





Modelling the spread and control of *Xylella fastidiosa* in the early stages of invasion in Apulia

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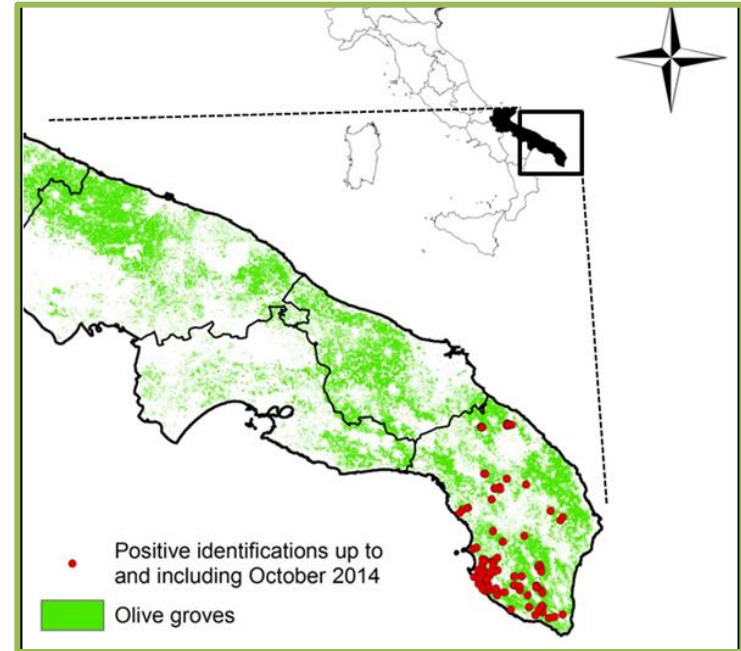


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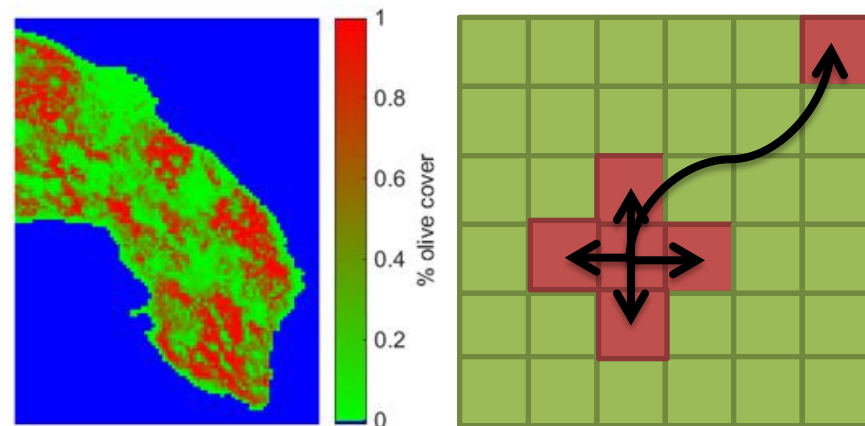
The Question

- Can we create models to predict how *Xf* is spreading?
- If we can do that, then
 - Can we inform control policies?
 - Can we guide surveillance?



Initial Model

- Initial approach was to use a simple model
- The model has 3 components
 1. Olive map (1km)
 2. Infection growth (yearly)
 3. Disease spread



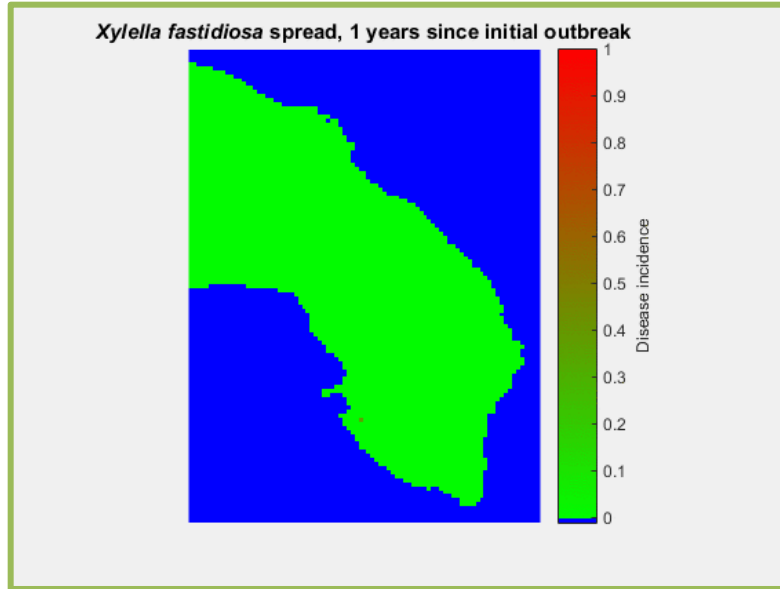
$$N_{t+1} = K \left(\frac{N_t}{K} \right)^{e^{-A}} =: f(N_t)$$

Carrying Capacity $\rightarrow K = \Phi + a(1 - \Phi)$

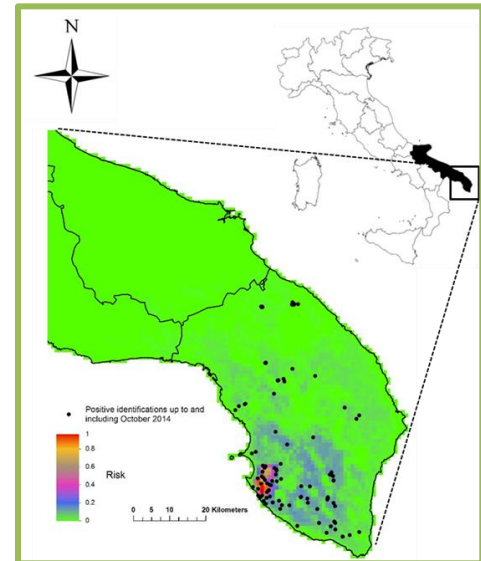
\uparrow Olive Cover \nwarrow Other Host Plants

$$N_{t+1}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m k(x-i, y-j) f(N_t(i, j))$$

How Well Does the Model Work?



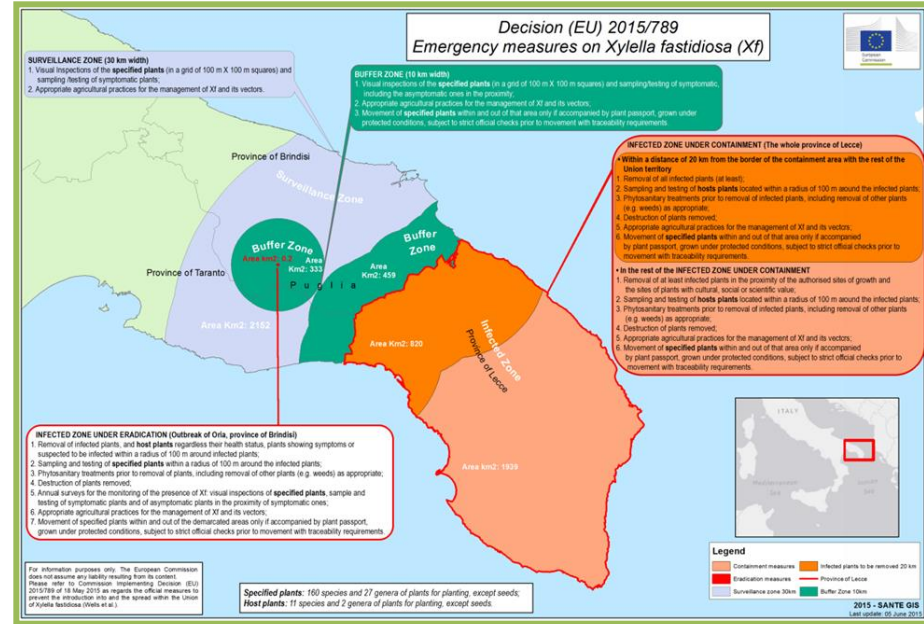
- Use the model to predict “risk” in the region
- Data and model are stochastic!
- Model predictions closely resemble data (Boyce index, $B=0.951$)



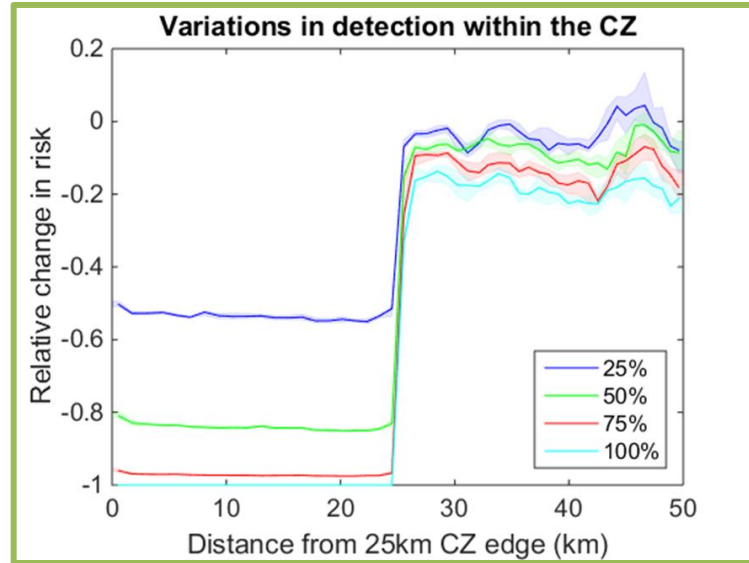
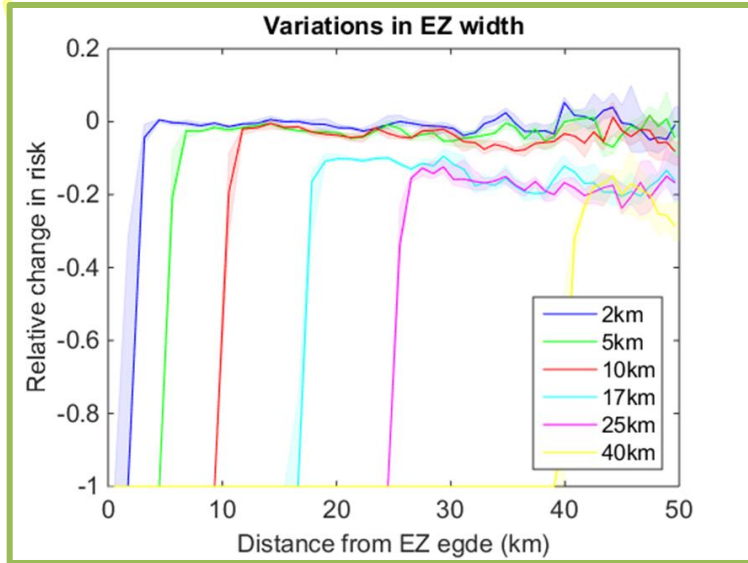
White et al. Biol Invasions (2017) 19: 1825.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-017-1393-5>

Buffer Zone

- Model the buffer zone by removing infected trees within the zone
- Will the buffer zone stop the spread of Xf?
- How wide should the buffer zone be?

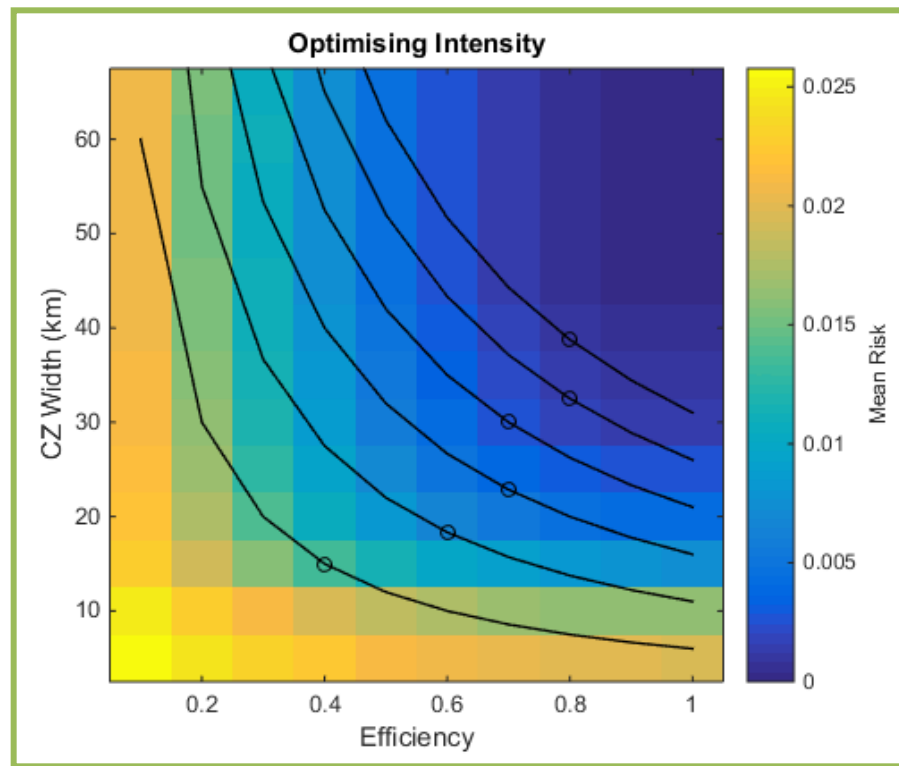


Buffer Zone Efficacy

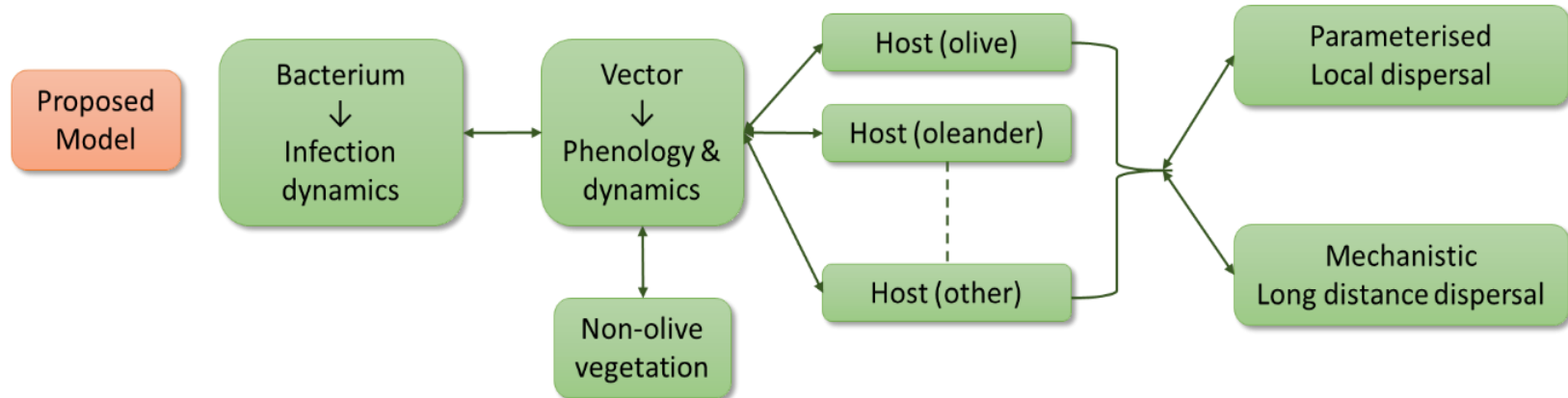
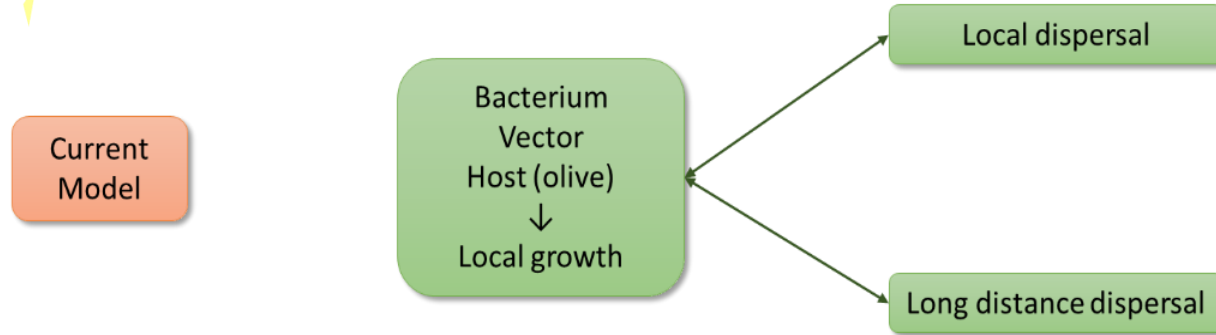


Optimisation

- What's better, increase buffer zone width or surveillance effort?
- Depends on your budget!
- Better to increase buffer zone width as the budget increases



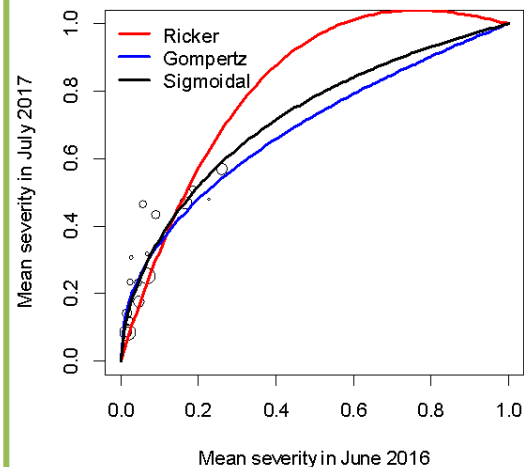
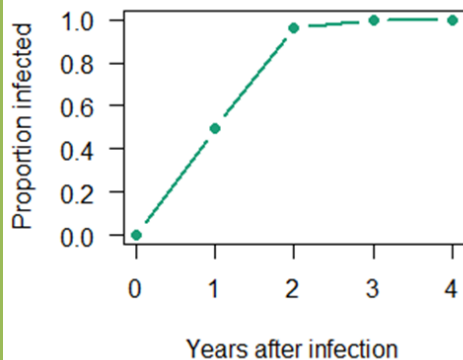
Developing The Model In XF-ACTORS



Improving Local Growth Model



Xf population growth within
an infected grid cell

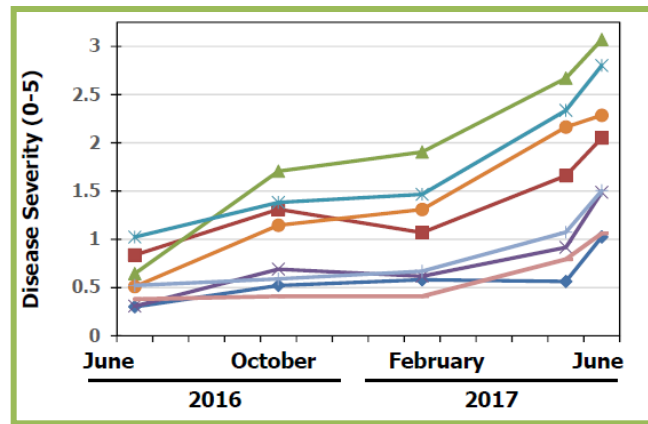
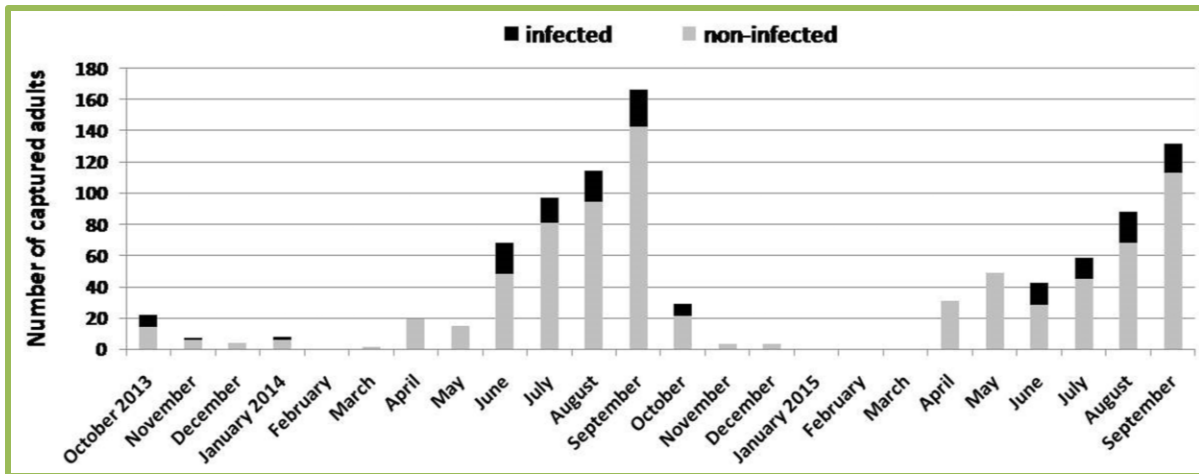
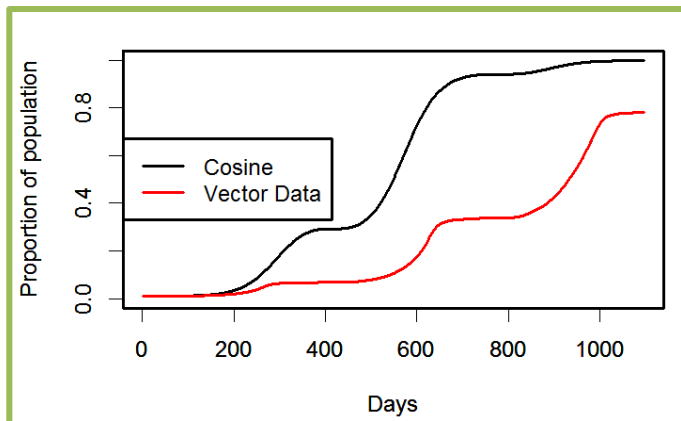


Data provided by
Navas-Cortés

- Use severity data to parameterise growth
- Will be used in higher spatial resolution spread model
- Analysing the data to understand pruning

Vector Seasonality

- How does vector seasonality affect disease dynamics?
- Is disease severity seasonal?
- If so, what is the cause?



Ben Moussa et al 2016

Provided by Navas-Cortés

Dispersal

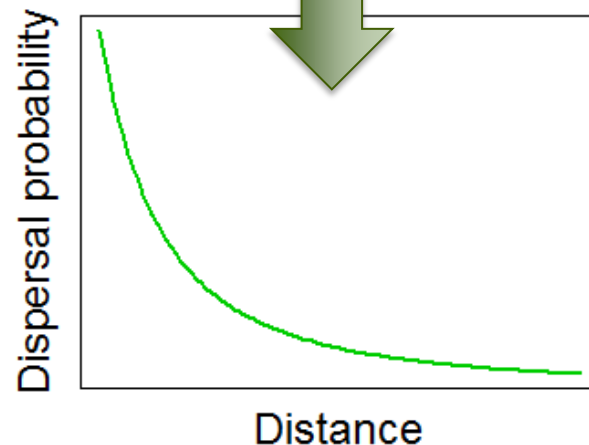
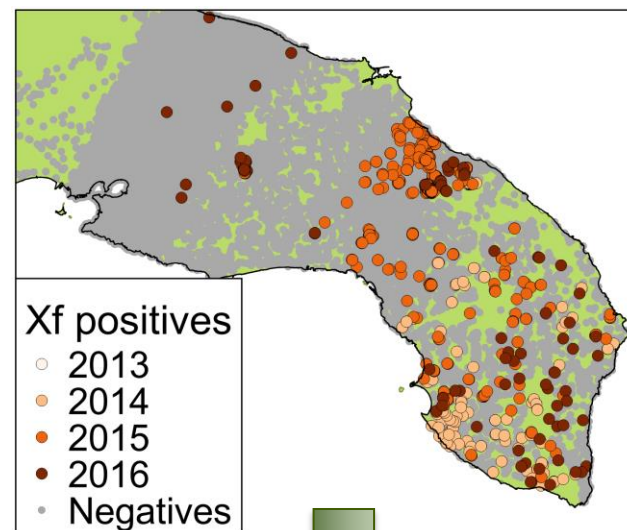
Spatio-temporal modelling of disease spread using the Xf sampling data:

- Dispersal kernels
- Influence of other factors (e.g. human activity)

Very preliminary analysis...

More positives:

- Near positives from earlier years
- Near positives from current year
- Near (but not too near) major roads
- Mixed land use rather than olive groves





Other

Data Needs

- Other hosts
- Within-host infection dynamics
- Transmission/asymptomatic lag
- Vector dispersal
- Human movement

Further Work

- Local spread model
- Surveillance
- Increased spatial and temporal resolution
- Calibration
- Control strategies
- Eradication?

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