

储藏物害虫食品级植物源驱避剂研究*

孙学科^{1**} 汪新宇² 黎 剑¹ 王耀林¹ 张玉燕¹ 尹霜仪¹ 郝晨伊¹
黄金珊¹ 叶情梅¹ 李少杰¹ 豆洪启¹ 王争艳^{2***} 辜自强^{1,3***}

(1. 东莞徐记食品有限公司, 东莞 523000; 2. 河南工业大学粮食和物资储备学院, 郑州 450001;

3. 华南理工大学食品科学与工程学院, 广州 510641)

摘 要 【目的】筛选高效储藏物害虫食品级植物源驱避剂。【方法】测定 29 种植物源化合物在 2.5、0.25、0.025、0.002 5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 4 个剂量下对玉米象 *Sitophilus zeamais*、赤拟谷盗 *Tribolium castaneum*、锈赤扁谷盗 *Cryptolestes ferrugineus* 和印度谷螟 *Plodia interpunctella* 的驱避效果; 同时, 以琼脂和海藻酸钠为缓释载体, 评价优选驱避混剂的持效性。【结果】化合物对害虫的驱避作用存在显著的虫种特异性和剂量依赖性。在 29 种化合物中, 肉桂醛和香茅醇对赤拟谷盗成虫驱避作用最强; 香茅醛、肉桂酸乙酯、对茴香醛和香芹酚对锈赤扁谷盗成虫驱避作用最强; 肉桂醛对玉米象成虫和印度谷螟幼虫驱避作用最强。进一步以琼脂和海藻酸钠包埋肉桂醛-香茅醇混剂, 缓释 15 d 后, 制剂仍保持良好的驱避活性, 且琼脂基制剂的持效性优于海藻酸钠基制剂。【结论】由食品级植物源化合物与琼脂制备的驱避剂持效期长, 在食品储藏过程的害虫防治中有较好的应用前景。

关键词 储藏物害虫; 植物源化合物; 食品级驱避剂; 缓释载体

Research on food-grade botanical repellents for stored-product pests

SUN Xue-Ke^{1**} WANG Xin-Yu² LI Jian¹ WANG Yao-Lin¹ ZHANG Yu-Yan¹
YIN Shuang-Yi¹ HAO Chen-Yi¹ HUANG Jin-Shan¹ YE Qing-Mei¹ LI Shao-Jie¹
DOU Hong-Qi¹ WANG Zheng-Yan^{2***} GU Zi-Qiang^{1,3***}

(1. Dongguan Xu Ji Food Co., Ltd., Dongguan 523000, China; 2. School of Food and Strategic Reserves,

Henan University of Technology, Zhengzhou 450001, China; 3. College of Food Science and Engineering,

South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510641, China)

Abstract [Aim] To develop effective food-grade botanical repellents for stored-product pests. [Methods] The repellency of 29 plant-derived compounds to *Sitophilus zeamais*, *Tribolium castaneum*, *Cryptolestes ferrugineus*, and *Plodia interpunctella* was determined at dosages of 2.5, 0.25, 0.025, and 0.002 5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$. The effectiveness of using agar and sodium alginate as sustained-release carriers for these repellents was also determined. [Results] Different compounds were repellent to specific pests in a dose-dependent manner. Among the 29 plant-derived compounds tested, cinnamaldehyde and citronellol were the most repellent to adult *T. castaneum*. Citronellal, ethyl cinnamate, *p*-anisaldehyde, and carvacrol were the most repellent to adult *C. ferrugineus*, whereas cinnamaldehyde was the most repellent to adult *S. zeamais* and larval *P. interpunctella*. A cinnamaldehyde-citronellol mixture embedded in agar and sodium alginate retained a certain degree of repellency after 15 days; the repellents remained effective longer when combined with the agar formulation than with the sodium alginate formulation. [Conclusion] Repellents prepared from food-grade, plant-derived compounds and agar have considerable potential for reducing the damage to stored food products caused by insect pests.

Key words stored-product pest; botanical chemical; food-grade repellent; sustained-release carrier

*资助项目 Supported project: 国家自然科学基金项目 (32272531)

**第一作者 First author, E-mail: aaronsun@163.com

***共同通讯作者 Co-corresponding authors, E-mail: zywang@haut.edu.cn; ziqianggu1568@163.com

收稿日期 Received: 2025-09-23; 接受日期 Accepted: 2026-03-24

储藏物害虫是指发生于储藏物及其储存场所,能够在干燥环境中生存、生长发育的一类害虫。储藏物包括粮食、食品、油料、中药材、烟草、皮毛制品、木材、图书档案和动物标本等,也包括保护、流通这些动植物材料的包装物。随着人类经济活动范围的扩大和商品流通的迅速发展,储藏物害虫广泛扩散传播。在流通和销售过程中,可能因害虫交叉感染导致商品被投诉、下架、退货等,造成严重的经济损失。例如,在开放环境中,长期储藏的干果产品极易被害虫蛀食而失去价值,损失率一般为 5%-10%,严重可达 100% (韩盛等, 2016)。

目前,在开放环境中控制储藏物害虫的措施主要包括空调降温和化学防治,但这些方法存在经济成本较高、适用范围受限等问题 (孙晓静和齐晓彤, 2025)。随着全球生态安全标准体系的不断完善,具备环境相容性良好、生物可降解性显著等特性的植物源化合物已成为现代绿色农药开发的研究重点 (Klys *et al.*, 2017)。在植物与昆虫的长期协同进化过程中,植物会产生挥发性次生代谢物,通过嗅觉介导使害虫产生忌避行为,或通过接触性化学信号干扰害虫的寄主定位能力,从而避免害虫的侵染和为害 (Divekar *et al.*, 2022)。不同植物次级代谢物具有不同的驱避活性,其化学多样性决定了其生物活性的物种差异 (Campolo *et al.*, 2018)。筛选驱避活性高的植物源化合物,制成驱避剂型,可用于保护储藏物免受害虫为害。

尽管国内外对储藏物害虫植物源驱避剂的研究较多,但商业化的驱避剂种类有限 (王争艳等, 2025),一个主要原因是缺乏对植物源驱避物质安全性的风险评估,而根据政府相关部门的监管规定,这些评估数据是植物源杀虫剂注册登记所必需的。在美国和澳大利亚等国家,食品和饮料中准用的添加剂被用作杀虫剂时享有登记豁免权 (Isman, 2020),这为开发具有应用潜力的商业化驱避剂提供了新的方向。因此,本研究结合文献报道的害虫驱避物质和 GB 2760-2024《食品安全国家标准 食品添加剂使用标准》的

食品添加剂名录,选取 29 种待测化合物,研究它们对储藏物害虫的驱避效果,并评价其缓释制剂的持效性,以期为研发具有应用前景的储藏物害虫驱避产品提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试剂

本研究选用的 29 种待测化合物分别是 α -松油醇、橙花叔醇、 γ -松油醇、薄荷醇、肉桂醇、香茅醇、*D*-柠檬烯、月桂烯、双戊烯、 α -蒎烯、罗勒烯、苾烯、乙酸香叶酯、水杨酸甲酯、肉桂酸乙酯、柠檬酸三乙酯、肉桂醛、对茴香醛、香茅醛、己醛、香草醛、邻甲氧基肉桂醛、丁香酚、香芹酚、薄荷酮、 α -紫罗兰酮、桉叶素、茴香脑和 4-异丙基甲苯。实验选用的待测化合物分析纯制剂购自阿拉丁生化科技股份有限公司和上海麦克林生化科技股份有限公司。用于稀释待测化合物的丙酮为分析纯。

1.2 试虫

选取玉米象 *Sitophilus zeamais* (北京通州品系)、赤拟谷盗 *Tribolium castaneum* (广东汕头品系)、锈赤扁谷盗 *Cryptolestes ferrugineus* (河南郑州品系) 和印度谷螟 *Plodia interpunctella* (河南郑州品系) 进行实验。4 种试虫均在 30 °C、65% 相对湿度、全黑暗的标准条件下培养 10 代以上。玉米象的饲料为完整小麦籽粒,赤拟谷盗的饲料为全麦粉和酵母的混合物 (质量比 19 : 1),锈赤扁谷盗的饲料为全麦粉、燕麦片、酵母的混合物 (质量比 5 : 4 : 1),印度谷螟的饲料为燕麦片和红枣的混合物 (质量比 4 : 1)。选取 10-14 日龄的玉米象、赤拟谷盗、锈赤扁谷盗成虫和 3-4 龄的印度谷螟幼虫进行驱避行为测定,试虫不区分性别。

1.3 驱避活性测定

化合物驱避活性测定的方法参考安越等 (2022) 的滤纸药膜法并有改进。在 27 °C、65% 相对湿度、红光作为光源的暗室中测试待测组分

对害虫的驱避作用。生测装置为底部铺设滤纸的玻璃培养皿(直径 15.5 cm, 高 2.5 cm)。在滤纸的对应两端分别设置测试区和对照区。使用丙酮将待测化合物稀释至一定浓度后, 取 10 μL 稀释液滴加到 1 cm $\times$ 4 cm 的滤纸条上, 待测化合物的使用剂量分别为 2.5、0.25、0.025、0.002 5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$, 对照滤纸条仅用丙酮处理。待丙酮自然挥发后, 将处理滤纸条和对照滤纸条分别放置到测试区和对照区。此外, 在测试区和对照区均放置 1 g 糖果(黑芝麻酥心糖, 东莞徐记食品有限公司提供), 糖果距离滤纸中心的垂直距离为 3.5 cm。在培养皿的中心释放 20 头害虫后盖上培养皿盖, 10 min 后记录测试区和对照区的虫数。每个处理重复 5 次, 每次实验后交换测试区与对照区, 避免方位对害虫选择行为的影响。驱避率计算公式如下:

驱避率 = (对照区虫数 - 测试区虫数) $\div$ 对照区虫数 $\times$ 100%。

如果驱避率为正值, 说明待测物具有驱避作用, 如果驱避率为负值, 说明待测物具有引诱作用(王争艳等, 2025)。进一步采用 Malik 和 Naqvi (1984) 的分级方法, 将驱避效果分为五级: I 级的驱避率为 0.1%-20.0%; II 级的驱避率为 20.1%-40.0%; III 级的驱避率为 40.1%-60.0%; IV 级的驱避率为 60.1%-80.0%; V 级的驱避率为 80.1%-100.0%。

1.4 载体缓释效果评价

由于肉桂醛和香茅醇对 4 种害虫表现出较好的驱避效果, 因此, 选择肉桂醛-香茅醇混剂(体积比 1:1)作为驱避活性成分, 将一定体积的驱避活性成分与 2% 的琼脂水溶液均匀混合, 使驱避活性成分的体积分数为 1%、2% 或 3%。将混合液冷却后得到琼脂基制剂。将一定体积的驱避活性成分与 2% 的海藻酸钠水溶液混合, 使驱避活性成分的体积分数为 1%、2% 或 3%, 然后取 1 mL 混合液滴加到 5% 氯化钙溶液中固化得到海藻酸钠基制剂。制备好驱避制剂后, 立即(第 0 天)取 1 mL 驱避制剂参照 1.3 节测定其驱避效果, 随后将驱避制剂放在室内, 间隔 15 d 后(第 15 天)再次测定其驱避效果。

1.5 数据分析

使用单因素 ANOVA 和 Tukey HSD 检验分析不同处理驱避率之间的差异显著性。以第 15 天的驱避率为因变量, 以缓释载体种类和驱避成分装载量为固定因子, 进行双因素方差分析, 以检验两因素对制剂驱避率的影响。在 $P = 0.05$ 水平上评价差异显著性。利用软件 SPSS 26.0 进行数据处理。

2 结果与分析

2.1 待测化合物对赤拟谷盗的驱避效果

对于赤拟谷盗成虫, 随着使用剂量降低, 大部分待测化合物的驱避率降低, 甚至有些待测化合物表现出引诱作用(表 1)。使用剂量为 2.5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 时, 罗勒烯、香茅醇、月桂烯、桉叶素、双戊烯、茴香脑、肉桂醛表现出最强的驱避作用, 驱避等级达到 III 级。使用剂量降至 0.002 5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 时, 肉桂醛和香茅醇仍保持较强的驱避作用, 驱避等级分别为 III 级和 II 级。 α -蒎烯也表现出较强的驱避作用, 在 0.002 5-2.5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 的剂量范围内, 驱避等级保持在 II-III 级, 并且在最低使用剂量时, 驱避率最高。此外, D-柠檬烯、乙酸香叶酯、香茅醛、丁香酚、香芹酚也表现出较高的驱避作用, 在使用剂量范围内, 驱避等级大多保持在 II 级以上。在特定的使用剂量范围内, α -松油醇、薄荷醇、薄荷酮、 α -紫罗兰酮、柠檬酸三乙酯、茴香脑和 4-异丙基甲苯均表现出一定的引诱作用, 不适合用作驱避剂。

2.2 待测化合物对锈赤扁谷盗的驱避效果

对于锈赤扁谷盗成虫, 随着使用剂量降低, 大部分待测化合物的驱避率降低, 甚至有些待测化合物表现出引诱作用(表 2)。使用剂量为 2.5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 时, 香茅醛和肉桂酸乙酯表现出最强的驱避作用, 驱避等级达到 IV 级, 其次为茴香脑、己醛、水杨酸甲酯、香茅醇、香芹酚、对茴香醛、4-异丙基甲苯、肉桂醛、柠檬酸三乙酯、月桂烯和邻甲氧基肉桂醛, 驱避等级达到 III 级。使用剂

表 1 待测化合物对赤拟谷盗成虫的驱避率 (%)
Table 1 Percentage repellency (%) of candidate chemicals against adult *Tribolium castaneum*

化合物 Chemical	使用剂量 (μL/cm ²) Application dosage (μL/cm ²)				统计结果 Statistical result
	2.5	0.25	0.025	0.002 5	
α -松油醇 α -Terpineol	17.5 $\pm$ 2.4 CDa	25.5 $\pm$ 6.7 BCDA	8.0 $\pm$ 7.2 BCDB	- 15.0 $\pm$ 5.5 DEC	$F_{3,16} = 7.48, P = 0.002$
橙花叔醇 Nerolidol	10.0 $\pm$ 5.7 Da	18.6 $\pm$ 6.8 CDa	- 4.5 $\pm$ 1.7 DEB	13.1 $\pm$ 4.7 CDEa	$F_{3,16} = 5.29, P = 0.010$
γ -松油醇 γ -Terpineol	19.6 $\pm$ 7.9 CDa	15.9 $\pm$ 4.0 CDa	7.5 $\pm$ 4.5 BCDA	17.4 $\pm$ 4.0 CDa	$F_{3,16} = 0.78, P = 0.524$
薄荷醇 Menthol	20.4 $\pm$ 2.6 CDa	9.8 $\pm$ 3.3 CDB	- 25.0 $\pm$ 4.9 Ec	- 17.3 $\pm$ 6.7 DEC	$F_{3,16} = 5.19, P = 0.011$
肉桂醇 Cinnamyl alcohol	7.4 $\pm$ 6.9 Db	8.3 $\pm$ 5.3 CDB	43.3 $\pm$ 1.2 ABa	37.0 $\pm$ 2.6 Ba	$F_{3,16} = 3.89, P = 0.031$
香茅醇 Citronellol	55.8 $\pm$ 5.7 Aa	49.1 $\pm$ 8.8 Aa	50.5 $\pm$ 1.1 Aa	36.4 $\pm$ 1.7 Bb	$F_{3,16} = 3.26, P = 0.045$
D-柠檬烯 D-Limonene	39.7 $\pm$ 1.1 BCa	31.8 $\pm$ 1.8 BCDA	33.3 $\pm$ 7.6 BCa	19.4 $\pm$ 7.5 CDB	$F_{3,16} = 3.36, P = 0.042$
月桂烯 Myrcene	53.3 $\pm$ 8.0 Aa	28.7 $\pm$ 7.8 BCDB	31.1 $\pm$ 11.1 BCb	25.8 $\pm$ 4.8 BCb	$F_{3,16} = 4.87, P = 0.010$
双戊烯 Dipentene	48.6 $\pm$ 1.5 ABa	31.9 $\pm$ 1.4 BCDB	23.7 $\pm$ 5.4 BCb	25.7 $\pm$ 9.5 BCb	$F_{3,16} = 4.97, P = 0.009$
α -蒎烯 α -Pinene	34.1 $\pm$ 14.6 BCb	27.3 $\pm$ 5.3 BCDB	22.9 $\pm$ 5.6 BCb	43.8 $\pm$ 1.1 Aa	$F_{3,16} = 6.66, P = 0.005$
罗勒烯 Ocimene	58.7 $\pm$ 8.9 Aa	50.7 $\pm$ 7.1 Aa	27.7 $\pm$ 10.2 BCb	25.6 $\pm$ 5.8 BCb	$F_{3,16} = 4.11, P = 0.018$
莰烯 Camphene	24.0 $\pm$ 5.6 BCDB	37.6 $\pm$ 1.8 BCa	9.3 $\pm$ 4.6 BCDC	12.7 $\pm$ 4.4 CDEC	$F_{3,16} = 6.58, P = 0.004$
乙酸香叶酯 Geranyl acetate	35.1 $\pm$ 2.2 BCa	43.7 $\pm$ 6.3 ABa	40.0 $\pm$ 2.1 ABCa	14.1 $\pm$ 9.2 CDB	$F_{3,16} = 3.41, P = 0.042$
水杨酸甲酯 Methyl salicylate	24.9 $\pm$ 5.0 BCDB	44.1 $\pm$ 5.9 ABa	15.2 $\pm$ 9.7 BCDB	15.4 $\pm$ 6.0 CDB	$F_{3,16} = 3.78, P = 0.026$
肉桂酸乙酯 Ethyl cinnamate	15.4 $\pm$ 4.6 CDa	1.5 $\pm$ 6.8 CDB	14.8 $\pm$ 5.7 BCDA	2.7 $\pm$ 5.8 CDEb	$F_{3,16} = 3.71, P = 0.032$
柠檬酸三乙酯 Triethyl citrate	- 31.0 $\pm$ 9.0 Eb	- 24.2 $\pm$ 5.5 Eb	- 24.0 $\pm$ 1.2 Eb	- 9.8 $\pm$ 5.5 DEa	$F_{3,16} = 5.68, P = 0.008$
肉桂醛 Cinnamaldehyde	43.0 $\pm$ 2.5 ABa	45.3 $\pm$ 6.7 ABa	41.4 $\pm$ 2.9 ABCa	42.6 $\pm$ 7.8 Aa	$F_{3,16} = 0.01, P = 0.998$
对茴香醛 <i>p</i> -Anisaldehyde	11.4 $\pm$ 8.3 CDB	- 5.3 $\pm$ 3.1 DEC	31.4 $\pm$ 6.7 BCa	19.4 $\pm$ 1.3 CDB	$F_{3,16} = 8.00, P = 0.002$
香茅醛 Citronellal	32.3 $\pm$ 1.5 BCa	39.9 $\pm$ 1.5 BCa	26.9 $\pm$ 7.6 BCa	24.2 $\pm$ 8.1 BCa	$F_{3,16} = 0.12, P = 0.998$
己醛 Hexanal	- 8.3 $\pm$ 3.5 Eb	26.0 $\pm$ 1.3 BCDA	12.7 $\pm$ 5.9 BCDA	16.0 $\pm$ 7.2 CDa	$F_{3,16} = 3.70, P = 0.034$
香草醛 Vanillin	18.4 $\pm$ 3.2 CDa	19.4 $\pm$ 2.1 CDa	25.3 $\pm$ 9.9 BCa	- 5.0 $\pm$ 5.6 DEb	$F_{3,16} = 3.81, P = 0.032$
邻甲氧基肉桂醛 <i>o</i> -Methoxycinnamaldehyde	25.7 $\pm$ 1.6 BCDA	19.9 $\pm$ 4.5 CDa	0.7 $\pm$ 2.7 CDB	9.3 $\pm$ 4.6 CDEb	$F_{3,16} = 6.44, P = 0.004$
丁香酚 Eugenol	26.2 $\pm$ 4.8 BCDB	38.9 $\pm$ 5.3 BCa	33.5 $\pm$ 9.1 BCa	15.7 $\pm$ 7.8 CDc	$F_{3,16} = 7.78, P = 0.002$

续表 1 (Table 1 continued)

化合物 Chemical	使用剂量 (μL/cm ²) Application dosage (μL/cm ²)			统计结果 Statistical result
	2.5	0.25	0.025	0.002 5
香芹酚 Carvacrol	30.9 ± 7.1 BCDA	34.3 ± 1.5 BCDA	22.2 ± 9.6 BCb	13.7 ± 8.7 CDc $F_{3,16} = 6.96, P = 0.003$
薄荷酮 Menthone	10.8 ± 4.4 CDA	- 15.0 ± 8.9 Eb	- 4.0 ± 3.6 CDEb	- 12.0 ± 4.4 DEb $F_{3,16} = 3.27, P = 0.049$
α -紫罗兰酮 α -Ionone	16.2 ± 4.9 CDA	- 17.3 ± 6.7 Eb	- 11.3 ± 4.2 DEb	- 18.3 ± 8.5 DEb $F_{3,16} = 3.77, P = 0.026$
桉叶素 Eucalyptol	49.8 ± 8.5 ABa	37.4 ± 9.3 BCa	46.6 ± 1.4 ABa	- 8.0 ± 4.4 DEb $F_{3,16} = 8.02, P = 0.002$
茴香脑 Anethole	48.3 ± 7.6 ABa	40.8 ± 7.8 ABa	- 12.2 ± 7.5 DEb	- 28.8 ± 1.7 Ec $F_{3,16} = 6.69, P = 0.004$
4-异丙基甲苯	23.5 ± 4.0 BCDA	- 0.7 ± 4.4 DEb	- 1.3 ± 7.3 CDEb	- 12.7 ± 3.1 DEb $F_{3,16} = 3.66, P = 0.035$
4-Isopropyltoluene				
统计结果 Statistical result	$F_{28,116} = 1.75, P = 0.012$ $F_{28,116} = 1.66, P = 0.033$ $F_{28,116} = 2.06, P = 0.004$ $F_{28,116} = 2.01, P = 0.008$			

表中数据为平均值±标准误差 ($n = 5$)。同行数据后标有相同小写字母, 或同列数据后标有相同大写字母, 表示差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$, 单因素 ANOVA 和 Tukey HSD 检验)。下表同。
Data in the table are mean ± SE ($n = 5$). Data within a row followed by the same lowercase letter or data within a column followed by the same uppercase letter are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$, one-way ANOVA, Tukey HSD). The same below.

表 2 待测化合物对锈赤扁谷盗成虫的驱避率 (%)
Table 2 Percentage repellency (%) of candidate chemicals against adult *Cryptolestes ferrugineus*

化合物 Chemical	使用剂量 (μL/cm ²) Application dosage (μL/cm ²)			统计结果 Statistical result
	2.5	0.25	0.002 5	0.002 5
α -松油醇 α -Terpineol	40.0 ± 2.3 BCDA	21.4 ± 9.5 BCDB	36.0 ± 1.1 BCDA	35.1 ± 5.5 BCa $F_{3,16} = 3.21, P = 0.042$
橙花叔醇 Nerolidol	31.0 ± 7.6 BCDA	14.0 ± 3.3 BCDEb	26.9 ± 8.1 BCDA	21.1 ± 6.4 BCDA $F_{3,16} = 4.14, P = 0.028$
γ -松油醇 γ -Terpineol	17.4 ± 6.5 CDA	- 5.0 ± 2.7 DEb	7.5 ± 6.0 CDA	14.4 ± 7.0 BCDA $F_{3,16} = 3.49, P = 0.030$
薄荷醇 Menthol	36.9 ± 3.5 BCDA	26.0 ± 4.9 BCDA	41.0 ± 1.6 BCa	30.4 ± 1.5 BCa $F_{3,16} = 0.22, P = 0.882$
肉桂醇 Cinnamyl alcohol	36.9 ± 1.2 BCDA	26.7 ± 2.3 BCDA	0.8 ± 2.7 CDb	- 27.3 ± 9.7 Ec $F_{3,16} = 5.95, P = 0.006$
香茅醇 Citronellol	52.0 ± 3.6 BCa	18.5 ± 8.3 BCDC	35.0 ± 1.1 BCDB	26.7 ± 8.6 BCDB $F_{3,16} = 4.28, P = 0.025$
D-柠檬烯 D-Limonene	20.8 ± 2.0 CDA	26.9 ± 1.1 BCDA	19.2 ± 5.9 CDA	20.5 ± 6.2 BCDA $F_{3,16} = 0.09, P = 0.965$
月桂烯 Myrcene	45.0 ± 8.9 BCDA	21.7 ± 6.8 BCDB	12.5 ± 8.5 CDb	- 3.3 ± 3.1 DEc $F_{3,16} = 3.53, P = 0.039$

续表 2 (Table 2 continued)

化合物 Chemical	使用剂量 ($\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$) Application dosage ($\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$)			统计结果 Statistical result	
	2.5	0.25	0.025	0.002 5	
双戊烯 Dipentene	31.0 $\pm$ 6.7 BCDa	32.8 $\pm$ 7.7 BCDa	8.0 $\pm$ 4.4 CDb	15.7 $\pm$ 6.0 BCDb	$F_{3,16} = 2.98$, $P = 0.049$
α -蒎烯 α -Pinene	10.4 $\pm$ 7.9 CDa	- 17.5 $\pm$ 4.1 DEb	- 34.0 $\pm$ 2.7 Eb	- 25.2 $\pm$ 3.7 Eb	$F_{3,16} = 4.15$, $P = 0.028$
罗勒烯 Ocimene	39.4 $\pm$ 2.8 BCDa	10.5 $\pm$ 3.9 BCDEb	- 17.5 $\pm$ 2.4 Dc	- 3.0 $\pm$ 4.7 DEc	$F_{3,16} = 6.19$, $P = 0.005$
莰烯 Camphene	23.2 $\pm$ 6.1 CDa	5.7 $\pm$ 1.5 DEb	- 13.5 $\pm$ 5.7 Dc	- 23.5 $\pm$ 4.1 Ec	$F_{3,16} = 6.20$, $P = 0.005$
乙酸香叶酯 Geranyl acetate	39.9 $\pm$ 6.6 BCDa	37.4 $\pm$ 8.5 BCDa	33.5 $\pm$ 9.1 BCDa	14.1 $\pm$ 4.1 BCDb	$F_{3,16} = 4.27$, $P = 0.025$
水杨酸甲酯 Methyl salicylate	53.0 $\pm$ 5.3 BCa	29.9 $\pm$ 6.9 BCDb	45.0 $\pm$ 3.7 BCa	21.7 $\pm$ 8.6 BCDb	$F_{3,16} = 3.96$, $P = 0.027$
肉桂酸乙酯 Ethyl cinnamate	63.7 $\pm$ 1.1 ABa	66.1 $\pm$ 1.3 Aa	60.6 $\pm$ 3.7 Aa	58.3 $\pm$ 4.3 Aa	$F_{3,16} = 0.14$, $P = 0.932$
柠檬酸三乙酯 Triethyl citrate	47.3 $\pm$ 6.6 BCDa	- 48.3 $\pm$ 3.4 Ed	28.3 $\pm$ 8.6 BCDb	7.2 $\pm$ 5.4 CDc	$F_{3,16} = 8.94$, $P = 0.001$
肉桂醛 Cinnamaldehyde	48.0 $\pm$ 8.4 BCDa	40.0 $\pm$ 2.9 BCa	45.6 $\pm$ 2.8 BCa	36.7 $\pm$ 5.4 BCa	$F_{3,16} = 1.02$, $P = 0.409$
对茴香醛 <i>p</i> -Anisaldehyde	50.9 $\pm$ 9.2 BCa	34.4 $\pm$ 1.2 BCDa	32.1 $\pm$ 9.2 BCDa	48.2 $\pm$ 4.7 ABa	$F_{3,16} = 0.59$, $P = 0.629$
香茅醛 Citronellal	74.1 $\pm$ 8.5 Aa	64.7 $\pm$ 1.0 Aa	31.6 $\pm$ 6.1 BCDc	46.9 $\pm$ 7.8 ABb	$F_{3,16} = 4.94$, $P = 0.020$
己醛 Hexanal	53.6 $\pm$ 1.5 ABa	18.3 $\pm$ 1.6 BCDEc	28.2 $\pm$ 2.0 BCDb	30.2 $\pm$ 2.1 BCDb	$F_{3,16} = 5.04$, $P = 0.019$
香草醛 Vanillin	9.1 $\pm$ 5.2 CDa	23.0 $\pm$ 2.3 BCDa	19.9 $\pm$ 5.7 CDa	29.0 $\pm$ 6.7 BCDa	$F_{3,16} = 0.46$, $P = 0.718$
邻甲氧基肉桂醛 <i>o</i> -Methoxycinnamaldehyde	43.0 $\pm$ 1.3 BCDa	35.3 $\pm$ 1.2 BCDa	47.6 $\pm$ 1.6 Ba	0.4 $\pm$ 2.0 CDb	$F_{3,16} = 3.71$, $P = 0.040$
丁香酚 Eugenol	18.9 $\pm$ 8.4 CDa	27.2 $\pm$ 7.0 BCDa	19.8 $\pm$ 2.2 CDa	9.0 $\pm$ 5.0 CDa	$F_{3,16} = 1.20$, $P = 0.340$
香芹酚 Carvacrol	51.0 $\pm$ 4.5 BCa	47.8 $\pm$ 2.4 Ba	49.1 $\pm$ 1.8 Ba	47.8 $\pm$ 1.7 ABa	$F_{3,16} = 0.05$, $P = 0.984$
薄荷酮 Menthone	31.3 $\pm$ 9.3 BCDa	34.5 $\pm$ 6.8 BCDa	44.2 $\pm$ 7.0 BCa	34.6 $\pm$ 1.4 BCa	$F_{3,16} = 0.26$, $P = 0.850$
α -紫罗兰酮 α -Ionone	25.0 $\pm$ 7.1 CDa	27.7 $\pm$ 5.8 BCDa	14.2 $\pm$ 1.4 CDa	6.7 $\pm$ 2.9 CDa	$F_{3,16} = 0.30$, $P = 0.826$
桉叶素 Eucalyptol	30.7 $\pm$ 1.9 CDa	43.1 $\pm$ 7.4 Ba	35.3 $\pm$ 1.8 BCDa	21.3 $\pm$ 3.7 BCDa	$F_{3,16} = 0.62$, $P = 0.612$
茴香脑 Anethole	59.7 $\pm$ 1.5 ABa	62.0 $\pm$ 6.6 Aa	62.3 $\pm$ 9.0 Aa	35.8 $\pm$ 2.7 BCb	$F_{3,16} = 8.10$, $P = 0.002$
4-异丙基甲苯 4-Isopropyltoluene	49.0 $\pm$ 5.5 BCDa	42.6 $\pm$ 2.7 BCa	37.4 $\pm$ 4.0 BCDa	40.0 $\pm$ 1.1 ABa	$F_{3,16} = 0.11$, $P = 0.952$
统计结果 Statistical result	$F_{28,116} = 2.00$, $P = 0.006$ $F_{28,116} = 2.08$, $P = 0.004$ $F_{28,116} = 2.03$, $P = 0.005$ $F_{28,116} = 1.61$, $P = 0.041$				

量降至 $0.0025 \mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 时, 香茅醛、肉桂酸乙酯、对茴香醛和香芹酚仍保持较强的驱避作用, 驱避等级达到Ⅲ级, 4-异丙基甲苯、肉桂醛、茴香脑、己醛和香茅醇的驱避等级达到Ⅱ级。 α -松油醇、橙花叔醇、薄荷醇、乙酸香叶酯、薄荷酮和桉叶素也表现出较强的驱避作用, 在 0.0025 – $2.5 \mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 的使用剂量范围内, 驱避等级大多保持在Ⅱ级。在特定的使用剂量范围内, 肉桂醇、 α -蒎烯、罗勒烯、茨烯和柠檬酸三乙酯均表现出一定的引诱作用, 不适合用作驱避剂。

2.3 待测化合物对玉米象的驱避效果

对于玉米象成虫, 随着使用剂量降低, 大部分待测化合物的驱避率降低, 甚至有些待测化合物表现出引诱作用 (表 3)。使用剂量为 $2.5 \mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 时, 肉桂醛表现出最强的驱避作用, 驱避等级达到Ⅳ级, 其次为薄荷醇和香草醛, 驱避等级达到Ⅲ级。使用剂量降至 $0.0025 \mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 时, 肉桂醛仍保持较强的驱避作用, 驱避等级达到Ⅱ级。 α -松油醇、双戊烯和 4-异丙基甲苯也表现出一定的驱避作用, 在 0.025 – $2.5 \mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 的剂量范围内, 驱避等级大多保持在Ⅱ级。在特定的使用剂量范围内, 橙花叔醇、肉桂醇、 α -蒎烯、罗勒烯、茨烯、乙酸香叶酯、水杨酸甲酯、肉桂酸乙酯、柠檬酸三乙酯、对茴香醛、香茅醛、己醛、香草醛、邻甲氧基肉桂醛、薄荷酮、 α -紫罗兰酮和桉叶素均表现出一定的引诱作用, 不适合用作驱避剂。

2.4 待测化合物对印度谷螟的驱避效果

对于印度谷螟 3–4 龄幼虫, 大部分待测化合物均随着使用剂量的降低, 驱避率降低, 甚至有些待测化合物表现出引诱作用 (表 4)。使用剂量为 $2.5 \mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 时, 乙酸香叶酯和肉桂醛表现出最强的驱避作用, 驱避等级达到Ⅲ级。使用剂量降至 $0.0025 \mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 时, 肉桂醛仍保持较强的驱避作用, 驱避等级达到Ⅱ级。薄荷酮也表现出一定的驱避作用, 在 0.025 – $2.5 \mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ 的剂量范围内, 驱避等级大多保持在Ⅱ级。在特定的使用剂量范围内, 肉桂醇、香茅醇、月桂烯、罗勒烯、茨烯、柠檬酸三乙酯、香茅醛、香草醛、香芹酚、

α -紫罗兰酮和茴香脑均表现出一定的引诱作用, 不适合用作驱避剂。

2.5 两种载体对驱避剂的缓释效果

琼脂和海藻酸钠包埋能实现驱避活性成分的缓释。缓释 15 d 后, 肉桂醛-香茅醇混剂对害虫的驱避率显著降低, 但仍具有一定的驱避作用, 对赤拟谷盗成虫的驱避率为 16.8%–56.7%, 对锈赤扁谷盗成虫的驱避率为 30.6%–67.1%, 对玉米象成虫的驱避率为 20.2%–60.4%, 对印度谷螟幼虫的驱避率为 18.0%–58.3%; 制剂中驱避活性成分的装载量越高, 制剂的驱避作用越强; 对于同种害虫, 琼脂基制剂的驱避率显著高于海藻酸钠基制剂 (双因素 ANOVA: 赤拟谷盗, 缓释载体 $F_{1,26} = 15.52$, $P < 0.001$, 驱避成分装载量 $F_{2,26} = 38.24$, $P < 0.001$; 锈赤扁谷盗, 缓释载体 $F_{1,26} = 10.60$, $P = 0.003$, 驱避成分装载量 $F_{2,26} = 28.52$, $P < 0.001$; 玉米象, 缓释载体 $F_{1,26} = 11.60$, $P = 0.002$, 驱避成分装载量 $F_{2,26} = 27.59$, $P < 0.001$; 印度谷螟, 缓释载体 $F_{1,26} = 4.40$, $P = 0.047$, 驱避成分装载量 $F_{2,26} = 23.48$, $P < 0.001$), 这说明琼脂的缓释效果优于海藻酸钠 (表 5)。

3 讨论

在 29 种待测化合物中, 肉桂醛、香茅醇和 α -蒎烯对赤拟谷盗成虫表现出稳定的驱避作用, 其中, 肉桂醛和香茅醇是优选驱避化合物; 香茅醛、肉桂酸乙酯、对茴香醛、香芹酚、4-异丙基甲苯、肉桂醛、茴香脑、己醛和香茅醇对锈赤扁谷盗成虫表现出稳定的驱避作用, 其中, 香茅醛、肉桂酸乙酯、对茴香醛和香芹酚是优选驱避化合物; 肉桂醛、 α -松油醇、双戊烯和 4-异丙基甲苯对玉米象成虫表现出稳定的驱避作用, 其中, 肉桂醛是优选驱避化合物; 肉桂醛和薄荷酮对印度谷螟幼虫表现出稳定的驱避作用, 其中, 肉桂醛是优选驱避化合物。其他研究也证实这些待测化合物对储藏物害虫的驱避作用, 如香茅醇和香茅醛对嗜卷书虱 *Liposcelis bostrychophila*、赤拟谷盗成虫 (Zhang *et al.*, 2011)、 α -蒎烯对玉米象成虫 (卢传兵, 2006) 和杂拟谷盗 *Tribolium*

表 3 待测化合物对玉米象成虫的驱避率 (%)
Table 3 Percentage repellency (%) of candidate chemicals against adult *Sitophilus zeamais*

化合物 Chemical	使用剂量 (μL/cm ²) Application dosage (μL/cm ²)			统计结果 Statistical result
	2.5	0.25	0.025	0.002 5
α-松油醇 α-Terpineol	28.8 ± 8.4 BCDB	39.6 ± 6.7 ABa	36.0 ± 13.8 Aa	15.7 ± 7.8 BCc $F_{3,16} = 6.69, P = 0.005$
橙花叔醇 Nerolidol	8.2 ± 6.5 CDEa	- 2.6 ± 8.8 CDEb	0.2 ± 2.9 CDb	- 15.0 ± 8.9 CDc $F_{3,16} = 8.16, P = 0.001$
γ-松油醇 γ-Terpineol	4.2 ± 6.2 CDEc	27.7 ± 6.0 BCa	10.7 ± 5.9 BCb	- 3.5 ± 6.7 CDc $F_{3,16} = 3.68, P = 0.035$
薄荷醇 Menthol	48.3 ± 2.2 Ba	41.6 ± 4.1 ABa	3.2 ± 6.8 CDb	2.5 ± 4.7 BCDB $F_{3,16} = 21.47, P < 0.001$
肉桂醇 Cinnamyl alcohol	39.8 ± 4.0 BCa	- 18.2 ± 9.9 Ec	10.5 ± 2.3 BCb	7.0 ± 6.4 BCDB $F_{3,16} = 3.71, P = 0.038$
香茅醇 Citronellol	17.5 ± 5.0 CDa	- 6.3 ± 3.6 CDEc	0.5 ± 1.5 CDc	11.7 ± 7.5 BCb $F_{3,16} = 5.15, P = 0.015$
D-柠檬烯 D-Limonene	37.3 ± 0.7 BCa	7.1 ± 7.3 BCDB	4.2 ± 1.1 CDb	9.3 ± 8.1 BCDB $F_{3,16} = 4.84, P = 0.015$
月桂烯 Myrcene	13.8 ± 6.7 CDb	21.8 ± 1.7 BCa	8.5 ± 8.9 BCb	24.8 ± 9.1 ABa $F_{3,16} = 6.26, P = 0.006$
双戊烯 Dipentene	31.1 ± 4.7 BCDA	32.5 ± 5.1 BCa	28.1 ± 1.0 ABa	14.0 ± 5.8 BCb $F_{3,16} = 3.51, P = 0.041$
α-蒎烯 α-Pinene	11.8 ± 5.5 CDb	14.2 ± 6.2 BCDB	- 23.7 ± 4.9 DEc	23.9 ± 3.1 ABa $F_{3,16} = 3.28, P = 0.048$
罗勒烯 Ocimene	16.2 ± 2.8 CDa	- 12.4 ± 4.2 DEc	- 10.0 ± 9.8 CDEc	2.5 ± 8.9 BCDB $F_{3,16} = 3.25, P = 0.049$
莰烯 Camphene	5.8 ± 3.3 CDEa	- 14.1 ± 2.6 DEb	- 29.0 ± 5.3 DEc	3.0 ± 16.4 BCDA $F_{3,16} = 4.51, P = 0.021$
乙酸香叶酯 Geranyl acetate	11.6 ± 4.8 CDa	2.5 ± 2.2 CDEb	- 10.5 ± 2.3 CDEc	8.7 ± 1.5 BCDA $F_{3,16} = 8.01, P = 0.002$
水杨酸甲酯 Methyl salicylate	23.2 ± 6.4 CDa	19.5 ± 6.8 BCDA	- 44.7 ± 3.7 Eb	- 58.3 ± 8.1 Eb $F_{3,16} = 6.64, P = 0.005$
肉桂酸乙酯 Ethyl cinnamate	13.4 ± 3.5 CDa	13.5 ± 9.9 BCDA	9.2 ± 7.1 BCa	- 31.3 ± 5.5 Db $F_{3,16} = 6.37, P = 0.007$
柠檬酸三乙酯 Triethyl citrate	13.2 ± 3.1 CDa	- 4.0 ± 7.2 CDEb	2.0 ± 5.0 CDb	- 10.1 ± 0.5 CDc $F_{3,16} = 5.69, P = 0.011$
肉桂醛 Cinnamaldehyde	60.2 ± 3.5 Aa	45.3 ± 8.8 ABb	35.2 ± 8.1 Ac	33.9 ± 9.1 Ac $F_{3,16} = 7.29, P = 0.003$
对茴香醛 p-Anisaldehyde	13.1 ± 4.4 CDa	8.1 ± 3.1 BCDA	- 4.0 ± 3.6 CDEb	- 12.0 ± 8.6 CDb $F_{3,16} = 3.63, P = 0.036$
香茅醛 Citronellal	0.0 ± 3.1 DEb	25.6 ± 1.5 BCa	8.3 ± 6.0 BCb	- 25.5 ± 3.5 CDc $F_{3,16} = 3.71, P = 0.039$
己醛 Hexanal	- 25.9 ± 5.7 Ea	- 5.8 ± 3.3 CDEa	- 17.9 ± 8.3 DEa	- 15.0 ± 3.5 CDa $F_{3,16} = 0.10, P = 0.958$
香草醛 Vanillin	43.3 ± 8.6 BCa	15.7 ± 1.5 BCDB	35.6 ± 5.2 Aa	- 15.3 ± 1.4 CDc $F_{3,16} = 3.81, P = 0.031$
邻甲氧基肉桂醛 o-Methoxycinnamaldehyde	26.1 ± 6.0 BCDA	- 19.7 ± 7.5 Eb	- 14.3 ± 4.7 DEb	- 9.0 ± 9.2 CDb $F_{3,16} = 5.68, P = 0.011$
丁香酚 Eugenol	15.1 ± 2.3 CDb	7.5 ± 1.1 BCDB	25.1 ± 3.3 ABa	26.4 ± 9.1 ABa $F_{3,16} = 6.28, P = 0.008$

续表 3 (Table 3 continued)

化合物 Chemical	使用剂量 (μL/cm ²) Application dosage (μL/cm ²)			统计结果 Statistical result
	2.5	0.25	0.025	0.002 5
香芹酚 Carvacrol	9.7 ± 6.1 CDa	0.3 ± 3.3 CDEa	3.3 ± 5.6 CDa	7.6 ± 2.8 BCDa $F_{3,16} = 0.78, P = 0.524$
薄荷酮 Menthone	8.7 ± 9.0 CDb	24.3 ± 1.4 BCa	- 13.3 ± 1.5 DEc	$F_{3,16} = 3.72, P = 0.033$
α -紫罗兰酮 α -Ionone	0.4 ± 4.4 DEa	- 12.4 ± 2.7 DEb	1.7 ± 2.7 CDa	$F_{3,16} = 3.55, P = 0.041$
桉叶素 Eucalyptol	29.9 ± 3.9 BCDa	29.3 ± 5.9 BCa	11.0 ± 4.7 BCb	$F_{3,16} = 3.42, P = 0.043$
茴香脑 Anethole	24.2 ± 8.2 BCDb	43.6 ± 4.8 ABa	1.2 ± 4.6 CDc	$F_{3,16} = 4.00, P = 0.027$
4-异丙基甲苯 4-Isopropyltoluene	25.8 ± 6.1 BCDa	32.0 ± 9.4 BCa	21.2 ± 9.6 ABa	$F_{3,16} = 0.21, P = 0.892$
统计结果 Statistical result	$F_{28,116} = 1.68, P = 0.022 F_{28,116} = 2.20, P = 0.002 F_{28,116} = 2.07, P = 0.003 F_{28,116} = 1.98, P = 0.008$			

表 4 待测化合物对印度谷螟幼虫的驱避率 (%)
Table 4 Percentage repellency (%) of candidate chemicals against larval *Plodia interpunctella*

化合物 Chemical	使用剂量 (μL/cm ²) Application dosage (μL/cm ²)			统计结果 Statistical result
	2.5	0.25	0.025	0.002 5
α -松油醇 α -Terpineol	21.1 ± 8.6 BCDa	10.0 ± 2.4 BCDEb	10.3 ± 2.5 BCb	9.9 ± 2.4 ABCDb $F_{3,16} = 3.91, P = 0.026$
橙花叔醇 Nerolidol	15.5 ± 3.0 BCDa	14.8 ± 1.7 BCDa	10.4 ± 4.7 BCa	$F_{3,16} = 0.71, P = 0.560$
γ -松油醇 γ -Terpineol	19.5 ± 1.0 BCDa	18.4 ± 3.4 BCDa	20.7 ± 2.2 ABa	$F_{3,16} = 0.08, P = 0.969$
薄荷醇 Menthol	18.4 ± 2.8 BCDa	14.1 ± 6.8 BCDEa	2.3 ± 9.2 BCDb	$F_{3,16} = 3.61, P = 0.043$
肉桂醇 Cinnamyl alcohol	20.6 ± 3.5 BCDa	10.0 ± 7.0 BCDEb	5.7 ± 9.5 BCDb	$F_{3,16} = 3.93, P = 0.025$
香茅醇 Citronellol	10.7 ± 6.1 CDEb	18.1 ± 4.4 BCDa	- 10.3 ± 6.3 CDc	$F_{3,16} = 5.27, P = 0.010$
D-柠檬烯 D-Limonene	24.7 ± 7.2 BCa	14.6 ± 2.4 BCDb	13.6 ± 5.4 ABCb	$F_{3,16} = 4.61, P = 0.008$
月桂烯 Myrcene	2.5 ± 2.2 DEa	- 9.0 ± 3.5 DEb	- 9.7 ± 5.7 CDb	$F_{3,16} = 3.79, P = 0.033$
双戊烯 Dipentene	- 6.9 ± 5.6 Eb	15.5 ± 1.4 BCDa	- 8.9 ± 6.8 CDb	$F_{3,16} = 3.92, P = 0.026$
α -蒎烯 α -Pinene	9.7 ± 4.2 CDEa	1.6 ± 5.2 CDEa	- 0.6 ± 7.8 BCDa	$F_{3,16} = 0.67, P = 0.585$
罗勒烯 Ocimene	- 1.3 ± 8.7 Eb	- 7.8 ± 7.5 DEb	9.4 ± 9.8 BCDa	$F_{3,16} = 4.11, P = 0.019$
蒎烯 Camphene	0.0 ± 5.4 DEa	0.0 ± 7.1 CDEa	- 11.9 ± 4.6 CDb	$F_{3,16} = 5.22, P = 0.010$

续表 4 (Table 4 continued)

化合物 Chemical	使用剂量 ($\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$) Application dosage ($\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$)				统计结果 Statistical result
	2.5	0.25	0.025	0.002 5	
乙酸香叶酯 Geranyl acetate	58.6 $\pm$ 4.2 Aa	57.8 $\pm$ 1.3 Aa	40.0 $\pm$ 2.1 Aa	- 7.6 $\pm$ 2.3 BCDBb	$F_{3,16} = 4.31$, $P = 0.015$
水杨酸甲酯 Methyl salicylate	22.4 $\pm$ 1.0 BCDA	6.2 $\pm$ 3.6 CDEab	2.9 $\pm$ 4.4 BCDBb	15.7 $\pm$ 4.7 ABCDab	$F_{3,16} = 4.60$, $P = 0.017$
肉桂酸乙酯 Ethyl cinnamate	30.8 $\pm$ 7.4 BCa	16.2 $\pm$ 8.2 BCDBb	5.1 $\pm$ 2.8 BCDC	- 5.7 $\pm$ 8.9 BCDC	$F_{3,16} = 3.74$, $P = 0.033$
柠檬酸三乙酯 Triethyl citrate	- 1.0 $\pm$ 2.8 Ea	- 5.7 $\pm$ 3.1 DEa	2.5 $\pm$ 4.6 BCDA	- 13.5 $\pm$ 5.7 BCDA	$F_{3,16} = 1.24$, $P = 0.326$
肉桂醛 Cinnamaldehyde	51.5 $\pm$ 4.9 ABa	29.2 $\pm$ 7.9 BCb	24.4 $\pm$ 2.4 ABb	24.8 $\pm$ 7.1 ABb	$F_{3,16} = 3.75$, $P = 0.039$
对茴香醛 <i>p</i> -Anisaldehyde	34.2 $\pm$ 7.4 BCa	7.8 $\pm$ 7.9 CDEb	14.6 $\pm$ 1.9 ABCb	32.7 $\pm$ 10.3 Aa	$F_{3,16} = 4.25$, $P = 0.013$
香茅醛 Citronellal	11.4 $\pm$ 2.7 CDEa	12.3 $\pm$ 3.6 BCDEa	- 19.5 $\pm$ 8.7 Db	- 14.7 $\pm$ 3.4 CDdb	$F_{3,16} = 8.41$, $P = 0.001$
己醛 Hexanal	10.4 $\pm$ 4.2 CDEa	10.1 $\pm$ 7.1 BCDEa	1.4 $\pm$ 6.9 BCDBb	- 9.1 $\pm$ 3.3 BCDC	$F_{3,16} = 3.77$, $P = 0.038$
香草醛 Vanillin	19.2 $\pm$ 1.6 BCDA	16.9 $\pm$ 7.2 BCDA	2.9 $\pm$ 6.2 BCDBb	- 10.3 $\pm$ 6.8 BCDC	$F_{3,16} = 4.31$, $P = 0.021$
邻甲氧基肉桂醛 <i>o</i> -Methoxycinnamaldehyde	10.9 $\pm$ 2.6 CDEa	5.8 $\pm$ 3.3 CDEa	3.3 $\pm$ 5.0 BCDA	- 1.7 $\pm$ 6.0 ABCDA	$F_{3,16} = 1.13$, $P = 0.368$
丁香酚 Eugenol	12.0 $\pm$ 2.8 CDEa	5.6 $\pm$ 5.9 CDEa	- 2.5 $\pm$ 2.2 BCDA	15.7 $\pm$ 4.6 ABCDA	$F_{3,16} = 0.78$, $P = 0.523$
香芹酚 Carvacrol	6.7 $\pm$ 4.0 DEa	- 10.0 $\pm$ 9.8 DEa	1.7 $\pm$ 6.9 BCDA	- 6.9 $\pm$ 6.1 BCDA	$F_{3,16} = 0.95$, $P = 0.439$
薄荷酮 Menthone	34.0 $\pm$ 12.3 BCa	38.4 $\pm$ 10.2 ABa	40.0 $\pm$ 2.3 Aa	18.3 $\pm$ 4.6 ABCb	$F_{3,16} = 3.73$, $P = 0.040$
α -紫罗兰酮 α -Ionone	4.7 $\pm$ 2.6 DEa	- 15.8 $\pm$ 3.6 Eb	- 12.8 $\pm$ 4.8 CDdb	- 22.8 $\pm$ 6.1 Db	$F_{3,16} = 5.48$, $P = 0.009$
桉叶素 Eucalyptol	20.0 $\pm$ 4.7 BCDA	9.4 $\pm$ 4.1 BCDEab	13.3 $\pm$ 5.6 ABCa	6.8 $\pm$ 2.9 ABCDBb	$F_{3,16} = 3.97$, $P = 0.033$
茴香脑 Anethole	18.4 $\pm$ 2.0 BCDA	2.2 $\pm$ 2.0 CDEb	9.1 $\pm$ 8.5 BCDBb	- 21.7 $\pm$ 4.1 Dc	$F_{3,16} = 3.37$, $P = 0.045$
4-异丙基甲苯 4-Isopropyltoluene	17.1 $\pm$ 7.7 BCDBb	30.3 $\pm$ 9.8 BCa	6.5 $\pm$ 4.9 BCDC	- 0.4 $\pm$ 3.8 ABCDC	$F_{3,16} = 3.79$, $P = 0.039$
统计结果 Statistical result	$F_{28,116} = 5.09$, $P < 0.001$	$F_{28,116} = 3.03$, $P < 0.001$	$F_{28,116} = 2.66$, $P < 0.001$	$F_{28,116} = 1.67$, $P = 0.032$	

表 5 缓释载体包埋的肉桂醛-香茅醇混剂对害虫的驱避率 (%)
Table 5 Percentage repellency (%) of the cinnamaldehyde-citronellol mixture
embedded with sustained-release carriers

载体 Carrier	驱避成分装载量 (mL/L) Repellent content (mL/L)	缓释周期 Release period	赤拟谷盗 <i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	锈赤扁谷盗 <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i>	玉米象 <i>Sitophilus zeamais</i>	印度谷螟 <i>Plodia interpunctella</i>
琼脂 Agar	10	第 0 天	53.1 ± 3.7 CD	53.6 ± 2.6 CDE	54.5 ± 2.9 C	61.4 ± 2.7 BCD
		第 15 天	36.5 ± 2.2 E	40.7 ± 2.5 EF	34.6 ± 1.8 D	27.9 ± 2.4 FG
	20	第 0 天	68.8 ± 5.8 B	66.6 ± 7.4 BC	67.1 ± 5.7 B	68.8 ± 3.4 B
		第 15 天	50.9 ± 1.8 CD	59.0 ± 2.3 CD	50.9 ± 2.4 C	51.2 ± 4.6 DE
	30	第 0 天	84.5 ± 3.0 A	87.3 ± 2.4 A	85.8 ± 2.7 A	88.6 ± 3.6 A
		第 15 天	56.7 ± 3.0 C	67.1 ± 5.5 BC	60.4 ± 1.9 BC	58.3 ± 3.1 BCD
海藻酸钠 Sodium alginate	10	第 0 天	52.2 ± 1.8 CD	59.0 ± 2.1 CD	54.8 ± 2.9 C	55.4 ± 2.8 BCDE
		第 15 天	16.8 ± 2.6 F	30.6 ± 2.7 F	20.2 ± 2.3 E	18.0 ± 7.2 G
	20	第 0 天	59.4 ± 2.7 BC	64.7 ± 2.6 BC	61.6 ± 3.5 BC	67.4 ± 5.6 BC
		第 15 天	43.1 ± 1.9 DE	47.4 ± 2.6 DE	38.6 ± 1.5 D	41.2 ± 3.6 EF
	30	第 0 天	70.7 ± 5.4 B	78.4 ± 6.8 AB	71.9 ± 1.8 B	83.4 ± 6.8 A
		第 15 天	52.5 ± 5.0 CD	59.4 ± 3.1 CD	53.6 ± 7.5 C	53.0 ± 3.8 CDE
统计结果 Statistical result			$F_{11,48} = 19.32,$ $P < 0.001$	$F_{11,48} = 12.08,$ $P < 0.001$	$F_{11,48} = 19.71,$ $P < 0.001$	$F_{11,48} = 17.39,$ $P < 0.001$

第 0 天表示包埋后立即测定。Day 0 represents the measurement taken immediately after embedding.

confusum 成虫 (吕建华等, 2010)、肉桂醛对印度谷螟幼虫 (Choi *et al.*, 2022) 均表现出较强的驱避作用。

在害虫防治实践中, 通常将多种害虫驱避化合物进行复配应用 (da Silva and Ricci-Junior, 2020; Mangang and Manickam, 2022), 其目的有两个: (1) 选择具有增效作用的驱避化合物进行复配, 可以提高对特定害虫的驱避效果。例如, 在本研究中, 使用剂量较高时, 薄荷醇对玉米象成虫的驱避活性达到Ⅲ级, 但低剂量时无驱避作用, 而 α -松油醇、双戊烯和 4-异丙基甲苯表现出稳定的驱避作用, 尽管使用高剂量时的驱避率并不是最高的, 但在测试的剂量范围内, 驱避等级大多保持在Ⅱ级。将两类化合物进行复配, 可以提高驱避剂的持效性; (2) 多种储藏物害虫同时发生时, 选择其共同的驱避化合物以及具有物种特异性的驱避化合物复配, 达到驱避多种害虫的目的 (Campolo *et al.*, 2018)。需要强调的是, 对于某种害虫具有驱避作用的化合物可能对其它害虫具有引诱作用, 在复配驱避化合物时应加

以考虑。在未来的研究中, 可以进一步评价不同驱避化合物的复配增效作用以筛选更为高效的驱避剂。

利用缓释载体包埋驱避化合物并控制其释放速率, 可有效减缓挥发损失, 延长驱避效果持续时间。在其他研究中, 琼脂 (李为争等, 2014; 苏毅生等, 2014) 和海藻酸钠 (da Silva and Ricci-Junior, 2020) 被用作驱避剂缓释载体。琼脂和海藻酸钠作为驱避剂缓释载体具有独特优势: (1) 两种载体均为食品中允许使用的天然高分子材料, 可直接应用于食品储藏环境, 避免缓释载体的二次污染风险; (2) 琼脂常温固化、海藻酸钠氯化钙交联的制备方法简单, 适合规模化生产。在本研究中, 琼脂基制剂的持效性高于海藻酸钠基制剂, 并且驱避成分装载量会影响制剂的释放速率及驱避效果的持续时间, 这说明可通过调节装载量以满足不同驱避持效期的需求。在未来的研究中, 可以将驱避成分装载量作为评价指标来进一步优化缓释载体的制备工艺。

食品级驱避化合物与天然缓释载体的组合,

为储藏物害虫的绿色防治提供了可行方案,具有重要的实用价值和开发前景。基于植物源化合物的储藏物害虫驱避剂具备多重优势:(1)环境行为学特征方面表现出低残留性、低生态毒性和可生物降解性(张兴等,2015);(2)在应用层面上兼具驱避剂的空间驱避作用与接触性驱避效果;(3)相较于传统化学驱避剂,其天然组分具有皮肤刺激性低、致敏风险小等毒理学优势(邓婉,2015)。这些特性使其在环境友好型防护产品开发中展现出广阔的应用前景。

参考文献 (References)

- An Y, Lu J, Wang CC, Hou ZB, Ning AQ, Zhang J, Zhou F, Liang JY, 2022. Biological activity of the main components of the essential oils of two *Ajanía* plant species against the larval stages of *Tribolium castaneum*. *Plant Protection*, 48(1): 246–250. [安越, 逯靖, 王存存, 侯志波, 宁安琪, 张继, 周峰, 梁俊玉, 2022. 两种亚菊属植物挥发油及主要成分对赤拟谷盗幼虫的活性研究. 植物保护, 48(1): 246–250.]
- Campolo O, Giunti G, Russo A, Palmeri V, Zappala L, 2018. Essential oils in stored product insect pest control. *Journal of Food Quality*, 2018(1): 6906105.
- Choi I, Baek Y, Chang Y, Han J, 2022. Identification of the major active compounds in cinnamon bark with *Plodia interpunctella* repellent properties and insect-proof activity of poly(vinyl alcohol), xanthan gum, and trans-cinnamaldehyde-based strips and sachets. *Food Packaging and Shelf Life*, 32: 100813.
- da Silva MRM, Ricci-Junior E, 2020. An approach to natural insect repellent formulations: From basic research to technological development. *Acta Tropica*, 212: 105419.
- Deng W, 2015. The study of plant essential oil as mosquito repellents against *Aedes albopictus* Skuse and *Aedes aegypti* Linnaeus. Doctor dissertation. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University. [邓婉, 2015. 植物精油对白纹伊蚊和埃及伊蚊的驱避效果研究. 博士学位论文. 杭州: 浙江大学.]
- Divekar PA, Narayana S, Divekar BA, Kumar R, Gadratagi BG, Ray A, Singh AK, Rani V, Singh V, Singh AK, Kumar A, Singh RP, Meena RS, Behera TK, 2022. Plant secondary metabolites as defense tools against herbivores for sustainable crop protection. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 23(5): 2690.
- Han S, Yushanjiang-Maimaiti, Pan Y, Zheng SH, Che FB, 2016. A preliminary study on several dry fruits stored insect *Plodia interpunctella*. *Xinjiang Agricultural Sciences*, 53(8): 1474–1480. [韩盛, 玉山江·麦麦提, 潘俨, 郑素慧, 车凤斌, 2016. 干果贮藏害虫印度谷螟的研究. 新疆农业科学, 53(8): 1474–1480.]
- Isman MB, 2020. Botanical insecticides in the twenty-first century: Fulfilling their promise? *Annual Review of Entomology*, 65: 233–249.
- Klys M, Malejky N, Nowak-Chmura M, 2017. The repellent effect of plants and their active substances against the beetle storage pests. *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 74: 66–77.
- Li WZ, Fan YY, An JJ, Wang Q, Guo XR, Luo MH, Yuan GH, 2014. Screening of plant-derived repellents against tobacco beetle, *Lasioderma serricorne* (Fabricius). *Acta Tabacaria Sinica*, 20(5): 93–97. [李为争, 范荫荫, 安靖靖, 王琼, 郭线茹, 罗梅浩, 原国辉, 2014. 烟草甲植物源驱避剂的筛选. 中国烟草学报, 20(5): 93–97.]
- Lu CB, 2006. Studies on the biological activity and action mode of *Vitex negundo* volatile oil to main stored-product insect pest. Master dissertation. Tai'an: Shandong Agricultural University. [卢传兵, 2006. 黄荆挥发油对主要储粮害虫生物活性及作用方式的研究. 硕士学位论文. 泰安: 山东农业大学.]
- Lv JH, Lin MG, Tu YW, 2010. Controlling effects of α -pinene against *Tribolium confusum* adults. *Journal of the Chinese Cereals and Oils Association*, 25(12): 88–91. [吕建华, 林敏刚, 屠亚伟, 2010. α -蒎烯对杂拟谷盗成虫的控制作用. 中国粮油学报, 25(12): 88–91.]
- Malik MM, Naqvi SHM, 1984. Screening of some indigenous plants as repellents or antifeedants for stored grain insect. *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 20(1): 41–44.
- Mangang IB, Manickam L, 2022. Insect repellent pellets-an application of botanicals against red flour beetle-their antifungal activity during storage and use as potential fumigants. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*, 102(14): 6696–6706.
- Su YS, Huang LF, Zhang LC, Zhang HQ, Huang XC, 2014. Preliminary study on formula and process of solid room temperature space repellent. *Chinese Journal of Hygienic Insecticides and Equipments*, 20(5): 453–456. [苏毅生, 黄丽凤, 张利春, 张会琴, 黄小春, 2014. 固体室温空间驱避剂配方及工艺的初步研究. 中华卫生杀虫药械, 20(5): 453–456.]
- Sun XJ, Qi XT, 2025. Study on the influence of pesticide residues on food safety. *China Food Safety Guide*, 2025(12): 16–18. [孙晓静, 齐晓彤, 2025. 农药残留对食品安全的影响研究. 食品安全导刊, 2025(12): 16–18.]
- Wang ZY, Luo Q, Fan FL, Wang XY, Chen LX, 2025. Research and application of repellent botanical materials for stored-grain pests. *Journal of the Chinese Cereals and Oils Association*, 40(8): 9–17. [王争艳, 罗琼, 樊芳蕾, 汪新宇, 陈利香, 2025. 储粮害虫植物源驱避物质的研究和应用. 中国粮油学报, 40(8): 9–17.]
- Zhang JS, Zhao NN, Liu QZ, Liu ZL, Du SS, Zhou L, Deng ZW, 2011. Repellent constituents of essential oil of *Cymbopogon distans* aerial parts against two stored-product insects. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 59(18): 9910–9915.
- Zhang X, Ma ZQ, Feng JT, Wu H, Han LR, 2015. Review on research and development of botanical pesticides. *Chinese Journal of Biological Control*, 31(5): 685–698. [张兴, 马志卿, 冯俊涛, 吴华, 韩立荣, 2015. 植物源农药研究进展. 中国生物防治学报, 31(5): 685–698.]