

# 草地贪夜蛾在云南德宏州甘蔗上的 生物学习性及为害状观察

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**摘要** 自草地贪夜蛾 2019 年 1 月入侵我国云南普洱、德宏和保山后, 2019 年 4 月 17 日在德宏州陇川县首次发现草地贪夜蛾为害甘蔗苗。田间调查结果表明, 云南省甘蔗主栽区陇川县的 5 个乡镇均发生草地贪夜蛾为害, 单作田被害株率为 2.49%, 幼虫数为 0.07 头/m<sup>2</sup>。不同乡镇甘蔗苗的被害株率存在显著差异 ( $F=2.918$ ,  $P=0.042$ ), 但宿根蔗和新植蔗的被害株率无显著差异 ( $F=3.551$ ,  $P=0.072$ )。在盈江县甘蔗主栽区平原镇的 3 个村民小组均有草地贪夜蛾发生为害, 甘蔗与玉米间作田甘蔗和玉米的被害株率分别是 10.07% 和 60.11%, 百株虫量分别是 2.82 头和 23.97 头, 甘蔗和玉米的被害株率 ( $t=3.221$ ,  $P=0.032$ ) 和百株虫量 ( $t=3.975$ ,  $P=0.016$ ) 均存在显著性差异。甘蔗间作玉米田与甘蔗单作田相比, 间作田甘蔗的被害株率显著高于单作田 ( $t=4.728$ ,  $P=0.0$ )。草地贪夜蛾田间发生世代重叠严重。幼虫主要取食蔗苗的叶片、生长点和茎基部, 1~3 龄幼虫潜藏在蔗苗心叶中取食叶肉, 4~6 龄幼虫白天喜潜藏于土壤表层蛀食蔗苗茎基部造成枯心苗, 高龄幼虫还会咬断蔗苗生长点形成断苗, 啃食蔗叶形成缺刻或孔洞。草地贪夜蛾的为害可影响甘蔗的正常生长并造成一定的产量损失。

**关键词** 草地贪夜蛾; 甘蔗; 生物学习性; 为害

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## Biological characteristics and damage symptoms of fall armyworm, *Spodoptera frugiperda*, on sugarcane in Dehong prefecture of Yunnan province

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**Abstract** The fall armyworm caused leaf damage on sugarcane seedlings by feeding was firstly observed on April 17, 2019 in Longchuan county of Dehong prefecture since its invasion into Puer city, Dehong prefecture and Baoshan city of Yunnan province in China in January, 2019. Field study showed that fall armyworm occurred on sugarcane in five towns of Longchuan county, the main area for sugarcane cultivation in Yunnan province. The plant damage rate by fall armyworm and the number of larvae per square meters in sugarcane field (single cropping pattern) were 2.49% and 0.07 individuals, respectively. The damage rate caused by fall armyworm on sugarcane were significantly different among five towns ( $F=2.918$ ,  $P=0.042$ ), but no significant difference was observed

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in the damage rate between ratooning sugarcane and the newly planted sugarcane ( $F=3.551, P=0.072$ ). Fall armyworm infesting sugarcane and maize (sugarcane-maize cropping pattern) was observed in the three villages of Pingyuan town, another main area of sugarcane cultivation in Yunnan province. The damage percentage on sugarcane and maize plants were 10.07% and 60.11%, respectively. The number of larvae per 100 plants on sugarcane and maize were 2.82 and 23.97 individuals, respectively. Significant differences were recorded on the damage rate ( $t=3.221, P=0.032$ ) and the number of larvae per 100 plants ( $t=3.975, P=0.016$ ). In addition, the damage rate on sugarcane in a sugarcane-maize cropping pattern was significantly higher than that in sugarcane single cropping pattern ( $t=4.728, P=0.0$ ). There was a considerable overlapping in fall armyworm generations in sugarcane field. Fall armyworm larvae feed different parts of the sugarcane plants, such as leaves, growing point and underground plant part. Young larvae (1st—3rd instar) tend to infest the whorl and mostly feed the mesophyll. Older larvae (4th—6th instar) dwell in soil surface during daytime and burrow into the underground plant part, causing serious damage to the seedlings. The older larvae also prefer the leaves of the sugarcane seedlings, resulting mass of holes and ragged edges in leaves, and even break seedlings by cutting growing point. In conclusion, fall armyworm's damage on sugarcane has an adverse impact on cultivation and yield.

**Key words** *Spodoptera frugiperda*; sugarcane; biological characteristics; damage

草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda* (J. E. Smith),也称秋黏虫,隶属于鳞翅目 Lepidoptera,夜蛾科 Noctuidae,为一种多食性害虫<sup>[1]</sup>。其幼虫能取食玉米、高粱、甘蔗和小麦等 76 属 353 种植物<sup>[2]</sup>。成虫繁殖能力强,传播距离远、飞行速度快<sup>[3-5]</sup>,每晚可飞行 100 km,最远可达 1 600 km<sup>[6]</sup>。草地贪夜蛾原产于美洲热带和亚热带地区,目前广泛分布于美洲大陆<sup>[7]</sup>、非洲大部国家及亚洲部分国家<sup>[8]</sup>。2016 年 1 月在非洲尼日利亚和加纳首次发现草地贪夜蛾入侵为害<sup>[9]</sup>,2018 年 5 月其入侵印度卡纳塔克邦<sup>[10]</sup>,2018 年 12 月入侵缅甸<sup>[11]</sup>。我国于 2019 年 1 月在云南省普洱市江城县首次发现<sup>[12]</sup>,同年 1 月 14 日,在芒市、瑞丽市、陇川县、盈江县的鲜食冬玉米上发现<sup>[13]</sup>。4 月 17 日在德宏州陇川县首次发现其为害甘蔗苗。

德宏州是我国滇西南重要的蔗糖生产基地,是国家发展甘蔗产业的优势主产区之一。甘蔗是该州经济发展、农业增产、农民增收的支柱产业。2018 年全州甘蔗种植面积达 5.69 万 hm<sup>2</sup>,产量 370.51 万 t,产值达 40.86 亿元。草地贪夜蛾扩散蔓延为害将对甘蔗产业造成一定影响。据报道,在印度草地贪夜蛾造成的甘蔗被害株率为 2%~5%<sup>[14]</sup>,对甘蔗生产造成一定影响。截至 2019 年 5 月,据不完全统计,德宏州甘蔗田草地贪夜蛾发生面积 0.7 万 hm<sup>2</sup>。为了及时掌握草地贪夜蛾在甘蔗上的发生为害情况,明确其在甘蔗上的生物学和为害习性,作者等在德宏州甘蔗主栽区陇川县和盈江县开展了田间调查,为有效防治草地贪夜蛾提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 草地贪夜蛾的为害调查

2019 年 5 月 5 日—15 日对陇川县甘蔗主栽区的 5 个乡镇 29 个村民小组的甘蔗田进行了系统调查,该县的甘蔗主要采用开沟条栽,行距 1.0~1.1 m,沟深 0.3~0.4 m,沟底宽 0.25~0.35 m,每 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 种植 3 000~5 000 段双芽,有效茬为 4 500~7 000 条。在每行政村随机抽取 3 块新植蔗田和宿根蔗田采用五点取样法调查,每田每点顺序调查 100 株甘蔗苗,查看草地贪夜蛾为害的甘蔗株数,同时每点随机抽取 1 m<sup>2</sup> 调查蔗苗和土壤中的草地贪夜蛾幼虫数量。

2019 年 5 月 14 日—25 日对盈江县平原镇农场管委会 2 队、农场管委会 4 队和曹木亮 3 个村民小组的甘蔗间作玉米田块开展了系统调查。该镇的甘蔗种植技术及种植密度同陇川县。间作玉米行距 1.0~1.1 m,株距 0.2~0.3 m。从每个村民小组中随机抽取 3 块宿根甘蔗玉米间作田,采用五点取样法取样,每块田每点量取 5 m<sup>2</sup> 土地面积,分别调查甘蔗和玉米的被害株数及草地贪夜蛾幼虫数量。

### 1.2 数据统计分析

根据调查数据计算草地贪夜蛾的为害株率。

$$\text{为害株率} = \frac{\text{被害株数}}{\text{调查株数}} \times 100\%.$$

甘蔗单作田被害株率和幼虫量采用 SPSS 中邓肯氏新复极差法统计分析。甘蔗玉米间作模式下,被害株率和百株幼虫量采用独立性 *t* 检验统计分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 草地贪夜蛾在甘蔗上的生物学习性

田间调查表明,草地贪夜蛾在甘蔗苗上世代重叠严重,成虫白天潜藏在甘蔗叶背面及杂草间,夜晚进行求偶交尾活动,喜产卵于叶片背面。初孵幼虫喜吐丝,可随风转移到周边和附近蔗苗上为害,1~3龄幼虫取食蔗苗心叶肉,留下一层薄膜,呈半透明状“窗孔”,4~6龄幼虫啃食蔗叶形成缺刻或孔洞(图1a),或切断蔗苗生长点形成断苗(图1b和c),钻蛀蔗苗茎基部,造成孔洞使蔗苗干枯(图1d),形成枯心苗(图1e),与小地老虎为害相似。初孵幼虫白天喜潜藏于蔗苗心叶中,大龄幼虫白天喜潜藏于土壤表层里(图1f)。



a: 叶片缺刻和孔洞; b: 幼虫取食心叶; c: 幼虫咬断生长点; d: 甘蔗地下基部; e: 枯心苗; f: 土壤中的老熟幼虫  
a: Ragged edges and holes on leaves; b: Eating whorl leaves; c: Cutting off growth point; d: Underground plant parts; e: Dead heart seedling; f: Mature larvae in soil

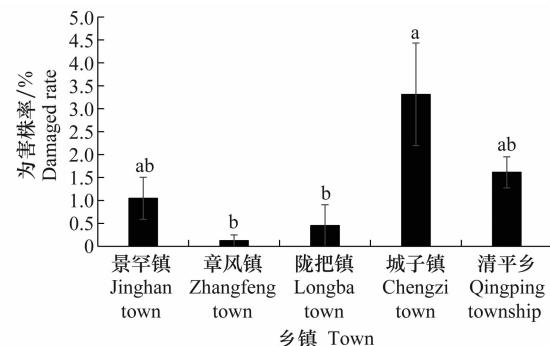
图1 草地贪夜蛾在甘蔗上的田间为害状

Fig. 1 Field symptoms of sugarcane damaged by fall armyworm

### 2.2 草地贪夜蛾在甘蔗上的为害情况

田间调查表明,草地贪夜蛾在陇川县的景罕镇、章风镇、陇把镇、城子镇和清平乡5个乡镇17个村小组发生不同程度的为害,甘蔗平均被害株率为2.49%,最高为10.50%,最低为0.17%,平均幼虫数

为0.07头/m<sup>2</sup>,最多为0.50头/m<sup>2</sup>,最少为0.17头/m<sup>2</sup>(表1)。5个乡镇的被害株率不同,存在着显著差异( $F=2.918, P=0.042$ ),被害最重的为城子镇,平均为3.31%(图2)。在调查的29个村小组中,有12个村小组的宿根蔗发生草地贪夜蛾为害,有13个村小组的新种甘蔗被害,平均被害率分别为2.03%和4.72%,但无显著差异( $F=3.551, P=0.072$ )(图3)。



柱上不同小写字母表示差异显著。下同  
Different small letters indicate significant difference. The same below

图2 陇川县五乡镇草地贪夜蛾在甘蔗上的发生为害情况

Fig. 2 Occurrence and damage of fall armyworm on sugarcane in five towns of Longchuan county

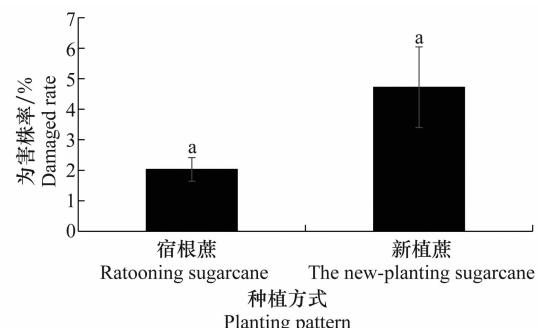


图3 草地贪夜蛾对宿根蔗和新植蔗的为害比较

Fig. 3 Comparison of fall armyworm damage on the ratooning and new-planting sugarcane

### 2.3 草地贪夜蛾对间作和单作甘蔗的为害

田间调查表明,在盈江县平原镇农管委会2队、农管委会4队和曹木亮3个村民小组的甘蔗、玉米间作田,草地贪夜蛾均发生不同程度的为害,上述3个调查点甘蔗、玉米的被害率分别为9.47%和38.59%、6.51%和89.89%、14.23%和51.84%。甘蔗、玉米上的百株虫量分别为5.13头和13.60头、1.18头和29.37头、2.15头和28.95头。甘蔗和玉米的平均被害率分别为10.07%和60.11%,平均百株虫量分别为2.82头和23.97头。甘蔗和玉米的被害株率( $t=3.221, P=0.032$ )和百株虫量均在显著性差异( $t=3.975, P=0.016$ )(图4)。

表 1 陇川县草地贪夜蛾为害甘蔗的田间调查

Table 1 Field survey of fall armyworm damage on sugarcane in Longchuan county

调查地点 Survey site	海拔/m Altitude	经度/E East longitude	纬度/N North latitude	被害株率/% Damaged rate	幼虫数/头·m <sup>-2</sup> No. of larva
景罕镇曼面村宏光社 Hongguang village group, Manmian village, Jinghan town	944	97°51'45"	24°14'13"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
景罕镇广等村昌乐村民小组 Lüle village group, Guangdeng village, Jinghan town	941	97°51'23"	24°13'52"	3.17±2.46	0.33±0.33
景罕镇广等村多晃村民小组 Duohuang village group, Guangdeng village, Jinghan town	946	97°50'29"	24°12'44"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
景罕镇景罕村景眼村民小组 Jinggen village group, Jinghan village, Jinghan town	940	97°53'13"	24°15'41"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
景罕镇广宋村弄帽村民小组 Nongmao village group, Guangsung village, Jinghan town	949	97°54'31"	24°16'51"	1.33±0.88	0.00±0.00
景罕镇芒晃村芒晃村民小组 Manghuang village group, Manghuang village, Jinghan town	950	97°52'04"	24°16'54"	0.83±0.54	0.00±0.00
景罕镇芒晃村坡坎村民小组 Pokan village group, Manghuang village, Jinghan town	928	97°51'28"	24°16'39"	2.00±2.00	0.00±0.00
章风镇跌撒村弄洪村民小组 Nonghong village group, Diesa village, Zhangfeng town	936	97°44'44"	24°11'43"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
章风镇跌撒村贺闷村民小组 Hemen village group, Diesa village, Zhangfeng town	958	97°43'46"	24°13'25"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
章风镇拉勐村拉勐傣社 Lamengdai village group, Lameng village, Zhangfeng town	962	97°44'57"	24°14'50"	0.50±0.50	0.00±0.00
章风镇拉勐村拉勐汉社 Lamenghan village group, Lameng village, Zhangfeng town	942	97°45'12"	24°15'02"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
陇把镇拉勐村南寨村民小组 Nansai village group, Lameng village, Longba town	943	97°47'22"	24°15'41"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
陇把镇弄贯村滇寨村民小组 Diansai village group, Nongguan village, Longba town	935	97°49'10"	24°15'15"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
陇把镇弄贯村光相村民小组 Guangxiang village group, Nongguan village, Longba town	931	97°50'35"	24°15'33"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
陇把镇邦湾村龙塘坝村民小组 Longtangba village group, Bangwan village, Longba town	959	97°51'53"	24°18'52"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
陇把镇户岛村麻达村民小组 Mada village group, Hudao village, Longba town	976	97°49'20"	24°19'01"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
陇把镇邦外村弄贤三社 Nongxiansan village group, Bangwai village, Longba town	977	97°47'34"	24°18'11"	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00
陇把镇邦外村弄贤八社 Nongxianba village group, Bangwai village, Longba town	961	97°47'39"	24°17'28"	3.17±2.32	0.00±0.00
城子镇赛号村朋生村民小组 Pengsheng village group, Saihao village, Chengzi town	947	97°55'40"	24°18'26"	1.33±0.88	0.00±0.00
城子镇姐午村姐午村民小组 Jiewu village group, Jiewu village, Chengzi town	956	97°54'59"	24°19'17"	10.50±7.02	0.50±0.34
城子镇姐午村丙印村民小组 Bingyin village group, Jiewu village, Chengzi town	954	97°53'42"	24°18'12"	2.83±1.30	0.17±0.17
城子镇姐午村顺怕村民小组 Shunpa village group, Jiewu village, Chengzi town	947	97°53'27"	24°17'44"	3.50±1.59	0.00±0.00
城子镇姐午村杞木窝村民小组 Qimuwo village group, Jiewu village, Chengzi town	949	97°53'46"	24°17'27"	2.17±1.45	0.00±0.00
城子镇巴达村麻栗坝村民小组 Maliba village group, Bada village, Chengzi town	1 028	97°59'08"	24°24'18"	4.17±2.61	0.17±0.17
城子镇新寨村允晃村民小组 Yunhuang village group, Xinzhai village, Chengzi town	955	97°56'06"	24°21'26"	1.83±1.83	0.00±0.00
城子镇姐午村弄过村民小组 Nongguo village group, Jiewu village, Chengzi town	936	97°54'45"	24°18'41"	0.17±0.17	0.00±0.00
清平乡广外村帮批村民小组 Bangpi village group, Guangwai village, Qingping township	993	97°59'52"	24°26'14"	1.67±1.12	0.00±0.00
清平乡清平村芒帮村民小组 Mangbang village group, Qingping village, Qingping township	1 019	98°1'28"	24°27'34"	1.00±0.82	0.00±0.00
清平乡六昆村六昆村民小组 Lukun village group, Lukun village, Qingping township	1 035	98°2'05"	24°29'03"	2.17±1.52	0.00±0.00

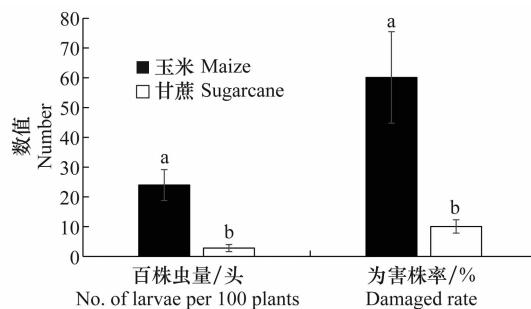


图4 甘蔗和玉米间种模式对草地贪夜蛾幼虫数量及其为害的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of sugarcane-maize intercropping system on the number of fall armyworm larvae and their damage

甘蔗间作玉米和甘蔗单作时,甘蔗的被害率分别为10.07%和2.49%,间作甘蔗被害株率显著高于单作甘蔗被害株率( $t=4.728, P=0.0$ ) (图5)。

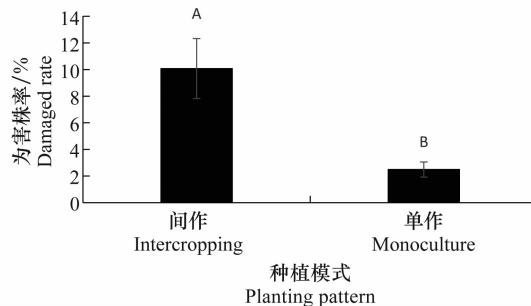


图5 草地贪夜蛾对与玉米间作甘蔗和单作甘蔗的为害比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of fall armyworm damage on sugarcane in intercropping with maize and monoculture pattern

### 3 讨论

草地贪夜蛾在甘蔗上的生活习性与在玉米上不同,在甘蔗苗上,草地贪夜蛾大龄幼虫有潜藏于土壤表层的习性,并蛀食为害蔗苗茎基部,造成蔗苗枯心,形成枯心苗。到目前为止,在玉米上未见报道此特性。甘蔗出苗及苗期生长缓慢,从下种到封行,或宿根蔗收获后到下一茬封行要经历3~4个月,同时甘蔗行距较宽,甘蔗与玉米间作可提高甘蔗田复种指数,提高经济效益<sup>[15]</sup>。甘蔗间作玉米是云南省甘蔗种植中普遍采用的种植模式<sup>[16]</sup>,该模式在广西、海南等地也被广泛采用。甘蔗间作玉米能有效提高天敌昆虫的数量,有效控制亚洲玉米螟的为害<sup>[17]</sup>。我们调查发现,在甘蔗与玉米间作田中,草地贪夜蛾更趋向取食玉米,对甘蔗的为害较轻,但间作的甘蔗苗被害株率比单作田甘蔗的被害株率高很多,这也许与间作的玉米能吸引来更多的草地贪夜蛾产卵有

关。利用与玉米间作来提高甘蔗田复种指数,提高经济效益,减轻亚洲玉米螟为害的同时也要关注草地贪夜蛾为害甘蔗的情况,还应研究甘蔗间作玉米时,草地贪夜蛾对玉米的为害与其对单作玉米的为害相比是否减轻的问题。

甘蔗生长过程中,田间管理技术直接影响甘蔗病虫害的发生及产量损失。当地的种植气候决定当时的田间农事操作。在每年的4—5月份,正是德宏州宿根蔗和新植蔗培土施肥防治病虫害的关键时期,按当地的田间管理技术,每667 m<sup>2</sup>施用复合肥60~100 kg、普通过磷酸钙30 kg、尿素20 kg等肥料和每667 m<sup>2</sup>施用40%氯虫·噻虫嗪水分散粒剂40 g或0.4%氯虫苯甲酰胺颗粒剂2 kg+2%吡虫啉颗粒剂2 kg或4%吡·毒颗粒剂2 kg等农药,同时施在蔗苗基部然后培土,这样既能满足甘蔗肥水需求,又能较好地防治甘蔗的主要害虫。在草地贪夜蛾的调查研究中,发现景罕镇、章风镇和陇把镇3个调查点的大部分甘蔗已培土,而城子镇和清平乡2个点的大部分甘蔗还没有培土,这很可能是导致草地贪夜蛾在当地发生为害严重的关键因素。当地甘蔗培土施肥防治病虫害的管理技术对防治为害宿根蔗草地贪夜蛾的效果需进一步探索。

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我国又一个“北迁南回,周年循环”的重大迁飞性害虫<sup>[13]</sup>。现有研究认为,3—5月,长江以南是其北进的必经之地和主要的降落地,此时,我国大部分地区玉米尚未种植。当优势寄主食物匮乏,而虫源种群密度较高时,存在草地贪夜蛾为害小麦的风险。而这个时期也正是我国黄淮海麦区和长江中下游麦区小麦的返青至收获期,是小麦生产的关键时期。如果此时草地贪夜蛾在该区域小麦上定殖为害,必将影响小麦安全生产,更重要的是,在小麦上繁殖的草地贪夜蛾种群会对黄淮海夏玉米和北方春玉米造成更大的为害。因此在我国安徽、江苏、湖北等中部省份应对草地贪夜蛾进行全年监测和防治,目前,国外登记在玉米和小麦上的防治草地贪夜蛾的药剂包括灭多威和高效氯氰菊酯。

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