

SPATIAL ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK FOR ADVANCED RISK INFORMATION SYSTEMS

An Integrated Spatial Analytic Framework to Manage Invasive
Species in Regulatory Phytosanitary Applications

Yu Takeuchi
NCSU Center for Integrated Pest Management



Framework for Pest Forecast

- Framework: Containers for pest models
- Each pest is unique, but all have shared features
 - Spread means
 - Infestation/infection rates
 - Climate
 - Hosts
 - Biology
- A spatial analytic framework needs to be flexible enough to accommodate a wide range of pests
- Because we can't model and predict pest natural events exactly, we must be able to address uncertainty associated with forecasts



Spatial Analytic Framework for Advanced Risk Information Systems

- The SAFARIS is a framework for pest forecast models that is designed for research, risk analysis, decision/policy making, rapid-response, and land management applications in need of streamlined and tractable forecasts.
- Key elements of SAFARIS
 - Minimize data processing efforts
 - Easy to share data, models, and outputs
 - Transparency
 - Uncertainty evaluation
 - Climate change effects added to pest predictions



Framework Environment

Climate Data

- US and Global
- Climate Change (GCM outputs)



Pest Knowledge Base

- Biology & Life Table
- Distribution
- Growth, Mortality, Dispersal Rates
- Hosts
- Expert opinions

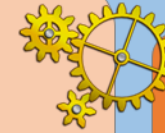


Data Sources (non-climate data)

- Hosts Plant data
- Land data
- Demographic data
- Human activity data

Models/Tools

- Phenology (Degree-day)
- Population dynamics
- Climate condition tools
- Spread models (Natural/Human assisted)
- Economic analysis models

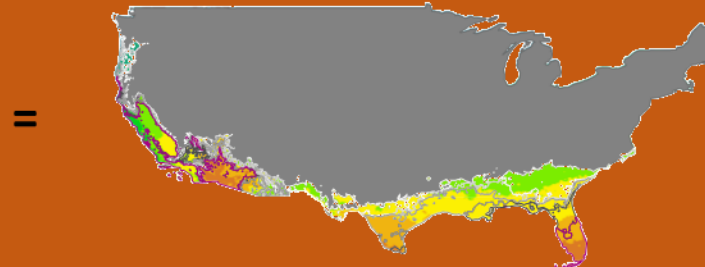
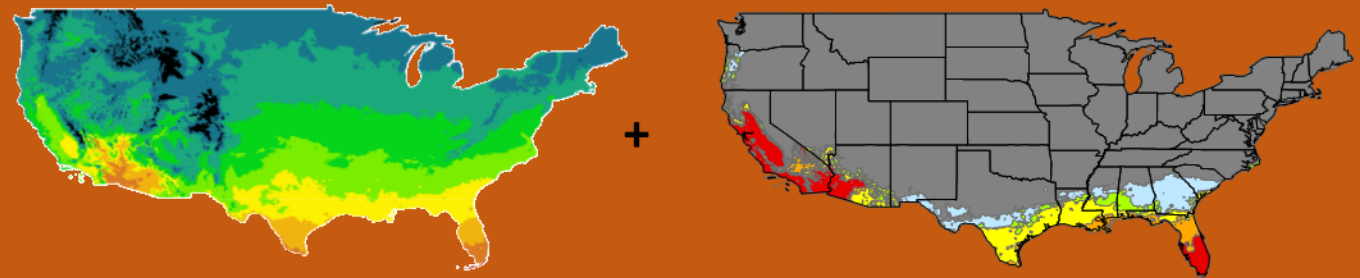


Uncertainty Analysis

Analysis Categories

- Risk assessments
- Suitability evaluation
- Economic impact evaluation
- Population dynamics
- Pathway analysis
- Climate change

Composite Analysis



Archival/Sharing Outputs

SAFARIS: Web-based models and tools

SAFARIS PEST FORECAST TOOLS PEST SURVEY TOOLS DATA ARCHIVES OTHER

SAFARIS
Spatial Analytical Framework for Advanced Risk Information Systems

Updates

04-14-2016. SAFARIS Portal and Pest Forecast Tools Websites Online
SAFARIS is online now! Users can access SAFARIS portal site and all contents of this project from [here](#). Or directly accessing SAFARIS forecast tools site at [here](#)

Since this project is under development, not all contents and links are functional at this stage.

Spatial Analytic Framework for Advanced Risk Information Systems

SAFARIS is an effort by USDA APHIS PPQ Science and Technology to improve, innovate, and continue delivering pest forecasting services for PPQ. The project is being developed by the NSF Center for Integrated Pest Management, North Carolina State University.

Mission: SAFARIS provides USDA PPQ with a system that forecasts exotic species behavior for assisting pest survey, risk assessments, pest emergency responses, and economic assessments at both domestic and global scale.

Objectives/goals of the project: The main goal is to assist PPQ activities of pest survey, pest risk analysis, domestic programs, emergency responses, and other analysis for decision making by supporting APHIS programs, such as CAPS program (pest survey), domestic programs, and emergency programs by providing ..

- Timely Pest Information
- Pest Potential Habitats And Spread
- Timing Of The Pest Activities And Events
- Information To Better Manage Survey Activities.

The primary objectives are:

- To develop an integrated pest forecasting framework
- To develop and provide pest forecast models (e.g. phenology model, population dynamic models, spread models, economic models)
- To develop other pest survey tools such as census travel model and survey resource estimator
- To archive pest risk maps and visualize pest forecast outputs for easy sharing.
- To collect, process and store commonly used abiotic and biotic data for pest forecast models
- To provide easy access to forecast models and processed data by developing web-embedded tools

SAFARIS Team

North Carolina State University:	USDA - APHIS - PPQ - S&T:
Yulu Xia Entomologist and IT, Project PI	Lisa Kennaway ADODR & Geospatial Program Manager
Yu Takeuchi Pest Risk Analyst, Project Co-PI	Gericke Cook Geographer
Ryan Boyles Director and State Climatologist, State Climate Office of North	David Bartels Entomologist

- Phenology Models
 - Multiple sources of climate data
 - Biology database that contains degree-day requirements and threshold temperature for multiple species
 - Different methods to calculate degree-days
- Analytic Tools
 - Temperature & Precipitation suitable/unsuitable condition mapping tools
- Insect Population Dynamics Models
- Stochastic Spread Models

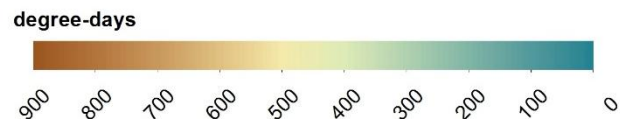
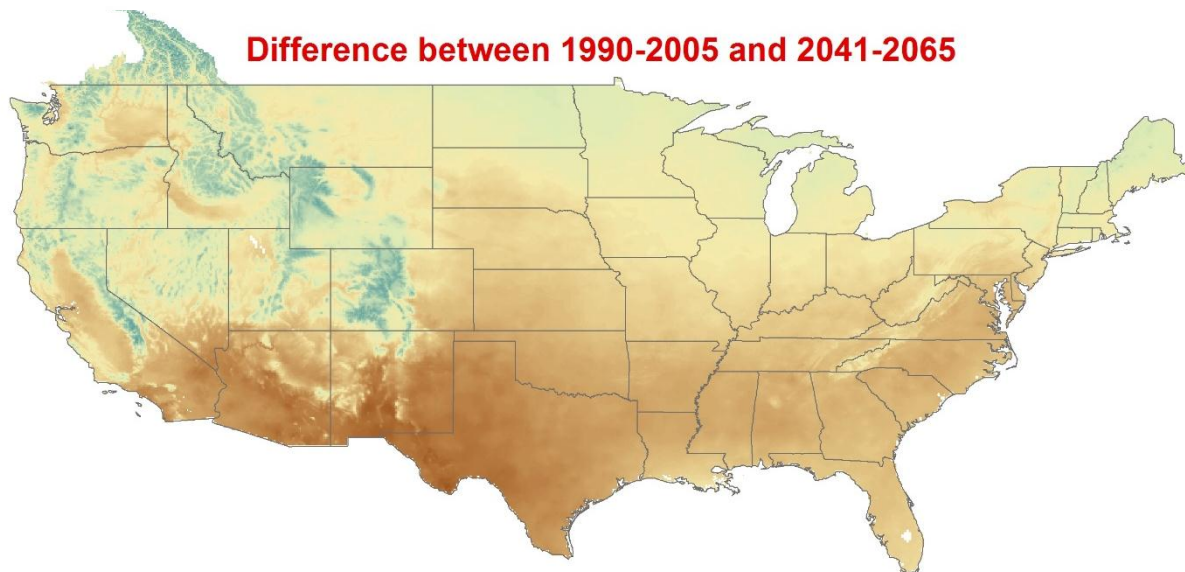
SAFARIS: Adding Climate Change Effects into Pest Forecasts

Differences in Accumulated Degree-Days for *Bactrocera dorsalis* Estimated with Historical and Forecasted Climate Data

Threshold temperatures: at 9°C lower and 35°C upper
 Egg - Adult: 376 degree-days
 Pre-oviposition: 360 degree days



Difference between 1990-2005 and 2041-2065

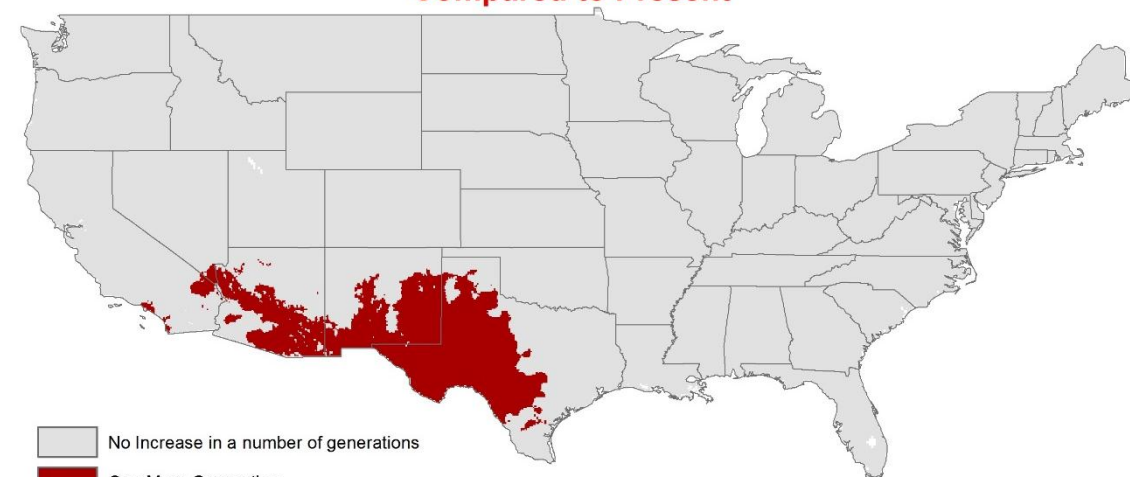


Predicted Changes in *Bactrocera dorsalis* Generations Under Climate Change

Threshold temperatures: at 9°C lower and 35°C upper
 Egg - Adult: 376 degree-days; Pre-oviposition: 360 degree days
 Climate Data: Projected Average from 2041 to 2065 under moderate emissions (MACA CanESM2 RCP 4.5);
 1990-2005 Climate Normals (Livneh et al., 2013)



Areas with One More Generation under Climate Change Compared to Present



Legend:
 Grey: No Increase in a number of generations
 Red: One More Generation



Map Contacts: Y. Takeuchi & G. Fowler
 NCSU-CIPM/APHIS PPQ CPHST PERAL
 Sources: SAFARIS, 2015; MACA, 2015;
 Rwomushana, et al., 2008; Kalia & Yadav, 2015
 Projection: WGS 1984
 Date: February 15, 2016

Model Comparisons

- In order to compare pest models, we should use same source of climate data
- Each model uses different format of the climate data
- SAFARIS provides tools to generate CLIMEX climate data and Bioclim data



Uncertainty Evaluations within SAFARIS

- **Appropriate methods to communicate uncertainty associated with pest forecasts for a regulatory agency need to be established and made available within SAFARIS.**
- **Methods:**
 - Estimate uncertainty associated with *Lymantria dispar* L. (gypsy moth) suitability under climate change.
 - Evaluate appropriate ways to display uncertainty associated with pest forecasts.
 - Prioritize US counties based on pest suitability and uncertainty level for a improved pest management and better allocation of budget.

SAFARIS: Uncertainty

SAFARIS Environment

Pest Biology Data

Development
Requirements
Growth Rate
Mortality Rate

Pest Forecast Models

Phenology model
Population dynamics
model
Climatologically
suitable/unsuitable
mapping tools

Climate Data

PRISM
METDATA
TopoWX
CFSv2

Pest Biology Data

- Errors in the nature of biology
- Errors in experiments

Pest Forecast Models

- Errors in mathematical algorithms

Climate Data

- Errors in interpolation methods
- Uncertainty in climate variations

Uncertainty Estimates

Overall Uncertainties

Combination of errors from pest biology, pest forecast models, and climate data



- Stakeholders
- Risk Analysts
- Decision Makers



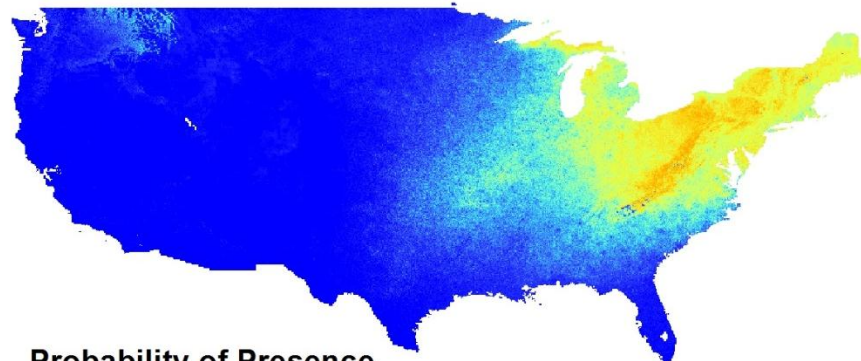
Uncertainty from Climate Data and Models

Probability of Gypsy Moth Presence based on GFDL-ESM2G RCP8.5 Climatic Data

Probability of gypsy moth presence was determined with MaxEnt model by using Bioclimatic variables derived from MACA downscaled GFDL-ESM2G RCP 8.5 data. Bioclimatic variables includes averaged annual climatic values and 5 randomly generated values based on means and standard deviations.



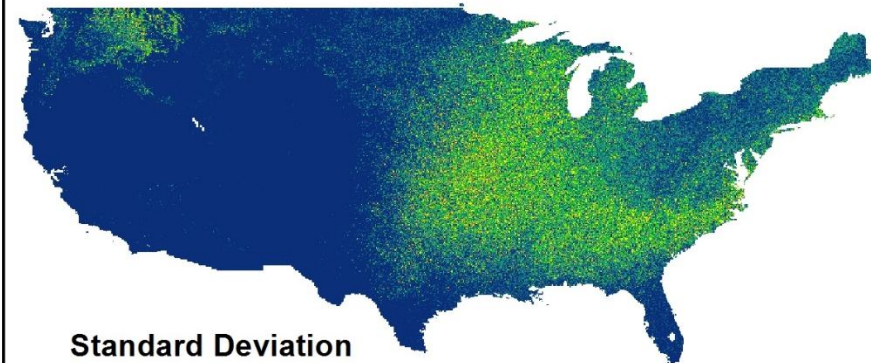
2066-2090



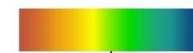
Probability of Presence



0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0



Standard Deviation



0.47 0

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Km

Created by: Y. Takeuchi
Source: APHIS, 2016; MACA, 2016
Projection: WGS 1984
Date: April 30, 2016

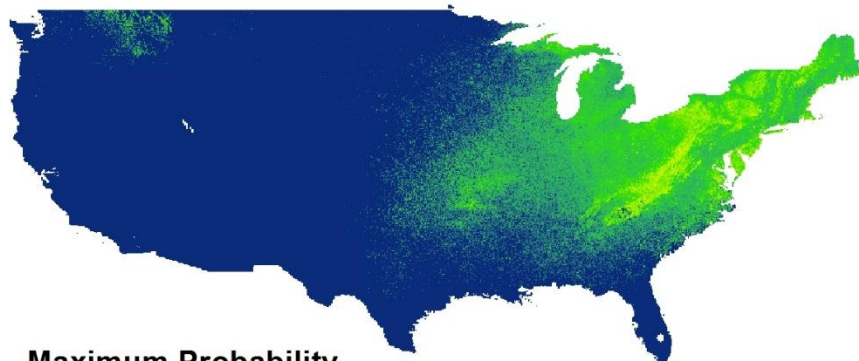
Uncertainty from Climate Data and Models

Probability of Gypsy Moth Presence based on GFDL-ESM2G RCP8.5 Climatic Data

Probability of gypsy moth presence was determined with MaxEnt model by using Bioclimatic variables derived from MACA downscaled GFDL-ESM2G RCP 8.5 data. Maps on the right indicate maximum probability estimated, while maps on the left show minimum probability from 60 replicates of MaxEnt models



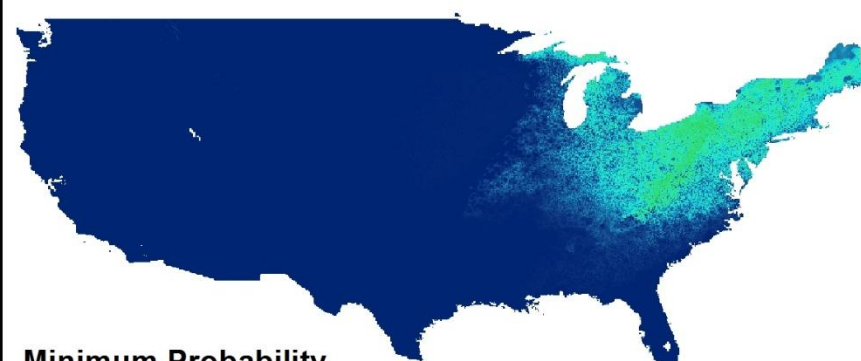
2066-2090



Maximum Probability



1 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0



Minimum Probability



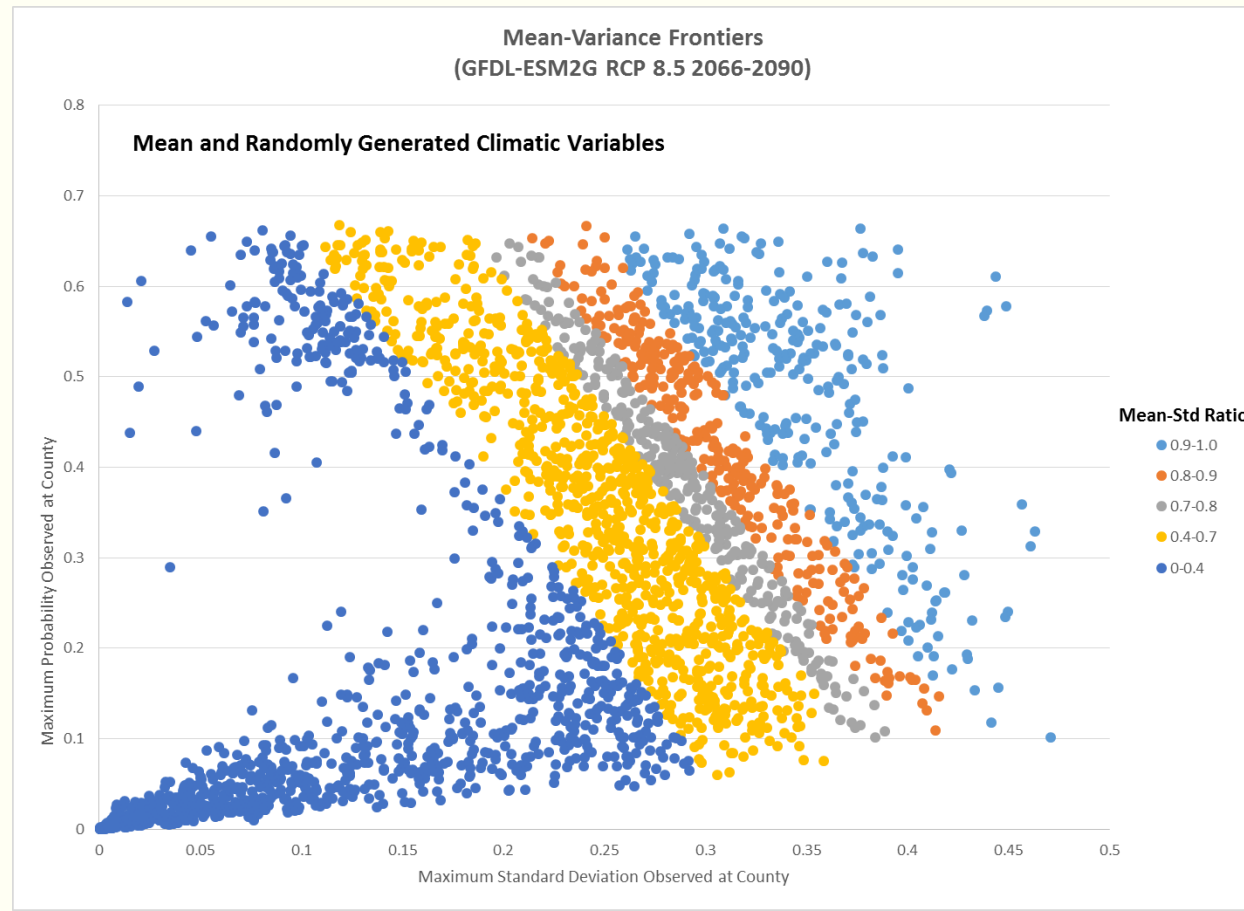
0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Km

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Source: APHIS, 2016;
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Projection: WGS 1984
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Uncertainty Evaluation within SAFARIS

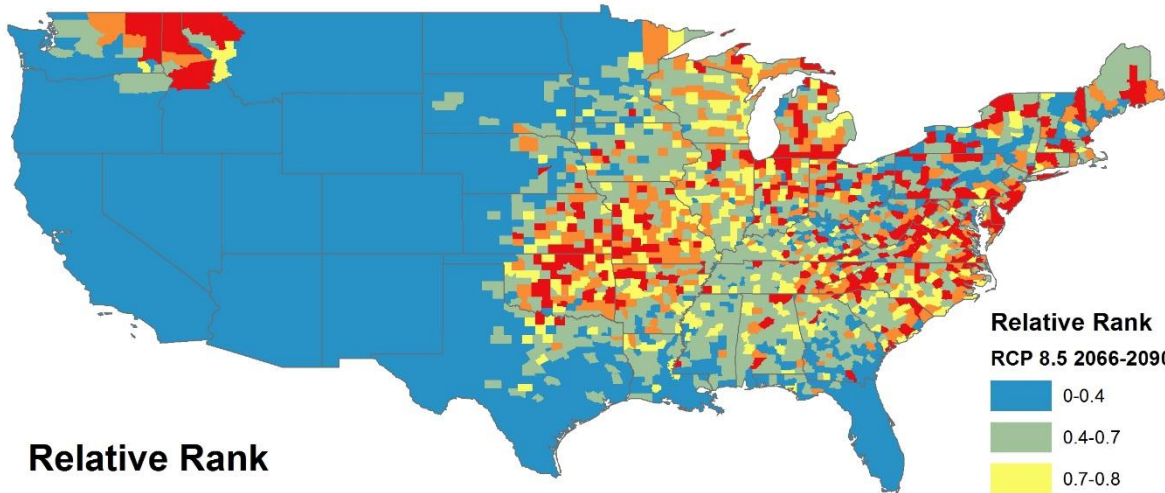
- Mean-Variance Frontier Method
- Objective is to gain biological information to reduce uncertainty



Uncertainty Evaluation within SAFARIS

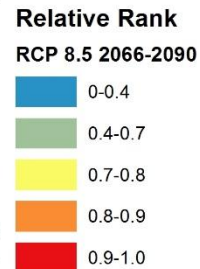
Mean-Variance Frontiers and Coefficient of Variance (GFDL ESM2G RCP 8.5 2066-2090)

Mean and Randomly Generated Climatic Variables were supplied to
MaxEnt Models

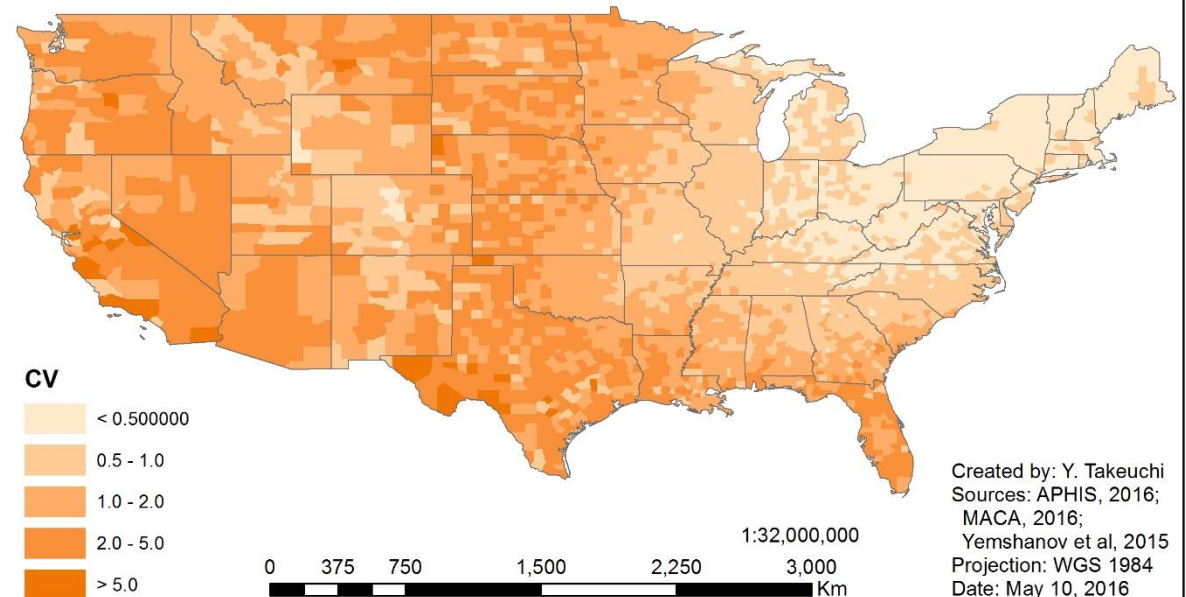


Relative Rank

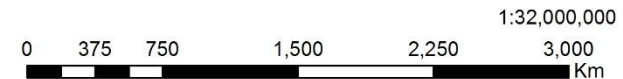
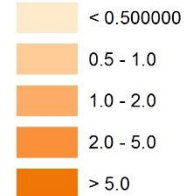
Relative Ranking estimated by mean-variance frontier method. The mean probability was plotted against standard deviation, and priority ranking was assigned based on standard deviation and mean probability.



Coefficient of Variance



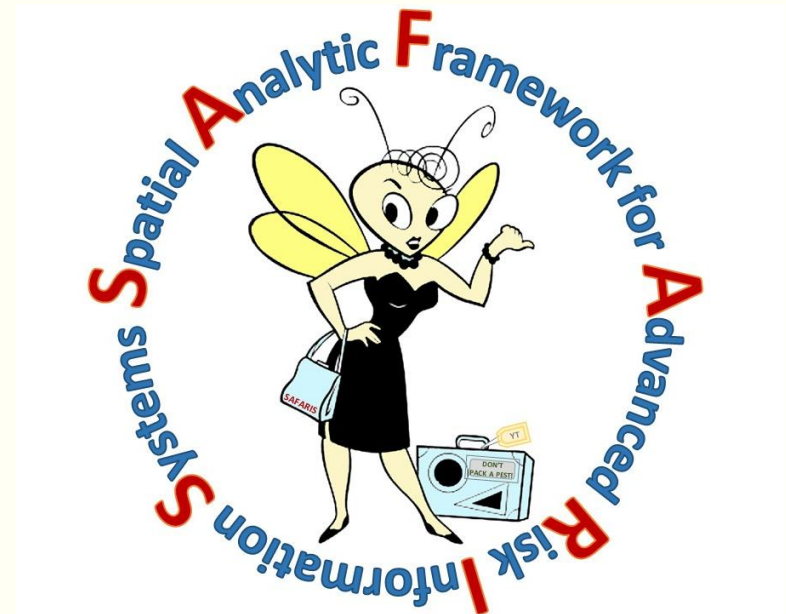
CV



Created by: Y. Takeuchi
Sources: APHIS, 2016;
MACA, 2016;
Yemshanov et al, 2015
Projection: WGS 1984
Date: May 10, 2016

Impacts of SAFARIS

- Did the idea of a spatial analytic framework really work for regulatory and management agencies, e.g. APHIS, ARS, USFS, and others?
 - Key Features
 - **Flexibility** among species
 - Allows to address **Uncertainty**
 - Assist to forecast **Climate Change** effects
- Assisting APHIS activities
 - Currently SAFARIS is supporting
 - New Pest Advisory Group assessments
 - Agricultural trade activities
 - Domestic program evaluations
 - Supporting CAPS (pest survey) groups
 - USDA climate hub (ARS, APHIS, USFS)



Summary

- **Main research objective is to develop a spatial analytic framework that can assist science-based regulatory agency decision making**
- The framework is able to predict pest behavior at **current and future climate conditions** and to evaluate **uncertainty** associated with pest forecasts.
- I created the Spatial Analytic Framework for Advanced Risk Information Systems to address above needs and **enable expansion** and ability to test and **replicate model advancements** (new forecasting algorithms driven by weather and pest biology).
- SAFARIS allows **multiple analyses** with minimum effort of user input due to framework flexibility.
- SAFARIS is a **transparent** system. Analysts can evaluate results and fine-tune algorithms based on newly available data and information. Model comparison is possible for the first time in an open source product.

Thank You

Core Members

- Dr. Frank Koch
- Dr. Stacy Nelson
- Dr. Ron Stinner
- Dr. Ron Sequeira

APHIS PPQ S&T

- Dr. Glenn Fowler
- Mr. Ignacio Baez
- Dr. Wendy Jin
- Dr. Phil Berger

NCSU

- Dr. Yulu Xia
- Dr. Karl Suiter
- Ms. Ann Smitt Joseph
- Dr. Ryan Boyles
- Ms. Heather Aldridge

- Dr. Consuelo Arellano
- Dr. Ross Meentermeyer

Collaborator

- Dr. Sue Worner

