

# 苹小卷叶蛾性信息素诱捕器田间诱捕效应的影响因子

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**摘要:**【目的】探索科学应用苹小卷叶蛾的性信息素监测技术。【方法】利用信息素诱捕确定苹小卷叶蛾发生规律, 比较研究性信息素诱捕器类型、放置位置、诱芯数量、诱捕器间隔距离等对苹小卷叶蛾雄性成虫诱捕效果的影响。【结果】水盆型诱捕器和三角形诱捕效果较好, 诱捕器悬挂高度为2 m时诱捕量显著高于悬挂高度为1 m时诱捕量( $p < 0.05$ )。每诱捕器设置2个诱芯显示诱捕量效果高于其他诱芯设置数量( $p < 0.05$ )。诱捕器间距为35 m时诱捕量显著高于其他诱捕器间距诱捕量, 在诱捕器间距小于35 m时, 诱捕量随着诱捕器间距的增加而增加, 间距增加至45 m时, 诱捕量有所下降。【结论】可选用水盆型或三角形诱捕器对苹小卷叶蛾进行监测, 诱捕器的悬挂高度为超过树体高度1/2, 每诱捕器设置2个诱芯, 间距设置为35 m, 可实现对苹小卷叶蛾最佳的诱捕效果, 研究结果可对科学应用苹小卷叶蛾的信息素监测技术提供指导。

**关键词:**苹小卷叶蛾; 性信息素; 种群动态; 诱捕效果

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## Factors affecting the efficacy of capturing *Adoxophyes orana* by sex pheromone traps

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**Abstract:**【Objective】The summer fruit tortrix moth (*Adoxophyes orana* Zhou et Fu) is one of the main pests in apple and peach orchards. Sex pheromone trapping has shown that the moths are not concentrated in any particular habitat. Application of insect sex pheromones as a biological control technology has the advantages of high specificity, no pollution and safety for its natural enemies, and has received ever-increasing attention. A rational way of using synthetic sex pheromone on pest management takes great effect on reducing the use of pesticides. Insect sex pheromones have been successfully used in agriculture and forest pest management programs. To explore the scientific technology for monitoring *Adoxophyes orana* by using sex pheromones, the best combination of sex pheromone lures and traps were chosen, and the results improved the possibility to implement the specific control methods against *Adoxophyes orana* in orchard IPM. 【Methods】The occurrence patterns of *Adoxophyes orana* were studied by sex pheromone traps in Zhengzhou area of Henan province after 3 years' continuous investigation (2016—2018). The effects of the types (triangle, basin, boat, cylindrical), placement locations (at height of 1 m, 1.5 m, 2 m), lure numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), and intervals of sex pheromone traps (15 m, 25 m, 35 m, 45 m) on the efficacy of capturing *Adoxophyes orana* were examined. Hanging traps were placed on the external branches of the tree canopy, and the number of *Adoxophyes orana* captured by each trap was recorded every week. The trap position changed to reduce the error caused by the different insect population density in the orchard. Each treatment was repeated 4 times. 【Results】The results showed

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that *Adoxophyes orana* bred 4 generations yearly in Zhengzhou, Henan province, the period for trapping the adult moth lasted from April to September, over wintering generation began to emerge in the mid and late April, and the adult population reached the maximum peak in late April to early May. After overwintering, several generations of the moth reproduced with overlapping generations. The results showed the number of male adults trapped by the triangle trap ( $14.92\pm0.72$ ) and basin trap ( $15.57\pm2.48$ ) was significantly higher than the boat traps ( $6.36\pm2.20$ ) and cylindrical trap ( $6.02\pm2.09$ ) ( $p < 0.05$ ), in which no significant difference was found in trapping effect between triangle- and basin-shape traps, and between boat- and cylindrical-shape traps, respectively. There was no significant difference in the trapping effect between the height of 2 m ( $15.98\pm1.12$ ) and 1.5 m ( $14.32\pm0.36$ ). The trapping effect of lures placed at height of 2 m was significantly higher than that of 1 m ( $10.94\pm2.97$ ) ( $p < 0.05$ ). The numbers of *Adoxophyes orana* caught by traps with different number lures were:  $1.75\pm0.05$  (1 lure),  $3.43\pm0.23$  (2 lures),  $2.11\pm0.39$  (3 lures),  $2.22\pm0.21$  (4 lures) and  $2.39\pm0.30$  (5 lures), and the trapping effect of 2 lures in each trap was extremely significantly higher than other number lures ( $p < 0.05$ ). The amount of trapping was the least when 1 lure was set in the trap. There was no significant difference in the amounts of trapping after more lures (3, 4 or 5) were set in each trap ( $p > 0.05$ ). The results showed that the inducement of pheromone to *Adoxophyes orana* could not increase with the increase of pheromone. The daily amounts of trapping set at different interval of sex pheromone traps were 15 m ( $1.73\pm0.24$ ), 25m ( $1.94\pm0.26$ ), 35m ( $2.64\pm0.36$ ), and 45 m ( $2.08\pm0.08$ ), respectively. The traps away from 35 m in distance had the largest trapping number than other interval. When the distance was less than 35m, the amount of traps increased with the the distance between traps. When the traps were placed away from 45 m in distance, the amount of traps decreased. 【Conclusion】The factors affecting field trapping of *Adoxophyes orana* by sex pheromone were as follows: using a triangle or basin trap, placing the lures more than 1/2 of the height of the tree, setting 2 lures in each trap and setting 35 m as the interval, in order to achieve the best trapping effect on *Adoxophyes orana*. The present results could be referred in scientific monitoring *Adoxophyes orana* by sex pheromones.

**Key words:** *Adoxophyes orana*; Sex pheromone; Population dynamics; Trapping efficacy

苹小卷叶蛾 (*Adoxophyes orana beijingensis* Zhou et Fu) 又称小黄卷叶蛾、远东卷叶蛾、苹褐带卷蛾, 周建中等<sup>[1]</sup>认为苹果上发生的苹小卷叶蛾与为害棉花的棉褐带卷蛾属于同种不同亚种, 将苹小卷叶蛾和棉褐带卷蛾分别被定名为 *Adoxophyes orana beijingensis* Zhou et Fu 和 *Adoxophyes orana orana* Fischer von Roslerstamm, 主要危害苹果、梨、桃、樱桃、杏、李、山楂等多种果树, 在国内外广泛分布。幼虫常吐丝缀连叶片, 潜居缀叶中取食为害, 造成卷叶; 此外, 还能潜伏于叶与果或果与果相接的地方, 食果面, 甚至能啃食套塑膜袋的果实, 严重影响果品的产量和品质, 且幼虫有转果为害习性, 一头幼虫可危害 6~8 个果实<sup>[2-3]</sup>。近年来, 该虫在我国北方果区发生危害逐渐加重, 危害面积也不断扩大<sup>[4-5]</sup>。卷叶类害虫由于一般潜居缀叶中, 施药后很难直接与药剂接触, 化学防治比较困难。

有关苹小卷叶蛾的研究报道, 国内外多集中在生物学特性观察、寄主植物对其发育和繁殖的影响、发生规律调查、自然天敌控制、防治药剂筛选和综合防治措施等方面<sup>[5-11]</sup>, 以及应用性信息素监测预警、诱杀、迷向方面<sup>[12-17]</sup>。在利用性信息素进行害虫监测和诱杀应用中, 诱捕器的类型、放置高度、密度、性信息素的诱芯诱剂组分及含量和配比等要素均十分重要, 直接影响到诱捕效率和有效使用时间。对桃小食心虫、梨小食心虫、苹果蠹蛾等害虫的信息素诱捕器田间诱捕效应影响因子均有详细的研究<sup>[18-23]</sup>, 但苹小卷叶蛾的信息素诱捕应用影响因子的研究尚存空白, 笔者对苹小卷叶蛾性信息素诱芯的田间应用参数(诱捕器类型、诱捕器悬挂高度、诱芯数量以及分布间距等)进行了系统研究, 为建立完善的信息素诱捕系统和长期有效的监控体系提供依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 性信息素诱芯来源

性信息素诱芯购于北京中捷四方科贸有限公司,载体为绿色反口钟型橡胶塞,主要成分为顺-11-十四烯乙酸酯和顺-9-十四烯乙酸酯。

### 1.2 苹小卷叶蛾成虫发生动态调查

2016—2018年,利用信息素诱捕苹小卷叶蛾成虫监测其发生动态,在桃园悬挂4个三角形诱捕器,5 d调查1次诱捕苹小卷叶蛾雄成虫数量。

### 1.3 诱捕处理的设置及方法

诱捕器类型影响的处理设置:水盆式、船式、三角形和圆柱形4种,水盆式诱捕器采用直径为25 cm的小水盆,上部采用细铁丝悬挂,水盆内注入0.1%洗衣粉水溶液,诱芯用铁丝固定距离液面1~1.5 cm,其他3种诱捕器均购于北京中捷四方科贸有限公司。

诱捕器悬挂位置影响的处理设置:采用三角形诱捕器,分别距离地面1、1.5和2 m。

诱芯数量影响的处理设置:采用三角形诱捕器,分别设置1个、2个、3个、4个、5个诱芯·诱捕器<sup>-1</sup>。

诱捕器间距影响的处理设置:采用三角形诱捕器,分别设置诱捕器间距15、25、35和45 m。

### 1.4 不同诱捕处理诱蛾效果调查

试验设置在河南省郑州市管城区南曹乡张华楼村桃园,树龄平均10 a,株行距为2 m×4 m,品种为‘松森’和‘秋红’,沙质土壤,果园管理良好,树势中庸。按照上述试验设置,在桃树树冠外部侧枝上悬挂诱捕器,记录各诱捕器捕获的苹小卷叶蛾的数量,清理诱捕器内其他昆虫及植物残落物,同时更换诱捕器位置,以减少由于果园中虫口密度不同造成的误差,每个处理设置4次重复,试验期间每诱捕器诱到总虫量除以监测天数即为每日诱捕量。

### 1.5 数据分析

使用SPSS 20.0软件,采用单向方差分析最小显著差数法(one-way ANOVA LSD)比较不同处理间诱捕苹小卷叶蛾虫量的差异。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 苹小卷叶蛾种群动态

从2016—2018年信息素诱捕监测苹小卷叶蛾的种群动态结果(图1)可以看出,在河南郑州地区

苹小卷叶蛾一年发生4代,越冬代在4月中下旬开始羽化,4月底到5月初达到成虫发生高峰。每年第一代成虫高峰期过后桃园施用虫酰肼,控制了第2代的苹小卷叶蛾发生量。此外,各代成虫高峰期间出现小高峰,应为果园中苹小卷叶蛾世代重叠所产生的现象。9月底后未诱到苹小卷叶蛾成虫,第3代成虫产卵孵化后为越冬代幼虫。

### 2.2 诱捕器类型对苹小卷叶蛾诱捕效果的影响

诱捕器类型对苹小卷叶蛾诱捕效果的影响如图2所示。水盆型诱捕器、三角形诱捕器、船型诱捕器和圆柱形诱捕器的每日诱捕量分别为每诱捕器( $15.57\pm2.48$ )头、( $14.92\pm0.72$ )头、( $6.36\pm2.20$ )头、( $6.02\pm2.09$ )头,经统计分析,三角形诱捕器和水盆型诱捕器的诱捕量显著高于船型诱捕器和圆柱形诱捕器,而三角形诱捕器和水盆型诱捕器之间的诱捕量差异不显著。

### 2.3 不同诱捕器悬挂高度对苹小卷叶蛾诱捕效果的影响

诱捕器不同的悬挂高度对苹小卷叶蛾诱捕效果的影响如图3所示。诱捕器悬挂高度为2、1.5和1 m时每日诱捕量分别为每诱捕器( $15.98\pm1.12$ )头、( $14.32\pm0.36$ )头、( $10.94\pm2.97$ )头,诱捕器2 m的悬挂高度有最好的诱捕能力,诱捕器悬挂高度为2 m和1.5 m时诱捕效果差异不显著,而诱捕器悬挂高度为1 m时,诱捕效果较差,悬挂高度为2 m时诱捕量显著高于悬挂高度为1 m时诱捕量( $p<0.05$ )。

### 2.4 不同诱芯数量对苹小卷叶蛾诱捕效果的影响

单诱捕器不同诱芯数量对苹小卷叶蛾诱捕效果的影响如图4所示。每诱捕器设置不同诱芯数量时的每日诱捕量分别为1个( $1.75\pm0.05$ 头)、2个( $3.43\pm0.23$ 头)、3个( $2.11\pm0.39$ 头)、4个( $2.22\pm0.21$ 头)、5个( $2.39\pm0.30$ 头),统计分析可以看出,每诱捕器设置2个诱芯时诱捕量效果显著高于其他诱芯设置数量( $p<0.05$ ),当诱捕器设置1个诱芯时诱捕量最少,当每诱捕器设置3个、4个、5个诱芯时,三者之间的诱捕量差异不显著( $p>0.05$ ),说明信息素对苹小卷叶蛾引诱效率并非随信息素量的增加而递增的模式。

### 2.5 不同诱捕器间隔距离对苹小卷叶蛾诱捕效果的影响

诱捕器不同设置间距对苹小卷叶蛾诱捕效果的影响如图5所示。诱捕器设置不同间距的每日每诱

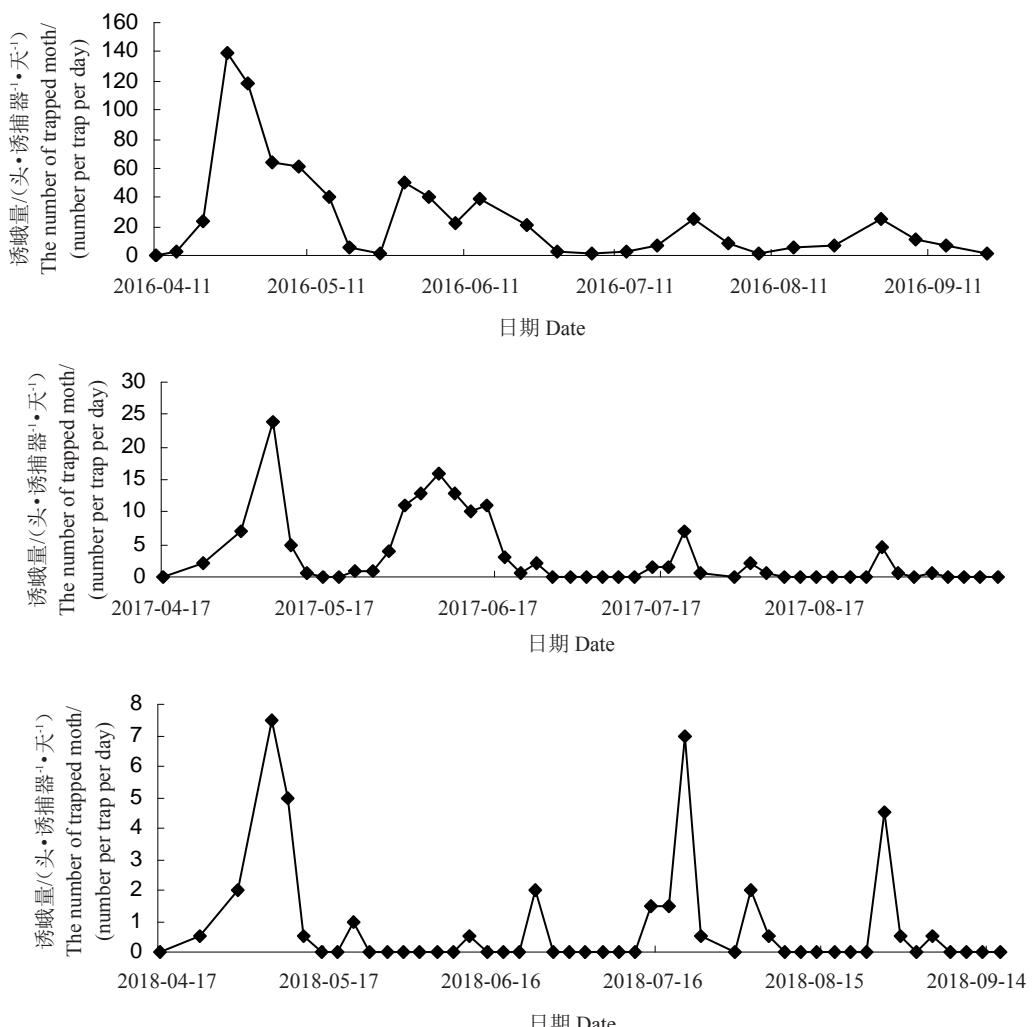


图1 苹小卷叶蛾种群动态(2016—2018年)

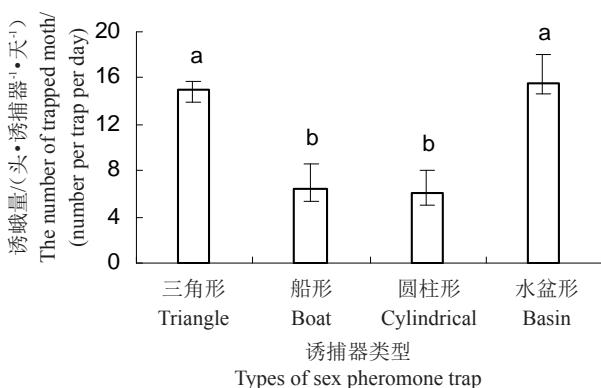
Fig. 1 Population dynamic of *Adoxophyes orana* male moth (in 2016—2018)

图2 不同诱捕器类型诱捕苹小卷叶蛾的诱捕量

Fig. 2 Daily average number of *Adoxophyes orana* caught by different types sex pheromone traps

捕器的诱捕量分别为 15 m ( $1.73 \pm 0.24$  头)、25 m ( $1.94 \pm 0.26$  头)、35 m ( $2.64 \pm 0.36$  头)、45 m ( $2.08 \pm 0.08$  头)，诱捕器设置间距为 35 m 时诱捕量最大，显著高于其他诱捕器间距诱捕量。在诱捕器间距小于

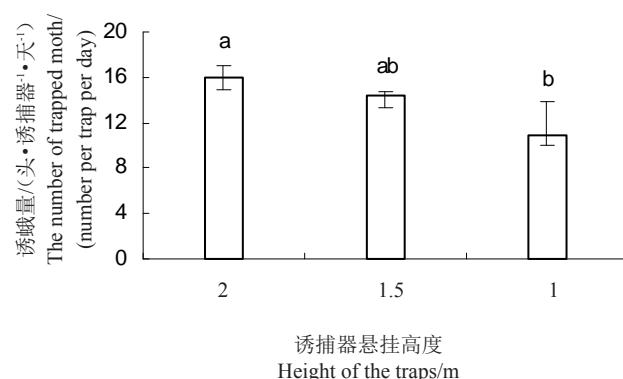


图3 不同诱捕器悬挂高度诱捕苹小卷叶蛾的诱捕量

Fig. 3 Daily average number of *Adoxophyes orana* caught by different trap heights

35 m 时，诱捕量随着诱捕器间距的增加而增加，诱捕器间距超过 35 m 后，诱捕量有所下降。不同的诱捕器设置间距会影响到性信息素密度水平，设置 35 m 的诱捕间距，有较好的性信息素诱捕密度表现。

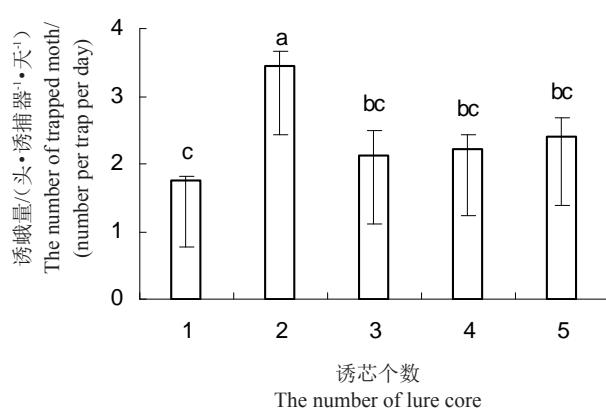


图4 诱芯数量对苹小卷叶蛾诱捕量的影响

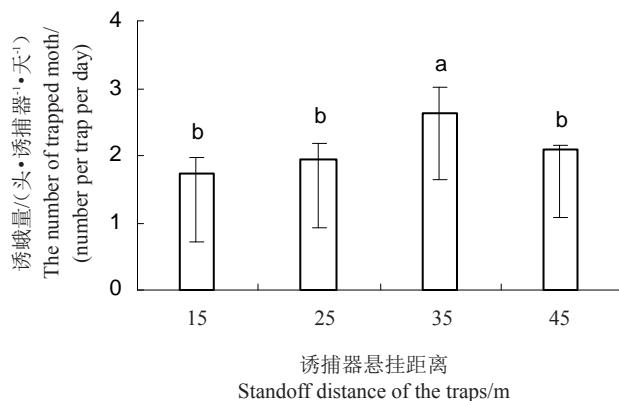
Fig. 4 Daily average number of *Adoxophyes orana* caught by different lure numbers

图5 诱捕器间隔距离对诱捕量的影响

Fig. 5 Daily average number of *Adoxophyes orana* caught by different trap intervals

### 3 讨 论

随着人们对食品安全意识逐步提高,化学药剂因其对食品安全的危害等因素在水果生产中已经受到严格限制,利用昆虫性信息素进行监测预报、诱杀、迷向等方法防治害虫具有无毒、无污染、专一性强等特点,可满足对农业可持续发展的需求<sup>[16,24]</sup>。本研究在现有引诱剂的基础上,研究最合适的应用技术,寻找最经济高效的诱捕器生产材料以及类型、最优的果园应用方法,针对苹小卷叶蛾发生规律进行防治。

最佳诱捕器的设计应是根据目标昆虫在接近信息素源时所做的最近距离飞行行为确定,4种诱捕器中,三角形诱捕器和水盆型诱捕效果较好,同时,由于三角形诱捕器造价低,使用较水盆型诱捕器方便,会更加适合监测使用。本研究结果与翟小伟等<sup>[18]</sup>所报道的三角形诱捕器对苹果蠹蛾诱捕效果较

好的研究结果相类似,分析其原因可能与三角形诱捕器两端开口,诱捕器内通风良好,性信息素能够在果园中顺利的散播后形成较大扩散范围有关<sup>[25]</sup>。同时,水盆型诱捕器在本试验中表现出较好的诱捕效果,与张新平等<sup>[26]</sup>研究水盆法对梨小食心虫的诱捕结果相符,但水盆型诱捕器的诱捕结果受水盆盆面大小影响较大。

信息素诱捕器的放置位置对诱捕效果也有显著影响,但因防治对象的飞行能力及寄主植物种类不同,放置部位对诱捕效果的影响也不相同<sup>[27]</sup>。翟小伟等<sup>[18]</sup>对苹果蠹蛾诱捕的研究发现,不同的树高以及不同的品种之间,同样的悬挂高度会产生不同的诱捕效果。本试验所研究对象苹小卷叶蛾主要分布在桃树的上层和中层,尤以上层最多,而下层数量最少。本试验所在试验果园树高大多为3 m左右,诱捕苹小卷叶蛾的量随着诱捕器的高度的增加而增加,当设置高度为2 m时的诱捕效果显著高于高度为1 m时,而1.5 m与2 m悬挂高度的诱捕效果差异不显著,可根据果园树高以及人工悬挂及调查成本调整悬挂高度,但一般应设置为果树1/2高度以上位置,且苹小卷叶蛾较喜欢危害新叶,可将诱捕器悬挂在树冠外围<sup>[28]</sup>。

诱芯数量往往能直接影响昆虫信息素的密度,然而昆虫对何种密度下的信息素具有最敏感的反应需要做详细系统的统计才能得知。本试验利用诱芯数量进行了信息素挥发量对诱捕影响分析,得出设置2个诱芯时具有最好的诱捕效果。本试验采用的方法与陈西宁等<sup>[19]</sup>研究不同数量诱芯对梨小食心虫的诱捕影响方法相同,得到了相似结果,而封云涛等<sup>[20]</sup>所采用的则是按照单位面积下放置不同数目的诱芯,以密度为参考数据,这样直接综合了诱芯数量和设置间距两种因素,两种方法可以相互补充,进行使用参考。

诱芯设置密度也是诱捕效果的一个重要因素,从信息素诱虫的原理上分析,信息素的传播和果园内的通风条件、气候条件有着密切的联系。有研究团队对桃小食心虫信息素设置间距因素影响进行过系统的研究,他们以单位密度进行设置,可以减少干扰因素的影响<sup>[23]</sup>。本试验通过设置不同诱捕距离确定了合理的诱捕器间隔,对科学设置诱捕器密度精准监测苹小卷叶蛾发生量及合理布局信息素诱杀器有指导意义。

在应用技术上,影响性信息素诱捕效果的因素很多,包括性诱剂的含量、组分,载体材料成分及颜色,诱捕器的颜色、类型与规格、设置方法(高度、密度),气象因子(风力、风向、降雨光照等)、寄主植物、昆虫自身的生理特性等。本试验通过对诱捕器种类、悬挂高度、诱芯数量、间隔距离等因素对诱捕苹小卷叶蛾的影响进行分析,确定了苹小卷叶蛾最佳监测诱捕条件,在参考本试验的结论下,生产上可以研究耐久度高、成本便宜的三角形诱捕器,合理的设置诱捕器悬挂高度与悬挂间距,精准预测苹小卷叶蛾发生规律与发生量,对生产中指导科学防治有着实用的参考意义,本试验过程中通过连续三年监测苹小卷叶蛾发生规律指导科学用药,显著减少了苹小卷叶蛾的发生量,取得了良好的防治效果。

## 4 结 论

通过对苹小卷叶蛾性信息素田间诱捕影响因子研究表明,可选用水盆型或三角形诱捕器对苹小卷叶蛾进行监测,诱捕器的悬挂高度为超过树体高度1/2,按试验诱芯种类可每诱捕器内设置2个诱芯,诱捕器间距设置为35 m,可实现对苹小卷叶蛾最佳的诱捕效果,本研究结果可对科学应用苹小卷叶蛾的信息素监测技术提供指导。

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