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# 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂的制备及其对褐飞虱的防控效果

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**摘要:** 为研究防控水稻褐飞虱的新型材料, 以海藻酸钠和蛋白胨为水相, 通过添加由菜油和松香组成的油相, 优化油相和水相的比例, 制备了松香·海藻酸钠膜剂, 并测定了其 pH 值、黏度、固含量、成膜时间和耐雨水冲刷等理化性质及性能指标; 采用稻秆喷雾法测定了松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对褐飞虱的室内阻吸活性和田间防控效果。结果表明: 当海藻酸钠、蛋白胨、松香和菜油的质量分数分别为 3%、8%、12.5% 和 10% 时, 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂的拉丝度、黏度和延展性达到较优值, pH 值在 6.34~6.91 之间, 黏度值为 108~114 Pa·s, 固含量为 38.62%, 具有较好的成膜性。室内阻吸活性研究发现: 用稀释 50 倍的膜剂处理后 3 d, 褐飞虱体重显著降低, 减重率高达 92.78%, 而校正死亡率仅为 20%; 用稀释 100 倍的膜剂处理后 7 d, 褐飞虱的校正死亡率为 59.26%。田间防效试验结果表明, 膜剂稀释 50 倍处理对褐飞虱的防控效果与 20% 异丙威乳油稀释 1 500 倍处理相当, 喷施 7 d 后防控效果分别为 64.21% 和 64.04%。本研究结果表明, 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对水稻褐飞虱具有较好的防控效果, 具有潜在应用价值, 为田间病虫害的防治提供了新思路。

**关键词:** 松香; 海藻酸钠; 膜剂; 褐飞虱; 阻吸活性; 田间防效

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## Preparation of rosin + sodium alginate film and its control efficacy on *Nilaparvata lugens*

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**Abstract:** To study the new materials for the control of *Nilaparvata lugens*, sodium alginate and peptone were used as water phase, rosin + sodium alginate film was prepared by adding oil phase composed of rape oil and rosin, and optimizing the ratio of oil phase to water phase. The physicochemical properties and performance indexes such as pH value, viscosity, solid content, film

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formation time and resistance to rain water erosion were determined, and the indoor inhibition activity and field control efficacy of rosin + sodium alginate film on *Nilaparvata lugens* were determined by rice straw spray method. The results showed that when the mass fraction of sodium alginate, peptone, rosin and rapeseed oil was 3%, 8%, 12.5% and 10%, respectively, the drawing degree, viscosity and ductility of rosin + sodium alginate film reached the optimal value, showing weak acidity, the pH value was between 6.34 and 6.91, the viscosity was 108 -114 Pa·s, and the solid content was 38.62%. Indoor inhibition activity showed that after being treated with 50 times diluted film for 3 days, the body weight of *Nilaparvata lugens* decreased significantly, the weight loss rate was as high as 92.78%, and the corrected mortality rate was only 20%. After being treated with 100 times diluted film for 7 d, the corrected mortality of *Nilaparvata lugens* was 59.26%. The results of field control experiment showed that the control efficacy of 50 times diluted film on *Nilaparvata lugens* was similar to that of 20% isoprocarb EC diluted 1 500 times, and the control efficacy on *Nilaparvata lugens* after 7 days were 64.21% and 64.04%, respectively. This study shows that rosin + sodium alginate film has a good control efficacy on *Nilaparvata lugens* and has potential application value, which provides a new idea for the control of diseases and insect pests in the field.

**Keywords:** rosin; sodium alginate; film; *Nilaparvata lugens*; inhibition activity; field control efficacy

褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* (Stål) 是水稻上危害严重的迁飞性害虫之一<sup>[1]</sup>, 极易暴发成灾, 已危害中国 23%~30% 水稻种植区, 造成严重的经济和产量损失<sup>[2]</sup>。此外, 其还可通过刺吸式口器进行病毒传染, 造成其他危害<sup>[3-5]</sup>。

目前, 中国对于水稻褐飞虱主要采用化学防治<sup>[6]</sup>, 但随着化学杀虫剂的大量使用, 水稻褐飞虱已对多种杀虫剂产生不同程度的抗性, 导致防治难度增加<sup>[7-12]</sup>。凌炎等<sup>[13]</sup>研究表明, 中国和越南共 14 个褐飞虱田间种群已对吡虫啉、噻嗪酮、氟虫腈等产生抗性。据节肢动物抗性倍数数据库 (APRD) 最新发布, 褐飞虱在节肢动物抗性倍数中排名第十, 表明其抗药性问题日益严重<sup>[14]</sup>。鉴于此, 寻求水稻褐飞虱的新型绿色防控技术迫在眉睫。

基于植物保护防御角度而制备的膜剂是一种新型防控水稻褐飞虱的绿色防治技术<sup>[15]</sup>。该技术对环境、寄主植物、天敌生物等安全, 且可有效控制病虫害的发生与蔓延<sup>[16]</sup>。Peng 等研究表明, 高岭土颗粒膜剂可有效防治马铃薯木虱<sup>[17]</sup>; Sahraee 等研制出了一种明胶基纳米复合膜, 具有抗真菌性能<sup>[18]</sup>。基于此, 本研究根据褐飞虱危害特点, 以松香、海藻酸钠等天然产物为主要成分, 添加一定的乳化剂和防腐剂, 通过混合、加热、成膜等工艺制备成了一种可稳定存在于水稻表面的薄

膜——松香·海藻酸钠膜剂, 旨在为水稻褐飞虱的防治提供一种新思路。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料与试剂

1.1.1 虫源 供试褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* (Stål) 采集于贵州省黄平县试验基地, 饲养于贵州大学农安研究室。饲养条件: 温度为 28℃ ± 1℃, 相对湿度为 70%~80%, 光照周期为 16 h (L) : 8 h (D)。

1.1.2 试剂及药剂 海藻酸钠 (化学纯, 天津市光复精细化工研究所); 蛋白胨 (北京奥博星生物技术有限责任公司); 特级松香 (深圳市吉田化工有限公司); 菜油 (贵州长城油脂化工有限公司); 苯甲酸钠 (分析纯, 天津市科密欧化学试剂有限公司)。20% 异丙威乳油 (isoprocarb EC, 田间推荐剂量: 150~200 mL/667 m<sup>2</sup>, 江西易顺作物科学有限公司); 98% 乳化剂 LAE-4 (南通宇源新材料科技有限公司); 99% 乳化剂 OP-15 (海安县国力化工有限公司)。

1.1.3 仪器 PHS-3C 精密 pH 计 (上海仪电科学仪器股份有限公司); NDJ-8S 数字粘度计 (上海佑科仪器仪表有限公司); AL104 分析天平 (梅特勒-托利多仪器有限公司, 量程为 110 g, 精度为: 0.1 mg); DM500 显微镜 (徕卡显微系统 (上海) 有

限公司); NSZ818 体视镜 (宁波永新光学股份有限公司); SX-CS8A 型农用手动气压喷雾器 (浙江黄岩市下喷雾器化工有限公司)。

## 1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂的制备及其优化 采用 Cheng<sup>[19]</sup> 等方法并稍作修改。将成膜物质海藻酸钠与蛋白脲按质量分数分别为 2% 和 10% 混合, 加入 100 mL 去离子水, 作为水相; 磁力搅拌下, 添加由菜油和松香 (体积比 1:1, 质量分数为 12.5%) 组成的油相, 继续搅拌至溶液为胶体状态, 静置至表面气泡消失, 得到膜剂初步配方。分别对海藻酸钠和蛋白脲的含量以及水相与油相的体积比进行优化, 以成膜物质的延展性、黏度、拉丝度作为评定指标, 确定膜剂的最终配方。

1.2.2 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂理化性质的测定

1.2.2.1 pH 值测定 采用 pH 计测定松香·海藻酸钠膜剂的 pH 值。

1.2.2.2 黏度测定 采用 NDJ-8S 数字粘度计测定。将膜剂倒入直径不小于 60 mm 的圆形平底容器中, 旋转升降块将转子缓慢浸入膜剂中, 使转子液面标志与膜剂成一平面 (环境温度  $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 相对湿度  $\leq 80\%$ ), 记录数据。

1.2.2.3 固含量测定 准确称量玻片质量, 记为  $m_a$ , g; 将松香·海藻酸钠膜剂涂抹于玻片上, 称其质量, 记为  $m_1$ , g; 在电热恒温鼓风干燥箱中烘至恒重, 称其质量, 记为  $m_2$ , g, 用公式 (1) 计算膜剂的固含量  $m$ 。

$$m/\% = \frac{m_2 - m_a}{m_1 - m_a} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

1.2.2.4 成膜时间测定 将优化后的松香·海藻酸钠膜剂用清水分别稀释成 25、50、100、200 和 400 倍的成膜溶液, 取 1 mL 喷于玻板上, 垂直静置, 记录成膜时间。

1.2.2.5 耐雨水冲刷测试 准确称量玻片质量, 记为  $m_b$ , g; 将采用优化配方制备的松香·海藻酸钠膜剂用清水分别稀释成 25、50 和 100 倍, 取 0.5 mL 涂于玻片上。晾干后烘干至恒重, 其质量记为  $m_3$ , g; 用喷壶喷水模拟降雨 (环境温度  $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 相对湿度  $\leq 80\%$ ), 再烘干至恒重, 其质量记为  $m_4$ , g。用固含量的流失率  $m'$  来反映松香·海藻酸钠膜剂的耐雨水冲刷能力, 计算公式见公式 (2)。

$$m'/\% = \frac{m_3 - m_4}{m_3 - m_b} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

1.2.2.6 外观结构 将制备好的松香·海藻酸钠膜剂置于载玻片上, 用显微镜观察; 同时将其喷洒在水稻茎秆上, 用刀片进行横切、纵切后, 用体视镜观察, 记录膜剂外观。

1.2.3 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对水稻褐飞虱的室内阻吸活性测定 参考稻秆浸渍法<sup>[20]</sup> 并略作修改。选取长势一致、高约 20 cm 的水稻苗, 用清水洗净, 静置晾干至茎秆无水珠滴落。每 15 株为 1 组。用清水将优化后的松香·海藻酸钠膜剂分别稀释成 25、50、100、200 和 400 倍, 并以清水为空白对照, 共 6 个处理。每处理取 5 mL 喷施于已晾干的水稻茎秆上, 晾干备用。将水稻根部用医用脱脂棉包裹, 放入玻璃管中, 使水稻保持直立, 加入少量营养液。用吸虫器吸取生长状况一致的褐飞虱 3 龄若虫, 接入上述玻璃管中, 每管 10 头, 每处理 3 个重复, 共 30 头。用保鲜膜将玻璃管封口 (保鲜膜上打孔), 观察褐飞虱若虫生理活动是否正常。将玻璃管至于温度为  $28^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、光照周期为 16 h(L): 8 h(D) 的培养箱中培养, 分别记录处理 3、5 和 7 d 后的死亡虫数和活虫质量, 用 0 号毛笔尖轻触试虫, 试虫无任何反应视为死亡。将试虫用乙醚麻醉 (5~10 s), 称量其活虫体重 (对照活虫增重  $W_1$ 、处理活虫增重  $W_2$ ), 用公式 (3) 计算活虫体重减少百分率  $R_w$ 。

$$R_w/\% = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100 \quad (3)$$

1.2.4 田间试验 田间试验在贵州省黄平县旧州镇开展。供试水稻品种为内香 8518, 基地土壤肥力中等, 地势平坦, 灌溉条件良好, 栽培条件一致。设置各处理如下: A. 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂 1.2 kg/667 m<sup>2</sup> (稀释 50 倍); B. 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂 0.6 kg/667 m<sup>2</sup> (稀释 100 倍); C. 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂 0.3 kg/667 m<sup>2</sup> (稀释 200 倍); G. 20% 异丙威乳油 200 mL/667 m<sup>2</sup> (稀释 1 500 倍); CK. 清水 60 kg/667 m<sup>2</sup>。每处理 3 次重复, 共 15 个小区, 每小区面积 30 m<sup>2</sup>, 随机区组排列, 整个试验区设立宽为 1 m 的保护带。使用 SX-CS8A 型农用手动气压喷雾器对准水稻各部位喷施膜剂和对照药剂, 保证其均匀分布在水稻各部位。根据《农药田间药效试验准则》<sup>[21]</sup> 进行药效调查, 喷膜前调查褐飞虱虫口基数, 于喷膜后 1、3、5 和 7 d 采用盆拍法调查记录各小区处理稻田褐飞虱的虫口密度。每小

区调查 10 点, 每点 1 丛, 分别按照公式 (4) 和 (5) 计算虫口减退率和防治效果。试验期间观察松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对作物生长是否产生影响。

$$R/\% = \frac{N_0 - N_1}{N_0} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

$$E/\% = \frac{R_1 - R_0}{R_0} \times 100 \quad (5)$$

其中:  $R$  为虫口减退率, %;  $N_0$  为施药前虫口数;  $N_1$  为施药后虫口数。  $E$  为防控效果, %;  $R_1$  为处理区虫口减退率, %;  $R_0$  为对照区虫口减退率, %。

1.2.5 统计方法 采用 DPS 分析软件, 利用新复极差法对调查结果进行统计分析, 比较 5% 和 1% 水平差异性。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同配方组成对松香·海藻酸钠膜剂成膜效果的影响

当海藻酸钠与蛋白胨的质量比例以及油相含量一定时, 研究了水相和油相的不同体积比对膜剂成膜效果的影响。结果如表 1 所示: 当水相与油相体积比为 3 : 1 时, 膜剂具有较好的拉丝度、黏度和延展性。通过对海藻酸钠和蛋白胨的质量分数进行探究 (表 2), 发现当海藻酸钠质量分数增加时, 膜剂的延展性有所降低, 而当蛋白胨质量分数增加时, 膜剂黏度降低。当海藻酸钠和蛋白胨的质量分数分别为 3% 和 8% 时, 膜剂的拉丝度、延展性和黏度等均较好。此外, 本研究还发现,

表 1 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂的成膜效果

Table 1 Film-forming effect of rosin + sodium alginate film

水相 (质量分数) Aqueous phase (mass fraction)/%	油相 (体积比) Oil phase	$V(\text{水相}) : V(\text{油相})$ $V(\text{aqueous phase}) : V(\text{oil phase})$	延展性 Ductility	黏度 Viscosity	拉丝度 Drawing degree	静置后状态 Post-rest state
2% 海藻酸钠, 10% 蛋白胨 2% sodium alginate, 10% peptone	$V(\text{菜油}) : V(\text{松香}) = 1 : 1$ $V(\text{rape oil}) : V(\text{rosin}) = 1 : 1$	1:1	+++	+++	+	油相大量析出 Large amount of oil phase precipitation
		2:1	+++	+++	+	油相少量析出 A small amount of oil phase precipitation
		3:1	+++	+++	++	均一 Homogenization
		4:1	++	+++	++	均一 Homogenization
		5:1	++	+++	+	均一 Homogenization

注: 延展性—与加入品红染色的清水作对照, 当膜剂延展面积为清水面积的 1.5、2.0 和 2.5 倍时分别记作“+”、“++”和“+++”; 黏度—以清水作对照, 根据磁力搅拌器的转子在膜剂和对照中的转速分别标注“+”、“++”、“+++”和“++++”, 加号越多表示转子转速越慢, “++++”表明转子未转动; 拉丝度—将膜剂垂直拉起观察长度, 0~1 cm 记做“0”, 1~2 cm 记做“+”, 2~4 cm 记做“++”, 4 cm 及以上记做“+++”。

Note: Extensibility—Compared with the clear water dyed with magenta, when the extension area of the film is 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 times the area of the clear water, it is recorded as "+", "++" and "+++", respectively. Viscosity—Take clear water as a control: mark "+", "++", "+++" and "++++" according to the speed of the rotors of the magnetic stirrer in the film and the control. The more plus signs indicate the magnetic the slower the sub-rotation speed, "++++" indicates that the rotors are not rotating; Drawing degree—Pull the film vertically to observe the length, and 0-1cm is recorded as "0"; 1-2 cm is recorded as "+"; 2-4 cm is recorded as "++"; 4 cm and above are recorded as "+++".

表 2 优化后松香·海藻酸钠膜剂的成膜效果

Table 2 Film forming effect after optimized rosin + sodium alginate film

海藻酸钠 (质量分数) Sodium alginate (mass fraction)/%	蛋白胨 (质量分数) Peptone (mass fraction)/%	延展性 Ductility	黏度 Viscosity	拉丝度 Drawing degree
2.25	7.5	+++	+++	++
2.5	7.5	++	+++	++
2.5	8.0	+++	++	++
2.5	8.5	+++	++	++
3.0	7.5	++	+++	+
3.0	8.0	+++	+++	+++
3.0	8.5	+++	++	++

注: 延展性—与加入品红染色的清水作对照, 当膜剂延展面积为清水面积的 1.5、2.0 和 2.5 倍时分别记作“+”、“++”和“+++”; 黏度—以清水作对照, 根据磁力搅拌器的转子在膜剂和对照中的转速分别标注“+”、“++”、“+++”和“++++”, 加号越多表示转子转速越慢, “++++”表明转子未转动; 拉丝度—将膜剂垂直拉起观察长度, 0~1 cm 记做“0”; 1~2 cm 记做“+”; 2~4 cm 记做“++”; 4 cm 及以上记做“+++”。

Note: Extensibility—Compared with the clear water dyed with magenta when the extension area of the film is 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 times the area of the clear water, it is recorded as "+", "++" and "+++", respectively; Viscosity—Take clear water as a control: mark "+", "++", "+++" and "++++" according to the speed of the rotors of the magnetic stirrer in the film and the control. The more plus signs indicate the magnetic the slower the sub-rotation speed, "++++" indicates that the rotors are not rotating; Drawing degree—Pull the film vertically to observe the length, and 0-1 cm is recorded as "0"; 1-2 cm is recorded as "+"; 2-4 cm is recorded as "++"; 4 cm and above are recorded as "+++".

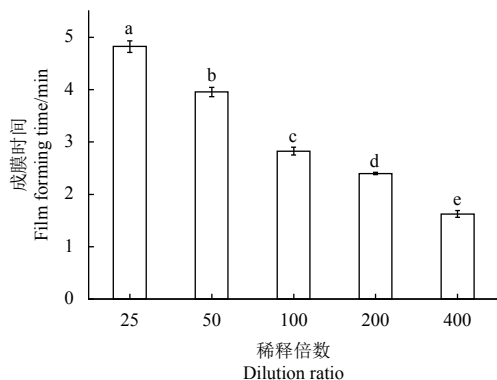
当在膜剂中添加苯甲酸钠和乳化剂 [ $V(\text{LAE-4}) : V(\text{OP-15}) = 1 : 3$ ] 时, 不仅可延长膜剂的自然保存时间, 还可增强膜剂油相的分散程度。综上所述, 在海藻酸钠、蛋白胨以及油/水相比比例明确后, 对其余物质的添加量进行了调整, 最终得出膜剂的最优配方 (质量分数) 为: 松香 (12.5%)、菜油 (10%)、海藻酸钠 (3%)、蛋白胨 (8%)、乳化剂  $V(\text{LAE-4}) : V(\text{OP-15}) = 1 : 3$  (2.5%)、苯甲酸钠 (1%) 和水 (63%)。

表 3 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂模拟降雨后固含量流失率

Table 3 The rosin + sodium alginate film of *Nilaparvata lugens* solid content loss rate after simulated rainfall

稀释倍数 Dilution ratio	玻片质量 Slide mass/g	涂膜质量 Coating film mass/g	模拟降雨后质量 Mass after simulated rainfall/g	固含量流失率 Solid content loss rate/%
25 ×	5.3760 ± 0.5547	5.3823 ± 0.5544	5.3794 ± 0.5546	50.1133 ± 2.6606
50 ×	5.0767 ± 0.1318	5.0803 ± 0.1316	5.0785 ± 0.1317	50.0467 ± 1.5648
100 ×	5.9231 ± 0.5922	5.9242 ± 0.5922	5.9237 ± 0.5922	45.1500 ± 2.8906

2.2.1 不同稀释倍数的膜剂成膜时间 如图 1 所示, 随着稀释倍数的增大, 膜剂固含量随之降低, 成膜时间缩短。当稀释 25 倍时, 其成膜时间为 4.82 min; 而稀释 400 倍时, 成膜时间缩短至 1.62 min。



注: 图中数据为平均值 ± 标准误差, 柱上不同字母表示经 Duncan 氏新复极差法检验差异显著 ( $P < 0.05$ )。

Note: Data in the figure were shown as mean ± SE. Different letters above bars indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level by Duncan's new multiple range method.

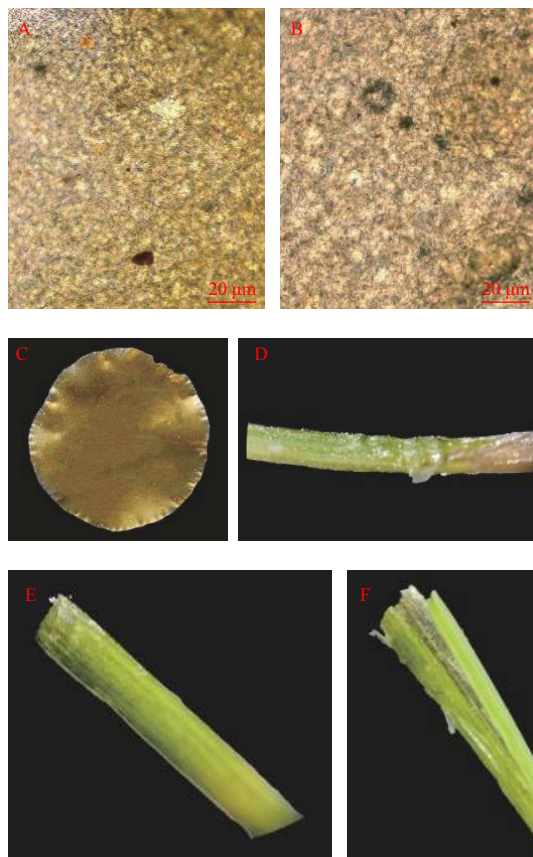
图 1 不同稀释倍数松香·海藻酸钠膜剂的成膜时间

Fig. 1 Film forming time of rosin+sodium alginate film with different dilution ratio

2.2.2 膜剂微观结构特征 分别采用显微镜和体视镜对松香·海藻酸钠膜剂进行微观结构特征观察。结果如图 2 所示, 膜剂在自然状态下是柔性的, 呈黄色, 膜表面有黏性, 边缘光滑且薄, 具有通透性; 将其喷洒至水稻茎秆后, 在体视镜下能看到水稻茎秆被一层薄膜所包裹。

## 2.2 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂的理化性质

测定结果 (表 3) 表明, 所制备的膜剂呈弱酸性, pH 范围为 6.34~6.91, 黏度值为 108~114 Pa·s, 固含量为 38.62%, 具有较好的成膜性。且通过模拟降水试验发现, 随着膜剂稀释倍数的提高, 其固含量流失率不断降低。当稀释 100 倍时, 其固含量流失率为 45.15%, 表明该膜剂具有一定的耐雨水冲刷的能力, 可稳定持续地附着在水稻上。



A、B. 显微镜观察的结构; C. 膜剂外观; D. 膜剂喷洒在水稻茎秆的形态; E. 膜剂喷洒在水稻茎秆后横切形态; F. 膜剂喷洒在水稻茎秆后纵切形态。

A& B. Structure observed under microscope; C. Appearance of film; D. The shape of the film sprayed on the rice stalk; E. Transverse shape after spraying the film on the rice stalk; F. Longitudinal cut shape after spraying the film on the rice stalk.

图 2 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂外观结构特征分析

Fig. 2 Rosin + sodium alginate film appearance structure characteristics analysis

## 2.3 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对褐飞虱的室内阻吸活性

2.3.1 膜剂对褐飞虱的阻吸作用 结果(表4)显示, 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对褐飞虱具有一定的阻吸作用, 且不同稀释倍数阻吸效果不同。其中, 处理后7 d, 稀释100倍的膜剂对褐飞虱的阻吸活性较高, 其校正死亡率为59.26%; 而稀释50和

200倍时, 对褐飞虱也具有较好的阻吸活性, 其校正死亡率分别为48.15%和55.56%; 但其余各处理3 d时对褐飞虱的校正死亡率最高仅为20%, 活性较差。

2.3.2 膜剂对褐飞虱体重的影响 结果(表5)表明: 所制备的松香·海藻酸钠膜剂能显著降低褐飞虱的体重, 且随着稀释倍数的增加, 显著作用

表4 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对褐飞虱的室内阻吸活性

Table 4 Piercing-sucking barrier activity results of the rosin + sodium alginate film to *Nilaparvata lugens*

处理后时间/d Time after treatment/d	稀释倍数 Dilution ratio	处理虫数 Number of treated worms	死亡虫数 Number of dead insects	死亡率 Mortality/%	校正死亡率 Corrected death rate /%
3	25 ×	30	3	10.00	10.00
	50 ×	30	6	20.00	20.00
	100 ×	30	6	20.00	20.00
	200 ×	30	5	17.00	17.00
	400 ×	30	4	13.00	13.00
	CK	30	0	0	—
5	25 ×	30	9	30.00	25.00
	50 ×	30	10	33.33	28.57
	100 ×	30	12	40.00	35.71
	200 ×	30	9	30.00	25.00
	400 ×	30	8	26.67	21.43
	CK	30	2	6.67	—
7	25 ×	30	14	46.67	40.74
	50 ×	30	16	53.33	48.15
	100 ×	30	19	63.33	59.26
	200 ×	30	18	30.00	55.56
	400 ×	30	12	40.00	33.33
	CK	30	3	10.00	—

注: 数据为平均值, 同列数据后标有不同字母表示经 Duncan's 检验后差异显著 ( $P < 0.05$ )。

Note: Data in the table were shown as mean, and followed by different letters within a column are significantly different by Duncan's test ( $P < 0.05$ ).

表5 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对褐飞虱活虫体重变化的影响

Table 5 The change of *Nilaparvata lugens* live insect weight after spraying the rosin + sodium alginate film

处理 (稀释 倍数) Treatment (dilution ratio)	处理后3 d 3 days after treatment				处理后5 d 5 days after treatment				处理后7 d 7 days after treatment			
	初始虫重/ (mg/头) Initial worm mass/ (mg/individual)	活虫体重/ (mg/头) Live worm mass/ (mg/individual)	活虫增重/ (mg/头) Live worm mass gain/ (mg/individual)	减重率 Mass loss rate/ %	初始虫重/ (mg/头) Initial worm mass/ (mg/individual)	活虫体重/ (mg/头) Live worm mass/ (mg/individual)	活虫增重/ (mg/头) Live worm mass gain/ (mg/individual)	减重率 Mass loss rate/ %	初始虫重/ (mg/头) Initial worm mass/ (mg/individual)	活虫体重/ (mg/头) Live worm mass/ (mg/individual)	活虫增重/ (mg/头) Live worm mass gain/ (mg/individual)	减重率 Mass loss rate/ %
CK	1.58	2.55	0.97 a	0	1.68	2.33	0.65 a	0	1.60	2.47	0.87 a	0
25 ×	1.71	2.19	0.48 bc	50.52	1.87	2.21	0.34 b	47.69	1.79	2.40	0.61 b	29.89
50 ×	1.65	1.72	0.07 d	92.78	1.97	2.11	0.14 bc	78.46	1.93	2.15	0.22 c	74.71
100 ×	1.63	1.81	0.18 d	81.44	1.86	1.97	0.11 c	83.08	1.58	1.72	0.14 c	83.91
200 ×	1.82	2.10	0.28 cd	71.13	1.63	1.91	0.28 bc	56.92	1.90	2.09	0.19 c	78.16
400 ×	1.67	2.25	0.58 b	40.21	1.91	2.46	0.55 a	15.38	1.48	2.19	0.71 ab	18.39

注: 数据为平均值, 同列数据后标有不同字母表示经 Duncan's 检验后差异显著 ( $P < 0.05$ )。

Note: Data in the table were shown as mean, and followed by different letters within a column are significantly different by Duncan's test ( $P < 0.05$ ).

呈现出先上升再下降的趋势。处理后3 d, 稀释50 倍的膜剂显著降低了褐飞虱体重, 减重率高达92.78%; 处理后5 d 和7 d 时, 稀释100 倍的膜剂对褐飞虱的减重率分别为83.08% 和83.91%。表明膜剂可能阻碍了褐飞虱口器的刺入, 从而减少了营养摄取, 导致褐飞虱体重减轻。

2.3.3 田间防控效果 田间试验结果(表6)表明, 用清水稀释50、100 和200 倍的松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对田间褐飞虱均表现出良好的防控效

果。其中稀释50 倍的膜剂防效较好, 其处理后3、5 和7 d 的平均防效分别为52.06%、55.42% 和64.21%, 显著高于稀释100 倍和200 倍的防效。与20% 异丙威 EC 稀释1500 倍的处理相比, 稀释50 倍的松香·海藻酸钠膜剂处理后1、3 和5 d 的防治效果显著降低, 但处理后7 d 的防控效果与异丙威的防效相当。表明松香·海藻酸钠膜剂可能阻止了褐飞虱的刺吸取食, 从而达到防治褐飞虱的目的。

表6 松香·海藻酸钠膜剂对褐飞虱的防控效果

Table 6 The control efficacy of the rosin + sodium alginate film to *Nilaparvata lugens*

处理 Treatment	初始虫量 Initial number of worms	平均防效 Average control efficacy			
		处理后1 d 1 day after treatment	处理后3 d 3 days after treatment	处理后5 d 5 days after treatment	处理后7 d 7 days after treatment
膜剂稀释50 倍 The film is diluted 50 times	138	25.07 ± 1.40 b	52.06 ± 1.81 b	55.42 ± 1.62 b	64.21 ± 0.22 a
膜剂稀释100 倍 The film is diluted 100 times	150	24.42 ± 2.21 bc	48.21 ± 1.29 c	52.23 ± 1.47 c	61.69 ± 1.22 b
膜剂稀释200 倍 The film is diluted 200 times	129	22.02 ± 0.85 c	45.56 ± 1.32 d	50.15 ± 1.34 c	58.67 ± 0.52 c
20%异丙威EC稀释1500 倍 Isoprocarb 200 g/kg EC is diluted 1500 times	178	51.42 ± 1.09 a	59.67 ± 0.94 a	59.25 ± 0.66 a	64.04 ± 0.86 a

注: 数据为平均值 ± 标准误差, 同列数据后标有不同字母表示经 Duncan's 检验后差异显著 ( $P < 0.05$ )。

Note: Data in the table are mean ± SE, and followed by different letters within a column are significantly different by Duncan's test ( $P < 0.05$ ).

### 3 结论与讨论

近年来, 褐飞虱对水稻产量造成严重危害<sup>[21-25]</sup>, 基于植物防御理论建立的植物保护膜是通过在植物表面形成一层保护膜, 阻挡刺吸式口器害虫危害植物, 从而达到保护植物正常生长发育的目的<sup>[16]</sup>。植物保护膜通常基于天然成膜材料进行制备, 如多糖、植物蛋白和高分子聚合物等<sup>[26-29]</sup>。海藻酸钠具有良好的成膜、阻湿、抗拉等特性<sup>[30]</sup>, 并且具有一定的增稠作用<sup>[31]</sup>。有研究表明, 海藻酸钠与百里香酚、可食性马铃薯淀粉、壳聚糖等天然产物可形成复合膜<sup>[32-33]</sup>。

耐雨水冲刷、黏度和延展性等成膜物理化学性能是评价成膜剂的重要指标<sup>[34]</sup>。本研究利用海藻酸钠良好的成膜性, 通过添加松香、蛋白胨、菜油等物质制备了松香·海藻酸钠膜剂。该膜剂外观呈淡黄色乳油状, 能够稳定附着于水稻表面。该膜剂稀释100 倍处理后7 d 对褐飞虱的校正死亡率可达59.26%, 与空白对照(CK) 相比较, 其体重减轻83.91%, 与喷施20% 异丙威 EC (稀释1500 倍) 单剂防效相当。这与马长亮等<sup>[35]</sup> 研

制的以黄腐酸、米糠蜡及混合脂肪酸等天然原料制成的植物保护膜剂效果类似; Puterka 等<sup>[36]</sup> 研制的疏水性颗粒涂抹剂可对宿主视觉或触觉造成干扰, 使其无法识别寄主植物, 从而减少病虫害对植物的危害。

本研究制备的松香·海藻酸钠膜剂为一种可以稳定存在于水稻表面并对褐飞虱具有一定防控效果的膜剂, 对水稻褐飞虱的防治提供了一种新思路, 但其对褐飞虱体重的影响是通过阻止其口器的刺入还是依靠松香对其对寄主识别的干扰尚不清楚, 有待进一步研究。

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