

昆虫病原线虫对大豆田八字地老虎幼虫致病力的研究

张思佳^{1,2},钱秀娟³,李春杰¹,潘凤娟¹,许艳丽¹

(1. 中国科学院 东北地理与农业生态研究所 黑土区农业生态院重点实验室,黑龙江 哈尔滨 150081;2. 中国科学院 研究生院,北京 100049;
3. 甘肃农业大学 草业学院,甘肃 兰州 730070)

摘要:应用斯氏线虫(*Steinernema carpocapsae*)的4个品系和异小杆线虫(*Heterorhabditis bacteriophora*)的3个品系,以滤纸为介质对八字地老虎三龄和五龄幼虫进行致病力测定,以筛选出对八字地老虎寄生效果较好的昆虫病原线虫品系及最佳防治龄期。生物测定结果表明,7个不同昆虫病原线虫品系均对八字地老虎三龄幼虫具有致病力,其中斯氏线虫Sc-2的致死速度最快,侵染24、36和72 h的校正死亡率一直高于其他线虫品系,96 h时校正死亡率达到100%。Sc-2侵染五龄幼虫24、36、72、96和120 h校正死亡率也一直高于其他线虫品系。可以看出Sc-2是对八字地老虎幼虫最敏感的昆虫病原线虫品系。但随着八字地老虎幼虫发育该线虫的致病力减弱,即Sc-2对五龄幼虫的校正死亡率低于三龄幼虫。八字地老虎蛹对昆虫病原线虫7个品系都不敏感,侵染后可促进蛹提前羽化。因此,田间防治八字地老虎时三龄幼虫期效果最好。

关键词:昆虫病原线虫;八字地老虎幼虫;生物测定;致病力

中图分类号:S565.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1000-9841(2013)01-0063-05

Pathogenicity of Entomopathogenic Nematode on *Xestia c-nigrum* in Soybean Field

ZHANG Si-jia^{1,2}, QIAN Xiu-juan³, LI Chun-jie¹, PAN Feng-juan¹, XU Yan-li¹

(1. Key Laboratory of Malisons Agroecology, Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Harbin 150081, Heilongjiang;2. Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049;3. Pratacultural College, Gansu Agricultural University, Lanzhou 730070, Gansu, China)

Abstract: *Xestia c-nigrum* L. is one of the pests seriously damaging soybean and other agricultural crops. In order to achieve entomopathogenic nematode with higher pathogenicity and optimum control stage of *Xestia c-nigrum*, four strains of *Steinernema carpocapsae* and three strains of *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora* were used to test pathogenicity against juvenile 3 and 5 of *Xestia c-nigrum* on filter paper. The results showed that seven strains of entomopathogenic nematode had pathogenicity on juvenile 3 of *Xestia c-nigrum*, and the pathogenicity of *Steinernema carpocapsae* was stronger than that of *S. glaseri* and *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora*. *Steinernema carpocapsae*-2 (Sc-2) had the fastest lethal speed on juvenile 3 of *Xestia c-nigrum*; the half lethal time was 36 h, and the half lethal time of other strains of entomopathogenic nematode was longer than 48 h. The correct cumulative mortality of juvenile 3 infected by Sc-2 was higher than that caused by other nematode stains when juvenile 3 was infected for 24, 36 and 72 h, and the correct cumulative mortality reached at 100% when juvenile 3 was infected for 96 h. The correct cumulative mortality of juvenile 5 infected by Sc-2 was higher than that caused by other nematode strains when juvenile 5 was infected for 24, 36, 72, 96 and 120 h. The pathogenicity of Sc-2 was the strongest on *Xestia c-nigrum* among the seven nematode strains. The pathogenicity of Sc-2 decreased as *Xestia c-nigrum* grew up, and the correct mortality of juvenile 3 was higher than that of juvenile 5 when they were infected by Sc-2. The pupal of *Xestia c-nigrum* was insensitive to the seven strains of the entomopathogenic nematode, and the eclosion of *Xestia c-nigrum* was promoted by the entomopathogenic nematode. Juvenile 3 was considered as the optimum control stage of *Xestia c-nigrum* to entomopathogenic nematode.

Key words: Entomopathogenic nematode; *Xestia c-nigrum*; Bioassay; Pathogenicity

八字地老虎(*Xestia c-nigrum* L.)是中型偏小的蛾类,其种类较多、食性较广,可为害多种花卉、粮食作物、蔬菜、棉花、烟草等作物。八字地老虎也是大豆主要地下害虫之一,幼虫为害茎基部,可使幼苗致死^[1],直接影响产量。由于八字地老虎生活环境隐蔽、适应性强,所以极难防治。目前生产中主要采用化学防治,但长期施用化学农药,不仅污染环境,害虫还容易产生抗药性。随着人们对食品安全

全性意识的加强,害虫生物防治逐渐成为急需解决的问题。

昆虫病原线虫(Entomopathogenic nematode)是20世纪初发展起来的一种很有潜能的生物防治因子^[2-4],是昆虫的专化性寄生天敌^[5]。侵染期虫态(三龄线虫)从昆虫的肛门、气孔、节间膜或随寄主食物进入昆虫体内,穿过肠壁进入血腔,随后释放其肠腔中携带的共生细菌。这些共生细菌迅速繁

收稿日期:2012-11-12

基金项目:中国科学院知识创新工程重要方向项目(KSCX2-YW-N-092);国家农业科技成果转化资金项目(2007GB24910482)。

第一作者简介:张思佳(1988-),女,在读硕士,研究方向为生物防治。E-mail:zhangsijia0526@126.com。

通讯作者:许艳丽(1958-),女,研究员,博士生导师,主要从事农田有害生物防治研究。E-mail:xyll@neigaeahr.ac.cn。

殖,使寄主昆虫患败血病于48 h之内死亡^[6]。具有寄生和捕食作用两种属性的斯氏科 *Steinernematidae* 和异小杆科 *Heterorhabditidae* 线虫^[7],对土壤和隐蔽性和钻蛀性害虫尤为有效^[8],并且对人畜安全。昆虫病原线虫已经成功地应用于防治小木蠹蛾、李实蜂、桃红颈天牛、黄曲条跳甲、花生地蛴螬、韭菜迟眼蕈蚊、荔枝拟木蠹蛾和东北大黑鳃金龟等难于用化学农药剂防治的农林业害虫和卫生害虫^[9-13],所以昆虫病原线虫这种新型生物杀虫剂具有广阔的应用前景。

本研究通过室内生测试验,研究不同线虫品系对八字地老虎幼虫和蛹的致病力^[14-15],以期明确昆虫病原线虫对其防效和最佳防治时期,为昆虫病原线虫的应用和八字地老虎的生物防治提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

供试昆虫:八字地老虎 *Xestia c-nigrum* Linnaeus。

供试线虫:斯氏属线虫 (*Steinernema carpocapsae*) 和异小杆属线虫 (*Heterorhabditis bacteriophora*),共7个品系,分别为:*S. carpocapsae-1* (Sc-1)、*S. carpocapsae-2* (Sc-2)、*S. carpocapsae-3* (Sc-3)、*S. glaseri-1*、*H. bacteriophora-1* (Hb-1)、*H. bacteriophora-2* (Hb-2)和*H. bacteriophora* (mono)。由中国科学院东北地理与农业生态研究所农田有害生物控制学科组提供。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 供试昆虫获取 八字地老虎:采取黑光灯

表1 不同昆虫病原线虫品系对八字地老虎三龄幼虫的致病力

Table 1 Virulence of seven EPN strains to the third instars' larval of *Xestia c-nigrum* L.

线虫品系 Nematode strains	校正死亡率 Correction mortality/%			
	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h
Sc-1	10 ± 1.73a	33.3 ± 0.58b	66.7 ± 0.58ab	100.0 ± 0a
Sc-2	33.3 ± 1.15a	66.7 ± 2.08a	88.7 ± 1.53a	100.0 ± 0a
Sc-3	0b	23.3 ± 1.53bc	66.7 ± 2.89ab	73.3 ± 2.51b
Sg-1	0b	20.0 ± 1.73bc	40.0 ± 0b	56.7 ± 2.08b
Hb-1	0b	0c	0c	56.7 ± 1.53b
Hb-2	0b	0c	0c	56.7 ± 2.3b
mono	0b	0c	0c	56.7 ± 2.3b

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同昆虫病原线虫品系对八字地老虎三龄幼虫的致病力

由表1可知,在侵染剂量为30条/头时,侵染线虫24 h时Sc-1和Sc-2就开始致三龄地老虎死亡,然后随测定时间延长死亡幼虫明显增加,96 h时7

诱集法,4月下旬在大豆田间设置黑光灯,诱集八字地老虎成虫。将诱集得到的成虫带回实验室,喂食糖蜜,使其产卵并在25℃下孵化,幼虫初孵后喂食蔬菜叶子,使其正常发育,饲养成三龄幼虫、五龄幼虫和蛹,用于室内致病力测定。

1.2.2 昆虫病原线虫对八字地老虎致病力室内测定

昆虫病原线虫对八字地老虎致病力测定采用改进的One on one法^[16]。在直径为60 mm的培养皿中垫一层滤纸,加入适量的水,使滤纸保持湿润。每个培养皿中加入30条线虫,同时每培养皿放入八字地老虎(*Xestia c-nigrum* L.)三龄、五龄幼虫和蛹各1头。每个品系的线虫作为1个处理,以清水作对照,每处理10头,3次重复。将处理和对照放入相对湿度为80%,温度为25℃的人工气候箱,每隔8 h检查八字地老虎幼虫的死亡情况并作记录。计算死亡率、校正死亡率、化蛹率。供试蛹在观察致死同时记录羽化情况。

计算公式如下:

$$\text{死亡率}(\%) = \text{死亡虫数}/\text{供试总虫数} \times 100$$

$$\text{校正死亡率}(\%) = [(\text{处理死亡率}-\text{对照死亡率})/(1-\text{对照死亡率})] \times 100$$

$$\text{化蛹率}(\%) = \text{正常蛹数}/\text{待测幼虫数} \times 100$$

$$\text{羽化率}(\%) = \text{羽化后的蛹壳}/\text{待测总蛹数} \times 100$$

1.3 统计分析

采用DPS 9.50对试验数据进行统计分析,用One-Way ANOVA在p<0.05水平上进行差异显著性检测。

个供试品系(种)线虫校正死亡率均在55%以上,其中Sc-1和Sc-2个品系达到了100%,显著高于其他5个线虫品系。所以Sc-1和Sc-2个品系对八字地老虎三龄幼虫致病力最强,致死最快。Sc-2对八字地老虎三龄幼虫的半致死时间为36 h,其他5种线虫品系的半致死时间较长,接种线虫48 h时尚未达到半数死亡。总体看Sc致病力要高于Sg和Hb,可

以看出线虫种间对八字地老虎三龄幼虫致病力存在差异。

虽然昆虫病原线虫 Sc-1 和 Sc-2 两个品系侵染八字地老虎三龄幼虫 96 h 后,其校正死亡率相同,但在侵染 24、48 和 72 h 时,Sc-2 的校正死亡率明显高于 Sc-1,所以 Sc-2 对八字地老虎三龄幼虫致病力最强。

2.2 不同品系昆虫病原线虫对八字地老虎五龄幼虫致病力

由表 2 可知,侵染剂量为 30 条/头,在侵染 24 h

表 2 不同线虫品系对八字地老虎五龄幼虫的致病力

Table 2 Virulence of seven EPN strains to the fifth instars' larval of *Xestia c-nigrum* L. (%)

线虫品系 Nematode strains	24h		48h		72h		96h		120h	
	CMR	PR	CMR	PR	CMR	PR	CMR	PR	CMR	PR
Sc-1	0b	0a	0c	0b	0c	0c	20.00 ± 1.00bc	200 ± 0.50bc	60.00 ± 1.73a	20.00 ± 0.58cd
Sc-2	23.30 ± 0.58a	0a	43.30 ± 0.58a	23.3 ± 0.58a	43.3 ± 0.58a	23.30 ± 0.58abc	53.3 ± 1.2.a	36.70 ± 1.2.00ab	73.30 ± 0.58a	40.00 ± 1.00bcd
Sc-3	0b	0a	0c	0b	0c	0c	50.00 ± 1.00a	20.00 ± 1.00bc	66.70 ± 0.58a	20.00 ± 1.00d
Sg-1	0b	0a	0c	0b	0c	46.70 ± 1.53a	26.70 ± 0.58b	46.70 ± 1.53ab	36.70 ± 0.58b	46.70 ± 1.53bc
Hb-1	0b	0a	0c	0b	0c	20.00 ± 1.00bc	23.30 ± 0.58b	40.00 ± 1.00ab	23.30 ± 0.58b	43.30 ± 0.58bcd
Hb-2	0b	0a	20.00 ± 1.73b	0b	20.00 ± 1.73b	13.30 ± 0.58c	26.70 ± 0.58b	56.70 ± 0.58a	33.30 ± 0.58b	60.00 ± 1.00b
mono	0b	0a	13.3 ± 0.58b	0b	16.70 ± 1.20b	40.00 ± 1.73ab	20.00 ± 0bc	46.70 ± 1.53ab	23.30 ± 0.58b	56.70 ± 0.58b
CK	0b	0a	0c	0b	0c	0c	0c	0c	0	100a

CMR = Cumulative mortality rate; PR = Pupation rate

2.3 昆虫病原线虫对八字地老虎蛹的致病力

昆虫病原线虫 7 个品系在侵染 192 h 后,仍没有引起八字地老虎蛹的死亡。在同样的侵染剂量下,病原线虫对八字地老虎三龄幼虫和五龄幼虫均有致病能力,但是对八字地老虎蛹则无致病力,说明八字地老虎蛹对病原线虫有较好的抗性,不适用于该虫态利用昆虫病原线虫防治八字地老虎。

表 3 昆虫病原线虫不同品系对八字地老虎蛹羽化的影响

Table 3 The influence of sever EPN strains on pupa eclusion of *Xestia c-nigrum* L.

线虫品系 Nematode strains	羽化率 Eclosion rate/%					
	144 h	160 h	168 h	176 h	184 h	192h
Sc-1	0a	0b	0b	66.7 ± 0.58 b	100a	100a
Sc-2	0a	0b	0b	100a	100a	100a
Sc-3	0a	33.3 ± 0.58 a	33.3 ± 0.58 a	66.7 ± 1.15 b	100a	100a
Sg-1	0a	33.3 ± 1.15 a	33.3 ± 1.15 a	66.7 ± 2.08 b	100a	100a
Hb-1	0a	0b	33.3 ± 2.52 a	100a	100a	100a
Hb-2	0a	33.3 ± 1.53b	100a	100a	100a	100a
mono	0a	100b	100a	100a	100a	100a
CK	0a	0b	0b	0c	0b	100a

2.4 昆虫病原线虫对八字地老虎蛹羽化的影响

观察结果表明,昆虫病原线虫对八字地老虎蛹的羽化有促进作用。7 个品系线虫侵染八字地老虎 176 h 时均有羽化,其中 Hb 和 Sc-2 的羽化率为 100%;184 h 时,所有处理全部羽化,但对照组的羽化率仍为 0;到 192 h 时对照组八字地老虎蛹也全部羽化,羽化时间较最早开始羽化的处理组晚 32 h(表 3)。

3 结论与讨论

昆虫病原线虫对八字地老虎幼虫生测试验结果表明,7个不同昆虫病原线虫品系均对八字地老虎三龄幼虫有一定的致病力,以斯氏线虫Sc-2的致死速度最快,侵染24、36和72 h校正死亡率一直最高,96 h时校正死亡率达到100%。Sc-2侵染五龄幼虫24、36、72和96 h累计死亡率也一直高于其他线虫。可以看出Sc-2是对八字地老虎幼虫最敏感的昆虫病原线虫品系。但随着幼虫发育该线虫的致病力减弱,即对五龄幼虫较对三龄幼虫敏感性差一些。因此,田间应用要以三龄幼虫为主,才能取得很好的防治效果。昆虫病原线虫7个品系都对八字地老虎蛹不敏感,但促进蛹提前羽化。

昆虫病原线虫种间和同种不同品系之间对同一种害虫的侵染力和致死能力差别很大,因此广泛收集线虫资源,针对不同害虫筛选高效的种和品系至关重要。地老虎不仅是大豆的地下害虫,还是蔬菜、草坪和林木苗圃等的地下害虫,所以筛选出的高致病力昆虫病原线虫非常有应用潜力和经济价值^[17]。但在应用中,施用时期和施用方式的选择对应用效果至关重要,尽量选择幼虫期施用,并以低龄幼虫为主。适宜虫态和幼虫期的选择要依靠害虫发生的预测预报,如黑光灯诱集成虫,在成虫的盛发期(收集的成虫量急剧上升时)即八字地老虎羽化后的3~8 d是交配盛期,往后推2~7 d是产卵盛期^[18]。随着无公害农业的大力发展,害虫生物防治技术应用越来越被人们认可。昆虫病原线虫大量繁殖技术^[19]现已被广泛利用,中国科学院东北地理与农业生态研究所掌握了低温储存方法^[26]还获得了能耐低温的昆虫病原线虫^[20-21],这将为八字地老虎的生物防治和该技术的推广应用奠定坚实的基础。有报道昆虫病原线虫与低毒化学药剂混用可提高对目标害虫的防治效果^[23-25],关于Sc-2与化学药剂的混用对八字地老虎的控制效果还有待于进一步研究。

参考文献

- [1] 赵奎军,许少甫,许艳丽. 经济作物害虫识别与防治(第一版) [M]. 北京:中国农业出版社,1996;101-119. (Zhao K J, Xu S P, Xu Y L. Economic crop pest identification and control (The first edition) [M]. Beijing: China Agriculture Press, 1996;101-119.)
- [2] Georgis R, Gaugler R. Predictability in biological control using entomopathogenic nematodes [J]. Journal of Economic Entomology, 1991, 84:713-720.
- [3] 董国伟,刘贤进,余向阳,等. 昆虫病原线虫研究概况[J]. 昆虫知识,2001,38(2):107-111. (Dong G W, Liu X J, Yu X Y, et al. The situation of entomopathogenic nematodes research [J]. Entomological Knowledge, 2001, 38 (2) : 107-111.)
- [4] Bedding R A, Akhurst R J, Kaya H K. Nematodes and the biological control of insect pest [M]. Melbourne: CSIRO Press, 1993.
- [5] Hall F R, Menn J J. Biopesticides: Use and Delivery [M]. Totowa: Humana Press, 1999.
- [6] Gaugler R, Kaya H K. Entomopathogenic nematodes in biological control [M]. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 1990, 23-61.
- [7] Boemare N E, Akhurst R J, Mourant R G. DNA relatedness between *Xenorhabdus* spp. (*Enterobacteriaceae*) symbiotic bacteria of entomopathogenic nematodes, and a proposal to transfer *Xenorhabdus luminescens* to a new genus, *Photorhabdus* gen nov [J]. International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology, 1993, 43:249-255.
- [8] Glaser R W, Farrell C C. Field experiments with the Japanese beetle and its nematode parasites [J]. Journal of the New York Entomological Society, 1935, 43:345-371.
- [9] 路常宽,许志春,贾峰勇,等. 小卷蛾斯氏线虫对沙棘木蠹蛾幼虫的室内侵染能力[J]. 中国生物防治,2004,20(4):280-282. (Lu C K, Xu Z C, Jia F Y, et al. Laboratory virulence and infectivity of *Steinerinema carpocapsae* to *Holcocerus hippophaecolus* [J]. Chinese Journal of Biological Control, 2004, 20 (4) : 280-282.)
- [10] 刘奇志,王玉柱,咚付泉,等. 昆虫病原线虫防治桃红颈天牛施用技术的研究[J]. 中国农业大学学报,1998,3(1):17-21. (Liu Q Z, Wang Y Z, Dong F Q, et al. Study on the applying techniques of *Steinerinema* nematodes against RNL [J]. Journal of China Agricultural University, 1998, 3 (1) : 17-21.)
- [11] 李晓巍,梅树林,武鸿燕,等. 昆虫病原线虫防治甜菜地蛴螬的初步研究[J]. 植物保护,1995,21(4):14-15,21. (Li X W, Mei S L, Wu H Y, et al. On the application of an entomogenous nematode against larger black cockchafer in beet fields [J]. Plant Protection, 1995, 21 (4) : 14-15, 21.)
- [12] 杨秀芬,简恒,杨怀文,等. 用昆虫病原线虫防治韭菜蛆[J]. 植物保护学报,2004,31(1):33-37. (Yang X F, Jian H, Yang H W, et al. Using entomopathogenic nemotodes for control of chive maggot, *Bradyia odoriphaga* [J]. Acta Phytophylacica Sinica, 2004, 31 (1) : 33-37.)
- [13] 罗启浩,谭常青,陈志凌,等. 昆虫病原线虫防治拟木蠹蛾和天牛幼虫的研究[J]. 华南农业大学学报,1997,18(1):25-30. (Luo Q H, Tan C Q, Chen Z L, et al. A study on biological control of litchiparae-stem borer (*Metar belidae*) and longicorn beetle (*Cerambycidae*) by nemotodes [J]. Journal of South China Agricultural University, 1997, 18 (1) : 25-30.)
- [14] 钱秀娟,许艳丽, Wang Y, 等. 昆虫病原线虫对大豆地下害虫东北大黑鳃金龟幼虫的致病力研究[J]. 大豆科学,2005,24(3):224-228. (Qian X J, Xu Y L, Wang Y, et al. Infectivity of entomopathogenic nematode to soybean soil pest *Holtrichia obliterata faldemann* [J]. Soybean Science, 2005, 24 (3) : 224-228.)
- [15] 许艳丽,钱秀娟,李春杰. 昆虫病原线虫对东北大黑鳃金龟防

- 治效果研究[J].农业系统科学与综合研究,2008,24(1):106-109. (Xu Y L, Qian X J, Li C J, et al. Biocontrol efficacy of entomopathogenic nematode *Heterorhabdilis bacteriophora*-NJ against larvae of *Holotrichia diomphalia* Bates [J]. System Sciences and Comprehensive Studies in Agriculture, 2008, 24(1):106-109.)
- [16] Gaugler R. Entomopathogenic nematology [M]. New York: CABI Publishing, 2002.
- [17] 李春杰,许艳丽,刘长仲,等.大豆地下害虫生物生态控制[J].大豆通报,2006(6):20-23. (Li C J, Xu Y L, Liu C Z, et al. Strategies of biological and ecological control for the soil-born pests in soybean [J]. Soybean Bulletin, 2006(6):20-23.)
- [18] 夏英三.地老虎生物学及防治措施[J].植物医生,1998(6):6-7. (Xia Y S. Biological character and control of cutworm [J]. Plant Doctor, 1998(6):6-7.)
- [19] 李春杰,许艳丽,王义,等.不同培养方法对昆虫病原线虫质量影响及其评价[J].植物保护,2007,33(5):88-92. (Li C J, Xu Y L, Wang Y, et al. Evaluation of the effects of different methods on the quality of entomopathogenic nematodes [J]. Plant Protection, 2007, 33(5):88-92.)
- [20] 李春杰,许艳丽.一种用于寒区嗜菌异小杆昆虫病原线虫冷冻储存方法[P].中国专利:200910071751.1,2012-12-11. (Li C J, Xu Y L. A crypreserved method for entomopathogenic nematodes (*Heterorhabditis bacteriophora*) [P]. China: 200910071751. 1, 2012-12-11.)
- [21] 李春杰,谭国忠,许艳丽,等.黑龙江省昆虫病原线虫资源和越冬情况调查初报[J].植物保护,2011,37(2):120-123; (Li C J, Tan G Z, Xu Y L, et al. Occurrence of entomopathogenic nematodes resources and overwintering conditions in Heilongjiang province [J]. Plant Protection, 2011, 37(2):120-123.)
- [22] 王丽芳,许艳丽,李春杰.昆虫病原线虫耐寒性研究进展[J].农业系统科学与综合研究,2011,27(4):490-494. (Wang L F, Xu Y L, Li C J. The research of entomopathogenic nematode cold tolerance [J]. System Sciences and Comprehensive Studies in Agriculture, 2011, 27(4):490-494.)
- [23] 王果红,韩日畴,陈镜华,等.利用昆虫病原线虫与化学农药混用防治褐纹甘蔗象[J].中国生物防治,2007,23(3):218-222. (Wang G H, Han R C, Chen J H, et al. Combined efficacy of entomopathogenic nematode *Steinernema carpocapsae* all and pesticide against *Rhabdoscelus lineaticollis* (Heller) [J]. Chinese Journal of Biological Control, 2007, 23(3):218-222.)
- [24] 谢钦铭,张选辉.昆虫病原线虫在害虫防治中应用的研究进展[J].江西科学,2002,20(4):226-231. (Xie Q M, Zhang X H. Recent research progresses of entomopathogenous nematodes on insect pest control [J]. Jiangxi Science, 2002, 20(4):226-231.)
- [25] 张中润,曹莉,韩日畴,等.昆虫病原线虫 *Steinernema longicaudum*X-7 增效药剂的筛选[J].昆虫知识,2006,43(1):68-73. (Zhang Z R, Cao L, Han R C, et al. Screening of insecticides as synergists for entomopathogenic nematodes *Steinernema longicaudum* X-7 [J]. Chinese Bulletin of Entomology, 2006, 43 (1): 68-73.)

(上接第 62 页)

- [8] Sharkey T D, Seemann J R. Mild water stress effects on carbon-reduction-cycle intermediates, ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase activity, and spatial homogeneity of photosynthesis in intact leaves [J]. Plant Physiology, 1989, 89:1060-1065.
- [9] Asha S, Rao K N. Effect of simulated water logging on the levels of amino acids in groundnut at the time of sowing [J]. Plant Physiology, 2002, 7:288-291.
- [10] Yong T, Zongsuo L, Hongbo S, et al. Effect of water deficits on the activity of anti-oxidative enzymes and osmoregulation among three different genotypes of *Radix Astragali* at seeding stage [J]. Colloids and Surfaces B, 2006, 49:60-65.
- [11] 韩晓增,裴宇峰,王守宇,等.水氮耦合对大豆生长发育的影响.Ⅱ水氮耦合对大豆生理特征的影响[J].大豆科学,2006,25(2):103-108. (Han X Z, Pei Y F, Wang S Y, et al. Effects of water-nitrogen coupling on the growth and development of soybean. II Effects of water-nitrogen coupling on the physiological characteristics of soybean [J]. Soybean Science, 2006, 25 (2): 103-108.)
- [12] 韩晓增,乔云发,张秋英,等.不同土壤水分条件对大豆产量的影响[J].大豆科学,2003,22(4):269-272. (Han X Z, Qiao Y F, Zhang Q Y, et al. Effects of various soil moisture on the yield of soybean [J]. Soybean Science, 2003, 22 (4): 269-272.)
- [13] 廖红,严小龙.低磷胁迫下菜豆根构型性状的 QTL 定位[J].农业生物技术学报,2000,8(1):67-70. (Liao H, Yan X L. Molecular mapping of QTLs conferring root architecture of common bean in response to phosphorus deficiency [J]. Journal of Agricultural Biotechnology, 2000, 8(1):67-70.)
- [14] Rubio G, Walk T, Ge Z. Root gravitropism and below-ground competition among neighbouring plants: a modeling approach [J]. Annals of Botany, 2001, 88:929-940.
- [15] 董钻.大豆产量生理[M].北京:中国农业出版社,2000:20-25. (Dong Z. Soybean yield physiology [M]. Beijing: China Agricultural Press, 2000:20-25.)
- [16] 刘晓冰,王光华,金剑,等.作物根际和产量生理研究[M].北京:科学出版社,2010:50. (Liu X B, Wang G H, Jin J, et al. Research on crop rhizosphere and yield physiology [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2010:50.)
- [17] 蒲伟凤,李桂兰,张敏,等.干旱胁迫对野生和栽培大豆根系特征及生理指标的影响[J].大豆科学,2010,29(4):615-622. (Pu W F, Li G L, Zhang M, et al. Effects of drought stress on root characteristics and physiological indexes of *Glycine soja* and *Glycine max* [J]. Soybean Science, 2010, 29 (4): 615-622.)