

草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨的捕食作用

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摘要: 为明确草栖钝绥螨 *Amblyseius herbicolus* 对二斑叶螨 *Tetranychus urticae* 的控制潜能, 在温度分别为 19、22、25、28 和 31 ℃、相对湿度均为 (85±5)%、光周期均为 16 L:8 D 条件下测定草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的捕食偏好性、捕食功能反应及自身干扰反应。结果表明, 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨幼螨和第 1 若螨具有嗜食性, 对其捕食选择系数分别为 2.22 和 1.27, 均大于 1.00, 对二斑叶螨卵、第 2 若螨和雌成螨捕食选择系数分别为 0.61、0.68 和 0.22, 均小于 1.00。在不同温度条件下, 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的捕食功能反应均符合 Holling II 型; 在 19~31 ℃ 范围内, 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的瞬时攻击率、最大日捕食量和捕食能力均随着温度升高呈先升高后降低的趋势, 在 28 ℃ 时达到最大值; 而草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的处理时间随着温度升高呈先缩短后延迟的趋势, 在 28 ℃ 下处理时间最短。在相同温度下, 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨卵、幼螨和第 1 若螨的捕食作用较强。在有限的捕食空间和二斑叶螨密度固定的条件下, 草栖钝绥螨单头捕食量和捕食作用率随其自身密度的增加而逐渐下降, 说明草栖钝绥螨存在明显的种内干扰和竞争作用。表明草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨有较好的捕食作用, 可作为有效防控二斑叶螨的本土捕食性天敌资源。

关键词: 草栖钝绥螨; 二斑叶螨; 捕食能力反应; 取食偏好性; 种内干扰

Predation of two-spotted spider mite *Tetranychus urticae* by predaceous mite *Amblyseius herbicolus*

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Abstract: To determine the control potential of the predatory mite *Amblyseius herbicolus* against two-spotted spider mite *Tetranychus urticae*, the predatory preference, predatory functional response and auto-interference response of *A. herbicolus* to different stages of *T. urticae* were examined under the conditions of five temperatures, *i.e.*, 19, 22, 25, 28 and 31 ℃, respectively, (85±5)% relative humidity and 16 L: 8 D photoperiod. The results showed that the predator had a preference for larvae and protonymphs of the prey, and the selective coefficients were 2.22 and 1.27, greater than 1.00, while the selective coefficients for eggs, deutonymphs and female adults were 0.61, 0.68 and 0.22, respectively, all less than 1.00. The functional responses of *A. herbicolus* fitted well with Holling type II model under different temperature conditions. At 19~31 ℃, the instant attack rate, the daily maximum consumption and predation capability of *A. herbicolus* on different stages of *T. urticae* increased at first and then decreased with increasing temperature, reaching the maximum at 28 ℃; the handling time of the predator

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on different stages of prey mites was shortened at first and then delayed, with a shortest time at 28 °C. Under the same temperature, the predation of eggs, larvae and protonymphs by *T. urticae* was much stronger. Under the conditions of limited predation space and fixed prey densities, the consumption per predator and predation ratio decreased with increasing predator density, which indicated that the self-interference and competition effect existed in *A. herbicolus*. This study suggested that *A. herbicolus* had a good predatory potential on *T. urticae* and could be used as a native predatory natural enemy resource for effective control of *T. urticae*.

Key words: *Amblyseius herbicolus*; *Tetranychus urticae*; predatory functional response; predation preference; intraspecific interference

二斑叶螨 *Tetranychus urticae* 是蜱螨亚纲叶螨科的一种植食性害螨(Attia et al., 2013; Sousa et al., 2019), 可为害1 100多种植物(Piraneo et al., 2015), 对全球多种经济作物产生持续性为害(Attia et al., 2013)。二斑叶螨在农业生产中主要依赖于化学防治手段(Simma et al., 2020), 加之其寄主植物范围广、生命周期短、繁殖能力强、孤雌生殖和越冬策略等特点, 二斑叶螨对大多数杀虫(螨)剂的抗性迅速增加(van Leeuwen et al., 2010; Kwon et al., 2015), 同时化学药剂的大量使用导致生态环境及食品安全等问题日益突出(邱海燕等, 2020)。利用捕食性天敌对二斑叶螨进行生物防治被认为是化学防治的有效替代方法。二斑叶螨的捕食性天敌主要有捕食螨、日本通草蛉 *Chrysoperla nipponensis*、深点食螨瓢虫 *Stethorus punctillum* 和高桥食螨蓟马 *Scolothrips takahashii* 等(尚素琴等, 2015; 赖艳和刘星月, 2020; Basha et al., 2021), 其中捕食螨应用较多, 如我国引进智利小植绥螨 *Phytoseiulus persimilis*、加州新小绥螨 *Neoseiulus californicus* 和斯氏钝绥螨 *Amblyseius swirskii*(徐学农等, 2013)等用于防控温室内的二斑叶螨, 并且防治效果明显(李戎等, 2020)。然而引进的捕食螨种类相对较少, 应用范围小, 且存在一定的生态风险等, 而本土捕食螨因具有适应性强和生态风险小等优点而备受关注(徐学农等, 2013)。

草栖钝绥螨 *Amblyseius herbicolus* 隶属于植绥螨科 Phytoseiidae 钝绥螨属 *Amblyseius*, 是一种多食性捕食螨(Rodríguez-Cruz et al., 2013; Kalile et al., 2021), 在柑橘、辣椒和咖啡等多种农业生态系统中广泛分布(Rodríguez-Cruz et al., 2017; Döker et al., 2020; Jorge et al., 2021)。自20世纪80年代草栖钝绥螨在国内开始受到关注, 对该螨进行了资源调查(吴伟南等, 1991), 对部分生物学特性和防控效能进行了研究(陈守坚等, 1982; 葛春华和吴跃清, 1983; 王朝禹, 1985), 在广东和四川等省释放用于防控侧

多食跗线螨 *Polyphagotarsonemus latus* 和柑橘全爪螨 *Panonychus citri*(陈守坚等, 1982; 王朝禹, 1985)。然而21世纪伊始, 我国仅对其资源进行了调查(贺成龙, 2012; 李洞洞, 2020), 而对其生态应用研究几乎停滞。近几年, 新西兰(Lam et al., 2021)、巴西(Toldi et al., 2021)、土耳其(Döker et al., 2020)和美国(Childers & Denmark, 2011)等国家逐渐重视草栖钝绥螨的生物学、生态学相关信息研究, 如深究食物类型和质量对其生活史和种内自残的影响(Rodríguez-Cruz et al., 2013; Marcossi et al., 2020; Xin & Zhang, 2021), 探究在室内用植物花粉成功饲养及大量繁殖草栖钝绥螨的方法(Argov et al., 2002)等, 并且测定了草栖钝绥螨对跗线螨(Rodríguez-Cruz et al., 2017)、叶螨(Cordeiro et al., 2013)、短须螨(Reis et al., 2007)、蓟马(Lam et al., 2019, 2021)和木虱(Jorge et al., 2021)等的捕食作用, 还发现其对二斑叶螨(Notghi Moghadam et al., 2010; Duarte et al., 2015)、烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* (Cavalcante et al., 2015)和甜果螨 *Carpoglyphus lactis*(Zhang & Zhang, 2021)等均具有捕食行为, 但该螨对二斑叶螨的捕食潜力尚不清楚。草栖钝绥螨对化学药剂有一定的抗性(Cordeiro et al., 2013; Reis et al., 2014), 深入了解草栖钝绥螨对害虫二斑叶螨的防控潜能对于科学防控二斑叶螨具有重要意义。

为明确草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨的控害潜能, 在温度分别为19、22、25、28和31 °C、相对湿度均为(85±5)%、光周期均为16 L:8 D条件下测定草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的捕食偏好性、捕食功能反应及自身干扰反应, 以期为利用草栖钝绥螨防控二斑叶螨提供理论基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试虫源: 2020年8月在贵州大学南校区桂花

树上采集草栖钝绥螨,以贝氏小奥林螨 *Ouleniella bakeri* 作为猎物螨于饲养器内饲养,饲养器内加入适量缝纫线作为捕食螨的产卵基质,视情况添加猎物螨,每3~4 d 将成螨转移至干净饲养器内饲养,取雌成螨供试。贝氏小奥林螨于2019年4月引自福州冠农生物科技有限公司,以酵母颗粒为食物建立种群。草栖钝绥螨和贝氏小奥林螨均于温度(25±2)℃、相对湿度(85±5)%、光周期16 L:8 D 的人工气候箱内饲养。二斑叶螨为贵州大学昆虫研究所于菜豆植株上饲养12年的试验种群,取各虫态供试。菜豆品种为泰国地豆王,种子购于北京五谷中农农业科技有限公司,于温度(25±5)℃、相对湿度(60±10)% 和光周期12 L:12 D 的气候室中盆栽种植,待长至2~4片真叶时接虫。

仪器:RXZ-260B 智能型人工气候箱,宁波江南仪器厂;SMZ745 体视显微镜,尼康仪器有限公司;试验小室由3层有机玻璃组成,上层和中层玻璃长4 cm,宽3 cm,厚0.3 cm,中央有直径2 cm圆孔,上层圆孔上粘孔径为74 μm 的黑色尼龙网,底层玻璃长4 cm,宽3 cm,厚0.2 cm,底层与中层玻璃之间由燕尾夹夹着一片约3 cm 长的干净菜豆叶;饲养器由2层有机玻璃组成,底层玻璃长6 cm,宽5 cm,厚0.5 cm,中央切割直径为4 cm 的圆孔,并粘上孔径为74 μm 的黑色尼龙网,上层玻璃长6 cm,宽5 cm,厚0.3 cm。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨的捕食偏好性

选取行动快速、大小一致的草栖钝绥螨雌成螨单头置于2 mL 离心管中饥饿24 h,备用。挑取二斑叶螨24 h 内产的卵、幼螨、第1若螨、第2若螨和雌成螨各20头(粒)至试验小室内,再接入1头经饥饿处理24 h 的草栖钝绥螨雌成螨,置于温度(28±2)℃、相对湿度(85±5)% 和光周期16 L:8 D 的人工气候箱中饲养,24 h 后调查草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的捕食量。每个处理重复5次。捕食螨对猎物的嗜食性高低用选择系数Q表示(赵志模等,1993)。 $Q=$ 某螨态被捕食数与被捕食总数之比/猎物某螨态数与猎物总数之比,当 $Q<1$ 时,表示捕食者对该螨态猎物非嗜食;当 $Q>1$ 时,表示捕食者对该螨态猎物嗜食;当 $Q=1$ 时,捕食者对该螨态猎物是随机捕食。

1.2.2 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨的捕食功能反应

二斑叶螨卵、幼螨、第1若螨均设置2、4、8、16、32 和64头(粒)6个密度处理,第2若螨和雌成螨均设置3、6、9、12、15 和18头6个密度处理。按照各密度设置数量挑选二斑叶螨24 h 内产的卵、幼螨、第

1若螨、第2若螨和雌成螨至试验小室内,再接入1头经饥饿处理24 h 的草栖钝绥螨雌成螨,置于温度分别为19、22、25、28 和31 ℃、相对湿度均为(85±5)%、光周期均为16 L:8 D 的人工气候箱中,24 h 后调查草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的捕食量。每个处理重复6次。采用 Holling 圆盘方程 $N_a=aTN/(1+aT_hN)$ 对试验数据进行拟合(吴坤君等,2004), N_a 为猎物被捕食数量; a 为瞬时攻击率; T 为试验总时间;本试验中 T 为 1 d; N 为猎物的初始密度; T_h 为处理时间;捕食能力用 a/T_h 值来评价。

1.2.3 草栖钝绥螨自身干扰反应

挑取二斑叶螨雌成螨30头至试验小室内,再分别接入1、3、5、7 和9头经24 h 饥饿处理的草栖钝绥螨雌成螨,置于温度(28±2)℃、相对湿度(85±5)% 和光周期16 L:8 D 的人工气候箱中饲养,24 h 后观察草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨的捕食情况,每个处理重复5次。采用 Hassell-Verley 模型 $E=QP^m$ 对试验数据进行拟合(Hassell & Verley, 1969),式中 E 为捕食作用率,计算公式为 $E=N_a/(NP)$, P 为捕食者初始密度, Q 为搜寻常数, m 为干扰系数。草栖钝绥螨所产生的竞争属于分摊竞争,随着天敌密度增加,分摊竞争强度 I 将发生变化。 $I=(E_1-E_p)/E_1$, E_1 为1头捕食者时的捕食率, E_p 为 P 头捕食者时的捕食率。

1.3 数据分析

采用 Excel 2019、SPSS 23.0 和 SigmaPlot 14.0 软件对试验数据进行统计分析,应用 Duncan 氏新复极差法进行差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨的捕食偏好性

草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态均有捕食偏好性,其中对二斑叶螨幼螨、第1若螨、第2若螨和雌成螨的日均捕食量分别为12.20、6.80、3.80 和1.20头,且四者之间差异显著($P<0.05$),对卵、幼螨、第1若螨、第2若螨和雌成螨的捕食率分别为11.76%、44.85%、25.00%、13.97% 和4.41%,对幼螨和第1若螨表现为嗜食性,选择系数分别为2.22 和1.27,均大于1.00,且对幼螨的嗜食性大于对第1若螨的嗜食性,而草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨卵、第2若螨和雌成螨表现为非嗜食性,选择系数分别为0.61、0.68 和0.22,均小于1.00(表1)。

2.2 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨的捕食功能反应

在19、22、25、28 和31 ℃下,草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的捕食功能反应均符合 Holling II型(表

2)。草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨的实际捕食量与拟合模型计算的理论捕食量经卡方检验 χ^2 介于0.023~3.085之间,均小于 $\chi^2_{(0.01,5)}=15.086$,表明所拟合的

Holling II型圆盘方程可反映草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨捕食量的变化规律。

表1 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的捕食选择性

Table 1 Predation preference of *Amblyseius herbicolus* to *Tetranychus urticae* at different stages

猎物螨态 Prey mite stage	日均捕食量 Average consumption per day	捕食率 Ratio of predation/%	选择系数 Selection coefficient
卵 Egg	3.20±0.20 cd	11.76	0.61
幼螨 Larva	12.20±1.50 a	44.85	2.22
第1若螨 Protonymph	6.80±0.58 b	25.00	1.27
第2若螨 Deutonymph	3.80±0.66 c	13.97	0.68
雌成螨 Female adult	1.20±0.37 d	4.41	0.22

表中数据为平均数±标准误。同列数据后不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验差异显著($P<0.05$)。Data are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference by Duncan's new multiple range ($P<0.05$)。

表2 不同温度下草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨的捕食功能反应

Table 2 Predatory functional responses of *Amblyseius herbicolus* to *Tetranychus urticae* at different temperatures

温度 Tempera- ture/°C	猎物螨态 Stage of prey	瞬时攻击率 Instant attack rate	处理时间 Handling time/d	捕食能力 Predation capability	最大日捕食量 Daily maximum consumption	Holling圆盘方程		
						Holling disc equation	χ^2	R^2
19	卵 Egg	0.725	0.062	11.731	16.181	$N_a=0.725N/(1+0.048N)$	0.234	0.997
	幼螨 Larva	0.781	0.035	22.521	28.818	$N_a=0.781N/(1+0.027N)$	0.694	0.997
	第1若螨 Protonymph	0.502	0.061	8.289	16.502	$N_a=0.502N/(1+0.030N)$	0.806	0.970
	第2若螨 Deutonymph	0.551	0.084	6.573	11.933	$N_a=0.551N/(1+0.046N)$	0.682	0.974
	雌成螨 Adult	0.514	0.113	4.539	8.826	$N_a=0.514N/(1+0.058N)$	0.201	0.990
22	卵 Egg	0.808	0.037	22.075	27.322	$N_a=0.808N/(1+0.030N)$	1.200	0.992
	幼螨 Larva	0.850	0.024	35.108	41.322	$N_a=0.850N/(1+0.021N)$	1.374	0.992
	第1若螨 Protonymph	0.800	0.043	18.612	23.256	$N_a=0.800N/(1+0.034N)$	0.334	0.999
	第2若螨 Deutonymph	0.687	0.074	9.246	13.459	$N_a=0.687N/(1+0.051N)$	0.093	0.985
	雌成螨 Adult	0.579	0.111	5.233	9.033	$N_a=0.579N/(1+0.064N)$	0.388	0.969
25	卵 Egg	0.869	0.021	42.172	48.544	$N_a=0.869N/(1+0.018N)$	1.800	0.998
	幼螨 Larva	0.966	0.019	51.643	53.476	$N_a=0.966N/(1+0.018N)$	1.740	0.997
	第1若螨 Protonymph	0.879	0.030	29.389	33.445	$N_a=0.879N/(1+0.026N)$	0.337	0.999
	第2若螨 Deutonymph	0.762	0.055	13.927	18.282	$N_a=0.762N/(1+0.042N)$	0.033	0.993
	雌成螨 Adult	0.670	0.092	7.325	10.929	$N_a=0.670N/(1+0.061N)$	0.023	0.991
28	卵 Egg	0.952	0.013	71.033	74.627	$N_a=0.952N/(1+0.013N)$	2.266	0.998
	幼螨 Larva	1.030	0.012	89.535	86.957	$N_a=1.030N/(1+0.012N)$	2.286	0.999
	第1若螨 Protonymph	0.969	0.020	48.934	50.505	$N_a=0.969N/(1+0.019N)$	2.408	0.996
	第2若螨 Deutonymph	0.823	0.042	19.593	23.810	$N_a=0.823N/(1+0.035N)$	0.393	0.978
	雌成螨 Adult	0.746	0.077	9.714	13.021	$N_a=0.746N/(1+0.057N)$	0.276	0.961
31	卵 Egg	0.873	0.016	56.326	64.516	$N_a=0.873N/(1+0.014N)$	2.319	0.994
	幼螨 Larva	0.966	0.015	64.412	66.667	$N_a=0.966N/(1+0.014N)$	3.085	0.994
	第1若螨 Protonymph	0.883	0.030	29.534	43.668	$N_a=0.883N/(1+0.026N)$	0.563	0.999
	第2若螨 Deutonymph	0.761	0.050	15.336	20.161	$N_a=0.761N/(1+0.038N)$	0.041	0.981
	雌成螨 Adult	0.672	0.081	8.315	12.376	$N_a=0.672N/(1+0.054N)$	0.610	0.964

N_a : 猎物被捕食量; N : 猎物初始密度。 N_a : Number of preys consumed; N : initial density of prey.

在19~31 °C范围内,草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的瞬时攻击率、最大日捕食量和捕食能力(图

1)均随着温度升高呈先升高后降低的趋势,在28 °C时达到最大值;而草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的

处理时间随着温度升高呈先缩短后延迟的趋势,在28℃下处理时间最短。在28℃下,草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨卵、幼螨、第1若螨、第2若螨和雌成螨的瞬时攻击率分别为0.952、1.030、0.969、0.823和0.746,最大日捕食量分别为74.627、86.957、50.505、23.810和13.021,捕食能力分别为71.033、89.535、48.934、19.593和9.714,处理时间分别为0.013、0.012、0.020、0.042和0.077 d,其对二斑叶螨卵、幼螨、第1若螨、第2若螨和雌成螨的捕食功能反应方程分别为 $N_a=0.952N/(1+0.013N)$ 、 $N_a=1.030N/(1+0.012N)$ 、 $N_a=0.969N/(1+0.019N)$ 、 $N_a=0.823N/(1+0.035N)$ 和 $N_a=0.746N/(1+0.057N)$ 。相同温度下,草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨卵、幼螨和第1若螨的捕食能力和最大日捕食量均高于对第2若螨和雌成螨的,表明其对卵、幼螨和第1若螨的捕食作用较强(表2)。

2.3 草栖钝绥螨自身干扰反应

在28℃下,随草栖钝绥螨自身密度的增加,其对二斑叶螨的总捕食量逐渐增大,而单头捕食量和捕食作用率却逐渐减小,表明在捕食二斑叶螨时,草

栖钝绥螨个体间存在相互干扰作用(表3)。利用Hassell-Verely干扰模型拟合得到方程 $E=0.211P^{-0.549}$,相关系数 $r=0.974>r_{(0.01,3)}=0.959$,说明草栖钝绥螨的捕食作用率与自身密度之间极显著相关。经卡方检验 $\chi^2=0.005<\chi^2_{(0.05,4)}=9.488$,表明理论值与实际观测值差异不显著,试验数据与模型拟合较好。

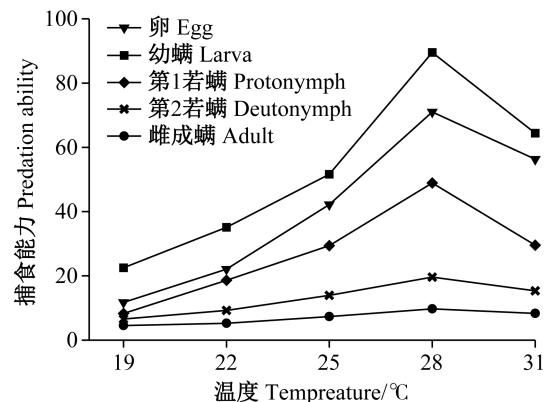


图1 温度对草栖钝绥螨捕食能力的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of temperature on predation capability of *Amblyseius herbicolus*

表3 草栖钝绥螨自身密度的干扰反应方程

Table 3 Auto-interference equation of *Amblyseius herbicolus* at different densities

捕食螨密度/头 Density of <i>A. herbicolus</i>	总捕食量 Total consumption	单头捕食量 Consumption per predator	捕食作用率 Predation ratio	分摊竞争强度 Intensity of scramble competition
1	5.80±0.58 c	5.80±0.58 a	0.193	0.000
3	11.80±0.58 b	3.93±0.43 b	0.131	0.322
5	14.60±0.68 a	2.92±0.30 c	0.097	0.497
7	14.80±0.37 a	2.11±0.12 cd	0.070	0.635
9	15.20±0.58 a	1.69±0.14 d	0.056	0.709

表中数据为平均数±标准误。同列数据后不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验差异显著($P<0.05$)。Data are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference by Duncan's new multiple range ($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

了解多食性捕食者的捕食偏好性对于提高其作为生物防治剂的效果非常重要。捕食螨通常偏好捕食低龄猎物,如加州新小绥螨和巴氏新小绥螨*N. barkeri*对二斑叶螨(王蔓等,2019)、加州新小绥螨对东方真叶螨*Eutetranychus orientalis*(贾静静等,2019)、巴氏新小绥螨对山楂叶螨*Amphitetranychus viennensis*(黄婕,2019)的卵和幼螨表现为嗜食性,加州新小绥螨对朱砂叶螨*T. cinnabarinus*(蒋洪丽等,2015)、江原钝绥螨*A. eharai*对皮氏叶螨*T. piercei*的若螨表现为嗜食性(赵思佳,2020),与本研究结果相一致,草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的捕食偏好性依次为幼螨、第1若螨、第2若螨、卵和雌

成螨,对幼螨和第1若螨表现为嗜食性,选择系数大于1.00。此外,Blackwood et al.(2001)研究认为捕食螨猎物偏好性与其食性有关,专食性捕食螨通常更嗜食猎物的卵,而多食性捕食螨对猎物卵、幼螨和若螨的嗜食性无明显差异,与本研究结果也一致。草栖钝绥螨属于多食性捕食螨(Rodríguez-Cruz et al., 2013; Duarte et al., 2015),其嗜食二斑叶螨幼螨和第1若螨。

功能反应是评估利用天敌调控害虫种群效果的重要指标(Fantinou et al., 2012)。本研究结果表明,在不同温度下草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态的捕食功能反应类型均属于 Holling II型,这与加州新小绥螨、巴氏新小绥螨和胡瓜新小绥螨*N. cucumeris*等对二斑叶螨(尚素琴等,2015;王蔓等,2019;高吉鑫

等, 2021) 的捕食功能反应类型一致。同时, 草栖钝绥螨对柑橘全爪螨 *Panonychus citri* (高平等, 1990)、紫红短须螨 *Brevipalpus phoenicis* (Reis et al., 2007) 和金雀花植物上的荆豆蓟马 *Sericothrips staphylinus* 的1龄若虫 (Lam et al., 2021) 的功能反应类型也符合 Holling II 模型, 表明草栖钝绥螨的功能反应类型不会因猎物种类或试验条件不同而发生改变。温度等环境因子是影响生物防治剂效果的重要因素 (Pakyari & Enkegaard, 2012)。本研究结果表明, 在 19~31 °C 下草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨各螨态均有较强的捕食能力, 而且随着温度升高逐渐增大, 在 28 °C 时达到最大值, 但高于 28 °C 后捕食能力又呈下降趋势, 此结果与加州新小绥螨对侧多食跗线螨 (朱睿等, 2019) 和土耳其斯坦叶螨 *T. turkestanii* (汪小东等, 2014)、巴氏新小绥螨对二斑叶螨 (尚素琴等, 2015)、斯氏钝绥螨对二斑叶螨和西花蓟马 *Frankliniella occidentalis* (罗春萍等, 2018; Farazmand & Amir-Maafi, 2021) 等的捕食能力随温度的变化规律相同, 表明温度会显著影响捕食螨的捕食能力。因此, 为了达到最佳防治效果, 在利用捕食螨防控害螨时应重点考虑温度因素。在相同温度下, 草栖钝绥螨对二斑叶螨卵、幼螨和第1若螨的捕食作用较强, 在巴氏新小绥螨对二斑叶螨 (尚素琴等, 2015)、加州新小绥螨对东方真叶螨 (贾静静等, 2019) 的研究中也有类似结果。

草栖钝绥螨存在较强的自身干扰反应和竞争作用, 在有限的捕食空间和猎物密度固定的条件下, 随着草栖钝绥螨自身密度的增加, 其对二斑叶螨的总捕食量逐渐增加, 个体间的分摊竞争强度逐渐增强, 但单头捕食量和捕食作用率随之减小。此结果与巴氏新小绥螨对二斑叶螨 (尚素琴等, 2015)、胡瓜新小绥螨对太平洋细须螨 *Tenuipalpus pacificus* (林莉等, 2020)、加州新小绥螨对苹果全爪螨 *P. ulmi* (黄婕等, 2020) 等的研究结果相似, 表明捕食螨种内干扰与自身密度过高而导致个体间产生的竞争作用有关。

综上, 草栖钝绥螨在 19~31 °C 范围内对二斑叶螨均有较好的控制作用, 在 28 °C 时捕食作用最佳。草栖钝绥螨广泛存在多种农业生态系统中且在室内能用植物花粉进行大量繁殖, 因此可作为二斑叶螨的重要捕食性天敌资源进行开发利用。

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