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# 新疆南疆枣瘿蚊发生动态调查与防治植物源农药筛选

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**[摘要]** 【目的】枣瘿蚊(*Dasineura jujubifolia* Jiao & Bu)是危害红枣的一种重要害虫,通过实地调查明确枣瘿蚊的发生动态,确定防治的关键时间节点;通过室内毒力测定和田间防效试验,筛选适用于防控枣瘿蚊的植物源农药,为枣瘿蚊的科学防控提供技术支持。【方法】2022—2023年定点定期调查南疆阿拉尔市和图木舒克市枣园枣瘿蚊的发生动态。以5种植物源农药为材料,以22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂为化学农药对照,以枣瘿蚊为靶标,采用浸虫法测定6种农药对枣瘿蚊的室内毒力;在此基础上筛选室内毒力效果较好的植物源农药进行田间药效试验,筛选出适合枣瘿蚊防控的植物源农药品种。【结果】2022—2023年阿拉尔市和图木舒克市枣园枣瘿蚊幼虫均于4月中下旬开始出现,发生高峰期均为5月上中旬和6月上中旬,防治关键时间节点为5月初和6月初。室内毒力测定结果表明,5种植物源农药对枣瘿蚊均有较强的毒力,其中0.3%苦参碱水剂和1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂对枣瘿蚊24 h的致死中浓度( $LC_{50}$ )分别为5.357和4.554 mg/L,与化学农药对照22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂(6.938 mg/L)毒力相当。田间药效试验结果表明,给药后7 d,0.3%苦参碱水剂和1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂300~400倍稀释液处理对枣瘿蚊的防效均在65%以上,与22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂推荐剂量处理的防效相当,可作为防控枣瘿蚊的替代生物农药。【结论】新疆南疆枣园枣瘿蚊集中发生在5月上中旬和6月上中旬,防治关键时间节点为5月初和6月初,可选用植物源农药0.3%苦参碱水剂和1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂300~400倍液防控枣瘿蚊。

**[关键词]** 枣瘿蚊;植物源农药;发生动态;室内毒力;田间防效

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## Investigation on the occurrence dynamics of *Dasineura jujubifolia* in Southern Xinjiang and screening of plant-derived pesticides

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】*Dasineura jujubifolia* Jiao & Bu is a significant pest affecting red dates.

Through field investigations, the occurrence dynamics of *D. jujubifolia* was clarified, and the critical time points for prevention and control were determined. Through indoor toxicity tests and field control efficacy

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trials, plant-derived pesticides suitable for controlling *D. jujubifolia* were screened, providing technical support for the scientific prevention and control of *D. jujubifolia*. 【Method】 From 2022 to 2023, a fixed-point and regular method was adopted to investigate the occurrence dynamics of *D. jujubifolia* in the date gardens of Alaer and Tumxuk cities in southern Xinjiang. With five kinds of plant-derived pesticides as materials, 22.4% chlorpyrifos SC as a chemical drug control, and *D. jujubifolia* as the target, the indoor toxicity of six pesticides to *D. jujubifolia* was measured using the insect immersion method. Based on this, plant-derived pesticides with good indoor toxicity effects were selected for field efficacy trials, and plant-derived pesticide varieties suitable for the prevention and control of *D. jujubifolia* were screened out. 【Result】 From 2022 to 2023, the larvae of *D. jujubifolia* in the date gardens of Alaer and Tumxuk cities began to appear in mid-to-late April. The peak periods were in early-to-mid May and June. The key points for prevention and control were in early May and early June. Indoor toxicity test results showed that five plant-derived drugs all had strong toxicity to *D. jujubifolia*. Among them, the LC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.3% matrine AS and 1.5% pyrethrin EW for *D. jujubifolia* were 5.357 and 4.554 mg/L respectively in 24 hours, which was equivalent to the toxicity of the chemical drug control 22.4% chlorpyrifos SC (6.938 mg/L). Field efficacy test results showed that after 7 days of treatment with 300—400 times diluted solution of 0.3% matrine AS and 1.5% pyrethrin EW, the control effect on *D. jujubifolia* was above 65%, which was equivalent to the control effect of the recommended dose of 22.4% chlorpyrifos SC. They can be used as alternative biological drugs for the control and prevention of *D. jujubifolia*. 【Conclusion】 The concentrated occurrence of *D. jujubifolia* in the date gardens in southern Xinjiang occurred in early-to-mid May and June. The key points for prevention and control were in early May and June. Plant-derived pesticides such as 0.3% matrine AS and 1.5% pyrethrin EW can be used at 300—400 times dilution to control and prevent *D. jujubifolia*.

**Key words:** *Dasineura jujubifolia* Jiao & Bu; plant-derived pesticides; occurrence dynamics; indoor toxicity; field control efficacy

枣(*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.)产自中国,是一种具有极高营养价值的核果,其植株喜热、耐旱,非常适合于新疆地区种植。枣瘿蚊(*Dasineura jujubifolia* Jiao & Bu)又叫卷叶蛆、枣蛆,属瘿蚊科(Cecidomyiidae),是危害红枣的主要害虫之一。2017年JIAO等<sup>[1]</sup>对中国新疆枣瘿蚊进行了详细报道并命名,随后KEUM等<sup>[2]</sup>针对韩国入侵害虫枣瘿蚊的昆虫形态、遗传信息、为害症状等进行了鉴定和研究。枣瘿蚊幼虫在单株枣树上分布均匀,未表现出明显的方向偏好;但在枣园中具有明显的聚集分布效应<sup>[3-5]</sup>。刘秋坡等<sup>[6]</sup>研究发现,过早春灌会导致枣瘿蚊提前发生,危害程度加重。枣瘿蚊成虫在枣树嫩叶上产卵,孵化的幼虫取食叶汁,导致叶片卷曲,叶色由绿色变为粉红色或紫色,最后脱落,严重时枣产量损失可达20%~30%<sup>[7-9]</sup>。

近年来,随着矮化密植高产枣园大面积推广,枣园环境更有利于枣瘿蚊产卵和取食,导致该虫的危害程度逐年加剧。为了控制枣瘿蚊危害,枣农大量使用新烟碱类、拟除虫菊酯类等化学农药,造成枣

瘿蚊抗性增强的同时,也导致红枣农药残留超标<sup>[10-12]</sup>。目前,关于南疆地区一年以上枣瘿蚊的发生动态以及环境友好、毒性较低的植物源农药在枣瘿蚊防治上的应用尚鲜有报道。基于此,本研究通过调查新疆生产建设兵团第一师阿拉尔市和第三师图木舒克市枣园枣瘿蚊的发生危害情况,了解其发生动态和防治的关键时间节点;在此基础上,进行5种植物源农药对枣瘿蚊的室内杀虫活性和田间防治效果试验,以期筛选出对枣瘿蚊防治效果较好的植物源农药,为南疆枣园枣瘿蚊的科学防治提供依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试药剂

5种植物源农药分别为0.3%苦参碱水剂(AS)、0.4%蛇床子素可溶液剂(SL)、1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂(EW)、0.5%藜芦根茎提取物可溶液剂(SL)和6%鱼藤酮微乳剂(ME),均由杨凌馥稷生物科技有限公司生产;对照化学农药22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂(SC),由德国拜耳作物科学公司生产。

## 1.2 试验地基本情况

试验在新疆生产建设兵团第一师阿拉尔市十四团九连枣园和第三师图木舒克市四十四团十连枣园进行。该试验基地属温带极端干旱沙漠气候,年平均气温 $10.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $\geqslant 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 积温 $4113^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,无霜期220 d,年日照时数2 900 h。供试枣树品种分别为灰枣和骏枣,树龄11~13年,管理水平中等,水肥充足,未使用农药进行病虫害防治。

## 1.3 试验方法

**1.3.1 枣瘿蚊发生动态调查** 调查时间为2022和2023年的4—8月,每隔7 d调查1次。试验地为无农药防治地块,面积 $1167\text{ m}^2$ ,划分3个小区,每个小区48株枣树。每小区按照5点取样法选取长势一致的5株枣树,每株枣树按东西南北中5个方位进行定点定期调查。调查枣瘿蚊幼虫时,在所选枣树的每个方位随机选取4个长度 $30\sim50\text{ cm}$ ,茎粗 $0.5\sim1.0\text{ cm}$ 的枝条,记录顶端5个叶片枣瘿蚊的数量。

### 1.3.2 5种植物源农药对枣瘿蚊的室内毒力测定

试验参照中华人民共和国农业行业标准(NY/T 1154.6—2006)<sup>[13]</sup>,采用浸虫法进行室内杀虫活性测定。每种农药均设置 $50, 25, 12.5, 6.25$ 和 $3.125\text{ mg/L}$ 共5个质量浓度梯度,将采自田间大小一致的枣瘿蚊幼虫分别放入配置好的农药中5 s,用滤纸吸去多余药液,再将枣瘿蚊幼虫放进含有湿润滤纸保湿的培养皿中,每个皿内确保有30头枣瘿蚊幼虫。把新鲜的枣叶放在培养皿内,再将培养皿置于 $(25\pm 1)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 恒温培养箱中培养。每个质量浓度重复3次,24 h后调查死亡虫数,以枣瘿蚊幼虫触之不动判断为死亡,计算死亡率和校正死亡率。对照处理是将采自田间大小一致的枣瘿蚊幼虫放入纯净水中5 s后,用滤纸吸去多余水分,后续处理同药剂处理。对照死亡率高于20%,该组数据作废。

$$\text{死亡率} = \text{死亡虫数} / \text{试验虫数} \times 100\%;$$

$$\text{校正死亡率} = (\text{处理死亡率} - \text{对照死亡率}) / (1 - \text{对照死亡率}) \times 100\%.$$

**1.3.3 1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂和0.3%苦参碱水剂对枣瘿蚊田间防治效果测定** 试验于2023年5月10日—6月10日在新疆生产建设兵团第一师阿拉尔市十四团试验基地进行,根据室内毒力测定结果,选择毒力效果较好的0.3%苦参碱水剂和1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂进行枣瘿蚊田间防治试验。2种植物源农药均设300,400和500倍液3个浓度梯度,以22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂5 000倍液为化学药剂对照,以等量清水为空白对照。试验采用随机区组排

列,每小区3株枣树,每处理3次重复,共计24个小区。每棵枣树按东西南北中5个方位各选1个侧枝标记,按照 $1500\text{ kg/hm}^2$ 的水量进行全株喷雾,给药后1,3,7 d记录防控区和对照区标记枣树枝条枣瘿蚊幼虫的活虫数,计算防治效果。

$$\text{防治效果} = (\text{空白对照区活虫数} - \text{防控区活虫数}) / \text{空白对照区活虫数} \times 100\%.$$

## 1.4 数据处理

采用Excel 2006进行试验数据的整理,采用机率值分析法<sup>[14]</sup>以药剂质量浓度的常用对数为横坐标 $x$ ,以校正死亡率机率值为纵坐标 $y$ ,拟合得到毒力回归方程,并计算致死中浓度 $\text{LC}_{50}$ 值和95%置信区间;利用SPSS 26.0统计学软件计算防治效果,并采用Duncan氏新复极差法进行不同处理间差异显著性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 2022和2023年新疆南疆枣瘿蚊的发生动态

**2.1.1 2022年新疆南疆枣瘿蚊的发生动态** 2022年4—8月在新疆生产建设兵团第一师十四团九连和第三师四十四团十连枣园定点定期调查枣瘿蚊的为害情况,结果如图1所示。由图1可知,2022年阿拉尔市和图木舒克市枣瘿蚊幼虫均在4月下旬开始出现;为害高峰期为5月上旬和6月上旬,其中6月上旬枣瘿蚊幼虫种群数量最多,阿拉尔市枣园平均每百叶55.6头,图木舒克市枣园平均每百叶36.4头;阿拉尔市枣瘿蚊幼虫在7月初消失,图木舒克市枣瘿蚊幼虫在6月中旬消失。

**2.1.2 2023年新疆南疆枣瘿蚊的发生动态** 2023年4—8月在新疆生产建设兵团第一师十四团九连和第三师四十四团十连枣园定点定期调查枣瘿蚊的为害情况,结果如图2所示。由图2可知,2023年阿拉尔市和图木舒克市枣瘿蚊幼虫从4月中下旬开始出现;为害高峰期为5月上旬和6月上旬,其中6月初枣瘿蚊幼虫种群数量最多,阿拉尔市枣园平均每百叶74.6头,图木舒克市枣园平均每百叶37.2头;阿拉尔市枣瘿蚊幼虫在8月上旬消失,图木舒克市枣瘿蚊幼虫在7月下旬消失。

由2022和2023年连续两年枣瘿蚊发生动态的调查结果可知,阿拉尔市和图木舒克市枣园枣瘿蚊发生高峰期均为5月上旬和6月上旬,因此5月初和6月初是防治该害虫的关键时间节点,在此期间进行药剂防治,可有效减轻枣瘿蚊的为害。

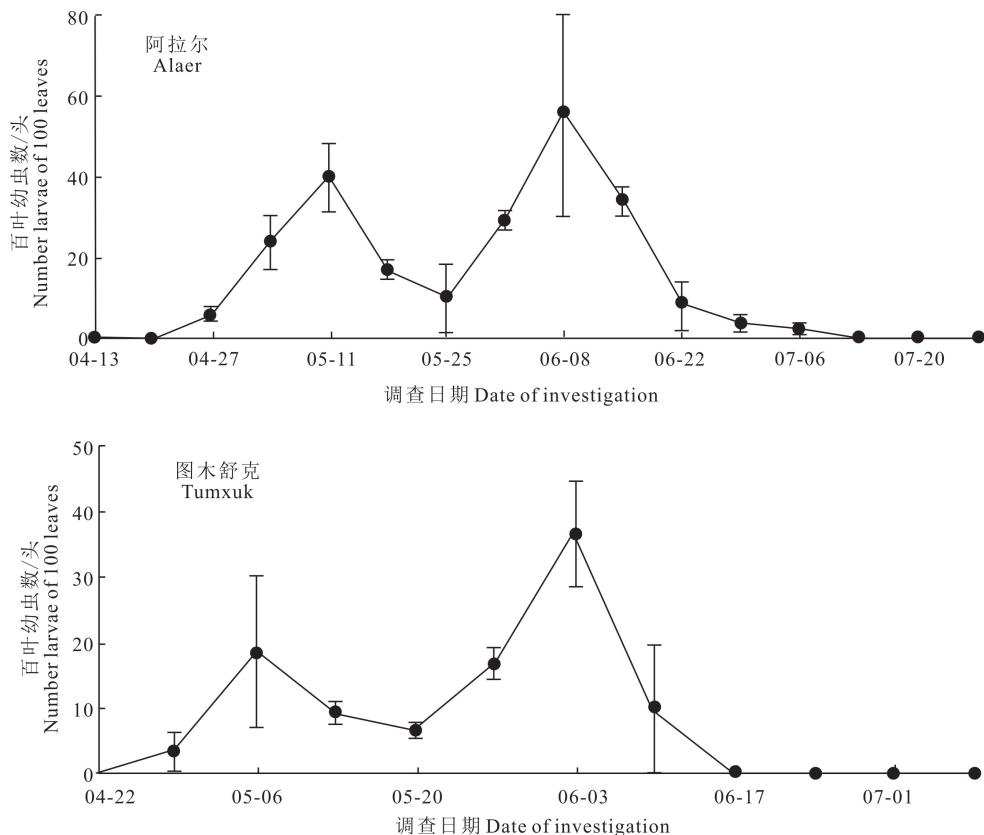


图1 2022年阿拉尔市和图木舒克市枣园枣瘿蚊幼虫的发生动态

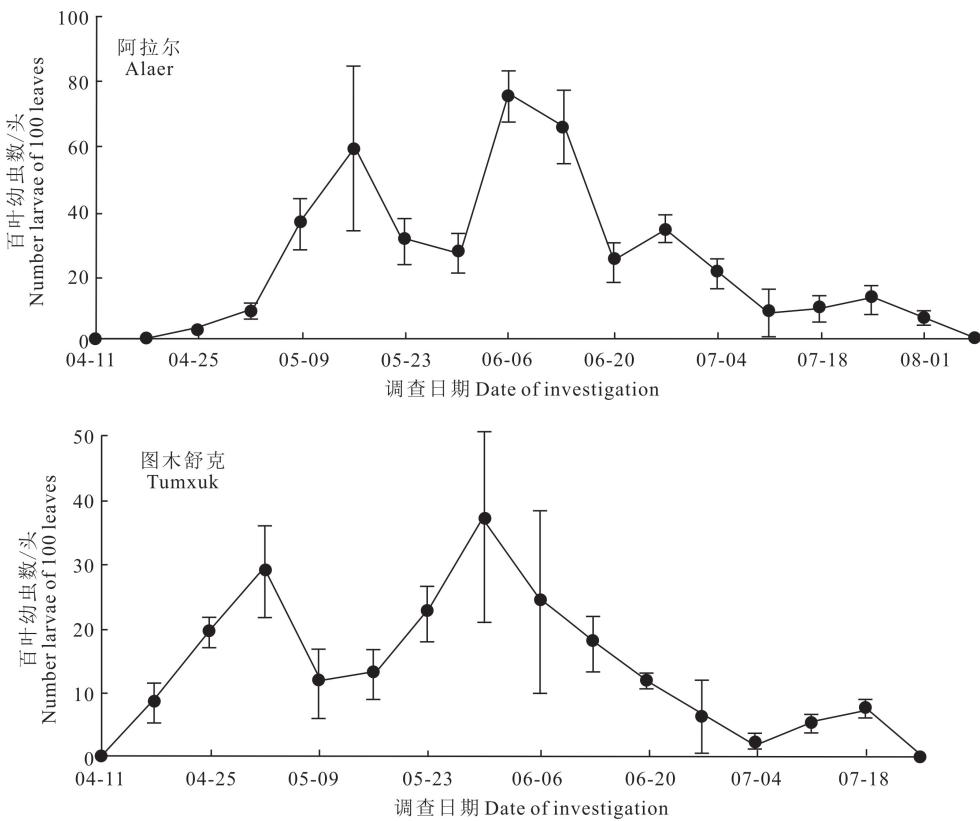
Fig. 1 Occurrence dynamics of *Dasineura jujubifolia* larvae in the jujube orchards of Alaer and Tumxuk in 2022

图2 2023年阿拉尔市和图木舒克市枣园枣瘿蚊幼虫的发生动态

Fig. 2 Occurrence dynamics of *Dasineura jujubifolia* larvae in the jujube orchards of Alaer and Tumxuk in 2023

## 2.2 5 种植物源农药对枣瘿蚊的室内毒力

室内毒力试验结果(表 1)表明,测试药剂对枣瘿蚊幼虫的 24 h 毒力存在一定差异,毒力由大到小依次为 1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂>0.3%苦参碱水剂>22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂>6%鱼藤酮微乳剂>0.4%蛇床子素可溶液剂>0.5%藜芦根茎提取物可溶液剂。其中 0.3%苦参碱水剂和 1.5%除虫菊素

水乳剂对枣瘿蚊幼虫的毒力效果较好,其 LC<sub>50</sub> 分别为 5.357 和 4.554 mg/L,与化学农药 22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂的 LC<sub>50</sub>(6.938 mg/L)相当,明显低于另外 3 种植物源农药。因此,值得探讨 0.3%苦参碱水剂和 1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂对枣瘿蚊的田间防治效果。

表 1 5 种植物源农药对枣瘿蚊幼虫的室内毒力(24 h)

Table 1 The indoor toxicity of 5 plant-derived pesticides on *Dasineura jujubifolia* larvae (24 h)

药剂 Pesticide	毒力回归方程 Toxicity regression equation	LC <sub>50</sub> / (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	95%置信区间/(mg·L <sup>-1</sup> ) 95% confidence interval	卡方值 χ <sup>2</sup>
0.5%藜芦根茎提取物可溶液剂 0.5% Veratrum rhizome extract SL	$y = 1.797x + 2.541$	23.366	18.853~28.960	5.72
0.3%苦参碱水剂 0.3% Matrine AS	$y = 1.411x + 3.971$	5.357	4.220~6.799	5.36
1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂 1.5% Pyrethrin EW	$y = 1.954x + 3.714$	4.554	3.835~5.407	5.67
6%鱼藤酮微乳剂 6% Rotenone ME	$y = 1.567x + 3.285$	12.431	9.865~15.666	3.32
0.4%蛇床子素可溶液剂 0.4% Osthole SL	$y = 1.366x + 3.450$	13.622	10.692~17.355	3.13
22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂 22.4% Spirotetramat SC	$y = 1.472x + 3.762$	6.938	5.406~8.904	4.42

注:x 为药剂质量浓度的常用对数,y 为校正死亡率机率值。

Note:x is the logarithm of pesticides mass concentration, and y is the probability value of corrected mortality rate.

## 2.3 1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂和 0.3%苦参碱水剂对枣瘿蚊的田间防治效果

根据室内毒力测定结果,选择毒力效果较好的 0.3%苦参碱水剂和 1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂进行田间药效试验,以 22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂为化学药剂对照。田间药效试验结果如表 2 所示。从表 2 可以看出,在供试质量浓度范围内,1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂和 0.3%苦参碱水剂对枣瘿蚊均有不同程度的防治效果。给药后 1 d,在相同稀释倍数下,1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂对枣瘿蚊的防治效果显著优于 0.3%苦

参碱水剂,1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂稀释 300 倍液时的防效为 49.31%,与 22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂在推荐剂量下的防效相当;药后 3,7 d,在相同稀释倍数下,0.3%苦参碱水剂与 1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂对枣瘿蚊的防治效果无显著差异。药后 7 d,0.3%苦参碱水剂和 1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂 300~400 倍液对枣瘿蚊的防效为 65.36%~71.70%,与 22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂推荐剂量下的防效 70.73%无显著差异。上述结果表明,0.3%苦参碱水剂和 1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂可作为防控枣瘿蚊的优选植物源药剂。

表 2 0.3%苦参碱水剂和 1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂对枣瘿蚊的防治效果

Table 2 Control efficacy of 0.3% matrine AS and 1.5% pyrethrin EW against *Dasineura jujubifolia*

药剂 Pesticide	稀释倍数 Dilution times	质量浓度/ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> ) Mass concentration	防效/% Control effect		
			药后 1 d 1 day after treatment	药后 3 d 3 days after treatment	药后 7 d 7 days after treatment
0.3%苦参碱水剂 0.3% Matrine AS	300	10.0	32.90±2.63 c	54.97±6.11 ab	70.40±4.81 a
	400	7.5	31.80±2.28 c	48.60±2.94 bc	66.82±2.58 ab
	500	6.0	28.88±7.17 c	39.79±2.94 c	53.81±6.64 c
1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂 1.5% Pyrethrin EW	300	50.0	49.31±4.66 a	57.58±5.65 a	71.70±8.34 a
	400	37.5	42.62±7.20 b	50.56±8.09 ab	65.36±5.71 ab
	500	30.0	39.77±2.53 b	46.65±3.70 bc	60.48±2.53 bc
22.4%螺虫乙酯悬浮剂 22.4% Spirotetramat SC	5 000	44.8	53.44±7.06 a	60.84±4.49 a	70.73±7.48 a

注:同列数据后标不同小写字母表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。

Note: Different lowercase letters after the data in the same column indicate a significant difference ( $P<0.05$ ).

### 3 讨论与结论

南疆枣瘿蚊发生动态在不同年份、不同地区之间存在一定差异。本研究发现,阿拉尔市和图木舒克市2022和2023年枣瘿蚊发生的高峰期均在5月上中旬和6月上中旬,因此,可在5月初和6月初进行药剂防控;7月底前后,枣园枣瘿蚊基本消失,且7—8月枣树以生殖生长为主,幼嫩叶片数量少、枣瘿蚊会在少数幼嫩枝条上集中发生,无需针对性防治。枣瘿蚊在南疆的发生情况之前就有报道,该地区枣瘿蚊在4月中下旬羽化,每年发生多个世代,主要危害枣树幼叶,5—6月份随着枣树抽叶而世代积累发生<sup>[15-17]</sup>,其中阿克苏地区2021年枣瘿蚊发生高峰期为5月初和5月下旬—6月初,而2022年发生的高峰期是5月中旬和6月上旬<sup>[18-19]</sup>。这与本研究的调查结果基本一致,但因气候、地域情况导致枣瘿蚊的发生时间略有差异,可根据田间枣瘿蚊实际发生情况灵活用药。

截至2023年10月,在中国农药信息网上未查到登记用于防控枣瘿蚊的农药信息。调查发现,实际生产中南疆枣农多使用吡虫啉、毒死蜱、高效氯氟氰菊酯等化学药剂防治枣瘿蚊。也有研究表明,吡虫啉<sup>[20]</sup>、螺虫乙酯<sup>[21]</sup>、啶虫脒<sup>[22]</sup>、毒死蜱<sup>[21]</sup>、高效氯氟氰菊酯<sup>[23]</sup>、溴氰菊酯<sup>[24]</sup>等化学农药对枣瘿蚊具有较好的防治效果。相对于化学药剂,可用于枣瘿蚊防治的生物药剂较少。贝莱斯芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus velezensis*)CE100可通过分泌蛋白酶降解枣瘿蚊幼虫表皮的几丁质,用于防控枣瘿蚊<sup>[25]</sup>;WANG等<sup>[26]</sup>和马光皇等<sup>[27]</sup>在新疆枣瘿蚊中发现,枣瘿蚊图尔病毒(DjTV-2a)可直接侵染枣瘿蚊,这是值得进一步开发的新型生物农药资源。本研究结果表明,给药后7 d,0.3%苦参碱水剂和1.5%除虫菊素水乳剂在田间对枣瘿蚊的防效较好,与22.4%螺虫乙酯推荐用量的防效相当,值得推广应用。

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