CHEMICAL CUES FROM HONEYDEW AND CUTICULAR EXTRACTS OF Trialeurodes vaporariorum SERVE AS KAIROMONES FOR THE PARASITOID Encarsia formosa

PASCAL MAHUKPE AYELO^{1,2*}, ABDULLAHI A. YUSUF², ANAÏS CHAILLEUX^{3,4}, SAMIRA A. MOHAMED¹, CHRISTIAN W. W. PIRK² & EMILIE DELETRE^{1,3 *}

1. International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe), P.O. Box 30772-00100, Nairobi, Kenya

- 2. Social Insects Research Group, Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield 0028, South Africa
 - 3. CIRAD-UPR HORTSYS, University of Montpellier, Montpellier, France
 - 4. Biopass2, Cirad-IRD-ISRA-UGB, Dakar, Senegal

*Correspondence: payelo@icipe.org ; emilie.deletre@cirad.fr

Journal of Chemical Ecology

Supplementary figures



Figure S1: Chromatograms of the four replicates of the honeydew GC-MS analysis



Figure S2: Chromatograms of the four replicates of the nymph extracts GC-MS analysis



Figure S3: Chromatogram of the volatile synthetic standards run on GC-MS to confirm some of the compounds identified from the honeydew volatiles. Numbers correspond to names of compounds listed in Table 1

Figure S4: Chromatogram of the hydrocarbon synthetic standards run on GC-MS to calculate the retention index of the compounds identified from the honeydew



Figure S5: Chromatograms of the hydrocarbon synthetic standards run on GC-MS to calculate the retention index and to confirm some of the compounds identified from the nymph extracts

