

# 药液黏附功在防治梨小食心虫农药减施中的作用

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**摘要:**【目的】针对目前农药制剂筛选过程繁琐, 同时使用量较大, 环境污染严重, 稀释倍数不明确等问题, 提出一种将高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂在不同稀释倍数下的黏附功及其黏附曲线与果树叶片的表面自由能、田间药效试验的数据相结合, 筛选出最佳药剂以及使用倍数的方法。以期建立一种在室内快速筛选药剂以及合理喷施浓度的方案, 为达到药剂正确施用, 实现减施增效的目的提供理论依据。【方法】首先采用光学视频接触角测量仪, 研究去离子水、乙二醇、甲酰胺标准试剂在苹果树叶片远轴面与近轴面的接触角, 通过 Owens-Wendt-Rabel-Kaelble (OWRK) 法计算苹果叶片的表面自由能; 随后将表面自由能与已经测出的不同药液的表面张力相结合, 利用光学视频接触角测量仪 SCA22 软件, 计算不同稀释倍数的药液在苹果叶片表面上的黏附功并绘制黏附功等值曲线。【结果】在苹果近轴面及其远轴面上, 3号药剂最接近最佳线, 黏附效果最好, 其次为2号药剂。田间药效验证试验中, 3号药剂的防治效果最佳, 1号药剂防效最差。【结论】综合苹果叶片的表面自由能, 药液的表面张力、黏附功以及黏附功曲线, 对梨小食心虫的防治效果等因素, 推荐高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂在防治梨小食心虫时使用3号药剂稀释3 000倍使用, 可以在室内通过黏附功等试验筛选最佳药剂及其使用浓度, 减少药剂在田间的药效试验次数。

**关键词:** 梨小食心虫; 高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂; 表面自由能; 黏附功; 田间药效

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## Effects of pesticides adhesive work on reducing pesticide application to controlling *Grapholita molesta* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】As the current pesticide preparation screening process was tedious large amount of pesticide application was environmentally disastrous, and the dilution rate was not clear, a method was proposed to combine adhesion work and its adhesion curve of beta-cyfluthrin EW at different dilution rates with surface free energy of fruit tree leaves and data of field efficacy trials, in order to directly screen out the best pesticide and applying rates. This study would establish a way for rapidly screening pesticide indoors and spraying at reasonable concentrations, which could provide a theoretical basis for proper application of pesticide, to accomplish chemical reduction and efficiency improvement. 【Methods】The veined sections of the fresh apple leaves were removed, then they were cut into strips of 0.5 cm × 5.0 cm, sticking to the slide with double-sided tape. The slides were placed on the sample surface of the contact angle measuring device, three syringes prepared in advance were used to absorb deionized water, ethylene glycol and DMF, respectively, and then they were settled on the contact angle measuring device successively, 10 drops were dripped to the abaxial and adaxial surfaces of the leaves, to

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study the contact angle of abaxial and adaxial surfaces for three standard reagent of deionized water, ethylene glycol and DMF on apple leaves, by using optical contact angle measuring device to analyze the droplet profile, and using OWRK method to count surface free energy of leaves. The surface free energy combined with surface tension of different Beta-cyfluthrin EW was measured, by using optical contact angle measuring device SCA22 software to calculate adhesion work and its contour curve of different beta-cyfluthrin EW dilutions on apple leaf surface. The field pharmacodynamic test was carried out for *Grapholita molesta* at Jinzhong city, Shanxi province. Three concentration gradients were set for each agent, and total treatments were 12, with clear water as the control. A total of 13 test groups were designed, and a protection line was set for each treatment with 3 replicates in random blocks. **【Results】** The adhesive work of each agent on the adaxial surfaces of apple leaves was greater than that on the abaxial surfaces, as for the same agent, the adhesion work gradually added with the increase of dilution ratio on both adaxial and abaxial surfaces. For different agents, the difference in adhesion work was small at the same dilution ratio, and the difference in emulsifier combination had little effect on adhesion work. The adhesion work was the interaction force between the agent diluent and the target foliage, this effect can be an intermolecular force, or a combination of different bonds, and it can be a long-term stable mechanical action at a microscopic interface. The greater the adhesion work, the closer the binding between the liquid and the target, and it stuck to the leaves easier. The contour of adhesion work was based on the contact angle and the agent on the target leaf surface, and the adhesion work curve of the agent on the leaf surface was drawn accordingly, and the adhesion effect of the medicinal solution on the leaf surface was studied from the following two aspects: wetting and adhesion. The study on adhesion work and adhesion curve showed that on adaxial and abaxial surfaces of the apple leaves, when third beta-cyfluthrin EW was closest to the optimum line, the adhesive effect was best. Verifying tests in the field showed that third beta-cyfluthrin EW controlling effect was best, at a dilution of 2 000 and 3 000 times, and the efficacy of third beta-cyfluthrin EW was 97.00% and 98.50%, respectively, followed by the second ones, the efficacy was about 90.00%. The effect with first control was the worst, the highest control effect was 84.93%, and the lowest control effect was only 71.47%. **【Conclusion】** The dispersive force component was the main component on the adaxial and abaxial surfaces of the apple leaves. According to the different periods of different crops, the leaf surface properties are quite different, further trial is required, the mechanism to the effects of different components in the liquid, the content of the components of the crop leaves, and the microstructure of the waxy layer on the adhesion work of will need to be studied, so as to improve screening of liquid by adhesion work and determination of optimal concentration. Combined surface free energy of apple leaves with the surface tension of the liquid, adhesion work and adhesion work curves, the effect of prevention and control to *Grapholita molesta* could be better revealed. It was recommended that the beta-cyfluthrin EW should be diluted to 3 000 times with no. 3 agent for the control of *Grapholita molesta*, and the best agent and its applied concentration can be screened by experiments indoors with the aid of adhesion work, so as to reduce the number of field trials, extend into field applications, save large amount of manpower and materials, and improve the efficiency. It is of great significance to reduce pesticide application and increase control efficacy in orchards, delaying the occurrence of drug resistance and protecting the ecological environment. **Key words:** *Grapholita molesta*; Beta-cyfluthrin EW; Surface free energy; Work of adhesion; Field efficiency

梨小食心虫具有分布广,寄主种类多等特点<sup>[1]</sup>,在山西省晋中地区,第一代成虫在6月末就已经开始出现,前期主要对果树的嫩梢产生危害,秋后则主要为害果实,同时对树冠的扩大和成形产生严重影响,为害果实时会使果肉变得腐败而掉落,造成果实的大量减产,使果农的收益减少<sup>[2]</sup>,农药等化学防治和性信息素等生物防治已广泛应用于梨小食心虫的防治<sup>[3]</sup>。高效氟氯氰菊酯是一种新型的拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂,具有用量小、浓度低,杀虫谱广、持效期长等特点,是国家重点提倡的农药产品之一<sup>[4-5]</sup>。山西省农业科学院植物保护研究所经过开发与探索,成功将其制成水乳剂并进行了润湿性能的研究<sup>[6]</sup>、制剂的筛选、桃小食心虫防效的研究<sup>[7]</sup>、不同药械对该剂型防效的影响<sup>[8]</sup>、剪切流变性质的探究等,同时本课题组对该水乳剂的稳定性、粒径等进行了细致的测定<sup>[9]</sup>。目前,由于农药不合理使用导致施药量较大,环境污染严重等问题越来越严重,同时在确定药剂的最佳使用稀释倍数所进行的田间药效试验存在过程繁杂、误差较大等问题,如何在不影响防效的情况下快速筛选高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂的最佳配方、并且提高其利用率、降低使用量、减少田间药效试验的工作量成为了课题组应用研究急需解决的问题。笔者将探讨如何通过药剂的黏附功来筛选出药剂的最佳配方及浓度,提高药剂的筛选率以及在源头处筛选出最佳使用浓度,降低田间药效试验次数。

黏附性是指任何两种物质可以通过分子间作用力或者是化学键的结合作用、微观界面长期稳定的机械作用在接触界面形成结合,所以黏附是物理与化学等作用夹杂的复杂过程<sup>[10]</sup>。

液体与固体表面的分子排列比较稀疏,但两种物质的内部分子则排列紧密,表面张力 $\delta f$ 是由于分子间的相互作用力形成。当液体表面增加单位面积 $\delta s$ 时,表面张力 $\delta f$ 做的功 $\delta \gamma$ 叫做表面自由能,即可以通过测试材料的表面张力来计算其表面自由能<sup>[11]</sup>。

当液体-固体-气体接触界面处的表面张力达到应力平衡状态时,根据Young氏方程可得:

$$\gamma_s - \gamma_{sl} = \gamma_l \cos \alpha \quad (1)$$

式中 $\gamma_s$ (solid)为固体表面的自由能, $\gamma_l$ (liquid)为液体的表面自由能, $\gamma_{sl}$ 为固液两相间的界面自由能, $\alpha$ 为液体在固体表面的接触角。

依据OWRK法<sup>[12-13]</sup>可以将表面自由能分解为色

散分量与极性分量两部分,即:

$$\gamma^d - \gamma^p = \gamma \quad (2)$$

式中, $\gamma$ 表示液体或固体的表面自由能, $\gamma^d$ (dispersion)表示由分子间相互作用产生的色散分量, $\gamma^p$ (polar)表示表面自由能的极性分量,由Lewis酸( $\gamma^+$ )和Lewis碱( $\gamma^-$ )两部分组成,表面自由能的极性分量为 $\gamma^+$ 与 $\gamma^-$ 的几何平均,即 $\gamma^p = 2\sqrt{\gamma^+ \gamma^-}$ ,所以:

$$\gamma = \gamma^d + 2\sqrt{\gamma^+ \gamma^-} \quad (3)$$

通过在式(1)中引入极性分量与酸碱作用力可以得到固-液界面张力的表达方式:

$$\gamma_{sl} = \gamma_s + \gamma_l - 2\sqrt{\gamma_s^p \gamma_l^p} - 2\sqrt{\gamma_s^d \gamma_l^d} \quad (4)$$

根据分子热力学原理,两相和三相物质的表面结合能与表面自由能参数间存在如下关系:

$$W_{ls} = \gamma_l + \gamma_s - \gamma_{sl}; \quad (5)$$

$$W_{lsk} = \gamma_{sk} + \gamma_{sl} - \gamma_{lk} \quad (6)$$

$W_{ls}$ 为两相物质的界面结合能; $W_{lsk}$ 为三相物质的界面结合能;

结合式(3)、(4)可以得到:

$$W_{lsk} = 2\sqrt{\gamma_s^+ \gamma_l^-} + 2\sqrt{\gamma_s^- \gamma_l^+} + 2\sqrt{\gamma_s^d \gamma_l^d} \quad (7)$$

根据式(7)可知,只要测试苹果叶面与药液的表面自由能及其色散分量与极性分量就可以算出叶面与药液的黏附功<sup>[14]</sup>。

目前关于黏附功应用主要集中在研究沥青和矿料的黏附性效应以及材料科学方面<sup>[15-16]</sup>,如Bhasion等<sup>[17]</sup>根据有水和无水的不同条件下沥青与矿料的黏附功,推断出不同矿料与沥青间的黏附性能差别较大。王元元等<sup>[18]</sup>通过挂片法测出沥青与矿料的表面能,认为沥青与矿料拌合过程中始态、代表态和终态等不同状态下的黏附功不同。肖庆一等<sup>[19]</sup>介绍了使用表面张力测定仪测定沥青的表面张力,再利用接触角测量仪测定沥青在不同矿料表面上的接触角,最后通过黏附功理论计算其表面自由能,以此作为评价沥青与矿料黏附性的方法。关于通过黏附功理论来研究药剂的筛选,并结合田间药效的验证,选出最佳稀释倍数的研究较少,本文创新的利用黏附功来探究高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂药液的最佳配方及其使用浓度,减少了田间药效的工作量,最终成功的将室内研究理论成果推广到田间实际应用中去。

长期以来我国制剂加工领域对制剂黏附功等基础理论的研究不够重视,都是以乳化剂混配和制作工艺改造为重点,导致我国黏附功等制剂理论发展

相对滞后。而提高药液有效利用率的研究大多集中在药剂本身和施药器械上,对于药液在靶标作物上的黏附性研究较少,这方面的理论知识和相关技术严重缺乏,成为制约我国农药发展的一个重要因素。笔者在之前试验的基础上,继续开展黏附功与防效关系的研究,结合果树叶片的表面自由能、梨小食心虫田间药效的验证试验,探讨如何通过黏附功来筛选药剂及其最佳稀释倍数,建立利用黏附功选出最佳药剂及其浓度的体系,最终达到农药制剂及其使用浓度的快速筛选,减少田间药效试验次数,实现药剂减施增效的目标,对山西省果业的健康发展、

果农经济的稳步提高,延缓抗药性的发生,以及生态环境的保护都具有非常重要的意义。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 供试药剂与器材

主要试剂与材料:苹果叶片(7月中旬采于晋中市榆次区东阳镇)、水、乙二醇(分析纯,国药集团化学试剂有限公司)、甲酰胺(分析纯,国药集团化学试剂有限公司)、4种高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂(山西省农业科学院植物保护研究所自制,表1)。

主要仪器:光学视频接触角测量仪(OCA20,德

表1 4种高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂组成成分  
Table 1 Composition of 4 kinds of beta-cyfluthrin EW

助剂类别 Category of pesticide adjuvant	高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂 Beta-cyfluthrin EW			
	药剂1 Medicament 1	药剂2 Medicament 2	药剂3 Medicament 3	药剂4 Medicament 4
有效成分(2.5%) Active ingredient(2.5%)	高效氟氯氰菊酯 Beta-cyfluthrin	高效氟氯氰菊酯 Beta-cyfluthrin	高效氟氯氰菊酯 Beta-cyfluthrin	高效氟氯氰菊酯 Beta-cyfluthrin
表面活性剂1(2%) Surfactant 1(2%)	脂肪酸甲酯,乙氧基化合物 FMEE	脂肪酸甲酯,乙氧基化合物 FMEE	异构十三碳醇,乙氧基化合物 IS-TEO	异构十三碳醇,乙氧基化合物 IS-TEO
表面活性剂2(6%) Surfactant 2(6%)	宁乳34号 34#	农乳700 700#	宁乳34号 34#	农乳700 700#
助溶剂(10%) Accessory solvent(10%)	乙醇 Ethanol	乙醇 Ethanol	乙醇 Ethanol	乙醇 Ethanol
增黏剂(0.3%) Adhesion promoter(0.3%)	黄原胶 Xanthan gum	黄原胶 Xanthan gum	黄原胶 Xanthan gum	黄原胶 Xanthan gum
防冻剂(5%) Antifreeze(5%)	乙二醇 Ethylene glycol	乙二醇 Ethylene glycol	乙二醇 Ethylene glycol	乙二醇 Ethylene glycol
基质(74.1%~78.5%) Base material(74.1%-78.5%)	水 Water 74.1%	水 Water 74.4%	水 Water 78.5%	水 Water 78.5%

注:农乳700(文中表示为700#:烷基酚甲醛树脂聚氧乙烯醚),宁乳34号(文中表示为34#:苯乙烯酚甲醛树脂聚氧乙烯聚氧丙烯醚)。

Note: Agricultural emulsifier No. 700 (Expressed in the text as 700#: pesticide emulsifier 700#), Ning emulsifier No. 34 [Expressed in the text as 34#: Styrene (methylstyrene) phenol polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene ether].

国Dataphysics公司)、SCAT表面自由能软件(软件版本SCA20,德国Dataphysics公司)、低温恒温循环器(THX-05,宁波天恒仪器厂)、超纯水制造系统(UPH-I-20T,成都超纯科技有限公司)。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 苹果叶片接触角和表面自由能的测定 7月中旬于晋中市东阳镇果园随机挑选整洁无病害的苹果树新鲜叶片,将其叶脉部分去掉,再剪成0.5 cm×5.0 cm条状,用双面胶将其黏在载玻片上。将制作好的载玻片置于接触角测量仪样品台面,将提前准备好的3支注射器分别吸取去离子水、乙二醇、甲酰胺,依次安于接触角测量仪上,并分别滴10滴于苹果树叶片的近轴面和远轴面,通过分析液滴轮廓,测量其接触角[恒温循环器的温度(25±0.5)℃]。然后

根据已知的3种探测液体的表面自由能<sup>[20]</sup>,用SCAT表面自由能软件,计算苹果树叶片的表面自由能及其所包含的色散力分量和极性分量。

1.2.2 四种高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂黏附功及其曲线的测定 4种高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂表面张力及其分量<sup>[7]</sup>在之前的试验中已经测出。在研究苹果近轴面与远轴面的自由能及其分量、供试药剂稀释液表面张力及其分量的基础上,利用光学视频接触角测量仪SCA22软件,计算四种不同配方乳化剂稀释2 000倍、3 000倍、4 000倍在苹果叶片近轴面与远轴面上的黏附功并绘制黏附功等值线。

1.2.3 田间药效验证的研究 梨小食心虫试验地位于山西省晋中市东阳镇果园进行,肥水等管理条件均匀一致,品种为‘红富士’,树龄为7 a(年)生,每

666.7 m<sup>2</sup>产量为1 000 kg,株行距3 m×4 m。每种药剂设置3个浓度梯度,共设12个药剂处理,清水对照1个,共13个处理,每个处理4株树共50 m<sup>2</sup>,每个处理之间设保护行,重复3次并随机区组排列。药前调查果园表明,蛀果率为0~3.00%,已出现被蛀虫果并达到防治指标。

采用3WT-4踏板式喷雾器喷雾(浙江省台州市路桥阿金精致喷雾器厂),工作压力0.8~1.0 MPa,流量为(每分钟30次)≥27.6 L·min<sup>-1</sup>。在施药前调查梨小食心虫卵果和虫果基数,并在施药后15 d再次调查虫果数。每个处理随机调查共计200个以上果实,统计虫果数<sup>[21]</sup>。

新增蛀果率/%=

$$\frac{\text{施药后蛀果数} - \text{施药前蛀果数}}{\text{调查总果数}}; \quad (8)$$

防治效果/%=

$$\frac{\text{对照区新增蛀果率}(\%) - \text{处理区新增蛀果率}(\%)}{\text{对照区新增蛀果率}(\%)} \quad (9)$$

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 苹果树叶片表面自由能及其分量的研究

从表2可以看出,苹果树叶片近轴面的表面自由能为47.04 mJ·m<sup>-2</sup>,远轴面为32.71 mJ·m<sup>-2</sup>,两者都

表2 苹果树叶片表面自由能及分量

Table 2 Apple tree leaf surface free energy and component

叶面位置 Leaf position	接触角 Contact angle/°			表面自由能 Surface free energy/(mJ·m <sup>-2</sup> )	色散力分量 Dispersion force component/(mJ·m <sup>-2</sup> )	极性分量 Polar component/(mJ·m <sup>-2</sup> )
	去离子水 Deionized water	乙二醇 Ethylene glycol	甲酰胺 Formamide			
近轴面 Adaxial	71.31	49.18	45.32	47.04	37.80	9.24
远轴面 Abaxial	87.09	58.76	46.38	32.71	25.27	7.44

以色散力分量为主。

### 2.2 四种高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂黏附功与黏附曲线研究

黏附功是药剂稀释液与靶标叶面之间的相互作用力,黏附功越大,表明药液与靶标间结合越紧密,越容易黏附在叶面上。而黏附功等值线是综合考虑药剂在靶标叶面上的接触角(润湿性)及黏附功(黏附性)的基础上,绘制出药剂在叶面上的黏附功曲线,从润湿和黏附两个方面研究药液在叶面上的附着效果。

从表3中可以看出,各药剂在苹果叶片近轴面的黏附功大于远轴面,对于同一药剂无论近轴面还是远轴面都是随着稀释倍数的增加,黏附功逐渐变

大。而对于不同药剂,在相同的稀释倍数下差异较小,说明配方中乳化剂组合的差异对黏附功的影响不大。

图1~6中横坐标为液体的极性分量分布,纵坐标为液体的表面张力分布。Optimum为黏附功最佳线,Maximum与Minimum之间的区域是液体与固体表面黏附性好的区域。不同稀释倍数的药剂在图中对应一个坐标点,如果点离Optimum线越远,该药剂与苹果叶片近轴面和远轴面的黏附性越差。黏附功与黏附曲线研究表明,在苹果叶面上,无论近轴面还是远轴面都是3号药剂最接近最佳线,其次为2号药剂,说明在实际使用时,应选3号高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂,并且尽量使用低稀释倍数3 000倍。

表3 高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂不同倍数稀释液黏附功

Table 3 Adhesion work of beta-cyfluthrin EW with different diluents

叶面位置 Leaf position	稀释倍数 Dilution ratio	黏附功 Adhesion work/(mN·m <sup>-1</sup> )			
		药剂1 Medicament 1	药剂2 Medicament 2	药剂3 Medicament 3	药剂4 Medicament 4
近轴面 Adaxial	2 000	90.05	90.51	91.20	93.13
	3 000	95.20	94.53	94.08	95.79
	4 000	97.60	97.11	96.72	98.63
远轴面 Abaxial	2 000	74.83	75.37	76.11	77.52
	3 000	79.14	78.95	78.38	79.70
	4 000	81.11	80.81	80.57	82.00

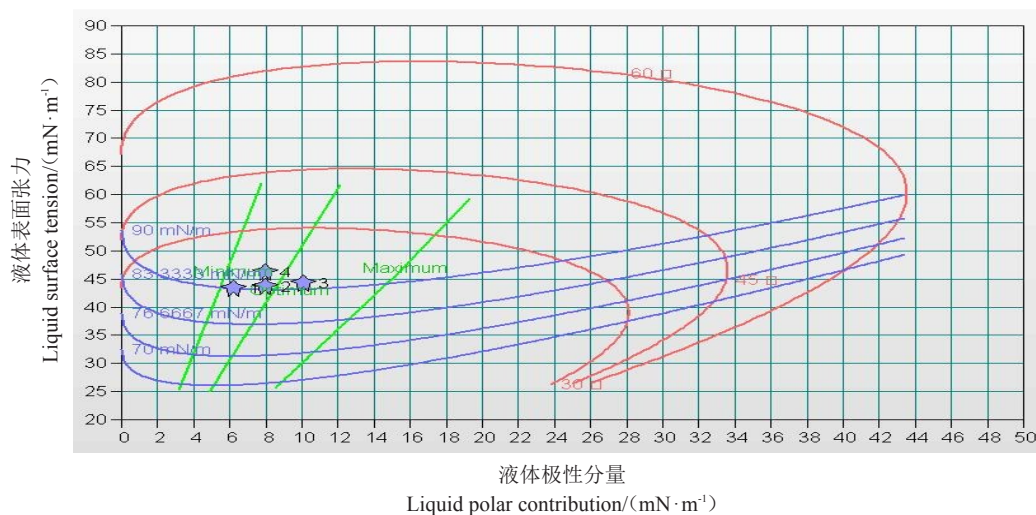


图 1 高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂 2 000 倍稀释液在苹果近轴面黏附功等值线

Fig. 1 Adhesion work contour of beta-cyfluthrin EW diluent with 2 000 on the apple adaxial surfaces

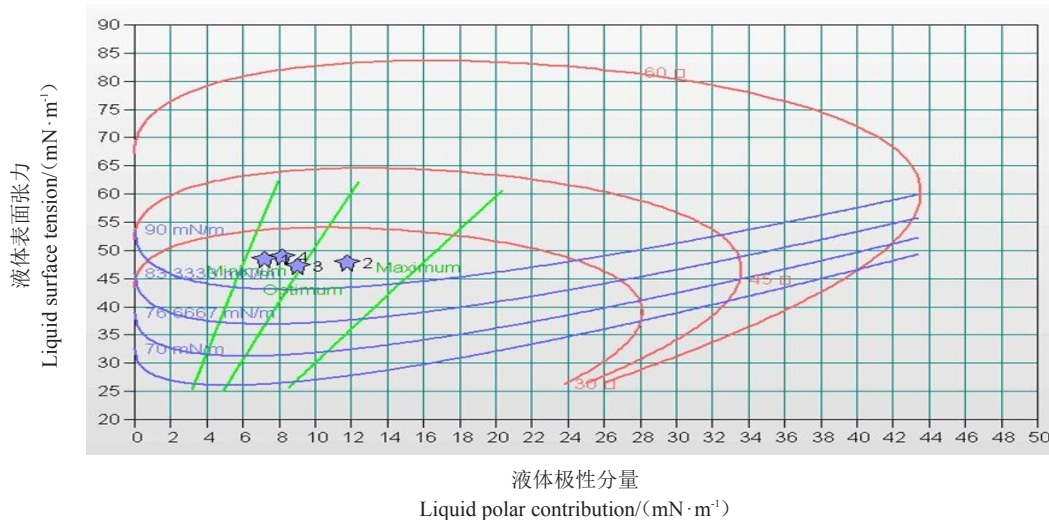


图 2 高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂 3 000 倍稀释液在苹果近轴面黏附功等值线

Fig. 2 Adhesion work contour of beta-cyfluthrin EW diluent with 3 000 on the apple adaxial surfaces

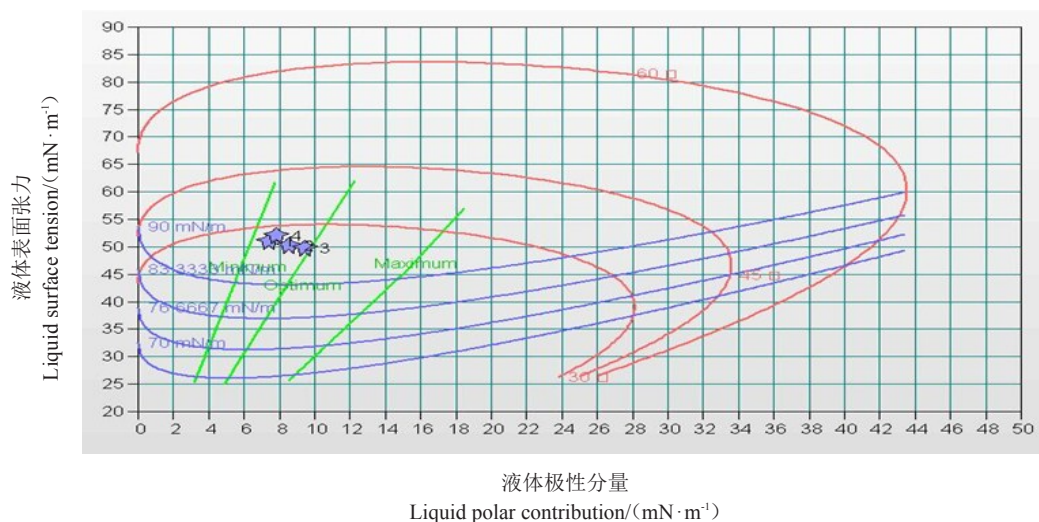


图 3 高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂 4 000 倍稀释液在苹果近轴面黏附功等值线

Fig. 3 Adhesion work contour of beta-cyfluthrin EW diluent with 4 000 on the apple adaxial surfaces

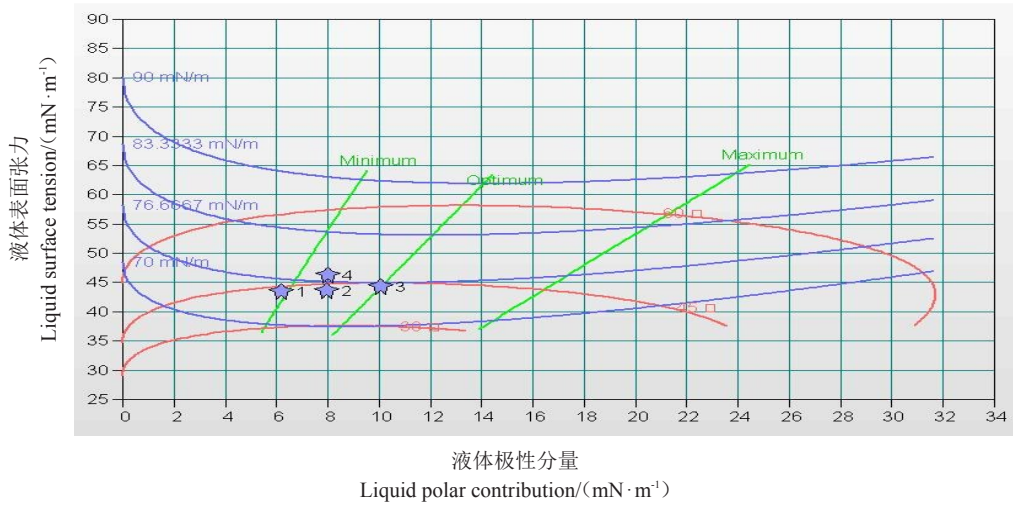


图 4 高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂 2 000 倍稀释液在苹果远轴面黏附功等值线

Fig. 4 Adhesion work contour of beta-cyfluthrin EW diluent with 2 000 on the apple abaxial surfaces

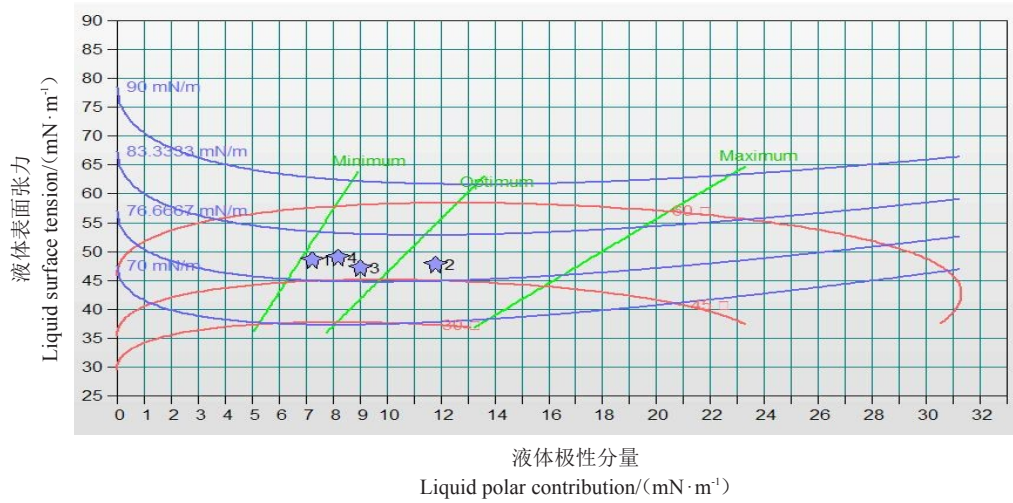


图 5 高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂 3 000 倍稀释液在苹果远轴面黏附功等值线

Fig. 5 Adhesion work contour of beta-cyfluthrin EW diluent with 3 000 on the apple abaxial surfaces

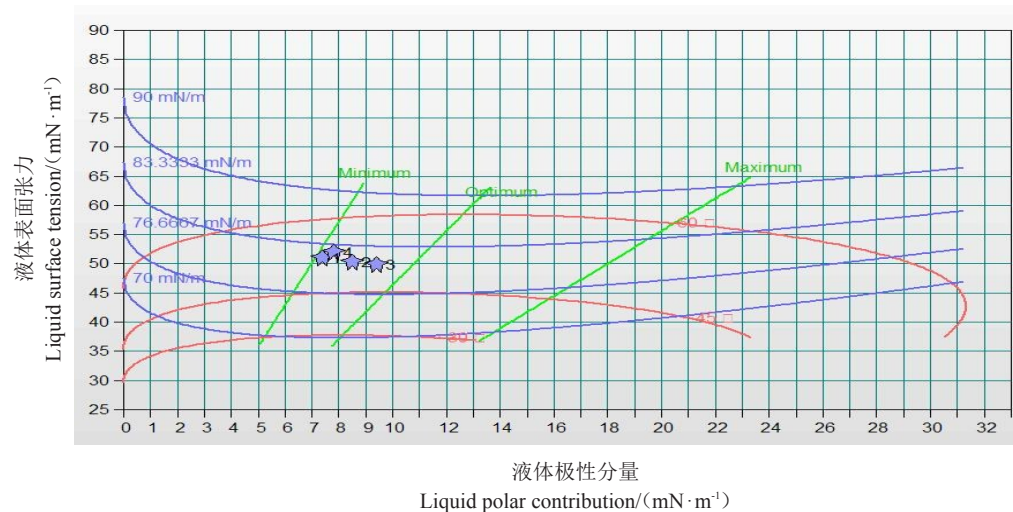


图 6 高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂 4 000 倍稀释液在苹果远轴面黏附功等值线

Fig. 6 Adhesion work contour of beta-cyfluthrin EW diluent with 4 000 on the apple abaxial surfaces

### 2.3 四种高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂对梨小食心虫防效验证的研究

由表4可以看出,在3种不同的稀释倍数下,验证了3号药剂的防治效果最好,在2000倍和3000倍的情况条件下,3号药剂的防效分别为97.00%和98.50%,与其余3种剂型相比差异显著。其次为2号药剂和4号药剂防治效果较好,2000倍和3000倍的防效为90.00%左右,1号药剂防效最差,最高防效为84.93%,最低防效仅为71.47%,除2000倍与其他试剂防效差异不明显外,在3000倍与4000倍时防效显著低于其余3种药剂。

表4 4种高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂对梨小食心虫的田间防治效果

Table 4 Control effect of four beta-cyfluthrin EW on *Grapholitha molesta*

稀释倍数 Dilution ratio	高效氟氯氰菊酯水乳剂 Beta-cyfluthrin EW	15 d后防效 Control effect after 15 d/%
2 000	药剂1 Medicament 1	84.93±1.5 b
	药剂2 Medicament 2	89.49±4.0 b
	药剂3 Medicament 3	97.00±1.5 a
	药剂4 Medicament 4	88.99±2.3 b
3 000	药剂1 Medicament 1	81.98±1.5 c
	药剂2 Medicament 2	89.99±6.3 b
	药剂3 Medicament 3	98.50±1.4 a
	药剂4 Medicament 4	90.99±1.5 b
4 000	药剂1 Medicament 1	71.47±1.5 c
	药剂2 Medicament 2	81.98±4.0 b
	药剂3 Medicament 3	90.99±1.6 a
	药剂4 Medicament 4	82.98±3.1 b

注:同行数据后标有相同英文字母表示在0.05水平上差异不显著(Duncan法,  $p < 0.05$ )。

Note: Means in the same row followed by the same letter are not significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## 3 讨论

7月份的苹果叶片无论近轴面还是远轴面都以色散力分量为主。黏附功随着稀释倍数的增大而增大,无论在近轴面还是远轴面4种药剂的黏附功均在4000倍稀释时达到最大值,配方中不同乳化剂的组合对药剂的黏附功影响较小。防效研究中3号药剂的防治效果最好,3种稀释倍数下防效都达到了90%以上。

同一药剂黏附功随稀释倍数增加而增大,可能原因是计算黏附功时所选叶片的表面张力分量中以色散分量占主导,同时药剂在高稀释倍数条件下的

表面张力中色散分量比例更高<sup>[7]</sup>,与苹果叶片表面自由能分量更接近,根据相似相吸的作用,随着稀释倍数的增加药液的黏附功越大。而药液的颜色分量越来越大的原因主要是药液中的表面活性剂分子在气-液界面进行吸附的同时,体系中的疏水基团朝向气相,从而表现出疏水化<sup>[22]</sup>。药液在果树叶片上的沉积和润湿效果的好坏对农药制剂的使用效率有着重要的影响,性能好的表面活性剂可以使药液的黏附性提高,并且使雾滴均匀覆盖在植物叶片和靶标物上,药液本身更加的耐雨水冲刷,减少药液流失和农药残留<sup>[23]</sup>。已有研究表明,大部分黏附体能够在物体表面达到黏附状态是由于分子间的作用力<sup>[24]</sup>,如氢键作用、疏水相互作用、静电相互作用、离子交换吸附、色散力吸附等<sup>[25-26]</sup>,同时,药液中的范德华力,以及表面活性剂中酸碱成分里的电子供体和电子受体参数,液体与固体表现形成的双分子层都会对药液的黏附作用产生重要影响。所以黏附性表示两种物质在接触时经过不同作用力在界面发生结合,这种作用可以是分子间作用力,可以是不同化学键的结合作用,可以是在微观界面形成的长期稳定的机械作用,黏附是物理作用与化学作用等夹杂的复杂过程。相关研究表明,药液中表面活性剂的非离子和阴离子不能把水分子从石英表面移除,导致此类表面活性剂药液不能在其表面润湿黏附,而阳离子表面活性剂药液通过部分范德华力的相互吸引作用以及静电相互作用力可以更好的黏附在石英表面<sup>[27]</sup>。如果润湿性非常好,接触界面的分子呈紧密接触状态,在黏附界面形成分子间作用力会非常强,逐渐排除界面间吸附的气体,从而降低了黏附界面的孔隙率,提高了黏附强度,说明如果黏附功越高,则证明药液在植物体叶片的吸附性就越好。Qian等<sup>[28]</sup>研究了通过液桥连接的纤维和固体表面之间的黏附。他们提出总黏附力由两部分组成:气-液界面的压强差 $\Delta P$ 和作用在液体接触基底周边上的液-气界面张力。材料的表面状态,如物体表面的化学性质、表面温度、粗糙程度等都直接影响表面黏附界面的形成,对黏附功有较大影响<sup>[29-30]</sup>,Koch等<sup>[31-32]</sup>研究发现,植物叶片表面的微观结构特性对药液液滴在作物表面的润湿黏附行为具有非常重要的影响。同时植物叶片表面的化学成分对药液在叶片的黏附能力也有重要影响,植物的叶片表面物质主要为蜡质层,成分主要为酯类、醇类、醛类、酮类、长链烷烃、及



三萜烯类等化合物组成,Chachalis等<sup>[33]</sup>研究发现美洲凌霄花嫩叶子的蜡质层伯醇含量较高且碳链长度大多为C<sub>26</sub>-C<sub>28</sub>,叶片表现为亲水性;老叶子碳氢化合物类含量较高且碳链长度大多为C<sub>32</sub>-C<sub>34</sub>,叶片主要表现为疏水性。Wang等<sup>[34]</sup>通过研究4种不同品种的小麦,发现小麦的生长期越长,其伯醇含量越少,对应的长链烷烃含量越多,其平均的碳链长度逐渐由C<sub>28</sub>转变为C<sub>32</sub>,说明叶片中色散力分量增加,使叶片表面的疏水性增强。这些都说明,针对不同作物的不同时期,其叶片表面性质差别较大。针对上述提到的内容在后续的试验中,将研究药液中的不同成分、作物叶片的成分含量、蜡质层微观结构等因素对黏附功造成影响的作用机制,完善通过黏附功来对制剂进行筛选及其最佳使用浓度的确定。

结合药液的黏附功与田间药效的验证试验结果可以看出,3号药剂的配方为最佳配方,在近轴面和远轴面以及3种不同的稀释倍数下,3号药剂的黏附功等值曲线中接近最佳线,同时在田间防效中防治效果最好。说明药剂中的表面活性剂不同,在叶片上的润湿黏附能力不同,张保华等<sup>[35]</sup>研究表明,农药制剂配方中的助剂对药液在叶片上的沉积量有着重要影响。需要注意的是黏附功越大防效并不是最好,因为在黏附功最高时农药有效成分含量浓度为最低,不能起到很好的防治效果,同时2 000倍和3 000倍的稀释条件下,3号药剂防效分别为97.00%和98.50%,两者差异较小,药液在稀释到3 000倍时即可达到非常高的防效,与2 000倍稀释液相比,降低了农药的使用浓度,减少了农药的使用量,提高了果农的收益。药剂4在3 000倍的稀释条件下防治效果低于2 000倍,可能的原因是药剂4中的载药体系不够合理,表面活性剂等助剂没有起到很好的分散润湿的作用,导致防治效果没有随着药剂剂量的加大而效果提高。药液在不同稀释倍数下防治效果差异明显,研究不同浓度下药液与作物叶片的黏附能力对于合理评价药液的润湿性能及防效具有十分重要的意义,上述讨论表明可以通过室内测出作物叶片的表面自由能以及药液在不同稀释倍数下的黏附功,依据形成的黏附功等值曲线的最佳线,根据每种制剂在不同稀释倍数下形成的黏附功在黏附曲线的位置,从而在源头筛选出制剂最佳的使用浓度,减少了田间药效的试验次数,将其推广到田间施用,最终达到农药减施增效的目标。

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