

阶段性极端高温对七星瓢虫生长发育和繁殖的影响

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摘要: 为明确极端高温天气对七星瓢虫 *Coccinella septempunctata* 生长发育和繁殖的影响, 通过模拟田间高温发生情况, 设置 6 h 极端高温 (36℃ 和 39℃) 与不同持续时间 (1 d 和 3 d) 对七星瓢虫卵和成虫进行胁迫, 以 25℃ 恒温饲养处理为对照, 观察统计其发育历期、存活率、繁殖力及子代孵化率。结果表明, 在相同高温胁迫模式下, 七星瓢虫成虫的耐热性要明显高于卵, 如在 39℃ 处理 1 d 后, 卵和成虫的存活率分别为 52.09% 和 93.94%; 处理温度越高, 高温持续时间越长, 七星瓢虫卵的存活率越低, 36℃ 处理 1、3 d 和 39℃ 处理 1、3 d 后卵的存活率依次为 71.31%、62.87%、52.09% 和 24.98%。七星瓢虫卵经 39℃ 处理 3 d 后, 其孵化 1 龄幼虫的发育历期为 2.77 d, 显著长于对照组 (2.11 d), 其余龄期幼虫的发育历期、整个幼虫期和蛹期与对照组均无显著差异, 说明七星瓢虫发育前期经历极端高温可能会导致其发育后期生长加速, 出现生长补偿现象。卵期受极端高温的影响要显著大于成虫期, 卵和成虫在 39℃ 处理 1 d 后的单雌产卵量分别为 42.67 粒和 139.79 粒; 所有高温处理组的子代卵孵化率均显著低于对照组 (85.42%), 介于 0~64.13% 之间。另外, 各高温处理组的种群趋势指数在 5.26~56.02 之间, 均低于对照组 (78.76)。表明夏季极端高温天气频发可能导致七星瓢虫种群数量减少, 不建议此时期在田间释放七星瓢虫卵进行害虫防控。

关键词: 七星瓢虫; 极端高温; 胁迫; 发育; 繁殖

Effects of periodical extremely high temperature on the growth, development and reproduction of sevenspotted lady beetle *Coccinella septempunctata*

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Abstract: In order to evaluate the effect of extremely high temperature on the development and reproduction of sevenspotted lady beetle *Coccinella septempunctata*, the condition of high-temperature field was simulated by setting 6-h extreme heat (36℃ and 39℃) and different durations (1 d and 3 d) to put the eggs and adults of *C. septempunctata* under stress, and the condition under 25℃ was used as the control. The developmental duration, survival rate, fecundity and hatchability of offspring were observed and calculated. The results showed that, under the same stress pattern, the heat tolerance of adult was significantly higher than that of egg. For example, the survival rates of egg and adult were 52.09% and 93.94%, respectively, after being treated at 39℃ for one day. Under the same insect state, the survival rate of *C. septempunctata* eggs was lower with increasing treatment temperature and time, and the survival rates of egg under four stress patterns (36℃ for 1 d and 3 d, 39℃ for 1 d and 3 d) were 71.31%, 62.87%, 52.09% and 24.98%, respectively. When the eggs were treated at 39℃ for three days, the developmental duration of the first-instar larvae was 2.77 d, which was significantly longer than the

control (2.11 d), but the entire larval stage and pupal stage was not significantly different from the control. It was suggested that the extremely high temperature experienced by *C. septempunctata* in the early stage of development might lead to the acceleration of its growth in the later stage of development or a phenomenon of growth compensation. The effect of extremely high temperature on egg stage was significantly greater than that on adult stage. The eggs laid were 42.67 and 139.79, respectively, when the egg and adult were treated at 39℃ for one day. The hatchability of offspring in all treatment groups was significantly lower than that of the control (85.42%), ranging from 0 to 64.13%. In addition, the population trend index of each treatment group was 5.26–56.02, which was lower than that of the control group (78.76). Therefore, the frequent occurrence of extremely high temperature in summer might reduce the population of *C. septempunctata*, and it is not recommended to release *C. septempunctata* eggs in the field for pest control during this period.

Key words: *Coccinella septempunctata*; extremely high temperature; stress; development; reproduction

2019年中国气象局气候变化中心发布的《中国气候变化蓝皮书(2019)》显示,我国夏季平均气温从20世纪70年代以来一直处于线性上升趋势(刘政阳和李挺宇,2019),而伴随着全球气候变暖所导致的极端高温事件发生的幅度和频率也在大幅增加,以中国东部为例,绝大部分区域近年来均呈现明显的升温趋势,尤以华北地区最为明显(齐庆华等,2019)。昆虫是变温动物,更容易受到环境温度变化所带来的影响,当温度超过一定范围,昆虫的生长和发育会发生很大的变化(Huey & Bennett, 1990; Neven, 2000)。目前,关于极端高温对昆虫的影响已有一些报道,如美洲斑潜蝇 *Liriomyza sativae* 在40℃下连续处理3 h,蛹的死亡率显著增加(Chen & Zhao, 1999);黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 在化蛹期置于40.5℃下处理35 min,孵化的成虫出现畸形(Williams et al., 2003);小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* 在早期发育阶段经历1 d的40℃高温不会立即死亡,但后代孵化率下降了20%(Zhang et al., 2013)。

七星瓢虫 *Coccinella septempunctata* 是田间捕食蚜虫的优势天敌昆虫,隶属于鞘翅目瓢虫科(荆英和黄建,2002;Deligeorgidis et al., 2005),是蚜虫、介壳虫和粉虱等多种害虫的天敌,在生物防治中发挥着重要作用(侯茂林和万方浩,2004;程英等,2006)。我国从20世纪70年代就开始利用七星瓢虫防治棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii*,近年来在防治果树和蔬菜地害虫方面的研究应用也较多,在苹果园蚜虫发生初期,1 hm²果园人工释放45 000头左右的成虫,2~3周后苹果园的蚜虫自然消退(杜志辉,2005);以1:40(卵:蚜虫)的瓢蚜比释放七星瓢虫到黄瓜大棚内,10 d后七星瓢虫对黄瓜蚜虫的控制效果达86.18%(周宇航

等,2017)。在田间释放七星瓢虫时,可选择的虫态有卵或者成虫(李育静,2013;周宇航等,2017),而夏季炎热天气对七星瓢虫卵和成虫的释放效果以及后续种群发展趋势的影响尚不清楚。

目前,关于极端高温对七星瓢虫的影响研究不多,朱景治和李法金(1981)报道在恒温条件下,七星瓢虫各虫态最高致死温度为48℃,亚最高致死温度为46℃。鉴于此,本试验设置阶段性极端高温对七星瓢虫卵和成虫进行胁迫,分析极端高温对其生长发育和繁殖的影响,以期七星瓢虫在农业生产上的科学释放提供指导,并为气候变化下七星瓢虫的种群变化规律研究提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试昆虫:七星瓢虫成虫和豌豆修尾蚜 *Megoura japonica* 成虫均于2018年10月采自河北农业大学标本园。七星瓢虫成虫在温度(25±1)℃、光周期16 L:8 D、相对湿度(65±5)%的人工气候培养箱中以豌豆修尾蚜成虫继代饲养,取同批次的初孵卵和成虫供试。豌豆修尾蚜成虫以蚕豆苗 *Vicia faba* 饲养,饲养条件为温度(20±1)℃、光周期12 L:12 D、相对湿度(65±5)%,取成虫供试。

供试植物:蚕豆种子购于当地市场,在温室内用长40 cm、宽30 cm、高14 cm的周转箱种植,培育条件为(20±1)℃、光周期12 L:12 D、相对湿度(60±5)%。待蚕豆苗出土5 cm左右后接种豌豆修尾蚜,使豌豆修尾蚜在蚕豆苗上大量繁殖。

仪器:RXZ-500D人工气候培养箱,宁波江南仪器厂;SZ810连续变倍体式解剖镜,重庆奥特光学仪器有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 极端高温处理设置

本研究分析了河北省保定市近10年夏季极端高温发生情况,发现日最高气温未超过40℃,而日最高温度超过35℃则被认定为极端高温天气(常向前等,2016;柏会子等,2018;Ma et al.,2020)。所以本试验利用人工气候培养箱模拟设置极端高温条件为36℃和39℃,胁迫时间为1 d和3 d,每天处理时间为10:00—16:00,共6 h,其余18 h为25℃,共4个极端高温处理。以恒温25℃处理为对照。为保证试验数据的可靠性,各处理除温度不同外,光周期均设为16 L:8 D,相对湿度均设为(65±5)%,均为七星瓢虫最适生长条件(金剑雪等,2010;常剑等,2011)。

1.2.2 极端高温对七星瓢虫发育和繁殖影响的测定

取初产6 h以内的七星瓢虫卵,检查确保没有损坏后置于培养皿中,每个极端高温处理约100粒卵,每个处理重复3次。将各处理组分别置于1.2.1设置的人工气候培养箱中进行高温胁迫。在处理1 d和3 d后,将各处理组转至25℃培养箱中继续饲养。每天定时观察,待卵孵化后饲喂足量豌豆修尾蚜成虫,每日定时进行清洁并更换一次豌豆修尾蚜,同时记录不同处理下七星瓢虫卵及不同龄期幼虫的发育及存活情况,化蛹2 d后用天平称量蛹重。成虫羽化后2 d进行配对,单对放入高2.5 cm、直径6 cm的圆形养虫盒中以豌豆修尾蚜成虫进行饲养,每个处理重复3次,每个重复处理10对成虫。每天观察记录成虫羽化后30 d内的存活及产卵情况,同时将初产卵及时移除并每天观察记录其孵化情况。计算产卵前期、卵孵化率、各虫态存活率、发育历期、蛹重、羽化率、成虫获得率、繁殖力和种群趋势指数。卵孵化率=孵出幼虫数/卵处理数×100%;各龄幼虫存活率=下一龄幼虫数/上一龄幼虫数×100%;幼虫化蛹率=蜕皮成蛹数/末龄幼虫数×100%;羽化率=羽化数/化蛹蛹数×100%;成虫获得率=羽化数/处理卵数×100%;种群趋势指数=下代卵量/当代起始卵量。本试验成虫存活率取羽化后第5天的数据。

取初羽化的成虫,于高2.5 cm、直径6 cm的养虫盒中单头饲养,置于1.2.1设置的人工气候培养箱中,每个极端高温处理100头,每个处理重复3次。在处理1 d和3 d后,分别取相同处理下的雌雄成虫进行配对,置于高2.5 cm、直径6 cm的养虫盒中转至25℃人工气候培养箱单对饲养,以豌豆修尾蚜成虫作为食物,每个温度处理重复3次,每次重复30对。以25℃恒温培养的雌雄成虫进行配对并作为对照。

每天定时观察并记录不同处理下七星瓢虫单雌产卵量和子代孵化率。

1.3 数据分析

所有试验数据采用Excel 2016进行处理,使用SPSS 23软件进行统计分析,采用Duncan氏新复极差法对七星瓢虫不同生物学特性指标进行差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同极端高温胁迫对七星瓢虫生长的影响

极端温度越高,胁迫时间越长,七星瓢虫卵的存活率越低。经36℃处理1、3 d和39℃处理1、3 d后,卵的存活率依次为71.31%、62.87%、52.09%和24.98%,均低于对照组的存活率99.33%。而成虫极端高温各处理组的存活率均超过了93.94%,与对照组无显著差异;另外,从整体上看,经历极端高温后,成虫的存活率要高于卵,如在36℃处理3 d后卵和成虫的存活率分别为62.87%和93.94%;在39℃处理1 d后卵和成虫的存活率分别为52.09%和98.19%(表1),说明成虫的耐热性要明显高于卵。

七星瓢虫在卵期经36℃处理1、3 d和39℃处理1、3 d后的成虫获得率依次为49.60%、37.26%、36.34%和13.73%,均显著低于对照组的成虫获得率93.44%(表1),说明七星瓢虫在卵期经历极端高温时,胁迫温度越高,胁迫时间越长,其成虫获得率越低。另外与对照组相比,极端高温处理结束后各龄期幼虫的存活率也受到了影响,七星瓢虫卵在39℃处理3 d后转移到25℃条件下恢复饲养后,其1龄幼虫的存活率上升到58.73%,但仍显著低于对照组,而2龄存活率上升到96.30%,与对照组无显著差异(表1),说明高温对七星瓢虫的伤害在转移到适宜环境后不会立刻消失,至少可以传递至下一龄期。

2.2 极端高温对七星瓢虫幼虫和蛹发育的影响

七星瓢虫卵期经39℃处理3 d后,其孵化的1龄幼虫发育历期为2.77 d,显著长于对照组(2.21 d),但其他龄期幼虫的发育历期和整个幼虫期与对照组均无显著差异(表2),说明在极端高温胁迫结束转移到25℃条件下恢复生长后出现了补偿生长的效应。另外,极端高温胁迫的影响也会延续到后续发育阶段,如卵在经历39℃极端高温胁迫3 d后,其1龄幼虫的发育历期较对照组显著延长。

各极端高温处理组的蛹重和蛹期与对照组均无显著差异,但蛹重与对照组相比均出现减轻的现象,胁迫温度越高,胁迫时间越长,蛹的发育所受影响

越大,其中在卵期经历 39℃极端高温处理 3 d后,其 蛹重比对照组(33.13 mg)减轻了 3.37 mg(表 2)。

表 1 不同极端高温胁迫后七星瓢虫各虫态的存活率和成虫获得率
Table 1 Survival rates and adult acquisition rates of *Coccinella septempunctata* under stress of different extremely high temperatures

初始虫态 Insect state	处理温度 Treatment temperature/℃	处理时间 Treatment time/d	存活率 Survival rate/%							成虫获得率 Adult acquisition rate/%
			卵 Egg	1 龄 1st instar	2 龄 2nd instar	3 龄 3rd instar	4 龄 4th instar	蛹 Pupal	成虫* Adult	
卵 Egg	25(CK)	—	99.33±0.67 a	99.49±0.51 a	97.36±1.56 a	99.43±0.57 a	96.30±0.88 ab	94.08±1.86 a	96.82±0.74 a	93.44±3.29 a
			71.31±6.94 ab	92.05±3.17 a	96.38±0.72 a	98.56±0.75 a	95.01±1.75 ab	92.70±3.49 a	93.14±4.90 a	49.60±6.67 b
	36	1	62.87±14.71 b	92.20±1.34 a	94.41±0.61 a	92.86±3.13 b	91.28±3.30 b	90.05±1.97 ab	91.44±2.54 a	37.26±6.80 b
			52.09±7.89 bc	91.16±2.89 a	95.59±1.14 a	96.84±0.86 ab	100.00±0.00 a	83.11±2.68 b	96.10±1.00 a	36.34±3.39 b
	39	1	24.98±8.35 c	58.73±7.94 b	96.30±3.70 a	100.00±0.00 a	96.30±3.70 ab	97.92±2.08 a	/	13.73±2.59 c
			—	—	—	—	—	—	97.05±0.86 a	—
	36	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.94±4.56 a	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	98.19±1.42 a	—
	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	95.96±1.74 a	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

高温处理持续时间为每天 6 h; *为成虫羽化后第 5 天的存活率; /代表该处理下所有成虫在羽化 5 d内全部死亡。表中数据为平均数±标准误。同列不同字母表示经 Duncan 氏新复极差法检验差异显著($P<0.05$)。The duration of high temperature treatment is six hours per day; * indicates the survival rate at day 5 after emergence; / indicates all adults died within five days of emergence under this treatment. Data in the table are mean±SE. Different letters in the same column indicate significant difference by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$).

表 2 七星瓢虫卵期经历不同极端高温胁迫后的发育情况
Table 2 Egg development of *Coccinella septempunctata* under stress of different extremely high temperatures

处理温度 Treatment temperature/℃	处理时间 Treatment time/d	发育历期 Development duration/d						蛹重 Pupa weight/mg
		1 龄 1st instar	2 龄 2nd instar	3 龄 3rd instar	4 龄 4th instar	幼虫期 Larva	蛹期 Pupa	
25(CK)	—	2.21±0.16 b	1.84±0.05 ab	2.13±0.15 ab	4.48±0.17 ab	10.67±0.45 a	4.26±0.14 ab	33.13±0.72 a
36	1	2.59±0.11 ab	1.93±0.06 ab	1.85±0.02 b	4.76±0.36 ab	11.13±0.41 a	4.50±0.08 a	32.27±0.74 a
	3	2.32±0.19 b	2.10±0.13 a	2.34±0.16 a	5.26±0.03 a	11.51±0.26 a	4.45±0.13 ab	32.70±2.33 a
39	1	2.23±0.06 b	2.00±0.06 ab	2.43±0.04 a	4.37±0.08 ab	11.04±0.09 a	4.13±0.05 b	32.69±0.47 a
	3	2.77±0.10 a	2.06±0.03 ab	2.22±0.08 a	4.18±0.10 b	11.23±0.24 a	4.54±0.07 a	29.76±1.04 a

高温处理持续时间为每天 6 h。表中数据为平均数±标准误。同列不同字母表示经 Duncan 氏新复极差法检验差异显著($P<0.05$)。The duration of high temperature treatment is six hours per day. Data in the table are mean±SE. Different letters in the same column indicate significant difference by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$).

2.3 极端高温对七星瓢虫繁殖的影响

卵期和成虫期经历极端高温处理后,七星瓢虫雌成虫的产卵前期均高于 10.68 d,最长为 12.90 d,显著高于对照组(8.52 d)。各处理组的单雌产卵量均低于对照组,其中卵期经历极端高温胁迫后的单雌产卵量降低最为显著,在 36℃处理 1 d后的单雌产卵量最低,为 40.30 粒,较对照组的单雌产卵量(154.44 粒)

减少了 73.91%;而成虫期经历极端高温胁迫后各处理组的单雌产卵量要多于卵期处理,如七星瓢虫卵和成虫在 39℃处理 1 d后的单雌产卵量分别为 42.67 粒和 139.79 粒(表 3)。七星瓢虫卵和成虫经历各极端高温处理后子代卵的孵化率介于 0~64.13%之间,均较对照组(85.42%)显著降低;但对于卵的孵化期影响较小,与对照组相差不大(表 4)。

七星瓢虫卵和成虫受不同极端高温处理后,其种群趋势指数均低于对照组(78.76),说明七星瓢虫卵和成虫在经历极端高温后,其种群发展都会受到

影响,其中,卵期经历极端高温后的种群趋势指数要低于成虫,介于5.26~16.59之间(表4),说明卵期经历极端高温后对其种群发展产生了较大影响。

表3 不同极端高温胁迫对七星瓢虫繁殖的影响

Table 3 Effects of extremely high temperature stress on the reproduction of *Coccinella septempunctata*

初始虫态 Insect state	处理温度 Treatment temperature/°C	处理时间 Treatment time/d	产卵前期 Pre-oviposition period/d	产卵量 Fecundity
卵 Egg	25(CK)	—	8.52±0.53 e	154.44±6.16 a
	36	1	12.90±0.85 a	40.30±3.11 c
		3	10.68±0.62 c	99.51±7.47 b
	39	1	12.41±0.73 abc	42.67±3.23 c
		3	*	*
成虫 Adult	36	1	12.17±0.23 abc	154.33±30.19 a
		3	11.02±0.30 bc	138.38±3.38 ab
	39	1	11.79±0.50 abc	139.79±15.79 ab
		3	12.54±0.30 ab	106.57±13.77 b

高温处理持续时间为每天6 h; *表示成虫获得率极低,未达到试验配对要求。表中数据为平均数±标准误。同列不同字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验差异显著($P<0.05$)。The duration of high temperature treatment is six hours per day; * indicates a very low acquisition rate of adults, which does not meet the requirements for pairing test. Data in the table are mean±SE. Different letters in the same column indicate significant difference by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$).

表4 不同极端高温胁迫对七星瓢虫子代卵的影响

Table 4 Effects of extremely high temperature stress on offspring eggs of *Coccinella septempunctata*

初始虫态 Insect state	处理温度 Treatment temperature/°C	处理时间 Treatment time/d	孵化率 Hatchability/%	孵化期 Incubation/d	种群趋势指数 Population trend index
卵 Egg	25(CK)	—	85.42±1.01 a	3.32±0.14 b	78.76
	36	1	64.13±6.37 b	3.73±0.07 a	10.68
		3	9.63±1.37 e	3.56±0.06 ab	16.59
	39	1	18.59±2.97 d	3.59±0.21 ab	5.26
		3	*	*	*
成虫 Adult	36	1	41.55±2.31 c	3.31±0.11 b	56.02
		3	5.44±1.02 ef	3.58±0.08 ab	55.35
	39	1	7.10±0.43 ef	3.54±0.02 ab	52.84
		3	0.00±0.00 f	*	50.62

高温处理持续时间为每天6 h; *表示成虫获得率极低,未达到试验配对要求。表中数据为平均数±标准误。同列不同字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验差异显著($P<0.05$)。The duration of high temperature treatment is six hours per day; * indicates a very low acquisition rate of adults, which does not meet the requirements for pairing test. Data in the table are mean±SE. Different letters in the same column indicate significant difference by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$).

3 讨论

本试验以日最高温度和持续时间构成的温度模式对七星瓢虫初孵卵和成虫进行处理,这种模式被称为温和的高温模式(王琳和马春森,2013)。此模式不会使昆虫在高温作用后立即死亡,可以保证昆虫在经历高温作用后仍有一定比例的存活。在本试验中,无论在何种高温模式下处理七星瓢虫都未出现全部死亡的现象。另外,昆虫在极端高温下的存

活率因其发育阶段的不同而存在差异,在相同的高温胁迫模式下,七星瓢虫卵的存活率要低于成虫的存活率,这表明成虫的耐热性要比卵更强,所以夏季高温天气不建议以卵的形式在田间释放七星瓢虫。

在极端高温处理七星瓢虫卵之后,其幼虫出现了生长补偿效应。如卵期经39℃处理3 d后,七星瓢虫前期生长阶段的发育历期虽然显著延长,但是整个幼虫期与对照组相比没有显著差异,说明后期生长阶段的发育历期显著缩短,出现了生长补偿现

象。而这种现象也多有报道,如异色瓢虫 *Harmonia axyridis* 在某一发育阶段早期受到一定环境胁迫后,后期发育阶段会出现加速生长现象(Dmitriew & Rowe, 2007);小菜蛾在卵期经高温处理之后,幼虫期的摄食量会增加,以缓冲卵期高温对其的影响(Xing et al., 2014)。本研究结果显示,七星瓢虫卵和成虫在经极端高温处理后,成虫的产卵前期均较对照组显著延长,产卵量下降,最低仅为40.30粒,且子代卵的孵化率均较对照组显著降低,最高为64.13%,最低为0。Ren et al. (2016)研究结果表明,七星瓢虫雌成虫经历较长时间高温处理后会大量产生大量的热激蛋白(heat shock protein, Hsp),而大量Hsp的产生与功能的实现必然消耗体内更多的能量,以至于减少了在繁殖方面投入的能量(Tomanek & Zuzow, 2010)。闫裕(2019)研究结果也显示,七星瓢虫体内含有多种共生菌,其中包括 *Hamiltonella* 属,该属是广泛存在于蚜虫等半翅目昆虫体内的一种调控繁殖的细菌,极端高温可能造成此类细菌的减少甚至消失,这可能也是造成七星瓢虫繁殖力低于对照组的原因之一。

通过比较高温对发育历期和生殖的影响发现,生殖行为对温度的变化更敏感。在本试验中,七星瓢虫在卵期经历36℃极端高温后,其幼虫期与对照组相比并无显著差异,但其产卵前期显著延长,产卵量和子代卵的孵化率均显著下降。这表明生殖的临界温度上限低于生长发育的临界温度上限,生殖是最易受极端高温影响的生命特征(Zhao et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2015; Walsh et al., 2019)。在以往的昆虫种群预测预报中,往往以一段时间内的平均温度作为建立模型的依据,这些模型导致昆虫各种表象变化与恒温联系起来,从而忽视了偶发性的一天内几个小时的高温(Devries et al., 2013; 郑竹胜等, 2015)。在本试验中,这种短时高温不仅显著影响七星瓢虫的繁殖力,也会间接影响其后代种群数量。因此,这种阶段性日高温变化模式也应在建立昆虫种群动态模型中加以考虑,以便对七星瓢虫田间种群发生趋势做出更加准确地预测预报。

本试验选取了七星瓢虫的卵和成虫进行极端高温处理,旨在探究七星瓢虫田间释放的2种常见虫态对极端高温的耐受性差异,综合分析认为在夏季炎热天气不宜释放七星瓢虫卵进行生物防治。而造成不同虫态耐热性差异的原因可能是由于在热处理后其产生的Hsp不同所致(Stanley & Fenton, 2000; Pirkkala et al., 2001),但仍需要进一步研究。今后

还需要对七星瓢虫的其他虫态进行极端高温敏感性试验,从而使天敌昆虫的科学使用及绿色防控更加有效。

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