

LED白光对荔枝蒂蛀虫繁殖的影响及其田间防控效果研究

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摘要:【目的】探索LED白光灯对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫的繁殖生物学特性的影响及其田间控制效果, 阐明田间利用LED白光灯有效控制荔枝蒂蛀虫发生危害的潜在原因, 为该技术的大规模推广和应用提供理论依据。【方法】在暗期, 观察荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫在不同光照度处理下的移动、补充营养、静息、交配、产卵5种活动行为的变化, 并记录雌蛾产卵量、卵孵化率和成虫寿命; 通过对荔枝园成虫数量、果实新鲜着卵量及蛀果率的调查, 评估LED白光灯对荔枝蒂蛀虫的田间控制效果。【结果】与对照相比, 5~10 lx的光照度显著抑制了成虫移动、交配和产卵行为; 50~100 lx的光照度不仅显著抑制成虫的移动、交配和产卵活动, 而且第一次交配和产卵的时间延迟3~4 d; 当光照度增加到500 lx时, 成虫基本处于静止状态。然而, 夜间不同光照度对成虫寿命、卵孵化率等生物学特性无显著影响。荔枝园悬挂LED白光灯后, 从第7天开始, 灯光防控区无论是成虫数量、果实新鲜着卵量, 以及蛀果率均显著低于对照组。【结论】LED白光夜间能抑制荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫的活动和繁殖, 能显著降低该虫田间种群数量, 并抑制成虫在果实上产卵, 从而降低其危害率。

关键词:荔枝蒂蛀虫; LED白光; 行为; 害虫防治

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Effects of white LED light on reproduction of *Conopomorpha sinensis* (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae) and its field application

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Abstract: 【Objective】In this study, we explored the effects of white LED light on the reproductive biology of *Conopomorpha sinensis* adults, and comprehensively evaluated the field trial efficiency by utilizing white LEDs to control *C. sinensis*, so as to provide a theoretical basis for the large-scale promotion and utilization of white LED light to control litchi fruit borer in the future. 【Methods】The effects on five behaviors were observed, including moving, nutrition supplement, resting, mating and oviposition of adults at different light intensities (0, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 lx) at night, and the difference in adults fecundity and longevity were recorded. The observation was executed under weak red light every 60 minutes for 6 consecutive days. The light period was set from 06:00 to 19:00, and the dark period was set from 19:00 to 06:00 of the next day. To comprehensively evaluate the field trial efficiency by utilizing white LEDs to control *C. sinensis*, the adult populations, fresh eggs number on the fruit and pedicle borer rate of fruits were continuously investigated. The experiment began in the evening of March 16, 2020. Initial population number of the adults in the treatment and control areas were investigated during

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the first daytime. Thereafter, the investigation was conducted every 7 days until the litchi fruit harvest. With both the treatment and the control, 7 and 5 trees were randomly selected, respectively. 【Results】 Behaviors of adults were affected to different degrees under the various light conditions at night. In the absence of light interference (light intensity=0 lx), 2-3 day-old adults were extremely active at night, mainly crawling or flying, mating and feeding, which was approximately dominated 80% of the time. The resting frequency increased gradually from 4 day-old adults, and nearly 70% of the time were resting at 6-day-old at night. The mating behavior mainly occurred in 2-3 day-old adults, and the peak of mating was 3 day-old adults. Oviposition behavior of 2-4 day-old adults was rarely observed, and the proportion of oviposition behavior began to significantly increase with 5 day-old adults. Comparing with the dark treatment, 5-10 lx light intensity significantly inhibited the activity of adult moving, mating and oviposition behaviors; 50-100 lx light intensity inhibited not only the activity of moving, mating and oviposition, but the time for the first mating, and oviposition was also delayed by 3-4 days; when the light intensity increased to 500 lx, the adults were basically in the resting state, occasionally moving or feeding, and no mating and oviposition occurred. After the white LED light was utilized to control litchi fruit borer, adult populations, fresh eggs number on the fruit and pedicle and borer rate with treatments were significantly lower than those with the control. The results indicated that the initial population number of the treatment and control was 0.86 and 1.50 per tree, respectively. Subsequently, the adult population number of the treatment was rarely fluctuant in the various investigation periods, only 1.57 per tree at a maximum. However, the adult population number in the control rapidly increased, significantly higher than the treatment in the same period. At peak period, 18.75 per tree were recorded, 10 times more than the treatment. Fresh eggs number on the fruit (FENF) of the treatment and the control were 0.11 and 0.15 per fruit, respectively. Subsequently, the FENF of the treatment began to decrease dramatically, which was significantly lower than that of the control during the same period. The FENF with the control rapidly increased after the experiment began. At peak period, 0.81 per fruit was recorded, 50 times more than FENF of the treatment. Pedicle borer rate of dropped fruits (PBRDF) of the treatment and control was very low, only 5.71% and 6.25%, respectively. After 7 days, the PBRDF of the treatment and the control dramatically increased, with average of 57.86% and 70.25%, respectively. Subsequently, the PBRDF with the treatment rapidly decreased in the last three investigations, while the control still remained at 50%-80%, significantly higher than the PBRDF of the control during the same period. The initial pedicle borer rates of fruits (PBRFT) of the treatment and control were 1.43% and 2.5%, respectively. The low PBRFT with the treatment maintained before harvest, not exceeding 5%. On the contrary, subsequent PBRFT with the control gradually increased in the subsequent six-time investigations, floating between 9%-20%. 【Conclusion】 The LED white light at night can inhibit the behaviors of *C. sinensis*, and the inhibitory effect increased along with crescent light intensity. However, there was no significant effect on biological characteristics such as fecundity, egg hatchability and longevity. Utilization of LED white light in the litchi orchard can significantly reduce the adult populations and oviposition on the fruit, thereby protecting the fruit from this pest damage.

Key words: *Conopomorpha sinensis*; LED white light; Behaviors; Pests management

昆虫趋光性是广为人知的现象,我国很早就已记录“飞蛾扑火”的现象。为解释昆虫趋光现象,科学家们开展了大量的研究工作,并提出了4种假说,包括光定向假说^[1]、生物天线假说^[2-3]、光干扰假说^[4]

及光胁迫假说^[5-6]。然而,光对昆虫的影响不仅表现在趋光性,还包括光适应、干扰昼夜节律、光周期、紫外线光对其生长发育的影响等^[7]。也有研究人员提出夜晚人造灯光影响夜习性昆虫的5种方式,即时

间定向障碍(temporal disorientation)、空间定向障碍(spatial disorientation)、吸引(attraction)、脱敏(desensitization)以及识别(recognition)^[8]。

利用外源光来控制害虫的物理防治技术在有害生物综合治理(IPM)中占有重要地位^[9],其有助于降低农林害虫的种群数量和减少化学农药的使用。目前,根据昆虫趋光的原理,科研人员已经研发了一系列防控技术。例如,诱虫灯被广泛应用于防控夜习性害虫^[10-12],包括双翅目、鞘翅目以及鳞翅目^[13-15],尤其是对鳞翅目害虫吸引力强^[8];为了捕获日习性昆虫,一些有色装置(如黄色粘虫板)被用于防控飞虱、叶蝉、蚜虫、粉虱、蓟马和潜叶蝇等害虫^[16-18]。此外,研究人员还发现在夜晚可利用灯光抑制害虫的活动,从而达到控害效果,该项技术在日本已广泛应用,如利用黄光灯控制吸果夜蛾 *Eudocima tyrannus*、*Oraesia emarginata*^[19-20]、棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera*^[21]、斜纹夜蛾 *Spodoptera litura* 以及 *Hellula undalis* 等^[22]。近年来,LED(Light emitting diode,即发光二极管)逐渐替代传统照明灯,与传统光源(如日光灯、高压钠灯和荧光灯等)相比,LED具有体积小、寿命长、能耗低、波长窄、波长类型丰富、可组合性好等许多优点^[23]。LED灯从2011年占全球照明市场9%的份额上升到2014年的45%,今后10年将有望超过70%^[24]。越来越多的研究开始探索LED灯对昆虫的影响以及在防控农林害虫的应用^[25-27]。

荔枝蒂蛀虫(*Conopomorpha sinensis*)是荔枝、龙眼最主要的害虫,以幼虫蛀食寄主的果实、嫩梢以及花穗,尤其偏好果实,危害严重年份蛀果率60%~90%,严重威胁荔枝和龙眼产业的发展^[28]。由于该虫整个幼虫阶段隐藏在寄主内,加上发生代数多、世代重叠严重,导致该虫的防治一直面临巨大的挑战。目前,除化学防治外,荔枝蒂蛀虫一直缺乏其他有效的防控手段,导致果实农药残留高以及环境污染等问题^[29-30]。因此,迫切需要探索有效的荔枝蒂蛀虫绿色防控措施。前人观察发现,路灯旁边的荔枝树即使不喷施任何化学农药也不容易遭受荔枝蒂蛀虫的危害,并提出了夜间利用灯光控制荔枝蒂蛀虫的理念^[31]。随后,LED白光灯被用于田间控制荔枝蒂蛀虫并取得成功,室内研究也证实了夜间灯光能显著抑制荔枝蒂蛀虫的产卵数量^[32]。然而,现有研究仍不清楚LED白光究竟对荔枝蒂蛀虫的生物学特性有何影响;此外,尽管现有研究已证实灯光能有

效控制荔枝蒂蛀虫的危害,但该技术田间究竟如何影响荔枝蒂蛀虫的种群数量仍缺乏相关数据。

为解决上述问题,笔者研究了夜间不同光照度的LED白光对荔枝蒂蛀虫移动、补充营养、静息、交配、产卵5种行为的影响,明确不同光照度对该虫产卵量、卵孵化率和成虫寿命的影响。同时,为评估LED白光灯对荔枝蒂蛀虫的田间控制效果,本研究持续对成虫的种群数量、果实着卵量及蛀果率进行跟踪调查,以期明确LED灯对荔枝蒂蛀虫田间种群消长规律的影响。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

供试虫源:本试验选择1日龄荔枝蒂蛀虫处女蛾作为试验材料。2020年的4—6月采集广东省农业科学院果树研究所荔枝园新鲜落地果,带回室内平铺于50 cm×36 cm×3 cm白瓷盘内,上面覆盖白色瓦楞纸,每天收集瓦楞纸的荔枝蒂蛀虫蛹,脱果幼虫化蛹2~3 d后,根据蛹外部形态鉴别雌雄,并分装于养虫盒中羽化确保雌雄成虫均未交配,养虫盒内放置一块浸润清水的棉球保湿,备用。试虫饲养条件为光周期14 L:10 D,温度(26±1)℃,湿度(75±5)%。

供试条件:室内试验在GXZ智能型光照培养箱(宁波江南仪器厂)中进行,光照周期为14 L:10 D、温度为(26±1)℃,湿度为(75±5)%。光源采用可调节亮度的LED智能灯(Wi-fi智控全彩SMD灯泡,9 W),试验所述LED白光是通过红、绿、蓝三基色多芯片组合以合成白光,波长为400~700 nm,色温为4000 K。灯下隔一层毛玻璃,光照培养箱的四壁贴上白纸,目的是使光照均匀散开。本试验夜间的光照度设为0(常规对照)、5、10、50、100、500 lx,均通过照度计(SanLiangshang® PP710)来测量和调节。

1.2 LED白光对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫繁殖行为、繁殖力及寿命的影响

1.2.1 不同光照度对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫行为的影响
荔枝蒂蛀虫羽化后,选取2日龄健康雌雄蛾,1:1配对放于内径15 cm、高20 cm的养虫盒中,每盒5对,4次重复,共20对。养虫盒内放置一块浸润10%蜂蜜水的棉球供成虫补充营养,及1颗新鲜荔枝供成虫产卵,每日白天更换棉球和荔枝鲜果。试验的光期设置为06:00—20:00,光照度统一设定为3000~3500 lx;暗期为20:00至翌日06:00,试验于整个暗期

介入上述6个不同光照度的LED白光连续照射,每个处理20对试虫,1次重复。成虫羽化进入第2个暗期(即LED白光处理当天),在微弱红光(LED红光节能灯,7 W)下每隔30 min观察1次成虫活动行为,连续观察5 d,记录成虫各日龄暗期的移动、补充营养、停息、交配和雌蛾产卵行为。

本试验荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫行为的划分—①移动:成虫在养虫盒内壁、棉球或纱网上爬行或飞行,包括婚飞过程;②补充营养:成虫口器伸展在棉球上吸取蜂蜜水;③停息:成虫伏在养虫盒内壁或棉球上或纱布上静止不动(交配和产卵除外);④交配:雌雄成虫尾部紧密贴合,呈V形或一字形;⑤产卵:雌虫腹部弯弓式移动产下卵粒。对于成虫移动、补充营养、停息等行为的界定以观察期限内各活动行为持续时间达5~10 s为准。

1.2.2 不同光照度对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫繁殖力和寿命的影响 成虫饲养条件及光照条件与1.2.1一致。暗期光照度按0、5、10、50、100、500 lx梯度设置,每处理下放置4个养虫盒,共20对成虫,每盒5对,为1次重复。每日8:00更换各处理养虫盒内新鲜荔枝果,并逐日统计成虫产卵量和寿命,直至试虫全部死亡。试验期间雌蛾自然死亡后立即解剖,根据交配雌蛾交配囊形状差异确定交配与否,统计交配率。同时,将各处理所收集的卵置于温度25~26℃,相对湿度70%~80%,光周期14 L:10 D的GXZ智能型光照培养箱中待其孵化,每日9:00和21:00分别记录卵的孵化情况,直至试虫卵孵化结束。

1.3 LED白光灯对荔枝蒂蛀虫的田间应用防控效果评价

1.3.1 试验地概况 试验地点为海南省农业科学院热带果树研究所永发科研示范基地荔枝园(E110°11', N19°44'),该地区属于热带季风气候区,年平均气温23.8℃,年平均日照时数2059 h,年平均降雨量1 786.1 mm。在该基地荔枝园选20年生、树高约3.5 m、稳产且挂果量较一致的白糖罂品种种植区开展本研究,为保证荔枝蒂蛀虫田间自然种群的稳定性,本试验开始前1个月内未使用任何杀虫剂。

1.3.2 试验方法 LED白光灯(15 W)悬挂于树冠层上方约1 m的位置,每棵荔枝树都配备了1盏灯以确保每株树上下四周的结果树冠表面光照度 ≥ 10 lx。利用LED白光灯防控荔枝蒂蛀虫的区域作为处理

组,面积约为0.2 hm²。对照组设在距离挂灯处理组区约为50 m的白糖罂种植区,以确保对照组夜晚无外源光干扰。试验期间不施用任何杀虫剂,每日18:00开灯,翌日6:00关灯,其余管理照常进行。

本试验于2020年3月16开始至2020年4月27日结束,正值海南省白糖罂中期落果期至采收期。试验开始当日白天调查试验区虫口基数,开灯后每7天调查1次,直至白糖罂荔枝成熟采收。采用随机抽样法调查,灯光试验区随机标记7株荔枝树,对照区随机标记5株,调查①成虫种群数量,采用目标枝条搜寻法,必要时敲击或轻微摇晃目标枝条,以枝为单位记录静栖及飞舞的荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫的数量,每棵树调查5根骨干枝,记录成虫数量;②树上果着卵量及果实蛀果率,每株树从东、南、西、北4个方位随机采集鲜果80颗,在光学体式显微镜(Zeiss Stemi 2000-C)下检查每个果实上荔枝蒂蛀虫的卵量,并逐果进行剖检,查看荔枝蒂蛀虫蛀果率;③蛀果率,试验期间,随机捡取新鲜落地果和摘取树上果每株各80颗,室内剖检,分别统计落地果和树上果荔枝蒂蛀虫蛀果率,每7 d调查1次,共调查5次(因果实膨大期后落地果较少),每次收集落果后及时清除树下所有落果,确保下次收集的落果为最近一周落果。

1.4 数据处理

采用SPSS 12.0软件进行数据统计分析,采用Excel 2007作图。不同光照度处理下成虫暗期各活动行为发生比例、成虫交配率及卵孵化率的原始数据经反正弦转换后再进行分析,其他参数的原始数据直接进行单因素方差分析(ANOVA)($p < 0.05$),不同光照度处理间的差异显著分析采用Duncan氏新复极差法。LED白光灯田间防效试验中处理组与空白对照组果实蛀果率的原始数据经反正弦转换后再进行分析,果实着卵和成虫发生量的原始数据直接进行独立样本T检验分析(Studet's T Test)($p < 0.01$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同光照度对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫行为的影响

暗期荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫的行为包括交配、产卵、移动、补充营养和停息行为。成虫静息行为发生所占比例在羽化后5 d内均有明显变化,第5日后无明显变化(图1-A)。交配行为主要发生在羽化后的第2~3个暗期(D2~D3)和第5个暗期(D5),第6个暗期

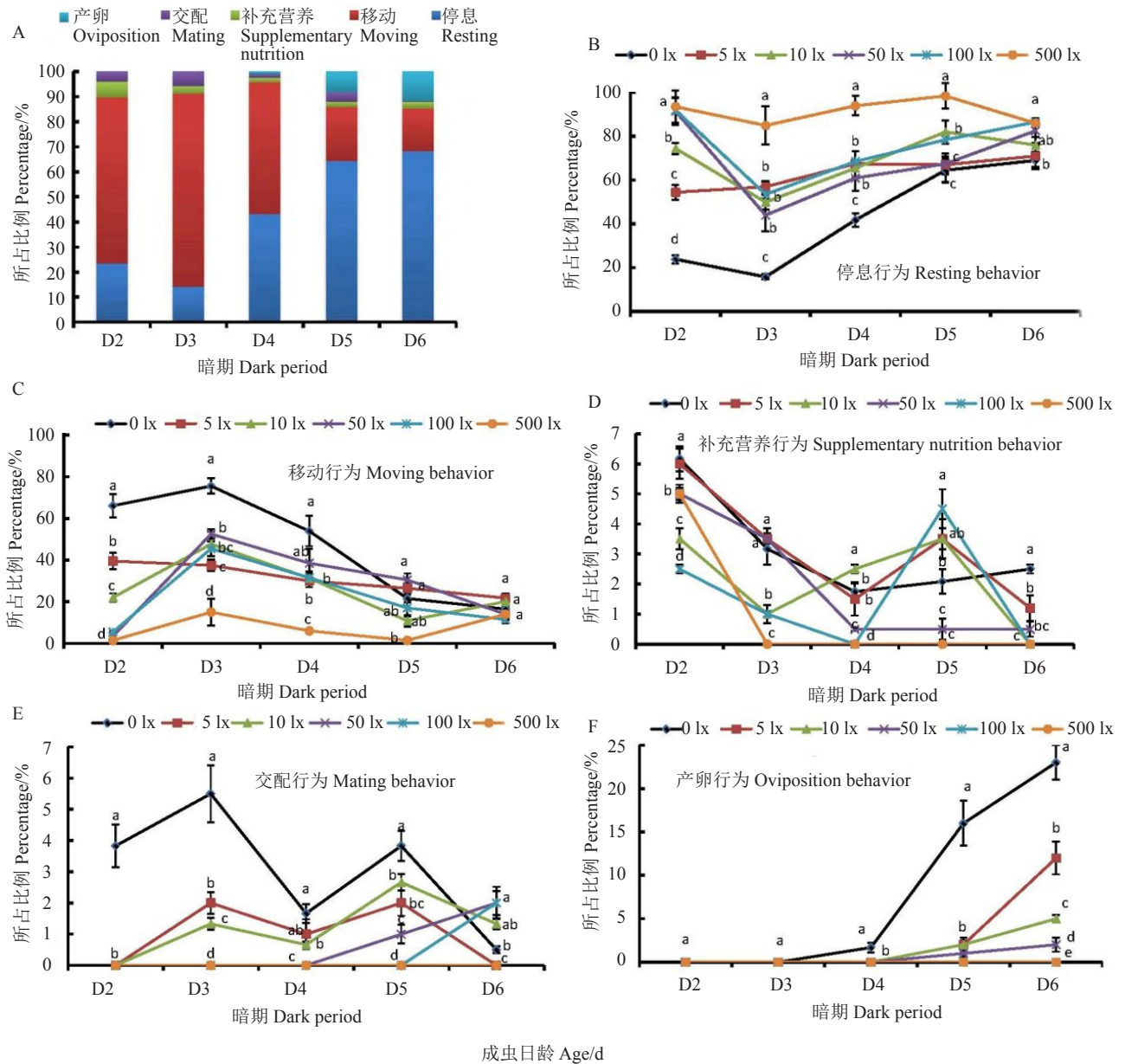
(D6)后极少发生;产卵行为所占比例随日龄逐渐增加,在羽化后第5个暗期开始达到高峰;停息行为所占比例在羽化后先减少后增加,在第5个暗期后达到一个稳定期;而移动行为比例在配对后随日龄增加逐渐递减。

但在LED灯不同光照度下,成虫暗期各活动行为发生的比例有所变化(图1-B~F)。与对照(0 lx)相比,5~10 lx的LED光照度能明显降低成虫的移动、交配及产卵行为占比,交配行为有所延迟;50~

100 lx的LED光照除了干扰其移动和交配行为外,交配行为滞后到羽化后的第5~6个暗期,成虫交配和产卵行为受到显著抑制($p < 0.05$);500 lx的LED光照度下,成虫基本处于停息状态(图1-F)。

2.2 不同光照度对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫交配和产卵行为的影响

在暗期内,荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫交配行为主要发生在01:00—06:00,且在04:00—05:00达到高峰,占该行为在整个暗期中的20%以上。在不同光照度处理



图中数据为平均数±标准误。不同小写字母表示同一时间不同处理组之间的差异显著(Duncan氏新复极差法检测, $p < 0.05$)。下同。
Data are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$ level by Duncan's new multiple range test at the same time under different LED light intensities. The same below.

图1 不同光照强度对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫暗期行为的影响
Fig. 1 Effects of different LED light intensities on the behavioral rhythm of *C. sinensis* adults during dark period

下,成虫交配行为暗期时节律变化不大,交配高峰在4:00—5:00,但其交配行为比例发生了明显变化。与对照相比,5~500 lx 的光照度处理在暗期2:00—7:00均能显著降低成虫交配行为的占比,且随着光照度的增加,其交配行为占比有所递减,但各光照度处理之间成虫的交配行为占比没有显著性差异。值得一提的是,500 lx 光照度处理能完全抑制成虫交配行为的发生(图2)。

在暗期内,荔枝蒂蛀虫雌虫产卵行为有2个明显的高峰期,即23:00—00:00(占该行为在整个暗期中的6.01%)和2:00—3:00(占5.60%)。不同光照度处理下,雌虫产卵行为的日节律和产卵行为占比均有所变化。与对照相比,5 lx 和 10 lx 的光照度处理后,雌虫产卵行为日节律变化不大,2个产卵高峰期分别出现在23:00—24:00和3:00—4:00,但其产卵行为

为峰值占比均显著低于对照;而50 lx 和 100 lx 光照度条件下,雌虫产卵行为均仅有1个明显的高峰期,分别为3:00—4:00和4:00—6:00,且产卵行为峰值占比均显著低于对照组;500 lx 光照度处理下,雌虫未产卵(图3)。

2.3 不同光照度对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫繁殖力及寿命的影响

与对照相比,5 lx 光照度显著降低成虫的交配率和单雌产卵量($p < 0.05$),并且随着LED白光灯光照度的增加,成虫交配率和单雌产卵量急剧下降。其中,10~100 lx 的光照度下,单雌产卵量均显著低于对照($p < 0.05$);500 lx 光照度下雌蛾未产卵。此外,不同光照度处理对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫的寿命及子一代卵的孵化率无显著影响($p > 0.05$) (表1)。

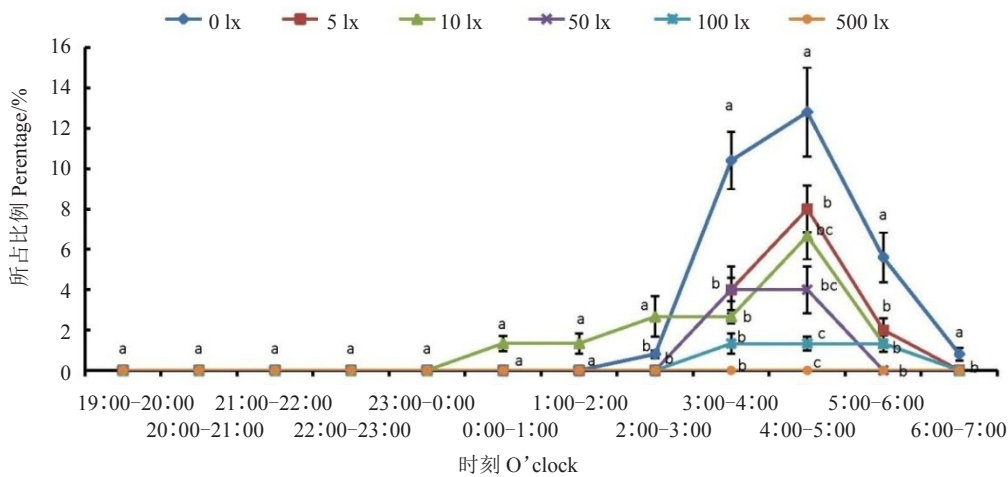


图2 不同光照度对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫暗期交配时节律的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different light intensities on diurnal rhythm of mating behavior of *C. sinensis* adults during dark period

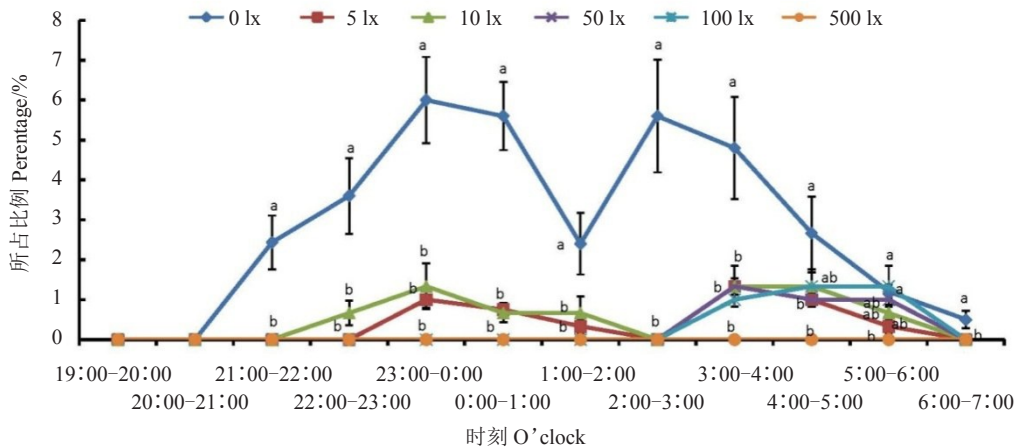


图3 不同光照度对荔枝蒂蛀虫雌虫暗期产卵时节律的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different light intensities on diurnal rhythm of oviposition behavior of *C. sinensis* adults during dark period

表1 不同光照度对荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫繁殖力及寿命的影响

Table 1 Effects of different light intensities on the fecundity and longevity of *C. sinensis* adults

光照度 Light intensities/lx	交配率 Mating rate/%	单雌产卵量 Number of eggs laid per female	子一代卵孵化率 Egg hatchability/%	雌蛾寿命 Female longevity/d	雄蛾寿命 Male longevity/d
0(对照 Control)	94.67±3.89 a	102.20±10.65 a	89.63±7.88 a	13.68±0.45 a	13.06±0.65 a
5	53.33±4.33 b	62.80±3.80 b	82.66±3.31 a	12.20±1.40 a	14.90±1.10 a
10	53.33±8.85 b	30.73±6.29 c	70.85±9.88 a	13.60±0.53 a	12.47±1.14 a
50	30.13±3.33 c	32.70±1.43 c	67.00±6.65 a	13.30±0.10 a	13.90±0.70 a
100	6.67±3.85 d	16.40±6.00 cd	68.74±9.48 a	14.00±1.22 a	13.00±1.01 a
500	0.00±0.00 e	0.00±0.00 d	-	12.20±0.60 a	14.60±0.01 a

注:表中数据为平均数±标准误。同列不同小写字母表示经 Duncan 氏新复极差法检验在 0.05 水平差异显著。

Note: Data are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$ level by Duncan's new multiple range test.

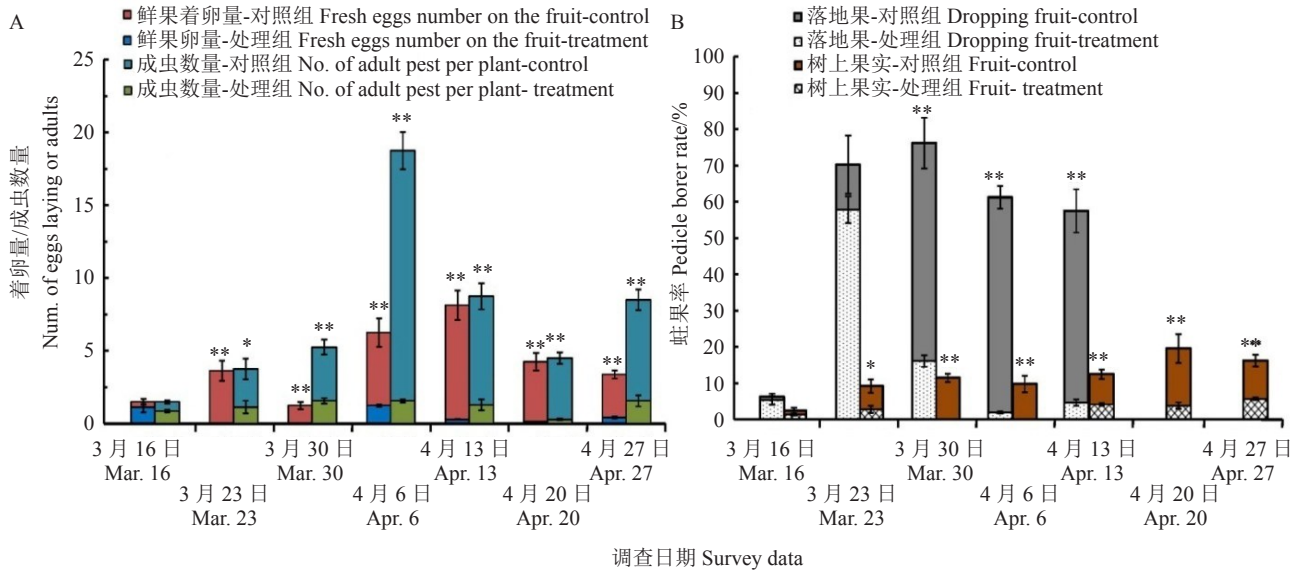
2.4 LED白光对荔枝蒂蛀虫的田间防控效果评估

试验初期,处理组和对照组成虫发生量、果实新鲜着卵量及荔枝果实蛀果率均无明显差异。随着光照处理时间的延长,光照处理组荔枝蒂蛀虫的各项指标均显著低于对照组。夜间光照处理后,荔枝果实新鲜着卵量在亮灯第7天(3月23日)开始急剧下降并保持在极低水平(图4-A);成虫发生量始终维持在2头·株⁻¹以下的水平,而对照组成虫发生量随时间推移迅速增加,4月6日成虫发生量达到峰值为18.75头·株⁻¹,是同期处理组成虫发生量的10倍(图4-A)。夜间光照处理组和对照组落地果蛀果率在亮灯第7天(3月23日)有所升高,分别为57.86%和

70.25%,但处理14d后,处理组的蛀果率迅速降到16.14%,显著低于同期对照组蛀果率(76.25%),且在4月6日至4月13日处理组落地果蛀果率均维持在5%以下,而对照组蛀果率维持在60%左右。处理组树上果实蛀果率一直保持在6%以下,而对照组随着时间的推移其树上果实蛀果率逐步升高,在4月20日达到最高值19.85%,显著高于光照处理组(3.85%)(图4-B)。

3 讨论

荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫是典型的夜习性昆虫,该虫白天静息在荔枝、龙眼树干和枝条上,晚上出来取食、交配和产卵^[33]。目前,关于荔枝蒂蛀虫繁殖生物学



图中数据为平均值±标准误。柱形图上*表示经 t 测验检验在 $p < 0.05$ 水平差异显著,**则表示在 $p < 0.01$ 水平差异极显著。

Data are mean±SE. The symbols * and ** indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively, by the t-test.

图4 荔科技园应用LED白光对荔枝蒂蛀虫的防控效果

Fig. 4 The control effects of LED white light on *C. sinensis* in the litchi orchard

已经开展了大量研究工作,并发现荔枝蒂蛀虫交配高峰期分别为2日龄成虫^[34-35]或3日龄成虫^[36],雌、雄蛾交尾行为发生于暗后7~10 h,暗后8~9 h达高峰^[34],或是凌晨04:00—06:00达到高峰^[35],但也有研究结果表明20:00—22:00为荔枝蒂蛀虫的交配高峰^[36],产卵前期平均为 (3.66 ± 2.6) d^[37]。本研究结果表明,荔枝蒂蛀虫交配行为主要发生在羽化后的第2~3个暗期,交配高峰集中在4:00—5:00,从第4日龄开始产卵,结果与前人研究结果相似。目前,还没有关于荔枝蒂蛀虫产卵日节律的相关研究,笔者在本研究中首次明确了该虫产卵有2个明显的高峰期,分别发生在23:00—00:00和02:00—03:00。

尽管现有研究表明荔枝蒂蛀虫没有明显的正负趋光性^[31],但暗期LED白光对荔枝蒂蛀虫生物学特性,尤其是繁殖生物学特性是否产生影响尚不明确。本研究结果表明,暗期LED白光对荔枝蒂蛀虫交配和产卵等行为产生了明显的抑制作用,抑制效果随着光照度的增加而提升,但对成虫寿命和卵孵化率无显著影响。夜习性蛾类的复眼白天在日光下处于“亮眼”状态,在夜间处于“暗眼”状态,因此,当夜间给予足够光照度照射时,一些蛾类昆虫的复眼将仍处于“明适应”状态^[38],让蛾类产生“白天”错觉。当一次暴露于太多的光子时,某些昆虫可能会暂时失明,甚至永久失明^[39],即昆虫视觉的脱敏现象(desensitization)。当蛾类成虫视觉处于脱敏状态时,会进一步抑制其飞行、觅食和交配等行为^[8]。因此,夜晚持续光照可能使荔枝蒂蛀虫的复眼处于脱敏状态,进而抑制其正常活动。此外,昆虫活动的昼夜活动规律被生物钟节律所调控,而光照是影响生物钟基因表达进而调控生物节律的重要授时因子^[40-41]。因此,作者推断夜晚持续光照可能影响了荔枝蒂蛀虫的生物钟相关基因的表达,进而干扰了其正常的昼夜活动节律,但需进一步证实。

根据上述原理,日本从20世纪60年代便开始利用黄光灯控制吸果类夜蛾^[19-20],90年代开始在设施作物和园艺作物中大规模推广应用。经过几十年不断地研究,目前可选用黄色荧光灯、绿色荧光灯及LED黄光灯控制多种夜习性的蛾类害虫^[21-22,42-44]。近些年,我国学者也逐渐开始利用夜晚灯光防治鳞翅目害虫^[32,45]。然而上述研究多集中在防治效果上,夜晚灯光究竟如何控制害虫田间种群鲜有报道。本研究进一步探索夜晚灯光究竟如何控制荔枝蒂蛀虫

的田间种群数量,为该项技术的应用提供更加详实的证据。田间实验一共持续了42 d,根据海口当时的气温,荔枝蒂蛀虫从卵期到成虫羽化一般需12 d左右,成虫羽化后3~4 d便可开始产卵,成虫田间寿命一般10~20 d^[46],幼虫取食荔枝果实的荔枝蒂蛀虫羽化后产卵量极大^[34]。田间试验的时间可供荔枝蒂蛀虫产生2~3个重叠世代的成虫,加上周边取食更早熟荔枝(如三月红等)的荔枝蒂蛀虫种群的迁移扩散,因此,尽管成虫初始虫口基础非常低,但对照区在不喷施化学农药的情况下,荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫的种群短时间就可发展至惊人的数量。而灯光防控区荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫的种群数量始终保持在极低水平,作者认为主要与两个因素有关,一是由于灯光防控区域荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫初始基数较低,加上夜间灯光照射下该虫的交配、产卵活动受到抑制,导致种群没有持续增长的内在动力;二是对照区域的荔枝蒂蛀虫虽然成虫数量非常高,但是并没有扩散至灯光防控区域,可能由于荔枝蒂蛀虫自身趋利避害的结果,因而周边的种群不往灯光防控区域扩散。

尽管LED灯比传统光源具备诸多优势,但使用LED灯同样也面临对光污染的问题^[47]。此外,LED白光是否影响荔枝园其他昆虫种群、荔枝树的生长发育以及果实品质尚不知晓,有待进一步研究。

4 结 论

暗期LED白光灯能抑制荔枝蒂蛀虫的行为,抑制效果随着光照度的增加而提升,但对成虫寿命,卵孵化率等生物学特性无显著影响。利用LED白光灯能显著降低田间荔枝蒂蛀虫成虫的种群数量。该技术可用于荔枝蒂蛀虫的防控。

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