

# Learning from modelling pest introduction: what data is needed and is it available?

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# How to model pest introduction?

- Pests are introduced via pathways
- *"The combination of processes and opportunities resulting in the movement of propagules from one area to another, including aspects of the vectors involved, features of the original and recipient environments, and the nature and timing of what exactly is moved"* (Richardson et al., 2010 in *Fifty Years of Invasion ecology*)
- Pathway model: mathematical description of pathway
- Description: pest, carrier + movement, area of origin and destination (hosts)

# How do PPMs work? Graphical summary



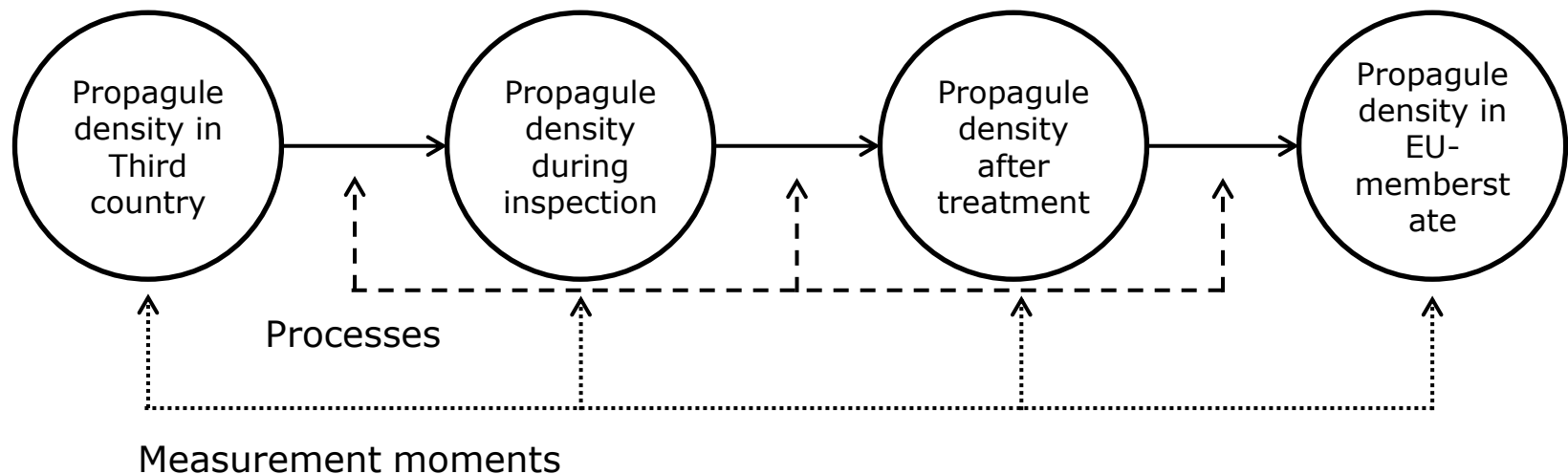
# A modellers perspective on data needs for risk assessment



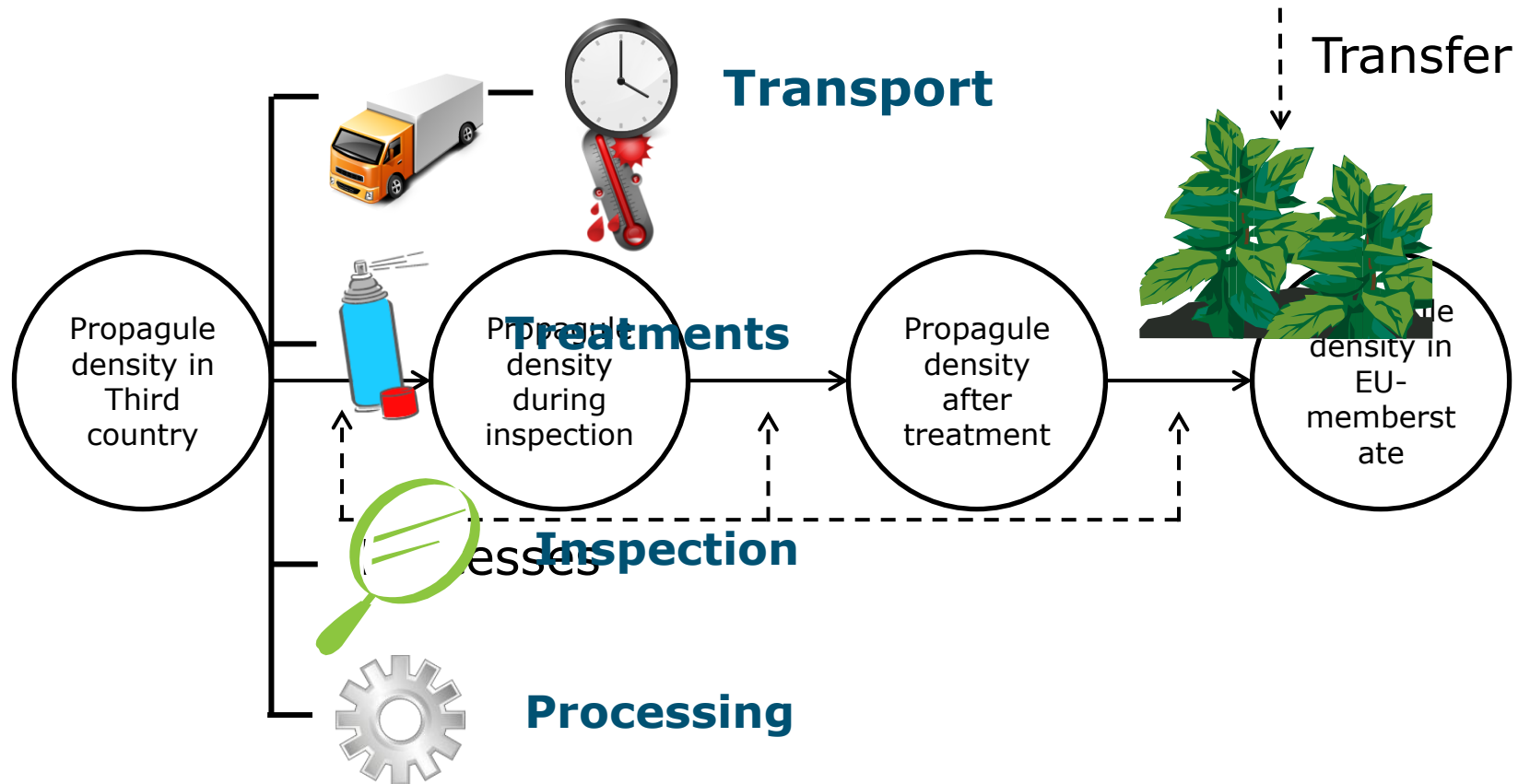
# Conceptualisation of the model

- Divide the import process of a pest in nodes; from the source (agro-)ecosystem in the country of origin to introduction into the target (agro-)ecosystem in the EU territory
- Consignment as modeling unit

A sequence of nodes, connected by edges (links):

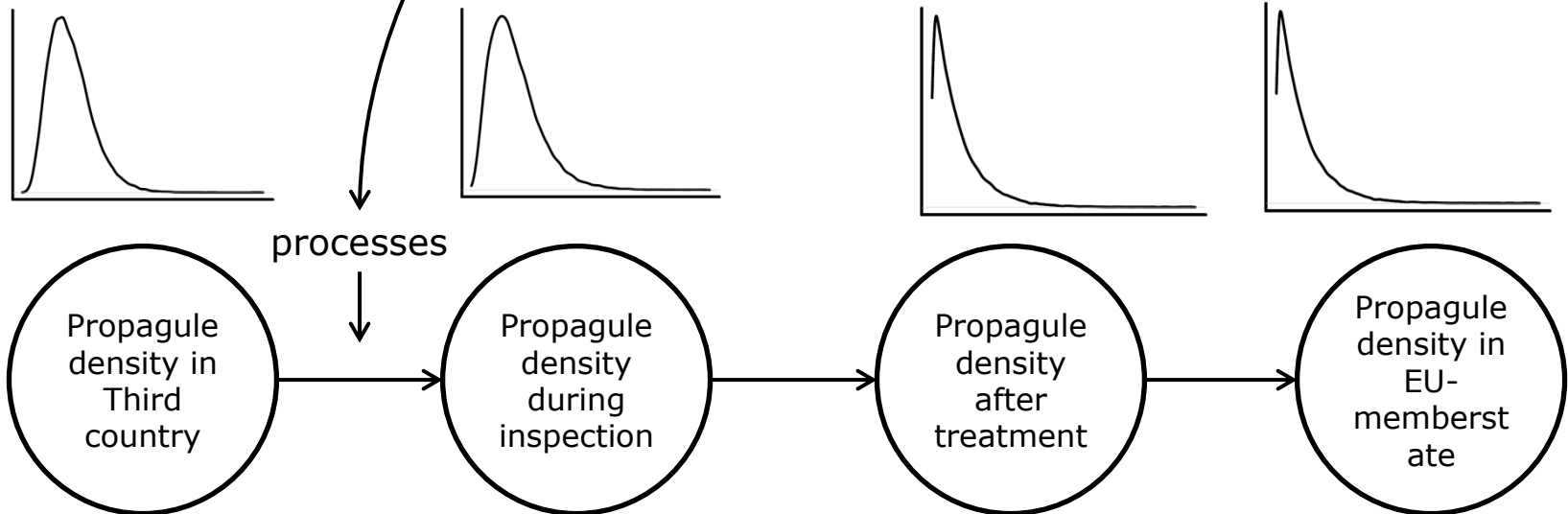
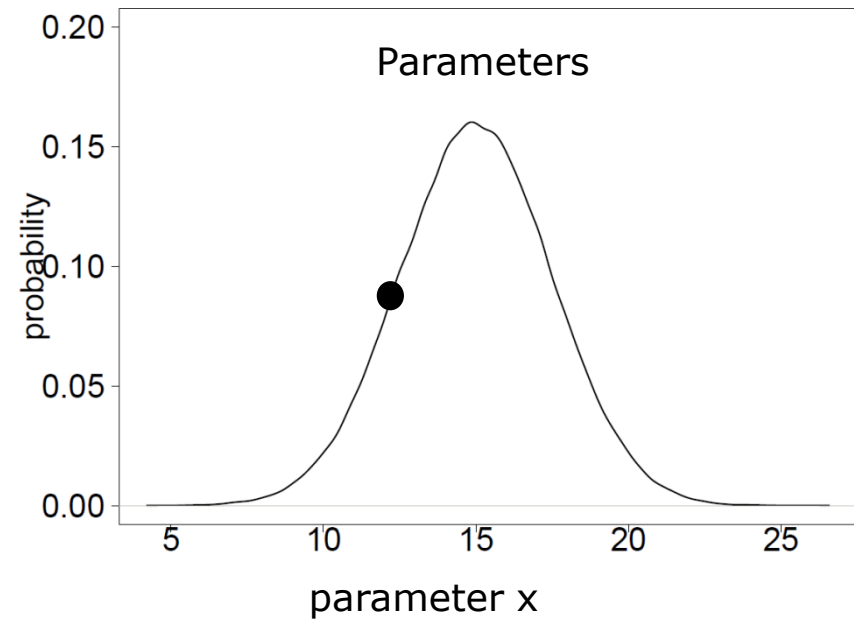


# Conceptualisation of the model

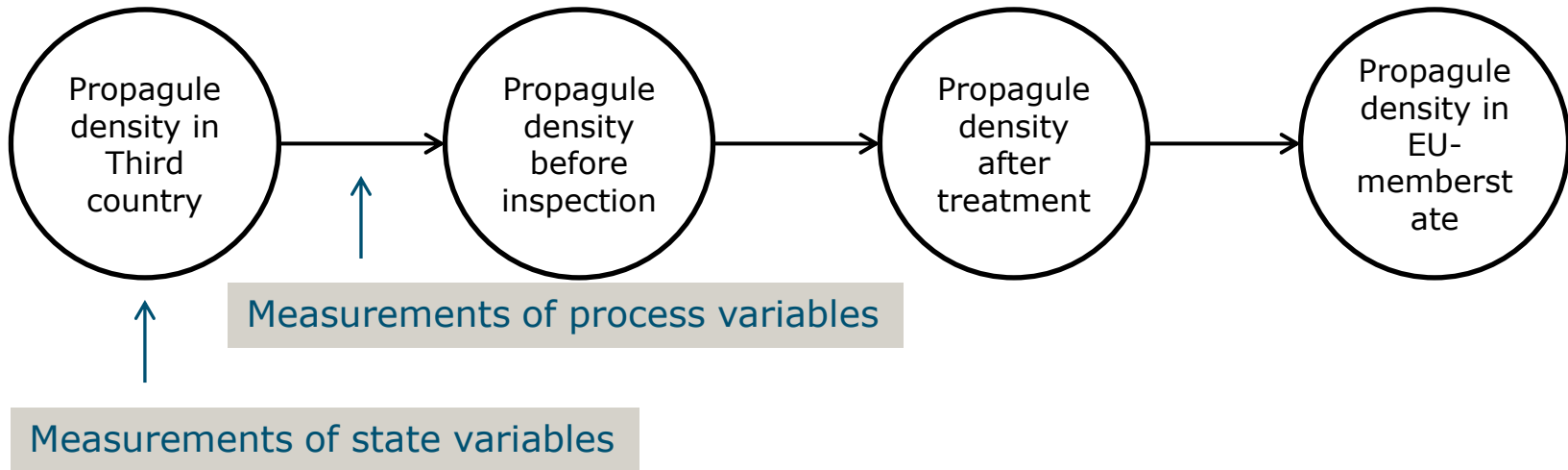


# Conceptualisation of the model

Draw from  
parameter space  
(Monte Carlo)



# Data requirement of PPMs



## ■ Measurements of state variables

- Size of consignments
- Consignment infested/not infested
- Number of infested plants per consignment



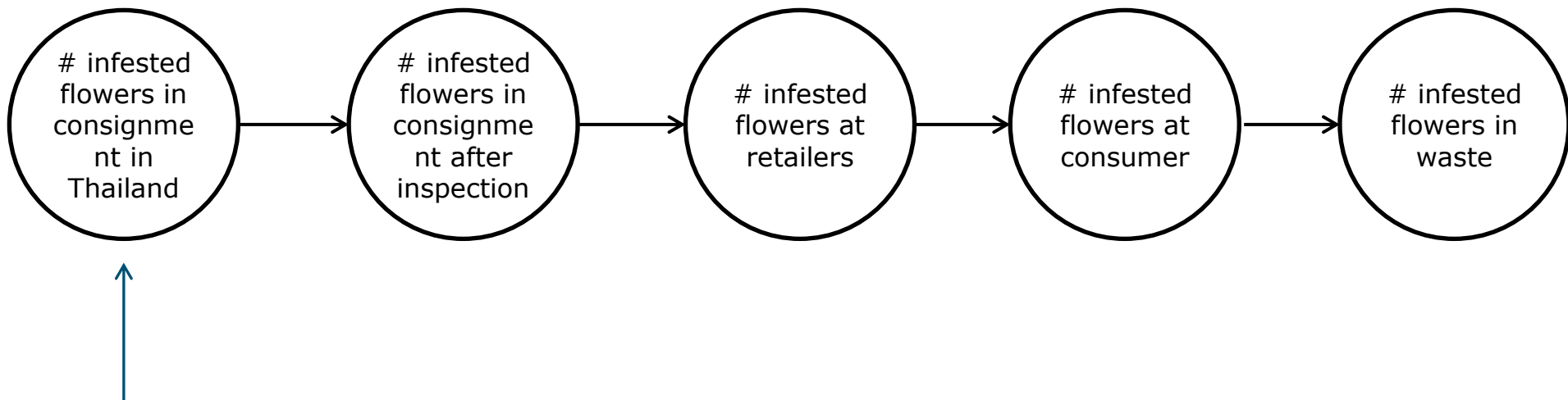
# Lesson 1: What can we learn from models without having the data?

- A PPM integrates consistently all pathway elements (pest, carrier, host)
- Helpful structure for risk assessors to think about the invasion process
- Identification of what is available of what data is needed

Expert quote: “This model shows what we don’t know”

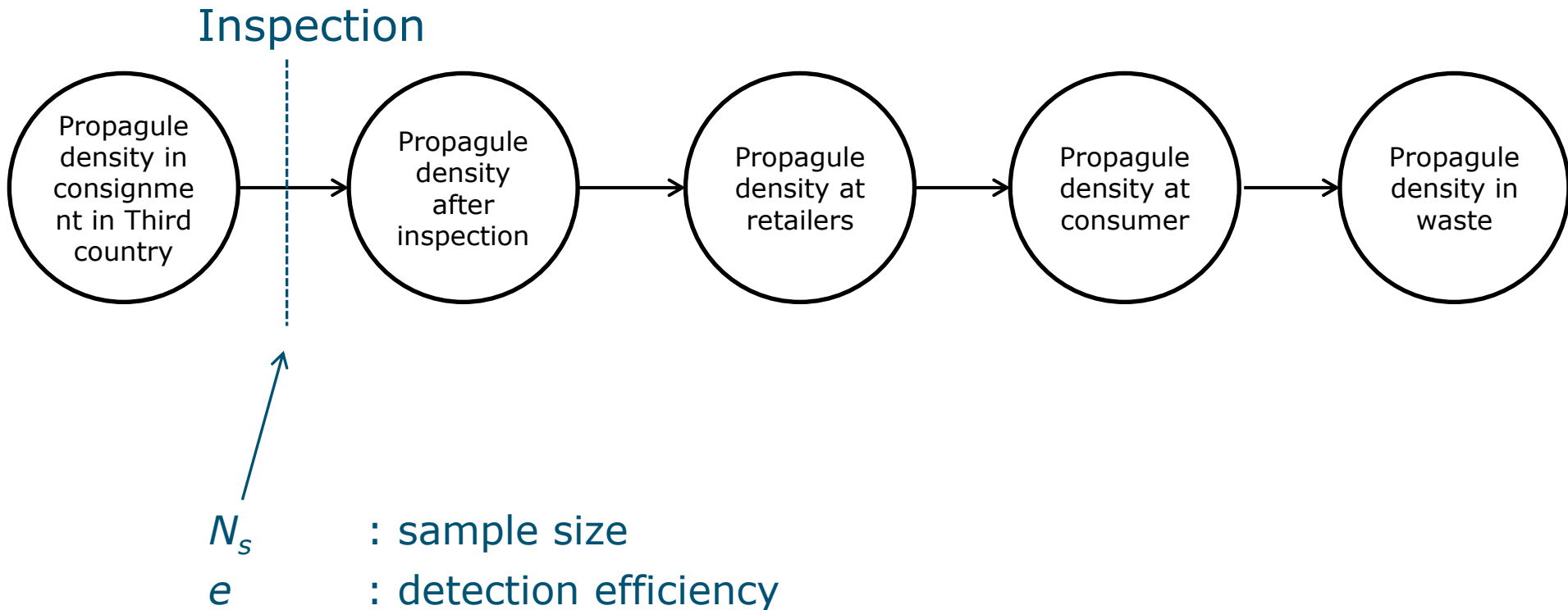


# Cut-orchids and *Thrips palmi* from Thailand



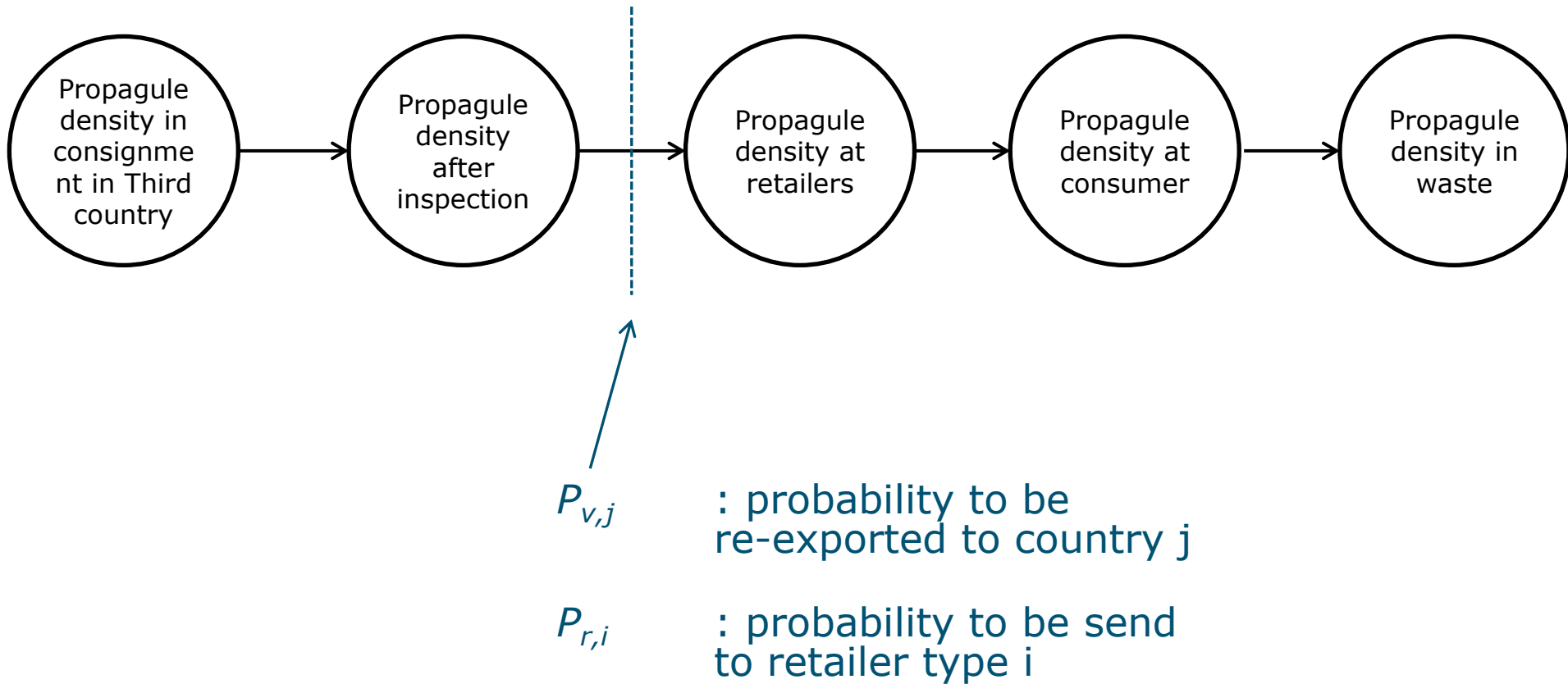
- $N$  : consignment size
- $N_y$  : yearly export
- $p_{inf}$  : probability that a flower is infested

# Cut-orchids and *Thrips palmi* from Thailand

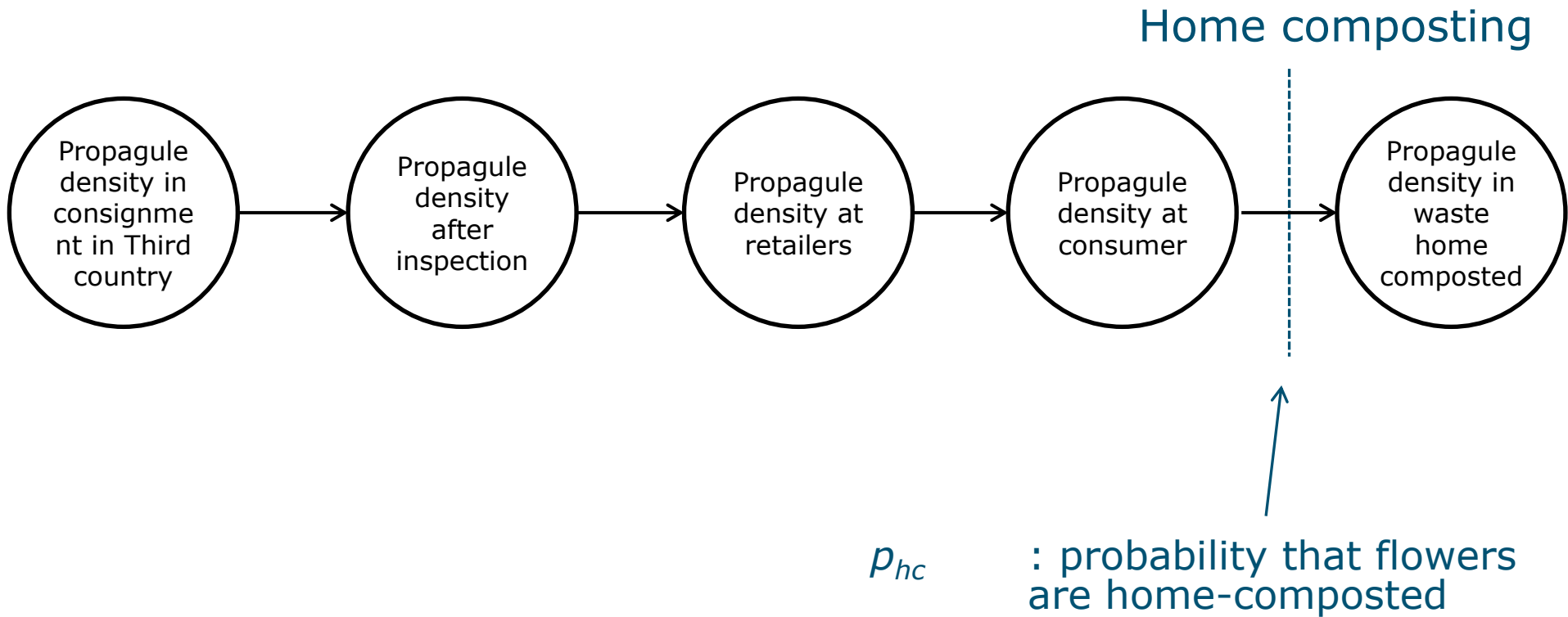


# Cut-orchids and *Thrips palmi* from Thailand

## Distribution of flowers

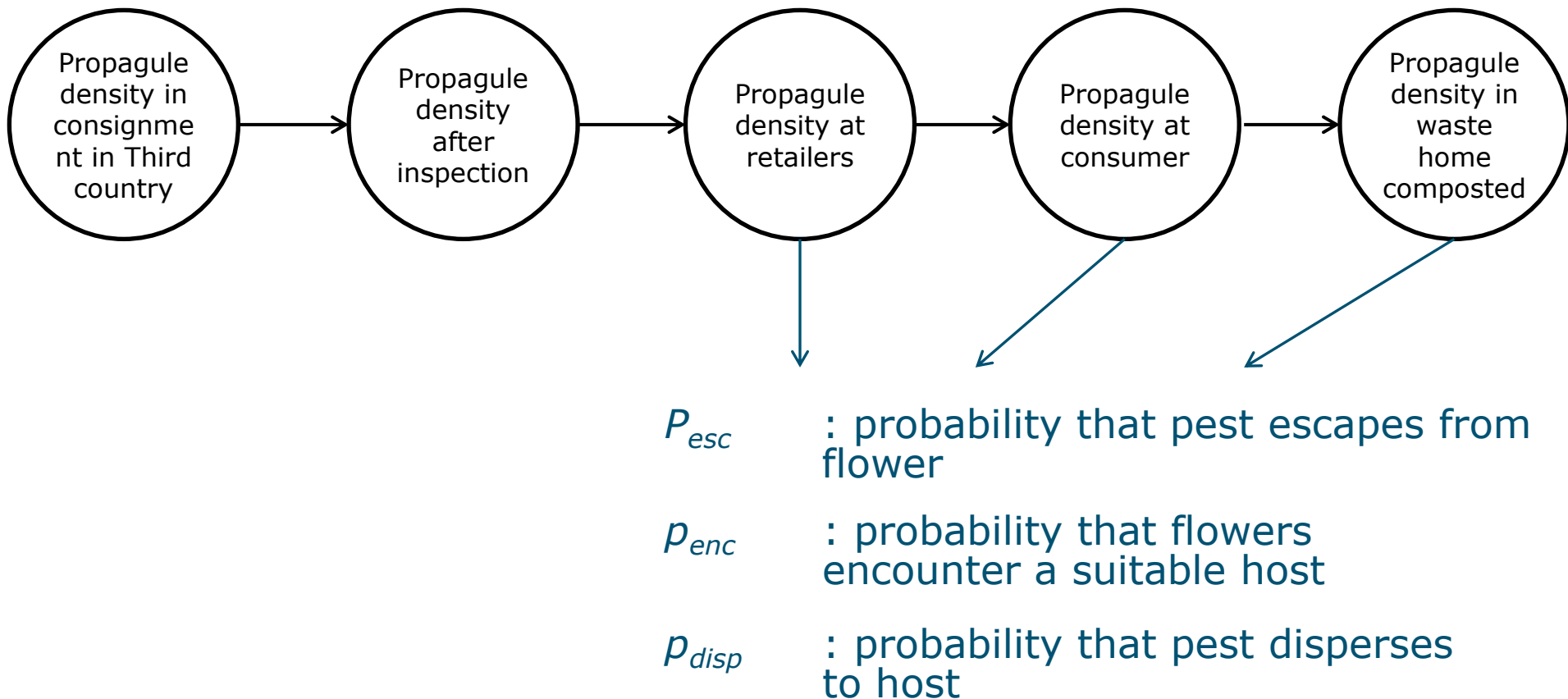


# Cut-orchids and *Thrips palmi* from Thailand



# Cut-orchids and *Thrips palmi* from Thailand

Home composting



# Findings from other case-studies

Commodity		Citrus fruits	Orchids Thailand	Conif. wood China	Oak from USA	Tomato seeds
Pest		Citrus Black Spot	Thrips palmi	Pine wood nematode	Oak Wilt	PSTVd
Country of origin	proportion infested					
Inspection	Sampling protocol					
	Inspection data					
Trade data	Import from CO					
	intra-EU trade					
	End users					
Transfer	Escape					
	Dispersal					
Host data						

# Findings from other case-studies

Commodity		Citrus fruits	Orchids Thailand	Conif. wood China	Oak from USA	Tomato seeds
Pest		Citrus Black Spot	Thrips palmi	Pine wood nematode	Oak Wilt	PSTVd
Country of origin	proportion infested	indirect	indirect	indirect	indirect	No data
Inspection	Sampling protocol	1 country	2 countries	1 country	1 country	1 country
	Inspection data	1 country	1 country	1 country	1 country	1 country
	Import from CO	Country level - monthly basis	Flowers good P4P sparse	Country level - monthly basis	Country level - monthly basis	no data
Trade data	intra-EU trade	Country level - monthly basis	Flowers good P4P sparse	Country level - monthly basis	Country level - monthly basis	no data
	End users	Well specified	Well specified	Sparse	Sparse	Well specified
	Escape	study funded by EFSA	no data	no data	no data	data available
Transfer	Dispersal	study funded by EFSA	sparse	research	Sparse	NA
Host data		well specified	some data available	well specified	well specified	well specified



# Lesson 2: Where to focus data collection on:

Data categories	Parameter
Country of origin	Proportion of infested product (and its variability)
Inspection	Inspection protocol
	Inspection efficiency (validation!) + registration
Trade data	Waste flows
	Plants for planting
Transfer	Likelihood of escape from commodity
	Dispersal characteristics
Host data	

Feedback,  
comments,  
ideas,  
questions?

All welcome!



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