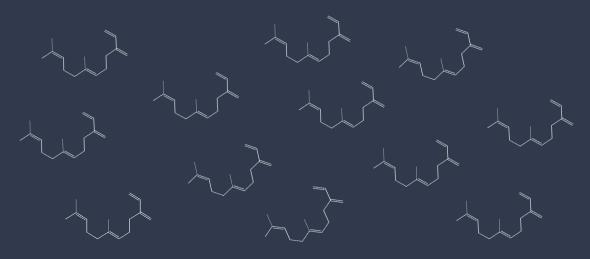
# Is Less More? Alarm Pheromones for Aphid Parasitism



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Honours Integrated Science II







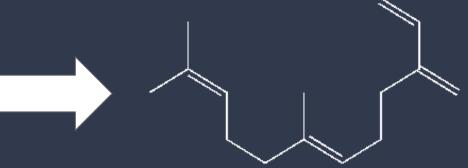




#### Predation

# Pheromone release as an alarm signal





(E)-β-farnesene

(EβF)

#### Primary effect



Consumption

#### **Secondary effect**

EβF release

# Question:

Does the frequency of chamomile oil application, containing EβF, to *Arabidopsis* impact the location of GPA on plants?



## Hypothesis

GPA location on Arabidopsis will be affected by the frequency of E $\beta$ F exposure

#### Materials & Methods



X 36

Arabidopsis

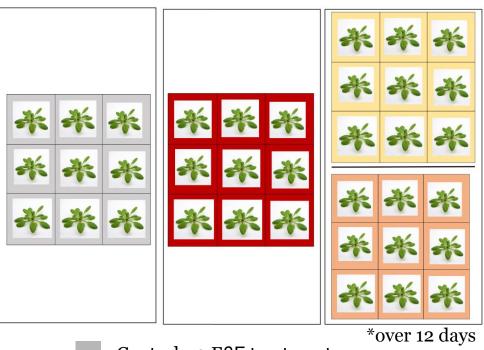


M. persicae (GPA)

X 2 (per plant)

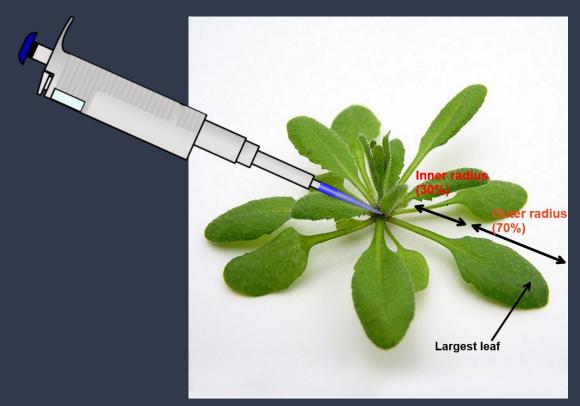


## Treatment Levels



- Control o EβF treatments
- Low Frequency 3 EβF treatments
- Medium Frequency 4 EβF treatments
- High Frequency 7 EβF treatments

#### Treatment



Determination of inner 30% area on each plant

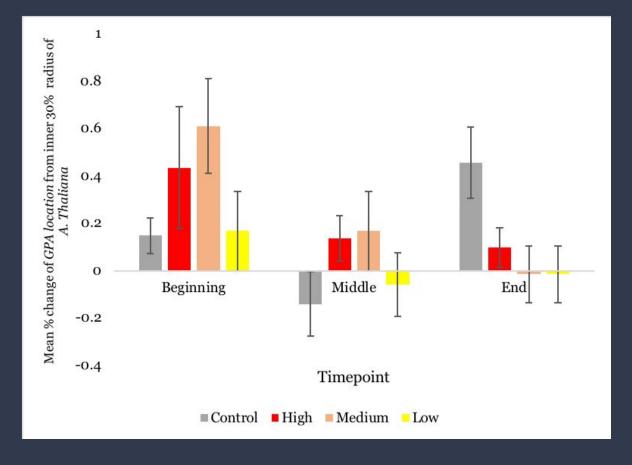
#### Percent change in location



# GPA in inner 30% radius before treatment - # GPA in inner 30% radius after treatment

Total # of GPA

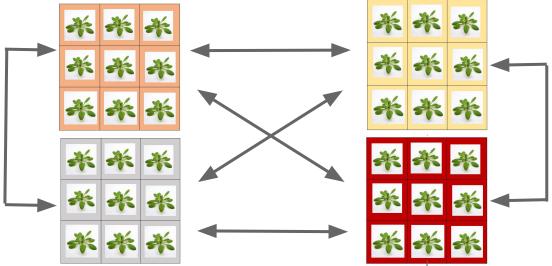
x 100%



Mean % change in GPA location 1 hour after treatment application, the error bars show standard error

#### Statistical Analyses

#### **One-way ANOVA**



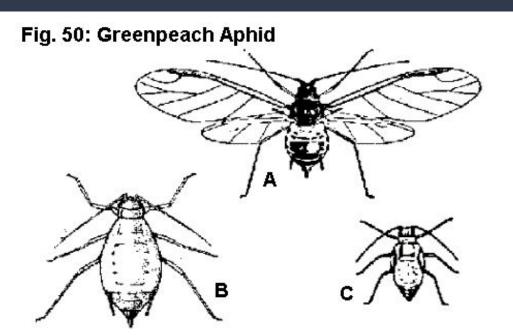
Compare % change of GPA location during three distinct timepoints

#### Results

Table 1: Summary of analyses of variance of percentage change *M. persicae* from the inner area of *A. thaliana* 

	Begin	Beginning Middle End							
Df	MS	F	P	MS	F	P	MS	F	P
3	0.45	1.42	0.26	0.16	1.00	0.41	0.14	1.73	0.19

#### Discussion – Life Cycle



A. Winged adult B. Wingless adult C. Young nymph





#### Discussion – Physical Stimulus



Thanatosis as a behavioural response

#### Discussion – Social Interaction



VS.



Large colonies

**Isolation** 

## Overall...



#### Special Thanks to...

Dr. Chad Harvey, Associate Professor

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Dr. Jinhui Ma, Assistant Professor

Andrew Colgoni, Services Librarian

#### General Summary...Questions?

- E $\beta$ F is a volatile signal used by *M. persicae* to warn neighbouring individuals of the presence of a predator
  - EβF causes avoidance behaviours, including dropping of the plant
  - Potential use in pest control for crops
- Results from the ANOVA tests allowed us to accept our null hypothesis:
   EβF from chamomile oil introduced to *M. persicae* on Arabidopsis plants had no significant impact on their behavioural patterns
- The phenomenon can be explained by their social interaction, physical stimuli, and life cycle traits

#### Formula for Percent Change of Aphid Movement

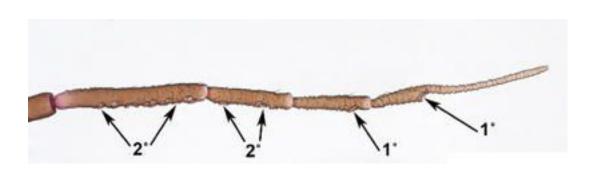
# aphids in inner 30% before treatment - # aphids in inner 30% after treatment

x 100%

total # of aphids

### Acknowledgements

#### Discussion – Odour



Primary and secondary sensoria on antennae



Aphid secreting fluid from cornicles – which emits alarm pheromone

#### Treatment Schedule

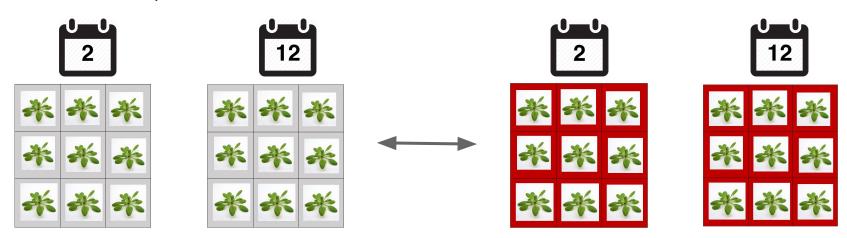
Table 1. The course of the experiment depicting all four treatment levels over the 12 day experiment. No treatments were applied on days 1,3,4,10 or 11.

Day	Control (0 treatments)	Low Frequency (3 treatments)	Medium Frequency (4 treatments)	High Frequency (7 treatments)
1				
2	Ethanol	ЕβF	ЕβF	ЕβF
3				
4				
5	Ethanol	Ethanol	ЕβF	ЕβF
6	Ethanol	Ethanol	Ethanol	EβF
7	Ethanol	ЕβF	Ethanol	ЕβF
8	Ethanol	Ethanol	ЕβF	ЕβF
9	Ethanol	Ethanol	Ethanol	ЕβF
10				
11				
12	Ethanol	ЕβF	ЕβҒ	ЕβF

#### Statistical Analyses

#### **One-way ANOVA**

Set 2: Course of experiment



Compare change in aphid response between day 2 and 12 between all 4 treatments

#### Results

	Day 12 - Day 2				
Df	MS	F	P		
3	0.61	1.89	0.16		

**Table 2**: Analysis of variance of M. persicae of difference between % change of M. persicae from IR beginning and end of experiment between treatment groups

#### Statistical Analyses

#### **One-way ANOVA**

Compare % change of aphid movement during 3 timepoints

