

我国豇豆蓟马研究进展及综合防控措施

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摘要 豇豆 *Vigna unguiculata* 喜温喜光, 是一种适合在我国南方种植的豆科蔬菜。长期以来, 豇豆病虫害多发重发, 其中, 蓟马是豇豆上最主要和最顽固的害虫之一。传统的化学防治方法对蓟马的防治效果常常不理想, 并易造成农药残留问题。本文概述了我国豇豆产业的种植情况和以蓟马为主的病虫害问题及豇豆蓟马研究现状, 并从农艺措施、理化诱控、生物防治、化学防治和抗性治理角度总结了豇豆蓟马的综合防治技术。最后, 从构建豇豆蓟马的有害生物综合治理(integrated pest management, IPM)技术体系、加强基础研究和防控技术产品开发、建立科学用药和农药监管制度3个方面提出建议, 以期为我国豇豆产业的绿色可持续发展提供参考。

关键词 豇豆; 蓟马; 防控技术; IPM

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Research progress on thrips in Chinese cowpea and integrated control measures

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Abstract Cowpea, *Vigna unguiculata* L., a leguminous vegetable, is more suitable for cultivation in the south of China. Diseases and insect pests frequently and severely occurred on cowpea, with thrips being a major persistent pest. Traditional chemical methods are often ineffective in controlling thrips and may lead to pesticide residue problems. This review summarized the cowpea industry in China, the challenges posed by diseases and pests on cowpea, focusing on thrips and its current research status. Integrated control measures for thrips on cowpea were

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also outline, including agronomic methods, physical and chemical inducements, biological control, chemical control and resistance management. Finally, we put forward suggestions in three areas: constructing an IPM system for cowpea thrips, strengthening basic research and developing control products against thrips, and implementing a scientific use and supervision system for pesticides. It aims to serve as a reference for promoting the green and sustainable development of the cowpea industry in China.

Key words cowpea; thrips; control measures; IPM

1 我国豇豆产业发展现状

1.1 豇豆种植情况

豇豆 *Vigna unguiculata* L., 原产于西非, 主要分布在热带和亚热带地区, 包括亚洲、非洲、中南美洲以及南欧和美国部分地区, 不少于 45 个国家有种植, 面积约 1 450 万 hm^2 , 平均年产量 620 万 $\text{t}^{[1]}$ 。在我国, 豇豆俗称角豆、带豆、挂豆角, 是热带和亚热带省份重要的经济作物, 主要种植区为海南、广东、广西、福建和云南, 总种植面积超过 67 万 hm^2 , 年产量约 150 万 $\text{t}^{[2-3]}$ 。全国统计年鉴中, 将豇豆单独列出的仅有海南省。根据海南省统计年鉴数据, 近 5 年来, 海南豇豆平均每年种植面积 2.17 万 hm^2 , 年产量 55.1 万 t , 平均单产 1 700 $\text{kg}/667\text{m}^2$ 。其中, 2022 年为 2.31 万 hm^2 , 年产量 58.2 万 t 。

1.2 豇豆主要病虫害问题

豇豆在生长过程中常受到各种病虫害的侵害, 如枯萎病、叶霉病、锈病、病毒病、蓟马、斑潜蝇、豆荚螟、蚜虫、粉虱、叶螨等。我国南方温暖潮湿的气候环境加剧了病虫害的发生和危害^[3]。近年来, 随着种植制度的变化和持续的化学用药, 蓟马和斑潜蝇等小型害虫逐渐取代豆荚螟演替为豇豆上的主要害虫^[4], 成为困扰豇豆产业发展的重要因素, 也是农药残留问题的重要诱因之一。

蓟马是缨翅目 Thysanoptera 蓟马科 Thripidae 昆虫, 主要通过锉吸式口器吸食植物汁液, 雌虫还可以通过产卵器将卵产至幼嫩植物组织内, 使植物褪绿成铁锈色、花朵不能展开, 严重影响农作物产量与品质^[4-9]。由于蓟马虫体微小、世代周期短、繁殖力高、抗药性强, 尤其是其为害隐蔽, 经常躲避在心叶、幼荚和花中, 导致化学农药防治难度增加且效果不理想, 一旦发生, 很难根除。从世界范围看, 豇豆上的蓟马种类主要有普通大蓟马(又名豆大蓟马) *Megalurothrips usitatus* (Bagnall)^[4]、花蓟马 *Frankliniella intonsa* (Trybom)^[10]、丝大蓟马 *Megalurothrips sjostedti* (Trybom)^[11]、小鬃蓟马

Thrips parvispinus (Karny)^[12]、瓜蓟马(又名棕榈蓟马) *Thrips palmi* Karny^[13]、黄胸蓟马 *Thrips hawaiiensis* (Morgan)^[14]、烟蓟马 *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman^[15] 和梳缺花蓟马 *Frankliniella schultzei* (Trybom)^[16] 等。从国内外报道的现状看, 国外(主要是非洲)研究最多的是丝大蓟马。我国和东南亚国家研究最多的是普通大蓟马^[17]。在我国, 豇豆上的蓟马有 4 种: 普通大蓟马、花蓟马、瓜蓟马和黄胸蓟马, 其中普通大蓟马为优势种^[18], 该蓟马最早于 1987 年在我国台湾大豆上报道其发生为害^[19], 1999 年在福建被报道^[20], 之后在云南的柑橘和三叶草上采集到^[21-22], 但因未造成严重危害并未受到重视, 直到对海南豇豆为害严重, 制约了豇豆产业安全生产, 才引起人们的广泛关注和高度重视。在海南, 普通大蓟马在冬季豇豆的整个生育期均可发生且维持在较高数量水平^[23-24], 花蓟马主要发生在豇豆开花/结荚期^[10, 18]。近年来, 普通大蓟马对豇豆造成的危害逐渐扩大, 在气候变暖的影响下, 出现了为害持续时间延长、地理范围北移和为害作物面积扩大等现象。

2 我国豇豆蓟马的研究概况

在 Web of Science 上检索主题词“cowpea thrips”, 截至 2023 年 1 月, 全球共发表学术论文 354 篇, 其中, 收录中文论文(带有英文摘要)18 篇。从中国知网(CNKI)检索主题词“豇豆蓟马”, 截至 2022 年 11 月, 中国学者发表学术论文 140 余篇。从发表学术论文的角度比较, 中国关于豇豆蓟马的研究占全球的 40%。参与发表论文的机构有 20 余家, 包括科研院所、高校、植保推广和企业等部门。其中, 发文量在 10 篇以上的机构依次为中国热带农业科学院环境与植物保护研究所、海南大学、华南农业大学和海南省三亚市南繁科学技术研究院。根据国内发表论文的资助项目看, 支持豇豆蓟马研究和防治的项目主要包括国家科技支撑计划、国家自然科学基金、国家重点研发计划、国家星火计划等国家

级项目,海南省自然科学基金为代表的省部级项目以及地区和高校专项等项目。

综合 Web of Science 和中国知网中中国学者发表的相关论文,95%以上均以中文形式报道。从报道的内容看,主要分为4个主题:1)豇豆蓟马的基本生物学和发生规律。普通大蓟马作为豇豆上的优势种,其最适发育温度为25~30℃。以三亚、陵水、乐东等为代表的海南地区,冬春季(当年12月至翌年3月)的温度为蓟马的大量繁殖、暴发为害提供了有利条件,其发生高峰期在豇豆盛花期,且呈聚集分布。2)豇豆蓟马的抗药性监测。从文献报道的结果看,目前豇豆蓟马对多种化学农药产生了不同程度的抗性,且不同区域的抗性水平有差异,可选的有效药剂越来越少。3)豇豆蓟马的药剂筛选和田间防效。由于豇豆蓟马的抗药性问题以及不同区域的用药种类和施药习惯的差异,多种化学农药复配成为一些区域的主要用药方式。4)豇豆蓟马的综合防控技术。国内报道的措施主要包括:a. 以田间除草、调节作物种植密度、加强水肥管理为主的农业防治;b. 以防虫网和粘虫板为主的物理防治;c. 以科学用药为主的化学防治;d. 以保护、繁殖、释放优势天敌为主的生物防治。综上所述,我国农业科研人员的研究主要是面向经济主战场、面向国家重大需求,以解决豇豆生产中的蓟马为害问题为目标,为种植户提供技术指导,为农业部门决策提供参考。

3 豇豆蓟马防控技术

3.1 农艺措施

农艺措施被认为是最经济、最安全、且最容易联合其他防治措施整合到有害生物综合治理(integrated pest management, IPM)体系中^[25]的方法,也最容易被农民接受。合理间(轮)作以及调节种植密度和时间是农艺措施中最常用的害虫治理技术^[26]。在豇豆蓟马的治理中,将豇豆与禾本科作物,如玉米和高粱间作,可营造不利于蓟马发生的环境从而显著降低其田间密度^[27-31]。从实践来看,高密度种植豇豆有利于蓟马发生^[32],而豇豆与玉米按1:1行间作种植可获得最低的害虫发生密度^[33]。

种植抗虫品种是有效治理豇豆蓟马的策略,且

具有环境友好、低成本和可持续控害的特点^[34],因而被认为前景广阔^[35]。然而,抗虫治理技术的核心是抗虫种质资源的鉴定和筛选。非洲是世界上豇豆的主要种植区,种植历史悠久,贡献了90%以上的面积^[36],同时,非洲也有着丰富的种质资源,很多品种被鉴定对豇豆蓟马有着很好的抗性并用于蓟马防治实践^[34-35, 37-41]和遗传育种^[34-35, 42-43]。

3.2 理化诱控技术

防虫网遮挡是抵御外源蓟马种群进入露地栽培豇豆的一项简易且实用的物理措施。从防治实践看,该措施可分为2种,分别是半包围式和全包围式,前者是防虫网沿着豇豆地外延围一圈而上部敞露,后者是防虫网将整个豇豆地沿着外围和上端全部笼罩。防虫网的高度一般为2~3 m,60~80目(“目”指的是每英寸筛网上的孔眼数目,60目和80目对应的孔径分别约为0.25 mm和0.18 mm)。防虫网的支架材质主要是竹竿或钢管。从蓟马的防治效果看,全包围式优于半包围式。海南地区的研究表明,用80目防虫网分别采取半包围和全包围式处理,豇豆采收期分别延长7 d和14 d,产量分别提高56.5%和50.1%。与全包围防虫网处理相比,半包围防虫网中豇豆叶绿素指数显著升高^[44]。综合考虑防治效果、经济成本、作物长势、豇豆产量、农事操作等,半包围式更具有推广应用潜力。

利用昆虫的趋光性(视觉)和趋化性(嗅觉)特点开发出害虫的引诱剂(attractants)和驱避剂(repellents)可用于害虫的监测和防治^[45]。研究发现,普通大蓟马对蓝色和白色表现出强趋性^[46-47],在豇豆种植期,按照离地面1.2 m、每张间距13 m悬挂不同颜色的诱虫板(24 cm×20 cm),每隔7 d更换1次,平均每张蓝板上的蓟马数量达1 000余头,分别是白板和黄板的2倍和5倍^[47]。蓝板被广泛用于田间蓟马的监测和防治^[10, 48-49]。

昆虫信息素,如聚集性信息素,因其具有物种特异性、低浓度高活性且对环境安全的特点^[50],被广泛用于害虫监测、大量诱杀和交配干扰防治^[51]。目前,超过300种昆虫聚集信息素被鉴定^[52],然而只有5种蓟马的聚集信息素被鉴定,分别为西花蓟马 *Frankliniella occidentalis* (Pergande)^[53]、花蓟马^[54]、瓜蓟马^[55]、丝大蓟马^[56]和普通大蓟马^[51]。研究表明,西花蓟马和花蓟马的聚集信息素的主成分

相同,只是在一些组分的比例上存在差异^[57],而同为大蓟马属的丝大蓟马和普通大蓟马在聚集信息素的成分上迥异^[51,56],表现出种间特异性。最近的研究表明,田间应用丝大蓟马聚集信息素可显著增加其诱捕量^[58]。

基于寄主和非寄主植物信息化合物开发的引诱剂和驱避剂也被广泛用于害虫推-拉防治策略^[45]。豇豆挥发物 (*E*)-2-hexenal 对丝大蓟马具有显著的驱避作用,有望开发成驱避剂用于该蓟马的综合治理^[11]。非寄主植物柠檬香茅 *Cymbopogon citratus* 和印加孔雀草 *Tagetes minuta* 能够显著驱避丝大蓟马雌虫,其中 dihydrotageton, (*Z*)-3-hexenyl acetate, limonene 和 (*Z*)- β -ocimene 为主成分的混合物发挥了重要作用^[59]。对于信息素的识别,昆虫嗅觉系统起着关键作用。最近,鉴定出了普通大蓟马 2 个嗅觉蛋白(1 个气味结合蛋白 MusiOBP1 和 1 个化学感受蛋白 MusiCPS1),并明确了与配体(挥发物)的结合特性^[60]。

3.3 生物防治技术

生物防治是减少或替代化学农药使用的重要方法和路径。大量证据表明,捕食螨和小花蝽是蓟马最重要的 2 类天敌^[61]。巴氏新小绥螨 *Neoseiulus barkeri* 是一种广泛用于多种作物防治蓟马类害虫的商品化捕食螨^[62]。最近一项试验数据表明,在豇豆田以 400 头/m² 的密度释放巴氏新小绥螨对普通大蓟马的校正防效为 59.7%^[63]。斯氏钝绥螨 *Amblyseius swirskii* 对普通大蓟马若虫也有很好的捕食能力^[64]。东亚小花蝽 *Orius sauteri* 因对普通大蓟马的高捕食率(45.3 头/d)和取食后的高繁殖力(95.4 卵/雌)而有望用于该蓟马的田间治理^[65]。在对普通大蓟马的捕食试验中,淡翅小花蝽 *Orius tantillus* 表现出与东亚小花蝽相似的捕食能力^[66]。南方小花蝽 *O. strigicollis* 不仅在捕食能力上与上述 2 种小花蝽相当,而且更适应豇豆蓟马的发生环境(热带地区)(未发表资料),目前已实现商品化,因而更具有应用前景。最近在我国海南发现的海岛小花蝽 *Orius maxidentex* Ghauri 为中国新记录种^[67],因其对高温有较强的适应能力,对一些热带蓟马种类表现出控害优势^[68]。一些广食性天敌昆虫,如大草蛉 *Chrysopa pallens*^[69]、六斑月瓢虫 *Cheilomenes sex-maculata*^[70] 以及南亚大眼长蝽 *Geocoris ochropter-*

us 和西沙大眼长蝽 *Geocoris xishaensis*^[71] 都对普通大蓟马表现出较强的捕食能力,且大眼长蝽属天敌昆虫在多猎物系统中偏好取食蓟马^[72]。侧姬小蜂属 *Ceranisus* 的某些种类是蓟马的优势寄生蜂,如 *Ceranisus femoratus* 是豇豆蓟马的优势寄生蜂^[73],我们在海南豇豆地也发现一种寄生普通大蓟马的侧姬小蜂属 *Ceranisus* sp. 寄生蜂(未发表资料)。

虫生真菌是蓟马类害虫的另一类重要生防资源,已报道的有控害潜力的有球孢白僵菌 *Beauveria bassiana*、金龟子绿僵菌 *Metarhizium anisopliae*、玫烟色拟青霉 *Isaria fumosorosea* 和蜡蚧轮枝菌 *Akanthomyces lecanii* (根据蜡蚧菌的最新分类系统, *Lecanicillium* 归到了新属 *Akanthomyces* 中)等^[74]。研究表明,多个绿僵菌菌株对豇豆蓟马有潜在的应用前景^[75-79]。白僵菌对普通大蓟马和丝大蓟马也有较高的致病力^[80-81]。最近研究表明, *Akanthomyces attenuatus* 对普通大蓟马有较高致病力^[81-82]。虫生真菌与其他防治措施协同应用可显著增加对豇豆蓟马的防治效果,如绿僵菌可显著增加信息化合物(异烟酸甲酯和邻氨基苯甲酸甲酯)对丝大蓟马的诱捕量^[79,83-84],白僵菌可显著增加聚集信息素 (*R*)-lavandulyl 3-methylbutanoate 对丝大蓟马的诱捕量^[58]。另外,虫生真菌与生物源杀虫剂有很好的兼容性,并表现出对普通大蓟马的协同增效作用^[85-86]。

3.4 化学防治技术及抗性治理

化学农药因其高效、速效、广谱等特点成为害虫防治的主要措施甚至是唯一措施。我国豇豆上登记的农药品种很少^[87],但有机磷、有机氯、拟除虫菊酯、新烟碱以及多杀菌素类杀虫剂被广泛应用于豇豆蓟马的防治^[88-91]。一些高毒、选择性差的杀虫剂种类逐渐被禁用或限用,淘汰出市场,如某些有机磷和有机氯类杀虫剂在我国蔬菜上已被禁用或限用 (http://www.zzys.moa.gov.cn/gzdt/201911/t20191129_6332604.htm)。目前,多杀菌素类杀虫剂因对蓟马成虫和若虫的高活性表现出对豇豆蓟马较高的防治效果^[4,24,92-94],而螺虫乙酯因其高杀卵活性对豇豆蓟马也有较好的防效(未发表资料),且两者可协调配合使用。为了延长多杀菌素类杀虫剂在防治豇豆蓟马上的使用寿命,将其与其他杀虫剂进行复配是有效的方法之一^[95]。另外,将防

治药剂(乙基多杀菌素、噻虫嗪)与农药助剂进行混用可显著提高对豇豆蓟马的防效和实现减施农药的目的^[4, 96]。田间药效对比试验表明,豇豆花瓣张开时(7:00—9:00 am)施药可增加药剂与花内蓟马的接触,从而实现增效^[97]。

害虫抗药性是化学防治的突出问题。抗药性水平监测可为田间科学用药提供理论依据和科学指导。抗药性监测数据表明,普通大蓟马对常用防治药剂产生了不同程度的抗性且表现出地理差异性^[24, 98–100]。普通大蓟马具有发育速率快、繁殖力强、世代重叠严重等显著特点^[101–102],这些特性也促进了田间药剂选择压下抗药性的形成和发展。因此,豇豆蓟马的抗性治理策略应作为必要选项整合到 IPM 实施方案中。抗性监测、合理用药以及种植抗虫品种被认为是有效的蓟马抗性治理策略^[61]。

4 建议

“毒豇豆事件”引发广泛的媒体报道和社会关注,给我们的教训和启示是深远的,其背后的原因值得深思和探讨。当然,原因是多层次多方面的,其直接原因是农药残留超标。有文献报道从加强农药残留监测的角度进行了探讨^[103],本文从害虫防治技术和安全用药角度进行分析并提出建议。

4.1 构建豇豆蓟马的 IPM 技术体系

化学防治豇豆蓟马是诱发“毒豇豆事件”的重要原因。从防治实践来看,单一的化学防治措施难以实现理想的豇豆蓟马防治效果,因此,构建豇豆蓟马 IPM 技术体系势在必行。基于现有的单项防治技术,并借鉴非洲豇豆蓟马防控技术,推荐的 IPM 技术方案为:以推广种植抗虫品种为基础,发挥生物多样性控害技术在害虫防治中的作用,鼓励农户多样化种植,与其他作物(如玉米、高粱)进行间作,营造不利于蓟马发生的环境;聚集性信息素与蓝(白)色诱虫板或虫生真菌联用进行种群动态监测和大量诱杀;应用包括生物源农药在内的蓟马生物防治(温室或大棚淹没式释放天敌昆虫/捕食螨进行防治),加强田间种群和抗药性监测,在防治指标(7 头/花)^[104]指导下适时合理选择使用化学农药,可在一定程度上实现减施增效,但需要注意农药的混用和轮用以提高防效和延长药剂使用寿命。

4.2 加强基础研究和防控技术产品开发

目前,我国豇豆蓟马的发生规律、灾变机理并不

十分明确,且不同地区间存在差异,一些单项防治技术并不具有普适性,难以有效集成综合防控技术体系;在非洲,许多能抗蓟马的豇豆品种被评价鉴定,在我国尚未有抗性品种的鉴定登记;普通大蓟马的聚集性信息素已成功鉴定,但未开发出商业化产品;尽管生物防治显示出广阔的开发应用前景,但害虫生物防治的田间应用技术要求高,效果仍受到质疑,且可用的天敌种类十分有限、成本高昂;施药器械限制了施药技术的发展,有待开发雾滴更细、药液沉积和附着更好的施药器械等。因此,应加强对制约豇豆蓟马防控“卡脖子”问题的立项支持,引导基础研究和绿色防控产品的一体化推进。针对不同区域的发生特点,建立分区治理策略和相应的综合防控技术模式。

4.3 建立科学用药和农药监管制度

目前,豇豆病虫害的防治依然依赖于化学防治。豇豆是循环花序作物,这类作物的典型特点是花果同期,而豇豆蓟马主要发生在这一时期,主要为害花器。豇豆花瓣会在辰时(7:00—9:00)开放,这时施药可最大限度地接触到防治靶标(蓟马),以显著提高防效^[98]。而在实际中,每日辰时也正是采摘豇豆的时辰,与最佳喷施农药时间高度重叠,农户通常在采摘豇豆后施药,因而错过了最佳施药时间而导致防效不理想。此外,由于蓟马发育速率快、繁殖力强和易产生抗药性等特点,现有的化学防治效果达不到农户的心理预期,农户完全忽视农药安全间隔期和施用剂量要求,不断增加施药频次(蓟马发生高峰期间隔一天 1 次)和剂量(推荐剂量的数倍)。高强度的田间药剂选择进一步促进了蓟马抗药性的发展,形成恶性循环。另外,蓟马具有一定的跳跃和飞翔能力,可在不同田块中迁移,造成化学防治后的逃逸行为。

针对上述现实问题,可从管理和政策上采取措施。一是农业主管部门牵头制定发布《豇豆病虫害化学防治行业标准》,尤其是针对豇豆生长特点和蓟马发生规律,提出科学用药标准。通过政策引导、培训宣传、市场监管等措施,建立科学合理的用药制度;二是在豇豆主要种植区,将豇豆病虫害化学防治纳入统防统治社会化服务实施范围,政府安排专项防治经费给予补贴并列入财政支出预算;三是及时修订和严格执行现行农药管理领域相关法律法规,

提高对违法销售和违规使用农药行为的惩罚力度,做到令行禁止,确保科学安全用药。

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