



袁格格, 黄国华, 陈功. 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物的研究进展 [J]. 环境昆虫学报, 2021, 43 (3): 567–575.

虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物的研究进展

袁格格, 黄国华, 陈功*

(湖南农业大学植物保护学院/植物病虫害生物学与防控湖南省重点实验室, 长沙 410128)

摘要: 蔬菜作物释放的虫害诱导植物挥发物 (Herbivore-induced plant volatiles, HIPVs) 是蔬菜作物受害虫胁迫后产生的一类启动防御反应的化合物, 可以作为蔬菜作物的对外重要信息交流媒介和防御措施实施前体。蔬菜作物通过释放 HIPVs 来增强自身防御反应、调节昆虫行为和向邻近作物发出“预警信号”, 从而直接或间接地抵御植食性昆虫危害。近年来, 有关 HIPVs 的研究已成为昆虫行为学与化学生态学的关注热点。本文系统综述了虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物类别、释放特性、生态功能及应用等方面, 以期梳理和阐释 HIPVs 在蔬菜-害虫二级营养结构以及蔬菜-害虫-害虫天敌三级营养结构的化学生态网络中的重要化学信号功能, 并对未来该方向的研究进行展望。

关键词: 蔬菜挥发物; 植食昆虫诱导; 寄主识别; 植物昆虫互作

中图分类号: Q965; S433

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1674-0858 (2021) 03-0567-09

Advances in volatiles induced by herbivores in vegetable crops

YUAN Ge-Ge, HUANG Guo-Hua, CHEN Gong* (College of Plant Protection, Hunan Agricultural University/Hunan Provincial Key Laboratory for Biology and Control of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests, Changsha 410128, China)

Abstract: Herbivore-induced plant volatiles (HIPVs) released by vegetable crops are a class of compounds that initiate defensive response of vegetable crops after being infected by pests. These volatiles can be used as a way to communicate with neighboring plants and insects, and they are also the precursor of implementing defense measures for vegetable crops. The volatile compounds can resist the harm of herbivores directly or indirectly by enhancing defense response by releasing HIPVs, regulating insect behavior, and sending “early warning signals” to neighboring crops. In recent years, the research on HIPVs has become a hot topic of insect behavior and chemical ecology. This article systematically summarizes the species, release characteristics, ecological functions and applications of vegetable volatiles induced by pests based on existing research, in order to card and explain the important chemical signal functions of HIPVs in the chemical ecological network of the secondary nutritional structure and the vegetable-herbivores-natural enemies tritrophic structure, and prospects for future research in this direction.

Key words: Vegetable crop volatiles; herbivorous insect induction; host identification; plant-herbivore interactions

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (31801799); 湖南省自然科学基金 (2019JJ50274); 湖南省教育厅科学研究项目 (18B123)

作者简介: 袁格格, 女, 1996 年生, 河南商丘人, 硕士研究生, 主要研究方向为农业昆虫与害虫防治, E-mail: gegeyuan206@163.com

* **通讯作者** Author for corresponding: 陈功, 男, 1989 年生, 湖南长沙人, 博士, 副教授, 主要研究方向为农业昆虫与害虫防治, E-mail: gongchen105@163.com

收稿日期 Received: 2021-04-02; **接受日期** Accepted: 2021-05-25

亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔 (Alexander Graham Bell) 在 1914 年曾发表一段著名言论, 指出“如果您有志于探索一门新的科学, 那就来测量气味吧”。植物挥发物 Plant volatile organic compounds (VOCs) 作为一类特征鲜明的“气味”, 是指植物通过次生代谢产生的低沸点、易挥发的小分子化合物 (Picazo *et al.*, 2020)。植物在生长代谢过程中, 根、茎、叶、花、果实和种子都可以合成挥发性化合物 (Muhlemann *et al.*, 2014), 每种植物都会按一定的比例释放特定的挥发物, 组成该种植物的化学指纹。这些挥发物的种类主要包括绿叶挥发物、萜烯类化合物、醇类化合物、酚类化合物、酯类化合物等 (Dudareva *et al.*, 2013; Abbas *et al.*, 2017; Chen *et al.*, 2018)。植物释放的挥发性化合物通常会受到外界生物因子与环境因子的影响, 部分外源化学物质也可以改变植物挥发物的释放 (Naranjo *et al.*, 2020)。当前研究最为热门的是针对植物遭受植食性昆虫危害后挥发物的变化, 这类挥发物被称为植食性昆虫诱导的植物挥发物 Herbivore-induced plant volatiles (HIPVs) (Hassan *et al.*, 2015; Takabayashi and Shiojiri, 2019)。而根据植物和植食性昆虫的种类与状态的不同, HIPVs 的释放情况往往有所差异。虫害诱导蔬菜挥发物在植物-植物互作、植物-昆虫互作、植物-昆虫-天敌互作中扮演着非常重要的化学信息交流作用。本文将针对近年来国内外对蔬菜害虫在危害作物的过程中, 诱导其挥发物的类别、释放特征、生态学功能及应用研究展开综述。

1 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物类别及释放特性

1.1 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物类别

蔬菜受昆虫为害后, 释放的挥发物在种类和数量方面都将发生明显的变化。挥发物来源包括昆虫取食时造成的机械损伤和昆虫体内的化学诱导物 (唾液、反刍物质等) 诱导。虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物的种类主要包括: 萜类化合物 (Terpenoids)、绿叶挥发物 (Green leaf volatiles)、含氮化合物 (Nitrogen-containing compound)、腈类 (Nitriles) 和肟类 (Oximes)、醛 (Aldehydes)、醇 (Alcohols)、酮 (Ketones)、酯 (Esters)、醚 (Ethers)、羧酸类 (Carboxylic acids) 化合物 (王

国昌等, 2010; Kanchiswamy *et al.*, 2015; Fincheira *et al.*, 2021)。

萜类化合物结构多样, 是最丰富的植物次生代谢产物, 参与直接或间接的植物防御, 吸引授粉者、防御地下和地上的植食性昆虫, 在植物生命中发挥着重要作用 (Unsicker *et al.*, 2009)。萜类化合物大多是单萜 (Monoterpenoids)、倍半萜 (Sesquiterpenes) 及其衍生物, 单萜和倍半萜合成前体物质均为异戊烯基二磷酸 (Isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP)) 和二甲基烯丙基二磷酸 (Dimethylallyl pyrophosphate (DMAPP))。但两者合成途径不同, 单萜是通过 IPP 和 DMAPP 来自质体的三磷酸甘油醛-丙酮酸途径 (Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate-pyruvate (GAP-pyruvate)) 合成并在酶催化下合成底物法尼基二磷酸 (Farnesyl diphosphate (FPP)); 倍半萜由 IPP 和 DMAPP 可能来自细胞质的乙酸-甲羟戊酸途径 (Acetate-mevalonate pathway (acetate-MVA)) 合成经酶催化合成倍半萜香叶基二磷酸 (Geranylpyrophosphate (GPP))。最后在萜类合成酶 (Terpene synthase (TPS)) 的催化下生成各自的产物 (Abbas *et al.*, 2017)。几乎所有植物器官, 包括根、茎、叶、果实和种子, 都可以释放萜类物质, 其中花释放量最高 (Dudareva *et al.*, 2013)。萜类化合物作为虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物中的重要种类, 一般在植物被危害一段时间后才释放出来且释放量往往会出现显著的升高 (Leitner *et al.*, 2005; Cheng *et al.*, 2007; Fontana *et al.*, 2011)。如植食性昆虫危害后, 一枝黄花 *Solidago altissima* 可释放大量的萜类化合物: α -蒎烯、 β -蒎烯、月桂烯、柠檬烯和石竹烯 (Helms *et al.*, 2014)。萜类化合物通过直接和间接的植物防御在植物生命中发挥多种生理和生态功能 (Bruce *et al.*, 2015; Abbas *et al.*, 2017)。植食性昆虫及其天敌能够借助植物释放的萜类化合物寻找各自的寄主, 完成觅食、交配和产卵等活动。曹凤勤等 (2008), 测定了 B 型烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 雌虫对 3 种寄主植物、挥发物提取液、挥发物标样以及寄主植物挥发物模拟样的行为反应, 发现番茄 *Lycopersicon esculentum* 和甘蓝 *Brassica oleracea* 及其相应的挥发物提取物对烟粉虱雌成虫均具有显著的引诱作用, 其有效成份为苎烯、里那醇和月桂烯。同样, 有研究表明美洲斑潜蝇 *Liriomyza sativae* 主要通过豇豆 *Vigna unguiculata* 和菜豆 *Phaseolus vulgaris* 释放的 α -紫罗

酮和 β -紫罗酮进行寄主定位(魏明等, 2005)。此外, 当植物受到生物和非生物胁迫后, 叶中释放出萜类物质可作为报警信号传递给周围植物, 以应对昆虫的攻击。如二斑叶螨 *Tetranychus urticae* 诱导的挥发物可以使邻近利马豆 *P. lunatus* 植株释放乙烯, 进而增强其对害虫的防御(Arimura *et al.*, 2002); 在其他非蔬菜植株中也有发现, 玉米 *Zea mays* 被甜菜夜蛾 *Spodoptera exigua* 幼虫侵食后释放的萜类物质能够有效提高周围其他植株的防御能力(Ton *et al.*, 2007)。

在虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物中, 绿叶化合物尤为重要。植物在正常生长状态下或受到机械损伤、病虫害等生物及非生物胁迫时均能产生绿叶气味, 对植物生长发育调控和防御系统功能激活具有重要作用。绿叶挥发物 Green leaf volatiles (GLVs) 是指植物挥发物中 C_6 的醛、醇及其酯类, 包括己烯醇、己烯醛和己烯乙酸等(Allmann *et al.*, 2013)。这类挥发物是由植物经十八碳烷酸途径(octadecadienoic acid pathway)过氧化物酶分支途径产生。在植物组织遭到破坏后, 半乳糖脂快速水解生成大量的 α -亚麻酸(α -linolenic acid (ALA))和亚油酸(linoleic acid (LA))在II型脂肪氧合酶(lipoxygenase-2 (LOX-2))作用下, 在其13位发生加氧反应, 生成的脂肪酸氢过氧化物(13-hydroperoxide (13-HPOT))随后被13-hydroperox lyase (13-HPL)裂解为 C_{12} 化合物和 C_6 醛(Shawn *et al.*, 2013)。当植物受到植食性昆虫啃食后, GLVs合成响应非常迅速。Matsui等人(2000)研究发现, 当拟南芥菜 *Arabidopsis thaliana* 遭受虫害时, 数秒内可释放绿叶挥发物, 并且与之合成相关的磷脂酶、脂氧合酶、脂肪酸过氧化氢裂解酶均处于活跃状态进行相应底物合成。通过对拟南芥菜叶片挥发物实时监测分析得知, (Z)-3-己烯醛能在受伤的拟南芥菜叶片中迅速形成, 并在损伤后约30~45 s达到峰值, 随后形成(Z)-3-己烯-1-醇和醋酸己烯酯, 约在5 min达到峰值(Auria *et al.*, 2007)。植物挥发物是植物与其他生物之间交流的“语言”, 植食性昆虫能够借助植物释放的GLVs寻找各自的寄主, 完成觅食、交配和产卵等活动。Reddy等(2000)研究发现, 甘蓝中的挥发物(Z)-3-己烯基乙酸酯、(E)-2-己烯醛和(Z)-3-己烯-1-醇与信息素的混合物对小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* 具有的导向指引作用, 显著高于信息素诱导的效果。遭受取食为害的植物释放的

GLVs还能在植物内部或邻近植物间传递, 对周围未受损植物起到警示作用, 使其对植食性昆虫产生一定抗性。亦能够在多个营养级之间传递信号, 是吸引寄生性和捕食性天敌的重要组分, 在植物-植食性昆虫-天敌三营养层的化学信息网中具有重要作用。如虫害诱导利马豆释放的(Z)-3-hexenyl acetate和(E)-3-hexenyl acetate等可引起利马豆分泌更多的蜜露, 吸引蚂蚁、寄生蜂、瓢虫和捕食螨等天敌, 显著减少了植食性昆虫的数量(Ness, 2003; Mathews *et al.*, 2007; Heil *et al.*, 2008)。

腴类和肪类在植食性昆虫诱导的植物挥发物中所占的比例不高, 在未受害植物中检测不到; 醛、醇、酯、醚类等挥发物及含氮化合物及有益于植物驱避害虫, 保护自身, 在同种植物间进行信息传递, 使邻近植物做出应答来防御植食性昆虫, 亦可为植食性昆虫天敌提供重要信息, 利于其寄主定位(Dick and Baldwin, 2010)。如种蝇 *Delia radicum* 取食过的甘蓝型油菜 *Brassica napus*, 其根部释放二甲基二硫醚, 对其天敌双线隐翅虫 *Aleochara bilineata* 有显著吸引作用(Ferry *et al.*, 2007)。

1.2 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物的释放特点

植物的次生代谢是植物与各种环境选择压力之间相互作用的产物, 作用的结果造成了植物次生代谢的多样性和可变性(Miresmailli *et al.*, 2011), 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物的组分受多因素(昆虫的种类、口器、为害程度及其发育阶段等; 植物种类、基因型、发育阶段、受害部位、受害程度、受害持续时间等; 环境压力如光照、温度、季节变化、 CO_2 浓度、水分等环境因素)的影响(Cai *et al.*, 2012; 张海静等, 2012; Reynolds *et al.*, 2016)。同样, HIPVs释放特点多样, 如: 系统性、群体性、昼夜节律(姜永根和程家安, 2000; Agut *et al.*, 2015)。

大量研究表明, HIPVs的释放具有系统性的特点, 即植物受到昆虫取食后, 不仅被取食的叶片产生防御物质, 植物的其他部位也会释放类似挥发物(Shiojiri *et al.*, 2012; Karban *et al.*, 2014)。Heil等(2007)研究发现受损的利马豆叶子中释放的挥发性有机化合物诱导了同株未受损叶子分泌花外蜜(EFN)来增强防御。Rodriguez等(2001)在其他作物中也发现, 害虫取食棉花 *Gossypium hirsutum* 下部分叶片后, 通过顶空取样在上半部分叶片中收集检测到芳樟醇、顺-3-己烯

乙酯、DMNT、(E)- β -罗勒烯等。这些结果表明挥发性有机化合物可以作为植物内部信号的外部信号。

HIPVs 的释放还具有群体性,当某一植株遭受植食性昆虫为害时,能释放挥发物告警其邻近的同种个体,使邻近植株也释放类似的挥发物 (Heil, 2014)。HIPVs 可以启动植物防御,增强邻近植物对植食性昆虫的抗性。Zhang 等 (2020) 发现被甜菜夜蛾取食过的番茄会影响邻近同种植株,通过增强 β -罗勒烯和芳樟醇的释放来加强防御。同样也有研究表明,被斜纹夜蛾 *S. litura* 取食过的番茄植株会释放绿叶醇 (Z)-3-己烯醇,被邻近植株接受,进而通过受体接收,合成 (Z)-3-hexenyl-vicianoside 糖苷,该糖苷抑制斜纹夜蛾的生长和存活率 (Sugimoto *et al.*, 2014)。

经植食性昆虫取食后,植物释放的 HIPVs 具有明显的昼夜节律,白天释放量较大,晚上释放相对较少 (Christensen *et al.*, 2013; Picazo *et al.*, 2020)。Shiojiri 等 (2006) 研究发现寄主植株存在时,光照条件下粘虫 *Mythimna separata* 幼虫的隐蔽行为较强于黑暗条件,且植物挥发物线索比光照条件更能调控粘虫行为。这与害虫天敌的活动规律一致,有利于天敌依靠挥发物进行寄主害虫定位 (Joo *et al.*, 2019)。

2 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物的生态功能

2.1 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物对植物的影响

2.1.1 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物对整株植物的影响

由机械损伤或植食性昆虫攻击植物所产生的挥发物能够激发邻近植物或同一植物的其它部位对随后的机械胁迫或草食动物攻击作出更快和更大的反应,使受体植物在受到攻击时能够更有效地作出反应 (Shivaramu *et al.*, 2017)。当植物某部位受害时,该部位释放的挥发物会作为损伤信号传递至其他健康部位,进而整株植物会产生防御并释放相应化合物。如菜豆受害后释放的 HIPVs 能使同一植株上的未损伤组织在遇到虫害时分泌更多的蜜露,经 (E)-2-hexenal 和 (Z)-3-hexenyl acetate 处理后,当植物受害时能释放更多的萜烯 (Farag and Pare, 2002; Frost *et al.*, 2008)。

2.1.2 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物对邻近植株的影响

作为植物间信号交流的“媒介”,HIPVs 可在不同种植物之间传递,其信号强度与距离成负相关,可影响邻近植物的萌发、生长及增强其对植食性昆虫的防御反应 (Heil and Adame-Alvarez, 2010; Karban *et al.*, 2014)。虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物经传递可与邻近植物相互作用已得到了广泛的验证,有研究表明,受损伤的三齿蒿 *Artemisia tridentata* 释放出的挥发物可以诱导烟草 *Nicotiana tabacum* 中多酚氧化酶 (PPO) 活性的增加,减少植食性昆虫的伤害 (Karbon *et al.*, 2003); 利马豆被取食后,会诱导邻近青豆产生大量蜜露,这些蜜露可吸引蚂蚁和寄生性天敌 (Heil and Kost, 2006)。同样对其他作物的相关研究也表明,斜纹夜蛾诱导棉花释放的挥发物处理邻近健康紫花苜蓿 *Medicago sativa* 后,灰翅夜蛾 *S. mauritia* 在紫花苜蓿上的产卵量显著降低 (Zakir *et al.*, 2013)。在与邻近植物进行交流过程中起作用的组分很可能是茉莉酸甲酯和水杨酸挥发物 (姜永根等, 2000; 彭金英和黄勇平, 2005)。

2.2 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物对昆虫的影响

2.2.1 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物对植食性昆虫的直接影响

在植物与植食性昆虫长期进化中,二者可协同发展,从上世纪的研究中就已得知植物气味是植食性昆虫进行寄主选择过程中的重要信息物质 (Xiao *et al.*, 2012),植物源利它素 (Kairomones) 是植物产生的能够吸引植食性昆虫的产卵和取食行为的挥发性化合物 (Engelberth *et al.*, 2004)。几乎所有种类的昆虫都是利用寄主散发的利他素来发现适合自己的寄主。大量研究表明,昆虫对寄主植物的识别主要依靠植物气味的化学图谱,植物气味是引导植食性昆虫找到寄主的重要物质 (Dicke and Baldwin, 2010)。如, Vanesa 等 (2021) 发现 *Dichelops furcatus* 可以根据相同寄主不同品种释放的挥发物来区分它们,其中芳樟醇是其定位的主要线索。

自然条件下植食性昆虫很少在非寄主植物上产卵,非寄主植物中存在抑制其产卵或取食的物质 (孟国玲等, 2000)。植物挥发物可为植食性昆虫成虫提供线索,在其产卵选择中起定向作用。植物挥发物中的壬醛、己酸乙酯、6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮和 (Z)- β -癸烯的混合物对桃小食心虫 *Carposina*

sasakii 成虫产卵行为有显著的吸引作用 (Kong *et al.*, 2020)。驱避成虫产卵是使植物免受伤害的重要防御, 植物为保护自身也会释放挥发物驱避成虫产卵。孙小旭等 (2018) 通过气相色谱-触角电位联用技术研究蓝桉 *Eucalyptus globulus* 叶片挥发物对棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera* 抱卵雌蛾产卵选择行为的影响, 发现能够引起抱卵雌蛾电生理反应的物质有 12 种, 柠檬烯在 100 μg 剂量时表现为显著的产卵驱避作用, 而 4-异丙烯基甲苯和 1, 8-桉叶素可作为棉铃虫产卵驱避剂备选物质。植物挥发物不仅可作为昆虫找寻合适寄主的媒介, 此外, 被昆虫取食后, 植物释放的挥发性物质还可以诱导自身的直接或间接性防御, 驱避害虫取食或产卵从而降低虫口密度 (秦秋菊和高希武, 2005)。相关研究表明, 黄花蒿 *A. annua* 在遭受菊蚜长管蚜 *Macrosiphoniella sanbourni* 取食后可以通过提高 (E)- β -法尼烯和蒿酮的释放来抵御蚜虫的侵害 (Sun *et al.*, 2015)。李钊阳等 (2020) 研究表明, 被普通大蓟马 *Megalurothrips usitatus* 危害过豇豆花、蕾对其具有极显著的驱避作用。

2.2.2 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物对植食性昆虫的间接影响

Clavijo 等 (2012) 指出植物有可以吸引植食性昆虫天敌的性状, 特别是当植物遭受植食性昆虫诱导后。蔬菜害虫诱导植物挥发物的分子量通常较小、挥发性高, 可为天敌提供远距离的寄主定位信号 (Mumm and Dicke, 2010; War *et al.*, 2011; Defago *et al.*, 2016)。苏建伟等 (2020) 在探究 7 种植物源挥发物反式- β -法尼烯、橙花叔醇、6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮、顺-3-己烯乙酸酯、丁香酚、芳樟醇、顺式茉莉酮在玉米田中对天敌昆虫的诱集效果实验中, 发现顺式茉莉酮对黑带食蚜蝇 *Episyrphus balteatus* 诱集效果明显, 反式- β -法尼烯和顺式茉莉酮对龟纹瓢虫 *Propylaea japonica* 诱集效果明显。被烟盲蝽 *Nesidiocoris tenuis* 危害后的番茄植株通过激活邻近未受损植物的茉莉酸防御系统, 从而可以吸引丽蚜小蜂 *Encarsia formosa* (Perez-Hedo *et al.*, 2015)。总结相关研究得知, HIPVs 在引诱天敌方面起主要作用的是萜类化合物和绿叶化合物, 如芳樟醇、顺-3-己烯乙酸酯、反式- β -法尼烯、茉莉酮、烯丙基异硫氰酸酯等。

植物在受到植食性昆虫危害时, 能释放具有化学信号作用的挥发物-互益素 (synomone), 植物借此可引诱植食性昆虫的天敌完成间接防御

(Hare, 2011; Guo and Wang, 2019)。蔬菜上的叶螨科害虫会诱导植物产生萜类化合物吸引捕食性天敌, 例如被二斑叶螨感染的植物会吸引捕食者性天敌植绥螨 *Phytoseiulus macropolis* 和加州新小绥螨 *Neoseiulus californicus* (Fadini *et al.*, 2010; Rezaie *et al.*, 2018)。缨翅目害虫会诱导植物产生挥发性化合物吸引天敌, 如捕食性天敌黄瓜钝绥螨 *Amblyseius cucumeris* 和南方小花蛛 *Orius similis* 可通过烟蓟马 *Thrips tabaci* 为害后寄主释放的挥发性物质来搜寻猎物 (Satoshi and Takeshi, 2008)。蔬菜上半翅目害虫可通过诱导植物产生绿叶挥发物吸引捕食性天敌。例如, 乔飞等 (2020) 通过分析小麦 *Triticum aestivum* 受蚜虫取食对其挥发物的影响, 检测到蔬菜害虫豌豆蚜 *Acyrtosiphon pisum* 取食提高了小麦挥发物顺-3-己烯乙酸酯的释放速率和相对含量, 并对异色瓢虫 *Harmonia axyridis* 有显著的引诱作用。冯宏祖等 (2012) 研究发现十一星瓢虫 *Coccinella undecimpunctata* 和叶色草蛉 *Chrysopa phyllochroma* 对棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* 危害和茉莉酸甲酯 MeJA 处理过的棉叶选择性明显高于健康叶片。蔬菜害虫中的鳞翅目害虫会诱导植物产生挥发性物质吸引寄生性天敌, 由陈华才等 (2002) Y 型嗅觉仪实验可知在虫害苗与健康苗挥发物之间, 二化螟绒茧蜂 *Cotesia chilonis* 显著地偏好二化螟 *Chilo suppressalis* 幼虫取食过后的寄主植株。

3 虫害诱导蔬菜作物挥发物应用

随着分子生物学、化学分析、代谢工程等相关科学技术的发展应用, 虫害诱导挥发物的研究也在不断加深, 次生挥发性物质在改变作物气味、果实品质、作物品质、增强植物防御方面贡献重大, 大量的室内及田间实验中科研工作者开始尝试将虫害诱导的挥发物直接应用于害虫防治。目前, 挥发物的应用主要包括: 制作引诱剂、驱避剂、增效剂用来调节昆虫行为。

植食性昆虫依靠植物挥发物寻找寄主植物来完成自己的生长、发育、繁殖, 同时也避免食用非寄主植物。因此, 可将挥发物有效成分分为引诱剂或驱避剂来进行害虫生态防治。如: Martel (2005) 等用合成的挥发物 (顺-3-己烯-醋酸酯、里哪醇、MeJA) 放于诱捕器中, 可引诱马铃薯甲虫 *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*。Koschier 等 (2002)

用里哪醇和丁子香酚处理葱 *Allium fistulosum* 周围的环境,发现其牧草虫害减少,叶表面存活的成虫量明显减少。在其他作物中也发现,受损茶树 *Camellia sinensis* 释放的芳樟醇对茶尺蠖 *Ectropis obliqua* 具有驱避作用 (Sun *et al.*, 2014) 同样,植物挥发物也可与其他信息素联用,增强昆虫信息素的诱捕效果。其对性信息素的增效作用在实际应用中,可以在减少经济成本的基础上,进一步提高田间性信息素与迷向技术的应用提供参考。植物挥发物调节昆虫行为,可作为间作控虫重要手段。利用昆虫在生物多样性环境中对挥发物选择嗜好性来实施对害虫的控制。例如,郭亚红等 (2019) 对芹菜 *Apium graveolens* 茎叶的挥发物进行了提取分析,筛选出柠檬烯和 α -蒎烯两种挥发性物质并利用标样进行小区试验,结果表明柠檬烯和 α -蒎烯都对田间辣椒 *Capsicum annuum* 上烟粉虱具有较强驱避作用。释放后,烟粉虱逐渐向远端迁移,随着处理时间的延长,烟粉虱逐渐迁出试验小区,若在另一端开口并种植诱集植物苘麻 *Abutilon theophrasti* 时,形成“推-拉”组合可以加快烟粉虱向远端的迁移。利用植物挥发物特性来改良田间种植模式,可提高作物品质。如黄瓜 *Cucumissativus* 与芹菜间作,黄瓜苗上烟粉虱的成虫数量较对照降低 59.43% (钟苏婷, 2009)。

4 展望

基于植食性昆虫诱导的植物挥发物研究,挥发物的形成机制、种类及在昆虫与植物协同进化过程中的作用已逐渐浮出水面,在实践上可为协调作物抗性与生物防治提供理论依据,如为协同素、利它素的利用,合理安排间作、套作等提供理论指导 (Jaworski *et al.*, 2019; Aartsma *et al.*, 2020)。然而,迄今很多关于 HIPVs 的研究都是在实验室或者温室中完成的,因此之后应用时应注意环境背景气味,采用类似于条形码或指纹识别的方法来精确地测量和分类植物产生的“气味”。并通过实时监控田间该类“气味”的变化,实现害虫预测预报。现阶段对于植物挥发性有机物的研究多集中在成分鉴定上,植物挥发物的生化机制及动态变化研究较少,不足为开发可诱导植物进行免疫系统防御的新型农药提供充分依据 (Rowen and Kaplan, 2016)。因此,以后研究应改进嗅觉仪、触角电位仪、飞行磨、风洞、运动轨

迹仪等,使相关检测仪器能够尽可能的模拟田间自然环境 (Lang *et al.*, 2016)。加强抗虫品种筛选和天然生物活性物质的害虫生物防治应用发明,联合生物信息手段探究人工操纵害虫行为新策略、新方法 (Chen *et al.*, 2015; Turlings and Erb, 2018)。

植物挥发性次生代谢产物的直接应用有助于开发环保型农药和植物生长调节剂,是未来农业中极具开发价值的环保型农药 (Meritxell *et al.*, 2021)。研究挥发物的进化、诱导、释放和感知有关的机制,剖析植物次生代谢物在生态系统中的作用,发挥挥发性次生物质的生态调控作用,有助于更好地了解其生态意义和演变,将为农业和环境的可持续发展提供新的视角 (Aartsma and Bianchi, 2017)。

参考文献 (References)

- Aartsma Y, Bianchi FJJA, van der Werf W, *et al.* Herbivore-induced plant volatiles and tritrophic interactions across spatial scales [J]. *New Phytologist*, 2017, 216 (4): 1054–1063.
- Aartsma Y, Pappagallo S, van der Werf W, *et al.* Spatial scale, neighbouring plants and variation in plant volatiles interactively determine the strength of host-parasitoid relationships [J]. *Oikos*, 2020, 129 (9): 1429–1439.
- Abbas F, Ke Y, Yu RC, *et al.* Volatile terpenoids: Multiple functions, biosynthesis, modulation and manipulation by genetic engineering [J]. *Planta*, 2017, 246 (5): 803–816.
- Agut B, Gamir J, Jaques JA, *et al.* Tetranychus urticae-triggered responses promote genotype-dependent conspecific repellence or attractiveness in citrus [J]. *New Phytologist*, 2015, 207: 79–804.
- Allmann S, Spathe A, Bisch-Knaden S, *et al.* Feeding-induced rearrangement of green leaf volatiles reduces moth oviposition [J]. *eLife*, 2013, 2: e00421.
- Arimura G, Ozawa R, Nishioka T, *et al.* Herbivore-induced volatiles induce the emission of ethylene in neighboring lima bean plants [J]. *The Plant Journal*, 2002, 29 (1): 87–98.
- Auria JC, Pichersky E, Schaub A, *et al.* Characterization of a BAHD acyltransferase responsible for producing the green leaf volatile (Z)-3-hexen-1-yl acetate in *Arabidopsis thaliana* [J]. *Plant Journal*, 2007, 49: 194–207.
- Bruce TJA, Aradottir GI, Smart LE, *et al.* The first crop plant genetically engineered to release an insect pheromone for defence [J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2015, 5: 11183.
- Cai XM, Sun XL, Dong WX, *et al.* Variability and stability of tea weevil-induced volatile emissions from tea plants with different weevil densities, photoperiod and infestation duration [J]. *Insect Science*, 2012, 19 (4): 507–517.
- Cao FQ, Liu WX, Fan ZN, *et al.* Behavioural responses of *Bemisia*

- tabaci B-biotype to three host plants and their volatiles [J]. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 2008, 51 (8): 830–838. [曹凤勤, 刘万学, 范中南, 等. B 型烟粉虱对三种寄主植物及其挥发物的行为反应 [J]. *昆虫学报*, 2008, 51 (8): 830–838]
- Chen F, Ludwiczuk A, Wei G, *et al.* Terpenoid secondary metabolites in bryophytes: Chemical diversity, biosynthesis and biological functions [J]. *Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences*, 2018, 37, 210–231.
- Chen HC, Lou YG, Cheng JA. Selection responses of *Cotesia chilonis*, a larval parasitoid of the rice striped-stemborer *Chilo suppressalis*, to volatile compounds from its host and host-plants [J]. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 2002, 45 (5): 617–622. [陈华才, 姜永根, 程家安. 二化螟绒茧蜂对二化螟及其寄主植物挥发物的趋性反应 [J]. *昆虫学报*, 2002, 45 (5): 617–622]
- Chen YH, Gols R, Stratton CA, *et al.* Complex tritrophic interactions in response to crop domestication: Predictions from the wild [J]. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata*, 2015, 157: 40–59.
- Cheng AX, Lou YG, Mao YB. Plant terpenoids: Biosynthesis and ecological functions [J]. *Journal of Integrative Plant Biology*, 2007, 49 (2): 179–186.
- Christensen S, Nemchenko A, Borrego E, *et al.* The maize lipoxygenase, ZmLOX10, mediates green leaf volatile, jasmonate, and herbivore-induced plant volatile production for defense against insect attack [J]. *The Plant Journal*, 2013, 74 (1): 59–73.
- Clavijo McCormick A, Unsicker SB, Gershenzon J. The specificity of herbivore-induced plant volatiles in attracting herbivore enemies [J]. *Trends Plant Science*, 2012, 17 (5): 303–310.
- Defago MT, Videla M, Valladares G. To smell you better: Prior food deprivation increases herbivore insect responsiveness to host plant odor cues [J]. *Journal of Insect Behavior*, 2016, 29 (5): 527–534.
- Dicke M, Baldwin IT. The evolutionary context for herbivore-induced plant volatiles: Beyond the ‘cry for help’ [J]. *Trends Plant Science*, 2010, 15 (3): 167–175.
- Dudareva N, Klempien A, Muhlemann JK, *et al.* Biosynthesis, function and metabolic engineering of plant volatile organic compounds [J]. *New Phytologist*, 2013, 198: 16–32.
- Engelberth J, Alborn HT, Schmelz EA, *et al.* Air-borne signals prime plants against insect herbivore attack [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2004, 101: 1781–1785.
- Fadini MA, Venzon M, Oliveira H, *et al.* Response of the predatory mite *Phytoseiulus macropilis* (Banks) to volatiles produced by strawberry plants in response to attack by Tetranychid mites (Acari: Phytoseiidae: Tetranychidae) [J]. *Neotropical Entomology*, 2010, 39: 248–252.
- Farag MA, Pare PW. C6-green leaf volatiles trigger local and systemic VOC emissions in tomato [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 2002, 61 (5): 545–554.
- Feng HZ, Yao YS, Wang L. Effects of exogenous methyl jasmonate and insect injury-induced cotton plants on selection behaviors of *Aphis gossypii* and its natural enemies [J]. *Chinese Journal of Ecology*, 2012, 31 (10): 2555–2560. [冯宏祖, 姚永生, 王兰. 茉莉酸甲酯和虫害诱导棉花对棉蚜及其天敌选择行为的影响 [J]. *生态学报*, 2012, 31 (10): 2555–2560]
- Ferry A, Dugravot S, Delattre T, *et al.* Identification of a widespread monomolecular odor differentially attractive to several *Delia radicum* ground-dwelling predators in the field [J]. *Journal Chemical Ecology*, 2007, 33: 2064–2077.
- Fincheira P, Quiroz A, Tortella G, *et al.* Current advances in plant-microbe communication via volatile organic compounds as an innovative strategy to improve plant growth [J]. *Microbiological Research*, 2021, 247: 126726.
- Fontana A, Held M, Fantaye CA, *et al.* Attractiveness of constitutive and herbivore-induced sesquiterpene blends of maize to the parasitic wasp *Cotesia marginiventris* (Cresson) [J]. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 2011, 37 (6): 582–591.
- Frost CJ, Mescher MC, Dervinis C, *et al.* Priming defense genes and metabolites in hybrid poplar by the green leaf volatiles-3-hexenyl acetate [J]. *New Phytologist*, 2008, 180 (3): 722–734.
- Guo H, Wang CZ. The ethological significance and olfactory detection of herbivore-induced plant volatiles in interactions of plants, herbivorous insects, and parasitoids [J]. *Arthropod-plant Interactions*, 2019, 13 (2): 161–179.
- Hare JD. Ecological role of volatiles produced by plants in response to damage by herbivorous insects [J]. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 2011, 56: 161–180.
- Hassan MN, Zainal Z, Ismail I. Green leaf volatiles: Biosynthesis, biological functions and their applications in biotechnology [J]. *Plant Biotechnology Journal*, 2015, 13 (6): 727–739.
- Heil M, Adame-Alvarez RM. Short signalling distances make plant communication a soliloquy [J]. *Ecology Letters*, 2010, 6 (6): 843–845.
- Heil M, Kost C. Priming of indirect defences [J]. *Ecology Letters*, 2006, 9 (7): 813–817.
- Heil M, Silva Bueno JC. Within-plant signaling by volatiles leads to induction and priming of an indirect plant defense in nature [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2007, 104 (13): 5467–5472.
- Heil M, Lion U, Boland W. Defense-inducing volatiles: In search of the active motif [J]. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 2008, 34 (5): 601–604.
- Heil M. Herbivore-induced plant volatiles: Targets, perception and unanswered questions [J]. *New Phytologist*, 2014, 204: 297–306.
- Helms AM, De Moraes CM, Mescher MC, *et al.* The volatile emission of *Eurosta solidaginis* primes herbivore-induced volatile production in *Solidago altissima* and does not directly deter insect feeding [J]. *BMC Plant Biology*, 2014, 14: 173.
- Jaworski CC, Xiao D, Xu QX, *et al.* Varying the spatial arrangement of synthetic herbivore-induced plant volatiles and companion plants to improve conservation biological control [J]. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2019, 56 (5): 1176–1188.
- Joo Y, Goldberg JK, Chretien LTS, *et al.* The circadian clock

- contributes to diurnal patterns of plant indirect defense in nature [J]. *Journal of Integrative Plant Biology*, 2019, 61 (8): 924–928.
- Kanchiswamy CN, Malnoy M, Maffei ME. Chemical diversity of microbial volatiles and their potential for plant growth and productivity [J]. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 2015, 6: 151.
- Karban R, Maron J, Felton JE, *et al.* Herbivore damage to sagebrush induces resistance in wild tobacco: Evidence for eavesdropping between plants [J]. *Oikos*, 2003, 100 (2): 325–332.
- Karban R, Yang LH, Edwards KF. Volatile communication between plants that affects herbivory: A meta-analysis [J]. *Ecology Letters*, 2014, 17 (1): 44–52.
- Kong WN, Wang Y, Guo YF, *et al.* Behavioral effects of different attractants on adult male and female oriental fruit moths, *Grapholita molesta* [J]. *Pest Management Science*, 2020, 76 (9): 3225–3235.
- Koschier EH, Sedy KA, Novak J. Influence of plant volatiles on feeding damage caused by the onion thrips *Thrips tabaci* [J]. *Crop Protection*, 2002, 21 (5): 419–425.
- Lang HP, Loizeau F, Hiou-Feige A, *et al.* Piezoresistive membrane surface stress sensors for characterization of breath samples of head and neck cancer patients [J]. *Sensors*, 2016, 16: 1149.
- Leitner M, Boland W, Mithofer A. Direct and indirect defences induced by piercing-sucking and chewing herbivores in *Medicago truncatula* [J]. *New Phytologist*, 2005, 167: 597–606.
- Li ZY, Han Y, Tang LD, *et al.* Behavioral responses of *Megalurothrips usitatus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) to host plant and volatile compounds [J]. *Journal of Environmental Entomology*, 2021: 1–23. [李钊阳, 韩云, 唐良德, 等. 普通大蓟马对寄主植物及其挥发物的行为反应 [J]. *环境昆虫学报*, 2021: 1–23]
- Lou YG, Cheng JA. Herbivore-induced plant volatiles: Primary characteristics, ecological functions and its release mechanism [J]. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2000, 20 (6): 1097–1196. [娄永根, 程家安. 虫害诱导的植物挥发物: 基本特性、生态学功能及释放机制 [J]. *生态学报*, 2000, 20 (6): 1097–1196]
- Martel JW, Alford AR, Dickens JC. Laboratory and greenhouse evaluation of a synthetic host volatile attractant for colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say) [J]. *Agricultural and Forest Entomology*, 2005, 7 (1): 71–78.
- Mathews CR, Brown MW, Bottrell DG. Leaf extrafloral nectarines enhance biological control of a key economic pest, *Grapholita molesta* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae), in peach (Rosales: Rosaceae) [J]. *Environmental Entomology*, 2007, 36 (2): 383–389.
- Matsui K, Kurishita S, Hisamitsu A, *et al.* A lipid-hydrolysing activity involved in hexenal formation [J]. *Biochemical Society Transactions*, 2000, 28 (6): 857–860.
- Meng GL, Xiao C, Gong XW. Progress in the study and application of oviposition deterrents of insects [J]. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 2000, 43 (2): 214–224. [孟国玲, 肖春, 龚信文. 昆虫产卵抑制素的研究及应用 [J]. *昆虫学报*, 2000, 43 (2): 214–224]
- Merittell PH, Miquel AV, Sandra V, *et al.* Plant exposure to herbivore-induced plant volatiles: A sustainable approach through eliciting plant defenses [J]. *Journal of Pest Science*, [2021–02–25]. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10340-021-01334-x>.
- Miresmailli S, Gries R, Gries G, *et al.* Population density and feeding duration of cabbage looper larvae on tomato plants alter the levels of plant volatile emissions [J]. *Pest Management Science*, 2011, 68 (1): 101–107.
- Mu JY, Huang YP. The plant volatile induced by herbivore and its function in plant-plant communication [J]. *Plant Physiology Communications*, 2005, 41 (5): 679–683. [彭金英, 黄勇平. 植食性昆虫诱导的挥发物及其在植物通讯中的作用 [J]. *植物生理学通讯*, 2005, 41 (5): 679–683]
- Muhlemann JK, Klempien A, Dudareva N. Floral volatiles: From biosynthesis to function [J]. *Plant Cell Environ*, 2014, 37 (8): 1936–1949.
- Mumm R, Dicke M. Variation in natural plant products and the attraction of bodyguards involved in indirect plant defense [J]. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, 2010, 88 (7): 628–667.
- Naranjo-Guevara N, Penafior MFGV, Silva DB, *et al.* A comparison of the direct and indirect defence abilities of cultivated maize versus perennial and annual teosintes [J]. *Chemoecology*, 2020, 31: 63–74.
- Ness JH. *Catalpa bignonioides* alters extrafloral nectar production after herbivory and attracts ant bodyguards [J]. *Oecologia*, 2003, 134 (2): 210–218.
- Perez-Hedo M, Urbaneja-Bernat P, Jaques JA, *et al.* Defensive plant responses induced by *Nesidiocoris tenuis* (Hemiptera: Miridae) on tomato plants [J]. *Journal of Pest Science*, 2015, 88 (3): 543–554.
- Picazo Aragones J, Terrab A, Balao F. Plant volatile organic compounds evolution: Transcriptional regulation, epigenetics and polyploidy [J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2020, 21 (23): 1–18.
- Qiao F, Cai ZP, Su JW. Herbivore-induced wheat volatiles facilitate biocontrol of the Cereal aphid by the multicolored Asian ladybeetle [J]. *Chinese Journal of Applied Entomology*, 2020, 57 (1): 189–195. [乔飞, 蔡志平, 苏建伟. 虫害诱导的小麦挥发物促进异色瓢虫对麦蚜的控制作用 [J]. *应用昆虫学报*, 2020, 57 (1): 189–195]
- Qin QJ, Gao XW. Plant defense responses induced by insect herbivory [J]. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 2005, 48 (1): 125–134. [秦秋菊, 高希武. 昆虫取食诱导的植物防御反应 [J]. *昆虫学报*, 2005, 48 (1): 125–134]
- Reddy GVP, Guerrero A. Behavioural responses of diamondback moth, *Plutella xylostella*, to green leaf volatiles of *Brassica oleracea* subsp. *capitata* [J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2000, 48 (12): 6025–6029.
- Reynolds OL, Padula MP, Zeng R, *et al.* Silicon: Potential to promote direct and indirect effects on plant defense against arthropod pests in agriculture [J]. *Front Plant Science*, 2016: 7.
- Rezaie M, Saboori A, Baniameri V. The effect of strawberry cultivars, infested with *Tetranychus urticae* (Acari: Tetranychidae), on the

- olfactory response of the predatory mite *Neoseiulus californicus* (Acari: Phytoseiidae) [J]. *Journal of Berry Research*, 2018, 8 (11): 1–10.
- Rodriguez-Saona C, Crafts-Brandner SJ, Paul PW, et al. Exogenous methyl jasmonate induces volatile emissions in cotton plants [J]. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 2001, 27 (4): 679–695.
- Rowen E, Kaplan I. Eco-evolutionary factors drive induced plant volatiles: A meta-analysis [J]. *New Phytologist*, 2016, 210: 284–294.
- Satoshi T, Shimoda T. Olfactory responses of the predatory mites (*Neoseiulus cucumeris*) and insects (*Orius strigicollis*) to two different plant species infested with onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) [J]. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 2008, 34 (5): 605–613.
- Shiojiri K, Ozawa R, Matsui K, et al. Intermittent exposure to traces of green leaf volatiles triggers a plant response [J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2012, 2: 378.
- Shiojiri K, Ozawa R, Takabayashi J. Plant volatiles, rather than light, determine the nocturnal behavior of a caterpillar [J]. *PLoS Biology*, 2006, 4 (6): 1044–1047.
- Shivaramu S, Jayanthi PDK, Kempraj V, et al. What signals do herbivore-induced plant volatiles provide conspecific herbivores? [J]. *Arthropod-Plant Interactions*, 2017, 11 (6): 815–823.
- Su JW, Cai ZP, Qiao F, et al. Numbers of natural enemies of corn pests attracted by plant volatile lures [J]. *Chinese Journal of Applied Entomology*, 2020, 57 (1): 196–205. [苏建伟, 蔡志平, 乔飞, 等. 植物源挥发物对玉米田天敌昆虫的诱集效果比较 [J]. *应用昆虫学报*, 2020, 57 (1): 196–205]
- Sugimoto K, Matsui K, Iijima Y, et al. Intake and transformation to a glycoside of (Z)-3-hexenol from infested neighbors reveals a mode of plant odor reception and defense [J]. *PNAS*, 2014, 111 (19): 7144–7149.
- Sun HN, Zhang F, Su YJ, et al. Effects of aphid herbivory on volatile organic compounds of *Artemisia annua* and *Chrysanthemum morifolium* [J]. *Biochemical Systematics and Ecology*, 2015, 60: 225–233.
- Sun XL, Wang GC, Gao Y, et al. Volatiles emitted from tea plants infested by *Ectopis obliqua* larvae are attractive to conspecific moths [J]. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 2014, 40: 1080–1089.
- Sun XX, Zhang XG, Li X, et al. Effects of leaf volatiles from blue gum *Eucalyptus globulus* on oviposition choices of the cotton bollworm *Helicoverpa armigera* [J]. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 2018, 45 (3): 576–584. [孙小旭, 张秀歌, 李祥, 等. 蓝桉叶片挥发物对棉铃虫产卵选择行为的影响 [J]. *植物保护学报*, 2018, 45 (3): 576–584]
- Takabayashi J, Shiojiri K. Multifunctionality of herbivory-induced plant volatiles in chemical communication in tritrophic interactions [J]. *Current Opinion in Insect Science*, 2019, 32: 110–117.
- Ton J, Alessandro M, Jourdie V, et al. Priming by airborne signals boosts direct and indirect resistance in maize [J]. *Plant Journal*, 2007, 49 (1): 16–26.
- Turlings TCJ, Erb M. Tritrophic interactions mediated by herbivore-induced plant volatiles: Mechanisms, ecological relevance, and application [J]. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 2018, 63: 433–445.
- Unsicker SB, Kunert G, Gershenzon J. Protective perfumes: The role of vegetative volatiles in plant defense against herbivores [J]. *Current Opinion in Plant Biology*, 2009, 12: 479–485.
- Vanessa GJ, Patricia CF, Lucía GB, et al. Plant volatiles guide the new pest *Dichelops furcatus* to feed on corn seedlings [J]. *Pest Management Science*, 2021, 77 (5): 2444–2453.
- Wang GC, Sun XL, Dong WX, et al. Ecologically regulating functions of herbivore-induced plant volatiles [J]. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2010, 30 (24): 7016–7028. [王国昌, 孙晓玲, 董文霞, 等. 虫害诱导挥发物的生态调控功能 [J]. *生态学报*, 2010, 30 (24): 7016–7028]
- War AR, Sharma HC, Paulraj MG, et al. Herbivore induced plant volatiles: Their role in plant defense for pest management [J]. *Plant Signaling & Behavior*, 2011, 6 (12): 1973–1978.
- Wei M, Deng XJ, Du JW. Analysis and identification of *Liriomyza sativae*-attractants from cowpea and kidney bean volatiles [J]. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2005, 16 (5): 907–910. [魏明, 邓晓军, 杜家纬. 豇豆与菜豆挥发物中美洲斑潜蝇引诱成分的分析与鉴定 [J]. *应用生态学报*, 2005, 16 (5): 907–910]
- Wu YH, Heng S, Zhou FC, et al. Repellent effect of celery volatiles on *Bemisia tabaci* [J]. *Journal of Environmental Entomology*, 2019, 41 (4): 900–907. [郇亚红, 衡森, 周福才, 等. 芹菜植株挥发物对蔬菜烟粉虱的驱避作用 [J]. *环境昆虫学报*, 2019, 41 (4): 900–907]
- Xiao Y, Wang Q, Wrb M, et al. Specific herbivore-induced volatiles defend plants and determine insect community composition in the fields [J]. *Ecology Letters*, 2012, 15: 1130–1139.
- Zakir A, Sadek MM, Bengtsson M, et al. Herbivore-induced plant volatiles provide associational resistance against an ovipositing herbivore [J]. *Journal of Ecology*, 2013, 101: 410–417.
- Zhang HJ, Yan Y, Peng L, et al. Plant defense responses induced by phloem-feeding insects [J]. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 2012, 55 (6): 736–748. [张海静, 严盈, 彭露, 等. 韧皮部取食昆虫诱导的植物防御反应 [J]. *昆虫学报*, 2012, 55 (6): 736–748]
- Zhang PJ, Zhao C, Ye H, et al. Trade-off between defense priming by herbivore-induced plant volatiles and constitutive defense in tomato [J]. *Pest Management Science*, 2020, 76 (5): 1893–1901.
- Zhou ST, Zhang YF, Qin YC, et al. A study on the repellent effect of capsicum and celery on *Bemisia tabaci* [J]. *Chinese Journal of Biological Control*, 2009, 25 (1): 18–23. [钟苏婷, 李耀发, 秦玉川, 等. B型烟粉虱对辣椒、芹菜、黄瓜寄主选择作用的研究 [J]. *中国生物防治*, 2009, 25 (1): 18–23]