Semana 11 Sistemas de advertencia y prediccion de la enfermedad

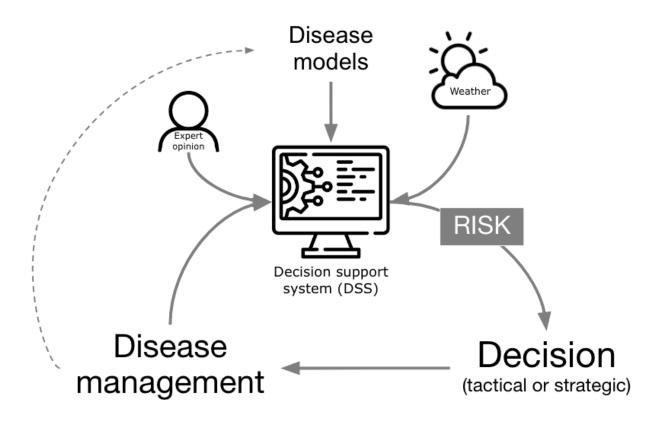
SP6350 Manejo de Enfermedades

Ciclo I-2025

Dr. Mauricio Serrano

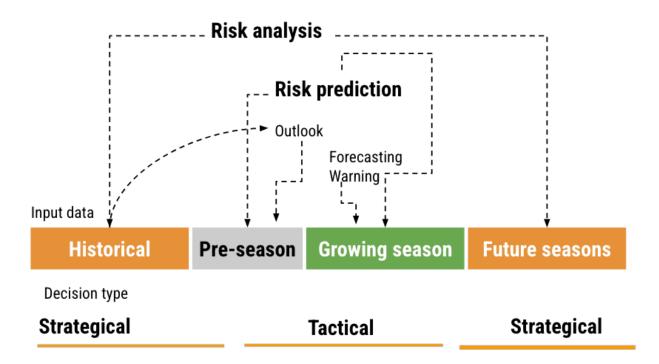
Requisitos para el uso de sistema de pronóstico (Campbell y Madden 1990, Arauz 2011)

- Confiable
 - Predicciones corresponden con la realidad
- Enfermedad de importancia económica **pero esporádica** para la cual las condiciones favorables no ocurran todo el tiempo.
 - En este carecería de utilidad pues siempre habría que controlar la enfermedad.
- Se dispone de una herramienta de combate eficaz, una vez que la enfermedad ha sido pronosticada.
- El sistema debe ser rentable
- No debe entrar en conflicto con el combate de otras enfermedades o plagas
- Oportuno y permitir que las medidas de combate puedan ser aplicadas a tiempo



Decision Support System

- Puede integrar datos de clima, opinion de expertos, datos historicos y modelos de riesgo.
- Puede integrar umbrales para la toma de decisions de control de la enfermedad.



- Patrones, proyecciones y datos historicos se usan para decisiones estratégicas
- Decisiones tácticas
 - En el corto plazo con base en tiempo real
- Forecasting
 - Predicción en corto plazo
- Warning
 - Alerta sobre riesgo inmediato

Ej: Efecto de horas de Mojadura foliar sobre Antracnosis en Mango causada por Colletotrichum gloeosporioides

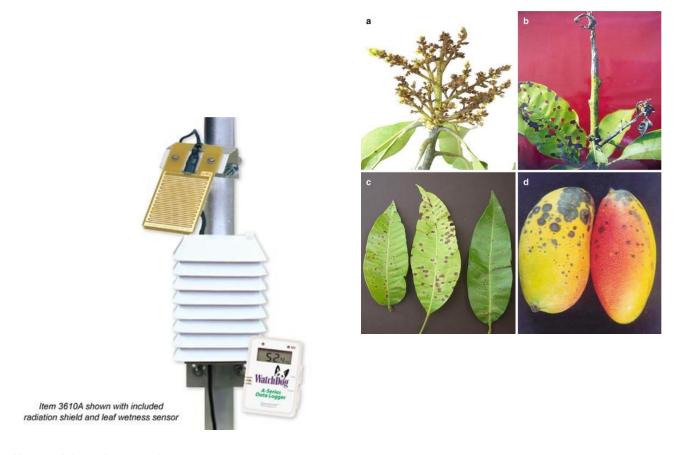
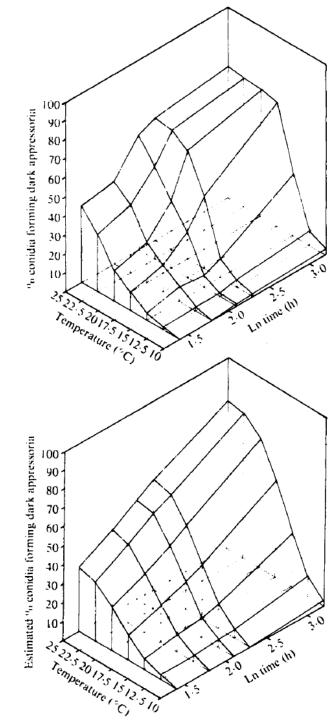


Fig. 1. The relationship between temperatures, and duration of leaf wetness, and the percentage of conidia which produced dark appressoria on the surface of young mango leaves. (a) from the laboratory data and (b) estimated from the fitted model.



(a)

Fitzell, R. D., Peak, C. M., & Darnell, R. E. (1984). A model for estimating infection levels of anthracnose disease of mango. *Annals of Applied Biology*, *104*(3), 451-458.

Approximate Hours of Wetting Necessary for Primary Apple Scab Leaf Infection in an Orchard Containing an Abundance of Inoculum

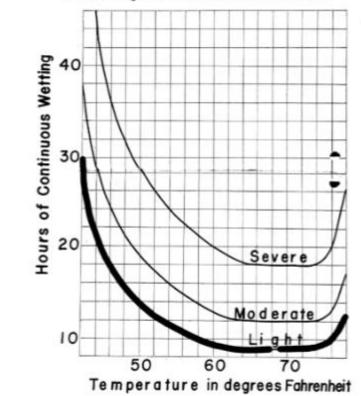


FIGURE 7

Graph proposed by Mills (1944) to determine the risk of apple scab (caused by *Venturia inaequalis*) ascosporic infection in different combinations of uninterrupted leaf wetness and temperature. The curves provide a categorical assessment of severity as light, moderate, or severe.

Ej: Blitecast para pronóstico de Tizón tardío de la papa causado por Phytophthora infestans

- Blitecast es uno de los primeros sistemas de pronóstico de enfermedades (1975).
- Requiere datos de las siguientes variables:
 - Precipitación
 - Temperatura
 - Humedad relativa
 - · Mojadura foliar
- El modelo integra las variables de otros dos modelos:
 - Modelo Hyre: ocurrencia inicial de tizón tardío después de la acumulación de 10 días de lluvia.
 - Modelo Wallin: recomienda aplicar fungicidas basado en el numero de días con lluvia y valores de severidad acumulados durante los 7 días anteriores.
 - Una vez iniciadas las aplicaciones se usa una matriz que combina los criterios de días de lluvia y valores de severidad

Threshold for applications

First spray is recommended when the first forecast is given. Subsequent treatments are based on the following table:

Adjustable matrix used to relate severity values and rain-favorable days and generate spray recommendation for Blitecast.

Total number of rain-favorable days during the last 7 days	Severity values during the last seven days				days	
	<3	3	4	5	6	>6
	Message number					
<5	-1	-1	0	1	1	2
>4	-1	0	1	2	2	2

Meaning of message numbers is:

-1 = No spray is recommended.

o = A late blight warning (treat or review conditions in 2 to 3 days. If the short range forecast is for blight favorable weather, follow a 7-day spray schedule)

1 = A 7-day spray schedule is recommended.

2 = A 5 day spray schedule is recommended.

Note: Some researchers have advised reverting to a regular spray schedule at 1% disease severity.

Severity Value Accumulation Using Wallin's System of Forecasting Late Blight (Blitecast)

Hours of RH > 90%

Average Temp. Range F*	0-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25+
45-53 (7-12°C)	0	0	0	1	2	3	4
52-59 (6-15°C)	0	0	1	2	3	4	4
59-80 (15-26°C)	o	1	2	3	4	4	4
above 80 (more than 26°C)	No severity values accumulated						

Krause, R. A., Massie, L. B., and Hyre, R. A. 1975. BLITECAST, a computerized forecast of potato late blight. Plant Disease Reporter 59: 95-98.

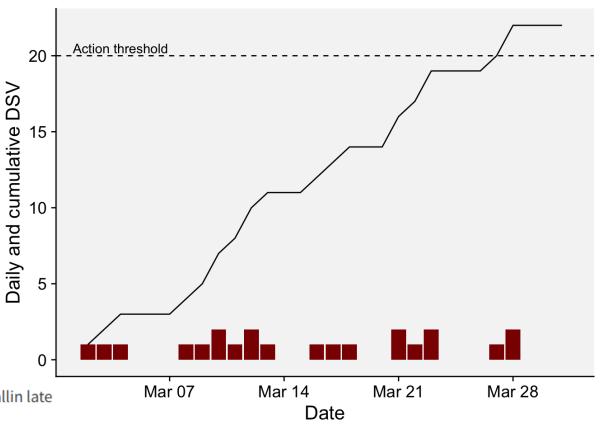
* Average temperature during period of relative humidity (RH) of 90% or greater

Wallin Model

- DSV= Disease severity value
- Utiliza de manera arbitraria un umbral de DSV=20

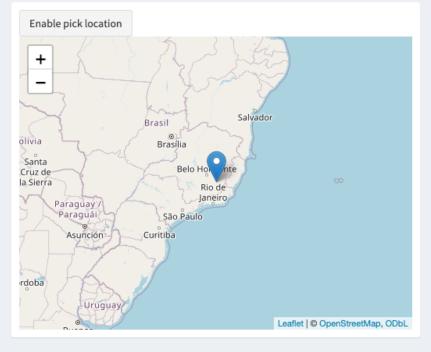
Table. Relationship of temperature and relative humidity (RH) periods as used in the Wallin late blight forecasting system to predict disease severity values (0 to 4).

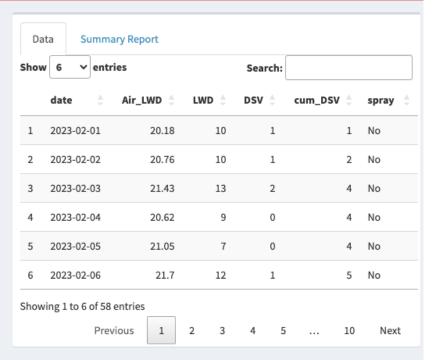
	Daily	severity	value		
Average Temperature Range	0	1	2	3	4
7.2 - 11.6 C	15	16-18	19-21	22-24	>25
11.7 - 15.0 C	12	13-15	16-18	19-21	>22
15.1 - 26.6 C	9	10-12	13-15	16-18	>19

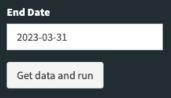




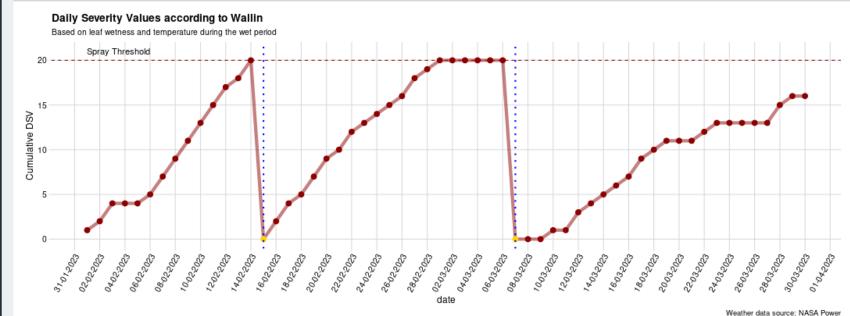




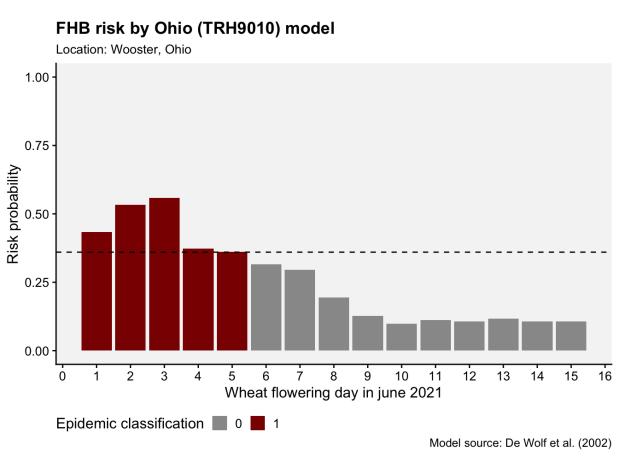




Weather source: NASA Power gathered using nasapower R package



Aplicación de modelo logístico



 Predice para cada día si ocurre o no la infección de Fusarium Head Bligth en trigo.

Modelo mecanístico

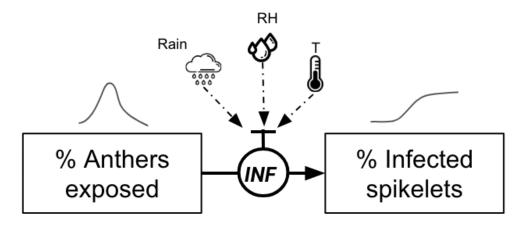
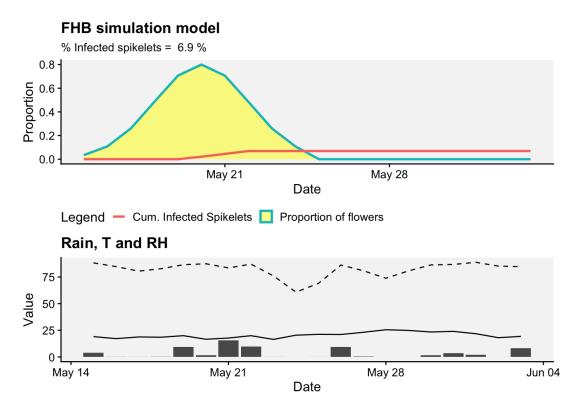


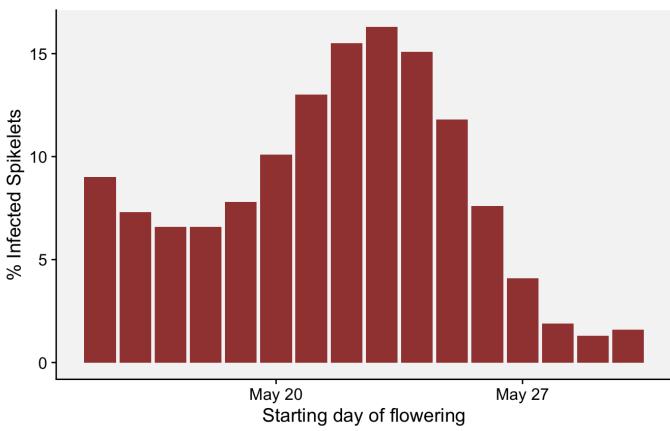
Figure 19.7: A simplified version of a mechanistic Fusarium head blight model that takes into account the amount of flowers on each day which will be infected depending on rules that define a wet period and temperature during the wet period.

- Infección ocurre si:
 - Proporción alta de anteras expuestas
 - Dos días de alta humedad y lluvia continuas
 - Día sin lluvia y de alta humedad después de la lluvia.

FHB simulation model

Wooster, Ohio - 2019





Modelos para predicción de la enfermedad

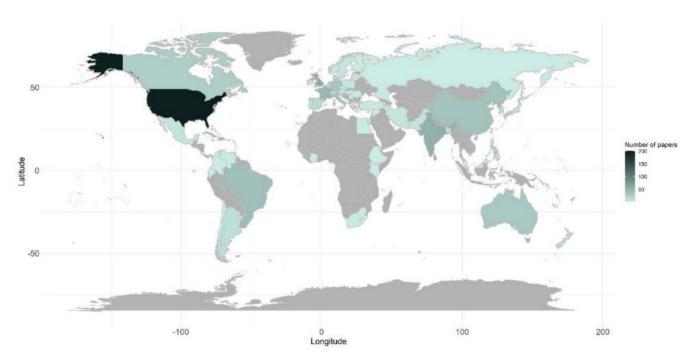


Figure 3. Country of origin of the studies. The total number of papers per country is shown as a color gradient, from light green-blue (lower number of papers) to dark green-blue (higher number of papers). Countries for which no corresponding authors have been found in the literature are indicated by grey.

- USA es el país con más publicaciones en el tema
- La mayoría se enfocan en la compresión del patosistema
- Pocos se enfocan en el manejo

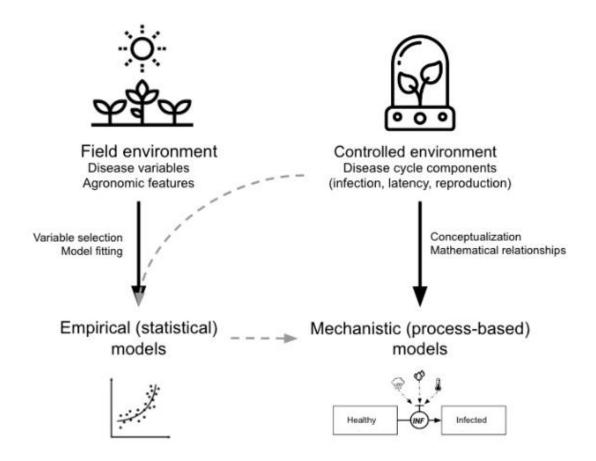


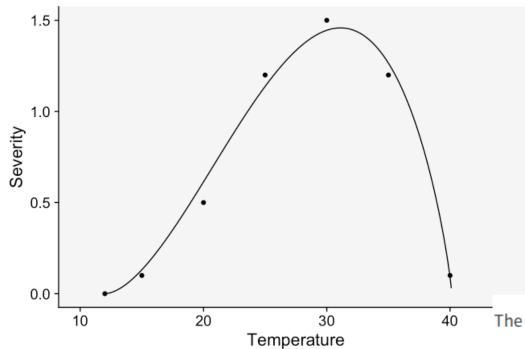
Figure 20.1: Steps of model development from data collection to modeling based on statistical relationships (data-driven) between data collected from field or controlled environment to mechanistic approach based on the elements of the disease cycles (concept-driven).

- El desarrollo del modelo estadístico es importante para el desarrollo de sistemas de pronóstico/advertencia
- Modelo empírico
 - Se basa en datos y relaciones entre variables
 - Carecen de entendimiento causa-efecto.
 - Requiere ajuste y calibración
- Modelo mecanístico
 - Entendimiento del proceso biológico más profundo en respuesta a las variables externas.
 - Representa el progreso de la enfermedad mediante el uso de ecuaciones matemáticas (submodelos que se añaden a otro modelo que los integra).
 - Frecuencia de infección
 - Periodo de latencia (Obtenido de experimentos controlados)

Approach	Strengths	Weaknesses
Matrix (Krause and Massie 1975; Mills 1944; Windels et al. 1998)	Easy; converts moisture/temperature combinations into severity values or risk categories. Tried and true approach.	Data to populate matrix may not be readily available.
Regression: - Polynomial (Evans 1992) - Logistic (Bulger 1987)	Widely used in plant pathology. Available for many economically important pathogens.	Parameters not biologically based. Requires dataset for development.
Three-dimensional response surface (Duthie 1997)	Describes infection response in detail.	Parameters not biologically based. Complex, requires extensive data and processing time.
Degree wet hours (Pfender 2003)	Simple; based on degree hours, commonly used in entomology. Requires only Tmin and Tmax	Recently developed; assumes linear thermal response.
Temperature-moisture response function (Magarey et al. 2005)	Simple; based on crop modeling functions, requires only Tmin, Topt and Tmax	Recently developed.

- Métodos para modelado de enfermedades:
 - Matriz: BliteCast es un ejemplo. Son ayudas sencillas para la toma de decisiones
 - Regresión logística y polinomial son frecuentes
 - Superficie de respuesta tienden a ser muy demandantes de datos

Generalized beta-function



Beta

The model equation for re-scaled severity (0 to 1) as a function of temperature is given by:

$$Y = \left(a \cdot T_{eq}^b \cdot (1 - T_{eq})\right)^c \;\;\; ; \;\;\; ext{if } Y > 1, ext{ then } Y = 1$$

where

$$T_{eq} = rac{T - T_{
m min}}{T_{
m max} - T_{
m min}}$$

T is the temperature in degrees Celsius. T_{\min} is the minimum temperature, T_{\max} is the maximum temperature for severity. The a, b, and c are parameters that define the top, symmetry, and size of the unimodal curve.

2.0 1.5 Severity 0.1 0.5 0.0 20 5 10 15 25 0 Wetness duration

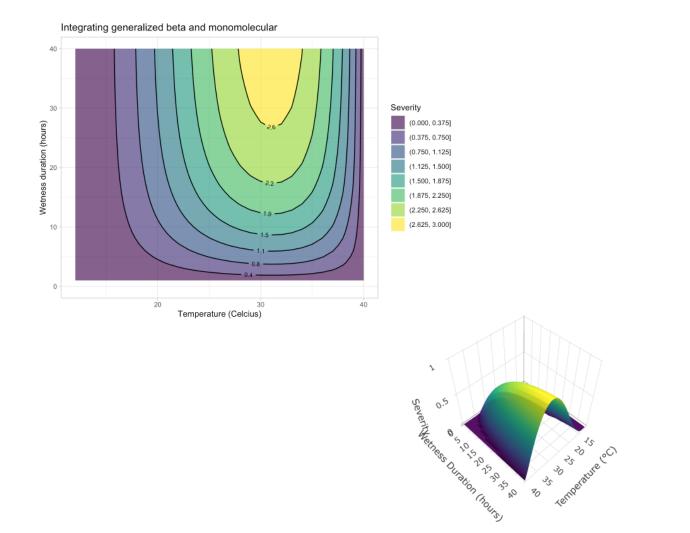
The model can be written as:

$$y = c1 + (d1 - c1) * (1 - exp(-x/e1))$$

where c is the lower limit (at x=0), the parameter d is the upper limit and the parameter e (greater than 0) is determining the steepness of the increase as x.

Monomolecular

Superficies de respuesta



 Integra función beta y monomolecular para datos de humedad y temperatura

