

# Landsepi: List of assumptions and parameters

Stochastic, spatially-explicit, demo-genetic model simulating the spread and evolution of a plant pathogen in a heterogeneous landscape to assess resistance deployment strategies.

## Assumptions:

In orange assumptions that can be relaxed with appropriate parameterization.

1. The spatial unit is a polygon, i.e. a piece of land delimited by boundaries and possibly cultivated with a crop. Such crop may be host or non-host, and the polygon is considered a homogeneous mixture of host individuals (i.e. there is no intra-polygon structuration). A field may be composed of a single or several polygons.
2. Host individuals are in one of these four categories: H (healthy), E (latent, i.e. infected but not infectious nor symptomatic), I (infectious and symptomatic), or R (removed, i.e. epidemiologically inactive).
3. A host 'individual' is an infection unit and may correspond to a given amount of plant tissue (where a local infection may develop, e.g. fungal lesion) or a whole plant (e.g. systemic viral infection). In the first case, plant growth increases the amount of available plant tissue (hence the number of individuals) during the cropping season. Plant growth is deterministic (logistic growth) and only healthy individuals (state H) contribute to plant growth (castrating pathogen).
4. The decreasing availability of healthy host tissues (as epidemics spread) makes pathogen infection less likely (i.e. density-dependence due to plant architecture).
5. Host are cultivated, thus there is no host reproduction, dispersal and natural death.
6. Environmental and climate conditions are constant, and host individuals of a given genotype are equally susceptible to disease from the first to the last day of every cropping season.
7. Crop yield depends on the average amount of producing host individuals during the cropping season and does not depend on the time of epidemic peak. Only healthy individuals (state H) contribute to crop yield.
8. Components of a mixture are independent each other (i.e. there is neither plant-plant interaction nor competition for space, and harvests are segregated).
9. The pathogen is haploid.
10. Initially, the pathogen is not adapted to any source of resistance, and is only present on susceptible hosts (at state I).
11. Pathogen dispersal is isotropic (i.e. equally probable in every direction).
12. Pathogen reproduction is clonal.
13. Pathogenicity genes mutate independently from each other.
14. Pathogen adaptation to a given resistance gene consists in restoring the same aggressiveness component as the one targeted by the resistance gene.
15. If a fitness cost penalises pathogen adaptation to a given resistance gene, this cost is paid on hosts that do not carry this gene, and consists in a reduction in the same aggressiveness component as the one targeted by the resistance gene.
16. When there is a delay for activation of a given resistance gene (APR), the time to activation is the same for all hosts carrying this gene and located in the same polygon.
17. Variances of the durations of the latent and the infectious periods of the pathogen are not affected by plant resistance.

18. If there is sexual reproduction (or gene recombination), it occurs only between parental infections located in the same polygon and the same host genotype. The host population is panmictic (i.e. all pairs of parents have the same probability to occur). The propagule production rate of a couple is the sum of the propagule production rates of the parents. The genotype of each daughter propagule is issued from random loci segregation between parental loci.

Parameter	Notation in article	Possible values	Default value	Meaning	Remarks
<b>SIMULATION PARAMETERS</b>					
<b>Nyears</b>	Y	$\mathbb{N}^*$	20	Number of cropping seasons (e.g. years)	
<b>nTSpY</b>	T	$\mathbb{N}^*$	120	Number of time steps per cropping season (e.g. days)	Duration of the epidemic season
<b>seed</b>		$\mathbb{N}$	12345	Seed for random number generator	
<b>writeTXT</b>		{TRUE ; FALSE}	TRUE	Whether or not outputs must be written in text files	
<b>graphic</b>		{TRUE ; FALSE}	TRUE	Whether or not graphics must be generated	
<b>videoMP4</b>		{TRUE ; FALSE}	FALSE	Whether or not a video must be generated	Works only if graphic=TRUE and epid_outputs="audpc" (or epid_outputs="all"). Requires ffmpeg library. Up to 9 different croptypes can be properly represented.
<b>keepRawResults</b>		{TRUE ; FALSE}	FALSE	Whether or not raw outputs (binary files) must be kept	Keeps 6 binary files (H, Hjuv, L, I, R, P) per simulated year
<b>PATHOGEN PARAMETERS</b>					
				Basic pathogen aggressiveness components on a susceptible host for a pathogen genotype not adapted to resistance	Parameters of random draws, thus every infection has its own values (stochastic variability)
<b>infection_rate</b>	$e_{\max}$	[0 ; 1]	0.40	Maximal expected infection rate of a propagule on a healthy individual	Given that the propagule landed on the host individual
<b>propagule_prod_rate</b>	$\Gamma_{\max}$	$\mathbb{R}^+$	3.125	Maximal expected effective propagule production rate per timestep and per infectious individual	Number of viable propagules that disperse and land on another host individual
<b>latent_period_exp</b>	$\gamma_{\min}$	$\mathbb{R}^+$	10	Minimal expected latent period duration	(in time steps)
<b>latent_period_var</b>	$\gamma_{\text{var}}$	$\mathbb{R}^+$	9	Variance of the latent period duration	(in time steps)
<b>infectious_period_exp</b>	$\Upsilon_{\max}$	$\mathbb{R}^+$	24	Maximal expected infectious period duration	(in time steps)
<b>infectious_period_var</b>	$\Upsilon_{\text{var}}$	$\mathbb{R}^+$	105	Variance of the infectious period duration	(in time steps)
<b>survival_prob</b>	$\lambda$	[0 ; 1]	$10^{-4}$	Off-season survival probability of a propagule	Bottleneck size
<b>repro_sex_prob</b>		[0 ; 1]	0	Probability for an infectious individual to reproduce via sex	> 0 to allow sexual reproduction Clonal reproduction is completely replaced by sexual reproduction in concerned host individuals
<b>sigmoid_kappa</b>	$\kappa$	$\mathbb{R}^+$	5.33	Kappa parameter of the sigmoid contamination function	$\kappa=0$ and $\sigma=1$ for linear relationship
<b>sigmoid_sigma</b>	$\sigma$	$\mathbb{R}^+$	3	Sigma parameter of the sigmoid contamination function	$\sigma=0$ to relax density-dependence assumption
<b>sigmoid_plateau</b>		[0 ; 1]	1	Plateau parameter of the sigmoid contamination function	
<b>CROPTYPE PARAMETERS</b>					
Characteristics of the landscape and of each cultivated croptype					
<b>GPKG_Landscape</b>				Landscape in shapefile format, containing spatial coordinates of every polygon	Built-in simulated landscapes are available. Areas must be expressed in square meters.
<b>aggreg</b>		$\mathbb{R}^+$		Level of spatial aggregation of the landscape	Units relative to the maximal distance between two polygons of the landscape: between 0 and 0.1 for fragmented landscape, 0.1 and 0.5 for balanced landscape, 0.5 and 3 for aggregated landscape, and above 3 for bloc planting

<b>algo</b>	{“exp”; “periodic”; “random”}			Algorithm used to control spatial aggregation in croptype allocation	Parameter “aggreg” is ignored for random allocation. Algorithm “exp” is preferable for big landscapes.
<b>croptypeName</b>				Name of the croptype	
<b>prop</b>	[0 ; 1]			Proportion of the landscape surface cultivated with the croptype (cropping ratio)	A minimum of 1 polygon is allocated to each croptype
<b>rotation_period</b>	N			Number of years before rotation of the landscape	There is no rotation if rotation_period=0 or rotation_period=Nyears
<b>rotation_sequence</b>	N			Indices of cultivated croptypes for each period of the rotation sequence	There is no rotation if the list contains only one element
<b>rotation_realloc</b>	{TRUE ; FALSE}	FALSE		Whether or not a new random allocation of croptypes is performed when the landscape is rotated.	rotation_realloc=FALSE for static allocation ; rotation_realloc=TRUE for dynamic allocation
<b>DISPERSAL PARAMETERS</b>				Probability of dispersal from any polygon to any other polygon of the landscape	
<b>disp_patho</b>	$\mu$	[0 ; 1]		Pathogen dispersal matrix	To compute from dispersal kernel via RCALI package Dispersal matrices for rust pathogens are available for each built-in landscape. Identity matrix = no dispersal
<b>disp_host</b>		[0 ; 1]	1	Host dispersal matrix	Identity matrix (cultivated hosts do not disperse)
<b>CULTIVAR PARAMETERS</b>				Characteristics of each host genotype as if cultivated in pure crop	
<b>cultivarName</b>				Name of the cultivar	Avoid using spaces in cultivar names
<b>initial_density</b>	$C^0$	$\mathbb{R}^+$	0.1	Host individuals density (in pure crop) per surface unit at the beginning of the cropping season	$C^0=0$ if the crop is not cultivated. $C^0 \leq C^{\max}$
<b>max_density</b>	$C^{\max}$	$\mathbb{R}^{+*}$	2	Maximum host individuals density (in pure crop) per surface unit at the end of the cropping season	$C^0=C^{\max}$ if individual hosts are whole plants or do not grow
<b>growth_rate</b>	$\delta$	[0 ; 1]	0.10	Growth rate	$\delta=0$ if individual hosts are whole plants or do not grow
<b>reproduction_rate</b>		[0 ; 1]	0	Reproduction rate	(cultivated hosts do not reproduce)
<b>death_rate</b>		[0 ; 1]	0	Death rate	(cultivated hosts do not naturally die)
<b>yield_H</b>		$\mathbb{R}^+$	2.5	Theoretical yield in pure crop (in weight or volume unit / ha / cropping season) associated with the sanitary status ‘H’	yield_H=0 if the crop is not a cash crop
<b>yield_L</b>		$\mathbb{R}^+$	0	Theoretical yield in pure crop (in weight or volume unit / ha / cropping season) associated with the sanitary status ‘L’	yield_L>0 for non-castrating pathogen
<b>yield_I</b>		$\mathbb{R}^+$	0	Theoretical yield in pure crop (in weight or volume unit / ha / cropping season) associated with the sanitary status ‘I’	yield_I>0 for tolerant cultivar
<b>yield_R</b>		$\mathbb{R}^+$	0	Theoretical yield in pure crop (in weight or volume unit / ha / cropping season) associated with the sanitary status ‘R’	yield_R>0 for tolerant cultivar
<b>planting_cost</b>		$\mathbb{R}^+$	225	Planting costs in pure crop (in monetary units / ha / cropping season)	
<b>market_value</b>		$\mathbb{R}^+$	200	Market value of the product (in monetary units / weight or volume unit)	