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天敌昆虫耐冷藏力研究进展

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摘要: 低温冷藏是延长天敌昆虫货架期的有效方法之一。昆虫的存活率、生殖力、田间寄生(捕食)力等是评估天敌昆虫耐冷藏力的重要指标。昆虫耐冷藏力受冷藏前、冷藏中和冷藏后的各种外源(非生物)因子和内源(生物)因子的影响。这些因子主要包括温度、湿度、光周期、氧浓度、冷藏持续时间、冷藏前的预处理、冷藏过程中的温度处理(混合低温)等外源因子和虫体能量物质的储备、繁殖方式、年龄/龄期、滞育(休眠)状态、营养等内源因子。本文对影响天敌昆虫耐冷藏性的内源因子和外源因子的种类以及产生这些影响的生理学机制等进行了综述, 以期为天敌昆虫低温储藏技术研究和生产方案的制定提供依据。

关键词: 天敌昆虫; 耐冷藏力; 外源因子; 内源因子

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Research progress on cold storage tolerance of natural enemy insects

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Abstract: Cold storage is considered to be one of the most effective means of prolonging the shelf life of natural enemy insects. The survival rate, fecundity, and field parasitic (predation) ability are important indexes to evaluate the cold storage tolerance of natural enemy insects. The cold storage tolerance of insects is affected by various factors before, during, and after cold storage. These factors mainly include exogenous (abiotic) factors such as temperature, humidity, photoperiod, oxygen concentration, duration of cold storage, pretreatment before cold storage, temperature treatment during cold storage (mixed low temperature), and endogenous (biological) factors such as energy storage, reproduction mode, age, diapause (dormancy), diet nutrition and so on. In this paper, the types of endogenous and exogenous factors affecting cold storage tolerance of natural enemy insects and the physiological mechanisms of these effects were reviewed. We expected to provide a basis for the research of low-temperature storage technology and production plan of natural enemy insects.

Key words: Natural enemy insects; cold storage tolerance; exogenous factors; endogenous factors

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低温冷藏是一种增加天敌昆虫保存期的有效方法, 该方法的应用可为生物防治提供持续和大量天敌。低温冷藏有利于在害虫大爆发的关键时期及时释放天敌, 从而达到有效防治害虫的目的 (McDonald and Kok, 1990; Venkatesan *et al.*, 2000)。低温冷藏不仅有利于天敌昆虫的工厂化生产, 其对实验昆虫种群的保存也起着至关重要的作用。此外, 低温冷藏还可用于宠物饲料、鱼饵、法医鉴定指示昆虫饲养以及一些濒危昆虫物种的保护等 (Leopold, 2007)。一般情况下, 低温冷藏是指为了减缓昆虫发育和代谢速率而将昆虫放置在 0℃ 以上的亚致死低温环境以延长货架期的过程 (Hance *et al.*, 2007), 而冷藏后昆虫存活率、生殖力以及活动力等是评价昆虫耐冷藏力的主要参数 (Chen *et al.*, 2011)。这些参数受冷藏前、冷藏中甚至冷藏后经历的一系列内源和外源因子的影响。因此, 了解这些因子对昆虫耐冷藏力的影响对于天敌耐冷藏力的提高具有至关重要的作用。

1 外源因子对昆虫耐冷藏力的影响

影响昆虫耐冷藏力的外源因子主要有冷藏环境 (温度、湿度、光周期、氧浓度)、冷藏持续时间、冷藏前的预处理、冷藏过程中的温度处理 (混合低温) 等。

1.1 冷藏环境对昆虫耐冷藏力的影响

大多数昆虫低温冷藏的适宜温度范围为 0 ~ 15℃ (van Lenteren and Tommasini, 2002)。一般情况下, 冷藏温度越低, 死亡率越高 (Lysyk, 2004; Rundle *et al.*, 2004; Lopez and Botto, 2005; Pandey and Johnson, 2005; Luczynski *et al.*, 2007)。冷藏实验设计通常包括特殊的温度以及确定发育起点温度阈值 (T_0) (Leopold, 2007)。冷藏温度的选择应该在相对较低的代谢及发育速率和低温对昆虫冷害的平衡之间选择。如果冷藏温度过高, 冷藏期间就会出现试虫羽化等现象 (Pitcher *et al.*, 2002)。在一些天敌昆虫种类中, 温度阈值几乎都接近发育起点温度。Pandey 和 Johnson (2005) 研究表明长索跳小蜂 *Anagyrus ananatis* 幼虫在温度为 14.8℃ 条件下 (发育起点温度为 12.6℃) 冷藏时间超过 8 周后其羽化率依然高达 93.2%, 与对照组 (95.1%) 相比差异不显著。但当温度为 10.1℃ 时, 两周内大部分幼虫死亡。Leptomastix dactylopii (一种跳小蜂) ($T_0 = 13.2^\circ\text{C}$; Tingle and

Copland, 1988) 在 10℃ 冷藏 5 d 后全部死亡, 但在 15℃ 冷藏 35 d 后 80% 以上的个体依然存活 (Krishnamoorthy, 1989)。然而在其它一些种类中, 在发育起点温度之下却会表现出较好的耐冷藏能力。例如桃赤蚜蚜茧蜂 *Aphidius matricariae* ($T_0 = 4.5^\circ\text{C}$; Miller and Gerth, 1994) 能够在 3.5℃ 条件下冷藏 3 周以上 (Marwan and Tawfiq, 2006), 丽蚜小蜂 *Encarsia formosa* ($T_0 = 12.7^\circ\text{C}$; Osborne, 1982) 在 4.5℃ 条件下可存活 28 d (Lopez and Botto, 2005), 金小蜂 *Muscidifurax raptor* ($T_0 = 9.3^\circ\text{C}$; Lysyk, 2000) 能够在 5℃ 条件下冷藏 12 周 (Lysyk, 2004)。这些研究表明, 冷藏温度的选择在很大程度上决定于昆虫的耐冷藏力, 因此在生产实践中应通过详细实验来确定具体种类的最佳耐冷藏温度范围。

湿度也是影响冷藏的重要因子之一。当昆虫体液活性高于周围环境水的活性时, 虫体循环水开始向外蒸发, 从而导致在长期冷藏的状态下, 昆虫体液平衡遭到严重破坏, 其体内水分的含量明显下降 (Colinet *et al.*, 2006a; Ismail *et al.*, 2010)。目前只有少数研究调查了湿度对天敌昆虫冷藏效果的影响。Waggoner 等 (1997) 的研究表明当短翅蚜小蜂 *Aphelinus asychis* 暴露在较低的湿度时, 其寿命显著降低。Lacey 等 (1999) 发现将丽蚜小蜂的蛹在相对湿度为 30% 的环境下冷藏, 其成虫的羽化率要显著低于相对湿度为 70% 的环境。过低的湿度可能会进一步加剧低温对昆虫的不利影响, 但湿度过高又会增加冷藏对象感染病菌的风险 (Wilding, 1973; Chen and Leopold, 2007)。

光周期是反映昼夜和季节变化的唯一可靠指标, 光周期通过触发昆虫生理及生化反应而增加其抗寒性。具体表现形式为滞育, 但也有其他表现形式 (Tauber *et al.*, 1986; Hodkova and Hodek, 2004)。许多昆虫种类都具有光周期诱导的抗寒性 (Kim and Song, 2000)。然而, 光周期对非滞育期昆虫抗寒性的影响却鲜有报道。短翅蚜小蜂 (雌性) 在短日照 (10 L:14 D) 的室温环境饲养后经 5℃ 冷藏的效果要好于长日照 (15 L:9 D) (Tatsumi and Takada, 2005)。将寄生于 *Listronotus oregonensis* 卵中的 *Anaphes* sp. 放置于短日照、低温 (8 L:16 D, 13℃) 的环境下, 其耐寒力要比放置在长日照 (16 L:8 D, 13℃) 的环境中高 (Hance and Boivin, 1993)。另外, 通过对丽蚜小蜂冷藏力

的研究表明, 光周期可能还影响昆虫的生殖力 (Ganteaume *et al.*, 1995)。

除了温度、湿度以及光周期等气候因子外, 氧气浓度以及某些化学因子也会对昆虫耐冷藏力产生一定影响。低氧的环境胁迫有助于非滞育的装饰短蚧 *Simulium ornatum* 卵的冷藏力提高 (Goll *et al.*, 1989)。与此相反, Leopold (2000) 发现低氧环境对家蝇 *Musca domestica* 卵的冷藏能力的提高是无效的。另外, 有研究表明化学胁迫能够显著影响昆虫的冷藏效果。将赤眼蜂 *Trichogramma cordubensis* 预蛹暴露于 3℃、相同剂量的高效氯氟氰菊酯 (λ -cyhalothrin) 环境中时, 其羽化率只有 15%, 而对照的羽化率则达到 80% 以上 (Garcia *et al.*, 2009)。上述研究表明低温环境对昆虫的损伤与其它环境胁迫因素是相关联的, 比如杀虫剂胁迫, 这可能是由于昆虫在低温环境下其解毒酶活性较低, 导致其死亡率增加。

1.2 低温暴露期及温度处理对昆虫耐冷藏力的影响

暴露期 (低温冷藏时间) 是另一个影响昆虫低温冷藏存活率的关键因子。Kostal 等 (2006) 认为暴露强度是暴露持续周期和温度的综合结果, 也就是说当暴露期持续增加或者温度持续降低, 其暴露强度也随之增加。当这种过程超过了一个冷伤害积累的临界值后对昆虫的伤害是不可逆转的, 直至死亡。因此暴露期和温度的交互作用最终决定了昆虫的死亡率。大多数的冷藏试验结果显示, 随着冷藏周期的增加, 其冷藏对象的存活率也随之降低 (Bayram *et al.*, 2005; Colinet *et al.*, 2006a; 2006b; Ayvaz *et al.*, 2008; Chen *et al.*, 2008a; Colinet and Hance, 2010)。由于冷伤害是一种积累效应, 昆虫的存活率的降低同暴露时间存在一种线性、可预测或者复杂的非线性关系 (Lysyk, 2004)。

与植物耐冷藏力提高途径相似, 冷藏前的温度梯度降低 (驯化) 可以在一定范围内有效提高昆虫低温冷藏力。按照低温驯化时间长短, 可将昆虫的低温驯化分为长期冷驯化和快速冷驯化。长期驯化是昆虫表型可塑性的一种形式, 通过长时间 (几天到几周) 在亚致死温度下预处理后可提高其耐冷藏力 (Chown and Terblanche, 2006; Anguilletta, 2009)。这种温度驯化包括一系列生理、生物化学修饰 (包括蛋白质、代谢物质、生物膜结构以及代谢速率的改变等) (Bowler, 2005)。

预冷藏、预处理或者预冷冻等都属于驯化的范畴。在天敌生产中, 一般情况下驯化都会提高试虫的耐冷藏力 (Pandey and Johnson, 2005; Marwan and Tawfiq, 2006; Luczynski *et al.*, 2007)。但驯化也可能对耐冷藏力具有负面影响。例如, 将 *Thripobius javae* 蛹在 10℃ 下驯化 10 d 后, 其羽化时间要比未驯化的长 2 倍 (Bernardo *et al.*, 2008)。在这个研究中, 驯化的积极作用被昆虫发育历期的延长抵消, 因为在驯化期, 个体发育正处于对低温最敏感的时期 (Anguilletta, 2009)。快速冷驯化是指将昆虫在亚致死低温中暴露几分钟至几个小时以提高其耐冷藏力的过程 (李兴鹏等, 2012), 是昆虫表型可塑性的另外一种途径。目前已被证明存在于大多数昆虫中 (Hoffmann *et al.*, 2003; Chown and Nicolson, 2004)。例如低温快速冷驯化处理显著提升烟蚜茧蜂 *Aphidius rhopalosiphii* 冷藏后的存活率 (Levie *et al.*, 2005)。尽管快速冷驯化和长期冷驯化涉及不同的生理过程, 但最终都会导致积极的效果 (Shintani and Ishikawa, 2007)。快速冷驯化能够提高冷休克 (急性应激) 和长时间低温暴露 (慢性应激) 后的存活率 (Lee and Denlinger, 2010), 因此可应用于天敌昆虫的冷藏及运输。

与持续低温暴露相比, 波动的温度变化可以显著影响部分昆虫冷藏后的存活率 (Renault *et al.*, 2004; Lee, 2010)。将蚜茧蜂 *Asaphes vulgaris* Walker 的蛹定期在合适温度下短期暴露会显著提高其存活率 (Colinet *et al.*, 2006b)。除了对昆虫存活率的积极影响, 变温驯化对蚜茧蜂繁殖能力和活动能力 (生物防治成功的重要特征因子) 的维持方面都具有积极作用 (Colinet and Hance, 2009), 这可能是因为温度的波动变化可给予其自身生理修复的机会 (Lalouette *et al.*, 2007), 提高其逆境下的生存能力。

2 内源因子对昆虫耐冷藏力的影响

影响昆虫耐冷藏力的内源因子主要有体能的储备、繁殖方式、年龄/龄期、滞育 (休眠) 状态、营养等。

2.1 体能的储备对昆虫耐冷藏力的影响

在冷藏过程中, 个体代谢主要依靠虫体在发育过程中能量的储备 (Renault *et al.*, 2003), 因此冷藏效果可能是由冷伤害和可消耗能量二者共

同作用的结果 (Colinet *et al.*, 2006a)。昆虫的体重(身体大小)和脂质的储备之间为正相关性,即较大的个体能够积累较多的脂肪(Rivero and West, 2002; Colinet *et al.*, 2007a, 2007b)。而冷藏能力同虫体大小的正相关性也已经被证明(Liu *et al.*, 2007)。在冷藏过程中,体重较大的昆虫其脂肪含量也较高,昆虫个体的冷藏能力也更高(Colinet *et al.*, 2007b)。研究表明不同寄主种类、年龄以及饲养环境能够在很大程度上影响天敌昆虫冷藏前体内能量的储备继而影响其耐冷藏力(Cloutier *et al.*, 2000)。

2.2 生殖方式及龄期对昆虫耐冷藏力的影响

生殖方式的差异也会导致昆虫耐冷藏力的不同。同一分布区的不同环境压力可以诱导一些寄生性天敌出现两性生殖和孤雌生殖。不同的生殖策略同生活史特性具有相关性,例如寿命、发育历期、生殖力等(Barke *et al.*, 2005; Pelosse *et al.*, 2007)。不同生殖型之间耐寒(耐热)能力不同。例如赤眼蜂的产雌个体要比产雄个体具有更高的耐冷藏力(Wang and Smith, 1996)。

同种昆虫,不同虫态,其耐冷藏力显著不同(Bowler and Terblanche, 2008)。例如双翅目果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 的卵耐冷藏力要显著高于成虫(Bowler and Terblanche, 2008),而另一些膜翅目种类如 *Cotesia marginiventris*, *Telenomus busseolae*, *Leptomastix dactylopii* 等成虫的耐冷藏力要高于未成熟虫态(Krishnamoorthy, 1989; Riddick, 2001; Bayram *et al.*, 2005)。同一虫态在不同发育阶段的耐冷藏力也存在差异(Bowler and Terblanche, 2008)。在一些种类中龄期较小的蛹要比龄期较大的蛹具有更高的耐冷藏力(Levie *et al.*, 2005)。而另一些种类则是龄期较大的蛹的耐冷藏力较龄期较小的好(Bueno and Van Cleave, 1997; Venkatesan *et al.*, 2000)。另外也有研究表明,中间龄级蛹的耐冷藏力高于初龄蛹和老龄蛹(Chen *et al.*, 2005; Luczynski *et al.*, 2007)。

2.3 滞育(休眠)状态对昆虫耐冷藏力的影响

大量研究表明滞育或者休眠是影响昆虫耐冷藏力最主要的内源因子。在自然界,昆虫通过滞育和休眠两种形式响应季节和温度的改变(Tauber *et al.*, 1986; Hodkova and Hodek, 2004)。目前大多数昆虫的滞育诱导机制还不清楚,其滞育的诱导和解除还不能人为控制(Polgár and Hardie, 2000; Colinet *et al.*, 2010)。尽管目前对于冷胁迫

和滞育之间相关性还不清楚(Hodkova and Hodek, 2004),然而,基于少数研究表明滞育中的昆虫在低温胁迫后其耐寒能力有所提高。丽蝇蛹集金小蜂 *Nasonia vitripennis* 非滞育的幼虫相比于滞育幼虫更易受到低温的伤害(Rivers *et al.*, 2000)。烟蚜茧蜂滞育个体具有较高的低温存活率(Langer and Hance, 2000)。滞育状态的赤眼蜂在低温胁迫下未发现死亡,而非滞育个体在冷胁迫过程中死亡率增加(Ventura *et al.*, 2002)。同样,烟蚜茧蜂的滞育个体在冷胁迫过程中的死亡率要低于非滞育个体(Tatsumi and Takada, 2005)。这种差异在休眠和非休眠昆虫个体中同样存在。

2.4 营养源对昆虫耐冷藏力的影响

营养源是影响昆虫冷藏力的一个非常重要但又容易被忽略的因子,特别是对一些用人工饲料(替代寄主)饲养的天敌昆虫,在环境等外源因子受控的情况下,饲料的品质直接决定了天敌发育、生殖以及耐冷藏力等参数。研究表明选择合适的发育阶段、冷藏温度和饲料配比能够有效提高天敌昆虫冷藏效果(Coudron *et al.*, 2007)。例如,有研究报道饲料的营养品质在很大程度上影响了斑腹刺益蝽 *Podisus maculiventris* 冷藏后的存活率和繁殖能力(Thorpe and Aldrich, 2004)。而合适的饲料和预冷藏处理也可提高普通草蛉 *Chrysoperla carnea* 的存活率和繁殖能力(Chang *et al.*, 1995)。丽蝇蛹集金小蜂寄生了体内含有更多的抗冻保护剂(甘油,丙氨酸)的滞育的红尾肉蝇 *Sarcophaga crassipalpis* 蛹后其冷藏能力显著提高(Rivers *et al.*, 2000)。用含有蜂蜜或蔗糖的饲料饲喂 *Cotesia marginiventris* 成虫会显著提高其冷藏能力(Uçkan and Ergin, 2003)。用人工饲料饲养的斑腹刺益蝽成虫冷藏后的产卵量和卵的孵化率均显著高于天然饲料(Coudron *et al.*, 2009),这可能是由于人工饲料蛋白质含量较高而脂类物质含量较低导致(Coudron *et al.*, 2007)。

3 昆虫耐冷藏力的生理学机制

昆虫在低温下的冷害累积会导致各种生理功能障碍(Chown and Terblanche, 2006)。由于低温冷藏过程中昆虫停止取食,造成能量储备耗竭(Renault *et al.*, 2003; Colinet *et al.*, 2006a)。冷藏实际上是冷胁迫和饥饿两者共同作用的结果。生物体从环境中获取并转化能量资源,以维持它们

的体内平衡并繁衍后代 (Brown *et al.*, 1993)。因此, 对于那些不能从头合成脂质的昆虫种类来说其体内能量储备的消耗, 尤其是脂肪, 在低温胁迫期间可被期望转化为用来维持生存或者繁殖的资本 (Renault *et al.*, 2003; Colinet *et al.*, 2006a; Visser and Ellers, 2008; Visser *et al.*, 2010)。低温胁迫的影响可能不会被立即观测到 (如死亡率等不受影响), 但这种影响可能会被传递到另一阶段, 即对发育或者生殖力或者两者都产生消极影响 (Chown and Nicolson, 2004)。有些寄生蜂幼体冷藏后能够完全发育, 但其寿命会大幅缩短, 因为缺乏脂肪积累, 即意味着体内资源分配受到限制 (Visser and Ellers, 2008; Visser *et al.*, 2010)。而生存和生殖之间的权衡会严重影响脂肪的消耗。*Aphidius colemani* 成虫虫体脂肪储备随着冷藏时间的延长而线性下降, 同时, 其寿命也呈线性下降 (Colinet *et al.*, 2006a), *Aphidius ervi* 在冷藏期间, 寿命的降低同磷脂的消耗也存在相关性 (Ismail *et al.*, 2010)。成虫在羽化过程中需要消耗大量能量来完成肌肉收缩 (Yocum *et al.*, 1994), 但冷害诱导了肌肉功能障碍 (Kelty *et al.*, 1996), 使神经肌肉功能发生紊乱 (Yocum *et al.*, 1994; Kelty *et al.*, 1996), 再加上缺乏能量, 导致了一些种类昆虫在冷藏后不能成功羽化或活动能力降低 (Kostal *et al.*, 2006)。

有研究报道冷藏对昆虫生殖力产生负面影响是由于低温导致雌性个体卵母细胞的成熟率降低或者卵巢管的畸形而最终导致不育 (Hanna, 1935)。一些种类的昆虫雌性个体与冷藏后的雄性交配后, 只产生雄性个体 (即不育的卵), 这可能是因为冷胁迫导致了精子的发育或者生殖器官受到损害从而使雄性生殖力丧失 (Levie *et al.*, 2005; Pandey and Johnson, 2005)。Lacoume 等 (2007) 的研究也表明冷休克影响了 *Dinarmus basalis* 精子的生产, 继而导致了精子生产和精囊补充的延迟。

对天敌昆虫来讲, 搜寻 (识别) 寄主的能力是评价冷藏效果的一个非常重要的指标, 但目前很少有针对冷藏对昆虫搜寻 (捕食或寄生) 寄主能力影响的研究。仅有的几项研究结果表明冷藏可能降低了昆虫气味识别蛋白的表达而影响了其对寄主的搜寻能力 (Hérard *et al.*, 1988)。

昆虫在经受低温胁迫后可通过调节虫体自由水与结合水的比率 (马延龙等, 2009)、游离脂肪

酸与结合脂肪酸比例 (强承魁等, 2008)、氨基酸代谢水平 (韩瑞东等, 2005)、小分子碳水化合物、多羟基化合物 (海藻糖、糖原) 以及脂类含量等影响其冷藏能力 (Liu *et al.*, 2007; Johannes *et al.*, 2007; Li *et al.*, 2019)。由于取食不同营养组成的饲料后, 虫体内与抗寒性相关的糖原、脂类以及甘油等积累程度和种类以及细胞膜构建物质等势必存在差异, 而这些物质只有在外部环境 (比如温度) 发生大的变化时, 其功能才能被激活, 帮助昆虫度过不良环境 (Cui *et al.*, 2017)。研究表明使用不同营养成分人工饲料继代饲养的蠋螬 *Arma chinensis* 成虫冷藏后虫体内小分子碳水化合物、脂肪酸、甘油以及多种酶等存在显著差异 (Li *et al.*, 2019)。这可能是饲料营养组成的差异影响了蠋螬在冷藏过程中细胞膜的构建物质的组成、虫体抗寒物质以及跟生殖相关物质的合成和代谢速率, 继而导致了蠋螬耐冷藏力的差异。另外, 已被广泛证实对植物耐冷藏力具有重要作用的某些金属阳离子 (Monroy and Dhindsa, 1995), 在昆虫冷藏过程中对昆虫体内某些抗冻蛋白酶的激活等也同样具有积极作用。南极蚊 *Belgica antarctica* 接受低温胁迫时钙离子作为重要的第二信使调节细胞凋亡率, 而且这种调节是不受大脑或神经控制的 (Teets *et al.*, 2008)。这可能是昆虫在经受低温时可通过钙调素依赖蛋白激酶激活某种细胞凋亡调控基因表达来抑制细胞凋亡 (Yano *et al.*, 1998)。

4 小结

综上所述, 冷藏环境、冷藏周期、预处理、营养以及昆虫自身所处的发育阶段、体内能量物质的储备等多种内源因子和外源因子共同决定了其耐冷藏力。了解影响天敌昆虫耐冷藏力因子的多样性对于天敌昆虫冷藏实验方案的设计以及天敌昆虫生产和应用具有重要作用。

除了羽化、寿命、生殖力和性比等显著指示特征外, 其它一些在生物防治中比较重要的特征也受到冷藏的影响, 比如扩散能力、觅食行为和交配行为或代际效应也是昆虫冷藏后质量评价的重要参数。总之, 天敌在野外的行为是衡量冷藏技术是否成功的依据, 但目前的研究很少考虑天敌冷藏后在野外应用过程中的行为特征, 因此未来应加强冷藏对天敌昆虫行为生物学及遗传特性的影响等方面的研究。

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