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桃园茶翅蜡的发生危害与防治研究进展

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摘要: 随着农药减施等果园害虫绿色防控技术推广应用, 茶翅蜡 *Halyomorpha halys* 在重要的水果种植区域内危害日益严重, 有从次要害虫发展为主要害虫的趋势。而桃树作为少数茶翅蜡可以完成整个生活史的果树之一, 被害尤为严重。虽有化学药剂对茶翅蜡取得较好的防治效果, 但其飞行能力强, 易产生抗药等特点, 导致防治非常困难。因此, 对茶翅蜡的生物防治和生态调控方法愈发得到重视, 特别是天敌昆虫得到广泛研究和应用。茶翅蜡的主要天敌是寄生蜂, 利用天敌昆虫可以有效控制茶翅蜡的种群数量。此外, 基于茶翅蜡嗅觉行为反应构建的“推-拉”防控策略研究得以开展, 以达到对茶翅蜡种群的生态调控。本文综述了茶翅蜡对桃生产过程中的危害现状及特点、生态学习性及现阶段防治措施等, 并着重总结了针对茶翅蜡成虫的潜在生物防治方法, 为茶翅蜡的绿色防控提供新思路。

关键词: 茶翅蜡; 生物防治; 茶翅蜡沟卵蜂; 平腹小蜂; 推拉策略; 绿色防控

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Progress for occurrence and management of *Halyomorpha halys* in peach orchards

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Abstract: With the application of green pest control technologies for pesticide reduction, *Halyomorpha halys* is increasingly harmful in important fruit-growing areas, and there is a tendency to develop from secondary pests to main pests. The damage of peach trees is particularly serious, as it is one of the few fruit trees that can complete the whole life cycle of *H. halys*. *H. halys* is hard to manage because it is easy to develop resistance to chemical pesticides and also have strong flight ability. Therefore, the biological control and ecological regulation methods of *H. halys* have been paid more and more attention. Natural enemies was widely studied and applied, which can effectively control the population of *H. halys*, especially parasitoids. In addition, “push-pull” strategy based on the olfactory behavioral was carried out to achieve the ecological regulation of *H. halys*. This paper reviewed the harmful characteristics, current control measures of *H. halys*, and summarized the potential biological control methods for green control the adult of *H. halys*.

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茶翅蝽 *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål), 属半翅目 Hemiptera、蝽科 Pentatomidae 茶翅蝽属 *Halyomorpha*, 是一种重要的农林害虫, 已知寄主超过 300 多种, 包括大部分的经济作物种类, 对桃、梨、苹果等果树危害尤为严重 (Lee *et al.*, 2013)。茶翅蝽原产地分布于亚洲东部, 20 世纪 90 年代开始入侵美国和加拿大, 此后在欧洲多国相继被发现, 并有继续扩散成为世界性害虫的趋势 (Hoebeke and Carter, 2003; Garipey *et al.*, 2014; Haye *et al.*, 2014; Bariselli *et al.*, 2016)。随着茶翅蝽持续扩散, 重要的水果产区将受到严重的危害, 造成巨大的经济损失。茶翅蝽成虫在秋季喜欢躲在屋檐下, 受到外界刺激时, 会释放一种难闻的气味 (主成分为 5-ethyl-2 (5H)-furanone 和 (E)-2-decenal), 引起人类的不适反应, 严重影响到人们的正常生活 (Inkley, 2012; Mertz *et al.*, 2012; Solomon *et al.*, 2013)。

相较于果树上其他主要害虫, 茶翅蝽成虫、若虫对果实都具有危害性, 且其成虫、若虫寿命长, 危害时间跨度大, 严重影响果实的品质及产量 (Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009)。桃树对茶翅蝽全生活史都有吸引力, 是能够支持它完成整个生活史的少数寄主植物之一, 茶翅蝽的危害可贯穿桃树整个生育期, 部分地区危害率高达 90%, 严重影响桃的安全生产 (Leskey *et al.*, 2012a; Haye *et al.*, 2015a)。近年来, 国际上对茶翅蝽的发生规律和防治研究取得了一定的进展, 本文对茶翅蝽在桃树上的发生危害和防治研究进展进行综述, 以期对桃生产中茶翅蝽的防治提供借鉴和指导。

1 发生规律和危害特点

茶翅蝽在我国北方地区每年发生 1~2 代。北方地区 10 月上中旬随着气温的下降, 成虫在果园内及邻近的房屋内越冬, 尤其喜欢墙缝及屋檐等温暖避风的地方。翌年春天, 越冬茶翅蝽成虫开始扩散危害, 飞行磨试验结果显示雌雄成虫平均飞行距离是 2.08 km 和 2.44 km, 最远飞行距离是 117 km (Lee and Leskey, 2015; Wiman *et al.*, 2015), 若虫在田间 4~5 h 也可以移动 20 m, 同时还可以在垂直方向进行移动 (Lee *et al.*,

2014a; Acebes-Doria *et al.*, 2017)。

茶翅蝽主要刺吸危害植物的果实、嫩茎, 果实被危害后可能导致疤痕、凹陷或区域褪色、果实变形, 果实表面呈白色海绵状, 区域组织损伤内部可见变色肉 (Leskey *et al.*, 2009; Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009; Rice *et al.*, 2014)。桃挂果初期被茶翅蝽成虫取食, 对果实的危害最大 (Acebes-Doria *et al.*, 2016a)。此外, 茶翅蝽在桃园取食时, 表现一定的聚集行为, 当驻果率达到 10% 以上, 聚集效应更明显 (Hahn *et al.*, 2017)。茶翅蝽取食多寄主植物, 具有更强的适应性, 这可能是它们在田间具有强大扩散能力的主要原因 (Acebes-Doria *et al.*, 2016b), 尤其是成虫会在周围环境和桃园之间往返迁移, 导致园内茶翅蝽发生量的反复激增 (Joseph *et al.*, 2014)。茶翅蝽成虫和若虫皆具有出色的移动能力以及很强的适应性, 给其防治工作带来很大的困难。

2 防治方法

2.1 物理防治

灯诱是有效的监测害虫方法之一, 与绿光、橙光、红光和黄光相比, 白光对茶翅蝽成虫诱引效果最好 (Cambridge *et al.*, 2017)。除可见光外, 茶翅蝽对紫外光也有反应, 可利用昆虫的趋光性采用诱虫灯来灭杀茶翅蝽 (Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009)。

果实套袋技术是防治取食果实害虫的物理阻隔方法之一, 在果实套袋时, 采用大型袋子, 增加果实表面与袋子的距离, 才能够有效防止茶翅蝽吸食幼果 (张君明等, 2007)。

越冬期是茶翅蝽成虫防治的关键时期之一, 此时茶翅蝽虫口活动能力低, 且虫口聚集在越冬场所, 可在果园周围堆放砖头木头等, 或在桃树树干绑扎瓦楞纸等越冬装置诱集成虫, 再进行集中灭杀 (Inkley, 2012; Bergh *et al.*, 2017; 刘中芳等, 2018)。桃园合理利用越冬诱集装置, 是有效消灭茶翅蝽越冬成虫继而减少翌年春天茶翅蝽虫源的有效方法之一。

2.2 生物防治

2.2.1 天敌昆虫

利用天敌昆虫可以控制茶翅蝽的种群数量。

茶翅蜡主要天敌是寄生蜂,我国茶翅蜡卵期寄生蜂有 7 种,其中茶翅蜡沟卵蜂 *Trissolcus halyomorphae* (Yang) 是其优势天敌(仇兰芬等, 2009)。茶翅蜡沟卵蜂是一种专化性较强的寄生蜂,自然状态下,对茶翅蜡卵的平均寄生率达到 50%,对茶翅蜡起到重要的控制作用(Yang *et al.*, 2009)。除茶翅蜡沟卵蜂外,平腹小蜂 *Anastatus japonicus* (Ashmead) 对茶翅蜡卵也有很高的寄生率,且已经规模化繁殖并应用(吕欣等, 2009)。侯峥嵘等(2009)在北京平谷桃园释放平腹小蜂,对茶翅蜡起到很好的防控作用。自然条件下,茶翅蜡沟卵蜂与平腹小蜂寄生常混合发生,其混合寄生率最高达 90%(仇兰芬, 2010)。沟卵蜂的寄生能力要强于平腹小蜂,而从卵内的竞争来看,平腹小蜂的竞争能力强于沟卵蜂(仇兰芬和杨忠岐, 2010)。在茶翅蜡入侵地美洲, Cornelius *et al.* (2016) 调查发现了 6 种茶翅蜡卵的寄生蜂。茶翅蜡卵表面的化学物质对当地寄生蜂有很强的干扰作用,当地寄生蜂对茶翅蜡新鲜卵的寄生率很低(Ogburn *et al.*, 2016; Tognon *et al.*, 2017),仅有寄生蜂 *Trissolcus japonicus* 对茶翅蜡卵有较高的寄生率,可以用于茶翅蜡生物防治,围绕其生产繁殖的研究也在开展中(Mcintosh *et al.*, 2019)。欧洲本地寄生蜂 *Anastatus*

bifasciatus 对茶翅蜡新鲜卵有一定的寄生能力,可以在当地作为潜在的生防昆虫资源开发利用的对象(Haye *et al.*, 2015b)。

除寄生性天敌外,一些捕食性昆虫也可有效防治茶翅蜡。草蛉 *Chrysoperla carnea* (Stephens) 3 龄幼虫对茶翅蜡卵有捕食作用(Abram *et al.*, 2015)。Pote and Nielson (2017) 证实七星瓢虫 *Coccinella septempunctata* (Linnaeus) 和捕食蜡类 *Podisus maculiventris* (Say) 等天敌昆虫也可以降低茶翅蜡卵孵化率和低龄若虫成活率。棕头举腹蚁 *Crematogaster scutellaris* (Olivier) 对茶翅蜡成虫和卵没有致死作用,但各龄若虫有很好的控制作用,对 1~2 龄若虫致死率高达 85%~95%,具有很高的应用潜力(Castracani *et al.*, 2017)。Biddinger *et al.* (2017) 发现北美特有的一种黄蜂 *Bicyrtes quadrifasciata* (Say) 巢穴中 96% 的猎物是茶翅蜡若虫,因此该虫具有生物防治茶翅蜡的潜力。据统计,在美国有机作物园,20% 左右的茶翅蜡由天敌控制,主要为捕食性天敌取食茶翅蜡的卵,而我国茶翅蜡的捕食性天敌昆虫资源有待进一步挖掘(见表 1)。近年来随着我国有机桃园的面积不断增加,利用天敌昆虫防控茶翅蜡方法的研究与开发需要引起足够的重视。

表 1 国内外关于茶翅蜡不同发育阶段天敌昆虫的情况

Table 1 Natural enemies in domestic and abroad at different developmental stages of *Halyomorpha halys*

龄期 Age	天敌 Natural enemy			
	国内 Domestic	参考文献 References	国外 Abroad	参考文献 References
卵 Egg	茶翅蜡沟卵蜂 <i>Trissolcus halyomorpha</i>	仇兰芬等, 2009	<i>Trissolcus brochymenae</i>	Cornelius <i>et al.</i> , 2016
	沟卵蜂 <i>Trissolcus</i> sp.	仇兰芬等, 2009	<i>Trissolcus euschisti</i>	Cornelius <i>et al.</i> , 2016
	角槽黑卵蜂 <i>Telenomus</i> sp.	仇兰芬等, 2009	<i>Trissolcus japonicus</i>	Cornelius <i>et al.</i> , 2016
	黄足沟卵蜂 <i>Trissolcus flavipes</i>	张翠瞳等, 1993	<i>Telenomus podisi</i>	Cornelius <i>et al.</i> , 2016
	蜡卵金小蜂 <i>Acroclisoides</i> sp.	仇兰芬等, 2009	<i>Anastatus reduvii</i>	Cornelius <i>et al.</i> , 2016
	蜡卵跳小蜂 <i>Ooencyrtus</i> sp.	仇兰芬等, 2009	<i>Ooencyrtus johnsoni</i>	Cornelius <i>et al.</i> , 2016
	平腹小蜂 <i>Anastatus japonicus</i>	吕欣等, 2009	<i>Anastatus bifasciatus</i>	Haye <i>et al.</i> , 2015b
若虫 Nymph	小花蜡 <i>Orius</i> sp.	仇兰芬等, 2009	<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i>	Abram <i>et al.</i> , 2015
			<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Pote and Nielson, 2017
			<i>Podisus maculiventris</i>	Pote and Nielson, 2017
若虫 Nymph	蠊蜡 <i>Armachinensis</i>	仇兰芬等, 2009	<i>Crematogaster scutellaris</i>	Castracani <i>et al.</i> , 2017
	三突花蛛 <i>Misumena tricuspidata</i>	仇兰芬等, 2009	<i>Bicyrtes quadrifasciata</i>	Biddinger <i>et al.</i> , 2017

2.2.2 诱集植物

诱集植物可以吸引茶翅蜡成虫从而减少对目标作物的危害,也被用于田间茶翅蜡的防治中。Osakabe and Honda (2002) 发现早熟的黄豆品种可以有有效的吸引茶翅蜡,继而减轻中、晚熟品种上茶翅蜡的发生量。在有机农场,栽种高粱和向日葵对茶翅蜡具有显著的引诱效果,蛋白质免疫标记后采用谐波雷达监测发现,茶翅蜡喜爱长时间聚集在向日葵上,并吸食瓜子的汁液 (Nielsen *et al.*, 2016; Blaauw *et al.*, 2017)。因此,可在桃园合理种植向日葵诱集茶翅蜡,对诱集到的茶翅蜡集中无害化处理。诱集植物解决了茶翅蜡易扩散带来的防治难题,可以结合其他防治方法对茶翅蜡进行综合防控。

2.2.3 化学信息素

茶翅蜡化学信息素主要是茶翅蜡聚集素 (3S, 6S, 7R, 10S) -10, 11-epoxy-1-bisabolene-3-ol 和 (3R, 6S, 7R, 10S) -10, 11-epoxy-1-bisabolene-3-ol, 对越冬期的茶翅蜡成虫诱集作用明显 (Khrimian *et al.*, 2014)。斯氏珀蜡 *Plautia stali* (Scott) 聚集素 methyl (2E, 4E, 6Z) -2, 4, 6-decatrienoate 对茶翅蜡同样具有聚集作用,与茶翅蜡聚集素混合释放对茶翅蜡的吸引有显著增效作用,但对早春的茶翅蜡成虫几乎无诱集作用 (Weber *et al.*, 2014; Morrison *et al.*, 2017a, 2017b; Rice *et al.*, 2018)。近年来,随着人们越来越重视化学信息素的田间应用,茶翅蜡聚集素与斯氏珀蜡聚集素混合后缓释处理的研究,将有助于降低桃园越冬茶翅蜡成虫数量。

2.3 化学防治

张翠瞳等 (1993) 认为茶翅蜡成虫在果园活跃,飞翔能力强,易逃离致使药剂防治效果不好。而爬行能力较弱的若虫阶段,是化学农药歼灭的有利时机。此外,利用茶翅蜡在相对低的气温 (< 21℃) 行动能力较弱的特点,亦可在此期间喷施化学农药防治茶翅蜡 (李鑫等, 2007)。在卵孵化期和低龄若虫期,喷施溴氰菊酯乳油、高效氯氰菊酯乳油、噻虫嗪水分散粒剂以及阿维菌素乳油均可取得较好的防治效果 (Nielsen *et al.*, 2008a; Leskey *et al.*, 2014; 刘宝等, 2017)。

有机生产过程中,国内目前还没有有效防治茶翅蜡的高效低毒杀虫剂,这就使得本来难以防治的害虫变得更加困难 (蔡乐等, 2008)。国外开展了生物杀虫剂对茶翅蜡的室内杀虫活性研究,如

测试了桉树提取物以及生防菌株对茶翅蜡的防效 (Lee *et al.*, 2014), 植物代谢物苯甲酸甲酯也是潜在的防治茶翅蜡的高效绿色农药之一 (Feng and Zhang, 2017)。

3 讨论与展望

目前对茶翅蜡的研究主要集中在茶翅蜡种群发生动态规律、生物学和防控上,分子生物学方面研究也有所开展,如 Taylor *et al.* (2014) 发现清除茶翅蜡肠道共生菌后对其生长发育会产生严重影响,尤其是下一代的茶翅蜡无法正常发育; Valentin *et al.* (2016) 建立了环境 DNA 中实时荧光定量 PCR 快速检测茶翅蜡的方法等。

茶翅蜡化学防治方面,茶翅蜡具有很强的抗药性,连续使用化学农药防治茶翅蜡,短期内可导致杀虫剂应用剂量增加 4 倍,此外,还会缩短用药间隔期 (Leskey *et al.*, 2012b)。化学防控与景观生态调控结合可以减少化学农药 25% 的使用量,并有效延缓桃园茶翅蜡农药抗性的产生 (Blaauw *et al.*, 2015), 为茶翅蜡的化学防控指明了新的方向。生物防治方面,现阶段行之有效的天敌昆虫是平腹小蜂和茶翅蜡沟卵蜂,对后期卵块有很高的寄生率,而在早期对卵块寄生率比较低,难以避免对幼果的危害 (褚风杰等, 1997)。寄生蜂对茶翅蜡卵的寄生效率在不同作物生境中有显著变化 (Pezzini *et al.*, 2018), 而释放其他已知的天敌昆虫互益素如水杨酸甲酯等挥发物,不能有效提高寄生蜂寄生率 (Morrison *et al.*, 2018)。因此,可以利用寄生蜂结合草蛉、七星瓢虫等捕食性天敌昆虫共同作用,增强对茶翅蜡卵块的取食或降低卵孵化率,提高生物防治效果。

茶翅蜡的成虫寿命较长,扩散能力强且缺少有效控制其种群发展的天敌昆虫 (Nielsen *et al.*, 2008b; Medal *et al.*, 2013)。利用挥发性化合物调控昆虫选择行为构建的“推-拉策略”,已被广泛应用于农林害虫绿色防控 (Kergunteuil *et al.*, 2015)。近期研究发现,天然植物提取物倍半萜类物质-异长叶烯酮对茶翅蜡成虫具有强烈的拒食作用,可作为茶翅蜡成虫的趋避剂 (赵玉芬等, 2017)。因此,桃园内除了利用越冬诱集装置和聚集素缓释防控茶翅蜡越冬成虫以外,茶翅蜡拒食剂趋避剂缓释并结合桃园周边合理栽植诱集植物吸引茶翅蜡,构建“推-拉策略”亦可成为果园

茶翅蜡成虫防治的有效措施之一, 进一步研究该策略的调控机制对促进茶翅蜡成虫在桃园的防治具有重要指导意义。

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