



Spatial and temporal dynamics of Olive Quick Decline Syndrome in olive orchards in Puglia, Southern Italy

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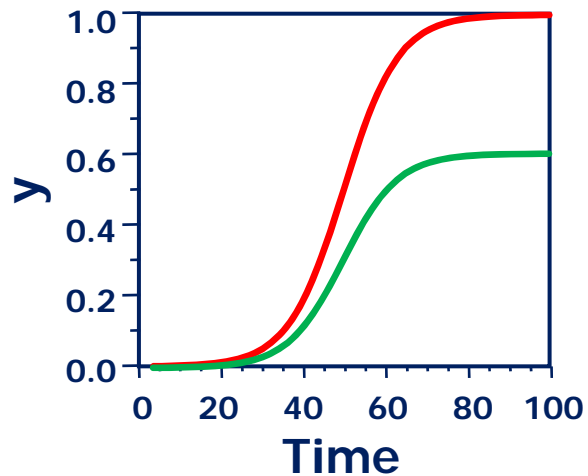


Temporal and spatial dynamic of epidemics

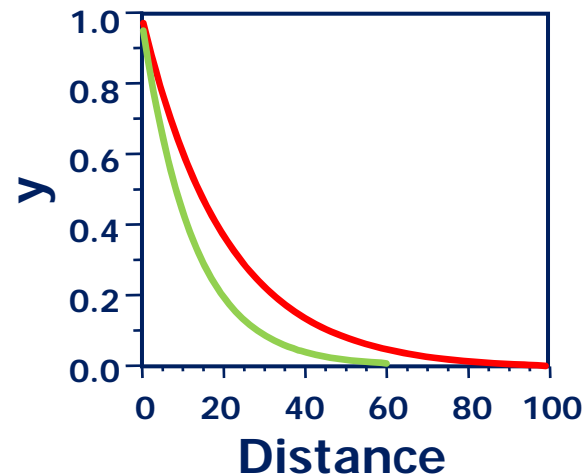
✓ Epidemic

Change in the intensity of the disease in a population of the host in time and/or **space**

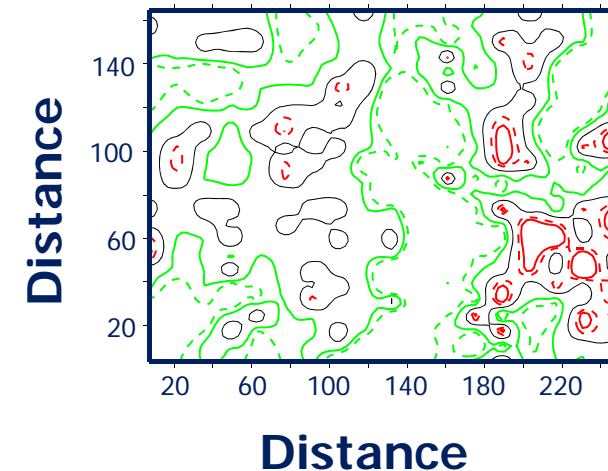
Jurgen Kranz



Disease progress curve (**Time**)



Disease gradient (**Distance**)



Spatial distribution pattern (**Space**)

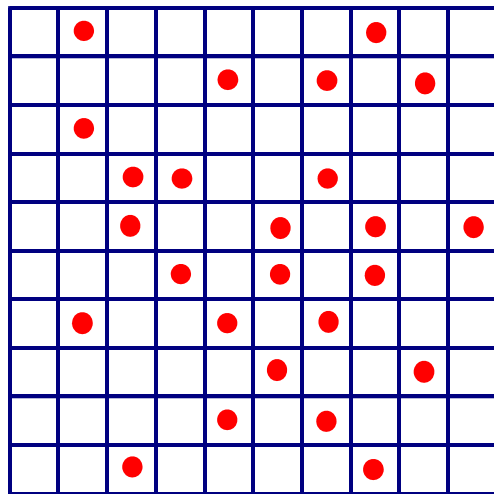
Adapted from: van Maanen, A. & Xu, X.-M. 2003. European Journal of Plant Pathol. 109: 669-682

Spatial patterns of plant diseases

"Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things"

Tobler (1970), Tobler's Law of Geography

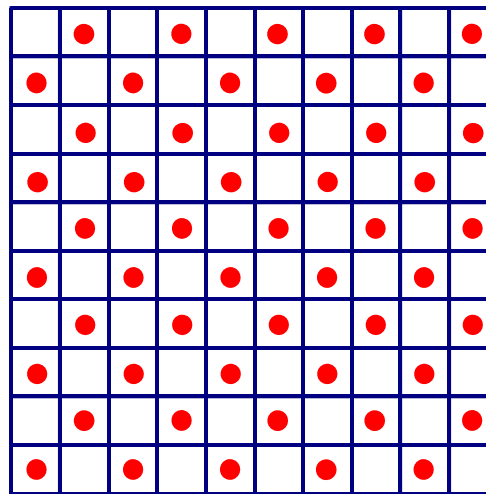
● Three basic spatial patterns



Random

Variance < Mean

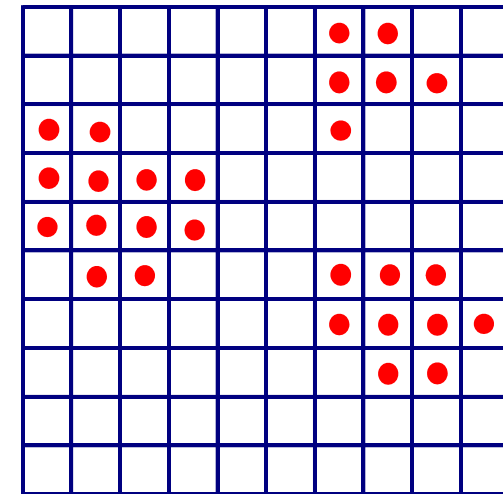
$$\sigma^2 < \mu$$



Regular

Variance = Mean

$$\sigma^2 = \mu$$



Clustered

Variance > Mean

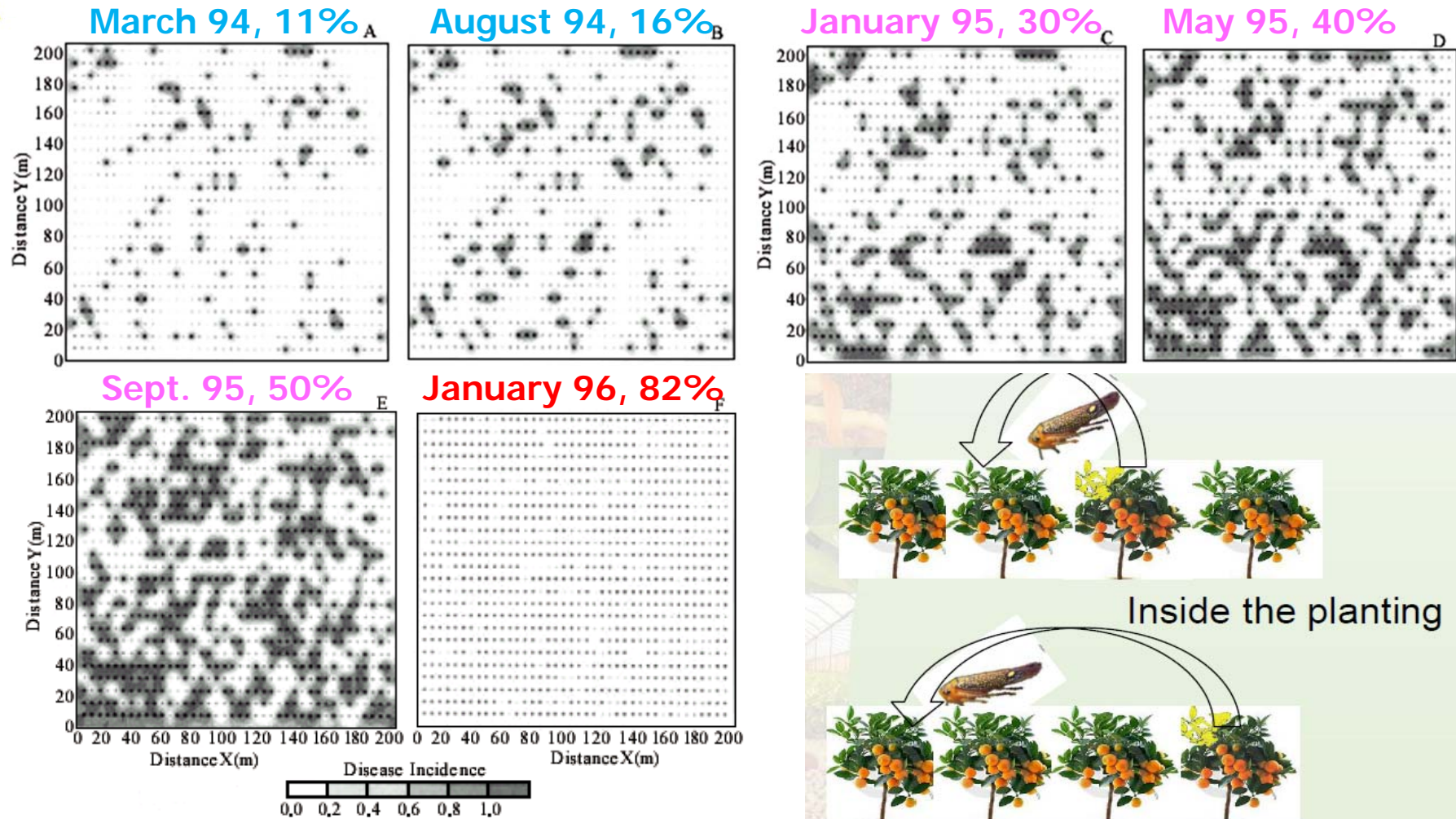
$$\sigma^2 > \mu$$



Diseases caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*: CVC -Citrus

➤ Citrus variegated chlorosis: Spatio-temporal dynamics

Sweet orange "Valencia", São Paulo, Brazil



Source: Roberto et al., 2002. Fitopatologia Brasileira 27:599-604

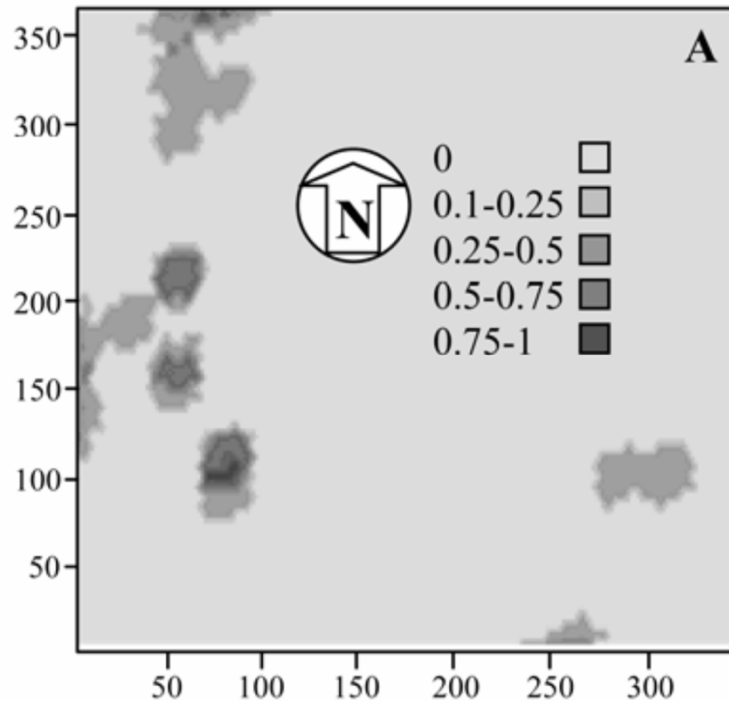
European Conference on *Xylella fastidiosa* 2017: finding answers to a global problem

Diseases caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*: Almond leaf scorch

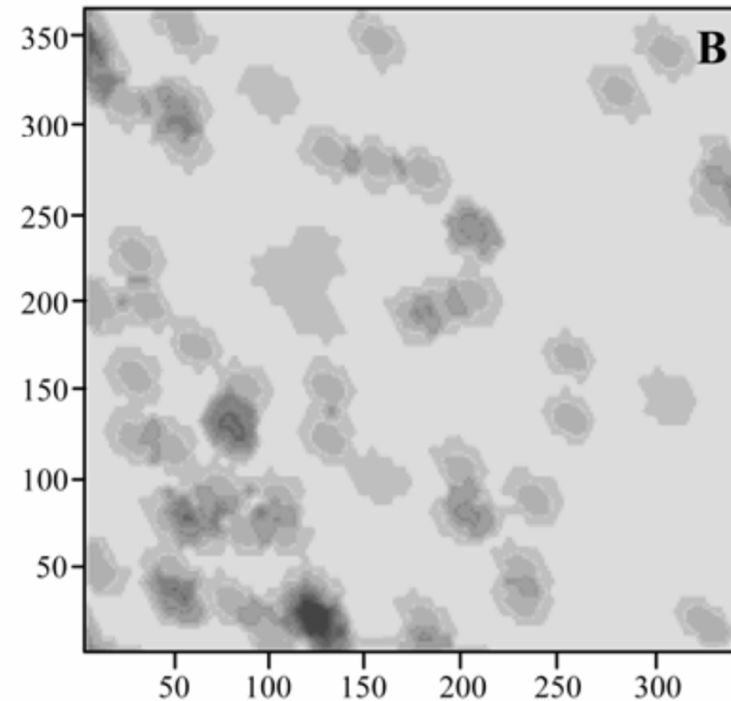
San Joaquin Valley, California, USA: *X. fastidiosa* genotypes

X. fastidiosa Genotype G

X. fastidiosa Genotype A



Clustered pattern



Random pattern

- Both genotypes are present in the same field but showing differential spatial patterns

Source: Groves et al., 2005. Plant Disease 89:581-589

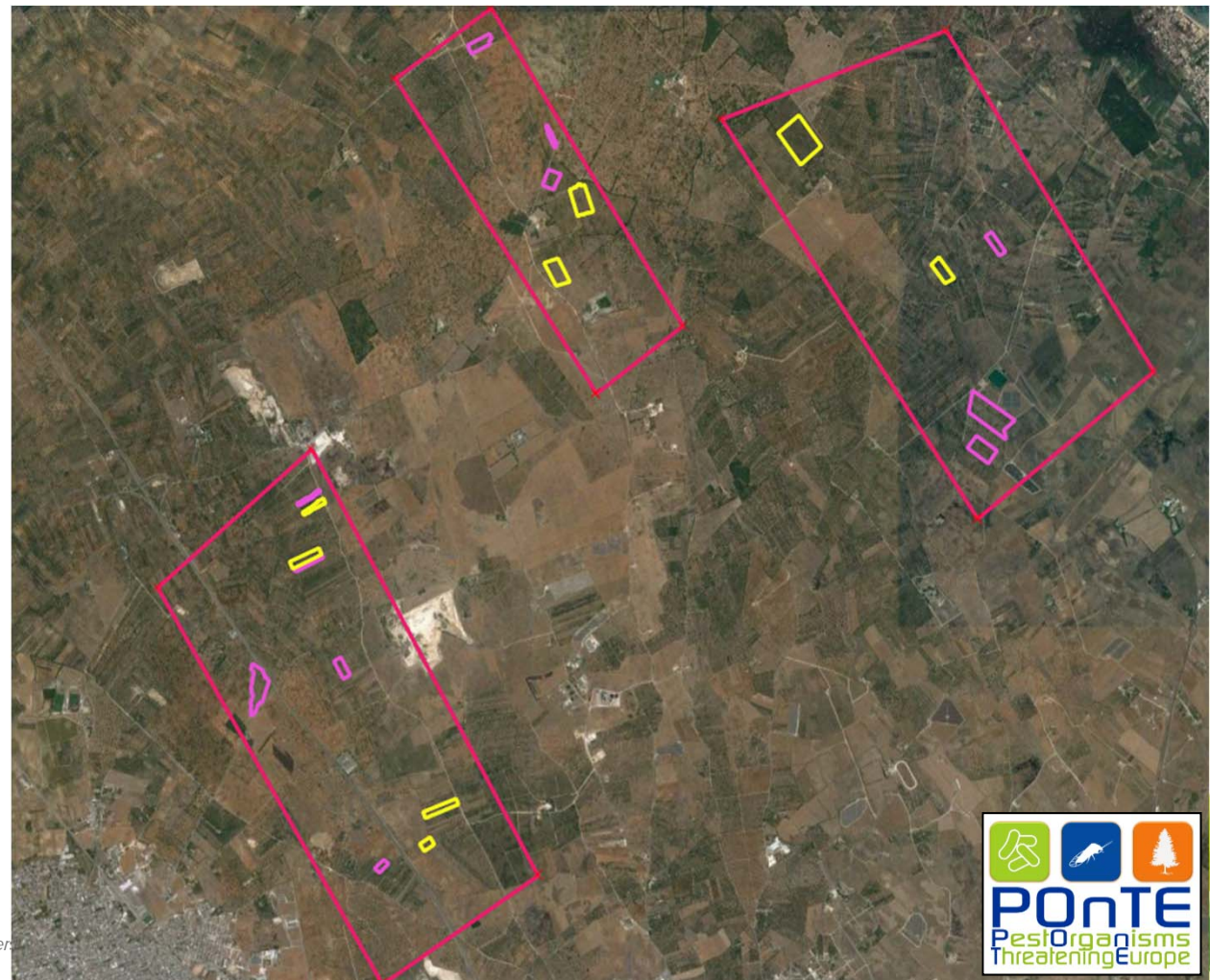
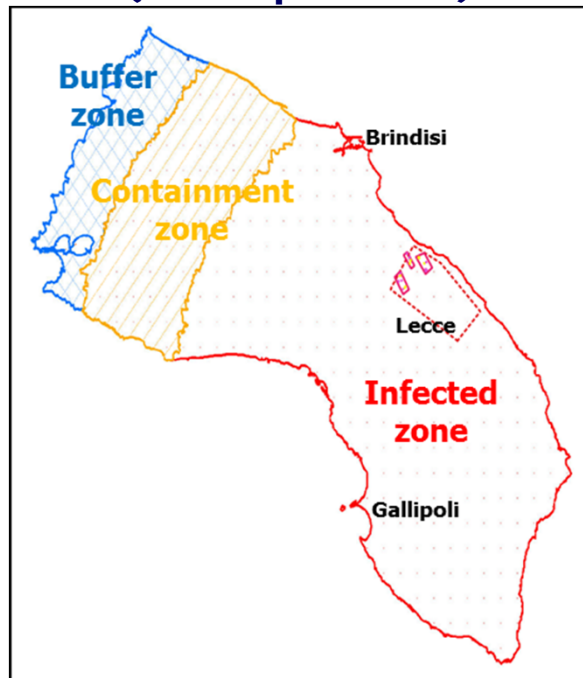
Field surveillance systems for vector and disease monitoring

Assessment of the spatio-temporal dynamics of *Xf* infections

Field assessments in the Salento region, 2016-2017



Location of study areas
(Lecce province)



Field surveillance systems for vector and disease monitoring

Assessment of the spatio-temporal dynamics of *Xf* infections

Field assessments in the Salento region, 2016-2017



Olive Quick Decline Syndrome: Disease progression

No symptoms=0



Severity=1



Severity=2



Severity=3



Severity=4

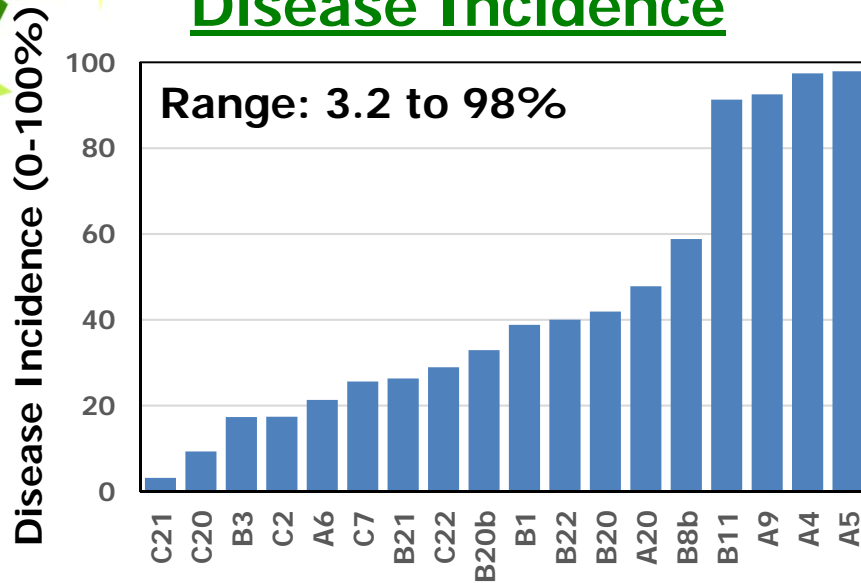


Severity=5

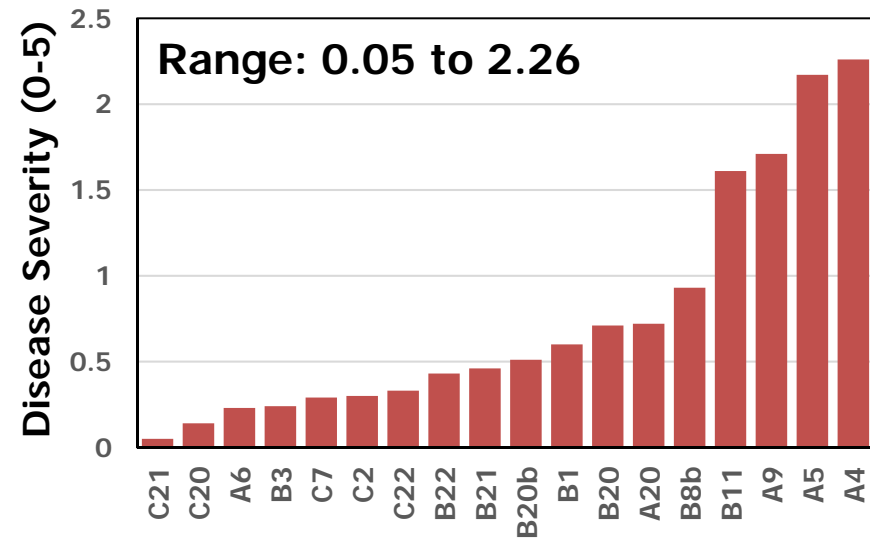


Spatial pattern of OQD symptomatic plants in Apulia, 2016-2017: Initial values for Disease Incidence, Severity & plot size

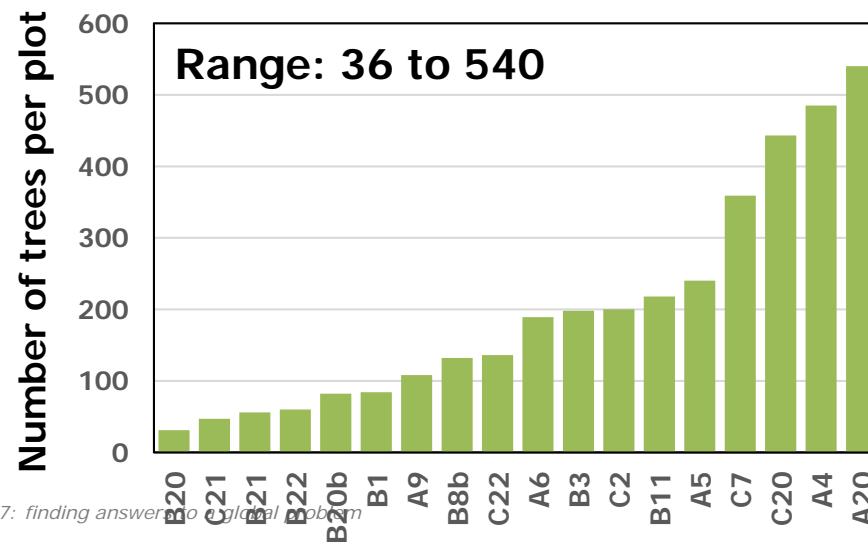
Disease Incidence



Disease Severity



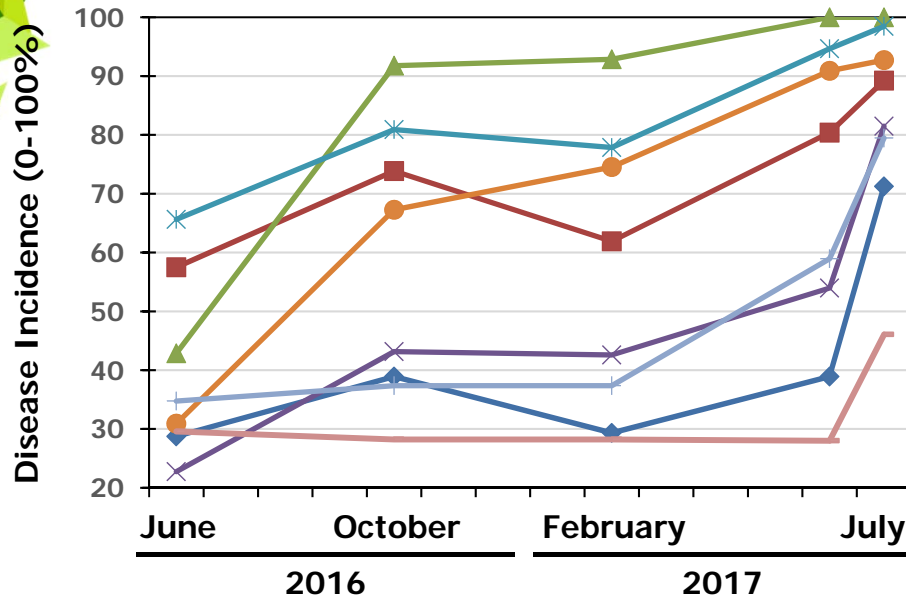
Number of trees per plot



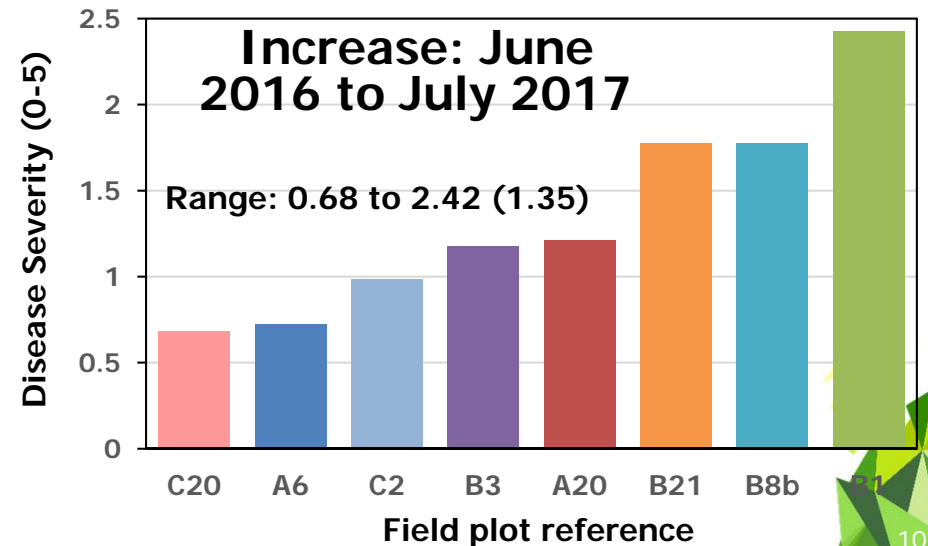
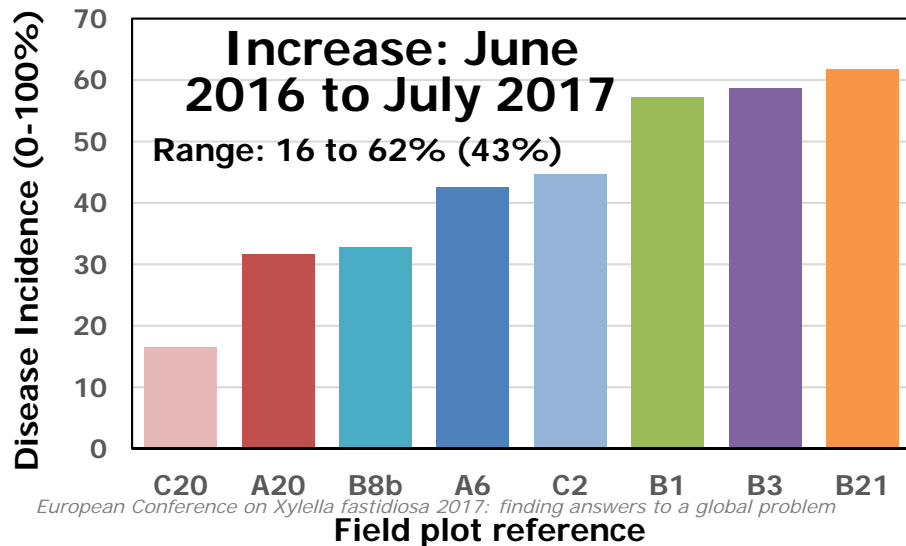
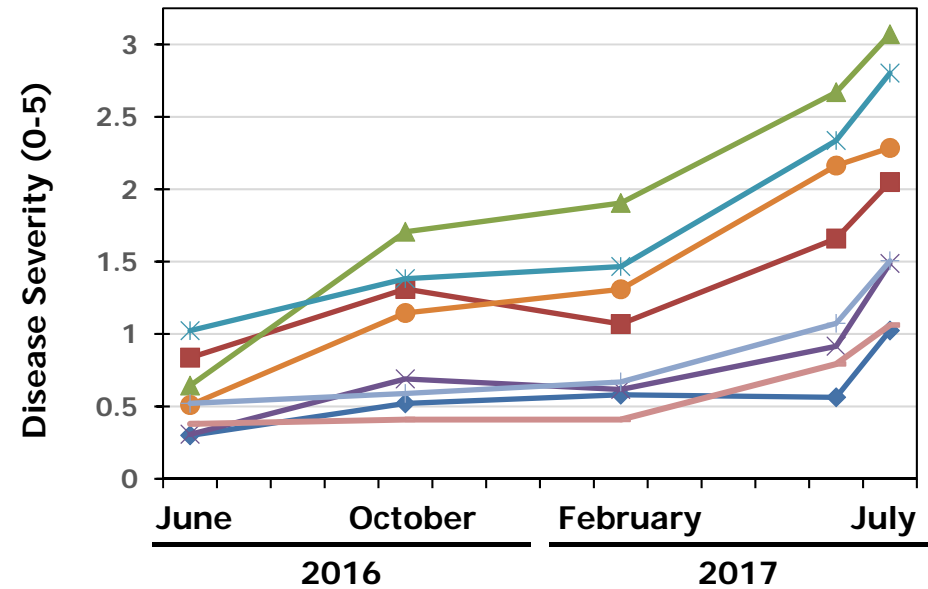
Temporal dynamics of OQD symptomatic plants in Apulia, Italy: June 2016 – July 2017



Disease Incidence (0-100%)



Disease Severity (0-5)



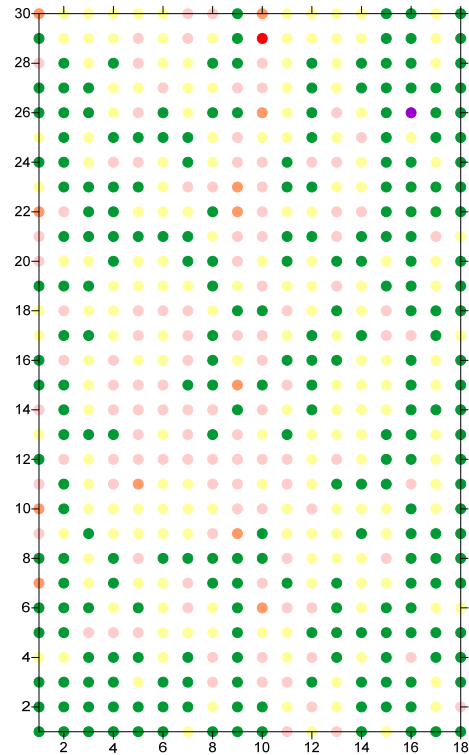
European Conference on Xylella fastidiosa 2017: finding answers to a global problem

Spatial pattern: SADIE analysis

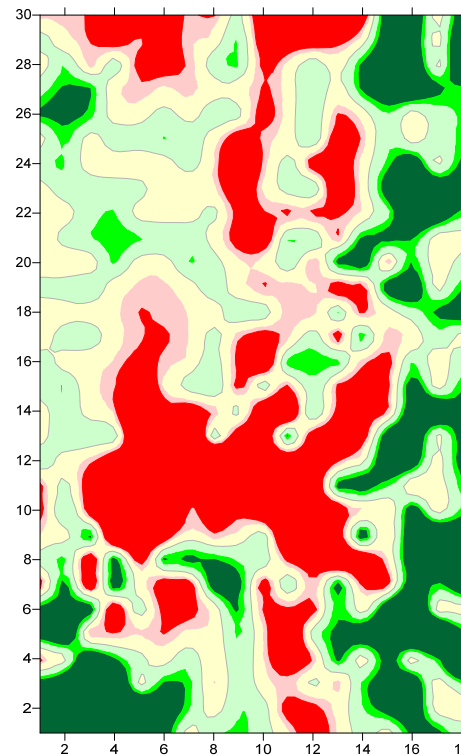


SADIE: *Spatial Analysis by Distance IndicEs*

Incidence/Severity



SADIE



Perry et al. 1999.
Ecol. Lett. 2:106-113

Index of aggregation (Ia)

Ia; Probability

Patches (Vi) Gaps (Vj)



Clusters

No. Area No. Area

- To determine the spatial distribution of diseased plants
- Classify plants in foci: 'donors' (Patches) and 'receivers' (Gaps)
- Quantify the number and area of disease foci
- **Spatio-temporal association test**

Spatial pattern of OQD symptomatic plants in Puglia, Italy, 2016: Disease Incidence and Severity

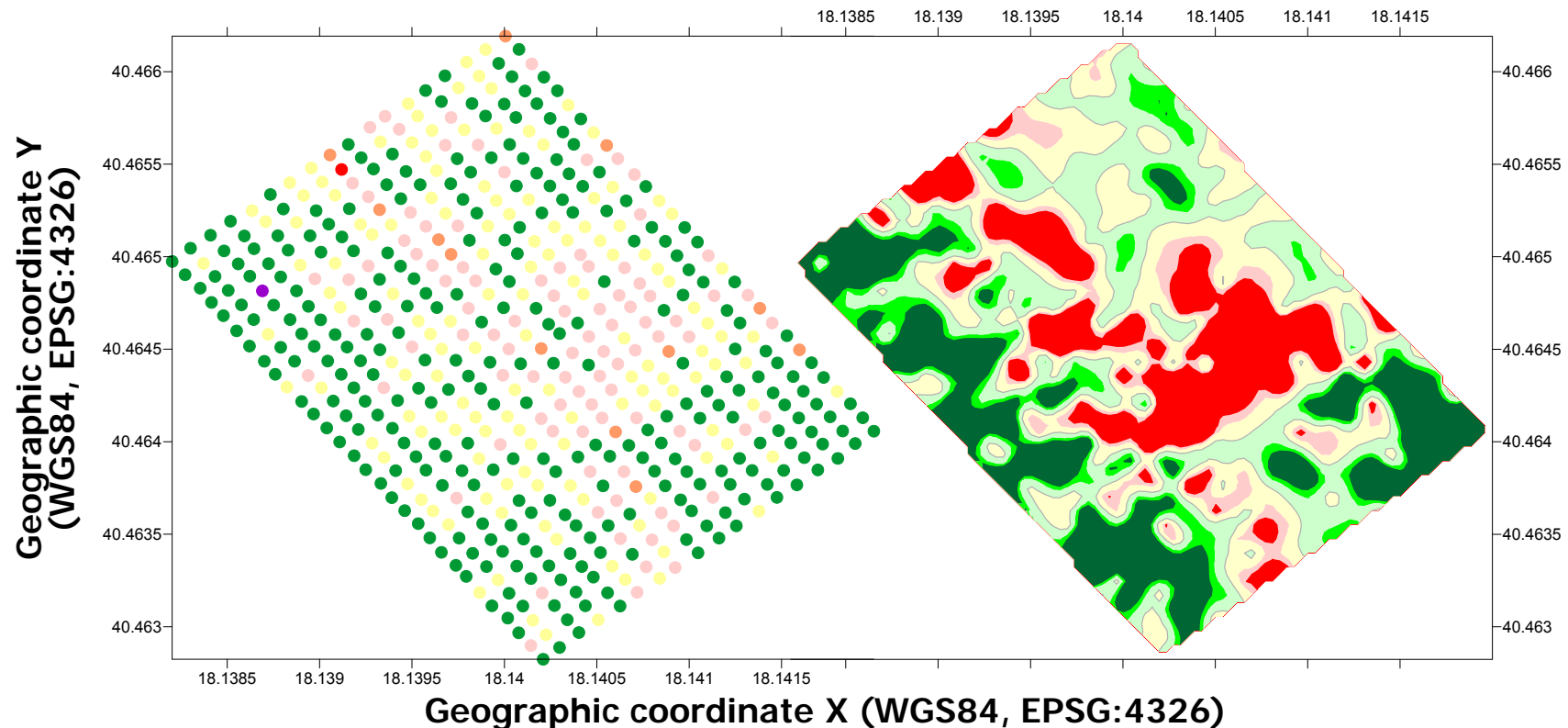


Cv. Cellina

Incidence=47.8%, Severity=0.72, 540 trees
($Ia=1.91$, $Pa<0.001^*$): AGGREGATED

Disease severity

SADIE analysis



Disease severity (0-5)

No Symptoms High Severity

SADIE Index of aggregation (Ia)

Gaps (Vj) Patches (Vj)
No Symptoms High Severity

Spatial pattern of OQD symptomatic plants in Puglia, Italy, 2016: Disease Incidence and Severity

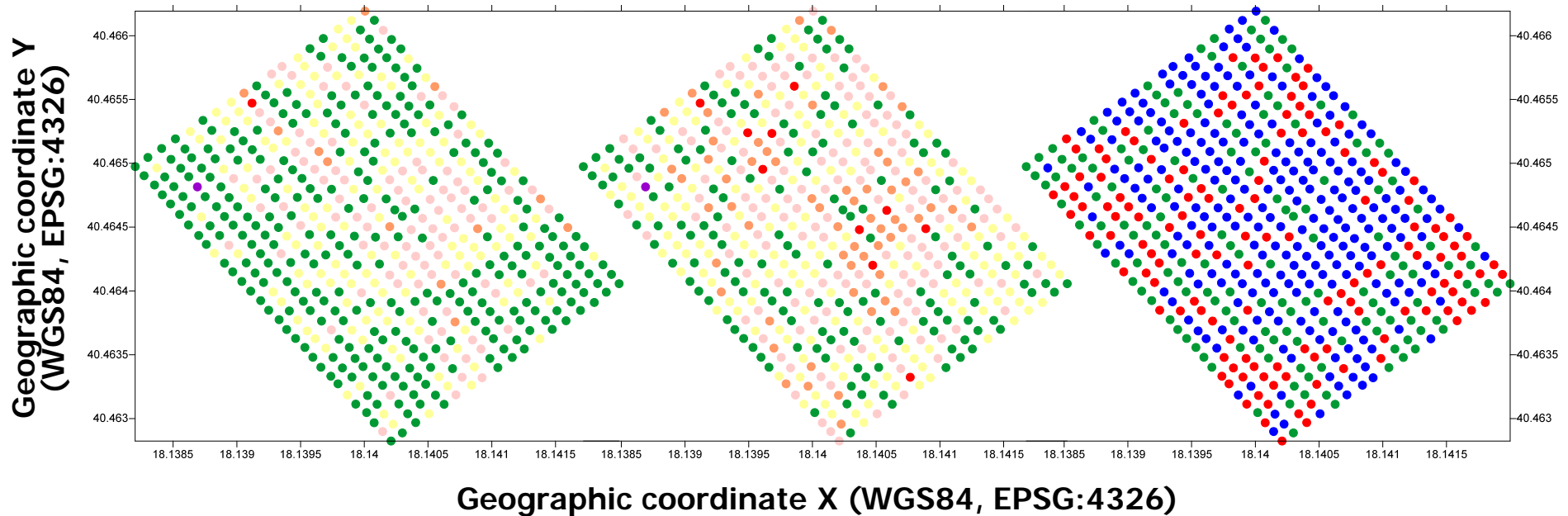


Cv. Cellina

JULY:
Inc=47.8%, Sev=0.72

OCTOBER:
Inc=73.9%, Sev=1.32

JULY vs OCTOBER:
Incidence: +26.1%
Severity: +0.60



Spatial pattern of OQD symptomatic plants in Puglia, Italy, 2016: Disease Incidence and Severity

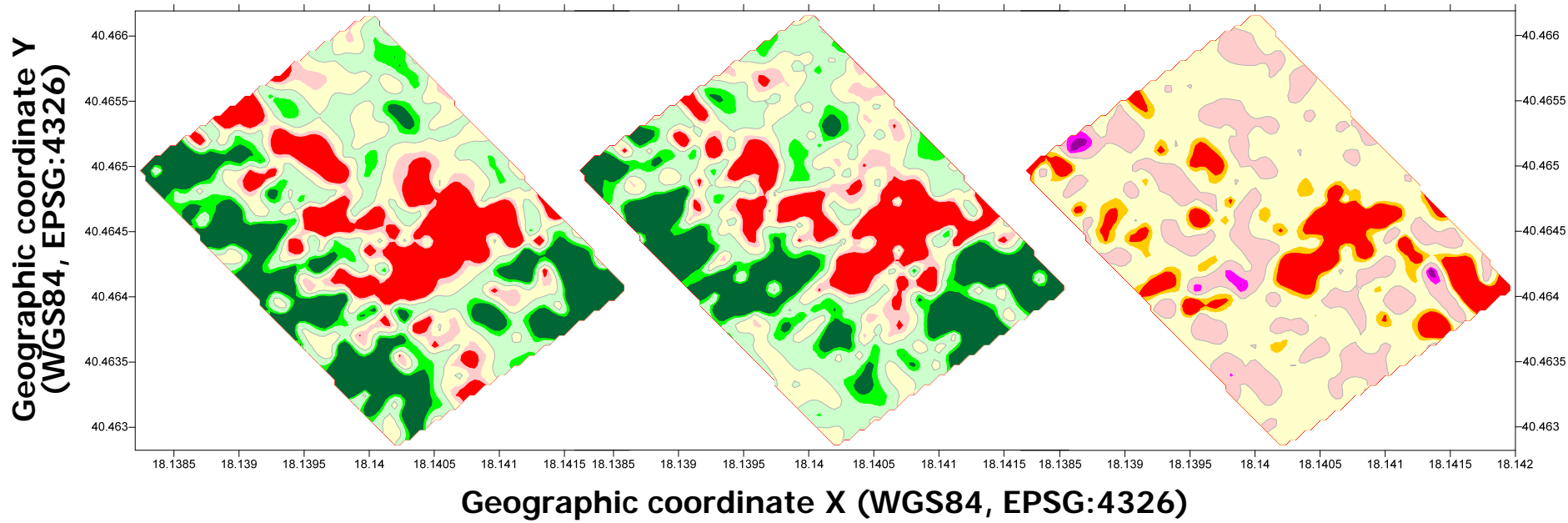


Cv. Cellina

JULY:
 Inc=47.8%, Sev=0.72
 $Ia=1.91, Pa<0.001^*$
 AGGREGATED

OCTOBER:
 Inc=73.9%, Sev=1.32
 $Ia=1.74, Pa=0.001^*$
 AGGREGATED

INDEX OF ASSOCIATION
JULY vs OCTOBER
 $Xa=0.48, Pa<0.001^*$
 ASSOCIATION



SADIE Index of aggregation (Ia)

Patches (V_i)

Gaps (V_j)

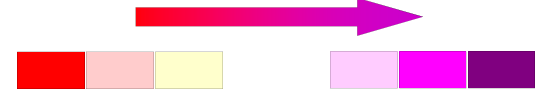
High Sev → No Symptoms



SADIE Index of association (Xa)

Association

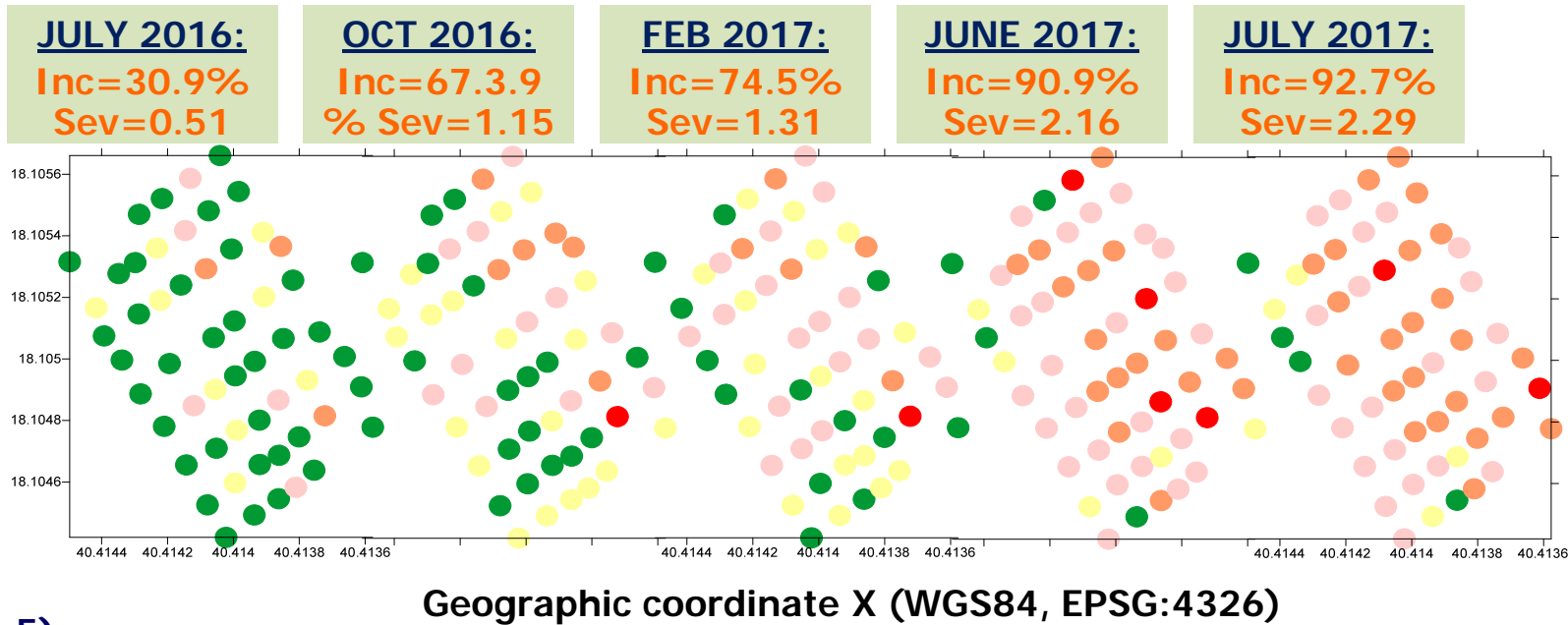
Disassociation



Spatial pattern of OQD symptomatic plants in Apulia, Italy, June 2016 to July 2017: Incidence & Severity

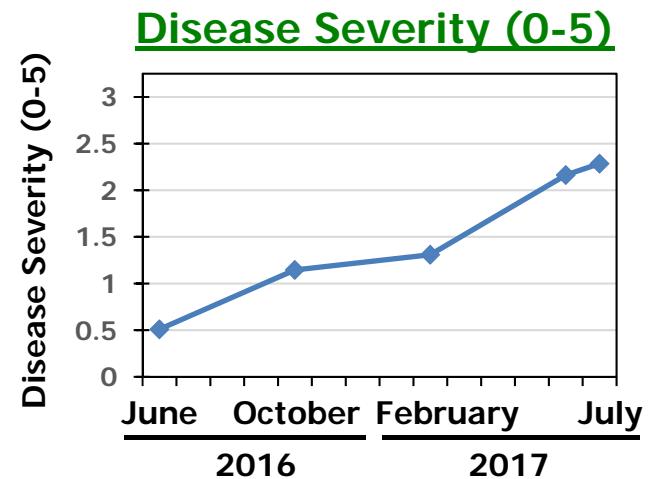
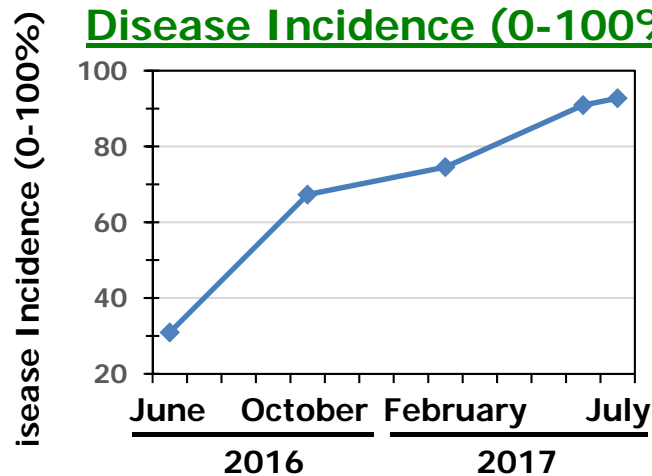
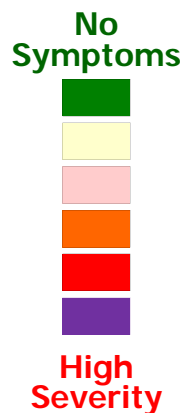
Cv. Ogliarola

Geographic coordinate Y
(WGS84, EPSG:4326)



Geographic coordinate X (WGS84, EPSG:4326)

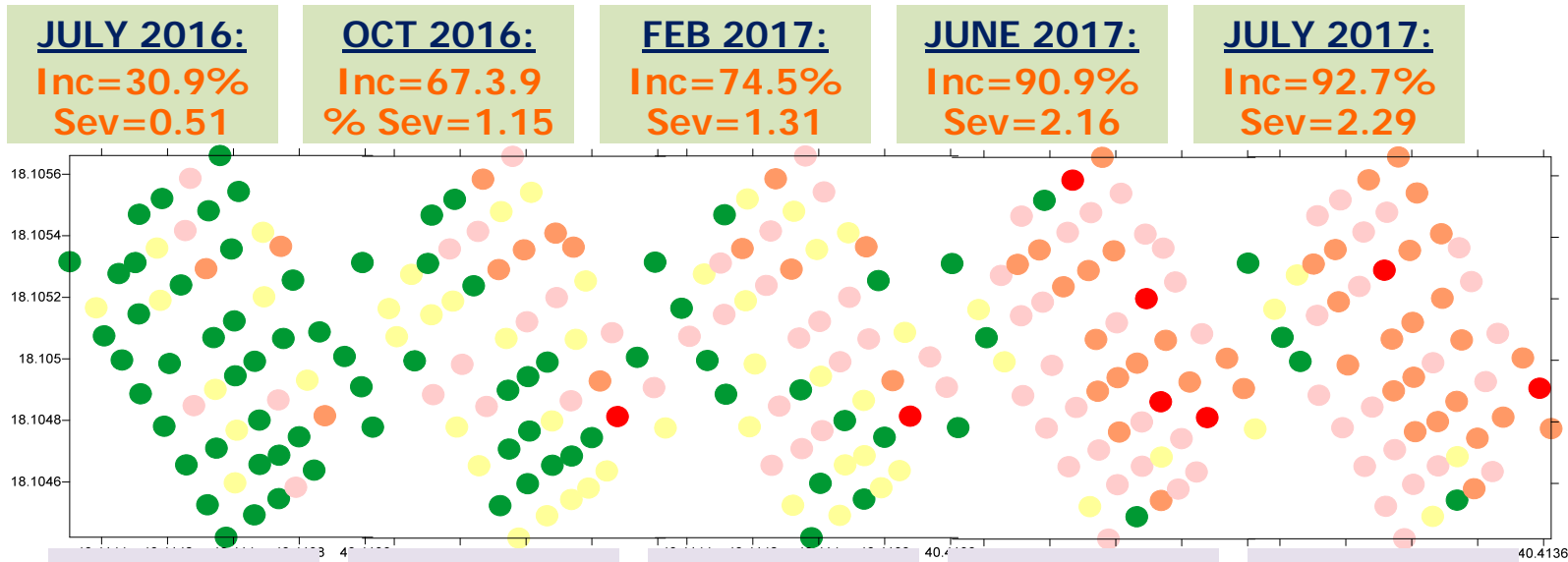
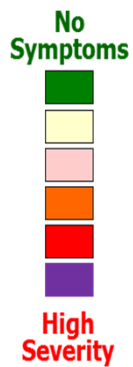
Disease severity (0-5)



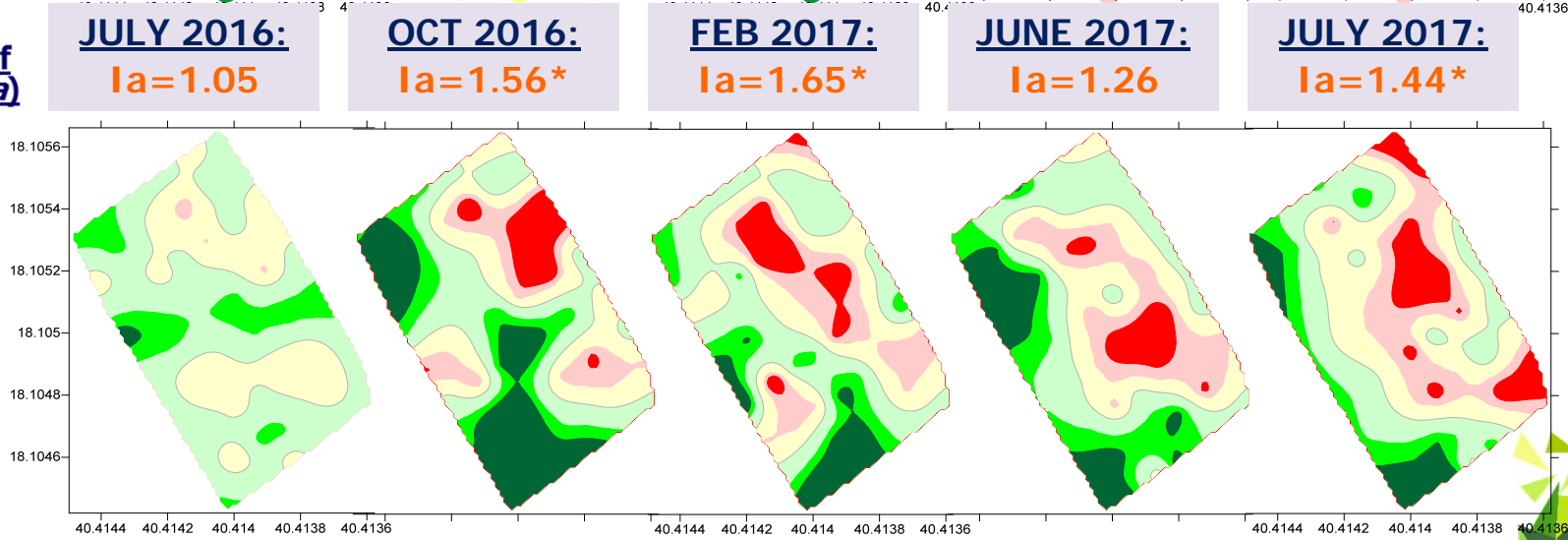
Spatial pattern of OQD symptomatic plants in Apulia, Italy, June 2016 to July 2017: Incidence & Severity

Cv. Ogliarola

Disease severity (0-5)



SADIE Index of aggregation (Ia)



Geographic coordinate X (WGS84, EPSG:4326)

Spatial pattern of OQD symptomatic plants in Apulia, Italy, June 2016 to July 2017: Incidence & Severity

Cv. Ogliarola

SADIE Index of aggregation (I_a)

Patches (V_i)



Gaps (V_j)



JULY 2016:

$I_a=1.05$

OCT 2016:

$I_a=1.56^*$

FEB 2017:

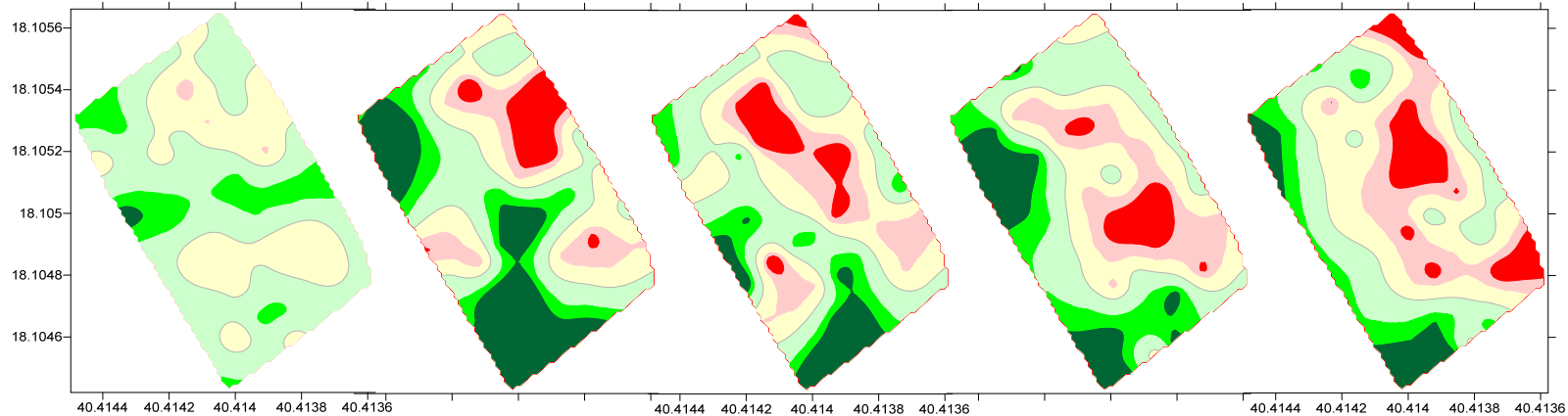
$I_a=1.65^*$

JUNE 2017:

$I_a=1.26$

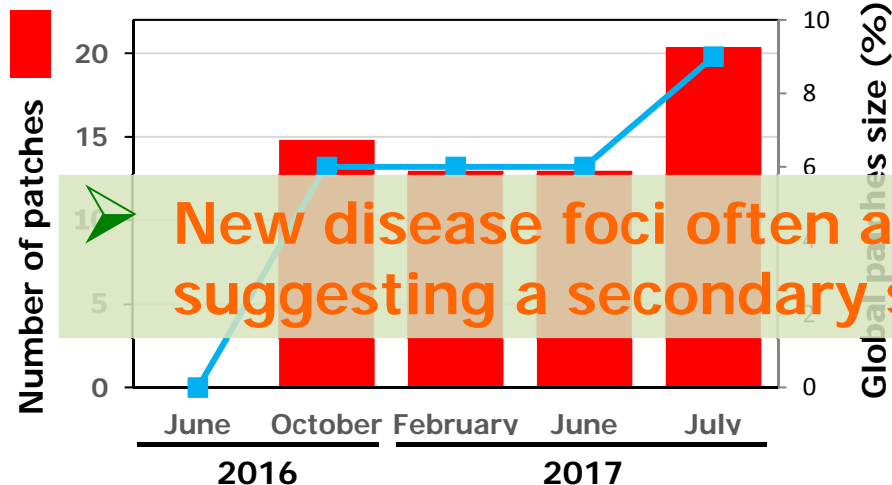
JULY 2017:

$I_a=1.44^*$



Geographic coordinate X (WGS84, EPSG:4326)

Number and size of patch cluster



New disease foci often appears close to previous foci suggesting a secondary spread by vectors

Spatio-temporal Association test

	Jun. 16	Oct. 16	Feb. 17	Jun. 17
Oct. 16	0.3909			
Feb. 17	0.2645	0.3150	0.5289	
Jun. 17	0.2413	0.4494	0.4378	0.6265

Spatial association at $P < 0.025$



➤ The initial disease foci determine the spatial pattern

➤ New disease foci often appears close to previous foci suggesting a secondary spread by vectors

➤ Aggregated spatial pattern: as expected for a vector-borne transmitted disease