

短期高温对梨小食心虫成虫生殖及寿命的影响

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摘要:【目的】研究短期高温对梨小食心虫成虫寿命和生殖的影响, 可为梨小食心虫种群动态的准确预测预报提供理论依据。【方法】分别在温度(26 ± 1)℃、(29 ± 1)℃、(32 ± 1)℃、(35 ± 1)℃、(38 ± 1)℃, 相对湿度(70 ± 10)%, 光周期15L/9D, 光照强度4 800 lx的人工气候箱中, 对梨小食心虫初羽化成虫进行48 h处理, 以(26 ± 1)℃为对照, 观察短期高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫存活的影响。随机选取经高温处理48 h后的雌虫, 与在26 ℃下正常饲养的雄虫各10头配对, 置温度 26 ± 1 ℃, 湿度 70 ± 10 %, 光照15L/9D, 光照强度4 800 lx的人工气候箱中饲养, 每天定时观察并记录成虫繁殖的影响, 直至成虫死亡; 随机选取经高温处理48 h后的雄虫, 与在26 ℃下正常饲养的雌虫各10头配对, 与前同法观察高温处理雄虫对梨小食心虫雌虫繁殖的影响。【结果】38 ℃处理对梨小食心虫有很高的致死率, 处理48 h后雌虫的死亡率为91.67%, 雄虫的死亡率为95%。短期高温处理雌虫对梨小食心虫产卵前期的影响不显著, 但处理雄虫对梨小食心虫产卵前期有显著影响, 产卵期随处理温度的升高呈缩短趋势, 26 ℃条件下梨小食心虫雌虫的产卵期最长, 为12 d; 35 ℃处理雄虫的产卵期最短, 为6.67 d; 短期高温处理雌、雄虫对梨小食心虫的单雌产卵量均有显著的影响, 26 ℃条件下, 单雌产卵量为74.83粒, 显著高于其他温度处理; 26 ℃条件下梨小食心虫的卵孵化率最高, 为98.89%, 35 ℃雄虫处理的孵化率最低, 为28.89%; 雌雄虫的寿命均随着处理温度的升高而缩短, 26 ℃条件下雌雄虫的寿命最长, 雌虫寿命为14.64 d, 雄虫寿命为14.35 d, 二者均显著长于32 ℃和35 ℃处理。【结论】短期高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫的存活、繁殖与寿命均有显著的影响, 其中38 ℃高温处理48 h, 雌雄虫几乎不能存活; 35 ℃高温处理48 h, 存活率虽然受影响不大, 但繁殖力急剧下降。短期高温为梨小食心虫的防治提供一条新的途径, 尤其是在果树大棚内通过短期提高棚内温度来防治梨小食心虫在理论上是可行的。

关键词: 梨小食心虫; 短期高温; 生殖特征; 成虫寿命

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Effects of short-term heat treatment on adult's reproduction and longevity of oriental fruit moth, *Grapholita molesta* Busck

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Abstract:【Objective】The oriental fruit moth, *Grapholita molesta* Busck, a major pest in orchards of China, is widely distributed nationwide except Tibet. The larva of *G. molesta* can bore into twigs or fruits, with the feature of generation overlapping and reproducing about 2-7 generations per year. All the features result in the difficulty in forecasting and controlling. In recent years, with the increasing of fruit production, the damage caused by *G. molesta* has been aggravated in many areas of our country, and has caused devastating impacts on the commercial fruit production. In this study, the influence of short-term heat treatment on the longevity and reproduction of *G. molesta* was studied to provide a theoretical basis for the accurate prediction of the population dynamics.【Methods】Newly emerged moths were treated at five temperatures for 48 h in climate chambers: (26 ± 1)℃ (as the control), (29 ± 1)℃, (32 ± 1)℃, (35 ± 1)℃ and (38 ± 1)℃, with the relative humidity of (70 ± 10), the light period of 15L:9D and the

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light intensity of 4 800 lx to observe the effect of short-term heat stress on the survival rates. Females stressed for 48 h under high temperature conditions were randomly selected and paired with 10 males in control. Then the paired moths continued to be raised at the temperature of $(26\pm1)^\circ\text{C}$, the humidity of $(70\pm10)\%$, the light period of 15L: 9D and the light intensity of 4 800 lx. The oviposition and survival rate of each pair was observed and recorded every day until death. In the same way, males stressed for 48 h under different high temperature conditions were randomly selected and paired with unstressed females. The paired moths continued to be raised at the temperature of $(26\pm1)^\circ\text{C}$, the humidity of $(70\pm10)\%$, the light period of 15L: 9D and the light intensity of 4 800 lx. The oviposition and survival rate of each individual was also observed and recorded every day until death. **【Results】** There was a high mortality for adults at the treatment of 38°C for 48 h. Under this condition, the mortality of females and males was 91.67% and 95%, respectively. There was a significant influence on the pre-oviposition period of females when the corresponding male suffered a short-term heat treatment, and there was a significant impact on the pre-oviposition period of females themselves that were stressed at different temperatures for 48 h. With the increasing of temperature, the oviposition period was shorter. The longest oviposition period was 12 d at 26°C , and the shortest oviposition period was 6.67 d for males at 35°C . Short-term heat treatment had significant influence on the egg amount laid by the female. With the rising of the temperature, the egg amount laid by the single female decreased before the age of 10 d. The egg amount laid by the single female was $74.83/\varphi$ in average under the condition of 26°C , which was significantly higher than other treatments. The lowest single female egg laying amount was $2.58/\varphi$ when males suffered a short-term heat treatment at 35°C . At the same level of the temperature treatment, the influence of temperature on the female was significantly higher than that on the male. Short-term heat treatment had significant influence on the hatch rate of the egg. The hatch rate decreased with the rise of temperature. Under the condition of 26°C , the hatch rate was 98.89%, reaching the highest value. The hatch rate was 28.89% when males suffered a short-term heat treatment at 35°C . Except 35°C , the hatch rate showed no significant difference in whether males or females were treated respectively under the same temperature stress. Oviposition peak appeared from 5 d to 14 d after eclosion. The earliest oviposition peak appeared at 7 d after eclosion at 26°C . With the rise of short-term temperature, the oviposition peak was delayed, and the peak of egg laying amount per day and the longevity of adults decreased. Adults had the longest longevity at 26°C , which reached 14.64 d for females and 14.35 d for males. Adults had the shortest longevity at 35°C , which reached 10.14 d for females and 9.87 d for males. **【Conclusion】** Short-term high temperature treatments had significant effects on the survival rate, reproduction and longevity of adults of *G. molesta*. Among them, the male and female hardly survived at 38°C for 48 h. At 35°C , the survival rate was not affected, but the fecundity declined drastically. With the increase of treatment temperature, the life span was shortened, the reproductive capacity was reduced, and the amount of eggs decreased. This indicated that short-term high temperature can significantly inhibit the reproduction and lifespan of *G. molesta*, which provided a new way for the prevention and control of this pest. Especially in the greenhouses used for growing fruit crops, it is theoretically feasible to control *G. molesta* by short-term increase of the temperature in the shed.

Key words: *Grapholitha molesta* Busck; Short-term high temperature; Reproductive feature; Adult longevity

梨小食心虫(*Grapholitha molesta* Busck)又名梨小蛀果蛾、东方果蠹蛾、桃折梢虫等,简称“梨小”,属鳞翅目(Lepidoptera)小卷叶蛾科(Olethreutidae)^[1]。梨小食心虫为蛀果性害虫,尤其在桃梨混栽园和秋季梨园中世代重叠,测报困难,危害严重^[2-3]。

温度作为影响昆虫生长发育和繁殖的主要生态因子,不仅直接影响昆虫生长发育的快慢^[4],而且影响昆虫的后代种群大小和寿命长短等,极端温度(高温和低温)甚至直接导致昆虫死亡^[5]。夏季,粮食经太阳直射后温度可达50℃,如此高温几乎可以杀死所有贮粮害虫,在仓库内常用烘干机加温杀虫或用高温蒸汽处理来杀灭害虫^[6]。前人研究表明,极端高温通过影响生殖系统、神经系统、内分泌系统、免疫系统以及生物大分子合成对昆虫产生影响^[7]。与常温状态相比,在34℃下饲养6 d的美洲斑潜蝇*Liriomyza sative* (Blanchard),蛹羽化率明显降低;36℃条件下随高温处理时间的延长,蛹羽化率呈持续下降趋势;38℃条件下蛹的羽化率几乎为0^[8]。短期高温处理甜菜夜蛾*Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner)雌虫,40℃和43℃下处理8 h,对产卵量和卵巢内卵黄蛋白的合成均产生较大的影响^[9]。

梨小食心虫作为果树生产上的重要害虫,国内外对其生物生态学、生活史与习性和综合防治技术开展了很多研究工作^[1]。近年来随现代生物技术的不断完善和普遍应用,以气味识别机制为重点的化学生态学成为人们研究的热点^[10-12]。陈浩等^[13]报道了短期高温对梨小食心虫成虫存活率及适应性的影响。但国内外尚未见到关于短期高温对梨小食心虫成虫寿命及生殖影响的研究报道。鉴于此,本研究设置26℃、29℃、32℃、35℃、38℃温度梯度,对梨小食心虫进行48 h的短期处理,观察不同温度处理对梨小食心虫成虫寿命和生殖的影响,旨在为梨小食心虫种群动态的准确预测预报提供理论指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试虫源

梨小食心虫由西北农林科技大学植物保护学院农业害虫防治研究室饲养并提供。具体饲养方法如下:将从陕西省杨凌示范区桃园采集的梨小食心虫蛀梢幼虫置于温度(26±1)℃,相对湿度(70±10)%,光周期15L/9D,光照强度4 800 lx的人工气候箱内继代饲养,幼虫期饲喂人工饲料^[14],成虫期饲喂5%

蜂蜜水,选取羽化24 h内的成虫供试。收集的卵放入上述饲养条件的人工气候箱内孵化。

1.2 试验器材

人工气候箱(ZPQ-280型,黑龙江东拓仪器制造有限公司)、加湿器、养虫罩、蜂蜜、烧杯(2 000 mL)、脱脂棉、镊子、小剪刀、75%酒精、纱网、皮筋、苹果(‘富士’)、硫酸纸等。

1.3 试验设计

1.3.1 短期高温设置 短期试验设置26℃为正常饲养对照,设置29℃、32℃、35℃、38℃为4个高温处理,共5个温度,各温度处理误差±1℃。人工气候箱内湿度(70±10)%,光周期15L/9D,光照强度4 800 lx。

1.3.2 短期高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫存活的影响 取当天羽化的成虫,雌雄分开。分别放置于2 000 mL烧杯中,用脱脂棉蘸取5%的蜂蜜水悬挂于烧杯中作为补充营养源。60头一组,在各供试温度下处理48 h后取出,观察并记录供试雌雄虫的存活情况,计算各处理条件下的存活率,重复3次。

1.3.3 短期高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫繁殖能力的影响 1) 处理雌虫。随机选取经高温处理48 h后的雌虫,与在26℃下正常饲养的雄虫各10头配对,放入置有1张10 cm×20 cm硫酸纸和1个直径约7 cm‘富士’苹果的2 000 mL烧杯内,用脱脂棉蘸取营养液悬挂于烧杯中作为补充营养源。置温度(26±1)℃,湿度(70±10)%,光周期15L/9D,光照强度4 800 lx的人工气候箱中饲养,每天定时观察并记录成虫产卵数量,直至成虫死亡。每处理重复3次。

2) 处理雄虫。随机选取经高温处理48 h后的雄虫,与在26℃下正常饲养的雌虫各10头配对,与前同法观察高温处理雄虫对梨小食心虫雌虫繁殖影响,每处理重复3次。

3) 设置对照。取当天羽化的成虫,雌雄分开,26℃条件下饲养48 h后,随机选取雌雄虫各10头配对,与前同法观察梨小食心虫雌虫的繁殖情况,每处理重复3次。

1.4 数据处理

实验所得数据采用SPSS软件进行方差分析,利用Duncan's法进行差异显著性测验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 短期高温对梨小食心虫成虫存活的影响

由表1可以看出,梨小食心虫雌、雄虫经29℃

和32 °C处理48 h后,其存活率均为100%,与26 °C正常饲养条件下的存活率相同;在35 °C处理条件下,48 h后雄虫存活率为96.68%,雌虫存活率为100%;在38 °C处理条件下,48 h后雌虫存活率为8.33%,雄虫存活率为5%。由此可见,梨小食心虫成虫在35 °C以下,生存能力变化不大,但温度提高到38 °C后,死亡率急剧上升,说明梨小食心虫成虫在35 °C以上持续高温会对生存能力产生显著影响,且雌、雄虫比较,雌虫在持续高温下存活率更高一些。

表1 短期高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫存活的影响

Table 1 Effects of short-term heat treatment on the mortality of *G. molesta*

温度 Temperature/°C	处理数 Treatment number		存活率 Mortality/%	
	♀	♂	♀	♂
26	60	60	100.00 a	100.00 a
29	60	60	100.00 a	100.00 a
32	60	60	100.00 a	100.00 a
35	60	60	100.00 a	96.68 a
38	60	60	8.33 b	5.00 b

注:不同小写字母表示差异在0.05水平显著。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level. The same below.

2.2 短期高温处理对梨小食心虫产卵前期和产卵期的影响

2.2.1 短期高温处理雌虫 从图1可以看出,梨小食心虫雌虫经不同温度的高温处理48 h后,与正常雄虫交配,对其产卵前期无明显的影响($F = 1.417, p = 0.308$)。但48 h短期高温处理雌虫对其产卵期影响显著($F = 9.844, p < 0.05$)。在29 °C、32 °C和35 °C处理下,其产卵期与26 °C(正常)饲养条件下的雌虫相比,均显著缩短。但29 °C、32 °C和35 °C处

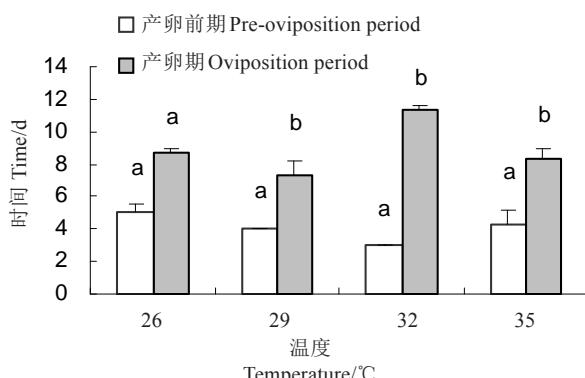


图1 短期高温处理梨小食心虫雌虫对其产卵前期和产卵期的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of short-term high-temperature in female adult stage on the preoviposition and oviposition period of female *G. molesta*

理下的雌虫产卵期比较,虽然表现了随处理温度升高,雌虫产卵期缩短的趋势,但统计分析结果表明相互之间并无显著差异。

2.2.2 短期高温处理雄虫 从图2可以看出,梨小食心虫雄虫经短期高温处理后,与正常雌虫交配,对其产卵前期和产卵期均有显著影响(产卵前期 $F = 2.75, p < 0.05$;产卵期 $F = 10.98, p < 0.05$)。其中不同温度处理下,产卵前期的变化规律性不明显,32 °C处理的与正常温度条件下比较,两者并无明显差异;但29 °C和35 °C处理的雄虫,与正常雌虫交配后,雌虫的产卵前期均延长。

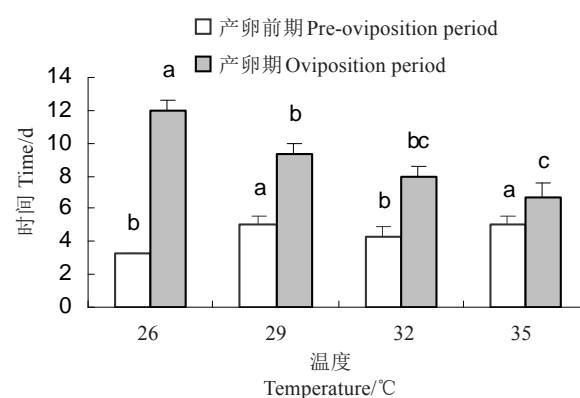


图2 短期高温处理雄虫对与之交配的梨小食心虫雌虫产卵前期和产卵期的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of short-term high-temperature in male adult stage on the preoviposition and oviposition period of female *G. molesta*

梨小食心虫产卵期随短期处理温度的升高,在供试温度范围内,总体表现了缩短的趋势。29 °C、32 °C和35 °C处理下的雄虫与正常雌虫交配后,产卵期均较正常饲养条件下的26 °C处理有显著差异。

2.3 短期高温处理对梨小食心虫单雌产卵量和卵孵化率的影响

2.3.1 短期高温处理雌虫 从表2可以看出,经48 h短期高温处理后的梨小食心虫雌虫与正常饲养条件下的雄虫交配,对其产卵量和卵孵化率均有显著的影响(产卵量 $F = 22.701, p < 0.05$;卵孵化率 $F = 24.202, p < 0.05$)。随着处理温度的升高,单雌产卵量和卵孵化率均明显下降。与26 °C处理的单雌产卵量74.83粒、卵孵化率98.89%比较,29 °C处理的单雌产卵量仅为37.15粒,卵孵化率为83.33%。32 °C和35 °C处理的单雌产卵量仅分别为14.10粒和12.50粒,孵化率分别为48.89%和23.26%。高温处理后的卵孵化率下降幅度明显小于单雌产卵量的下

降幅幅度,说明高温对产卵量的影响远远大于对孵化率的影响。

2.3.2 短期高温处理雄虫 从表2可以看出,经48 h短期高温处理后的梨小食心虫雄虫与正常饲养条件下的雌虫交配,对雌虫的产卵量和产下卵的孵化率也均有显著的影响(产卵量 $F=40.79, p < 0.05$; 卵孵化率 $F=52.688, p < 0.05$),且影响程度还大于经

48 h短期高温处理后的梨小食心虫雌虫与正常饲养条件下的雄虫交配,对其产卵量和卵孵化率的影响。特别是对卵孵化率的影响,经35 °C处理48 h后的梨小食心虫雄虫,与正常饲养条件下的雌虫交配后,所产卵的孵化率为28.89%,这可能是由于35 °C对雄虫的精子产生了很大的杀伤作用所致。

表2 短期高温处理对梨小食心虫雌虫产卵量和卵孵化率的影响

Table 2 Effects of short-term heat treatment on the No. egg laid and hatching rate of *G. molesta*

温度 Temperature/°C	雌虫产卵量(粒) No. of egg laid of ♀		卵孵化率 Hatching rate/%	
	短期高温处理♀ Heat treatment ♀	短期高温处理♂ Heat treatment ♂	短期高温处理♀ Heat treatment ♀	短期高温处理♂ Heat treatment ♂
	Heat treatment ♀	Heat treatment ♂	Heat treatment ♀	Heat treatment ♂
26	74.83±16.23 a	74.83±16.23 a	98.89±1.92 a	98.89±1.93 a
29	37.15±6.36 b	25.73±5.35 b	83.33±6.67 a	72.22±8.39 b
32	14.10±11.71 c	7.90±2.32 c	48.89±5.09 b	37.78±6.94 c
35	12.50±2.39 c	4.58±4.58 c	42.22±17.11 b	28.89±10.72 c

2.4 短期高温处理对梨小食心虫日产卵量的影响

2.4.1 短期高温处理雌虫 由图3可以看出,在26 °C条件下,梨小食心虫雌虫产卵过程中,有2个产卵高峰期,一是成虫羽化后的5~8 d;二是成虫羽化

后的9~13 d。其中第1个产卵高峰不仅出现早,而且单日产卵量大。雌虫经29 °C、32 °C、35 °C高温处理后,日产卵量也明显下降,与单雌产卵量一样,处理温度越高,平均日产卵量越少,单日产卵量峰值越

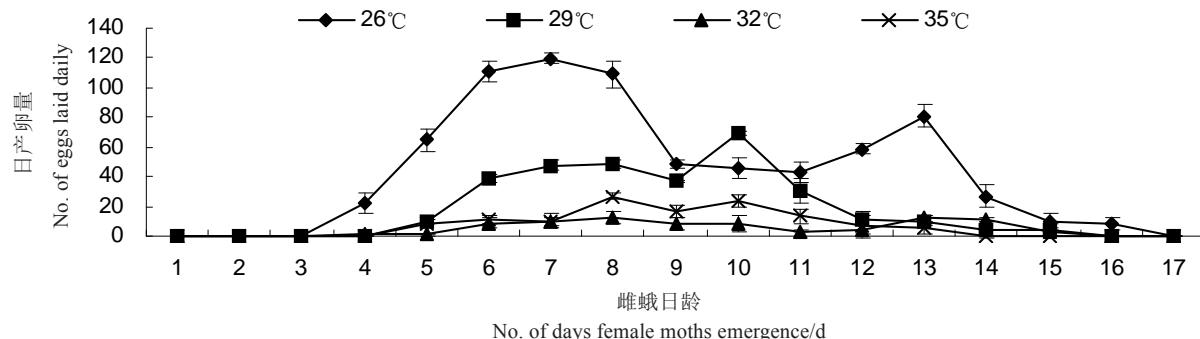


图3 短期高温处理雌虫对梨小食心虫日产卵量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of short-term high-temperature female processing on egg No. laid daily of *G. molesta*

不明显。

2.4.2 短期高温处理雄虫 由图4可以看出,梨小

食心虫雄虫经29 °C、32 °C、35 °C高温处理后,与之交配的雌虫产卵过程中,也基本上表现有2个产卵

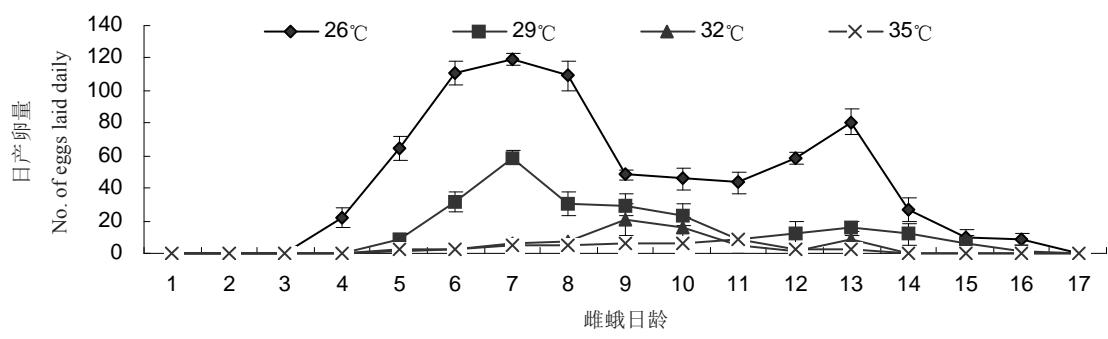


图4 短期高温处理雄虫对梨小食心虫日产卵量的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of short-term high-temperature male processing on egg No. laid daily of *G. molesta*

高峰,但峰值明显降低。特别是经35℃处理的雄虫,与之交配的雌虫日产卵量很少,基本上未出现明显的高峰。

2.5 短期高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫寿命的影响

由表3可以看出,高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫的寿命有一定的影响,雌、雄虫均表现了随处理温度升高,寿命缩短的趋势。统计分析表明,与26℃条件下雌虫的寿命比较,32℃和35℃处理的雌虫寿命显著缩短($F=4.779, p < 0.05$),29℃处理的雌虫寿命介于中间,与26℃、32℃和35℃处理均无显著差异。与26℃条件下雄虫的寿命比较,29℃、32℃和35℃处理的雄虫寿命均显著缩短($F=8.763, p < 0.05$),但后3者之间则无显著差异。

表3 短期高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫寿命的影响

Table 3 Effects of short-term heat treatment on the adult longevity of *G. molesta*

温度 Temperature/℃	雌虫寿命 Longevity of female/d	雄虫寿命 Longevity of male/d
26	14.64±0.57 a	14.35±0.29 a
29	12.43±1.51 ab	10.85±1.26 b
32	11.53±0.42 b	10.60±1.95 b
35	10.14±2.49 b	9.87±0.11 b

3 讨 论

杜娟等^[14-15]研究结果表明,梨小食心虫生长发育和繁殖的最适温度为25.1℃。本实验以26℃处理为对照,以29℃、32℃、35℃和38℃4个温度,连续48 h处理梨小食心虫成虫,研究短期高温对梨小食心虫成虫生殖和寿命的影响。结果表明,38℃高温对梨小食心虫成虫具有显著的杀伤作用,且对雄虫的杀伤作用高于雌虫。经过48 h处理后,供试成虫存活率不到10%。29℃、32℃和35℃连续处理48 h,供试梨小食心虫成虫存活率在96%以上,可见35℃以下的短期高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫的存活率并无显著影响。进一步观察发现,短期高温处理雌虫对其产卵前期也无显著的影响,但产卵期则表现为随处理温度的升高而缩短的趋势,且与26℃对照差异显著。短期高温处理雄虫,对与之交配的雌虫产卵前期的影响没有规律性,但产卵期也表现了随处理温度的升高而缩短的趋势。

不论是处理雌虫还是处理雄虫,短期高温处理对梨小食心虫雌虫产卵量和所产卵的孵化率均有显著的影响。随着处理温度的升高,梨小食心虫雌虫

的产卵量和所产卵的孵化率均显著下降。雌、雄虫比较而言,处理雄虫更为敏感,即产卵量和所产卵的孵化率下降幅度更大。这与郭慧芳等^[16]对棉铃虫的研究结果一致。另外,王幽兰^[17]对蓖麻蚕和Henneberry等^[18]对烟蚜夜蛾的研究也有类似报道。梨小食心虫雌虫的日产卵量和成虫寿命也表现了类似的趋势,即随处理温度的升高,日产卵量减少,寿命缩短。

本文研究结果表明,短期高温处理对梨小食心虫成虫的生殖与寿命具有显著影响,随着处理温度的升高,梨小食心虫的繁殖能力降低,寿命缩短。这与叶恭银等^[19-20]对天蚕、王竑晟等^[19]对甜菜夜蛾、杨建全等^[21]对小地老虎的研究结果完全一致。刘增义等^[22]对黏虫的研究发现,黏虫在35℃时几乎不能产卵;江幸福等^[23]证明黏虫在33℃时已不能交配;张孝羲^[24]和蒋明星^[25]研究发现棉铃虫在35℃下不能繁殖后代。本研究中梨小食心虫在35℃下仍能交配和产卵。

在梨小食心虫的产卵过程中,其日产卵量一般均有2个高峰,2个峰值之间相差3~7 d。这一现象在以前的资料中未见报道,其原因尚不明确,有待今后进一步研究。

4 结 论

短时高温对梨小食心虫的繁殖具有显著影响,随着处理温度的升高,梨小食心虫的繁殖能力降低、产卵量下降,35℃以上高温会对生存能力产生显著影响,这表明短期极端高温能够明显抑制梨小食心虫的生殖和寿命,为梨小食心虫的防治提供一条新的途径,尤其是在果树大棚内通过短期提高棚内温度来防治梨小食心虫在理论上是可行的。

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