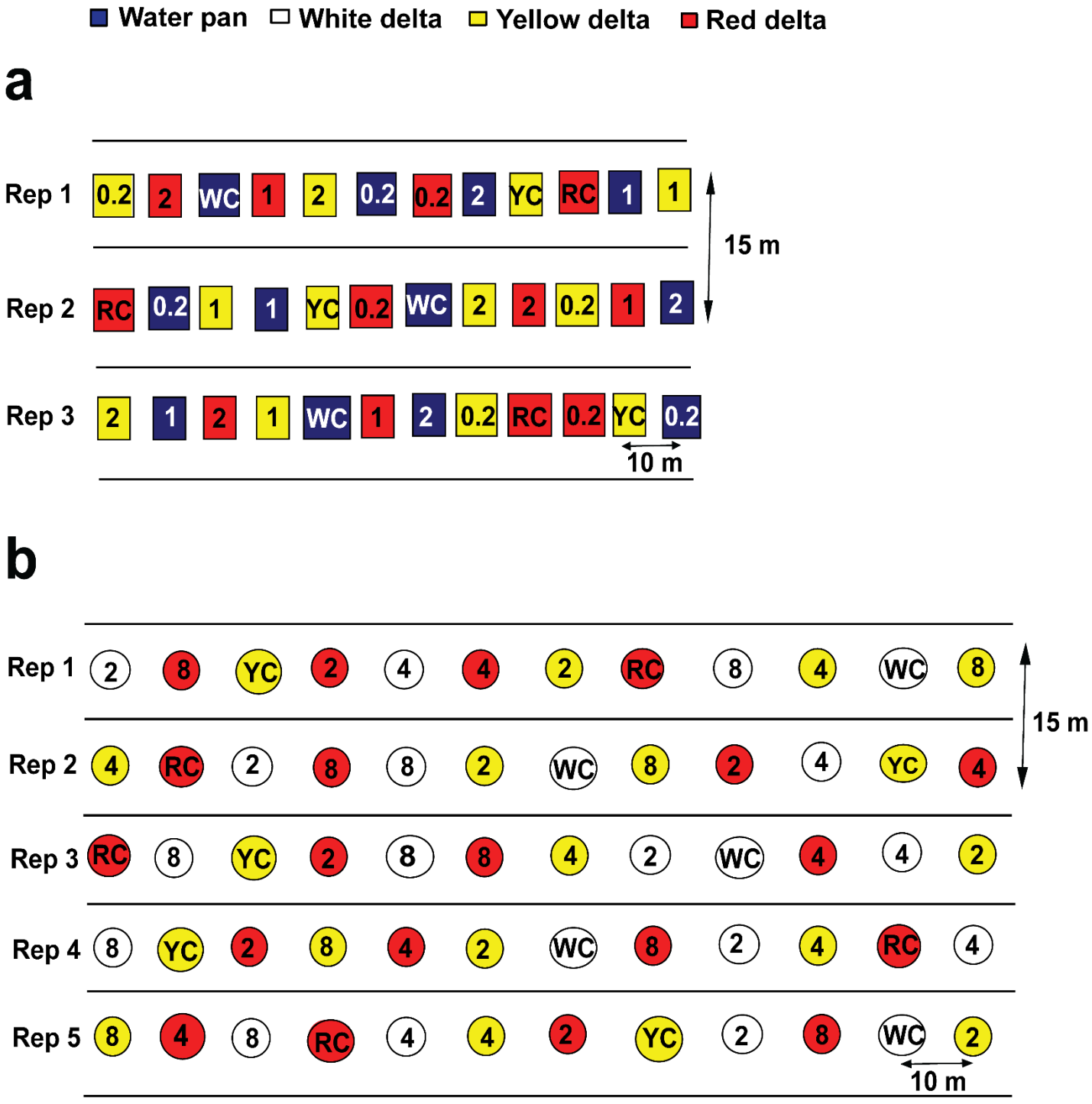
Supplementary Data

Zoophytophagus predator sex pheromone and visual cues of opposing reflectance spectra lure predator and invasive prey


Water pan
White delta
Yellow delta
Red delta
a
Rep 1
0.2 2 WC 1 2 0.2 0.2 2 YC RC 1 1
15 m
Rep 2
RC 0.2 1 1 YC 0.2 WC 2 2 0.2 1 2
Rep 3
2 1 2 1 WC 1 2 0.2 RC 0.2 YC 0.2
10 m
b
Rep 1
2 8 YC 2 4 4 2 RC 8 4 WC 8
15 m
Rep 2
4 RC 2 8 8 2 WC 8 2 4 YC 4
Rep 3
RC 8 YC 2 8 8 4 2 WC 4 4 2
Rep 4
8 YC 2 8 4 2 WC 8 2 4 RC 4
Rep 5
8 4 8 RC 4 4 2 YC 2 8 WC 2
10 m

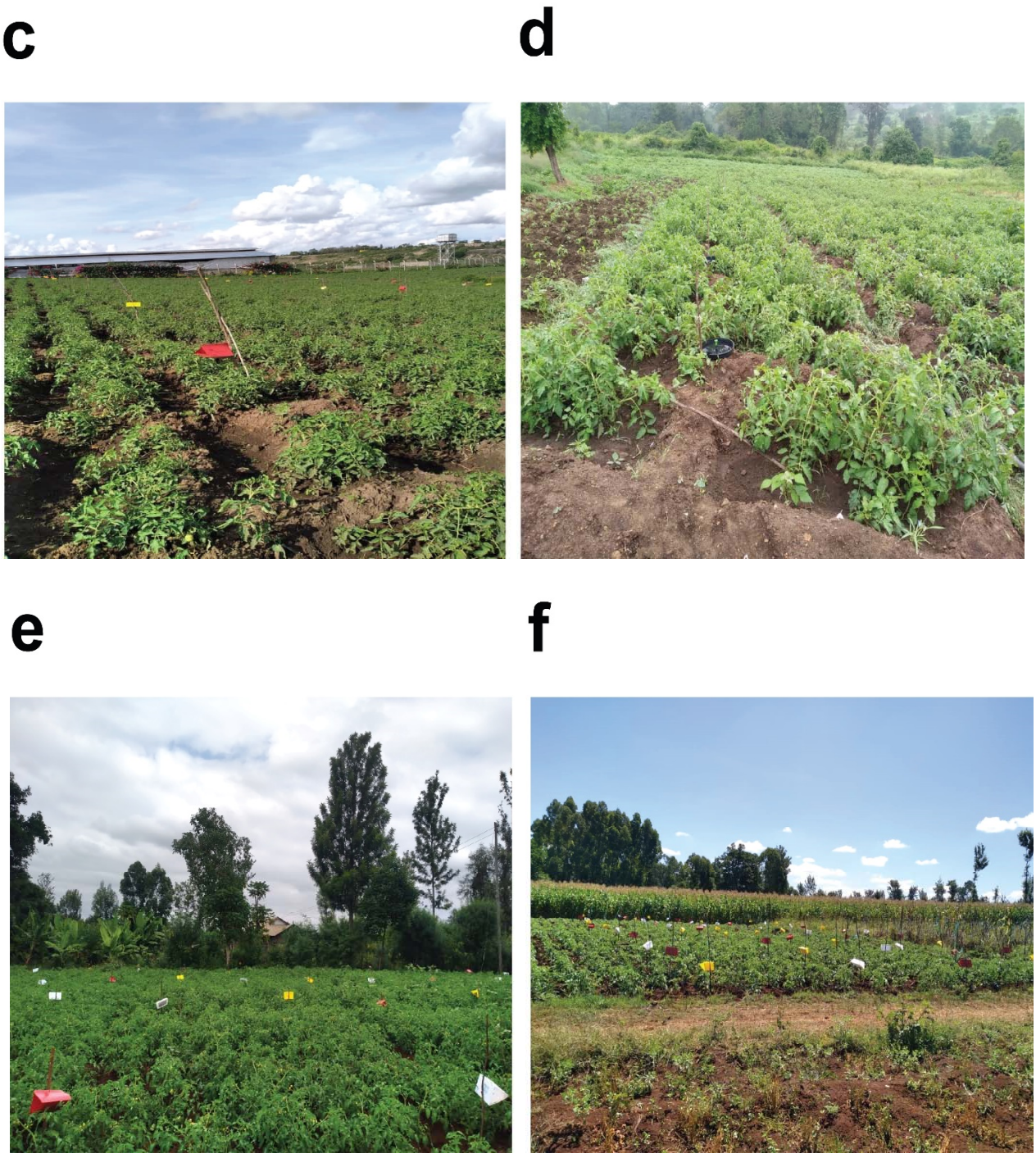
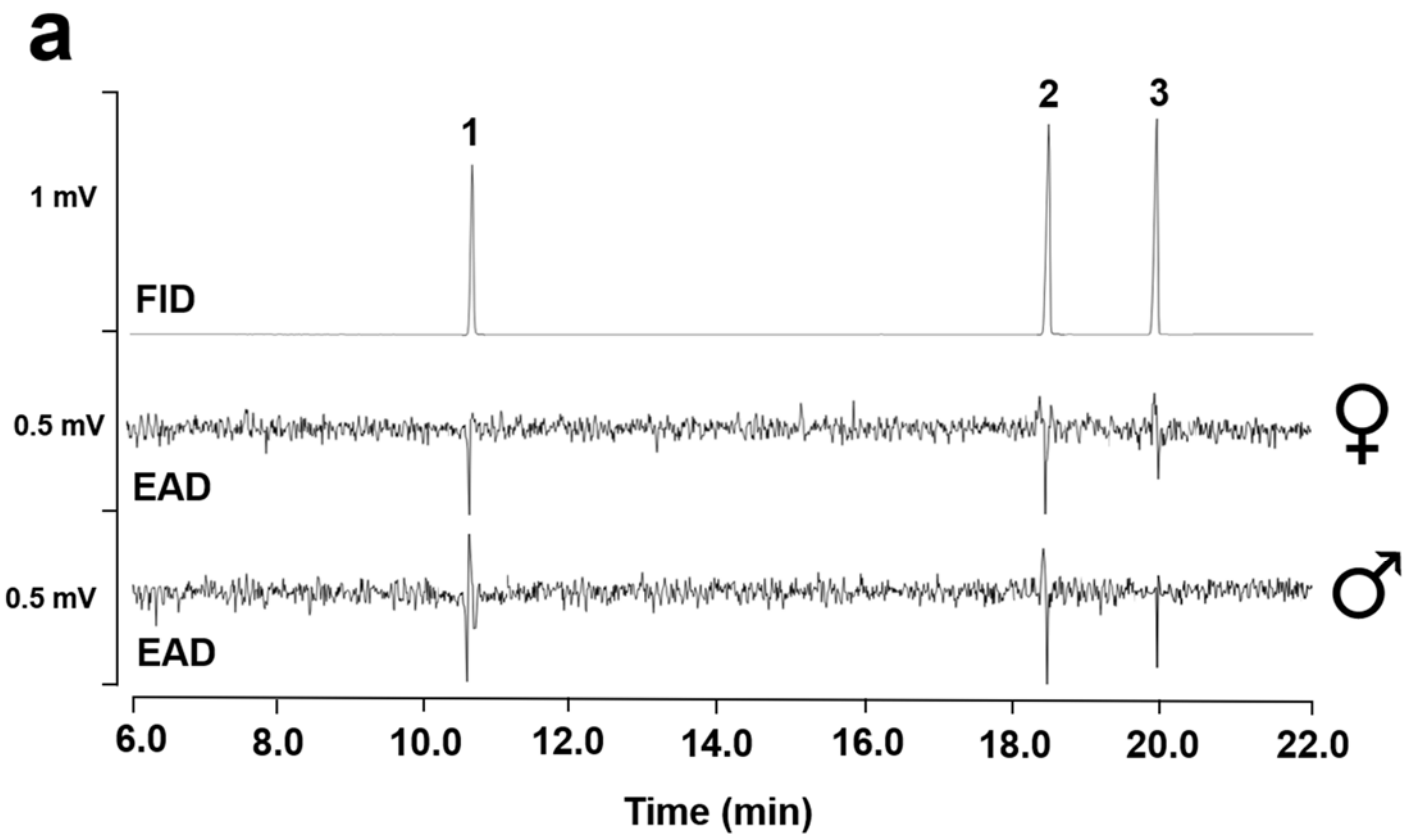


Fig. S1. Field layout of (a) Experimental Sites 1 and 2 in Juja farm, Kiambu county, and (b) Experimental Sites 3 in Mwea, Kirinyaga County, Kenya where WC = water pan trap control (in Experiments 1 and 2) or White delta trap control (Experiment 3), RC = Red delta trap control, YC = Yellow delta trap control, and 0.2, 1, 2, 4, 8 = different doses of a two-component blend of 1-

octanol and hexyl hexanoate in mg tested. Experimental set-up showing different colored traps at different sites in (c-d) Juja, Kiambu county, and (e-f) Mwea, Kirinyaga county.



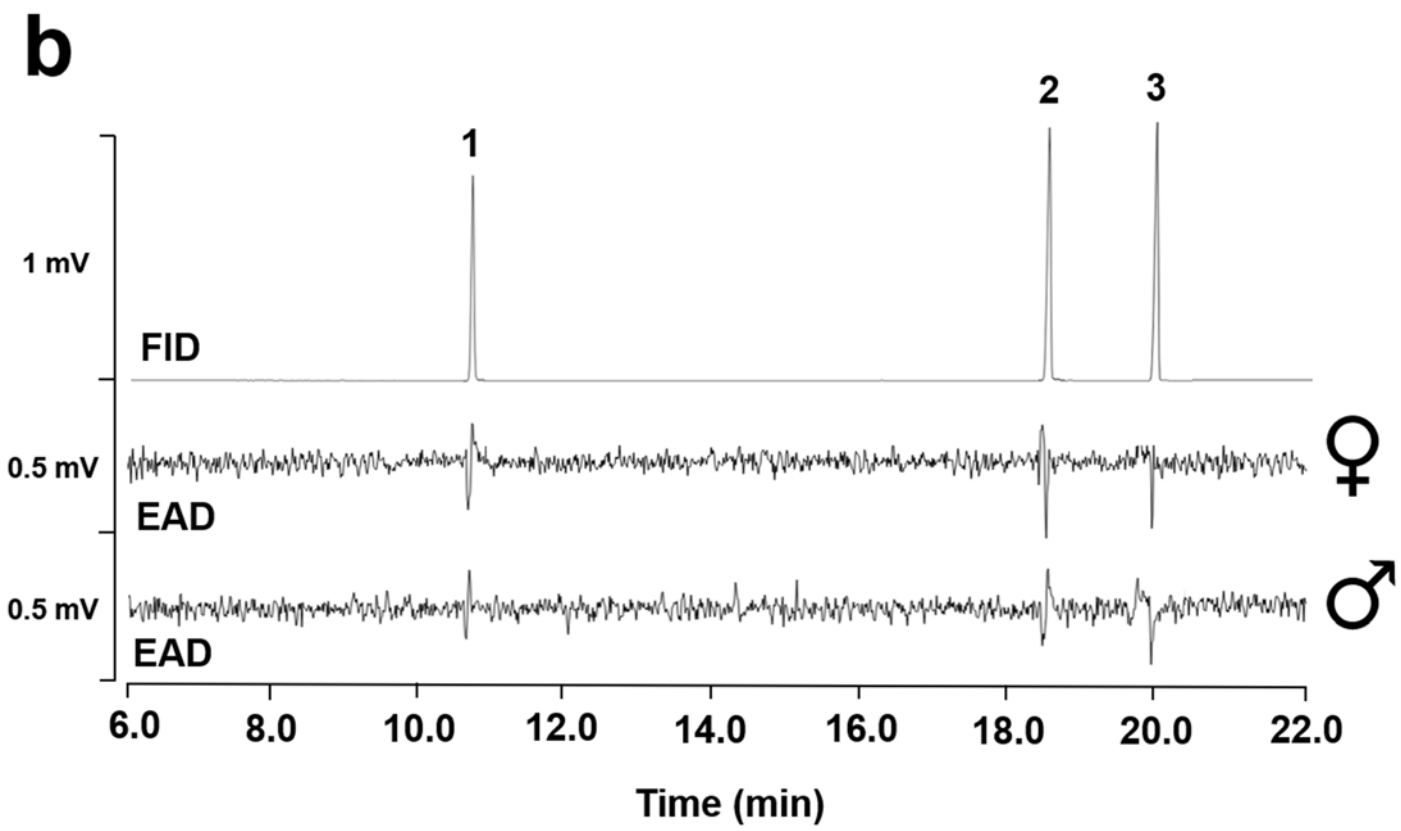


Fig. S2. Coupled GC-EAD analysis showing antennal detection of the synthetic sex pheromone components (1 = 1-octanol, 2 = hexyl hexanoate, and 3 = octyl hexanoate) of the populations of *Nesidiocoris tenuis* by (a) conspecific adults of the Kenyan populations of the predator and (b) adults of the prey *Phthorimaea absoluta*. (♀) denotes female and (♂) male.

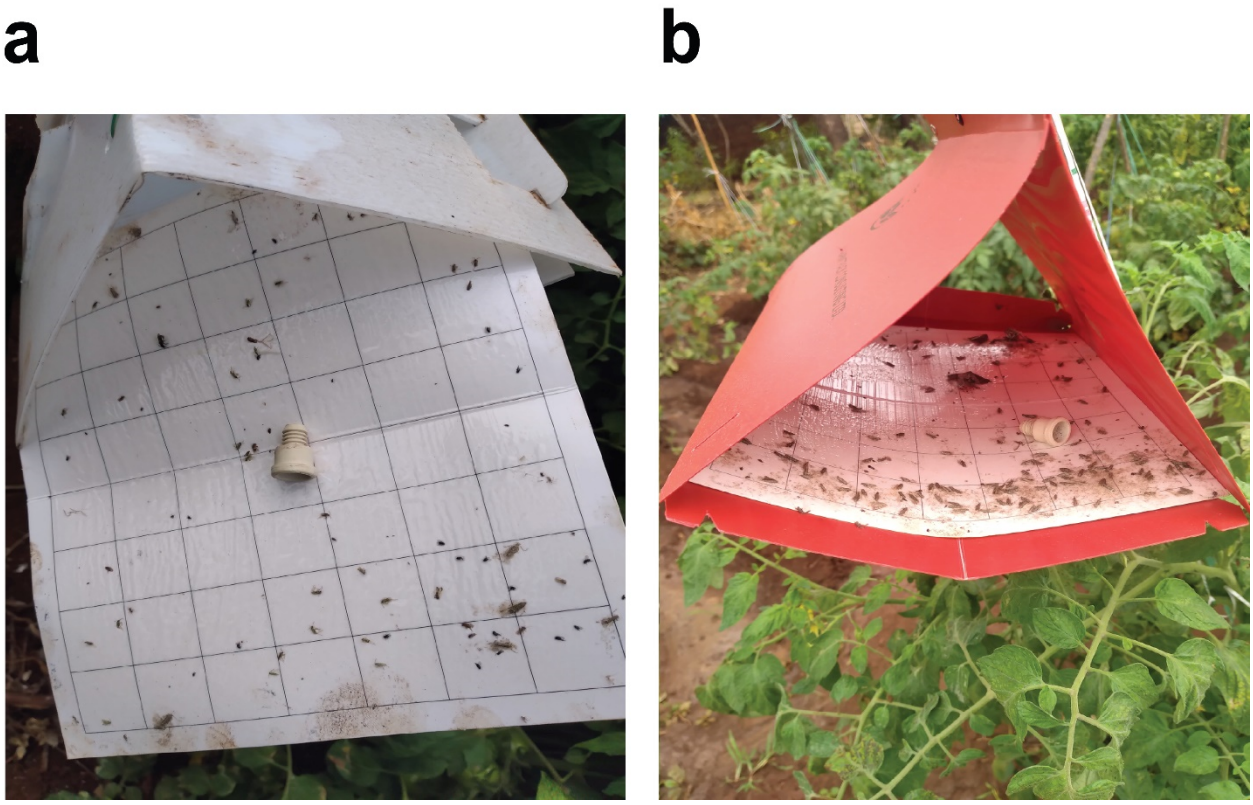


Fig. S3. Trap captures of (a) *Nesidiocoris tenuis* males and (b) *Phthorimaea absoluta* females.