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山西林果蚧虫

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内容提要

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前 言

西地处华北,南北狭长,山川纵横,地形地貌 复杂多变, 温热雨量和自然气候条件变化较大, 林果资源十分丰富。山西省是中华文明的发祥地,有着 悠久的传统农业和林果业种植历史。但是, 蚧虫一直是 林果业的重要害虫, 在经济上具有重要的意义。如日本 色蜡蚧 Ceroplastes japonicus 在枣树和柿树上危害,导 致山西省枣区和柿产区产量损失近 7 成, 甚至连年绝 产;草履蚧 Drosicha corpulenta 危害柿、桃、苹果、杨、 柳、核桃等多种林果树,是一种杂食性、暴发性蚧害; 朝鲜毛球蚧 Didesmococcus koreanus 、沙里院褐球蚧 Rhodococcus sariuoni 和水木坚蚧 Parthenolecanium corni 是桃、杏和果园毁灭性蚧害, 在中国北方发生相 当普遍: 瘤大球坚蚧 Eulecanium gigantea 等球蚧类近年 来在城市污染环境中表现出生存优势和抗污染特点,种 群密度增加甚快,成为大城市园林和街道树上的重要害 虫: 粉蚧类昆虫以康氏粉蚧 Pseudococcus comstocki 最 为著名,但在太原等城市污染区发现银杏树受真葡萄粉 蚧 Pseudococcus maritimus 危害甚烈,这在我国还是首 次发现。绵粉蚧属 Phenacoccus 的种类在山西省有 4 种, 均是经济林和绿化树上成灾性害虫,如柿树绵粉蚧 Ph. pergandei 在孝义、临汾、襄汾、运城、万荣等地柿树 上有多年猖獗发生的历史, 越冬若虫在枝杈下群集成 堆, 煞是惊人; 花椒以往很少有蚧虫危害的记载, 但从 1994 年起在山西省的盂县、五台、定襄一带沿太行山 和滹沱河的花椒生产区暴发了花椒绵粉蚧 7000hm², 使 正结果的花椒树大片死亡,被当地农民称之为"花椒树 的癌症"。与此同时,在太行山中段的左权和黎城县, 花椒林于 1994 年也成片发生了绵粉蚧: 山西省南部中 条山区的芮城县有近 500hm² 花椒林内绵粉蚧成灾, 这 对山西省整个花椒生产带来了毁灭性打击: 白蜡绵粉蚧 Ph. fraxinus 是在山西省发现的新种, 自从 1977 年记录 起发现它在白蜡、臭檀、水曲柳等树木上发生密度特别 大, 5月产卵, 雌成虫分泌的白色蜡质卵囊, 将枝叶和 树干覆盖,雪白一片。毡蚧科 Eriococcidae 柿白毡蚧 Asiacornococcus kaki 危害柿树甚烈, 近年又发现其它几

种毡蚧种群上升,在城市和农村均能构成灾害。盾蚧科Diaspidiae 在山西省的种类很多,以杨笠圆盾蚧Quadraspidiotus gigas、梨笠圆盾蚧Qperniciosus、柳蛎圆盾蚧Lepidosaphes salicina 、桑白盾蚧Pseudaulacaspis pentagona等为代表,构成了山西省林果树上一个大发生的盾蚧类群。

蚧虫是一类特殊的昆虫,它们具很强的分泌功能, 在体外形成各种蜡质介壳, 起着很好的保护作用, 使得 天敌进攻和人们的常规防治很难奏效。蚧虫的个体小, 生活隐蔽,在发生初期不易被发现,待发现时已成灾害。 加上它们具有孤雌生殖和繁殖量大的特点,防治十分困 难。在生产实践中,人们为控制蚧虫进行了长期的探索 和研究,对一些蚧虫有了比较清楚的认识和有效的防 治,但对一些蚧虫的认识还相当肤浅或了解甚少。在对 外贸易中, 蚧虫是国际检疫的重要对象。在我国新颁布 的森林病虫害检疫对象名单中,有5种蚧虫,其中梨笠 圆盾蚧 Quadraspidiotus perniciosus 和瘤人球坚蚧 Eulecanium gigantea 在山西省分布广,危害重。另外, 桑白盾蚧等几种山西省常见种也是俄罗斯等国家对我 国边贸检疫的重要对象。林业由于大量使用广谱性杀虫 剂,杀伤天敌昆虫,使蚧虫失去控制,连年暴发。同时, 山西省是我国的一个能源重化工基地,工业污染严重, 环境污染导致生态系统更加脆弱,树木的抗虫性和活力 降低,加剧了蚧虫的危害趋势。根据蚧虫的生存优势和 生态环境的恶化,专家们预言,蚧虫将是 21 世纪农林 业最重要的害虫类群。为了使人们在生产实践和科学研 究中更好地认识和掌握蚧虫的发生规律和防治对策,特 编著了《山西林果蚧虫》。相信这本书的出版将对林果 业的发展和经济建设起到积极的作用。

我研究蚧虫真正开始应追溯到 1985 年我上研究生时,我的导师是著名蚧虫专家汤祊德教授,正是受他的指导、熏陶和言传身教,使我对蚧虫发生了浓厚兴趣。我的研究生论文题目是《中国蜡蚧属 Ceroplastes 的研究》。为完成论文,我 2 次赴四川、云南、海南、广东、湖南等地采集标本和考察蚧虫,同时在山西省临汾和运城枣区设试验区,对日本龟蜡蚧的生物学、生态学和防治技术进行了详细观察研究。 1986—1991 年和汤先生等人完成了山西省科委自然基金项目"山西省蚧害考察及防治研究", 1994 年获得山西省科技进步二等奖。1989—1991 年,山西省南部沿黄河的泡桐丰产林带发

生桑白盾蚧危害,种群密度很大,这在山西省首次发现, 生产上亟待解决。我和永济县林业局合作,坚持2年定 点研究桑白盾蚧的种群动态和防治技术,并在全具推广 树干打孔注药和缓释内吸剂涂抹树干等防治措施, 使桑 白盾蚧得到迅速控制。 1993—1996 年由我主持与太原 市环境保护研究所合作完成了"城市污染对太原市园林 蚧虫发生的影响及其防治"项目,课题于1996年9月 通过山西省科委组织的专家鉴定,中国农业科学院研究 员王韧、包建中先生和山西大学环境科学系的范文标教 授,以及蚧虫专家对我的研究成果给予高度评价,认为 此课题在林木蚧虫与城市污染相结合的研究领域, 具有 创新和瞻前性,填补了我国的一个空白,达到国际先进 水平。从1994年,山西省花椒产区突然暴发了花椒绵 粉蚧 Phenacoccus azaleae, 树体受害 2 年, 盛果期的花 椒树便要死亡,大面积花椒林受到毁灭性打击,如此灾 害性蚧虫发生在花椒林,在国内外尚属首次。我们与山 西省林业厅合作,在盂县设点,连续2年一边观察研究, 一边建立防治试验区,同时在虫灾区推广防治技术。经 过试验和人面积防治,使虫口密度下降90%多,拯救了 花椒林,使树势得到恢复,产量增加了1倍,深受当地 群众欢迎。同时指导运城地区的芮城县,防治花椒绵粉 蚧取得很好的经济效益、生态效益和社会效益。从 1990 年起受到山西省林业厅支持, 经数年努力, 对山西省林 业和果树蚧虫进行了全面考察和重点研究,足迹踏遍了 山西南北和太行昌梁,拍摄了蚧虫生态和显微照片 400 余幅,有不少种类是随季节多次跟踪拍摄,工作量十分 浩繁,还采集标本千余份,制作玻片标本800余张。近 10 年来,我每年带森保专业毕业生实习,以林木果树 蚧虫为题,结合生产实际,开展了一系列实地调查和室 内研究。近年来我在蚧虫方面的研究论文 20 多篇, 先 后发表在第6届和第7届国际蚧虫学大会,第19届国 际昆虫学大会,国际资源技术学术会议,全国青年昆虫 学者大会,全国昆虫生态学大会,全国森林昆虫学大会, 全国第 2 届自然资源生态环境和社会发展学术会议, 《以色列昆虫学报》,《林业科学》,《林业科学研究》, 《林业科技通讯》,《山西农业大学学报》,《山西林 业科技》等刊物上,受到了国内外同行的关注和赞扬, 许多来自澳大利亚、新西兰、英国、埃及等国外专家来 函索取交流资料,有的论文被联合国粮农组织主办的国 际农业科技信息检索系统收录采用。《山西林果蚧虫》 就是在上述研究基础上完成的,它包涵了近年来大量的 第一手研究资料和最新成果,但本书内容从广度与深度 上远不限于此,它还吸取了山西省、我国乃至世界范围 内关于蚧虫研究的最新成果。特别是我的恩师汤祊德教

授对我的一贯支持、热情鼓励与悉心指导,他的多年研究成果和积累的资料对我完成此书有巨大的帮助。因此,从某种意义上说,本书是反映山西省林木果树蚧虫较为完备和内容最新的一部著作。本书也涉及到我国其它地区的重要属种,特别是对北方地区应用有重要的参考价值。

本书介绍了蚧虫基本知识,分析了山西省林木果树上蚧虫 122 种,其中 14 种是先后在山西省发现的新种或山西省特有种。对重要的 5 科 35 属 71 种蚧虫从种的起源、分布、生物学特性、种群动态、发生规律、危害特点和防治技术等方面作了较为详细的记述。除了记述在山西省分布的我国 2 种检疫蚧虫外,还收录了分布在我国其它各地的另外 3 种。文中附有表格 23 个,曲线图 8 幅,形态特征图 64 幅,生态图片 48 幅。

本书虽经 10 年研究与资料收集,但真正动笔时仍显仓促,很多内容取舍和处理上还很欠妥当。限于篇幅,对于蚧虫发生与城市污染之间的关系研究以及天敌部分未能详细叙述,容以后专门记述。限于作者水平,错误和疏漏之处肯定不少,望读者指正。

在本书完成之际,我首先向我的恩师著名的蚧虫专家汤祊德教授表示衷心感谢,感谢他对我多年的精心培养和寄予的厚望,还要感谢我的师兄弟们,正是借鉴了他们对蚧虫研究的一些结果和给予我智慧的启迪与工作中的帮助,使本书内容更加丰富。感谢山西农业大学林学系昆虫学教授张志勇先生和我的同事们的一贯支持。感谢山西省林业厅的领导和同志们的大力支持,特别是林业厅科技宣传处王玉田处长、自然资源保护处刘虎山处长、森林病虫害防治站王立忠站长和苗振旺、赵晋龙等同志的多方支持和关照。 在本书出版过程中,中国林业出版社温晋同志给予精心指导和大力帮助,特致谢意!

PREFACE

hanxi lies in the north of China. Its length is 670 km from north to south and the width is 370 km from east to west. The area is about 156 267 km². With the varied and changeable topographies and natural conditions, the resources of forest and fruit trees are plentiful. About 174 families of plants including 753 genera and 2 645 species are recorded in Shanxi, of which 499 species belonged to 149 genera of 74 families are xylophyta, and 194 species assigned to 51 genera of 28 families are fruit trees. Shanxi is one of the original places of the civilization of China and has a long history of traditional agriculture and planting of forest and fruit. But the scale insects always are important pests on forest and fruit trees. So the research for scale insects is very significant on economics. Such as Japanese wax scale, Ceraplastes japonicus has damaged jujube and persimmon trees seriously, which lead to the output of jujube and persimmon being lost nearly 70 percent, even no output. Giant mealy bug, Drosicha corpulenta is an omnivorous pest and damages a variety of forest and fruit trees, such as persimmon, peach, apple, poplar, willow and walnut trees, etc. Other three common soft scales, Didesmococcus koreanus, Rhodococcus sariuoni and Parthenolecanium corni are destructive pests in peach and apricot orchards. Some species of the genus of Eulecanium, such as Eulecanium gigantea show the existing superiority in urban environment polluted in recent years. Their population density increases so fast that they become an important pest group in orchards, parks and on the trees along streets. Mealy bug is a famous pest group. There are about 6 genera and 15 species recorded in Shanxi, of which Pseudococcus comstocki is the No. one. However, another species P. maritimus is found on ginkgo tree in a high density in Taiyuan city, which is first recorded in China. Another important genus, Phenacoccus includes 4 species, Ph. pergandei, Ph. azaleae, Ph. fraxinus and Ph.

aceris. They damage persimmon, Chinese prickly ash forests and other green trees on a large scale. Felt scale insects, the family Eriococcidae with 5 species is recorded in the book. Asiacornococcus kaki and Eriococcus lagerostroemiae have a long history feeding persimmon and pomegranate trees. Other 3 species are found in recent years. Among them, Eriococcus costatus' biology and morphology are studied more detailedly. Armored scales, Diaspididae is the largest family in Shanxi. Of which Quadraspidiotus perniciosus is a quarantine pest all over the world. Other important armored scales, such as Quadraspidiotus gigas, Lepidosaphes salicina and Pseudaulacaspis pentagona constitute a destructive community in broad foliage trees and protective forests in the north part of China.

The scale insects are a kind of special insects. They can secrete wax substances that form wax tests or shells and cover on the surface of their bodies. Due to the protection of the wax covering, natural enemies attacking and normal chemical control are less effective. Another capacity is parthenogenesis and mass reproductivity. These make the scale insects very prosperous. Although much more work has been done, people know very little on scale insects. I believe this works will have functioned positively for developing the industry of forest and fruit and economic constructing.

That I was engaged in the study on coccidology can be traced back to ten years ago. When I was a postgraduate student, My tutor, professor Tang Fangde, a famous coccidologist, set a good example for me. It is owing to his ambition and guidance to me that I become interested in scale insects. From then on, I do a series of studies on this area. The first of them is my Master thesis "The study on the genus of *Ceroplastes* in China". The second is the project accomplished by Prof. Tang and I from 1986 to 1991 "Investigation on the scale insects in Shanxi Province and their control". The third is about the research of outbreak and control of the white peach scale in paulownia forest along the Yellow River coast in the south part of Shanxi.

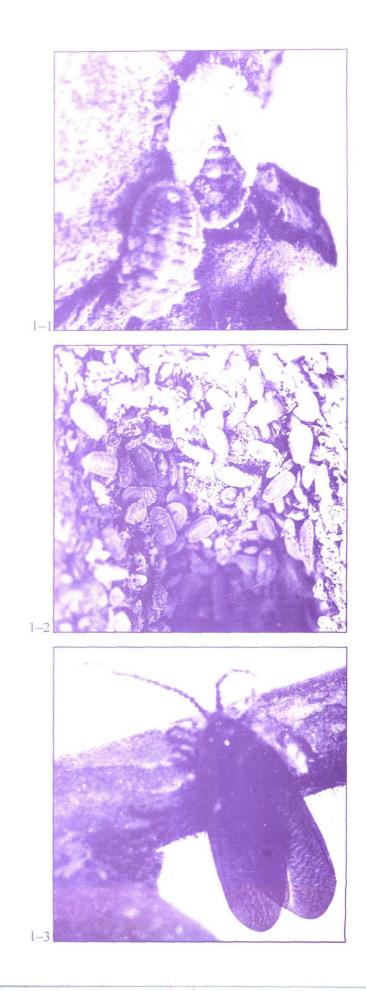
The fourth is the item worked from 1993 to 1996, "The relation between the scale insects occurring in horticulture and forest and the urban pollution and their control". Another project has been being studied on a new disaster, Phenacoccus azaleae. This mealybug is first discovered in the forest of Chinese prickly ash in China.

This book is compiled based on the research achievements mentioned above. Nevertheless, the contents of the book is far beyond those. Because it absorbed a great amount of research results from China, even all over the world. So, in a sense, the book is a newer and more complete works reflecting the scale insects on forest and fruit trees in Shanxi. Meanwhile, it is also involved in the important genera and species that are distributed in other Provinces, especially in north part of China.

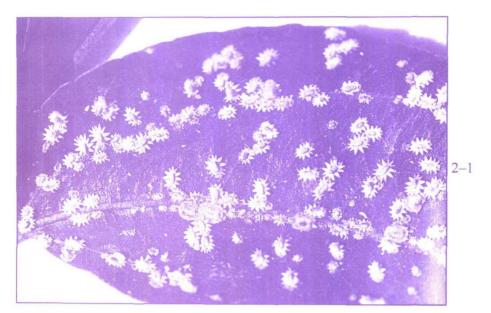
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

hen the book is accomplished, I first give the thanks to my tutor, professor Tang Fangde for his cultivating me elaborately and placing great expectations on me. I should greatly appreciate the helps and inspirations from my senior and junior fellow apprentices. Thank professor Zhang Zhiyong and my other fellows in the Department of Forestry of Shanxi Agricultural University. The thanks should be given to those officers and comrades working in the Department of Forest of Shanxi Province, especially Wang Yutian, the head of the Science Technique and Announcement Office, Liu Hushan, the director of the Resource Conservation Office, Wang Lizhong, Miao Zhenwang and Zhao Jinlong, the leaders of Forest Diseases and Pests Control and Quarantine Station for their consistent supports. Finally, I appreciate receiving a great help from Wen Jin, the vice-director of the editorial room and his fellows in China Forestry Publishing House.

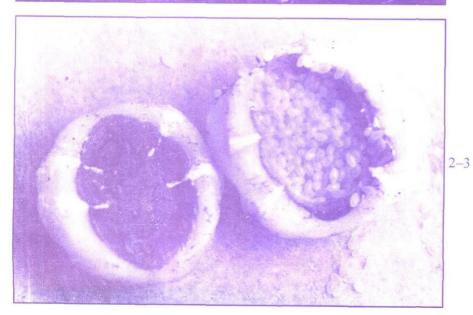
Xie Yingping
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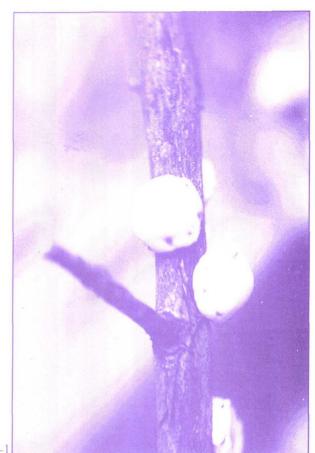
- 1. 草屬蚧 Drosicha corpulenta (Kuwana) 1-1 雌虫在枝条上危害,其中一头正在蜕皮 1-2 雌成虫群集树洞和树干基部产卵
- 1-3 雄成虫体翅均黑色

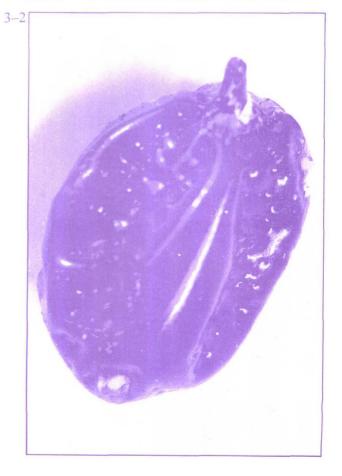




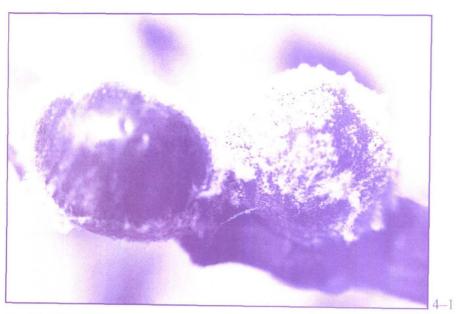


- - 2. 日本龟蜡蚧 Ceroplastes japonicus Green
 - 2-1 若虫夏季在叶部危害,介壳 为星芒状
 - 2-2 雌成虫在枝条上危害, 蜡壳 为龟背状
 - 2-3 雌成虫产卵前侧面观

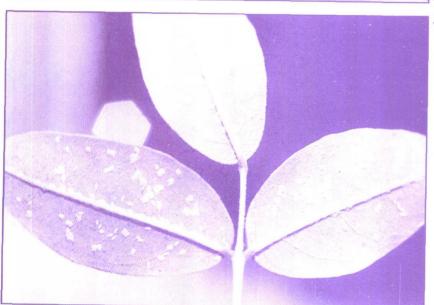




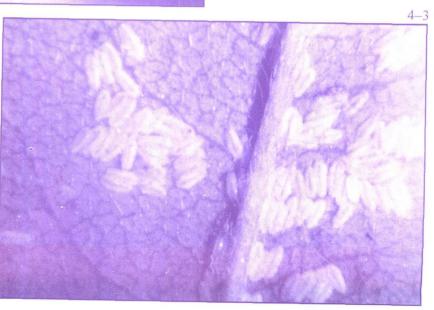
3. 角蜡蚧 Ceroplastes ceriferus (Fabricius) 3-1 雌成虫在枝上寄生,蜡壳具角突 3-2 剥去蜡壳,示深红色虫体和角突



- 4. 瘤大球坚蚧 Eulecanium gigantea Shinji
- 4-1 产卵期雌成虫,体面具斑纹 和蜡
- 4-2 若虫夏、秋季在叶片上危害
- 4-3 叶片上若虫体面具薄蜡壳



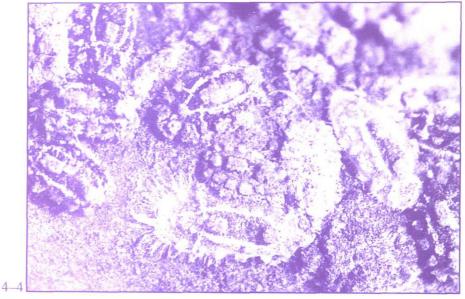
4-2



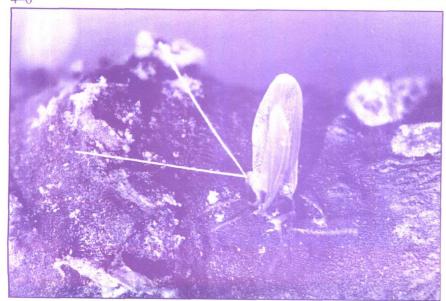
4-4 越冬期若虫在枝条上,体背 具蜡块

4-5 正羽化的雄成虫

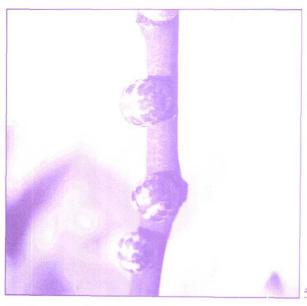
4-6 雄成虫







4-6



- 5. 皱大球坚蚧 Eulecanium kuwanai Kanda
- 5-1产卵期的雌成虫体具黑黄色斑纹
- 6. 寡刺球坚蚧 *Eulecanium paucispinosum* Danzig 6—1 雌成虫,体面红色,具淡十字形斑
- 7. 榆球坚蚧 Eulecanium ulmicola Zhang
- 7-2 雄性蜡壳

