

温度对粗胫翠尺蛾生长发育和繁殖的影响

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摘要:【目的】明确温度对粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态存活率、发育历期以及繁殖力的影响, 为准确预测粗胫翠尺蛾发生期及提高田间防控效果提供参考依据。【方法】采用室内人工恒温饲养的方法, 以荔枝嫩梢为寄主, 利用年龄-阶段两性生命表, 测定20、23、26、29、32℃5个温度下粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态发育历期、存活率、成虫寿命及繁殖力, 对其发育速率与温度的相关性进行回归分析, 计算各虫态发育起点温度和有效积温。【结果】20~32℃范围内, 粗胫翠尺蛾能正常发育, 发育历期会随着温度的升高而缩短。各虫态的存活率明显受到温度的影响, 32℃下各虫态的存活率均明显低于其他温度, 其中1龄幼虫受影响较大, 存活率低于80%。雌雄成虫的寿命在32℃下最短, 单雌产卵量也最少, 仅为(125.20±29.38)粒。20~32℃条件下, 内禀增长率 r 值分别为0.08±0.01、0.08±0.01、0.11±0.01、0.12±0.01和0.10±0.01, 净繁殖率 R_0 分别为139.63±7.69、142.09±10.38、176.92±8.52、107.01±9.11和45.57±5.21。各虫态发育速率与温度符合二次回归模型, 利用直线回归法计算得到粗胫翠尺蛾卵、幼虫、蛹及世代的发育起点温度分别为3.84、7.11、8.25、7.68℃, 有效积温分别为64.30、311.56、135.67、531.99℃·d。【结论】温度对粗胫翠尺蛾的生长发育和繁殖具有明显的影响, 23~29℃是粗胫翠尺蛾生长发育和繁殖的最适温度范围。

关键词:荔枝; 粗胫翠尺蛾; 年龄-阶段两性生命表; 温度; 生长发育; 繁殖力

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Effects of temperature on the development and fecundity of *Thalassodes immissaria* Walker

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Abstract: 【Objective】*Thalassodes immissaria* Walker is one of the most important pests in litchi and longan in China. They mainly feed on the young leaves of new shoots of litchi and longan, when they occur in large numbers, the new flowers cannot grow, and they can also feed on flowers so that the trees cannot bear fruits, and the larvae also can feed on the functional leaves during the fruiting period and causes a large number of fruit falling, which seriously threatens the production of litchi and longan. The biological parameters such as effective accumulated temperature and developmental threshold temperature can reflect the adaptability of insects to environmental temperature and can be used to predict the geographical distribution and generation of insects. The experiment was carried out in order to clarify the effect of temperature on survival, growth and reproduction of *T. immissaria*, and provide basis for prediction and comprehensive control of this insect. 【Methods】*T. immissaria* populations were artificially reared at five constant temperatures (20℃, 23℃, 26℃, 29℃ and 32℃) feeding with litchi

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shoots [14 h:10 h (L:D) and (75%±5%) RH], and the survival rates, development duration, adult longevity and fecundity in each temperature treatment group were measured and compared by the age-stage two-sex life table. Based on regression analysis and direct optimization, the developmental threshold temperature and effective accumulated temperature of different developmental stages were also calculated. The 1-day-old eggs collected at the same time were placed in a plastic rearing box of 15 cm × 11 cm × 7 cm. The lid of the box was drilled with small holes for ventilation, and a paper towel was placed in the box. Larvae hatched at the same time were reared separately and labeled, which were fed with the young shoots of Feizixiao, a famous variety of litchi. The survival number of each developmental stage, egg hatching time, larval molting and pupation time, and adult eclosion time, were recorded under the different temperature conditions. After pupae emergence, the adults were fed with 10% honey water, and the adults emerged on the same day were fed and mated in groups in accordance with the ratio of female to male 1:1. The female adults were separated into boxes to lay eggs the next day, and the tender shoots of litch were placed at the bottom of the box for laying eggs, the base were wrapped with wet cotton. The number of eggs laid by the female and the lifespan of the adult were recorded daily until the females died. The parameters of the population life table were calculated according to the following formula: Intrinsic rate of increase (r): $\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{-r(x+1)} l_x m_x = 1$, net reproductive rate (R_0): $R_0 = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} l_x m_x$, finite rate of increase (λ): $\lambda = e^r$, population doubling time (D): $D = (\ln 2)/r$, mean generation time (T): $T = (\ln R_0)/r$. **【Results】** *T. immissaria* could complete its life cycle under the temperature from 20 °C to 32 °C, and the developmental durations of different stages were negatively correlated with the temperature. The developmental durations of egg, larva and pupa of *T. immissaria* were the shortest at 32 °C (2.29, 12.48, 6.10, respectively). In addition, the temperature had significant effects on the survival rate of this insect. The survival rate of this pest was the lowest at 32 °C, especially the 1st instar, was greatly affected by the temperature, which was less than 80%. In addition, the longevity of female and the number of eggs laid per female were also the least (125.20±29.38 eggs per female). The experimental population life tables showed that the r values were (0.08±0.01), (0.08±0.01), (0.11±0.01), (0.12±0.01), and (0.10±0.01), and the values of net reproductive rate (R_0) were (139.63±7.69), (142.09±10.38), (176.92±8.52), (107.01±9.11) and (45.57±5.21) at 20, 23, 26, 29 and 32 °C, respectively. The relationship between the developmental rate of *T. immissaria* and temperature conformed to the regression quadratic model. Based on the linear regression method, the developmental threshold temperature of the egg, 1st instar, 2nd instar, 3rd instar, 4th instar, 5th instar, prepupa, pupa, and the generation time of *T. immissaria* were 3.84 °C, 7.54 °C, 4.48 °C, 10.71 °C, 7.70 °C, 5.96 °C, 15.65 °C, 8.25 °C and 7.68 °C, respectively, and the effective accumulated temperature were 64.30, 43.26, 56.66, 51.51, 66.23, 90.15, 19.70, 135.67 and 531.99 degree-days, respectively. **【Conclusion】** The development and reproduction of *T. immissaria* were significantly affected by the temperature, and the optimum temperature range for its growth and development and reproduction was between 23-29 °C.

Key words: Litchi; *Thalassodes immissaria*; Age-stage two-sex life table; Temperature; Growth and development; Fecundity

荔枝和龙眼为典型的亚热带果树,主要分布在南纬18°~北纬24°海拔1200 m以下地区。我国是荔枝和龙眼的主产区,种植面积分别占世界总种植面积的72.5%和73.4%,年产量分别占世界年产量的

61.1%和61.9%,在农业经济中占有重要地位^[1]。近年来,广东省广州、揭阳、惠州、茂名、湛江和阳江等市区的荔枝、龙眼上粗胫翠尺蛾(*Thalassodes immissaria* Walker)逐步上升为主要害虫,发生量大,危害

严重,一般果园枝梢被害率为30%~50%,危害严重的果园超过90%,有些枝梢甚至全被吃光,仅留下秃枝,严重影响荔枝、龙眼结果母枝的营养积累^[2]。

目前,国内关于粗胫翠尺蛾的研究报道主要集中在形态学、生物学、寄主选择和综合防治等方面^[1-5]。前期田间调查发现,粗胫翠尺蛾在荔枝、龙眼各主产区危害程度存在明显差异,在高海拔、高纬度的晚熟荔枝、龙眼产区发生相对偏轻,笔者推测温度对其发生程度有重要影响,但目前仅见陈炳旭等^[1]报道了26℃温度对粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态发育历期的影响。昆虫属于变温动物,气候变暖会影响其种群田间始见期、种群高峰期以及发生范围等^[6]。目前,我国是全球气候变暖最显著的国家之一,通过明确粗胫翠尺蛾的发育起点温度、有效积温以及最适温度等,不仅有助于分析未来气候变化背景下粗胫翠尺蛾的灾变规律,还可为预测预报及防控措施的优化提供依据^[7-9]。然而,目前未见温度对粗胫翠尺蛾生长发育和繁殖影响的系统研究。

鉴于此,笔者在本研究中测定了20、23、26、29、32℃下粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态的发育历期、各发育期存活率及成虫繁殖力,并组建了粗胫翠尺蛾试验种群生命表,对其发育速率与温度进行回归分析,采用直接回归法和直接最优法2种方法计算发育起点温度和有效积温,构建发育历期的预测模型,以期为该虫种群的预测预报和管理提供参考资料。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试虫源:粗胫翠尺蛾采自广东省农业科学院白云试验基地荔枝龙眼园,在广东省农业科学院植物保护研究所人工气候室内用荔枝嫩叶稳定续代饲养8代以上。饲养条件为:(26±1)℃、RH(75±5)%,光周期14L:10D。选取同批次健康、活力好的雌雄成虫,放入养虫盒(长×宽×高=25 cm×14 cm×11 cm)内交尾,养虫盒底部放置初展叶荔枝嫩梢供产卵,收集新鲜卵粒备用。

仪器:RXZ智能型人工气候箱(宁波江南仪器厂生产),YC-D 202型亚都超声波加湿器(北京亚都科技有限公司)。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾发育适合度的测定 挑选饱满的粗胫翠尺蛾初产卵放入塑料养虫

盒(长×宽×高=15 cm×11 cm×7 cm)中,分别置于温度为20、23、26、29、32℃,RH(75±5)%,光周期14L:10D的人工气候箱中饲养,每个温度处理40粒卵,3次重复。卵期每天09:00定时观察1次,记录卵孵化情况及孵化历期。待卵孵化后,计数并将同一时间孵化的幼虫分盒饲养并标记,饲以妃子笑荔枝嫩梢,4日龄后单头饲养。每天09:00定时观察记录各温度条件下粗胫翠尺蛾幼虫的蜕皮情况,蜕皮后用镊子移除头壳记为2龄幼虫,以此类推,直至幼虫化蛹。观察记录的同时更换新鲜荔枝嫩梢1~2次,用湿润的脱脂棉包裹嫩梢基部保湿,清理养虫盒内的排泄物。幼虫化蛹后,将蛹放置于养虫盒内(长×宽×高=25 cm×14 cm×11 cm)。成虫羽化当天,将成虫按照雌雄1:1的比例群体饲养交配,次日起将雌虫分盒单独饲养,养虫盒底部放置浸润10%蜂蜜水的脱脂棉团作为食物来源,放置初展叶荔枝嫩梢作为产卵介质,嫩梢基部用湿润棉花包裹保湿,每天09:00定时更换1次嫩梢,并记录雌虫产卵量和雌雄虫存活情况,直至所有成虫死亡(雄成虫死亡后及时补充)。基于生命表试验可能出现试验虫雌雄成虫性别比例偏离1:1的情况,在生命表试验开始时,各处理另取40粒卵,在各温度条件下孵化和饲养,用于补充生命表试验配对。

1.2.2 不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾试验种群年龄-阶段两性生命表的构建 根据年龄-阶段两性生命表理论统计原始数据,记录不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾各发育阶段的发育历期、存活率、化蛹率、羽化率、成虫寿命、产卵量等数据。参照Chi等^[10]以及葛繁星等^[11]的方法,组建粗胫翠尺蛾试验种群两性生命表。其中,种群年龄-特征存活率(l_x)指种群从初孵卵开始发育到年龄 x 的存活率, $l_x = \sum_{j=1}^k s_{xj}$ (k 为粗胫翠尺蛾龄期总数, j 为发育阶段, s_{xj} 为个体从初孵卵发育到年龄 x 阶段 j 的概率);种群年龄-特征繁殖力(m_x)指整个种群在年龄 x 的平均产卵数量, $m_x = \sum_{j=1}^k s_{xj} f_{xj} / \sum_{j=1}^k s_{xj}$, f_{xj} 指雌性成虫个体在年龄 x 阶段 j 的产卵数量。通过试验种群生命表资料,可以获得粗胫翠尺蛾种群在特定年龄阶段的死亡率和出生率,进而估算其在不同温度处理下的种群动态参数:净增值率(R_0)指个体一生所产的总后代数, $R_0 = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} l_x m_x$;内禀增长率(r)指在环境适宜、食物充足、排除不利条件下种群最大的增长能力, $\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{-r(x+1)} l_x m_x = 1$;平均世代周期(T)指一个种群达到稳定年龄-阶段分布和稳定增长

速度时,增加 R_0 所需要的时间, $T=(\ln R_0)/r$;周限增长率(λ)指一定时间期限内的总增长率, $\lambda = e^r$;种群倍增时间 $D_t=(\ln 2)/r$ 。

1.2.3 不同虫态发育速率与温度关系的预测模拟 将不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态发育历期进行加权平均,计算各虫态的平均发育历期,并将其转化为相应温度下的平均发育速率 $V(V=1/N)$,而后分别运用直线回归模型和二次回归模型进行回归分析,拟合粗胫翠尺蛾各发育阶段发育速率与温度的关系,通过相关系数 R^2 和 F 值分别在0.05和0.01水平上显示各回归模型下发育速率与温度这两个因素的差异显著性,并以此为依据筛选出最优的拟合模型。

1.2.4 发育起点温度和有效积温的计算 发育起点温度 C 和有效积温 K 的计算采用直线回归法^[12-13]和直接最优法^[14]。

直线回归法计算公式为:

$$C = \frac{\sum V^2 \sum T - \sum V \sum VT}{n \sum V^2 - (\sum V)^2};$$

$$K = \frac{n \sum VT - \sum V \sum T}{n \sum V^2 - (\sum V)^2}。$$

直接最优法计算公式为:

$$C = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n T_i D_i^2 - \bar{D} \sum_{i=1}^n T_i D_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n D_i^2 - n \bar{D}^2};$$

$$\bar{D} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n D_i; K = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [D_i(T_i - C)]。$$

式中: V 为发育速率, T 为试验温度, n 为处理数, $n=5$ 。 D 为发育历期, i 为温度处理, T_i 为试验所设定的温度, D_i 为 T_i 温度条件下的发育历期(d)。

1.3 数据分析

采用 Excel 和 SPSS 23.0 对数据进行统计分析。对不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾各发育阶段的发育历

期和繁殖力等参数用 Duncan's 新复极差法进行单因素方差分析(ANOVA)。生命表参数的平均值和标准误采用 Bootstrap 方法进行估计推断。运用 Origin8.5 软件制作粗胫翠尺蛾存活率和繁殖率等曲线图,以及发育速率与温度关系图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态发育历期及繁殖力

如表1所示,在20~32℃范围内,荔枝粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态均能完成发育,且发育历期随着温度的升高逐渐缩短。20、23℃处理的粗胫翠尺蛾卵历期[分别为(3.62±0.13)、(3.58±0.06) d]显著长于26、29、32℃[分别为(3.01±0.16)、(2.51±0.19)、(2.29±0.24) d]处理($p<0.05$);20、23℃处理的幼虫历期[分别为(23.39±1.81)、(20.23±1.26) d]显著长于29、32℃[分别为(14.28±1.51)、(12.48±0.95) d]处理($p<0.05$);20、23℃处理的蛹历期[分别为(11.23±0.99)、(9.86±0.32) d]亦显著长于26、29、32℃[分别为(7.05±0.58)、(6.33±0.14)、(6.10±0.59) d]处理($p<0.05$);20℃处理的预蛹历期(3.71±0.12 d)显著长于其他温度处理($p<0.05$)。

不同温度处理下粗胫翠尺蛾成虫寿命和繁殖力如表2所示。20、23℃处理的雌成虫寿命[分别为(20.60±3.21)、(21.14±2.31) d]显著长于29、32℃[分别为(12.06±2.11)、(10.00±1.69) d]处理($p<0.05$);各温度处理的成虫产卵前期[(2.11±0.16) d~(3.05±0.57) d]相当,没有显著差异($p>0.05$);32℃处理的单雌平均产卵量(125.20±29.38粒)、雄虫寿命(8.50±1.75 d)均显著低于其他温度处理($p<0.05$)。

表1 不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾成虫前各阶段发育历期

Table 1 Developmental duration of each stage before adult of *T. immissaria* at different temperatures

温度 Temperature/°C	卵 Egg	幼虫 Larva					预蛹 Prepupa	蛹 Pupa
		1龄 1st instar	2龄 2nd instar	3龄 3rd instar	4龄 4th instar	5龄 5th instar		
20	3.62±0.13 a	3.61±0.09 a	3.34±0.15 a	5.05±0.41 a	5.10±0.67 a	6.29±0.47 a	3.71±0.12 a	11.23±0.99 a
23	3.58±0.06 a	2.79±0.21 b	3.17±0.05 a	4.61±0.17 ab	4.58±0.40 ab	5.08±0.41 ab	2.40±0.06 b	9.86±0.32 a
26	3.01±0.16 b	2.17±0.07 c	2.50±0.09 b	3.48±0.20 bc	3.59±0.16 bc	4.69±0.59 ab	2.24±0.05 b	7.05±0.58 b
29	2.51±0.19 bc	2.00±0.21 c	2.28±0.18 b	2.80±0.40 c	3.13±0.23 bc	4.07±0.48 b	1.62±0.17 c	6.33±0.14 b
32	2.29±0.24 c	1.86±0.15 c	2.13±0.11 b	2.40±0.12 c	2.71±0.17 c	3.38±0.40 b	1.34±0.22 c	6.10±0.59 b

注:表中数据为(平均值±标准误),同列数据后不同小写字母表示经 Duncan 氏新复极差法检验在 $p<0.05$ 水平差异显著。下同。

Note: Data present as (mean±SE), and different small letters in the same column indicate significant difference at $p<0.05$ by Duncan's multiple range test. The same below.

表2 不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾成虫寿命和雌虫繁殖力

Table 2 Adult longevity and reproduction of *T. immissaria* at different temperatures

温度 Temperature/°C	雌虫寿命 Female adult longevity/d	雄虫寿命 Male adult longevity/d	成虫产卵前期 Adult preoviposition period/d	平均单雌产卵量 Mean number of eggs laid per female
20	20.60±3.21 a	17.52±1.35 a	2.50±0.14 a	234.00±10.79 ab
23	21.14±2.31 a	17.88±2.65 a	2.33±0.10 a	265.00±27.84 a
26	16.30±2.06 ab	15.36±0.89 a	2.11±0.16 a	280.50±37.91 a
29	12.06±2.11 b	12.67±2.63 a	3.05±0.57 a	221.50±37.44 ab
32	10.00±1.69 b	8.50±1.75 b	2.80±0.24 a	125.20±29.38 c

2.2 不同温度条件下粗胫翠尺蛾年龄-阶段特征存活率和繁殖力

年龄-阶段特征存活率曲线(图1)表明,不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾的存活率存在一定差异。20、23、26 °C处理的各龄幼虫的平均存活曲线高于29、32 °C处理,大体表现出随着温度的升高各龄期的存活率逐渐下降,其中29、32 °C处理的粗胫翠尺蛾1龄幼虫存活率均在80%以下。32 °C处理的粗胫翠尺蛾蛹的存活率在40%以下,低于其他温度处理。粗胫翠尺蛾在不同温度处理下的存活曲线存在大量重叠,这是其个体间生长发育历期差异导致的龄期重叠现象。

种群年龄-特征存活率(l_x)的结果(图2)表明,粗胫翠尺蛾种群内个体死亡主要发生在后期,前期个体死亡趋于缓和。20 °C和23 °C处理的 l_x 曲线在0~16 d的坡度较平缓,16 d之后存活率指数迅速下滑至0%;26 °C处理的 l_x 曲线在0~11 d的坡度较平缓,11 d之后存活率指数迅速下滑至0%;29 °C和32 °C处理的 l_x 曲线在0~6 d的坡度较平缓,6 d后存活率指数迅速下滑至0%。雌虫年龄-特征繁殖力(f_{xy})和种群年龄-特征繁殖力(m_x)曲线(图2)表明,5个温度下 f_{xy} 和 m_x 最高峰依次为26 °C>29 °C>23 °C>20 °C>32 °C(f_{xy} 最大值分别为58.7、57.0、51.0、45.7、38.0; m_x 最大值分别为37.33、28.71、27.69、26.10、13.16),20~26 °C温度下粗胫翠尺蛾雌成虫的羽化和产卵相对较为分散,导致繁殖力曲线忽高忽低。种群年龄-特征净增殖率($l_x m_x$)曲线(图2)表明,5个温度下 $l_x m_x$ 最高峰依次为26 °C>23 °C>29 °C>20 °C>32 °C。

2.3 不同温度条件下粗胫翠尺蛾种群生命表参数

如表3所示,粗胫翠尺蛾种群在26、29 °C处理下的内禀增长率(r)和周限增长率(λ)均相对较高,且显著高于20 °C处理($p<0.05$)。26 °C处理下的净增殖率(R_0)为176.92±8.52,显著高于其他温度处理

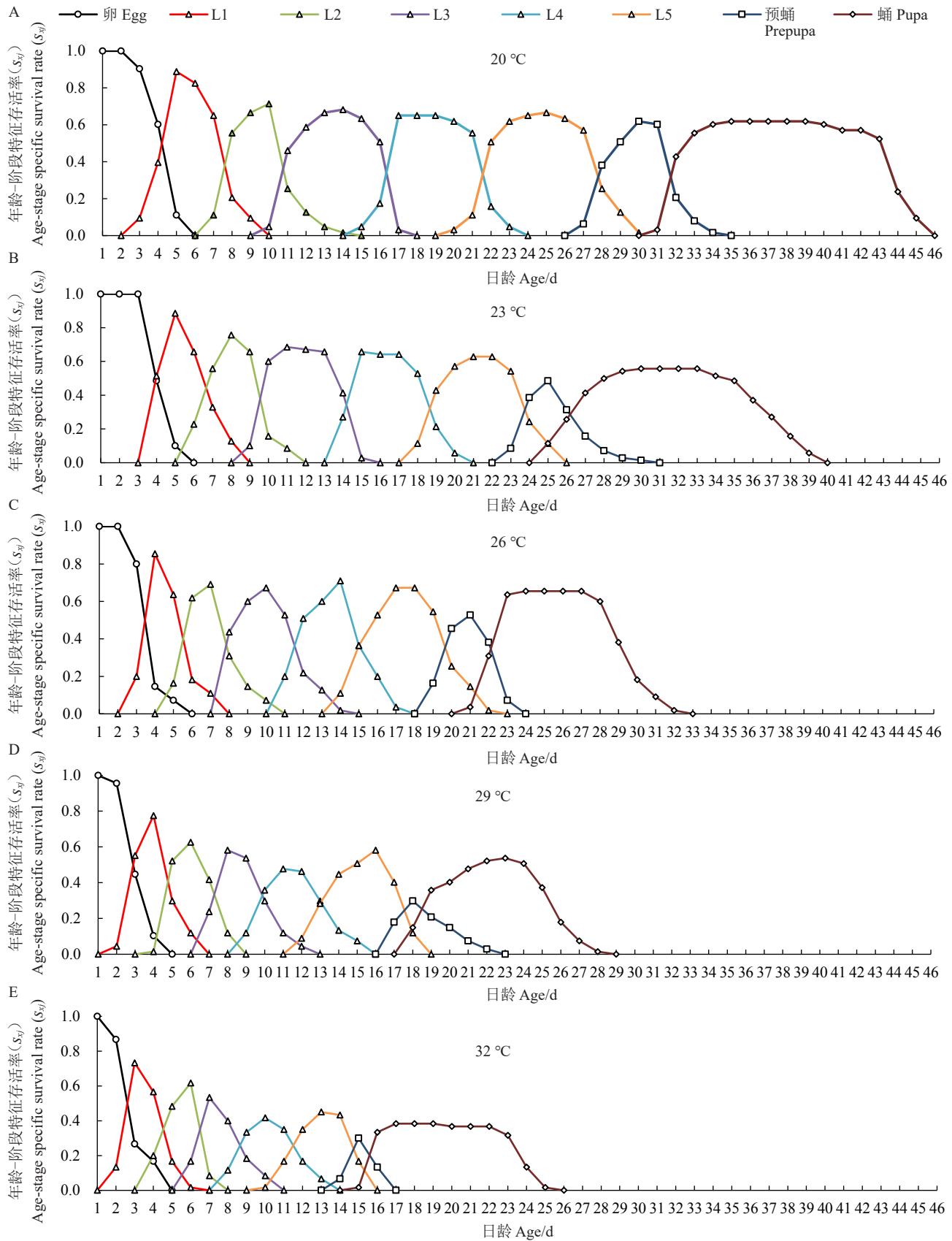
($p<0.05$)。平均世代周期 T 表现出随着温度的升高而逐渐降低的趋势,20 °C处理的平均世代周期为(65.05±6.41) d,显著高于26、29、32 °C处理[分别为(47.15±4.10)、(39.22±4.07)、(34.79±3.91) d]($p<0.05$)。此外,20 °C处理的种群倍增时间 D 也最长,为(9.13±0.90) d,显著高于26、29、32 °C处理($p<0.05$)。

2.4 粗胫翠尺蛾不同虫态发育速率与温度的关系

相关分析结果表明,粗胫翠尺蛾卵、各龄幼虫、预蛹和蛹的发育速率与温度均呈显著相关($p<0.05$ 或 $p<0.01$),在20~32 °C温度范围内各虫态的发育速率均随着温度的升高而加快。二次回归模型的相关系数 R^2 值均大于线性回归模型,表明在20~32 °C范围内二次回归模型能更好地拟合两者的关系(表4,图3),该优势在卵、预蛹期和蛹期表现的最为突出。此外,预蛹的发育速率受温度的影响最为明显(图3-C),其次为卵期和蛹期(图3-A, D)。

2.5 荔枝粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态的发育起点温度和有效积温

粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态发育起点温度和有效积温存在一定差异,不同方法计算所得同一虫态的发育起点温度和有效积温亦不相同(表5)。根据2种计算方法的变异系数,直线回归法有7个发育阶段的 CV 值小于直接最优法,故直线回归法更优。直线回归法计算结果显示,粗胫翠尺蛾发育起点温度以卵最低(3.84 °C),其次为2龄幼虫(4.48 °C),以预蛹的发育起点温度最高(15.65 °C)。有效积温以预蛹最低(19.70 °C·d),蛹最高(135.67 °C·d)。粗胫翠尺蛾完成整个世代所需的有效积温为531.99 °C·d;卵发育有效积温为64.30 °C·d;整个幼虫期所需有效积温为311.56 °C·d,占全世代所需有效积温的58.57%,其中1龄幼虫发育有效积温最低(43.26 °C·d),5龄幼虫发育有效积温最高(90.15 °C·d)(表5)。

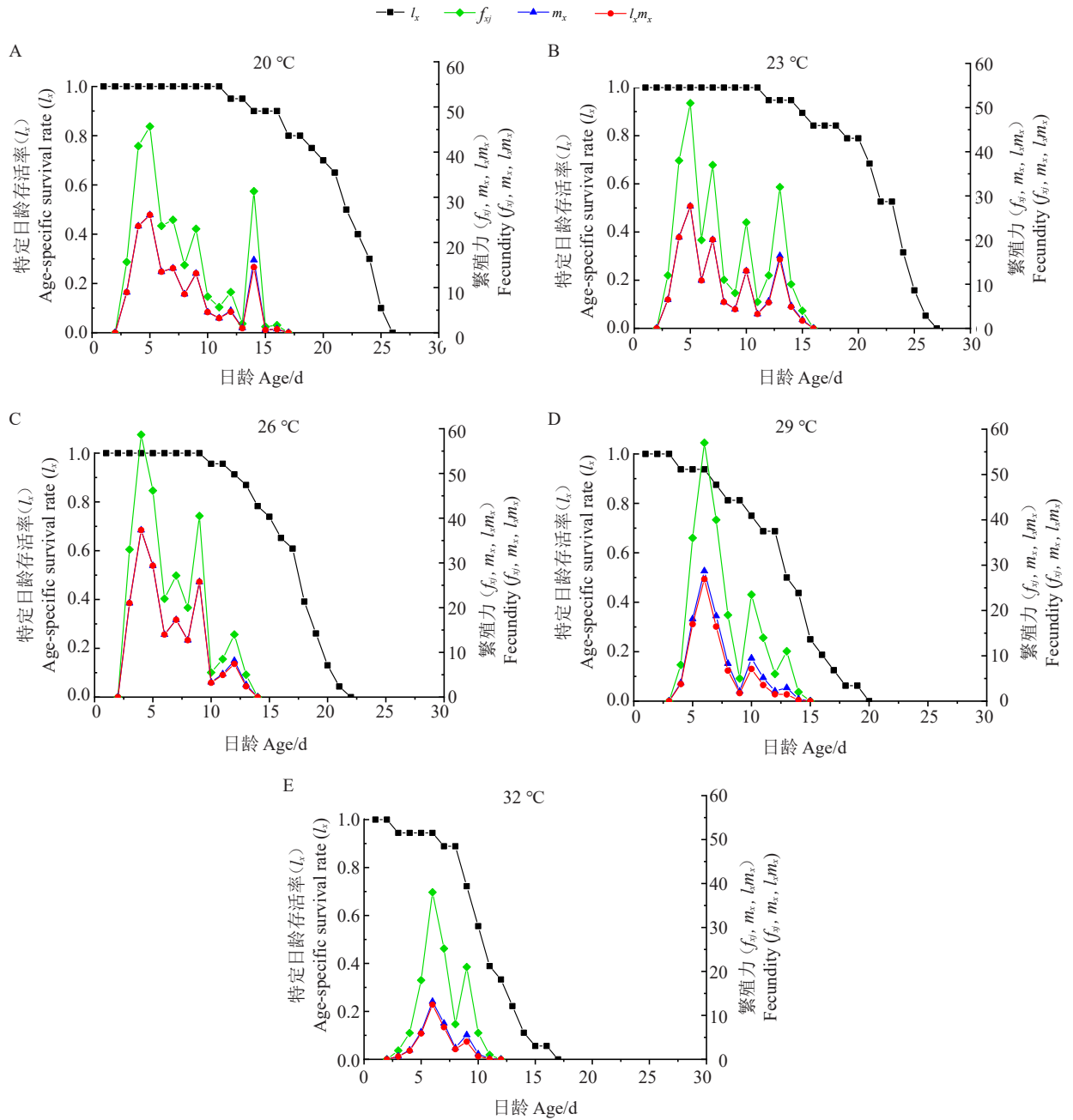


L1~L5 分别为 1~5 龄幼虫。

L1~L5 represent 1st to 5th instar larva, respectively.

图 1 不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾的年龄-阶段特征存活率

Fig. 1 Age-stage specific survival rate of *T. immissaria* at different temperatures



l_x . 种群年龄-特征存活率; f_{y_j} . 雌虫年龄-特征繁殖力; m_x . 种群年龄-特征繁殖力; $l m_x$. 种群年龄-特征净增值率。
 l_x . Indicates age-specific survival rate; f_{y_j} . Indicates age-specific fecundity of female; m_x . Indicates age-specific fecundity of population; $l m_x$. Indicates age-specific net reproductive rate of population.

图2 不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾种群年龄-特征存活率及繁殖力

Fig. 2 Age-specific survival rate and fecundity of *T. immissaria* at different temperatures

表3 不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾实验种群生命表参数

Table 3 Life table parameter of *T. immissaria* at different temperatures

温度 Temperature/°C	内禀增长率(r) Intrinsic rate of increase	周限增长率(λ) Finite rate of increase	净繁殖率(R_0) Net reproductive rate	平均世代周期(T) Mean generation time/d	种群倍增时间(D_t) Population doubling time/d
20	0.08±0.01 c	1.08±0.01 c	139.63±7.69 b	65.05±6.41 a	9.13±0.90 a
23	0.08±0.01 bc	1.09±0.01 bc	142.09±10.38 b	59.54±4.11 ab	8.33±0.58 ab
26	0.11±0.01 ab	1.12±0.01 ab	176.92±8.52 a	47.15±4.10 bc	6.31±0.55 bc
29	0.12±0.01 a	1.13±0.01 a	107.01±9.11 c	39.22±4.07 c	5.82±0.61 c
32	0.10±0.01 abc	1.11±0.01 abc	45.57±5.21 d	34.79±3.91 c	6.31±0.76 bc

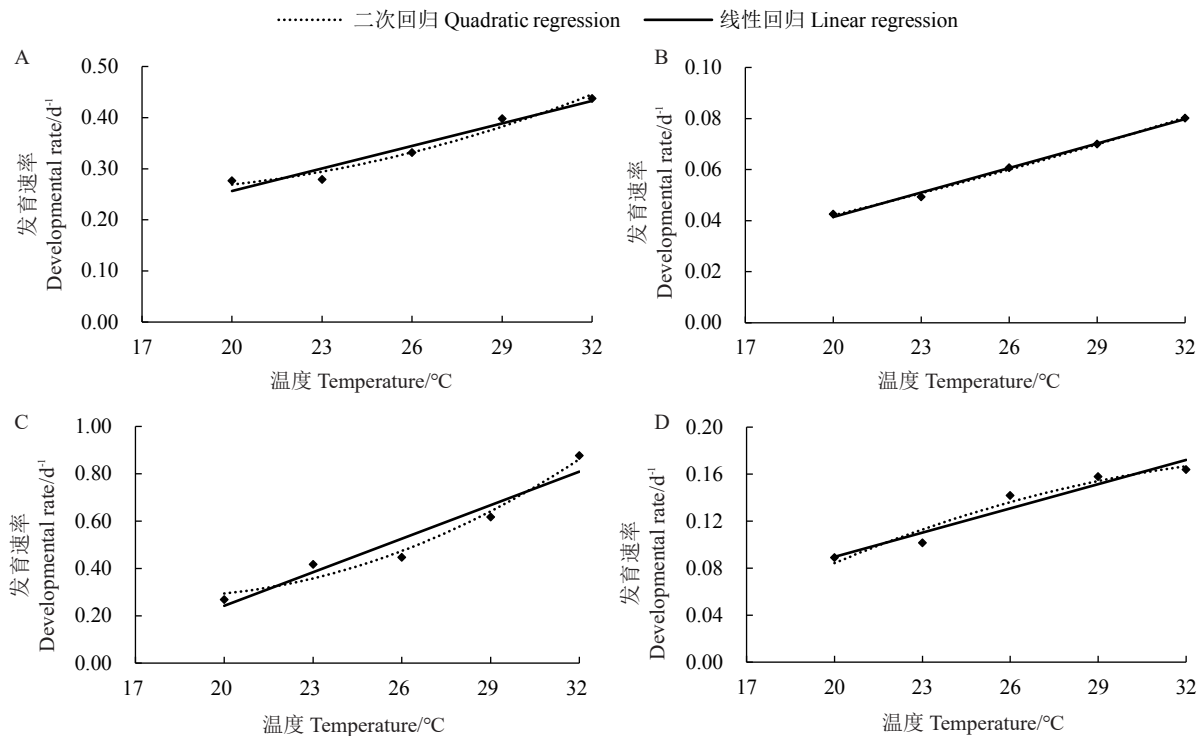
表 4 粗胫翠尺蛾不同虫态发育速率(V)与温度(T)的预测模型

Table 4 Forecast models based on the developmental rate (V) and temperature (T) in *T. immissaria* at different developmental stages

发育阶段 Development stages	二次回归 Quadratic regression		线性回归 Linear regression	
	二次回归模型 Regression quadratic model	显著性检验 Significance test	线性回归模型 Linear regression model	显著性检验 Significance test
卵 Egg	$V = 0.000 77T^2 - 0.021 5T + 0.420 5$	$R^2=0.971^{**}$ $F=33.805$	$V = 0.014 7T - 0.037 4$	$R^2=0.945^{**}$ $F=51.114$
1龄幼虫 1st instar larva	$V = -0.001 2T^2 + 0.083 1T - 0.920 0$	$R^2=0.992^{**}$ $F=129.290$	$V = 0.022 2T - 0.149 3$	$R^2=0.959^{**}$ $F=69.412$
2龄幼虫 2nd instar larva	$V = -0.000 5T^2 + 0.043 5T - 0.399 3$	$R^2=0.982^{**}$ $F=56.256$	$V = 0.017 2T - 0.066 1$	$R^2=0.972^{**}$ $F=103.627$
3龄幼虫 3rd instar larva	$V = 0.000 8T^2 - 0.021 1T + 0.314 2$	$R^2=0.984^{**}$ $F=60.853$	$V = 0.018 7T - 0.189 5$	$R^2=0.964^{**}$ $F=79.207$
4龄幼虫 4th instar larva	$V = 0.001 8T^2 - 0.067 4T + 0.848 5$	$R^2=0.991^{**}$ $F=107.414$	$V = 0.023 8T - 0.304 8$	$R^2=0.986^{**}$ $F=213.100$
5龄幼虫 5th instar larva	$V = 0.000 3T^2 - 0.006 3T + 0.158 3$	$R^2=0.984^{**}$ $F=60.271$	$V = 0.010 8T - 0.058 2$	$R^2=0.972^{**}$ $F=105.217^{**}$
幼虫 Larva	$V = 3.508 2E-5T^2 - 0.001 4T + 0.000 6$	$R^2=0.997^{**}$ $F=43.572$	$V = 0.003 2T - 0.022 3$	$R^2=0.996^{**}$ $F=676.638$
预蛹 Prepupa	$V = 0.002 9T^2 - 0.102 9T + 1.197 5$	$R^2=0.974^*$ $F=37.627$	$V = 0.047 2T - 0.702 4$	$R^2=0.930^{**}$ $F=40.045$
蛹 Pupa	$V = -0.000 3T^2 + 0.002 2T - 0.241 4$	$R^2=0.954^*$ $F=20.871^*$	$V = 0.006 3T - 0.028 4$	$R^2=0.933^{**}$ $F=41.628$

注: V : 发育速率; T : 环境温度。*, **分别表示温度与发育速率在 $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$ 水平显著相关。

Note: V : Developmental rate, T : Environmental temperature. *, **. Significant correlation between temperature and developmental rate at the $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$ level, respectively.



A. 卵; B. 幼虫; C. 预蛹; D. 蛹。

A. Egg; B. Larva; C. Prepupa; D. Pupa.

图 3 粗胫翠尺蛾不同发育阶段发育速率与温度的关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between temperature and developmental rate of *T. immissaria* at different developmental stages

表5 粗胫翠尺蛾不同虫态的发育起点温度和有效积温

Table 5 Developmental threshold temperature and effective accumulated temperature of *T. immisaria* at different stages

发育阶段 Developmental stage	直线回归法 Linear regression method			直接最优法 Direct optimal method		
	发育起点温度 Developmental threshold temperature/ °C	有效积温 Effective accumulated temperature/ (°C·d)	变异系数 Coefficient of Variance, CV/%	发育起点温度 Developmental threshold temperature/°C	有效积温 Effective accumulated temperature/ (°C·d)	变异系数 Coefficient of Variance, CV/%
卵 Egg	3.84	64.30	15.21	3.46	65.43	20.17
1龄幼虫 1st instar larva	7.54	43.26	16.27	8.35	41.31	29.04
2龄幼虫 2nd instar larva	4.48	56.66	14.99	4.86	55.64	23.36
3龄幼虫 3rd instar larva	10.71	51.51	23.20	10.21	53.24	29.80
4龄幼虫 4th instar larva	7.70	66.23	20.53	7.35	67.55	26.05
5龄幼虫 5th instar larva	5.96	90.15	20.97	5.22	93.56	23.37
幼虫 Larva	7.11	311.56	42.65	6.84	316.21	25.74
预蛹 Prepupa	15.65	19.70	24.11	14.17	22.73	43.83
蛹 Pupa	8.25	135.67	30.30	8.52	133.56	28.32
世代 Generation	7.68	531.99	58.18	7.55	535.88	26.88

3 讨论

昆虫作为变温动物,自身无恒定体温,因此环境温度的改变将直接影响昆虫生长、发育、繁殖和存活等,决定昆虫种群数量的动态变化^[15]。温度对昆虫活动、分布和多度的影响最为显著,昆虫种群生活在适温区内才能维持正常发育与繁殖^[16-17]。在自然环境下,在适合生长发育的温度范围内,昆虫随着温度的升高发育速率加快。前人研究发现,灰茶尺蠖(*Ectropis grisescens* Warren)^[18]、大造桥虫(*Ascotis selanaria*)^[19]、大蜡螟(*Galleria mellonella*)^[20]和草地贪夜蛾(*Spodoptera frugiperda*)^[7,21]的卵、幼虫、蛹的发育历期均随温度的升高而缩短,温度对上述4种鳞翅目昆虫各虫态的存活率、发育历期及繁殖力均有显著影响。然而,关于粗胫翠尺蛾对环境温度的适应性目前还尚未见相关报道。本研究结果表明,20~32 °C内,粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态均能正常发育,发育历期随温度的升高而缩短;温度越高,则发育越快。该研究结果与徐盼等^[22]和郝强等^[23]学者的研究结果一致。

生命表是昆虫种群生态学研究的重要方法^[24-25]。利用昆虫生命表分析获得的种群内禀增长率等生态学指标,对指导害虫防治具有十分重要的意义。传统生命表以雌性为主,忽略了雄性个体与龄期变化,无法精确描述昆虫的变态以及性比对种群增长的影响^[24],而我国学者 Chi 等^[10]创立的年龄-阶段两性生命表则弥补了传统生命表的不足,充分考虑了昆虫种群的龄期分化以及雄性个体对种群的贡献,可以精确描述昆虫龄期分化,正确分析繁殖

力,从而预测种群的增长。笔者在本研究中运用年龄-阶段两性生命表,分析了不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾的种群动态以及主要种群参数,结果表明,粗胫翠尺蛾卵、幼虫和蛹的存活率随着温度的升高逐渐下降,32 °C处理1龄幼虫的存活率低于80%,而蛹的存活率低于40%。随着温度的升高,粗胫翠尺蛾的繁殖力也有一定的波动,32 °C处理的单雌产卵量、雌虫年龄-特征繁殖力和种群年龄-特征繁殖力也均明显低于其他温度处理。不同昆虫对温度的耐受力不同,主要表现在存活率和繁殖力方面,高温或低温均不利于昆虫存活与繁殖^[26]。本研究中结合不同温度下粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态的发育历期、成虫寿命等进行分析,32 °C温度不利于粗胫翠尺蛾的发育,23~29 °C温度较适合其种群发育。广东荔枝、龙眼产区每年5—7月和9—11月,气温恰好处在23~29 °C范围内,且在全年这两个时期粗胫翠尺蛾发生危害相对较重,本研究结果与粗胫翠尺蛾实际发生情况相符^[27]。

昆虫发育起点温度、有效积温及温度与昆虫生长发育模型可用于推算和预测昆虫完成生活史或某一虫态的发育历期及发生代数,进而确定防治害虫的时间及次数^[20]。本研究结果表明,二次回归模型能更好地反映粗胫翠尺蛾各虫态的发育速率与温度的关系,应优先使用二次回归模型对其各虫态的发育速率进行预测。粗胫翠尺蛾1~2龄幼虫个体较小,3龄以上个体增大,食量大增,危害力增强。因此,可根据模型预测幼虫的发育期,准确把握最佳防治期。本研究中粗胫翠尺蛾卵和2龄幼虫的发育起点温度较低,分别为3.84 °C和4.48 °C,表明该虫卵和2龄幼虫对低

温适应能力相对较强; 预蛹发育起点温度为 15.65 °C, 高于其他各虫态, 该结果很好地解释了粗胫翠尺蛾在冬季无法化蛹并以幼虫越冬的原因。

本研究是在特定恒温恒湿的人工气候箱内进行的, 与自然条件存在一定的差异, 且笔者在本研究中仅研究了温度对荔枝粗胫翠尺蛾生长发育的影响, 而寄主种类、光周期、湿度等其他因子也会影响昆虫的生长发育和繁殖^[28-30]。因此, 在进行害虫田间预测预报时, 如何综合考虑各种外界因素对粗胫翠尺蛾生长发育和繁殖的联合作用以达到精准防控, 尚需深入研究。

4 结 论

温度对荔枝粗胫翠尺蛾的生长发育和繁殖具有明显的影响。粗胫翠尺蛾在 26~29 °C 温度条件下种群增长能力相对较强, 23~29 °C 是粗胫翠尺蛾生长发育和繁殖的最适温度范围。研究结果将为荔枝粗胫翠尺蛾的田间预测预报及综合防控提供理论依据。

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