

Insect rearing and Pomegranate sample information

Insect.

For all experiments, carob moths were reared from larvae that had been collected from commercial pomegranate orchards located in Chandab, Iran (35°25'13''N, 51°56'04''E, 1141 m elevation) during 2013 and 2014. These larvae were reared on a wheat bran diet (Hosseini et al. 2017a), and adults were fed with a 10% (w/v) sucrose-water solution. The rearing room was kept at 25 ± 1 °C, 60-65% RH.

Electrophysiological and oviposition experiments were conducted during 2015-2017 at the University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands using moths reared from the same population as for the windtunnel experiments but reared under 14 L: 10 D light–dark cycle.

Plants

Pomegranate, *Punica granatum* L. (Lythraceae), samples were obtained from the cultivar Galu-Barik and picked from the same orchard in Chandab as the insects. Pistachio [*Pistachia vera* L. (Anacardiaceae)] fruits were collected from cultivar Akbari, grown in a commercial pistachio orchard in Qazvin, Iran (35°54'07''N, 50°03'06''E and 1201 m elevation). Plant materials included 1) fertilized pomegranate flowers, referred to as pomegranate flowers, 2) uncracked and uninfested immature pomegranate fruits, referred to as unripe pomegranate, 3) healthy mature pomegranate fruits, referred to as uncracked pomegranate, 4) naturally cracked mature pomegranate fruits, referred to as cracked pomegranate, and 5) mature fresh uninfested pistachio fruits, referred to as pistachio. Plant materials were picked 1-2 days before each experiment and kept in a refrigerator at 5 °C and 90% RH prior to the tests.