

# 火龙果中螺螨酯残留检测及膳食摄入风险评估

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**摘要:**【目的】建立螺螨酯在火龙果全果和果肉中的残留检测方法,并对火龙果果肉中的残留量进行膳食摄入评估。【方法】样品中螺螨酯加乙腈提取,N-丙基乙二胺和石墨化碳黑净化,离心,上清液过滤膜后超高效液相色谱三重四极杆串联质谱检测,外标法定量。【结果】火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯平均回收率分别为87%~105%和81%~90%,相对标准偏差分别为4.6%~13%和6.6%~8.1%。火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯的最低检测浓度(*w*,后同)均为0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。【结论】按本试验设计进行施药,不同采收间隔期火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯的残留量分别为<0.71 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>和<0.14 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。螺螨酯的普通人群国家估计每日摄入量是0.003 1 mg,占日允许摄入量的0.5%左右,认为对一般人群健康不会产生不可接受的风险。

**关键词:**火龙果;螺螨酯;残留检测;膳食摄入评估

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## Determination of spirodiclofen in dragon fruit and risk assessment for dietary residue intake

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**Abstract:**【Objective】The present study developed a method to determine of spirodiclofen based on liquid chromatography triple quadrupole mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), which is widely used in analytical labs. We investigated the behavior of terminal residues of spirodiclofen in dragon fruit and flesh under field conditions, risk assessment for dietary intake based on supervised residue trial data, the effects of application frequency and rate and of the interval to harvest on terminal residues.【Methods】The supervised field trials were carried out in six provinces in the year of 2018. Two treatments were included in this study to determine spirodiclofen residues at high and low application rates. Each treatment had 3 replicated plots, and each plot consisted of 2 dragon trees. The low application rate was 80 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> and the high application rate 120 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>. Both the low and high application rates were used in two or three applications (14 days intervals each). The dragon fruit and flesh were sampled at 7, 14 and 21 days after the last spraying. Immediately after collecting, the samples were put into polyethylene bags and transported to the laboratory. The fruit stalk of the dragon samples collected in the field was cut off. The dragon fruit were evenly cut into 4-8 portions along the longitudinal direction. The nonadjacent fruit petals were divided into two groups. The first group was used to prepare the whole fruit samples, and the second group was used to prepare the flesh samples. All the samples were crushed with dry ice and were packed in polyethylene bags, labelled, and stored at -20 °C until analyzed. 10 g subsample of homogeneous dragon fruit and flesh was put into a 100 mL centrifuge tube, and 5 mL distilled water, 20 mL acetonitrile (HPLC grade), and 2.5 g sodium chloride were added in turn. The sample was vortexed

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for 10 min at high speed on a vortexer. The mixture was centrifuged at  $4\ 000\ r\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$  for 5 min, and 2 mL of the supernatant was transferred to a 2 mL centrifuge tube containing 0.05 g PSA and 0.02 g GCB, vortexed for 1 min at  $4\ 000\ r\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$  for 5 min, and filtered into a glass autosampler vial through 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  pinhole filtration membrane for LC-MS/MS analysis. The column used for spirodiclofen determination was a Shim-pack GISS (2.1 mm  $\times$  50 mm, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ ), maintained at 40  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The mobile phases A and B were acetonitrile and water with 0.1 percent formic acid (80:20, V/V), respectively. Electrospray ionization MS in the positive mode was performed. The flow rate was  $0.3\ \text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ . The cone and fragment voltages were 16 eV and 11 eV, respectively. The temperature and flow rate for drying gas were 400  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $10\ \text{L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ , respectively. The ions monitored in MRM were m/z 411.1/71.2 and 411.1/313.05 (qualitative ion pair), and 411.1/71.2 (quantification ion pair). The retention time of spirodiclofen was 1.3 min at the above conditions. The IEDI was defined according to the formula  $\text{IEDI}=[\text{ST-MR}_i(\text{or STMR-P}_i)\times F]/\text{bw}$ . The ADI% was calculated according to the formula  $\text{ADI\%}=(\text{IEDI}\times 100\%)/\text{ADI}$ . 【Results】A standard calibration curve of spirodiclofen was constructed by plotting the analyzed concentrations against the peak areas. Good linearity ( $y=28\ 570\ 214.614\ 9x+9\ 992.204\ 6$ ) was achieved in the range of 0.002 to  $0.5\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , with a correlation coefficient of  $r^2=0.990\ 0$ . The recovery study was conducted for dragon fruit at three different fortification levels of 0.01, 0.1, and  $5\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ . The average recovery from the fortified samples in five replicate experiments ranged from 87% to 105%, with a relative standard deviation (RSD) from 4.6% to 13%. The limits of quantification (LOQ) were  $0.01\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  for dragon fruit. The recovery study was conducted for flesh at three different fortification levels, 0.01, 0.1, and  $1\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ . The average recovery from the fortified samples in five replicate experiments ranged from 81% to 90%, with a relative standard deviation (RSD) from 6.6% to 81%. The limits of quantification (LOQ) were  $0.01\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  for flesh. When the intervals to harvest were 7, 14, 21 day, the residue levels in dragon fruit were less than  $0.71$ ,  $0.23$  and  $0.68\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ , respectively and those in the flesh were less than  $0.14$ ,  $0.059$  and  $0.041\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ , respectively. Under identical application dosage and application frequency, the residue decreased with the increase of interval to harvest, indicating that there was a negative correlation between the residue and interval to harvest. However, under the same application dosage, application frequency and interval to harvest, the residue in the whole fruit was higher than in the flesh. The international estimated daily intake (IEDI) of spirodiclofen was 0.003 1 mg, and the ADI% was calculated according to formula and found to be 0.5%, the potential health risk induced by spirodiclofen was not significant based on supervised residue trial data. 【Conclusion】A specific, sensitive and simple residue analytical method using LC-MS/MS for the detection and monitoring of spirodiclofen in dragon fruit and flesh was established. When the application of spirodiclofen followed the recommended methods, the potential health risk induced was not significant.

**Key words:** Dragon fruit; Spirodiclofen; Determination; Risk assessment for dietary residue intake

火龙果(*Hylocereus undatus*)是仙人掌科,量天尺属,量天尺的果实。螺螨酯化学名称为3-(2,4-二氯苯基)-2-氧代-1-氧杂螺[4.5]-癸-3-烯-4-基-2,2-二甲基丁酸酯,英文通用名为spirodiclofen,分子式为 $C_{21}H_{24}Cl_2O_4$ 。新型季酮酸杀螨剂,具有高效低毒的特点,主要防治螨虫,如全爪螨属、锈螨属、短须螨属、刺绣螨属和叶螨属,可用于柑橘、梨果、核果、葡萄、草莓、啤酒花和坚果等作物。作用机制独特,抑

制螨虫体内的脂肪合成,破坏能量代谢活动,从而最终杀死螨虫<sup>[1]</sup>。

国内外文献关于螺螨酯的研究主要包括螺螨酯新的合成工艺<sup>[2]</sup>,喷雾助剂对螺螨酯的增效作用<sup>[3]</sup>,对红蜘蛛种群增长影响<sup>[4]</sup>,对螨虫的防效<sup>[5]</sup>和二斑叶螨实验种群的亚致死效应<sup>[6-7]</sup>,山楂叶螨<sup>[8-9]</sup>和二斑叶螨<sup>[10-12]</sup>对该药的抗性,对土壤微生物及土壤酶的毒性效应<sup>[13]</sup>,在植株和动物中的代谢<sup>[14]</sup>,柑橘类水果<sup>[15-18]</sup>

和苹果<sup>[19]</sup>中的消解动态和残留量分析,香橙和香橙茶饮料中的风险监测中的风险监测<sup>[20]</sup>,李子到梅干加工方式对螺螨酯残留量的影响<sup>[21]</sup>,生姜种植土壤中螺螨酯降解菌的筛选与鉴定<sup>[22]</sup>。Ge等<sup>[23]</sup>报道了螺螨酯在烟草中的加速溶剂萃取,硅胶净化,高效液相色谱二极管阵列检测器检测的残留检测方法。赵亚洲等<sup>[24]</sup>报道了螺螨酯在土壤中乙腈-水(体积比4:1)混合振荡提取,静置后过膜,高效液相色谱二极管阵列检测器检测的残留检测方法。Sun等<sup>[25]</sup>报道了螺螨酯在柑橘中的乙腈提取,N-丙基乙二胺固相吸附剂(PSA)净化,上清液过滤膜后超高效液相色谱三重四极杆串联质谱检测的残留检测方法。刘济宁等<sup>[26]</sup>报道了柑橘及土壤中螺螨酯的混合提取剂( $V_{\text{乙腈}}:V_{\text{水}}=4:1$ )提取、Florisil固相萃取小柱净化,气相色谱电子捕获检测器测定的残留检测方法。白芸等<sup>[27]</sup>报道了苹果及土壤中螺螨酯乙腈提取,Florisil固相萃取小柱净化,气相色谱电子捕获检测器测定的残留检测方法。谢莉等<sup>[17]</sup>报道了柑橘和土壤中螺螨酯的丙酮提取,二氯甲烷萃取,气相色谱电子捕获检测器测定的残留检测方法。李东等<sup>[28]</sup>报道了柑橘中螺螨酯的乙腈提取,高速离心后氮吹浓缩定容,气相色谱电子捕获检测器测定的残留检测方法。许鹏军等<sup>[29]</sup>报道9种果品中螺螨酯的乙腈涡旋提取,混合使用乙二胺-N-丙基硅烷(PSA)和ODS-C<sub>18</sub>两种基质分散萃取净化,气相色谱四极杆质谱联用测定的残留检测方法。赵亚洲等<sup>[30]</sup>报道了螺螨酯在3种土壤中的淋溶特性,发现一般情况下,螺螨酯淋溶作用弱,造成地下水污染的可能性较小,容易被土壤吸附,对土壤环境可能存在一定的风险性。我国果品中规定了264种农药的2 046项农药最大残留限量<sup>[31]</sup>,但未制定螺螨酯在红龙果中的最大残留限量。国内外关于火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯的残留检测方法、残留安全性评价及残留膳食摄入评估未见报道。笔者建立了超高效液相色谱三重四极杆串联质谱检测火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯的残留检测方法对其残留量进行膳食摄入风险评估,为螺螨酯在火龙果上的残留安全提供数据支持。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

供试品为24%螺螨酯悬浮剂,由天津市汉邦植物保护剂有限责任公司提供;供试作物品种:海南为

‘金都1号’,浙江为‘蜜宝’红心火龙果,云南为‘紫红龙’,贵州为‘紫红龙’,广西为‘金都1号’,广东为‘金都1号’。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 田间试验方法** 田间试验时间为2018年,地点分别为海南省儋州市中国热带科学院试验场,浙江省绍兴市滨海新城,云南省玉溪市元江县,贵州省黔南州罗甸县龙坪镇,广西南宁市隆安县那桐镇大藤村,广东省高要市白储镇高岗围村。施药剂量均按有效成分( $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , $w$ ,后同)进行计算。每个处理3个重复,每个重复小区面积不小于30 m<sup>2</sup>,3个重复小区不需随机排列,每株树用水量为100 mL,均不套袋。螺螨酯最终残留量试验按剂量80 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>和120 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>施药2次和3次,最后1次施药后7、14和21 d在最终残留试验小区内随机采集火龙果样品,每小区不少于12个果实。在对照小区内采集火龙果的对照样品。田间采集的火龙果样本切去果柄,将火龙果沿纵向均匀地切成4~8瓣,取不相邻的果瓣,分为两组,第一组用于制备全果样品,第二组用于制备果肉样品。样品加干冰粉碎后,-20 ℃保存待测。

**1.2.2 检测方法** (1)试剂与仪器。甲酸(色谱纯),CNW Technologies;乙腈(色谱纯),默克股份两合公司;PSA吸附剂,天津博纳艾杰尔科技有限公司;GCB吸附剂,天津博纳艾杰尔科技有限公司;螺螨酯标准物质(99.0%),德国Dr. Ehrenstorfer。高效液相色谱仪(LC-30AD),日本岛津仪器公司;质谱仪(LCMS-8050),日本岛津仪器公司;食品切碎搅拌机(R10 V. V.),法国Robot Coupe公司。

(2)提取及净化。准确称取10 g样品(精确至0.01 g)于100 mL离心管中,加入5 mL水,20 mL乙腈,2.5 g氯化钠,放置多管涡旋振荡器中涡旋10 min,4 000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心5 min,移取2 mL上清液至含有0.05 g PSA和0.02 g GCB的2 mL离心管中,涡旋1 min,4 000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心5 min,经0.22 μm针孔滤膜过滤于进样小瓶中,待LC/MS/MS分析。

(3)仪器条件。液相色谱柱:Shim-pack GISS(2.1 mm×50 mm,1.9 μm);柱温:40 ℃;流速:0.3 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>;流动相:0.1%甲酸水溶液-乙腈( $V:V=20:80$ );电离方式:ESI<sup>+</sup>;CID气:270 kPa;雾化气流量:3.0 L·min<sup>-1</sup>;加热气流量:10 L·min<sup>-1</sup>;接口温度:300 ℃;DL温度:250 ℃;加热块温度:400 ℃;保留

时间:1.4 min;进样量:2  $\mu$ L;接口电压:4.0 kV;运行时间:6 min。检测方式为多重反应监测(MRM)(表1)。

表1 MRM模式下螺螨酯的监测离子和碰撞电压

Table 1 MRM parameters selected for spirodiclofen analysis

农药 Pesticide	定性离子对 Qualitative ion pair/(m/z)	定量离子对 Quantification ion pair/(m/z)	碰撞能 Collision energy/eV
螺螨酯 Spirodiclofen	411.1/71.2 411.1/313.05	411.1/71.2	16 11

(4)基质效应评价。对纯溶剂与基质配制标准曲线的斜率进行比较,若基质效应(Matrix effect, ME) $\geq\pm20\%$ ,则采用基质配制标准溶液制作标准曲线,ME $<\pm20\%$ 则采用纯溶剂配制标准溶液制作标准曲线。基质效应(ME)计算公式:

$$\text{ME}/\% = \frac{\text{纯溶剂标准曲线斜率} - \text{基质标准曲线斜率}}{\text{纯溶剂标准曲线斜率}} \times 100.$$

### 1.3 长期膳食摄入评估

依据国家卫生行政部门发布的中国居民营养与

健康状况监测调查<sup>[32]</sup>,结合螺螨酯残留化学评估推荐的规范残留试验中值和已制定的螺螨酯最大残留限量(MRLs),计算螺螨酯的国家估算每日摄入量(NEDI),计算公式见参考文献[33-34]。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 检测方法

2.1.1 标准曲线 将螺螨酯标准品用乙腈溶解定容制成1 000 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的母液,再用空白基质溶液逐级稀释为0.002、0.005、0.01、0.02、0.05、0.1、0.2、0.5 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>系列标准溶液,在1.2.2(3)条件下进行检测,横坐标为质量浓度(mg·L<sup>-1</sup>),纵坐标为峰面积(A),标准曲线 $y=28\ 570\ 214.614\ 9x+9\ 992.204\ 6, r^2=0.998\ 9$ 。

2.1.2 基质效应评价 从表2可以看出,螺螨酯在全果中基质效应ME值为18%,在果肉中基质效应ME值为21%,表明螺螨酯基质效应较强,为最大程度减小基质效应的干扰,故本试验采用全果和果肉

表2 螺螨酯在全果和果肉中基质效应评价(峰面积)

Table 2 Evaluation table of matrix effect of spirodiclofen in the whole fruit and flesh of dragon (Peak area)

$\rho/\text{(mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	溶剂及基质 Solvent and matrix		
	纯溶剂 Pure solvent	全果基质 Whole fruit matrix	果肉基质 Flesh matrix
0.002	71 879	54 638	63 321
0.005	158 549	118 511	152 347
0.010	320 164	279 066	301 438
0.020	651 423	499 836	573 095
0.050	1 534 785	1 400 078	1 442 023
0.100	3 521 254	2 965 378	3 174 230
0.200	7 225 737	5 690 077	6 117 293
0.500	17 646 001	14 544 332	13 875 580
回归方程 Regression equation	$y=35\ 482\ 516.380\ 5x-42\ 900.003\ 7$	$y=29\ 104\ 260.063\ 3x-32\ 945.334\ 5$	$y=27\ 929\ 666.934\ 2x+115\ 714.053\ 7$
$r^2$	0.999 7	0.999 9	0.997 9
ME/%		$(35\ 482\ 516.380\ 5-29\ 104\ 260.063\ 3)/35\ 482\ 516.380\ 5\times 100=18$	$(35\ 482\ 516.380\ 5-27\ 929\ 666.934\ 2)/35\ 482\ 516.380\ 5\times 100=21$

空白基质配制标准曲线。

2.1.3 添加回收率 将不同浓度的螺螨酯标液分别加入火龙果全果和果肉空白对照样品中,混合均匀,静置2 h,按1.2.2(2)进行样品的提取和净化(表3)。当添加水平是0.01、0.1和5 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>时,螺螨酯在火龙果全果中的平均回收率为87%~105%,相对标准偏差为4.6%~13%;当添加水平是0.01、0.1和1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>时,火龙果果肉中的平均回收率为81%~90%,相对标准偏差为6.6%~8.1%。农业行业标准《农作物中农药残留试验准则》规定添加浓度大于1

mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>时,回收率应在70%~110%,相对标准偏差应≤10%;添加浓度大于0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>而小于等于0.1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>时,回收率应在70%~120%,相对标准偏差应≤20%;添加浓度大于0.001 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>而小于等于0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>时,回收率应在60%~120%,相对标准偏差应≤30%。本试验检测结果的精密度、重现性、准确度均符合标准的规定。螺螨酯在火龙果全果和果肉中的最低检测浓度均为0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。

### 2.2 火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯最终残留量

2018年海南省、浙江省、云南省、贵州省、广东

表3 火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯的添加回收率

Table 3 The fortified recovery of spirodiclofen in the whole fruit and flesh of dragon

%

样品 Sample	添加质量分数 Fortification level/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	重复 Repetition					平均回收率 Average fortified recovery	相对标准偏差 Relative standard deviation
		1	2	3	4	5		
全果 Dragon fruit	0.01	104	108	98	115	99	105	6.7
	0.10	115	91	86	97	83	95	13.0
	5.00	84	87	93	90	83	87	4.6
果肉 Flesh	0.01	90	80	77	82	75	81	7.4
	0.10	92	82	76	78	88	83	8.1
	1.00	98	89	85	84	93	90	6.6

注:1~5 为 5 个重复。Note: 1-5 mean five repeats.

省、广西自治区六地不同施药剂量、施药间隔和采收间隔期最终残留量检测结果见表4。火龙果全果中螺螨酯最终残留量为,采收间隔7 d时,以低剂量施药2次时残留量为≤0.71 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,施药3次时残留量为≤0.61 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>;以高剂量施药2次时残留量为≤

0.27 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,施药3次时残留量为≤0.45 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。采收间隔14 d时,以低剂量施药2次时残留量为≤0.17 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,施药3次时残留量为≤0.061 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>;以高剂量施药2次时残留量为≤0.23 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,施药3次时残留量为≤0.19 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。采收间隔21 d时,以

表4 火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯最终残留量测定(n=3)  
Table 4 The final residues of spirodiclofen in dragon fruit and flesh (n=3)(mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>)

试验地点 Test place	施药剂量 Application dosage/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	施药次数 Application frequency	7 d		14 d		21 d	
			全果 Dragon fruit	果肉 Flesh	全果 Dragon fruit	果肉 Flesh	全果 Dragon fruit	果肉 Flesh
海南 Hainan	80	2	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.011±0.001 7	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
		3	0.017±0.001 5	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.014±0.005 3	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
	120	2	0.020±0.005 7	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.015±0.002 1	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.010±0.000 58	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
		3	0.036±0.004 5	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.015±0.003 0	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
浙江 Zhejiang	80	2	0.20±0.060	0.021±0.007 2	0.12±0.039	0.013±0.004 4	0.055±0.029	0.014±0.002 3
		3	0.19±0.10	0.045±0.023	0.061±0.046	0.021±0.006 1	0.068±0.005 6	0.019±0.003 5
	120	2	0.27±0.059	0.032±0.005 9	0.19±0.020	0.018±0.003 2	0.089±0.033	0.020±0.000 58
		3	0.25±0.012	0.040±0.001 0	0.19±0.076	0.023±0.006 1	0.028±0.016	0.033±0.004 5
云南 Yunnan	80	2	0.025±0.014	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.026±0.025	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
		3	0.016±0.0038	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.015±0.005 0	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
	120	2	0.15±0.15	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.035±0.007 0	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.012±0.003 5	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
		3	0.095±0.037	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.048±0.008 0	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.010±0	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
贵州 Guizhou	80	2	0.71±0.24	0.14±0.012	0.17±0.061	0.018±0.013	0.16±0.055	0.016±0.010
		3	0.61±0.27	0.066±0.007 6	0.046±0.026	0.034±0.021	0.066±0.014	0.032±0.019
	120	2	0.13±0.023	0.093±0.021	0.23±0.053	0.059±0.015	0.083±0.24	0.012±0.005 8
		3	0.45±0.14	0.054±0.030	0.022±0.005 6	0.022±0.005 3	0.055±0.013	0.041±0.006 8
广西 Guangxi	80	2	0.014±0.003 6	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.010±0.000 58	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
		3	0.012±0.004 0	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.010±0.000 58	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
	120	2	0.027±0.012	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.019±0.004 6	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
		3	0.016±0.004 5	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.029±0.005 5	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
广东 Guangdong	80	2	0.083±0.040	0.026±0.028	0.031±0.014	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.026±0.002 6	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
		3	0.30±0.11	0.010±0.000 58	0.018±0.007 1	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.035±0.003 6	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
	120	2	0.23±0.060	0.017±0.006 7	0.012±0.002 9	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.073±0.009 1	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>
		3	0.34±0.11	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.12±0.015	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.047±0.032	<0.01 <sup>a</sup>

注:a 表示低于最低检测浓度。

Note: a mean the limit of quantification (LOQ).

低剂量施药2次时残留量为 $\leq 0.16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,施药3次时残留量为 $\leq 0.68 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ;以高剂量施药2次时残留量为 $\leq 0.089 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,施药3次时残留量为 $\leq 0.055 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。火龙果果肉中螺螨酯最终残留量如下,采收间隔7 d时,以低剂量施药2次时残留量为 $\leq 0.14 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,施药3次时残留量为 $\leq 0.066 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ;以高剂量施药2次时残留量为 $\leq 0.093 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,施药3次时残留量为 $\leq 0.054 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。采收间隔14 d时,以低剂量施药2次时残留量为 $\leq 0.018 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,施药3次时残留量为 $\leq 0.034 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ;以高剂量施药2次时残留量为 $\leq 0.059 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,施药3次时残留量为 $\leq 0.023 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。采收间隔21 d时,以低剂量施药2次时残留量为 $\leq 0.016 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,施药3次时残留量为 $\leq 0.032 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ;以高剂量施药2次时残留量为 $\leq 0.020 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,施药3次时残留量为 $\leq 0.041 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。不同基质、施

药剂量、施药次数和采样间隔螺螨酯残留量对比见表5,残留中值和残留最大值见表6。

表 5 不同基质、施药剂量、施药次数和采样间隔螺螨酯残留量对比

**Table 5 Comparison of spirodiclofen residues in different matrixes, dosages, frequencies and intervals to harvest**  
 (g a.i.·hm<sup>-2</sup>)

基质 Matrix	采样时间 Time after spraying/d	80 mg·kg <sup>-1</sup>		120 mg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	
		施药 2 次 2 times of sprayed	施药 3 次 3 times of sprayed	施药 2 次 2 times of sprayed	施药 3 次 3 times of sprayed
全果 Dragon fruit	7	0.170	0.190	0.140	0.200
	14	0.061	0.027	0.084	0.070
	21	0.045	0.034	0.046	0.028
果肉 Flesh	7	0.036	0.025	0.029	0.022
	14	0.012	0.016	0.020	0.014
	21	0.012	0.015	0.012	0.019

表 6 不同基质、施药剂量、施药次数和采样间隔螺螨酯残留中值和残留最大值

**Table 6** STMR and HR of spirodiclofen residues in different matrix, dosage, frequency and interval to harvest

基质 Matrix	施药剂量 Application dosage/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	施药次数 Application frequency	采收间隔期 Interval to harvest/d	残留量 Residues/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	残留中值 STMR/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	最高残留值 HR/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )
果肉 Flesh	80 120	2 3	14	<0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, <0.01, 0.018, 0.022, 0.026, 0.033, 0.037, 0.046, 0.050, 0.13	0.01	0.13
全果 Dragon fruit	80 120	2 3	14	0.011, 0.011, 0.013, 0.017, 0.018, 0.020, 0.049 0.020, 0.024, 0.034, 0.039, 0.040, 0.043, 0.055, 0.056, 0.067, 0.076, 0.081, 0.11, 0.14, 0.16, 0.21, 0.24, 0.24, 1.06	0.020, 0.049	1.06

## 2.3 长期膳食摄入评估

目前,螺螨酯登记农作物有冬枣、柑橘、棉花、苹果、樱桃。本实验室对绿豆、黄秋葵、猕猴桃和火龙果进行了残留试验,绿豆(干豆类及其制品)、黄秋葵(浅色蔬菜)、猕猴桃(水果)、火龙果全果(水果)、火龙果果肉(水果)的残留中值分别为0.01、0.0265、

0.18 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>、0.01 和 0.049 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。我国城乡居民的干豆类及其制品、浅色蔬菜、水果和植物油的每日食物摄入量分别为 0.016 kg、0.183 7 kg、0.045 7 kg 和 0.032 7 kg(表 7)。我国已规定棉籽(植物油)中螺螨酯最大残留限量为 0.02 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup><sup>[35]</sup>。我国规定螺螨酯的 ADI 值为 0.01 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>，我国居民的平均体重

表 7 螺螨酯风险评估计算表

**Table 7** Risk assessment for dietary residue intake of spirodiclofen

食物种类 Food groups	膳食量 Food intake/ kg	参考限量 Reference maximum residue limits	限量来源 Source of maximum residue limits	国家估计每日摄入量 National estimated daily intake/mg	日允许摄入量 Acceptable daily intake/mg	风险概率 Risk probability/%
干豆类及其制品 Dried beans and their products	0.016	0.01	残留中值 STMR	0.000 16	ADI×63	
浅色蔬菜 Light colored vegetables	0.183 7	0.01	残留中值 STMR	0.001 837		
水果 Fruits	0.045 7	0.01	残留中值 STMR	0.000 457		
植物油 Vegetable oil	0.032 7	0.02	中国 China	0.000 654		
合计 Total	1.028 6			0.003 1	0.63	0.5

为63 kg。因火龙果的主要食用部位是果肉,因此仅对果肉中的残留量进行膳食评估。根据1.3中公式进行计算,螺螨酯普通人群的国家估计每日摄入量是0.003 1 mg,占日允许摄入量的0.5%左右。

### 3 讨 论

本试验前处理方法有机提取溶剂为市场上易购买的乙腈,且用量较少,有利于节省试验成本,减少试剂对环境的污染。前处理方法提取10 min,离心5 min,涡旋1 min,再次离心5 min,用时较短,有利于提高试验效率。当施药次数和施药剂量相同时,火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯残留量均随着采收间隔期的增加在减少,说明采收间隔期与最终残留量存在负相关。可能是因为随着采收时间的延长,螺螨酯在消解;同时火龙果没有停止生长,其生长的稀释作用进一步降低螺螨酯最终残留量。当采收间隔期和施药次数相同时,两个施药剂量之间的螺螨酯残留量没有明显规律,可能是因为作物生长的稀释作用和生长环境是农药消解的主要因素。在剂量增加1.5倍后最终残留量并没有增加相应的倍数,说明在施药剂量增加1.5倍的范围内,施药剂量和最终残留量相关性不大。当施药剂量和采收间隔期相同时,两个施药次数之间的螺螨酯残留量没有明显规律,可能是因为第一次施药时距采收时间较长,第一次施用的螺螨酯在采收时消解较多,对最终残留量贡献不大。一年六地火龙果全果和果肉中螺螨酯残留量检测结果可以看出,当施药剂量、施药次数和采样间隔相同时,螺螨酯在全果中的残留量大于果肉中的残留量,原因可能是在施药时主要着药部位是火龙果果皮,火龙果果肉被果皮包被没有直接着药,只有少量传导到果肉中。螺螨酯内吸性较差,但部分果肉中也有检出,原因可能是因为该试验所用剂型为悬浮剂,黏附力度强,能够长时间附着在火龙果表面<sup>[36]</sup>。

我国和国际食品法典委员会均未制定火龙果中螺螨酯的最大残留限量,无法通过检测结果直接判定按本试验的施药方法施药后的火龙果残留是否合格,因此需要对按照本试验的施药次数、施药剂量和采收间隔期使用后的火龙果进行膳食摄入评估。24%螺螨酯悬浮剂,用于防治火龙果上红蜘蛛,用药量3 000~4 000倍液(60~80 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>),施药1~2次,安全间隔期为14 d时,螺螨酯普通人群的国家估计

每日摄入量是0.003 1 mg,风险概率为0.5%,认为螺螨酯在火龙果中的残留对一般人群健康的影响是在一个可接受的风险水平。本试验火龙果的最高残留值为1.06 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,按照食品中农药最大残留限量制定指南推荐最大残留限量为3 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。

### 4 结 论

研究结果表明,24%螺螨酯悬浮剂在火龙果上使用时,用药量120 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,施药2~3次,安全间隔期21 d,对一般人群健康不会产生不可接受的风险。

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