

亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨的发育和繁殖的影响

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摘要: 本研究旨在探讨亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对 F_0 (当代) 及 F_1 (第1代) 代柑橘全爪螨*Panonychus citri* (McGregor) 生长发育和繁殖的影响, 为柑橘全爪螨的综合防治及氟啶虫胺腈的合理应用提供科学指导。本试验采用叶片浸渍法, 观察了亚致死浓度 (LC_5 和 LC_{10}) 氟啶虫胺腈和对照处理条件下 F_0 代柑橘全爪螨存活、繁殖情况和 F_1 代柑橘全爪螨的个体发育历期、寿命、存活和繁殖情况, 组建 F_1 年龄-阶段两性生命表。结果显示, 亚致死浓度 (LC_5 和 LC_{10}) 氟啶虫胺腈处理后, F_0 代柑橘全爪螨的产卵历期由 4.52 d 缩短至 3.67 d, 产卵量由 17.98 粒减少至 14.00 粒, 以上指标均差异显著。亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨的影响存在跨代效应, 对 F_1 代柑橘全爪螨的生长发育、繁殖和种群生命表参数均产生影响。在生长发育方面, 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈缩短 F_1 代柑橘全爪螨未成熟发育历期, 雄螨从 10.09 d 缩短至 9.5 d, 雌螨从 10.21 d 缩短至 9.56 d, 显著加快发育速率; 在繁殖力方面, 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈缩短 F_1 代柑橘全爪螨雌成螨的总产卵前期 (TPOP), 繁殖期从 6.62 d 延长至 7.79 d, 繁殖量从 28.48 粒增加至 35.31 粒; 从种群生命表参数来看, 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈处理后 F_1 代柑橘全爪螨的净增殖率 R_0 由 18.51 增加至 26.06, 内禀增值率 r 由 0.2128 增加至 0.2430, 周限增长率 λ 由 1.237 增加至 1.275, 总繁殖率 GRR 由 34.37 增加至 44.25, 而种群加倍时间 t 缩短了 0.405。综上, 低浓度的氟啶虫胺腈显著抑制 F_0 代柑橘全爪螨雌成螨的繁殖, 但对 F_1 代柑橘全爪螨的生长发育和繁殖起刺激作用, 并影响其种群生命表参数, 可能会刺激害螨种群的再猖獗。

关键词: 氟啶虫胺腈; 柑橘全爪螨; 年龄-阶段两性生命表; 生长发育; 繁殖

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Effects of sublethal concentrations of sulfoxaflor on the development and reproduction of *Panonychus citri* McGregor (Acari: Tetranychidae)

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Abstract: In this study, the effects of sublethal concentrations of sulfoxaflor on the growth, development and reproduction of F_0 (contemporary) and F_1 (first generation) *Panonychus citri* were determined, which provided a scientific basis for the effective control of *P. citri* and the rational application of sulfoxaflor. In this study, the survival and reproduction of F_0 generation of *P. citri* and the individual development period, life span, survival and reproduction of F_1 generation of *P. citri* were observed by leaf-dipping method, and the age-stage, two-sex life table was conducted. The results indicated that after the female adults of *P. citri* were fed with the citrus leaves exposed to different concentrations of sulfoxaflor, the oviposition duration were significantly decreased from 4.52 d to 3.67 d, and the number of eggs laid per female were decreased from 17.98 to 14.00. The effect of sublethal concentration of sulfoxaflor on *P. citri* had a transgenerational effect, which affects the growth and development, reproduction and population life table parameters of the F_1 generation. In terms of growth and development, the pre-adult period was significantly reduced. The male mites were reduced from 10.09 d to 9.50 d, and the

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female mites were reduced from 10.21 d to 9.56 d, while the development rates were accelerated significantly. In terms of fecundity of adult females, compared with the control, the total pre-oviposition period (TPOP) of F₁ generation of *P. citri* treated with the sublethal concentration (LC₅ and LC₁₀) of sulfoxoaflor were shortened; The oviposition of F₁ generation were prolonged from 6.62 d to 7.79 d, and the fecundity of F₁ generation were increased from 28.48 to 35.31. From the population life table parameters, the net reproductive rate of the F₁ generation of *P. citri* after treatments with sublethal concentrations of sulfoxoaflor was increased from 18.51 to 26.06, the intrinsic rate of increase was increased from 0.2128 to 0.2430, the finite rate of increase was increased from 1.237 to 1.275, the gross reproduction rate was increased from 34.37 to 44.25, and the population doubling time was shorted by 0.405. In summary, exposure of *P. citri* to sublethal concentrations of sulfoxoaflor resulted in negative effects on F₀ generation. However, the sublethal concentrations of sulfoxoaflor had positive effects on F₁ generation, including stimulating the growth, development and reproduction, and affecting the life table parameters of populations. These results could lead to a later increase of population, as a pesticide-induced ‘secondary pest outbreak’.

Key words: Sulfoxoaflor; *Panonychus citri*; age-stage two-sex life table; fecundity; growth and development

柑橘全爪螨 *Panonychus citri* McGregor, 又名柑橘红蜘蛛、瘤皮红蜘蛛, 属蛛形纲 Arachnida 蟑目 Acarina 叶螨科 Tetranychidae 全爪螨属 *Panonychus*; 被认为是为害柑橘和脐橙最严重且最顽固的世界性害螨, 主要以成螨、若螨和幼螨刺吸叶片、绿色嫩梢及果实等的汁液, 进而严重影响柑橘和脐橙等经济作物的产量和品质(冉春等, 2013)。

氟啶虫胺腈(sulfoxoaflor)是一种烟碱型乙酰胆碱受体激动剂(Zhu et al., 2011; Watson et al., 2021)。由于其在植物体内具有良好的渗透性和内吸性, 同时对害虫有触杀作用, 可有效防治柑橘木虱 *Diaphorina citri* (Brar et al., 2017)、桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* (王泽华等, 2017)、点蜂缘蝽 *Riptortus pedestris* (王自杰等, 2023) 等重要农业害虫。近年来, 柑橘黄龙病严重危害柑橘类产量, 其传媒昆虫主要以柑橘木虱为主。因此, 利用新烟碱类杀虫剂防治柑橘木虱已经成为阻止黄龙病扩散的有效策略(Langdon et al., 2017)。然而, 柑橘树上其他害虫(螨)也有可能因此接触到亚致死浓度新烟碱类杀虫剂。许多研究表明, 新烟碱类杀虫剂可能对害螨有刺激作用, 从而导致种群的再猖獗(Barati et al., 2015; Zanardi et al., 2018; Alimirzaee et al., 2023), 但国内尚未见亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对非靶标害虫柑橘全爪螨影响的相关报道。

研究发现, 杀虫剂施于田间后, 在环境中的毒力会随着时间延长逐渐递减到亚致死剂量, 从而产生亚致死效应, 对昆虫的生长发育、繁殖、生态行为和抗药性等产生不同程度的影响。亚致死效应可能抑制害虫的生长发育, 从而有效进行害虫防治, 如低剂量的氟啶虫胺腈会抑制桃蚜F₀、F₁代的生长发育和生殖(王泽华等, 2017)。也有研究发现可能刺激害虫生殖, 导致害虫的再猖獗(Morse., 1998; Cutler et al., 2022), 如亚致死浓度的吡虫啉能够延长绿盲蝽 *Apolygus lucorum* 雌性寿命和产卵历期, 缩短未成熟期(Tan et al., 2012); 三化螟 *Scirpophaga incertulas* 在低剂量吡虫啉处理后, 每雌产卵量显著增加, 保幼激素含量显著上升(Wang et al., 2005)。鉴于亚致死浓度新烟碱类杀虫剂氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨的具体影响缺乏了解, 本研究采用两性生命表技术探究亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对F₀(当代)及F₁(第1代)代柑橘全爪螨生长发育及繁殖的影响, 为柑橘全爪螨的综合防治及氟啶虫胺腈的合理应用提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源及药剂

供试柑橘全爪螨为实验室敏感品系，早期采自南昌大学生物园内，在实验室内不接触任何农药，用柑橘叶*Citrus reticulata* Blanco继代饲养至今。饲养条件为温度 $27^{\circ}\text{C}\pm1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，相对湿度70%~80%，光周期14 L : 10 D。氟啶虫胺腈标准品（100 mg/L，纯度≥99%）由北京百灵威科技有限公司提供。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 氟啶虫胺腈对F₀代柑橘全爪螨生物学特性的影响

根据本课题组前期开展的氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨雌成螨的毒力测定结果，获得LC₅和LC₁₀分别是0.004 mg/L和0.006 mg/L（李珍珍，2023）。利用0.1%的Triton X-100溶液稀释氟啶虫胺腈标准品，制得LC₅和LC₁₀药液。

配制氟啶虫胺腈亚致死浓度LC₅和LC₁₀，以0.1% Triton X-100作为对照。采用叶片浸渍法将新鲜干净的柑橘叶于不同浓度的氟啶虫胺腈溶液中浸渍15 s，晾干后放入垫有吸水海绵的培养盒内，并用湿棉花将每片叶子及整个培养盒围住，防止柑橘全爪螨逃逸，随后将培养的生长发育一致的雌成螨和雄成螨转入到叶片上。药剂处理24 h后挑取65头雌成螨转移至新鲜未着药叶片，单头培养在小培养皿（直径2 cm）中，每天记录螨的存活及繁殖情况，至螨死亡，期间及时更换新鲜叶片，移去新产的卵。

1.2.2 氟啶虫胺腈对F₁代柑橘全爪螨的影响

采用建立两性生命表的方法评估氟啶虫胺腈亚致死浓度对F₁代柑橘全爪螨生长发育和繁殖的影响。亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈处理F₀代柑橘全爪螨24 h后，转移至新鲜叶片产卵24 h，每个处理组随机挑取80个F₀代产下的卵（F₁）单独饲养在小培养皿（直径2 cm）中，期间及时更换新鲜叶片并在发育成成螨后进行雌雄配对。每天记录F₁代柑橘全爪螨的发育、存活及繁殖情况，直至死亡。以0.1% Triton X-100处理作为对照。

1.3 数据分析

采用SPSS 26软件分析F₀代产卵量等各项参数的差异；运用Twosex-MSChart程序计算F₁代柑橘全爪螨生命表参数（Chi *et al.*, 2006; Tuan *et al.*, 2014），包括发育历期、成虫寿命、产卵前期（Pre-oviposition period, APOP）、总产卵前期（Total pre-oviposition period, TPOP）、产卵期、繁殖力以及种群的净增殖率（ R_0 ）、周限增长率（ λ ）、内禀增长率（ r ）和平均世代周期（ T ）等；利用bootstrap技术计算生命表参数的平均值和标准误；利用SigmaPlot 14.0软件进行作图。具体计算公式如下：

$$\text{期望寿命: } e_{xj} = \sum_{i=x}^{\infty} \sum_{v=i}^m s_{xj}$$

$$\text{特定年龄存活率: } l_x = \sum_{j=1}^{\beta} s_{xj}$$

$$\text{特定年龄生殖力: } m_x = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\beta} s_{xj} f_{xj}}{\sum_{j=1}^{\beta} s_{xj}}$$

$$\text{净增殖率: } R_0 = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} l_x m_x$$

$$\text{内禀增长率} r: \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{-r(x+1)} l_x m_x = 1$$

$$\text{周限增长速率: } \lambda = e^r$$

$$\text{平均世代周期: } T = \frac{\ln R_0}{r}$$

l_x ，任何一个个体在X期间的存活概率； m_x ，X期间平均每雌产卵数； e ，为自然数；X，按天划分单位时间间距。

2 结果与分析

2.1 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对F₀代柑橘全爪螨雌成螨寿命、产卵量和存活率的影响

亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对F₀代柑橘全爪螨雌成螨的寿命、产卵量和存活率有明显的影响(表1)。与对照组相比,两个药剂处理组F₀代柑橘全爪螨雌成螨的寿命均降低但差异不显著($P>0.05$)。与对照组(4.52 d、17.98粒)相比,LC₅和LC₁₀杀虫剂处理组中雌成螨的产卵历期缩短、每雌产卵量降低,但LC₅处理组差异不显著(分别是3.90 d、15.75粒),LC₁₀处理组差异显著(分别是3.67 d、14粒)。另外,与对照组相比,随着时间的增加,LC₅和LC₁₀杀虫剂处理组雌成螨的存活率下降(图1)。这些实验结果表明亚致死浓度(LC₅和LC₁₀)氟啶虫胺腈缩短F₀代柑橘全爪螨产卵历期、产卵量和存活率。

表1 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对F₀代柑橘全爪螨雌成螨生物学特性的影响

Table1 Effect of sublethal concentrations of sulfoxaflor on biological traits of F₀ *Panonychus citri* adult females

| 药剂浓度 Concentration | 雌成螨寿命 (d) Adult longevity | 产卵历期 (d) Reproductive period | 每雌产卵量(eggs/female) Number of egg laid per female |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| LC ₁₀ | 7.83 ± 2.34 a | 3.67 ± 2.30 b | 14.00 ± 9.27 b |
| LC ₅ | 8.16 ± 2.42 a | 3.90 ± 2.07 ab | 15.75 ± 9.69 ab |
| Control | 8.45 ± 2.16 a | 4.52 ± 1.83 a | 17.98 ± 11.08 a |

注: 同一列数据后不同字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。Note: Different letters in the same column indicated significant difference ($P<0.05$).

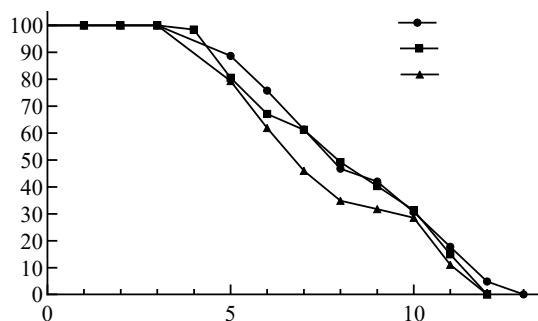


图1 柑橘全爪螨雌成螨取食亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈浸渍处理柑橘叶后其F₀代种群的存活率

Fig. 1 Survival rate of F₀ populations after the feeding of *Panonychus citri* adult females on citrus leaves treated with sulfoxaflor at sublethal concentrations by leaf-dipping method

2.2 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对F₁代柑橘全爪螨生长发育的影响

LC₅和LC₁₀氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨F₁代各阶段的发育历期均有一定影响(表2)。雄螨个体中,与对照相比,LC₅处理组和LC₁₀处理组卵期、前若螨期、成螨期和寿命无显著差异;对照组的幼螨期为1.68 d,LC₅处理组幼螨期显著缩短(1.33 d),LC₁₀处理组幼螨期缩短但差异不显著(1.40 d);LC₅和LC₁₀杀虫剂处理组后若螨期、成熟前期均缩短,其中成熟前期分别缩短了0.24、0.59 d,LC₅处理组差异不显著(分别是1.48 d、9.85 d),LC₁₀处理组差异显著(分别是1.10 d、9.5 d)。对于雌性,与对照相比,LC₅处理组和LC₁₀处理组的卵期、前若螨期、后若螨期、成螨期、寿命均无显著性差异;LC₅和LC₁₀杀虫剂处理组幼螨期、成熟前期均缩短,其中成熟前期分别缩短了0.16 d、0.65 d,LC₅处理组差异不显著(分别是1.62 d、10.05 d),LC₁₀处理组差异显著(分别是1.35 d、9.56 d);此外,雌成螨寿命均长于雄成螨。

表2 柑橘全爪螨雌成螨取食亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈浸渍处理柑橘叶后其F₁代种群的发育历期Table 2 Developmental duration of F₀ populations after the feeding of *Panonychus citri* adult females on citrus leaves treated with sulfoxaflo at sublethal concentrations by leaf-dipping method

| 性别 Sex | 发育阶段 Developmental stage | Control | LC ₅ | LC ₁₀ |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | 发育历期 (d) Developmental duration | 发育历期 (d) Developmental duration | 发育历期 (d) Developmental duration |
| | | | | |
| 雄性 Male | 卵期 Egg | 5.55 ± 0.12 a | 5.70 ± 0.11 a | 5.6 ± 0.13 a |
| | 幼螨期 Larva | 1.68 ± 0.12 a | 1.33 ± 0.09 b | 1.40 ± 0.12 ab |
| | 前若螨期 Protonymph | 1.36 ± 0.10 a | 1.33 ± 0.10 a | 1.13 ± 0.07 a |
| | 后若螨期 Deutonymph | 1.50 ± 0.11 a | 1.48 ± 0.10 ab | 1.10 ± 0.07 b |
| | 成熟前期 Pre-adult | 10.09 ± 0.14 a | 9.85 ± 0.13 ab | 9.50 ± 0.14 b |
| | 成螨期 Adult longevity | 4.32 ± 0.54 a | 5.67 ± 0.54 a | 4.10 ± 0.70 a |
| | 总寿命 Total life span | 14.41 ± 0.51 ab | 15.52 ± 0.50 a | 13.6 ± 0.76 b |
| | 卵期 Egg | 5.50 ± 0.11 a | 5.48 ± 0.09 a | 5.26 ± 0.07 a |
| | 幼螨期 Larva | 1.63 ± 0.08 a | 1.62 ± 0.07 a | 1.35 ± 0.05 b |
| | 前若螨期 Protonymph | 1.37 ± 0.07 a | 1.27 ± 0.06 a | 1.26 ± 0.08 a |
| 雌性 Female | 后若螨期 Deutonymph | 1.71 ± 0.07 a | 1.69 ± 0.07 a | 1.68 ± 0.06 a |
| | 成熟前期 Pre-adult | 10.21 ± 0.12 a | 10.05 ± 0.14 a | 9.56 ± 0.07 b |
| | 成螨期 Adult longevity | 7.81 ± 0.45 a | 8.38 ± 0.47 a | 9.03 ± 0.53 a |
| | 总寿命 Total life span | 18.02 ± 0.45 a | 18.43 ± 0.51 a | 18.60 ± 0.51 a |

注：同一行数据后不同字母表示差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。Note: Different letters in the same row indicated significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

2.3 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对F₁代柑橘全爪螨繁殖的影响

与对照组相比，LC₅和LC₁₀杀虫剂处理组中柑橘全爪螨雌成螨的产卵前期（APOP）均无显著差异；总产卵前期（TPOP）均缩短，并且LC₁₀处理组与LC₅处理组之间差异显著（分别是10.17 d、9.76 d）。LC₅处理组的繁殖期和繁殖量分别是7.40 d、33.21粒；LC₁₀处理组的繁殖期和繁殖量分别是7.79 d、35.31粒，相较于对照组的6.62 d、28.48粒均增加（表3）。这些结果说明，亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈有利于缩短F₁代柑橘全爪螨的总产卵前期（TPOP），并延长繁殖期，增加繁殖量。

表3 柑橘全爪螨雌成螨取食亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈浸渍处理柑橘叶后其F₁代种群的繁殖相关参数

Table 3 Reproductive parameters of F₁ populations after the feeding of *Panonychus citri* adult females on citrus leaves treated with sulfoxaflo at sublethal concentrations by leaf-dipping method

| 参数Parameters | Control | LC ₅ | LC ₁₀ |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 成螨产卵前期 (d) APOP | 0.12 ± 0.05 a | 0.12 ± 0.05 a | 0.19 ± 0.05 a |
| 总产卵前期 (d) TPOP | 10.33 ± 0.11 a | 10.17 ± 0.15 a | 9.76 ± 0.09 b |
| 繁殖期 (d) Oviposition | 6.62 ± 0.37 b | 7.40 ± 0.40 ab | 7.79 ± 0.44 a |
| 繁殖量 (eggs/female) Fecundity | 28.48 ± 1.68 b | 33.21 ± 1.74 a | 35.31 ± 1.77 a |

注：同一行数据后不同字母表示差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。Note: Difference letters in the same row indicated significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

2.4 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对F₁代柑橘全爪螨存活率和繁殖力的影响

年龄-阶段特征存活率 (S_{xj}) 曲线 (图2-A) 表示柑橘全爪螨从卵到年龄x和阶段j的可能性，各个体之间生长发育阶段存在大量的时间重叠。3个处理组间存活率无显著差异。雌螨年龄-阶段繁殖力 (f_{x5}) 总体趋势为先升后降，指的是各处理组F₁代柑橘全爪螨在年龄x和阶段j的平均产卵量。2个杀虫剂处理组F₁代的 f_{x5} , m_x , $l_x m_x$ 最大值均高于对照。特定年龄-阶段寿命期望值 (e_{xj}) 曲线 (图3-A) 表示年龄x阶段j的个体预期能存活的总时间，随着年龄的增长，寿命期望值会随之降低。对照组、LC₅处理组和LC₁₀处理组寿命期望最高值依次升高，分别是16.30 d, 17.15 d, 17.29 d。年龄-阶段生殖值 (V_{xj}) 曲线 (图3-B) 表示年龄x阶段j的个体对未来种群的贡献，随着柑橘全爪螨的发育进入繁殖期，雌成螨开始产卵， V_{xj} 值显著升高，各处理组雌成螨的 V_{xj} 值都呈现先升高后降低的趋势。对照组在第11天达到生殖力高峰，为17.06粒，LC₅在第10天达到生殖高峰，为18.68粒，LC₁₀在第11天时达到最高峰为18.50粒。这些结果说明低浓度氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨F₁代的生殖具有一定的刺激作用。

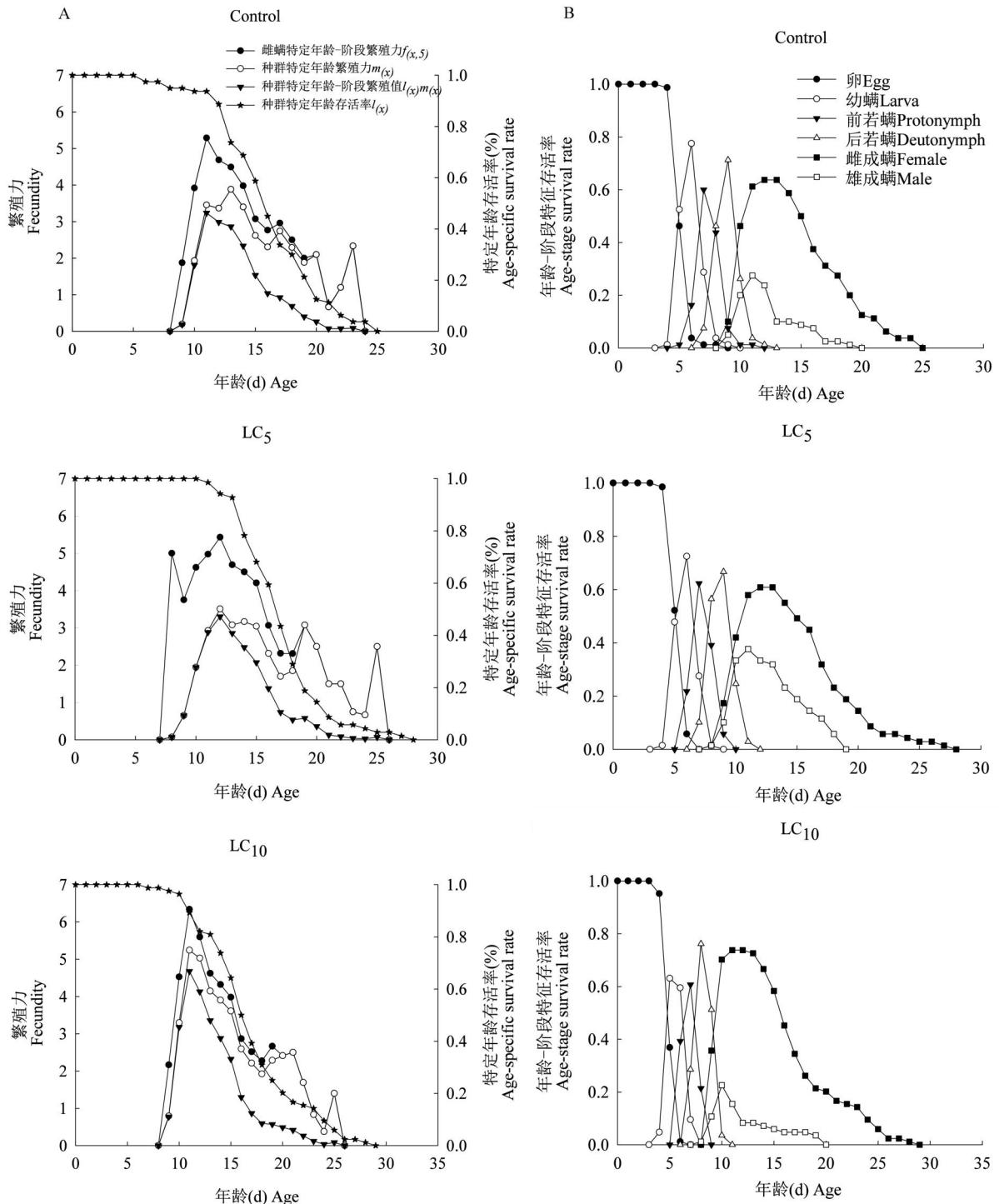


图2 柑橘全爪螨雌成螨取食亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈浸渍处理柑橘叶后其F₁代种群的特定年龄存活率（A）和雌成螨生殖力（B）

Fig. 2 Age-specific survival rate (l_x), female age-specific fecundity (f_x), age-specific maternity of the total population (m_x), age-specific maternity ($l_x m_x$) (A) and age-stage-specific survival rate (S_{xy}) (B) of F₁ populations after the feeding of *Panonychus citri* adult females on citrus leaves treated with sulfoxaflor at sublethal concentrations by leaf-dipping method

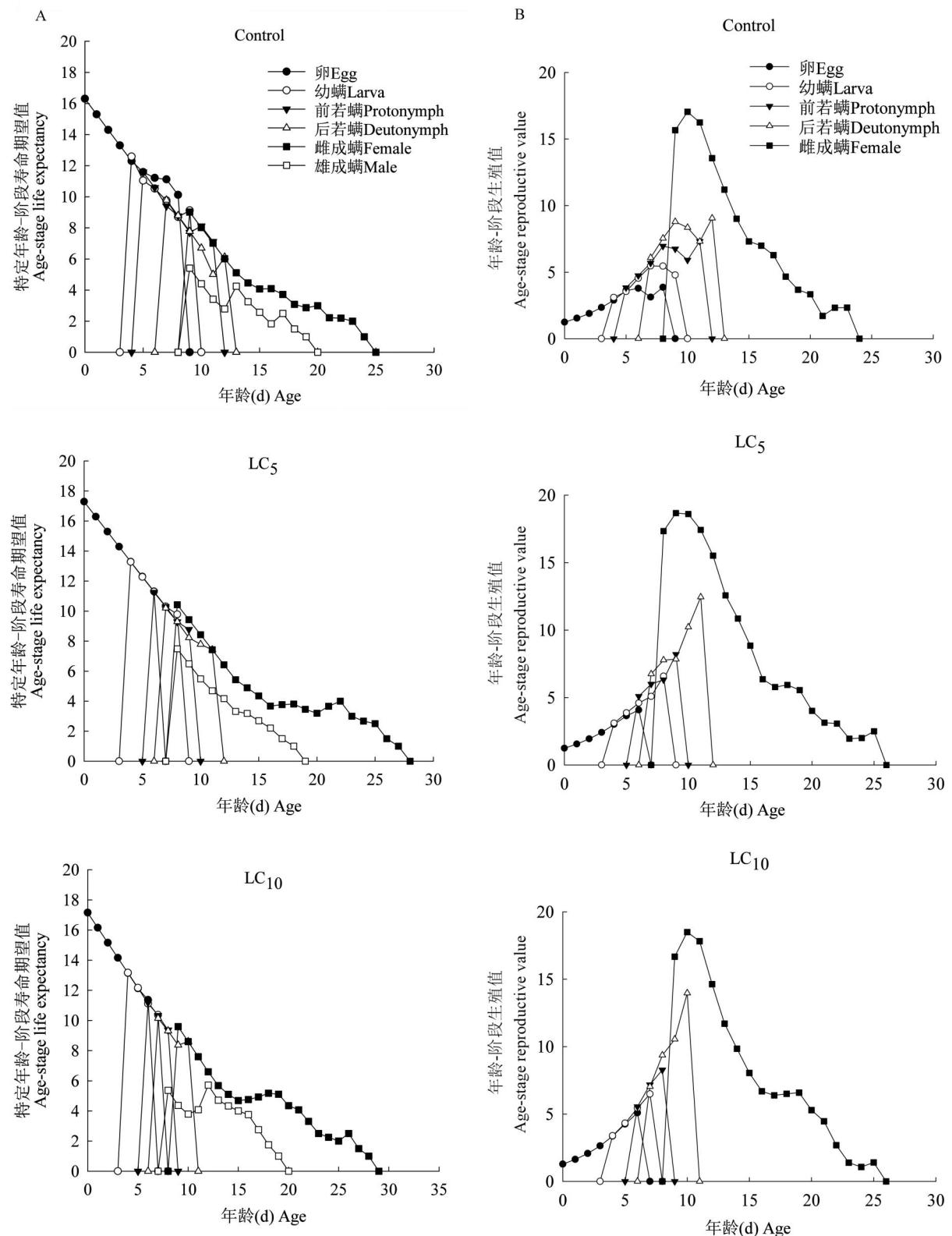


图3 柑橘全爪螨雌成螨取食亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈浸渍处理柑橘叶后其F₁代种群的年龄-龄期期望寿命(A)和年龄-阶段生殖价值(B)

Fig. 3 Age-stage life expectancy (e_{xy}) (A) and age-stage specific reproductive value (V_{xy}) (B) of F₁ populations after the feeding of *Panonychus citri* adult females on citrus leaves treated with sulfoxaflor at sublethal concentrations by leaf-dipping method

2.5 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对F₁代柑橘全爪螨种群生命表参数的影响

与对照相比, LC₅和LC₁₀杀虫剂处理组的内禀增值率r、周限增长率λ、净增殖率R₀、总繁殖率GRR均增加, 但LC₅处理组差异不显著(分别是0.2201、1.246、20.22、36.75), LC₁₀处理组差异显著(分别是0.2430、1.275、26.06、44.25); LC₅处理组和LC₁₀处理组种群加倍时间t与对照相比均缩短, 但LC₅差异不显著(3.149), LC₁₀差异显著(2.853); 平均世代周期差异不显著(表4)。这些结果表明亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈增加F₁代柑橘全爪螨的净增殖率R₀、内禀增值率r、周限增长率λ、总繁殖率GRR, 缩短种群加倍时间t。

表4 柑橘全爪螨雌成螨取食亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈浸渍处理柑橘叶后其F₁代种群的种群生命表参数

Table 4 Life table parameters of F₁ populations after the feeding of *Panonychus citri* adult females on citrus leaves treated with sulfoxaflor at sublethal concentrations by leaf-dipping method

| 参数Parameters | Control | LC ₅ | LC ₁₀ |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 内禀增长率r (d ⁻¹) Intrinsic rate of increase | 0.2128 ± 0.0075 b | 0.2201 ± 0.0084 b | 0.2430 ± 0.0056 a |
| 周限增长率λ (d ⁻¹) Finite rate of increase | 1.237 ± 0.009 b | 1.246 ± 0.011 b | 1.275 ± 0.007 a |
| 净增值率R ₀ Net reproduction | 18.51 ± 1.90 b | 20.22 ± 2.21 ab | 26.06 ± 2.08 a |
| 总繁殖率GRR Gross reproduction rate | 34.37 ± 2.68 b | 36.75 ± 3.61 ab | 44.25 ± 2.67 a |
| 平均世代周期T (d) Mean generation time | 13.72 ± 0.17 a | 13.66 ± 0.20 a | 13.42 ± 0.12 a |
| 种群加倍时间t (d) Population doubling time | 3.258 ± 0.116 a | 3.149 ± 0.123 a | 2.853 ± 0.066 b |

注: 同一行数据后不同字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$)。Note: Different letters in the same row indicated significant difference($P < 0.05$).

3 结论与讨论

生命表技术是研究种群动态的有效方法。传统生命表只考虑到了雌性, 忽略了雄性对种群的贡献、阶段分化和个体间发育速率的不同(Huang et al., 2012)。两性生命表弥补了传统生命表的不足, 充分考虑到雄性个体对种群的贡献(Chi et al., 2006)。目前两性生命表已广泛应用于点蜂缘蝽(王自杰等, 2023)、东方钝绥螨*Amblyseius brientalis*(Pan et al., 2022)、草地贪夜蛾*Spodoptera frugiperda*(孟令贺等, 2022)等的生长发育和繁殖能力的研究。本研究运用年龄-龄期两性生命表技术, 通过不同浓度的氟啶虫胺腈处理柑橘全爪螨F₀代生长发育一致的成螨, 对其F₁代种群动态及主要生命表参数进行分析。

化学防治目前仍是田间防治害虫的重要措施, 而新烟碱类杀虫剂防治柑橘木虱后, 不可避免的会对非靶标生物产生影响。本文中亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈处理柑橘全爪螨后, F₀代雌成螨的繁殖力降低, 这一结果与其他药剂处理后抑制F₀代害虫的生殖的结果相同(Zhang et al., 2014; Majidpour et al., 2020)。而田间喷洒的杀虫剂会随着时间的延长而逐渐递减至亚致死浓度, 从而对害虫产生亚致死效应(James et al., 2002; Cordeiro et al., 2013; Guedes et al., 2014; Cutler et al., 2022)。亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨的影响存在跨代效应, 对F₁代柑橘全爪螨的生长发育、繁殖和种群生命表参数产生影响。在生长发育方面, 本研究结果表明, 亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈促进了F₁代柑橘全爪螨的生长发育, 表现为无论是雄性个体还是雌性个体, 与对照相比, LC₅和LC₁₀杀虫剂处理组未成熟期均缩短, 从而缩短其发育历期, 这一结果与其他亚致死研究中亚致死浓度杀虫剂能显著缩短害虫的发育历期的结果相同, 在烟草粉螟*Ephestia elutella*(袁敏等, 2020)等害虫中均有发现。研究发现LC₃₀和

LC₅₀的氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨的影响，结果发现，LC₃₀处理组和LC₅₀处理组氟啶虫胺腈都显著缩短了F₁代柑橘全爪螨的发育周期，对其生长发育有促进作用（李珍珍，2023），与本研究结果一致。同时研究发现，雌螨的寿命随亚致死浓度的升高而增加；而与对照相比，LC₅处理组雄螨的寿命延长，LC₁₀处理组雄螨的寿命缩短，且LC₅和LC₁₀之间差异显著。这一现象在其他害虫中也有相似发现。Tan等发现亚致死浓度的吡虫啉能够延长绿盲蝽雌成虫寿命，但缩短了雄成虫寿命（Tan et al., 2012）。这一现象可能因为雌雄之间存在体型差异，而农药的敏感性可能与体型大小、重量有关（Desneux et al., 2006）。而在先前的研究发现，LC₃₀和LC₅₀的氟啶虫胺腈均显著缩短F₁代柑橘全爪螨的寿命，这一现象可能因为氟啶虫胺腈刺激柑橘全爪螨寿命的药剂浓度很低，其最大兴奋效应所对应的药剂浓度在LC₅与LC₃₀之间。

亚致死浓度杀虫剂也可能刺激或抑制害虫的生殖，从而影响种群生命表参数，导致种群的数量波动。在繁殖方面，本研究发现亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对F₁代柑橘全爪螨的生殖具有一定的作用，表现为总产卵前期（TPOP）显著缩短，繁殖期显著延长以及产卵量显著增加，这一现象与课题组之前的LC₃₀氟啶虫胺腈处理组结果相似。在桃蚜、大豆蚜虫*Aphis glycines*中，也均有研究发现低剂量吡虫啉处理后，其总产卵前期（TPOP）显著缩短，繁殖量显著增加（Qu et al., 2015; Zeng et al., 2016）。在种群生命表参数方面，研究发现亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨的种群有刺激作用，表现为内禀增长率 r_m 、总繁殖率GRR、周限增长率 λ 、净增殖率 R_0 显著增加，种群加倍时间 t 显著缩短，有利于F₁代柑橘全爪螨的繁殖和种群数量的增长。这一现象在亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈处理后的桃蚜、棉蚜*Aphis gossypii*中均有相似发现（Tang et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2023）。而当绿盲蝽在亚致死浓度氟啶虫胺腈处理下，观察到不同的结果（Zhen et al., 2018）。这些不同的现象可能是杀虫剂的浓度不同、昆虫种类不同和杀虫剂施用条件的不同所致。

研究发现，毒物兴奋效应受多种因素影响，暴露时间（暴露世代）亦是影响因素之一（Agathokleous et al., 2021）。研究发现低剂量吡虫啉刺激桃蚜后，子二代较子一代甲基化水平更高，这可能与低剂量胁迫引起的遗传适应性有关（Ayyanath et al., 2014）；研究发现亚致死浓度噻虫嗪处理下，F₀代棉蚜的寿命和繁殖力显著降低，而F₁代棉蚜的生长发育、寿命、生殖力被明显刺激（Ullah et al., 2020）。本研究表明亚致死浓度的氟啶虫胺腈对柑橘全爪螨存在跨代效应，表现为对F₀代柑橘全爪螨有显著抑制作用，但对F₁代柑橘全爪螨具有刺激作用。这种延迟生殖现象可能与毒物兴奋效应的过度补偿机制有关。根据毒物兴奋效应机理，当细胞受到外界刺激时，机体稳态被破坏，细胞会启动一系列抗氧化通路，进而维持细胞内环境稳定（Arumugam et al., 2006; 曹雪等，2019）。而在此过程中，可能产生刺激效应，如抗氧化酶活性增加（郑书梅等，2018）、生殖基因表达量上调（Wang et al., 2023）等，从而导致自身免疫力提高、繁殖力显著增加（Ayyanath et al., 2013）等现象。本研究中F₁代柑橘全爪螨在氟啶虫胺腈亚致死剂量刺激下表现为毒物兴奋效应，具体体现在繁殖力显著增加、种群生命表参数增加。也有研究发现，施用烟碱类药剂对于螨类具有种群刺激作用。Alimirzaee等（2023）发现，亚致死浓度的吡虫啉对罗宾根螨*Rhizoglyphus robini*的生殖起刺激作用；Barati和Hejazi（2015）发现新烟碱类杀虫剂噻虫啉、啶虫脒和噻虫嗪均刺激了二斑叶螨*Tetranychus cinnabarinus*的种群繁衍；Zanardi等（2018）研究新烟碱类杀虫剂对柑橘全爪螨的影响，发现吡虫啉显著增加其繁殖力。这可能是因为在亚致死剂量药剂刺激下，卵黄原蛋白及其受体合成相关基因表达量上调，如保幼激素合成基因表达量上调，从而导致保幼激素含量增加（Xu et al., 2017）；卵黄原蛋白和卵黄原蛋白受体基因表达量上调，从而导致其含量增加（Wang et al., 2023）。氟啶虫胺腈亚致死剂量刺激F₁代柑橘全爪螨过度补偿，优化体内能量分配到生殖等方面，从而可以尽快恢复种群动态平衡。不过环境胁迫导

致的生殖过度补偿往往会引起寿命缩短、体型缩小等现象。但在本研究中表型并不明确，可能是因为影响的表型仅在特殊环境（如饥饿、低温）中起重要作用（Jager *et al.*, 2013）。

本研究结果表明亚致死浓度的氟啶虫胺腈显著抑制F₀代柑橘全爪螨雌成螨的繁殖，但对F₁代柑橘全爪螨的寿命和繁殖力起刺激作用，可能会刺激种群的爆发再猖獗，这一实验结果提示人们，在新烟碱类杀虫剂氟啶虫胺腈施用区域，应格外注重对柑橘全爪螨的防治，对柑橘全爪螨成灾及防治有一定的警示意义。但害虫的种群动态不仅受到农药残留的影响，还受到许多因素的影响，如温度、天敌等。本研究仅在室内条件下对柑橘全爪螨进行研究，获得稳定可靠的生命表资料，但在自然条件下柑橘全爪螨的生长发育和繁殖还受到许多因素的影响，会和室内试验结果存在差异，因此需要进一步研究田间防治效果。如果田间试验得到的相应的结论，建议在害螨常发生区域，尽量避免新烟碱类杀虫剂的使用。

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