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Quarantine Treatment for the Coconut Hispine Beetle, *Brontispa longissima* (Gestro), on Palm Trees for Export 【Research report】

出口棕櫚科植物紅胸葉蟲之檢疫處理【研究報告】

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Abstract

The coconut hispine beetle, *Brontispa longissima* (Gestro), is the most destructive pest of palm trees. We tested the efficiency of a selection of insecticides and established an efficient quarantine treatment to eliminate this pest on palm trees for export. In laboratory test, when applying 50% Propoxur, 40.8% Chlorpyrifos, and 2.8% Cyhalothrin topically, the mortality rate for both adults and larvae was 100% within 24 h. The shortest KT50 (< 5 min) of larvae and adults was obtained by the treatment of Propoxur at a diluted rate of 500 X. The longest KT50 for larvae was 8.45 min when treated with 1,250 X Cyhalothrin and for adults it was 1,250 X Chlorpyrifos. The dipping treatment of a single unopened spear leaf of the coconut palm tree for 5 sec with 4 selected insecticides, resulted in a 100% control rate with 1,000 X concentration of 40.8% Chlorpyrifos, 2.8% Cyhalothrin, and 85% Carbaryl 24 h after treatment. In addition, 50% Propoxur could reach a 100% control rate within 48 h after treatment. In the greenhouse, spraying unopened spear leaves of the coconut palm tree infested by this pest with 1,000 X Propoxur and Chlorpyrifos showed a 100% control rate of the beetles in 4 d and 6 d after treatment, respectively. Although a few eggs hatched in both the dipping and the spraying tests, no living larvae were observed. Field tests, consisting of twice spraying 5 different insecticides on infested coconut trees, showed that 50% Propoxur WP and 40.8% Chlorpyrifos EC at a diluted rate of 1,000 X reached a 100% control rate in 14 days. Either of these two insecticides at a diluted rate of 1,000 X is recommended for quarantine treatment, and the palm trees for export should be sprayed twice in 7 day intervals. Efficient control efficiency is ensured with one additional treatment 24 h before loading the trees that are to be exported.

摘要

紅胸葉蟲 (*Brontispa longissima* Gestro) 為棕櫚科植物之重要害蟲。本報告對為害可可椰子 (*Cocos nucifera* L.) 的此蟲，於室內與田間進行藥效測試，藉以擬定出口棕櫚科植物紅胸葉蟲檢疫處理方法。室內以不同濃度的50% 安丹 (propoxur)、40.8% 陶斯松 (chlorpyrifos) 及2.8% 賽洛寧 (cyhalothrin) 三藥劑對紅胸葉蟲體表滴定結果，無論成蟲或幼蟲24小時均達100%死亡。半數擊昏時間 (KT50) 幼蟲與成蟲皆以安丹稀釋500倍者最短 (< 5 min)，而對幼蟲與成蟲KT50最長者則分別是賽洛寧 (8.45 min) 與陶斯松 (13.16 min) 稀釋1,250倍之處理者。將單片受害椰子心葉浸漬於稀釋1,000倍的四種藥劑5秒，處理後24 h，40.8% 陶斯松、2.8% 賽洛寧及85% 加保利 (carbaryl) 三藥劑對紅胸葉蟲均有100% 之防治率，而處理48 h後50% 安丹之防治率亦可達100%。整叢心葉置於網室中噴灑1,000倍的市售50% 安丹與40.8% 陶斯松，結果二者分別於處理後第4日及第6日對紅胸葉蟲之成蟲與幼蟲防治率達100%。雖然浸漬與噴藥處理之受測葉中皆有少數卵孵化，但均未見存活之幼蟲。田間可可椰子的兩次噴藥結果顯示，市售50% 安丹可濕性粉劑與40.8% 陶斯松乳劑在處理後14日對心葉內之紅胸葉蟲可達100% 防治率，符合出口檢疫處理之要求。建議棕櫚科植物出口前或等待出口假植前15日，選擇上述安丹或陶斯松稀釋1,000倍後，每7日噴灑1次，連續2次，作為檢疫處理方法。若於裝載前24小時再施用相同處理一次，則更能確保無此蟲檢出之處理效果。

Key words: *Brontispa longissima*, quarantine treatment, palm trees

關鍵詞: 紅胸葉蟲、檢疫處理、棕櫚科植物。

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出口棕櫚科植物紅胸葉蟲之檢疫處理

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摘 要

紅胸葉蟲 (*Brontispa longissima* Gestro) 為棕櫚科植物之重要害蟲，本報告對為害可可椰子 (*Cocos nucifera* L.) 的此蟲，於室內與田間進行藥效測試，藉以擬定出口棕櫚科植物紅胸葉蟲檢疫處理方法。室內以不同濃度的 50% 安丹 (propoxur)、40.8% 陶斯松 (chlorpyrifos) 及 2.8% 賽洛寧 (cyhalothrin) 三藥劑對紅胸葉蟲體表滴定結果，無論成蟲或幼蟲 24 小時均達 100% 死亡。半數擊昏時間 (KT50) 幼蟲與成蟲皆以安丹稀釋 500 倍者最短 (< 5 min)，而對幼蟲與成蟲 KT50 最長者則分別是賽洛寧 (8.45 min) 與陶斯松 (13.16 min) 稀釋 1,250 倍之處理者。將單片受害椰子心葉浸漬於稀釋 1,000 倍的四種藥劑 5 秒，處理後 24 h，40.8% 陶斯松、2.8% 賽洛寧及 85% 加保利 (carbaryl) 三藥劑對紅胸葉蟲均有 100% 之防治率，而處理 48 h 後 50% 安丹之防治率亦可達 100%。整叢心葉置於網室中噴灑 1,000 倍的市售 50% 安丹與 40.8% 陶斯松，結果二者分別於處理後第 4 日及第 6 日對紅胸葉蟲之成蟲與幼蟲防治率達 100%。雖然浸漬與噴藥處理之受測葉中皆有少數卵孵化，但均未見存活之幼蟲。田間可可椰子的兩次噴藥結果顯示，市售 50% 安丹可濕性粉劑與 40.8% 陶斯松乳劑在處理後 14 日對心葉內之紅胸葉蟲可達 100% 防治率，符合出口檢疫處理之要求。建議棕櫚科植物出口前或等待出口假植前 15 日，選擇上述安丹或陶斯松稀釋 1,000 倍後，每 7 日噴灑 1 次，連續 2 次，作為檢疫處理方法。若於裝載前 24 小時再施用相同處理一次，則更能確保無此蟲檢出之處理效果。

關鍵詞：紅胸葉蟲、檢疫處理、棕櫚科植物。

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前 言

紅胸葉蟲 (*Brontispa longissima* Gestro) 源自印尼與巴布亞新幾內亞，目前分布於太平洋島區 21 個國家地區 (Rethinam and Singh, 2007)，其可危害可可椰子 (*Cocos nucifera* L.)、油椰子 (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.)、大王椰子 (*Roystonea regia* (Kunth))、亞歷山大椰子 (*Archontophoenix alexandrae* (F. Muell.))、孔雀椰 (*Caryota urens* L.)、岩海棗 (*Phoenix rupicola* T. Anders)、檳榔 (*Areca catechu* L.) 等 20 多種棕櫚科植物，尤其可可椰子受害最烈 (Liebregts and Chapman, 2004)。台灣 1975 年 7 月屏東科技大學陳仁昭老師於屏東縣佳冬鄉首度採得該蟲，推測此蟲可能在 1972~1973 年間由印尼輸入之椰苗帶入，或由椰子葉片做成之容器入侵台灣，造成椰子的嚴重受害 (Chen, 1988)。紅胸葉蟲幼蟲及成蟲皆可在尚未展開的心葉中取食危害，使葉尖枯萎下垂，整葉壞死，心葉受害殆盡後植株頂枯，造成樹勢衰弱甚至整株死亡 (Chiu *et al.*, 1988)。由於此害蟲棲息與取食危害都在心葉中，防治甚為不易，台灣 1983 年 11 月自關島引進紅胸葉蟲蛹寄生蜂 (*Tetrastichus brontispae* Ferrière) 於高屏地區釋放，成功抑制其族群 (Chiu and Chen, 1985)。目前寄生蜂雖然能有效控制其爆發危害，但此害蟲族群仍存在於田間，也因此紅胸葉蟲常成為我國棕櫚科植物出口檢疫上的問題與困擾。美援之菲律賓非營利組織 CVAI (Cesar Virata and Associates) 的報告 'Sanitary and Phytosanitary Regulations: Importance to Trade' 中，紅胸葉蟲被列為重要入侵害蟲 (Anonymous, 2006)。中國大陸 1999 年廣東的番禺首度發現此蟲，而 2002 年 6 月海南省發現紅胸葉蟲入

侵並迅速擴散，至 2006 年海南省 18 個縣市均已遭紅胸葉蟲入侵，使受害椰子、檳榔的產量下降達 60~80% (Tang *et al.*, 2008)。中國大陸遂於 2004 年將其列為禁止入境的二級檢疫性害蟲 (Fu and Xiong, 2004; Zhang *et al.*, 2004)。

鑑於目前世界各國均已將椰子紅胸葉蟲列為檢疫重要害蟲，為因應植栽出口業者之需求，如何針對我國出口棕櫚科植物發展一套有效防除紅胸葉蟲的檢疫處理方法實為當務之急，本研究以室內篩選之有效藥劑，於田間以受害可可椰子進行藥效測試，發展可行之檢疫處理方法，解決出口棕櫚科植物紅胸葉蟲的檢疫問題。

材料與方法

一、體表滴定法藥效測試

受測紅胸葉蟲採自屏東縣麟洛、東港等地之椰子園，割取受害植株心葉攜回實驗室後挑取未被寄生蜂寄生之老齡幼蟲與成蟲飼育一日後進行測試。施用藥劑前先將安丹 (propoxur 95%，國慶股份有限公司)、陶斯松 (chlorpyrifos 98%，嘉濱貿易有限公司) 及賽洛寧 (cyhalothrin 95%，日農股份有限公司) 等原體以丙酮分別稀釋成各藥劑市售之 50、40.8 及 2.8% 濃度，再將每種藥劑以水稀釋成 500、1,000 和 1,250 三種倍數，相同濃度的三種藥劑與對照共計四處理。室內測試時分別將受測幼蟲、成蟲各 10 隻置於玻璃培養皿中，以微量吸管體表滴定各測試藥劑 0.3 uL，對照組則以蒸餾水滴定，共重覆三次。試驗後之幼、成蟲置入直徑 13 cm 內有椰子心葉的紙杯內，每 5 min 紀錄擊倒蟲數至 120 min 止，24 h 後紀錄死亡蟲數，並估算半數擊倒時間 (KT50) 與死亡率。

二、浸葉法藥效測試

隨機選取麟洛、東港田間遭紅胸葉蟲危害椰子樹 15 株，每株割下 10 片心葉後編號，攜回實驗室檢查並登錄各心葉上成蟲、幼蟲及卵數。以蒸餾水將市售之 50% 安丹可濕性粉劑、40.8% 陶斯松乳劑、2.8% 賽洛寧乳劑及 85% 加保利 (carbaryl) 可濕性粉劑稀釋成 1,000 倍濃度的測試液 2,000 cc，置於塑膠盆 (45 x 35 x 12 cm) 中供試。試驗時將內有紅胸葉蟲之所採葉片，每處理 10 片，分別浸入各測試藥液及同量之對照組蒸餾水中 5 sec，共 5 處理，重覆 3 次。之後取出於抽氣櫃中風乾 5 ~ 10 min，再將心葉依編號移入塑膠袋中以免心葉乾枯，浸藥後 2、24、48、72 h 觀察並記錄每處理心葉內之成蟲及幼蟲數，再以 Abbott's 公式校正死亡率估算防治率 (Abbott, 1925)。

$$\text{防治率}\% = \left(1 - \frac{\text{處理組施藥後活蟲數} \times \text{對照組施藥前活蟲數}}{\text{處理組施藥前活蟲數} \times \text{對照組施藥後活蟲數}}\right) \times 100$$

另持續觀察卵孵化數至處理後 110 min，估算其孵化率。

三、噴灑法網室藥效測試

將田間受紅胸葉蟲危害的椰子 15 株之心葉整叢剪下，每株所剪下的心葉叢約有未展開之新葉 10~12 片，分裝於塑膠袋中攜回檢查登錄各株心葉內之成蟲、幼蟲及卵數，然後分別置於盛水塑膠盆 (45 x 35 x 12 cm) 中，心葉叢下方 5 cm 處浸於水中，並將其移於網室中施藥測試。將市售 50% 安丹可濕性粉劑及 40.8% 陶斯松乳劑稀釋為 1,000 倍的濃度，以背負式噴霧器噴灑受測各株心葉叢，連同噴灑清水之對照組共 3 處理，重覆 5 次。施藥後 1 日起每日調查紅胸葉蟲死亡蟲數至第 7 日止，並亦以上述 Abbott's 公式估算防治率。卵孵化

數亦逐日估算並求取累積孵化率。

四、田間藥劑測試

於屏東恆春鎮墾丁白砂灣之椰子園內選定株高 3~5 m 之植株進行田間藥效測試，測試藥劑除上述之 50% 安丹可濕性粉劑、40.8% 陶斯松乳劑、2.8% 賽洛寧乳劑、85% 加保利可濕性粉劑外，另包括 9.6% 益達胺溶液 (imidacloprid) 共 5 種。稀釋 1,000 倍之各藥劑處理與噴水對照組均各隨機選取 10 株測試，施藥前先利用鋁梯爬於心葉等高處，調查心葉內幼蟲與成蟲數，再以傳統背負式噴藥器 (16 L) 噴灑椰株心葉部位，直到心葉底部濕潤為止。施藥後第 3 與第 7 日調查存活蟲數，第 7 日再以相同處理施藥一次，並於再 7 日後 (即第一次施藥後 14 日) 調查心葉內存活蟲數。重複兩次時間分別為 2012 年 3 月 18~31 日及 4 月 30~5 月 13 日。所得結果以 Abbott's 公式計算防治率。

結 果

以安丹、陶斯松及賽洛寧三藥劑各稀釋為 500、1,000 及 1,250 倍濃度後滴定於紅胸葉蟲老齡幼蟲與成蟲體表，結果在 24 h 內，所有處理之受測蟲均達 100% 死亡率 (表一)，其中以安丹 500 X (AI = 1,000 mg/L) 之效果最佳，無論幼蟲或成蟲均於 10 min 內全數被擊倒，而 KT50 均 < 5 min。相同稀釋倍數之陶斯松 (AI = 816 mg/L) 與賽洛寧 (AI = 56 mg/L) 對成蟲的 KT50 分別為 7.97 與 8.52 min，對幼蟲則分別為 6.56 與 6.97 min。低濃度 (1,000 與 1,250 X, AI = 500 與 400 mg/L) 的安丹對成蟲的 KT50 則為 6.06 與 8.34 min，其效果較陶斯松與賽洛寧為佳，此二藥劑對成蟲之 KT50 在 10.6~13.16 min

表一 體表滴定紅胸葉蟲 *Brontispa longissima* 對不同濃度三種藥劑之感受性

Table 1. Susceptibility of coconut hispine beetle, *Brontispa longissima*, to various concentrations of 3 selected insecticides by topical application

Insecticides	Concentration								
	500 x			1,000 x			1,250 x		
	KT50 (min)	95% Limits	Mortality after 24 h	KT50 (min)	95% Limits	Mortality after 24 h	KT50 (min)	95% Limits	Mortality after 24 h
50% Propoxur									
Adult	< 5	-	100	6.06	4.94-7.05	100	8.34	6.95-9.61	100
Larva	< 5	-	100	6.71	5.89-7.58	100	7.93	6.68-9.09	100
40.8% Chlorpyrifos									
Adult	7.97	6.71-9.15	100	11.05	9.21-12.79	100	13.16	11.21-15.02	100
Larva	6.56	5.39-7.61	100	6.24	5.16-7.21	100	7.85	6.13-9.36	100
2.8% Cyhalothrin									
Adult	8.52	6.90-9.98	100	10.60	8.84-12.24	100	12.27	10.34-14.13	100
Larva	6.97	5.80-8.05	100	6.56	5.39-7.61	100	8.45	6.94-9.82	100
Control									
Adult	> 120		0	>120		0	> 120		0
Larva	> 120		0	>120		0	> 120		0

間。除 1,000 X 的安丹外，幼蟲對不同濃度三種受測藥劑之感受性 (KT50 = 6.24 ~ 8.45 min) 均較成蟲 (KT50 = 7.97 ~ 13.16 min) 為高 (表一)。

以受害椰子心葉分別浸漬於 4 種藥液與清水中 5 sec 後取出，處理後 2 h 心葉內紅胸葉蟲防治率以安丹最佳 (88.2%)，陶斯松次之 (86.8%)。處理後 24 h，除安丹 (98.5%) 外其餘藥劑均有 100% 防治率，而至第 48 h 安丹處理的心葉內紅胸葉蟲亦全數死亡 (表二)。處理後 110 h，賽洛寧及加保利處理受測心葉內卵的累積孵化率雖分別有 3.6 與 4.8%，但未發現有幼蟲存活，而安丹與陶斯松處理者的卵則未見有幼蟲孵化。浸水的對照處理，紅胸葉蟲卵累積孵化率則為 56.6% (表二)。

將每株椰子割下的心葉叢，置於網室內噴藥的結果示於表三。安丹 1,000 X 處理之成蟲與幼蟲於處理後第 4 日，陶斯松 1,000 X 處理者於第 6 日之防治率皆達 100%。數據顯示施

藥後 1 日，此二藥劑對椰子心葉內紅胸葉蟲的防治率已高達 90.7% 以上。施藥後第 7 日安丹處理之卵累積孵化率為 1.3%，陶斯松為 3.7%，而噴水對照組則有 51.6% 的卵孵化。由第 4 日安丹處理組與第 6 日陶斯松處理組的檢查，並未發現有存活之幼蟲，顯然孵化的初齡幼蟲均因藥劑而致死 (表三)。

田間第 1 次施藥後 3 日調查，稀釋 1,000 倍之 50% 安丹與 40.8% 陶斯松二處理組對紅胸葉蟲幼蟲已有 90% 以上的致死率，施藥後 7 日調查此二處理則對幼蟲達 98% 以上的致死效果 (表四)。對紅胸葉蟲成蟲而言，施藥後 3 日各測試藥劑均未達 80% 的致死率，而處理後 7 日，安丹與陶斯松二處理則有 97% 以上的致死效果 (表五)。第二次施藥後 7 日 (即第一次施藥後 14 日)，此二藥劑對紅胸葉蟲之幼、成蟲均有 100% 致死效果 (表四、五)，與對照組校正後的防治率皆達 100% (表六)。其他 2.8% 賽洛寧、85% 加保利及 9.6% 益

表二 浸漬法測試選用藥劑對可可椰子單一心葉中紅胸葉蟲 *Brontispa longissima* 之藥效

Table 2. Efficacy of selected insecticides to control the coconut hispine beetle, *Brontispa longissima*, in single unopened spear leaf of coconut by dipping treatment in laboratory

Time after treatment (h)	50% Propoxur 1,000 x				40.8% Chlorpyrifos 1,000 x				2.8% Cyhalothrin 1,000 x				85% Carbaryl 1,000 x				Control	
	Eggs		Beetles		Eggs		Beetles		Eggs		Beetles		Eggs		Beetles		Eggs	Beetles
	No.*	Accu. hatch %	No.**	Control %	No.*	Accu. hatch %	No.**	Control %	No.*	Accu. hatch %	No.**	Control %	No.*	Accu. hatch %	No.**	Control %	No.*	Accu. hatch %
0	18.7 (± 4.2)		4.1 (± 0.8)		20.7 (± 8.3)	4.6 (± 1.3)		18.3 (± 4.0)	5.0 (± 0.4)		20.7 (± 4.9)	5.3 (± 0.6)		16.8 (± 2.8)	4.9 (± 1.6)			
2	0		0.5 (± 0.6)	88.2 (± 11.7)	0	0.6 (± 0.5)	86.8 (± 9.3)	0	0.7 (± 0.1)	84.5 (± 2.0)	0	1.0 (± 0.4)	77.8 (± 9.8)	0	4.5 (± 1.5)			
24	0		0.07 (± 0.1)	98.5 (± 2.6)	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	4.8	4.3 (± 1.5)			
48	0		0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	15.1	4.1 (± 1.4)			
72	0		0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	1.6	0	100	34.3	3.9 (± 1.4)			
96	0				0			3.6			3.2			49.1				
110	0				0			3.6			4.8			56.6				

* Mean (± SD) number of eggs counted/unopened leaf.

** Mean (± SD) number of larvae and adults counted/unopened leaf.

表三 噴灑法測試選用藥劑對可可椰子心葉叢中紅胸葉蟲 *Brontispa longissima* 之藥效

Table 3. Efficacy of selected insecticides to control the coconut hispine beetle, *Brontispa longissima*, in unopened spear leaves of coconut through spraying treatment in greenhouse

Time after treatment (day)	50% Propoxur WP 1,000 x				40.8% Chlorpyrifos EC 1,000 x				Control		
	Eggs		Beetles		Eggs		Beetles		Eggs	Beetles	
	No.*	Accumulated hatch %	No.**	Control %	No.*	Accumulated hatch %	No.**	Control %	No.*	Accumulated hatch %	
0	10.6	-	41.2 ± 11.2	-	9.8	-	39.6 ± 6.9		11.2	-	40.8 ± 9.2
1		0	2.2 ± 1.9	95.1 ± 4.1		0	3.6 ± 1.5	90.7 ± 3.3		0	40.0 ± 8.6
2		0	1.0 ± 0.7	97.7 ± 1.4		0	2.8 ± 1.9	92.7 ± 4.2		8.7	39.0 ± 8.6
3		0	0.4 ± 0.5	99.1 ± 1.2		0	2.2 ± 1.5	93.8 ± 3.8		33.9	37.8 ± 8.6
4		1.3	0	100		2.0	0.6 ± 0.5	98.2 ± 1.6		43.6	37.0 ± 9.3
5		1.3	0	100		2.0	0.2 ± 0.4	99.4 ± 1.4		48.5	36.0 ± 9.3
6		1.3	0	100		3.7	0	100		48.5	35.2 ± 8.9
7		1.3	0	100		3.7	0	100		51.6	34.8 ± 9.0

* Mean number of eggs counted on unopened spear leaves cut from each plant.

** Mean number of larvae and adults counted on unopened spear leaves cut from each plant.

達胺三藥劑處理 14 日後，幼蟲致死率在 99% 以上 (表四)，成蟲致死率在 97.9% 以上 (表五)，但未能將心葉中的紅胸葉蟲全數殺死，雖

然防治率高達 98.3~99.4% (表六)，但仍不符檢疫處理 100% 防治率的要求。

表四 田間可可椰子噴灑測試藥劑對紅胸葉蟲 *Brontispa longissima* 幼蟲之致死效果

Table 4. Larval mortality of coconut hispine beetle, *Brontispa longissima*, on coconut trees with selected insecticides sprayed in field

Insecticides	Diluted rate	No. of larvae/ plant before test	Days after treatment					
			3		7*		14	
			No./plant	Mortality %	No./plant	Mortality %	No./plant	Mortality %
50% Propoxur WP	1,000X	10.2 ± 3.1	1.0 ± 1.1	90.7 ± 1.8	0.2 ± 0.3	98.6 ± 2.0	0	100
40.8% Chlorpyrifos EC	1,000X	12.2 ± 4.2	1.2 ± 1.2	90.6 ± 2.6	0.3 ± 0.5	98.0 ± 0.5	0	100
2.8% Cyhalothrin EC	1,000X	12.1 ± 4.7	1.9 ± 1.5	84.4 ± 3.4	0.7 ± 0.9	94.7 ± 1.3	0.1 ± 0.2	99.6 ± 0.6
85% Carbaryl WP	1,000X	13.4 ± 4.5	2.2 ± 1.2	83.8 ± 1.6	0.9 ± 0.8	93.8 ± 1.8	0.1 ± 0.2	99.3 ± 1.0
9.6% Imidacloprid S	1,000X	14.7 ± 3.8	2.5 ± 1.3	82.9 ± 1.4	1.0 ± 1.1	93.5 ± 0.7	0.2 ± 0.4	99.0 ± 0.5
Control		14.9 ± 6.5	14.7 ± 6.6	1.7 ± 0.7	14.3 ± 6.4	4.0 ± 0.5	14.1 ± 6.1	5.4 ± 0.6

* The second time of insecticides application.

表五 田間可可椰子噴灑測試藥劑對紅胸葉蟲 *Brontispa longissima* 成蟲之致死效果

Table 5. Adult mortality of coconut hispine beetle, *Brontispa longissima*, on coconut trees with selected insecticides sprayed in field

Insecticides	Diluted rate	No. of adults/ plant before test	Days after treatment					
			3		7*		14	
			No./plant	Mortality %	No./plant	Mortality %	No./plant	Mortality %
50% Propoxur WP	1,000,X	18.5 ± 7.4	4.6 ± 2.9	76.0 ± 1.2	0.7 ± 0.9	97.0 ± 1.2	0	100
40.8% Chlorpyrifos EC	1,000,X	15.6 ± 5.0	3.4 ± 2.2	78.6 ± 0.1	0.4 ± 0.8	98.2 ± 0.6	0	100
2.8% Cyhalothrin EC	1,000,X	16.0 ± 5.2	4.2 ± 2.3	72.7 ± 1.8	0.8 ± 1.0	95.2 ± 0.3	0.1 ± 0.3	99.0 ± 0.5
85% Carbaryl WP	1,000,X	16.8 ± 6.2	4.5 ± 3.1	72.4 ± 1.4	1.1 ± 1.3	93.1 ± 0.8	0.3 ± 0.6	97.9 ± 0.5
9.6% Imidacloprid S	1,000,X	16.9 ± 5.4	4.3 ± 2.6	75.1 ± 0.3	1.1 ± 1.4	94.3 ± 0.7	0.4 ± 0.6	98.0 ± 0.1
Control		18.0 ± 6.9	17.7 ± 6.7	1.4 ± 0.4	16.9 ± 6.6	6.1 ± 0.02	16.8 ± 6.5	7.1 ± 0.2

* The second time of insecticides application.

表六 田間可可椰子噴灑測試藥劑對紅胸葉蟲 *Brontispa longissima* 之防治效果

Table 6. Efficacy of selected insecticides to control the coconut hispine beetle, *Brontispa longissima*, on coconut trees in field

Insecticides	Diluted rate	No. of beetles/ plant* before test	Days after treatment					
			3		7**		14	
			No./plant*	Control rate %	No./plant*	Control rate %	No./plant*	Control rate %
50% Propoxur WP	1,000 x	28.7 ± 8.4	5.6 ± 3.0	80.3 ± 2.3	0.9 ± 1.0	96.9 ± 2.3	0	100
40.8% Chlorpyrifos EC	1,000 x	27.8 ± 7.1	4.5 ± 2.9	83.6 ± 1.4	0.6 ± 1.0	97.7 ± 1.0	0	100
2.8% Cyhalothrin EC	1,000 x	28.1 ± 8.1	6.1 ± 3.0	78.1 ± 3.0	1.5 ± 1.3	94.5 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.5	99.4 ± 0.3
85% Carbaryl WP	1,000 x	30.1 ± 5.7	6.6 ± 3.1	77.7 ± 0.2	1.9 ± 1.3	93.4 ± 1.8	0.4 ± 0.6	98.6 ± 1.0
9.6% Imidacloprid S	1,000 x	31.6 ± 6.8	6.8 ± 2.8	78.2 ± 0.6	2.0 ± 2.0	93.3 ± 1.1	0.5 ± 0.8	98.3 ± 0.4
Control		32.9 ± 10.4	32.4 ± 10.2	-	31.2 ± 9.8	-	30.8 ± 9.5	-

* Mean number of larvae and adults counted in unopened spear leaves of test plants.

** The second time of insecticides application.

討 論

紅胸葉蟲成蟲與幼蟲均取食椰子或棕櫚科植物未展開的心葉表皮組織，造成心葉展開後呈褐色壞死條斑，甚至整株植物死亡。中國大陸自 2002 年紅胸葉蟲入侵海南省後，迅速擴散，當年就有 31 萬株可可椰子受害，至 2004 年 12 月受害面積就由 6,700 公頃劇增為 39 萬公頃 (Fu and Xiong, 2004; Lu *et al.*, 2006; Guo, 2007)，2005 年統計受害面積則高達 40.44 萬公頃，受害棕櫚科植物 195.1 萬株。至 2006 年 8 月海南省 18 個縣市全遭紅胸葉蟲入侵，使受害椰子、檳榔的產量下降 60~80%，嚴重的整株死亡，僅 2005 年造成的經濟損失就在 5 億人民幣以上 (Tang *et al.*, 2008)，因此 2004 年中國大陸將其列為禁止入境的二級檢疫性害蟲，各省之檢疫均禁止未經檢疫處理之棕櫚科植物自疫區或其他感染區輸入 (Fu and Xiong, 2004; Zhang *et al.*, 2004)。

由於紅胸葉蟲潛藏於棕櫚植物未展開心葉中危害的特性，其發生後的防除甚為不易，除上述中國遭入侵而造成經濟上甚鉅之損失外，澳洲亦於 1979 年於達爾文發現紅胸葉蟲，滅絕工作於 1981 年失敗，至 2003 年已廣佈各地區 (Fenner, 2003)。因此目前世界各國對於紅胸葉蟲寄主棕櫚科植物的輸入，均建議加強執行嚴格之檢疫措施 (Anonymous, 2006; Rethinam and Singh, 2007)。

中國對於尚未發現紅胸葉蟲地區引進棕櫚科植物要求需有輸出地檢疫部門的棕櫚科植物檢疫證明書，並要求該批植物來自非紅胸葉蟲發生地或於出口前 7~9 日和 24 h 使用至少 0.1% 的甲萘威 (即加保利 Carbaryl) 溶液對心葉與主幹處理 2 次 (Zhang *et al.*, 2004)。本試驗田間使用 85% 加保利可濕性粉

劑，其對紅胸葉蟲的防治率雖高達 98.6%，但仍未達完全防除的檢疫要求，此可能是本研究使用之加保利劑型與濃度與前述檢疫處理之建議不同所致。

農民栽植棕櫚科植物 (如彰化永靖地區的台灣海棗, *Phoenix hanceana* Naud. var. *formosana* Becc.)，多以小網袋盛裝 3% 加保扶粒劑置於植株心葉上方，或於心葉部位撒佈 50 克/株藥劑，防除紅胸葉蟲。為因應業者棕櫚科植物出口防除紅胸葉蟲檢疫的需求，本研究選擇相對於台灣海棗、華盛頓椰子 (*Washingtonia filifera* (Linden ex André)) 等心葉包覆更為緊密的可可椰子，發展出口棕櫚科植物檢疫處理之方法，依測試結果建議：

- 一、平時植株高度若低於 2.5~3 m，可以 1,000 倍 50% 安丹可濕性粉劑、40.8% 陶斯松乳劑、2.8% 賽洛寧乳劑或 85% 加保利可濕性粉劑噴灑心葉。
- 二、棕櫚科植物出口前半個月可選用 50% 安丹可濕性粉劑或 40.8% 陶斯松乳劑稀釋 1,000 倍後處理植株，尤其心葉部位需完全施藥。第一次施藥後 7 日再施藥 1 次，連續 2 次，作為檢疫處理方法。
- 三、出口植栽挖掘倒放後，或假植等待裝運前均可依上述建議藥劑再施藥 1 次，以確保 100% 防除此蟲。

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Quarantine Treatment for the Coconut Hispine Beetle, *Brontispa longissima* (Gestro), on Palm Trees for Export

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ABSTRACT

The coconut hispine beetle, *Brontispa longissima* (Gestro), is the most destructive pest of palm trees. We tested the efficiency of a selection of insecticides and established a efficient quarantine treatment to eliminate this pest on palm trees for export. In laboratory test, when applying 50% Propoxur, 40.8% Chlorpyrifos, and 2.8% Cyhalothrin topically, the mortality rate for both adults and larvae was 100% within 24 h. The shortest KT50 (< 5 min) of larvae and adults was obtained by the treatment of Propoxur at a diluted rate of 500 X. The longest KT50 for larvae was 8.45 min when treated with 1,250 X Cyhalothrin and for adults it was 1,250 X Chlorpyrifos. The dipping treatment of a single unopened spear leaf of the coconut palm tree for 5 sec with 4 selected insecticides, resulted in a 100% control rate with 1,000 X concentration of 40.8% Chlorpyrifos, 2.8% Cyhalothrin, and 85% Carbary 24 h after treatment. In addition, 50% Propoxur could reach a 100% control rate within 48 h after treatment. In the greenhouse, spraying unopened spear leaves of the coconut palm tree infested by this pest with 1,000 X Propoxur and Chlorpyrifos showed a 100% control rate of the beetles in 4 d and 6 d after treatment, respectively. Although a few eggs hatched in both the dipping and the spraying tests, no living larvae were observed. Field tests, consisting of twice spraying 5 different insecticides on infested coconut trees, showed that 50% Propoxur WP and 40.8% Chlorpyrifos EC at a diluted rate of 1,000 X reached a 100% control rate in 14 days. Either of these two insecticides at a diluted rate of 1,000 X is recommended for quarantine treatment, and the palm trees for export should be sprayed twice in 7 day intervals. Efficient control efficiency is ensured with one additional treatment 24 h before loading the trees that are to be exported.

Key words: *Brontispa longissima*, quarantine treatment, palm trees