



**Figure 2:** Efficacy of PA against foliar pests and diseases of tomato: *Botrytis cinerea* R16, *Pseudomonas syringae* DC3000, *Tetranychus urticae*, *Aculops lycopersici* and *Frankliniella occidentalis*. **(a)** Percentage of *B. cinerea* inoculation sites that led to successful colonization four days after inoculation (N = 32 inoculation sites on 8 leaves). **(b)**  $F_v/F_m$  (photosynthesis quantum yield) in *B. cinerea* infection sites **(c)** chlorophyll images of *B. cinerea* inoculation sites in tomato leaves pre-treated with 300  $\mu\text{M}$  piperonylic acid (PA) or a corresponding mock treatment (Control) ; black coloration indicates *B. cinerea*-induced necrosis. **(d)** Number of *P. syringae* DC3000 specks per  $\text{cm}^2$  of leaf area five days after dip inoculation (N = 12). **(e)** Number of *T. urticae* offspring present on tomato plants ten days after inoculation with 10 adult females (N = 8). **(f)** Number of *A. lycopersici* offspring present on tomato plants ten days after inoculation with 30 mixed-sex mites (N = 6). **(g)** Number of *F. occidentalis* offspring present on tomato plants five days after ten adult females were given 24 hours to deposit eggs (N = 15).