



三种植物挥发性化合物对黄胸蓟马和南方小花蝽的吸引作用及诱集效率

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摘要:【目的】评估芳樟醇、茉莉酸甲酯和香叶醇3种植物挥发性化合物对黄胸蓟马 *Thrips hawaiiensis* 和南方小花蝽 *Orius strigicollis* 的吸引作用, 为利用植物挥发性化合物田间诱集南方小花蝽防控黄胸蓟马提供依据。【方法】采用Y形嗅觉仪测定980, 10, 0.1和0.001 g/L 芳樟醇、茉莉酸甲酯和香叶醇对黄胸蓟马成虫及南方小花蝽5龄若虫和成虫的吸引率, 测定980, 10和0.1 g/L 香叶醇对南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马成虫吸引作用的时间效应以及吸引率; 并进一步在田间大棚条件测定10 g/L 香叶醇诱集的黄胸蓟马和南方小花蝽的成虫数量。【结果】与对照组(石蜡油)比, 测试的各浓度茉莉酸甲酯对黄胸蓟马成虫和南方小花蝽5龄若虫的吸引率差异不显著, 980 g/L 芳樟醇对黄胸蓟马成虫吸引率显著提高, 但测试的各浓度芳樟醇对南方小花蝽5龄若虫和成虫的吸引率无显著变化; 香叶醇纯品(980 g/L)对黄胸蓟马成虫的吸引率显著提高, 高浓度(10和0.1 g/L)香叶醇对南方小花蝽成虫的吸引率均显著提高, 但对南方小花蝽若虫的吸引率变化不显著。不同浓度香叶醇诱集的黄胸蓟马和南方小花蝽成虫数量具有显著的时间效应, 且980和10 g/L 香叶醇在处理后2 h时诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量显著高于其他浓度香叶醇诱集的, 并且无论是否被黄胸蓟马成虫为害, 980和10 g/L 香叶醇处理的青椒苗对南方小花蝽成虫的吸引率显著高于清水对照。与对照组(喷洒清水)比, 田间大棚喷洒10 g/L 香叶醇的处理组在5 h内诱集的黄胸蓟马成虫数量差异不显著, 但诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量显著提高。【结论】芳樟醇、茉莉酸甲酯和香叶醇3种植物挥发性化合物对黄胸蓟马和南方小花蝽的吸引率存在差异, 10 g/L 香叶醇能够在5 h内有效诱集南方小花蝽成虫, 但不显著吸引黄胸蓟马, 这些结果为利用香叶醇诱集南方小花蝽防控黄胸蓟马提供了理论依据和技术支撑。

关键词: 黄胸蓟马; 南方小花蝽; 植物挥发物; 吸引作用; 诱集; 香叶醇

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Attractiveness and attracting efficiency of three plant volatile compounds on *Thrips hawaiiensis* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) and *Orius strigicollis* (Hemiptera: Anthocoridae)

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Abstract: 【Aim】 To evaluate the attractiveness of three plant volatile compounds linalool, methyl jasmonate and geraniol to *Thrips hawaiiensis* and *Orius strigicollis*, so as to provide a basis for utilizing plant volatile compounds to attract *O. strigicollis* for controlling *T. hawaiiensis* in the field. 【Methods】 The attraction rates of linalool, methyl jasmonate and geraniol at the concentrations of 980, 10, 0.1 and 0.001 g/L to *T. hawaiiensis* adults, and the 5th instar nymphs and adults of *O. strigicollis* were tested, and the time effect of attraction and attraction rates of 980, 10 and 0.1 g/L geraniol to adults of *T. hawaiiensis* and *O. strigicollis* were determined using a Y-type olfactometer. The numbers of *T. hawaiiensis* and *O. strigicollis* adults attracted by 10 g/L geraniol were further determined in the field greenhouse condition. 【Results】 The attraction rates of methyl jasmonate at various test concentrations to *T. hawaiiensis* adults and the 5th instar nymphs of *O. strigicollis* were not significantly different from those of the control group (paraffin oil). Linalool at the concentration of 980 g/L showed significantly enhanced attraction rate to *T. hawaiiensis* adults but linalool at various test concentrations exhibited no significant change in the attraction rate to the 5th instar nymphs and adults of *O. strigicollis* compared with the control group. The attraction rate of pure geraniol (980 g/L) to *T. hawaiiensis* adults significantly increased, and those of high concentrations (10 and 0.1 g/L) of geraniol to *O. strigicollis* adults significantly increased but those of 10 and 0.1 g/L geraniol to *O. strigicollis* nymphs did not change significantly as compared with those in the control group. Geraniol at different concentrations had a significant time effect on the number of *T. hawaiiensis* and *O. strigicollis* adults attracted, and the number of adults attracted by 980 and 10 g/L geraniol were significantly higher than those attracted by geraniol at the other concentrations at 2 h after treatment. Regardless of whether the pepper seedlings were damaged by *T. hawaiiensis* adults or not, those treated with 980 and 10 g/L geraniol had significantly higher attraction rates to adults of *O. strigicollis* compared with the control (clean water). Treatment group spraying 10 g/L geraniol in the field greenhouses had no significant difference in the number of attracted adults of *T. hawaiiensis* in 5 h but had significantly increased number of attracted adults of *O. strigicollis* compared with the control group spraying clear water. 【Conclusion】 Three plant volatile compounds linalool, methyl jasmonate and geraniol have different attraction rates to *T. hawaiiensis* and *O. strigicollis*. Geraniol at the concentration of 10 g/L can effectively attract adult *O. strigicollis* within 5 h but can not significantly attract *T. hawaiiensis*. These results provide the theoretical basis and technical support for using geraniol to attract *O. strigicollis* for controlling *T. hawaiiensis*.

Key words: *Thrips hawaiiensis*; *Orius strigicollis*; plant volatiles; attractiveness; recruitment; geraniol

植物挥发性化合物是农业生态系统中的信号分子,在天敌、植食性昆虫和植物三者中起着介导物质的作用(Yang et al., 2023)。作为蓟马类害虫定位寄主植物来源的关键因素(Teulon et al., 2007),不同种类蓟马对植物挥发性化合物的识别存在专一性,如烟酸乙酯和邻氨基苯甲酸甲酯对新西兰兰花蓟马 *Thrips obscuratus* 具有很好的引诱作用(Teulon et

al., 2007; El-sayed et al., 2009),茴香醛(Kirk, 1985)和异烟酸甲酯(Teulon et al., 2017)能够很好地吸引西花蓟马 *Frankliniella occidentalis*。植物挥发性化合物不仅能驱避取食农作物的害虫,还能招引食草动物的天敌(Munawar et al., 2023),甚至引发植物的防御反应(Turlings and Erb, 2018);捕食性天敌被受害植物释放的挥发性化合物吸引,可能将

更多天敌昆虫引入特定区域,促进对害虫捕食量的增加(Hatano *et al.*, 2008; Davidson *et al.*, 2015; Gregg *et al.*, 2018)。然而,现有的研究表明,不同种类小花蝽能够被不同植物挥发性化合物所吸引,如西花蓟马为害油桃花和辣椒花后所散发出的挥发性化学信息素能够显著吸引更多的无毛小花蝽 *Orius laevigatus* (Davidson *et al.*, 2015)。茄子叶片被棕榈蓟马 *T. palmi* 取食后所散发出的挥发性化学信息素对东亚小花蝽 *O. sauteri* 的吸引力显著增加(Mochizuki and Yano, 2007)。马铃薯被马铃薯块茎蛾 *Phthorimaea operculella* 幼虫取食过后散发出的茉莉酸甲酯对美洲小花蝽 *O. insidiosus* 有很高的吸引力(Arab *et al.*, 2007)。但也有研究表明,被害虫为害的植物产生的挥发物也会干扰暗色小花蝽 *O. tristicolor* 的搜索效率(Van Laerhoven *et al.*, 2000)。小花蝽和蓟马类害虫对植物挥发性化合物的感知识别与其种类、浓度和作用方式紧密相关。香叶醇、芳樟醇、茉莉酸甲酯作为害虫诱导的植物挥发性化合物,在引诱天敌间接防御害虫中发挥重要信号作用(Williams *et al.*, 2017; Faal *et al.*, 2021; Liu *et al.*, 2024),明确其作为诱集天敌防控害虫的施工具有重要的意义。

黄胸蓟马 *T. hawaiiensis* 又称香蕉蓟马、夏威夷蓟马,属缨翅目(Thysanoptera)锯尾亚目(Terebrantia)蓟马科(Thripidae),是一种常见的栖花性蓟马,广泛分布于亚洲、北美和欧洲部分地区(Murai, 2001; Reynaud *et al.*, 2008),能够危害芒果、香蕉、苹果、茶树、咖啡、烟草以及多种园艺植物和蔬菜。黄胸蓟马凭借移动迅速、生活史短和繁殖快等特点,目前已对多种杀虫剂演化出较强抗性,使其防控难度逐步增大(Fu *et al.*, 2018)。因此,释放商品化的天敌昆虫成为蓟马综合防控的一个重要手段。南方小花蝽 *O. strigicollis* 属半翅目(Hemiptera)花蝽科(Anthocoridae),在我国南方的大部分地区均有分布,是多种作物的优势天敌。南方小花蝽若虫和成虫主要以蓟马类害虫为食,同时还能捕食叶螨、蚜虫、烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 以及鳞翅目幼虫(Yi *et al.*, 2006; Kim *et al.*, 2015; Nishimori *et al.*, 2016)。南方小花蝽凭借其搜索能力强、捕食量大、滞育率低等优点,在蓟马生防天敌中具备极高的应用潜力(Kim *et al.*, 2004; Ding *et al.*, 2021),其天敌产品在温室蓟马的综合防控中的比重逐渐增大(Yano, 2004; 张骏等, 2015)。本研究组通过释放商品化的天敌昆虫——南方小花蝽,在青椒、草莓和非洲菊生产上取得良好成效(待发表),但在半开放的设施

大棚以及露地栽培中,释放的天敌产品扩散不集中导致防控效率下降是一个突出问题。

本研究通过测试香叶醇、芳樟醇和茉莉酸甲酯3种不同的植物挥发性化合物对黄胸蓟马和南方小花蝽的吸引作用,进一步利用网室和田间试验验证吸引效率,以期发现能够吸引诱集南方小花蝽但对黄胸蓟马无吸引作用的植物挥发性化合物,加大南方小花蝽遭遇黄胸蓟马的几率,提高利用南方小花蝽天敌产品防控黄胸蓟马的效率,为黄胸蓟马综合防控提供技术支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

1.1.1 供试昆虫: 试验所用黄胸蓟马为室内累代饲养建立的稳定种群,饲养环境条件为温度(24 ± 1)℃、相对湿度 $75\% \pm 5\%$ 和光周期16L:8D。饲养方法参考林涛等(2022),黄胸蓟马成虫所用容器为圆筒形透明塑料盒(底部直径8 cm,高7.5 cm,顶部直径11 cm),底部设计了可自由开启的纱网盖,顶部用封口膜包裹,模拟植物组织让其产卵,倒扣、悬浮在2~3 cm高的水面上。黄胸蓟马以泡水发芽的蚕豆种子作为食物,每2~3 d更换食物,同时收集产在水中的卵并过滤集中于滤纸上,并与蚕豆一同放入塑料罐中,选择19~20日龄的黄胸蓟马雌成虫用于后续试验。

南方小花蝽来源于本课题组生产的商品化天敌产品,直接挑取发育一致的南方小花蝽5龄若虫用于若虫室内试验;剩余的若虫每天投喂黄胸蓟马,待羽化后选择南方小花蝽6~7日龄成虫用于成虫室内试验。田间试验直接用罐装的天敌产品投放。

1.1.2 供试植物: 将青椒种子播种穴盘中,待苗长至约10 cm后移栽到0.5 L的花盆中,以市售营养土作为培养基质,每周浇水2~3次,培育过程中不喷施农药,待植株长至约15 cm高时用于试验。

1.1.3 供试化合物: 选用香叶醇(98%,上海麦克林生化科技股份有限公司),茉莉酸甲酯(98%,上海麦克林生化科技股份有限公司)和芳樟醇(98%,上海迈瑞尔化学技术有限公司)3种化合物作为植物挥发性化合物用于研究。各化合物纯品原液用石蜡油(北京泰泽嘉业科技发展有限公司)作为溶剂稀释成供试浓度。

1.2 芳樟醇、茉莉酸甲酯和香叶醇对南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马的吸引率测定

利用Y形嗅觉仪(M20-Y,气源控制装置型号为

KC-B03,泰安佰博仪器有限公司)测定不同植物挥发性化合物对南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马的吸引作用。分别设制香叶醇、茉莉酸甲酯和芳樟醇 980, 10, 0.1 和 0.001 g/L 处理组,对照组气味源为石蜡油。测试开始时先抽气 10 min 使气味充满管道,之后挑选大小一致行为活泼的黄胸蓟马雌成虫或南方小花蝽 5 龄若虫和成虫用于测试。每头虫在开始测试时均饥饿 2 h,将其单头接到 Y 形嗅觉仪基部(直管的底部),10 min 后以 Y 形嗅觉仪侧臂 1/3 为标准,当试虫越过并有一定时间在此处(或以上)的停留表示对其有选择,否则记为无选择。每组气味源测试 30 头,重复 4 次,每测试 5 头虫,两臂的位置交换,并用乙醇擦拭管道并烘干。Y 形嗅觉仪气流量控制为 300 mL/min,测试室内温度控制在 (25 ± 2) °C,相对湿度为 60% ~ 70%,试验开始后保持全黑暗的环境。

1.3 网笼试验中香叶醇对南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马吸引作用的时间效应以及吸引率测定

试验 1,取高约 20 cm 的青椒苗,将其叶片和侧芽摘除至仅剩顶芽,后将顶芽浸入处理溶液中 10 s 并取出晾干 10 min 后放入网笼(长 × 宽 × 高 = 50 cm × 50 cm × 50 cm)中,香叶醇处理溶液设置 980, 10 和 0.1 g/L 3 个浓度处理组,并设置清水空白对照组。各处理同时在笼子中释放黄胸蓟马成虫 30 头或南方小花蝽成虫 12 头(释放位置与青椒苗顶芽垂直距离 20 cm),每个处理重复 30 次,释放后分别在第 1, 2, 3, 4 和 5 小时选取 6 株青椒苗,摘下顶芽后即放入封口袋,记录不同时间芽上黄胸蓟马或南方小花蝽成虫数量。

试验 2,按上述方法和浓度处理青椒苗与一株仅浸泡清水的青椒苗(对照)放入同一个网笼中,香叶醇处理与对照苗相距 30 cm。在每个笼子中放入 30 头黄胸蓟马或南方小花蝽成虫 12 头(释放位置与顶芽垂直距离 20 cm),每个处理重复 6 次,在 5 h 时记录不同处理的顶芽黄胸蓟马或南方小花蝽成虫数量,计算吸引率。

试验 3,取株高约 20 cm 的青椒苗不进行抹叶处理,每株苗单独置于笼子,每笼接入黄胸蓟马 50 头,繁殖 10 d 后,处理组喷施 10 g/L 香叶醇,对照组喷清水,隔开喷雾防止交叉污染,晾干 10 min 后将喷施香叶醇和对照的青椒苗置于同一网笼中。每处理在笼子中(释放位置与顶芽垂直距离 20 cm)放入南方小花蝽成虫 12 头,每个处理重复 6 次,在 5 h 时记录处理和对照组中南方小花蝽成虫的数量,计

算吸引率。

1.4 田间大棚喷施香叶醇对南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马的吸引作用测定

田间试验在相隔约 5 km 的两个青椒种植基地同时开展,每个基地选择 3 个塑料大棚,大棚顶部盖有塑料薄膜,在侧面放空无薄膜。每个大棚约 100 m²,均为处于同一生产期的青椒苗(株高约 80 cm,水肥管理和疏叶等农事操作与同基地内其他大棚一致,但在试验开始前的 20 d 未喷施任何农药)。在试验开始前在每个大棚内随机检查青椒花 12 朵,调查棚内黄胸蓟马成虫初始数量。之后将单个试验大棚按纵向等分为前后两个部分,在每个部分的中间位置分别选取一块(长 × 宽 = 2 m × 2 m)的区域作为试验处理区,随机选择一块作为处理组,喷施 10 g/L 香叶醇,则另一块区域作为对照组喷洒清水。香叶醇或清水喷施完成后,在大棚纵向中线上每隔 5 m 设置一个南方小花蝽成虫释放点,每个点释放罐装南方小花蝽天敌产品约 400 头,每个大棚约释放 2 000 头南方小花蝽成虫。每个大棚作为 1 个处理,重复 3 次(3 个大棚),在试验开始后的 1, 3 和 5 h 时在选取的试验处理区域内[(长 × 宽 = 2 m × 2 m) 的试验处理区]随机检查 12 朵青椒花,记录南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马成虫的数量。

1.5 数据分析

以吸引率和驱避率评价南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马对不同植物挥发性化合物的行为反应,采用 χ^2 检验分析南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马在 Y 形嗅觉仪中的嗅觉行为反应,无选择行为的个体不计入统计分析。吸引率(%) = [n/(n + c)] × 100, 驱避率(%) = [c/(n + c)] × 100, 其中 n 为处理组吸引的南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马的数量, c 为对照组吸引的南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马的数量。用 Student 氏 t 检验法检验两组间的差异显著性,双因素方差分析(two-way ANOVA)比较不同处理间吸引作用的时间效应,采用最小显著差数法(LSD 法)(即多重比较)分析不同处理间的差异显著性。用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行数据分析,并用 GraphPad Prism 8 作图。

2 结果

2.1 芳樟醇、茉莉酸甲酯和香叶醇对南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马的吸引率

980 g/L 芳樟醇原液对黄胸蓟马成虫的吸引率达 71.4%,显著高于对照组(石蜡油)(χ^2 = 7.0,

$df = 1, P = 0.008$), 其余浓度芳樟醇对黄胸蓟马成虫的吸引率与对照相比差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$); 与对照组相比, 不同浓度芳樟醇对南方小花蝽5龄若虫和成虫的吸引率均无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。与对照组相比, 测试的各浓度茉莉酸甲酯对南方小花蝽5龄若虫和成虫及黄胸蓟马成虫的吸引率均无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$); 与对照组相比, 980 g/L 香叶醇对黄胸蓟马成虫的吸引率差异显著 ($\chi^2 = 7.0, df = 1, P = 0.008$), 而其余浓度的香叶醇对黄胸蓟马成虫的吸引率差异均不显著 ($P > 0.05$); 与对照组相比, 不同浓度香叶醇对南方小花蝽5龄若虫吸引率差异均不显著 ($P > 0.05$), 但 980 g/L ($\chi^2 = 5.143, df = 1, P = 0.023$), 10 g/L ($\chi^2 = 7.0, df = 1, P = 0.008$) 和 0.1 g/L ($\chi^2 = 4.481, df = 1, P = 0.034$) 香叶醇对南方小花蝽成虫吸引率均具有显著差异, 吸引率分别为 71.4%, 75.0% 和 70.4% (图 1)。

2.2 香叶醇对南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马成虫吸引作用的时间效应

在罩笼试验中, 双因素方差分析表明香叶醇浓度 ($F = 93.689, df = 3, P < 0.001$)、挥发时间 ($F = 51.011, df = 4, P < 0.001$) 以及二者交互作用 ($F = 8.469, df = 12, P < 0.001$) 对诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量均具有显著影响。不同浓度香叶醇处理 1 h 时诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量与对照间无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$); 2 h 时 980 g/L 香叶醇诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量均显著高于其他浓度香叶醇诱集的 ($P < 0.05$), 而 3~5 h 时 980 g/L 香叶醇与 10 g/L 香叶醇处理间诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$), 但均显著高于 0.1 g/L 香叶醇处理和对照诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量 ($P < 0.05$) (表 1)。

表 1 不同浓度香叶醇处理不同时间诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量(头)
Table 1 Numbers of *Orius strigicollis* adults (ind.) attracted by different concentrations of geraniol at different time after treatment

香叶醇浓度(g/L) Concentration of geraniol	处理时间 Treatment time (h)				
	1	2	3	4	5
0 (CK)	8.33 ± 4.08 Ac	13.33 ± 5.16 Cbc	16.67 ± 8.16 Bab	18.33 ± 7.53 Bab	23.33 ± 5.16 Ba
0.1	8.33 ± 4.08 Ac	11.67 ± 7.53 Cbc	15.0 ± 5.48 Bab	16.67 ± 8.17 Bab	21.67 ± 4.08 Ba
10	6.67 ± 5.16 Ac	28.33 ± 7.53 Bb	56.67 ± 13.66 Aa	61.67 ± 11.69 Aa	56.67 ± 19.67 Aa
980	6.67 ± 5.16 Ac	46.67 ± 13.67 Ab	61.67 ± 11.69 Aa	58.33 ± 14.72 Aab	58.33 ± 7.53 Aab

CK: 清水(空白对照) Clean water as the blank control. 下同。表中数据为平均值 ± 标准误; 表中数据后不同小写字母和同列数据后不同大写字母表示在 0.05 水平差异显著(双因素方差分析, LSD 测验)。Data in the table are mean ± SE. Different lowercase letters in the same row and different uppercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level (two-way ANOVA, LSD test).

单因素方差分析结果表明对照 ($df = 4, 25, F = 7.146, P = 0.001$) 和 980 g/L 香叶醇处理 ($df =$

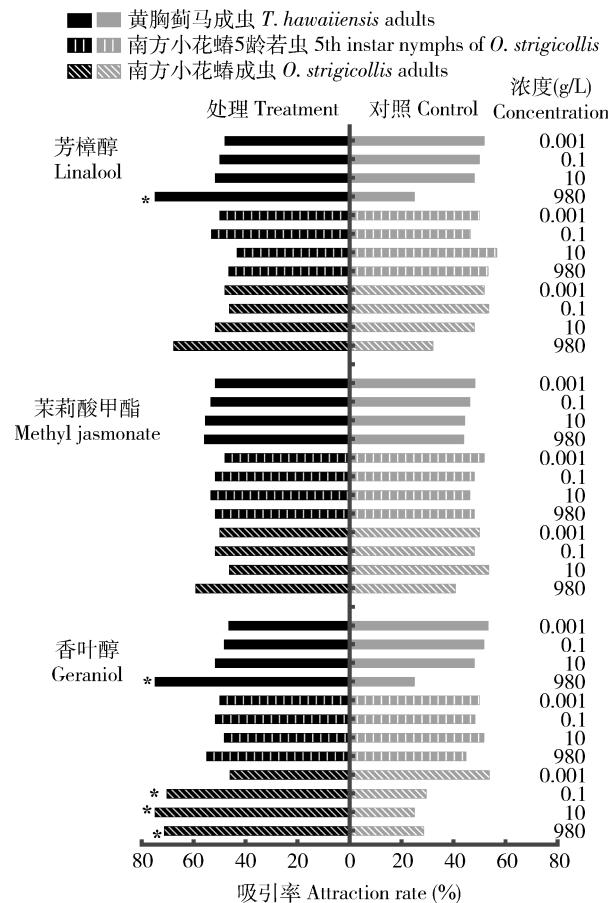


图 1 不同浓度芳樟醇、茉莉酸甲酯和香叶醇对黄胸蓟马和南方小花蝽的吸引率

Fig. 1 Attraction rates of linalool, methyl jasmonate, and geraniol at different concentrations to *Orius strigicollis* and *Thrips hawaiiensis*

对照 Control: 石蜡油 Paraffin oil. 图中数据为平均值 ± 标准误; 柱上符号表示两组间的差异显著 (* $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; ns $P > 0.05$) (Student 氏 t 检验)。图 2~4 同。Data in the figure are mean ± SE. Symbols above bars indicate the significance of difference between two groups (* $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; ns $P > 0.05$) (Student's t-test). The same for Figs. 2~4.

4, 25, $F = 170.192, P < 0.001$) 在不同时间诱集的黄胸蓟马成虫数量差异显著。980 g/L 香叶醇处理

1 h 时诱集的黄胸蓟马成虫数量与对照之间无显著差异($P > 0.05$)，2~5 h 时 980 g/L 香叶醇诱集的

黄胸蓟马成虫数量均显著高于对照诱集的黄胸蓟马成虫数量($P < 0.05$) (表 2)。

表 2 980 g/L 香叶醇处理不同时间诱集的黄胸蓟马成虫数量(头)

Table 2 Numbers of *Thrips hawaiiensis* adults (ind.) attracted by 980 g/L geraniol at different time after treatment

香叶醇浓度(g/L) Concentration of geraniol	处理时间 Treatment time (h)				
	1	2	3	4	5
0 (CK)	0.50 ± 0.84 Aa	0.67 ± 0.52 Ba	1.33 ± 0.82 Bab	2.17 ± 0.75 Bbc	2.50 ± 1.05 Be
980 g/L	0.83 ± 0.75 Aa	4.17 ± 1.17 Ab	13.67 ± 1.75 Ac	14.83 ± 1.47 Acd	15.67 ± 1.03 Ad

表中数据为平均值 ± 标准误;同行数据后不同小写字母表示在 0.05 水平差异显著(单因素方差分析, LSD 测验), 同列数据后不同大写字母表示在 0.05 水平差异显著(Student 氏 t 检验)。Data in the table are mean ± SE. Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level (one-way ANOVA, LSD test), while different uppercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level (Student's t-test)。

2.3 香叶醇对网笼中南方小花蝽及黄胸蓟马成虫的吸引率

在网笼的吸引率试验中, 980 g/L 香叶醇处理青椒苗 5 h 时对黄胸蓟马成虫的吸引率为 71.6%, 显著高于对照的($P < 0.01$) (图 2: A), 980 和 10 g/L

香叶醇对南方小花蝽成虫的吸引率分别为 75.8% 和 69.4%, 也显著高于对照对南方小花蝽成虫的吸引率($P < 0.01$) (图 2: B, C), 0.1 g/L 香叶醇处理与对照对南方小花蝽成虫的吸引率差异不显著($P = 0.688$) (图 2: D)。

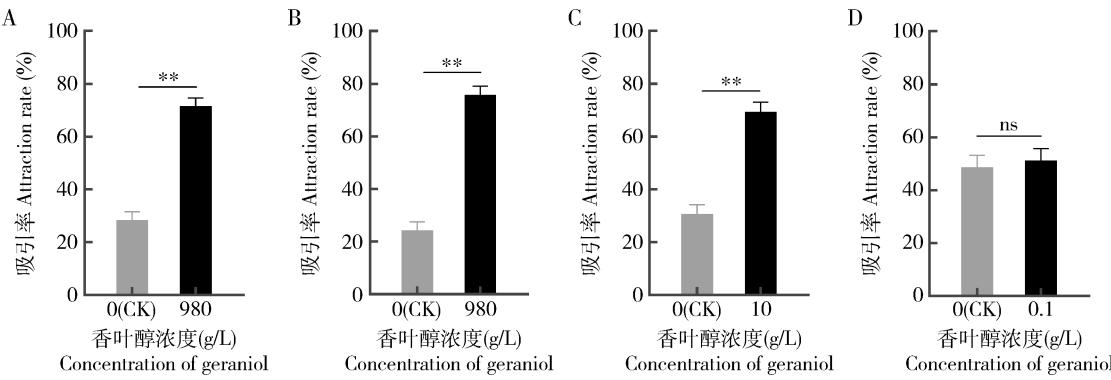


图 2 不同浓度香叶醇处理 5 h 时对南方小花蝽及黄胸蓟马成虫的吸引率

Fig. 2 Attraction rates of geraniol at different concentrations to adults of *Orius strigicollis* and *Thrips hawaiiensis* at 5 h after treatment
A, B: 分别为 980 g/L 香叶醇对黄胸蓟马和南方小花蝽成虫的吸引率 Attraction rates of 980 g/L geraniol to adults of *T. hawaiiensis* and *O. strigicollis*, respectively; C, D: 分别为 10 和 0.1 g/L 香叶醇对南方小花蝽成虫的吸引率 Attraction rates of 10 and 0.1 g/L geraniol to *O. strigicollis* adults, respectively.

当青椒苗被黄胸蓟马成虫取食之后再喷洒 10 g/L 香叶醇, 5 h 时对南方小花蝽成虫的吸引率为 59.9%, 显著高于对照的($P < 0.01$) (图 3)。

2.4 香叶醇对田间大棚南方小花蝽和黄胸蓟马的吸引作用

分别在两个相距 5 km 的青椒基地中喷洒 10 g/L 香叶醇 1~5 h 时诱集的黄胸蓟马成虫数量与对照比均差异不显著($P > 0.05$) (图 4: A, B); 喷洒 10 g/L 香叶醇 1~3 h 时诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量与对照比也没有显著差异($P > 0.05$), 但在香叶醇处理 5 h 时诱集的南方小花蝽成虫数量显著高于对照的($P < 0.01$), 两个不同青椒基地的处理地块

南方小花蝽成虫分别达到 0.778 和 0.750 头/朵花 (图 4: C, D)。

3 讨论与结论

本研究在前期试验的基础上, 选择芳樟醇、茉莉酸甲酯和香叶醇 3 种植物挥发性化合物, 通过 Y 形嗅觉仪初步明确其对黄胸蓟马和南方小花蝽的吸引作用。其中, 茉莉酸甲酯从纯品到稀释为 0.001 g/L 浓度对黄胸蓟马均没有明显的吸引和驱避作用(图 1)。然而, 前人的研究表明 10 g/L 茉莉酸甲酯对西花蓟马具有显著的驱避作用(Egger and Koschier,

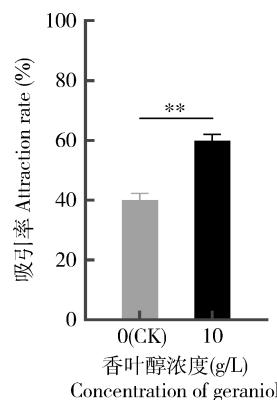


图3 青椒苗被黄胸蓟马成虫取食为害后再经 10 g/L 香叶醇处理 5 h 时对南方小花蝽成虫的吸引率

Fig. 3 Attraction rate of pepper seedlings fed by *Thrips hawaiiensis* adults and subjected to 5-h treatment with 10 g/L geraniol to adult *Orius strigicollis*

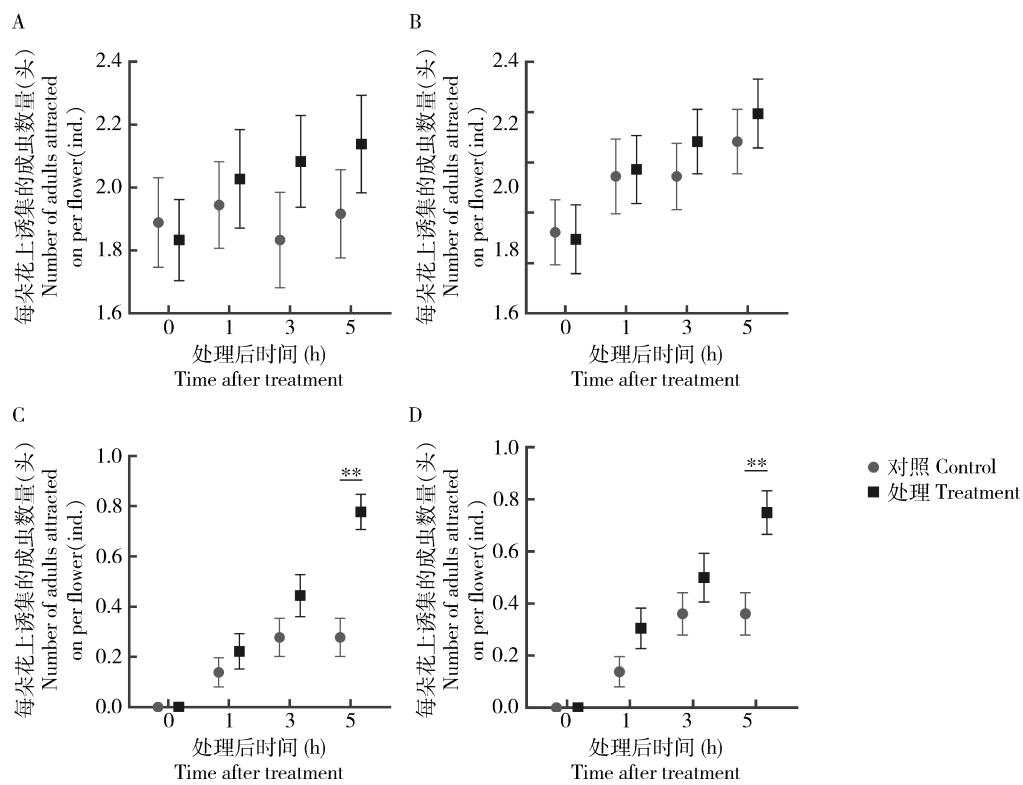


图4 大棚青椒喷施 10 g/L 香叶醇诱集的黄胸蓟马及南方小花蝽的成虫数量

Fig. 4 Numbers of *Thrips hawaiiensis* and *Orius strigicollis* adults attracted by spraying 10 g/L geraniol in pepper greenhouse A, B: 诱集的黄胸蓟马成虫的数量 Numbers of *T. hawaiiensis* adults attracted; C, D: 诱集的南方小花蝽成虫的数量 Numbers of *O. strigicollis* adults attracted. A 和 C 及 B 和 D 田间试验分别在相同的青椒种植基地进行。Field trials for A and C, and B and D were carried out in the same pepper farm, respectively.

显著的吸引作用,但低于 10 g/L 浓度时吸引作用不显著(图1)。同样地,高浓度的芳樟醇能够强烈吸引西花蓟马(Koschier et al., 2000),但对烟蓟马的摄食行为却有显著的抑制作用(Koschier et al.,

2014),即使浓度降低至 0.1 g/L 对烟蓟马 *T. tabaci* 仍具备显著的驱避作用(李彩虹等, 2022),可见茉莉酸甲酯对不同蓟马类害虫具有明显的浓度效应。我们的研究表明不同浓度的茉莉酸甲酯对南方小花蝽的若虫和成虫均没有明显的引诱作用(图1)。然而,早期的研究报道被马铃薯块茎蛾危害的马铃薯能够吸引美洲小花蝽 *O. insidiosus*,而其中茉莉酸甲酯被鉴定出为最主要的植物挥发性化合物(Arab et al., 2007);并且无论是否存在猎物蓟马,无毛小花蝽 *O. laevigatus* 对茉莉酸甲酯均表现出积极的趋性行为(Stepanycheva et al., 2014)。

芳樟醇对蓟马类害虫的吸引作用在早期研究中已得到证实(Frey et al., 1994; Teulon et al., 1999; Katerinopoulos et al., 2005; Koschier et al., 2017)。我们的研究也表明高浓度的芳樟醇对黄胸蓟马具有

2002)。除此之外,芳樟醇对加州新小绥螨 *Neoseiulus californicus* 以及一些寄生性天敌均有显著的吸引作用(Shimoda et al., 2005; Turlings et al., 2018),但在本研究中,南方小花蝽并没有表现出对芳樟醇明显

的趋性(图1)。

香叶醇作为一种对多种昆虫具有驱避作用的植物挥发性化合物(Yang *et al.*, 2023),其高浓度却能够显著吸引黄胸蓟马,这种吸引作用与早期的研究结果(Frey, 1994; Murai *et al.*, 2000)相符,并且对黄蓟马 *T. flavus* (Kirk, 1985)、西花蓟马(Koschier *et al.*, 2017; Avellaneda *et al.*, 2021)均具有显著的吸引作用,但对茶棍蓟马 *Dendrothrips minowai* 没有显著的吸引作用(Xiu *et al.*, 2022),表明香叶醇对不同蓟马种类吸引作用存在差异。在我们的研究中,尽管10 g/L香叶醇对黄胸蓟马成虫没有吸引作用,但仍能够吸引南方小花蝽成虫(图1)。有研究报道香叶醇是植物吸引茧蜂、姬蜂以及一些寄生性蝇类散发的挥发物的主要成分(Kaplan, 2012; Lucchi *et al.*, 2017; Heiduk *et al.*, 2023),高剂量的香叶醇可有效吸引大草蛉 *Chrysopa septempunctata* (韩宝瑜和周成松, 2004),尽管其对姬小蜂 *Ceranisus menes* 几乎没有吸引作用(Murai *et al.*, 2000)。

本研究结果表明,香叶醇原液及其稀释液在处理1 h后对南方小花蝽及黄胸蓟马吸引作用不明显,处理2 h后才开始有显著引诱作用(表1,2)。980和10 g/L香叶醇对南方小花蝽最大吸引作用出现在处理3 h后(表1),这与早期张艳峰等(2012)研究的挥发性化合物对天敌昆虫吸引作用的时间效应结果相似,表明植物挥发性化合物对南方小花蝽的吸引作用具有一定的时间效应。室内Y形嗅觉仪的研究表明从980 g/L到0.1 g/L的香叶醇均能够吸引南方小花蝽成虫(图1)。然而,在实际施用场景中,环境条件变化可能影响植物挥发性化合物的扩散效率(Yuan *et al.*, 2009; Thomson *et al.*, 2010)。我们通过网室验证了0.1 g/L香叶醇对南方小花蝽的无显著的吸引作用,并进一步明确无论是否有被黄胸蓟马危害,在作物上喷施980和10 g/L香叶醇3 h后即对南方小花蝽有吸引作用,但在大棚环境中喷施10 g/L香叶醇,需要至少5 h才能显现出对南方小花蝽的有效诱集(图4)。

综上所述,利用其嗅觉偏好操纵害虫和天敌昆虫的行为,不仅可以增加天敌昆虫遭遇害虫的机会,减少其搜寻猎物的时间,同时可以避免天敌昆虫因害虫密度减少而迁移(Turlings and Erb, 2018; Yang *et al.*, 2023)。本研究结果表明,黄胸蓟马和南方小花蝽对芳樟醇、茉莉酸甲酯和香叶醇3种植物挥发性化合物存在嗅觉偏好和浓度效应的差异(图1);

10 g/L香叶醇在青椒种植大棚中喷施,能够在5 h内显著诱集人工释放的南方小花蝽,但对黄胸蓟马没有显著吸引作用(图4)。需要指出的是,无论是田间自然发生,还是室内饲养,黄胸蓟马种群雌性的寿命显著更长,雌性个体在种群中占多数(Lin *et al.*, 2021),研究中选用黄胸蓟马雌成虫开展试验具备代表性。因此,本研究能够为田间大棚环境利用南方小花蝽联合香叶醇喷施防控黄胸蓟马提供技术支持,有助于蓟马类害虫综合防控策略的完善。未来我们将就香叶醇对南方小花蝽的持续吸引作用开展进一步的工作,完善南方小花蝽天敌产品的田间释放技术。

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