Genetic diet specialization in phytozoophagous and zoophytophagous mirids

François Dumont
Mireia Solà Cassi
Caroline Provost
Cristina Castané
Éric Lucas

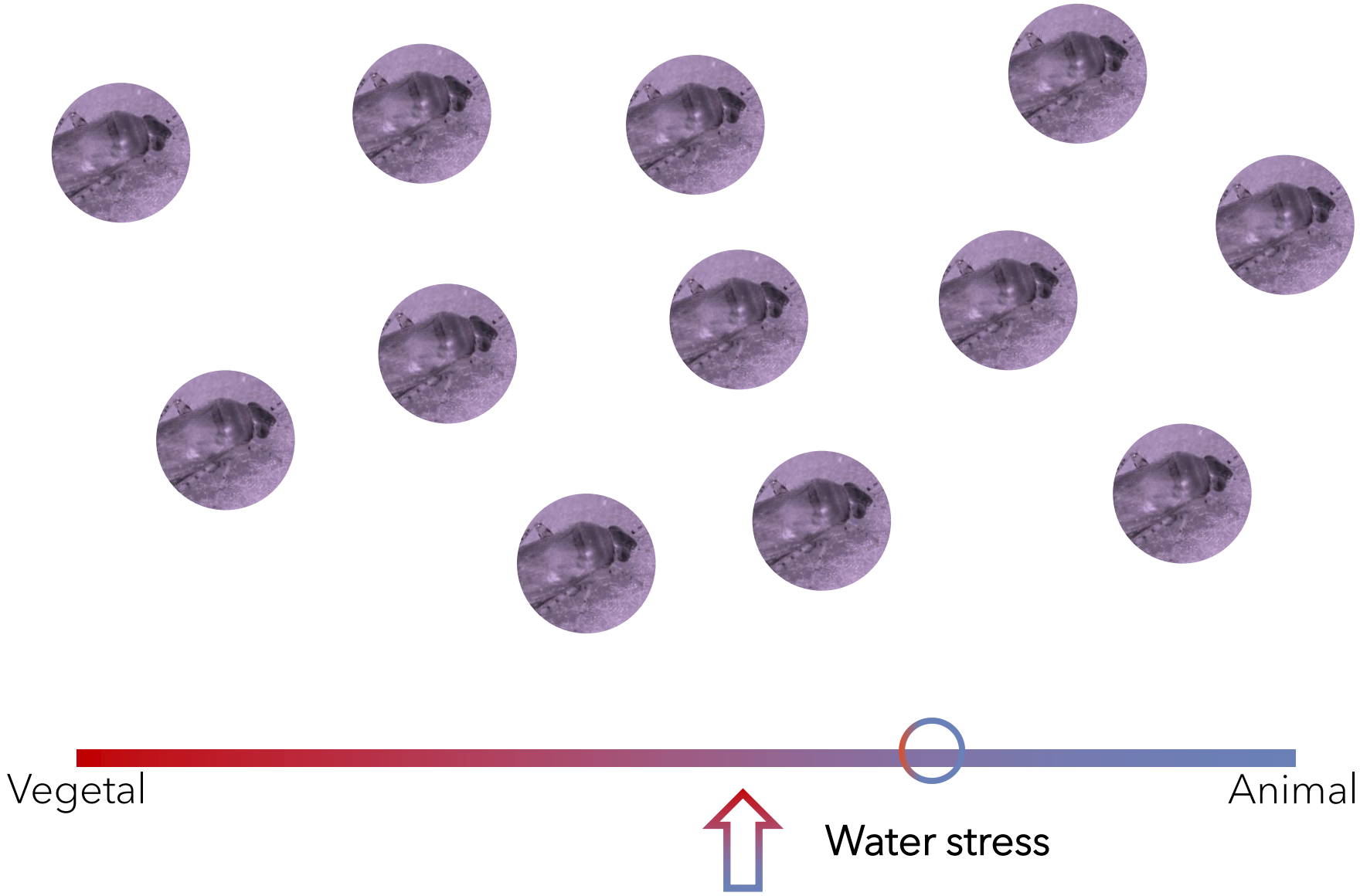
CRAM
CENTRE DE RECHERCHE AGROALIMENTAIRE DE MIRABEL

UQÀM

Montréal, Québec

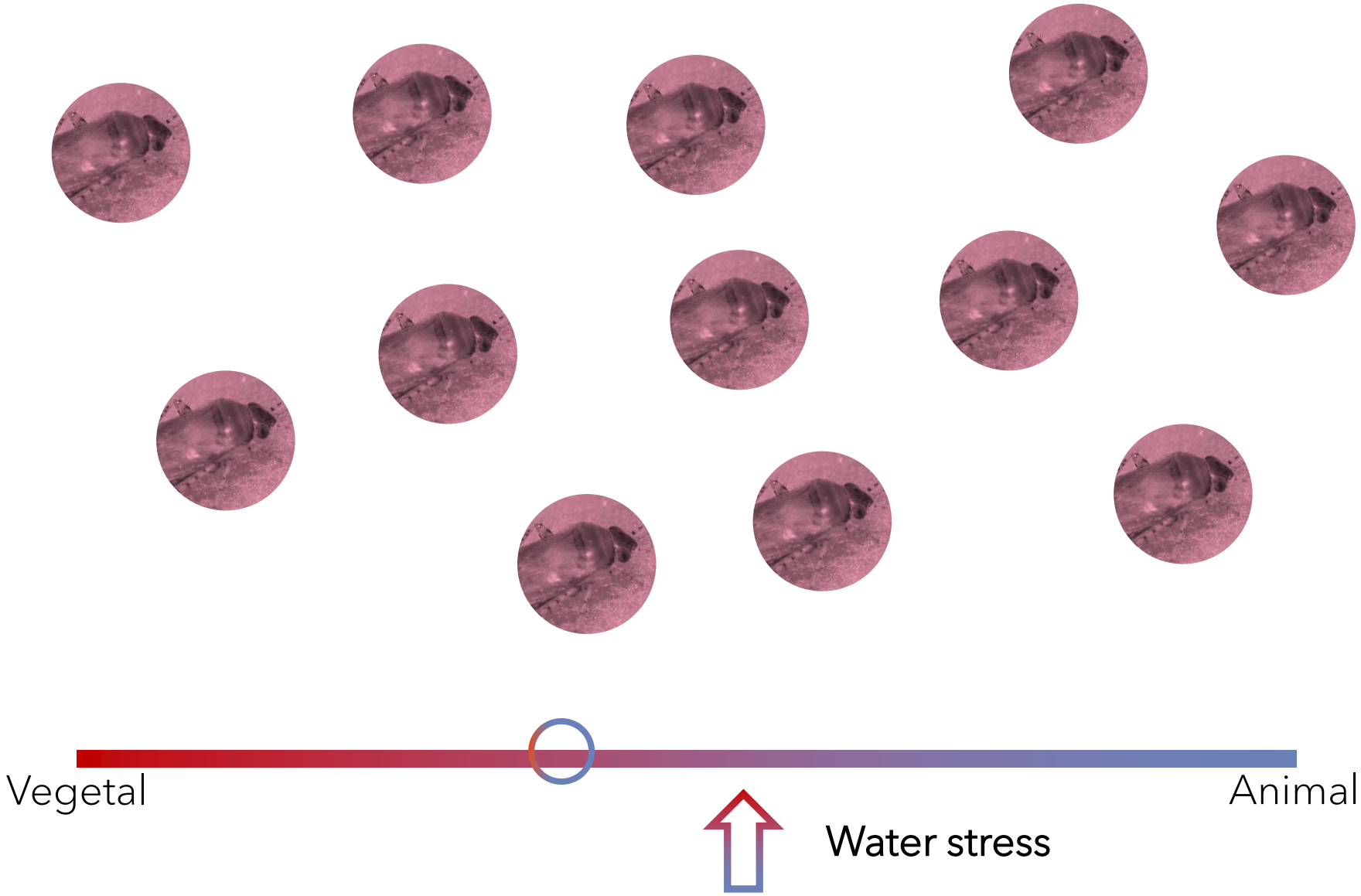
Diet: proportion of prey & plant resources

- Prey availability
- Host plants
- Prey type
- Water stress

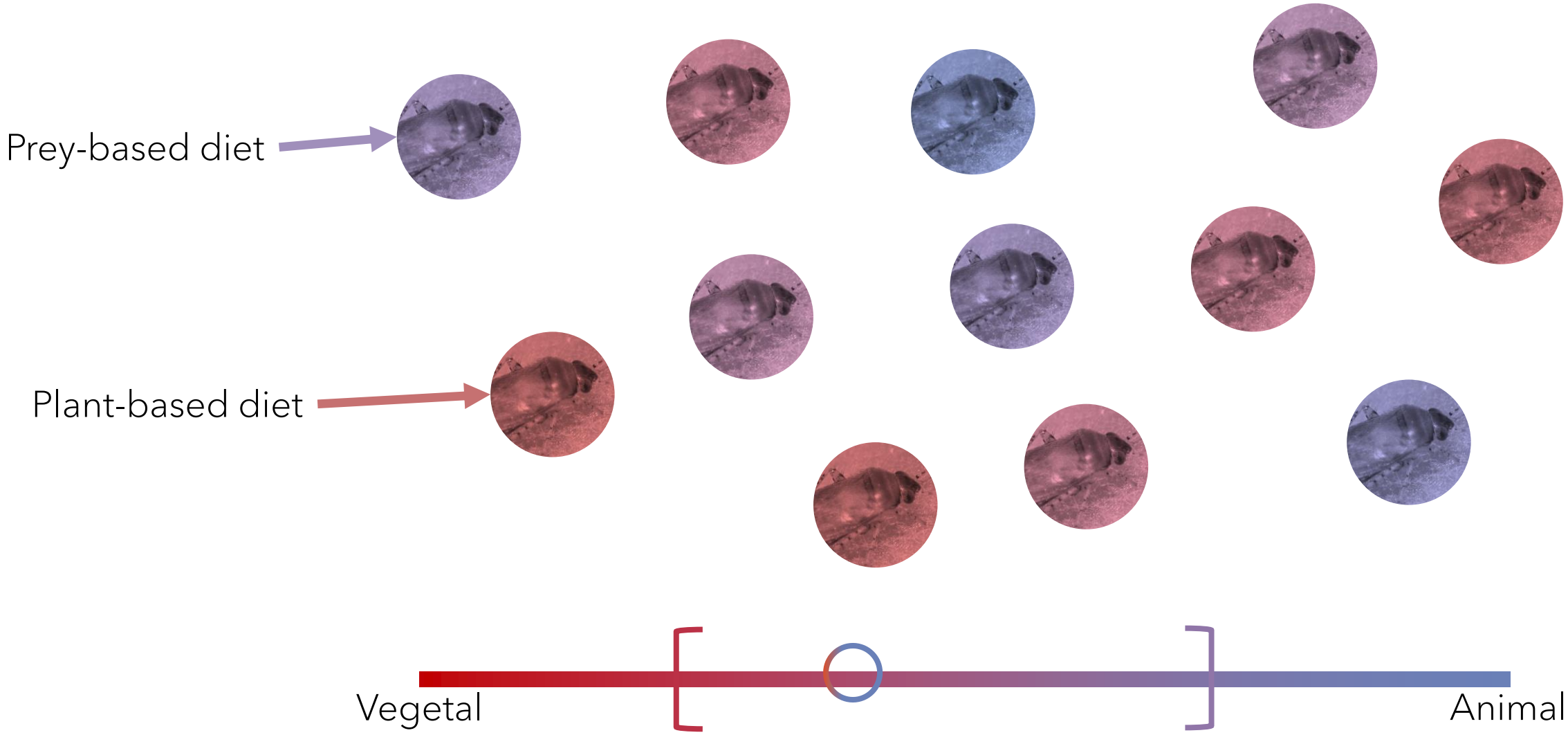


Diet: proportion of prey & plant resources

- Prey availability
- Host plants
- Prey type
- Water stress



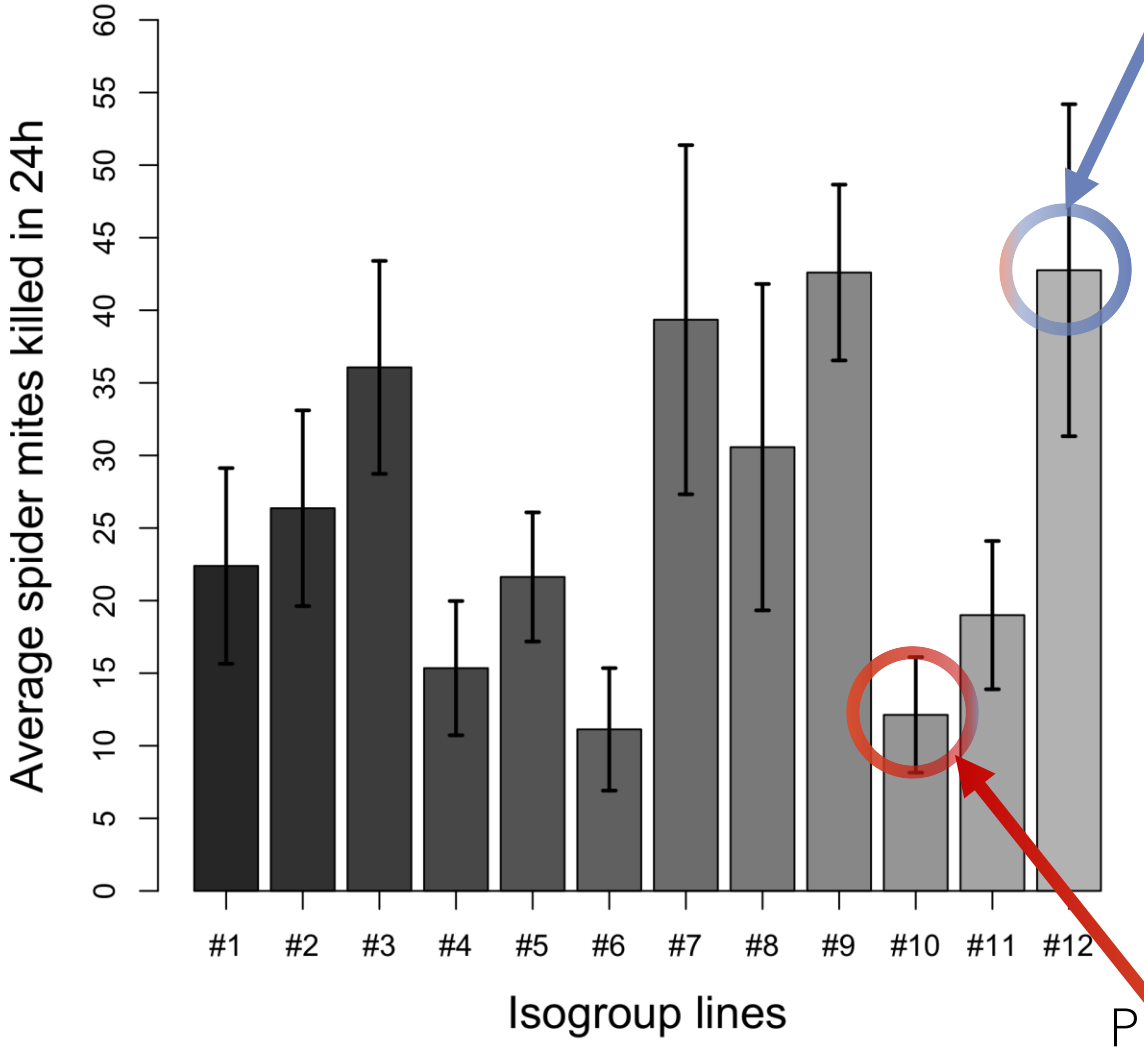
Diet: individual differences

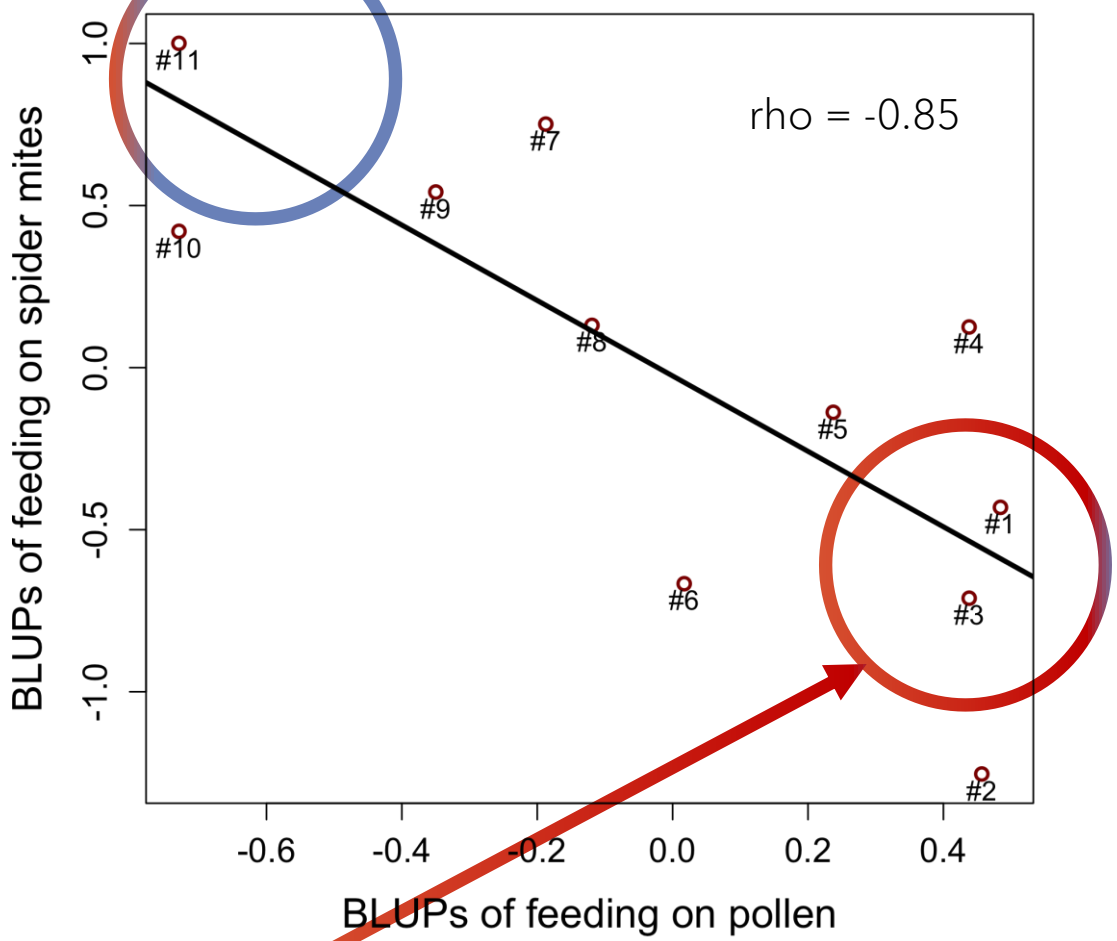


Genetic variability & diet specialization

Prey-specialized lines

High level of zoophagy



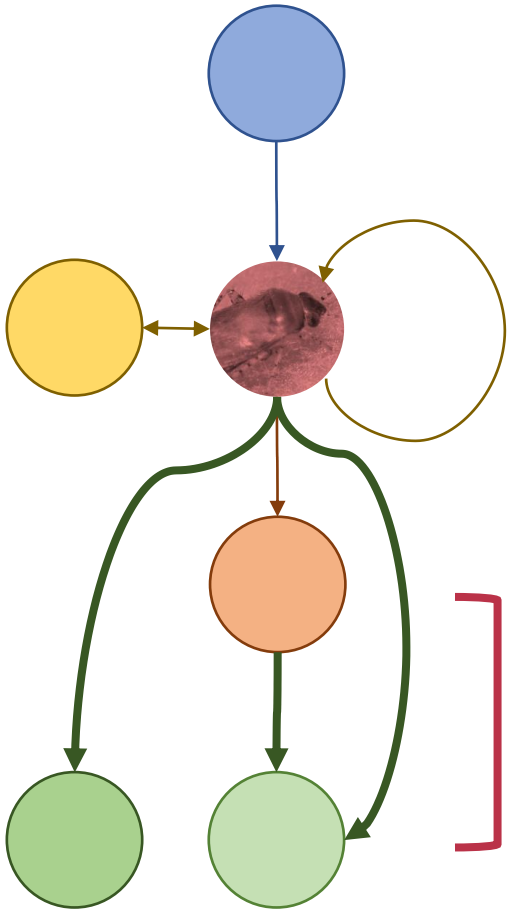


Plant-specialized lines

Low level of zoophagy

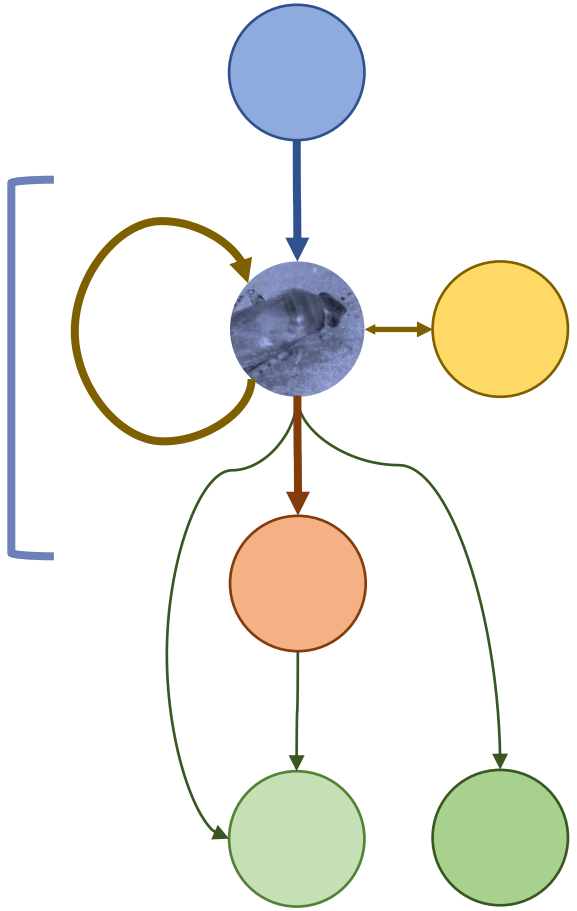
Dumont et al. (2016 & 2017)

Ecology & Economic incidence



- Plant-based diet
- Increased risk of damage
- Predator avoidance

- Prey-based diet
- Increased pest control
- Increased IGP & CNB
- Prone to predation



Vegetal — Animal

Objectives

Lygus lineolaris

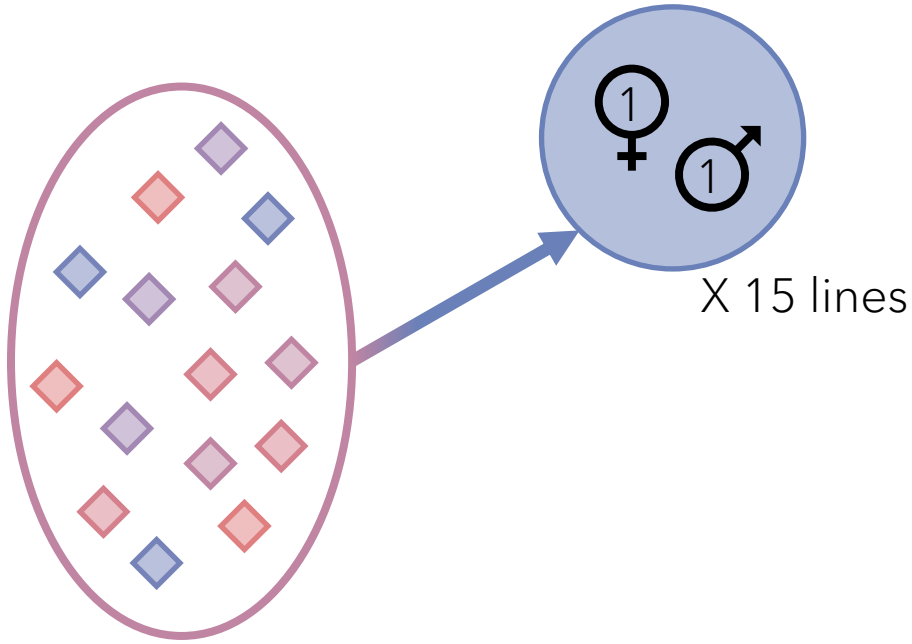
- Zoophagy level
- Response to plant resource availability

Dicyphus hesperus

- Zoophagy level
- Δ b/w males & females

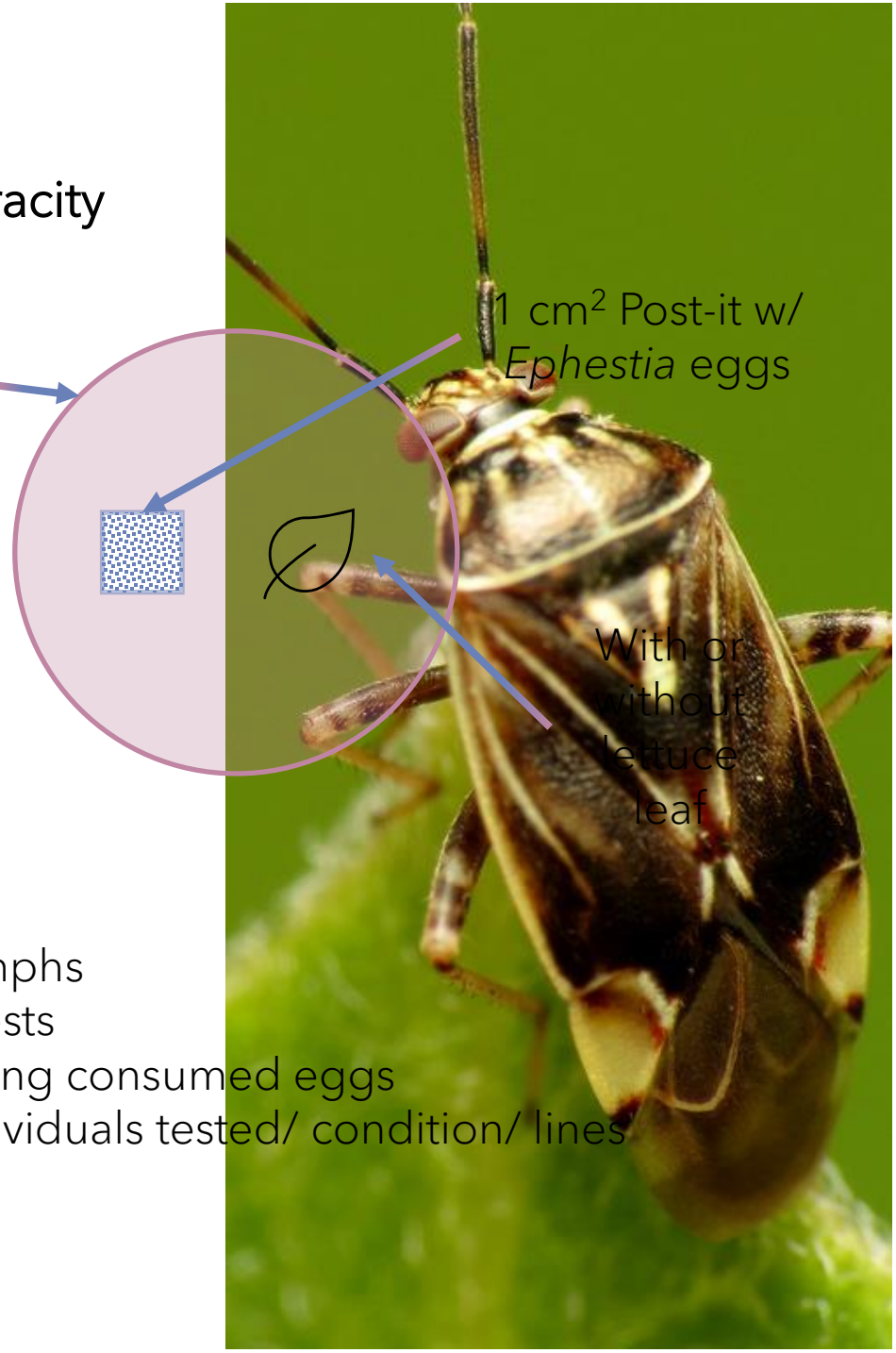
Methods : *Lygus lineolaris*

Isofemale lines



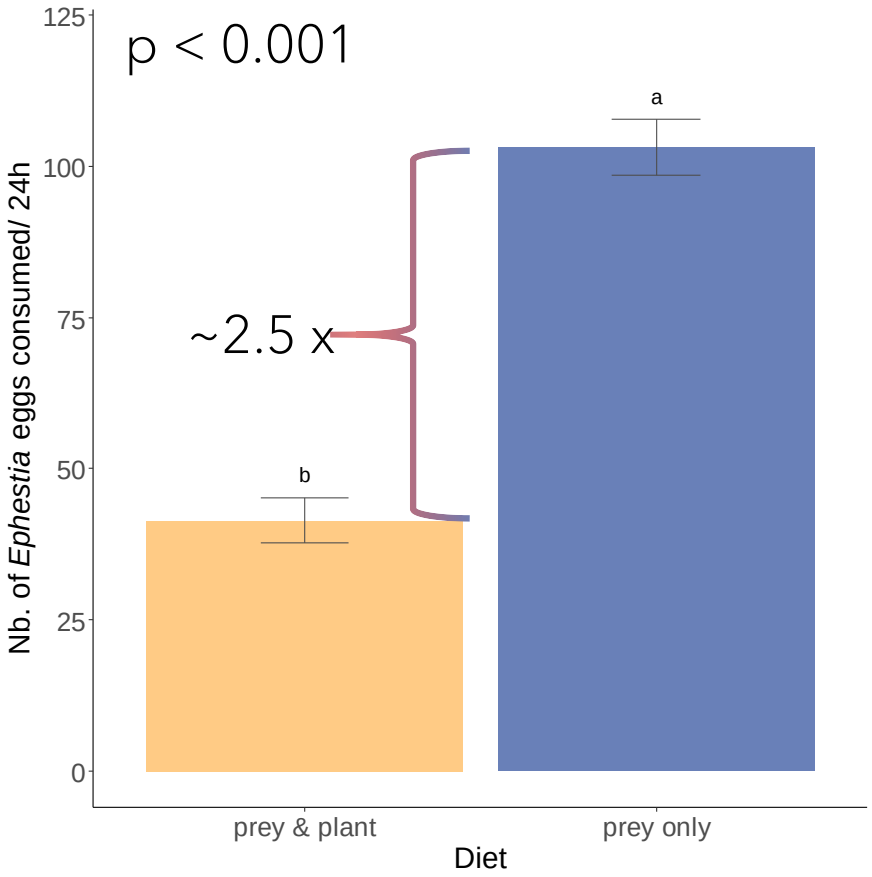
~1000 individuals

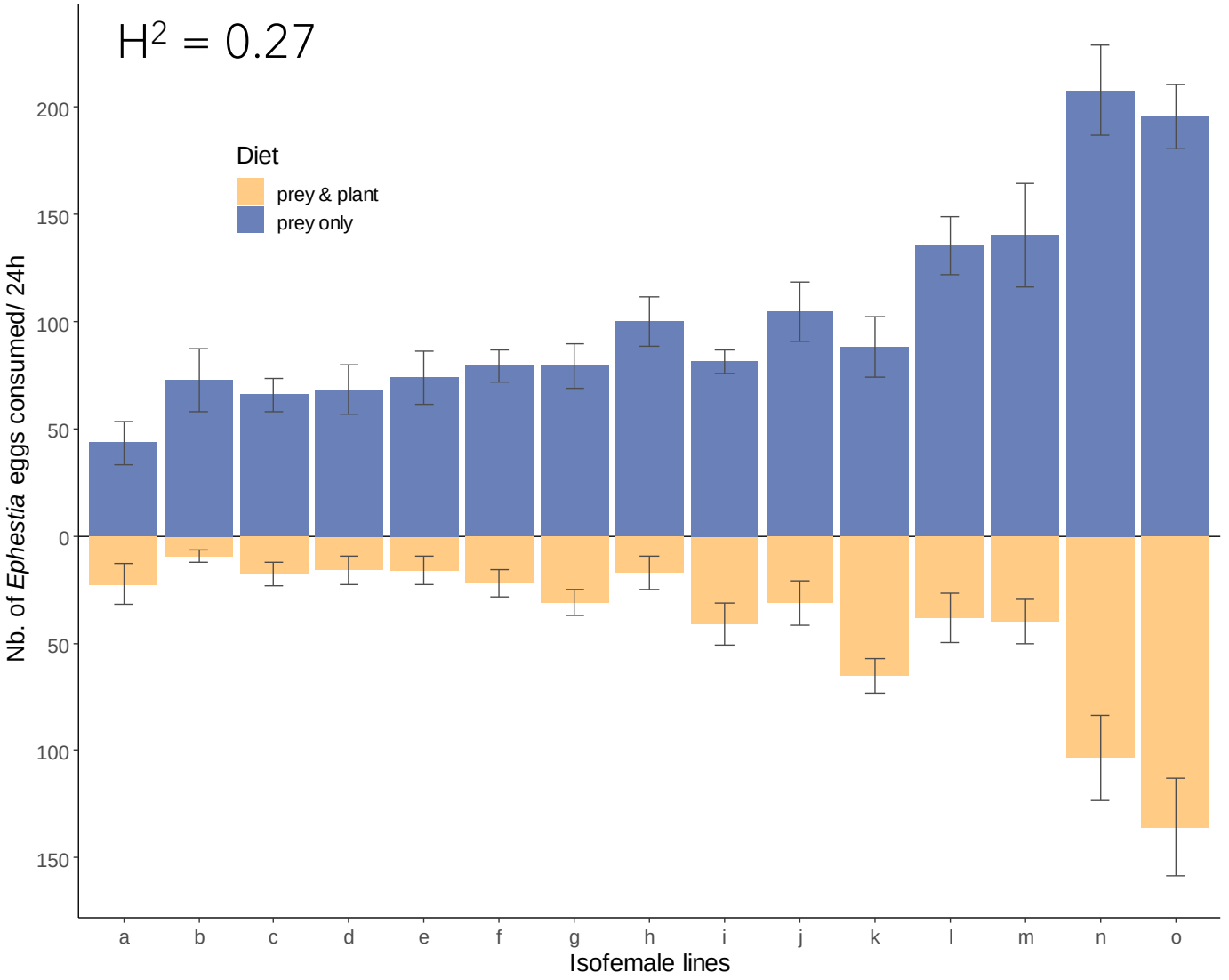
Tests of voracity



- L5 nymphs
- 24 h tests
- Counting consumed eggs
- 15 individuals tested/ condition/ lines

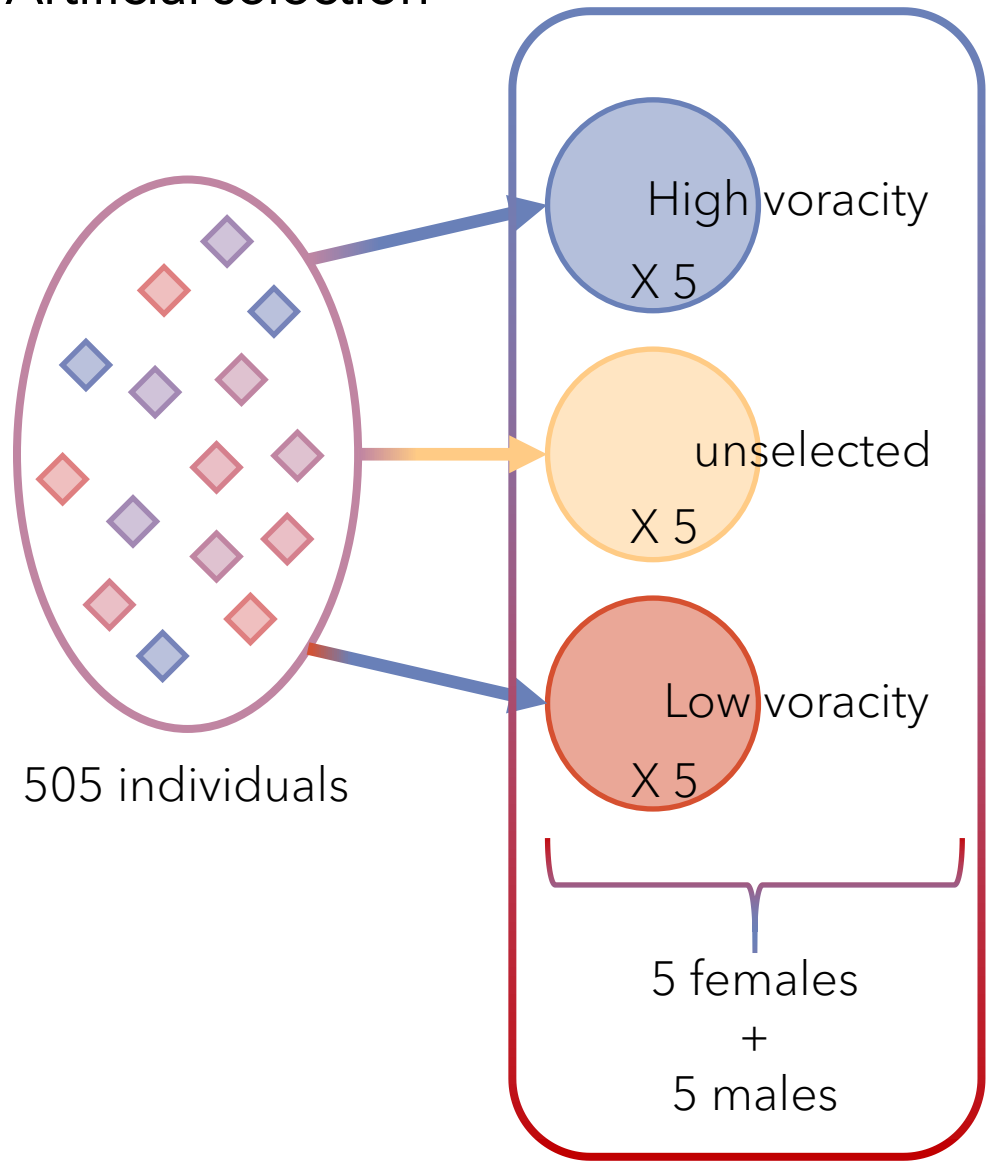
Lygus lineolaris



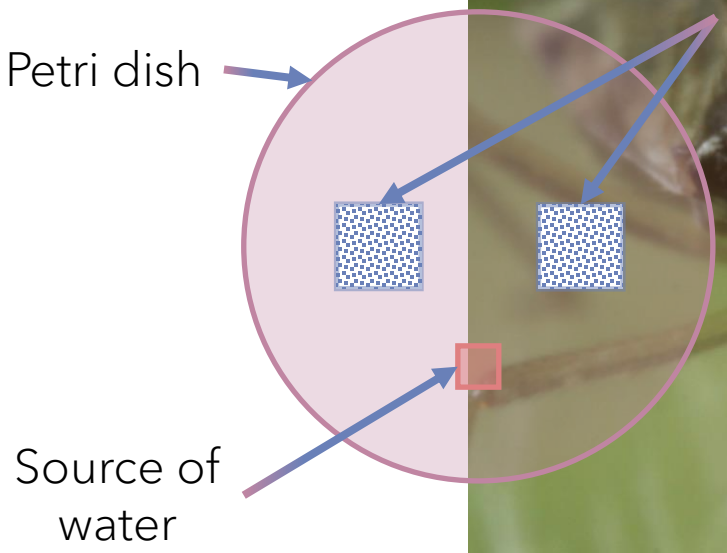


Methods : *Dicyphus hesperus*

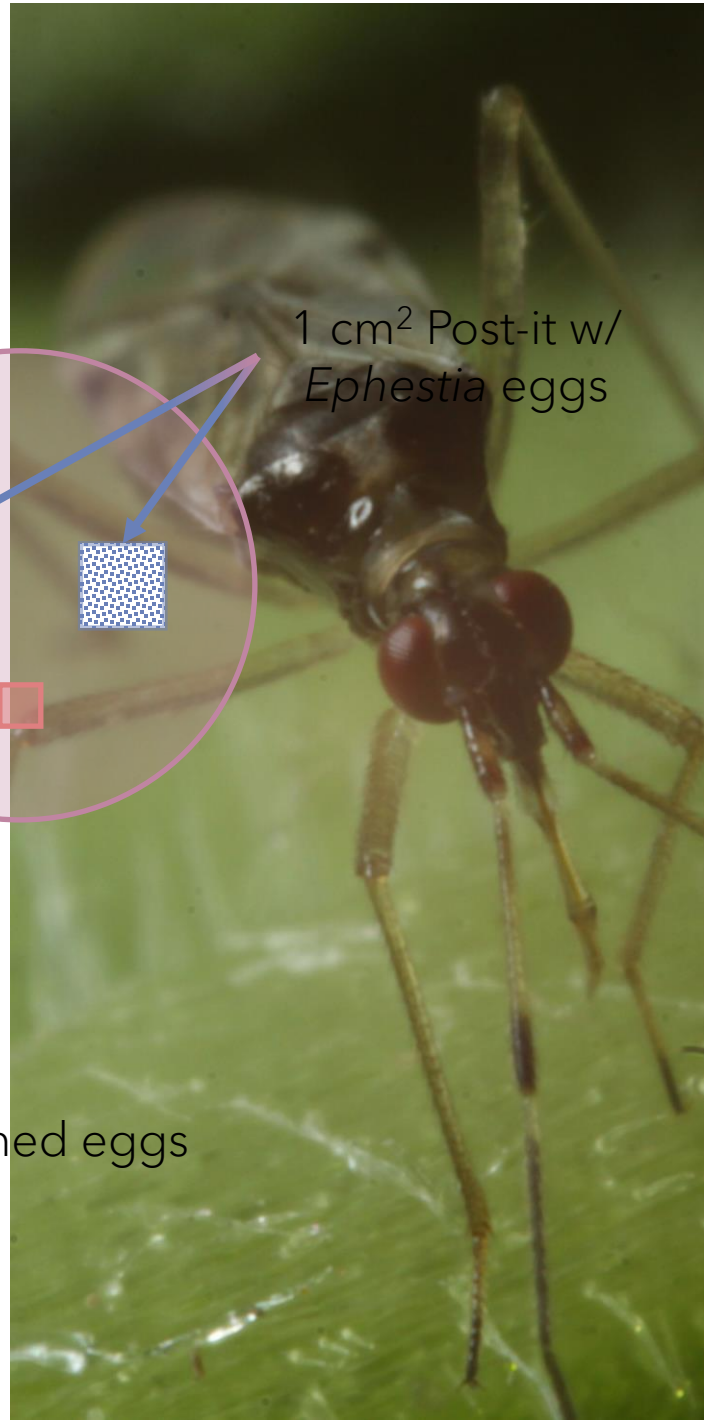
Artificial selection



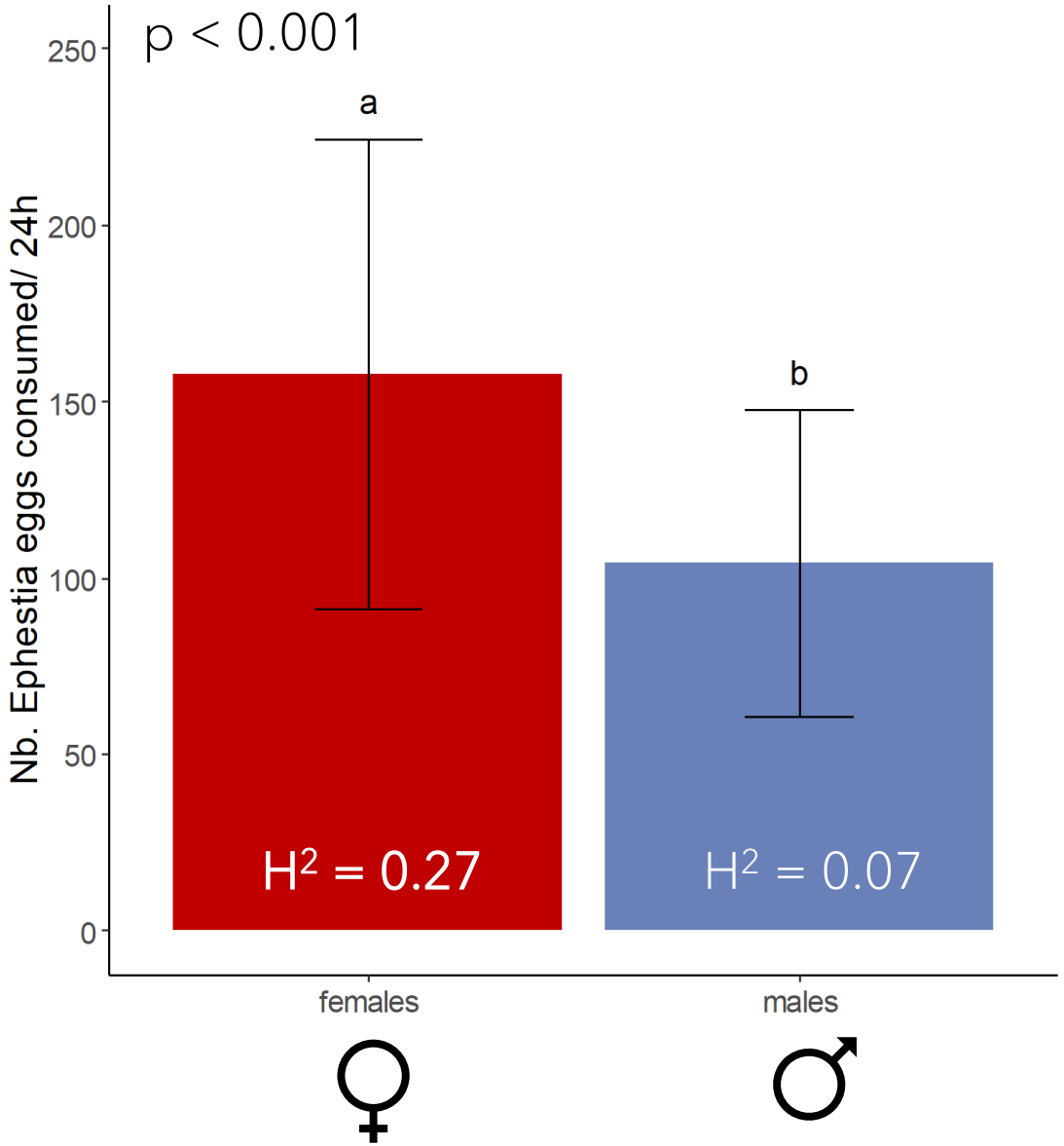
Tests of voracity

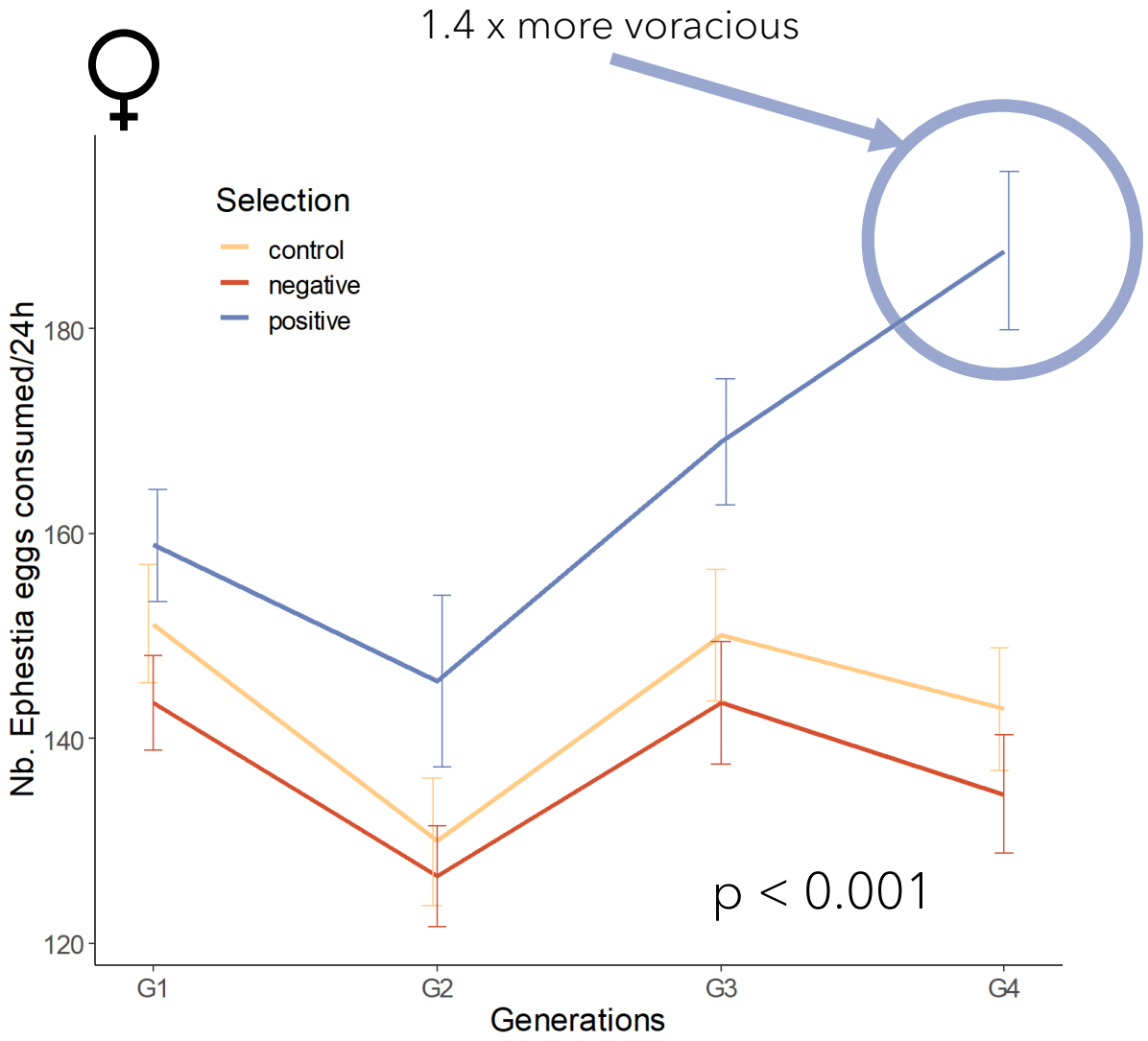


- Virgin adults
- 24 h tests
- Counting consumed eggs

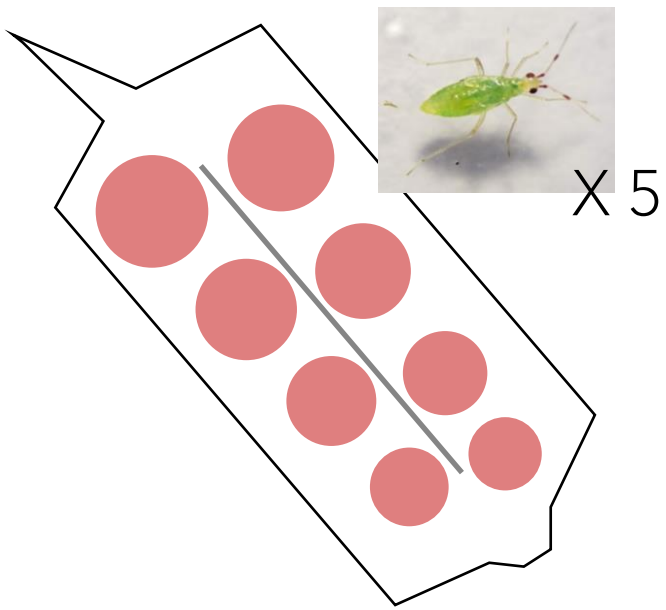


Dicyphus hesperus

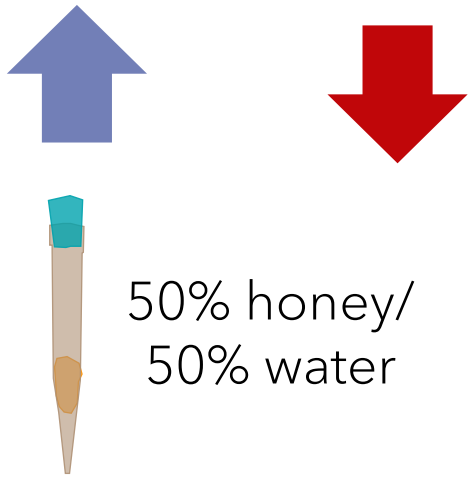




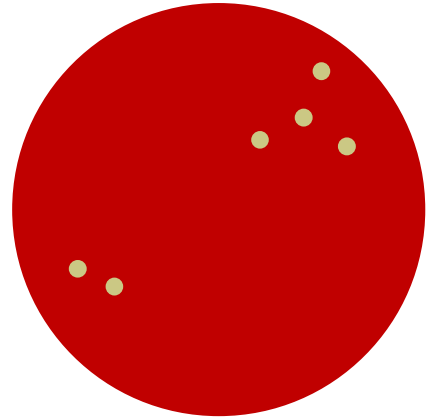
Methods : Damage by *Dicyphus* lines



Highly voracity vs Lowly voracity



50% honey/
50% water

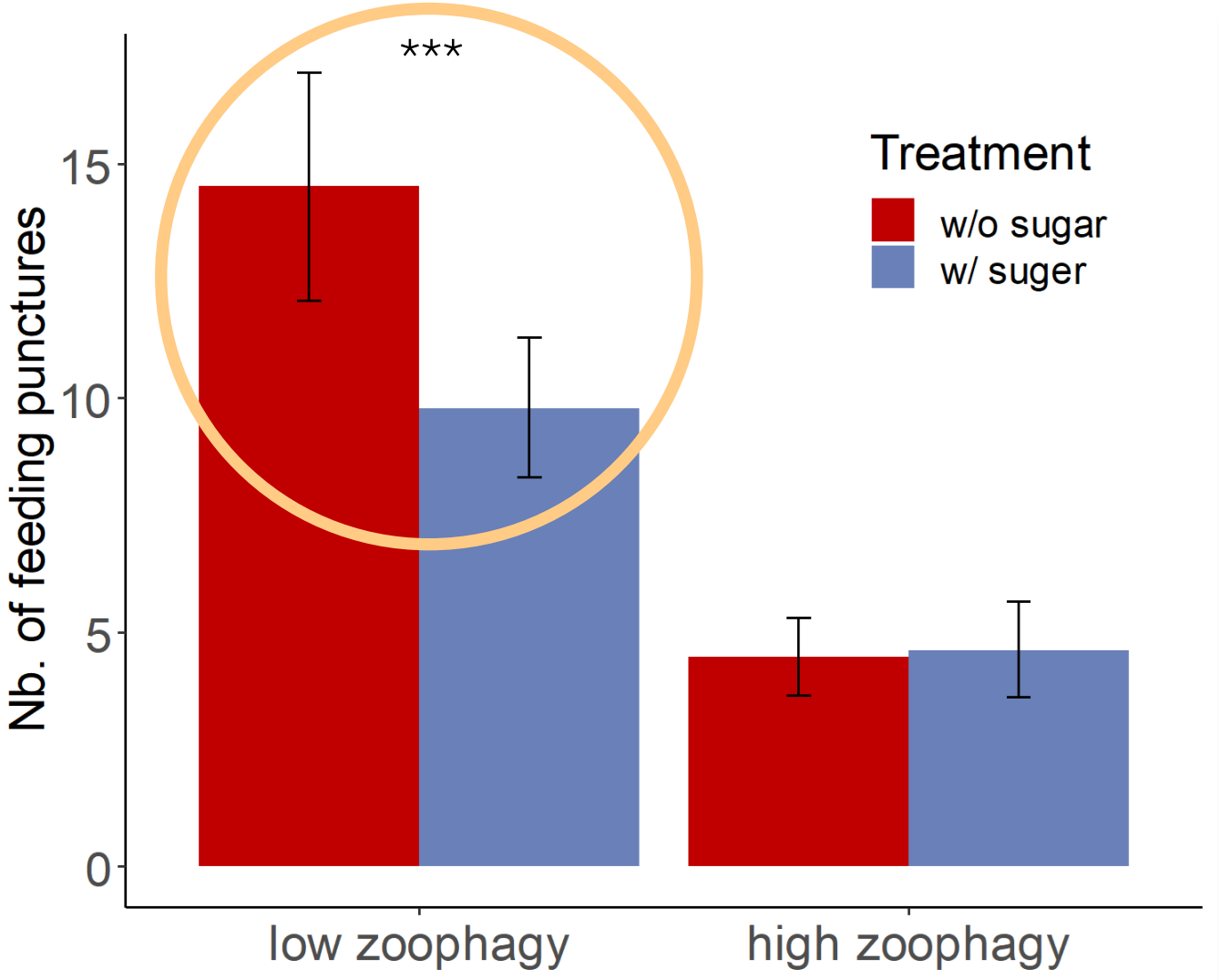


- Using 30 cm sleeve over tomato cluster (about 8 tomatoes)

- 14 days
- 15 rep/combination of treatments

- Counting the number of punctures on every tomatoes

Damage by *Dicyphus hesperus* lines



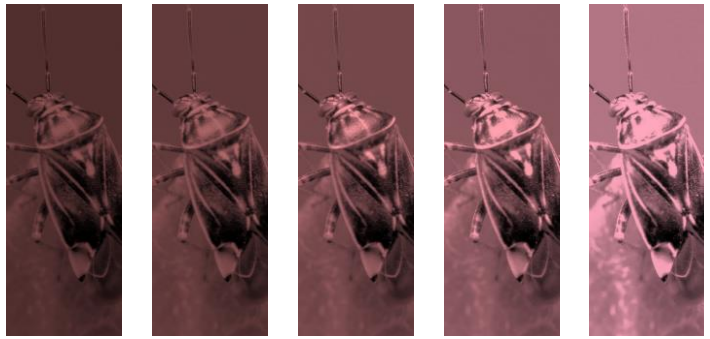
- Lowly zoophagous lines cause 2.7 times more damage ($p < 0.0001$)
- Sugar reduced damage ($p = 0.0009$), but…
- Only the lowly zoophagous lines responded to the availability of sugar ($p = 0.0001$).

Conclusion

- Genetic variability in feeding behavior is important in Mirid species with very different diets.
- The composition of populations may vary depending on selection pressures.

Up next

How the system can evolve
in response to our actions?



Up next

How the system can evolve
in response to our actions?

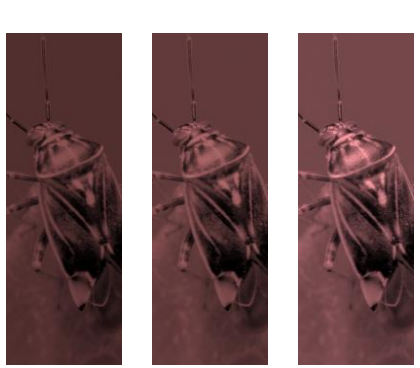
Up next

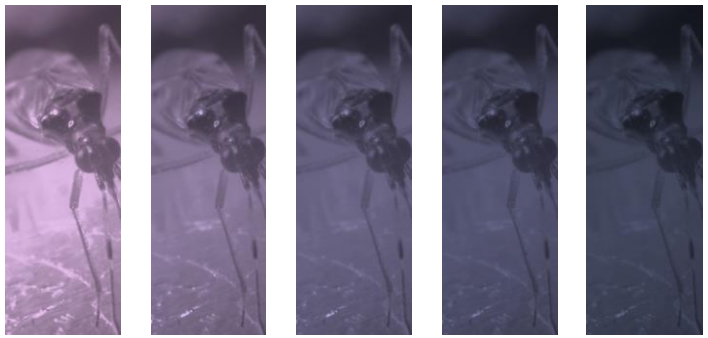
How the system can evolve
in response to our actions?

Up next

How the system can evolve in response to our actions?

Can the benefit/risk ratio be improved by artificial selection?





Phytozoo

Zoophyto

Up next

How the system can evolve in response to our actions?

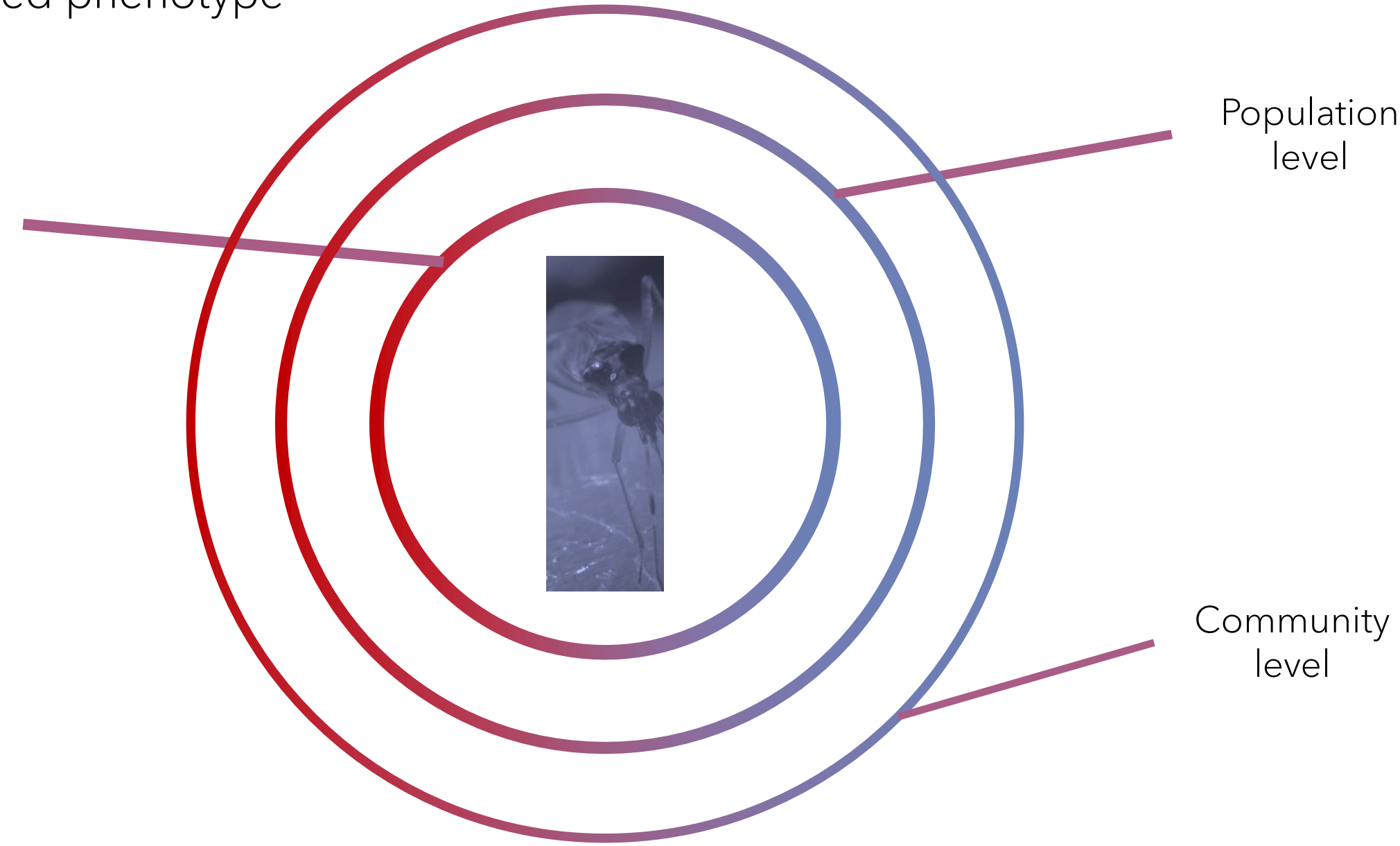
Can the benefit/risk ratio be improved by artificial selection?

Up next

How the system can evolve
in response to our actions?

Can the benefit/risk ratio be
improved by artificial selection?

The extended phenotype



Kiitos

The Team at the CRAM

- Maud Lemay
- Arianne Magnan
- Catherine Lavallée-Chouinard
- Élyse Legault

Funding

Funding for this project has been provided in part through the AgriScience program-cluster on behalf of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada.

PARTENARIAT CANADIEN pour l'AGRICULTURE