

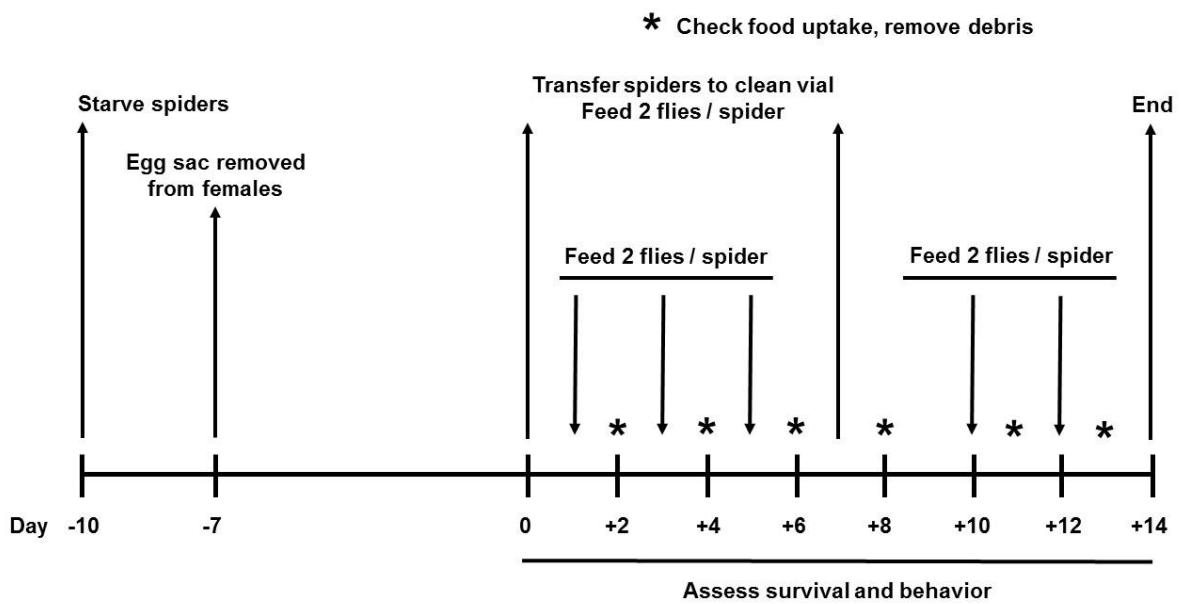
**Exposure to genetically engineered olive fly (*Bactrocera oleae*) has no negative impact on
three non-target organisms**

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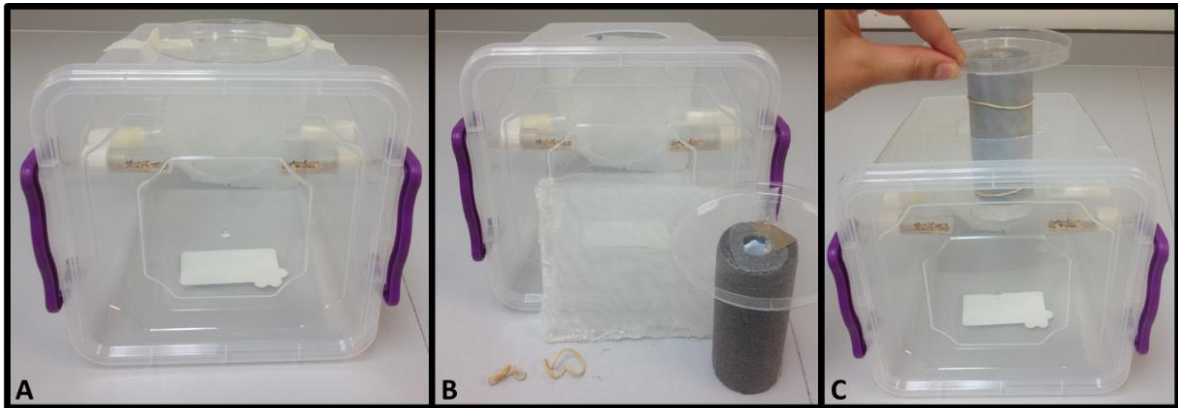
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Supplementary material

1. **Supplementary Figure S1. Experimental timelines of the *Pardosa* spiders study.**
2. **Supplementary Figure S2. Representative images of *Psytalia* test cages.**



Supplementary Figure S1. Experimental timelines of the *Pardosa* spiders study. Ten days before the start of the study (day -10), all *Pardosa* spiders captured in the wild were starved. On day seven before the start of the study (day -7), the egg sac was removed from those female spiders that carry them. Spiders were transferred to a clean vial at the start of the study and again on seven days after. Spiders were given a diet of 2 flies per spider on days 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 12. Food uptake was checked and debris removed from the vial on days 2, 4, 6, 8, 11 and 13. Survival of the spiders and changes in their behaviour were assessed daily until the end of the study on day 14.



Supplementary Figure S2. Representative images of *Psytalia* test cages. (A) Parasitoid test cage (17 cm length x 15 cm width, 15 cm height), showing food and water supply and cage hole covered by a Petri dish lid, B) Nylon mesh bag shown alongside pipe insulation, elastic bands and cage, C) Example of how to present olive fly larvae into parasitoid cage.