

蚜虱净对苜蓿田节肢动物群落结构及动态的影响*

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摘要 以物种丰富度(S)、个体数量(N)、香农指数(Shannon's index, H')和均匀度指数(E)作为多样性指标,研究了蚜虱净对苜蓿田节肢动物群落结构和季节动态的影响。结果表明,蚜虱净对天敌亚群落物种数的影响大于害虫亚群落,使总群落和害虫亚群落的优势集中性显著增加,但5月底施药对传粉蜜蜂类亚群落的优势集中性无显著影响。喷药初期,蚜虱净显著降低了蚜虫、蓟马等害虫数量,7 d后蚜虫、蓟马等种群数量迅速回升,40 d后超过对照;施药初期天敌亚群落的物种数大幅减少,多样性和均匀度指数较低,7 d后天敌的物种数逐渐回升,到后期与对照田基本一致,但个体数量一直未恢复至对照水平。

关键词 节肢动物群落 多样性 苜蓿 杀虫剂

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Effects of imidacloprid on arthropod community structure and its dynamics in alfalfa field.

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Abstract: With species richness (S), individual number (N), Shannon's index (H') and evenness (E) as the indices of biodiversity, this paper studied the arthropod community structure and its seasonal dynamics in alfalfa field under effects of imidacloprid. The results showed that imidacloprid more affected the species number of natural enemies rather than that of insect pests, resulting in a significant increase of the dominance concentration of both total arthropod community and pest sub-community, but spraying the insecticide by the end of May had little effects on the dominance concentration of pollination bee sub-community. The numbers of dominant pests such as aphid and thrip reduced significantly at the initial stage of spraying imidacloprid, increased rapidly after 7 days, and exceeded the control after 40 days. As for the natural enemy sub-community, its species number decreased greatly and its species diversity and evenness were lower at the initial stage of spraying imidacloprid, its species number increased gradually after 7 days and approached to the level of the control thereafter, while its individual number was lower than the control all the time.

Key words: arthropod community; diversity; alfalfa; insecticide.

1 引言

施用化学农药控制害虫是害虫综合治理的重要方法。但化学农药杀死害虫的同时,也杀死了控制害虫的天敌及在生态系统中起调控作用的中性节肢动物,容易引起害虫再猖獗乃至次要害虫上升为主要害虫。综合评价施用化学杀虫剂对农田节肢动物的

影响是近年来研究的热点^[1,10-11,20]。苜蓿田节肢动物种类丰富^[14,18-19],对苜蓿的产量和质量具有重要影响^[2-3,5,9]。施用杀虫剂是苜蓿田(特别是苜蓿种子田)害虫管理的一项重要措施,以往的研究多集中在杀虫剂对苜蓿田天敌或主要害虫种群数量的影响方面^[8,15,17],而就杀虫剂对苜蓿田节肢动物群落结构及动态影响的研究较少^[4]。蚜虱净在甘肃河西地区被广泛用于苜蓿田蚜虫、蓟马等害虫的防治。本文对甘肃省定西县九华沟施用蚜虱净后苜蓿田节肢动物群落的动态规律进行研究,以期为首蓿田害虫

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的防治提供科学依据.

2 材料与方法

2.1 实验设计

选择6块3年生的紫花苜蓿人工草地,设对照(不施药)和喷施1次5%蚜虱净EC3000倍液(江苏克胜集团生产)2种处理,处理之间相距约40m(中间间隔2块苜蓿田),每个处理3块田.每块田约667m²,相距约3m,2002年5月30日喷药.整个实验期间不使用其它管理措施.

2.2 调查方法

从2002年5月下旬至8月下旬,每隔10d左右调查1次.随机选择5个样点,每点用捕虫网(口径33cm)扫捕10单网(摆幅180°),同时调查1m×1m以内的地表节肢动物,统计每点的全部种类和数量.对田间不能识别的种类进行编号,带回室内鉴定.

2.3 分析方法

根据营养关系,将节肢动物群落分成害虫亚群落、天敌亚群落、传粉蜜蜂类和中性类亚群落,进行群落结构和动态比较分析,指标包括物种丰富度 S (种类数), Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数 $H' = -\sum p_i \log_2 p_i$ (p_i 为第 i 种个体数占总个体数的比例), 优势集中性 $C = \sum p_i^2$, 均匀度 $E = H' / \log_2 S$ [6,12]. 所有数据均采用 Excel 和 DPS 软件 [16] 进行处理.

3 结果与分析

3.1 蚜虱净对节肢动物群落物种丰富度的影响

试验共调查到节肢动物54种(部分昆虫按科、蜘蛛按目统计),分属于2纲11目.其中鞘翅目11种,膜翅目10种,鳞翅目9种,双翅目9种,半翅目6种,同翅目4种,其它种类分属缨翅目、直翅目、脉翅目、革翅目和蜘蛛目.害虫有31种,天敌14种,传粉蜜蜂6种,中性昆虫3种.

由图1可以看出,施药对总群落和各亚群落的物种丰富度均有影响.施药后7d,施药田总群落物种数从37种下降到33种,下降10.81%,而未施药田总群落物种数从38种上升到45种,增加15.56%,即施药田总群落物种数的相对下降率为26.37%.随着时间的推移,施药田总群落的物种数逐渐恢复,到施药后40d,施药田的物种数与对照田一致.

施药对天敌亚群落的物种数影响最大,施药后

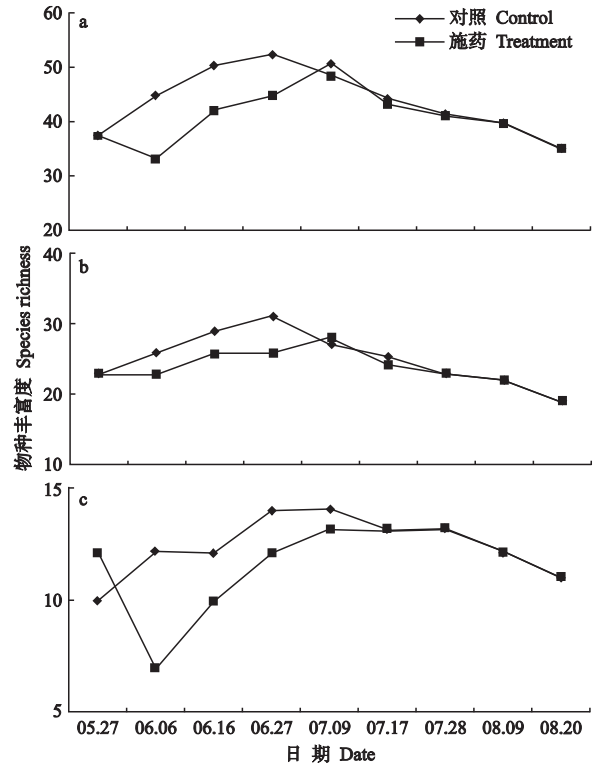


图1 蚜虱净对节肢动物总群落(a)、害虫亚群落(b)和天敌亚群落(c)物种丰富度的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of imidacloprid on species richness of arthropod communities (a), pest insects (b) and natural enemies (c).

7d,施药田天敌亚群落物种数从12种下降到7种,下降41.67%,而未施药田天敌亚群落物种数从10种上升到12种,增加20.00%.施药田天敌亚群落物种数的相对下降率为53.67%.

施药对害虫亚群落的物种数影响较小,施药后7d,施药田害虫亚群落物种数没有下降,仍然保持施药前的23种,而未施药田害虫亚群落物种数从23种上升到26种,增加13.04%.

3.2 蚜虱净对节肢动物群落个体数量的影响

由图2可以看出,施药对总群落和各亚群落个体数量的影响与物种丰富度不同.施药后7d,施药田总群落个体数量从2050.0头下降到662.3头,下降67.69%,而未施药田总群落个体数量从2293.3头上升到2963.7头,增加29.23%,即施药田总群落个体数量的相对下降率为96.92%.随着施药后时间的推移,施药田总群落的个体数量逐渐上升,到施药后40d,施药田的个体数量已接近对照田,二者间已无显著差异($P > 0.05$),40d以后,施药田总群落的个体数量反而高于未施药对照田.

施药对害虫亚群落个体数量的影响与总群落相似,施药后7d,施药田害虫亚群落个体数量从1938.0头下降到615.3头,下降68.25%,而未施药

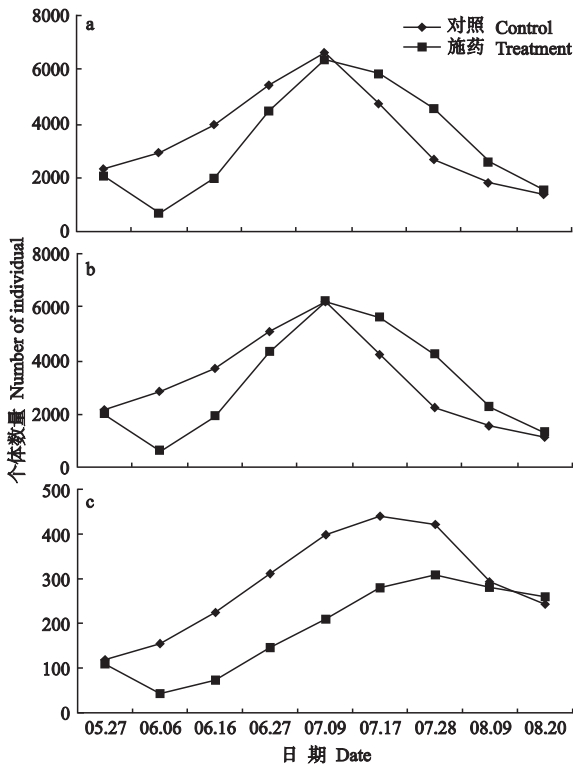


图2 蚜虱净对昆虫总群落(a)、害虫亚群落(b)和天敌亚群落(c)个体数量(N)的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of imidacloprid on individual number of insect communities (a), pest insects (b) and natural enemies (c).

田害虫亚群落个体数量从2 171.7头上升到2 804.0头,增加29.12%,即施药田害虫亚群落个体数量的相对下降率为97.37%。随着时间的推移,施药田害虫亚群落的个体数量逐渐上升,到施药后40 d,施药田的个体数量与对照田已无显著差异($P > 0.05$);40 d以后,施药田害虫亚群落的个体数量反而超过未施药对照田。

施药对天敌亚群落个体数量的影响也十分明显。施药后7 d,施药田天敌亚群落的个体数量从108.7头下降到42.7头,下降60.72%,而未施药田天敌亚群落的个体数量从118.7头上升到155头,增加30.58%,即施药田天敌亚群落个体数量的相对下降率为91.30%。随着时间的推移,虽然施药田天敌亚群落的个体数量逐渐上升,但增长较慢,到8月上旬以前施药田天敌亚群落的个体数量始终显著低于未施药对照田($P < 0.05$)。

3.3 蚜虱净对节肢动物群落优势集中性的影响

由表1可以看出,施药对各营养层优势集中性的影响不同,施药能显著增加总群落和害虫亚群落的优势集中性($P < 0.05$),而对天敌亚群落和传粉蜜蜂类亚群落的影响不显著($P > 0.05$)。施药对优势集中性的季节动态有明显的影响(图3),施药后

表1 蚜虱净对各营养层优势集中性的影响

Tab. 1 Impact of imidacloprid on dominant concentration of different trophic levels (05.27–08.20)

群落类型 Community type	对照 Control	施药 Treatment	
		优势集中性 Dominant concentration	变化百分率 Percentage of change
总群落 Arthropod communities	0.1874	0.2389 *	+27.48
害虫 Pests	0.2258	0.2685 *	+18.91
天敌类 Natural enemies	0.1980	0.2094	+5.76
传粉蜜蜂类 Pollination bees	0.2804	0.2765	-1.71
中性类 Neutrals	0.7480	0.6873	-8.11

* $P < 0.05$.

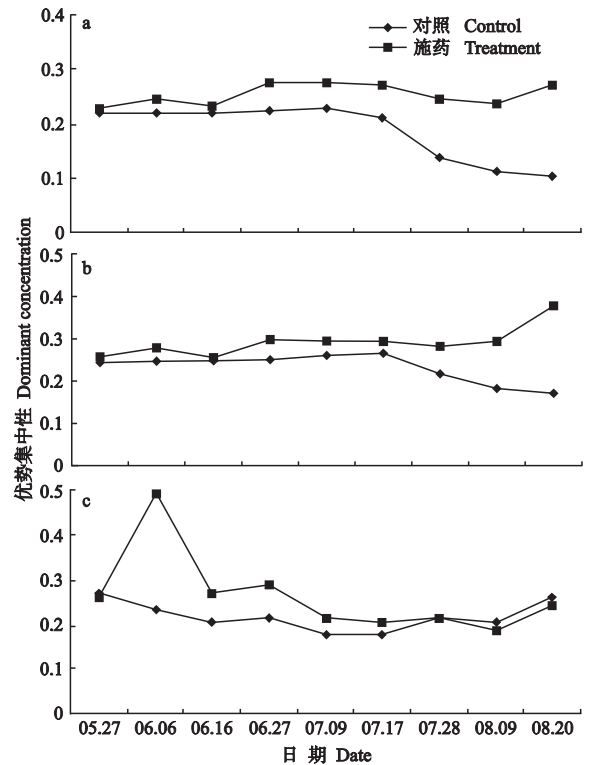


图3 蚜虱净对节肢动物总群落(a)、害虫亚群落(b)和天敌亚群落(c)优势集中性动态的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of imidacloprid on dominant concentration dynamics of arthropod communities (a), pest insects (b) and natural enemies (c).

总群落和害虫亚群落的优势集中性始终高于对照田。施药初期天敌亚群落的优势集中性明显增加,但又很快下降,并逐渐回落到与对照田接近的水平。

3.4 蚜虱净对节肢动物群落多样性和均匀性的影响

由图4和图5可以看出,施药对苜蓿田节肢动物各类群落的多样性和均匀度指标有显著影响,但对总群落、害虫亚群落和天敌亚群落影响的程度和动态有差异。5月底苜蓿田喷药以后,初期总群落和害虫亚群落的多样性和均匀度指标均与对照田没

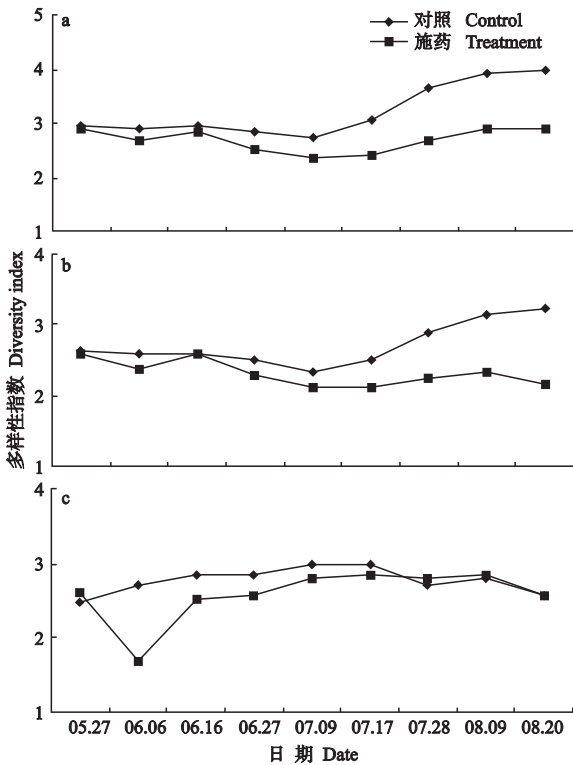


图4 蚜虱净对昆虫总群落(a)、害虫亚群落(b)和天敌亚群落(c)多样性指数(H')的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of imidacloprid on H' diversity of insect communities (a), pest insects (b) and natural enemies (c).

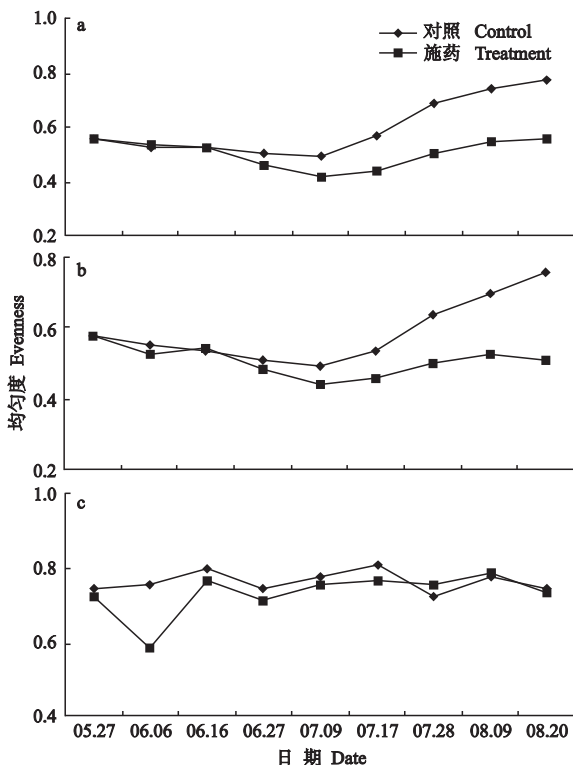


图5 蚜虱净对昆虫总群落(a)、害虫亚群落(b)和天敌亚群落(c)均匀度(E)的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of imidacloprid on evenness of insect communities (a), pest insects (b) and natural enemies (c).

有显著差异($P > 0.05$),之后多样性和均匀度指标逐渐低于对照田,并且差距越来越大,到7月下旬以后差异达显著水平($P < 0.05$).天敌亚群落的变化趋势与总群落和害虫亚群落不同,施药初期天敌亚群落多样性和均匀度指数很低,施药7 d后与对照存在显著差异($P < 0.05$),随后又迅速上升,到6月中旬以后与对照田不再有显著差异($P > 0.05$).

4 讨论

以往的研究表明,有机磷杀虫剂的应用提高了总群落和害虫亚群落的多样性指数(H')和均匀度指数(E),但使天敌亚群落的相关指数降低,并使其种类和个体数明显减少^[7].对每年施用7~9次杀虫剂的棉田节肢动物群落进行的研究结果表明,施用杀虫剂使物种丰富度明显降低,总个体数受杀虫剂影响不显著,对多样性指数影响也不显著^[13].本研究发现,喷施蚜虱净对苜蓿田节肢动物各类群落的多样性和均匀度指标影响的程度和动态有差异.喷药初期总群落和害虫亚群落的多样性和均匀度指数均与对照田没有显著差异,这主要是因为喷药虽然降低了蚜虫、蓟马等优势类群的虫口数量,但也使节肢动物的种类数减少.由于缺少天敌,蚜虫、蓟马等优势种类种群数量迅速回升,并逐渐超过未施药对照田,导致多样性和均匀度指数与对照差异加大.到7月下旬以后显著低于对照;天敌亚群落的变化趋势与总群落和害虫亚群落不同,施药初期天敌亚群落的物种数大幅度减少,导致多样性和均匀度指数很低,之后天敌的物种数很快回升,多样性和均匀度指数上升,到后期与对照无显著差异.

施药后总群落和害虫亚群落的优势集中性始终高于对照田,并且差距随着时间的推移逐渐加大.主要原因是施药显著降低了蚜虫、蓟马等优势类群天敌的数量,虽然施药初期优势害虫的种群数量也大幅降低,但种群数量很快回升,并超过对照.施药初期天敌亚群落的优势集中性明显增加,但很快下降,并逐渐回落到接近对照水平,主要原因是施药初期天敌类群数大幅下降,待苜蓿长出后很快得到了恢复.5月底施药对传粉蜜蜂类亚群落的优势集中性没有显著影响,原因是此时苜蓿尚未开花,苜蓿田很少有蜜蜂活动.

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