利用白殭菌防治甘藷蟻象

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摘 要

甘藷蟻象(sweet potato weevil, *Cylas formicarius*)是甘藷最重要害蟲。白殭菌(*Beauveria bassiana*)接種在PDA培養基上,放置在5°、10°、15°、20°、25°及30℃之恆溫箱內,培養至菌絲出現,所需時間分別為696、264、120、82、58及58小時。在20℃~30℃條件下,白殭菌濃度在1.06×10′spores/ml,蟻象死亡率為85%,而1.59×10′spores/ml以上則達100%之死亡率。甘藷於種植作畦時撒施含白殭菌之大豆(300g/20㎡)可有效地防治甘藷蟻象。白殭菌可感染蟻象成蟲之肌肉、脂肪體,氣管被膜及消化管細胞。白殭菌接種96~120小時後,蟻象體腔則充滿菌絲,終至蟲體覆蓋著白色的菌絲而成木乃伊。

前言

甘藷蟻象(Sweet potato weevil, Cylas formicarius)是甘藷最重要害蟲。受甘藷蟻象為害之甘藷,即失去經濟價值。台灣目前農民完全依賴化學殺蟲劑防治此一害蟲,若使用時機不當,則會造成殘毒問題及有汚染環境之虞。

白殭菌(Beaureria bassiana)屬於真菌類,寄主範圍甚廣,如鞘翅目昆蟲(Beratiief, 1979; Delattre & Jeanbart, 1978; Fargues et al., 1980; Gottwald & Tedders, 1982; Sheman & Tanashiro, 1954; Wulf, 1982; Yule and Poprawaki, 1983); 鱗翅目昆蟲(Al-Hassan et al., 1980; Grehan, 1982; Ignoffo et al., 1982; Khawaja et al., 1982; Riba, 1984)及其他蟲類均有被感染之記錄。白殭菌感染甘藷蟻象已有報告(Castineiras et al., 1984; Su et al., 1988)。白殭菌不但可以用天然物培養,亦可用一般培養基培養(Kimitowa, 1980; Sanzhimitupova & Hal'vish, 1980; Smith & Grula, 1981),但其生長會受濕度高低的影響(Riba & Marcandier, 1984)。白殭菌藉機械及酵素作用之助,菌絲可直接穿入昆蟲表皮而感染(Vey & Fargus, 1977);有經呼吸系統而感染(Pekrul & Grula, 1979)。白殭菌穿入昆蟲體內,可感染脂肪體、腸道組織,馬氏管,絲腺,肌肉及氣管被膜(Pekrul & Grula, 1979),但因昆蟲種類不同,感染的組織而異。已有許多報告指出使用白殭菌來防治害蟲(Fargues et al., 1980; Riba, 1984),故微生物防治方法,值得研究及開發。

本文的目的在於白殭菌的培養溫度,白殭菌感染蟻象,白殭菌病組織變化,溫度及

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白殭菌濃度對蟻象死亡率之影響,及田間防治之篩選,做為防治之參考。

材料與方法

一、供試昆蟲:

甘藷蟻象由亞洲蔬菜研究發展中心提供,在實驗室飼育。將甘藷塊根分裝于二層的 尼龍紗網袋,然後釋放蟻象成蟲,使其產卵,孵化、化蛹、羽化,大約40~50天更換新 鮮甘藷塊根(25℃),繼代飼育,做為實驗時的材料。

二、供試菌種:

本實驗所用之白殭菌由甘藷蟻象的病蟲,純化培養而來,以做實驗的材料。

三、實驗方法

(一)甘藷受甘藷蟻象為害之被害率調查

在高屏、澎湖產甘藷地區,收穫時逢機調查100個藷塊,受蟻象為害與否?加以記錄。由各調查區各取回5公斤藷塊攜回實驗室、解剖、計算幼蟲、蛹及成蟲數,並加以記錄,以便瞭解蟻象為害情形,以為將來防治與否之參考。

(二) 溫度對白殭菌發育之影響

白殭菌接于 PDA 培養基上,放置於5°、10°、15°、20°、30°、35°及40℃之恆溫箱中。每一處理,五重複。每8小時觀察菌絲發育情形,記錄所需時間,以篩選出最適宜的條件,做為大量繁殖之參考。

三溫度及白殭菌濃度對蟻象致病率之影響

在20℃、25℃及30℃的條件下,將培養皿(3×9cm)內盛有1cm厚之土壤,各噴 1.59×10⁷、1.59×10⁵、0.32×10⁵、1.59×10⁴、1.06×10⁴ spores/ml及噴施無菌水為對照組等6種處理。每一處理,三重複。每一培養皿,放進20隻成蟲。每日觀察其存活情形,記錄感染致死蟲數。所得資料,以Duncan's multiple range test 分析其顯著差異性。

四田間試驗

1987—1988年在內門鄉進行試驗。每重複面積20㎡,分成三畦。每處理,四重複。試驗設計,採用完全逢機區集設計。處理分別為(1)種植作畦及塊根形成時,各噴施1.626×10°spores/ml—次;(2)種植作畦時,撒含白殭菌之大豆,300g/20㎡于畦底;(3)種植作畦時,撒80g/20㎡ 3%Furadan G 于畦底;(4)種植作畦時,撒 90g/20㎡ 2.5% Dursban G 于畦底;(5)對照區。在塊根形成時,釋放蟻象一袋(每重複)。收穫時,每處理每重複調查100個蓄塊,記錄蟻象為害蓄塊與否數量。每處理每重複,取回2kg蓄塊,解剖,計算蟻象數。用 Duncan's multiple range test分析其顯著差異性。

培養皿(9×10cm)內盛260g土壤,噴施1.59×10⁷ spores/ml,釋放蟻象成蟲。 取0、24、48、72、96、及120小時後之蟻象,放入Bouin's solution 中固定24小時。依 照一系列的酒精脫水及甲苯透明,浸蜡,包理。切成10 µ厚度,蘇木精及伊紅染色,以加拿大膠封片。俟涼乾後,鏡檢,照相及沖洗照片。

結 果

一、甘藷受甘藷蟻象為害之被害率調查

由表 1 得知九如受蟻象為害之被害率為56.7%(每公斤藷塊內幼蟲30.0隻,蛹21.2隻,成蟲11.4隻);溪埔為50.0%(每公斤論者塊內幼蟲28.0隻,蛹21.4隻,成蟲15.3隻);旗南為52.0%(幼蟲18.9隻,蛹10.7隻,成蟲9.9隻);新園為39%(幼蟲44.0隻,蛹85.5隻,成蟲61.2隻);內門為29.5為%(幼蟲45.6隻,蛹43.9隻,成蟲33.1隻);社皮為22.0%(幼蟲2.3隻,蛹0.0隻,成蟲3.1隻);澎湖為18.8%(幼蟲32.5隻,蛹14.6隻,成蟲12隻)及高郞為7.0%(幼蟲3.0,蛹0.0隻,成蟲0.0隻)。

二、溫度對白殭菌發育之影響

在35°~40℃下,白殭菌並未發育,而在5°、10°、及15℃下,白殭菌發育緩慢,產生菌絲體所需時間甚長,生產的菌落亦較稀疏;在20°、25°及30℃下,生長快,菌落密而緊,為培養白殭菌較適合之溫度(表 2)。

三、溫度及白殭菌濃度對蟻象致病率之影響

在30℃時,所有供試的胞子濃度,蟻象的致病率均達100%;在20℃及25℃時,除 1.06×10′spores/ml處理的致病率別為73.5%及85.0%外,其他處理濃度均為100%。 處理間均無顯著差異,但與對照均達顯著差異性(表3)。

四、田間試驗

四個處理區與對照區,呈顯著差異性。其中以撒300g/20㎡于畦底的含白殭菌之大豆最佳,其次為種植作畦及塊根形成時噴施1.626×10 spores/ml(表4)。

五、蟻象感染白殭菌之組織病理變化。

由圖1得知脂肪體、肌肉完整無缺。處理24小時後,脂肪體已明顯附著有菌絲存在(圖2)。處理96小時後,脂肪體完全破壞無存,而充滿菌絲(圖3)。處理72小時後,肌肉已成離崩現象,體表附著許多菌絲(圖4)。處理96小時後,肌肉幾乎離碎,充滿菌絲(圖5)。處理120小時後,體內充滿菌絲,體外亦附有菌絲(圖6)。

討 論

調查高屏及澎湖地區,得知八個地點的為害率差異甚大,如澎湖的為害率為18%, 而藷塊內存活的蟲數不少;新園的為害率為39.0%,藉塊內蟲數最多;高郞的為害率僅 7.0%每公斤藷塊內僅有3隻。可能由於種植甘藷品種,土壤種類、酸碱度或施葯種類及 方式不同,灌排水差異等因素所造成的。除高郞外,其他地區的為害率均高,防治甚為 重要,否則生產必受損失。

白殭菌在PDA上生長在一定的溫度範圍內,隨著溫度上升,生長的速率亦隨著加速。白殭菌可在許多培養物上生長效果甚佳(Kimitowa, 1980; Sanzhimitupova,

Hal'vish, 1980),則有待探討,故溫度實為影響白殭菌生長的重要因子之一。白殭菌若要大量生產,20℃~30℃為最有利的溫度條件。溫度高時,蟻象罹病致死的時間短,但致死必達一定限制劑量,否則昆蟲雖會感病,但仍有恢復之可能,所以白殭菌的濃度,亦為限制因子之一。白殭菌感染昆蟲範圍甚廣,但因昆蟲種類,表皮構造,蟲體大小,氣孔構造及開關情况,傷口有否,表皮所含化學物質,均會影響昆蟲致病率,故昆蟲的需求濃度就有所不同(Beratiief, 1979; Delatlre & Jean-Bart, 1978; Grehan, 1982, Ignoffo et al., 1982; Ignoffo et al., 1983)。白殭菌的濃度,必需配合適宜溫度,胞子始能萌芽,方能感染昆蟲。除溫度與白殭菌的濃度外,濕度亦是影響因子之一(Riba & Marcander, 1984),特別是田間防治,尤需注意微氣候,其會影響防治的成敗。1987~1988年在內門的田間試驗,甘藷蟻象為害率及藷塊內存活的蟻象數,均呈顯著差異性,撒含白殭菌的大豆,效果最佳,尤於化學殺蟲劑,若能在防治做適度的調整,定可獲更佳的效果,將來即可能取代或與殺蟲劑交互使用,可避免药劑帶來的諸多問題之疑慮。Fargues et al., (1980)指出噴施白殭菌可有效防治馬玲薯甲蟲;金龜子(Khawaja et al., 1982);玉米螟(Riba, 1984)亦能有效的被抑制。若要完全防治甘藷蟻象,處理時間,使用次數或使用胞子濃度等問題,務必進一步探討。

白殭菌一般由菌絲直接貫穿表皮(Lefebvre, 1931; Vey & Fargues, 1977; Ferron, 1978)或經由消化道(Broome et al., 1976)及呼吸系統(Clark et al., 1968; Hedlund &Pass, 1968)。本試驗的結果顯示在接種24~48小時內,脂肪體即發生破壞及感染現象,而Heliothis zea 的脂肪體被破壞,需60~72小時(Pekrul & Grula, 1979)。甘藷蟻象除脂肪體外,氣管被膜細胞及肌肉亦同樣被感染,但Lamprosema lateritialis的脂肪體,絲腺,馬氏管及腸道均有菌絲生長(Atuahene & Doppelreiter, 1982)。上述的現象,因昆蟲的不同,處理的劑量,菌的品系之不同,故可染的組織或器官有所差異。白殭菌是蟻象的致死因子(Castineiras et al., 1984; Su et al., 1988),故值得研究及發展。

Table 1. The damage rate(%) of sweet potato caused by sweet potato weevil, Cylas formicarius, at different locations

Location	Damage (%)	Number of sweet potato weevil/kg		
		Larvae	Pupae	Adult
Chiu-Ju	56.7	30.0	21.2	11.4
Shi-Buu-Liau	53.0	28.0	21.4	15.3
Chi-Nan	52.0	18.9	10.7	9.9
Hsing-Yen	39.0	44.0	85.5	61.2
Ney-Man	29.5	45.6	43.9	33.1
Sheh-Pyi	22.0	2.3	0.0	3.1
Peng-Hwu	18.8	32.5	14.6	12.0
Kao-Lang	7.0	3.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2. Inoculation of *Beauveria bassiana* into PDA until hyphal appearance at different temparatures

Temparature (°C)	Hours (hrs)
5	696
10	264
15	120
20	82
25	58
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Table 3. Influence of sweet potato weevil, Cylas formicarius, mortality with temparature and concentrations of Beauveria bassiana

Concentration(spores/ml)		Mortality(%)
	20°C	展展第二次的概念
1.59 x 10.7	and the second second	100.0 a
1.59 x 10 ⁵		100.0 a
0.32 x 10 ⁵		100.0 a
1.59 x 10 ⁴		100.0 a
1.06 x 10 ⁴		73.5 a
Control		20.0 b
	25°C	
1.59 x 10 ⁷		100.0 a
1.59 x 10 ⁵		100.0 a
0.32 x 10 ⁵		100.0 a
1.59 x 10 ⁴		100.0 a
1.06 x 10 ⁴		85.0 a
Control		10.0 b
	30°C	
1.59 x 10 ⁷		100.0 a
1.59 x 10 ⁵		100.0 a
0.32 x 10 ⁵		100.0 a
1.59 x 10 ⁴		100.0 a
1.06 x 10 ⁴		100.0 a
Control		15.0 b

Values with same letter is not significantly different at 5% level according to Duncan's multiple range test.

Table 4. The evaluation of *Beauveria bassiana* and insecticides for control of sweet potato weevil, *Cylas formicarius*, in the field

Treatment	Damage(%)	Number of insects/kg			
Spraying 1.626 x 10 ⁴ spores/ml					
at planting and rootstock formation	32.8 b	12.0 c			
Broadcasting fungus contained					
soybean 300 g into the burrow	27.8 c	4.9 c			
of row at planting					
Broadcasting 3% Furadan G, 80 g					
into the burrow of row at planting	30.8 bc	22.5 b			
Broadcasting 2.5 % Dursban G, 90 g					
into the burrow of row at planting	34.3 b	20.5 bc			
Control	43.5a	42.1a			

Location: Ney-Man; Planting date: Oct. 17, 1987; Plot size: 20 m² Column means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 5% level according to Duncan's multiple range test.

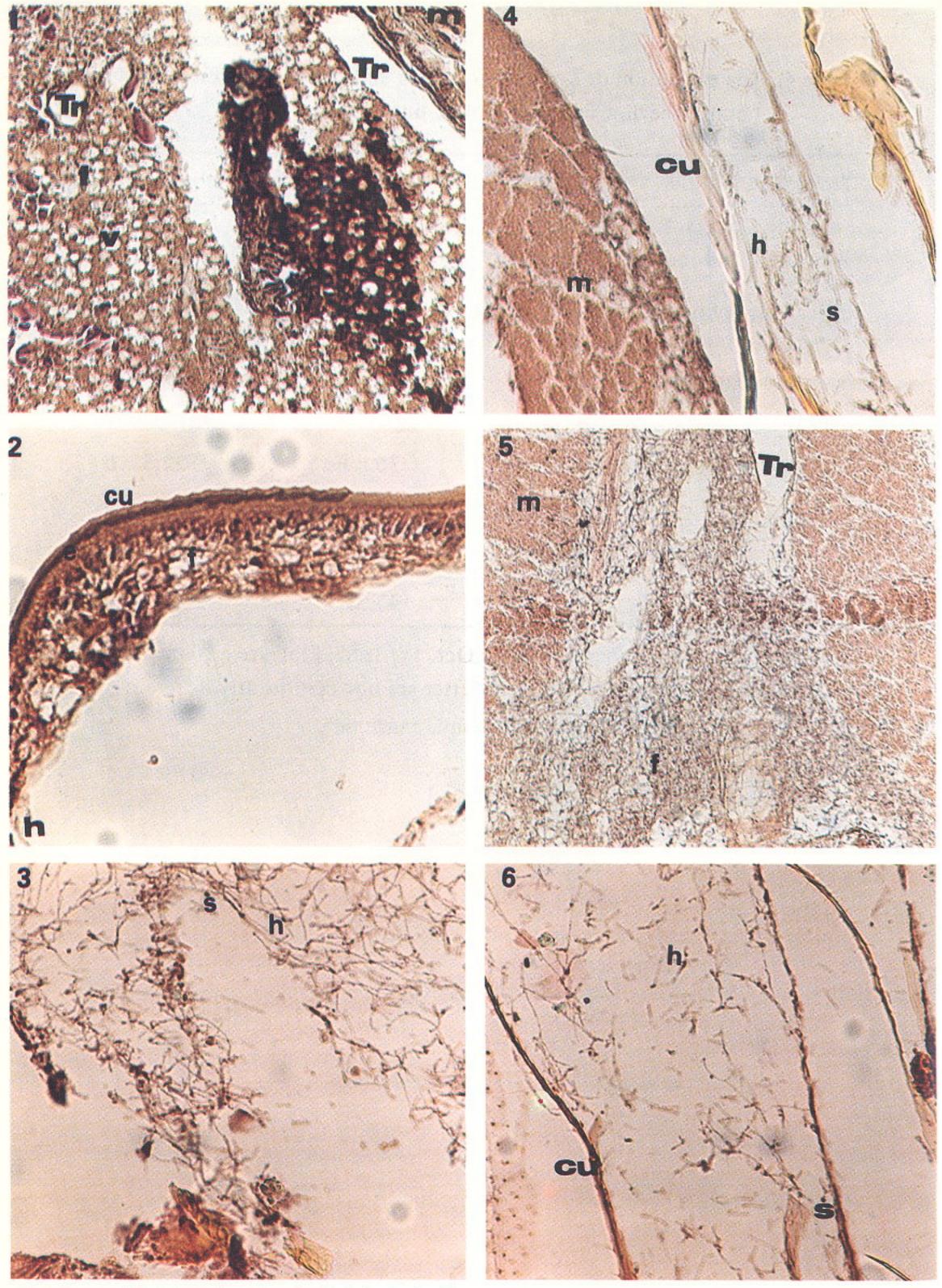


Fig.1. The normal fat body, trachea and muscle of Cylas formicarius adult. 400x, m: muscle; f: fat body cells; v: vacuole; Tr: trachea

Fig.2. The fat body cells of *C. formicarius* adult 24 hr after inoculation with *Beauveria bassiana*. 400x, cu: cuticle; e: epidermal cells; f: fat body cells; h: hypha

Fig.3. The fat body cells of *C. formicarius* adult 96 hr after inoculation with *B. bassiana*. 400x. h: hypha; s: spores.

Fig.4. The muscle cells of C, formicarius adult 72 hr after inoculation with B. bassiana. 400x. m: muscle; h: hypha; s: spores; cu: cuticle Fig.5. The muscle cells of C. formicarius adult 96 hr after inoculation with B. bassiana, 400x. m: muscle; s: spores; f: fat body cells; Tr: trachea Fig.6. The body cavity of C. formicarius adult 120 hr after inoculation with B. bassiana, 400x. h: hypha; s: spores; cu: cuticle

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