

东亚飞蝗对波谱光及其偏光对比选择性视励效应的测定

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摘要: 为明确蝗虫对波谱光及其偏光视励效应的视敏选择差异,确定蝗虫趋光趋偏的视励影响因素及视敏信息,针对波谱光与其偏光光照中东亚飞蝗光生物响应的视选择效应试验,分析了东亚飞蝗趋光趋偏选择差别的视控作用及响应波谱光和其偏光的视敏因素及视励强度。结果表明,波谱光与其偏光叠加作用下的光聚集程度呈现偏光矢量调控性生理响应敏感差异,并在光强度增强时,视偏响应敏感的偏光矢量发生变化,且210°及120°紫偏光、210°橙偏光与其波谱光的耦合刺激效应较优,而270°时紫外与其偏光的耦合效应最差;东亚飞蝗视激发状态下的光选择性趋向于视励强度较弱的偏光,且波谱光强度的视敏激发效应及偏光矢量的视励敏感程度削弱东亚飞蝗的视控定位功效,并以紫外及紫偏光矢量引起的趋偏视敏性较强而蓝橙光较弱,而90°及270°时弱偏光的视励效应致使波谱光的激发效应主导东亚飞蝗的视选择强度,且光源光照度增强,东亚飞蝗视偏敏感选择强化程度以紫偏光较强、120°紫外偏光较弱,且波谱光选择弱化程度以90°蓝偏光较强;东亚飞蝗对波谱光与偏光耦合光照的聚集响应差异及趋光趋偏选择强度差异,源于偏光矢量激励及波谱光质激发东亚飞蝗视觉引起的协同增效或相互拮抗性视反应调控输出效应,且波谱光照强度削弱偏光矢量信息的选择强度,但东亚飞蝗生物光敏响应与波谱光质的敏感性相关而光强度作用不大,且波谱光与偏光的耦合性光照梯度抑制蝗虫的视感响应强度。研究结果为适应各种作业的害虫光诱型农机产品开发及蝗虫视响应机理探讨提供了支撑。

关键词: 东亚飞蝗; 偏光; 波谱光; 视励效应; 生物选择效应

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Comparative Investigation of Locusts Visual Bio-selection Response Effect Induced by Incentive Effect of Polarized Light and Spectral Light

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Abstract: With the aim to definite the visual sensitivity selection difference of locusts biological response inspired by the visual excitation effect of spectral and polarized light, and determine the visual excitation factor and the visual sensitivity information of locusts phototactic and polartactic selection, based on the investigated experiment of swarm locusts biological selection effect responding to spectral light and polarized light respectively, the visual regulating function of locusts phototactic and polartactic selection disparity, the visual sensitivity factors and the visual exciting intensity of locusts stimulated by spectral light and polarized light were analyzed. Results show that locusts light aggregation degree induced by the superimposition function of spectral and spectral polarized light presented the sensitivity difference of physiological response to the regulation of polarized light vector, but when light stimulus intensity increased, the sensitive polarization vector of locusts visual response orientation changed, and the photosensitive biology aggregation response effect stimulated by the coupling light stimulation effect of

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210°, 120° vector of violet polarized light and violet light, 210° vector of orange polarized light and orange light was the better, while that of 270° vector of violet polarized light and violet light was the worst. Locusts visual light selectivity with the visual excitation state tended to polarized light with the weaker stimulation intensity, spectral light stimulation intensity and polarized light vector sensitive degree weakened locusts positioning control behavior, and locusts polartactic vision sensitivity inspired by UV and violet polarization vector was the stronger while blue and orange polarization vector was the weaker, but 90°, 270° vector of polarized light made the stimulation effect of spectral light dominate light selectivity intensity. Moreover, the enhanced degree of locust visual sensitivity selection to violet polarized light, 120° vector of UV polarized light caused by the increment of the stimulating intensity was the stronger and the weaker respectively, and the weakened degree of spectral light selectivity caused by 90° vector of blue polarized light was the stronger. Thus, the aggregation difference of locusts response to spectral light coupling with polarized light and the selection intensity difference between spectral light and polarized light, originated from the regulated output effect of light reaction synergistically or antagonistically generated by the incentive of polarized light vector and the stimulation of spectral light, and spectral light intensity could weaken the intensity of selection to polarization vector information, but locusts bio-photosensitive response and spectral light sensitivity presented significant correlation, and the light gradient of spectral light coupling with polarized light, significantly affected locusts sensitive response intensity, while light stimulation intensity effect was not significant. Research results provide theoretical support for the manufacture of the agricultural pest induction machinery product and locusts visual response mechanism.

Key words: *Locusta migratoria*; polarized light; spectral light; visual incentive effect; bio-selection response effect

引言

自然界光场传播的偏振特性,导致昆虫产生趋光性偏振导航功能,使得农业害虫趋光诱导治理朝向趋偏诱导的研究方向发展。早期的研究利用光捕器发射线偏光来诱捕昆虫,发现起偏振的光诱捕器对鳞翅目昆虫的诱捕是非偏光捕器的 2 倍^[1],显示了偏振光诱发害虫产生光响应的优势,另有研究表明,偏振光能使蝗虫复眼的敏感度提高 15% ~ 30%^[2]。但目前蝗虫的趋偏研究还限于偏振生理神经功能及视觉偏光行为产生的偏振视觉敏感性研究^[3-4],因此,开展偏光对蝗虫光响应影响的研究,有助于认识和利用偏振光,以更好地防治害虫,并可证实昆虫光敏定向响应中生物信息交流渠道的传播途径。

研究指出^[5-6],蝗虫等昆虫视觉接受光刺激引起的神经兴奋和抑制反应性生理调控输出效应、复眼内小眼的波谱敏感异质性、视趋响应的光适应效应,致使蝗虫趋光视觉和趋光视动的响应激发效应易于受到环境因素的影响而削弱光聚集行为。同时,研究表明^[7-8],由于太阳散射光及月夜光的偏振特性,赋予了蝗虫背部边缘区小眼视神经和大脑神经中心复合体对天空偏振光波 E-矢量的神经响应

和集成处理,造成蝗虫生理神经响应的激发和活动行为的调整改变,导致蝗虫依靠天空偏振光进行觅食远行和生境迁徙,且 DRA 区小眼内的偏振敏感对,对 E-矢量方向每隔 90°的兴奋和抑制的交替变化性响应特性,致使蝗虫能够探测定向偏光信息,并在外界亮度降低时,偏光决定蝗虫空间方向定位的能力,但蝗虫对波谱的趋光敏感程度及光照强度的调控激发强度是蝗虫光响应的关键因素。然而,蝗虫 DRA 区小眼的光敏感性比非 DRA 区高好几倍,且非 DRA 区内光感受器微绒毛的扭曲会减小偏光的敏感探测能力,并通过色素颗粒的调整分布来适应一定的光照强度,从而,蝗虫依靠偏振敏感的类型识别和非偏振的光谱梯度刺激,以便于活动^[9-13]。因此,蝗虫光生物响应效应中,探讨蝗虫偏光视觉及趋光视觉的视励效应,获得蝗虫光聚集的视励增益机制及视敏响应的强化因素,可确定蝗虫光生物生理响应的诱发机理和蝗虫趋光趋偏差异及驱动因素,这方面的研究成果尚未见文献报道。

本文利用波谱光照及其偏光矢量光照,测试视响应激发状态下东亚飞蝗的视敏选择效应,以揭示蝗虫视励选择响应差异及趋光趋偏的视敏选择因素,在此基础上,确定蝗虫视敏响应的视励强化效应,并探讨蝗虫视励性生物响应效应机理,以期为蝗

虫视偏响应诱发及视响应本质的研究提供理论基础和方法参考。

1 材料和方法

试验虫种:试虫为河北省邯郸市棚内饲养的羽化7 d 内的东亚飞蝗健壮成虫。购买的同批次试虫户外纱窗箱内以相同条件饲养,试验时采集。于20:00—22:00 进行室内试验,室温为27~30℃。

试验光源:Φ55 mm 圆形 LED 紫外(365 nm)、紫(400 nm)、橙(610 nm)、蓝(465 nm)光源各2个,一前置2个偏振片(透光率50%、起偏率95%)形成偏光光照,另一不置偏振片,二者形成波谱相同而光质不同的视励诱导信息,光源额定电压均为12 V。

试验装置:“Y”字型试验装置如图1所示。波谱光源与偏光光源分别置于蝗虫生物响应通道前端中心偏下处,且偏光选择通道及波谱光选择通道长度均为1 m,闸门在2.5 m 处分隔蝗虫生物响应通道与反应室(0.5 m 长),各通道及反应室尺寸(宽×高)为0.5 m×1 m,黑光板制成。行为响应通道划分成如图1所示区段,以确定偏光与波谱光耦合激励蝗虫趋光趋偏选择差异及生物响应的视敏因素。

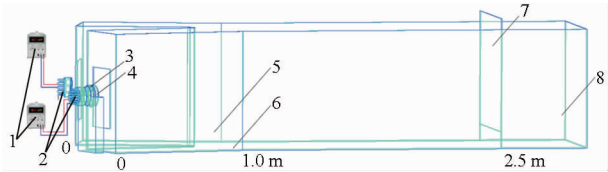


图1 蝗虫视觉响应波谱光及偏光的试验装置
Fig.1 Experimental equipment of locust responding to spectral light and polarized light
1. 电源 2. 光源 3. 固定偏振片 4. 旋转偏振片 5. 蝗虫波谱光选择通道 6. 蝗虫偏光选择通道 7. 闸门 8. 蝗虫反应室

试验方法:设定供电电压,光照度计标定波谱光源与相同波谱线偏光照为相同光照度(1 000 lx),且标定12 V 电压时光照度(紫外:3 000 lx;紫:4 000 lx;蓝:10 000 lx;橙:46 300 lx),每种波谱备50只试虫为一组,针对不同的光照度,均测3次,以确定东亚飞蝗趋光趋偏选择响应差异及生物响应影响因素。试验中,光照时间10 min,两次试验间隔为20 min,确保东亚飞蝗视觉恢复。

试验前,试虫群体置于蝗虫反应室内适应。试验时,开启光源10 min,测试各耦合光照下东亚飞蝗视敏视励性生物选择响应效应。试验后,针对每种光谱的相同光照度,记录波谱光选择通道、偏光选择通道内3次测试的虫数,并分别计算偏光、波谱光选择通道内3次虫数均值与总虫数(50只)的百分比,取二者差值以对比率反映蝗虫对波谱光和其偏光的视选择强度差异,取二者和以视敏聚集效应反映波

谱光与其偏光对蝗虫视敏视励效应的耦合强化因素。

数据处理:试验数据结果采用 Excel 软件和 SPSS 16.0 数据处理系统进行数据统计分析,试验结果不同次处理间差异显著性采用 *F* 检验,经统计,3次试验结果的均值标准误差为±(2.5%~5%),不同次试验处理间差异不显著(*F*, *P* < 0.05)。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 试验结果

2.1.1 1 000 lx 时东亚飞蝗的视敏聚集效应及对比选择差异

1 000 lx 时,东亚飞蝗趋光趋偏的视敏聚集效应如图2(图中不同角度为偏光中两偏振片角度)所示,偏光与波谱光的选择对比差异如图3所示。

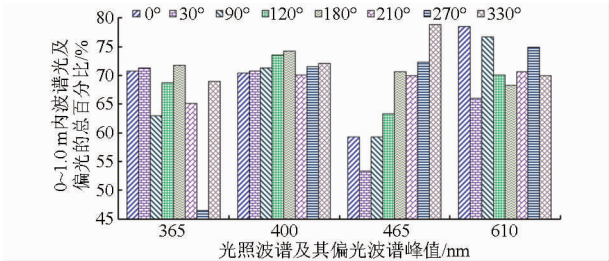


图2 蝗虫对光照度相同波谱及其偏光的光敏聚集响应效应
Fig.2 Locusts photosensitive aggregation response to the same illumination of polarized light and spectral light

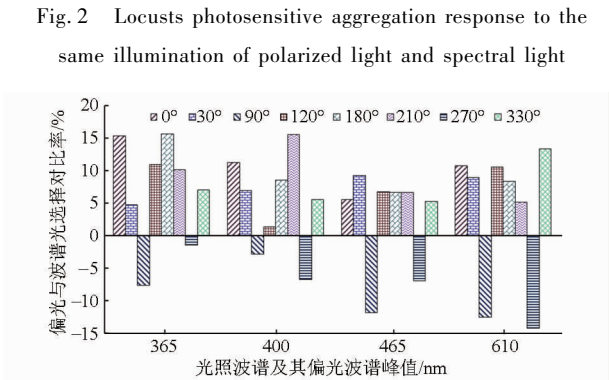


图3 蝗虫对功率相同波谱及其线偏光照的响应选择效应
Fig.3 Locusts responsive selectivity to the same illumination of polarized light and spectral light

由图2可知,波谱光激发与其偏光矢量视励耦合的视敏聚集响应中,紫外波谱下90°及270°矢量偏光的视励增效效应较差(63.07%、46.19%)、其余矢量的增效性差异不显著且180°时最优(71.88%),而紫波谱耦合光质中偏光矢量视励叠加作用差异不显著且180°最优(74.29%)、210°最差(70.13%),且蓝波谱耦合光质中180°~330°矢量视励叠加作用优于0°~120°且330°时最优(78.95%)而30°时最差(53.34%),但橙偏光与橙光耦合的聚集效应呈现矢量视励异质敏感性,且0°

时最优(78.57%)、90°时次优(76.78%)而30°时最差(66.07%)、180°时次差(68.33%)。因而,东亚飞蝗生物响应聚集效应呈现波谱光与其偏光矢量耦合的叠加效应差异性,经对比,蓝光与330°蓝偏光及橙光与0°橙偏光耦合最优,橙光与90°橙偏光次优,而紫外光与270°紫外偏光最差,蓝光与30°蓝偏光次差。

波谱光照度与偏光的线偏光照度相同时,趋至1.0 m处蝗虫呈现光照光质的视敏选择对比性(图3)。由图3可知:偏光矢量为90°及270°时,东亚飞蝗视响应波谱光的生物选择强度高于偏光,且90°时紫外及蓝光的选择性最高而270°时紫及橙光最高;其余矢量时,东亚飞蝗偏光视励性生物选择敏感性优于波谱光激发的视敏选择效应,并呈现偏光矢量差异性,其中,紫外偏光在0°及180°时较高而30°时较低,紫偏光在210°时较高而30°时较低,蓝偏光在30°时较高而0°及330°时较低,橙偏光在330°时较高而210°时较低。而且,偏光选择效应优于波谱光的矢量对比差异中,紫外波谱在0°及180°、紫波谱在210°时的对比率最高(15.5%左右)且120°时紫波谱最低(1.39%),而偏光低于波谱光选择效应中,270°时紫外波谱的对比率为-1.41%,绝对值最低,且270°时橙波谱的对比率为-14.28%,绝对值最高。

2.1.2 光源光能相同时东亚飞蝗的视敏聚集效应及对比选择差异

光能相同时,东亚飞蝗趋光及趋偏的视敏聚集响应如图4所示,偏光与波谱光的选择对比如图5所示。

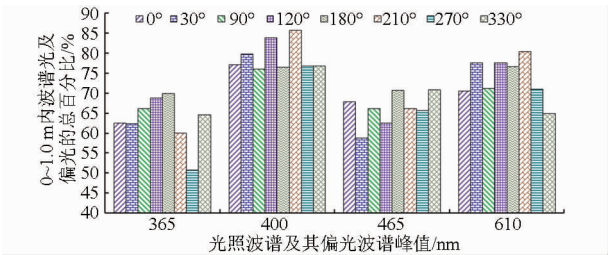


图4 蝗虫对功率相同波谱光及偏光的光敏聚集响应效果

Fig.4 Locusts photosensitive aggregation response to the same power of polarized light and spectral light

由图4可知,波谱相同而矢量不同的耦合光照中,视敏聚集程度呈现偏光矢量的视励性差异,其中:紫外、紫波谱耦合光照中,180°、210°矢量偏光的视励叠加效应较优(69.84%、85.72%),120°次优(68.75%、83.79%)而270°较差(50.82%、71.01%),但蓝、橙耦合光照中,330°、210°较优(70.77%、80.35%)而30°、330°较差(58.82%、

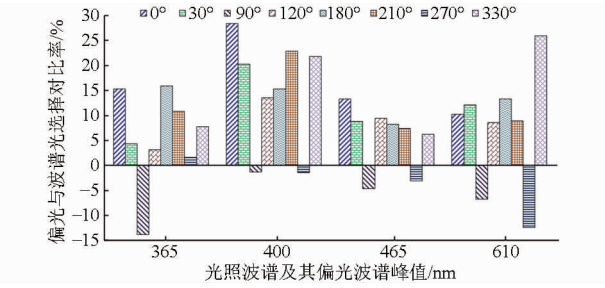


图5 蝗虫对功率相同波谱光与偏光耦合光照的视敏聚集效应

Fig.5 Locusts photosensitive selection response to the same power of polarized light and spectral light

64.93%);矢量相同而波谱不同的耦合光中,视敏聚集程度呈现波谱光质的视敏激发性差异,其中,紫光激发性最强,0°~270°时橙光次优而330°时蓝光次优,0°及180°~330°时紫外较差而30°~120°时蓝光较差。因而,东亚飞蝗对波谱光与其偏光的耦合刺激叠加效应的聚集程度呈现偏光矢量调控性视敏生理响应差异,经对比,紫波谱的210°、120°矢量光、橙波谱的210°矢量光耦合效应均诱发80%以上东亚飞蝗产生聚集响应,且紫外光的270°矢量耦合光照效应最差(50.82%)。

由图5可知:90°及270°矢量时,波谱光激发的趋光选择强度高于偏光视励性趋偏选择强度,且差异程度中90°矢量的紫外光质最高(对比率-13.85%),270°的橙光质次高(对比率-12.5%)而270°的紫外光质最低(对比率-0.64%)、90°的紫光质次低(对比率-1.34%);其余矢量时,偏光选择强度高于波谱光,并呈现矢量偏光与波谱光的对比性视敏感差异,且对比差异中,紫外光质时180°矢量较高而120°较低,紫光质时0°较高而120°较低,蓝光质时0°较高而330°较低,橙光质时330°较高而120°较低。经对比波谱偏光视励与波谱光激发的选择差异,0°紫偏光与紫外光的对比率最高(28.38%),330°橙偏光与橙光次高(25.87%)而120°、30°紫外偏光与紫外光的对比率分别最低和次低(3.13%、4.34%)。

2.2 讨论

结果表明(图2),1 000 lx时,90°及270°矢偏微弱光照下,波谱光照的激发效应主导东亚飞蝗的视趋敏感强度,而视敏聚集效应中,紫外偏光的增效强化性、紫及橙光的激发性显著,且橙光与其偏光耦合光照的矢量视励性定向效应显著,蓝偏光起偏方向影响蝗虫的视敏响应程度。研究指出,蝗虫背单眼控制着光强扰动造成的趋光波动,并依靠偏振敏感的类型识别和非偏光刺激及光波长,产生视定位性光行为^[14-15]。因而,东亚飞蝗对波谱光与其偏光耦

合光照的生物聚集响应敏感差异,源于波谱光照激发与偏光矢量激励耦合强化视敏反应产生的协同增效或拮抗性生物生理调控效应。

图 2 和图 4 结果表明,耦合光照度增强,紫波谱的聚集响应程度增强且 210°的矢敏增效性最强,紫外波谱中 90°及 270°的矢敏性增强而其余矢量抑制聚集响应,蓝波谱中 0°~30°矢量增强而其余矢量降低聚集程度,橙波谱中 0°及 30°和 270°~330°降低而其余矢量增强聚集程度且 30°的矢敏抑制性最强。因此,光照度增强,偏振视觉敏感的偏光矢量产生变化,而波谱光引起的视敏效应决定光响应聚集程度,且偏光的矢敏视励效应强化波谱光激发的视趋敏感性,但波谱光梯度削弱偏光矢量的视偏敏感性。

波谱光与其偏光相比,偏光照度低于波谱光照度,但 0°~30°、120°~210°及 330°偏光的选择效应优于波谱光,该结果与 DRA 的视野偏光敏感性高于非 DRA,偏光响应敏感性高于非偏光等结果与文献[16-17]相吻合。因而,视激发状态下东亚飞蝗趋向选择激发强度弱的偏光,且偏光波谱光照的激发效应对东亚飞蝗视偏矢敏及视敏辨识的视励性,弱化趋光而强化趋偏性选择强度。对比差异性以紫光质最高、蓝光最低且紫外及紫光高于橙光,表明波谱光的视敏激发性及波谱偏光矢敏视励性弱化东亚飞蝗视识行为的自控性,且紫外及紫偏矢量的视偏趋向敏感性较强而蓝橙光较弱。

图 3 和图 5 结果表明,光照度增强,波谱光的趋光敏感性减弱而 90°及 270°微偏光的趋偏敏感性增强,且波谱光对趋光视觉的激发性选择敏感强度优于 90°及 270°偏光对趋偏视觉的激励效应,而其余矢量偏光视励敏感效应优于波谱光的激发效应。鉴于不同光照下蝗虫复合视觉及 DRA 偏振视觉光敏响应的视神经反应效应差异,以及蝗虫接受光照刺激的视觉容限性和视生理调控性^[18-20],因此,光强

度增强,东亚飞蝗趋光趋偏选择强度差异源于蝗虫视反应激发效应引起的视敏性调控程度。而且,光照度增强,紫外偏光的视励矢敏性抑制紫外及其偏光照度的视敏激发强度、紫光及其偏光强度的激发性起主要作用且矢敏视励性强化视定向强度、蓝质耦合光强度弱化视偏矢敏的视励作用而强化弱敏感矢量的敏感性并具有局限性,而橙质耦合照度的激发效应和橙偏矢量的视励效应呈现视敏强化的差异效应。

3 结束语

波谱光与其偏光耦合光照中,紫外偏光对东亚飞蝗视敏聚集效应呈增效强化作用而紫及橙波谱光的激发作用显著,而 90°及 270°偏光弱照度致使波谱光的激发效应主导东亚飞蝗的视趋敏感性及视选择强度。光刺激强度增强,东亚飞蝗视敏调适性制约聚集程度并呈现偏光矢量调控性生物响应敏感差异,且东亚飞蝗对 210°及 120°紫偏光、210°橙偏光与其波谱光耦合光照的响应聚集程度均达到 80%以上,而对 270°紫外偏光耦合光照的聚集程度最差。同时,波谱偏光矢量为 90°及 270°时,波谱光照激发性趋光选择强度高于偏光视励性趋偏选择强度,其余矢量时,趋偏强度高于波谱光,且光刺激强度增强,紫偏光对东亚飞蝗视偏选择的强化性较强,330°橙偏光次之而 120°紫外偏光的视励效应较弱,90°紫外偏光、蓝偏光弱化波谱光选择的抑制性分别最弱和最强。结果表明,东亚飞蝗生物光响应效应与波谱光质的视敏反应性生物调控效应相关,其弱化趋光而强化趋偏选择强度,因而,依据波谱光的视敏激发性与偏光的矢敏视励性耦合刺激效应,合理进行紫橙波谱光与紫橙矢敏偏光组合,辅以紫外偏光刺激,并进行光照度调控,可有效提高东亚飞蝗趋光趋偏效果。

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