Diversity is maintained on different summer host plants. Long term asexual clones arise from sexual populations. Occasionally, males can breed with sexual populations. Global populations are a mosaic of regional clones.

**No selection**

- **Local**
  - Diversity is maintained on different summer host plants.
  - Long term asexual clones arise from sexual populations.

- **Regional**
  - Clone diversity is acquired through mutation.

- **Global**
  - Sexual forms on peach.

**Tobacco selection**

- **Local**
  - Insecticide application selects for resistant clones.
  - Inbreeding reduces diversity.
  - Resistant sexual clone eventually occurs.

- **Regional**
  - Resistant sexual clone returns to peach and becomes sexual so lineage ends.

- **Global**
  - SupercClone is well adapted to carry R gene and globalisation.

**Insecticide selection**

- **Local**
  - Insecticide application selects for resistant clones.

- **Regional**
  - R gene is introduced to more resistant genotypes through recombination.

- **Global**
  - A nicotianae asexual superclone eventually occurs which is well adapted for globalisation.

**Key**

- Sexual forms on peach
- Sexual clones on summer hosts
- Complexity of patterns reflects population diversity (hatched = less diverse)
- Size of objects relates to numbers of individuals
- Sexual clonal populations
- Asexual clonal populations
- Size of objects relates to numbers of individuals
- Autumn migration to primary host and mating
- Spring eggs hatch and aptera migrate to secondary hosts
- Seasonal progression