烟蚜茧蜂 一规模繁殖与应用

APHIDIUS GIFUENSIS MASS REARING AND APPLICATION





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——MASS REARING AND APPLICATION

云南省烟草公司玉溪市公司 编 YUNNAN TOBACCO COMPANY YUXI BRANCH



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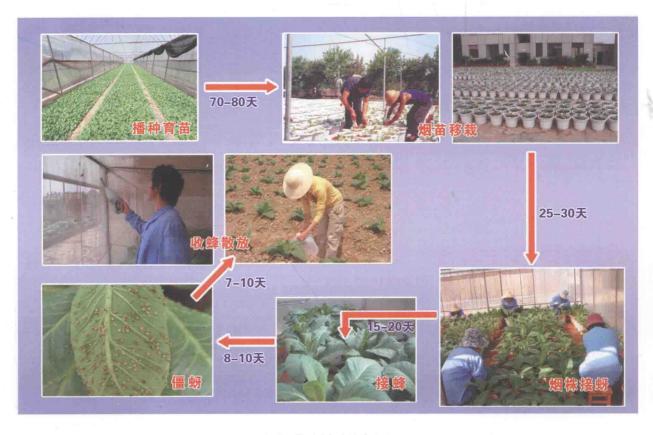
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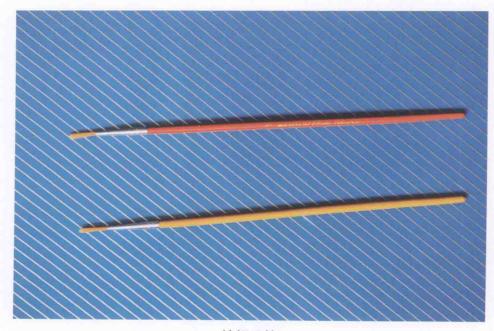
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云南历届省委、省政府高度重视烟草产业的发展。经过几十年的努力,烟草产业已经成长为云南省最重要的支柱产业。近年来,国家烟草专卖局将"卷烟上水平"作为当前烟草产业发展的重要目标,为云南烟草产业科学发展提出了新的要求。全省烟草行业充分认识到:"卷烟上水平",原料是基础;要实现云南烟草产业健康可持续发展,必须按照原料生产"基地化、特色化、现代化"的要求,加大特色优质烟叶开发,在提高烟叶生产科技含量、增强原料安全性上做文章,努力推动全省烟叶保障水平达到新高度,再上新台阶。

玉溪是举世闻名的"云烟之乡"。多年来,在国家烟草专卖局的大力支持下,在烟草科技人员的努力下,一大批具有国际领先优势的烟叶科技成果在玉溪得到首创和应用,改善了云南烟叶的内在品质,保持了云南烟草的原料优势。其中,一项具有代表性的科技创新和应用项目是烟蚜茧蜂防治烟蚜技术。该技术以生物防治为核心,利用烟蚜茧蜂遏制蚜虫对烟叶的侵害,减少了烟叶生产过程中的农药施用,减少了环境污染,极大地降低了烟叶农残,提高了烟叶原料的安全性,为将云南烟叶打造成无公害、绿色生态烟叶奠定了坚实的基础,也为建设环境友好、生态和谐的云南烟草企业提供了强大的科技支撑。

希望云南省烟草专卖局和玉溪市烟草专卖局以《烟蚜茧蜂——规模繁殖与应用》一书

的出版为契机,加大烟蚜茧蜂防治烟蚜技术的推广应用力度,在提升烟叶生产安全性和可 持续性方面取得长足进展,保持云南烟叶在全国的领先优势,为地方经济社会发展作出新 的更大贡献。

> 云南省人民政府副省长 曹建方

烟草行业是我国国民经济中的一个重要行业,每年为国家和社会创造了丰硕的财富。 云南玉溪自 1914 年开始种植烟叶起,积淀了丰富的烟叶种植经验和文化。同时,其得天 独厚的自然环境成就了玉溪烟叶的卓越品质,玉溪烟叶清甜香润、醇和馨怡,玉溪因而被 誉为"云烟之乡"。

在烟叶生产中,病虫害严重影响烟叶的产量和品质。其中,重要害虫烟蚜吸食烟株营养、排泄蜜露诱发煤烟病并传播植物病毒病,导致烟叶产量下降、品质变劣,给烟叶生产造成极大损失。长期以来,为了防治烟蚜,保证烟叶丰收,人们在烟叶生产过程中不得不大量施用化学农药,给烤烟质量、人体健康以及生态环境都带来了严重的负面影响。

10 多年来,玉溪市烟草公司科技人员积极开展烟蚜生物防治技术研究与推广应用,以烟蚜的重要天敌——烟蚜茧蜂为主要研究对象,对其生物学和生态学、规模繁殖和田间释放应用等方面进行了大量的研究工作,总结了一整套烟蚜茧蜂规模化繁殖、系统管理和大面积推广应用的烟蚜生物防治技术,助增烟蚜茧蜂近百亿头,累计实现生物防治面积 11.76 万公顷,有效地控制了烟蚜的危害。同时,大大降低了烟叶的农药残留。

《烟蚜茧蜂——规模繁殖与应用》一书是玉溪市烟草公司科技人员多年来应用烟蚜茧蜂防治烟蚜的系统总结。该书的出版,对我国烟草行业以及其他农作物种植业推广环境友好、生态和谐的生物防治技术具有重要价值,对于降低农药施用、减少农药残留、保护生

态环境和人民身体健康具有重要意义。

开展农作物病虫害的无公害防治成为 21 世纪发展绿色农业的重要内容。在烟蚜茧蜂 的研究和应用中,玉溪烟草人曾这样说过"我们可以把烟蚜茧蜂生物防治蚜虫看做是一种 技术,但我们更愿意把它理解为一种责任,一种对卷烟品牌和消费者的责任",这也是我 们大家对建设文明、和谐社会都要承担的责任。在人们期盼发展绿色农业、关注人类生存 环境的今天,《烟蚜茧蜂——规模繁殖与应用》一书的出版,将进一步推动我国农作物病 虫害生物防治事业的发展。让我们共同承担起这种责任,为创造环境友好、生态和谐的明 天而努力。

福建农林大学植保学院

黄 建

前言

玉溪自 1914 年开始种植烟叶,得天独厚的自然环境成就了玉溪烟叶的卓越品质。玉溪烟叶清甜香润、醇和馨怡,1953 年在全国第一次烟草工作会议上,以超出满分 8 分的成绩,夺取了中国烟叶第一的荣誉,从此"云烟之乡"的美誉落户玉溪。然而,烟草农业不仅与其他经济作物的栽培管理一样,要求规模化、集约化,而且还有一些特殊要求,烟草的经济价值以叶用为主,要求把烟草病虫害的危害控制在较低水平。在玉溪烟区,烟蚜是为害烟草最严重的害虫,为了防治烟蚜,保证烟叶的丰收,烟农在烟叶生产过程中不得不大量施用化学农药,其农药的使用多达 5~6 次,防治成本每公顷超过 600 元,生产成本大大增加,并且给生态环境、人体健康以及食品安全带来了严重的负面影响。《中国卷烟科技发展纲要》提出"中式卷烟"生产的物质基础是优质"无公害烟叶"。随着全球绿色消费的兴起以及国际贸易壁垒的升级,减少农药施用,发展环境友好的生物防治技术,打造玉溪"绿色"优质烟叶品牌,使玉溪烟叶原料在今后的市场竞争中走得更远,已成为烟叶生产中最重要的课题之一。

玉溪市烟草公司对烟蚜茧蜂的研究始于 1997 年,通过对烟蚜各种天敌昆虫的综合分析,确定研究应用烟蚜茧蜂防治烟蚜。在研究应用工作中,对烟蚜的生活习性、发生规律及其主要寄生天敌——烟蚜茧蜂的生物学特性、生态学特性、人工规模繁殖与防治烟蚜进行了系统研究。根据烤烟大田生产实际,形成了"以农业防治为基础,散放烟蚜茧蜂为主,

关键时期配合施用高效、低毒、低残留杀虫剂的烟蚜综合防治技术"。2002 年以来,进入 了规模化繁殖、大面积推广阶段,先后突破了种蜂提纯复壮、冬季保种、成蜂收集、田间 小棚繁蜂等方面的技术"瓶颈"。2009年,防治烟蚜面积2.69万公顷,占全市种烟面积的 60%以上。10 余年来,防治面积累计达 11.76 万公顷。通过长期释放烟蚜茧蜂,玉溪烟区 烟蚜的种群数量得到了有效控制,农药使用量与防治烟蚜成本大大降低,目前,该技术已 在云南省各烟区推广应用,经济、社会与生态效益十分显著。若将此项技术推广应用到大 农业生产, 其意义将会更加重大。

国内外学者对烟蚜茧蜂的生物学和生态学方面的问题做过大量的研究,积累了丰富的 资料。但到目前为止,有关烟蚜茧蜂繁殖利用方面的系统研究报道较少,尤其是在农业生 产中的田间大规模应用更为少见。10 余年来,云南省烟草公司玉溪市公司与合作单位的 广大科技工作者坚持不懈, 边研究、边应用、边推广, 积累了大量研究数据和丰富的经验, 发表了大量研究论文, 已取得阶段性的成果。为进一步推动烟蚜茧蜂的研究和应用, 以及 在更大范围推广,云南省烟草公司玉溪市公司组织参与本项研究的有关研究人员,对研究 成果进行了归纳总结,形成此书。本书主要采用源自玉溪烟区的研究数据,力求运用烟蚜 与烟蚜茧蜂的基本生命规律,阐明和揭示烟蚜茧蜂规模繁殖和应用的理论基础。书中使用 了大量的图表,以方便烟蚜和烟蚜茧蜂研究者以及生产部门的科技人员参考。

我们深知,作为一本专门介绍玉溪烟区烟蚜茧蜂研究与应用的书,其体系的完整性、 内容的全面性存在局限。限于编著者的学识水平,错误与疏漏是难免的,竭诚请读者批评 指正。

Preface

Since 1914, tobacco has been cultivated in Yuxi City, whose unique natural environment endows Yuxi tobacco leaves with excellent quality—delicate, sweet, soft and mellow. Yuxi tobacco leaves, exceeding full marks by 8 points, won the honor of "Chinese first-class tobacco leaves" in the First National Tobacco Conference in 1953. From that time, Yuxi City has been enjoying the reputation of being a "tobacco homeland of Yunnan Province".

However, just as the cultivation management of other industrial crops, the tobacco agriculture, as well as being large-scale and intensive, has some special requirements. Tobacco's economic value mainly results from the utilization of leaves, which expect the hazards of pest and disease to be controlled at a lower level. In tobacco fields of Yuxi City, the *Myzus persicae* bring about the most serious harms to the tobacco growth. In order to control the *M.persicae* and guarantee the harvest of tobacco leaves, tobacco growers have to employ large amounts of pesticides during the production process of tobacco leaves. The pesticides are used as much as 5-6 times through the whole growth season. Thus, on the one hand, the production cost increase significantly partly because the control cost is more than 600 Yuan per hectare; on the other hand, it causes a serious negative impact on ecological environment, human health and food safety. Chinese Programme for Cigarette Technology Development put forward that the production of

"Chinese-style cigarettes" should be based on high-quality "pollution-free tobacco leaves". With the rising of the global green consumerism and the escalation of international trade barriers, it has become one of the most important issues to reduce the use of pesticides, develop environmentfriendly biological control technology and build high-quality green Yuxi tobacco leaves so as to make these raw materials more competitive in the future market.

Yuxi Tobacco Company has begun its study of the Aphidius gifuensis since 1997. Through comprehensive analyses on all kinds of insects as natural enemies of the M.persicae, we finally decided to make a research into applying the A.gifuensis to control the M.persicae. Our systematical studies included investigations on the living habits and occurrence rules of the M.persicae, the biological & ecological characteristics, artificial propagation and the A.gifuensis controling by the main parasitic natural enemy of the M.persicae—the A.gifuensis. We have developed an integrated technology for the *M. persicae* control, which is based on the agricultural control, focused on releasing the A. gifuensis with the application of high-performance, lowtoxicity and low-residue pesticides at the critical periods. Since 2002, our studies has entered a stage of mass propagation and large-scale promotion, and early or late breakthroughed some technical bottlenecks such as seed purification and rejuvenation, seed preservation in winter, collection of the adult A. gifuensis and their breeding in small field sheds. In 2009, the M. persicae controlling acreage amounted to 26.9 thousand hectares, covering over 60% of the total acreage under tobacco in Yuxi City; in the past more than 10 years, the controlling area has added up to 117.6 thousand hectares. By long-term releasing of A. gifuensis, the population of the M. persicae in the tobacco growth areas of Yuxi City has been effectively controlled, and the use of pesticides and the cost of the M.persicae control have also greatly reduced. At present, this biological control technology has been applied at every tobacco growth area of Yunnan Province, and its economic, social and ecological efficiencies are very striking. If we shall extend this technology into the large-scale agricultural production, it will become more significant.

Both domestic and foreign researchers have made many studies on biology and ecology of

the A.gifuensis and accumulated a wealth of data. But up to now, the systematic studies were seldom reported on the artificial propagation of the A.gifuensis, especially little work has been done on the large-scale field application of the A.gifuensis during the agricultural production. However, in the past more than 10 years, numerous scientists of Yuxi Tobacco Company and its cooperation unit have persisted in applying & promoting while studying, accumulated much research data and abundant experiences, published a lot of research papers and yielded some stage achievements. In order to further promote study, use and spread of biological control technology of the A. gifuensis, Yuxi Tobacco Company convened all the relevant researchers who took part in this study to summarize the research results and experiences into this book. We mainly adopted many research data and theories stemmed from the tobacco growth areas of Yuxi City, which aims to apply the basic life rules of the M.persicae and the A.gifuensis, demonstrate and reveal the theoretical basis of propagation and application of the A. gifuensis. A great quantity of charts were used in this book for purpose of offering reference to researchers of the M.persicae & the A. gifuensis and scientific workers of production sectors.

We are well aware that this book, as a book devoted to introducing the research and application of the A. gifuensis in the tobacco growth areas of Yuxi City, has some limitations in the integrity of its system and the comprehensiveness of its content. Moreover, due to many-sided factors, there are inevitable errors and omissions in this book, for which we hope readers to point out them so that they can be corrected in time.



2009年4月29日国家烟草专卖局副局长张保振(左二)、云南省烟草专卖局局长余云东(左三)在玉溪市烟蚜茧蜂繁殖中心查看玉溪市烟草公司开发的电动吸蜂器





中国烟叶公司副总经理张玉征 (左三) 在放蜂烟田查看防治效果



2009 年 7 月 8 日云南省人民政府副省 长曹建方(左一)、中共玉溪市委书记 孔祥庚(左四)、玉溪市烟草公司经理 邓小刚(右三)向烟农了解烟蚜茧蜂的 应用效果