

乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯对山楂叶螨的亚致死效应

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摘要:【目的】明确乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死浓度对山楂叶螨 *Tetranychus viennensis* 的影响,为2种杀螨剂的科学应用提供理论依据。【方法】采用叶碟喷雾法测定2种杀螨剂对山楂叶螨雌成螨和卵的室内毒力,选择LC₁₅和LC₃₀处理雌成螨和卵,记录生命表相关参数;使用紫外-可见分光光度计测定酶活性变化。【结果】乙唑螨腈LC₁₅处理卵显著提高F₀代雌成螨产卵量,达到41.26粒,净增殖率提高为33.6478,乙唑螨腈LC₃₀处理卵F₀代雌成螨的世代平均历期延长为15.64 d,腈吡螨酯LC₁₅处理卵F₀代雌成螨的世代平均历期缩短为13.02 d;乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯LC₃₀处理雌成螨后,F₀代雌成螨的寿命、产卵量、子代卵孵化率和净增殖率显著降低,乙唑螨腈LC₁₅和腈吡螨酯亚LC₃₀世代平均历期分别显著缩短为13.30和11.07 d,乙唑螨腈LC₃₀显著降低子代雌雄比,延长种群加倍时间。2种药剂亚致死剂量处理后,谷胱氨肽S-转移酶(glutathione S-transferase, GST)活性相比于对照降低,其中腈吡螨酯亚致死浓度LC₁₅和LC₃₀处理成螨后酶活性最低,均只有3.87 U·g⁻¹。各处理中羧酸酯酶(carboxylesterase, CarE)活性相比于对照组都升高,其中乙唑螨腈LC₃₀卵处理组酶活性最高(247.20 U·g⁻¹)。【结论】乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯处理山楂叶螨雌成螨后抑制种群发展;乙唑螨腈处理山楂叶螨卵促进种群繁殖,腈吡螨酯处理山楂叶螨卵对种群则无影响。

关键词: 山楂叶螨;亚致死效应;乙唑螨腈;腈吡螨酯;解毒酶

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Sublethal effects of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on *Tetranychus viennensis*

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Abstract:【Objective】*Tetranychus viennensis* is an important pest on deciduous fruit trees like apples in northern China, damaging mainly leaf blades, leaf tips and calyx. When the mite seriously damages, it causes fruit yield reduction. Today, acaricides are still of utmost importance in the control of *T. viennensis* and this is unlikely to change in the near future. Excessive chemical use also leads to accumulation of pesticide residues in the produce, destruction of beneficial insects, pest resurgence and environmental pollution. The experiment was conducted to clarify the effect of the sublethal concentration of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on *T. viennensis*. At present, the promotion and application of the new acaricides cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen have been tried in the field, and this study can provide a theoretical basis for the rational rotation of the two acaricides and the management of pest resistance to mites.【Methods】The sponge pad was trimmed to be flat and square, and placed in the Petri dish after fully absorbing water. Filter paper was placed on the sponge, and the apple leaves were trimmed to round leaf discs with a diameter of 25 mm. The apple leaves were placed downward on the filter paper to make leaf discs. The distilled water was added into the Petri dish, and the water surface kept lower than the filter paper. *T. viennensis* were raised in leaf dishes that were placed in an artificial climate

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chamber [(28±1) °C, 16 h:8 h (L:D) and (70%±10%) RH]. The indoor toxicity of two acaricides to female adult mites and eggs of *T. viennensis* was determined by leaf dish spray method. Cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen were diluted at 5–7 concentration gradients with distilled water. Potter spray tower was used to atomize and evenly spray the solution onto the surfaces of mites and leaves, and then they were placed in an artificial climate chamber for observation. LC₁₅ and LC₃₀ were selected to treat female adult mites and eggs, and the parameters related to the life table were recorded. The parameters of the population life table were calculated according to the following formula: Finite rate of increase (λ): $\lambda = e^m$, Intrinsic rate of increase (r_m): $\sum e^{-r(x+l)} l_x m_x = 1$, Net reproductive rate (R_0): $R_0 = \sum l_x m_x$, Population doubling time (DT) $DT = \ln(2) \cdot r_m^{-1}$, Mean generation time (T): $T = \ln R_0 \cdot r_m^{-1}$; The enzyme activity was measured by UV-Vis spectrophotometer. **【Results】** The eggs treated with cyetpyrafen LC₁₅ significantly increased the fecundity of female adults of F₀ generation to 41.263 6, and net reproductive rate increased (R_0) to 33.647 8. The eggs treated with cyetpyrafen LC₃₀ increased the fecundity of female adults of F₀ generation to 37.435 1, but not significantly, and mean generation time (T) was significantly extended to 15.649 3 d. Mean generation time (T) of female adults of F₀ generation of eggs treated with cyenopyrafen LC₁₅ was shortened to 13.021 8 d; Female adult mites treated with cyetpyrafen LC₃₀ significantly decreased the adult longevity (7.817 4 d), eggs per female (13.579 4), F₁ hatchability (72.42%) and net reproductive rate (R_0 , 10.581 3). Female adult mites treated with cyenopyrafen LC₃₀ significantly decreased the adult longevity (5.429 3 d), egg numbers per female (12.952 5), F₁ hatchability (74.37%) and net reproductive rate (R_0 , 11.043 3). The mean generation time of the cyetpyrafen LC₁₅ and cyenopyrafen LC₃₀ was significantly shortened to 13.296 3 d and 11.0706 d, respectively. Cyetpyrafen LC₃₀ significantly reduced the sex ratio of offspring (3.274 8) and prolonged the population doubling time (4.028 0 d). Compared with the adult mite treatment group, the egg laying peak in the egg treatment group was higher and lasted longer. The activities of glutathione *S*-transferase (GST) and carboxylesterase (CarE) were measured. The results showed that glutathione *S*-transferase (GST) activity in each treatment was lower than that in the control, but in terms of the activity of adult mites treated with sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen LC₁₅, no significant difference was achieved. The activity of adult mites treated with sublethal doses of cyenopyrafen LC₁₅ and LC₃₀ was the lowest, only 3.87 U·g⁻¹. The activity of carboxylesterase (CarE) in each treatment was higher than that in the control, and the highest activity was 247.20 U·g⁻¹ in the egg group treated with cyetpyrafen LC₃₀. **【Conclusion】** The treatment of female adults of *T. viennensis* with Tcyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen inhibited the development of the population. The treatment of *T. viennensis* eggs with cyetpyrafen promoted the reproduction of the population, but the treatment of *T. viennensis* eggs with cyenopyrafen had no effect on the population.

Key words: *Tetranychus viennensis*; Sublethal effects; Cyetpyrafen; Cyenopyrafen; Detoxification enzymes

山楂叶螨 (*Tetranychus viennensis* Zacher) 又名山楂红蜘蛛, 属于蛛形纲蜱螨目叶螨科, 是中国北方地区苹果等落叶果树上的重要害虫^[1]。山楂叶螨主要危害果树叶片、嫩梢和花萼, 轻微危害时树体内膛叶片主脉两侧出现苍白色小点, 影响光合作用, 削弱树势, 降低果实品质, 严重危害时叶片干枯脱落, 造成减产乃至绝收^[2-3]。

果园中防治山楂叶螨主要依赖化学防治, 化学

农药浓度伴随时间推移不断降低, 叶螨处于亚致死浓度环境中^[4]。亚致死浓度对叶螨的生长发育、繁殖以及种群的扩散会产生明显的影响。国内与山楂叶螨亚致死效应研究相关的杀螨剂有螨酯、四螨嗪、阿维菌素、三唑锡、甲氰菊酯和螺虫乙酯等^[5-7]。丙烯腈类杀螨剂乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯的杀螨机制是通过抑制线粒体呼吸链复合体 II 起作用, 与常见杀螨剂的作用机制不一致^[8]。研究发现这 2 种杀螨剂对柑

橘全爪螨、二斑叶螨等叶螨的各种螨态均有良好的防治效果^[9]。但是,乙啶螨腈和腈吡螨酯对山楂叶螨的亚致死效应研究尚未有报道。为全面了解乙啶螨腈和腈吡螨酯对果园害螨种群动态的影响,笔者在本研究中采用生命表法研究2种新型杀螨剂对山楂叶螨的亚致死效应,统计相应种群参数,并测定谷胱甘肽S-转移酶(glutathione S-transferase, GST)和羧酸酯酶(carboxylesterase, CarE)活性,以明确这2种杀螨剂对山楂叶螨亚致死效应,为科学应用新型杀螨剂提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

供试山楂叶螨采自中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所试验苹果园,采集后在室内使用苹果叶连续饲养10代以上。

1.2 主要仪器与试剂

30%腈吡螨酯悬浮液购自日产化学株式会社,30%乙啶螨腈悬浮剂购自沈阳科创化学品有限公司。紫外可见光光度计(上海菁华科技仪器有限公司, JH752)、匀浆研磨器、高速冷冻离心机(eppendorf, Centrifuge 5427R)、恒温水浴箱(上海精宏实验设备有限公司, HK-8D)、GST酶活性检测试剂盒和CarE酶活性检测试剂盒均购自北京盒子生工科技有限公司。

1.3 生物测定

采用叶碟喷雾法测定乙啶螨腈和腈吡螨酯室内毒力。用蒸馏水将制剂稀释5~7个浓度梯度。

1.3.1 卵毒力测定 海绵垫修剪为平整方形,充分吸水后放置于培养皿内,海绵上放置滤纸,将苹果叶片修剪为直径为25 mm圆形叶碟,苹果叶面向下放置在滤纸上,制成叶碟。培养皿内加蒸馏水,水面低于滤纸。在叶碟上接入状态一致的雌成螨10头,使其自由产卵24 h,检查统计叶片上卵粒数,每个处理3枚叶片,平均卵粒数在30粒左右。使用potter喷雾塔(Burkard, $P=100$ kPa, 沉降1 min。下同)将药液雾化并均匀喷施到叶螨卵及叶片表面,晾干后放置到人工气候箱(温度为 $28\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,相对湿度为70%~80%,光周期为16 L:8 D,下同)中观察孵化情况。

1.3.2 雌成螨毒力测定 同卵毒力方法制作相同叶碟。培养皿内加蒸馏水,水面低于滤纸。选择生长状态一致的雌成螨,接入到叶碟上,使用potter喷

雾塔,将药液雾化并均匀喷施到叶螨及叶片表面,放置到人工气候箱中观察,24、48 h后记录叶螨死亡情况。

1.4 亚致死效应

1.4.1 对卵的亚致死效应 在叶碟上接入交配后的雌成螨30头,自由产卵6 h,移除雌成螨。使用药剂亚致死剂量处理叶碟上卵,待卵孵化后,立即将幼螨移入新的叶碟,单头饲养。每个处理观察初孵幼螨50头,各处理剩余叶碟分别接入叶碟中相同条件下饲养备用,发育至成螨后接入雄螨(来自备用虫源)。每24 h观察并记录产卵量,收集当日所产卵继续饲养,明确卵的孵化率及雌雄比,直至所有成虫全部死亡。

1.4.2 对雌成螨的亚致死效应 在干净的叶碟中挑入生长一致、刚羽化1 d之内的雌成螨50头,静置1 h,待雌成螨稳定后使用potter喷雾塔喷施亚致死剂量的药剂,晾干后放入人工气候箱。24 h后挑选活泼的雌成螨接入新的叶碟中单头饲养,并为每个雌成螨接入雄成螨。逐日记载成虫的产卵量,直至雌成虫全部自然死亡为止。将其所产的卵保留观察并记录孵化率及雌雄比。

1.5 解毒酶活性测定

1.5.1 成螨亚致死剂量酶活性测定 将处于产卵前期的山楂叶螨使用亚致死浓度药剂处理,后置于人工气候箱中,24 h后收集活泼雌成螨120头到2 mL离心管中,使用液氮速冻,放入 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱冷冻备用。

1.5.2 卵亚致死剂量酶活性测定 将产有山楂叶螨卵的叶碟喷施亚致死剂量药剂,将叶碟移入人工气候箱中,待卵孵化后接入新的叶碟,置于人工气候箱中,继续生长至产卵前期,收集活泼雌成螨120头到2 mL离心管中,使用液氮速冻,放入 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱冷冻备用。研磨前加入相应试剂盒的提取液,冰浴匀浆,匀浆液在 $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $12\ 000\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 离心10 min,取20 μL 上清液用蒸馏水将其稀释5倍。后续步骤按GST和CarE检测试剂盒说明书进行。

1.6 数据分析

采用DPS12.0s软件计算毒力回归方程,确定亚致死剂量。生命表的组建参照耿书宝等^[10]和涂洪涛等^[11]的方法进行,按照下列公式计算种群生命表参数:周限增长率(λ): $\lambda = e^m$;内禀增长率(r_m): $r_m = \ln R_0 / T$;净增殖率(R_0): $R_0 = \sum l_x m_x$;种群加倍时间(DT): $DT = \ln(2) / r_m$,平均世代时间(T): $T = \sum x l_x m_x / R_0$ 。上述

公式中, x 表示雌成虫的日龄, l_x 表示在 x 日龄内雌成虫的存活率, m_x 表示雌成虫在 x 日龄内平均产雌量。使用 SPSS 19.0 软件对山楂叶螨各处理的种群生命表参数进行显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 亚致死浓度的测定

毒力测定结果见表 1, 乙唑螨腈和腈吡蚜酯对山楂叶螨的雌成螨和卵均有较强毒力。乙唑螨腈对山楂叶螨雌成螨的 LC_{50} 为 $4.991\ 0\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, LC_{15} 为

$1.499\ 7\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, LC_{30} 为 $2.714\ 4\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 乙唑螨腈对山楂叶螨卵的 LC_{50} 为 $3.765\ 9\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, LC_{15} 为 $1.033\ 7\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, LC_{30} 为 $1.957\ 9\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 乙唑螨腈对卵的毒力高于成螨。腈吡蚜酯对山楂叶螨雌成螨的 LC_{50} 为 $1.702\ 6\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, LC_{15} 为 $0.782\ 7\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, LC_{30} 为 $1.149\ 1\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 腈吡蚜酯对山楂叶螨卵的 LC_{50} 为 $9.485\ 0\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, LC_{15} 为 $4.077\ 5\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, LC_{30} 为 $6.188\ 7\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; 腈吡蚜酯对成螨的毒力强于卵。乙唑螨腈对雌成螨的毒力弱于腈吡蚜酯, 但乙唑螨腈对卵的毒力强于腈吡蚜酯。

表 1 乙唑螨腈和腈吡蚜酯对山楂叶螨雌成螨和卵的室内毒力

Table 1 Toxicities of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen to adult and egg of *Tetranychus viennensis*

药剂 Insecticide	螨态 Mite state	回归方程 Regression equation	$LC_{50}/(\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	95%置信限 95% CI	$LC_{15}/(\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	$LC_{30}/(\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$
乙唑螨腈 Cyetpyrafen	雌成螨 Female	$y=3.615\ 7+1.982\ 6x$	4.991 0	3.922 4-6.718 4	1.497 7	2.714 4
	卵 Egg	$y=3.936\ 9+1.846\ 0x$	3.765 9	2.381 3-4.838 1	1.033 7	1.957 9
腈吡蚜酯 Cyenopyrafen	雌成螨 Female	$y=4.290\ 2+3.070\ 8x$	1.702 6	1.288 1-2.073 4	0.782 7	1.149 1
	卵 Egg	$y=2.238\ 1+2.826\ 8x$	9.485 0	4.918 3-13.730 6	4.077 5	6.188 7

2.2 亚致死浓度处理卵对 F_0 代成螨的影响

乙唑螨腈和腈吡蚜酯亚致死剂量处理山楂叶螨卵后 F_0 代雌成螨的产卵量、雌成螨寿命、子代卵孵化率和雌雄比结果见表 2。在卵期喷施 2 种杀螨剂的亚致死浓度, 雌成螨寿命与对照相比无显著差异; 乙唑螨腈 LC_{15} 处理卵显著提高了单头叶

螨平均总产卵量, 相比对照组增加到 41.26 粒; 乙唑螨腈 LC_{30} 处理也提高了总产卵量, 增加到 37.44 粒, 但同对照差异不显著。腈吡蚜酯 2 种亚致死浓度处理卵对雌成螨的产卵量无显著影响, 在卵期喷施亚致死剂量后对成螨所产卵的孵化率和子代雌雄比相较于对照组无显著差异。

表 2 乙唑螨腈和腈吡蚜酯亚致死剂量处理卵对山楂叶螨雌成螨生物学特性的影响

Table 2 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on biological characteristics of *Tetranychus viennensis* after egg treated

处理 Treatment	雌成螨寿命 Adult longevity/d	每雌产卵量 Eggs per female	子代卵孵化率 F1 hatchability/%	子代雌雄比 Sex ratio
乙唑螨腈 LC_{15} Cyetpyrafen LC_{15}	10.36±1.19 a	41.26±5.75 a	77.92±4.41 a	4.511 4±0.586 7 ab
乙唑螨腈 LC_{30} Cyetpyrafen LC_{30}	10.76±1.19 a	37.44±9.68 ab	81.18±8.48 a	3.437 9±0.536 9 a
腈吡蚜酯 LC_{15} Cyenopyrafen LC_{15}	10.43±2.58 a	28.00±9.13 b	74.15±7.74 a	3.118 7±0.894 1 a
腈吡蚜酯 LC_{30} Cyenopyrafen LC_{30}	10.63±0.60 a	25.53±4.03 b	76.94±2.02 a	4.762 5±1.296 8 ab
对照 CK	9.99±1.79 a	26.51±3.11 b	86.47±5.27 a	5.948 7±1.300 9 b

注: 不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著 ($p<0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different same letters indicate significant difference $p<0.05$. The same below.

从表 3 可知, 乙唑螨腈和腈吡蚜酯亚致死剂量 LC_{15} 和 LC_{30} 处理山楂叶螨卵后, 与对照相比, 乙唑螨腈 LC_{15} 处理种群的净增殖率显著提高, 乙唑螨腈 LC_{30} 处理种群净增殖率也提高, 但差异不显著, 世代平均历期显著延长, 这 2 种处理在内禀增长率、周限增长率和种群加倍时间上并无差异; 腈吡

蚜酯 LC_{15} 和 LC_{30} 处理后种群内禀增长率、周限增长率和种群加倍时间与对照组和乙唑螨腈处理组相比均无显著差异, 净增殖率与对照组无显著差异。腈吡蚜酯 LC_{30} 处理世代平均历期与对照相比显著缩短。

2.3 亚致死剂量处理成螨对 F_0 代雌成螨的影响

乙唑螨腈和腈吡蚜酯亚致死剂量 LC_{15} 和 LC_{30} 处

表3 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理卵对山楂叶螨种群生命表参数的影响
Table 3 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on life table parameters of *Tetranychus viennensis* after egg treated

处理 Treatment	净增殖率 Net reproductiverate, R_0	世代平均历期 Mean generation time, T	内禀增长率 Intrinsic rate of increase, r_m	周限增长率 Finite rate of increase, λ	种群加倍时间 Population doubling time, t
乙唑螨腈 LC ₁₅ Cyetpyrafen LC ₁₅	33.647 8±4.687 1 a	15.28±0.62 ab	0.229 7±0.007 8 a	1.258 3±0.009 8 a	3.019 2±0.102 4 a
乙唑螨腈 LC ₃₀ Cyetpyrafen LC ₃₀	29.091 8±7.519 3 ab	15.69±0.55 a	0.213 5±0.021 5 a	1.238 2±0.026 5 a	3.269 3±0.350 7 a
腈吡螨酯 LC ₁₅ Cyenopyrafen LC ₁₅	21.079 0±6.844 3 b	13.02±0.47 c	0.231 7±0.035 4 a	1.261 2±0.044 3 a	3.042 4±0.501 1 a
腈吡螨酯 LC ₃₀ Cyenopyrafen LC ₃₀	21.065 2±3.322 5 b	15.44±0.51 ab	0.196 8±0.012 3 a	1.217 6±0.015 0 a	3.529 5±0.218 7 a
对照 CK	22.529 4±2.641 5 b	14.39±0.87 b	0.216 3±0.004 9 a	1.241 5±0.006 1 a	3.204 5±0.0738 5 a

理山楂叶螨成螨后 F₀代雌成螨的产卵量、雌成螨寿命、子代卵孵化率和雌雄比结果见表4。相比于对照组,对雌成螨喷施2种农药的不同亚致死浓度都缩短雌成螨的寿命,且喷施剂量越高雌成螨的寿命缩短的越多。乙唑螨腈 LC₃₀和腈吡螨酯 LC₃₀处理同

对照相比均显著缩短,腈吡螨酯 LC₃₀处理的雌成螨寿命只有5.43 d。乙唑螨腈 LC₃₀和腈吡螨酯 LC₃₀处理后平均总产卵量分别降低为13.58粒和12.95粒,都显著低于对照组;2种药 LC₁₅处理也降低平均总产卵量但相对于对照差异不显著。乙唑螨腈 LC₃₀和

表4 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理成螨对山楂叶螨雌成螨生物学特性的影响

Table 4 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on biological characteristics of *Tetranychus viennensis* after female adult mite treated

处理 Treatment	雌成螨寿命 Adult longevity/d	每雌产卵量 Eggs per female	子代卵孵化率 F ₁ hatchability/%	子代雌雄比 Sex ratio
乙唑螨腈 LC ₁₅ Cyetpyrafen LC ₁₅	8.94±1.10 ab	25.50±2.32 a	83.08±2.86 ab	4.785 9±0.331 3 ab
乙唑螨腈 LC ₃₀ Cyetpyrafen LC ₃₀	7.81±0.74 b	13.58±4.23 b	72.42±8.86 c	3.274 8±0.999 7 b
腈吡螨酯 LC ₁₅ Cyenopyrafen LC ₁₅	8.17±0.53 ab	21.14±6.09 ab	84.23±6.43 ab	5.121 3±1.013 2 a
腈吡螨酯 LC ₃₀ Cyenopyrafen LC ₃₀	5.43±0.94 c	12.95±5.22 b	74.37±4.66 bc	6.339 5±0.610 4 a
对照 CK	9.99±1.78 a	26.50±3.10 a	86.47±5.27 a	5.948 7±1.300 9 a

腈吡螨酯 LC₃₀处理后子代卵的孵化率也显著降低。乙唑螨腈 LC₃₀降低了子代雌雄比。

从表5可知,与对照相比,乙唑螨腈 LC₁₅处理后世代历期显著减少,净增殖率、内禀增长率、周限增长率和种群加倍时间差异不显著。乙唑螨腈 LC₃₀处

理后,净增殖率显著降低,种群加倍时间增加,世代平均历期、内禀增长率和周期增长率均降低,但与对照比差异不显著。腈吡螨酯 LC₁₅和 LC₃₀处理后,LC₃₀的净增殖率和世代平均历期显著降低,其他种群生命表参数变化不显著。

表5 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理雌成螨对山楂叶螨种群生命表参数的影响

Table 5 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on life table parameters of *Tetranychus viennensis* after female adult mite treated

处理 Treatment	净增殖率 Net reproductive rate, R_0	世代平均历期 Mean generation time, T	内禀增长率 Intrinsic rate of increase, r_m	周限增长率 Finite rate of increase, λ	种群加倍时间 Population doubling time, t
乙唑螨腈 LC ₁₅ Cyetpyrafen LC ₁₅	21.059 9±1.920 4 a	13.30±0.37 b	0.229 0±0.003 9 a	1.257 3±0.004 9 a	3.027 6±0.051 9 b
乙唑螨腈 LC ₃₀ Cyetpyrafen LC ₃₀	10.581 3±3.295 6 b	13.52±0.44 ab	0.172 2±0.024 3 b	1.188 2±0.028 8 b	4.082 0±0.6139 0 a
腈吡螨酯 LC ₁₅ Cyenopyrafen LC ₁₅	17.464 8±4.993 8 ab	14.40±0.40 a	0.197 4±0.024 6 ab	1.218 5±0.302 0 ab	3.546 1±0.413 0 ab
腈吡螨酯 LC ₃₀ Cyenopyrafen LC ₃₀	11.043 3±4.668 5 b	11.07±0.53 c	0.209 1±0.036 9 ab	1.214 9±0.451 8 ab	3.391 3±0.653 1 ab
对照 CK	22.529 3±2.641 5 a	14.38±0.87 a	0.216 4±0.004 9 ab	1.241 6±0.006 1 ab	3.204 6±0.073 8 b

由图 1 和图 2 可知,在卵期和产卵前期喷施亚致死浓度杀螨剂对雌成螨期产卵高峰的出现时间影响

并不明显,但是卵期喷亚致死剂量的药,其日均最高产卵量有所增加,且产卵高峰期维持的时间更长。

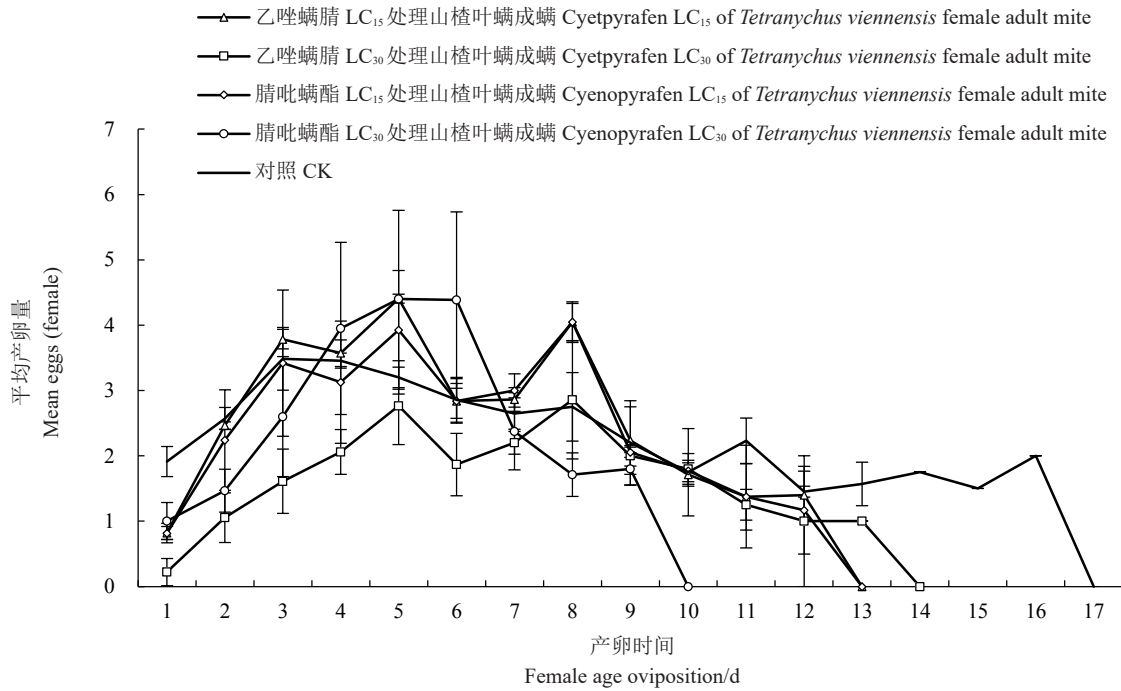


图 1 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死浓度处理对山楂叶螨雌成螨日均产卵量的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on survival rate (l_x) and age-specific fecundity (m_x) of *Tetranychus viennensis* after female adult mite treated

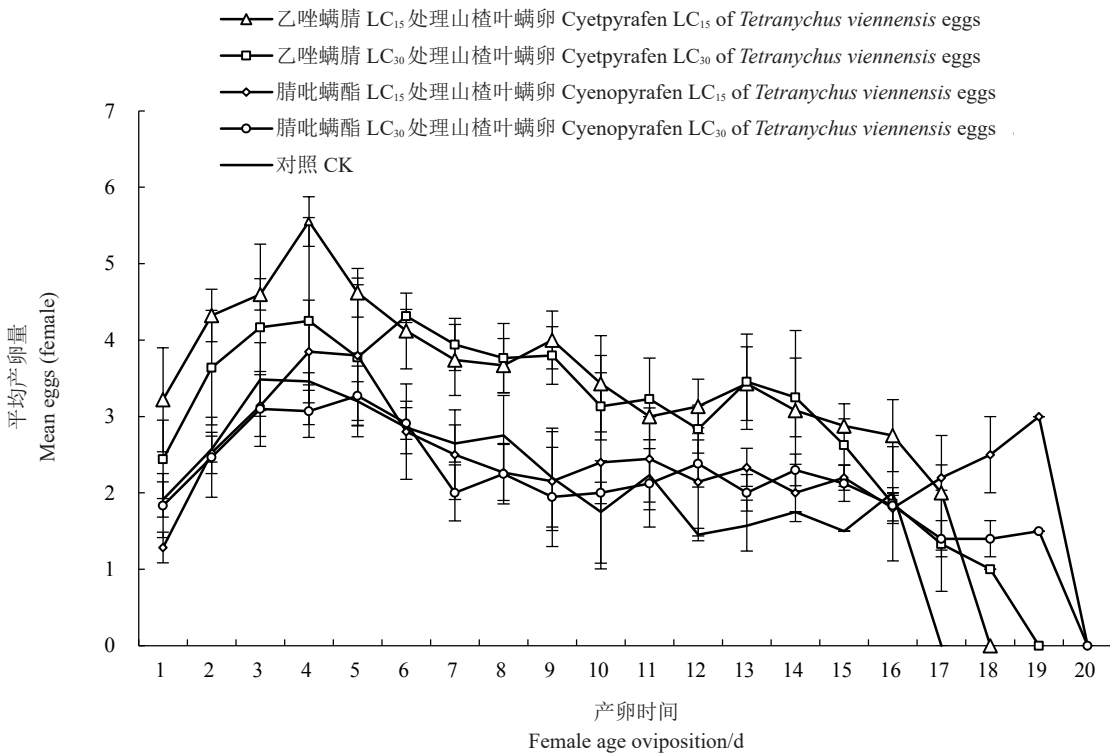
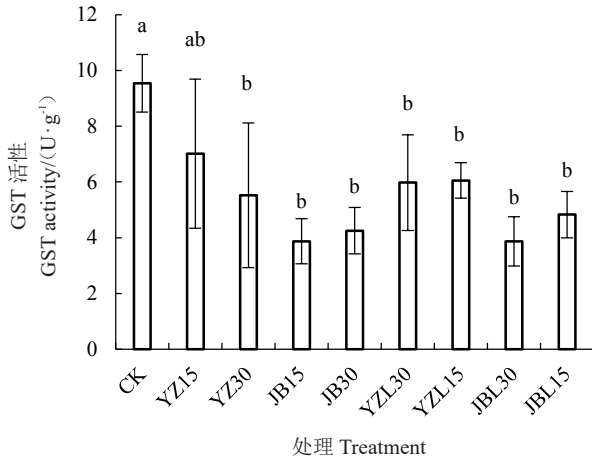


图 2 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死浓度处理卵对山楂叶螨雌成螨期日均产卵量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on survival rate (l_x) and age-specific fecundity (m_x) of *Tetranychus viennensis* after eggs treated

2.4 解毒酶测定

如图3和图4所示,乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯的2种亚致死剂量LC₁₅和LC₃₀处理成螨和卵后,叶螨体内



YZ表示乙唑螨腈处理山楂叶螨成螨,YZL表示乙唑螨腈处理山楂叶螨卵;JB表示腈吡螨酯处理山楂叶螨成螨,JBL表示腈吡螨酯处理山楂叶螨卵。15和30表示相应的亚致死浓度。下同。

YZ represents the female adult mite treated with Cyetpyrafen, and YZL represents the egg treated with Cyetpyrafen; JB represents the female adult mite treated with Cyenopyrafen, JBL represents the egg treated with Cyenopyrafen. 15 and 30 represent the corresponding sublethal concentration. The same below.

图3 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯致死浓度处理成螨和卵对山楂叶螨雌成螨期谷胱甘肽S-转移酶活性的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on GST of *Tetranychus viennensis* after eggs and female adult mite treated

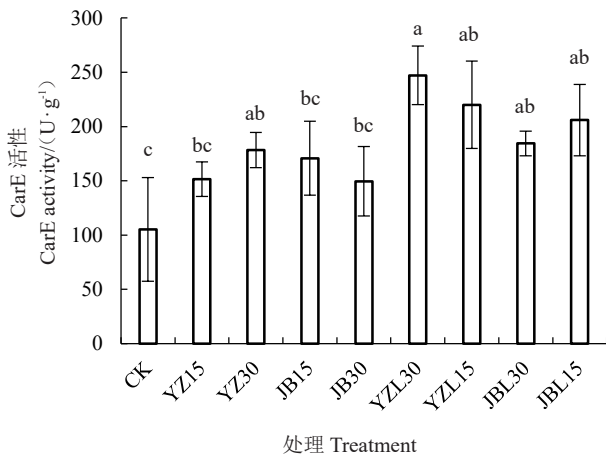


图4 乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯致死浓度处理成螨和卵对山楂叶螨雌成螨期羧酸酯酶活性的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of sublethal doses of cyetpyrafen and cyenopyrafen on CarE of *Tetranychus viennensis* after eggs and female adult mite treated

的GST酶活性都下降,除乙唑螨腈LC₁₅处理成螨组未达到显著差异水平外,其余各处理相对于对照组均有显著差异,腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量LC₁₅和LC₃₀处理成螨后酶活性最低,均只有3.87 U·g⁻¹。乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量LC₁₅和LC₃₀各处理CarE酶活性相对于对照组都升高。2种药剂亚致死剂量处理成螨后,乙唑螨腈LC₃₀处理达到显著差异水平,其余组差异不显著;处理卵后,各处理的组酶活性显著提高,卵处理相比于成螨期处理酶活性提高更多,乙唑螨腈LC₃₀处理组酶活性最高(247.20 U·g⁻¹)。

3 讨论

农药对害虫的致死剂量并不能准确预测其对害虫未来生长发育繁殖的影响。田间施用农药后,短期内昆虫处于致死剂量的状况,随着时间推移必定会处于一种亚致死剂量的状态^[12]。亚致死剂量下生命表试验是评估农药毒性更有效的方法,生命表可以显示杀虫剂对幸存个体的影响,提供对种群增长率影响的衡量标准^[13-14]。乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯以往主要在柑橘全爪螨上使用,近些年也增加登记在二斑叶螨和山楂叶螨上使用。笔者在本研究中发现,在山楂叶螨卵期喷施亚致死剂量LC₁₅和LC₃₀的乙唑螨腈,F₀代产卵总量增加和净增殖率提高,同对照组相比达到显著差异水平,与程明明等^[15]使用乙唑螨腈亚致死处理柑橘全爪螨后每雌产卵量增加,净增殖率升高但未达到显著差异水平的结论有相似性,而与田亚静等^[16]研究发现乙唑螨腈亚致死浓度处理朱砂叶螨卵,总产卵量和净增殖率都降低的结论相反,这可能是由于2种不同种螨之间的差异。腈吡螨酯的亚致死剂量LC₁₅和LC₃₀处理卵,世代平均历期相比于对照显著缩短,与程明明等^[15]腈吡螨酯处理柑橘全爪螨的结论一致。笔者在本研究中,在雌成螨产卵前期喷施亚致死剂量的农药,F₀代的产卵量和雌成螨寿命都降低,2种杀螨剂的LC₃₀亚致死剂量处理组同对照组相比均达到显著差异水平,这与徐淑等^[17]在荔枝叶螨上的结论一致。李定旭等^[5]发现,山楂叶螨中成螨接触亚致死剂量的甲氰菊酯后寿命缩短、产卵量减少;而若螨接触LC₁₀剂量的甲氰菊酯后生殖力提高,这和乙唑螨腈处理山楂叶螨雌成螨和卵的结论有一定相似性。徐学农等^[6]使用唑螨酯LC₅₀处理山楂叶螨成螨同样刺激了雌成螨的产卵。这些现象是亚致死剂量刺激效应的表现^[18]。

亚致死剂量的农药使用后可以诱导害虫对农药产生过度补偿反应称为亚致死剂量刺激效应^[19],叶螨表现出亚致死剂量刺激效应或与其体内的酶活性的变化有关^[20]。节肢动物主要解毒酶系有GST、CarE、多功能氧化酶和细胞色素P450单加氧酶等,这些酶活性增强使节肢动物代谢抗性增强^[21-22]。GST是昆虫体内常见的解毒酶,通过催化谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)与环氧化物结合,转化除草剂和杀虫剂^[23]。CarE通过过量表达增强对外源性化合物的水解作用实现解毒功能^[24]。测定这2种在解毒和代谢途径中起到重要作用的酶,了解亚致死剂量的杀螨剂对山楂叶螨的生理影响意义重大。在各处理中,GST酶活性相较于对照都显著降低。昆虫接受到农药处理后,体内酶活性的变化是一个动态的过程,会随着时间的延长升高或降低。如辣椒碱类物质亚致死剂量处理朱砂叶螨后GST酶活性低于对照组,在氯虫苯甲酰胺和甲维盐处理草地贪夜蛾幼虫后,GST酶活性随时间表现出诱导-抑制-诱导的现象^[25-26]。笔者在本研究中选择药剂处理后24h这一个时间节点的酶,在某一个时间点可能存在着抑制或激活的现象,会随着时间变化而表现不同的结果。而CarE酶的活性相较于对照升高,乙唑螨腈卵期亚致死浓度处理后酶活性最高,这可能是引起亚致死剂量刺激效应的原因。

笔者在本试验中只做了2个亚致死剂量,以及成螨和卵2种螨态,事实上田间叶螨发生时是不同螨态共存,农药施用后是从高浓度逐渐向低浓度发展,在下一步研究中应当结合田间试验进行种群动态的调查,进一步深入研究2种药剂对山楂叶螨的影响。当前新型杀螨剂乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯正在田间进行推广应用,笔者为2种杀螨剂的合理轮换使用和叶螨的抗药性治理提供了理论依据。

4 结 论

乙唑螨腈和腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理山楂叶螨雌成螨抑制种群的发展。乙唑螨腈亚致死剂量处理山楂叶螨卵促进种群的繁殖,腈吡螨酯亚致死剂量处理山楂叶螨卵对种群则无影响。

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