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作物病虫害遥感监测和预测预警研究进展

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摘要:危害严重的病虫害胁迫常在我国作物主产区发生,植保部门的田间调查、实地取样等测报方式已经无法满足目前精准、无损、高效的监测预警需求。能够实时动态监测的遥感技术手段为快速获取地表连续信息提供了可能,也是未来作物病虫害遥感监测预测的主要发展方向。通过总结、归纳和整理目前作物病虫害遥感应用中不同病虫害胁迫类型区分、单一胁迫程度估算和作物胁迫预测预警的三大主要方向的研究现状,阐述了现有研究中使用的特征提取方法、特征选择方法,以及胁迫类型区分、程度估算和预测预警的模型算法,并通过国内检索平台对三大粮食作物病虫害的遥感研究应用情况进行了统计分析。在此基础上探讨作物病虫害遥感监测和预测预警现存的问题和未来的发展趋势,推动农业可持续性的长效体制的构建。

关 键 词:作物病虫害;遥感监测;预测预警;方法与模型

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1 引 言

农作物病虫害是威胁粮食产量和品质的第一大自然生物灾害,易受周围环境特点、作物品种、种植方式以及统防统治效果等众多因素的影响^[1]。近年来全球气候变化为病虫害的小范围发生到大区域爆发和流行带来了极为有利的条件,全球的粮食安全问题日益突出。据联合国粮农组织估计,每年粮食产量因病虫害发生遭受的损失占总产量的24%;我国农作物病虫害在1981~1990、1991~2000、2001~2010和2011~2014年年均发生面积分别为1.78、2.55、3.40和3.61亿hm²,作物病虫害为害程度呈逐渐加重的趋势。2012年小麦、玉米和水稻三大粮食作物累计发生面积分别为0.72、0.81、1.05亿公顷次,占当年种植面积的3、2.3和3.5倍,损失量为总产量的17%;遇到病虫害流行年份,损失还会更加严重,这

对我国农业在全国范围内进行大面积有效监测预警和统防统治是一项重大的挑战。

为了对农作物病虫害发生的种类、范围和发生程度进行监测预警,长期以来一直依靠植保人员进行田间病原和病情实地调查,这种方法具有一定的真实性,但费时费力、时效性差,需依赖调查人员的经验和责任心,而且一般适用于小区域调查。传统的实地调查法由于自身局限性的影响,无法对较大空间尺度上的胁迫信息进行实时、动态的监测,进而降低了预测能力,它需要与遥感数据相结合,才能更大程度地发挥作用。随着遥感技术的快速发展,现代农业需要结合更多的领先技术,实时动态的监测大区域范围的农作物生长发育状况。目前,不同时间、空间和光谱分辨率以及不同平台的遥感数据源逐渐丰富,我国也在加大卫星遥感的投入力度,这些技术和措施的出现和发展为作物病情监测预警带来

了新的机遇。

2 作物病虫害的遥感应用研究现状

20世纪20年代至30年代人们开始关注遥感技术在农业病虫害监测预警方面的应用,而光学遥感在作物病虫害领域应用最广泛、成果最显著。作物在不同的胁迫类型和胁迫程度下的反射率会表现出不同程度的吸收和反射,而作物的反射率是植株生理生化、结构形态的综合反映,这是遥感能够监测作物胁迫的重要依据^[2]。植被病虫害胁迫遥感主要分为监测和预测预警两部分,其中遥感监测还包括不同病虫害胁迫类型的区分和单一胁迫的发病程度的识别。近年来,随着不同平台遥感数据源的逐渐增加,学者们利用这些数据源对农作物病虫害的监测预测进行了大量的研究。

2.1 不同病虫害胁迫类型的遥感识别

作物不同的胁迫常在主产区同时发生,而且大都会造成枯黄萎蔫等相似的外部形态特征,也都会引起植被色素、水分及其结构的改变,但他们的变化会有不同位置和程度的差异,并具有各自的特点^[3]。传统的农业病虫害防治主要依靠培育抗病虫害基因作物和大量喷洒农药,但随着病虫害对周围环境的适应和进化,它们对抗病品种作物的抵抗力也会变得越来越强;而滥用农药不仅会给人们食用安全带来隐患,农药的残留还会污染土壤及附近水流,破坏农田的生态环境和居民生存环境^[4]。因此,准确从健康植被中识别出受胁迫样本,以及识别具体的病虫害的胁迫类型对农田生态系统安全具有重要意义。目前,作物不同胁迫类型的识别主要通过近地实测高光谱和成像高光谱数据进行光谱特征响应机制的基础研究,袁琳等^[5]在叶片尺度利用 Fisher 线性判别分析法(Fisher Linear Discriminant Analysis, FLDA)构建了冬小麦白粉病和条锈病判别模型,并得到 665~684、718~726 nm 等 6 个波段范围和 DEP_{550~570}、SIWSI 等 11 个光谱特征,这些光谱特征既对单一病害有较强的相关性,又对不同的病害有显著的差异性。Guan 等^[6]利用独立样本 T 检验分析 15 个传统的植被指数对不同胁迫的响应能力,显示 NDVI-PhRI、MSR-PhRI 和 NRI-RVSI 的二维指数空间模型分别能较好地识别白粉病和条锈病、条锈病和水肥胁迫,白粉病和水肥胁迫。鲁军景等^[3]对不同年份获取的小麦胁迫数据进行标准化处理,并对比分析了原始光谱波段、植被指数和连续小波特征对白粉

病、条锈病和常规胁迫的区分能力,在 FLDA 模型中,总体识别精度达到 0.91。高光谱成像技术能够在获取地物数百个波段光谱信息的同时得到目标的栅格图像信息,完整记录地物“图谱合一”信息。Zhao 等^[7]采用地物光谱仪(Analytical Spectral Devices, ASD)、扫描成像光谱仪(Pushbroom Imaging Spectrometer, PIS)和机载高光谱成像仪(Pushbroom Hyperspectral Imager, PHI)多源遥感数据从叶片和冠层两个尺度解析小麦条锈病、白粉病和蚜虫的侵染特点和图谱特征。乔洪波等^[8]利用近地成像光谱数据利用主成分分析、灰色聚类分析和 RBF 支持向量机算法(Support Vector Machine, SVM)对小麦全蚀病进行分类,发现 5 种程度的全蚀病白穗率的识别精度均达 94% 以上。信息技术和传感器性能的快速发展给航空航天遥感在识别作物病虫害类型方面的研究带了更大的潜能。Jonas 等^[9]利用多时相混合调谐匹配滤波变换后的 QuickBird 影像和 NDVI 值对小麦白粉病和小麦条锈病进行识别研究,3 个关键生育期的识别精度分别为 56.8%、65.9% 和 88.6%。袁琳^[10]结合作物在 Landsat8 的生境条件和 Worldview2 的生长特征,在区域尺度上对冬小麦的蚜虫、白粉病和健康植株进行区分,仅针对白粉病和蚜虫两种病虫害独立发生情况模型的总体精度可以达到 81%。目前大多数病虫害胁迫类型识别主要通过近地实测和成像高光谱数据进行分析研究,但无法满足空间大区域的快速识别,因此还需加大耦合多源遥感卫星数据对作物不同的胁迫类型进行大面积识别的研究力度。而且缺乏对多胁迫敏感特征的对比分析,无法建立病害专一性光谱特征库。

2.2 单一胁迫程度估算研究现状

农作物病害监测主要包括对不同胁迫类型的识别和对单一胁迫发生程度的估测两部分,单一胁迫发生程度的估测需要在确定胁迫类型的基础上开展进一步研究。作物受胁迫程度会严重影响作物的长势、产量等,因此目前大多数研究都是针对作物胁迫程度的监测开展的。国内外学者利用近地高光谱非成像、成像数据通过光谱分析对单一胁迫的机理进行基础研究,筛选出小麦白粉病、条锈病、全蚀病、赤霉病、玉米粘虫、大小斑病,水稻颖枯病、稻飞虱、番茄叶斑病和晚疫病等病虫害类型的光谱敏感波段,并在此基础上进行波段间的组合和变换构建植被指数等光谱特征,进一步增强监测作物胁迫程度的能力。黄木易等^[11]分析小麦条锈病单叶光谱特性并

进行严重度反演,发现446~725 nm和1 380~1 600 nm与病情达到极显著相关,构建的吸收面积指数AAI反演的效果最好。Graeff等^[12]在叶片尺度对小麦白粉病和全蚀病的光谱进行分析,发现两种病害在490、510、516、540、780和1 300 nm波段处有较强的响应。臧红婷^[13]通过敏感波段分析发现玉米粘虫在660~880 nm波段范围内较敏感,可用于粘虫病情分析和监测。Yang等^[14,15]的研究表明737~925 nm光谱波段能较好地识别遭受稻飞虱胁迫的水稻,426 nm波段还能有效的识别褐飞虱和稻纵卷叶螟2种虫害。刘占宇^[16]通过分析5种水稻病虫害光谱的各种变换形式,发现胁迫的总体敏感光谱区域位于460~520、530~590、620~680和690~730 nm波段范围内。Jones等^[17]在叶片尺度对番茄叶斑病进行研究,发现395、633~635和750~760 nm光谱波段会有明显的变化。蒋金豹等^[18]利用红光区与绿光区的一阶微分和的比值对小麦病害进行识别并反演其病情严重度,并能够提前12 d识别健康和受胁迫小麦的分布。Huang等^[19]通过条锈病不同梯度实验,在叶片尺度利用高光谱指数反演小麦的SPAD(Soil and Plant Analyzer Development)和DI(Disease Index)的值,表明结构不敏感色素指数CCII在冠层反演全生育期不同梯度的SPAD值和归一化光化学指数NPRI在单叶水平上对小麦条锈病DI值的反演效果都很好。Huang等^[20]基于近地实测高光谱数据和PHI机载高光谱影像数据运用光化学指数PRI成功从冠层延伸至区域监测冬小麦条锈病病情信息。袁琳等^[5,21]的研究发现PRI、PhRI、Dy、WID、ARI与病害严重度具有很强的相关性。孙嘉怿^[22]在虫害侵染3~4周后,利用DVI、RVI、NDVI指数类型对400~1 000 nm范围内所有波段进行组合,发现大多数指数组合与白背飞虱虫量间的相关性较显著。随着卫星技术和传感器参数的提升,越来越多的研究者开始关注大范围区域内作物胁迫遥感应用。张竞成^[23]尝试通过多时相HJ-CDD数据在冬小麦关键生育期提取病害信息,为区域空间内病害监测填图提供新的思路。乔洪波等^[24]基于TM影像数据采用NDVI和MPA(Masking, Principle Components Transformation, and Analysis)方法成功提取和分析小麦全蚀病危害信息。罗菊花等^[25-28]通过Landsat系列卫星数据提取作物的生长信息和生境信息实现动态监测胁迫发生情况。臧红婷^[13]通过5个时相不同灾害等级RDVI指数空间变化特征揭示玉

米受灾程度随时间的空间动态变化,发现灾害监测最佳时间为虫害得到有效控制10 d左右。通过上述研究可以看出,在利用不同平台的遥感数据对作物胁迫程度进行估算方面已有较多的应用研究,但仍需融合更多生境信息,同时进行长时间序列的遥感估测。

2.3 作物胁迫预警研究现状

我国植保工作在长期的农业实践中总结出“预防为主,综合防治”的工作方针,“预防为主”就要求在实际的农业生产过程中变被动为主动,抓好作物病虫害预测预警工作^[29]。病虫害从小范围发生到大范围爆发受作物生长环境、病虫自身的生长阶段、存在可供病虫寄生的植物以及中后期的防治工作等多方面的综合影响,其中作物生长环境是病虫害流行爆发的关键因素。因此,大量的研究主要是通过对病虫害发生初期的气象数据、作物品种和种植习惯等信息进行分析,影响病虫害发生的大尺度气候背景因子主要有南方涛动指数、海温、厄尔尼诺事件和西太平洋副热带高压^[30-33];还有将气象数据和植保实地调查数据结合起来,构建系列预测模型和方法^[34-37]。由于气象和植保数据为点状调查,通常只适用于大尺度预测,而遥感数据可以获得连续的地表信息,因此学者开始利用遥感数据对不同作物胁迫进行研究。唐翠翠等^[38]通过HJ-CCD光学数据和HJ-IRS热红外数据分别提取表征作物生长状况和生境信息的因子,对比分析Logistic回归、支持向量机SVM和相关向量机(Relevance Vector Machine,RVM)模型的预测能力,有效地对大区域范围蚜虫进行预测预报。考虑到气象站点数据具有单点准确客观和遥感数据空间连续等优点,更多的研究者开始结合遥感数据和气象数据对大范围的作物病虫害进行预测预警。Dutta等^[39]通过多时相IRS AWIFS卫星数据提取NDVI和LSWI指数,结合WRF(Weather Research and Forecasting)模型的天气预报数据,尝试提前3 d对作物胁迫进行短期预测预警。罗菊花等^[25,40]通过中分辨率卫星数据提取表征作物生长状况的植被指数和生境信息的地表温度(Land Surface Temperature,LST)等因素,并耦合气象数据建立Logistic回归、支持向量机SVM和相关向量机RVM等模型对大范围区域的作物病虫害进行预警研究。目前作物病虫害预测预警主要通过遥感技术并耦合作物生长状况、生境信息和气象站点数据构建特征信息与作物未来发生状况的关系,但考虑到气象站点数据的离散性,还需尝

试使用气象卫星数据进行空间连续预测预警。

3 作物遥感监测预测方法及模型

3.1 特征提取方法

遥感技术可以获取目标地物的光谱信息、几何结构,以及与周围地物的空间关系,因此,在作物病虫害胁迫遥感监测预测过程中涉及作物的光谱特征、图像特征和生境特征三大类。其中,光谱反射率是表现植被生长状况最直接的特征,随着植被受胁迫类型和程度的改变会引起叶肉细胞结构、叶绿素、水分、氮素以及其他生理生化参数的不同,是最早且应用最广泛的光谱特征^[12,15-16,41-44],上述所有研究涉及的不同作物品种和不同胁迫类型的敏感光谱位置也有明显的差异,因此,很多研究已经在筛选敏感光谱波段的基础上进行波段间的组合和变换构建并应用植被指数、光谱微分和连续统去除等光谱特征,进一步增强监测作物胁迫程度的能力^[16,19,45-47]。近年来还出现一些优化的、新的植被指数,以及一些新的光谱特征提取算法用于作物胁迫的监测预估研究。袁琳^[10]在分析 TVI 指数对不同胁迫响应时发现条锈病样本在构建 TVI 指数波段出现整体抬升现象,造成染病样本与健康样本的 TVI 指数并无较大差异,因此优化为三角形面积与对应梯形面积的比值,得到新的植被指数 RTVI。Huang 等^[48]利用 RELIEF-F 算法根据条锈病、白粉病、蚜虫和健康样本的光谱特征构建专属性植被指数条锈指数 YRI、白粉指数 PMI、蚜虫指数 AI 和健康指数 HI。一些学者^[3,21,49-54]开始利用信号处理的有效时频分析方法——连续小波变换(Continuous Wavelet Transform,CWT),捕捉不同胁迫类型引起的细小差异,CWT 能够通过不同位置利用不同的尺度对整条光谱进行分析,详尽的统计搜索标识最敏感的特征,从某种程度上凸出了目标信息的变化,进而对光谱中的微弱信息进行提取。还有学者^[10,55-70]利用高光谱成像遥感“图谱合一”的特点对病虫害胁迫样本进行图像颜色、几何、纹理特征信息提取,进一步胁迫识别率。遥感数据的多波段和空间连续等信息使其在观察作物生境能力方面有较强的优势,通过遥感数据的短波红外和热红外波段信息(Landsat 系列、HJ 星等)反演可得到地表温度 LST、土壤含水量、湿度 Wetness 和绿度 Greenness 等能反映作物生长微环境差异的生境特征^[10,23,26,71-75]。表 1 和表 2 对上述三大类特征进行了归纳和整理,这些特征能够在不同程度上监测预测作物胁迫的发生类型和程度,可

供后续研究使用。

3.2 特征选择方法

作物病虫害遥感监测预测是基于上述庞大的光谱特征、图像特征、生境特征进行的。但高光谱的原始光谱就有数十甚至数百个波段,因此,去除高维度信息的冗余性,选择有用的信息,缩短计算时间和复杂度,提高模型精度逐渐引起遥感各应用领域的重视。目前作物病虫害领域大多数研究^[12,23,26,88-91]是通过典型相关性分析、方差分析、独立样本 T 检验、因子分析、主成分分析等多元统计分析方法进行特征选择;林娜等^[92-93]还利用了最小噪声分离的方法去除高光谱影像的冗余信息和噪声,提取出有效的光谱特征。特征选择不仅是统计学的经典问题,也是数据挖掘领域的热点问题,随着数据库技术的发展数据挖掘在遥感领域得到了广泛的应用,其中,很多学者^[94-96]利用遗传算法对高光谱数据进行特征提取,并结合 BP 神经网络、PLSR 和 SVM 等算法对水稻二化螟、稻纵卷叶螟和番茄早疫病、晚疫病、叶霉病进行识别。Huang 等^[48]利用 ReliefF 特征提取算法构建了健康指数 HI、白粉指数 PMI、条锈指数 YRI 和蚜虫指数 AI,表明这些新的优化植被指数对病害具有专属性。马慧琴等^[40,97-98]进一步验证了 Relief 算法在遥感特征选取方面的能力。马慧琴等^[27]对比分析了典型相关性分析和 mRMR(minimum Redundancy Maximum Relevance)2 种特征选择方法,以及 FLDA、SVM 和 AdaBoost 模型在小麦白粉病遥感监测中的效果,得出在作物病虫害胁迫中 mRMR 较相关性分析更具优势,其中 mRMR + AdaBoost 的模型精度最高,监测效果最好;mRMR 特征优选算法更好地考虑了各特征与类别的关系,学者们^[99-102]还利用该算法对遥感数据的光谱、几何、空间关系和纹理等特征进行选取,提高了多光谱影像的分类精度。

3.3 病虫害胁迫遥感监测预测的数学模型应用

为实现作物病虫害不同胁迫类型的区分、单一胁迫程度估算,以及遥感预测研究,经过上述特征提取和特征选择后,还需要选择合适高效的算法建立优选特征与胁迫类别和胁迫程度间的关系。近年来,国内外学者针对作物不同的胁迫类型建立了各类遥感监测预测模型,目前,经典的统计模型在作物胁迫遥感监测预测领域应用较广泛,主要有回归模型、判别分析、聚类分析和独立主成分分析等方法^[12,14,20,23,25,26,41,103-106]。张竞成^[23]利用多元线性回归分析(Multivariable Linear Regression,MLR)和

偏最小二乘回归分析(Partial Least Squares Regression, PLSR)对小麦白粉病单叶严重度进行估测,并采用FLDA对正常、轻度感病和严重感病样

本进行识别。张竞成等^[23,25]结合生境田间和作物生长状况利用Logistic回归对小麦蚜虫和白粉病构建发生概率预测模型。监测预测模型主要涉及多元

表1 作物病虫害胁迫光谱特征

Table 1 Spectral features of crop diseases and pests

类别	名称	定义	参考文献
宽波段植被指数	SR	R_{NIR}/R_R	[76]
	NDVI	$(R_{NIR}-R_R)/(R_{NIR}+R_R)$	[77]
	MSR	$(R_{NIR}/R_R-1)/((R_{NIR}/R_R)^{0.5}+1)$	[78]
	GNDVI	$(R_{NIR}-R_G)/(R_{NIR}+R_G)$	[79]
	SAVI	$(R_{NIR}-R_R)(1+L)/(R_{NIR}-R_R+L)$, $L=0.5$	[16]
	RDVI	$(RNIR-RR)/(RNIR+RR)^{0.5}$	[80]
窄波段植被指数	SIPI	$(R_{800}-R_{445})/(R_{800}+2R_{680})$	[81]
	PSRI	$(R_{678}-R_{500})/R_{750}$	[81]
	NPCI	$(R_{680}-R_{430})/(R_{680}+R_{430})$	[81]
	OSAVI	$1.16 * [(R_{800}-R_{670})/(R_{800}+R_{670}+0.16)]$	[82]
	PRI	$(R_{531}-R_{570})/(R_{531}+R_{570})$	[46]
	PhRI	$(R_{550}-R_{531})/(R_{550}+R_{531})$	[46]
	CARI	$((a_{670}+R_{670}+b)/a^2+1)^{0.5} \times (R_{700}/R_{670})$ $a=(R_{700}-R_{500})/150, b=R_{500}-(a \times 550)$	[83]
	TCARI	$3[(R_{700}-R_{670})-0.2(R_{700}-R_{500})(R_{700}/R_{670})]$	[84]
	RVSI	$[(R_{712}+R_{752})/2]-R_{732}$	[85]
	WI	R_{900}/R_{970}	[47]
一阶微分特征	D _b	蓝波段(490~530 nm)一阶微分最大值	
	λ _b	蓝波段(490~530 nm)D _b 对应的波长	
	SD _b	蓝波段(490~530 nm)一阶微分和	
	D _y	黄波段(550~582 nm)一阶微分最大值	
	λ _y	黄波段(550~582 nm)D _y 对应的波长	[86]
	SD _y	黄波段(550~582 nm)一阶微分和	
	D _r	红波段(670~737 nm)一阶微分最大值	
	λ _r	红波段(670~737 nm)D _r 对应的波长	
连续统去除	SD _r	红波段(670~737 nm)一阶微分和	
	Dep _{550~750}	叶绿素吸收波段(550~750 nm)深度	
	Wid _{550~750}	叶绿素吸收波段(550~750 nm)宽度	
	Area _{550~750}	叶绿素吸收波段(550~750 nm)面积	
	Dep _{920~1120}	水分吸收波段(920~1120 nm)深度	
	Wid _{920~1120}	水分吸收波段(920~1120 nm)宽度	[87]
	Area _{920~1120}	水分吸收波段(920~1120 nm)面积	
	Dep _{1070~1320}	水分吸收波段(1070~1320 nm)深度	
	Wid _{1070~1320}	水分吸收波段(1070~1320 nm)宽度	
	Area _{1070~1320}	水分吸收波段(1070~1320 nm)面积	
连续小波特征	WFS	由原始光谱经过连续小波变换得到	[3,26,49-54]

注: R_G、R_R 和 R_{NIR} 分别表示蓝波段、绿波段、红波段和近红外波段反射率; R_{number} 表示某波长对应反射率值

统计分析模型和人工智能模型两大类,其中,人工智能中的模式识别和机器学习是作物病虫害遥感监测与预测模型的热点研究。刘占宇等^[14,89,107]利用

SVC、概率神经网络 PNN、学习矢量量化神经网络对水稻多种胁迫进行区分和程度估测等系列研究。中国科学院遥感与数字地球研究所黄文江研究团

队^[38]运用 SVC、BP 神经网络、SVM、AdaBoost 等模式识别和机器学习算法对小麦白粉病、条锈病、蚜虫和全蚀病等多种病虫害的区分、估算和预测研究,其团队还自主研制了国内首个全国尺度的作物病虫害遥感监测预警系统,定期在线发布病虫遥感专题图和灾情评估报告。孙俊等^[108]提出一种批归一化与全局池化相结合的卷积神经网络识别模型,能够识别 14 种不同植物共 26 类病害,改进模型受叶片空间位置变

化的影响较小,有较高的识别准确率和较强的鲁棒性。张初^[109]对比分析极限学习机(Extreme Learning Machine, ELM)、RBF 神经网络、随机森林(Random Forest, RF)、支持向量机、K-近邻(K-Nearest Neighbor, KNN)等判别算法对油菜叶片健康区域、紧邻病斑区域和病斑区域进行识别。对于成像光谱数据学者^[23, 26, 110]还使用光谱角制图、光谱信息散度、混合调谐滤波等方法对作物病虫害区域进行提取。

表 2 作物病虫害胁迫图像和生境特征

Table 2 Image and habitat features of crop diseases and pests

类别	名称	描述	文献
图像特征	形态学特征	方向一致性特征、复杂度特征、等效面积圆半径、面积、周长、突起数和大小、圆形度、最大(小)半径	[13, 55-59]
	颜色特征	RGB、HSV 颜色空间及各分量的均值、方差、标准差、相关性、颜色矩等	[60-65]
	纹理特征	相关性、能量值、惯性、熵、灰度平均、梯度平均、灰度均方差、梯度均方差、同质性、均匀性、对比度、协同性等(通过共生矩阵提取)	[10, 66-70]
生境特征	LST	地表温度	
	SWC	土壤含水量	
	Wetness	湿度	[10, 23, 25-26, 40]
	Greenness	绿度	

4 作物病虫害遥感应用研究统计

小麦、玉米和水稻为我国的三大粮食作物,每年病虫害胁迫都会使产量遭到严重的损失,其中,小麦的重大病虫害常总结为“四病两虫”,包括条锈病、白粉病、赤霉病、全蚀病、蚜虫和吸浆虫;玉米“三虫三病”重大病虫害分别为黏虫、玉米螟、二点委夜蛾、玉米大小斑病、玉米粗缩病和玉米矮化病;水稻“三虫三病”重大病虫害分别为稻飞虱、稻纵卷叶螟、稻瘟病、纹枯病和病毒病。通过在知网平台以专业检索

方式输入 $SU = (\text{‘光谱’} + \text{‘遥感’}) * \text{‘作物类型’}$ 和 $SU = (\text{‘光谱’} + \text{‘遥感’}) * \text{‘作物类型’} * \text{‘胁迫类型’}$,对三类作物和不同病虫害胁迫的光谱分析和遥感应用相关研究进行搜索,经统计,遥感技术在小麦、玉米和水稻的分析和应用研究数量分别为 1 339、1 230 和 1 381 篇,且随年份呈逐渐增加的趋势,见图 1(a),但目前各类最高年份的研究数量也不超过 200 篇;当关注不同的胁迫类型时发现,针对小麦条锈病和白粉病的研究较多,其次是小麦蚜虫和稻飞虱、稻瘟病;但小麦和水稻其他危害较重胁

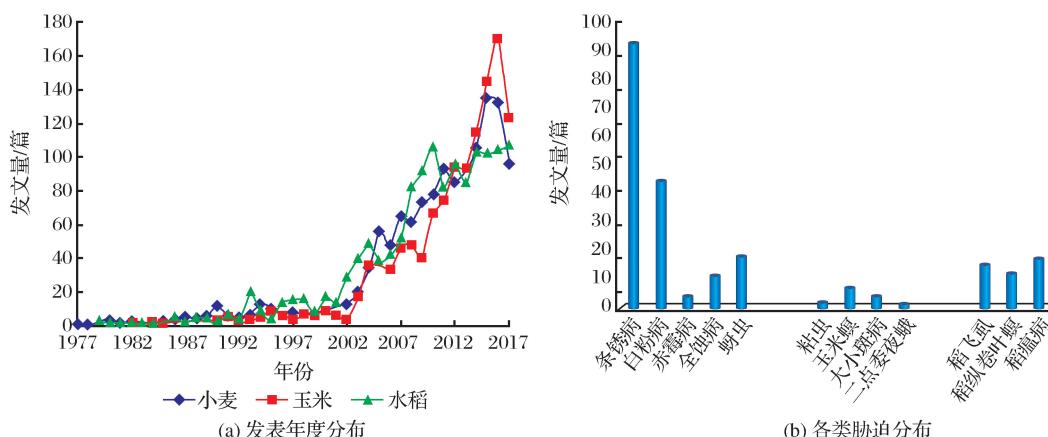


图 1 作物病虫害胁迫遥感应用分析研究数量

Fig.1 The number of remote sensing application analysis of crop pests and diseases

迫研究较少,玉米的病虫害胁迫遥感应用分析普遍很少,因此有必要进一步加强国内对农作物胁迫遥感监测预测方面的研究力度。

5 结语

目前,国内外关于作物病虫害的监测预警,逐步开始从定性阶段转变为借助计算机构建数学定量模型的定位阶段,并取得了许多成果,虽然发展较快,但由于病虫害的生物复杂性和遥感技术的待完善性,仍然存在许多亟待解决的问题,主要体现在下述5个方面:

(1)缺乏多类型病害的比较总结。目前的病虫害研究已经涉及了多种胁迫类型,一些危害较重的生物胁迫遥感应用研究相对较少,比如小麦全蚀病、稻纵卷叶螟等;光谱特征、图像特征和生境特征能够为胁迫监测预测提供更全面的观察角度和更丰富的信息,然而由于缺乏对病虫害敏感特征的比较、归纳和总结,因此也就无法建立特定病害专一性的光谱特征库。

(2)对病害光谱变化特征的差异性认识不足。作物不同病害胁迫(如小麦白粉病和条锈病)和水肥胁迫常导致枯黄萎蔫等相似的外部形态特征,有时也会引起相类似的光谱变化,而某些光谱变化特征在不同的胁迫类型中能表现出显著差异性,这是进一步估测特定胁迫类型严重度的前提工作,也能正确指导实施不同的杀菌剂。

(3)加强生境因子在病虫害各时期的作用。作物病虫害的发生发展和局部爆发是随着周围的生境条件动态变化的,作物病虫害始期的虫卵和菌源多寄生在土和病叶里,其呼吸作用会使密集度较高的地方土壤温度升高;外部适宜生境条件是病虫害发展和爆发的主要因素,但不能仅考虑湿度和温度条件,还要考虑其他气象因子和土壤因子的作用。加强生境因子在病虫害各时期的作用有助于提高发生早期的监测预警能力。

(4)多源遥感数据的综合使用。作物病虫害遥感监测预测研究主要依靠传统的光学遥感,与热红外、荧光、气象卫星数据呈现严重脱节的状态,需要尝试将不同平台的遥感数据结合使用,丰富数据源信息,提高病虫害监测预警能力。

(5)搭建作物病虫害遥感监测与预警平台。以计算机技术为依托,同时结合地面植保调查数据和多源遥感数据搭建作物病虫害监测预警平台,实时动态监测预警大尺度病虫害发生情况是未来发展的

重要趋势。

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Research Progress in Monitoring and Forecasting of Crop Diseases and Pests by Remote Sensing

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Abstract: Crop diseases and pests are the first natural biological hazards that threaten food production and quality. The investigation and sampling in field of plant protection department can't meet demand of the accurate, non-destructive and efficient monitoring and warning. Currently, remote sensing which can monitor dynamically in real time provides the possibility for the rapid acquisition of continuous surface information, and is also the main development direction monitoring and prediction of crop diseases and pests in the future. Research status of three main directions, including classification of different stresses, severity estimation and stress forecasting, are summarized, and the methods of feature extraction, feature selection, and algorithms are expounded. Then, the application of diseases and pests of three major foods by remote sensing was analyzed by means of domestic retrieval platforms. On this basis, the existing problems and future development trend of monitoring and forecasting of crop diseases and pests by remote sensing are discussed to promote the long-term mechanism of agricultural sustainable development.

Key words: Crop pests and diseases; Remote sensing monitoring; Forecasting and early warning; Methods and models