

RESULTS

We observed an average reduction of approximately 33% in pupal biomass developed from larvae fed with cabbage discs treated with 0.01% AE-S (Table S1).

Table S1. Larval and pupal development (days) and biomass (g) of *Plutella xylostella* pupae exposed to aqueous extract of *Simarouba* sp. at different concentrations.

Concentration (%)	Pupal development (days)	Pupal biomass (g)
0.00	5.95 ± 0.13 a n=41	0.0053 ± 0.0001 a n=41
0.01	5.50 ± 0.68 a n=8	0.0038 ± 0.0001 b n=8
0.05	4.66 ± 0.66 * n=3	0.0033 ± 0.0004 * n=3
0.10	-	-
1.00	-	-
5.00	-	-
10.00	-	-
<i>F and P value</i>	<i>F</i> = 19.87; <i>P</i> (> <i>F</i>) = 0.0001	<i>F</i> = 1.17; <i>P</i> (> <i>F</i>) = 0.3324

Means followed by different letters within a column differed from each other at the 5% significance level. n = number of replicates. *Data not considered in the analysis because of the low number of replicates.

The values obtained in the adult phase (Table S2) were not analyzed due to the high mortality in the larval phase at 0.01% concentration, which caused a low number of replicates. Although the means were not statistically analyzed due to the low number of repetitions, it is possible to notice that the AE-S at a concentration of 0.01% negatively affected the adult stage of the diamondback moth (Table S2). Females from larvae fed with 0.01% AE-S-treated cabbage lived only 6 days, representing a reduction of 67.74% when compared with the control (Table S2). Females oviposited for 3 days, 10 days less than the control, or a reduction of 78.41% in the oviposition period. Moreover, comparing the AE-S at 0.01% with the control, the fecundity (number of eggs) and egg survival were compromised, with reductions of 77.62% and 33.11%, respectively (Table S2).

Table S2. Longevity of females and males (days), fecundity, egg survival and oviposition period of *Plutella xylostella* pupae exposed to aqueous extract of *Simarouba* sp. at different concentrations.

Concentration (%)	Longevity of females (days)	Longevity of males (days)	Fecundity (number of eggs)	Egg survival (%)	Oviposition period (days)
0.00	18.60 ± 01.47 <i>n</i> =10	19.10 ± 1.81 <i>n</i> =10	299.40 ± 13.83 <i>n</i> =10	0.72 ± 0.03 <i>n</i> =10	13.9 ± 0.82 <i>n</i> =10
0.01	6.00 ± 01.5 <i>n</i> =3	11.60 ± 3.28 <i>n</i> =3	67.00 ± 30.98 <i>n</i> =3	0.46 ± 0.02 <i>n</i> =3	3.00 ± 1.00 <i>n</i> =3
0.05	-	-	-	-	-
0.10	-	-	-	-	-

Means were not compared because of the low number of replicates at the concentration of 0.01%.
n = number of replicates.