

The effects of sublethal doses of pollutants on crop pest *Spodoptera littoralis*: from behavior to gene expressions

D. Siauxsat¹, L. Lalouette¹, M.A. Pottier¹, F. Bozzolan¹, A. Maria¹, E. Demondion¹, M.A. Wycke¹, T. Chertemps¹, M. Dacher¹, P. Lucas¹, D. Renault² and M. Maibeche¹

¹ Institute of Ecology and Environmental Sciences of Paris - Department of Sensory Ecology, Université Pierre et Marie Curie (UPMC), 7 Quai Saint Bernard - 75005 Paris. (Paris, France)

² Université de Rennes 1, UMR CNRS 6553 Ecobio, 263 Avenue du Gal Leclerc, CS 74205, 35042 Rennes, France

E-mail: david.siauxsat@upmc.fr

Pesticides have long been used as the main solution to limit agricultural pests but their widespread use resulted in chronic or diffuse environmental pollutions, development of insect resistances and biodiversity reduction. The effects of low residual doses of these chemical products on organisms that affect both targeted species (crop pests) but also beneficial insects became a major concern, particularly because low doses of pesticides can induce various effects. In addition to the negative effects, some studies highlighted unexpected positive - also called hormetic - effects on insects, leading to surges in pest population growth at greater rate than what would have been observed without pesticide application. The present study aimed to examine the effects of sublethal doses of various representative products of large pesticide families used against a major pest insect, the cotton leafworm *Spodoptera littoralis*, and known to present a residual activity and persistence in the environment. Using an integrated approach from genes to behavior, we studied the impact on the peripheral olfactory system and the sexual or feeding behavior of our crop pest model following application of sublethal doses of deltamethrin, methomyl and chlorpyrifos. Whereas sublethal doses of methomyl appeared to disrupt the feeding behavior of larvae, we demonstrated a hormetic response of males to sublethal dose of deltamethrin. We completed our study by molecular (qPCR), biochemical (proteomic and metabolic) and electrophysiological approaches in order to decrypt the involved mechanism in pesticide response as well as in the behavioral disruption.