

乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对柑橘全爪螨的亚致死效应

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摘要:【目的】评价乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对柑橘全爪螨[*Panonychus citri* (McGregor)]的亚致死效应, 为田间应用提供理论依据。【方法】通过叶碟喷雾法测定乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨的毒力, 选择乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理卵和雌成螨后, 记录F₀、F₁代各虫态发育历期、产卵量和成虫寿命。【结果】乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理柑橘全爪螨卵和雌成螨, F₀代产卵量略有降低; 乙唑螨腈LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理后, F₁代内禀增长率(r_m)分别为0.193 1和0.190 4, 高于对照0.156 7, 世代历期(T)和种群加倍时间(D)缩短。腈吡螨酯LC₃₀处理后, F₁代内禀增长率(r_m)为0.162 7, 与对照接近, LC₁₀处理后 r_m 为0.179 8, 高于对照, 平均世代历期(T)和种群加倍时间(D)低于对照。【结论】乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对柑橘全爪螨具有低剂量刺激效应。

关键词:柑橘全爪螨; 乙唑螨腈; 腈吡螨酯; 亚致死效应; 生命表参数

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Sublethal effects of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on *Panonychus citri* (Acari: Tereanychidae)

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Abstract:【Objective】Phytophagous mites of the genus *Tetranychus* and *Panonychus* are serious pests on plants worldwide. Among these, the citrus red mite, *Panonychus citri* (McGregor), is one of most notorious and devastating citrus pest causing a huge fruit yield loss every year. Biological control of *P. citri* with native predators has been successfully implemented in many orchards, but is still only used on a rather limited scale. Today, caricides are still of utmost importance in the control of *P. citri* and this is unlikely to change in the near future. In this study, the effects of sublethal concentrations of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on *P. citri* were assessed. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effect of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on life parameters based on the concentration-response bioassay of *P. citri*, and provide a theoretical basis for proper application of two acaricides.【Methods】All of the experiments were conducted under laboratory conditions [(26±1) °C, 14 h:10 h (L:D) and (75%±5%) RH]. The fresh and clean citrus leaves were cut into round discs with a diameter of 25 mm and a circle of absorbent cotton strips around the edge to keep moisture, which were used to feed *P. citri*. Leaf disc bioassay was employed to test the toxicity of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen to *P. citri*. The sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen (LC₁₀ and LC₃₀) were selected to treat the eggs and female adults of *P. citri*. After eggs and female adults were exposed to LC₁₀ and LC₃₀ concentration, the development

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and fecundity of F_0 and F_1 generations were evaluated scientifically. 【Results】The results of toxicity test showed that the LC_{50} of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen to *P. citri* eggs were $11.77 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and $12.59 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, the LC_{50} against female adults of *P. citri* were $1.17 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and $2.01 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, respectively. It indicated that the toxicity of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen to *P. citri* was strong and the toxicity to female adults was stronger than that to eggs. The nymphal stage of *P. citri* after F_0 generation was significantly shortened after treatment with sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen LC_{10} and LC_{30} . The egg stage, larval stage and immature stage of LC_{10} were significantly shortened after treatment with sublethal doses of cyenopyrafen LC_{10} . But the egg stage was significantly prolonged, and the larval and postnymph stages were significantly shortened after treatment with sublethal doses of cyenopyrafen LC_{30} . The results of the four treatments showed that the oviposition period of female adult mites was shortened and the amount of oviposition decreased. In general, the fecundities of the F_0 generation of *P. citri* slightly decreased after eggs and female adults were exposed to LC_{10} and LC_{30} concentrations of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen for 12 h. When the female adults of *P. citri* were treated with cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen at the doses of LC_{10} and LC_{30} , the oviposition period, fecundity and longevity of female adults decreased, but not significantly. In F_1 generation, the larval stage and prenymph stage were significantly shortened after treatment with sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen LC_{10} and LC_{30} . There was no significant difference between two treatments of cyenopyrafen and the control except the nymphal stage significantly decreased before treatment with sublethal doses of cyenopyrafen LC_{10} . The results also showed that the fecundity of F_1 generation increased significantly and the longevity of adult mites decreased after treatment with cyetpyrafen LC_{10} and LC_{30} . Values of the intrinsic rate of increase (r_m) (0.193 1 and 0.190 4) of F_1 generation of *P. citri* treated with sublethal concentrations (LC_{10} and LC_{30}) of cyetpyrafen were higher as compared with the control (0.156 7). Net proliferation rates (R_0) (22.90 and 21.89) of F_1 generation of *P. citri* treated with sublethal concentrations (LC_{10} and LC_{30}) of cyetpyrafen were higher as compared with the control (15.37). Population doubling times (Dt) (3.59 and 3.64) of F_1 generation of *P. citri* treated with sublethal concentrations (LC_{10} and LC_{30}) of cyetpyrafen were lower as compared with the control (4.43). There was no significant difference in fecundity per female compared with the control between LC_{10} and LC_{30} treatments with cyenopyrafen, but the longevity of female adults decreased significantly. F_1 generation of *P. citri* exposed to sublethal concentrations (LC_{30}) of cyenopyrafen for 12 h had almost the same r_m (0.162 7) value as the control, but F_1 generation of *P. citri* had increased r_m (0.179 8) value as compared with the control after exposed to sublethal concentrations (LC_{10}) of cyenopyrafen for 12 h. The Dt (4.28) of F_1 generation of *P. citri* treated with sublethal concentrations (LC_{30}) of cyenopyrafen was similar to the control, but the Dt (3.86) of F_1 generation of *P. citri* treated with sublethal concentrations (LC_{10}) of cyenopyrafen was lower as compared with the control. 【Conclusion】Cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen had a low-dose-stimulating effect on *P. citri*, and both played a certain role in facilitating the development of future populations, which was of significance in developing integrated pest management (IPM) strategies. But the proliferation of *P. citri* was reduced without effect at high concentration of cyenopyrafen.

Key words: *Panonychus citri*; Cyetpyrafen; Cyenopyrafen; Sublethal effect; Life-table parameters

柑橘全爪螨[*Panonychus citri* (McGregor)]又名柑橘红蜘蛛、瘤皮红蜘蛛,属蛛形纲(Arachnida),蜱螨亚纲(Acari),叶螨科(Tetranychidae),全爪螨属(*Panonychus*)^[1],可为害柑橘、枇杷、葡萄、樱桃、桃、梨等多种植物。该螨繁殖力强,世代交替严重,世界

分布范围广,我国各柑橘产区均有分布,是为害柑橘最为严重的区域性害螨^[2]。

随着时间的推移,田间施用的杀虫(螨)剂残留在环境中的有效成分会逐渐递减到亚致死剂量^[3]。根据不同个体之间接触药量的不同,部分个体会产

生亚致死效应,包括生态行为的变化、生殖力的改变、发育历期的改变和抗药性的发展等^[4]。亚致死效应的研究能全面了解药剂使用后害虫的存活、发育、生殖及种群增长率的变化,进而有助于害虫管理措施的制定,也是探讨抗药性产生的生态学机制之一^[5]。近年来,有关昆虫亚致死效应的研究颇多,杀虫(螨)剂,如螺甲螨酯、联苯肼酯、阿维菌素、氯氰菊酯、溴氰菊酯和氰戊菊酯等对二斑叶螨和柑橘全爪螨的亚致死效应也相继报道^[6-8]。

乙唑螨腈是一种新型丙烯腈类非内吸性杀螨剂,具有触杀和胃毒作用,广泛应用于防治棉花叶螨和苹果叶螨,在害螨的各个发育阶段均有较高的活性,且对非靶标生物低毒,无生物富集性^[9],近年在柑橘上使用量逐年增加。腈吡螨酯同为丙烯腈类杀螨剂,能够有效抑制线粒体呼吸链复合体II^[10],具有较高的杀螨活性,可有效控制柑橘树、茶树、蔬菜上的多种害螨^[11]。乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯与现有的大多数杀螨剂具有不同作用机制,理论上无交互抗性产生^[10]。关于亚致死剂量乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对柑橘全爪螨生长、繁殖的影响尚未见详细报道。鉴于此,笔者采用叶碟喷雾法^[12],研究了亚致死剂量乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对柑橘全爪螨生长发育及繁殖的影响,旨在为2种杀螨剂合理应用及柑橘全爪螨的综合治理提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

供试柑橘全爪螨于2005年采自中国农业科学院柑桔研究所多年未施用药剂的柠檬树上,在温度为(26±1)℃、相对湿度(RH)为70%~80%、光周期为14 L:10 D的智能人工气候室内,用盆栽枳橙不接触药剂连续饲养至今。

供试药剂30%乙唑螨腈悬浮剂由沈阳科创化学品有限公司生产,供试药剂30%腈吡螨酯悬浮剂由日本日产化学工业株式会社生产。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 亚致死浓度的确定 参照《农药室内生物测定试验准则 杀虫剂 第13部分:叶碟喷雾法》测定杀螨剂对雌成螨和卵的毒力。

雌成螨毒力测定:进行预备试验,然后将供试药剂根据柑橘全爪螨雌成螨死亡率20%~90%的范围等比级数分别配成5~7个质量浓度,现配现用。修

剪海绵成平整方形,充分吸水后置于培养皿内,海绵上垫一薄层滤纸,然后将柑橘新叶剪为直径25 mm圆形叶碟,叶面向下置于滤纸上,向培养皿中加双蒸水,使液面略低于叶片,用细毛笔挑取40头雌成螨至每张叶片上,每个培养皿放2片叶碟。

将带螨的叶碟于室温静置约3 h,之后于双目镜前进行筛查,清除不活泼的螨,然后补齐40头螨并粘贴标签。最后用喷雾塔喷雾处理,喷药液量为1 mL·皿⁻¹,自然阴干后放入光照培养箱[相对湿度为70%~80%,温度为(26±1)℃,光周期14 L:10 D]24 h。随后以清水处理为对照,在双筒解剖镜下分别观察死、活螨数,每个浓度处理4次重复。

卵毒力测定:将采集到的平整柑橘叶片净化后剪成直径25 mm圆形叶碟,叶面朝下放在水隔离饲养台上,每块叶片挑接雌成螨5头,置于25℃下任其产卵24 h,去除雌成螨,检查记录卵数,每一处理4块叶片,共计卵数在100粒左右。卵龄在36~48 h时进行测定,同雌成螨毒力测定方法将供试药剂配制成5个质量浓度,用喷雾塔喷雾处理,喷药液量为1 mL·皿⁻¹,自然阴干后放入光照培养箱[相对湿度为70%~80%,温度为(26±1)℃,光周期14 L:10 D]。待对照组卵孵化并发育至若螨阶段,检查统计各处理较正死亡率,以清水处理作对照,每个浓度处理4次重复。

1.2.2 亚致死剂量对卵当代生长发育、繁殖的影响 将采集到的平整柑橘叶片净化后剪成直径25 mm圆形叶碟,叶面朝下放在水隔离饲养台上,每块叶片挑接雌成螨40头,让其产卵6 h后挑出。将带卵叶片用乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量(LC₁₀和LC₃₀)的药液进行喷雾,自然风干后放入人工培养箱中培养至孵化,挑取幼螨至直径为25 mm的柑橘叶片上单头饲养,以清水处理作为对照,每处理3次重复。每12 h观察并记录一次其孵化、发育、存活、死亡、逃逸等情况,待发育至成螨时,挑取同一批雄虫与雌虫交配,继续记录其雌虫产卵量,直到所有成虫全部自然死亡。

1.2.3 亚致死剂量对雌成螨F₀代繁殖和F₁代生长发育、繁殖的影响 将采集到的平整柑橘叶片净化后剪成直径25 mm圆形叶碟,叶面朝下放在水隔离饲养台上。挑取健康活泼的刚发育至成螨的柑橘全爪螨雌成螨移至叶片上,每片叶片30头,以乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量(LC₁₀和LC₃₀)的药液进行喷

雾,以清水处理作为对照,每处理3次重复。将处理后的叶碟放置在培养箱内24 h,随后转移至接入健康雄成螨并无药剂处理的新鲜叶碟上单头饲养。在所有雌成螨全部自然死亡前每12 h记录一次产卵量。在所产的卵中随机选取100~120粒,挑至干净无药的叶片进行饲养,各处理设3次重复,每12 h对其孵化、存活、死亡、生长发育情况和逃逸的数据进行记录;待发育至成螨时,挑取雄螨与之交配,直至所有螨全部死亡。组建F₁代特定年龄-阶段两性生命表。

1.3 数据分析

采用农药室内生物测定数据处理系统(武汉市蔬菜科学研究所和农业部农药检定所,2006)计算致死中浓度等毒力参数^[13];生命表构建参照丁岩钦等^[14]的方法,利用SPSS 20.0软件,采用随机化完全区组设计,各处理组间的数据在General Linear

Model模块中进行方差分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 亚致死浓度的测定

根据生物测定结果,将校正死亡率转换为机率值并与药剂浓度的对数值进行回归分析,建立毒力回归方程(表1)。由表1可知,乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对柑橘全爪螨均有较强的毒力,乙唑螨腈对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨和卵的毒力均强于腈吡螨酯的毒力,对于雌成螨,乙唑螨腈LC₅₀为1.17 mg·L⁻¹,腈吡螨酯的LC₅₀为2.01 mg·L⁻¹;对于卵,乙唑螨腈LC₅₀为11.77 mg·L⁻¹,腈吡螨酯的LC₅₀为12.59 mg·L⁻¹。乙唑螨腈的LC₁₀为0.81 mg·L⁻¹(雌成螨)和4.79 mg·L⁻¹(卵),LC₃₀为1.00 mg·L⁻¹(雌成螨)和8.15 mg·L⁻¹(卵);腈吡螨酯的LC₁₀为0.72 mg·L⁻¹(雌成螨)和5.97 mg·L⁻¹(卵),LC₃₀为1.32 mg·L⁻¹(雌成螨)和9.28 mg·L⁻¹(卵)。

表1 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨和卵的毒力

Table 1 Toxicities of cyetpyrafen and cynopyrafen to adult and egg of *Panonychus citri*

药剂 Insecticide	螨态 Mite state	回归方程 Regression equation	决定系数 <i>R</i>	$\rho(LC_{50})$ (95%置信限, 95% CI)/(mg·L ⁻¹)	$\rho(LC_{10})/$ (mg·L ⁻¹)	$\rho(LC_{30})/$ (mg·L ⁻¹)
乙唑螨腈 Cyetpyrafen	雌成螨 Female	$Y=4.463+7.926 X$	0.952 8	1.17(1.09-1.24)	0.81	1.00
	卵 Egg	$Y=1.479+3.289 X$	0.919 2	11.77(10.94-12.65)	4.79	8.15
腈吡螨酯 Cynopyrafen	雌成螨 Female	$Y=4.131+2.874 X$	0.927 6	2.01(1.74-2.30)	0.72	1.32
	卵 Egg	$Y=0.650+3.955 X$	0.928 9	12.59(12.12-13.07)	5.97	9.28

注:LC₅₀、LC₃₀和LC₁₀均为计算值。

Note: LC₅₀, LC₃₀ and LC₁₀ are calculated values.

2.2 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死浓度LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理对卵当代生长发育和繁殖的影响

2.2.1 2种杀螨剂亚致死浓度处理卵对当代发育历期的影响 从表2可以看出,乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯

亚致死浓度处理柑橘全爪螨卵后,乙唑螨腈LC₁₀和腈吡螨酯LC₁₀处理卵期分别为5.43 d和5.34 d,相比对照组5.48 d显著缩短。乙唑螨腈LC₃₀处理卵期为5.53 d,与对照无显著差异;腈吡螨酯LC₃₀处理后卵

表2 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理卵对柑橘全爪螨发育历期的影响

Table 2 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cynopyrafen on developmental

duration of *Panonychus citri* after egg treated (mean±SE) d

处理 Treatment	卵期 Egg period	幼螨期 Larval stage	前若螨期 Protonymph stage	后若螨期 Post nymph stage	未成熟期 Immature stage
对照 CK	5.48±0.03 b	1.82±0.05 a	1.65±0.07 a	2.15±0.05 a	10.83±0.27 a
ALC ₁₀	5.43±0.03 c	1.95±0.03 a	1.74±0.04 a	1.99±0.03 b	11.04±0.10 a
ALC ₃₀	5.53±0.02 b	1.84±0.03 a	1.61±0.05 a	1.89±0.03 c	10.89±0.07 a
CLC ₁₀	5.34±0.03 c	1.43±0.05 b	1.70±0.04 a	2.05±0.04 ab	10.47±0.09 b
CLC ₃₀	5.68±0.06 a	1.23±0.07 c	1.60±0.04 a	1.98±0.04 bc	10.49±0.11 b

注:ALC₁₀、ALC₃₀、CLC₁₀、CLC₃₀分别表示乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理;表中数据为平均数±标准误,同一列数据后不同小写字母表示相同龄期不同处理间在0.05水平上差异显著。下同。

Note: ALC₁₀, ALC₃₀, CLC₁₀ and CLC₃₀ respectively indicated that the sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cynopyrafen were treated with LC₁₀ and LC₃₀. Data are mean±SE, and followed by the different small letters in the same column indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level. The same below.

期为5.68 d,比对照组和乙唑螨腈LC₃₀处理均显著延长,且2个药剂LC₃₀处理均比LC₁₀处理卵期缩短更加显著;腈吡螨酯LC₁₀处理幼螨期比对照缩短,LC₃₀处理幼螨期缩短更加显著,乙唑螨腈的2个处理幼螨期与对照组相近;乙唑螨腈LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理的后若螨期均比对照显著缩短,差异程度和处理浓度成正相关,腈吡螨酯LC₁₀处理的后若螨期与对照差异不大,LC₃₀处理与对照相比显著缩短。总的来说,乙唑螨腈处理组未成熟期均与对照组相近,而腈吡螨酯处理组与对照相比,未成熟期显著缩短。

2.2.2 2种杀螨剂亚致死浓度处理卵对当代产卵量和成螨寿命的影响 从表3可以看出,乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死浓度处理柑橘全爪螨卵后,与对照相比,乙唑螨腈LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理产卵前期显著缩短,产卵期、产卵量和成螨寿命有所降低,降低程度与处理浓度成正比;腈吡螨酯LC₁₀处理产卵前期、产卵期、产卵量和寿命低于对照组,但差异不显著,LC₃₀处理产卵前期和寿命都显著低于对照组和LC₁₀处理。

表4 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理卵对柑橘全爪螨生命表参数的影响

Table 4 Sublethal effects of cyetpyrafen and cyanopyrafen on life table parameters of *Panonychus citri* after egg treated

处理 Treatment	内禀增长率 r_m	周限增长率 λ	净增殖率 R_0	平均世代历期 T	种群倍增时间 D_t
对照 CK	0.203 7±0.002 5 b	1.225 9±0.003 0 b	37.33±7.10 a	17.57±0.73 a	3.40±0.04 a
ALC ₁₀	0.199 2±0.003 9 b	1.220 4±0.004 7 b	32.39±2.57 a	17.43±0.24 a	3.48±0.07 a
ALC ₃₀	0.217 1±0.003 1 a	1.242 5±0.003 8 a	34.29±0.89 a	16.28±0.23 ab	3.19±0.05 b
CLC ₁₀	0.204 3±0.005 5 b	1.226 8±0.006 7 b	32.32±2.17 a	16.99±0.25 ab	3.39±0.09 a
CLC ₃₀	0.206 9±0.000 9 ab	1.229 9±0.001 1 ab	27.53±0.76 a	16.86±0.18 b	3.35±0.01 ab

2.3 2种杀螨剂亚致死剂量处理对雌成螨F₀代生殖和F₁代生长发育、繁殖的影响

2.3.1 2种杀螨剂亚致死剂量处理对雌成螨F₀代生长发育及繁殖的影响 从表5可以看出,乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理柑橘全爪螨雌成螨后,处理组的产卵期均有所降低,且降低程度和处理浓度成正比,但差异不显著;乙唑螨腈LC₃₀处理产卵量较对照组有所降低,但比LC₁₀处理高;腈吡螨酯处理产卵量随处理浓度增大降低更明显;两个药剂处理后雌成螨寿命均随浓度增大缩短更明显,乙唑螨腈LC₃₀,腈吡螨酯LC₁₀、LC₃₀处理比对照显著降低,这与处理柑橘全爪螨卵当代雌成螨的生殖情况(表3)相似。

2.3.2 2种杀螨剂亚致死剂量处理对雌成螨F₁代未

表3 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理对柑橘全爪螨卵寿命及产卵量的影响

Table 3 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyanopyrafen on longevity and fecundity of *Panonychus citri* after egg treated

处理 Treatment	产卵前期 Prophase oviposition/d	产卵期 Oviposition period/d	每雌产卵量 Eggs per female	成螨寿命 Adult longevity/d
对照 CK	1.81±0.12 a	10.62±1.09 a	37.73±3.55 a	22.54±1.13 a
ALC ₁₀	1.23±0.06 bc	10.36±0.57 a	34.77±2.53 a	22.79±0.55 a
ALC ₃₀	1.15±0.04 c	8.74±0.49 ab	33.62±2.94 a	20.66±0.51 ab
CLC ₁₀	1.73±0.12 a	9.63±0.81 ab	33.40±3.31 a	21.43±0.83 a
CLC ₃₀	1.43±0.08 b	7.79±0.58 b	29.25±2.93 a	18.91±0.58 b

2.2.3 2种杀螨剂亚致死浓度处理卵对当代种群参数的影响 从表4可以看出,与对照相比,乙唑螨腈LC₁₀处理内禀增长率和净增殖率有所降低,平均世代历期和种群倍增时间相差不大,LC₃₀处理种群内禀增长率显著增大,世代历期和种群倍增时间缩短,对柑橘全爪螨试验种群生命表参数的影响大于LC₁₀处理;乙唑螨腈LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理与对照整体相差不大。

表5 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨F₀代寿命及产卵量的影响

Table 5 Sublethal effects of cyetpyrafen and cyanopyrafen on fecundity and longevity of F₀ generation of *Panonychus citri* after female adult mite treated

处理 Treatment	产卵期 Oviposition period/d	每雌产卵量 Eggs per female	成螨寿命 Adult longevity/d
对照 CK	9.80±0.67 a	42.23±4.11 a	12.52±0.65 a
ALC ₁₀	9.30±0.43 a	36.90±2.18 a	11.42±0.41 ab
ALC ₃₀	8.56±0.43 a	40.94±2.13 a	10.76±0.46 b
CLC ₁₀	8.32±0.53 a	36.15±2.77 a	10.76±0.51 b
CLC ₃₀	8.18±0.84 a	33.85±4.04 a	10.28±0.51 b

成熟期发育历期的影响 从表6可以看出,乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死浓度LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理后,腈吡螨酯除LC₁₀前若螨期相比对照显著降低外,其余发

表 6 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死浓度对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨 F₁代发育历期的影响Table 6 Sublethal effects of cyetpyrafen and cyanopyrafen on developmental duration of F₁ generation of *Panonychus citri* after female adult mite treated (mean±SE)

处理 Treatment	卵期 Egg period	幼螨期 Larval stage	前若螨期 Protonymph stage	后若螨期 Post nymph stage	未成熟期 Immature stage
对照 CK	5.64±0.06 a	1.68±0.07 a	1.90±0.07 a	2.15±0.07 a	11.27±0.15 a
ALC ₁₀	5.76±0.07 a	1.54±0.06 b	1.63±0.05 b	1.97±0.06 a	10.82±0.10 b
ALC ₃₀	5.66±0.05 a	1.54±0.07 b	1.66±0.06 b	1.99±0.13 a	10.83±0.15 b
CLC ₁₀	5.74±0.05 a	1.74±0.05 a	1.64±0.06 b	2.08±0.06 a	11.06±0.09 a
CLC ₃₀	5.79±0.06 a	1.76±0.07 a	1.73±0.06 a	2.06±0.06 a	11.23±0.12 a

育历期与对照差别不大;乙唑螨腈LC₁₀,LC₃₀处理组卵期,前若螨期,未成熟期较对照显著缩短,组间差异不大。与腈吡螨酯处理相比,乙唑螨腈处理对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨F₁代未成熟历期影响更大。

2.3.3 2种杀螨剂亚致死剂量处理对雌成螨F₁代孵化率、雌性比、产卵量及成螨寿命的影响 从表7可以看出,乙唑螨腈亚致死剂量处理后,成螨孵化率和

产卵前期与对照差异不大,LC₁₀处理雌性比显著大于LC₃₀处理;产卵期和成螨寿命比对照显著降低,产卵量显著升高,处理间差异不显著。腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理后,产卵期和成螨寿命较对照显著缩短,产卵量少量增多,差异不显著。乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯LC₃₀处理比LC₁₀处理产卵期和寿命有所延长,差异不显著。

表 7 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量雌成螨对 F₁代寿命及产卵量的影响Table 7 Sublethal effects of cyetpyrafen and cyanopyrafen on hatching rate, fecundity and longevity of F₁ generation of *Panonychus citri* after female adult mite treated

处理 Treatment	孵化率 Hatching rate/%	雌性比 Female sex ratio/%	产卵前期 Pre-oviposition period/d	产卵期 Oviposition period/d	每雌产卵量 Eggs per female	成螨寿命 Adult longevity/d
对照 CK	97.2±1.4 ab	66.1±3.3 ab	1.60±0.07 ab	9.41±0.55 a	15.39±1.42 b	23.90±0.51 a
ALC ₁₀	92.3±1.4 b	72.5±6.2 a	1.38±0.06 b	7.83±0.44 b	22.88±2.05 a	21.36±0.36 b
ALC ₃₀	97.2±2.8 ab	56.6±2.8 b	1.51±0.10 ab	8.00±0.50 b	21.82±2.09 a	21.89±0.47 b
CLC ₁₀	98.6±1.4 a	72.7±4.4 a	1.48±0.06 ab	7.00±0.39 b	16.05±1.39 b	20.85±0.34 b
CLC ₃₀	98.4±1.6 ab	66.9±4.9 ab	1.73±0.13 a	7.40±0.50 b	15.87±1.88 b	21.79±0.57 b

柑橘全爪螨种群从12 d开始产卵,至14、15 d到产卵高峰期,至25 d时,有的种群平均每雌产卵量降为0(CL_{C10});其中,用药后的后代种群(ALC₁₀、ALC₃₀;CLC₁₀、CLC₃₀)较对照开始出现死亡的时间和种群存活率为0的时间均有不同程度的提早(图1)。乙唑螨腈处理后,虽然F₁代产卵期和寿命较对照显著缩短,但是每雌日均产卵量(m_x)显著增加,导致产卵量显著增加(表7,图1);腈吡螨酯用药后,虽然产卵期和成螨寿命显著缩短,但是每雌日均产卵量(m_x)较对照有所提高,所以产卵量没有显著差异。

2.3.4 2种杀螨剂亚致死剂量对F₁代种群参数的影响 从表8看出,乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对柑橘全爪螨试验种群生命表参数影响较大,且二者之间存在一定的差异。乙唑螨腈LC₁₀和LC₃₀处理柑橘全爪螨后,F₁代种群内禀增长率和净增殖率显著增大,世代历期有所降低,种群加倍时间显著缩短。与对照相比,腈吡螨酯LC₁₀处理内禀增长率和周限增长率显

著增大,世代历期和种群倍增时间显著缩短,LC₃₀处理与对照无显著变化。

3 讨 论

腈吡螨酯是一类丙烯腈类杀螨剂,能够有效抑制线粒体呼吸链复合体II,广泛用于防治害螨且对非靶标生物安全^[10];乙唑螨腈由腈吡螨酯为先导化合物修饰合成得到^[15],对朱砂叶螨、二斑叶螨、草莓叶螨、荔枝叶螨、棉叶螨等具有很好的防治效果^[16-19]。研究表明,腈吡螨酯和乙唑螨腈对柑橘全爪螨具有很高的杀螨活性^[20-22]。目前有关2种药剂对叶螨的亚致死效应的研究尚未见报道。

随着时间的推移,田间残留杀虫剂会降低为亚致死剂量^[23],这会导致害虫或螨类遗传性功能紊乱,影响子代的生长发育和生理功能^[24],且因农药类型、施用剂量以及害虫种类不同,亚致死作用对害虫的影响会有所不同^[25]。因此,正确评价某种农药,要充

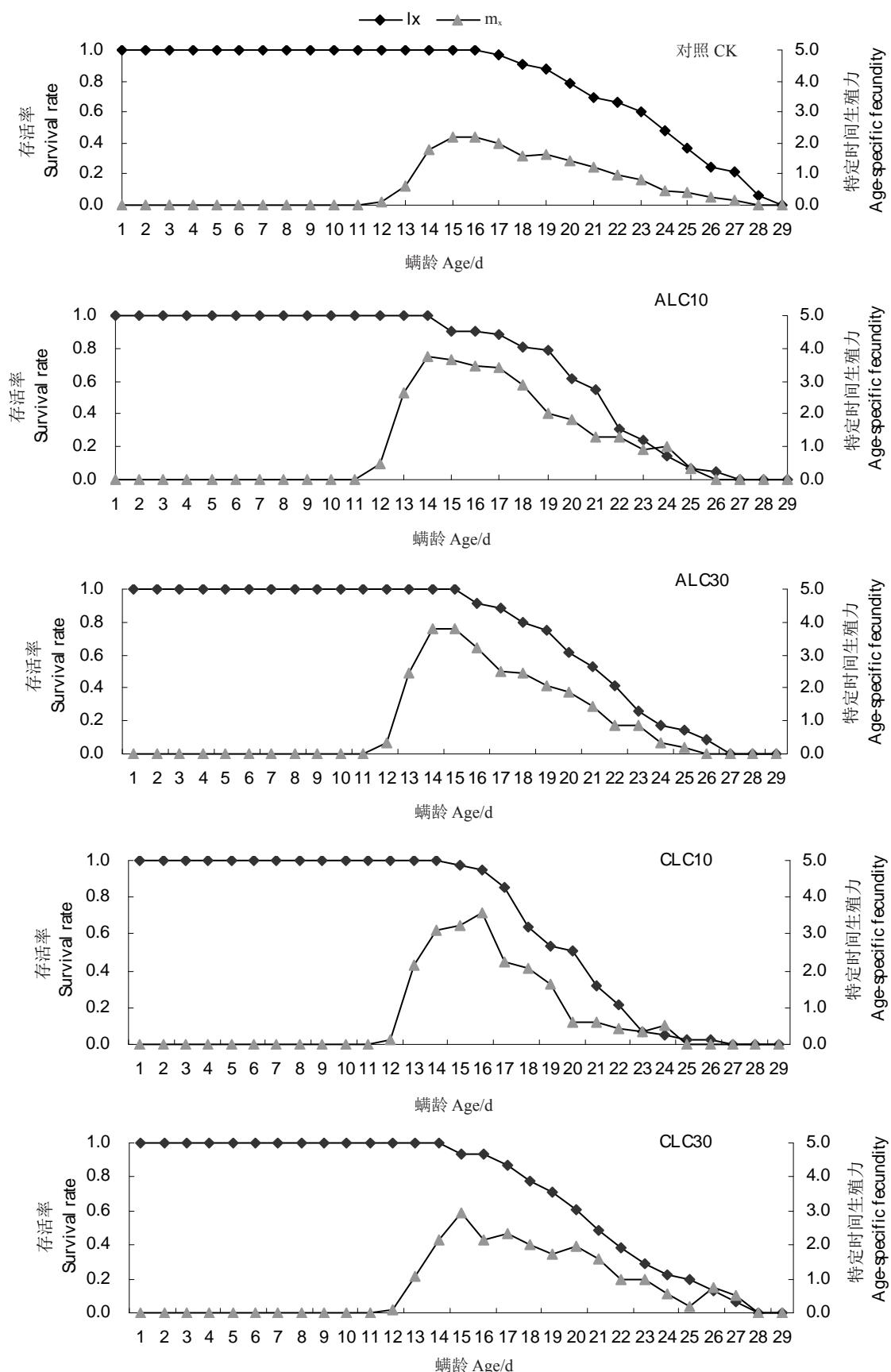


图 1 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨 F_1 代存活率及特定时间生殖力的影响

Fig. 1 Sublethal effects of cyetpyrafen and cynopyrafen on survival rate (I_x) and age-specific fecundity (m_x) of F_1 generation of *Panonychus citri* after female adult mite treated

表8 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理柑橘全爪螨F₁代生命表参数
Table 8 Sublethal effects of cyetpyrafen and cyanopyrafen on life table parameters
of F₁ generation of *Panonychus citri* after female adult mite treated

处理 Treatment	内禀增长率 r_m	周限增长率 λ	净增殖率 R_0	平均世代历期 T	种群加倍时间 D_t
CK	0.156 7±0.005 3 b	1.170 6±0.007 1 b	15.37±2.72 a	17.23±0.54 a	4.43±0.15 a
ALC ₁₀	0.193 1±0.003 4 a	1.213 0±0.002 4 a	22.90±1.79 a	16.18±0.29 ab	3.59±0.04 b
ALC ₃₀	0.190 4±0.004 1 a	1.209 7±0.005 1 a	21.89±2.24 a	16.16±0.55 ab	3.64±0.08 b
CLC ₁₀	0.179 8±0.003 6 a	1.197 0±0.007 5 a	16.54±1.27 a	15.58±0.43 b	3.86±0.08 b
CLC ₃₀	0.162 7±0.007 6 b	1.176 8±0.008 9 b	15.99±3.19 a	16.77±0.36 ab	4.28±0.19 a

分考虑到子代生长繁殖所受的影响,进而综合评价整个种群所受的影响^[26]。生命表参数是全面评价药剂对害虫种群繁殖影响的重要方法,内禀增长率(r_m)是推测种群增长或下降的重要参数^[27]。研究表明,某些亚致死剂量的杀虫剂对害虫生殖有一定的刺激作用。如甲氰菊酯LC₂₀处理后,柑橘全爪螨内禀增长率显著提高,种群加倍时间缩短^[5];丁氟螨酯亚致死剂量处理土耳其斯坦叶螨卵后,内禀增长率显著增加,平均世代历期缩短^[28];LC₃₀的溴氰虫酰胺和吡虫啉显著提高桃蚜F₁代繁殖力^[29]。这种亚致死浓度下刺激种群增长或利于种群发展的现象称之为低剂量刺激效应(hormoligosis)^[30]。本研究中,LC₁₀和LC₃₀的乙唑螨腈处理柑橘全爪螨后,F₁代内禀增长率显著增大,平均世代历期和种群加倍时间显著缩短,由此表明,乙唑螨腈低剂量对柑橘全爪螨具有刺激作用,有导致柑橘全爪螨猖獗的风险,因此在该种杀螨剂的使用中应注意搭配其他杀虫剂,或者交替使用不同作用机制的药剂以削弱该效应。还可将生物防治与化学防治相结合,采用“以螨治螨”策略,利用抗性捕食螨防治柑橘全爪螨^[31]。

同一种药剂,不同亚致死剂量处理以及处理世代不同,表现出的亚致死效应也可能不同^[32]。如LC₁₀的噻虫嗪刺激桃蚜生殖,LC₃₀剂量却对桃蚜生长发育不利^[33]。本研究中,LC₁₀的腈吡螨酯处理后,子一代每雌产卵量增加,内禀增长率显著增大,具有刺激增殖作用;而LC₃₀腈吡螨酯处理后,内禀增长率、净增殖率等都和对照相差不大。郭金梅等^[34]报道的吡螨胺亚致死剂量处理截形叶螨卵,LC₂₀处理成螨寿命显著大于LC₁₀处理;Wang等^[35]报道的联苯菊酯处理二斑叶螨卵,LC₁₀处理成螨期较对照缩短,而LC₂₀处理成螨期又开始延长,均与本结果有相似之处。

乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯同属丙烯腈类杀螨剂,作

用方式相同,但本研究结果表明,二者对于柑橘全爪螨的亚致死效应不一致。本文研究结果对柑橘全爪螨的合理用药具有一定的参考价值,但由于试虫为室内敏感种群,无法准确推测这2个药剂施用对柑橘全爪螨田间种群的影响。且有的农药具有强后效性,高君晓等^[36]在对大豆蚜的研究中发现,高效氯氰菊酯可以继续影响F₁代、F₂代的生长繁殖;何恒果等^[5]用甲氰菊酯LC₂₀处理柑橘全爪螨后,在F₁、F₂代都表现出刺激增殖作用。在本研究中,只探讨了2个杀螨剂的2个亚致死浓度对柑橘全爪螨当代和子一代的影响,也没有对其他螨态进行研究,有必要进行进一步深入研究。

4 结 论

乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量对柑橘全爪螨当代有一定的不利影响,在子一代表现出低剂量刺激效应,种群内禀增长率(r_m)和周限增长率(λ)增大,世代历期(T)和种群加倍时间(D_t)缩短;高浓度亚致死剂量的腈吡螨酯会削弱这种效应。

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