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昆虫雷达: 从研究型到实用型

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摘 要: ZLC 制式的问世使雷达昆虫学的发展方向出现重大转折; 往常对昆虫迁出活动的短期、集中的观测研究将被对迁入事件的长期监测所取代, 全自动运行、雷达信号的即时分析与处理使得迁飞性害虫的灾变预警可望实现。简要述评了 ZLC 制式雷达的特性及其在中国的应用前景。

关键词: 昆虫迁飞; 长期监测; 垂直波束雷达

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迁移是生物对栖息环境和资源配置的季节性变化所表现出的适应性行为。害虫的远距离迁飞则往往导致其在农林牧区的突发成灾, 对农林牧业生产造成严重威胁。如非洲的沙漠蝗、澳大利亚疫蝗和中国的东亚飞蝗, 都是臭名昭著的具有大区域暴发性和毁灭性的迁飞性害虫。中国地处东亚季风区, 特殊的地理气候条件使中国农作物的主要大害虫都是南北往返迁飞数千公里, 屡屡“小虫成大灾”。如 20 世纪 80 年代以来, 稻飞虱就有十几年大发生, 尤其是 1991 年全国稻飞虱特大暴发, 其损失之惨烈令人触目惊心。1997 年稻飞虱在长江流域再度暴发, 造成 500 多万亩水稻冒穿。由于迁飞性害虫在行为上的特殊性(飞行高度远在人的目力之外), 如果没有专门的设备就无法对其迁飞过程进行直接监测, 更不可能做出定量分析; 而迁飞性害虫的突发性给预测预报带来了很大的难度, 在防治决策上往往处于被动地位, 每每造成惨重损失。昆虫雷达的出现为监测昆虫的迁飞过程提供了一种无可替代的强有力的工具^[1]。

昆虫的迁飞过程一直是过去迁飞研究中的“黑箱”。30 年来, 英、澳、美、中的雷达昆虫学家利用各种类型的昆虫雷达在许多地区开展了多次不同规模的观测研究(表 1), 揭示了昆虫在迁飞过程中的各种行为特征及其与大气结构和运动的关系, 而这些

正是用其它研究手段所无法得到的。就像人们通过显微镜认识了微观世界一样, 昆虫雷达的应用为我们认识昆虫迁飞的行为机制提供了许多令人耳目一新的画面^[9, 76-79]。

目前应用于昆虫迁飞研究的雷达有多种^[78], 但大都有一个致命缺陷, 即其操作和观测资料的处理都非常费时费力且耗资巨大, 故只能用于特定世代迁出期的短期观测而无法应用于长期监测。因此, 迄今为止的观测资料基本上都是对迁出种群的描述而极少对迁飞季节里迁入种群数量时空动态的长期监测, 但生产上所注重的恰恰是迁入种群而非迁出种群的动态, 这也正是雷达昆虫学长期滞留在研究层面上而成为“高处不胜寒”的名门闺秀的根本原因。

据此, 可将昆虫雷达分成两类: 研究型雷达(如扫描雷达、机载雷达、谐波雷达、跟踪雷达等), 和实用型雷达(VLR 或 IMR)^[80]。前者提供的信息可深化人们对迁飞现象的认识和理解, 而后者所得的信息则可直接用于虫情动态的预测和防治决策。对实用型雷达的期盼由来已久, 其采用 ZLC(Zenith pointing Linearly polarised Conical-scan)制式实现这一目标的设想早在 20 世纪 70 年代末就已出现, 但直到 90 年代才达到实用程度。下面就实用型雷达的特性和在中国的应用前景做一简要述评。

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表 1 昆虫迁飞的雷达观测活动
Table 1 Radar observations of insect migration

时间	地点	单位	雷达种类	观测内容	文献
1968, 9—10	尼日尔	LUT/ALRC	X 频带, 扫描	首次应用昆虫雷达。蝗虫	[1—3]
1969, 6—9	美国	USAEIC	X 频带, 扫描	蚊群	[4]
1970, 2, 8	美国	海军电子实验中心	FM-CW	昆虫与大气边界层(PBL)结构	[5]
1971, 3, 11, 12	澳大利亚	LUT/CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	澳首次应用。蝗虫、蛾类等	[2, 6]
1971-1974, 10	苏丹	LUT/AARU	X 频带, 扫描	蝗虫	[2]
1971, 6; 1972, 8	法国	OPDCRA	Ka 频带, 8.6mm	稳定和对流边界层内的 angels	[7]
1972, 2—3	沙特阿拉伯	COPR	X 频带, 扫描	个体沙漠蝗	[8]
1972, 3	澳大利亚	CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	澳大利亚疫蝗	[6]
1972, 11	塞浦路斯	COPR	X 频带, 扫描	非洲粘虫的迁出与迁入	[9]
1973, 6, 9—10	澳大利亚	CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	春季蛾类的越海迁飞	[10]
1973—1976, 7	加拿大	LUT/AARU/CFS	扫描, 机载	棕色卷蛾迁飞的大规模综合观测	[11, 12]
1973, 1974, 11	马里	COPR	X 频带, 扫描	蝗虫	[13]
1974, 2	澳大利亚	CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	澳大利亚疫蝗等的昼夜迁飞	[14]
1975, 10—11	马里	COPR	2 扫描, 1VLR	蝗虫, 3 部雷达两地同时观测	[15]
1977—1978, 1—3	澳大利亚	CSIRO/COPR	X 频带, 扫描	2 部雷达两地同时观测越海迁飞	[16]
1978. 9—1979. 3	澳大利亚	CSIRO/APLC	X 频带, 扫描	PBL 内驻波扰动下昆虫的迁飞	[17, 18]
1978, 9—10	马里	COPR	2 扫描, 1VLR	蝗虫, 3 部雷达两地同时观测	[19, 20]
1978, 8—10	美国	WCRL	X 频带, 扫描	美国的首次观测, 棉田昆虫	[21]
1979—1980, 2—4	肯尼亚	COPR	2 扫描, 1 红外	两地及高低空同时观测非洲粘虫	[22, 23]
1979, 1980	美国	WCRL	X 频带, 扫描	各种迁飞现象, 棉田昆虫	[24]
1979, 7	英国	CIT	扫描, 红外	蚜虫, 欧洲蚜虫监测网的标定	[25]
1979, 10—12	澳大利亚	CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	蝗虫定向、空中虫群时空分布	[26, 27]
1980, 9, 12	澳大利亚	CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	低空急流和海风锋中的昆虫	[28—30]
1981, 3—9	美国佐州	SGIRL	X 频带, 扫描	各种迁飞现象, 棉田昆虫	[31]
1981, 9	澳大利亚	CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	海洋 PBL 驻波扰动与昆虫迁飞	[32]
1982, 3—5	肯尼亚	COPR	2 扫描, 1VLR	3 机两地同时观测非洲粘虫	[15, 33]
1982, 3—4	美国德州	USDA-ARS	X 频带, 扫描	大气结构与昆虫迁飞	[34]
1982, 4—5	美国伊州	INHS/ISWS	多普勒, 跟踪	S、X 频带雷达同时观测昆虫、大气	[35]
1982, 10; 1983, 4—5	墨西哥湾	USDA-ARS	船载雷达	蛾类和其它昆虫的越海迁飞	[36]
1983, 1984, 6, 9	美国德州	USDA-ARS	X 频带, 扫描	蛾类和其它昆虫的往返迁飞	[37, 38]
1984, 3	菲律宾	TDRI/CSIRO	X, Q 频带扫描	热带稻区稻飞虱的迁飞	[39]
1984, 6	中国应县	JAAS	X 频带, 扫描	草地螟的春季北迁	[40]
1984, 8	美国伊州	INHS/ISWS	S 频带, 多普勒	蚜虫的远距离迁飞	[41, 4]
1984, 9—11	澳大利亚	CSIRO/APLC	X 频带, 扫描	蛾类早春迁入与澳洲疫蝗迁飞	[TREWS]
1985—1990, 5—6	美国德州	APMRU	X 频带, 扫描	<i>Heliothis</i> 与其它蛾类的迁飞	[43, 44]
1985, 1987, 4, 7	美国堪州	USDA-ARS	X 频带, 扫描	蜜蜂雄蜂蜂群的飞行行为	[45]
1985, 1986, 11, 12	印度	TDRI	X 频带, 扫描	棉铃虫。ZLC-VLR 首次试验	[46]
1986, 6	中国公主岭	JAAS/CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	粘虫春季迁入东北	[47]
1986, 1987, 7	美国德州	APMRU	X 频带, 扫描	<i>Heliothis zea</i> 从玉米田的迁出	[48]
1987, 5—6	美国德州	APMRU	机载雷达	<i>Heliothis</i> 与其它蛾类的迁飞	[49]

续表 1
Table 1 Cont

时间	地点	单位	雷达种类	观测内容	文献
1987, 1988, 5-8	中国公主岭	JAAS	X 频带, 扫描	东北粘虫的春夏迁飞	[50]
1987, 7	美国北达州	NDARB/ISWS	S 频带, 多普勒	蝗虫迁飞与 PBL 垂直扰动	[51, 52]
1987, 7-8	法国	UPS	Ka 频带, 8.6mm	越海迁飞的昆虫的带状集聚	[53]
1988, 1989, 2-10	美国德州	CIPMRU	X 频带, 扫描	夜间 PBL 结构与昆虫季节性迁飞	[54]
1988-1990, 3-4	美国亚利桑那	CIPMRU/CHBRC	X 频带, 扫描	蜜蜂蜂群的飞行行为	[55, 56]
1988, 1990, 9	中国江浦	NAU/NRIRU	X, Q 频带扫描	稻飞虱的秋季回迁	[57, 58]
1989, 3, 5, 6	美国德州	IBPMRL	机载, 扫描	棉铃虫迁飞与夜间 PBL 结构	[59, 60]
1989, 5-6	中国鲅鱼圈	JAAS/CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	春季粘虫飞越渤海迁入东北	[61]
1989, 10-1990, 1	澳大利亚	CSIRO	X 频带, 扫描	蜜蜂飞行行为和棉铃虫迁飞	[62]
1990, 1991, 1-12	美国德州	CIPMRU	VLR	连续 2 年中种群自动监测	[63, 64]
1990, 11-1991, 1	澳大利亚	CSIRO/NRIRU	扫描, VLR	棉铃虫迁飞与 NRI VLR 试验	[65, 66]
1990, 1991, 6	中国吉林蔡家	JAAS	X 频带, 扫描	粘虫春季迁飞	[61]
1991, 7-8	美国佛罗里达	NCAR	多普勒气象雷达	海风锋中的空中浮游生物	[67, 68]
1991, 10	中国东乡	NAU/NRIRU	X, Q 频带扫描	稻飞虱, 稻纵卷叶螟, 库蚊回迁	[69, 70]
1992, 5-6	中国梨树	JAAS/ASOP	X 频带, 扫描	粘虫春季迁飞	[61]
1992, 6-7	美国德州	APMRU	X 频带, 扫描	<i>Heliothis</i> 的迁飞路径	[71]
1993, 1994, 5-6	美国克罗拉多	INHS/CSU	S 频带多普勒	蚜虫及其它昆虫的迁飞	[TREWS]
1993, 1994, 9-10	毛里塔尼亚	NRIRU	扫描, VLR	沙漠蝗迁飞	[72]
1994, 9	美国德州	APMRU	VLR, NEXRAD	VLR 与多普勒气象雷达观测比较	[TREWS]
1995-1999	美国德州	APMRU	扫描, VLR	<i>H. zea</i> , <i>Spodoptera exigua</i> 的迁飞	[TREWS]
1995, 6-9	英国 Malvern	NRIRU	VLR	VLR 长期监测试验, 混合种群	[9]
1995-1999, 6-8	英国 Harpenden	NRIRU	谐波雷达	蜜蜂飞行行为	[73, 74]
1996, 3, 6-9	美国德州	AMPRU/ASOP	扫描, 跟踪, VLR	多机 3 地同时观测并比较结果	[TREWS]
1997, 6	芬兰赫尔辛基	赫尔辛基大学	多普勒雷达	小菜蛾迁飞观测	[TREWS]
1998-1999, 5-12	澳新南威尔士	ASOP/APLC/UNE	VLR	蛾类和蝗虫	[75]
1990, 5	英国 Harpenden	NRIRU/IACR	VLR	英格兰中南部的昆虫迁飞观测	[74]

注: TREWS—The Radar Entomology Web Site (<http://www.ph.adfa.edu.au/~drake/trews/>)

1 ZLC 制式昆虫雷达的发展

殷雷达和昆虫联系起来, 大多数人难以置信。其实, 飞行动物体内所含的大量水分能向雷达接收机返回可分辨的回波能量, 故也是良好的反射体。英国昆虫学家 R. C. Rainey 博士 1950 年提出用雷达观测蝗虫迁飞的设想, 并与英国海军合作, 于 1954 年用舰载雷达的波斯湾首次检测到夜家中覆盖 50km^2 的蝗群^[81]。但适于观测昆虫的雷达是能从天线发射足够能量和足够短的脉冲波束目标的脉冲雷达, 且波长必须是厘米级以下的。而直到 60 年代, 波长 10 cm (S 频带) 和 3 cm (X 频带)、脉冲功率数十

千瓦、脉冲宽度不到 1 μs 的雷达 (主要是船用雷达) 才大批生产, 也正是这种雷达为 60 年代末期雷达昆虫学的诞生提供了物质和技术基础。1968 年, 英国的 G. W. Schaefer 博士建造了世界上第一部专用昆虫雷达 (3.2 cm 波长, X 频带), 在尼日尔成功地观测了沙漠蝗的迁飞^[1-3]。昆虫雷达从此成为昆虫迁飞研究中一种无可替代的重要工具, 30 年来已研制出扫描雷达、机载雷达、谐波雷达、跟踪雷达、毫米波雷达等多种机型, 且逐渐从研究走向实用。

ZLC 制式最初的构想是从早期的雷达观测实践中检测空中昆虫的振翅频率^[1]、迁飞个体的体型和定向^[15]所用的静止波束法 (垂直上指、线性偏振、锥形扫描) 发展起来的。英国的 J. R. Riley 博士于

率均较低,只在空中昆虫密度较高时才能得到有关参数。其次,因为VLR不像扫描雷达那样利用波束仰角的变化测得迁飞种群数量的垂直廓线,故其所测的密度垂直廓线更容易产生较大的系统误差。

不过,任何事物都具有两面性。VLR较小的取样空间使得近地空间的波束较窄,因而减少了由于此处昆虫密度较高造成回波重叠所产生的信息损失;就其信息质量而言,VLR可提供迁飞个体的翅频、体型、大小和定向信息从而辨别目标种类,这正是扫描雷达所不及的,后者只能测出群体的翅频和定向。更重要的是,VLR结构简单,造价低廉,数据采集量小,故很容易实现雷达运行和信号采集、存储和处理和微机全自动控制进而实现对迁飞性害虫的长期监测。由微机自动产生逐日(逐夜)的记录报告并通过调制解调器传给研究人员或管理部门即时处理并归档保存。

3 ZLC制式昆虫雷达的应用前景

通过30年的发展,昆虫雷达已从纯研究工具演变为长期监测的实用工具。ALC制式的问世使雷达昆虫学的发展方向出现重大转折:往常对昆虫迁出活动的短期、集中的观测研究将被对迁入事件的长期监测所取代,全自动运行、雷达信号的即时分析与

处理使得迁飞性害虫的灾变预警可望实现。美国农业部的APMRU领风气之先,用VLR进行了长达两年连续观测,在昆虫迁飞行为研究方面做了卓有成效的工作^[63,64]。美国的大气生物学联盟(Alliance for Aerobiology Research, AFAR)与美国国家气象局的NEXRAD多普勒天气雷达网合作,正在筹建VLR网以实现全美低层大气(2km以下)中多种生物的生物流量长期监测(图2)。作为VLR的发明者,英国自1995年始以洛桑试验站为基地,配合欧洲蚜虫监测网用VLR在本土进行雷达观测^[75]。在澳大利亚,Drake博士自1998年以来正连续运行两部ALC制式的IMR研究澳洲棉铃虫和蝗虫迁飞种群的空间生态学^[85](图3);他还将IMR和LARG拥有的多普勒UHF雷达(测风廓线),多普勒声达(测风廓线)和无线电声控空系统(测温度廓线)联合作用,通过连续自动监测和气象要素的实时采集研究昆虫迁飞的生物气象学^[86]。

中国目前拥有两部扫描雷达(吉林省农业科学院和中国农业科学院),近期内还将有一部VLR投入使用(南京农业大学)。用VLR和扫描雷达联合观测,可为昆虫迁飞行为机制研究提供更多有价值的信息。其中,降落机制和再迁飞机制将是今后研究中亟需突破的重点。若能在中国东半部建起VLR网,通过连续几年的数据积累,再综合高空和地面

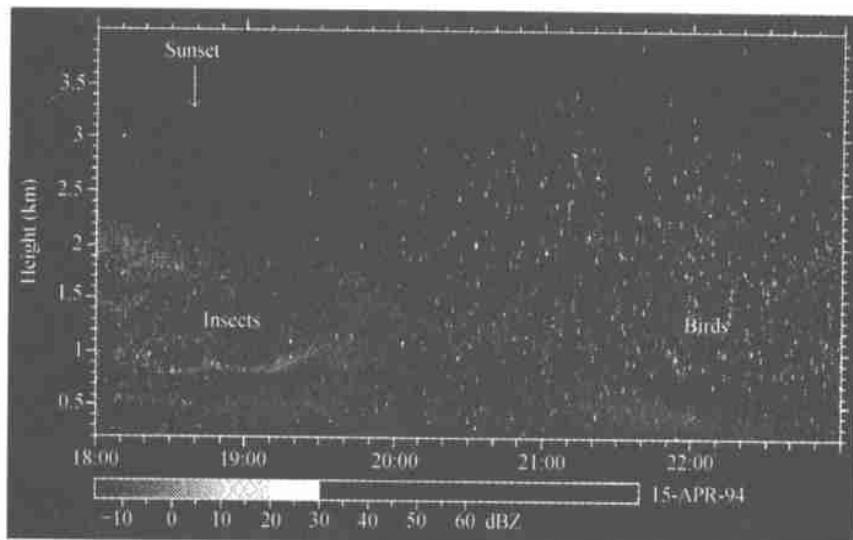


图2 VLR回波图像合成图

自18:00始,1.5—2 km高度一直存在25 m/s的强偏南风(S/SWS),20:00之后1.5 km高度以下的风速也达20 m/s。日落前昆虫在2 km高度成层北迁,日落后虫层高度下降到1 km左右,20:00之后虫层高度位于500 m左右,同时可见鸟类迁飞的大量回波

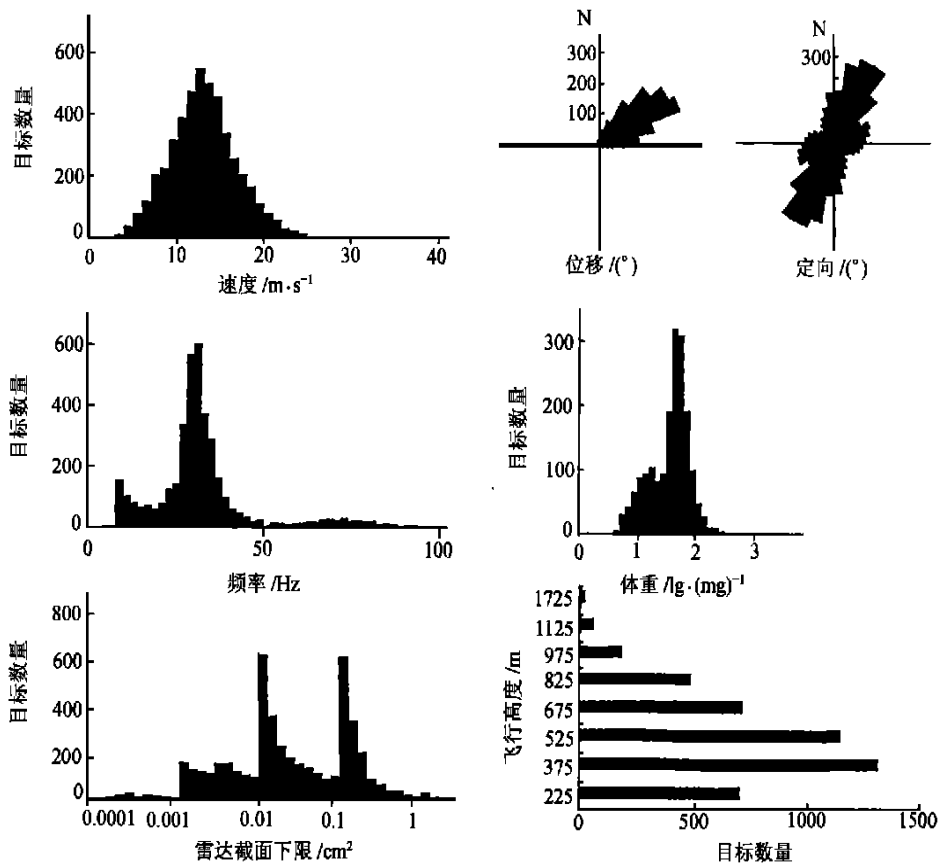


图 3 IMR 采集的澳洲疫蝗迁飞行为参数(澳大利亚, 1999-03-14)

Fig. 3 Migratory parameters of Australian plague locust sampled by insect monitoring radar in NSW Bourke, Australia

风温场、作物信息及相关地理信息,用 GIS 对逐日虫情做大区域的空间分析和三维轨迹分析,可望阐明迁飞性害虫的时空分布、行为参数和空中种群参数及特定天气系统与不同立地条件下空中种群的降落分布规律,据此得出主降区和迁入量及迁入种群的发育期距等灾变预警参数,计算迁出区和迁入区的动态分布及其影响因子。将 VLR 的实时监测与专家系统和 GIS 相耦合,即可形成迁飞性害虫灾变预警和决策支持系统(GIS/DSS)。而且,如果有了 VLR 网及 GIS/DSS,对迁飞性害虫的“空对空”防治就有望实现^[87]。此外,VLR 网还可用于监测环境变化的影响,如森林砍伐、不同的环境污染水平、农药的大规模使用等引起的生物多样性的丧失等。

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Entomological Radar : from Research to Practice

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Abstract: Insect migration panorama was always regarded as a ‘black-box’ before radar entomology was borne in 1968. Comprehensive and intensive studies have been undertaken in UK, USA, Australia and China since then. Although many new phenomena and their mechanisms in the process of insect migration have been revealed by radar and the technique’s utility for insect migration research is clearly established, it is, however, the complexity of the equipment and labor-intensive nature of the data analysis procedures in radar entomology that form a giant obstacle to apply the technique to become a practicable and economic proposition for routine and long-term monitoring. The development of the ZLC configuration enable radar entomology entering a new era. The current emphasis on short-term, and intensive studies on emigration events will be replaced by long-term monitoring and to the detection of immigration events. Fully automatic, unattended operation, with immediate analysis and processing of the observations and full dissemination of reports within 24 hours, will hopefully let the outbreak forecasting of migratory insect pests to be operational. The characteristics of the ZLC radar and its prospects of application in China are reviewed. Developing a VLR network in China and combining with the GIS technique will produce an operational surveillance system for migratory pest outbreaks. Possible applications include monitoring the side-effect of large-scale pesticide spraying, comparing insect diversity in different environment, and monitoring the effects of environmental change such as deforestation or varying pollution levels.

Key words: insect migration; long-term monitoring; vertical looking radar; insect monitoring radar