

Original paper
(Artículo científico)
A PHEROMONE LURE FOR CATCHING FALL ARMYWORM MALES (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) IN MEXICO
UNA FEROMONA PARA LA CAPTURA DE MACHOS DEL GUSANO COGOLLERO (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) EN MÉXICO
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ABSTRACT. Moth sex pheromones can be used for monitoring or for control (e.g., mass trapping or mating disruption) of agricultural pests. However, pheromone application in field conditions requires that all crucial pheromonal components are included and optimized in a pheromone lure. In this study, we optimized a sex pheromone lure for monitoring Mexican populations from the fall armyworm (FAW), *Spodoptera frugiperda* Smith. In corn fields, we evaluated the activity of single compounds, three binary blends, and one tertiary blend of (Z)-7-dodecenyl acetate (Z7-12:OAc), (Z)-9-tetradecenyl acetate (Z9-14:OAc), and (Z)-11-hexadecenyl acetate (Z11-16:OAc). The results showed that the traps baited with a binary blend of Z7-12:Ac + Z9-14:Ac captured significantly more *S. frugiperda* males than single compounds, other binary blends or the tertiary blend. The absence of Z11-16:OAc in the blends did not significantly affect the capture of males, indicating that this compound is non-essential for male attraction in the field. We demonstrated that the dose of the binary blend of Z7-12:OAc and Z9-14:OAc influenced the catch rate of FAW males. The pheromone lure optimized in this study can be useful for capturing *S. frugiperda* in Mexico.

Key words: *Spodoptera frugiperda*; insects; semiochemicals; trapping; geographical variation

Cruz-Esteban, S., Rojas, J. C., Malo, E. A. (2020) Feromona para la captura de machos del gusano cogollero (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) en México. *Acta Zoológica Mexicana (nueva serie)*, 36, 1–11.
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RESUMEN. Las feromonas sexuales de palomillas se pueden usar para monitoreo o control de plagas agrícolas (por ejemplo, trampieo masivo o interrupción del apareamiento). Sin embargo, la aplicación de feromonas en condiciones de campo requiere que los componentes feromoniales activos estén incluidos y optimizados como un cebo feromonal. En este estudio, preparamos un señuelo con la feromona sexual para



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monitorear las poblaciones mexicanas del gusano cogollero, *Spodoptera frugiperda* (J. E. Smith). Evaluamos la actividad de compuestos individuales, tres mezclas binarias y una mezcla terciaria de (Z)-7-dodecenil acetato (Z7-12: OAc), (Z)-9-tetradecenil acetato (Z9-14: OAc) y acetato de (Z)-11-hexadecenilo (Z11-16: OAc), en cultivos de maíz. Los resultados mostraron que las trampas cebadas con una mezcla binaria de Z7-12: Ac + Z9-14: Ac capturaron significativamente más machos de *S. frugiperda* que los compuestos individuales, y que las otras mezclas binarias o la mezcla terciaria. La ausencia de Z11-16: OAc en la mezcla no afectó significativamente la captura de machos, lo que indica que este compuesto no es esencial para la atracción de machos en el campo. Encontramos que la dosis de la mezcla binaria de Z7-12:OAc y Z9-14:OAc influyó en la tasa de captura de machos del gusano cogollero. El señuelo de feromona optimizado en este estudio puede ser útil para capturar *S. frugiperda* en México.

Palabras clave: *Spodoptera frugiperda*; insectos; semioquímicos; trampas; variación geográfica

INTRODUCTION

The sexual communication system of a many of moth species is mediated by pheromones and may vary geographically among populations (Toth *et al.*, 1992; Gemenó *et al.*, 2000; Groot *et al.*, 2009). This variation includes qualitative or quantitative changes of sexual pheromone components and/or male responses to them (Phelan, 1992; Baker, 2002; Smadja & Butlin, 2009). From a practical point of view, the geographical variation in sexual communication of moths may be important for the management of agricultural pests, by either monitoring or control (i.e., mass trapping, attraction-annihilation, or mating disruption) using synthetic pheromones (Cardé & Minks, 1995; El-Sayed *et al.*, 2009; Witzgall *et al.*, 2010). For instance, a monitoring program could be less successful if it uses pheromone lures formulated from populations distributed in regions different from the target population.

The fall armyworm (FAW), *Spodoptera frugiperda* (J. E. Smith), is the most important insect pest of corn crops in Mexico (Blanco *et al.*, 2014), but it is also widely distributed from north of the USA to north of Argentina (Prowell *et al.*, 2004; Hardke *et al.*, 2011; Pashley, 1986). However, recently, FAW has become a harmful, invasive pest of corn in sub-Saharan Africa (Goergen *et al.*, 2016; Stokstad, 2017) and Asia (Wu *et al.*, 2019; Padhee & Prasanna, 2019).

Spodoptera frugiperda females expose the last abdominal segments for releasing their sex pheromone components into the environment during calling behavior (Cruz-Esteban *et al.*, 2017). The effluvia and gland pheromone extracts from calling FAW females contain several acetates, including (Z)-9-tetradecenyl acetate (Z9-14:OAc) as a major component, (Z)-7-dodecenyl acetate (Z7-12:OAc), (Z)-11-hexadecenyl acetate (Z11-16:OAc), (Z)-9-dodecenyl acetate (Z9-12:OAc), and (E)-7-dodecenyl acetate (E7-12:OAc) (Mitchell *et al.*, 1985; Tumlinson *et al.*, 1986; Descoins *et al.*, 1988; Groot *et al.*, 2008; Lima & McNeil, 2009; Unbehend *et al.*, 2013; Batista-Pereira *et al.*, 2006). The latter compound has only been reported being produced by Brazilian FAW populations (Batista-Pereira *et al.*, 2006).

Commercial FAW sex pheromone lures formulated from USA populations are used for monitoring this agricultural pest in several countries. However, the capture of FAW males by traps baited with these commercial lures are erratic when these were evaluated in Mexico, Central America and South America (Andrade *et al.*, 2000; Malo *et al.*, 2001; Batista-Pereira *et al.*, 2006), suggesting that pheromonal communication of this moth species may vary geographically. Generally, the commercial lures of FAW are formulated with three pheromone components: Z9-14:OAc, Z11-16:OAc, and Z7-12:OAc (Malo *et al.*, 2001; Bratovich *et al.*, 2019). In Mexico, FAW females collected from corn consistently emitted Z9-14: OAc (65-90%), Z11-16: OAc (4-34%), and Z7-12: OAc (traces-5%) (Cruz-Esteban *et al.*, 2018).



In this work, we investigated whether all three components emitted by FAW females from Mexican populations are crucial for attracting conspecific males in field conditions. The objective of this work was the optimization of a sex pheromone lure that would be useful for monitoring *S. frugiperda* in corn crops in Mexico.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals. Synthetic Z7-12:OAc, Z9-14:OAc and Z11-16:OAc were purchased from commercial sources (Sigma-Aldrich, Toluca, Mexico). The purity of synthetic compounds (<97%) was determined with a Shimadzu GC-2010 plus gas chromatograph (Tokyo, Japan) equipped with a flame ionization detector. We prepared standard solutions of the compounds in (HPLC)-grade hexane (Sigma-Aldrich, Toluca, Mexico).

Field tests. In the first experiment, we evaluated the attractiveness of single compounds or the binary and tertiary blends of synthetic pheromone compounds formulated according to the relative proportion of each compound as released by FAW females from Tapachula, Chiapas (Cruz-Esteban *et al.*, 2018). The compound (Z7-12:OAc) that was found at trace levels was assigned to 1% of the blend. The experiment was performed in the Ejido Joaquín Miguel Gutiérrez (14° 44' N, 92° 19' W), municipality of Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, in March 2017. This experiment was deployed in a fully randomized block design with four replicates per treatment. In each block, nine yellow plastic jug traps (Malo *et al.*, 2018) were used for one of each treatment (see below). The blocks were arranged in parallel lines separated ca. 50 m apart in a corn crop (approximately 8 ha). Rubber septa lures containing 400 µg of each synthetic compound (Z9-14:OAc, Z7-12:OAc or Z11-16:OAc) or the binary and tertiary blends were placed in the traps. A virgin female of four-five day old, reared in the laboratory, was used as a positive control, and a non-baited trap was used as a negative control. The traps with the lures were hung at a height of 1.5 m above the ground on wooden stakes placed 50 m apart from each other.

In the second experiment, we tested the effect of the proportion of the most attractive blend obtained in the first experiment. This experiment was performed in the Ejido Joaquín Miguel Gutiérrez in June 2017. The experiment was deployed in a fully randomized block design. Yellow plastic jug traps were placed and distributed as in the first experiment. Lures consisted of rubber septa loaded with 400 µg of Z7-12:OAc + Z9-14:OAc at 99:1, 1:99, 50:50, 89:11, or 11:89 proportion.

In the third experiment, we evaluated the effect of three proportions (1:99, 1.5:98.5, and 2:98) of the binary blend Z7-12:OAc + Z9-14:OAc for catching FAW males. Three trials of this experiment were performed, one in the Ejido Joaquín Miguel Gutiérrez, another in San Nicolás Lagartero (14° 49' N, 92° 15' W), Tapachula, Chiapas, and Ciudad Guzmán (19° 42' N, 103° 28' W), Jalisco. The distance between the Ejido Joaquín Miguel Gutiérrez and San Nicolás Lagartero was greater than 10 km. The first two trials were performed during August-September 2017. The distribution of the yellow plastic jug traps was like the first experiment.

In the fourth experiment, we tested the effect of the dose of the binary blend of Z7-12:OAc + Z9-14:OAc on the capture of FAW males. The experiment was performed in the Ejido Joaquín Miguel Gutiérrez in October-November 2017. The experiment was deployed in a fully randomized block design. The distribution of the yellow plastic jug traps was like the first experiment. Rubber septa were loaded with 200, 400, 600, or 1600 µg of Z7-12:OAc + Z9-14:OAc (99:1).

In all experiments, the traps were checked every 3 days. On each observation date, traps were emptied, and the number of males caught was recorded. Treatments were rotated within each block, and all experiment lures were changed every 15 days and virgin females were exchanged daily for another of the same age.

Data analysis. Data were analyzed with statistical software R version 3.6.1 (R Development Core Team, 2019). The number of moths captured/trap/night was analyzed by repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA). Prior to analysis, we checked that data meet the ANOVA's assumptions, otherwise they were transformed according to the Box-Cox method. Treatment means were compared with a Tukey test ($\alpha = 0.05$).

RESULTS

In the first experiment, we found that the treatments affected the captures of FAW males ($F = 17.6$; $df = 8, 135$; $P < 0.001$). Traps baited with the binary blend of Z9-14:OAc + Z7-12:OAc caught significantly more FAW males than traps baited with other treatments (Fig. 1). Traps baited with Z7-12:OAc caught a similar number of males as traps baited with females. There were no differences in the number of FAW males captured by traps baited with Z9-14:OAc alone, Z11-16:OAc alone, Z7-12:OAc + Z11-16:OAc, Z9-14:OAc + Z11-16:OAc, Z7-12:OAc + Z9-14:OAc + Z11-16:OAc, and non-baited traps (Fig. 1).

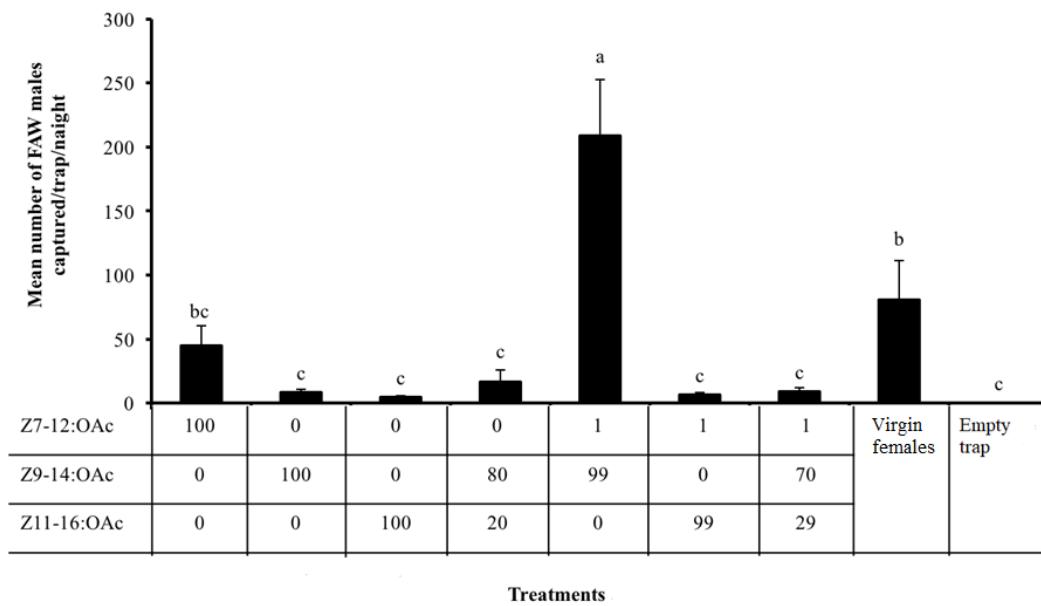


Figure 1. Mean number (\pm S. E.) of males caught by traps baited with single compounds, binary, and tertiary blend in corn cultivations. The binary and tertiary blends were prepared according was found in the efluvia of females from Tapachula, Chiapas. The numbers related to each compound are the percentages used to prepare the blend, and the different letters above column indicate significant differences among treatments ($\alpha = 0.05$).

In the second experiment, our results showed that the proportion of the Z9-14: OAc+Z7-12:OAc blend affected the capture of FAW males ($F = 16.6$; $df = 4, 95$; $P < 0.0001$). Traps baited with the proportion 99:1 of this binary blend captured more males in comparison to the other proportions tested (Fig. 2).

In the third experiment, we found that there was no effect of the three proportions of the binary blend Z9-14:OAc + Z7-12:OAc tested on the FAW male captures in the Ejido Joaquín Miguel Gutiérrez ($F = 1.8$; $df = 2, 126$; $P = 0.71$) and Ejido San Nicolás Lagartero ($F = 1.52$; $df = 2, 117$; $P = 0.22$), Tapachula, Chiapas (Fig. 3A, 3B), but there was a significant effect at Ciudad Guzman ($F = 11.64$; $df = 2, 105$; $P < 0.0001$), Jalisco (Fig. 3C). In the last location (Jalisco), traps baited with the proportion 99:1 (Z9-14:OAc and Z7-12:OAc, respectively) captured more FAW males than traps baited with the proportions of 98.5:1.5



and 98:2 (Fig. 3C). In the two experiments that were carried out in Tapachula, Chiapas, the proportion of 99:1 (Z9-14:OAc and Z7-12:OAc, respectively) attracted numerically the largest number of males (Fig. 3A, 3B).

In the fourth experiment, our results showed that the dose of the blend constituted by the Z9-14:OAc + Z7-12:OAc blend affected the capture of FAW males ($F = 14.47$; $df = 4, 5$; $P < 0.001$). Traps baited with 600 μ g of Z9-14: OAc + Z7-12:OAc captured more males than traps baited with 200 μ g of this blend or non-baited traps (Fig. 4). The captures of traps baited with 600 μ g of the blend were not different than those baited with 400 and 1600 μ g of the blend. There were no significant differences in the captures of traps baited with 200 μ g of the blend and those traps baited with 400 and 1600 μ g of the blend (Fig. 4).

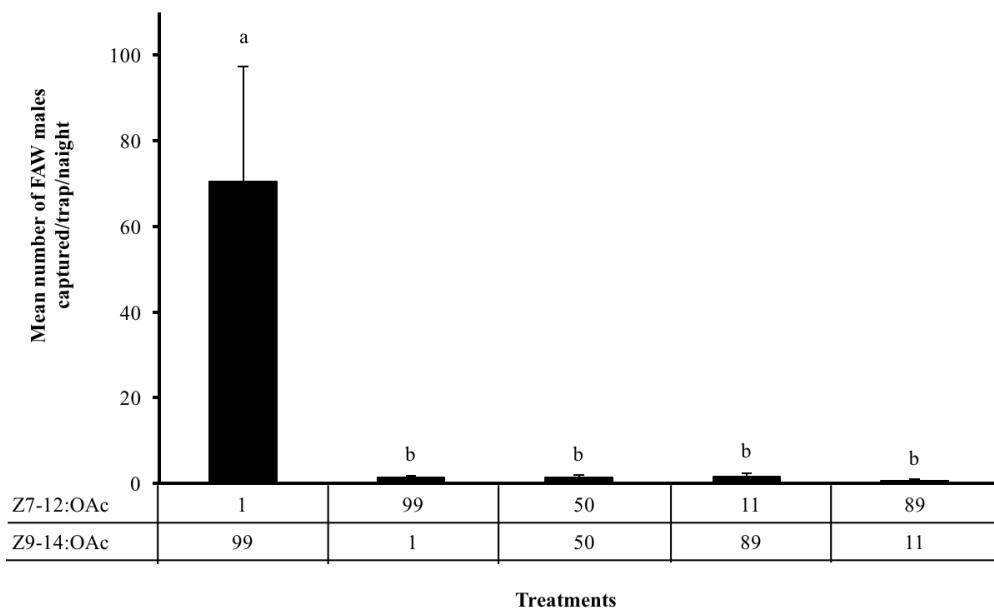


Figure 2. Mean number (\pm S. E.) of males caught by traps baited with blends of different proportion of the synthetic components (Z7-12:OAc + Z9-14:OAc) tested in corn cultivations. The numbers related to each compound are the percentages used to prepare the blend, and different letters above column indicate significant differences among treatments ($\alpha = 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we optimized a synthetic sexual pheromone for monitoring *S. frugiperda* males in Mexico. Our results demonstrated that the binary blend of Z9-14:OAc + Z7-12:OAc captured more males. Previously, we found that Z11-16:OAc elicited lower antennal responses in comparison to those evoked by Z9-14:OAc and Z7-12:OAc (Cruz-Esteban *et al.*, 2018). Thus, the male antennal responses matched with the attraction of FAW males to both compounds. Our results also confirm that both acetates are critical components of the sex pheromones of FAW, as reported previously for other studies performed in several regions of the North American continent (Tumlinson *et al.*, 1986; Andrade *et al.*, 2000; Fleischer *et al.*, 2005; Unbehend *et al.*, 2014), but not in Brazil. In the latter country, in addition to Z7-12:OAc and Z9-14:OAc, E12:OAc is a third active component in the sex pheromone of the Brazilian populations of *S. frugiperda* (Batista-Pereira *et al.*, 2006).

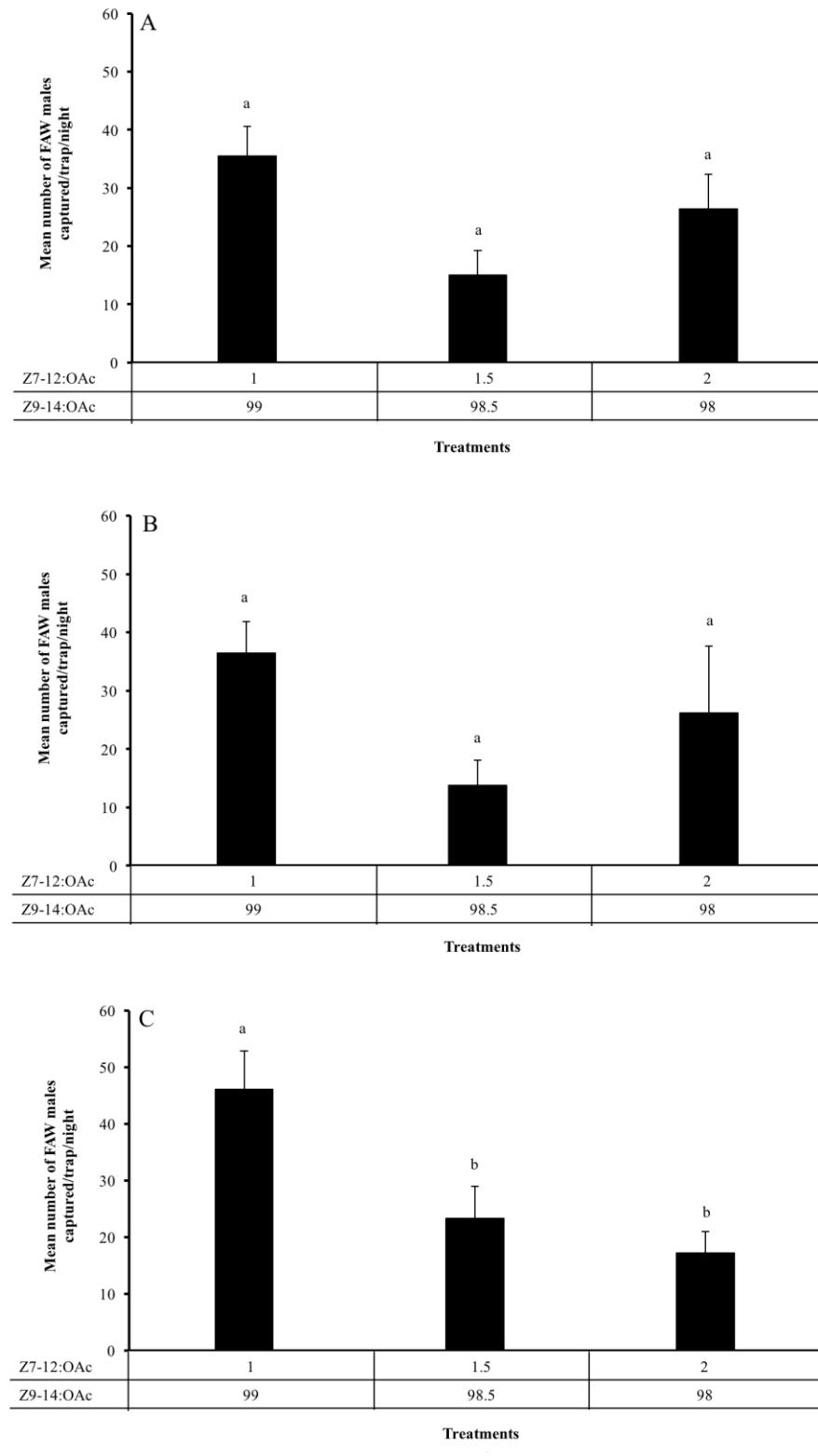


Figure 3. Mean number (\pm S. E.) of males caught by traps baited with the binary blend (Z7-12:OAc + Z9-14:OAc) in different proportion in corn cultivations. (A) Joaquín Miguel Gutiérrez, Tapachula Chiapas, Mexico. (B) San Nicolás Lagartero, Tapachula Chiapas, Mexico. (C) Ciudad Guzmán, Jalisco, Mexico. The numbers related to each compound are the percentages used to prepare the blend, and the letters above column indicate significant differences among treatments ($\alpha = 0.05$).



We found that a change in the proportions of Z7-12:OAc and Z14:OAc did not affect the capture of FAW males in Chiapas, but it did in Jalisco. This result could suggest that there is a geographical variation in the sexual communication in the Mexican populations of *S. frugiperda*. However, in a previous study, we found that while the proportion of pheromone components emitted by females and the male antennal responses to the compounds varied among regions, males were not differentially caught by traps baited with different proportions of Z7-12:OAc, Z9-14:OAc and Z11-16:OAc (Cruz-Esteban *et al.*, 2018). Thus, other factors such as habitat composition or population density of FAW may affect the capture of FAW males in Chiapas and Jalisco. For example, traps were placed in different corn varieties from different phenological states. Environmental factors were also different in the experimental sites. Thus, background odors could have influenced the response of the males to their pheromone. For instance, other studies have documented that capture of FAW males of the corn race differ in traps baited with the same pheromone blend placed in sorghum, corn, rice, sugarcane, turfgrass or vegetables located in North and South Florida, USA (Unbehend *et al.*, 2013; Meagher & Nagoshi, 2013). Previously, we reported that host volatiles elicited antennal responses in both sexes of *S. frugiperda* (Malo *et al.*, 2004). Further studies will be performed to investigate the role of host volatiles in the male response to sex pheromones.

At first glance, it seems that the addition of Z11-16:OAc to the binary blend of Z9-14:OAc + Z7-12:OAc interrupted the capture of FAW males. This result could also explain the erratic results of male capture by commercially available sex pheromones of *S. frugiperda*, which, generally, contain Z11-16:OAc (Malo *et al.*, 2001; Bratovich *et al.*, 2019). However, Z11-16:OAc did not affect the capture of FAW males when added to Z7-12:OAc and Z14:OAc in similar trials in Florida, USA, Brazil, and Argentina (Tumlinson *et al.*, 1986; Batista-Pereira *et al.*, 2006). A possibility to explain this contradiction is that we used a higher percentage of Z11-16:OAc in the tertiary blend compared to previous studies. However, Cruz-Esteban *et al.* (2018) found that a similar percentage of Z11-16:OAc in the tertiary blend did not affect the males caught in the same region that we performed the present study. Unfortunately, the binary blend of Z7-12:OAc and Z9-14:OAc was not included in the study of Cruz-Esteban *et al.* (2018). The compound Z11-16:OAc was found in the effluvia of calling females from 22 regions of Mexico (Cruz-Esteban *et al.*, 2018). It will be necessary to perform further experiments to investigate if this compound has an ecological role in the sexual communication of *S. frugiperda* or if it is only an unavoidable byproduct of the pheromone biosynthetic pathway of this moth species (Groot *et al.*, 2008).

Our results suggest that a dose of 400 or 600 µg can be used for monitoring *S. frugiperda* males. In contrast, other authors used 2000 µg of the sex pheromone blend (Tumlinson *et al.*, 1986; Andrade *et al.*, 2000). However, our results were similar to those reported by Unbehend *et al.* (2014), who found that a blend of 300 µg of Z9-14:OAc + 6 µg Z7-12:OAc was the most effective to capture males of *S. frugiperda* in corn fields in several countries in North and South America. In Mexico, only Z9-14:OAc and Z7-12:OAc are needed to capture *S. frugiperda* males in corn and sorghum fields, it differs to other regions where it needs the addition of Z11-16:OAc and Z9-12:OAc (Malo *et al.*, 2001; Bratovich *et al.*, 2019). Future studies will be necessary to test the commercial sex pheromones of *S. frugiperda* to find the most attractive for geographical region.

In summary, we found that traps baited with binary blends of pheromones Z9-14:OAc (99%) and Z7-12:OAc (1%) caught significantly more *S. frugiperda* males in corn crops compared to other binary blends, a tertiary blend of Z7-12:OAc, Z9-14:OAc, and Z11-16:OAC, and a natural pheromone (e.g., females). This result suggests that this blend may be useful for monitoring FAW males in Mexico. Future studies will be performed to test the binary blend of the sex pheromone using a mass trapping to control *S. frugiperda* in corn crops in Mexico.

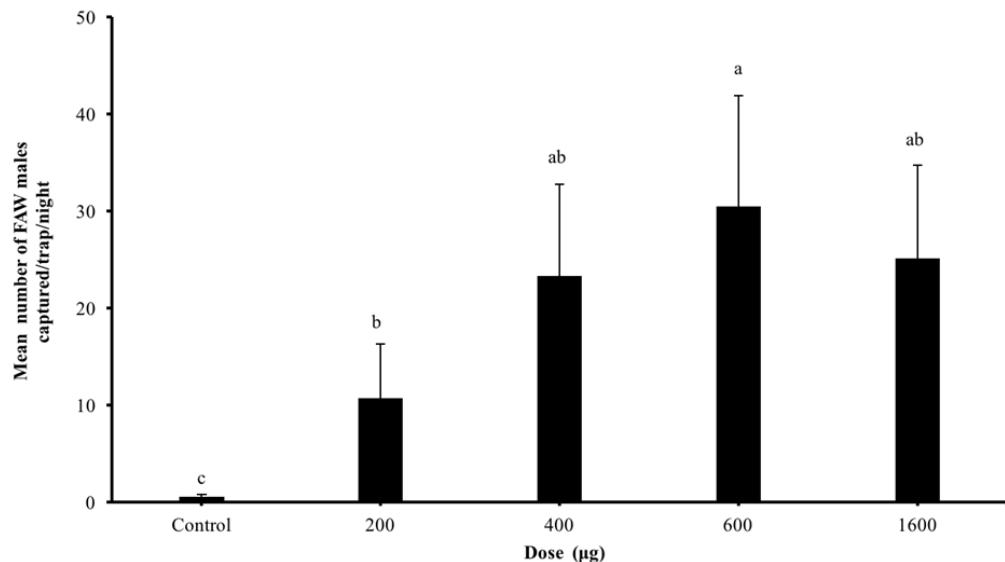


Figure 4. Mean number (\pm S. E.) of males caught by traps baited with different doses (μg) of the binary blend of Z9-14:OAc (99%) + Z7-12:OAc (1%) tested in the corn cultivations. The numbers related to each compound are the percentages used to prepare the blend, and different letters above column indicate significant differences among treatments ($\alpha = 0.05$).

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