

土壤施肥与植食性害虫发生为害的关系^①

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摘 要: 土壤施肥可以影响植物的生长和营养状况, 从而影响植食性昆虫的生长发育、繁殖和为害等。在影响植物抗性和害虫为害的营养因子中, 氮是一个关键的因素, 氮肥对害虫发生的影响取决于害虫种类、植物种类和土壤肥力, 是植物营养质量对害虫直接影响的结果, 也是植物形态学、组织发育等因素的间接作用结果。很多研究表明土壤或植物中氮水平与害虫密度存在强烈正相关关系, 但是也有不同情况出现。另外其他营养元素如磷和钾, 也会引起害虫种群动态变化。有机管理措施可能有利于减轻害虫发生, 但是机理还存在争议。

关键词: 土壤施肥; 害虫; 为害; 种群动态; 氮磷钾

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土壤施肥对植食性昆虫-寄主植物关系的影响包括两个方面: 一是影响植物自身的营养状况和生长发育, 二是通过植物影响植食性昆虫的个体大小、发育历期、存活率、寄主选择、成虫寿命和生殖力等^[1]。有研究表明, 植物对害虫和病害的抗性及其耐受性和土壤的最佳物理、化学、生物特性有关。高有机质含量和高生物活性的土壤一般土壤肥力较高、食物网较复杂、阻止为害的生物较有效。另一方面, 导致土壤营养平衡的农业措施可以降低害虫抗性^[2]。大量施用化肥提高作物产量的同时, 也为植食性昆虫提供了良好的营养条件。关于寄主植物与植食性昆虫间的互作关系的研究发现, 植物营养及次生物质含量及其比例影响植食性昆虫对不同植物或同种植物不同部位的适应性, 影响植食性昆虫的寄主选择、发育、存活和繁殖力, 进而影响其种群增长^[3-6]。植物营养成分因品种、部位、生长环境、肥水管理、健康状况、生育期、虫害及病害等而改变, 过量或不适当的施肥会改变植物对植食性昆虫的适合性和抗性。

在植物营养对植食性昆虫的影响因素中, 氮营养是影响昆虫发育的关键因子, 特别是影响昆虫的繁殖, 高氮有利于植食性昆虫发育和繁殖; 但也有报道指出植物氮营养对植食性昆虫无影响或起抑制作用。另一方面, 植食性昆虫种群增长还与其他营养成分有关。了解土壤施肥和植物营养以及害虫为害的关系, 对于

合理施肥、控制害虫和保证作物产量和质量是非常重要的。

1 施肥引起的植物抗性变化

植物对施肥的明显性形态反应, 比如生长速率改变, 成熟加快或推迟, 植物器官的大小、表皮的厚度和硬度的变化, 都会影响害虫为害寄主的成功与否。Adkisson^[7]报道象鼻虫(*Anthonomus grandis*)在高施肥的棉花(*Gossypium hirsutum*)上的数量是不施肥棉花上的3倍, 他认为这是由于施肥使植物生长季延长, 茎叶保持时间长, 结铃时间推迟。Klostermeyer^[8]报道施氮肥会增加甜玉米(*Zea mays*)外皮的伸展期和紧密性, 从而影响玉米穗蛾(*Heliothis zea*)为害水平。土壤施肥对害虫抗性的影响可以通过植物营养成分的变化来起作用。在施用等氮水平的肥料时, Barker^[9]发现施铵态氮肥时硝态氮在菠菜叶片中的浓度比施其他5种有机肥时要高。Lockeretz等^[10]报道有机玉米的氨基酸水平比普通玉米的低(除了甲硫氨酸)。Eggert和Kahrman^[11]也发现有机干豆(*Phaseolus vulgaris*)的蛋白质含量比普通的低, 而且叶柄组织中的氮含量也较低, 不过有机干豆叶柄中钾和磷的含量比普通的高。Schuphan^[12]关于有机肥料和化学肥料对4种蔬菜营养成分影响的长期试验结果表明, 有机蔬菜的硝酸盐含量较低, 钾、磷、铁含量较高。上述这些研究结

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果说明,有机作物叶片中低硝态氮含量有可能是作物受虫害较低的原因。Chen 等^[13]报道甘蓝上两种害虫 *Pieris rapae crucivora*、*P. canidia canidia*, 对施肥甘蓝的选择性和产卵偏好性都高于不施肥甘蓝,而施肥甘蓝中水和氮含量较高,芥子油苷含量较低。

Meyer^[14]认为土壤可利用营养不仅影响害虫对植物的为害程度,还影响植物恢复的能力。他关于施肥对落叶程度的影响和对 *P. rapae* 为害 *Brassica nigra* 的补偿作用的研究发现,低施肥处理的落叶比例是高施肥处理的 2 倍,虽然高施肥地区的植物的绝对落叶数量很高。低施肥区和高施肥区受害植物总的种子数和种子单粒重与未受害的植物相当。因此土壤肥力不会影响母系适合性导致的植物补偿作用。

2 施肥引起的害虫种群动态

蒋明星和程家安^[15]报道在施肥水平较高的情况下,施用有机肥不利于白背飞虱 (*Sogatella furifera*) 种群的增长。随着施肥量的增加,螟虫对水稻的为害也增加。过量施肥,一方面造成水稻叶色特别浓绿,易吸引水稻害虫,利于害虫的繁殖和种群发展;另一方面,水稻细胞壁较厚,细胞内含物铵态氮含量较高,利于纹枯病等病菌侵入和发展^[16]。畜粪、菜籽饼和生物有机肥对水稻纹枯病、二化螟、稻纵卷叶螟和稻飞虱具有较好的抑制作用^[17]。

Hsu 等^[18]认为恰当的有机农业管理可以提高植物产量并减少害虫发生。据报道,欧洲玉米螟在有机玉米上的为害减轻^[19-20]。*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say) 的数量在施用粪肥的马铃薯上普遍比使用化学肥料上的少^[21],且发育缓慢,1 龄若虫存活率降低^[22]。烟粉虱的发育历期受施肥影响显著;施肥对卵和低龄若虫存活率无显著影响,但对高龄若虫存活率及各龄若虫大小影响显著;成虫较喜欢在氮肥施用量适中且不施用钾肥和磷肥的黄瓜植株上取食和产卵,而不喜好氮肥施用量大且施用钾肥和磷肥的植株;烟粉虱的寿命及繁殖力在单独施用磷肥的黄瓜植株上低于对照处理的植株,在其他施肥处理上均高于对照。在氮肥施用量大且施用钾肥和磷肥的植株上,一个世代后烟粉虱种群增殖最大,达 74.4 倍;在单独施用磷肥时增殖最小,仅 17.2 倍^[1]。

Forkner 和 Hunter^[23]报道取食叶片和韧皮部的昆虫以及叶螨在未施肥的树上都比施肥上的少;Taylor 等^[24]报道欧洲玉米螟在氮、磷、钾不足的植株上存活率较低;Yardim 和 Edwards^[5]报道施无机氮、磷、钾的番茄上的蚜虫和跳甲比施有机肥上的高。

施肥能提高害虫个体的食物质量,但是可能对害虫种群增长却没有正面影响。原因在于施肥会影响生态系统的高级营养阶层,如捕食者和寄生者等控制害虫种群的类别,群落结构调整导致的影响抵消了寄主植物质量提高引起的影响^[25]。

3 施肥种类对害虫的影响

施肥会改变植物营养,影响害虫的生长发育和繁殖。在影响作物抗性的营养因子中,氮是一个对植物和害虫都很关键的因素。氮营养影响昆虫多个方面,特别是繁殖^[26]。氮肥对害虫发生的影响取决于害虫种类、植物种类和土壤肥力,是植物营养质量对害虫直接影响的结果,也是植物形态学如叶色、叶片密度和植物组织发育如组织汁液、水分含量等因素的间接作用结果。一些昆虫为了补偿植物的低氮,可以增加它们的氮利用率^[27]或增加吸收率^[28]。很多研究表明土壤或植物中氮水平与害虫密度存在正相关关系^[29-36]。

Hiroo 等^[37]报道施氮肥的水稻上叶蝉的取食率是不施肥上的 3 倍。Facknath 和 Lalljee^[26]研究报道氮含量高的叶片上穿孔数明显增多,因为害虫取食增加。Barbour 等^[38]报道对番茄多施氮肥会降低其对一些鞘翅目和鳞翅目害虫的抗性,而减少氮肥也有利于棉花对粉虱的抗性^[39-41]。Minkenberg 和 van Lenteren^[42]报道 *Liriomyza trifolii* 偏好在高氮的番茄植株上取食和产卵。Wolfson^[43]和 Fujimura^[44]报道多施氮肥的植物水分比较充足,会吸引更多的 *P. rapae* 和 *Chilo suppressalis* 雌虫产卵。Jauset 等^[45]也发现类似的情况,温室粉虱成虫在施用高浓度氮的番茄上分布虫量最多,且雌成虫偏好在氮及水含量高的植株上产卵。Bentz 等^[46-47]报道植物叶片中蛋白质态氮含量与氮肥使用量呈线性正相关,*Bemisia argentifolii* 在一品红上的产卵量也与植物氮含量呈正相关。*Bemisia argentifolii* 雌虫的分布在鲜嫩的充分展开叶片上比在衰老叶片上多,因为鲜嫩叶片中氮含量较高。粉虱雌虫在植物间选择取食时,通过刺探植物表皮及组织评估植物生理和生化状况。如果刺探叶肉中的质外体数分钟后发现植物不适合,那么粉虱不会选择该植物^[48]。

氮含量的提高会导致蚜虫和螨数量的增加。van Emden^[6]报道叶片组织中可溶性氮水平提高后绿桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* 的生殖力和发育速度会提高,其他作物上包括十字花科蔬菜,也有类似的情况^[49]。Brodbeck 等^[50]在两年的研究中发现,施氮肥多的番茄上的牧草虫 *Frankliniella occidentalis* 数量明显较高,其他害虫也存在随氮肥增加种群数量增长的情况,如玉米粘虫、

棉铃虫、梨木虱 (*Pyrus* sp.), 苹果上的康氏粉蚧 (*Pseudococcus comstocki*) 和欧洲玉米螟^[49], 也都说明了高水平的化学施肥会导致作物营养失衡, 对害虫为害敏感。

植物质量也能影响害虫个体大小, 施肥植物上害虫的个体明显比不施肥或少施肥的大。氮会增加叶螨 *L. trifolii* 幼虫和蛹的存活率以及蛹和成虫的体宽和体长^[26]。其他昆虫对施肥也有类似的反应。施氮肥处理植株上的蚜虫明显比未施肥处理上的大并且颜色黑^[51], Bado 等^[52]报道施尿素的大麦上蚜虫为害比未施尿素上的严重。McNeill 和 Southwood^[53]认为土壤氮水平增加导致叶片蛋白质提高, 在营养上有利于害虫的生长发育, 因此幼虫、蛹、成虫的个体也增大。Prew 等^[54]假定氮肥可以延长叶片周期, 有助于增加害虫存活、生长、发育的机率, 可以抵消幼虫种内竞争带来的负面效应。

由于植物是害虫的营养来源, 因此植物营养成分的增加可能会增加其作为害虫食物的可接受度。害虫不同的反应可能因为取食行为的不同^[55]。比如, *Larrea tridentate* 中氮浓度提高, 刺吸式害虫增加, 但是咀嚼式害虫减少。高施氮肥时, 植物营养增加, 一些会选择性影响害虫取食形式的次生化合物也增加。植物细胞液泡中累积的蛋白质消化抑制剂不能被刺吸式害虫吸收, 但是会影响咀嚼式害虫^[56]。

Scriber^[57]总结了过去 50 年关于植物营养和害虫为害关系的研究发现, 135 个研究表明施氮肥的植物上, 食叶性害虫或螨为害增强, 相反, 只有不到 50 个研究认为正常施肥会减少为害。Letourneau^[58]也发现, 100 个比较施高水平及低水平施用氮肥的实验表明, 约有 2/3 的结果显示氮肥增加导致害虫发育、存活率、繁殖率、种群密度或植物受害水平增加, 剩下的 1/3 结果则相反或没有明显变化。Letourneau^[58]认为如果“氮危害”假说是基于 Scriber^[57]的综述, 那么可以推断出, 农业系统中施肥和害虫为害相关。综合而言, 这些结果表明了在农业生产中, 高施氮肥会促使害虫高水平的为害。因此, 如果使用有机土壤改良剂, 作物虫害和病害将会减轻, 因为这样植物组织中氮浓度较低。在施用氮肥后, 能长期保持一致的氮浓度, 而避免氮水平大幅波动, 可能是植物达到最佳营养水平从而阻止害虫为害的一个关键因素^[2]。

Phelan 等^[19-20]将有机农业中害虫压力降低的原因归为矿物质平衡假说, 有机质和微生物活性结合有机管理的土壤为植物保持营养平衡提供了缓冲能力。最佳的营养平衡使植物生长和对害虫抗性都取得良好结

果。相反, 生长在没有生物缓冲能力土壤中的植物, 某些营养成分水平容易过量或不足。但是 Staley 等^[59]认为不同种害虫对有机肥料处理的反应不同, *Brevicoryne brassicae* 的数量在施用有机肥料的植物上较多, 而 *Myzus persicae* 则在施用化学肥料上的多, *Plutella xylostella* 也在施用化学肥料的植物上多, 并偏好在这些植物上产卵。有机植物的芥子油苷浓度是普通植物的 3 倍, 而化学施肥植物的叶片氮浓度达到最大值, Staley 等^[59]认为将害虫对植物化学差异的不同反应归因为有机植物的防御假说过于简单化, 更明确机制的确定还需要进一步的研究。

除了氮素外, 其他营养也会对害虫的为害水平产生影响。比如磷和钾。磷和钾对害虫的作用根据种类不同存在变化。蚜虫 (*Aphis glycine*) 的各项生命表参数及其对寄主的选择性随植物磷、钾营养水平的提高而降低^[60-61]。磷和钾会降低土豆植株对叶螨的寄主适合性, 对叶螨不利^[26]。

Parihar 和 Upadhyay^[62]研究发现多施钾肥对叶蝉和螨为害不利, 原因可能是高水平钾减缓了糖分累积, 导致氨基酸分解^[63], 硅含量升高, 硬细胞层增加^[64]。有研究认为钾肥对鳞翅目害虫有不利影响, 导致玉米上 *Sesamia calamistis*, *Eldana saccharina* 及 *Spodoptera frugiperda* 蛹重、蛹存活率及生殖力降低^[65-67], 蚜虫中也有这种情况^[68]。Thyagaraj 和 Chakravarthy^[32]认为只使用氮肥会增加蛀虫为害, 而氮、钾一起使用会减少蛀虫发生。另外, 有报道钾会增加棉花上的红蜘蛛种群^[69]。

Facknath 和 Lalljee^[26]报道磷含量高的番茄叶不利于 *L. trifolii* 的生长发育, 对其他的昆虫种类, 如棉铃虫^[70]、甘蔗蛀虫^[71]也如此。但是, 也有相反的情况出现。Slamn^[72]报道蚜虫随着磷施肥增加种群密度增加, Anwar 等^[73]报道只使用氮肥会增加蚜虫发生, 而氮、磷一起使用则抑制害虫为害。Cardoso 等^[74]报道大豆施高水平钾、磷肥导致 *Piezodorus guildinii* 种群增长。

蚜虫 *Myzus persicae* 和 *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* 对施肥的反应不同, *M. persicae* 偏好高氮/钾比, 成虫重量与植物氮/钾比呈正相关; 而 *M. euphorbiae* 成虫重量和内禀增长率与植物氮和钾含量均呈负相关, 也随植物硫含量水平提高而降低。植物内硫和钾对寄生 *M. euphorbiae* 的 *Aphidius ervi* 胫节长度有利。对于寄生 *M. persicae* 的 *A. ervi*, 施肥对其有利, 但是肥料组成则影响不大。施肥影响 *A. ervi* 对 *M. euphorbiae* 的寄生率但不影响其对 *M. persicae* 的寄生率^[75]。

4 有机管理系统中的害虫为害

在日本,外来的叶蝉 *Sogatella furcifera* 密度、雌成虫的固定率和若虫的存活率在有机稻田都比普通稻田低。因此,叶蝉若虫和成虫的密度在有机田块都减少^[76]。温室试验中,欧洲玉米螟 (*Ostrinia nubilalis*) 雌成虫的产卵量在有机玉米上比化学施肥玉米上明显降低^[77]。有机系统中的低害虫丰度部分原因可能在于有机农作物中含氮量较低^[78]。在英国,传统冬麦田地里的蚜虫 *Metopolophium dirhodum* 为害比有机麦田严重^[79],传统施肥的麦田在 6 月叶片游离氨基酸水平较高,这是由于 4 月时所施氮肥所致。Garratt 等^[80]报道传统大麦田里蚜虫丰度比有机大麦田的高,但是成因不同, *Metopolophium dirhodum* 是由于对植物形态学的响应,而 *Rhopalosiphum padi* 则是受植物可利用营养的吸引;另外,不同施肥处理也可能会影响害虫天敌等多级营养关系,因而影响害虫发生为害。Altieri 等^[81]在甘蓝上进行了传统和有机的不同施肥处理实验,研究不同氮源对主要害虫菜蚜 (*Brevicoryne brassicae*) 和跳甲 (*Phyllotreta cruciferae*) 丰度的影响。结果发现,单作传统施肥的处理和有机处理相比,跳甲一直为害严重,菜蚜有时也较重。有机作物上害虫为害减轻的原因是植物叶片中低的自由氮水平,这也支持了害虫为害水平可以通过改变施肥类型和施肥量来调节。

Culliney 等^[82]关于十字花科害虫对有机施肥和人工施肥的反应实验结果表明,污泥调节甘蓝上 *Phyllotreta* 跳甲出现的时间比矿物质调节及无施肥处理上的早,但是在后期,有机植物上甲虫、蚜虫和鳞翅目害虫的种群水平较低。说明了施肥类型会改变植物生长期,有机施肥并不一定减少害虫种群,有时甚至会增加。比如,在加利福尼亚番茄的调查中,尽管田地内及田地间植物品质存在明显差异(嫩叶和嫩芽氮含量),但是没有发现植物组织中的氮含量和害虫为害水平有关系^[83]。

高施肥后的氮波动使得叶片中氮聚集,使植物更容易被为害,而有机农事措施使土壤有机质含量和微生物活性明显提高,并且植物营养缓慢释放,不会导致植物组织中氮水平大幅度增长,因此,在理论上使植物获得营养平衡。所以,施用有机肥料时,植物氮量可能较低,但总体营养水平提高。有机土壤施肥措施可以补充次要元素和微量元素,而这些在主要依赖人工来源的氮、磷、钾的普通农业系统中可能会缺乏。除了营养含量之外,最佳施肥提供了营养成分的适当平衡,会刺激植物对害虫为害的抗性^[49]。有机氮源由

于释放氮较缓慢,因此植物在一年至几年内对害虫为害耐受性较强。

5 展望

土壤施肥管理对植物品质有多种影响,植物中矿物质元素的再分配会影响害虫的产卵、发育、存活和繁殖^[80]。化学肥料会显著影响植物中营养元素的平衡,过量施用会产生营养失衡,导致植物对害虫抗性降低。尽管植物与植食性昆虫之间相互作用关系的研究已成为生态研究的热点之一,植物作为植食性昆虫栖息场所的一部分,对昆虫的生长、发育等多方面都具有非常重要的作用,但目前对植物营养、植食性昆虫之间的相互关系依然有很多还不明了,如植物营养中的不同营养成分对昆虫的作用机理。此外,Phelan 等^[77]认为在研究施肥管理和植物抗性的关系时不能只考虑氮效应,因为植食性害虫的产卵选择性可以通过不同的施肥措施调节。氮、磷、钾等对昆虫的影响,不仅和昆虫及植物有关,而且会受到土壤各种条件的影响。氮、磷、钾之间也存在着相互作用。在实践中,氮、磷、钾的综合效应可能比单一元素的影响更为重要,而氮、磷、钾的合理搭配使用可以降低昆虫的为害。因此,对于氮、磷、钾以及中、微量等矿质元素及其交互作用对昆虫-植物关系的影响有待进一步的研究。

研究比较分别施用化学肥料和有机肥料植物上的害虫种群水平,能有助于了解有机肥料对植物健康的内在作用,可以更有效地防治害虫。目前研究报道的有机农业系统低害虫水平的部分原因可能在于植物生物化学或矿物质营养差异调节的植物-害虫抗性。这些结果也支持了土壤长期进行有机管理会提高植物对害虫抗性的观点^[77]。在考虑到现实的农业生产模式以及土壤肥力和害虫危害的关系时,应该将传统农业系统转变为混合农业生态系统,以最大程度地发挥土壤施肥、生物多样化和自然化害虫管理系统的效力,即通过生态系统的整体功能调节来促进土壤的健康,从而控制病虫害的危害。

综上所述,通过人为调节植物营养来调控植食性昆虫种群,这将是今后研究的一个重要领域,该领域的深入研究将有助于揭示植物和植食性昆虫二者之间的营养互作关系及其内在作用机理,而且可为害虫的生态调控提供新的思路与途径。

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Effects of Soil Fertilization on Herbivores Infestation

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Abstract: Soil fertilization can influence the growth and nutritional status of plants, thus can affect the development, reproduction and damage of herbivorous insects. Among the nutritional factors which can influence plant resistance and herbivores damage, N is considered to be the most important and limiting factor. Impacts of N fertilizer on herbivores depend on the species of both insects and plants and soil fertility, it's the comprehensive results of plant nutritional quality's direct affect on herbivores and also the indirect effects of plant morphology, tissue development etc. on herbivores. Many studies indicated that N level in soils or plants had a strong positive correlation with herbivores density, but there were still different situations. Other nutrients such as P and K, can also cause the changes in population dynamics of herbivores. Organic management measures may reduce herbivores infection, but the mechanism is still controversial.

Key words: Soil fertilization, Herbivores, Infestation, Population dynamics, NPK