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Modelling plant resistance deployment: the R package landsepi

The R package *landsepi* provides a general modelling framework to help compare plant resistance deployment strategies and understand the impact of epidemiological, evolutionary and genetic factors for a wide range of pathosystems.

landsepi

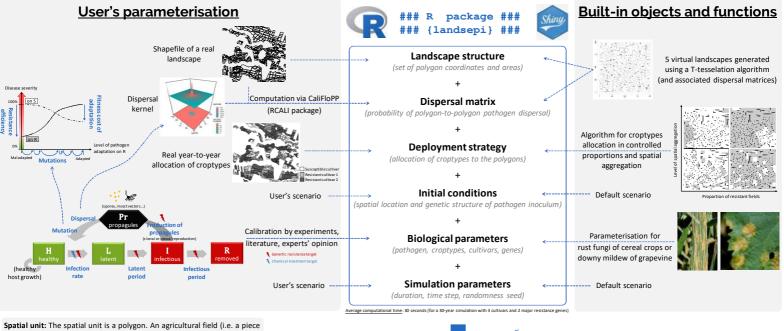
Strategies to improve plant resistance management rely on careful selection of resistance sources and their combination at various spatio-temporal scales.

In landsepi, the landscape is a dynamic mosaic of fields cultivated with croptypes. Each croptype is composed of either a pure cultivar or a mixture; and each cultivar may carry one or several resistance genes. Each resistance gene targets one or several pathogenicity traits, with complete or partial efficiency, and may be expressed from the beginning of the season or later (e.g. APR gene). The pathogen may adapt to these genes (restoring its pathogenicity), possibly associated with a **fitness cost**. Additionally, any cultivar may be treated with contact pesticides, which reduce the pathogen infection rate with an efficiency gradually decreasing with host growth.

The model is based on a spatial geometry for describing the heterogeneous landscape and allocating different cultivars, dispersal kernels for the dissemination of the pathogen, and a stochastic SEIR ('Susceptible-Exposed-Infectious-Removed') structure with a discrete time step for the description of the host-pathogen interaction. Cropping seasons are split by host harvests which impose potential bottlenecks to the pathogen. The model accounts for pathogen evolution (via mutation, recombination via sexual reproduction, selection and drift) and provides epidemiological, evolutionary and economic outputs to assess the performance of the simulated

Choice of resistance sources Gene pyramiding Mixtures S cultivar Rotations Field Landscape Mosaics

The package also includes a shiny interface for pedagogical purposes.



of land cultivated by the same croptype) may be composed of a single or

Individual: A host 'individual' is an infection unit and may correspond to a given amount of plant tissue (where a local infection may develop, e.g. fungal lesion) or a whole plant (e.g. systemic viral infection). In the first case, plant growth increases the amount of available plant tissue (hence the number of individuals) during the cropping season.

Evolutionary: Resistance durability ability to limit pathogen evolution and delay resistance breakdown Epidemiological: Disease control ability to reduce disease impact

Economic: Cost efficiency

ability to overcompensate epidemic losses and management costs

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PUBLICATIONS

Computation of specific

outputs from raw results

nbaud L., Fabre F., Papaïx J., Moury B., Lannou C., Barrett L. G. and Thrall P. H. (2021). Models of plant istance deployment. Annu. Rev. Phytopathol. 59:125-152.

Outputs

- Rimbaud L., Papaix J., Rey J.-F., Barrett L. G. and Thrall P. H. (2018). Assessing the durability and efficier landscape-based strategies to deploy plant resistance to pathogens. PLoS Comput. Biol. 14:e1006067.
- Rimbaud L., Papaïx J., Barrett L.G., Burdon J.J. and Thrall P.H. (2018). Mosaics, mixtures, rotations or pyramiding: What is the optimal strategy to deploy major gene resistance? Evol. Appl. 11:1791-1810

LINKS

<u>Homepage</u>: https://csiro-inra.pages.biosp.inrae.fr/landsepi/ Web app: https://shiny.biosp.inrae.fr/app_direct/landsepi/ R_package: https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/landsepi/index.html

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS