



# 作物病害监测预警研究进展

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**摘要:** 作物侵染性病害是影响作物安全生产的重要生物灾害, 具有突发性、暴发性和强流行性等特点, 常常造成巨大的损失。近年来, 随着病菌孢子捕捉、遥感、地理信息系统、卫星定位系统、大气环流分析、分子生物学、人工智能、大数据和物联网等技术的快速发展与应用, 作物病害监测预警技术取得了重要进展, 大幅度提高了对病害监测和预测的准确度。该文综述了小麦、水稻、玉米和马铃薯等粮食作物的6种重大病害监测预警工作的研究进展及应用情况, 同时, 探讨了我国作物病害监测预警工作中存在的主要问题, 并提出了未来作物病害监测预警的前景和发展方向。

**关键词:** 孢子捕捉; 实时定量PCR; “3S”技术; 智能化

## Research progresses in monitoring and prediction of crop diseases

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**Abstract:** Infectious crop diseases can cause significant food losses due to their explosive nature. In recent years, the rapid development in many areas, such as pathogen inoculum trapping, remote sensing, geographic information system, global positioning system, atmospheric circulation modelling, molecular biology, artificial intelligence, big data analytics and Internet of Things (IoT), has made it possible to predict crop disease development reliably at a fine spatio-temporal resolution. In this review, we reviewed the current status of research and development in monitoring and predicting six major diseases of wheat, rice, maize, and potato. At the same time, we also identified some key research questions on crop disease monitoring and prediction in China that should be tackled in the near future in order to exploit fully these technology advances in disease management.

**Key words:** spore trap; real-time quantitative PCR; “3S” technology; intelligent information technology

中国是世界第一大粮食生产国、消费国和进口国, 这将在很长一段时间成为中国粮食供求状况的

特征, 也对中国粮食安全保障提出了新的要求和挑战(曹宝明等, 2021)。粮食安全始终是国家安全、社

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会稳定和经济发展的重要基础(陈印军,2020)。无论是20世纪60年代党中央提出的“以粮为纲,全面发展”方针,还是现在为确保粮食产能而提出的“藏粮于地、藏粮于技”新思路(黄季焜,2021),都体现了粮食安全的重要性。但是,全球每年因病虫草害造成的粮食损失约为作物总产量的30%~40%,其中因病害造成的损失约为14%(Strange & Scott, 2005),成为影响作物产量的重要因素之一。据2013年《农业部关于加快推进现代植物保护体系建设的意见》报告,近年来我国农作物病虫害呈多发、重发和频发态势,跨国境、跨区域的迁飞性和重大流行性病虫害暴发频率增加,一些地域性和偶发性病虫害发生范围扩大、发生频率增加且危害程度加重。我国作物病虫害每年发生面积约852万hm<sup>2</sup>,并以每年0.05%的速度显著增长(赵森等,2015)。2020年,我国农业农村部颁布的《一类农作物病虫害名录》中的7种一类病害中有5种是粮食作物病害,即小麦条锈病、小麦赤霉病、稻瘟病、南方水稻黑条矮缩病和马铃薯晚疫病(农业农村部种植业管理司,2020)。此外,小麦白粉病(霍治国等,2002)、小麦黄矮病(宋维孝,2016)、玉米大斑病(浦子钢,2010)、玉米锈病(田耀加等,2014)、马铃薯黄萎病(鹿秀云等,2020)和马铃薯黑痣病(陈万利,2012)等也是引起作物产量严重损失的常发流行性病害。

当前和今后一段时间内,农药防治仍然是我国作物病害防治的重要措施。但是,过度依赖农药会导致环境污染和农产品质量安全等重大问题。“十三五”期间,国家提出农药减量增效的战略需求,聚焦主要粮食作物、大田经济作物、蔬菜和果树,启动了系列重点研发计划,以期按照“基础研究、共性关键技术研究、技术集成创新研究与示范”全链条一体化设计,强化产学研协同创新,解决农药减施增效的重大关键科技问题,为保障国家粮食安全、生态安全和农产品质量安全提供有力的科技支撑。期间,农业措施、作物病害监测预警和科学用药等发挥了重要作用。“十四五”规划开启之年,国家提出以保障粮食安全为底线,健全农作物病虫害防治体系,建设智慧农业。2020年5月1日起,国务院颁布施行的《农作物病虫害防治条例》指出,监测预警是做好农作物病虫害防控的前提和基础(刘杰等,2020)。

我国的作物病害监测预警工作始于20世纪50年代。1955年,农业部颁布了《农作物病虫害预测预报方案》,20世纪60年代起,农业部组织专业人员整理印发全国主要病虫害基本测报资料汇编,供

全国从业人员使用。1987—1990年,农业部对15种重大病虫害按照国家标准编制测报调查规范,并于1995年在全国范围内实施,成为新中国成立以来首批植物病虫害测报调查规范国家标准(刘万才等,2010)。在过去的60余年中,我国病虫害预测预报工作已经取得了长足的进步和发展,特别是在测报的标准化、信息化、网络化、规范化等方面成效显著,并提出了电视、广播、手机、网络和明白纸“五位一体”的作物病虫害测报结果发布新模式(胡小平,2016)。2009年以来,在农业部的高度重视和大力支持下,我国农作物重大病虫害监测预警信息化建设快速发展,初步建成了国家农作物重大病虫害数字化监测预警系统平台(刘万才和黄冲,2015);2019年,西北农林科技大学成立了中国首个作物病虫草害监测预警研究中心,为病虫草害监测预警研究的深入开展奠定了基础。

近年来,作物病害监测预警新技术不断发展,进一步提高了重要作物病害监测预警的质量和水平。作物病害监测预警涉及病原菌接种体数量、感病寄主植物种植面积以及环境条件等因素。本文以小麦条锈病、小麦赤霉病、小麦白粉病、稻瘟病、马铃薯晚疫病和玉米大斑病等病害为监测预警对象,整理综述了基于孢子捕捉、“3S”技术、大气环流分析、分子生物学和智能化等技术在病害监测预警中的研究和应用概况,并对作物病害监测预警的前景进行展望,以期提升作物病害的防灾减灾水平,增强重大病情监测预警和防控处置能力,为加快推进现代植物保护体系建设提供理论基础和技术支撑。

## 1 基于孢子捕捉技术的作物病害监测预警

病菌孢子捕捉技术主要针对气传性真菌病害,病菌孢子体积小、质量轻,可随气流远距离传播,孢子数量是病害发生和流行的关键因素之一。孢子捕捉根据捕捉方式可分为被动撞击和主动吸入2种(马占鸿,2010);根据捕捉方法可分为水平玻片法(曹青等,2004)、培养皿法(张华旦,1984)、捕捉棒法(Frenz & Elander, 1996)、捕捉带法(刘伟等,2018)和离心管法(Gu et al., 2018)等。这些方法主要通过在载体上涂抹黏性物质来黏附空气中的孢子或通过空气动力装置将孢子收集至载体上,并定期带回室内,通过显微镜人工识别计数、实时荧光定量PCR(real-time quantitative PCR, qPCR)检测、抗体识别或图像自动识别计数来实现病害侵染源数量的监

测,结合环境、寄主抗病性等因素进行病害的预警。

### 1.1 病菌孢子捕捉技术在作物病害监测中的应用

国外的孢子捕捉技术研究起步较早,Hirst在1952年就设计出了自动定容式孢子捕捉器,空气通过一个窄孔口被吸入,着落在移动速度为2 mm/h的玻片上,而且取样器带有风向标可保持取样口正对风向(Hirst, 2010)。Hirst孢子捕捉器在后期被Burkard定容式孢子捕捉器所替代,这种捕捉器吸入孢子后,可以着落在表面有胶带的鼓上,而鼓与1个每7 d旋转1圈的时钟连接,因此可以捕捉7 d的孢子(马占鸿, 2010)。Rotorod在1957年设计出旋转垂直胶棒捕捉器,该捕捉器是通过1对垂直的黏性棒高速旋转,与孢子发生碰撞来收集孢子(Frenz & Elander, 1996)。国内的孢子捕捉技术研究始于1956年,晋滂和曹功懋(1956)用载玻片涂油捕捉空气中稻瘟病菌 *Magnaporthe oryzae* 孢子,用染液涂染孢子区分其死活,用显微镜观察计数,并建立了孢子数量和发病情况的数量关系。小麦赤霉病菌 *Fusarium* spp. 孢子捕捉方法较多,张华旦(1984)发明了水盘琼脂培养法,对落入的小麦赤霉病菌孢子进行菌落培养和肉眼计数,建立了菌落数与病穗率的关系;周世明等(1989)利用自制的带遮雨帽回转式电动孢子捕捉器捕捉小麦赤霉病菌的子囊孢子,镜检2个玻片之间18 mm×18 mm面积内的子囊孢子数量,证明了空气中子囊孢子数量与小麦赤霉病流行程度密切相关;Inch et al.(2005)利用旋转棒捕捉器捕捉研究了空气中小麦赤霉病菌的子囊孢子及大型分生孢子的季节性浓度变化动态规律。在小麦白粉病菌 *Blumeria graminis* f. sp. *tritici* 监测方面,周益林等(2007)利用车载移动式孢子捕捉器借助放有叶片的培养皿捕获小麦白粉病菌孢子,室内培养并统计每皿叶片上的侵染点数,建立了病菌孢子数与田间病害病情的关系;Cao et al.(2012)采用Burkard定容式病菌孢子捕捉器对田间空气中小麦白粉病菌孢子的日动态和季节动态进行了监测,明确了其变化规律及其与气象因子的关系;刘伟(2018)还采用Burkard定容式孢子捕捉器将吸附小麦白粉病菌孢子的捕捉带平均剪段进行显微观察计数,发现小麦白粉病菌孢子数与菌源中心的距离呈正相关。在小麦条锈菌 *Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *tritici* 监测方面,Gu et al.(2018)利用带有8个1.5 mL离心管的旋转盘式孢子捕捉器对小麦条锈菌夏孢子进行捕捉,明确了甘肃省甘谷县空气中小麦条锈菌孢子的周年动态变化规律。在玉米大斑病菌 *Setosphaeria turcica* 监测方面,于舒怡(2011)利用固定式孢子捕捉器(载玻

片粘附凡士林)捕捉空气中玉米大斑病菌分生孢子并通过显微镜计数,明确了田间玉米大斑病菌孢子浓度动态变化规律。

在病菌孢子捕获的基础上,计算机图像识别处理技术的应用极大提高了孢子识别技术的工作效率,在一定程度上降低了人工计数的误差。Li et al. (2017)和Lei et al.(2018)利用孢子捕捉和高清图像处理技术对小麦条锈菌夏孢子进行自动检测和计数,平均准确率在95%以上。雷雨等(2018)和雷雨(2019)设计出了小麦条锈菌夏孢子显微图像远程采集系统,实现了自动载玻片换取、涂脂、空中孢子捕捉、孢子显微图像采集及载玻片回收等一系列功能,对小麦条锈菌夏孢子自动识别和计数的准确率可达95%以上。王程利(2018)开发出了基于脉冲信号的智能病菌孢子捕捉仪,实现了小麦条锈菌的高清显微成像,并将其与物联网技术结合,初步实现了小麦条锈病的远程智能监控。

### 1.2 孢子捕捉技术在作物病害预警中的应用

近年来,基于病菌孢子捕捉技术建立的病害预警模型的研究逐渐成熟。Cao et al.(2012;2015a)和刘伟等(2016)通过对空气中小麦白粉病菌分生孢子的季节性和日变化动态监测,结合气象因子和田间实际病情,建立了基于气象因子和孢子浓度的小麦白粉病预测模型。张永凯(2016)利用孢子捕捉和图像识别技术对稻瘟病菌进行自动识别和计数,建立了基于孢子数量和环境因子的稻瘟病预测模型,并通过无线传输模块发送预警信息。周华月(1983)、陈宣民和袁超(1984)利用孢子捕捉器捕捉空气中的小麦赤霉病菌子囊孢子,并建立了基于子囊孢子数量的小麦赤霉病预测模型,预测结果和田间实际发病情况高度吻合。

病菌孢子捕捉技术是当前植物病害监测预警中常用的重要方法之一,但其应用受到诸多因素的限制。首先,涂抹黏性物质的捕捉棒或玻片易受旋风、涡流、灰尘等影响,导致捕捉效能不高,如在中等风速下,获得的孢子数量的估计值要明显低于实际值;在高风速下,由于边缘效应或涡流的影响,使玻片表面很难截获病菌孢子(王程利,2018),导致病害监测预警的准确率降低;其次,在显微镜下对孢子进行计数的前提是能准确识别出目标病原菌孢子,这对我国基层植保技术人员来讲有一定难度,且显微镜观察费时费力,计数存在人为误差或者错误。计算机图像识别技术可以自动识别捕捉到的病原菌孢子,较传统的孢子捕捉计数更加简便、准确和高效,能实现田间试验的无人值守(陶明超等,2016)。但是,拍

摄影照片的清晰度是影响孢子识别的一个重要因素,而孢子捕捉载体上黏性层的厚薄、平整度和杂质颗粒数量及大小,以及与目标病原菌形态学特征极其相似的其他病原菌孢子间难以区分,这些因素都会干扰对目标病原菌孢子的识别,降低监测预警的准确率(高士刚等,2017)。

## 2 基于“3S”技术的作物病害监测预警

“3S”技术,即遥感(remote sensing, RS)、地理信息系统(geographic information system, GIS)和全球定位系统(global positional system, GPS)。“3S”技术在近几年得到了快速发展,并逐步在作物产量估计、病虫害监测等方面发挥着重要作用。

### 2.1 遥感技术在作物病害监测预警中的应用

植物病害的遥感监测始于20世纪30年代初期(Bawden, 1983),主要依据健康植株和发病植株在不同波段的差异性吸收和反射特性进行病害监测(Moshou et al., 2005; Sankaran et al., 2010),根据监测距离的远近分为近地遥感、航空遥感和卫星遥感。近地遥感指在距离地面50 m以内,利用安装在高塔或桅杆上的光学传感器探测地物光谱信息(Richardson et al., 2013)。Zhao et al.(2014)利用地物光谱仪对小麦抽穗期及灌浆期不同严重程度的条锈病光谱信息进行了监测,建立了光化学反射率和病害严重程度的线性回归函数。王利民等(2017)和刘佳等(2019)对不同发病程度的玉米植株进行了监测,明确了玉米大斑病敏感波段位置的光谱特征并构建遥感监测指数,结果表明其与实际病情指数极显著相关。Huang et al.(2019)通过ASD高光谱数据筛选出2个敏感光谱波长范围,建立了小麦赤霉病严重程度的反演模型,并证明了其可用于小麦赤霉病的准确监测。Cao et al.(2013; 2015b)还利用高光谱仪对2个不同抗感性品种、2种不同种植密度下受白粉病危害后的小麦冠层光谱反射率进行了研究,获得了可用于小麦白粉病监测的敏感光谱参数和适期,建立了基于高光谱参数的小麦白粉病监测模型,同时发现品种和种植密度对小麦白粉病监测模型无显著影响。此外,近地遥感还应用于番茄晚疫病(Zhang et al., 2003)及甜菜褐斑病(Mahlein et al., 2010)等病害的监测。

航空遥感主要是利用飞行器、高空气球和无人机等飞行工具搭载多光谱相机、高光谱相机和红外传感器等仪器对地物进行遥感监测。刘良云等(2004)利用高光谱航空图像监测冬小麦条锈病,并

构建了病害光谱指数,成功监测了冬小麦条锈病发病程度与范围。乔红波等(2006)发现利用无人机所获图像反射率与灌浆期小麦白粉病病情指数显著相关。Liu et al.(2018)通过连续5年于小麦白粉病盛发期(小麦灌浆期)从距地面不同高度处获取的无人机航拍数字图像,分析发现图像参数lgR与病情指数或者产量在不同年度、不同高度间均存在较高的相关性,表明利用该图象数字参数监测小麦白粉病和预测产量是完全可行的,但同时也发现lgR与病情指数或者产量之间关系模型的稳定性在不同年度和高度间均存在一定差异,进一步分析表明不同的相机型号是其中重要的误差来源和影响因子。Su et al.(2019; 2021)利用多光谱相机和无人机对接种不同浓度条锈病菌的冬小麦进行时空监测,为田间病情调查和农田尺度下条锈病早期监测提供了重要指导。Sugiura et al.(2016)利用无人机的RGB图像对马铃薯晚疫病田间发生情况进行评估,结果表明其估计误差小,可用于马铃薯对晚疫病的田间抗性表型分析。梁辉等(2020)利用航空遥感技术监测了玉米冠层受到大斑病胁迫时的光谱响应情况,并构建了玉米大斑病的监测模型,该模型对玉米各生育期大斑病的监测均取得较好的效果。除此之外,航空遥感在棉花根腐病和黄萎病(Yang et al., 2010; Jin et al., 2013)、葡萄条纹病(Albetis et al., 2017)和萝卜病害(Ha et al., 2017)的监测方面均有应用。作物病害卫星遥感是在火箭、人造卫星和载人宇宙飞船上安置各种传感器,对作物病害进行遥感监测。郭洁滨等(2009)通过高分辨率卫星遥感技术对小麦条锈病进行监测,通过光谱信息提取,建立了基于归一化差值植被指数(normalized difference vegetation index, NDVI)和比值植被指数(ratio vegetation index, RVI)模型,该模型实现了对小麦条锈病的准确监测。除此之外,卫星遥感在小麦全蚀病(Chen et al., 2007)等病害的监测中也有报道。在病害预警中,马慧琴等(2016)通过遥感提取到的植被指数、地表温度和影像中各波段的反射率特征,结合Relief算法和遥感气象特征,构建了小麦灌浆期白粉病的发生预测模型,模型精度为84.2%。

遥感技术在病害监测预警中具有巨大的发展潜力,但也存在一些问题。第一,在监测中可能会出现“同谱异物”和“异谱同物”现象,即生物因素和非生物因素造成的病害可能具有相同或相似的光谱,或同一病害在作物不同生育期产生的症状不同,造成光谱存在一定差异(Adams et al., 1999);第二,只有

当作物受到一定程度损害,表现出不同症状时,才能利用遥感技术进行监测,因此该技术存在监测滞后性;第三,遥感技术的预测准确率受自身分辨率、高空云层遮挡和图像获取频率等因素影响较大,稳定性和准确率等方面还有待提高;第四,无法对于冠层以下的叶部病害和茎秆病害进行有效监测。这些也是导致目前基于遥感技术建立的有效预测模型较少的原因。

## 2.2 GIS在作物病害监测预警中的应用

GIS始于20世纪60年代中期,是为了解决地理问题而发展起来的新技术,能有效管理气象数据、作物数据和病虫害信息数据等(屈贊等,2015)。GIS通过集成地图的视觉化效果、地理空间分析与数据库操作,可对某一地区的病害进行分析和成图,从而实现病害监测和预报结果的可视化输出。

GIS在病害监测中也得到了较广泛的应用,但仍处于初期发展阶段。Luo et al.(1998)利用GIS生成了水稻叶瘟病的病害风险图,并明确了全球气温变化对不同生态区水稻叶瘟病流行的影响。马占鸿等(2004)和Li et al.(2013)利用GIS基于温度数据明确了我国小麦条锈菌和白粉病菌的越夏范围。Wu et al.(2005)利用GIS对莴苣霜霉病与气象变量的关系进行分析,结果表明正午温度是莴苣霜霉病发生的重要决定因素。司丽丽等(2006)建立了基于GIS的小麦、玉米和水稻等6种主要粮食作物的重要病害实时监测预警系统,把抽象的预警数据转化为清晰简明的点图式电子地图,能及时地显示病害发生程度及地域分布。Hijmans et al.(2010)利用GIS中的气候数据库预测了马铃薯晚疫病在全球的发生严重程度,预测结果和实际发生情况高度吻合。罗菊花等(2008)建立了基于GIS的小麦条锈病预警系统,利用该系统对甘肃省庆阳市西峰区小麦条锈病进行预测,预测结果显示2002年小麦条锈病5级大发生,实际该年小麦条锈病发生程度为中等偏重发生至大发生,预测结果和实际发生结果基本吻合。

GIS的应用为病害数据管理和可视化奠定了基础,但目前GIS应用所需要的数据源及知识库较少,这是制约GIS应用的瓶颈之一。此外,GIS的系统功能缺乏统一的格式和标准,模块之间转换困难,目前能够真正运用到生产上的GIS预警系统很少。

## 2.3 GPS在病害监测预警中的应用

GPS是美国国防部在20世纪70年代批准建立的一种全方位、全天候、全时段和高精度的卫星导航系统,广泛用于各个领域。目前,全球拥有4大卫星

定位系统,即中国北斗卫星导航系统(Beidou satellite navigation system, BDS)、美国GPS、欧洲伽利略系统(Galileo satellite navigation system, GSNS)和俄罗斯格洛纳斯系统(global navigation satellite system, GLONASS)。在病害的监测及预警中,使用单导航系统往往会由于路径效应、地形和冠层等因素的影响,降低了定位的精度,而GPS和BDS双星定位的结合,能够连续正常为用户提供精准的导航服务(赵学洋和李海红,2013;胡鸿等,2017;蒋欠欠等,2019)。在作物病害监测过程中,GPS可以将病情和调查位置联系起来,用于确定病害分布和发病面积等,为病害防治奠定基础。郑宇鸣等(2010)利用GPS可快速准确定位感染玉米灰斑病的田块和植株。Peng et al.(2016)结合GPS和GIS对四川省南充市稻瘟病发生区域进行精确界定,提高了监测预警水平。

基于定位系统的作物病害监测预警在近年来发展迅速,其需要与遥感和GIS相结合进行病害监测预警,但目前可用于作物病害监测预警的集成系统尚未见报道。

## 2.4 “3S”技术在作物病害监测预警中的应用

“3S”技术是RS、GIS和GPS三种技术集成所构成的对空间信息进行采集、处理、管理、分析、表达、传播和应用的现代信息技术(曹学仁和周益林,2016)。目前,由于研究条件和技术的限制,利用“3S”技术对作物病害进行监测预警的报道并不多。Nutter et al.(2016)利用地面GPS定位,通过地面高光谱测量、小型飞机搭载光谱仪低空飞行和Land-sat-7分别获得地面、航空和卫星3个不同平台的遥感数据,并利用GIS进行数据分析,开展了大豆胞囊线虫*Heterodera glycines*为害范围和程度的监测研究。“3S”技术在森林病害监测预警上的应用相对较多。如刘震宇(2004)研制了基于“3S”技术的广州市松材线虫*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*病害管理信息系统,构成了整体的、实时的和动态的松材线虫病发生发展状态监测预报和防治系统;武红敢和陈改英(2004)与汪浩然和闫秀婧(2016)建立了基于“3S”技术的森林病害监测预警系统,可以高亮度标识病害发生位置、扩散区域及危害程度,并实现了实时信息发布和视频上传等。

## 3 基于大气环流的病害监测预警

基于大气环流的病害监测预警是根据气传病害病原菌随气流传播的特性,利用气象模型模拟其传

播路径,并结合具体区域的地形地貌特征、病害发生时序等实际情况,对病害进行监测和预警。

Pan et al.(2006)利用Hysplit 4和M5技术,建立了大豆锈病发生区域的预测模型,该模型提前数月准确预测了大豆锈菌 *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* 从哥伦比亚进入美国东南部及其在各州的传播情况,并模拟了从非洲到南美洲以及从南美洲南部到哥伦比亚跨越赤道的传播过程。云晓微等(2007)对甘肃省平凉市、陕西省汉中市和河南省郑州市的高空风量风向数据进行分析,发现3地之间小麦条锈病的发生流行具有较高的相关性,交叉验证准确率最高可达93.8%。王海光等(2009)对我国1960年、1964年、1975年和1983年小麦条锈病大发生年份的病菌远程传播进行了分析,结果表明小麦条锈菌的远程传播及发生时间可通过计算大气环流运动来预测。尚志云等(2014)建立了基于大气环流特征量的河北省冬小麦白粉病预测模型,年前和春季病害发生程度预测模型的历史回代拟合准确率分别为81.0%和90.5%。徐敏等(2017)建立了基于大气环流指数的稻瘟病预测模型,预测结果和实际发生情况高度吻合。Singh et al.(2011)采用Hysplit对1999年在乌干达首次发现的强毒性小麦秆锈菌 *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici* 小种Ug99的远距离传播进行了分析和预测,以2007年已传入Ug99的伊朗为菌源基地进行分析,结果发现该病菌可随气流向东传播,也有可能向北传播到高加索和中亚地区。

基于大气环流的病害监测预警只考虑了气流运动对病害发生流行的影响,虽然能够模拟出病原菌的高空远程传播路线,但是病原菌着落地区感病寄主是否存在、当地环境条件是否适宜病害发生等均未涉及。在对病害的监测预警中,只有全面考虑与病害发生流行相关的因素,构建病害预测模型,才能进一步提高病害监测预警的准确率。

## 4 基于分子技术的病害监测预警

目前,分子技术已应用于病害流行学的许多领域,展现出巨大的潜力和快速发展趋势,在作物病害的监测预警中也发挥着不可或缺的作用。

### 4.1 基于分子技术的病害监测

分子技术可以实现对作物病害的准确监测,解决了一些用传统植物病害流行学方法无法或很难解决的问题(曹学仁和周益林,2016)。例如,在田间病害调查中,处于潜伏期和潜育期的病菌无法通过肉眼观察来识别,且在病害显症后才能被发现和开展

防治,导致病害防治不及时,效果差。目前,监测菌源量常用的分子生物学方法主要有qPCR和数字PCR(曹学仁和周益林,2020)。qPCR由于能实现病菌的实时监测和准确定量而被广泛应用,可分为基于DNA水平的qPCR和基于RNA水平的qPCR。在DNA水平的qPCR检测方面,Barnes & Szabo(2007)实现了定量检测潜伏在小麦叶片中的条锈菌量;潘娟娟等(2010)利用该技术建立了田间小麦叶片中条锈菌DNA量的检测方法;Zheng et al.(2013)利用qPCR方法分别对田间不同地区未显症小麦叶片进行检测,并与实际调查的小麦条锈病和白粉病病情指数进行比较,结果表明不同地区小麦叶片样品qPCR检测的分子病情指数与实际病情指数之间显著相关;Cao et al.(2016)和谷医林等(2018)分别利用该技术对空气中小麦白粉病菌和小麦条锈菌进行定量监测,明确了田间空气中小麦白粉病菌和条锈病菌孢子浓度的动态变化规律;郭丽丽等(2019)对空气中的小麦条锈菌夏孢子进行qPCR检测,明确了我国陇南地区小麦条锈菌夏孢子密度的周年动态规律;许燎原等(2016)对空气中稻瘟病菌孢子进行qPCR检测,结果表明最低检测限为2.4~24.0个分生孢子基因组DNA;王强等(2012)利用双重qPCR方法,建立了一种能够同时检测水稻植株中和白背飞虱 *Sogatella furcifera* 体内南方水稻黑条矮缩病毒(southern rice black-streaked dwarf virus, SRBSDV)含量的方法。基于RNA水平的qPCR检测相关研究报道较少,乔佳兴等(2013)运用基于RNA水平的qPCR技术确立了室内小麦条锈菌活体菌量监测技术体系;马丽杰(2015)利用该技术构建了田间越冬小麦叶片中活体条锈菌量的检测方法,明确了我国甘肃省和青海省不同地区的小麦条锈菌越冬菌量。

### 4.2 基于分子技术的病害预警

目前,利用qPCR技术进行病害预警的报道逐渐增多。如郑亚明(2010)和闫佳会等(2011)分别利用该技术监测田间潜伏侵染的小麦白粉菌和条锈菌,并利用分子病情指数与实际病情指数的相关性分别预测了小麦白粉病和条锈病的发生情况;刘伟(2018)建立了基于分子病情指数和1—3月平均温度的小麦白粉病早春预测模型;马丽杰(2015)利用qPCR技术监测越冬后存活的小麦条锈菌,结合温度及湿度等气象因子分别构建了甘肃省和青海省小麦返青期条锈病发病株率的预测模型;Dhar et al.(2020)利用qPCR技术对空气中莴苣霜霉病菌 *Bremia lactucae* 的孢子量进行监测,证明当空气中的孢

子浓度为 8.55 个/m<sup>3</sup>时需要进行霜霉病防控。

利用分子技术进行病害监测预警能够及时、快速、准确地监测到潜育期的病原菌,可以提前指导作物病害的田间防控。这种分子检测技术在田间应用时,特别是在病害处于潜育阶段时,面临如何从数量巨大的寄主植物上按照什么样的取样方式以及取多少样的问题。同时,利用分子技术进行病害监测预警所用试剂和仪器昂贵,且操作较为复杂,这对于基层植保人员来说有一定的难度。

## 5 基于智能化技术的病害监测预警

近年来,人工智能发展迅速,在很多学科领域都获得了广泛应用。目前,国内外已建立了一些基于智能化技术的重大病害监测预警系统,提高了对病害监测预警的准确率和时效性,为作物重大病害的科学防控奠定了基础。

### 5.1 基于智能化技术的病害监测

基于智能化技术的病害监测主要是通过视频远程监控和红外热成像等技术,结合视频图像分析处理,达到对病害实时监测的目的(刘鹏,2016;孙云云,2019)。李真(2015)运用红外热成像技术监测稻瘟病叶片,发现叶片感病部位和健康部位有一定的温度特征差值,利用其温度特征差值可实现对稻瘟病的早期监测;刘涛等(2014)利用病健交界特征参数、病斑颜色和形状等识别信息,对水稻叶部 15 种病害进行识别研究,平均识别准确率可达 92.7%;常月和马占鸿(2019)创建了基于人工智能技术的自动识别病害手机软件,农户可以通过手机端得到病害诊断结果和相应防治措施;丁瑞(2019)开发了基于 Android 手机的作物病害智能诊断系统,准确率达到了 90% 以上;黄建平等(2020)建立了基于神经结构搜索的植物叶片图像病害识别方法,识别准确率在 95% 以上。除此之外,智能化的作物病害监测技术在柑橘溃疡病(Stegmayer et al., 2013)、番茄早疫病、番茄晚疫病、番茄叶霉病(柴洋,2013)、番茄细菌性斑点病(Brahimi et al., 2017)、葡萄白粉病(乔虹等,2018)、黄瓜霜霉病(张善文等,2018)和白菜叶部病害(曹静,2019)中均有相关应用的报道。作物病害的智能化监测在现代农业病害防控中的作用愈发明显,使广大种植业者和管理者能实时识别病害种类、掌握作物病害发展动态并采取应对措施,具有较高的实用价值(刘万才,2017)。

### 5.2 基于智能化技术的病害预警

专家系统是人工智能的一个重要分支,是在 20 世

纪 60 年代初期产生和发展起来的一门新兴的应用科学,农业专家系统可以为用户提供有关作物病害的远程诊断、专家决策以及预测预报等服务(刘孝永等,2013)。肖长林和曾士迈(1990)建立了对小麦条锈病流行程度预测的专家系统雏型,为小麦条锈病的精准预测打下了良好的基础;随后,孙慎侠(1996)建立了西北地区小麦条锈病管理专家系统,实现了对小麦条锈病的预测和小麦品种抗锈性等的管理;谢国清等(1997)建立了云南省小麦条锈病和稻瘟病预测专家系统,并利用该系统对 1994—1995 年的小麦条锈病和稻瘟病进行预测,预测准确度为 84.6%,表明该系统具有一定的实用性。目前,在生产中使用的 90% 以上的病害预测模型都是基于气象数据开发的,随着天气预报准确度的不断提高,基于气象数据的作物病害预测模型的准确度也在不断提升,加快了病害预警智能化的进程。

近年来,小麦赤霉病、小麦白粉病、稻瘟病、玉米大斑病和马铃薯晚疫病等病害的智能化监测预警技术研究与应用取得了一定的进展(表 1)。目前,由西北农林科技大学研发的小麦赤霉病自动监测预警系统已在我国陕西、河南和安徽等 14 个省(区)近 300 个县(市)推广使用,预测准确率在 80% 以上(黄冲等,2020;宋瑞等,2020)。安徽省池州市植保站利用该系统预测结果指导当地小麦赤霉病防治,防治效果可达 97%(邢瑜琪等,2021)。李晓蕊和金平涛(2017)利用西北农林科技大学和中国农业科学院植物保护研究所联合研发的小麦白粉病自动监测预警系统,对陕西省周至县小麦白粉病的预测准确率可达 100%。西北农林科技大学和中国农业大学合作研发的玉米大斑病自动监测预警系统,在内蒙古自治区连续 2 年的平均预测准确率为 79.7%。邓晓璐等(2016)设计了基于物联网的寒地玉米大斑病预警系统,该预警系统针对性强,实用可靠,对玉米生产起到较好的辅助决策作用。马铃薯晚疫病智能监测预警系统是我国科学家利用比利时埃诺省农业应用研究中心 20 世纪 90 年代研发的预警模型 CARAH 建立的系统,可以提前 3~4 d 准确预测中心病株的出现。1999 年全国农业技术推广服务中心首次将该模型引入重庆市等地,经过 10 余年的优化,目前已经在我国 10 个省(自治区、直辖市)168 个县(市、区)推广使用(黄冲等,2015)。胡同乐等(2010)也开发出了中国马铃薯晚疫病监测预警系统 China-Blight,预测结果与病害实际发生程度相符,目前已经成功运用于马铃薯晚疫病的田间防控指导。

**表1 重要作物病害的预警模型/系统**  
Table 1 Predicting models/systems for major crop diseases

作物病害 Crop disease	系统/模型 System/model	关键技术 Key technology	模型参数 Model parameter	预测准确性 Prediction accuracy	文献 Reference
小麦 条锈病 Wheat stripe rust	小麦条锈病春季流行模拟模型(TXLX) A simulation model of wheat stripe rust in spring epidemic (TXLX)	-	初始菌源量、降雨量、品种抗性 Initial inoculum source, rainfall, cultivar resistance	基本吻合 Basically coincide	曾士迈等,1981 Zeng et al., 1981
	小麦条锈病事件动态模型(SIMYR) Dynamic event model of wheat stripe rust (SIMYR)	-	风速、日照时数、相对湿度、降雨量 Wind speed, sunshine duration, relative humidity, rainfall	基本吻合 Basically coincide	肖悦岩等,1983 Xiao et al., 1983
	小麦条锈病的动态预测 Dynamic forecast of wheat stripe rust	-	12月月均温、1月月均温、1月降雨量、12月雨 日数、1月雨日数 Average temperature in December, average temperature in January, rainfall in January, number of raining days in December, number of raining days in January	高度吻合 Highly consistent	杨之为等,1991 Yang et al., 1991
中国西北地区小麦条锈病管理专家系统 Expert system for management of wheat stripe rust in northwestern China	Prolog语言 Prolog program	降雨量、温度、积雪天数、感病品种面积比 Rainfall, temperature, snow covering days, area ratio of susceptible varieties	基本吻合 Basically coincide	孙慎侠,1996 Sun, 1996	
汉中地区小麦条锈病流行程度 预测模型 The prevalence prediction model of wheat stripe rust in Hanzhong area, Shaanxi, China	-	春季和秋季菌源量、感病品种面积、4月降雨量、 4月平均温度 Initial inoculum source of spring and autumn, area of susceptible cultivar, April rainfall, April average temperature	高度吻合 Highly consistent	胡小平等,2000 Hu et al., 2000	
利用高空风预测小麦条锈病发生 Prediction of wheat stripe rust by upper-air wind in China	大气环流 Atmospheric circulation	高空风量值 Upper-air wind	90%以上 Over 90%	云晓微等,2007 Yun et al., 2007	
基于气流运动的小麦条锈病预测 Prediction of wheat stripe rust based on air flow	大气环流 Atmospheric circulation	高空风量值 Upper-air wind	高度吻合 Highly consistent	王海光等,2009 Wang et al., 2009	
基于GIS的小麦条锈病预警系统 The monitoring and prediction system of wheat stripe rust based on GIS	GIS技术 GIS technology	平均气温、3—5月的温雨系数、发病盛期病情 指数 Average temperature, temperature and rain coeffi- cient from March to May, disease index in peak	高度吻合 Highly consistent	罗菊花等,2008 Luo et al., 2008	
美国西北地区小麦条锈病产量损失模型 Yield loss model of wheat stripe rust in northwestern of United States	-	冬季温度、冬季降雨量 Winter temperature, winter rainfall	92%以上 Over 92%	Sharma-Poudyal & Chen, 2011	
返青期小麦条锈病发病株率预测模型 Prediction model of incidence rate of wheat stripe rust at greening stage	分子技术 Molecular technology	越冬活体菌源量、品种抗冻性、温度、持续天数 Initial overwintering inoculum source, cultivar frost resistance, temperature, duration days	85%以上 Over 85%	马丽杰,2015; 邹一萍等,2016 Ma, 2015; Zou et al., 2016	
摩洛哥小麦条锈病的天气预报模型 A weather prediction model of wheat stripe rust in Morocco	-	温度、相对湿度、降雨 Temperature, relative humidity, rainfall	92%以上 Over 92%	El Jarroudi et al., 2015	
中国小麦条锈病主要流行区病菌 越冬预测模型 Predicting overwintering of wheat stripe rust in main epidemic region in China	-	小麦冬性强弱、冬季低于-2℃的天数、冬季低 于-4℃的天数 Wheat with strong or weak winter hardness, num- ber of days with daily average temperatures below -2℃ in winter, number of days with daily average temperatures below -4℃ in winter	高度吻合 Highly consistent	Xu et al., 2019; Hu et al., 2020	
小麦 白粉病 Wheat powdery mildew	陇南山区小麦白粉病流行程度预测模型 The prevalence prediction model of wheat powdery mildew in Longnan mountainous areas	-	感病品种面积、温度、降水 Area of susceptible cultivar, temperature, precipi- tation	90%以上 Over 90%	肖志强等,2008 Xiao et al., 2008
	小麦白粉病流行程度预测模型 The prevalence prediction model of wheat powdery mildew	-	10—12月及翌年1—5月的温度、湿度、降雨量、85%以上 麦苗病叶数、感病品种比例 Temperature, humidity, rainfall, number of dis- eased leaves, proportion of susceptible cultivar from October to December and from January to May at following year	85%以上 Over 85%	栗红生,2010 Li, 2010

续表1 Continued

作物病害 Crop disease	系统/模型 System/model	关键技术 Key technology	模型参数 Model parameter	预测准确性 Prediction accuracy	文献 Reference
基于大气环流特征量的小麦白粉病预报模型 Prediction model of wheat powdery mildew based on atmospheric circulation characteristic quantity	大气环流 Atmospheric circulation	关键大气环流指数 Key atmospheric circulation index		80%以上 Over 80%	尚志云等,2014 Shang et al., 2014
小麦白粉病发生程度预测模型 The occurrence degree prediction model of wheat powdery mildew	遥感技术 Remote sensing technology	红波段反射率、降水、温度、太阳辐射、湿度 Red wave band reflectivity, precipitation, temperature, solar radiation, humidity		78%	Zhang et al., 2014
小麦白粉病严重程度预测模型 The severity prediction model of wheat powdery mildew	孢子捕捉技术 Spore trap technology	初始菌源量、温度、风向、蒸气压差、平均太阳辐射 Initial inoculum source, temperature, wind direction, vapor pressure difference, average solar radiation		83.6%	Cao et al., 2015
小麦白粉病发生面积率预测模型 Prediction model of incidence area rate of wheat powdery mildew	大气环流 Atmospheric circulation	大气环流特征量 Atmospheric circulation characteristic quantity		80%以上 Over 80%	于彩霞等,2015 Yu et al., 2015
灌浆期小麦白粉病发生程度预测模型 The occurrence degree prediction model of wheat powdery mildew at grain filling stage	遥感技术 Remote sensing technology	植被指数、地表温度、遥感气象特征 Vegetation index, land surface temperature, remote sensing meteorological characteristics		84.2%	马慧琴等,2016 Ma et al., 2016
河北省冬小麦白粉病早春预测模型 Early spring prediction model of winter wheat powdery mildew in Hebei Province	大气环流 Atmospheric circulation	3月中旬湿度、3月下旬降水、4月上旬湿度、4月中旬湿度、5月下旬降水 Humidity in mid-March, precipitation in late March, humidity in early April, humidity in mid-April, precipitation in late May		85%以上 Over 85%	冯思宇,2018 Feng, 2018
小麦白粉病病情指数预测模型 The disease index prediction model of wheat powdery mildew	分子技术 Molecular technology	分子病情指数、1—3月平均温度 Molecular disease index, average temperature from January to March		基本吻合 Basically coincide	刘伟,2018 Liu, 2018
小麦白粉病发生概率预测模型 The occurrence probability prediction model of wheat powdery mildew	-	温度、湿度、风速、降雨量 Temperature, humidity, wind speed, rainfall		91%	Hamer et al., 2020
小麦赤霉病病穗率预测模型 Prediction model of wheat head blight based on infected head rate	孢子捕捉技术 Spore trap technology	4月中旬高速电动孢子捕捉器捕捉的子囊孢子数 The number of ascospores trapped by high-speed electric spore trappers in mid-April		基本准确 Basically accurate	周华月,1983 Zhou, 1983
Fusarium head blight 基于病穗率的小麦赤霉病预测模型 Prediction model of wheat head blight based on infected head rate	-	抽穗后10 d内的降雨量、抽穗后10 d内的平均气温 Rainfall within 10 days after heading, average temperature within 10 days after heading, rain days within 10 days after heading		高度吻合 Highly consistent	高崎等,1984 Gao et al., 1984
赤霉病发生程度预测模型 The incidence degree prediction model of wheat head blight	孢子捕捉技术 Spore trap technology	孢子数量、降雨日数、降雨量、平均气温 Number of spores, number of days of rain, rainfall, average temperature		80%以上 Over 80%	陈宣民和袁超,1984 Chen & Yuan, 1984
小麦赤霉病病穗率预测模型 Prediction model of wheat head blight rate	-	平均相对湿度、降雨日数和日照时数 Average relative humidity, rain days, hours of sunshine		80%以上 Over 80%	左豫虎等,1995 Zou et al., 1995
小麦赤霉病病穗率预测模型 Prediction model of wheat head blight rate	-	地下水位值 Groundwater level		83%	商鸿生等,1999 Shang et al., 1999
小麦赤霉病严重度预测模型 Prediction model of wheat head blight severity	-	开花后10 d的温度、开花后10 d的相对湿度、花前7 d的降雨时间 Temperature 10 d after anthesis, relative humidity 10 d after anthesis, rainfall time 7 d before anthesis		84%	de Wolf et al., 2003
小麦赤霉病流行程度预测模型 The prevalence prediction model of wheat head blight	-	温度、相对湿度 Temperature, relative humidity		高度吻合 Highly consistent	Shah et al., 2014
小麦赤霉病病穗率预测模型 Prediction model of wheat head blight rate	智能化技术 Intelligent technology	产壳秆密度、抽穗与抽穗后初次降雨时间、开花期、麦穗表面湿润时间 Husk-producing straw density, heading and first rainfall time after heading, flowering period, wet duration time of wheat ear surface		75%	张平平,2015 Zhang, 2015

续表1 Continued

作物病害 Crop disease	系统/模型 System/model	关键技术 Key technology	模型参数 Model parameter	预测准确性 Prediction accuracy	文献 Reference
小麦赤霉病流行程度预测模型 The prevalence prediction model of wheat head blight	-	稻桩子囊壳枝带菌率、4月下旬降雨量、4月下旬雨日数 Percentage of ascocarp of rice stub, rainfall in late April, number of rainy days in late April	稻桩子囊壳枝带菌率、4月下旬降雨量、4月下旬雨日数 Percentage of ascocarp of rice stub, rainfall in late April, number of rainy days in late April	85%以上 Over 85%	柏新盛等,2019 Bai et al., 2019
小麦赤霉病流行等级预测模型 The prevalence degree prediction model of wheat head blight	GIS 技术 GIS technology	4月平均降雨量、相对湿度、温度 April average rainfall, relative humidity, temperature	4月平均降雨量、相对湿度、温度 April average rainfall, relative humidity, temperature	90%	丁文浩,2020 Ding, 2020
稻瘟病 Rice blast	稻瘟病流行趋势预测模型 The epidemic trend prediction model of rice blast	-	6月下旬平均气温、最低气温、相对湿度、7月上旬最高气温、最低气温、降雨量、7月中旬相对湿度、感病品种病叶率、感病品种种植面积 Average temperature in late June, minimum temperature, relative humidity, maximum temperature in early July, minimum temperature, rainfall, relative humidity in mid-July, diseased leaf rate of susceptible cultivar, planting area of susceptible cultivar	80%以上 Over 80%	黄春艳等,1995 Huang et al., 1995
早稻穗颈瘟发生率预测模型 The incidence prediction model of early rice neck blast	-	5月上旬的水气压、3月中旬的日照时数 Water pressure in early May, sunshine hours in mid-March	5月上旬的水气压、3月中旬的日照时数 Water pressure in early May, sunshine hours in mid-March	95.2%	陈家豪等,2005 Chen et al., 2005
稻瘟病促起指数和预测等级模型 The promoting index and predictive grade model of rice blast	孢子捕捉技术, 孢子数量、温度、湿度、风速、风向 Spore trap technology, Number of spores, temperature, humidity, wind speed, wind direction	智能化技术 Intelligent technology	GPS, GIS 技术 GPS technology, GIS technology	高度吻合 Highly consistent	张永凯,2016 Zhang, 2016
稻瘟病发生面积预测模型 The occurrence area prediction model of rice blast	-	GPS, GIS 技术 GPS technology, GIS technology	温度、降雨 Temperature, rainfall	90%以上 Over 90%	Peng et al., 2016 Over 90%
稻瘟病病情指数预测模型 The disease index prediction model of rice blast	-	5—6月的温度、5—6月的降雨 May-June temperature, May-June rainfall	5—6月的温度、5—6月的降雨 May-June temperature, May-June rainfall	高度吻合 Highly consistent	刘庭洋等,2017 Liu et al., 2017
稻瘟病大气等级长期预测模型 Long-term prediction model for atmospheric grade of rice blast	大气环流 Atmospheric circulation	大气环流指数、海温因子、温度、湿度、降雨、日照 Atmospheric circulation index, sea temperature factor, temperature, humidity, rainfall, sunshine	大气环流指数、海温因子、温度、湿度、降雨、日照 Atmospheric circulation index, sea temperature factor, temperature, humidity, rainfall, sunshine	高度吻合 Highly consistent	徐敏等,2017 Xu et al., 2017
稻穗颈瘟病发生面积预测模型 The occurrence area prediction model of rice ear neck blast	-	日平均气温、日平均相对湿度、日照时数、日降雨量 Daily average temperature, daily average relative humidity, sunshine hours, daily rainfall	日平均气温、日平均相对湿度、日照时数、日降雨量 Daily average temperature, daily average relative humidity, sunshine hours, daily rainfall	86%	黄珍珠等,2020 Huang et al., 2020
马铃薯晚疫病 Potato late blight	马铃薯晚疫病发生的气象条件等级预报模型 The meteorological degree prediction model of potato late blight	-	相对湿度、降雨量、温度 Relative humidity, rainfall, temperature	基本吻合 Basically coincide	姚玉璧等,2009 Yao et al., 2009
马铃薯晚疫病侵染危险性预测模型 The infection risk prediction model of potato late blight	智能化技术 Intelligent technology	温度、降雨 Temperature, rainfall	温度、降雨 Temperature, rainfall	高度吻合 Highly consistent	胡同乐等,2010 Hu et al., 2010
马铃薯晚疫病发生程度预测模型 The occurrence degree prediction model of potato late blight	GIS 技术 GIS technology	最高相对湿度、最低相对湿度、温度、降雨 Maximum relative humidity, minimum relative humidity, temperature, rainfall	最高相对湿度、最低相对湿度、温度、降雨 Maximum relative humidity, minimum relative humidity, temperature, rainfall	高度吻合 Highly consistent	Hijmans et al., 2010
马铃薯晚疫病流行程度定量预测模型 Quantitative prediction model of epidemic degree for potato late blight	-	平均气温、平均降水、最长连续降水天数 Average temperature, mean precipitation, the longest consecutive days of precipitation	平均气温、平均降水、最长连续降水天数 Average temperature, mean precipitation, the longest consecutive days of precipitation	87.5%	陈素华等,2012 Chen et al., 2012
马铃薯晚疫病发生预报模型 The occurrence forecast model of potato late blight	-	孢子囊萌发侵染期日平均温度、日平均相对湿度、降雨量 Average daily temperature during sporangium germination and infection, average daily relative humidity, rainfall	孢子囊萌发侵染期日平均温度、日平均相对湿度、降雨量 Average daily temperature during sporangium germination and infection, average daily relative humidity, rainfall	78%	李兆等,2018 Li et al., 2018
马铃薯晚疫病发生风险预测模型 The occurrence risk prediction model of potato late blight	-	相对湿度、温度、降雨 Relative humidity, temperature, rainfall	相对湿度、温度、降雨 Relative humidity, temperature, rainfall	基本准确 Basically accurate	Cucak et al., 2019

续表1 Continued

作物病害 Crop disease	系统/模型 System/model	关键技术 Key technology	模型参数 Model parameter	预测准确性 Prediction accuracy	文献 Reference
玉米大斑病	玉米大斑病病情指数预测模型 The disease index prediction model of northern corn leaf blight	-	7月下旬发病指数、品种抗性、天气积分指数、农业措施 Disease index in late July, cultivar resistance, weather score index, agricultural measures	85.56%	殷世才等,1995 Yin et al., 1995
玉米大斑病	玉米大斑病病情指数 logistic 模型 The disease index logistic model of northern corn leaf blight	-	时间、病情指数增长率 Time, disease index growth rate	高度吻合 Highly consistent	李海春等,2005 Li et al., 2005
玉米大斑病	玉米大斑病日增长率预测模型 The daily growth rate prediction model of northern corn leaf blight	-	品种抗病性、降雨 Cultivar resistant to disease, rainfall	基本吻合 Basically coincide	王晓梅等,2007 Wang et al., 2007
玉米大斑病	玉米大斑病发生程度预测模型 The occurrence degree prediction model of northern corn leaf blight	-	病害严重程度、感染率 Disease severity, infection rate	高度吻合 Highly consistent	Tan et al., 2010
玉米大斑病	玉米大斑病单病斑扩展面积预测模型 The single spot expansion area prediction model of northern corn leaf blight	-	旬平均温度、旬平均湿度、旬降雨量 Ten-day average temperature, ten-day average humidity, ten-day rainfall	基本吻合 Basically coincide	于舒怡,2011 Yu, 2011
玉米大斑病	玉米大斑病病情指数预测模型 The disease index prediction model of northern corn leaf blight	GIS技术, 智能化技术 GIS technology, intelligent technology	温度、湿度、降雨量、时间 Temperature, humidity, rainfall, time	高度吻合 Highly consistent	邓晓璐等,2016 Deng et al., 2016

## 6 面临的问题及展望

作物病害监测预警工作是植保工作的重要组成部分,是实现作物病害科学精准防控,减少农药使用量的重要技术保障之一。目前,各种新兴技术已广泛应用于作物病害监测预警中,并取得了快速发展。但整体看来,我国作物病害监测预警工作还有很多方面需要改进和提高。

第一,多数病害的预测模型是基于田间数据的回归模型,缺乏基于病害流行学的预测模型,导致预测的准确度低且不稳定;第二,重大病害流行预警基础及应用研究投入不足,研究队伍青黄不接,经费支持少且不稳定,年轻一代科研人员对其重要性认识不够,都涌向做分子植物病理学相关研究;第三,基层测报队伍人员少且不稳定,专业化水平不高,采集的作物病害田间基础数据不及时、不准确、不完善、不系统;第四,我国的病害监测预警与国外相比,在认知、推广与普及上仍有待加强。病害监测预警应采取微观和宏观相结合、传统方法和新兴技术相结合,建立并运用预测模型来实现作物病害的智能化和自动化预测,必将成为未来病害监测预警的发展方向。

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