





Use of vibrations to manipulate the behaviour of the meadow spittlebug *Philaenus spumarius*

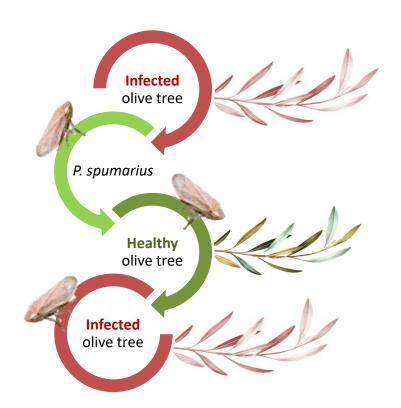
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P. spumarius: a threat for the European agriculture





Olive tree affected by OQDS

P. spumarius

- Abundant & widespread
- Highly polyphagous
- Adults: APRIL-JANUARY

Applied biotremology

Vibrational pest control

Species-specific vibrations = manipulation of the

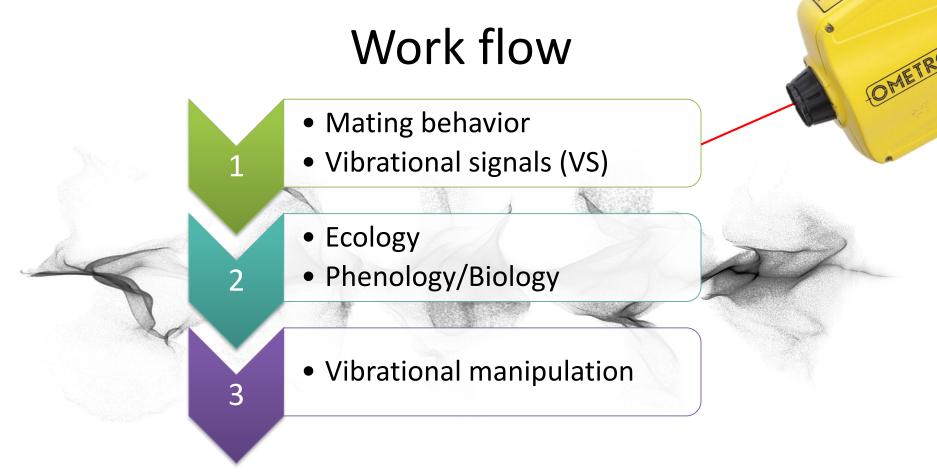
mating behavior



Mating disruption

Lure & Kill: **Traps**





Design of vibrational control techniques

P. spumarius vibrational communication

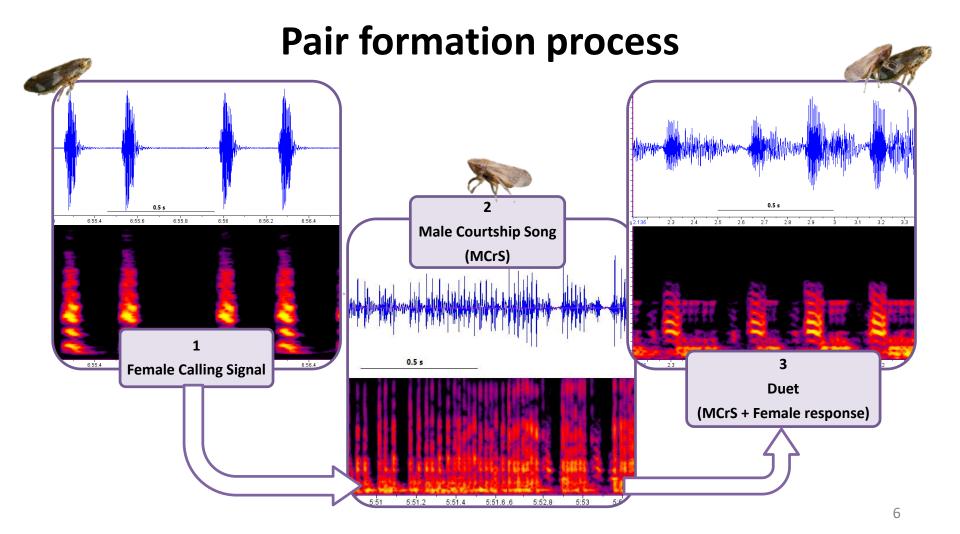
Male

- 1. Calling signals
- 2. Male-male signals
 - 3. Courtship

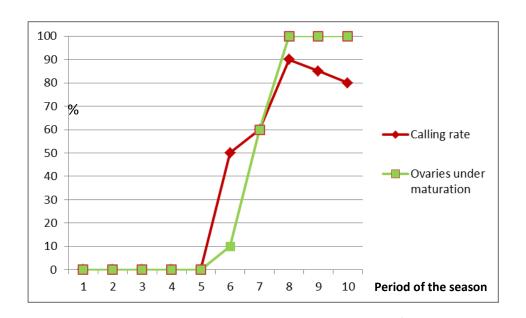


Female

- 1. Rejection signal
 - 2. Calling signal
- 3. Response signal



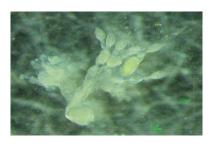
Female calling rate correlated with phenology



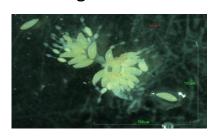




A. Immature ovarioles



B. First stages of maturation



C. Mature ovaries

Behavioural manipulation

role of the male signals



2. Male-male signal _ July

Behavioural manipulation:

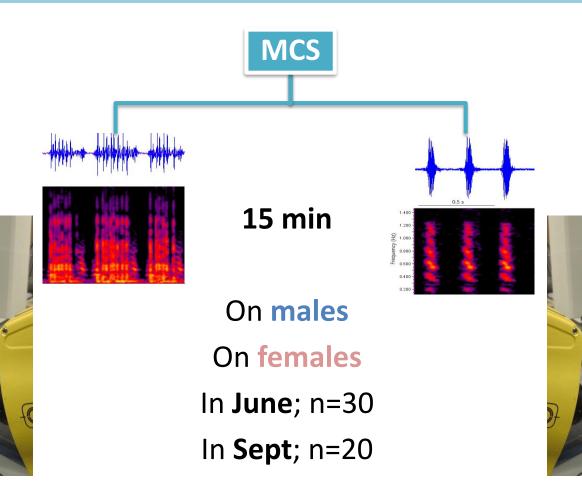


3. Mating disruption _ August/October

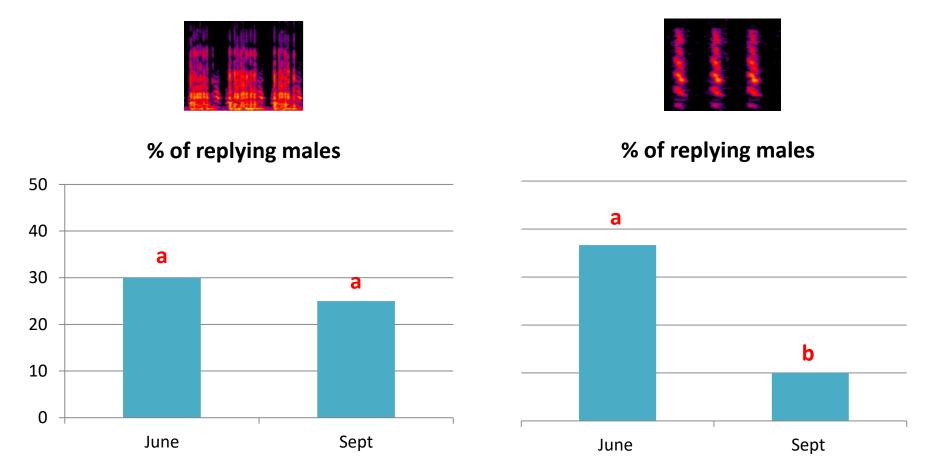


4. Repellent signals _ October

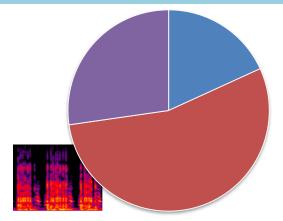
Male calling signal (MCS)



MCS: male replying activity

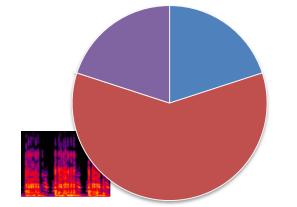


MCS: **type** of emitted signals

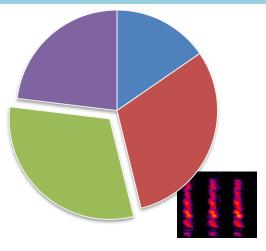


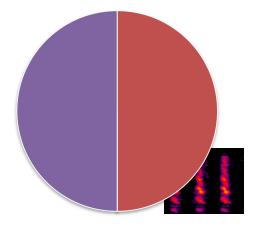
June

- ☐ MCS = 1 sound element
- ☐ MCS = 2 sound elements
- Male Courtship Signal
- Pulses

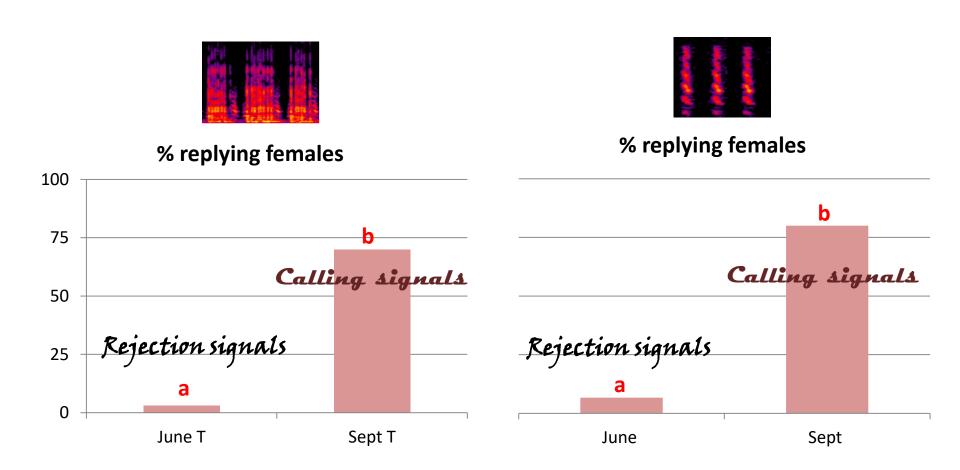


September

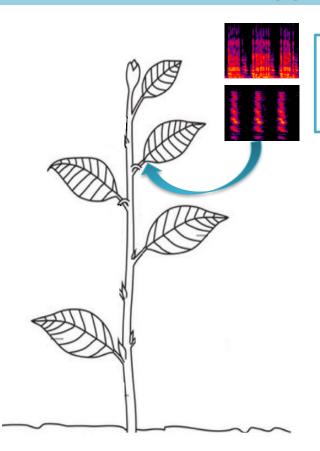




MCS: **female motivation** to mating



MCS: aggregation/repellency signal?



No significant differences between control and treatment

- In June
- In September



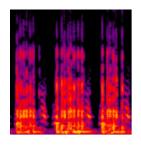
No significant differences in number of males that left the plant

Role of MCS Conclusions

The role is still not clear!

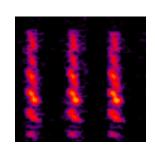
Excluded:

- Aggregation signal
- Repellent signal
- Increase female motivation



Longer exposure?



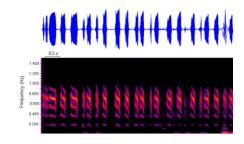


Male-Male Signal

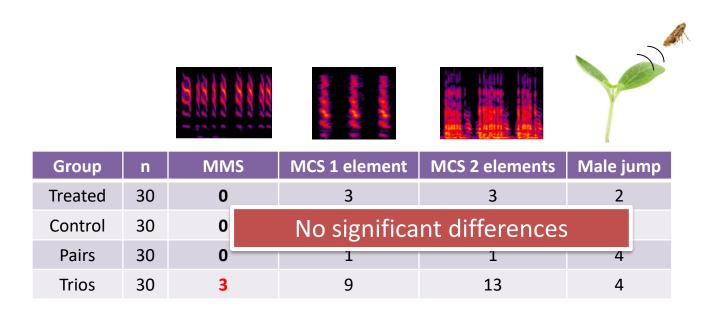
- Single males
- Pair
- Control group
- Trios (2M+1F)



10 minute silence + 5 min loop of a MMS



Male-Male Signal (MMS)

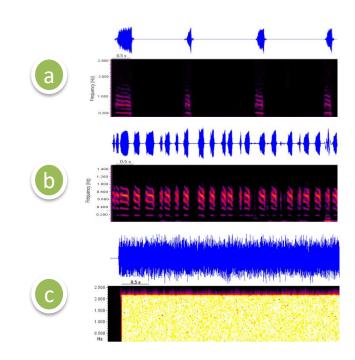


The vibrational signal alone did not triggered a MMs from the tested males: **physical presence necessary**

End of August

- a) Female rejection signal
- b) Male-male signal
- c) White noise + silence
- d) Control



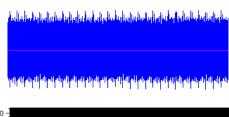


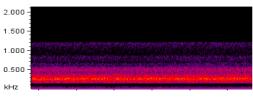
	n	Female calling	Duet	Copula	Jump
Ctrl	20	11	9	5	2
FRjS	N.I	: : C: t		3	
MMS	IN	o significant	ices	4	
WN	20	9	6	2	3
Trio	30	11	4	4	4

- Control group = Ctrl
- Female rejection signal = FRjS
- Male-male signal = MMS
- White noise = WN

October

- Control
- Continuous noise (freq range :)







n=20 pairs 20 min

Oct	n	FCS	Duet	Copula	
Ctrl	20	15	13	12	
WN_2	20	12	3	1	





Mating disruption Conclusions

• Interference with male-female communication

Efficiency likely depends on

- Frequency range: female reply
- **Duration:** no silent gaps



Repellency

- 2 treated plants
- 2 control plants
- Repellent playbacks

24 hours4 individuals per plant



Repellency

No significant differences between treated and control plants Most suitable signal?



Discussion and conclusion

- Mating relies on vibrational signals
- Manipulation by means of vibrations: feasible approach

Future perspectives:

- Most suitable signals
- Different strategies depending on the mating season (i.e. mating disruption = end season)





Thank you for your attention





2nd European Conference on *Xylella*, 29-30th October 2019

Xylella Fastidiosa Active Containment Through a multidisciplinary-Oriented Research Strategy