



Climate and Host Mapping of Phytophthora ramorum, Causal Agent of Sudden Oak Death

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Objectives

- Generate climate and host maps that identify areas at risk for P. ramorum infection
- Identify areas where the efficacy and economy of surveys for P. ramorum may be increased
- Identify areas where economic and environmental damage caused by P. ramorum may be mitigated
- > Assist in the creation of scientifically sound and transparent regulatory decisions regarding P. ramorum



Methods

- NAPPFAST (www.nappfast.org) was used to model P. ramorum infection
- > 10 year historical daily data was used
- ➤ GIS forest density and type data was acquired from the USFS and queried for deciduous and mixed forests
- Lethal cold soil temperature threshold was acquired from DEFRA, 2004
- Validation zip codes were acquired from the UC Berkeley California OakMapper (http://kellylab.berkeley.edu/OakMapper/viewer.htm)
- The preliminary relative risk map was based on the average of host density and climate match frequency

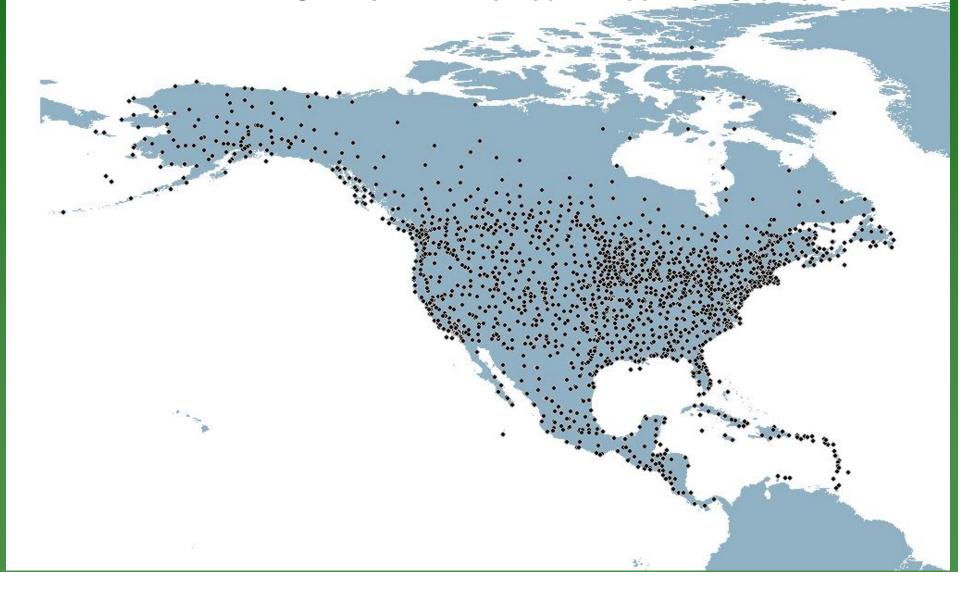


Model Parameters

- > Tmin = 3°C; Topt = 20°C; Tmax = 28°C (Orlikowski and Szkuta, 2002; Werres et al., 2001, Tooley et al., 2005)
- Minimum accumulated leaf wetness: 12 Hours (Huberli et al., 2003)
- ≥ 10 accumulated days during the month meeting these conditions (Jones pers. comm., 2004)
- ➤ Annual prediction map uses ≥ 60 or more accumulated days during the year meeting these conditions
- Areas where the soil temperature reached -25°C for at least 1 day during January were masked
- U.S. areas where no hardwood hosts occur were masked



NAPPFAST North American Weather Stations



Legend

2

5 6 7

8

9

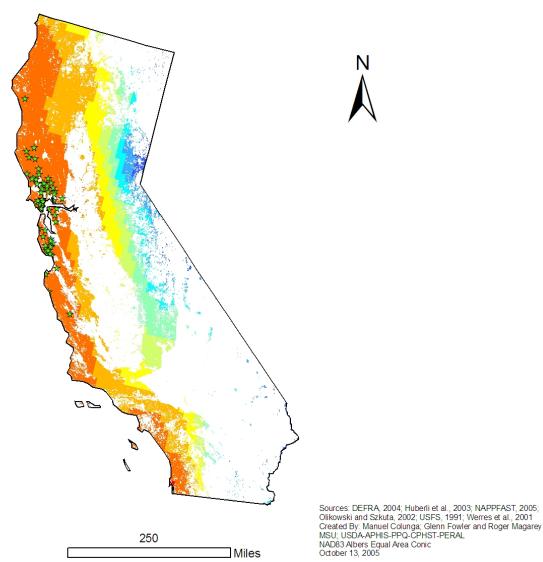
10

★ Confirmation

10 Year Climate Match Frequency

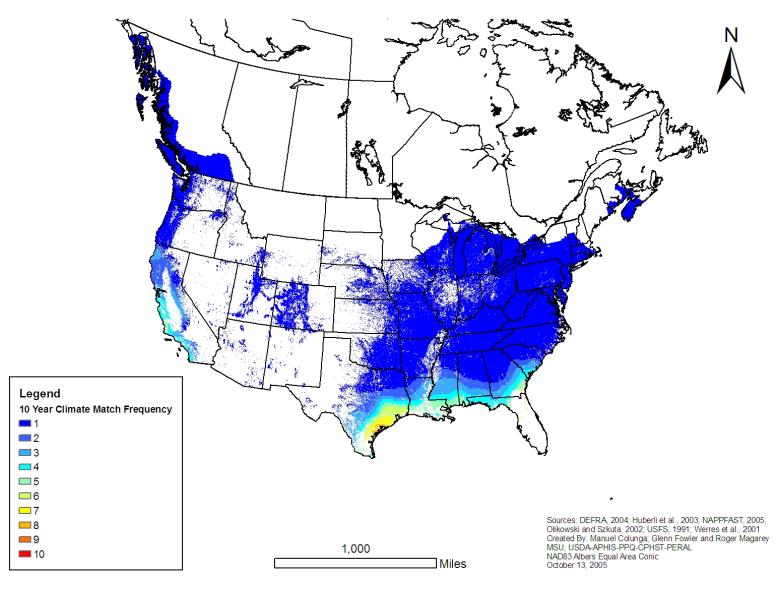


10 Year Climate Match Frequency and Model Validation

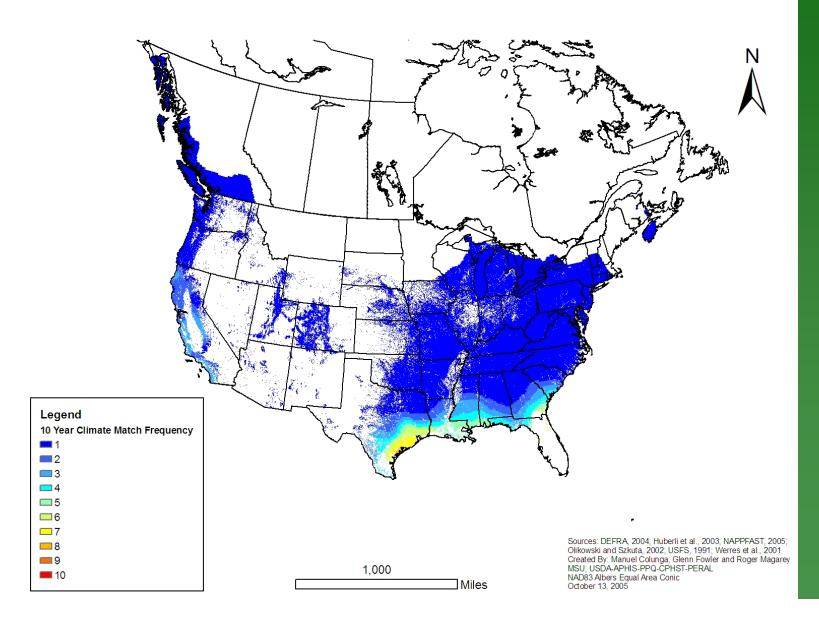




January

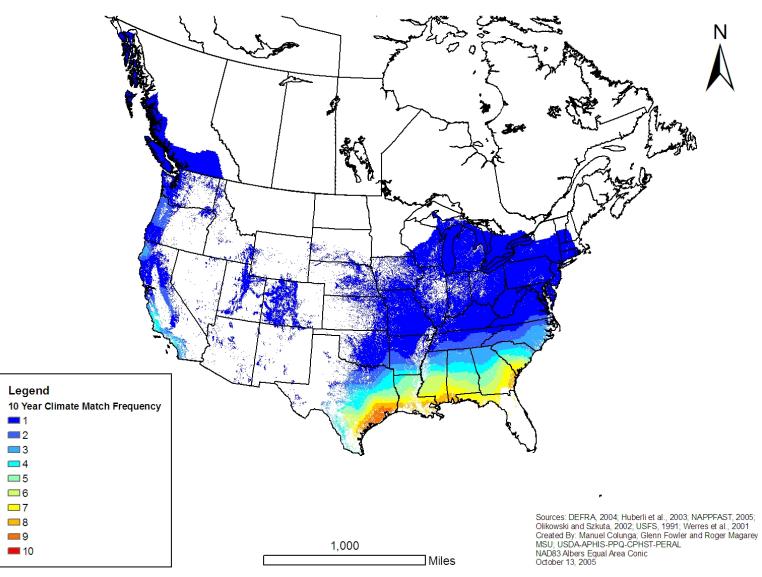






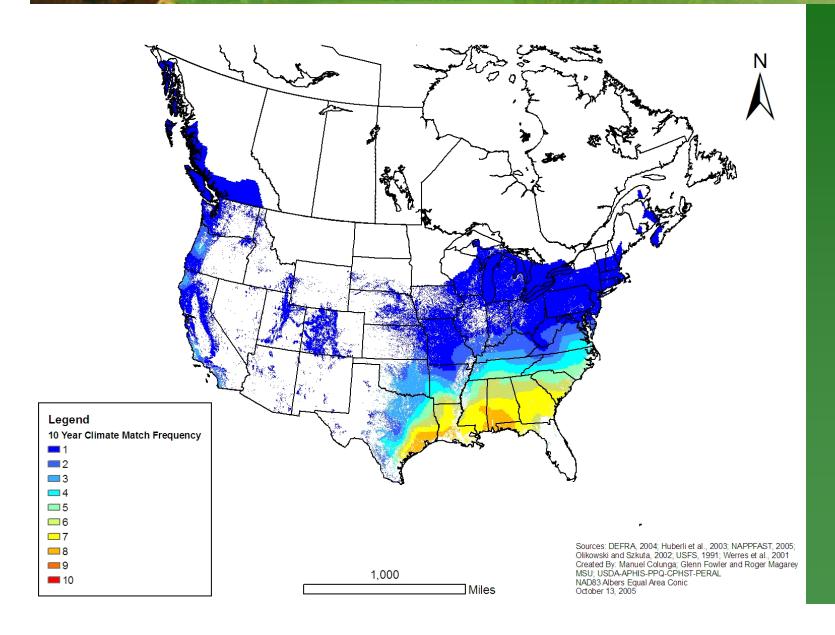
February





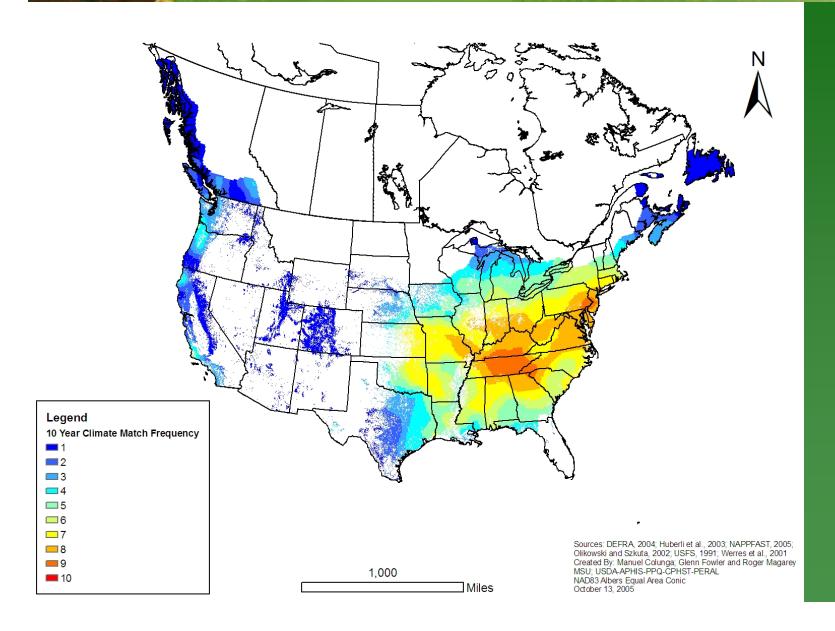
March





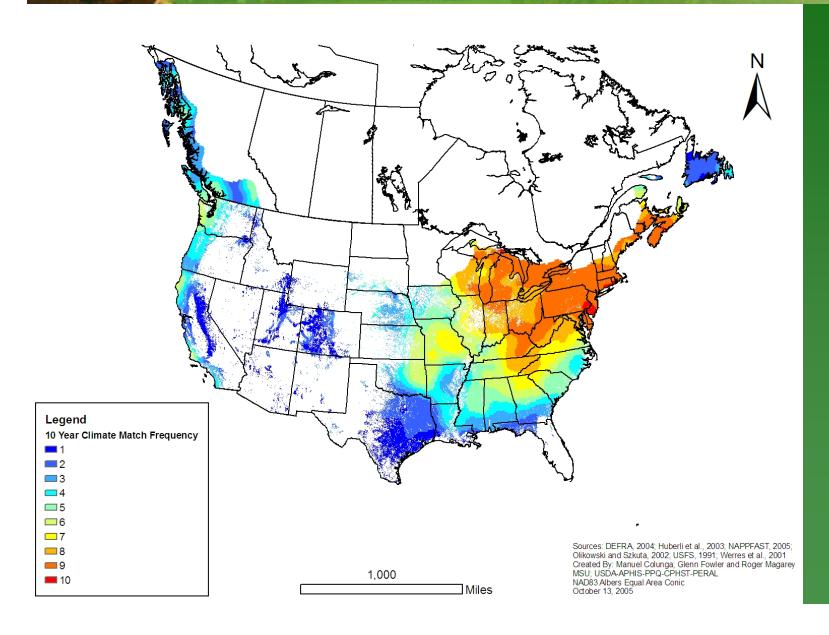
April





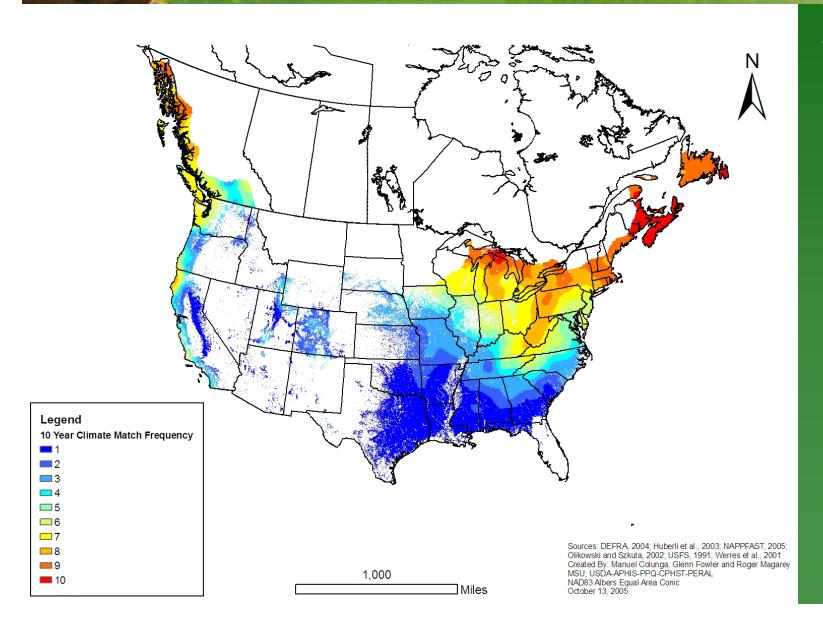
May





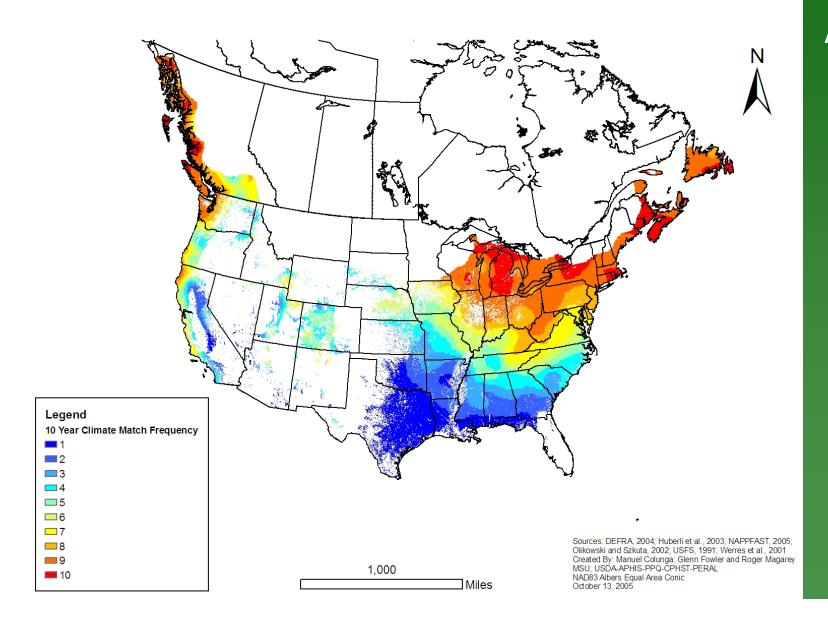
June





July



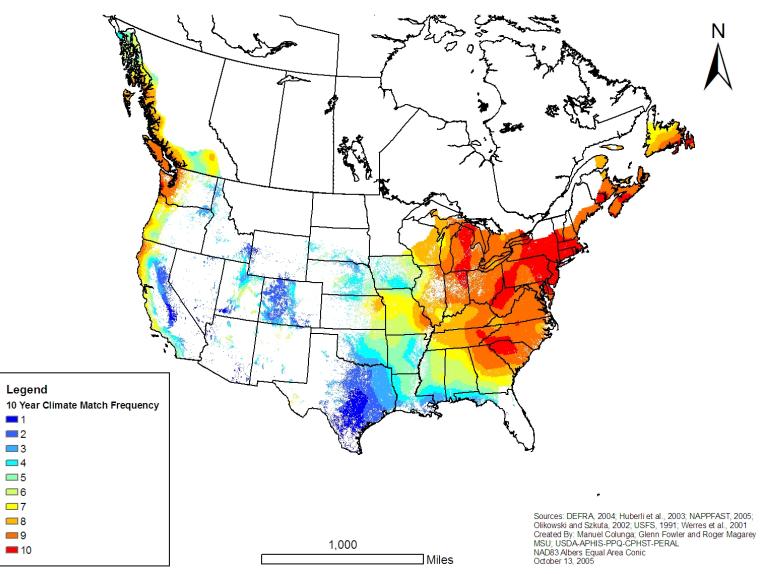


August

United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

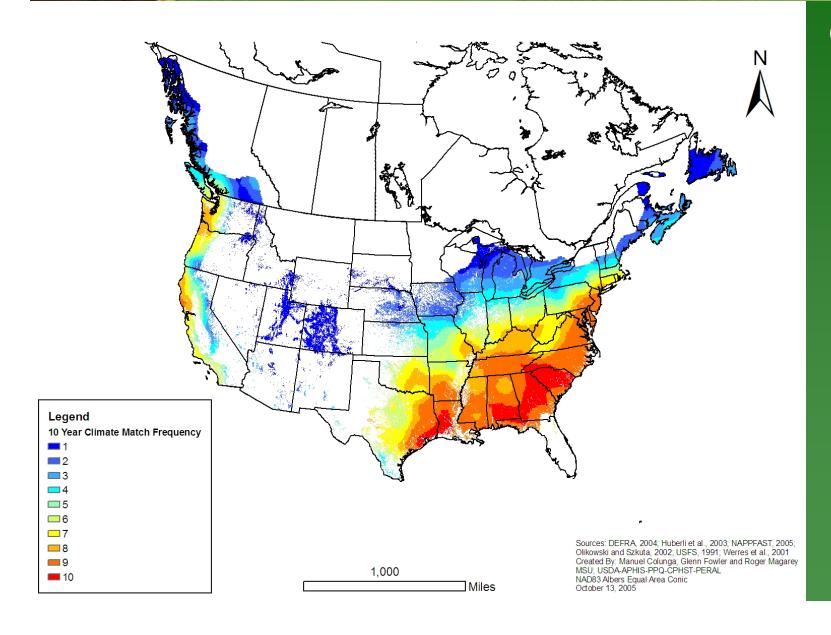
Plant Protection and Quarantine





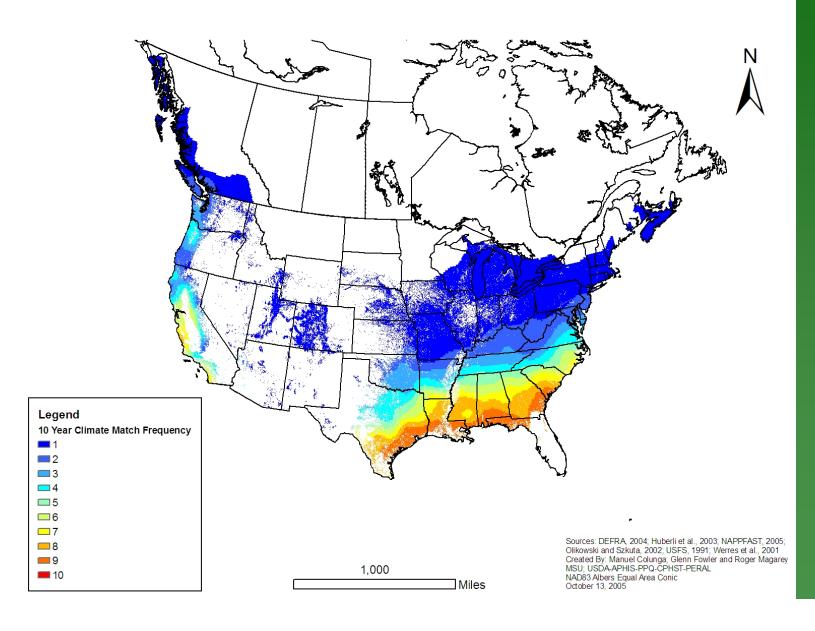
September





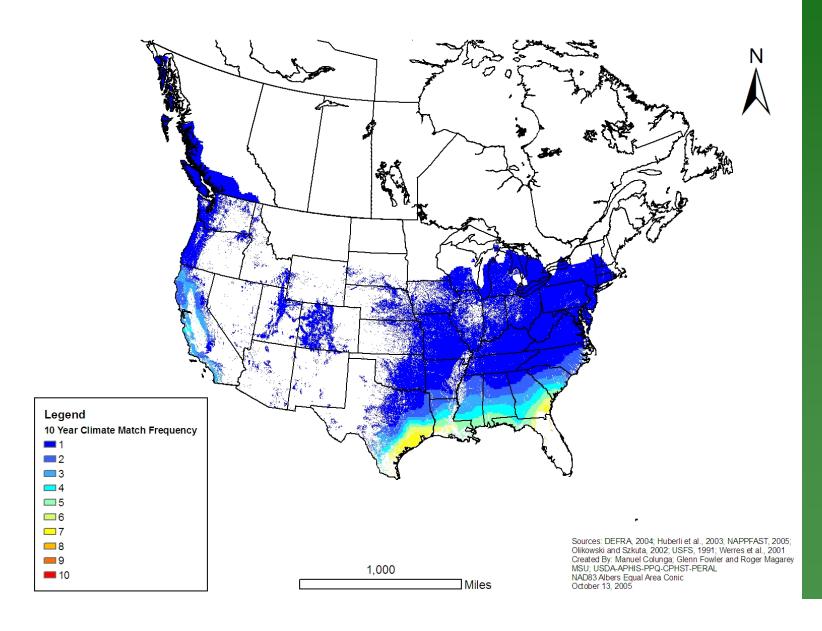
October





November



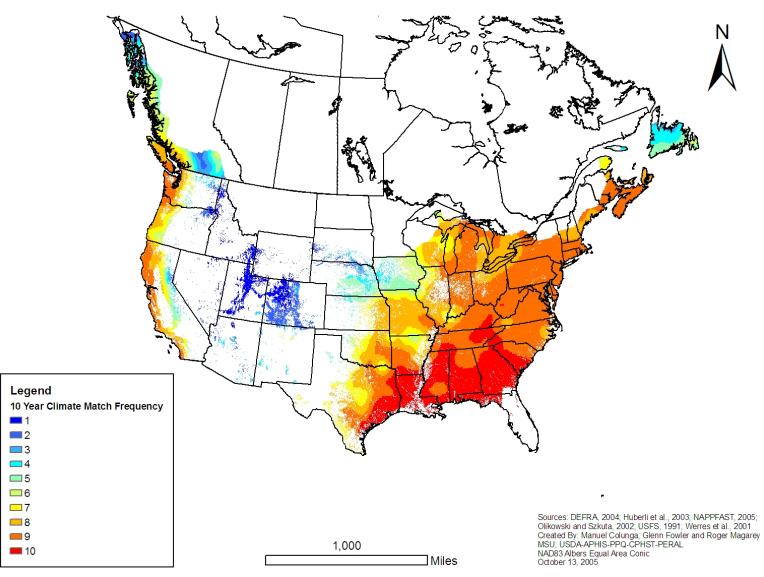


December

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service



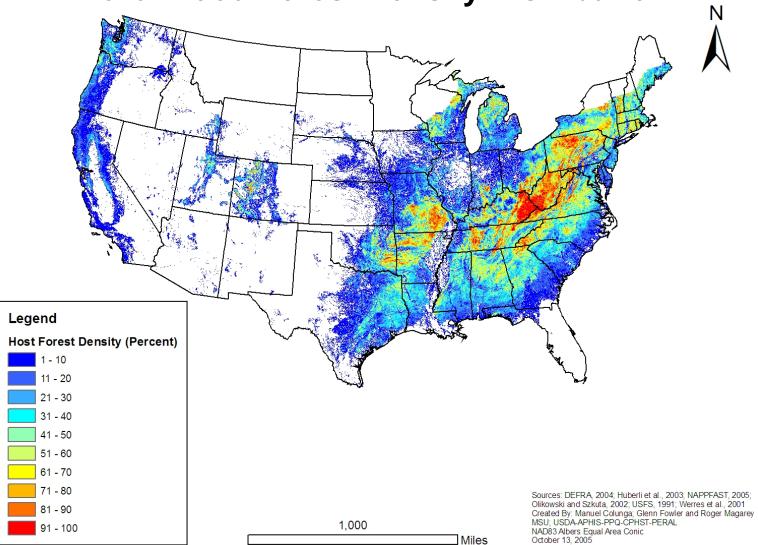
Plant Protection and Quarantine



Annual

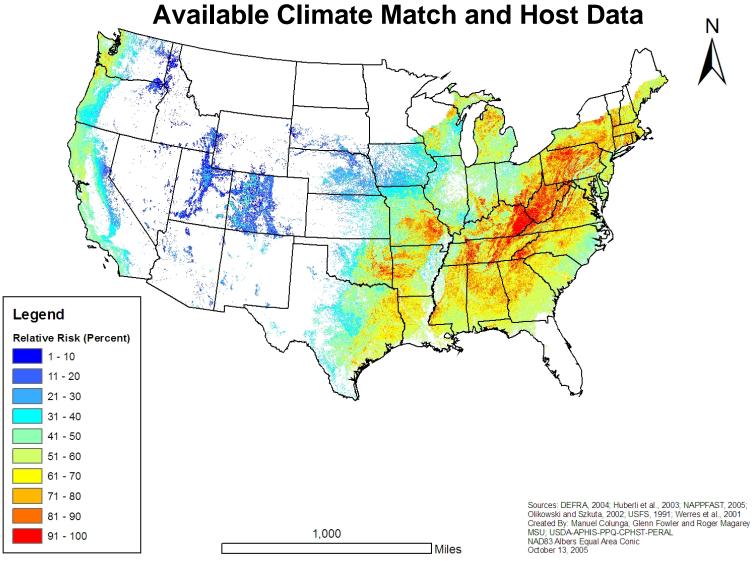


Hard Wood Forest Density Distribution





Potential Risk for Occurrence of *P. ramorum*, Based on





Conclusions

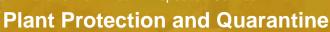
- ➤ The predictive climate maps demonstrated a good correlation with *P. ramorum* confirmations
- ➤ The climate host maps indicate that parts of the eastern United States could be at significant risk for *P. ramorum* infection



Status

- > The climate maps have been used in the 2004 and 2005 National Survey Manuals for P. ramorum
- > The climate maps have been presented at numerous conferences including the P. ramorum Science Panel, the P. ramorum Program review and the 2nd Sudden Oak Death Science Symposium
- More sophisticated models incorporating climate match and host density are being developed
- Global predictive mapping capability has been developed
- > Global spatial and temporal modeling resolution will be increased in future iterations

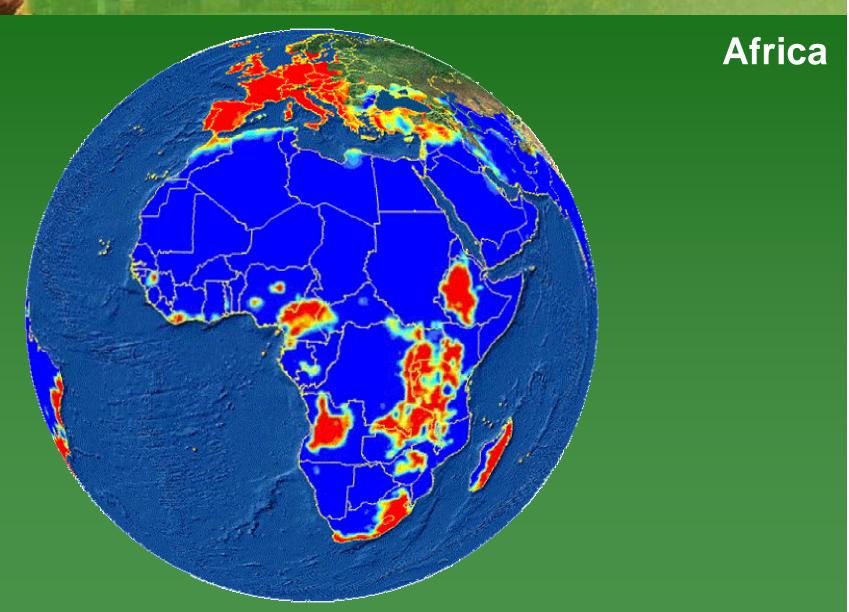




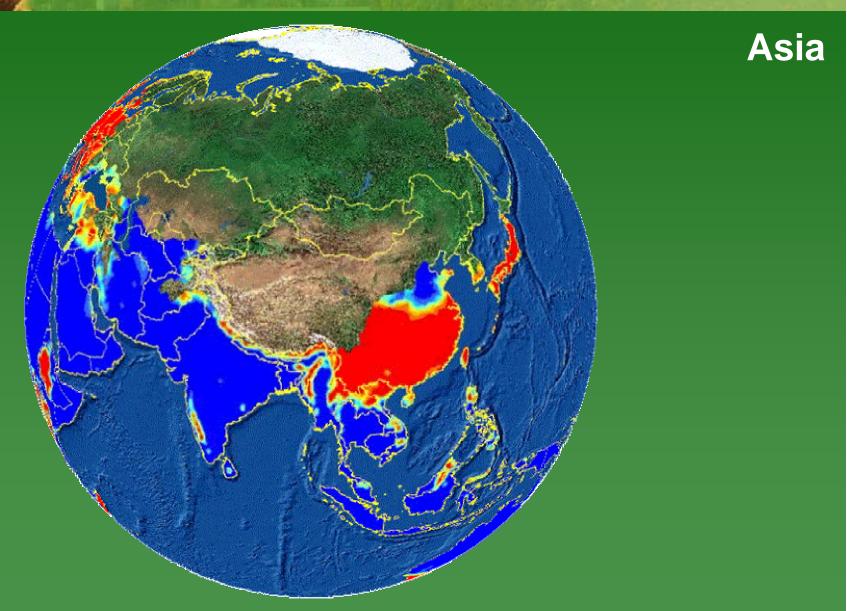
International Model

- Purpose: Help identify *P. ramorum* 1) origin and 2) at risk countries
- Data set: International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) data set with monthly 55 km spatial resolution
- **Infection Model:** Monthly minimum air temperature greater than 3°C and monthly maximum air temperature less than 28°C
- At least 10 days during each month with precipitation
- Visualized areas where at least 2 months of the year met these conditions
- Survival: Areas where the monthly average minimum air temperature was less than -10°C were used as a surrogate for a daily average soil temperature of -25°C or less





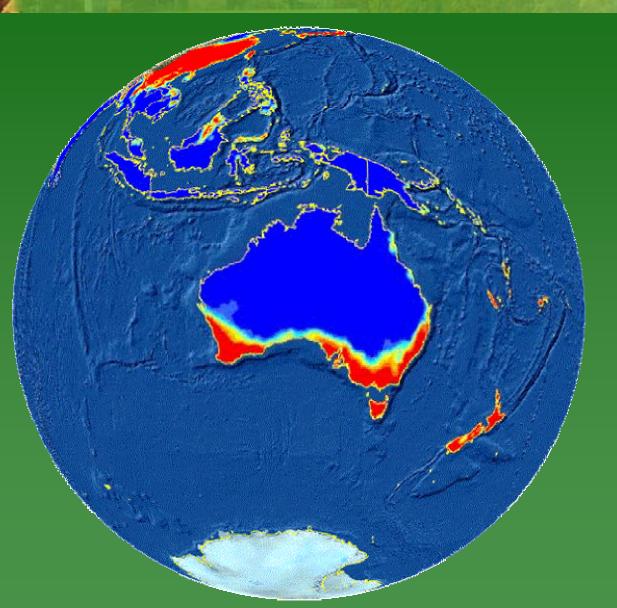




United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine

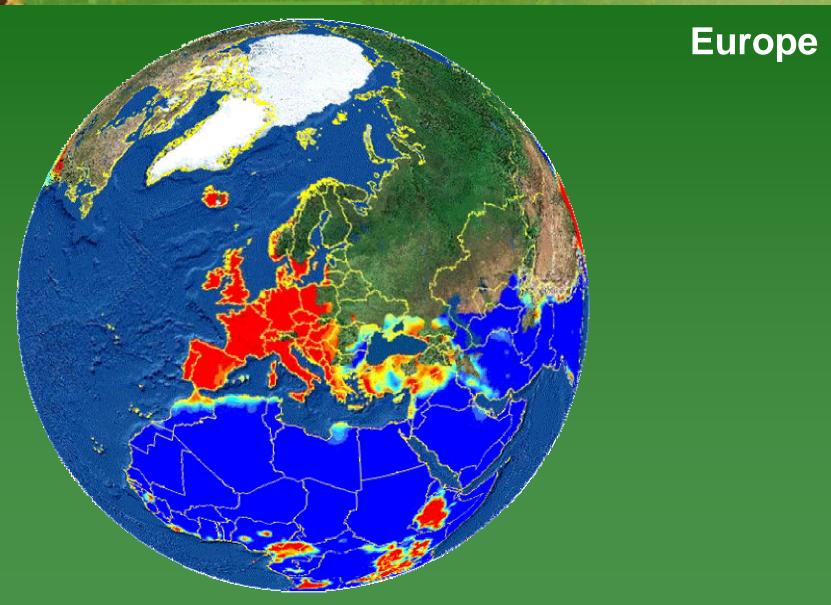




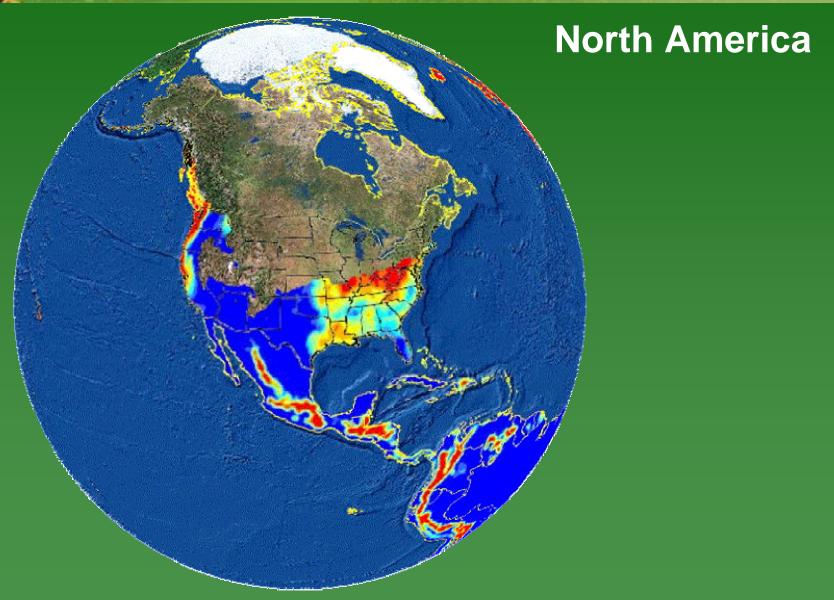
Australia



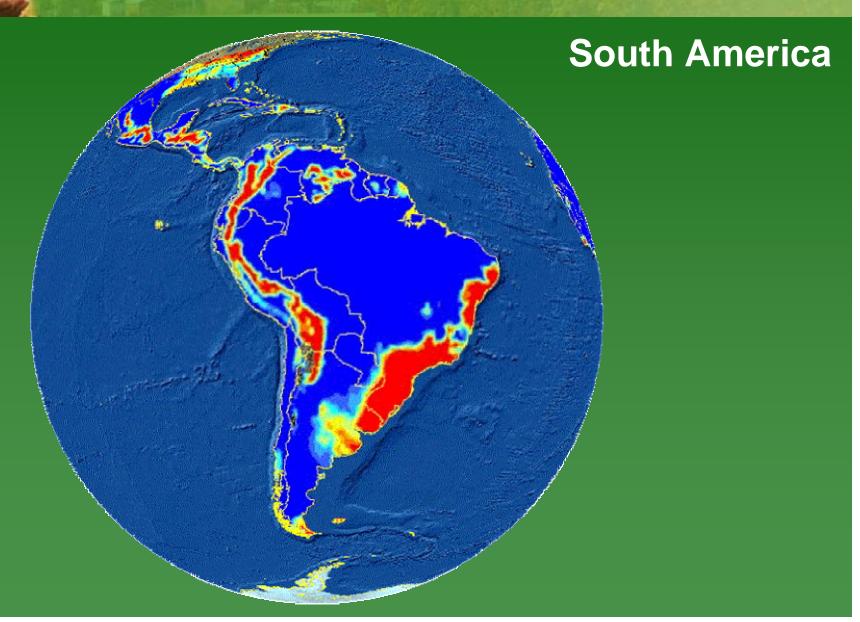














Acknowledgements

> William Smith. USFS. Raleigh, North Carolina

