

Figure S3

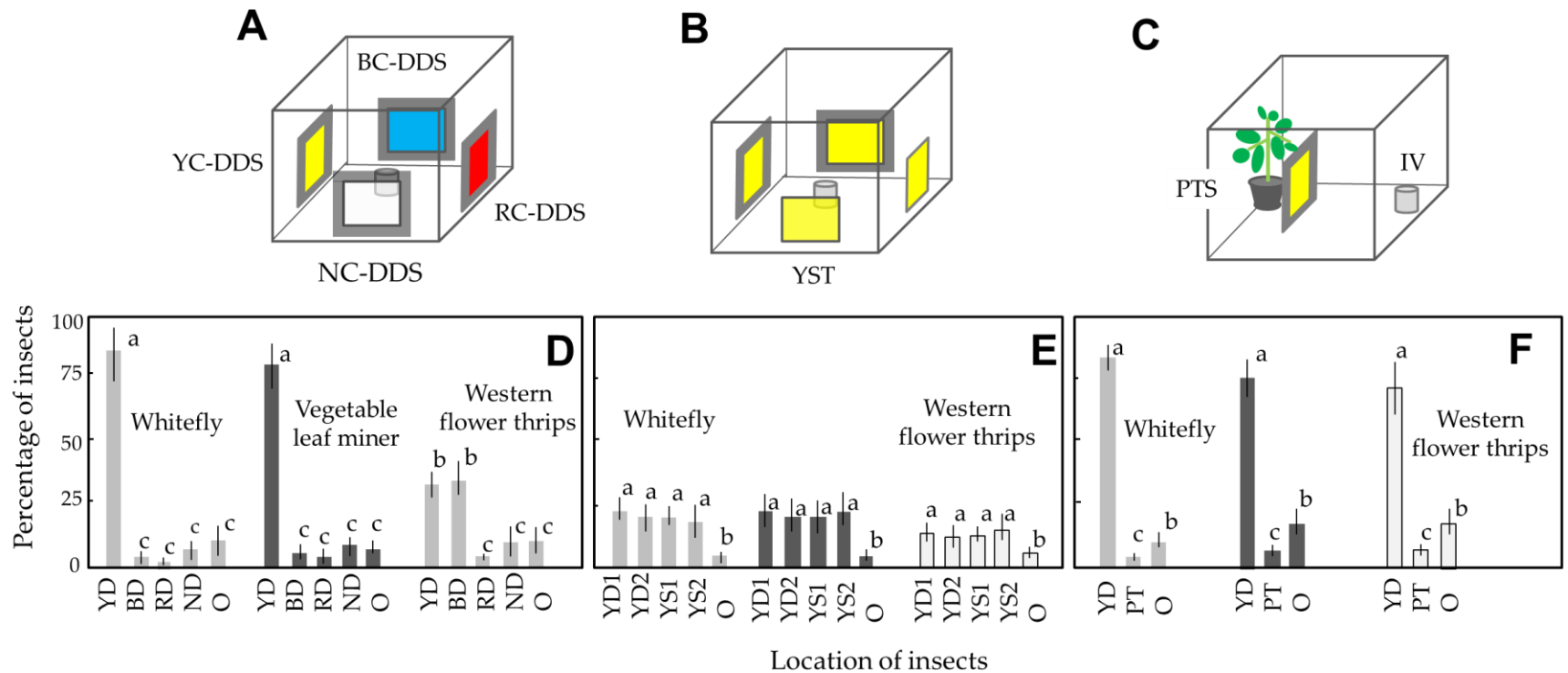


Figure S3. (A-C) Experiment to evaluate the ability of colored and uncolored DD screens to attract test insects (adult whiteflies, western flower thrips, and vegetable leaf miners). A: Yellow (YC-DDS), blue (BC-DDS), red (RC-DDS), and uncolored (NC-DDS) screens were placed in a cubic transparent acrylic box and along four lateral faces of the box; an open vial containing test insects was placed at the center of the box. B: Two YC-DDSs and two sticky traps (YST) were similarly placed in the box. (C) Potted tomato seedling (PTS) (30 cm high from pot bottom to plant tip) and an insect vial (IV) were placed along the opposite faces of the box, and a YC-DDS was placed in front of the plant. In all experiments, test insects were tracked for 2 h after their release. (D-F) Comparative assay of insect photoselective responses to colored DD screens. D-F show the results of experiments A, B and C, respectively. In all experiments, the destinations of the test insects were recorded 2 h after their release. YD, BD, RD, and ND represent yellow, blue, red, and uncolored DDSs, respectively; O indicates other places, such as in the vial or on the floor, wall, or ceiling of the box. YD1 and YD2, and YS1 and YS2, correspond to two yellow DDSs and yellow sticky traps, respectively; PT indicates a potted tomato plant. We used 20 insects of each species in each experiment; means and standard deviations were calculated from five replicates of the experiments. Letters (a-c) in each vertical column indicate significant differences ($P < 0.05$; Tukey's test) [10].