Effect on black mustard genotype (*Brassica rapa* L.)

The interaction between the ozone and insect under the combined stress treatment at the plant interface

Stress 1: Ozone (75 ppb)
Stress 2: *Pieris brassicae*
Stage of plant: Five-day old plants

The table shows the effect of ozone on *P. brassicae* consuming black mustard lines

Lines	Treatment	Response under combined stress (Type B parameters*)			
		Plant material eaten (mg)	**Frass (mg)**	**Larval weight (mg)**	**Final weight (mg)**
Wild	Ozone (75 ppb) + *P. brassicae* (Sequential stress)	4249.82	264.72	249.18	281.19
	P. brassicae only	3632.93	323.28	257.95	292.25
Sensitive	Ozone (75 ppb) + *P. brassicae* (Sequential stress)	2299.34	91.02	177.42	284.24
	P. brassicae only	3837.49	372.66	290.45	290.45
Resistant	Ozone (75 ppb) + *P. brassicae* (Sequential stress)	1542.7	35.21	177.56	304.71
	P. brassicae only	1571.56	21.77	139.72	334.92

Reference– Jondrup PM, Barnes JD, Port GR (2002) The effect of ozone fumigation and different *Brassica rapa* lines on the feeding behavior of *Pieris brassicae* larvae. Entomol. Exp. Appl. **104:**143–151

Note: *Values are presented as it is from the source article without subjecting to the calculation.*

'*'- *For more information on parameters classification, please refer to 'methodology' tab*

Inference from the study: Jondrup *et al*. 2002 studied the effect of ozone on the feeding behaviour of insect *Pieris brassica*e on wild, sensitive, and resistant varieties of black mustard. The pre-treatment of plants with ozone led *P. brassicae* to eat a high amount of plant material in wild type compared to sensitive variety. In contrast, the resistant variety was less affected by combined ozone and *P. brassicae* stress than the plants not treated with ozone.

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