

### *Field trials*

The first trapping experiment was performed 13<sup>th</sup> July – 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2004 in an abandoned black currant orchard in Sörfors, Sweden (63°52'N, 20°01'E), to investigate the activity of pheromone candidate components that had elicited antennal response in GC-EAD analyses. Septa were loaded with different combinations of *E*11-14:OAc, *Z*11-14:OAc, *E*11-14:OH, *Z*11-14:OH and 14:OAc (100 µg/compound) or solvent only for control traps. In 2005, a second experiment was performed in the same orchard 22<sup>nd</sup> June – 26<sup>th</sup> July to investigate if different amounts (10, 30, 100 and 300 µg) of 14:OAc added to a 1:1 mixture of *E*11- and *Z*11-14:OAc (100 µg/compound) would affect attraction of males. Finally, a third experiment was carried out 8<sup>th</sup> June – 21<sup>st</sup> July 2022 in an active black currant orchard in Rödupp, Sweden (66°30'N, 22°46'E) to analyse attraction of males to different ratios (10:90, 25:75, 50:50, 75:25 and 90:10) of *E*11- and *Z*11-14:OAc (total dose 100 µg). Synthetic blends were prepared in hexane (2004-2005) or heptane (2022), and 100 µl solutions added to septa. Delta traps (laboratory-made or purchased from CSalomon, Plant Protection Institute, Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest, Hungary) were used and hung on branches at ≈1 m height. In each experiment five replicates were used, separated by at least 20 m, and within a replicate traps were randomised and set 5 meters apart (2004-2005) or 10 m apart (2022) in a row of bushes. Traps were checked twice per experiment, and sticky inserts replaced if needed. Traps were moved one position within the row after each check in the experiments 2004-2005, but not in 2022.