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## 高效氯氰菊酯不同汰选频度条件下桔小实蝇高抗品系抗药性发展动态

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**摘 要:** 为了研究高效氯氰菊酯不同施用强度对桔小实蝇 *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel) 高抗品系抗药性发展动态的影响, 为指导田间科学合理使用高效氯氰菊酯防治该虫提供理论依据, 本文以室内培育的桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯高抗品系成虫为研究对象, 以高效氯氰菊酯对敏感品系的毒力作为毒力基准线, 按高效氯氰菊酯汰选间隔时间长短设置 30 d、60 d、90 d、120 d 4 个处理, 以在不接触药剂常规条件下饲养的高抗品系作对照, 采用药膜法进行抗药性汰选和毒力测定, 每 30 天试验 1 次, 共计试验 10 次, 获得致死中浓度 ( $LC_{50}$ ) 和抗性倍数 ( $R_m$ ), 分析抗性发展动态与汰选间隔时间的关系。研究结果表明 270 d 后, 不同间隔时间长度汰选处理, 桔小实蝇高抗品系对高效氯氰菊酯的抗药性发展动态存在明显差异, 总体表现为汰选间隔时间越短, 抗性增长越快。30 d 汰选 1 次处理, 高效氯氰菊酯对桔小实蝇成虫的致死中浓度从第 1 次的 582.7 mg/L 上升到 1133.6 mg/L, 抗性倍数从 98.0 倍上升到 190.7 倍; 60 d 汰选 1 次处理, 致死中浓度上升为 828.0 mg/L, 抗性倍数上升为 139.3 倍; 90 d 汰选 1 次处理, 致死中浓度为 529.2 mg/L, 抗性倍数为 89.0 倍; 120 d 汰选 1 次处理, 致死中浓度、抗性倍数分别为 511.3 mg/L、86.0 倍; 未进行汰选的抗性品系致死中浓度由 582.7 mg/L 下降到 368.1 mg/L, 抗性倍数也从 98.0 倍下降到 61.9 倍。建立了 270 d 后高效氯氰菊酯汰选间隔时间与桔小实蝇成虫抗药性增长比率之间的关系方程为  $Y = 11.427X^{-0.529}$ 。由实验室模拟实验结果预测当果园中连续两次使用间隔时间在 99 d 以上时, 应可降低桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性继续上升的风险。

**关键词:** 桔小实蝇; 高效氯氰菊酯; 高抗品系; 汰选间隔时间; 抗性发展

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### Dynamic of resistance of *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel) high-resistant strain under selection by beta-cypermethrin with different frequency

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**Abstract:** To study on the resistance dynamic of *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel) high-resistant strain under using beta-cypermethrin with different frequency, for purpose of providing the basis for scientific and rational usage of beta-cypermethrin to control this pest in the fields, *B. dorsalis* adults with high resistance to beta-cypermethrin selected under the laboratory conditions were tested, and the toxicity of beta-cypermethrin to the susceptible strain was toxicity baseline. Depending on the time interval length of selection with beta-cypermethrin, four treatments including 30 d, 60 d, 90 d and 120 d were set. The high resistance strain without contacting pesticides kept continuously under normal conditions was as control. The

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resistance-selection and toxicity assay both with the pesticide film method were determined once every 30 days, and these tests reached ten times totally. The analysis of the relationship between the resistance dynamics and the selection time intervals was based on the median lethal concentration ( $LC_{50}$ ) and resistant multiple ( $R_m$ ). The results showed that, 270 days after treatment, there were obvious differences among the resistance development for *B. dorsalis* strains to beta-cypermethrin at different time interval selections, and as the selected time interval was shorter, the resistance increased faster. At the treatment of once selection every 30 days,  $LC_{50}$  of *B. dorsalis* adults to beta-cypermethrin rose to 1133.6 mg/L from the first time 582.7 mg/L, and  $R_m$  also rose to 190.7 folds from 98.0 folds. When the selection was taken once every 60 days,  $LC_{50}$  and  $R_m$  were 828.0 mg/L and 139.3 folds, respectively.  $LC_{50}$  was 529.2 mg/L and  $R_m$  was 89.0 folds at the treatment of once every 90 days.  $LC_{50}$  and  $R_m$  were 511.3 mg/L and 86.0 folds, respectively, at the treatment of once every 120 days.  $LC_{50}$  of the resistant strain without resistance-selection decreased to 368.1 mg/L from the first time 582.7 mg/L, and  $R_m$  also decreased to 61.9 folds from 98.0 folds. The equation  $Y = 11.427X^{-0.529}$  can well describe the relationship between the selection time interval of beta-cypermethrin and the growth rate of *B. dorsalis* adult resistance in 270 days. According to those results, it was predicted that the resistance of *B. dorsalis* to beta-cypermethrin would not rise in 270 days, when the time interval between the two successive usages for that insecticide in the orchards was over 99 days.

**Key words:** *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel); beta-cypermethrin; high-resistant strain; selection time interval; resistance development

桔小实蝇 *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel) 是我国尤其是华南地区重要的果蔬害虫 (刘玉章, 1981; 李文蓉, 1988; 林进添等, 2004; 黄素青和韩日畴, 2005)。该虫原产于亚洲热带和亚热带地区, 最早发现于 1911 年台北郊区柑橘园, 目前主要分布于亚洲东南部及太平洋沿岸一些国家, 如印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉国、中国南部、柬埔寨、尼泊尔、越南、老挝、缅甸、泰国、斯里兰卡、夏威夷、法属波利尼西亚等 (刘玉章, 1981; Clarke *et al.*, 2005; Stephens *et al.*, 2007; Wan *et al.*, 2012)。上世纪 80 年代, 我国华南地区桔小实蝇仅仅局部发生, 危害较轻, 90 年代以来为害急剧加重, 并逐渐扩散至长江以北, 目前主要分布于华南和西南大部分地区、华中和华东部分地区 (梁广勤, 1985; 侯柏华和张润杰, 2005; Wan *et al.*, 2011)。该虫以幼虫在果实内蛀食为害, 造成落果、烂果, 严重影响产量和品质, 田间危害率一般在 20% - 30%, 在部分地区、对部分水果种类危害率可达 80% 以上, 经济损失巨大 (林进添等, 2004; 黄素青和韩日畴, 2005; 黄月英和陈军, 2006; 梁帆等, 2008)。

由于桔小实蝇具食性范围广、潜藏危害、成虫寿命长、繁殖力强、传播速度快等生物特性, 防治十分困难。近三十年来, 国内外在该虫治理

方面开展了大量研究工作, 开发并推广应用了多种防治技术措施 (Purcell *et al.*, 1994; Seewooruthun *et al.*, 1997; Armstrong and Follett, 2007; 孟倩倩等, 2012; 潘志萍等, 2015)。因成本相对较低、操作简单、见效快, 化学防治一直是世界各国防治桔小实蝇的主要方法 (刘玉章, 1981; 李文蓉, 1988; 林进添等, 2004)。但是, 长期大范围、不合理使用农药导致了桔小实蝇抗药性的产生和发展。例如, 对广州郊区该虫抗药性监测显示, 2003 年 - 2007 年该虫对高效氯氰菊酯抗性从敏感水平上升到了中抗水平, 且有继续向上发展的趋势 (潘志萍等, 2005; 章玉萃等, 2007; 章玉萃, 2008; Jin *et al.*, 2011)。因此, 如何应对和解决桔小实蝇抗药性产生和快速增长问题是该虫治理中一项重要问题。

自 2000 年开始, 国内外已在桔小实蝇种群抗药性监测、抗药性产生与发展规律、抗药性生化与分子机制等方面开展了系列研究, 并获得了较为丰富的研究成果, 已发表论文近 40 篇。台湾大学许如君及其团队重点研究了桔小实蝇对多杀菌素、马拉硫磷、杀螟松、安硫磷、二溴磷等农药抗性产生、生物学及其机制 (许如君和冯海东, 2000; 许如君和冯海东, 2002; Hsu *et al.*, 2004; 许如君等, 2004; Hsu and Feng, 2006; Hsu

*et al.*, 2006; Hsu *et al.*, 2007; Fang *et al.*, 2011; Hsu *et al.*, 2011; Vontas *et al.*, 2011; Hsu *et al.*, 2012; Okuyama and Hsu, 2013; Hsu *et al.*, 2015; Kuo *et al.*, 2015; Hsu *et al.*, 2016)。笔者所在团队研究建立了杀虫剂对桔小实蝇毒力监测的标准化方法 (Lin *et al.*, 2013) 和多类型杀虫剂对桔小实蝇成虫触杀作用的毒力敏感基线 (林玉英等, 2010), 监测明确了国大陆桔小实蝇抗药性水平、发展动态和实验种群对敌百虫、高效氯氰菊酯、阿维菌素等的抗性增长规律 (潘志萍等, 2005; 章玉萃等, 2007; 潘志萍等, 2008; 章玉萃等, 2008a; 章玉萃等, 2008b; Jin *et al.*, 2011), 比较分析了抗高效氯氰菊酯、敌百虫、多杀霉素品系种群生物学和相对适合度 (章玉萃等, 2009; Zhang *et al.*, 2010; 李培征等, 2014; 陈朗杰等, 2015), 评估了桔小实蝇对多杀霉素的抗药性风险以及抗性个体流动对群体中抗性个体频率、抗性发展的影响 (金涛等, 2011; 李培征等, 2012)。在抗性产生的机制方面, 应用电子显微技术研究发现桔小实蝇抗高效氯氰菊酯品系在表皮角质层厚度、脂肪体、几丁质层片层结构以及细胞空隙等均与敏感品系存在差异 (Lin *et al.*, 2012), 与敏感品系相比不同抗性品系微卫星 DNA 多态性已产生了变异 (潘志萍等, 2006), 比较了 9 个地理品系桔小实蝇几种解毒酶活性和对不同杀虫剂的抗性水平的关系 (金涛等, 2014), 发现抗性品系表皮对高效氯氰菊酯具有抵抗穿透作用, 并且代谢能力显著增强 (Lin *et al.*, 2012)。应用双向电泳技术分析药剂响应蛋白发现桔小实蝇对敌百虫、高效氯氰菊酯、阿维菌素等响应速度不同, 体内有多类蛋白质参与这三种杀虫剂的响应代谢 (Jin *et al.*, 2010; Jin *et al.*, 2012)。Wang *et al.* (2016) 研究揭示桔小实蝇对马拉硫磷抗性遗传符合常染色体不完全显性与多基因遗传模式, 其抗性产生与 3 个主要解毒酶活性显著升高相关。但是, 关于桔小实蝇抗药性发展变化与化学杀虫剂使用频度等关系研究尚未见报道, 这正是在抗药性治理中避免产生抗药性或者维持或者降低抗药性程度时杀虫剂使用间隔时间确定的理论依据。本研究选择防治桔小实蝇常用杀虫剂高效氯氰菊酯, 研究了在该药不同汰选频度条件下该实蝇的高抗品系抗药性发展动态规律, 从而确定避免抗药性水平上升的高效氯氰菊酯使用间隔时间, 为抗性治理工作中指导田间合

理用药提供指导。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试昆虫

桔小实蝇敏感品系: 虫源采自广州市杨桃公园, 在室内进行继代饲养, 饲养环境: 温度  $25^{\circ}\text{C} - 28^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 相对湿度  $60\% \pm 10\%$ , 光周期 16 L: 8 D。

桔小实蝇高抗品系: 将野外采回的成虫进行产卵并继代培育, 饲养环境同上, 用高效氯氰菊酯进行逐代汰选至 48 代, 获得桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯高抗品系 (Strain of High Level of Resistance to Beta-cypermethrin, BC-H)。

### 1.2 供试药剂

96% 高效氯氰菊酯原药, 天津市华宇农药有限公司生产; 丙酮, 分析纯 A. R., 广州化学试剂厂生产。

### 1.3 实验方法

#### 1.3.1 敏感品系和毒力基准线

用与抗性品系相同的虫源在不接触任何杀虫剂下饲养 58 代培育成敏感品系, 建立高效氯氰菊酯对该敏感品系的毒力基准线 ( $F_0$ ), 测定其致死中浓度为 5.954 (5.223 ~ 6.807) mg/L。

#### 1.3.2 汰选和毒力测定

汰选和毒力测定均采用药膜法, 并参照潘志萍等 (2008) 方法进行。将高效氯氰菊酯汰选间隔时间分别设置为 30 d、60 d、90 d、120 d 4 个处理。实验开始第 1 天测定高效氯氰菊酯对该高抗品系成虫毒力, 获得各处理初始  $LC_{50}$  和初始抗性倍数。其后, 按照间隔时间采集成虫、测定高效氯氰菊酯毒力, 结束后即使用高效氯氰菊酯 (600 mg/L) 对相应处理成虫群体进行汰选, 以未接触杀虫剂的正常继代繁育的高抗品系为对照。本实验中桔小实蝇每代饲养、取样、测试周期为 30 d, 共进行 10 代, 最多汰选 8 次。

### 1.4 数据分析方法

采用 SPSS 统计软件分析处理数据, 以汰选药剂浓度对数值为自变量, 以死亡率机率值为因变量, 计算出各处理毒力回归方程 (Log concentration-probit line, LC-P line)、致死中浓度 (Median lethal concentration,  $LC_{50}$ )、95% 置信区间 (95% Confidence interval, 95% CI) 以及相关系数 (Correlation coefficient,  $R$ ) 等参数。以汰选间隔时间为自变量, 以最终抗性增长率为因变量, 计

算、建立桔小实蝇抗性增长率与汰选时间频度间关系方程。以致死中浓度的 95% 置信限是否有重叠作为判断不同处理种群间药剂敏感度差异是否显著的标准, 抗性水平划分标准以抗性倍数 (Resistance multiple,  $R_m$ ) 为根据 (唐振华, 1993)。

抗性倍数 ( $R_m$ ) = 抗性品系  $LC_{50}$ /敏感品系  $LC_{50}$

抗性增长率 (Growth rate of resistance,  $G_R$ ) = 最终抗性倍数/初始抗性倍数

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不汰选情况下桔小实蝇高效氯氰菊酯高抗品系的抗性变化

保持桔小实蝇高效氯氰菊酯高抗品系成虫不接触杀虫剂, 按照每 30 d 1 代周期进行正常繁育, 在 271 d 测定高效氯氰菊酯毒力, 建立毒力回归方程为  $y = -5.456 + 2.126x$  ( $R = 0.9963$ ), 其  $LC_{50}$  从初始的 582.738 (450.886 ~ 754.091) mg/L 下降到了 368.095 (258.822 ~ 488.949) mg/L, 抗

性从初始的 98.022 倍下降为 61.917 倍。说明经过 270 d 不接触任何杀虫剂的饲养, 桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯抗性已经明显衰退。

### 2.2 30 d 汰选 1 次处理桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性变化

从表 1 可看出, 汰选前高效氯氰菊酯对桔小实蝇高抗品系成虫  $LC_{50}$  为 582.738 mg/L, 初始抗性是 98.022 倍。按照 30 天处理 1 次, 第 1 次到到第 9 次处理后高效氯氰菊酯对桔小实蝇的  $LC_{50}$  逐渐增大, 从 587.804 mg/L 上升到 1133.639 mg/L, 桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯抗性也从 98.874 倍上升到 190.688 倍。第 9 次、第 10 次汰选时高效氯氰菊酯致死中浓度 95% 置信区间显著高于第 1 次、第 2 次, 说明经过每 30 d 1 次连续 9 次汰选, 桔小实蝇高效氯氰菊酯高抗品系成虫抗药性已经显著增大。建立 30 d 汰选 1 次频度下桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯抗性倍数与汰选时间关系方程  $R_m = 96.897e^{0.0025T}$  ( $R^2 = 0.9840$ ), 表明两者关系符合指数模型。

表 1 30 d 汰选 1 次时桔小实蝇成虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性动态

Table 1 Resistance of *B. dorsalis* adults to beta-cypermethrin while selection once in every 30 days

| 汰选次数<br>No. of<br>selection | 毒力测定时间 (d)<br>Time of toxicity<br>determination | 毒力回归方程<br>LC-P line   | 致死中浓度 (mg/L)<br>(95% 置信区间)<br>$LC_{50}$ (95% CI) | 相关系数 (R)<br>Correlation<br>coefficient | 抗性倍数 ( $R_m$ )<br>Resistance<br>multiple |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 0                           | 1                                               | $y = -7.024 + 2.540x$ | 582.738 (450.886 ~ 754.091)                      | 0.9894                                 | 98.022                                   |
| 1                           | 31                                              | $y = -6.800 + 2.456x$ | 587.804 (446.815 ~ 770.057)                      | 0.9849                                 | 98.874                                   |
| 2                           | 61                                              | $y = -8.612 + 3.033x$ | 690.473 (536.821 ~ 874.919)                      | 0.9935                                 | 116.144                                  |
| 3                           | 91                                              | $y = -5.001 + 1.742x$ | 743.222 (518.369 ~ 1086.654)                     | 0.9737                                 | 125.016                                  |
| 4                           | 121                                             | $y = -7.836 + 2.719x$ | 762.416 (586.260 ~ 999.633)                      | 0.9813                                 | 128.245                                  |
| 5                           | 151                                             | $y = -7.057 + 2.399x$ | 875.395 (647.086 ~ 1195.956)                     | 0.9757                                 | 147.249                                  |
| 6                           | 181                                             | $y = -8.359 + 2.826x$ | 907.254 (711.819 ~ 1186.275)                     | 0.9721                                 | 152.608                                  |
| 7                           | 211                                             | $y = -5.160 + 1.731x$ | 957.621 (664.419 ~ 1516.776)                     | 0.9935                                 | 161.080                                  |
| 8                           | 241                                             | $y = -8.565 + 2.838x$ | 1042.598 (797.009 ~ 1410.254)                    | 0.9628                                 | 175.374                                  |
|                             | 271                                             | $y = -9.908 + 3.244x$ | 1133.639 (876.674 ~ 1467.648)                    | 0.9726                                 | 190.688                                  |

### 2.3 60 d 汰选 1 次处理桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性变化

表 2 显示, 在使用高效氯氰菊酯 60 d 处理 1 次情况下桔小实蝇抗药性呈持续上升趋势, 61 d、121 d、181 d、240 d、271 d 的毒力测定结果显示  $LC_{50}$  分别为 677.627 mg/L、699.711 mg/L、733.848 mg/L、

807.607 mg/L、827.957 mg/L, 抗性倍数分别为 113.983 倍、117.697 倍、123.440 倍、135.846 倍、139.270 倍。相对于 30 d 汰选 1 次处理, 该虫抗药性上升速度降低了约 50%。建立该汰选频度下桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯抗性倍数与汰选时间间隔关系方程为  $R_m = 101.22e^{0.0012T}$  ( $R^2 = 0.9558$ )。

表 2 60 d 汰选 1 次时桔小实蝇成虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性动态  
Table 2 Resistance of *B. dorsalis* adults to beta-cypermethrin while selection once in every 60 days

| 汰选次数<br>No. of<br>selection | 毒力测定时间 (d)<br>Time of toxicity<br>determination | 毒力回归方程<br>LC-P line    | 致死中浓度 (mg/L)<br>(95% 置信区间)<br>$LC_{50}$ (95% CI) | 相关系数 (R)<br>Correlation<br>coefficient | 抗性倍数 ( $R_m$ )<br>Resistance<br>multiple |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 0                           | 1                                               | $y = -7.024 + 2.540x$  | 582.738 (450.886 ~ 754.091)                      | 0.9894                                 | 98.022                                   |
| 1                           | 61                                              | $y = -7.429 + 2.624x$  | 677.627 (511.028 ~ 897.318)                      | 0.9874                                 | 113.983                                  |
| 2                           | 121                                             | $y = -9.019 + 3.170x$  | 699.711 (535.129 ~ 898.526)                      | 0.9955                                 | 117.697                                  |
| 3                           | 181                                             | $y = -10.282 + 3.588x$ | 733.848 (570.193 ~ 923.265)                      | 0.9813                                 | 123.440                                  |
| 4                           | 241                                             | $y = -5.733 + 1.972x$  | 807.607 (582.425 ~ 1158.913)                     | 0.9889                                 | 135.846                                  |
|                             | 271                                             | $y = -8.293 + 2.842x$  | 827.957 (643.215 ~ 1088.272)                     | 0.9859                                 | 139.270                                  |

2.4 90 d 汰选 1 次处理桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性变化  
每 90 d 使用处理一次时桔小实蝇成虫对高效氯氰菊酯抗药性呈缓慢下降趋势, 但下降程度并不明显。91 d、181 d、271 d、301 d 时高效氯氰菊酯对桔小实蝇成虫  $LC_{50}$  分别为 575.076 mg/L、566.249 mg/L、529.207 mg/L、536.684 mg/L, 桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯抗性则分别为 96.733 倍、95.248 倍、89.017 倍、90.275 倍 (表 3)。

表 3 90 d 汰选 1 次时桔小实蝇成虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性动态  
Table 3 Resistance of *B. dorsalis* adults to beta-cypermethrin while selection once in every 90 days

| 汰选次数<br>No. of<br>selection | 毒力测定时间 (d)<br>Time of toxicity<br>determination | 毒力回归方程<br>LC-P line   | 致死中浓度 (mg/L)<br>(95% 置信区间)<br>$LC_{50}$ (95% CI) | 相关系数 (R)<br>Correlation<br>coefficient | 抗性倍数 ( $R_m$ )<br>Resistance<br>multiple |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 0                           | 1                                               | $y = -7.024 + 2.540x$ | 582.738 (450.886 ~ 754.091)                      | 0.9894                                 | 98.022                                   |
| 1                           | 91                                              | $y = -5.498 + 1.992x$ | 575.076 (404.361 ~ 797.618)                      | 0.9965                                 | 96.733                                   |
| 2                           | 181                                             | $y = -6.974 + 2.533x$ | 566.249 (422.737 ~ 742.518)                      | 0.9894                                 | 95.248                                   |
| 3                           | 271                                             | $y = -5.866 + 2.154x$ | 529.207 (361.472 ~ 731.361)                      | 0.9706                                 | 89.017                                   |
|                             | 301                                             | $y = -7.603 + 2.785x$ | 536.684 (408.573 ~ 688.631)                      | 0.9899                                 | 90.275                                   |

2.5 120 d 汰选 1 次处理桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性变化  
120 d 汰选 1 次情况下桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性呈下降趋势, 120 d、240 d、270 d 毒力测定结果表明高效氯氰菊酯  $LC_{50}$  分别为 571.119 mg/L、448.647 mg/L、511.302 mg/L, 桔小实蝇抗性倍数分别为 96.067 倍、75.466 倍、86.005 倍 (表 4)。

表 4 120 d 汰选 1 次时桔小实蝇成虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性动态  
Table 4 Resistance of *B. dorsalis* adults to beta-cypermethrin while selection once in every 120 days

| 汰选次数<br>No. of<br>selection | 毒力测定时间 (d)<br>Time of toxicity<br>determination | 毒力回归方程<br>LC-P line   | 致死中浓度 (mg/L)<br>(95% 置信区间)<br>$LC_{50}$ (95% CI) | 相关系数 (R)<br>Correlation<br>coefficient | 抗性倍数 ( $R_m$ )<br>Resistance<br>multiple |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 0                           | 1                                               | $y = -7.024 + 2.540x$ | 582.738 (450.886 ~ 754.091)                      | 0.9894                                 | 98.022                                   |
| 1                           | 121                                             | $y = -5.911 + 2.144x$ | 571.119 (414.295 ~ 779.630)                      | 0.9905                                 | 96.067                                   |
| 2                           | 241                                             | $y = -6.079 + 2.292x$ | 448.647 (321.729 ~ 600.179)                      | 0.9752                                 | 75.466                                   |
|                             | 271                                             | $y = -6.909 + 2.551x$ | 511.302 (386.643 ~ 670.175)                      | 0.9905                                 | 86.005                                   |

## 2.6 桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性发展与汰选时间频度间关系

由上述 2.1–2.5 研究结果可知, 各汰选时间间隔处理条件下桔小实蝇高抗品系成虫对高效氯氰菊酯抗性发展趋势是不同的。汰选间隔时间为 30 d、60 d、90 d、120 d、270 d 时, 在初始抗性为 98.022 倍条件下桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯抗性增长分别为 92.666 倍、41.248 倍、-9.005 倍、

-12.017 倍、-36.105 倍, 抗性增长率分别 1.945 倍、1.421 倍、0.908 倍、0.877 倍、0.632 倍 (表 5)。汰选间隔时间与抗性增长率之间关系符合幂函数模型  $G_R = 11.427T^{-0.529}$  ( $R^2 = 0.9537$ )。由该方程可知, 如要求  $G_R \leq 1$  时, 则  $T \geq 99$  d, 表明当连续两次使用高效氯氰菊酯的间隔时间超过 99 d 时桔小实蝇高抗品系对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性水平不会升高 (图 1)。

表 5 不同汰选间隔时间处理后桔小实蝇成虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性增长率

Table 5 Growth rate of resistance of *B. dorsalis* adults to beta-cypermethrin after selection with different time interval

| 汰选间隔时间 (d)              | 初始抗性倍数                    | 最终抗性倍数              | 抗性增长倍数                    | 抗性增长率                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Selection time interval | Basal resistance multiple | Resistance multiple | Growth fold of resistance | Growth rate of resistance |
| 30                      | 98.022                    | 190.688             | 92.666                    | 1.945                     |
| 60                      | 98.022                    | 139.270             | 41.248                    | 1.421                     |
| 90                      | 98.022                    | 89.017              | -9.005                    | 0.908                     |
| 120                     | 98.022                    | 86.005              | -12.017                   | 0.877                     |
| 270                     | 98.022                    | 61.917              | -36.105                   | 0.632                     |

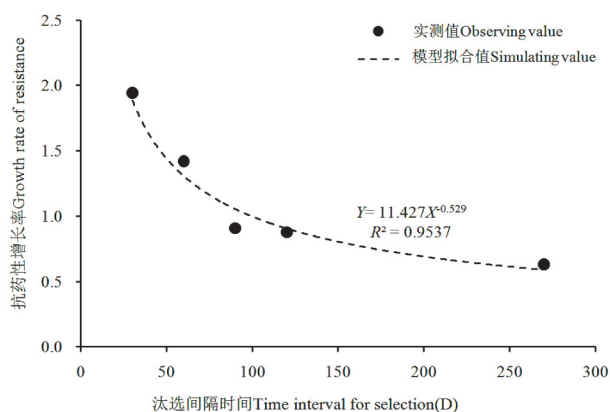


图 1 不同间隔时间汰选后桔小实蝇成虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性增长率变化动态

Fig. 1 Dynamic for growth rate of resistance of *B. dorsalis* adults to beta-cypermethrin after selection with different time interval

## 3 结论与讨论

自从有机合成广谱性化学杀虫剂产生并大范围应用以来, 害虫抗药性不断产生, 抗药性治理逐渐上升并成为了害虫防治实践中的一个重要问题。作为水果、蔬菜等重要害虫, 多种实蝇在许多国家尤其是热带、亚热带地区发生较为普遍, 且不断扩散蔓延, 危害较为严重。在较高的杀虫

剂选择压力下, 自 1990 年代以来该类害虫对多种药剂的抗性逐渐显现, 使得其抗药性发生发展、机制和治理等研究成为了近年来实蝇研究重点之一 (Jin *et al.*, 2011; Vontas *et al.*, 2011; Hsu *et al.*, 2016)。目前, 关于实蝇抗药性的研究主要集中于一些重大实蝇害虫包括地中海实蝇 *Ceratitis capitata*、桔小实蝇 *B. dorsalis*、瓜实蝇 *B. cucurbitae*、橄榄实蝇 *B. oleae* 等, 尤其以桔小实蝇抗药性研究最多, 其内容主要涵盖了抗药性监测、增长规律、交互抗性、分子机制等几个方面 (Kakani and Mathiopoulos, 2008; Vontas *et al.*, 2011)。但是关于实蝇类害虫抗药性治理研究还是较少涉及。

停用、轮用或者混用农药是害虫抗药性治理中常用的措施。为了明确避免抗药性上升的药剂使用间隔时间长短, 应对和解决桔小实蝇抗药性问题, 本文以实验室选育获得的桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯的高抗品系为对象, 研究了药剂不同处理频度下该实蝇抗药性的发展动态。结果显示在每 30 d 或 60 d 汰选一次的情况下桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯抗性呈持续上升趋势, 随着药剂汰选次数增加其抗药性增强的趋势也更加明显。在每 90 d 或更长周期汰选一次情况下桔小实蝇抗药性水平未呈上升态势, 而且随着汰选间隔时间增大,

抗药性水平有进一步降低趋势。依据成虫抗药性增长率与高效氯氰菊酯汰选时间间隔关系模型估算出当连续使用高效氯氰菊酯的间隔时间不少于 99 d 时可避免桔小实蝇抗药性水平不升高。但是, 值得注意的是间隔 60 d、90 d、120 d 汰选 1 次后如短时间内 (如 30 d 内) 使用高效氯氰菊酯再汰选时桔小实蝇下一代抗药性往往还会回升, 因此建议使用高效氯氰菊酯防治桔小实蝇时前后两次施药间隔时间必须保证足够长, 宜长不宜短, 一般应在 90–100 d 以上, 间隔时间越长桔小实蝇抗药性降低越明显, 抗性治理效果就越好。

本研究还存在一些不足之处。首先, 开展实验的时间不够长, 无法准确掌握不同汰选频度下桔小实蝇对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性在更长时间范围内发展规律。其次, 不同类型杀虫剂不同汰选频度下桔小实蝇抗药性应表现出不同的发展规律, 需要深入探讨。第三, 试虫为实验室培育的抗性品系, 汰选也在实验室进行, 这与田间施药条件差异较大, 因此本文所得结果是否与田间施药作用的实际情况相一致还有待于在生产实践中进一步试验、验证。

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