

华山松大小蠹野外诱捕探究

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摘要:在对秦岭林区华山松大小蠹危害调查的基础上,针对秦岭森林生态系统的特异性和华山松大小蠹发生的情况,探索适合秦岭森林生态系统的华山松大小蠹引诱剂林间释放技术。结果表明:1)秦岭林区半阴坡和半阳坡的华山松更易遭受华山松大小蠹的入侵,华山松大小蠹交配模式为一雌一雄和一雌二雄2种模式。2)对华山松和华山松大小蠹消化道挥发性物质主要成分活性检测的基础上,构建的引诱剂配方B(α -phellandrene:(S)-(-)- α -pinene:camphene=2:1:1)、H(α -phellandrene:(S)-(-)- α -pinene:camphene=2:3:2)和I(α -phellandrene:(S)-(-)- α -pinene:camphene=1:1:1)对华山松大小蠹的引诱效果明显大于其他6种配方,引诱剂配方B对雌雄虫引诱效果有显著性差异。3)对不同位点诱捕器悬挂引诱效果的比较结果表明,受害林林内和林间小路的诱捕效果最好,林缘和林外10 m诱捕效果次之,林外50 m效果最差。

关键词:华山松大小蠹;野外调查;野外诱捕;诱捕器布设

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Technology of Field Trapping of *Dendroctonus armandi*
(Coleopteran: Curculionidae: Scolytidae)

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Abstract: The technology of releasing attractants in Qinling forest ecosystem for trapping *Dendroctonus armandi* was explored based on the investigations of the occurrence of the pest in *Pinus armandi* and the unique characteristics of the forest ecosystem in Qinling Mountains. The results were as follows. 1) Half shady slope and half sunny slope were more favorable for *D. armandi* in Qinling experimental forest. The mating patterns of *D. armandi* were monogamous or one female to two male. 2) An attractant formulae was developed based on the field detection on the bioactive volatiles released from *Pinus armandi* and those from *D. armandi* hindgut. Formula B was consisted of α -phellandrene:(S)-(-)- α -pinene:camphene with a proportion of 2:1:1, formula H was α -phellandrene:(S)-(-)- α -pinene:camphene=2:3:2, and formula I was made up of α -phellandrene:(S)-(-)- α -pinene:camphene=1:1:1. The three formulae developed were better than the other six attractants tested. Significant difference in attracting male and female pests were observed for formula B. 3) For the site of trap hanging, the trapping effect was the best when traps were hanged within the forest and on the forest roads, followed by hanging in the forest edge or 10 m out the forest, the effect was the worst when the traps were hanged 50 m outside the forest.

Key words: *Dendroctonus armandi*; field investigation; field trapping; trap setting

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华山松大小蠹(*Dendroctonus armandi*)隶属鞘翅目(Coleoptera)小蠹科(Scolytidae)大小蠹属(*Dendroctonus*),主要分布在陕、川、甘、豫等地,是北半球天然森林生态系统最具有毁灭性的害虫之一^[1-2]。华山松大小蠹作为秦岭巴山林区的先锋性害虫,主要危害超过30 a的健康华山松^[3],近年来也有观察者发现华山松大小蠹入侵10~30 a的华山松^[4]。华山松大小蠹入侵健康的华山松后,树势迅速衰弱,导致大量次生性害虫入侵,使被害树木迅速枯萎,失去涵养水源、保持水土和净化空气的作用。华山松大小蠹的入侵给秦岭巴山森林生态系统造成了巨大的危害,以传统的采伐和化学防治为主的方法不仅无法有效大范围控制华山松大小蠹的发生,并且会造成森林生态系统结构的变化,与秦岭全面实施的天然林保护工程和水源地保护工程存在明显的冲突。

华山松大小蠹的野外诱捕是借助寄主挥发性物质和小蠹虫信息素类物质,使用诱捕器达到快速降低华山松大小蠹虫口密度的目的。通过对秦岭地区华山松大小蠹发生规律的调查,将秦岭小蠹虫发生区的植被分为8个植被型27个群系^[5]。华山松大小蠹为了保证对树木的成功入侵和满足交配繁殖的需求,对寄主树木的理化性质、生理状况和生长的地理位置具有特异的选择性,研究表明华山松大小蠹的入侵成功率与林分郁闭度、树高、树龄和胸径呈正相关,其入侵位置与光照有一定的关系,首先选择树干的西南向,之后在树干上呈现环状分布^[6]。应用气质联用技术(GC-MS)对华山松不同部位挥发性物质的分析,表明华山松针叶、树脂和韧皮部组织内的挥发性成分主要由单萜、倍半萜和二萜组成,针叶中挥发性物质成分最丰富,其次是韧皮部组织,而树脂的成分则最少;同时,华山松健康木与不同阶段华山松被害木挥发性物质的种类和含量也存在显著性差异^[7-8]。通过分析比较雌雄成虫对11种华山松萜烯类化合物和华山松针叶、韧皮部挥发油的触角电位反应,发现华山松大小蠹雌雄成虫对寄主挥发物的触角电生理存在的显著差异性, α -phellandrene、(S)-(-) α -pinene和camphene对雌虫有显著的引诱作用^[9]。对华山松大小蠹的5种非寄主和4种寄主华山松挥发物的触角电位和Y形管研究表明, β -pinene、(+)-3-carene和(+)- α -pinene对华山松大小蠹雌成虫有较强的引诱作用^[10-11]。对寄主挥发物和非寄主挥发物的Y形管研究表明,萜烯醇类物质对华山松大小蠹有显著的引诱作用^[12-13]。对华山松大小蠹后肠挥发性物质成分分析,发现 β -caryo-

phyllene作为萜烯醇类引诱剂的增效剂能够增加对华山松大小蠹的诱捕效果^[5]。G. F. Chen^[4]等对华山松大小蠹后肠和华山松受害木的检测,发现其信息素物质 exo -brevicomin、verbenone、*cis*-verbenol和 $trans$ -verbenol的存在状态。M. Z. Zhao^[14-15]等对华山松大小蠹成虫挥发性物质组成和行为研究表明,马鞭草烯酮是华山松大小蠹的抗聚集信息素物质, exo -brevicomin对雌虫具有种群密度调控作用,frontalin是华山松大小蠹性信息素,并且与 α -pinene共同构成聚集信息素物质。

华山松大小蠹雌虫首先入侵健康的华山松,如果能够有效降低雌虫的虫口密度,则可以更加高效地达到降低和调控华山松大小蠹虫口密度的目的。为此,本研究在L. L. Zhang^[9]等研究的基础上,选取对华山松大小蠹雌虫具有引诱作用的3种萜类物质作为引诱剂的主要成分,并结合秦岭华山松林分结构和华山松大小蠹入侵危害特点设置不同诱捕器的悬挂方式,探索秦岭华山松大小蠹野外诱捕防治的方法。

1 材料与方法

1.1 秦岭华山松大小蠹种群密度调查

选取秦岭火地塘林场和平河梁自然保护区为试验样地,该样地地处秦岭南坡,属于典型的北亚热带气候,海拔1 450~2 470 m,面积2 225 km²,年平均气温8~10℃,年降雨量900~1 200 mm,年蒸发量800~950 mm,年总日照时数1 100~1 300 h,年无霜期平均199 d。林区内主要为天然次生林,主要成林树种有油松(*Pinus tabulaeformis*)、华山松(*P. armandi*)、锐齿栎(*Quercus aliena* var. *acuteserrata*)、红桦(*Betula albo-sinensis*)等,以及部分华山松人工林。

样地内采用标准地调查,随机设立50 m×50 m的样方,调查指标包括:树种组成、郁闭度和海拔等;华山松大小蠹危害情况,将样地内华山松被害情况分为4类(表1),统计样地内的华山松被害率和被害特征。

在华山松大小蠹入侵危害期(6—9月)通过对新入侵坑道的调查,进一步确定其交配方式,通过雄虫翅膀发出的持续摩擦声分辨雌雄。

1.2 引诱剂配方与引诱效果

在秦岭火地塘林场和平河梁自然保护区,选择在受害林区内部和边缘随机排布诱捕器,每个诱芯配比重复10次,每个诱捕器间隔30 m以上,诱芯配比见表2。

表1 华山松被害状态划分

Table 1 The division of victimized Chinese white pine

树木类型	判别标准
健康木	针叶绿色,树干无入侵凝脂漏斗
新侵木	针叶绿色,树干有明显的凝脂漏斗,凝脂漏斗褐红色,褐黄色或者无色透明,凝脂较软,树皮较难剥开,树皮剥开后仅有凝脂漏斗附近有华山松大小蠹的入侵坑道
枯萎木	针叶黄绿相间,树干遍布凝脂漏斗,凝脂漏斗呈现暗红或者暗黄色,凝脂较硬,树皮较容易剥开,树皮剥开后内部布满华山松大小蠹的入侵坑道
枯立木	针叶黄色或无针叶,树皮上的凝脂漏斗大部分脱落,树皮掉落严重,手动即可剥离树皮,树皮内部已无小蠹虫的存在,树皮部呈现黑色,有时布满菌类

表2 诱芯配比

Table 2 The ratio of lure

	α -phellandrene	(S)-(-)- α -pinene	camphene
A	1	1	3
B	2	1	1
C	3	1	2
D	1	2	2
E	2	2	3
F	3	2	1
G	1	3	1
H	2	3	2
I	1	1	1
J	0	0	0

1.3 诱捕器布局

在火地塘林场和平河梁自然保护区,分别设置林内、林间小路、林缘、林外10 m和林外50 m共5个悬挂地点,诱捕器间距为30 m,诱捕器底部

离地面1.5 m,每3 d统计诱捕数量。选择同一种引诱剂配方(R)-(+) α -pinene:(S)-(-) β -pinene:(+) β -caryene:(S)-(-) α -pinene=1:1:1:1和相同的诱捕器,重复10次,比较不同悬挂位置对华山松大小蠹引诱效果的差异。

1.4 数据处理

数据用LSD多重比较分析处理组间的差异,用SigmaPlot 12.0做图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 危害和种群密度

从秦岭火地塘林场和平河梁林场6块样地华山松大小蠹危害,可以看出被害华山松多集中于海拔1 700~1 900 m,海拔1 900 m的华山松受害率<1 800 m的华山松林分,半阴坡和半阳坡的华山松被害率最高(表3、表4)。

表3 华山松样地概况

Table 3 The basic situation of Chinese white pine sample plots

样地编号	海拔/m	经纬度	郁闭度	坡度/(°)	坡向	优势树种
a	1 702	33.435 04°N, 108.465 31°E	0.7	37	半阳坡	华山松、油松、锐齿栎、红桦、云杉、冷杉和落叶松
b	1 864	33.447 47°N, 108.479 11°E	0.82	30	阳坡	华山松、红桦、云杉
c	1 870	33.446 25°N, 108.480 25°E	0.45	24	半阴坡	华山松、油松、冷杉和落叶松
d	1 732	33.441 88°N, 108.476 25°E	0.59	32	半阴坡	华山松、油松、落叶松
e	1 881	33.437 61°N, 108.465 48°E	0.72	40	半阳坡	华山松、油松、锐齿栎、红桦、云杉、冷杉和落叶松
f	1 912	33.442 42°N, 108.484 92°E	0.67	27	半阴坡	华山松

表4 华山松大小蠹危害情况

Table 4 Statistical table of sample plot victimization

样地编号	被害率/%	受害情况
a	45	中度受害区域,多为枯萎木以及枯立木,少数为新侵木
b	25	轻度受害区域,受害树以新侵树为主
c	90	重度受害区域,30年以上树龄的华山松全部受害,只有部分幼龄华山松为健康树木,受害华山松多为枯立木,郁闭度大大降低
d	70	中度受害区域,受害树木多为枯萎木,枯立木
e	15	轻度受害区域,受害树以新侵树为主
f	5	轻度受害区域,边缘地带出现华山松大小蠹的入侵,后续可能危害整片林区

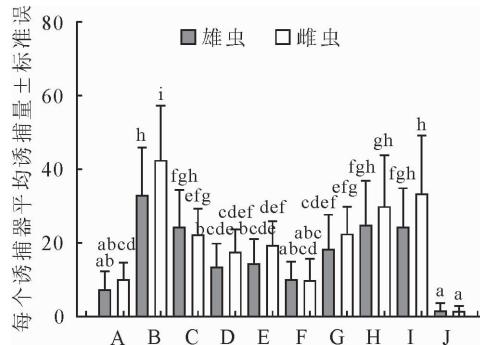
小蠹虫交配模式为2种:一雌一雄模式,雌虫首先入侵,吸引雄虫,完成后续的交配过程;一雄多雌模式,雄虫首先入侵寄主,吸引雌虫交配。通过对2

试验地新侵入的华山松大小蠹观察发现,华山松大小蠹具有多样化的交配模式,在新侵坑道中华山松的交配状态多为一雌一雄模式(约占总数的85%),

即雌虫首先入侵华山松,吸引1头雄虫进入交配;少数为一雌二雄模式(约占总数的15%),即雌虫首先入侵健康的华山松,吸引雄虫,会有2头雄虫先后进入雌虫所蛀坑道。

2.2 引诱剂配方引诱效果比较

从图1看到,B组引诱剂配方(α -phellandrene:(S)-(-) α -pinene:camphene=2:1:1)对华山松大小蠹雌雄虫的引诱具有显著性差异,其他引诱剂配方对雌雄虫的引诱效果无差异;引诱剂配方B(α -phellandrene:(S)-(-) α -pinene:camphene=2:1:1)、H(α -phellandrene:(S)-(-) α -pinene:camphene=2:3:2)和I(α -phellandrene:(S)-(-) α -pinene:camphene=1:1:1)的引诱效果最好。



注:相同字母表示差异不显著($P>0.05$),不同字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。下同。

图1 不同引诱剂配方诱捕数量

Fig. 1 The trapping number of different attractant formulae

2.3 诱捕器悬挂位置与诱捕数量的关系

通过对秦岭火地塘林场和平河梁不同位置悬挂诱捕器诱捕数量的比较(图2、图3),可以看出诱捕器悬挂在受害林区内和林间小路诱捕效果最好,诱捕器悬挂在林缘和林外10 m处时诱捕效果次之,诱捕器悬挂在林外50 m,诱捕到的虫口数量最少(LSD多重比较, $P\leqslant 0.05$)。

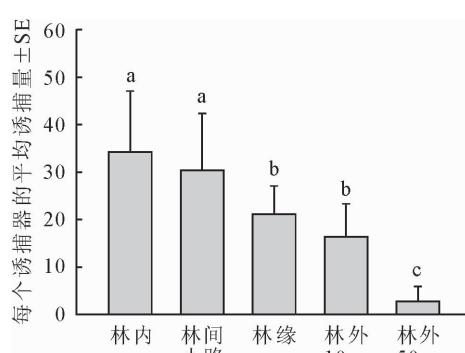


图2 诱捕数量与诱捕器悬挂位置的关系
(火地塘林场)

Fig. 2 The relationship between *D. armandi* trapping number and hanging position of the trap tested in Huoditang forest

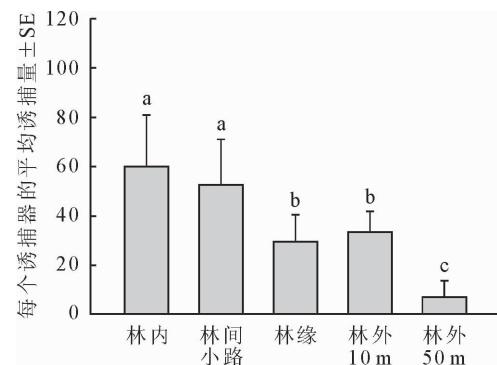


图3 诱捕数量与诱捕器悬挂位置的关系
(平河梁林场)

Fig. 3 The relationship between *D. armandi* trapping number and hanging position of the traps tested in Pingheliang forest

3 结论与讨论

通过对秦岭地区受害情况的调查,发现高海拔的华山松受害明显低于低海拔的华山松,华山松大小蠹对半阴坡和半阳坡的华山松入侵明显高于阳坡和阴坡,华山松大小蠹交配模式为一雌一雄和一雌二雄2种模式;通过对 α -phellandrene、(S)-(-) α -pinene、camphene引诱剂配方效果的探究发现了几种效果较好的配方,可以在华山松大小蠹的监测中应用;发现B组引诱剂配方(α -phellandrene:(S)-(-) α -pinene:camphene=2:1:1)对雌虫引诱效果更加显著;诱捕器悬挂在受害林林内和林间小路时诱捕效果最好,悬挂在林缘和林外10 m诱捕效果次之,悬挂在林外50 m处时诱捕到的华山松大小蠹数量最少。

小蠹虫需要依靠信息素和寄主挥发物完成对寄主的定位和入侵^[16-21],对寄主挥发物质的识别是小蠹虫间协作完成对寄主树木大量入侵的必要因素。对华山松大小蠹气质联用、风洞、Y形管和触角电生理检测的结果表明, α -phellandrene、(S)-(-) α -pinene、camphene对华山松大小蠹雌虫具有较强引诱作用^[6-7,9,22],其中 α -pinene是华山松、华山松大小蠹后肠和华山松大小蠹粪便中含量最高的萜烯醇类物质^[5,7]。 α -pinene、 β -pinene和3-carene在红脂大小蠹(*D. valens*)种群信息素交流中起到了关键作用,被用作红脂大小蠹的引诱剂^[23-24], α -pinene是纵坑切梢小蠹(*T. pini perda*)的利它信息素^[25-27]。同时, β -pinene、 α -pinene和3-carene引诱剂在红脂大小蠹野外诱捕中得到了广泛的应用^[24,28]。华山松大小蠹雌虫对 $0.1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \mu\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \mu\text{L}^{-1}$ 的 α -phellandren具有强烈行为反应^[3,9],而寄主挥发物 β -phellandren是波缝重齿小蠹(*Ips pini*)信息素齿小蠹二烯醇的增效剂^[29]。华山松大小蠹雌虫对 α -

phellandrene、(S)-(-)- α -pinene、camphene 具有显著的触角电位反应^[9]。本研究发现 B 组引诱剂配方对雌雄虫的引诱效果存在显著差异,且对雌虫的引诱作用显著高于雄虫。

对诱捕器悬挂位置的研究,表明诱捕器悬挂在受害林内和林间小路诱捕效果最好,为华山松大小蠹诱捕器的悬挂方法提供了借鉴。由于小蠹虫生活隐秘,且受华山松自然分布、秦岭地理地貌和森林环境的综合影响。为便于诱捕器的操作,对于崖壁和难以进入的林区可将诱捕器悬挂在林缘和林缘较近处位置^[4-5,30]。

本研究结果不仅对秦岭林区华山松大小蠹的入侵规律进行了补充和完善,也为秦岭林区华山松大小蠹的综合治理提供了新的思路和方法,对有效控制华山松大小蠹的种群密度,降低华山松的被害率,促进秦岭林区生态系统的健康发展具有重要作用。

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