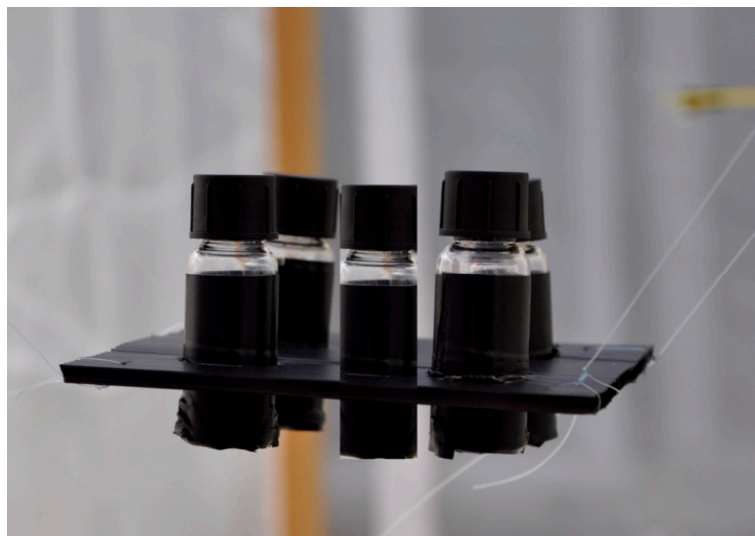


# Supplementary Materials: Tomato Infection by Whitefly-Transmitted Circulative and Non-Circulative Viruses Induce Contrasting Changes in Plant Volatiles and Vector Behaviour

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**Figure S1.** Landing platform showing the  $4 \times (3 \times 3)$  latin square design with the different targets of blank (brown), virus-infected and mock-inoculated leaves.



(a)

**Figure S2.** *Cont.*



(b)

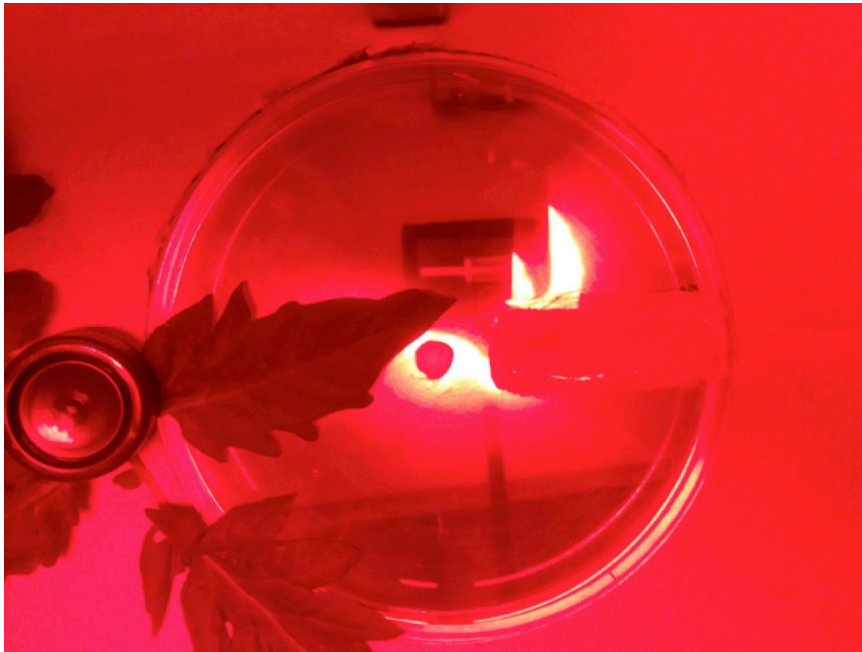
**Figure S2.** (a) Flight platform used in the free-choice landing rate experiments; (b) Insect-proof cage with flight platform used for landing experiments.



(a)

**Figure S3.** *Cont.*



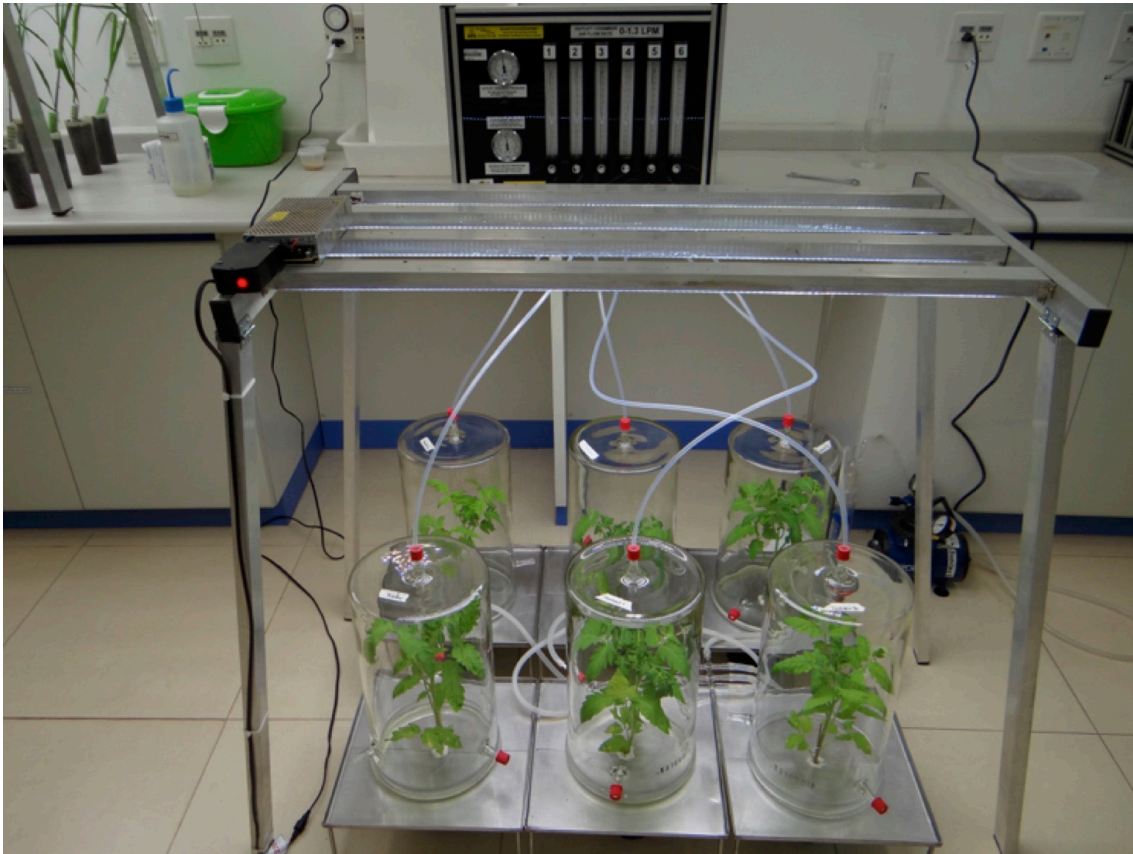


(b)

**Figure S3.** Dual-choice assay set-up to assess whitefly preference for virus-infected or mock-inoculated tomato leaves. Picture represents initial tests using a mock-inoculated leaf versus blank (no leaf) under light (a) and dark (b) conditions.



**Figure S4.** Experimental set-up to assess whitefly response to volatiles emitted by virus-infected and mock-inoculated tomato plants.



**Figure S5.** ARS® volatile collection system connected to glass chambers used to extract volatiles from virus-infected and mock-inoculated plants (3 plants of each type).



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