



Advances in Chemical Ecology of Plant–Insect Interactions

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

In nature, herbivory-induced plant volatiles (HIPVs) as well as many other semiochemicals are important chemical cues for regulating population ecology and population dynamics, particularly within insect species, as well as plant–insect interactions. Semiochemicals, including pheromones, kairomones, allomones and synomones, can be used as monitoring and control tools (i.e., mating disruption, mass trapping, attract and kill, push and pull) to decrease pest populations, as well as increase crop defense and protection.

This Special Issue welcomes original research on the characterization of HIPVs, pheromones, kairomones and other semiochemicals which mediate intra- and inter-specific communication between arthropods and agricultural plant species. Manuscripts may focus on chemical (GC-MS, GC-FID, PTR-MS, etc.) and electroantennographic (EAG, GC-EAD, GC-MS-EAD) characterization of volatile compounds, as well as on behavioral and field studies and the development of new applications in monitoring and/or control of agricultural, forest and stored-product pests.

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