

黄色粘虫板对苹果绣线菊蚜的诱杀效果

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摘要:【目的】为探究黄色粘虫板对苹果绣线菊蚜(*Aphis citricola* Van der Goot)的诱捕效果以及诱集昆虫种类和数量, 探明其应用价值和正确使用方法。【方法】于苹果年生长周期内悬挂黄板, 并对苹果绣线菊蚜、其他害虫和天敌的种类及数量进行统计分析。【结果】整个试验阶段苹果绣线菊蚜诱捕数量仅(109.9±5.1)头·板⁻¹, 与其他昆虫相比, 数量并不显著; 其他害虫中, 叶蝉诱捕数量最多, 数量高于苹果绣线菊蚜; 瓢虫、食蚜蝇、草蛉、蛇蛉等与苹果绣线菊蚜诱捕数量相当, 以靶标害虫蚜虫计算, 益害比为1:1.2, 悬挂黄板会影响天敌控害效果; 黄板对于蝇类诱捕量最多, 证明蝇类也可能存在趋黄性; 苹果花期悬挂黄板, 主要诱捕的是授粉蜜蜂。【结论】黄板对苹果绣线菊蚜防控效果不显著, 研究发现其他害虫可能存在趋黄性, 其使用价值有待多方面评估。黄板诱杀具有广谱性, 会影响自然条件下蜜蜂和天敌种群, 在苹果开花期和天敌数量较多的果园应谨慎悬挂。

关键词: 苹果绣线菊蚜; 黄色粘虫板; 诱集效果; 益害比; 天敌昆虫

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Efficiency of trap-catching and killing spiraea aphids by yellow sticky cards

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Abstract: 【Objective】Yellow sticky card is a common physical control method used in agriculture, and their efficacy is based on the attraction of pests to bright colors. In the present experiment, we revealed the number and identity of different species trapped by yellow sticky cards, so as to evaluate the efficacy of this method for controlling spiraea aphids in practical production. 【Methods】The yellow sticky card trapping experiment was conducted from March 2, 2019 to September 7, 2019 in the apple orchard of Luochuan Apple Station, Northwest A & F University, in Yan'an city. Ten yellow sticky cards arranged in a W-shaped pattern were hung in the periphery of the apple tree canopy, at a height of approximately 1.8 m. The yellow sticky cards were changed every seven days. The control effect was determined by counting the number of species and insects trapped and calculating the ratio of beneficial insects to pests. Specifically, target pests were distinguished from non-target pests, predatory natural enemies, flies and bees. The beneficial insect/pest ratio was calculated by a natural enemy unit that contained one adult and one larva of a ladybird feeding on aphids or one lacewing fly and one syrphid fly. 【Results】The number of target pests trapped was (109.9±5.1) per card, while the number of leafhoppers, scarabs and psyllas trapped was (234.2±5.7), (47.8±6.6) and (3.9±0.6) per card, respectively. The number of syrphid flies, ladybirds, *Chrysopa* and serpentine was (47.2±4.0), (39.6±6.7), (17.8±2.2) and (18.4±6.3) per card, respectively. Additionally, yellow sticky cards were also effective in cap-

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turing flies. The number of *Drosophilid*, *Sarcophaga* and *Calliphora* captured was (394.4 ± 40.2) , (231.8 ± 19.8) and (11.4 ± 1.4) per card, respectively. The number of honeybees trapped was (22.1 ± 1.6) per card, and most of them were trapped during the flowering stage. The control of the target pest (aphids) by yellow sticky cards was limited; the number of non-target pests trapped exhibited in the following descending order: leafhopper > scarab > woodlouse; the ranking order for the number of predatory natural enemies trapped was ladybird > aphid > snake wing > chrysopanax. This strong trapping effect on predatory natural enemies suggested that yellow sticky cards should not be used in orchards with ideal ecological conditions and high population densities of predatory natural enemies. Additionally, the number of flies trapped exhibited the following order: *Drosophila* > *Sarcophaga* > *Calliphora*, indicating that the yellow sticky cards also had a trapping efficacy on bees. Thus, yellow sticky cards should not be used during the apple flowering period to allow better bee pollination. The yellow sticky card was a broad-spectrum physical control measure. It had trapping effects on target pests, non-target pests and natural enemies. The beneficial insect/pest ratio of the yellow sticky card was 1:1.2. From March 2, 2019 to September 7, 2019, only (88.1 ± 3.6) winged aphids were trapped by each yellow sticky card in the Luochuan apple production area. The population density of winged aphids was also a factor affecting the number of insects trapped by yellow sticky cards. Outbreaks of aphids were most likely to occur under high-temperature and drought conditions; frequent use of pesticides leads to increasing resistance, resulting in a decline of the chemical control effect. Additionally, the population density and the degree of protection provided by predatory natural enemies also affect the population density of aphids. Generally, yellow sticky cards should only be used to monitor the population densities of winged aphids and detect aphid outbreaks. Because ladybugs, *Chrysopa*, snake flies and aphid flies primarily fed on wingless apple aphids, the trapping of natural enemies by yellow sticky cards was inevitable, reducing the efficacy of biological control. Therefore, the control of aphids by yellow sticky cards needed to be improved. During outbreaks, wingless forms of aphids often dominated and consequently, chemical control was also needed to achieve their rapid control. Under suitable ecological conditions, the total number of winged aphids captured was relatively low, which may also explain the number of winged aphids trapped by yellow sticky cards. The color, size, hanging height, viscosity and hanging density of yellow sticky cards could also affect their ability to trap target pests. **【Conclusion】** The control of aphids by yellow stick cards was not effective, as other non-target pests may also be attracted to these traps. Several aspects needed to be evaluated to make yellow stick cards suitable for use in agriculture at a large scale. Trapping by yellow stick cards was a broad-spectrum measure that may affect the population densities of bees and natural enemies under natural conditions. Yellow sticky cards should not be used in orchards during the apple flowering period or in areas with high population densities of natural enemies. The effective period for hanging yellow sticky cards in the Luochuan apple production area was from early May to mid-July, and the duration of yellow sticky card hanging for aphid control should be designed accordingly. A comprehensive analysis revealed that the hanging of yellow sticky cards in Luochuan apple orchard had more disadvantages than advantages in terms of its control effect, economic cost, labor cost and impact on natural enemy insects. The optimal density and spacing of yellow sticky cards, as well as their influences on natural enemies and pest control, likely depended on the time of year and varied in different regions. Thus, these aspects need to be evaluated to optimize their application.

Key words: Apple spiraea aphid; Yellow sticky card; Trapping effect; Beneficial insects/pests ratio; Natural enemy insects

绣线菊蚜(*Aphis citricola* Van der Goot)又名苹果黄蚜、苹叶蚜虫,属半翅目(Hemiptera)、蚜科(Aphididae),是我国北方果园重要害虫之一^[1-2],以成蚜、若蚜群集危害苹果、海棠、梨、山楂、绣线菊等多种蔷薇科植物为主^[3],刺吸果树新梢、嫩芽和叶片汁液,导致树势衰弱,尤其在新梢生长期危害最重^[4]。绣线菊蚜繁殖方式前期为孤雌生殖,多产生无翅孤雌胎生蚜,高爆发期伴随有翅蚜出现,后期通过产生有性蚜交配产卵的方式越冬。苹果黄蚜是刺吸口器,分泌的蜜露可覆盖叶片表面,影响光合作用和呼吸作用,还常常引起霉污及蚂蚁危害,这种危害方式是传播病毒的媒介,会导致多种果树病害发生,造成不可挽回的经济损失^[5-6]。

化学农药^[7]是目前苹果黄蚜主要防治手段,但随着人们对绿色食品安全、保护生态环境等各方面意识的提高,寻求一种绿色、安全、高效的害虫防治措施迫在眉睫。蚜虫对于黄色具有很强的趋性,利用黄板诱蚜的报道较多^[8]。针对昆虫对颜色趋性这一特点衍生出的粘虫板已在多种害虫防治中应用,阮文丽等^[9]报道称,用黄色粘虫板监测烟粉虱(*Bemisia tabaci* Gennadius)、温室白粉虱(*Trialeurodes vaporariorum* Westwood)、美洲斑潜蝇(*Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard)、黄曲条跳甲(*Phyllotreta vittata* Fabr.)等害虫成虫效果较好;胡小敏等^[10]利用7种不同颜色对蚜虫趋性进行研究,发现其对黄色趋性最强,对银灰色有拒避性;侯茂林等^[11]研究发现,在温室里悬挂黄色粘虫板能经济有效控制烟粉虱成虫的种群数量,达到绿色、安全的防控效果;杜浩等^[12]在梨园利用8种不同颜色的粘虫板诱杀害虫,研究表明黄色粘虫板诱虫效果最好,数据显示益害比最低,对梨木虱(*Psylla chinensis* Yang et Li)和小绿叶蝉(*Empoasca flavescens* (Fabricius))具有很好的防治效果,同时研究发现对果园天敌也有一定的影响;李丫丫等^[13]调查发现,在苹果园悬挂黄色粘虫板,诱集昆虫益害比为1:74.1~1:13.7,从生态平衡的角度考虑,黄色粘虫板诱蚜应当谨慎使用;赵永根等^[14]在棉田悬挂黄色粘虫板研究发现,黄板具有广谱诱杀效果,对于一些蚜虫天敌如草蛉属(*Chrysopa*)、异色瓢虫(*Harmonia axyridis* (Pallas))也存在较强的诱集作用。但是,夏红军等^[15]利用10种不同颜色粘虫板,研究表明黄板对果园天敌最大诱集数量仅为7.20头·板⁻¹,对草蛉、寄生蜂类以及瓢虫类引诱效果较

差,因此,在果园使用不会影响生态平衡。王辉等^[16]研究发现,绿色和黄色粘虫板对绿盲蝽(*Apolygus lucorum* Meyer-dur)的诱集效果最好。不同粘虫板颜色、悬挂方位、悬挂密度、悬挂高度^[17]以及当地害虫的种群丰富度^[18]对黄板诱集效果也有显著影响。

黄板防治绣线菊蚜是目前我国苹果生产中常用的物理防控技术,但前人对黄板防治绣线菊蚜最终效果有2种不同的结论,笔者通过在苹果年生长周期内悬挂黄色粘虫板,定位长期观察粘虫板上诱集中的昆虫种类、数量,分析黄板防治绣线菊蚜的效果以及捕杀天敌的负面影响,以为黄色粘虫板在生产实践中科学合理的使用提供理论支持。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地点

试验地点为西北农林科技大学延安市洛川苹果试验地(E:109° 21' 42";N:35° 47' 8";ASL:1 122 m),该地区属温带大陆性湿润易干旱气候,地处渭北黄土高原沟壑区,试验果园周围是集中连片果园,附近没有农作物。选择苹果园品种为‘长富2号’,砧木为八棱海棠(*Malus robusta* Rehd.),果园面积666.7 m²,树龄6 a,株行距3 m×4 m,树高4 m,试验期间苹果园管理正常且不喷杀虫剂。

试验材料所用“捕杀特”黄板由陕西广仁生物科技有限公司生产,执行标准:GB/T24689.4-2009,规格为25 cm×30 cm,黄板两面均有不干胶。

1.2 试验方法

于2019年3月2日—9月7日,在苹果园按照“W”形,每666.7 m²共悬挂黄色粘虫板10张,3次重复,挂置于苹果树树冠外膛,高度约1.8 m,每隔7 d更换黄板1次,悬挂位置不变。实验室内将黄板正反面划分成8个小区,便于统计黄板上诱集昆虫种类和数量,区分靶标害虫和非靶标害虫、捕食性天敌昆虫、蝇类和蜂类。益害比计算方法^[19],以瓢虫成、幼虫1个作为1个天敌单位,草蛉、食蚜蝇2个作为1个天敌单位。

益害比=天敌单位数量/苹果绣线菊蚜数量。

1.3 数据分析

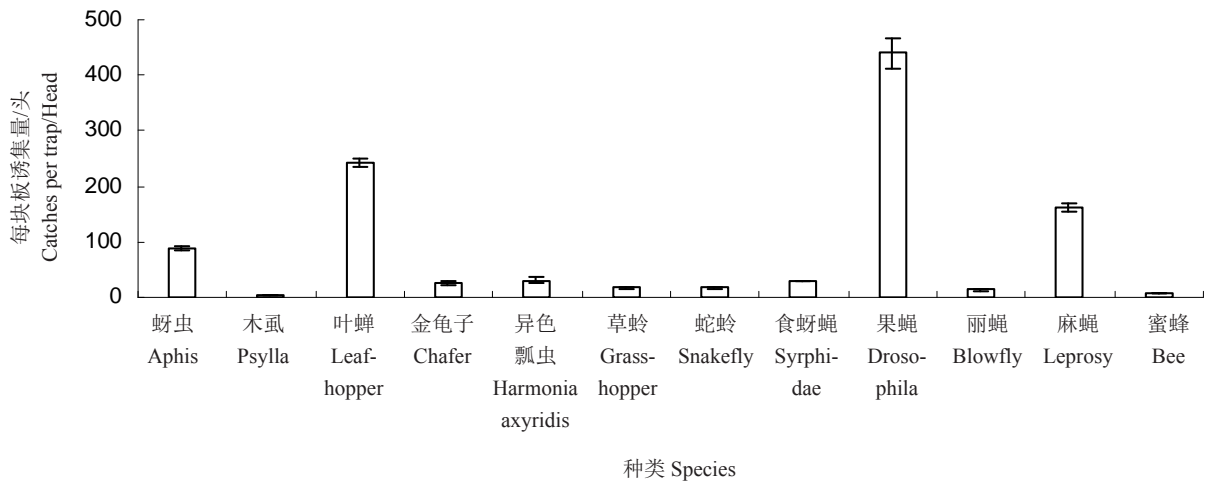
用SPSS 17.0软件进行数据分析,进行单因素方差分析,数据用平均值±标准误表示,并用Sigma-Plot 12.5作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 黄板总体诱捕效果

全生育期数据分析表明(图1),黄板对靶标害虫苹果绣线菊蚜诱捕数量不太显著,同时还诱捕到木虱、叶蝉以及金龟子类等众多非靶标类害虫,对于捕食性天敌昆虫异色瓢虫、草蛉、蛇蛉、蝇类、蜜蜂也具有诱捕作用,以靶标害虫蚜虫计算,益害比为1:1.2。整个试验阶段,靶标害虫苹果绣线菊蚜诱集量为(109.9±5.1)头·板⁻¹,其他害虫中,叶蝉诱集量最

多为(234.2±5.7)头·板⁻¹,金龟子为(47.8±6.6)头·板⁻¹,木虱诱捕数量最少为(3.9±0.6)头·板⁻¹,可能是误撞;捕食性天敌统计分析表明,食蚜蝇诱捕量最多为(47.2±4.0)头·板⁻¹,其次是异色瓢虫诱捕量为(39.6±6.7)头·板⁻¹,草蛉、蛇蛉诱捕量相当分别是(17.8±2.2)头·板⁻¹、(18.4±6.3)头·板⁻¹;黄板对于蝇类也有很好的诱捕效果,果蝇诱捕量最多为(394.4±40.2)头·板⁻¹,其次是麻蝇为(231.8±19.8)头·板⁻¹,丽蝇诱捕量最少仅(11.4±1.4)头·板⁻¹;蜜蜂类诱捕量为(22.1±1.6)头·板⁻¹,主要集中在苹果花期。



不同字母表示经 Duncan 法检验在 $p < 0.05$ 水平差异显著。

Different letters indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$ by Duncan's tests.

图1 整个时期苹果绣线菊蚜和其他昆虫的诱集效果比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of the trapping effects of *Spiraea* and other insects over the entire period

2.2 黄板对苹果绣线菊蚜的诱集效果

靶标害虫苹果绣线菊蚜发生期主要集中于5月18日—7月13日,如图2,有翅蚜诱集高峰期为6月29日,平均诱集量达(18.3±1.2)头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,与前人研究的苹果绣线菊蚜发生高峰期主要集中在6月份相吻合,6月29日之后随着新梢停长和气温降低诱集量逐渐减少,直至8月10日诱集量降低为0头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹。综上分析,整个时期,黄板对苹果绣线菊蚜诱捕数量较少,苹果绣线菊蚜高发期主要以无翅型为害为主,所以黄板不能有效地控制蚜虫种群。

2.3 黄板诱捕天敌种类和数量比较

2.3.1 黄板对异色瓢虫不同时间的诱集效果 根据分析蚜虫和异色瓢虫的消长动态(图2),无翅型蚜虫爆发期,异色瓢虫数量也会显著增加,此时悬挂黄板会影响异色瓢虫捕食效应,异色瓢虫诱集第1个高峰期为5月25日,平均诱集量达(4.7±1.2)头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,

第2个高峰发生期为7月6—13日,平均诱集量达均为(3.7±1.2)头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,之后随着苹果绣线菊蚜的减少异色瓢虫发生量也随之减少,直至诱集量降为0头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹。研究表明,异色瓢虫和苹果绣线菊蚜数量变化趋势一致,因此两者发生规律存在相关性,呈正相关。

2.3.2 黄板对草蛉不同时间的诱集效果 草蛉第1个诱集高峰期为6月1日,平均诱集量达(4.2±0.8)头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,之后急剧减少趋势平缓,第2个小高峰阶段为7月13日—8月3日,高诱集期为8月3日,当日平均诱集量仅(1.5±0.4)头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,之后数量逐渐减少(图2)。苹果绣线菊蚜诱集高峰期主要集中在6月份,上述分析得出,天敌昆虫草蛉与苹果绣线菊蚜的虫口消长动态有差异,可能与草蛉是多食性昆虫有关,6月8—29日,黄板诱集草蛉数量几乎为0头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,两者发生规律相关性较低。

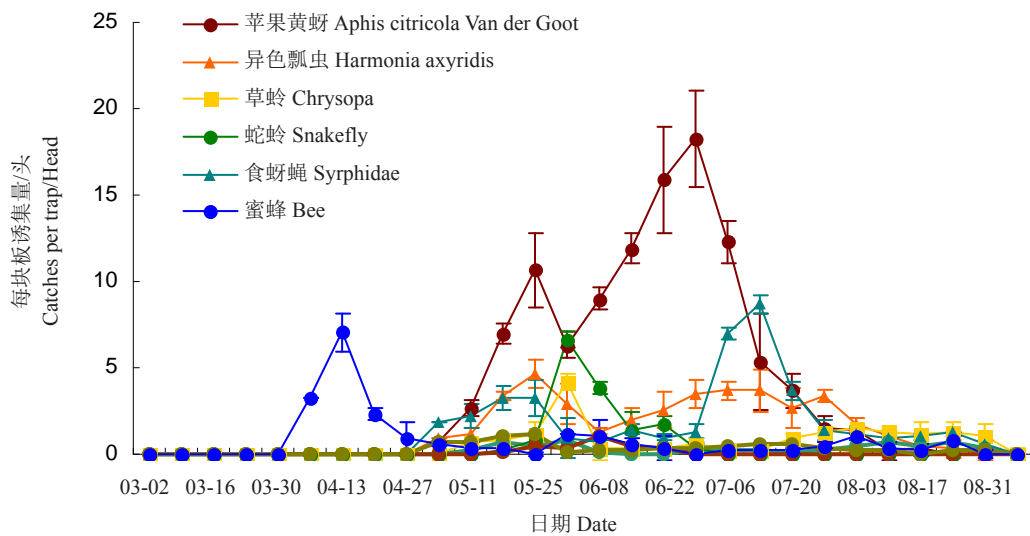


图2 黄色粘虫板对不同昆虫诱集效果的时间变化

Fig. 2 Temporal variation in the trapping effects of yellow sticky cards on different insects

2.3.3 黄板对蛇蛉不同时间的诱集效果 蛇蛉诱集高峰期6月1日,当日平均诱集量达 (6.6 ± 0.3) 头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,之后随着苹果绣线菊蚜诱集高峰期的到来逐渐减少,从7月6日开始,之后诱集量均为0头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹(图2)。蛇蛉主要以取食昆虫幼体为生,从上述数据分析得出,蛇蛉与苹果绣线菊蚜的发生规律成负相关。蛇蛉在农田生态系统中较为罕见(图3),是否可作为捕食性天敌昆虫前人鲜有报道,还需进一步研究。

2.3.4 黄板对食蚜蝇科不同时间的诱集效果 食蚜蝇的第1个诱集高峰为5月25日,当日平均诱集量为 (3.3 ± 1.2) 头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,第2个发生高峰期为7月13日平均诱集量为 (8.7 ± 0.6) 头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,之后逐渐减



图3 黄色粘虫板对蛇蛉的诱集

Fig. 3 Trapping effects of the yellow sticky cards on snakeflies

少,直至9月7日诱集数量为0头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹(图2)。分析表明,黄板对食蚜蝇的诱集主要集中在蚜虫高爆发期,两者数量规律呈正相关,发生规律存在相关性。

2.3.5 黄板对蜜蜂不同时间的诱集效果 黄板对蜜蜂诱集主要集中在苹果花期(图2)。蜜蜂的诱集高峰期为4月13日,此时苹果正处于盛花期,平均诱集量为 (7.1 ± 0.4) 头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,之后零星出现,直至诱集数量为0头·板⁻¹·周⁻¹,因此,苹果花期应避免悬挂黄板。

2.4 黄板诱捕绣线菊蚜和捕食性天敌动态变化

根据图2可见,2019年3月2日—9月7日黄板诱集到苹果绣线菊蚜的天敌主要是捕食性天敌昆虫异色瓢虫、草蛉、蛇蛉、食蚜蝇等。其中,食蚜蝇诱集量最多,占捕食性天敌总量的36.8%;其次是异色瓢虫,占34.7%;蛇蛉与草蛉的诱集量相当,分别占15.3%、13.2%。黄色粘虫板对靶标害虫无翅蚜作用较小,反而对捕食性天敌昆虫种群影响较大,因此,使用过程中应避免天敌高峰期,以防天敌种群数量减少,破坏自然条件下昆虫种群的多样性。

3 讨论

黄色粘虫板因其具有使用安全、简易、方便、无污染及可直接观察诱集害虫的发生规律等优点,在温室大棚、果园、蔬菜园等场景得到越来越广泛的应用。本研究表明,黄色粘虫板对于靶标害虫蚜虫的诱集效果一般,推断有翅蚜可能属于弱飞行性昆虫,

也可能与有翅蚜种群总量较少有关,而且黄板仅在白天阳光充足条件下才可发挥作用。黄板对于叶蝉(*Cicadellidae*)、蝇类^[17]诱集效果较好,同时也会对捕食性天敌昆虫种群造成伤害,这与李丫丫等^[13]、朱美华等^[20]、郭祖国等^[21]研究结果一致,与夏红军等^[15]研究结果不一致,可能与不同地区、不同昆虫寄主植物有关。此外,不同害虫对不同颜色趋性有强弱之分,有研究表明,绿盲蝽(*Apolygus lucorum* Meyer-dur)对绿色和蓝色的趋性较强,蓝色次之,黑色较差^[16];蓝色粘虫板对蓟马(*Thripidae*)诱捕效果最佳,其次是黄色和白色^[22];黄色圆形粘虫板对烟粉虱(*Bemisia tabaci* Gennadius)监控和诱集效果较好^[23]。观察发现黄板诱集其他害虫种类、数量较多,因此,评价黄板效用不能单纯的通过诱捕单一类害虫指标来衡量。

黄色粘虫板监控害虫发生规律,进行害虫预测预报效果较好,这与阮文丽等^[9]研究结果一致,但使用过程中会受诸多因素限制,周福才等^[24]发现黄板悬挂顺行向优于垂直行向,同时,黄板诱杀害虫受温度^[25]、光照影响,张洪等^[26]研究发现,黄板诱集白粉虱效果与温度呈正相关,与光照强度无关。黄板使用过程中受降雨和大风等气候因素、粘胶、非靶标害虫占用诱集面积的影响,有效面积也会随着时间的推移而减少,需定期更换。本研究发现,黄板仅能监控预测有翅蚜发生规律,其诱集高峰不能代表蚜虫整体高峰,还需调查嫩叶、嫩梢无翅型数量才可明确果园蚜虫真实发生水平。

黄板具有广谱诱杀效果,对捕食性天敌昆虫有较高的诱杀率,通过对黄板诱集的天敌种类分析可知,异色瓢虫 *Harmonia axyridis* (Pallas)、草蛉属(*Chrysopa*)^[14]、蛇蛉(*Snakefly*)、食蚜蝇(*Syrphidae*)等捕食性天敌对黄色有显著的趋性。在苹果园中,食蚜蝇、异色瓢虫的诱集数量显著高于草蛉、蛇蛉^[13],这些捕食性天敌昆虫主要捕食无翅型蚜虫,因此,黄板会对捕食性天敌种群构成伤害,严重威胁自然状态下蚜虫与捕食性天敌的动态关系,所以科学、合理的悬挂黄板,才是保护捕食性天敌昆虫种群和生态环境的关键。此外,果园生草可为捕食性天敌昆虫提供栖息场所和食物,增加天敌的种类和数量,所以黄板应根据果园天敌种群^[27]丰富度,视具体情况应用。

黄板颜色、大小、悬挂高度^[28]、挂置密度^[29]等因

素,对于诱集靶标害虫均存在影响,如何克服这些因素有待深入系统的研究。蚜虫高爆发期主要以无翅型危害,仅用黄板不足以达到防治的目的,还需借助化学农药才可快速压低虫口密度。笔者仅针对洛川苹果产区进行黄板试验1 a(年),悬挂黄板因不同地区^[30]、不同年份,诱集效果可能会存在差异。因此,在明确益害比、防控作用、经济成本的前提下,黄板应用价值需多地区、多年份、多方面评估。

4 结 论

本文研究结果表明,苹果绣线菊蚜产生的有翅蚜后代较少,主要以无翅蚜危害,黄板仅能诱杀有翅蚜,对于无翅蚜无效,单独使用黄板防控效果有限,需借助农药防治。黄板使用应考虑有翅蚜迁飞扩散、种群数量等特点,在洛川地区利用黄板防控蚜虫,每年悬挂有效期为5月上旬—7月中旬,其他时期悬挂防控效果不显著,苹果花期悬挂黄板对蜜蜂有明显诱杀作用,黄板诱杀害虫的同时,会诱集多种天敌昆虫,产生负面效应。

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