

Enhancing Biological Pest Control:

Learning Mechanisms and Olfactory Conditioning in Parasitoid

Wasps

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Parasitoid foraging behaviour and learning

- Parasitoid wasps are mass reared and commonly used in augmentative biocontrol programs to regulate aphid populations¹
- Host searching behaviour²:

Host habitat location Herbivore-induced plant volatiles (HIPVs)

Host location

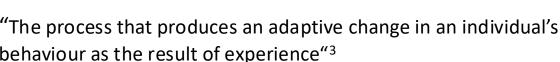
HIPVs and host-originating chemical cues

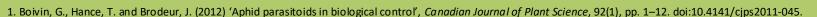
Host acceptance

Chemical cues directly derived from the host

- Parasitoid behavioural responses to chemical cues
 - Innate
 - Fixed responses
 - Learned
 - Associative learning

"The process that produces an adaptive change in an individual's behaviour as the result of experience"3





^{2.} Vinson, S.B. (1976) 'Host selection by insect parasitoids', Annual Review of Entomology, 21(1), pp. 109–133. doi:10.1146/annurev.en.21.010176.000545.



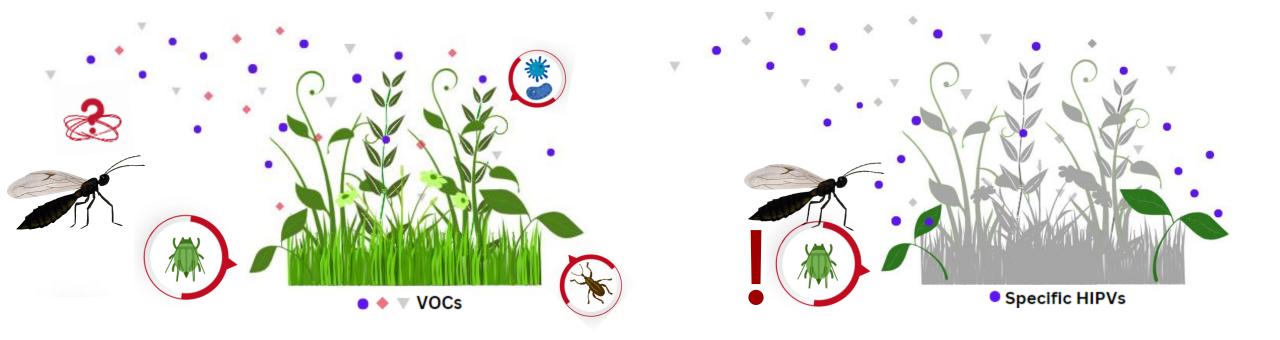
^{3.} Barron, A.B. et al. (2015) 'Embracing multiple definitions of learning', Trends in Neurosciences, 38(7), pp. 405–407. doi:10.1016/j.tins.2015.04.008.

Applying parasitoid olfactory conditioning

The training of commercially reared parasitoids to respond specifically and/or more strongly to cues involved in the target pest system using the learning mechanisms

Before Conditioning

After Conditioning



Project Aim and Objectives:

Explore how insect learning can be used to improve the efficiency of parasitoids as biological controls in sustainable crop protection

- Characterise chemical cues associated with host-searching behaviour
- Determine the learning abilities of commercially available parasitoids
- Develop mass-rearing techniques that incorporate parasitoid learning
- Evaluate the impact of improved parasitoid learning on biological control efficacy under semi-field conditions



Thank you for listening!

Supervisory Team

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