

Table S1. Description of illumination intensity (Lx) of different light sources*

Year	Journal	Description of light intensity
2022	<i>Agronomy</i>	The light intensity of the experiment was set as 50 lux for the phototactic reaction experiment of different spectra.
2021	<i>Int. J. Agric. & Biol. Eng.</i>	Experimental illumination of the UV, violet, orange, and green light sources, as calibrated by an illuminance meter (model ST-80C) by adjusting the PWM modulator, was 1000 lx (UV, violet) and 10 000 lx (orange, green). Thus, when light spectra were different, by increasing the intensity of light, the same reaction effect of locusts' visual system could be obtained.
2020	<i>Coleopts. Bull.</i>	The experimental treatments included 15 different narrow bands of monochromatic light obtained by various filters. The light intensity of the different filters was standardized to a constant 10 lux by adjusting the slide rheostat.
2018	<i>Biocontrol Sci. Techn.</i>	Funnel traps were made with LED lights at eight different wavelengths.Light intensity was measured at a distance of more than 10 cm above the lamp and was adjusted to 1000 lux using a sliding rheostat.
2018	<i>J. Asia-Pac. Entomol.</i>	Fig. 2. Phototactic responses of <i>M. separata</i> adults to LED lights of several wavelengths. The experiment was executed under 200 lx (luminance intensity) and 40 min (exposure time) conditions for each group.
2017	<i>Int. J. Agric. & Biol. Eng.</i>	LED spectral stimuli were provided with peak wavelengths at 400 nm, 450 nm, 520 nm and 610 nm. The stimuli were calibrated by an illuminance meter (model-ST-80C) and controlled by a PWM modulator to a set 100 lx.
2017	<i>Appl. Biol. Chem.</i>	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> and <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> showed a significantly more favorable response to the green (520 nm) and blue (470 nm) LEDs at a luminance intensity of 40 lx and exposure time of 90 min than to red (625 nm) and yellow (590 nm) LEDs.
2016	<i>J. Appl. Biol. Chem.</i>	The attractive rates of the <i>T. castaneum</i> adults to the LEDs of seven different wavelengths (UV, blue, green, yellow, red, white, and IR) and five light-exposure times (12, 24, 36, 48, and 60 h) were examined at optimal luminous intensity (50 lx).
2016	<i>J. Insect Behav.</i>	We used nine different optical filters with center wavelengths of monochromatic light ranging from 340 nm to 689 nm with ~40-nm steps. The intensity of monochromatic light was kept at 10 lx.
2016	<i>Biocontrol Sci. Techn.</i>	The light intensity for the different filters was measured by an illuminometer (SMART SENDOR AR823) and was standardised at a constant 10 lux by adjusting the slide rheostat.

* Articles were collected since 2016.

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Table S2. Distances from light source and detected light intensities

Distance (m)	Light intensity (Lx)				
	UV	Blue	Green	Red	White
10	9.7	16.3	42.0	14.2	38.0
20	2.4	3.7	10.6	3.3	9.7
30	1.1	1.3	4.4	1.0	4.0
40	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.3	1.8
50	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.1

Table S3. Function between trapping distance and phototactic rate for *S. frugiperda* and *H. armigera*

Species	Light	Function
<i>S. frugiperda</i>	blue	$D = \sqrt{(100 - P) * \frac{1611}{P * 0.32 * 3.85}}$
<i>H. armigera</i>	UV	$D = \sqrt{(100 - P) * \frac{973}{P * 0.37 * 0.89}}$

P, phototactic rate of one night (%); D, trapping distance.