



苏晓玲, 陈道印, 赵东绪, 华启云, 曾志将. 大蜡螟防控技术研究进展 [J]. 环境昆虫学报, 2021, 43 (3): 651–659.

大蜡螟防控技术研究进展

苏晓玲^{1 2}, 陈道印², 赵东绪², 华启云², 曾志将^{1*}

(1. 江西农业大学蜜蜂研究所, 南昌 330045; 2. 浙江省金华市农业科学研究院, 浙江金华 321017)

摘要: 大蜡螟 *Galleria mellonella* L. 是蜂群中普遍存在的害虫, 其幼虫蛀毁巢脾, 造成封盖蛹不能孵化出房, 使蜂群群势下降甚至飞逃。当前, 大蜡螟作为试验昆虫受到越来越多的关注, 而其防控技术的研究相对薄弱, 蜡螟危害仍是限制养蜂发展的因素之一。本文对国内外大蜡螟的防控技术进行了梳理总结, 为我国制定蜡螟综合防控措施提供思路, 并展望未来蜡螟防控发展方向。

关键词: 蜜蜂; 大蜡螟; 物理; 化学; 生物; 防控技术

中图分类号: Q968.1; S476

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1674-0858 (2021) 03-0651-09

Progress on prevention and control technology of greater wax moth (*Galleria mellonella* L.)

SU Xiao-Ling^{1 2}, CHEN Dao-Yin², ZHAO Dong-Xu², HUA Qi-Yun², ZENG Zhi-Jiang^{1*} (1. Institute of Honeybee, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330045, China; 2. Jinhua Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Jinhua 321017, Zhejiang Province, China)

Abstract: The greater wax moth, *Galleria mellonella* L., is a ubiquitous pest of the honeybee. The greater wax moth larvae can destroy honeybee combs, keep honeybee pupa from hatching, weaken the honeybee populations and even lead to honeybee colonies flying away. At present, the great wax moth is more and more concerned as an experimental insect, whereas the research on its prevention and control technology remains weak. The damage of the greater wax moth has become a limiting factor for the development of apiculture. In this paper, we summarized the prevention and control technology of greater wax moth at home and abroad, which could provide insight into formulating integrated prevention and control measures of wax moth in China. Meanwhile, the future developments on prevention and control technology of greater wax moth were prospected in this paper.

Key words: Honeybees; greater wax moth; physical; chemical; biological; prevention and control technology

蜡螟属鳞翅目 Lepidoptera 螟蛾科 Pyralidae 蜡螟亚科 Galleriinae 蜡螟属 *Galleria* 昆虫, 危害养蜂生产的蜡螟主要有大蜡螟 *Galleria mellonella* 和小蜡螟 *Achroia grisella* (Ellis *et al.*, 2013), 其中对养

蜂生产危害最严重、造成较大经济损失的当属大蜡螟。蜡螟发育要经历卵、幼虫、蛹和成虫 4 个阶段, 危害以幼虫期为主 (Kwadha *et al.*, 2017)。大蜡螟初孵幼虫由于体小, 爬行速度快, 不易惊

项目基金: 国家蜂产业技术体系 (CARS-44-SYZ7); 金华市农业研究计划项目 (2018-2-002)

作者简介: 苏晓玲, 女, 1987 年生, 山东烟台人, 畜牧师, 在读博士研究生, 主要从事蜜蜂疾病和蜜蜂授粉研究, E-mail: jhmfyjs888@aliyun.com

* 通信作者 Author for correspondence: 曾志将, 博士, 教授, 主要研究方向为蜜蜂生物学, E-mail: bees1965@sina.com

收稿日期 Received: 2020-03-13; 接受日期 Accepted: 2020-04-08

动工蜂,上脾率达 90% 以上;上脾后,幼虫从巢房口蛀入房底,钻隧取食巢脾,损坏子脾,造成蜂群内蜂蛹形成“白头蛹”,不能羽化,即使勉强羽化,幼蜂也会被大蜡螟分泌的丝线困在巢房内。严重时,白头蛹可达子脾数量的 80% 以上,常造成大批封盖蛹死亡或蜂群逃亡(胡树森等,1989)。蜡螟对中华蜜蜂 *Apis cerana cerana* 的弱群、无王群和蜂少于脾的蜂群危害严重,是中华蜜蜂的主要敌害之一(黄少康等,2001)。除此之外,蜡螟极易蛀毁长时间存放不加处理的巢脾,造成大量蜂蜡、蜂粮等资源浪费。

我国是世界养蜂大国,养蜂业的稳定发展对于促进农民增收、提高农作物产量和维护生态平衡具有重要意义。当前,我国养蜂业的发展受到了许多因素的制约,问题之一就是蜜蜂病虫害的危害和防治用药不当造成蜂产品药物污染(周婷等,2007),而蜡螟防控是病虫害防控中的薄弱环节。大蜡螟更多的是作为试验昆虫受到越来越多的关注,其防控技术的研究相对较少。目前还没有单一高效、无害方法来控制这种害虫,只有将多种方法结合起来,制定蜡螟综合防控管理措施,才能实现蜡螟的有效防控。以下对国内外重要的蜡螟防控技术进行综述。

1 物理防控

对蜂群内蜡螟物理防控主要是利用蜡螟的生物学习性,通过加强蜂群饲养管理措施减少蜡螟对蜂群的危害,如饲养强群、勤清理箱底蜡屑、巢门安装蜡螟阻隔器和手工清理巢房等。另外夜间在蜂群周围设置灯光或黄板等诱捕器捕杀蜡蛾,可以有效减少虫口数量,研究表明红光对蜡蛾引诱效果最好(Mabrouk and Mahbob, 2015)。

针对箱外贮存巢脾蜡螟的物理防控主要有低温处理和热处理等。低温处理具有安全环保等优势,尤其适用于蜜脾的贮存。将巢脾在 0℃ 温度下放置 24 h 以上, -7℃ 温度 4.5 h 或 -12℃ 温度 3 h 或 -15℃ 温度下 2 h,均能有效杀死蜡螟(Burges, 1978);但最新研究表明:蜡螟虫卵具有很强的抗冻能力,在 -15℃ 温度下冷冻 10 h 才能彻底杀死虫卵,因此建议直接在 -15℃ 冷冻巢脾 10 h 或先冷冻巢脾 1 h,6 d 后待卵孵化再次冷冻 1 h(Zhu *et al.*, 2016)。热处理主要是将巢脾放入有暖风机的房间,控制温度 46℃ 放置 80 min 或 49℃ 放置

40 min,操作时温度需要严格控制,否则容易造成巢脾下垂甚至融化(Charriere *et al.*, 1999)。此外 CO₂ 和臭氧等气体也可以用于巢脾贮存。23 ~ 40℃ 温度下,保持密闭空间内 98% 浓度的 CO₂ 10 ~ 12 h,可以杀死蜡螟各个阶段虫体;应用 460 ~ 920 mg/m³ 浓度的臭氧熏蒸巢脾几小时就可以杀死大蜡螟的幼虫和蛾,但要彻底杀死虫卵需密闭熏蒸 48 h(James, 2011)。这些方法无药物残留风险,但对基础设施要求较高,并不适用于我国传统小型蜂场。

2 化学防控

2.1 化学药物防控

当前最为有效的蜡螟防控方法仍是化学防控,但化学防控一般适用于巢脾贮存阶段,直接在蜂群中使用同样会对造成蜜蜂毒害,而且化学药物的使用将增加蜂产品药物残留风险。巢脾贮存的化学防控一般有浸脾和熏蒸两种方式,使用 0.008% 稻丰散、0.002% 硫丹、0.004% 毒杀芬和 0.008% 敌百虫等农药浸脾 1 min 后晾干保存,可以有效防止蜡螟危害 6 个月(Ali *et al.*, 1974),但因巢脾直接接触农药一般不推荐使用。巢脾熏蒸法减少了药物接触和残留,但一些脂溶性药物也可能在蜂产品中残留,如对二氯苯和萘曾在国内外蜡螟防控中发挥重要作用,使用时间长达 60 年之久,因其亲脂性,易被蜂蜡吸收进入蜂蜜造成蜂产品污染,已在多国相继禁止使用(Bogdanov *et al.*, 2004; Tananaki *et al.*, 2006)。磷化铝通常是作为一种广谱性熏蒸杀虫剂,可以高效杀死蜡螟,在巢脾贮存中广泛使用(Ahmed *et al.*, 1994; 张中印, 2004),但因其吸水后会立即产生高毒磷化氢气体,对人有剧毒,我国也已经禁止销售和使用。目前,我国蜂场贮存巢脾应用最广泛的就是硫磺熏蒸,将抽出的巢脾摆放至空继箱密封处理后,在底部空隙点燃硫磺,一般使用 5 g/继箱,熏蒸 24 h 以上;若长期贮存需每隔 7 ~ 10 d 熏蒸 1 次,连续熏蒸 3 次(刘向贵, 2015)。

2.2 植物源杀虫剂

一些植物源物质具有天然杀虫活性,因其对人和产品安全,可以减少对人类健康和环境的负面影响,是化学药物的一个很好的替代品(Mossa, 2016)。近年来,植物源杀虫剂在国内外

蜡螟防控上形成新的研究热点,是蜡螟防控技术研究的重要方向之一。目前,已测试了上百种植物源物质对蜡螟的毒杀作用,一些植物源物质在实验室条件下对蜡螟幼虫表现出了很好地熏杀、触杀、胃毒和趋避等效果;且会延长幼虫和蛹龄期,即使幼虫能够孵化,也明显增加了成蛾畸形率 (Elmubarak, 2007; Zaitoun, 2007; Elbehery *et al.*, 2016)。

2.2.1 熏杀作用

植物精油及提取物通常具有挥发性,可以对蜡螟幼虫起到熏杀作用。Yadav 等 (2018) 和 Soliman 等 (2019) 分别测定了 13 种植物和 4 种植物的丙酮提取物对蜡螟 5 龄幼虫的致死率,筛选出了曼陀罗、埃及茛苳等多种对蜡螟幼虫具有熏杀活性的植物提取物。Owayss 等 (2007) 评价了 6 种植物精油及 6 种精油成分对 5 龄幼虫的熏杀效果,其中丁香油、罗勒油和水杨酸甲酯具有较好的熏杀效果;Hamza 等 (2019) 研究表明,25 μL 侧柏精油熏蒸 24 h 后可引起 3 龄幼虫 100% 死亡,80 μL 熏蒸 24 h 后可引起 5 龄幼虫 73.3% 死亡;而 5% 楝树油在仓储条件下具有较好的蜡螟防控效果 (Bisht *et al.*, 2017)。

2.2.2 触杀作用

植物源杀虫剂对蜡螟幼虫和卵具有触杀效果。实验室条件下,5% 马郁兰油和柠檬草油对蜡螟 4 龄幼虫 96 h 的触杀效果分别为 100% 和 90% (Mohamed *et al.*, 2014); 0.2 μL 刺柏精油对 3 ~ 4 龄幼虫触杀效果可达 64% (Elisovetcaia *et al.*, 2018); 印楝和香樟叶的水提物对 6 龄幼虫也有一定的触杀效果 (Elmubarak, 2015)。姚晨霞等 (2018) 研究表明茶叶油和桉树油主要成分松油烯-4-醇对大蜡螟具有较强的触杀毒性;而不同稀释浓度的洋甘菊油、迷迭香油和薄荷油对蜡螟卵团均有触杀效果,其中 8% 薄荷油效果最佳 (Farg *et al.*, 2019)。

2.2.3 胃毒作用

某些植物源杀虫剂对取食阶段的蜡螟幼虫具有胃毒作用。楝素 (商品名 Neem Azal-T/S) 是一种商品化的植物源杀虫剂,对蜡螟幼虫具有较好胃毒效果,其效果具有剂量依赖性,在国外蜡螟防控中已有应用 (Basedow *et al.*, 2012; Dere *et al.*, 2015; Elbehery *et al.*, 2016)。Zaitoun 等 (2007) 测试了 21 种地中海药用植物的酒精提取物对 5 龄幼虫和工蜂的胃毒效果,发现相思子

Abrus precatorius、月桂 *Laurus nobilis*、欧芹 *Petroselinum sativum* 和车前草 *Plantago psyllium* 对蜡螟幼虫具有 95% ~ 100% 的胃毒作用,除了相思子提取物对工蜂有毒性外,其余 3 种对工蜂无毒。另外 4% 薄荷酒精提取物 (Fawzy *et al.*, 2017)、百里香、樟脑、柠檬 (Farghaly *et al.*, 2017a)、迷迭香和薰衣草 (Said *et al.*, 2019) 等植物油对蜡螟幼虫也表现出较强的胃毒活性,具有开发成植物源杀虫剂的潜力。

此外 Negramina 精油 *Siparuna guianensis* Aubl. (Ferreira *et al.*, 2017) 和刺柏精油 *Juniperus sabina* L. (Elisovetcaia *et al.*, 2017; Elisovetcaia and Brindza, 2018) 对蜡螟幼虫具有趋避效果,而且刺柏精油对蜡螟幼虫同时具有拒食效果。由此可见,植物源杀虫剂在未来蜡螟绿色防控,尤其在巢脾安全贮存上有着广泛的应用前景,但要在蜂群中应用还需要考虑其对蜜蜂的影响、有效成分的统一性和药效的稳定性等问题。

3 生物防控

3.1 寄生蜂防控

寄生蜂作为天敌在控制害虫的种群数量中发挥重要作用,因具有无污染、无残留及专一性强等优点,是害虫生物防治的一种重要手段。常见以大蜡螟为寄主的寄生蜂有麦蛾茧蜂 *Bracon hebetor*、蜡螟绒茧蜂 *Apanteles galleriae* Wilkinson、赤眼蜂属 *Trichogramma* 和蜡螟凹头小蜂 *Antrocephalus galleriae* 等。寄生蜂在我国大部分地区自然寄生率较低,而人工繁育成本昂贵,在野外人工释放寄生蜂还有诸多困难。目前,尚不能单纯依靠其进行蜡螟防控,但寄生蜂可以作为一种辅助防控措施加以保护利用,减少一定区域内的蜡螟危害。

麦蛾茧蜂是一种广泛分布的外寄生蜂,主要寄生鳞翅目,尤其是螟蛾科幼虫,是多种鳞翅目害虫的重要防控手段。麦蛾茧蜂雌蜂攻击蜡螟末龄幼虫,注射毒液,并使幼虫在 10 ~ 15 min 内麻痹,随后在其上产卵 (Alam *et al.*, 2014; Aamer *et al.*, 2015)。实验室条件下,麦蛾茧蜂在 5 龄幼虫上的产卵可达 71.77 个,对 5 龄幼虫的寄生死亡率为 100%;蜂群试验中,释放麦蛾茧蜂与不处理组的蜡螟幼虫平均死亡数为 91.8 头/群和 53.3 头/群,贮存巢脾中蜡螟幼虫分别控制在 3.2 头/脾和

9.3 头/脾。麦蛾茧蜂在减少蜂群和巢脾贮存中的蜡螟危害具有很好的效果 (Adly *et al.*, 2019)。

蜡螟绒茧蜂是蜡螟低龄幼虫的重要天敌,在自然情况下对大蜡螟有一定的寄生作用 (He *et al.*, 2009; Semmar *et al.*, 2014)。蜡螟绒茧蜂以大蜡螟和小蜡螟为寄主时后代数量分别为 232.6 头和 239.7 头 (Uçkan and Gülel, 2002)。实验条件下观察到,蜡螟绒茧蜂一般在蜡螟幼虫上产卵 1~2 个,产卵位置位于 1~4 腹节 (He *et al.*, 2009)。在巢脾贮存过程中释放蜡螟绒茧蜂,20~70 d 内大蜡螟的感染率减少了 54%~67.3%,释放 30 d 时防控效果最佳 (Masour *et al.*, 2010)。

赤眼蜂是一类小型蜂,它可以识别蜡螟的卵,并且将自己的卵产于蜡螟卵内。蜡螟卵已成功用于大规模人工饲养赤眼蜂属 *T. pretiosum* Riley、*T. evanescens* Westwood 和 *T. minutum* Riley (Boldt and Marston, 1974)。赤眼蜂的幼虫通过取食卵黄,化蛹,并引起寄主死亡 (胡福良和李英华, 2000)。但有关赤眼蜂在自然条件下寄生大蜡螟的研究和应用较少。

3.2 昆虫微生物防控

近年来,利用昆虫病原微生物及其代谢产物进行农业害虫的防治得到越来越广泛的应用,已研究开发了 2 000 多种微生物杀虫剂。微生物杀虫剂具有对人畜安全、不污染环境,不易使害虫产生抗药性、能专一地杀死害虫等优点;但也存在用量大、见效慢和产品稳定性差等不足,制约着微生物杀虫剂的产业化发展 (谭云峰和田志来, 2005)。目前用于防治大蜡螟的微生物主要有细菌、真菌、病毒和线虫四类。

3.2.1 昆虫病原细菌

苏云金芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus thuringiensis* (简称 Bt) 是细菌类杀虫剂最具代表性的品种,也是目前世界上应用最广的生物制剂之一,用于防治直翅目、鞘翅目、双翅目、膜翅目,特别是鳞翅目的多种害虫。因 Bt 对蜜蜂不产生危害,在蜂群中使用具有安全性 (Ali *et al.*, 1973; Burges, 1976; Malone *et al.*, 1999),且在蜂蜜中检测到的 Bt 孢子水平很低 (Ali *et al.*, 1973; Vandenberg *et al.*, 1990),目前 Bt 商品制剂已在美、德、英等国家获准在蜂群中使用。苏云金芽孢杆菌主要活性成分是伴孢晶体,又称 δ -内毒素 (Burges and Marston, 1968)。蜡螟幼虫食用后,毒素被释

放出来,损伤其肠道内壁,杀死蜡螟幼虫。但是蜡螟成虫和卵是不摄取食物的,所以 Bt 对成虫和卵没有作用 (黄少康, 1999)。Bt 商品制剂的使用方法主要是将巢脾浸入 Bt 孢子悬浮液中或在蜂巢中喷洒悬浮液, Vandenberg 等 (1990a) 比较了 Bt 悬浮液多种应用方法的效果,其中浸脾、气溶胶和冷喷雾处理等存在操作麻烦、Bt 分布不均或沉积不充分等问题,相比之下,真空喷雾、常规喷雾和热喷雾等方法效果更优。但随着贮存时间和温湿度的增加, Bt 孢子数和防控效果均下降, 10~20 w 后就不足以保护巢脾 (Vandenberg and Shimanuki, 1990b)。除了喷洒和浸泡巢脾外,还可以将苏云金芽孢杆菌压制到巢础中,可持续保护巢脾免受蜡螟危害 1 年 (Burges, 1977);同时,减少其孢子在蜂蜜中的残留 (Ellis and Hayes, 2009),但热处理导致孢子萌发数量下降和晶体蛋白失活,直接将该菌添加到融化的蜂蜡中是不可行的 (Burges, 1968)。Hanley 等 (2015) 报道了使用转基因 Bt 玉米花粉 Cry1F 饲喂蜡螟幼虫,导致蜡螟幼虫 100% 的死亡率,且不会对工蜂和蜜蜂幼虫发育产生影响,有可能成为蜡螟防控的一种手段,但转基因蛋白对人、蜜蜂和蜂群中其他物种的影响还需进一步科学评估。

3.2.2 昆虫病原真菌

昆虫病原真菌可以侵入蜡螟幼虫,在其体内大量繁殖,导致幼虫死亡。已有研究在实验室筛选出了多个对蜡螟幼虫具有较高致死率的白僵菌 *Beauveria bassiana* 和绿僵菌 *Metarhizium anisopliae* 菌株 (Hussein *et al.*, 2012; Oreste *et al.*, 2012)。Sankar 等 (2009) 评价了白僵菌和绿僵菌的商品制剂对蜡螟幼虫的致病效果,表明两种致病菌对蜡螟幼虫均有一定的致病力。4 龄蜡螟幼虫取食含 10^4 孢子/mL 和 10^8 孢子/mL 白僵菌的蜂蜡 96 h 后,分别导致幼虫死亡率达 44.83% 和 75.87%;与辐照技术联合使用后,可以增加白僵菌的效果,两个剂量浓度的白僵菌与 150 Gy 辐照剂量联用后,所有幼虫均无法孵化成蛾 (El-Sinary and Rizk, 2007)。Masour 等 (2010) 评估了绿僵菌对贮存巢脾内大蜡螟的防控效果,绿僵菌处理 10 d 后,大蜡螟的感染率减少了 64%,40~50 d 时防控效果达到 100%,但 50 d 后防控效果逐渐下降。

3.2.3 昆虫病毒

核型多角体病毒 Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus 也称杆状病毒,是一种专性昆虫病毒。早在二十世

纪六十年代有学者报道了蜡螟核型多角体病毒 (简称 MGmNPV) 进行蜡螟防控的研究应用, 4 龄蜡螟幼虫摄食 MGmNPV 后, 幼虫的死亡率是呈剂量依赖的 (Stairs, 1965); 每个巢框应用 10 亿 PIB/g MGmNPV 病毒可以有效防控蜡螟危害, 且防控成本较低 (Dougherty *et al.*, 1982)。

3.2.4 昆虫病原线虫

昆虫病原线虫是指一类专性寄生昆虫的线虫, 其自由生活的感染幼体 (IJs) 消化道内携带有病原菌, 当它从昆虫消化道或体壁侵入昆虫寄主体内后, 共生菌从线虫体内释放出来, 在昆虫血淋巴内增殖 (Kaya and Gaugler, 1993), 48 ~ 72 h 后使寄主昆虫感染病原杆菌患败血症而死亡。大蜡螟幼虫对昆虫寄生线虫很敏感, 可以用于土壤线虫的诱集 (Zimmermann, 1986)。目前, 研究人员将昆虫病原线虫作为蜡螟防控的有效手段, 分离并测定了多种对蜡螟幼虫具有较高侵染率的线虫种系, 主要有斯氏线虫科 Steinernematidae 和异小杆线虫科 Heterorhabditidae 的线虫 (Zayed *et al.*, 2003; Mahar *et al.*, 2005; Noosidum *et al.*, 2010)。Ibrahim 等 (2019) 研究了线虫 *Heterorhabditis zealandica* 和白僵菌对蜡螟幼虫的单独和联合应用的防控效果, 发现将线虫与白僵菌联合使用表现出一定的协同作用。单独应用线虫时, 其对蜡螟幼虫的 LC_{50} 为 6.49 IJs/幼虫, 而在 LC_{50} 的白僵菌感染 2 d 后再使用线虫 (7 IJs/幼虫) 防控, 提高了蜡螟的防控效果, 幼虫死亡率达 100%。可能是因为真菌感染抑制幼虫的正常进食, 削弱了幼虫, 同时真菌感染产生的应激压力增加了宿主对线虫的易感性 (Ansari *et al.*, 2008)。

3.3 雄性不育技术

雄性不育技术是在害虫野生种群中释放大量生殖不育的雄虫, 通过与野生雄虫竞争野生雌虫, 减少产生的后代数量 (Knippling, 1955)。该技术最早在螺旋蝇 *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (Baumhover *et al.*, 1955)、苹果蠹蛾 *Cydia pomonella* L. (Bloem *et al.*, 1999) 等害虫防控中得到了成功的应用, 而且在鳞翅目害虫防控中更具优势。Nielsen 等 (1976) 研究表明, 在蜡螟发育各个阶段辐照产生的雄蛾与正常雌蛾交配后都会降低雌蛾的繁殖力, 但在卵和幼虫阶段辐照产生的完全不育雄蛾在交配中竞争力差, 在蜡螟防控中没有应用价值, 而释放部分不育的雄虫, 利用 F_1 代遗

传不育取得的防治效果更理想。随后 Nielsen 等 (1980) 跟踪了辐照亲本雄性连续 6 代杂交对蜡螟种群产生的持续影响, 连续 6 代外交的卵孵化率均低于正常水平, 在 F_1 和 F_2 代中外交繁殖产生的成虫数量显著减少, 且 F_3 代的交配竞争试验中, 辐照外交后代具有更弱的交配竞争力。蛹期是辐照效果最佳的时期, 其雄性不育的最有效辐照剂量为 350 Gy, 不育雄蛾: 正常雄蛾: 正常雌蛾最佳释放比为 4:1:1 (Jafari *et al.*, 2010)。通过形态学和分子分析, 经过辐照处理的蜡螟雄性亲本和 F_1 代的睾丸尺寸明显减少, 而且辐照诱发了生殖细胞的染色体产生断裂、异位 (Berg and Lachance, 1974; Rizk *et al.*, 2017)。所以, 经一定辐射剂量处理的蜡螟既能保持正常的生命活动和寻找配偶的能力, 又能使它交配后产生的卵不孵化, 丧失生殖能力。该技术与植物源杀虫剂 (Mohamed *et al.*, 2014; Farghaly *et al.*, 2017b)、昆虫病原真菌 (El-Sinary and Rizk, 2007) 等蜡螟防控技术联合使用, 可以提高蜡螟防控效果。利用雄性不育技术, 连续释放几代后, 可以在一定区域内降低蜡螟虫口密度, 因此, 该技术可以作为可持续蜡螟综合治理长期战略的技术补充。

3.4 昆虫信息素

随着分析和电生理技术的发展, 昆虫化学生态学有了较大进步。近年来, 基于昆虫嗅觉筛选害虫行为调节剂已成为一项具有广阔前景的绿色化学生态防控技术。昆虫化学信息物质具有明显的物种特异性, 并且在昆虫的生境选择、交配定位和种群分布过程中起着重要作用。

3.4.1 性信息素

昆虫性信息素因其高效专一、环境友好等优势在害虫防控中发挥重要作用, 广泛应用于农业害虫的野外监测和防控 (马涛等, 2018)。与其他鳞翅目昆虫相反, 大蜡螟具有独特的交配行为。雄蛾从鼓膜器官发出一种声音来刺激雌蛾, 而雌蛾则通过煽动翅膀回应 (Spangler, 1989), 雄蛾立即释放性信息素来吸引雌蛾 (Leyrer and Monroe, 1973; Spangler, 1989), 然后交配。针对大蜡螟性信息素的研究较多, 已经相继鉴定出了十一醛、壬醛、癸醛、己醛、庚醛、6, 10, 14-三甲基十五烷酮-2 和 5, 11-二甲基-二十五烷 (Schmidt and Monroe, 1976; Flint and Merkle, 1983; Lebedeva *et al.*, 2002; Svensson *et al.*, 2014)。实验室风洞试验中, 1:1 和 7:3 的壬醛和

十一醛混合信息素能有效吸引雌蛾,但野外试验结果表明该组合很难吸引雌蛾 (Schmidt and Monroe, 1976; Svensson *et al.*, 2014)。Svensson 等 (2014) 研究报道利用壬醛、十一烷和 5, 11-二甲基-二十五烷的混合物吸引雌蛾水平远低于自然状态下雄蛾释放性信息素的引诱力。这些研究结果表明, 1) 雄蛾性信息素的成分复杂, 还有未知成分没有被鉴定出来; 2) 性信息素可能更多地是起到近距离吸引雌蛾的作用, 在远距离吸引雌蛾的行为中声音起着重要作用。目前虽然蜡螟性引诱剂在野外还没有成功应用, 但仍不失为一项非常有前景的蜡螟防控技术。开展蜡螟性信息素的深入研究, 可以研制出对蜡螟具有特异性的性引诱剂, 为蜡螟的生物防控提供新的防控思路。

3.4.2 其他信息素

蜂群可以产生大量化学信息素物质, 能吸引蜡螟、蜂螨、蜂房小甲虫等各种入侵者, 这些入侵者利用与蜂房相关的独特化学信号来定位宿主蜂群。蜡螟一般在夜间羽化, 飞入周围树林进行交配后, 再进入蜂群内产卵, 即使蜂群搬离蜂场 300 m, 蜡蛾仍然可以识别并进入 (Nielsen and Brister, 1977)。杨爽等 (2016) 研究发现蜡蛾嗅觉对东方蜜蜂巢脾更敏感。Li 等 (2019) 研究发现大蜡螟雌蛾对蜜蜂 4 种报警信息素 (乙酸异戊酯、乙酸苄酯、乙酸辛酯和 2-庚酮) 有着强烈的触角电位反应。这些都是由化学信息素介导的大蜡螟成虫的行为表现, 说明蜡螟成虫对环境中的化学信息素具有敏锐的嗅觉识别能力。而蜡螟幼虫同样具有嗅觉识别能力, Nielsen 等 (1979) 观察发现, 蜡螟幼虫具有食物定向性, 从人工饲料和天然食物中分离出的幼虫能朝着食物的方向爬行。Kwadha 等 (2019) 对蜡螟幼虫的聚集行为研究发现, 癸醛对 8 龄幼虫具有显著的吸引力, 是蜡螟幼虫聚集信息素的主要成分, 这为开发蜡螟幼虫气味诱饵奠定了基础。然而关于蜡螟的化学信息素的研究较少, 尚无有效的化学生态方面防控技术, 值得更深入探索。

4 小结与展望

过去几十年中, 研究人员开发了包括物理、化学和生物等各种大蜡螟的防控技术, 但各类技术均有其局限性, 如物理方法操作复杂, 基础设施要求高, 在小型蜂场使用不具经济性; 生物防

控研究多在实验室阶段, 开发成商品的寥寥无几; 虽然化学方法是快速有效的, 但持续使用化学物质会增加蜂蜡和蜂蜜中的药物残留风险。目前蜡螟的防控技术研究主要集中在巢脾的贮存阶段, 对蜂群中蜡螟的防控技术研究相对薄弱。随着养蜂业可持续发展和蜂产品安全生产的呼声日高, 害虫综合管理 (IPM) 理念深入人心, 发展以饲养管理、生物防治等技术的蜡螟综合管理体系势在必行, 而植物源杀虫剂、微生物杀虫剂、雄性不育技术、信息素引诱剂等具有在蜂群应用优势, 无疑是未来蜡螟综合管理体系重要发展方向。

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