

# 等钳蠃螨联苯肼酯抗敏品系对柑橘全爪螨的捕食作用

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**摘要:**【目的】探究不同温度下等钳蠃螨(*Blattisocius dentriticus* Berlese)联苯肼酯抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨(*Panonychus citri* McGregor)的捕食能力差异。【方法】采用室内生物测定的方法,研究了在16、20、24、28、32℃条件下等钳蠃螨联苯肼酯抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨的捕食作用。【结果】等钳蠃螨联苯肼酯抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨的捕食量没有显著差异。【结论】联苯肼酯抗性获得并未影响等钳蠃螨对柑橘全爪螨的捕食功能,因此,等钳蠃螨有发展成为生防天敌的潜力。

**关键词:**等钳蠃螨;柑橘全爪螨;联苯肼酯;捕食功能反应;生物防治

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## Predatory function of bifenazate-resistant strain of *Blattisocius dentriticus* Berlese

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 The objective of this research was to clarify the predatory functional response of the bifenazate-resistant strain of *Blattisocius dentriticus* to *Panonychus citri* and evaluate whether it was possible to use the “alternative prey method” to raise *B. dentriticus* and whether it had the potential to become a natural enemy of citrus, which aimed to better coordinate the use of predatory mites and miticides, and to guide the effective combination of field chemical and biological control. 【Methods】 Resistance was evaluated using biological assays conducted in a laboratory. The predatory effect of the equal clamp on the elliptic meal was determined by the method of Mcmurtry and Scriven. Round citrus leaves with a diameter of 0.70 cm were placed in each groove of a six-concave slide with a diameter of 1.50 cm and a depth of 0.22 cm, respectively. *Aleuroglyphus ovatus* at the density of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 heads was placed in each of the grooves, and the *B. dentriticus* was placed into a drop of sputum, each of which was placed in a tongs (hungry after 24 h). It was covered with a cover slip to prevent cockroaches from escaping, and covered with a wet brush. A circle of water film was applied around the film as isolation (4 h once), and the samples were put into the artificial climate chamber. Five temperature treatments was set separately and the predation effects were observed at 16, 20, 24, 28, 32℃ after 24 hours. The relative humidity was  $(80 \pm 5)\%$ , the photoperiod was 14L: 10D, and each treatment was repeated for three times. The predatory functional response model of the *B. dentriticus* was fitted to the Holling disc equation, i.e.,  $N_a = \alpha TN / (1 + \alpha T_p N)$ . Where  $N_a$  was the number of prey;  $\alpha$  was the instantaneous attack rate;  $T$  was the total test time;  $N$  was the prey density, which was the initial access to the

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prey density; and  $T_h$  was the time taken by the predator to process each prey. The test time was one day. The  $\alpha/T_h$  value was used to evaluate the predation ability of the equal clamp.【Results】Holling II functional response equation could be obtained by linear regression. When the density of elliptic meal was 3, 6, 9, 15, 18 per leaf at 16-28 °C, the predation of elliptic meal increased with the increase of temperature. In the density, the predation reached a maximum at 28 °C and decreased slightly at 32 °C. *B. dentriticus* had strong predation ability for elliptic meal in the range of 16-32 °C. In the range of 16-28 °C, the predation ability, attack coefficient and average predation increased with the increase of temperature, reached the highest at 28 °C, and began to decrease at 32 °C. The time to process the prey also decreased with increasing temperature, with the least at 28 °C and a slight increase at 32 °C. The predation capacity and daily average predation at 28 °C were the highest, 24.40 and 21.98 respectively, and the predation ability and daily average predation at 16 °C were the smallest, being 5.49 and 8.41, respectively. Under different temperature conditions, the bifenthrin-resistant strain and sensitive strain of *B. dentriticus* were different in predation of eggs and female of *P. citri*. The overall trend was that the predation increased with the increase of the number of prey, before the number of prey reached a certain level. The predation tended to be flat. In the range of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 heads per leaf density, the predation reached a maximum at 28 °C, and then decreased slightly with increasing temperature. The difference in predation at the same temperature was not significant. The *B. dentriticus* had strong predation ability for *P. citri*. The changes in the average predation, predation ability and attack coefficient of *B. dentriticus* predation of eggs and female of *P. citri* were the same as those of the sensitive strains. There was no significant differences in the predation of female mites and eggs between resistant and sensitive strains.【Conclusion】Resistance of bifenthrin did not affect the predation function of the *B. dentriticus* to *P. citri*. Therefore, *B. dentriticus* had the potential to develop into a natural enemy. The results of this test showed that *B. dentriticus* had good predation ability for elliptic meal, so it was recommended to use *B. dentriticus* to produce large-scale production and other clamps. The use of bifenthrin for resistance screening did not affect the predation function of the *B. dentriticus* on *P. citri*, and the resistance of the scorpion bismuth phthalate was better applied to the *B. dentriticus* population.

**Key words:** *Blattisocius dentriticus* Berlese; *Panonychus citri* McGregor; Bifenazate; Predatory functional responses; Biological control

等钳镰螨(*Blattisocius dentriticus* Berlese)隶属蛛形纲, 蜱螨亚纲(Acari), 寄螨目(Parasitiformes), 革螨亚目(Gamasida), 囊螨科(Ascidae), 镰螨属(*Blattisocius*)<sup>[1]</sup>。等钳镰螨是世界性广布种, 主要分布于欧洲、亚洲、美洲的一些国家。在我国上海、四川、浙江、广东等地均有报道<sup>[2-3]</sup>。等钳镰螨是储粮害虫的重要天敌, 常出现在燕麦片上、燕麦片的缝隙间以及薄膜边缘近水的地方。同时它还可以捕食田间多种害虫(螨), 偶见于柑橘树和茶树。Mashaya<sup>[4]</sup>测定等钳镰螨对嗜虫书虱的捕食功能时发现, 等钳镰螨可以控制嗜虫书虱, 具有成为其天敌的潜力。郑大睿<sup>[5]</sup>分别利用腐食酪螨、柑橘全爪螨和茶短须螨作为等钳镰螨食物进行饲养, 发现等钳镰螨均能正常生长发育。

联苯肼酯(bifenazate)是由美国科聚亚公司研制的肼基甲酸酯类(联苯肼类)杀螨剂, 该产品1999年进入美国市场用于观赏植物上害螨防治, 2009年美国科聚亚公司在中国获得该品种原药登记。联苯肼酯杀虫谱广, 持效时间长, 对二斑叶螨、山楂叶螨、苹果全爪螨和柑橘全爪螨等害螨均有效果<sup>[6]</sup>。它作为电子传递链复合物III的抑制剂<sup>[7-11]</sup>, 通过阻断电子传递来杀死害螨。目前, 关于联苯肼酯对捕食螨的毒力研究较少。范潇<sup>[12]</sup>利用叶片残毒法测定了联苯肼酯对巴氏新小绥螨的 $LC_{50}$ 为 $23\ 030\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。宫亚军等<sup>[13]</sup>报道 $143\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 联苯肼酯对智利小植绥螨的生存和繁殖没有显著影响。

近年来, 随着杀螨剂的大量不合理使用, 害螨的抗药性问题日益突出, 天敌对害螨的控制作用日

益受到重视。“以螨治螨”是目前公认治理害螨抗药性的最佳策略<sup>[14-15]</sup>。已有研究表明,加州新小绥螨对截形叶螨、朱砂叶螨等害螨均有良好的捕食作用<sup>[16-17]</sup>。郝建强等<sup>[18]</sup>利用智利小植绥螨控制温室草莓上的二斑叶螨,结果显示虫口减退率及防效均超过80%,并且随释放量的增加,防治效果也越显著。尚素琴等<sup>[19]</sup>研究发现,巴氏新小绥螨对二斑叶螨种群表现出良好的控制能力。据报道,应用较多的捕食螨有加州新小绥螨、巴氏新小绥螨、胡瓜新小绥螨、智利小植绥螨和西方盲走螨等,而对等钳镰螨的研究较少。联苯肼酯是田间最常用的杀螨剂之一,可以用来防治二斑叶螨和柑橘全爪螨,且防效较好,对其他天敌相对安全<sup>[20]</sup>。笔者通过测定不同温度下等钳镰螨敏感品系对椭圆食粉螨(*Aleuroglyphus ovatus* Troupeau)的捕食功能,评价是否可以运用“替代猎物法”以椭圆食粉螨来大规模饲养等钳镰螨;通过测定等钳镰螨联苯肼酯抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨的捕食功能,评价其是否具有成为柑橘全爪螨天敌的潜力,旨在更好地协调捕食螨和药剂的使用,指导田间用药和生物防治有效结合。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 供试螨源

等钳镰螨敏感品系:采集于西南大学柑桔研究所试验室,用麦麸-椭圆食粉螨-捕食螨体系大规模繁殖并保证连续多代不接触杀螨剂的等钳镰螨品系。

等钳镰螨联苯肼酯抗性品系:采集于室内由敏感品系经过多代筛选的联苯肼酯抗性品系,其对联苯肼酯的 $LC_{50}$ 由 $19\ 315.54\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 提高到了 $116\ 746.50\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ,抗性倍数是敏感品系的6.04倍。

柑橘全爪螨:采集于室内多年饲养并连续多代不接触药剂的敏感品系。

椭圆食粉螨:采用室内用麦麸饲养的椭圆食粉螨。

### 1.2 试验方法

等钳镰螨的捕食功能反应:参照 Mcmurtry 等<sup>[21]</sup>的方法,测定等钳镰螨对椭圆食粉螨(柑橘全爪螨)的捕食作用。在直径为1.50 cm、深度为0.22 cm的六凹载玻片的每个凹槽中分别放入直径为0.70 cm的圆形柑橘叶片,按3、6、9、12、15、18头·叶<sup>-1</sup>的密度分别在每个凹槽中放入椭圆食粉螨成螨(柑橘全爪螨),各放入1头等钳镰螨(经24 h饥饿处理),盖上盖玻片防止螨逃逸,并用湿毛笔在盖玻片周围涂

一圈水膜做为隔离(4 h涂1次),将其放入人工气候室,分别设置5个温度处理,24 h后观察等钳镰螨在16、20、24、28、32℃温度下的捕食情况。相对湿度为 $(80\pm 5)\%$ ,光周期为14L:10D,每处理设3次重复。

### 1.3 分析方法

等钳镰螨捕食猎物的功能反应模型拟合。试验数据用 Holling 圆盘方程进行功能反应数学模型的拟合<sup>[22]</sup>,即 $N_a = \alpha TN / (1 + \alpha T_h N)$ 。式中 $N_a$ 为被捕食猎物数量; $\alpha$ 为瞬间攻击率; $T$ 为试验总时间; $N$ 为猎物密度,即初始接入猎物密度; $T_h$ 为捕食者处理每头猎物所用的时间。本试验时间 $T=1\ \text{d}$ 。用 $\alpha T_h$ 值来评价等钳镰螨的捕食能力。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 等钳镰螨敏感品系对椭圆食粉螨的捕食功能反应

由图1可看出,椭圆食粉螨密度为3、6、9、15、18头·叶<sup>-1</sup>时,在16~28℃范围内,等钳镰螨对椭圆食粉螨捕食量随着温度的升高而增加;在所有密度中,捕食量均在28℃时达到最大值,32℃时又稍有下降。

由表1可知,等钳镰螨在16~32℃范围内对椭圆食粉螨均有较强的捕食能力。在16~28℃范围内,随着温度的上升,捕食能力、攻击系数和最大捕食量均呈现上升趋势,28℃时达到最高,32℃时开始下降。处理猎物的时间也随着温度的升高而减少,28℃时最少,32℃时又稍有增加。其中28℃的捕食能力和日最大捕食量最大,分别为24.40和21.98,16℃的捕食能力和日最大捕食量最小,分别为5.49和8.41。

### 2.2 等钳镰螨联苯肼酯抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨的捕食量

由表2~表5可以看出,在不同温度条件下,等钳镰螨抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨的捕食量不同,总体趋势为随着猎物数量的增加捕食量也增加,当猎物数量达到一定程度时,捕食量趋于平缓。在3、6、9、12、15、18头·叶<sup>-1</sup>密度范围内,捕食量均在28℃时达到最大值,之后随着温度的增加稍有下降。等钳镰螨抗性品系和敏感品系在相同温度下的捕食量差异不显著。

### 2.3 等钳镰螨联苯肼酯抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨的功能反应

由表6可看出,等钳镰螨对柑橘全爪螨均有较

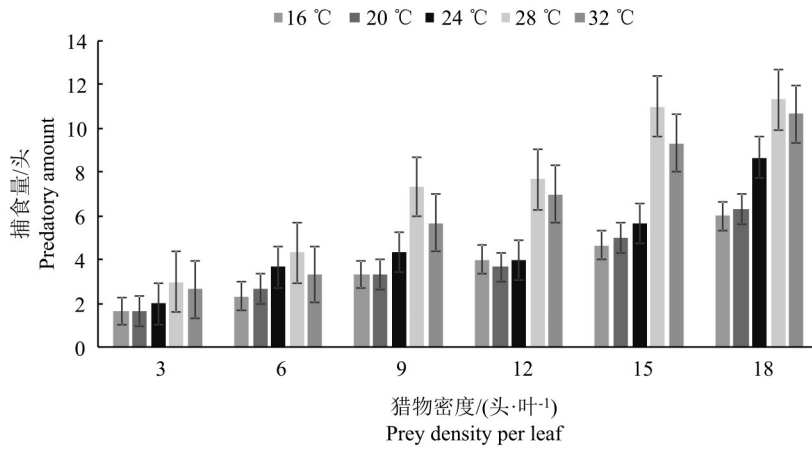


图1 不同温度下等钳蠊对椭圆食粉螨捕食量的影响

Fig. 1 Predatory numbers of *B. dentriticus* fed on *A. ovatus* with different temperature

表1 等钳蠊对椭圆食粉螨捕食功能反应

Table 1 Predatory function response of *B. dentriticus* fed on *A. ovatus*

温度 Temperature/°C	攻击系数 Attack rate, $\alpha$	处理时间 Handling time, $T_h/d$	捕食能力 Predation capacity, $\alpha/T_h$	最大捕食量 Predation number, $1/T_h$	$N_a = \alpha TN / (1 + \alpha T_h N)$	$R^2$
16	0.65	0.12	5.49	8.41	$N_a = 0.65N / (1 + 0.08N)$	0.96**
20	0.66	0.11	5.87	8.85	$N_a = 0.66N / (1 + 0.07N)$	0.97**
24	0.81	0.09	8.98	11.07	$N_a = 0.81N / (1 + 0.07N)$	0.93**
28	1.11	0.05	24.40	21.98	$N_a = 1.11N / (1 + 0.05N)$	0.96**
32	0.96	0.06	16.67	17.42	$N_a = 0.96N / (1 + 0.05N)$	0.90*

注: \* $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ 。下同。

Note: \* $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ 。The same below.

表2 不同温度下等钳蠊敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨卵捕食量的影响

Table 2 Effects of different *B. dentriticus* of sensitive strains on the predation of eggs

温度 Temperature/°C	猎物密度/(头·叶 <sup>-1</sup> ) Prey density					
	3	6	9	12	15	18
16	2.00±0.00 b	2.67±0.33 c	4.00±0.58 c	6.00±0.58 c	6.67±0.33 d	7.33±0.88 c
20	2.00±0.00 b	3.33±0.33 bc	4.67±0.33 bc	6.00±0.00 c	6.33±0.67 d	7.67±0.88 c
24	2.67±0.33 ab	4.00±0.00 abc	6.00±0.58 ab	7.00±0.58 bc	9.00±0.58 bc	9.67±0.88 bc
28	3.00±0.00 a	5.33±0.67 a	7.33±0.67 a	8.67±0.33 a	10.00±0.58 ab	12.00±0.58 a
32	2.33±0.33 ab	4.00±0.58 abc	5.33±0.33 bc	6.33±0.67 c	7.33±0.33 cd	8.67±0.33 c

注:表中数据为平均数±标准误,同一列数据后不同小写字母表示相同密度下不同温度间在0.05水平上差异显著。下同。

Note: Data are mean±SE, and followed by the different small letters in the same column indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level. The same below.

表3 不同温度下等钳蠊抗性品系对柑橘全爪螨卵捕食量的影响

Table 3 Effects of different *B. dentriticus* of resistant strains on the predation of eggs

温度 Temperature/°C	猎物密度/(头·叶 <sup>-1</sup> ) Prey density					
	3	6	9	12	15	18
16	2.00±0.00 b	2.67±0.33 c	4.33±0.67 bc	5.67±0.33 c	7.00±0.58 d	8.00±0.58 c
20	2.33±0.33 ab	3.67±0.67 bc	5.00±0.58 bc	6.33±0.33 c	7.00±0.58 d	9.00±0.58 c
24	2.67±0.33 ab	4.67±0.33 ab	5.67±0.67 abc	7.00±0.58 bc	9.33±0.33 ab	11.33±0.33 ab
28	3.00±0.00 a	4.67±0.33 ab	7.33±0.67 a	8.33±0.33 a	11.00±1.00 a	13.33±1.20 a
32	2.00±0.58 b	4.67±0.33 ab	5.33±0.33 bc	7.00±0.58 bc	7.00±0.58 d	9.67±0.33 bc



表 4 不同温度下等钳蠊敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨捕食量的影响

Table 4 Effects of *B. dentriticus* of sensitive strains on the predation of female of *P. citri*

温度 Temperature/°C	猎物密度/(头·叶 <sup>-1</sup> ) Prey density					
	3	6	9	12	15	18
16	0.67±0.33 a	1.00±0.00 c	1.00±0.00 a	1.67±0.67 ab	2.00±0.58 a	2.67±0.88 a
20	1.00±0.00 a	1.33±0.33 bc	1.67±0.67 a	2.67±0.67 ab	3.00±0.58 a	3.33±0.88 a
24	1.33±0.88 a	1.67±0.67 abc	2.67±0.33 a	3.33±0.33 ab	3.33±0.88 a	4.00±0.58 a
28	2.00±0.58 a	3.00±0.00 ab	4.00±0.58 a	4.33±1.33 ab	5.33±0.33 a	6.00±1.00 a
32	1.67±0.67 a	2.33±0.88 abc	3.00±1.53 a	3.33±0.33 ab	4.00±1.00 a	5.33±1.20 a

表 5 不同温度下等钳蠊抗性品系对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨捕食量的影响

Table 5 Effects of *B. dentriticus* of resistant strains on the predation of female of *P. citri*

温度 Temperature/°C	猎物密度/(头·叶 <sup>-1</sup> ) Prey density					
	3	6	9	12	15	18
16	0.67±0.33 a	1.00±0.00 c	1.33±0.67 a	1.33±0.33 b	2.00±0.00 a	2.67±0.33 a
20	1.00±0.00 a	1.33±0.67 bc	2.00±0.58 a	2.33±1.33 ab	3.00±1.15 a	3.33±0.67 a
24	1.33±0.33 a	2.00±0.58 abc	2.33±0.88 a	3.67±0.33 ab	4.00±1.53 a	4.00±1.15 a
28	2.00±0.58 a	3.33±0.67 a	3.67±0.88 a	4.67±1.76 a	5.33±1.76 a	6.33±1.20 a
32	1.67±0.33 a	2.67±0.88 abc	3.00±1.53 a	3.67±0.67 ab	4.00±0.58 a	5.33±2.33 a

表 6 等钳蠊联苯腈酯敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨和卵的捕食功能反应

Table 6 Predatory functional response of the *B. dentriticus* bifenazate sensitive strains to female and eggs of *P. citri*

温度 Temperature/°C	螨态 Stage	攻击系数 Attack rate, $\alpha$	处理时间 Handling time, $T_h/d$	捕食能力 Predation capacity, $\alpha/T_h$	最大捕食量 Predation number, $1/T_h$	$N_a = \alpha TN / (1 + \alpha T_h N)$	$R^2$
16	雌成螨 Female	0.26	0.31	0.83	3.19	$N_a = 0.26N / (1 + 0.08N)$	0.88*
	卵 Egg	0.73	0.08	9.46	12.95	$N_a = 0.73N / (1 + 0.06N)$	0.93**
20	雌成螨 Female	0.39	0.21	1.85	4.75	$N_a = 0.39N / (1 + 0.08N)$	0.91*
	卵 Egg	0.75	0.06	11.84	15.87	$N_a = 0.75N / (1 + 0.05N)$	0.99**
24	雌成螨 Female	0.54	0.18	3.04	5.66	$N_a = 0.54N / (1 + 0.10N)$	0.92**
	卵 Egg	1.00	0.06	18.01	18.05	$N_a = 1.00N / (1 + 0.06N)$	0.98**
28	雌成螨 Female	0.84	0.12	7.22	8.55	$N_a = 0.84N / (1 + 0.10N)$	0.99**
	卵 Egg	1.12	0.04	29.53	26.46	$N_a = 1.12N / (1 + 0.04N)$	0.99**
32	雌成螨 Female	0.72	0.16	4.47	6.22	$N_a = 0.72N / (1 + 0.12N)$	0.95**
	卵 Egg	0.89	0.06	14.77	16.58	$N_a = 0.89N / (1 + 0.05N)$	0.99**

强的捕食能力。在 16~28 °C 范围内,等钳蠊敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨的最大捕食量、捕食能力和攻击系数随着温度的升高而增加,均在 28 °C 时达到最大值,处理猎物的时间则随着温度的升高而减少,在 28 °C 时达到最小值。当 32 °C 时,最大捕食量、捕食能力和攻击系数又开始减少,但处理猎物的时间增加。在同一温度处理下,等钳蠊敏感品系对卵和雌成螨的最大捕食量、捕食能力

和攻击系数均为卵多于雌成螨,而处理猎物时间则为雌成螨大于卵。

由表 7 可知,在 16~32 °C 范围内,等钳蠊联苯腈酯抗性品系对柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨的最大捕食量、捕食能力和攻击系数的变化同敏感品系(表 6)的变化趋势一致。

等钳蠊抗性品系对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨和卵在 16、20、24、28、32 °C 温度条件下的最大捕食量依

表7 等钳蠊螨联苯肼酯抗性品系对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨和卵的捕食功能反应

Table 7 Predatory functional response of the *B. dentriticus* bifenthrin resistant strains to female and eggs of *P. citri*

温度 Temperature/°C	螨态 Stage	攻击系数 Attack rate, $\alpha$	处理时间 Handling time, $T_h/d$	捕食能力 Predation capacity, $\alpha/T_h$	最大捕食量 Predation number, $1/T_h$	$N_a = \alpha TN / (1 + \alpha T_h N)$	$R^2$
16	雌成螨 Female	0.27	0.30	0.88	3.32	$N_a = 0.27N / (1 + 0.08N)$	0.94**
	卵 Egg	0.72	0.07	10.36	14.45	$N_a = 0.72N / (1 + 0.05N)$	0.94**
20	雌成螨 Female	0.39	0.20	1.93	4.98	$N_a = 0.39N / (1 + 0.08N)$	0.94**
	卵 Egg	0.89	0.07	13.43	15.15	$N_a = 0.89N / (1 + 0.06N)$	0.99**
24	雌成螨 Female	0.54	0.16	3.45	6.45	$N_a = 0.54N / (1 + 0.08N)$	0.96**
	卵 Egg	1.00	0.05	20.76	20.79	$N_a = 1.00N / (1 + 0.05N)$	0.99**
28	雌成螨 Female	0.84	0.11	7.59	9.00	$N_a = 0.84N / (1 + 0.09N)$	0.98**
	卵 Egg	1.09	0.04	30.03	27.62	$N_a = 1.09N / (1 + 0.04N)$	0.98**
32	雌成螨 Female	0.72	0.15	4.88	6.78	$N_a = 0.72N / (1 + 0.12N)$	0.98**
	卵 Egg	0.75	0.04	16.98	22.57	$N_a = 0.75N / (1 + 0.03N)$	0.95**

次为 3.32、4.98、6.45、9.00、6.78 (雌成螨); 14.45、15.15、20.79、27.62、22.57 (卵), 敏感品系的捕食能力依次为 3.19、4.75、5.66、8.55、6.22 (雌成螨); 12.95、15.87、18.05、26.46、16.58 (卵)。其中抗性品系对雌成螨的最大捕食量略大于敏感品系的捕食能力, 对卵的捕食能力除了 20 °C 条件下, 其他也都大于敏感品系。

### 3 讨论

等钳蠊螨对椭圆食粉螨捕食能力、瞬时攻击率、最大捕食量强, 所以可以运用“替代猎物法”以椭圆食粉螨来大规模饲养等钳蠊螨, 同时等钳蠊螨联苯肼酯抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨捕食能力、瞬时攻击率、最大捕食量也较强, 因此其作为捕食性天敌和药剂联合防治柑橘全爪螨也有较好的应用前景。

国内外很多学者对等钳蠊螨做过一些研究。笔者测定了等钳蠊螨敏感品系对椭圆食粉螨的捕食功能, 也测定了等钳蠊螨联苯肼酯抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨的功能反应。结果表明捕食功能反应均为 Holling II 型, 在 16~28 °C 范围内随着温度的升高, 其捕食能力也升高。这与已经开发利用的其他捕食螨相一致, 例如加州

新小绥螨对侧多食跗线螨和东方真叶螨的捕食作用以及胡瓜钝绥螨对比哈小爪螨的捕食功能<sup>[23-25]</sup>。这也与等钳蠊螨对腐食酪螨的捕食功能的研究结果一致, 例如郑大睿<sup>[5]</sup>测定等钳蠊螨对腐食酪螨的捕食功能, 结果表明等钳蠊螨对腐食酪螨的捕食功能反应为 Holling II 型, 在 17~29 °C 范围内随着温度的升高, 其捕食能力也升高。本试验结果表明等钳蠊螨联苯肼酯抗性品系和敏感品系对柑橘全爪螨的捕食量没有显著变化, 在功能反应的各个参数中也没有较大改变。由此说明利用联苯肼酯进行抗性筛选并未影响等钳蠊螨对柑橘全爪螨的捕食功能。

### 4 结论

本试验结果综合表明, 等钳蠊螨对椭圆食粉螨有良好的捕食能力, 因此建议用椭圆食粉螨来大规模生产繁殖等钳蠊螨。利用联苯肼酯进行抗性筛选并未影响等钳蠊螨对柑橘全爪螨的捕食功能, 等钳蠊螨联苯肼酯抗性的获得使等钳蠊螨种群更好地应用于生物防治, 达到“以螨治螨”与药剂防治有效结合的效果, 为化学防治与生物防治的有效结合提供参考。

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