

三种助剂在减量化防治苹果黄蚜中的应用研究

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摘 要:【目的】探索减量化防治苹果黄蚜技术。【方法】采用室内毒力测定的方法从4种杀虫剂中筛选出毒力最高的药剂阿维菌素; 测定了分别添加0.5%GY-T1602、0.1%NF-100和0.3%迈道3种助剂后, 阿维菌素药液表面张力及在苹果叶片上的接触角变化, 田间进行了防治效果对比。【结果】3种助剂均能显著降低5%阿维菌素乳油各浓度药液的表面张力, 各浓度药液表面张力降低3.19~12.59 mN·m⁻¹; 添加3种助剂后5%阿维菌素乳油不同浓度药液在苹果叶片正面和背面接触角均显著降低, 各浓度药液叶片正面和背面接触角分别降低达7.54°~31.40°、16.72°~47.70°; 田间试验表明, 5%阿维菌素乳油120 g·hm⁻²处理分别添加3种助剂后, 3~14 d防效为59.35%~97.08%, 与150 g·hm⁻²处理防效相当或显著高于150 g·hm⁻²处理, 但药量能减少20%。【结论】使用阿维菌素在田间防治苹果黄蚜时, 推荐添加0.5%GY-T1602或0.1%NF-100或0.3%迈道。

关键词: 苹果黄蚜; 助剂; 润湿性; 减量化防治; 防效

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Application of three surfactants for dose-reduced chemical control of *Aphis citricola* van der Goot (Linnaeus)

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Abstract: 【Objective】 In order to reduce the pesticide use and delay the development of resistance to the chemical pesticides for controlling *Aphis citricola* von der Goot, three different surfactants were tested. 【Methods】 Toxicity of four insecticides, acetamiprid, imidacloprid, lambda-cyhalothrin and abamectin, was first surveyed in the field population of *Aphis citricola* in Yuncheng using leaf dipping method. Abamectin, the most efficient one, was then selected for this study. Then, surface tension and static contact angle were measured. Suspension drop method was used to determine the surface tension after adding 0.5% GY-T1602, 0.1% NF-100 or 0.3% Maida to solutions of 5% abamectin EC diluted by 5 000, 6 250, 8 333 or 12 500 times. The control group was the solutions without surfactant. The 30s static contact angles of the abamectin solutions on the upper and lower surfaces of apple leaves after adding the surfactants were measured by lying-down drop method. Finally, field experiments were carried out to evaluate the control effect. Five treatments were set up. They were 5% abamectin EC 150 g·hm⁻² without surfactant, 5% abamectin EC 120 g·hm⁻² added with one of the three surfactants and water as control. A knaper-type sprayer was used to evenly spray the whole apple tree. The above treatments were arranged in random zones. Each treatment had 4 replicates (plots), each with 3 trees. The insect population basal number was surveyed on April 29, 2018, and the number of insect population was investigated 3, 7 and 14 days after application. Two branches of each tree were marked according to the positions

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in each plot, and the number of living aphids in 5 leaves on each branch was recorded. According to the basal population before the application of pesticides and the population after the application of pesticides, the population decline rate and the control effect in each treatment were calculated. 【Results】 Among the four insecticides, abamectin had the highest toxicity to *Aphis citricola*, which was 18.32-53.66 times that of the other insecticides. Therefore, abamectin was used as the target insecticide for the study. The results showed that all the three surfactants in all concentrations can significantly reduce the surface tension of abamectin emulsion and the contact angles on the upper and the lower surfaces of the apple leaves. Among the surfactants, GY-T1602 and NF-100 had a better effect than Maida. The decrease range of surface tension was 3.19-12.59 mN·m⁻¹. The contact angles on the upper and the lower surfaces of the apple leaves were reduced to 7.54°-31.40° and 16.72°-47.70°, respectively. The field tests showed that adding GY-T1602, NF100 and Maida to the treatment of 5% abamectin EC 120 g·hm⁻² showed an excellent available effect and lasting validity period on *Aphis citricola*. The control effect of NF100 addition was 84.95% in 3 days, which was significantly higher than that of abamectin at 150 g·hm⁻² alone. There was no significant difference in control effect among treatments with the additions of the other surfactants and without surfactants. The control effect in all surfactant treatments was 80.02%-97.08% at 7-14 days after treatment, which was not significantly different from that of abamectin at 150 g·hm⁻². In summary, with the addition of the three surfactants, abamectin dose could be reduced by 20% to obtain a control effect equal or better than that of abamectin at 150 g·hm⁻². 【Conclusion】 Addition of 0.5% GY-T1602, 0.1% NF-100 or 0.3% Maida could significantly increase the wettability of abamectin to apple leaves, and all the three surfactants could reduce the amount of abamectin by 20% with guaranteed control effect. Abamectin is mainly used to control mites, various Lepidoptera pests and aphids. The reduced dosage will certainly delay the development of resistance of the pests and prolong its service life.

Key words: *Aphis citricola* van der Goot; Surfactant; Wettability; Pesticide dose-reduced control; Control efficacy

苹果黄蚜(*Aphis citricola* von der Goot)又名绣线菊蚜,是我国北方果园的重要害虫之一,它的寄主主要有苹果、梨、山楂、李、杏、海棠等蔷薇科果树。该虫以成虫及若虫群集在嫩叶背面和新梢嫩芽上刺吸汁液,使被害叶向下方弯曲或卷缩,严重时新梢和嫩叶上布满蚜虫,导致早期落叶和树势衰弱^[1];严重时还可危害幼果,蚜虫分泌的蜜露,容易诱致霉污病,污染果品表面^[2]。目前,苹果黄蚜的防治主要依赖化学农药,但是普遍存在抗药性及药剂利用率低下的问题^[3-7]。因此,如何在保证防治效果的前提下减少农药的使用量,降低对环境的污染以及延缓抗药性的产生,是目前生产上亟需解决的问题。

农药喷雾助剂是农药在喷洒前直接添加在喷药桶或药箱中,混合均匀后能改善药液理化性质的一种农药助剂,通常也被称为桶混助剂^[8],通过使用

喷雾助剂,可以改变发生在农药喷雾液滴和植物叶表面之间的界面张力,使药剂获得更好的润湿、展布、滞留和吸收等性能,从而增强剂型产品的药效。目前喷雾助剂已经有包括有机硅类、植物油类、矿物油类和表面活性剂类4大类几百个品种^[9]。国外喷雾助剂的应用技术研究精细而具有针对性,不同的农药产品针对不同的作物和靶标搭配使用不同的喷雾助剂,起到沉降、抗飘移、改善水质等不同作用^[8],我国助剂应用及研究起步较晚,其中有机硅类自2005年以来在国内已经大量应用,小麦蚜虫^[10]、二化螟^[11]、小菜蛾^[12]及菜青虫^[13]等均有其减量增效的报道;植物油类近年发展较快,主要应用于除草剂上^[14],其他类喷雾助剂研究应用较少。

为了保证苹果黄蚜的防治效果并有效减少施药量,笔者比较了GY-T1602、NF-100及迈道3种助剂对药液不同浓度表面张力和药液在靶标叶面润

湿性能的影响,以及在5%阿维菌素乳油中添加3种助剂后对苹果黄蚜防治效果的影响,以期对苹果黄蚜的减量化防治提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试昆虫:供试苹果黄蚜于2018年5—6月采集于山西省运城市临猗县猗氏镇翟村苹果园,选取个体大小一致、健康的无翅成蚜,现采用。

供试药剂:96%阿维菌素(abamectin,河北威远生化农药有限公司)、97.3%吡虫啉(imidacloprid,江苏常隆农化有限公司)、97.6%啶虫脒(acetamiprid,江苏农博生物科技有限公司)、96.1%高效氯氟氰菊酯(λ -cyhalothrin,江苏皇马农化有限公司)、5%阿维菌素乳油(emulsifiable concentrate, EC)(河北威远生物化工有限公司)、GY-T1602(中化化工科学技术研究总院有限公司)、NF-100(诺农(北京)国际生物技术有限公司)、迈道(北京广源益农化学有限责任公司)。

主要仪器:RXZ-380C型智能人工气候箱(宁波东南仪器有限公司);Dataphysics OCA-20接触角测量仪(德国德菲公司);Eppendorf移液器(北京生原城业科技有限公司);PWC254分析天平(艾德姆衡器(武汉)有限公司);新加坡PJ-16型背负式喷雾器(台州市绿蜻蜓喷雾器有限公司)。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 几种药剂对苹果黄蚜室内毒力 采用浸叶法^[15]。在预备试验的基础上,用丙酮将原药溶解并配置成母液,用蒸馏水将药剂依次配成5~7个浓度梯度。将苹果幼嫩叶片于药液中浸泡5 s,用吸水纸吸取多余药液,挑选个体一致的健康无翅成蚜放入培养皿中进行饲养,24 h后检查死虫数,用毛笔轻触虫体,以不能正常爬行为死亡,每处理重复4次,每重复25头虫。试验数据根据Probit几率值分析法计算毒力回归方程、 LC_{50} 值及95%置信限等。

1.2.2 不同助剂对药液表面张力的影响 用清水稀释配制5%阿维菌素乳油5 000、6 250、8 333及12 500倍液,向不同浓度药液中分别添加0.5%GY-T1602(200倍)、0.1%NF-100(1 000倍)和0.3%(333倍)迈道3种助剂,各助剂的添加量参考各助剂产品使用说明。采用接触角测量仪以悬滴法^[16]测定各药液的表面张力,通过恒温水浴控制测量温度在

(25 ± 0.5) °C,分别以药液中不添加任何助剂的处理为对照,同时设置清水对照以保证仪器测试的准确性,每处理重复测定6次,计算平均值。

1.2.3 不同助剂对药液在靶标叶面润湿性能的影响 用清水稀释配制5%阿维菌素乳油5 000~12 500倍液,配制浓度及各浓度药液中助剂的添加量同1.2.2。采用躺滴法^[16]测量各药液在苹果叶片正反面的动态接触角。采集新鲜完整的苹果叶片,选择叶片平整部分并剪成小块,将小叶片保持自然状态粘在载玻片上,载玻片平放于视频光学接触角测量仪的样品台上,用微量注射器吸取各药剂稀释液2 μ L注于叶面,记录0~30 s内液滴接触角变化趋势(控制温度在 $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$),选取第30 s时的接触角为静态接触角。分别以药液中不添加任何助剂的处理为对照,同时设清水对照以保证仪器测试的准确性,每处理重复测定6次,计算平均值。

1.2.4 田间应用效果评价 参照《农药—田间药效试验准则(一)》(GB 17980.9—2000-T)中杀虫剂防治果树蚜虫进行试验设置。实验地设在山西省运城市盐湖区杨包农场,苹果树品种为‘美国八号’,树龄14 a,果园中等肥力水平,田间管理按常规进行,各小区栽培管理条件统一,果树长势基本一致。

试验共设置5个处理:5%阿维菌素乳油10 000倍液($150 \text{ g} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)、5%阿维菌素乳油12 500倍液($120 \text{ g} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)分别添加0.5%GY-T1602、0.1%NF-100和0.3%迈道处理,同时设置清水喷雾处理为对照。使用背负式喷雾器对苹果树全株进行均匀喷雾,药液用 $1 500 \text{ L} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 。以上处理小区采用随机区组排列,每处理重复4次,每重复为1个小区,每小区3株树。于2018年4月29日调查虫口基数后施药,分别于施药后3、7、14 d调查虫口数。调查方法:每小区中每株树按照东、西、南、北4个方向各标记2个枝条,每条枝上调查5片叶的活蚜虫数。依据药前虫口基数和药后各天存活虫口数,计算各处理区和对照区的虫口减退率和防效,虫口减退率%=(药前虫口基数-药后存活虫口数)/药前虫口基数 $\times 100$,防效%=(处理区虫口减退率-空白对照区虫口减退率)/(100-空白对照区虫口减退率) $\times 100$ 。

1.3 数据分析

试验数据采用DPS 9.50软件进行统计分析,应用Duncan氏新复极差法进行处理间差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 几种药剂对苹果黄蚜的毒力

室内测定了2种烟碱类杀虫剂、阿维菌素和高效氯氟氰菊酯对苹果黄蚜运城田间种群的毒力,结

果表明(表1),各药剂对苹果黄蚜的毒力依次为阿维菌素>吡虫啉>啶虫脒>高效氯氟氰菊酯,其中毒力最高的阿维菌素,LC₅₀为1.39 mg·L⁻¹,其毒力是吡虫啉的18.32倍、啶虫脒的32.77倍、高效氯氟氰菊酯的53.66倍。

表1 几种药剂对苹果黄蚜的毒力

Table 1 Toxicity of several insecticides against *Aphis citricola*

药剂 Insecticide	毒力回归方程 Regression equation	斜率±标准误 Slope±SE	致死中浓度(95%置信限) LC ₅₀ (95%CL)/(mg·L ⁻¹)	卡方 Chi-square
96%阿维菌素 Abamectin 96%	y=4.61+2.71 x	2.71±0.19	1.39(1.23~1.58)	10.67
97.3%吡虫啉 Imidacloprid 97.3%	y=2.11+2.06 x	2.06±0.03	25.47(22.31~29.08)	12.16
97.6啶虫脒 Acetamiprid 97.6	y=1.33+2.21 x	2.21±0.03	45.55(40.05~51.81)	9.76
96.1%高效氯氟氰菊酯 Lambda-cyhalothrin 96.1%	y=1.21+2.02 x	2.02±0.03	74.59(64.73~85.95)	29.79

2.2 不同助剂对药液表面张力的影响

以上述2.1中筛选出的毒力最高药剂阿维菌素作为研究药剂。向5%阿维菌素乳油不同倍数稀释液中分别添加助剂GY-T1602、NF-100和迈道后,结果表明(表2),3种助剂均能显著降低5%阿维菌素

乳油各试验浓度药液的表面张力,各浓度药液表面张力降低范围为3.19~12.59 mN·m⁻¹,其中GY-T1602和NF-100对阿维菌素表面张力的降低效果显著优于迈道。不同稀释倍数下,随着药液浓度的降低,对照处理表面张力显著增加,而添加3种助剂的处

表2 添加不同助剂后5%阿维菌素乳油药液表面张力的变化

Table 2 Effect of adding different surfactants surface tension of diluted solutions of abamectin 5% EC

助剂及添加量 Content of surfactant/%	表面张力 Surface tension(mean ± SE)/(mN·m ⁻¹)				
	5 000 倍 5 000 times	6 250 倍 6 250 times	8 333 倍 8 333 times	12 500 倍 12 500 times	清水对照 Water control
对照 Control	37.59±0.29 aE	38.44±0.25 aD	39.29±0.40 aC	45.99±0.30 aB	71.76±0.04 aA
GY-T1602(0.5%)	32.35±0.13 cB	32.75±0.18 dB	33.23±0.16 cA	33.40±0.10 cA	33.36±0.12 dA
NF-100(0.1%)	33.29±0.09 bC	33.39±0.05 cC	33.43±0.04 cBC	33.74±0.08 cB	34.08±0.21 cA
迈道 Madao(0.3%)	33.79±0.12 bD	35.25±0.09 bC	35.62±0.12 bC	37.31±0.15 bB	43.44±0.38 bA

注:同列数据后标有不同小写字母,同行数据后标有不同大写字母,均表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Values with different small letters in the same column and different capital letters in the same row indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

理表面张力变化不大。

2.3 不同助剂对药液在靶标叶面润湿性能的影响

测定了添加3种助剂后5%阿维菌素乳油不同浓度药液在苹果叶片正面和背面30 s静态接触角。结果表明(表3),与不添加助剂的对照相比,添加助剂后5%阿维菌素乳油不同浓度药液在苹果叶片正面和背面接触角均显著降低,各浓度药液叶片正面和背面接触角分别降低7.54°~31.40°、16.72°~47.70°;且不同稀释倍数下,均为药剂浓度越高,药液在苹果叶片表面的接触角越低;3种助剂中NF-100对药液在叶片表面接触角的降低效果最好,正

面和背面接触角分别降低25.84°~31.4°、30.71°~47.70°,显著高于GY-T1602和迈道,表明NF-100提高药液在苹果叶面润湿性能的效果更好。

2.4 田间应用效果评价

向5%阿维菌素乳油中添加以上3种助剂,在苹果黄蚜始发期开展了田间试验,结果表明(表4),5%阿维菌素乳油120 g·hm⁻²处理中分别添加助剂GY-T1602、NF100和迈道后,对苹果黄蚜的速效性和持效性均表现良好。药后3 d,添加NF100的处理3 d防效为84.95%,显著高于阿维菌素150 g·hm⁻²处理,其余添加助剂处理的防效均与阿维菌素150 g·hm⁻²

表3 添加不同助剂后5%阿维菌素乳油药液在苹果叶面30 s静态接触角

Table 3 Effect of different surfactants on 30 s static contact angle of abamectin 5% EC on mature leaves of apple

叶片部位 Sites of leaf	助剂及添加量 Content of surfactant/%	静态接触角 Static contact angle (mean ± SE)/°				
		5 000 倍 5 000 timse	6 250 倍 6 250 timse	8 333 倍 8 333 timse	12 500 倍 12 500 timse	清水对照 Water control
叶片正面 Front side of leaves	对照 Control	55.78±1.37 a	58.22±1.34 a	64.58±1.59 a	65.52±1.82 a	79.21±0.97 a
	GY-T1602(0.5%)	34.33±1.18 c	41.97±1.95 c	45.44±0.91 c	48.59±2.39 b	41.77±1.34 c
	NF-100(0.1%)	25.56±1.08 d	32.38±1.34 d	33.18±1.15 d	34.99±1.28 c	32.51±1.03 d
	迈道 Madao(0.3%)	48.24±1.44 b	50.39±1.24 b	52.73±1.18 b	53.17±1.56 b	55.60±1.55 b
叶片背面 Back side of leaves	对照 Control	65.01±1.82 a	64.98±1.21 a	70.93±1.58 a	74.97±3.21 a	84.68±1.75 a
	GY-T160(0.5%)	29.94±1.31 c	46.40±1.69 b	50.68±1.44 b	52.98±0.87 b	45.89±2.05 c
	NF-100(0.1%)	20.94±1.52 d	26.06±1.21 c	23.23±0.81 c	44.26±1.64 c	43.23±1.63 c
	迈道 Madao(0.3%)	43.66±1.46 b	48.26±1.15 b	51.91±2.07 b	52.89±2.57 b	66.97±1.65 b

表4 5%阿维菌素乳油添加不同助剂后对苹果黄蚜的田间防治效果

Table 4 Control efficacy of abamectin 5% EC added with different surfactants against *Aphis citricola*

药剂处理 Treatment	剂量 Dosage/ (g·hm ⁻²)	虫口 基数 Number	药后 3 d 3 d after treatment		药后 7 d 7 d after treatment		药后 14 d 14 d after treatment	
			虫口数	防效	虫口数	防效	虫口数	防效
			Number	Control efficacy/%	Number	Control efficacy/%	Number	Control efficacy/%
5%阿维菌素 EC Abamectin 5% EC	150.00	2 359.25	830.75	58.82 bc	223.50	90.01 ab	81.25	94.82 ab
5%阿维菌素 EC+0.5% GY-T1602 Abamectin 5% EC+0.5% GY-T1602	120.00	1 803.25	306.50	82.14 ab	97.75	92.03 ab	30.25	97.08 a
5%阿维菌素 EC +0.1% NF100 Abamectin 5% EC+0.1% NF100	120.00	2 117.00	214.75	84.95 a	58.00	95.97 a	32.00	95.84 ab
5%阿维菌素 EC+0.3%迈道 Abamectin 5% EC+0.3% Madao	120.00	1 021.50	403.25	59.35 bc	189.75	80.02 abc	35.50	95.35 ab
清水对照 Water control	-	1 923.75	1 866.75	-	1 827.75	-	1 530.00	-

处理差异不显著;药后 7 d~14 d,各处理防效达到 80.02%~97.08%,与阿维菌素 150 g·hm⁻²处理差异不显著。添加助剂的 3 个处理在防效相当或显著高于 150 g·hm⁻²处理的情况下,均可减少阿维菌素药量达 20%。

3 讨论

随着“农药使用量零增长行动”的推进,喷雾助剂的应用在其中发挥着越来越重要的作用。通过喷雾助剂的使用,提高农药的有效利用率,增强药效,达到减量目的的研究越来越多。如:0.03%的有机硅 Silwet 408 对 2%甲维盐微乳剂有明显的增效作用,使用后对小菜蛾幼虫毒力提高了 2.37 倍^[17]; 20%阿维·杀虫单微乳剂 750 倍液中添加 0.3%矿物源增效助剂 GY-Spry,在保证对小菜蛾防治效果的

情况下,药剂用量可减少 33%^[12]。

本研究中甲酯化植物油增效助剂 GY-T1602,以植物源材料为主,具有优异的润湿、渗透及保湿性能,有研究表明 GY-T1602 能提高杀虫剂 80%烯啶·吡蚜酮水分散粒剂对褐飞虱 3 日龄若虫的毒力^[18],在防治花生棉铃虫时加入不同浓度甲基化植物油,可减少 5.7%甲维盐水分散粒剂用量 10%和 20%^[19]。矿物源增效助剂“迈道”,以精制矿物油为原料,它能堵塞昆虫气孔,提高药液润湿渗透性,周川浩等^[20]报道,“迈道”能显著提高吡虫啉和啶虫脒药液在棉花叶片上的展布面积,但在降低药液表面张力方面作用并不显著,因而田间增效不明显。助剂 NF-100 是一种脂肪胺共聚物和糖基类表面活性剂混合而成的专用农用助剂,具有超强的润湿展着能力,耐冲刷,对作物安全,目前, NF-100 尚未见相关研究报

道。本研究中,减量目标药剂阿维菌素,其主要用于登记防治螨类、各种鳞翅目害虫和蚜虫。笔者测定其对苹果黄蚜毒力显著高于吡虫啉、啉虫脒这些防治蚜虫的打药剂,由于阿维菌素是一类广谱性生物源农药,防治用量较大,减量使用必然能延缓害虫抗药性,延长其使用寿命。

提高农药有效利用率的关键在于提高农药药液在靶标上润湿或沉积,药液在靶标上的润湿性能通常用表面张力、接触角等参数衡量^[21]。王秋霞等^[22]研究表明随着甲酯化植物油浓度的增加,药液表面张力下降到一定水平后趋于稳定,田间则随着甲酯化植物油用量的增加,能显著提高对玉米杂草的防效。本研究中也出现相同的趋势,3种助剂在推荐用量下均能显著降低阿维菌素不同浓度药液的表面张力和接触角,在添加助剂量不变的情况下,随着药液浓度的降低,表面张力却不再降低;且仅在目前的添加量下,对苹果黄蚜的防效有增效作用,可减少阿维菌素药量达20%,因此,关于其不同添加量与增效作用的关系仍需进一步研究。

目前对喷雾助剂选择规律和理论的研究还十分有限,今后加强对喷雾助剂的作用机制及选择规律的研究,对于提高药效、降低农药使用量有着重要意义^[23]。

4 结 论

研究了3种不同助剂对阿维菌素药液表面活性及对靶润湿性能的影响,表明添加0.5%GY-T1602或0.1%NF-100或0.3%迈道能显著增加阿维菌素对苹果叶片的润湿性,田间对苹果黄蚜的防效表明,在保证防效情况下3种助剂均能减少阿维菌素药量达20%。

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