Host Selection in *Tomicus piniperda* L.: Composition of Monoterpene Hydrocarbons in Relation to Attack Frequency in the Shoot Feeding Phase

Ann-Charlotte Almquist^a, Jenny Fäldt^a, Annie Yart^b, Yohann Chevet^b, Daniel Sauvard^b, Francois Lieutier^c, and Anna-Karin Borg-Karlson^{a,*}

- ^a Department of Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Ecological Chemistry Group, Royal Institute of Technology, SE-100 44 Stockholm, Sweden. Fax: +4687912333. E-mail: akbk@kth.se
- ^b INRA, Station de Zoologie Forestière, Centre de Recherches d'Orléans, Ardon, F-45160 Olivet, France
- ^c Université d'Orléans, Laboratoire de Biologie des Ligneux et des Grandes Cultures, B.P. 6759, F-45067 Orléans Cedex, France
- * Author for correspondence and reprint requests
- Z. Naturforsch. 61c, 439-444 (2006); received December 1, 2004/December 2, 2005

The aim of this study was to investigate the host selection capacity of the pine shoot beetle, *Tomicus piniperda*, in the shoot-feeding phase and analyze the chiral and non-chiral host volatiles by means of GC-MS and 2D-GC in five *Pinus* species originating from France (*Pinus sylvestris*, *P. halepensis*, *P. nigra laricio*, *P. pinaster maritima*, *P. pinaster mesogeensis*). Dominating monoterpenes were (-)- α -pinene, (+)- α -pinene, (-)- β -pinene and (+)-3-carene. The amounts of the enantiomers varied considerably within and among the species. In a principal component analysis-plot, based on the absolute amounts of 18 monoterpene hydrocarbons, separation of the pine species into two groups was obtained. *P. halepensis* and *P. sylvestris* were grouped according to the amount of (+)- α -pinene and (+)-3-carene, while *P. nigra laricio*, *P. pinaster maritima* and *P. pinaster mesogeensis* were grouped according to (-)- α -pinene and (-)- β -pinene. *P. nigra laricio* was the species most attacked and *P. halepensis* site one least attacked by *T. piniperda*.

Key words: Host Preference, Tomicus, (-)- α -Pinene