





Insecticide resistance has been reported in nearly all Chinese provinces, and the insecticide dose applied in these provinces is substantially higher than the average in other countries of the world. As a result, the French research team investigated whether pesticide resistance mutations were transferred from native to invading populations via gene flow. The analysis of the genome of the 177 specimens showed that invasive populations have target-site resistance mutations at the acetyl cholinesterase gene by gene flow. These mutations are more common in invasive than in native populations. Interestingly, invasive populations also contain a higher number of gene copies of the cytochrome P450 gene families, which play a key role in insecticide detoxifications. The results of the study were published in the journal [Insects](#).

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