

# LED 多光谱间歇发光太阳能杀虫灯对稻田害虫诱杀效果

涂海华<sup>1</sup>, 唐乃雄<sup>1</sup>, 胡秀霞<sup>1</sup>, 姚志文<sup>2</sup>, 王广利<sup>2</sup>, 魏洪义<sup>2</sup>

(1. 江西农业大学理学院, 南昌 330045; 2. 江西农业大学农学院, 南昌 330045)

**摘要:** 南方水稻种植期间害虫轮流发生, 以稻飞虱、稻纵卷叶螟、二化螟、三化螟的危害性最大, 为了降低水稻害虫的发生率, 防止农药的滥用, 最好是采用物理防治。试验根据害虫的趋光性的波段范围以及夜晚活动旺盛时间(扑灯节律)的差异, 研制了一种 LED (light emitting diodes) 多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯, 实现诱捕害虫的最大化。试验结果发现该灯对水稻害虫有较大的诱杀力, 期间诱杀稻纵卷叶螟 32.5%、二化螟 25.6%、三化螟 25.15%, 各类稻飞虱占 9.35%, 其它害虫类别 6.90%, 灯区较对照区减少药剂防治 2 次; 该灯对益虫的影响较小, 诱捕的益害比为 0.0089:1, 有利于保护生态平衡。该灯能有效地杀灭水稻害虫, 减少水稻种植过程中农药使用量并提高经济效益。

**关键词:** 发光二极管; 害虫防治; 作物; LED 多光谱灯; 太阳能杀虫灯; 趋光性; 扑灯节律; 水稻害虫

doi: 10.11975/j.issn.1002-6819.2016.16.027

中图分类号: S477<sup>+</sup>.9

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1002-6819(2016)-16-0193-05

涂海华, 唐乃雄, 胡秀霞, 姚志文, 王广利, 魏洪义. LED 多光谱间歇发光太阳能杀虫灯对稻田害虫诱杀效果[J]. 农业工程学报, 2016, 32(16): 193-197. doi: 10.11975/j.issn.1002-6819.2016.16.027 <http://www.tcsae.org>

Tu Haihua, Tang Naixiong, Hu Xiuxia, Yao Zhiwen, Wang Guangli, Wei Hongyi. LED multispectral circulation solar insecticidal lamp application in rice field[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering (Transactions of the CSAE), 2016, 32(16): 193-197. (in Chinese with English abstract) doi: 10.11975/j.issn.1002-6819.2016.16.027 <http://www.tcsae.org>

## 0 引言

南方水稻种植从 5 月份开始到 10 月份结束, 期间各类害虫轮流发生<sup>[1]</sup>, 其中以稻飞虱、稻纵卷叶螟、二化螟、三化螟的危害性最大<sup>[2]</sup>, 为了获得好的产量, 农户必须不间断地使用各类农药, 才能防治病虫害的暴发。从虫口夺粮, 造成农药滥用, 稻谷农药残留高, 而害虫也产生相应的抗药性, 使害虫防治越来越困难。近年来, 科研人员根据水稻害虫夜间趋光性行为进行物理防治, 如用黑光灯把害虫诱入高压电网的有效电场中, 当害虫触及电网时瞬时产生高压电弧, 把害虫击毙<sup>[3]</sup>; 双波灯同时发出长短两列光波控制蔬菜、花生、水稻及梨园等的害虫效果明显<sup>[4]</sup>; 频振式光谱灯发射的光波长为 320~400 nm, 能够适应多种昆虫的视觉感受, 增加了杀虫种类<sup>[5]</sup>; 用 LED 灯代替其他光源对昆虫的趋光性进行研究, 目的是找到更加精确的昆虫敏感光波, 并将其运用到害虫防治中<sup>[6]</sup>; 白背飞虱对蓝光(470 nm)和绿光(515~550 nm)较敏感, 其次是白光和红光(630 nm), 对黄光(585~595 nm)最不敏感<sup>[7]</sup>; 波长在 390 nm 处的近紫外 LED 诱虫灯对赤拟谷盗的诱杀效果最好, 捕获率达到 20%<sup>[8]</sup>。灯光防治已成为害虫综合治理中的一项重要措施, 与化学防治措施相比, 灯光防治具有不造成农药污染, 不导致害虫抗药

性以及降低防治成本等优点。

前期杀虫灯研究主要集中在害虫的夜间趋光性和趋色性上, 没有考虑害虫夜间的的生活规律性即害虫的夜间扑灯节律(害虫在夜间起飞的时间律)<sup>[9-16]</sup>, 如稻飞虱、稻纵卷叶螟、二化螟等对 350~400 nm 的紫光敏感, 活动时间在 19:00 至次日凌晨 1:00, 而稻瘿蚊、褐飞虱、白背飞虱对 430~450 的蓝光敏感, 活动时间在 20:30-22:30。为了克服杀虫灯整夜点亮, 同时避免部分益虫也被灯光吸引, 破坏了生态平衡。本研究根据水稻害虫趋光性和夜间扑灯节律的变化, 研制了 LED 多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯<sup>[17-29]</sup>, 通过单片机控制时间循环, 在害虫夜间扑灯高峰期开启相应颜色的 LED 灯, 实现诱杀害虫的最大化, 同时避免对益虫的诱杀, 采用太阳能电池供电能实现在远离市电的区域安装与使用。

## 1 稻田害虫的趋光性与扑灯节律

为了诱杀和预防水稻害虫, 前期开展水稻害虫趋光性和夜间扑灯节律的调查研究, 发现水稻害虫夜间活动的高峰时段在 19:00 至次日凌晨 1:00, 扑灯数量约占 89.13%, 其中稻飞虱、稻纵卷叶螟、二化螟等较多, 1:00 之后迅速减少; 益虫夜间扑灯数量约占 6.39%, 益害虫比近似为 1:14.7, 其中益虫以稻螟赤眼蜂、螟黄赤眼蜂等寄生蜂和黑肩绿盲蝽等; 在趋光性方面, 330~400 nm 的波段对害虫诱杀量多, 460~520 nm 的波段对益虫的诱杀较少, 益害虫比在 0~0.0081。如表 1 所示, 列举了水稻害虫的种类和其夜间扑灯节律的时间及趋光波段, 图 1 则反映了水稻主要害虫的扑灯节律, 从而为诱杀水稻害虫提供了可靠的依据。

收稿日期: 2016-02-21 修订日期: 2016-05-27

基金项目: 国家科技支撑计划课题(2012BAD14B14), 江西省科技支撑计划(20132BBF60073)资助。

作者简介: 涂海华, 男, 硕士, 副教授。主要从事物理农业研究。南昌 江西农业大学理学院, 330045。Email: tuhaihua@126.com

表1 农田主要害虫趋光波段和活动时间

Table 1 Main farmland pests phototaxis wavelength and activity time

农田主要害虫种类 Types of main pests in farmland	趋光波段范围 Phototaxis wavelength range/nm	扑灯节律 Flapping light rhythm
稻纵卷叶螟、三化螟、二化螟 Rice leaf folder, <i>Tryporyza incertulas</i> , <i>Chilo suppressalis</i>	350~400 (紫光)	19:30-22:30
中华稻蝗 <i>Oxya chinensis</i>	350~400 (紫光)	18:30-19:30
蚜虫、蓟马、粉虱 Aphid, Thrips, Whitefly	550~590 (绿黄光)	18:30-19:30
稻瘿蚊、褐飞虱、白背飞虱 Rice gall midge, Brown planthopper, Whitebacked planthopper	430~450 (蓝光)	20:30-22:30
大螟 <i>Sesamia inferens</i>	350~400 (紫光)	22:30-01:30

从表1可知,大多数趋光性水稻害虫诱杀波段在330~400 nm的紫外光和紫光之间,选择此波段的LED光源可针对性诱杀害虫,做到即诱杀害虫,又保护益虫,如二化螟、三化螟、大螟、中华稻蝗;波段在550~600 nm的黄绿混合光对蚜虫、蓟马、粉虱等有较大诱杀力;波段在430~450 nm的蓝色光对稻瘿蚊成虫对有较好诱杀力,特别是已经交配未产卵的雌虫。

从图1可以看出,夜出习性的水稻害虫有一定的活动时间规律,例如:二化螟、三化螟成虫羽化后,黄昏开始时活动,夜间7:00-8:00时活动最盛;大螟成虫羽化后,晚上7:00-8:00时开始活动,午夜11:00至1:30才是扑灯的盛期;中华稻蝗在下午5:00-7:00时为活动旺盛期;蚜虫、蓟马、粉虱活动盛期在早晨和傍晚;稻瘿蚊成虫在夜间羽化,夜间9:00-10:00时活动最为活跃等。

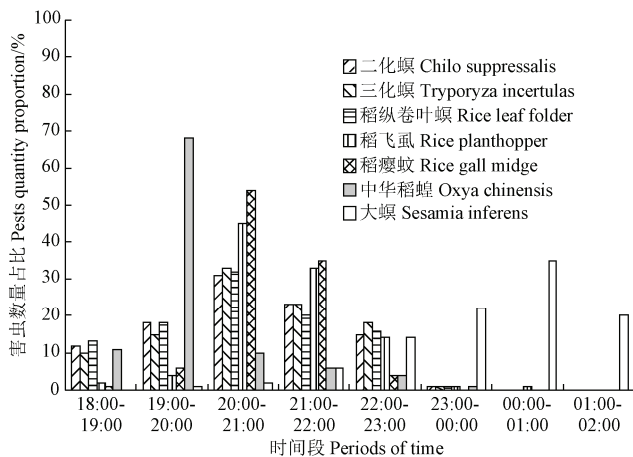


图1 水稻主要害虫的扑灯节律

Fig.1 Rhythm to light of main farmland pests

## 2 LED多光谱循环灯的设计

采用紫、蓝、绿、黄4色LED灯(DC12V, 3W)灯,灯盏比例为2:2:1:1,根据江西地区太阳光照强度和日出日落时间,选择40W的太阳能板和DC12V蓄电池,同时配合DC12V转5000V静电高压网,用最小单片机系统进行循环控制,系统结构示意图如图2所示,单片机循环控制系统框图如图3所示。

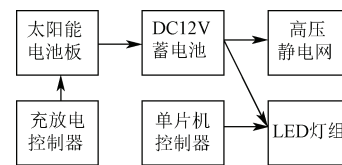


图2 LED多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯结构示意图

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of LED multi spectral cycle solar insecticidal lamp

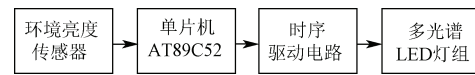


图3 单片机循环控制系统框图

Fig.3 Block diagram of cycle control system of single chip microcomputer

LED灯组的开关时间见表2所示,构成LED多光谱时间循环模式。

表2 参考控制时间循环

Table 2 Reference control cycle time

时间段 Periods of time	开关LED灯操作 Switch LED lamp operation	诱杀水稻害虫种类 Traps in rice pest species
17:30-18:30	紫光灯开,黄绿蓝光灯关	中华稻蝗
18:30-19:30	紫蓝光灯关,黄绿光灯开	蚜虫、蓟马、粉虱
19:30-20:30	黄绿蓝光灯关,紫光灯开	二化螟、三化螟
20:30-22:30	黄绿紫光灯关,蓝光灯开	稻瘿蚊
22:30-01:30	黄绿蓝光灯关,紫光灯开	大螟
01:30-05:30	关灯,节约用电	害虫活动少
05:30-06:30	紫蓝光灯关,黄绿光灯开	蚜虫、蓟马、粉虱
06:30-16:00	全部关灯,进入充电程序	

本文中日出日落的时间数据的时间为6月份,采集地点为江西省上高县江西农业大学试验田(E115°10'和N28°25'),具体参考日出时间为6:15,日落时间为17:45。可以根据当地日出日落的时间进行相应设定。

## 3 试验材料与方法

### 3.1 试验材料及原理

试验材料:试验采用LED多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯。

### 3.2 试验地点

试验在上高县泗溪镇曾家村江西农业大学循环农业生产基地进行。基地以高产水稻种植研究为主,常年种植早稻,一季稻、晚稻,属水稻病虫害高发区。

### 3.3 试验方法

试验点各安装LED多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯6盏,有效试验面积为10 hm<sup>2</sup>。观测点固定,亮灯时间为每天18:30至次日早上6:00。从6月27日至7月8日观察,每天清理一次,在6月28日至7月8日对试验灭杀的水稻害虫的种类和数量进行记录。同时在试验区和对照区(未安装杀虫灯的同批次的水稻)调查水稻二化螟、稻纵卷叶螟、稻飞虱等的发生量、危害率。

### 4 试验结果与分析

#### 4.1 诱杀害虫效果

##### 4.1.1 诱杀害虫种类

对诱集的成虫作初步鉴别，灯下共诱杀到 5 目 10 科 19 种，以鳞翅目螟蛾科的稻纵卷叶螟、二化螟、三化螟，同翅目飞虱科的灰飞虱、褐飞虱、白背飞虱，双翅目蚊科的巨蚊、稻瘿蚊等是诱杀主体，鞘翅目、直翅目的害虫为次。说明 LED 多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯的杀虫谱较广，见表 3。

表 3 LED 多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯诱杀害虫种类  
Table 3 LED multispectral circulation solar insecticidal lamp traps in pest species

目 Order	科 Family	种 Species
鞘翅目	金龟甲科	铜绿丽金龟、金龟子
	瓢虫科	十星、十三星瓢虫
	菜蛾科	小菜蛾
	天蛾科	云纹天蛾
鳞翅目	螟蛾科	二化螟、三化螟、稻纵卷叶螟
	夜蛾科	斜纹夜蛾、甜菜夜蛾、小地老虎
	卷蛾科	黄色卷蛾
双翅目	蚊科	巨蚊、稻瘿蚊
同翅目	飞虱科	灰飞虱、褐飞虱、白背飞虱
直翅目	蝼蛄科	东方蝼蛄

##### 4.1.2 诱杀害虫数量

对本次试验所诱的成虫清查，诱杀对象以鳞翅目螟蛾科的稻纵卷叶螟 32.5%、二化螟 25.6%、三化螟 25.15%，其次为鞘翅目，各类稻飞虱 9.35%，其它害虫类别 6.90%，见表 4。由于稻瘿蚊基数大，容易被蓝光吸引，虽然对危害不大，但数量多。

表 4 杀虫灯诱杀害虫的种类及数量

日期 (月-日) Date (month, day)	1 号灯区 No. 1 light area	2 号灯区 No. 2 light area	害虫种类 Pests species
06-26	约 2 580 只	约 2 520 只	
06-27	约 2 550 只	约 2 550 只	
06-28	约 2 530 只	约 2 530 只	
06-29	约 2 520 只	约 2 580 只	
06-30	约 2 550 只	约 2 520 只	
07-01	约 2 560 只	约 2 260 只	稻纵卷叶螟、二化螟、三化螟、叶蝉、稻飞虱、稻瘿蚊、金龟子、东方蝼蛄等
07-02	约 2 520 只	约 2 560 只	
07-03	约 2 280 只	约 2 290 只	
07-04	约 2 290 只	约 2 590 只	
07-05	约 2 250 只	约 2 550 只	
07-06	约 2 220 只	约 2 270 只	
07-07	约 2 500 只	约 2 520 只	
07-08	约 2 530 只	约 2 520 只	

##### 4.1.3 对益虫诱杀影响

调查结果表明：灯诱杀大量害虫的同时，也诱杀到益虫，主要有瓢虫、步甲、草蛉等，诱捕的益害比约为 0.0089：1，对益虫的影响较小，能够保护益虫，有利于生态平衡。

#### 4.2 对主要害虫田间消长规律的影响

试验结果表明，6—7 月份，灯区稻纵卷叶螟、稻飞虱田间蛾量和卵量，每 667 m<sup>2</sup> 害虫数量仅为对照区的 62.5%，灯区百莧卵量明显减少，无需药剂防治，仅 7 月份，灯区较对照区减少药剂防治 2 次，见图 4 所示。

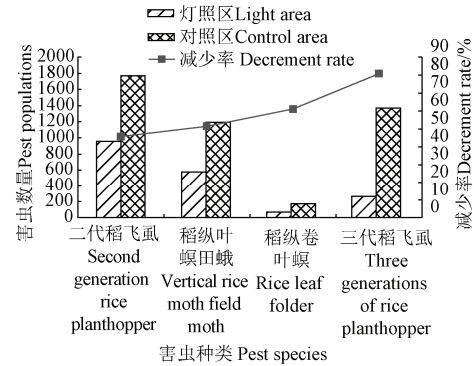


图 4 稻田调查的灯照区与对照区主要虫害发生量  
Fig.4 Rice field survey of main pest generates light area and control area

### 5 效益分析与安全评价

#### 5.1 经济效益

试验表明，LED 多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯成本低，见表 5，在药剂费用和用工费用方面降低明显，虽然增加了安装与维护费用，但总的费用还是减少，经济效益明显。

表 5 LED 多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯的效益比照表  
Table 5 LED multispectral circulation solar insecticidal lamp benefit comparison table

区域 Area	Yuan/667m <sup>2</sup>			
	安装及维护费用 Installation and maintenance costs	药剂费用 pesticides control costs	用工费用 Labor costs	合计费用 Total cost
灯照区 Light area	10	30	15	55
对照区 Control area	0	85	50	135

#### 5.2 安全系数高

LED 多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯用微电脑 (数字化) 直流变频技术，诱杀害虫的 LED 灯波段范围 350~520 nm；杀虫网上有高压静电 5 000 V，工作电流 <2 mA，误触不伤人，安全系数大。

### 6 结论

LED 多光谱循环式太阳能杀虫灯是根据昆虫趋光性和扑灯节律设计的产品，该灯用特定光谱对特定害虫进行吸引并诱杀，从每天 18:30 至次日早上 06:00 依次点亮不同光谱的 LED 灯，试验结果发现：

- 1) 该灯对稻纵卷叶螟、二化螟、三化螟、叶蝉、稻飞虱等有较大的诱杀力。
- 2) 6—7 月份，灯区稻纵卷叶螟、稻飞虱、田间蛾量和卵量，每 667 m<sup>2</sup> 害虫数量仅为对照区的 62.5%，灯区百莧卵量明显减少。
- 3) 该灯对益虫的影响较小，诱捕的益害比约为

0.0089:1, 有利于保护生态平衡。

太阳能 LED 杀虫灯实现自动工作模式, 实现光控和时控, 解决了人工开启的繁琐问题, 也能解决远离交流电的农田和山区用电问题, 很好地为农业生产服务。该灯也可以应用在蔬菜、柑橘、茶叶等作物及森林植物上多种害虫防治领域。

#### [参 考 文 献]

- [1] 胡梅操, 敖秋春. 南昌郊区主要夜出性昆虫扑灯规律的探讨[J]. 江西林业科技, 1984, 3(1): 25-33.
- [2] 齐会会, 张云慧, 王健, 等. 稻纵卷叶螟在探照灯下的扑灯节律[J]. 中国农业科学, 2014, 47(22): 4436-4444.  
Qi Huihui, Zhang Yunhui, Wang Jian, et al. Rhythm of rice leaf folder (*Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*) to the Searchlight Trap[J]. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica*, 2014, 47(22): 4436-4444. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [3] 齐国信, 任志峰. 集团型黑光灯诱杀落叶松毛虫[J]. 林业实用技术, 2002, 10: 32.
- [4] 刘立春, 朱白平, 徐伟民, 等. 高效节能双波诱虫灯田间试验及应用效果[J]. 昆虫知识, 2005, 42(2): 202-206.  
Liu Lichun, Zhu Baiping, Xu Weimin, et al. The field effectiveness of the high efficiency energy saving double-wave trapping light in pest control[J]. *Chinese Bulletin of Entomology*, 2005, 42(2): 202-206. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [5] 宋昌琪, 蓝建军, 徐火忠. 频振式杀虫灯在茶树害虫测报、防治中的应用[J]. 昆虫知识, 2005, 42(3): 324-325, 283.  
Song Cangqi, Lan Jianjun, Xu Huozhong. Using the jiaoduo insect killer lamp to monitor and control the tea pests[J]. *Chinese Bulletin of Entomology*, 2005, 42(3): 324-325, 283. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [6] Bentley M T, Kaufman P E, Kline D L, et al., Response of adult mosquitoes to light-emitting diodes placed in resting boxes and in the field[J]. *Am. Mosq. Contr. Assoc.*, 2009, 25(3): 285-291.
- [7] 赵俊玲, 邵英, 刘芳, 等. 白背飞虱及其天敌黑肩绿盲蝽对 5 种不同发光二极管的趋光反应[J]. 江苏农业科学, 2011, 39(6): 226-227, 232.
- [8] Duehl A J, Cohnstaedt L W, Arbogast R T, et al. Evaluating light attraction to increase efficiency for tribolium (castaneum: Tenebrionidae)[J]. *Econ. Entomol.*, 2011, 104(4): 1430-1435.
- [9] 杨菁菁, 梁朝巍, 沈斌斌, 等. 昆虫扑灯节律研究[J]. 安徽农业科学, 2012, 40(1): 210-212.  
Yang Jingjing, Liang Chaowei, Shen Binbin, et al. Study on rhythm of insect flapping lamp[J]. *Journal of Anhui Agricultural Science*, 2012, 40(1): 210-212. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [10] 万年峰, 蒋杰贤, 季香云, 等. 设施菜田频振式杀虫灯诱杀效果及害虫扑灯节律初报[J]. 上海农业学报, 2008, 24(8): 65-68.  
Wan Nianfeng, Jiang Jiexian, Ji Xiangyun, et al. Preliminary report on the effect of frequency oscillation lamps on trapping insect pests and the insect pests' rhythm of dashing at lamps in protected horticultural fields[J]. *Acta Agriculturae Shanghai*, 2008, 24(4): 65-68. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [11] 赵世福. 稻飞虱自然种群扑灯行为的初步观察[J]. 江西农业学报, 1992, 4(1): 74-79.  
Zhao Shifu. Behavioral mechanism of phototactic response of natural planthopper population[J]. *Acta Agriculture Jiangxi*, 1992, 4(1): 74-79. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [12] 刘立春. 昆虫趋光行为的初步观察[J]. 南京农业大学学报, 1982, 7(2): 52-59.  
Liu Lichun. A preliminary study of insect's response to light source[J]. *Journal of Nanjing Agricultural University*, 1982, 7(2): 52-59. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [13] 顾国华, 葛红, 陈小波, 等. 几种夜出性昆虫夜间扑灯节律研究及应用[J]. 湖北农学院学报, 2004, 24(3): 174-177.  
Gu Guohua, Ge Hong, Chen Xiaobo, et al. Study on and application of the rhythm of several night-active insects to light trap in the night[J]. *Journal of Hubei Agricultural College*, 2004, 24(3): 174-177. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [14] 靖湘峰, 雷朝亮. 昆虫趋光性及其机理的研究进展[J]. 昆虫知识, 2004, 41(3): 198-203.  
Jing XiangFeng, Lei Chaoliang. Advances in research on phototaxis of insects and the mechanism[J]. *Entomological Knowledge*, 2004, 41(3): 198-203. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [15] 董端, 王静, 翟玉柱. 昆虫趋光性规律研究[J]. 安徽农业科学, 2010, 38(25): 13563-13564.  
Dong Rui, Wang Jing, Zhai Yuzhu, et al. Study on phototropic law of insects[J]. *Journal of Anhui Agricultural Science*, 2010, 38(25): 13563-13564. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [16] 徐练, 文礼章. 影响杀虫灯诱虫效果的因素及其发展方向[J]. 中国植保导刊, 2015, 35(5): 19-22.  
Xu Lian, Wen Lizhang. Review on impact factors on insecticidal efficiency trap lamp and its development[J]. *China Plant Protection*, 2015, 35(5): 19-22. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [17] 刘银春, 何志敏, 阮凯斌, 等. 太阳能 LED 特征光谱害虫诱杀器[J]. 福建农林大学学报: 自然科学版, 2012, 41(9): 553-556.  
Liu Yinchun, He Zhimin, Ruan Kaibin, et al. The solar LED characteristic spectrum insect trapping device[J]. *Journal of Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University: Natural Science Edition*, 2012, 41(9): 553-556. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [18] 魏国树, 张青文, 周明, 等. 不同光波及光强度下棉铃虫 (*Helicoverpa armigera*) 成虫的行为反应[J]. 生物物理学报, 2000, 16(1): 89-95.  
Wei Guoshu, Zhang Qingwen, Zhou Ming et al. Studies on the phototaxis of *helicoverpa armigera* (Hubner)[J]. *Acta Biophysica Sinica*, 2000, 16(1): 89-95. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [19] 鞠倩, 曲明静, 陈金凤, 等. 光谱和性别对几种金龟子趋光行为的影响[J]. 昆虫知识, 2010, 47(3): 512-516.  
Ju Qian, Qu Mingjing, Chen JinFeng, et al.. The influence of spectral and sexual differences on phototaxis action of several kinds of beetles[J]. *Entomological Knowledge*, 2010, 47(3): 512-516. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [20] 陈晓霞, 闫海燕, 魏玮, 等. 光谱和光强度对龟纹瓢虫成虫趋光行为的影响[J]. 生态学报, 2009, 29(5): 2349-2355.  
Chen XiaoXia, Yan HaiYan, Wei Wei et al. Effect of spectral sensitivity and intensity response on the phototaxis of *Propyleajaponica*(Thunberg)[J]. *Actaecologica Sinica*, 2009, 29(5): 2349-2355. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [21] Peitsch D, Fietz A, Hertel H, et al. The spectral input systems of hymenopteran insects and their receptor-based colour vision[J]. *Journal of Comparative Physiology A*. 1992, 170(1): 23-40.
- [22] 许浩. 烟田太阳能诱虫灯下昆虫鉴定及若干因素对其诱虫效果的影响研究[D]. 长沙: 湖南农业大学, 2012.  
Xiu Hao. Insect Identification and Effect of Some Factors to Attracting Insects on So-lar Light Trap in Tobacco Filed[D].

- Changsha: Agricultural University of Hunan, 2012. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [23] 江幸福, 张总泽, 罗礼智. 草地螟成虫对不同光波和光强的趋光性[J]. 植物保护, 2010, 36(6): 69-73.  
Jiang Xingfu, Zhang Zongze, Luo Lizhi. Phototaxis of the beet webworm *Loxostege sticticalis* to different wavelengths and light intensity[J]. Plant Protection. 2010, 36(6): 69-73. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [24] 刘祥贵, 田径, 蔡长亚, 等. 佳多频振式杀虫灯对水稻害虫的控制作用研究[J]. 西南农业大学学报: 自然科学版, 2004, 26(2): 173-176.  
Liu Xianggui, Tian Jing, Cai Changya, et al. Control of rice insect pests with jiaduo trapping Lamp[J]. Journal of Southwest Agricultural University: Natural Science, 2004, 26(2): 173-176. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [25] Longcore T, Rich C. Ecological light pollution[J]. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2004, 2(4): 191-198.
- [26] 周鑫发, 林期远, 陈梦啸. 太阳能光诱灭虫系统的研究[J]. 阳光能源, 2003(2): 14-15.
- [27] Nanlihi H, Bailey W C, Necibi S. Beneficial insect attraction to light traps with different wavelengths[J]. Biological Control. 1999, 16(2): 185-188.
- [28] 靖湘峰, 罗峰, 朱芬, 等. 不同光源和暗适应时间对棉铃虫趋光行为的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2005, 16(3): 586-588.  
Jing Xiangfeng, Luo Feng, Zhu Fen, et al. Effects of different light source and dark-adapted time on phototactic behavior of cotton bollworms (*Helicoverpa armigera*) [J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2005, 16(3): 586-588. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- [29] 林闽, 姚白云, 张艳红, 等. 太阳能 LED 杀虫灯的研究[J]. 可再生能源, 2007, 25(3): 79-80.  
Lin Min, Yao Baiyun, Zhang Yanhong. The studies of solar LED lights for killing worms [J]. Renewable Energy Resources, 2007, 25(3): 79-80. (in Chinese with English abstract)

## LED multispectral circulation solar insecticidal lamp application in rice field

Tu Haihua<sup>1</sup>, Tang Naixiong<sup>1</sup>, Hu Xiuxia<sup>1</sup>, Yao Zhiwen<sup>2</sup>, Wang Guangli<sup>2</sup>, Wei Hongyi<sup>2</sup>

(1. College of Science, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330045, China;

2. College of Agriculture, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330045, China)

**Abstract:** Double cropping rice in southern China is planted starting from May to the end of October. The pests occur in turn during this period, and the rice planthopper, *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*, rice stem borer, and *Tryporyza incertulas* are the most harmful. In order to obtain high yields, farmers must uninterruptedly use various types of agrochemicals for the prevention and control on the outbreak of pests. In recent years, researchers have studied the phototaxis behaviors of rice pests at night. For example, rice leaf folder, *Scirpophaga incertulas*, *Chilo suppressalis*, *Sesamia inferens*, and *Oxya chinensis* are more sensitive in the violet light (350-400 nm), and rice gall midge, brown planthopper, and white-backed planthopper are more sensitive in the blue light (470 nm) and green (515-550 nm), while aphids (green), thrips, and tabaci are more sensitive in the yellow light (550-590 nm). The use of black light lamp, double-wave lamp, vibration frequency spectrum lamp, light emitting diode (LED) lamp, and so on can prevent and control rice pest, which have achieved good results. Lighting prevention does not produced any pesticide pollution, pest resistance and high cost compared with the chemical prevention. In this paper, we studied the night life regularity of insects and the rhythm of insects to the searchlight trap. For instance, the activity time of rice planthopper, *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* and rice stem borer is from 7:00 in evening to 1:00 in the next morning, rice gall midge, brown planthopper, and white-backed planthopper mainly appear in 8:30-10:30 in evening, and *Sesamia inferens* usually acts from 10:30 in evening to 1:30 in the next morning. In order to overcome the drawbacks that lights were on all night and beneficial insects were captured by the light, we developed the LED multispectral circulating solar insecticidal lamp that can control time cycle and open different spectral peak lamp to kill the corresponding insect at night, which realized the maximization of luring pests and avoided the trapping of beneficial insects to the greatest extent. All experiments started in May and finished in September, 2015, which were carried out in an experimental field in Jiangxi Agricultural University, Shanggao County, Jiangxi Province (longitude of 115°10' and latitude of 28°25'). We investigated the quantity damage and rate of rice planthopper, *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*, rice stem borer, and *Tryporyza incertulas* in test and control area. Results indicated that the developed lamp had larger trapping force towards rice pests, and trapped a total of 5 orders, 10 families and 19 species, mainly including Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*, stem borer, *Tryporyza incertulas*, and Plecoptera Delphacidae *Laodelphax striatellus*, brown planthopper, *Sogatella furcifera*, Diptera, Culicidae giant mosquitoes and rice gall midge. In addition, there were also a few pests of Coleoptera and straight wing. The percentages of the trapped pest were 32.5% for rice leaf folder, 25.6% for *Chilo suppressalis*, 25.15% for *Tryporyza incertulas*, 9.35% for rice planthopper, and 6.90% for other pests. The number of moths and eggs of rice leaf folder and rice planthopper per 667 m<sup>2</sup> in rice fields of the light area was 62.5% of that in the control area. The amount of eggs in the light area significantly reduced, and it was not necessary to use agrochemicals for the prevention. The use of agrochemicals reduced by 2 times in the light area compared with the control area in July. This light also killed beneficial insects such as ladybird, ground beetle and grass ridge worm, but the ratio of pest to beneficial insects was 1:0.0089, which had less effect on beneficial insects. Therefore, it is very beneficial to the ecological balance. From the viewpoint of economic efficiency, the costs of agrochemicals and labor decrease significantly. Although the cost of the installation and maintenance is increased, the total cost is decreased. The lamp can effectively kill the rice pests, reduce the amount of pesticides used in the rice growing process and improve the economic efficiency.

**Keywords:** light emitting diodes; pest control; crops; LED multispectral light; solar insecticidal lamp; phototaxis; rhythm to the lights; rice pests