

绿盲蝽对果园常用杀虫剂敏感基线与诊断剂量的建立

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摘要:【目的】明确绿盲蝽(*Apolygus lucorum* Meyer-Dür)对果园常用杀虫剂的敏感性差异,并建立其对这些杀虫剂的敏感基线和抗药性检测的诊断剂量,为生产上推断绿盲蝽对不同药剂的抗性发生状况以及合理用药提供理论依据。【方法】采用玻璃管药膜法测定9种杀虫剂对绿盲蝽室内敏感品系三龄若虫的毒力水平,并用死亡概率值法计算得到LC₅₀值和LC₉₉值。以LC₅₀值作为敏感基线数据,以两倍LC₉₉值作为诊断剂量数据。【结果】供试的9种杀虫剂对绿盲蝽的毒力从高到低为:联苯菊酯(LC₅₀=0.79 mg·L⁻¹)、毒死蜱(3.96 mg·L⁻¹)、高效氯氟氰菊酯(6.25 mg·L⁻¹)、噻虫嗪(10.47 mg·L⁻¹)、甲氧菊酯(10.91 mg·L⁻¹)、马拉硫磷(29.42 mg·L⁻¹)、啶虫脒(36.26 mg·L⁻¹)、吡虫啉(78.29 mg·L⁻¹)和氟啶虫胺胍(160.89 mg·L⁻¹)。并得出各杀虫剂相应的敏感基线和抗性诊断剂量。【结论】测定了9种果园常用杀虫剂对实验室敏感品系绿盲蝽的毒力水平,并提供了敏感基线和诊断剂量,为测定和评估田间绿盲蝽抗性及其发展趋势提供了理论依据。

关键词: 果园; 绿盲蝽; 杀虫剂; 玻管药膜法; 抗药性; 敏感基线

中图分类号: S66 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1009-9980(2020)12-1974-06

Susceptible baseline date and establishment of diagnostic doses of insecticides for detecting resistance in *Apolygus lucorum* Meyer-Dür

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Abstract: 【Objective】The mired bug, *Apolygus lucorum* Meyer-Dür, has gradually become an important fruit tree pest in Yellow River region of China in recently year. For apple tree, both nymphs and adults suck plant juices through their needle-like mouthparts, and their feeding can induce the stunting of plant young tissue and the abscission of flower buds even young fruits, finally leading to serious yield and quality losses. Currently, management of *A. lucorum* relies exclusively on chemical insecticides, including pyrethroids, organophosphates, and neonicotinoids. Although some of these insecticides have been used for a long time and insect susceptibilities are declining in cotton filed, they are still effective in the field for the control of *A. lucorum*. However, continues and dominant use of chemical sprays will facilitated pesticide resistance in this pest. Therefore, it is urgent and essential to estimate insecticide resistance in the mired bug in orchards for proper choice of insecticides. Developing tools for insecticide resistance detection and monitoring is a key component of resistance management. To make clear the sensitivity difference of *A. lucorum* to frequently-used pesticides in orchard and establish the susceptible baseline date and the diagnostic doses of insecticides for detecting resistance, a series of toxicity of nine insecticides to the susceptible strain of *A. lucorum* were conducted in this study.

收稿日期: 2020-04-10 接受日期: 2020-07-24

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2016YFD0201100); 中国农业科学院科技创新工程(CAAS-ASTIP); 国家现代农业(苹果)产业技术体系专项基金(CARS-27)

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【Methods】The susceptibilities of third instar nymph of *A. lucorum* laboratory strain were tested by the glass-vial method bioassay. Glass-vial bioassays were conducted in 5-mL glass vials with an internal surface area of 8 cm². The stock solutions (2 000 g · L⁻¹) of all insecticides tested were prepared in acetone. Then, 5 concentrations of the working solutions were prepared by diluting the stock solution in 0.01% Triton X-100 in acetone. 50 mL working solution was added to the vials that were then manually rolled horizontally until the acetone had completely evaporated. Control vials were treated with acetone and 0.01% Triton X-100. Insecticide was applied to the glass-vials' inner surface assuming that bugs would be exposed to insecticide through direct contact with the treated glass surface. 10 third instar nymphs were transferred onto each vial for each replicate. There were three replicates for each concentration of insecticide. Each treatment concentration was replicated three times for a total 90 insects per concentration. Then the glass-vials were plugged with a breathable cap and held vertically in the incubator (light at 25 °C). Mortality was evaluated after treatment 3 h. Replicates with control mortality >10% were excluded from the analysis. Insects were considered to be dead if they were unable to walk or if they could not move when prodded. The LC₅₀ and LC₉₉ values were calculated by Probit analyses using PoloPlus software. The LC₅₀ value was used as the susceptible baseline date. The 2-fold LC₉₉ value was used as the diagnostic dose date. **【Results】**The mortality dates were revealed via glass-vial method bioassay are showed in Table 1. The toxicity data of nine insecticides toxicity to *A. lucorum* from high to low in turn is: Bifenthrin (median lethal concentration, LC₅₀=0.79 mg · L⁻¹), Chlorpyrifos (LC₅₀=3.96 mg · L⁻¹), Lambda-cyhalothrin (LC₅₀=6.25 mg · L⁻¹), Thiamethoxam (LC₅₀=10.47 mg · L⁻¹), Fenpropathrin (LC₅₀=10.91 mg · L⁻¹), Malathion (LC₅₀=29.42 mg · L⁻¹), Acetamiprid (LC₅₀=36.26 mg · L⁻¹), Imidacloprid (LC₅₀=78.29 mg · L⁻¹) and Sulfoxaflor (LC₅₀=160.89 mg · L⁻¹). Sulfoxaflor showed the lowest toxicity to *A. lucorum* while the highest toxicity to *A. lucorum* is bifenthrin, with a toxicity ratio 204.15. This result indicates that bifenthrin could be an effective alternative insecticide for the management of *A. lucorum*. The susceptible baselines of the eight insecticides to *A. lucorum* were established based on the LC₅₀ values. The susceptible baseline data of *A. lucorum* to eight pesticides with the glass-vial bioassay was listed as follow: bifenthrin (4.93 ng · cm²), chlorpyrifos (24.75 ng · cm²), lambda-cyhalothrin (39.06 ng · cm²), thiamethoxam (65.44 ng · cm²), fenpropathrin (68.19 ng · cm²), malathion (183.88 ng · cm²), acetamiprid (226.63 ng · cm²) and imidacloprid (489.31 ng · cm²). The diagnostic doses of the eight insecticides to *A. lucorum* were established based on the 2-fold LC₉₉ value. The corresponding diagnostic doses of the eight pesticides with the glass-vial bioassay were listed as follows: bifenthrin (19.95 ng · cm²), chlorpyrifos (153.91 ng · cm²), lambda-cyhalothrin (558.95 ng · cm²), fenpropathrin (588.53 ng · cm²), malathion (731.76 ng · cm²), thiamethoxam (1 162.18 ng · cm²), acetamiprid (2 827.65 ng · cm²) and imidacloprid (9 167.81 ng · cm²). **【Conclusion】**The availability of diagnostic methods that are both accurate and practical is crucial in the development of pesticide resistance monitoring and management programs. The diagnostic doses of nine pesticides established in this study for *A. lucorum* can be used as the reference for monitoring insecticide resistance.

Key words: Orchard; *Apolygus lucorum*; Insecticide; Glass-vial method bioassay; Pesticide resistance; Susceptible baseline data

绿盲蝽 (*Apolygus lucorum* Meyer-Dür) 属于半翅目盲蝽科, 是盲蝽科中最为常见的一种重要的农业害虫, 主要分布于河北、河南、山东等黄河流域地区, 以及江苏、安徽、湖北等长江流域地区, 其田间寄

主包括棉花、果树、蔬菜、苜蓿等多种植物^[1-2]。近年来, 随着我国转 Bt 抗虫棉的推广以及高毒农药的禁用, 导致棉田用药品种的变化, 使棉田中绿盲蝽由次要害虫变为主要害虫, 绿盲蝽发生危害逐年加

重^[3]。由于其多食性导致绿盲蝽转主危害较为频繁,近年来在一些地区已经成为果园中的主要害虫。绿盲蝽成虫和若虫均能以刺吸式口器取食果树嫩叶、花、幼果等幼嫩组织的汁液,使果树叶片破损缺失、花蕾脱落、果实畸形甚至脱落,严重影响果树产量和品质,造成严重的经济损失。

果树产业的可持续发展与能否有效地控制虫害有着密切关系,目前果园绿盲蝽的防治方法较多,例如在苹果园种植对绿盲蝽有明显引诱作用的向日葵和玉米^[4],悬挂对绿盲蝽诱集效果最好的绿色黄色粘虫板^[5],释放绿盲蝽的寄生性天敌红颈茧蜂^[6]以及在果树树干中上部冠层的枝条上悬挂绿盲蝽性诱捕器装置^[7]等。这些综合防治方法均能较好地控制果园绿盲蝽的虫口数量。

但在生产中对绿盲蝽的防治仍以化学防治为主,尤其在绿盲蝽大爆发时,是不可或缺的应急防治手段。目前虽有一些关于绿盲蝽的抗性检测数据和敏感基线的报道,但这些敏感基线的数据较少,且缺乏针对果园使用的杀虫剂敏感基线^[8]。菊酯类、有机磷类与烟碱类杀虫剂是现阶段果园中常用的三类杀虫剂,其广谱性和高效性导致了部分地区对这三类药剂的抗性^[9]。因此,要专门测定这三类果园常用杀虫剂对绿盲蝽的有效性及其抗性发展状况。

笔者使用实验室饲养的绿盲蝽敏感种群,采用玻璃管药膜法,对果园常用杀虫剂进行毒力测定。依据实验结果建立绿盲蝽对果园常用杀虫剂的敏感基线,提出抗性诊断剂量,旨在为生产上推断绿盲蝽对不同药剂的抗性发生状况以及合理用药提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试虫源

绿盲蝽室内敏感品系由河南省农业科学院植物保护研究所提供,在本实验室内以新鲜的豇豆作为饲料继代饲养。本实验选择三龄若虫进行毒力测定实验。饲养条件为:温度(25±1)℃、湿度70%±5%、光周期光/暗=16 h/8 h。

1.2 供试药剂

95.0%联苯菊酯原药,江苏龙灯化学有限公司;99.4%甲氰菊酯原药,国家农药产品质量监督检验中心;94.7%高效氯氟氰菊酯原药、99.4%噻虫嗪原药、95.5%氟啶虫胺胍原药,先正达(苏州)作物保护

有限公司;95.8%吡虫啉原药、96.2%啶虫脒原药,河北威远生物化工股份有限公司;97.0%毒死蜱原药、95.0%马拉硫磷原药,南通江山农药化工股份有限公司。

1.3 药剂配制及毒力测定

参考谭瑶等^[10]的方法,采用玻璃瓶药膜法进行毒力测定。将供试药剂用丙酮溶解成母液后(随配随用,加10% Triton X-100),对所有供试杀虫剂都做预实验以找到试虫死亡率为10%~90%的药剂浓度范围,依此用丙酮稀释,设置成5个系列浓度。按照药剂浓度从低到高的顺序,每个浓度分别吸取50 μL药液加入5 mL玻璃瓶中(内表面积为8 cm²)并快速转动,使瓶壁均匀的沾满药剂,以50 μL丙酮作为对照。室温放置15 min,待丙酮彻底挥发后接入三龄若虫,将其放回原生长环境中,3 h后检查死亡结果。

1.4 数据统计及分析方法

毒力测定试验的对照死亡率控制在10%以下,超过10%的试验将重做。死亡标准为:虫体颜色变深并瘫痪,将其翻转后1 min内不能翻转。利用Excel软件根据死亡概率值法计算毒力回归方程,得到斜率值(*b*)、卡方值(χ^2)、LC₅₀值、LC₉₀值、95%置信区间以及相对毒力倍数。

1.5 敏感基线与抗性诊断剂量的确定

以LC₅₀值作为敏感基线数据,以两倍LC₉₀值作为诊断剂量数据。为同一数据标准,将该数值换算成单位表面积中药剂的质量。计算公式为^[10]:敏感基线=药剂毒力LC₅₀值×药剂体积/玻璃管内表面积;抗性诊断剂量=2×药剂毒力LC₉₀值×药剂体积/玻璃管内表面积。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同杀虫剂对绿盲蝽三龄若虫毒力测定

用玻璃管药膜法测定9种果园常用杀虫剂对绿盲蝽三龄若虫室内敏感种群的毒力水平。结果显示,这些杀虫剂对绿盲蝽的毒力水平差异较大(表1)。其中,绿盲蝽对拟除虫菊酯类杀虫剂联苯菊酯、高效氯氟氰菊酯和甲氰菊酯的毒力LC₅₀值分别为0.79、6.25和10.91 mg·L⁻¹;对有机磷类杀虫剂毒死蜱和马拉硫磷的毒力LC₅₀值分别为3.96和29.42 mg·L⁻¹;对新烟碱类杀虫剂噻虫嗪、啶虫脒、吡虫啉和氟啶虫胺胍的毒力LC₅₀值分别为10.47、36.26、

表1 不同杀虫剂对绿盲蝽的毒力测定

Table 1 The susceptibility baselines of *Apolygus lucorum* to different insecticides

药剂 Insecticides	斜率±标准误 Slope±SE	卡方值 χ^2	LC ₅₀ /(mg·L ⁻¹) (95% FL)	LC ₉₉ /(mg·L ⁻¹) (95% FL)	毒力倍数 Toxicity index
联苯菊酯 Bifenthrin	4.99±0.02	3.34	0.79 (0.71~0.87)	2.28 (2.05~2.54)	204.15
高效氯氟氰菊酯 Lambda-cyhalothrin	2.31±0.05	0.87	6.25 (4.94~7.91)	63.88 (50.46~80.86)	25.74
甲氰菊酯 Fenpropathrin	2.95±0.04	1.74	10.91 (9.11~13.06)	67.26 (56.18~80.53)	14.75
毒死蜱 Chlorpyrifos	3.59±0.04	3.37	3.96 (26.55~32.61)	17.59 (14.99~20.66)	40.62
马拉硫磷 Malathion	5.13±0.06	1.04	29.42 (26.54~33.23)	83.63 (75.45~92.69)	5.47
噻虫嗪 Thiamethoxam	4.58±0.05	1.93	10.47 (8.11~13.49)	132.82 (102.98~171.31)	15.37
啶虫脒 Acetamiprid	2.45±0.05	1.18	36.26 (28.91~45.49)	323.16 (257.63~405.35)	4.44
吡虫啉 Imidacloprid	2.06±0.06	2.32	78.29 (60.55~101.24)	1047.75 (810.28~1354.80)	2.05
氟啶虫胺胍 Sulfoxaflor	1.74±0.07	3.11	160.87 (119.45~216.64)	3 482.09 (2 585.62~4 689.38)	1.00

注:FL. 置信区间。Note: FL. Fiducial limits.

78.29和160.89 mg·L⁻¹。各杀虫剂对绿盲蝽的毒力由高到低依次为联苯菊酯、毒死蜱、高效氯氟氰菊酯、噻虫嗪、甲氰菊酯、马拉硫磷、啶虫脒、吡虫啉和氟啶虫胺胍。毒力LC₅₀值最高的联苯菊酯与其最低的氟啶虫胺胍相差204.15倍。除氟啶虫胺胍外,另外8种杀虫剂的斜率值均大于2。

2.2 绿盲蝽对不同杀虫剂的敏感基线与抗性诊断剂量的确定

由于用玻璃管药膜法测得的氟啶虫胺胍对绿盲蝽若虫回归曲线斜率值小于2,说明其种群异质性比较大,不适于敏感基线和抗性诊断剂量的确定。根据上述各药剂对绿盲蝽的LC₅₀值与LC₉₉值,计算并建立了相应的敏感基线和抗性诊断剂量。由表2

表2 绿盲蝽对不同杀虫剂的敏感基线与抗性诊断剂量

Table 2 The susceptibility baselines and diagnose dose of *Apolygus lucorum* to different insecticides

药剂 Insecticides	敏感基线 Susceptibility baseline/(ng·cm ⁻²)	抗性诊断剂量 Diagnose dose/ (ng·cm ⁻²)
联苯菊酯 Bifenthrin	4.93	19.95
高效氯氟氰菊酯 Lambda-cyhalothrin	39.06	558.95
甲氰菊酯 Fenproathrin	68.19	588.53
毒死蜱 Chlorpyrifos	24.75	153.91
马拉硫磷 Malathion	183.88	731.76
噻虫嗪 Thiamethoxam	65.44	1 162.18
啶虫脒 Acetamiprid	226.63	2 827.65
吡虫啉 Imidacloprid	489.31	9 167.81

可知,8种杀虫剂对三龄期绿盲蝽若虫的敏感基线分别为:联苯菊酯(4.93 ng·cm⁻²)、高效氯氟氰菊酯(39.06 ng·cm⁻²)、甲氰菊酯(68.19 ng·cm⁻²)、毒死蜱(24.75 ng·cm⁻²)、马拉硫磷(183.88 ng·cm⁻²)、噻虫嗪(65.44 ng·cm⁻²)、啶虫脒(226.63 ng·cm⁻²)和吡虫啉(489.31 ng·cm⁻²)。各杀虫剂的抗性诊断剂量分别为:联苯菊酯(19.95 ng·cm⁻²)、甲氰菊酯(558.95 ng·cm⁻²)、高效氯氟氰菊酯(588.53 ng·cm⁻²)、毒死蜱(153.91 ng·cm⁻²)、马拉硫磷(731.76 ng·cm⁻²)、噻虫嗪(1 162.2 ng·cm⁻²)、啶虫脒(2 827.65 ng·cm⁻²)和吡虫啉(9 167.81 ng·cm⁻²)。

3 讨论

在现阶段针对绿盲蝽的防治中,化学防治是最有效最迅速且使用最广泛的手段,但是过量的杀虫剂和长期的选择压力必然使绿盲蝽抗药性问题加重。对于为害果树日益加重的绿盲蝽来说,防治药剂的选择也主要以果园常用杀虫剂为主,这些杀虫剂类型主要包括拟除虫菊酯类、有机磷类和新烟碱类等。张帅等^[1]发现华北棉区绿盲蝽滨州种群对高效氯氟氰菊酯产生了高抗性(95倍),对吡虫啉抗性也达到了中等抗性水平并呈上升趋势。刘佳等^[2]发现绿盲蝽滨州及河北沧州种群对毒死蜱均产生了中低水平抗性(5.2~20倍)。李耀发等^[3]发现氯氰菊酯和高效氯氟氰菊酯对绿盲蝽室内触杀毒力和田间防

效均较低。绿盲蝽抗药性相关事件被频频报道,但针对果园绿盲蝽的抗药性监测却寥寥无几,更无与之对应的敏感基线^[14-15]。在抗药性检测中没有标准就无从比较,敏感基线和抗性诊断剂量正是评价害虫抗药性水平的根本依据,是衡量抗药性产生与否的依据。因此建立一套完善的抗药性监测体系,及早开展抗药性监测工作变得十分重要。

玻璃管药膜法已经在盲蝽对杀虫剂抗性的测定中广泛使用,通过对比不同测定方法,发现该方法以其操作的简便性和结果的可靠性等优点成为毒力测定的首选方法,且被越来越多研究者用来进行绿盲蝽抗药性的监测^[10, 12, 16]。虽有研究者用玻璃管药膜法建立了对本实验中四种杀虫剂的相对敏感基线,但其所得到的是针对成虫测定的数据^[12]。然而采用低龄幼虫/若虫是害虫抗药性监测方法的发展趋势^[17]。张扬等^[18]通过对二化螟不同龄期幼虫毒理测定后发现,低龄的初孵幼虫对药剂的敏感度更大。这主要是因为多数害虫的防治适期均为卵孵盛期和低龄幼虫/若虫期;其次,低龄幼虫/若虫对药剂更加敏感,更易发现发展初期的抗性;此外,低龄幼虫/若虫饲养时间短,省时省事,便于得到大量一致的标准试虫。

通过测定供试的9种杀虫剂对绿盲蝽的毒力,对比其致死中浓度发现,毒力最强的为联苯菊酯,最弱的为氟啶虫胺睛,其余从高到低依次为:毒死蜱、高效氯氟氰菊酯、噻虫嗪、甲氰菊酯、马拉硫磷、啶虫脒和吡虫啉。总体来看,烟碱类杀虫剂毒力要低于菊酯类杀虫剂和有机磷类杀虫剂。这在其他物种中也有相似的结论,谭瑶等^[10]发现毒死蜱对室内敏感品系中黑盲蝽的毒力最强,对三氟氯氰菊酯次之,最弱的同样也是吡虫啉。该研究最终明确了绿盲蝽对9种杀虫剂的敏感性差异,可为果园生产中绿盲蝽的防治提供用药参考。选择高效的有机磷类、菊酯类杀虫剂,或者两类杀虫剂的复配不仅可以提高绿盲蝽的防治效率,而且更符合果树产业的可持续发展的要求。

本研究通过不同药剂对绿盲蝽的毒力数据建立了绿盲蝽对8种杀虫剂的敏感基线并确定了田间抗性检测的诊断剂量,为抗药性监测提供理论依据,解决了长期以来果园绿盲蝽对杀虫剂没有统一的抗性检测标准的问题。采用此检测标准可以将不同研究者、不同地区测得的抗性数据进行横向对比,从整体

上判断某种杀虫剂对绿盲蝽的防控效果趋势,为果园科学用药提供科学依据。

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