应用方式有性诱杀技术(性诱芯)和性迷向技术(迷向剂)2种^[10]。其中,性诱杀技术是利用极少量的人工合成的性信息素制成诱饵,吸引靶标雄虫至诱捕装置中并集中杀灭,一般用于害虫预测预报^[1];当使用密度高时称为大量诱捕法,可起到降低后代种群数量的作用,具有高效专一、安全无毒、不易产生抗性、环境友好等优点^[11]。糖醋酒液作为一种食物引诱剂,通过其发酵产生的引诱物质诱捕梨小食心虫,是一种无公害的虫害诱捕防治混合剂^[12],在我国 70 年代就开始利用糖醋酒液监测和诱杀梨小食心虫^[13],具有诱捕种类多、材料简单易得、操作方便等特点^[14]。影响糖醋酒液和性信息素诱捕效果的因素包含光照强度、温湿度、风向等环境因素^[15-16]以及诱捕器类型、悬挂高度、间距等非环境因素^[17-19]。目前,关于应用糖醋酒液和性信息素防控梨小食心虫的研究多集中在发生规律监测及防治、诱源不同配比与剂型、诱捕器类型等方面^[20],而关于梨小食心虫在不同季节、不同世代的取食交配活动节律以及诱源(糖醋酒液或性信息素)在梨小食心虫不同季节、不同世代的诱捕效果鲜有报道。

笔者在梨小食心虫 1~4 代成虫羽化高峰期,通过糖醋酒液和性信息素对桃-苹果混栽果园中梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕,监测梨小食心虫的交配取食活动,基本摸清梨小食心虫的活动节律及 2 种诱捕方式(糖醋酒液和性信息素)的诱捕效果,为高效、合理应用糖醋酒液和性信息素诱捕梨小食心虫提供理论依据和数据支持。

1 材料和方法

试验于 2016 年在山东省果树研究所天平湖基地毗邻种植的桃园和苹果园中完成。

1.1 材料

桃园和苹果园面积各为 1.33 hm²,每个果园长宽为 110 m×120 m,2 个果园相距 50 m。桃品种为‘岱妃’,采用 Y 字型树形,株行距为 1.5 m×4.0 m,品种成熟期为 8 月中旬;苹果品种为‘烟富 3 号’,采用自由纺锤形树形,株行距为 2.0 m×4.0 m,品种成熟

期为 10 月中旬。2 个果园中均为 8 a(年)生果树,宽行密植集约栽培,苹果树高为 2.8~3.0 m,桃树树高为 2.5~2.8 m。果园行间人工种草,其他栽培管理措施相同。

梨小食心虫性信息素诱芯由中国科学院动物研究所提供,载体为绿色天然橡胶,每枚诱芯含性信息素 200 μg。诱捕器为自制盆式诱捕器(高 18 cm,内口径 28~30 cm),性信息素诱捕器为水盆式诱捕器的盆口中心悬挂性信息素诱芯,而糖醋酒液诱捕器为水盆式诱捕器中注入糖醋酒液,糖醋酒液诱捕器和性信息素诱捕器所用水盆相同。以梯形架作为支撑,在地上 0~3.0 m 调节诱捕器悬挂高度(图 1,发明专利号:ZL201410693150.5)。

性信息素诱捕器中的水使用洗洁精和自来水混配($m_{\text{洗洁精}}:m_{\text{自来水}}=1:50$),糖醋酒液采用绵白糖、乙酸、无水乙醇及自来水混配($m_{\text{绵白糖}}:m_{\text{乙酸}}:m_{\text{无水乙醇}}:m_{\text{自来水}}=3:1:3:80$)^[2]。

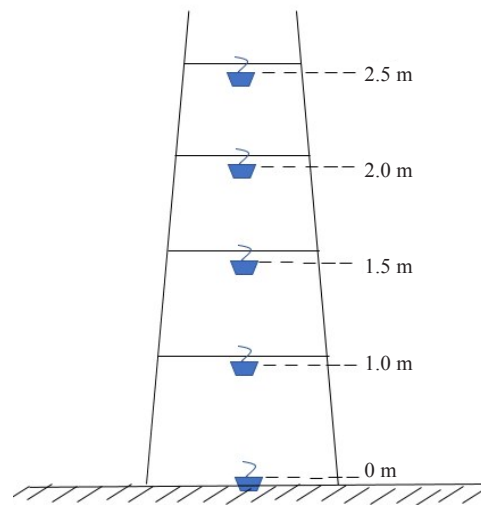


图 1 梯形架悬挂不同高度诱捕器

Fig. 1 Trapezoidal frame suspended different height traps

1.2 方法

1.2.1 诱捕器设置 在试验桃园和苹果园中的东、南、西、北 4 个方位安装带有不同高度(0、1.0、1.5、2.0、2.5 m)标示的梯形架,每个方位安装 2 个相距 30 m 的梯形架,一个梯形架放置性信息素诱捕器,另一个梯形架放置糖醋酒液诱捕器。在每个梯形架上,按不同高度悬挂诱捕器 5 个,性信息素诱捕器的诱芯位置和糖醋酒液诱捕器的液面分别对应不同标示高度(0、1.0、1.5、2.0、2.5 m)。性信息素和糖醋酒液诱捕器均需及时补充蒸发水量,性信息素诱捕器

的诱芯每月更换1次,备用诱芯于0~2℃冰箱保存。

1.2.2 梨小食心虫昼夜活动规律监测 根据2016年梨小食心虫动态实时监测结果,在梨小食心虫1~4代成虫羽化期间,连续3次监测到性信息素诱捕器诱捕的梨小食心虫成虫数量呈倍性递增趋势时,随即在其后的72 h内进行梨小食心虫昼夜活动规律监测,自第1天的08:00开始,至第4天的08:00结束,每2 h调查1次不同悬挂高度糖醋酒液和性信息素诱捕器中的梨小食心虫成虫数量。

1.2.3 数据分析 田间监测数据以3 d为单位进行归集,采用Excel 2016与数据处理软件DPS 16.05对结果进行方差分析和显著性检验(Duncan新复极差法)。试验结果为平均值(mean)±标准差(SD)表示。应用Excel 2016作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 梨小食心虫全年发生动态监测

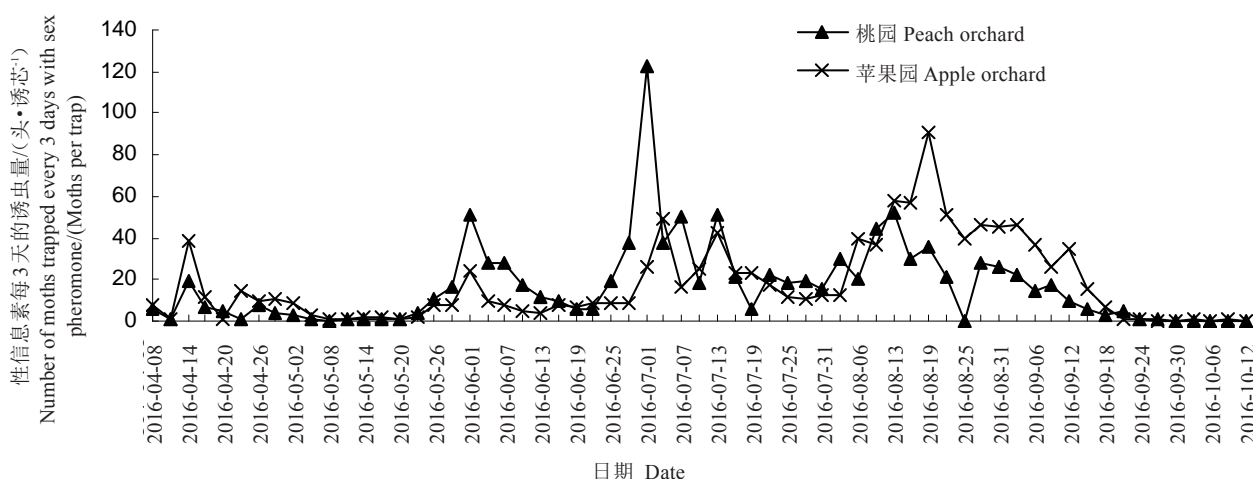


图2 2016年泰安桃园和苹果园中梨小食心虫成虫发生动态

Fig. 2 Dynamics of the occurrence of adult moths in the peach and apple orchards of Tai'an, China, in 2016

2.2 梨小食心虫活动节律监测

梨小食心虫1~4代各代成虫羽化高峰期间,分别在连续72 h内,根据糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯5个悬挂高度对梨小食心虫成虫每2 h的诱捕量,研究了试验果园中梨小食心虫成虫的昼夜活动规律(图3)。同一地块桃园和苹果园中,糖醋酒液和性信息素每24 h对梨小食心虫诱捕数量的动态趋势基本一致。各个连续监测时间段内,糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯每天均自16:00点开始诱捕到梨小食心虫成虫,18:00—20:00均出现一个诱捕高峰,22:00后不再诱捕到梨小食心虫;自7月2日—7月5日开始,增加了

根据果园中不同悬挂高度的性信息素诱芯对梨小食心虫雄成虫的诱捕数量绘制出泰安地区桃园和苹果园中梨小食心虫成虫发生动态图(图2)。性信息素诱芯诱捕梨小食心虫数量变化趋势和持续时间在试验桃园和苹果园中基本一致,但诱捕高峰期存在差异。2016年田间梨小食心虫成虫发生始末期为4月上旬至10月上旬,试验果园中6—9月是梨小食心虫群体数量发生的高峰期,田间共出现4个诱捕高峰,梨小食心虫从第2个高峰开始出现虫态交错和世代重叠。桃园中,性信息素诱芯对梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕高峰期主要集中在5月20日—6月19日、6月22日—7月19日、7月28日—8月25日3个时间段,其中诱捕最高峰在7月1日。苹果园中,性信息素诱捕器对梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕高峰主要集中在6月22日—7月19日、7月28日—8月25日、8月28日—9月24日3个时间段,诱捕最高峰在8月19日(图2)。

凌晨4:00—8:00诱捕小高峰,并一直持续到9月3日—9月6日。

2.3 糖醋酒液和性信息素对梨小食心虫的诱捕效果

2.3.1 糖醋酒液和性信息素在梨小食心虫成虫1~4代羽化高峰期对梨小食心虫的诱捕效果 梨小食心虫1~4代各代成虫羽化高峰期间,在试验桃园和苹果园中,性信息素诱芯诱捕梨小食心虫成虫数量均显著高于糖醋酒液诱捕,且2种诱捕方式(糖醋酒液或性信息素诱芯)对梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕数量因果园类型不同而存在显著差异(表1)。梨小食心虫

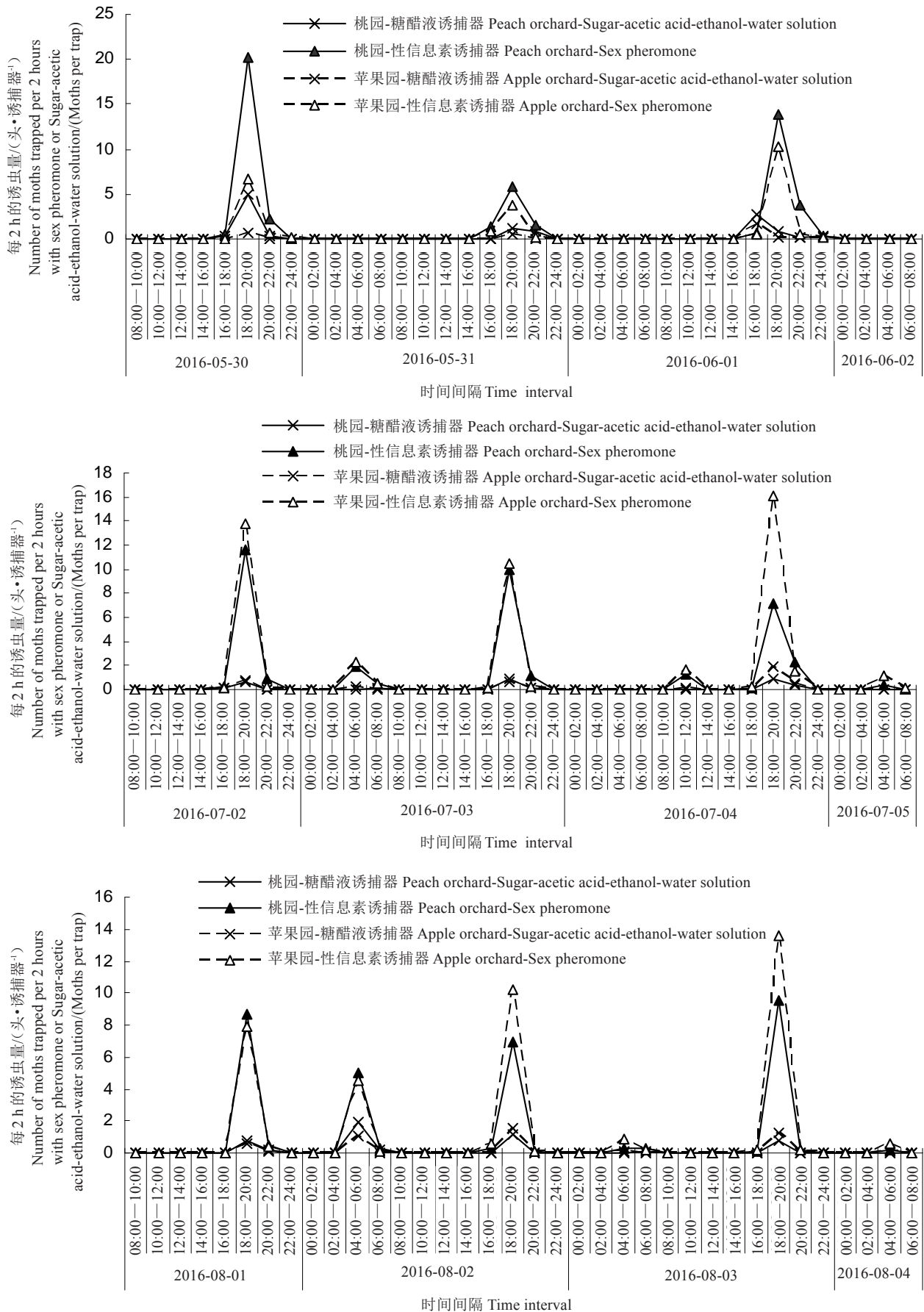


图 3 梨小食心虫成虫昼夜活动规律

Fig. 3 Diurnal activity rhythm of *G. molesta* Busck adults

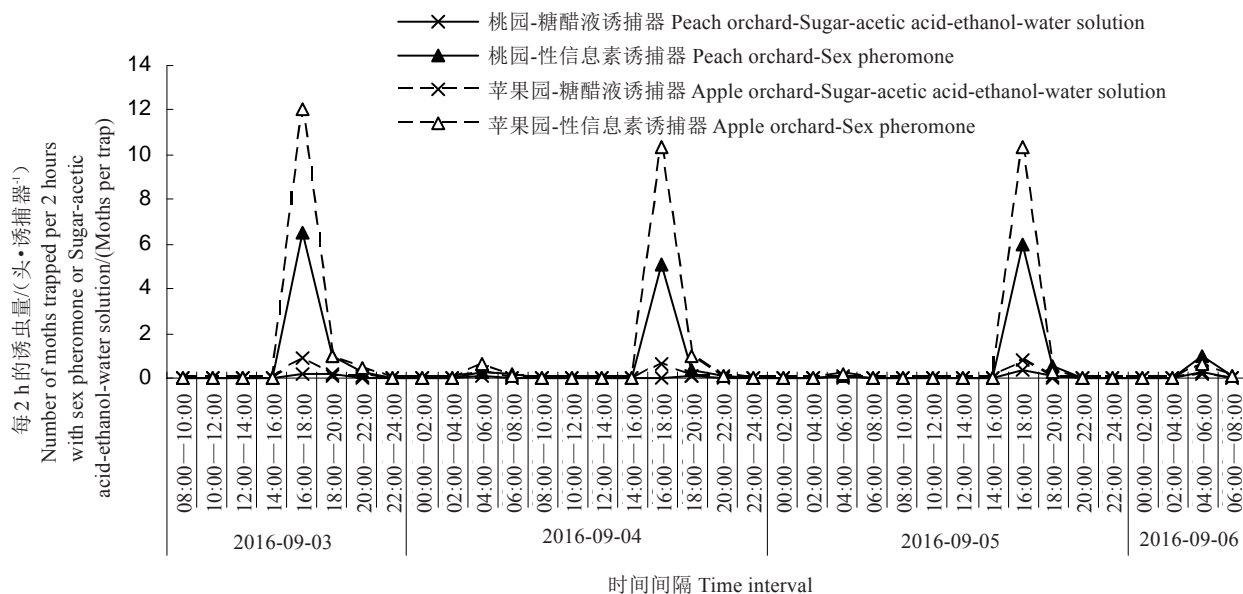


图3(续) Fig. 3(continued)

表1 不同诱捕方式对不同果园中梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕效果

Table 1 Trapping effects of different trapping methods on *G. molesta* Busck adults in different orchards

果园类型 Orchard type	诱捕方式 Trap way	诱捕虫量均值 Number trapped/(Moths· trap ⁻¹ · day ⁻¹)			
		第1代成虫监测时间段 (2016-05-30— 2016-06-02) 1st generation adults monitoring period (2016- 05-30—2016-06-02)	第2代成虫监测时间段 (2016-07-02— 2016-07-05) 2st generation adults monitoring period (2016- 07-02—2016-07-05)	第3代成虫监测时间段 (2016-08-01— 2016-08-04) 3st generation adults monitoring period (2016- 08-01—2016-08-04)	第4代成虫监测时间段 (2016-09-03— 2016-09-06) 4st generation adults monitoring period (2016- 09-03—2016-09-06)
桃园 Peach orchard	糖醋酒液 Sugar-acetic acid-etha- nol water solutions	3.93±1.83 b	1.68±1.21 b	1.10±0.23 b	0.42±0.28 b
	性信息素诱芯 Sex pheromone lures	16.80±7.22 a	12.58±2.22 a	10.75±3.45 a	7.07±1.27 a
苹果园 Apple orchard	糖醋酒液 Sugar-acetic acid-etha- nol water solutions	1.17±0.95 b	1.58±0.95 b	1.50±0.18 b	1.03±0.30 b
	性信息素诱芯 Sex pheromone lures	7.90±3.29 a	16.18±5.03 a	13.08±1.32 a	12.32±1.59 a

注:同一列中不同小写字母表示 $\alpha=0.05$ 差异显著。下同。

Note: Different small letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$. The same below.

第1代成虫羽化高峰期,糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯在桃园中的诱蛾量分别为11.8头·诱捕器⁻¹和50.4头·诱芯⁻¹,均显著高于苹果园(3.5头·诱捕器⁻¹和23.7头·诱芯⁻¹)。而在梨小食心虫第2~4代成虫羽化高峰期,性信息素诱芯在苹果园中的诱蛾量均显著高于桃园,而糖醋酒液在桃园中的诱蛾量和苹果园差异不显著。

2.3.2 糖醋酒液和性信息素在地上不同高度对梨小食心虫的诱捕效果 试验桃园和苹果园中,糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯在地上0~2.5 m均能诱捕到梨小食心虫成虫,且诱捕器悬挂高度不同,糖醋酒液或性

信息素诱芯对梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕数量也存在差异(表2)。在地上0~2.5 m内,糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯的诱蛾量随着诱捕器悬挂高度增加而增加,其中,在地上2.5 m诱捕梨小食心虫成虫数量最多,桃园中糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯的诱蛾量分别为12.38头·诱捕器⁻¹和67.25头·诱芯⁻¹,苹果园中分别为12.75头·诱捕器⁻¹和79.44头·诱芯⁻¹,均显著高于诱捕器的其他悬挂高度。

相同悬挂高度不同诱捕方式(糖醋酒液或性信息素诱芯)对梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕数量存在显著差异(表2)。性信息素诱芯诱捕器在地上0~2.5 m

表 2 诱捕器位置对不同果园中梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕效果

Table 2 Trapping effects of trap position on *G. molesta* Busck adults in different orchards

诱捕器悬挂高度 hanging height of traps/m	桃园 Peach orchard				苹果园 Apple orchard			
	糖醋酒液 Sugar-acetic acid-ethanol water solutions		性信息素诱芯 Sex pheromone lure		糖醋酒液 Sugar-acetic acid-ethanol water solutions		性信息素诱芯 Sex pheromone lure	
	诱捕虫量均值 Number trapped/ (moths·trap ⁻¹)	占总诱捕量的比例 Percentage of total number trapped/%	诱捕虫量均值 Number trapped/ (moths·trap ⁻¹)	占总诱捕量的比例 Percentage of total number trapped/%	诱捕虫量均值 Number trapped/ (moths·trap ⁻¹)	占总诱捕量的比例 Percentage of total number trapped/%	诱捕虫量均值 Number trapped/ (moths·trap ⁻¹)	占总诱捕量的比例 Percentage of total number trapped/%
0.0	0.06±0.13 cC	0.23	2.31±2.38 cC	1.31	0.06±0.13 cC	0.00	1.63±1.30 dC	0.88
1.0	0.56±0.66 cBC	2.10	14.88±14.13 bcC	8.41	0.56±0.66 cC	2.84	15.13±4.19 cdBC	8.15
1.5	4.13±6.61 bcABC	15.42	30.75±25.96 bBC	17.38	1.06±0.66 cC	5.36	34.13±11.03 bcBC	18.39
2.0	9.63±8.75 abAB	35.98	61.81±23.88 aAB	34.90	5.43±1.21 bB	27.44	55.50±20.05 abAB	29.91
2.5	12.38±7.22 aA	46.26	67.25±17.52 aA	38.01	12.75±2.03 aA	64.35	79.44±37.03 aA	42.67

注:同一列中不同大写字母表示 $\alpha = 0.01$ 差异显著水平。

Note: Different capital letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $\alpha = 0.01$.

范围各悬挂高度对梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕数量均显著高于相同悬挂高度的糖醋酒液诱捕器。试验果园中,在地上 0~2.5 m,随着诱捕器悬挂高度的增加,糖醋酒液的诱蛾量与性信息素诱芯的差距逐渐减小,在地上 2.5 m 高度,二者的诱蛾量差距最小。试验桃园中,性信息素诱芯的诱蛾量(177 头·诱芯⁻¹)是糖醋酒液(26.76 头·诱捕器⁻¹)的 6.6 倍,地上 0、1、1.5、2 和 2.5 m 诱捕器悬挂各高度,性信息素诱芯的诱蛾量分别是糖醋酒液的 38.5、26.6、7.4、6.4 和 5.4 倍;苹果园中,性信息素诱芯的诱蛾量(185.8 头·诱芯⁻¹)是糖醋酒液(19.9 头·诱捕器⁻¹)的 9.3 倍,地上 0、1、1.5、2 和 2.5 m 诱捕器悬挂各高度,性信息素诱芯的诱蛾量分别是糖醋酒液的 27.2、27.0、32.2、10.2 和 6.2 倍。

3 讨 论

梨小食心虫成虫对糖醋酒液、果汁及黑光灯有趋性,特别对性信息素有强烈趋性^[21]。糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯是目前对梨小食心虫发生动态监测及有效诱捕防治的 2 种常用技术手段。糖醋酒液作为一种食物引诱剂对梨小食心虫具有较强的诱杀作用,并且能够同时诱捕梨小食心虫雌雄成虫^[22];而性信息素诱芯则通过人工合成雌性激素来诱捕或干扰雄虫定位雌虫进行监测、诱杀以及交配干扰等^[23]。农业生产中,通常利用昆虫的取食和求偶交配趋性对其进行诱捕,以达到监测或防治的目的。笔者在梨小食心虫 1~4 代各代成虫羽化高峰期间,根据糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯对梨小食心虫成虫的诱捕

量,在研究梨小食心虫成虫昼夜活动节律的基础上,综合评价了糖醋酒液和性信息素的诱捕效果。糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯每 24 h 内诱捕到梨小食心虫成虫的时间段和诱捕数量的动态趋势基本一致,但糖醋酒液的诱蛾量显著低于性信息素诱芯。已有研究证实,糖醋酒液诱捕梨小食心虫较少,但其对雌蛾的诱捕量高于性信息素诱芯,相对于性信息素单一诱捕雄虫来说,糖醋酒液对降低下一代虫口数及整体防控梨小食心虫有优势^[22]。此外,糖醋酒液挥发性差,难以像性信息素等逸散较长的距离,其有效范围为 8 m 左右,只对近距离昆虫具有引诱作用,从而限制了引诱效果。

在混栽桃园和苹果园中,梨小食心虫发生动态趋势,持续时间基本一致,但性信息素诱芯诱蛾高峰期存在显著差异,桃园中,性信息素诱芯诱蛾高峰期主要集中在 5—8 月,而在苹果园中,诱蛾高峰主要集中在 6—9 月。这可能与梨小食心虫典型的季节性转移寄主危害习性有关,梨小食心虫 1~2 代幼虫主要危害桃树嫩梢,3~4 代幼虫主要危害果实^[5,21]。了解昆虫的昼夜活动节律,有利于掌握昆虫种群活动规律,能为有益昆虫的利用和有害昆虫的防治提供一定的理论依据^[24]。相关研究表明,在一般天气下,梨小食心虫的交配活动主要在傍晚前后进行,春天在 17:00—18:00,夏天在 20:00—21:00^[25]。本研究通过糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯诱捕,获得梨小食心虫取食(糖醋酒液)和交配(性信息素诱芯)活动时间与此研究结果部分一致,证明梨小食心虫成虫在

傍晚至午夜这一时间段存在求偶交配活动,同时还存在取食活动。本研究发现,随着时间的推移,4:00—8:00糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯诱捕梨小食心虫成虫数量越来越多,说明,梨小食心虫在这一时间段也存在求偶交配取食活动。

影响糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯诱捕效果的不仅包含光照强度、温湿度、风向等环境因素,还包含诱捕器悬挂高度、间距等非环境因素^[17-19]。在梨小食心虫各代成虫羽化高峰期,糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯在地上0~2.5 m均能诱捕到梨小食心虫成虫,且地上2.5 m诱捕到梨小食心虫成虫最多,在桃园和苹果园中均显著高于其他悬挂高度的诱捕数量,这与Rothschild等^[17]在桃园中利用糖醋酒液诱捕器在不同高度下对梨小食心虫的诱捕虫量存在显著差异的结果一致。梨小食心虫成虫在果园中地上0~2.5 m范围内活动,主要集中在地上2.5 m,说明梨小食心虫成虫取食活动范围和场所与交配活动一致。在地上0~2.5 m,性信息素诱芯对梨小食心虫的诱捕量均显著高于同一高度糖醋酒液的诱捕量($\alpha=0.01$),但随着诱捕器悬挂高度的增加,糖醋酒液与性信息素诱捕梨小食心虫数量的差距逐渐缩小,这种差距缩小的趋势在桃园和苹果园中一致。说明诱捕器的悬挂高度对糖醋酒液和性信息素诱芯诱捕梨小食心虫起关键作用,不受果园类型的影响。

4 结 论

糖醋酒液和性信息素诱捕作为绿色环保无污染的防治手段,对梨小食心虫均具有一定的诱捕效果。糖醋酒液和性信息素不仅能够准确监测田间梨小食心虫种群发生动态和昼夜活动节律,同时因其操作简便,成本低廉,更易于在生产实践中推广。应用糖醋酒液和性信息素防控梨小食心虫应综合考虑果园环境、类型、诱捕器悬挂高度等因素影响,以便为梨小食心虫的精准预测预报及高效诱杀防控奠定坚实基础。

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