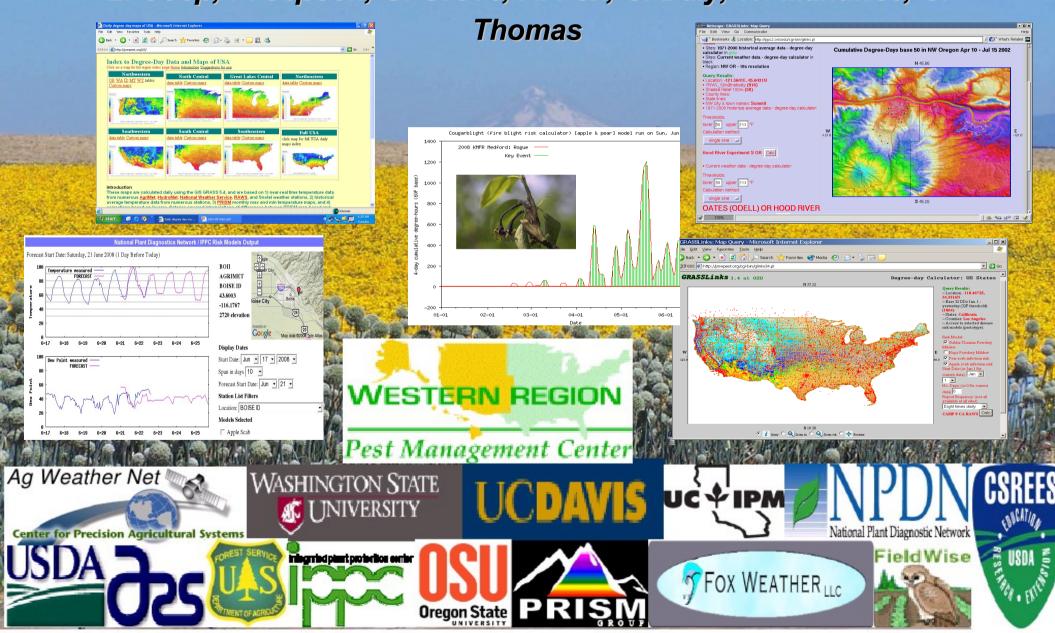
Delivery of IPM Tools in Real Time for Decision Support - Pull

L. Coop, P. Jepson, G. Grove, A. Fox, C. Daly, W. Mahaffee, C.



Developmental stages of web-based IPM decision support systems				
1st			User involvement	
cases	Technology	Direction	& training	
	Static	1	click/search only	
pre95				
1995	Graphics			
	Dynamic	1	user input req.	
	Calculators			
		/IPPC working	to improve weather driven	
model	-			
1996	Databases, gen			
		2/multiway	user initiated	
	email, chat			
			est alert systems	
2000?	mail-list archive			
			user initiated	
2001+	 multiple seam 	lessly integrate	ed	
	Push	2	server-send	
2007+ etc.	end-user custo	mized model o	utputs sent by fax, email, pda,	

Report to OR & CSREES

Reporting format

Consistent

New format

Sustainable ag

Consequences

of land use and

management

sustainability, carbon

sequestration

change for

with IPM

for OII

C flux

land

etc.

Roadmap

IPM PROGRAM MODE OF OPERATION White box: IPM program coordination role Grey box: IPPC program activities PMSP's **Facilitation Adaptive Evaluation of IPM** program Emergencies role in prioritization Resource benefits program Requests Acquisition Lead, manage or, Economic **Targeted** Environment investment (CSREES, Health Strategic planning coordination regional, 3(d)) Services to develop tools, tactics and Consultation strategies (PMSP coordinator) Decision support **Evaluation** Ecotoxicology and Weather and climate mapping, web-based risk assessment program delivery, pest phenology and risk modeling, • New resources & Risk management decision support technologies, risk personnel Enhanced PMSP tools. management, pest and disease IPM alternatives including IPM system New procedures Multi-scale ecological risk modeling in Application evaluation, farm-scale, aquatic and terrestrial systems, endineering multi-year probabilistic risk assessment, GAP's and assessments, and IPM guidelines multi-commodity, template Farm-scale conservation biological control, farming system and transition strategies for biologically-based · Education. watershed scale IPM, landscape scale analysis of ecosystem outreach & analysis service provision Program impact participatory evaluation tools and research processes Strategies to optimize efficacy and limit offtarget losses, engineering solutions to drift management Multi-scale (time & space) integrated (pest, disease, weed) IPM guidelines to address economic, environmental priorities

Participatory education/research, whole farm

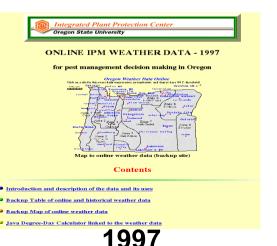
planning, farmer field schools, education

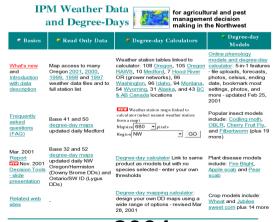
program design and evaluation tools

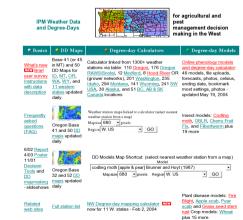


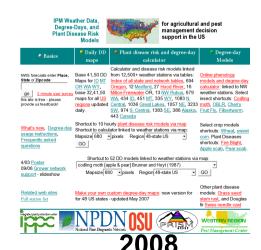
Expanding weather-driven pest models at OSU-IPPC

- 1984-95 Brian Croft Ag Weather Dialup system (using AGRIMET Network)
- 1996-7 First IPPC online degree-day calculator, parameter database developed for DD models, 45 weather stations in Oregon
- 1998-2000 First PRISM/CAI DD maps developed, 1st online DD mapping calculator, 288 weather stations in PNW
- 2001 First max/min forecasts via weather.com; 500 weather stations in PNW; 1st online-GIS interactive DD maps
- 2002 1st Grower-run networks added (Adcon Hood River & Medford); sub-hourly weather data and disease models
- 2003 900+ weather stations, 45 pest models; 5 state NW; begin PRISM/CAI missing Tmax/Tmin data estimation
- 2005-6 Begin NPDN/NRI plant biosecurity funding/focus, US coverage, 4-6K+ weather stations, 49 pest models, begin focus on disease models
- 2007-8 10-12K+ weather stations, 2 additional grower networks, 60+ pest and plant disease models, Fox Weather LLC/IPPC hourly weather forecasts



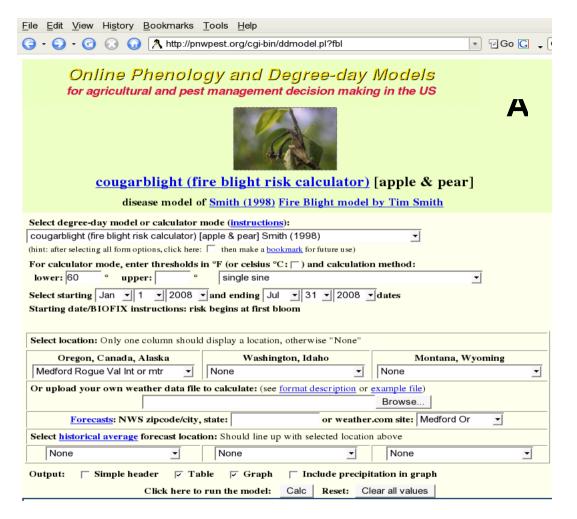


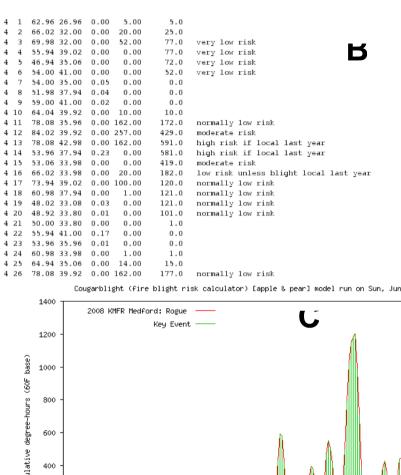




2001

2004





02-01

04-01

05-01

06-01

Example plant disease model (fire blight, since 1998) at IPPC website http://pnwpest.org/wea

A) Interface B) Text output C) Graphical output

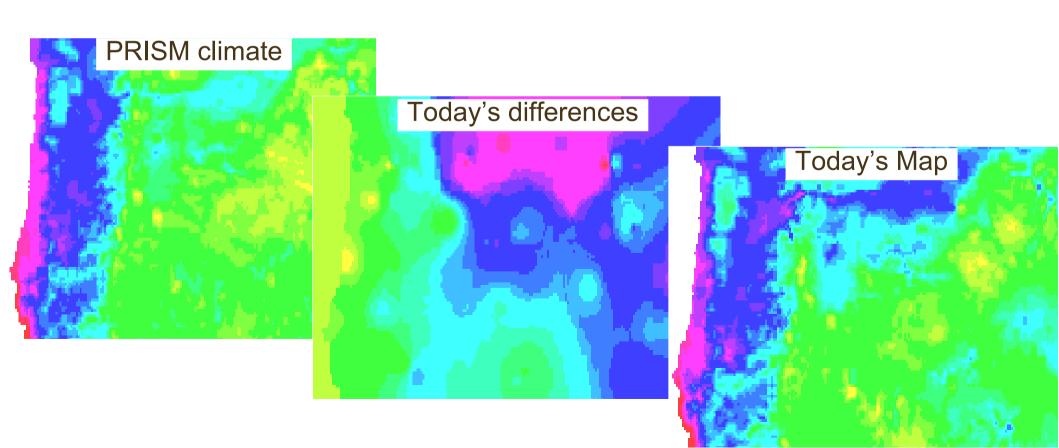
·Degree-day/Phenology Calc./Model Usage – PNWPEST.ORG

·Example	1999	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005-0ct24
Degree-Day Calculator generic codling moth [apple & pear]	454 83	3219 1123	6048 2019	5162 2053	7761 2428	7599 1827
·fire blight [apple & pear]	17	300	699	1115	778	560

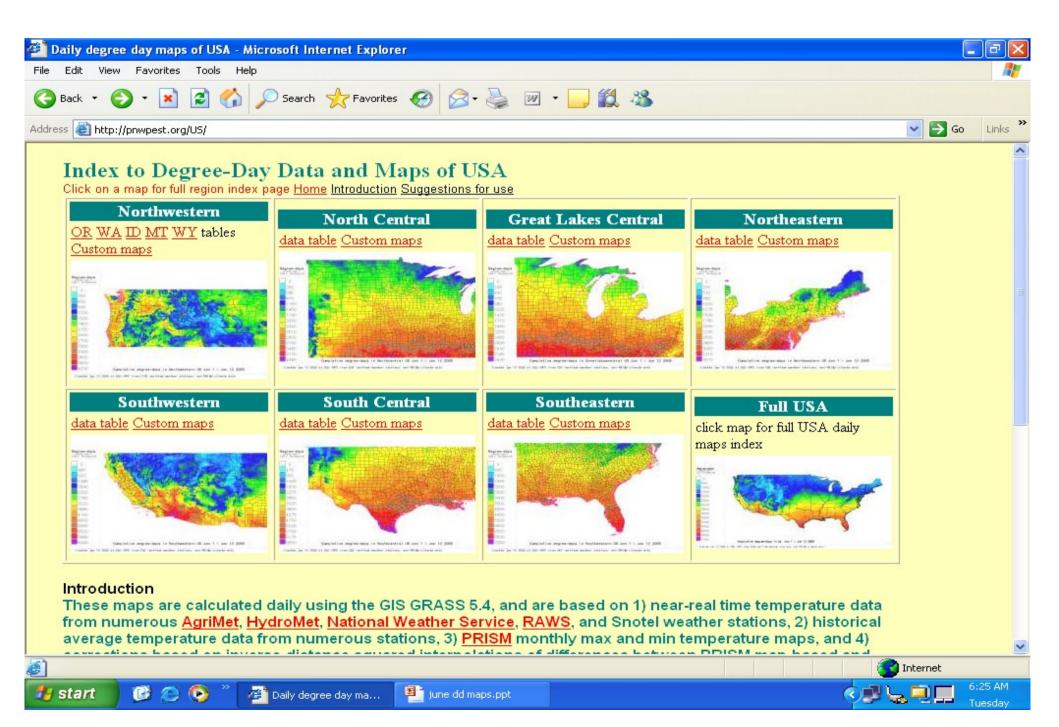
Calculator/model usage per year 2005 (est) 0 -**Model Runs**

Near Real-Time Temperature and Degree-Day Calculation

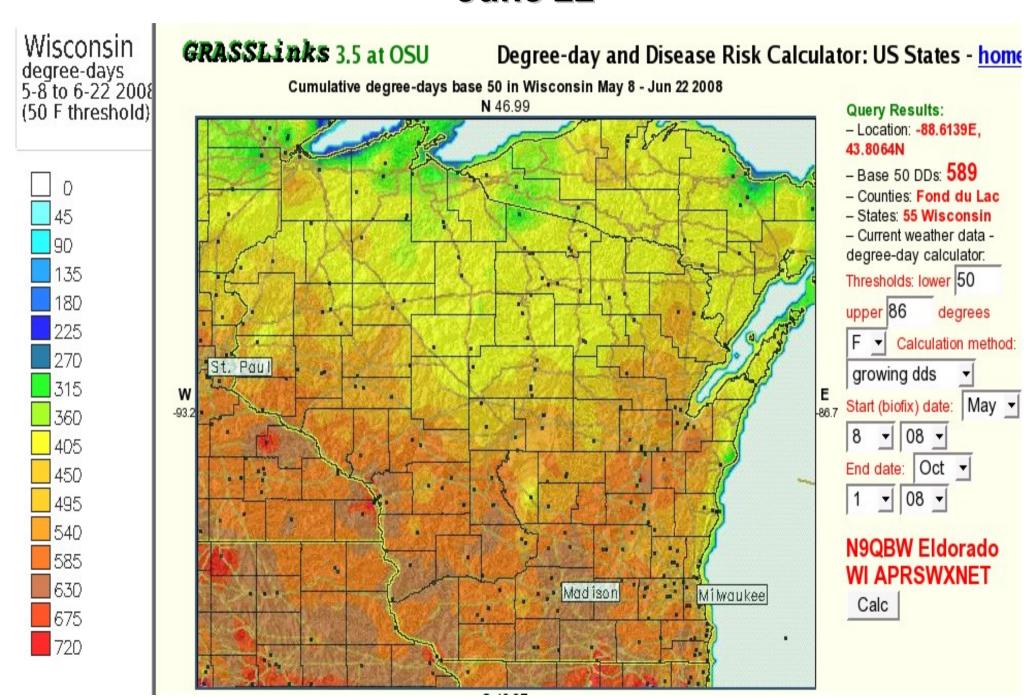
- Uses CAI (PRISM temperature climatologies)
- Current operational uses at IPPC:
 - Daily DD accumulation maps
 - Web-based dynamic DD maps with end-user settings
 - Missing Tmax and Tmin data estimation



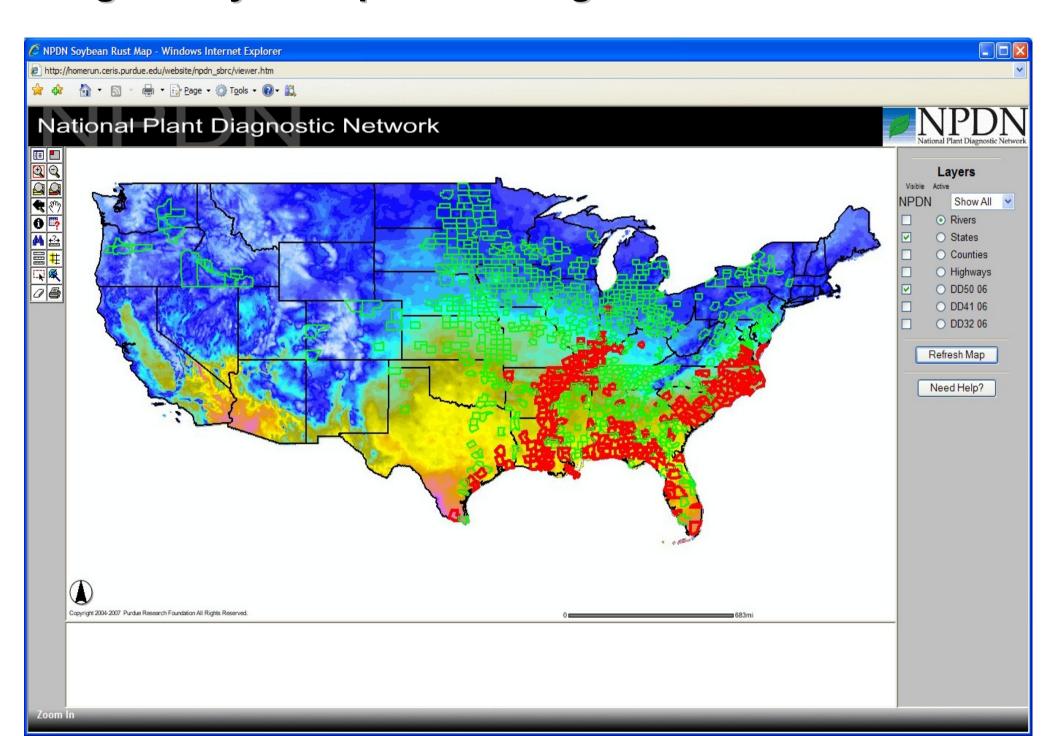
Daily Online Degree-Day Maps: 48 contiguous states



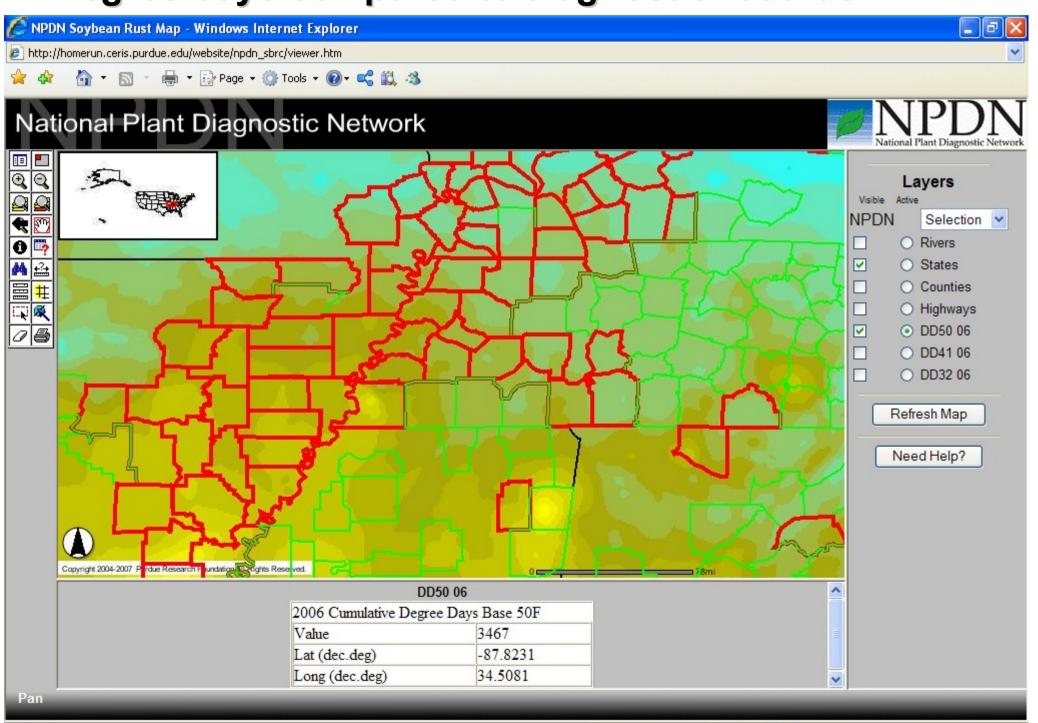
Dynamic Online Degree-Day Maps: ex. corn GDDs May 8-June 22



Degree-days compared to diagnostic records - NPDN



Degree-days compared to diagnostic records - NPDN



Internet

Tmax/Tmin PRISM/CAI Estimation Error Evaluation

Temperature/degree-day estimates compared to actual station values. 132 stations (AGRIMET, METAR, COOP, and 2 Adcon agricultural networks) in OR and WA over 103 days.

	MAE	ME (bias)	r ^a (est vs actual)
Max Temps (°C) Climate Map (CAI) Date Method	1.13 2.02	-0.14 0.21	0.983*** 0.948
Min Temps (°C) Climate Map (CAI) Date Method Cumulative degree-days	1.60 1.66 (10 °C	-0.01 0.16 threshold)	0.921 ^{n.s.} 0.919
Actual 887 dd Climate Map 875 dd Date Method 885 dd		 	0.978*** 0.965
estimated and actual to	icient emperat	for linear ures. Test	regression between for differences

between correlation coefficients; *** signifies p < 0.001

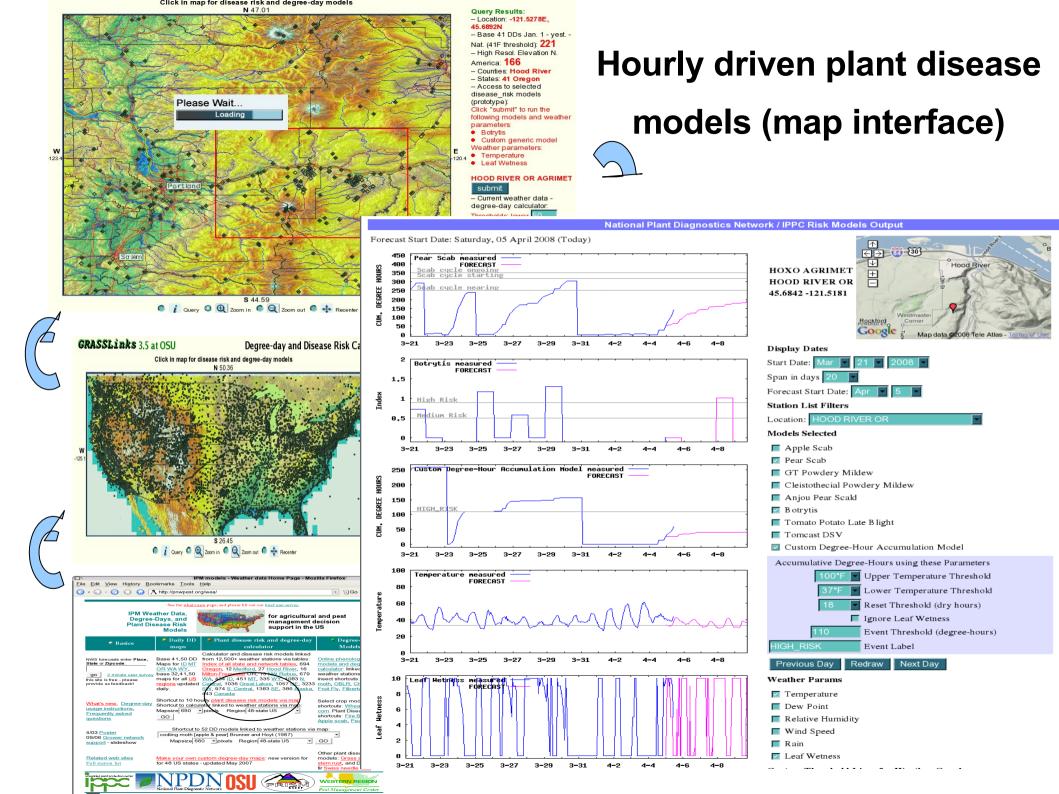
PRISM-Based Climatologically Aided Interpolation For Missing Data Estimation Operational Example @IPPC (Since 2003)

CAI Missing Max/Min Estimation Report (excerpt) Example 05/27/08

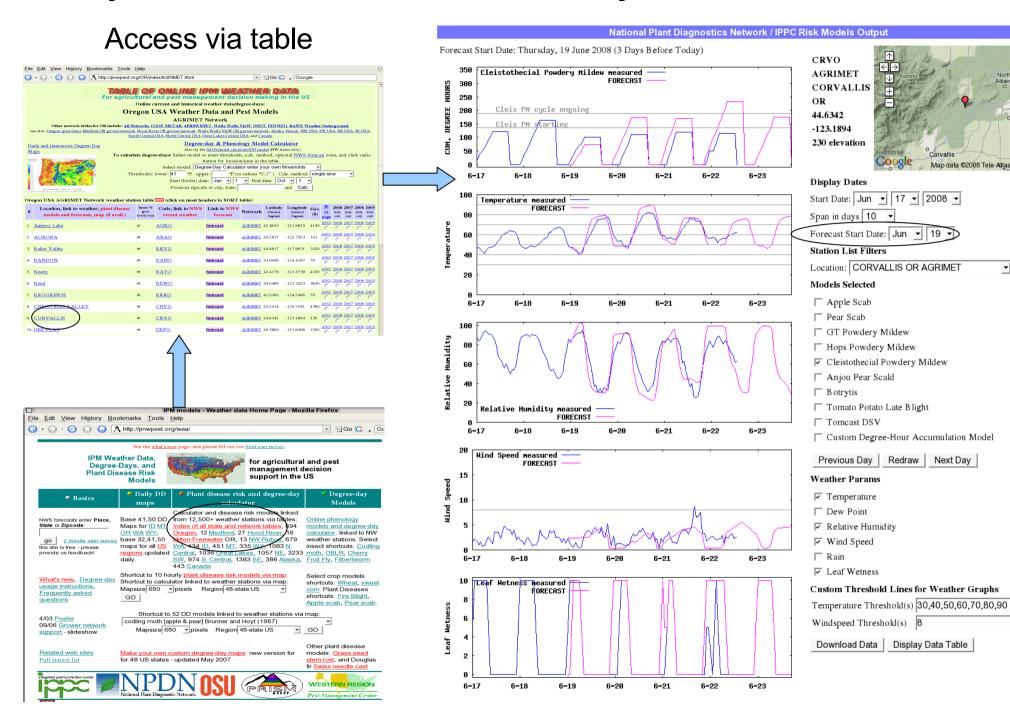
```
----% Missing/Estimated----
2008-05-22 2008-05-26
    Network
   and State
   Example 1st-order networks:
                    ID
MT
OR
                               0 / 16 = 0.0%
0 / 25 = 0.0%
0 / 29 = 0.0%
AGRIMET
                                         = 0.0%
= 0.0%
= 2.0%
METAR
   Example mixed quality network:

RSWXNET CA 77 /368 = 20.9%

RSWXNET CO 28 /143 = 19.6%
                                                          83 /368 = 22.6%
31 /143 = 21.7%
APRSWXNET
   Example late networks: OP OR 13
                                  / 35 = 37.1%
                                                           35 / 35 = 100.0%
COOP
W UNDERGRND
                    0R
                               8 / 48 = 16.7%
                                                           48 / 48 = 100.0%
                             1668/13050 = 12.8% 2123/13050=16.3%
Overall
```



Hourly Driven Plant Disease Models – verify recent forecast



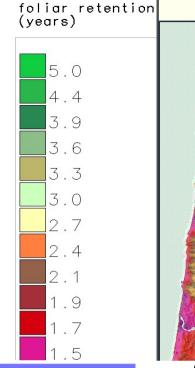
Major Uses for Virtual Weather Data



Forecast Start Date: Friday, 13 June 2008 (7 Days Before Today)

A. Provide a surrogate for actual weather stations

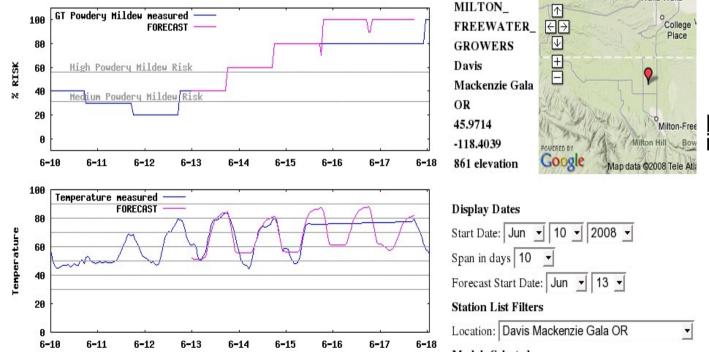
MF26036





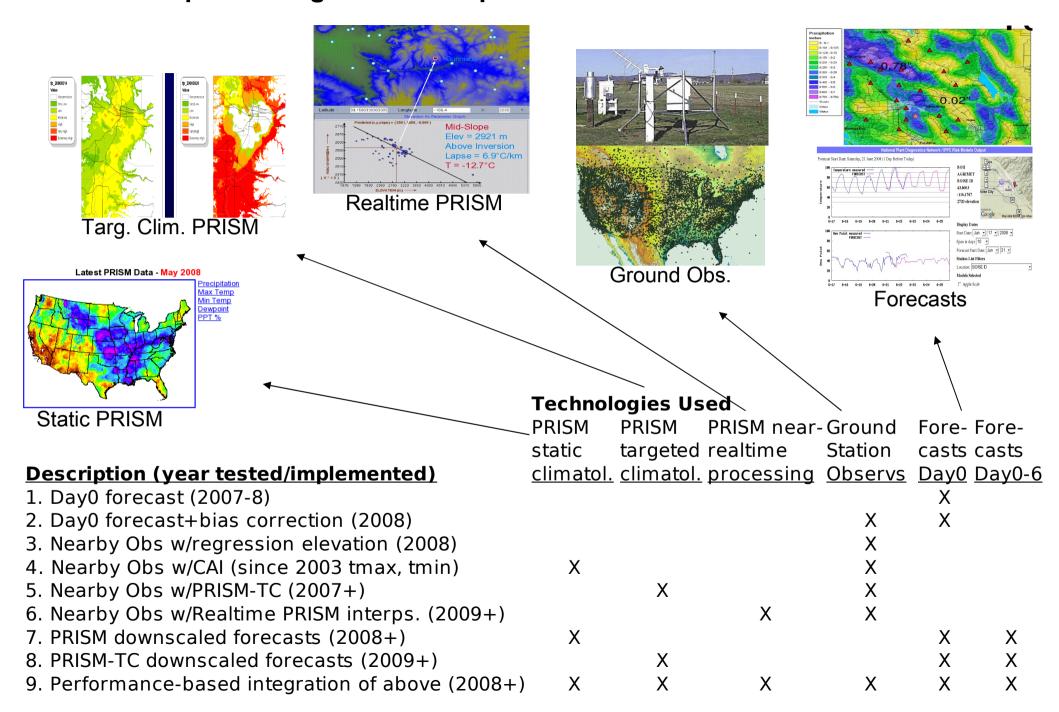
C. Pest and disease risk mapping

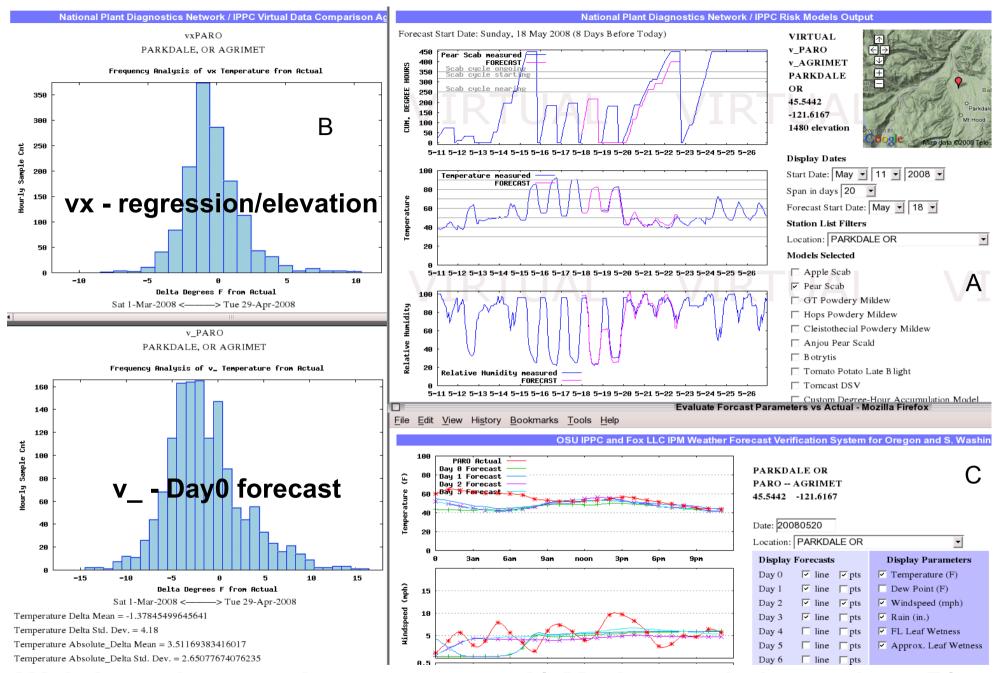
National Plant Diagnostics Network / IPPC Risk Models Output



B. Estimate missing data in near-real time

WSWG Proposed stages in development of virtual weather data and forecasts





Web-based evaluation examples: A) Models and virtual data, B) Virtual data error histograms, C) Day0-5 forecast validation tool

Virtual Weather Error Analysis

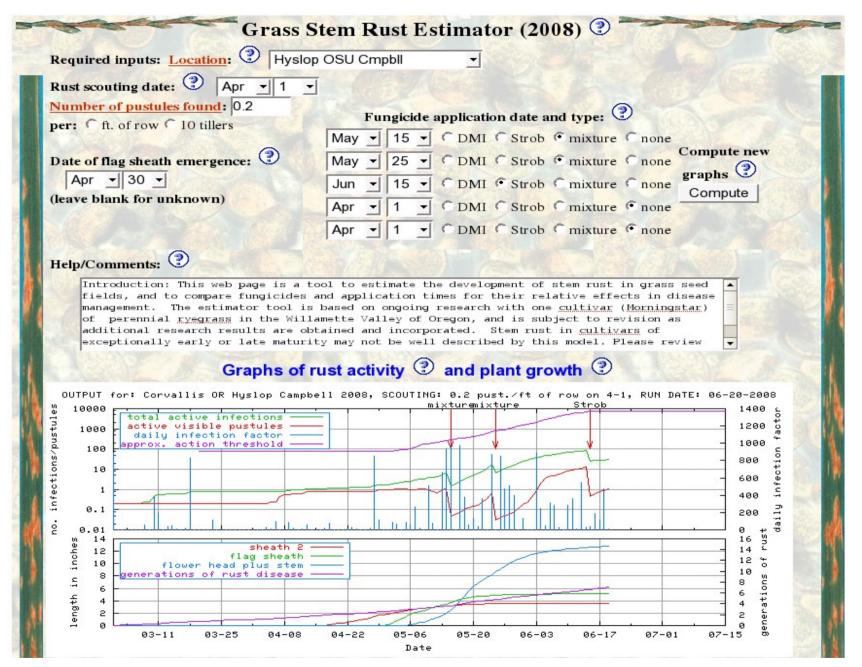
Dewpoi	int	Temp	era	ture
		/ Ī		

Mean Error (bias)	1.35	-0.08	-0.11
Mean Absolute Error	2.75	2.64	1.22

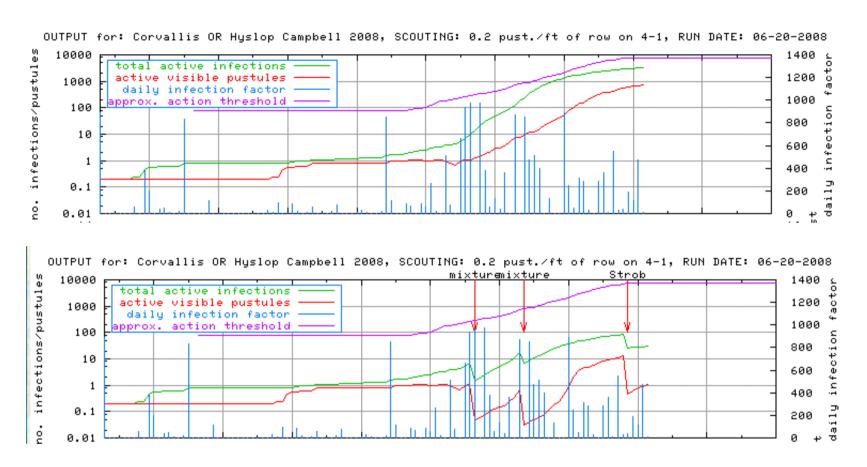
Relative Humidity (%)

Mean Error (bias)	14.73	na	-1.48
Mean Absolute Error	6.98	na	6.24

ausing local elevation-regression; not dependent on forecast



Web-based simulation model of stem rust – Bill Pfender, hosted by IPPC



Web-based simulation model allows game-playing, optimization of treatments

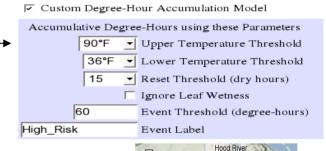
Current goals and approach http://pnwpest.org/wea

1) Building system jointly for: plant biosecurity (research and development) IPM (real-world cases, validation and feedback)

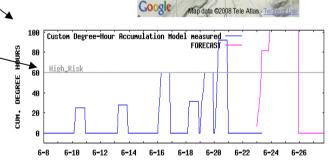


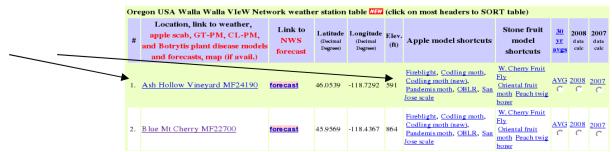


- 2) Free access and use; evolve operationally with researchled, open source technologies, publicly shared weather
- 3) Emphasize breadth and robustness (e. g. generic models and tools) rather than local unique customizations (e. g. push_technologies)
- 4) Plant biosecurity/IPM risk models are primarily site specific and are changing over time. Therefore, single site, time series are the current standard of emphasis
- 5) Expect primary users to be trained experts to some degree, those who know that models depend on good inputs and sound judgement for interpretation; i. e. emphasize risk levels rather than action thresholds
- 6) Support regional programs to test IPM capabilities over the long term (e. g. Oregon Hood River, The Dalles, Medford, Milton Freewater: all tree fruits; Willamette Valley: grass seed stem rust), each with own home page allowing "shortcut links" to frequently used models



HOXO AGRIMET HOOD RIVER OR 45.6842 -121.5181 510 elevation

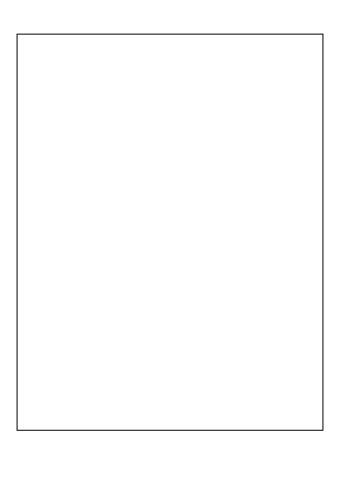




Summary of IPPC weather-driven pest models – features and ongoing issues

- PRISM climate map CAI based daily maps, dynamic maps, and max-min temperature estimation of missing data
- Numerous networks; higher chance of nearby stations to help estimate missing data
- Current virtual station types, based on a) IPPC/Fox weather Day 0 forecast data,
 b) Elevation/regression approach with nearby stations
- Future virtual station types will be improved iteratively using web-based evaluation/validation tools
- Are missing/bad data feeding the models? How will you know? Need to have option to show the input weather data with model outputs, quality assurance flags, online analysis of errors for all types of estimated data
- Forecasts: as of 2008: 5-day hourly site-specific forecasts for all pest models OR, S. WA, W. ID, soon to expand (Fox Weather LLC collaborating with The PRISM Group and IPPC)













IPPC then uses CAI to transform a PRISM temperature climatology into today's temperature map by interpolating each station's deviation from the PRISM average. Degree-day maps are also created in this way.







IPPC Degree day maps are being ported over to NPDN CERIS website at Purdue Univ. where they are providing the basemaps for the NPDN national invasive pest repository. Plant disease scientists can use these tools to track how weather may influence pest dispersal across entire regions anywhere in the US, a capability not available without the NPDN program. Displayed here are soybean rust observations and diagnoses.



Zoomed to the subcounty level for degree days. A current hypothesis derived from these tools are that the disease moves north with cumulative degree-days, and produces outbreaks from weather conditions similar to common apple scab.



Both temperature and degree-days were compared between simple date averaging, PRISM-base (CAI) estimated, and actual values. The CAI method had nearly half the average error value for max temperatures. The two methods performed nearly identically for min temperatures. R-square values reflect these results, and show that while the nearest date averaging method works well for min temperatures, for max temperatures and degree-days the CAI method is preferable.



The IPPC/NPDN disease weather system integrates over 12,000 weather stations in the US and Canada with dozens of insect pest and plant disease models. It can help predict when and where outbreak risks are elevated for invasive and established pests.

Here we see the tool zoomed to the Pacific Northwest and a Weather Station in the Hood River Pear growing region. Several generic plant disease models are selected that show current and forecasted risk of infection. This tool is currently being used to compare disease model outputs with observed soybean rust by NPDN. Degree days are being tracked and used by CDFA for Light Brown Apple Moth and fruit flies, and by USDA APHIS for several pest species.











Using the online virtual station error analysis tools, we analyzed the mean error (bias) and mean absolute error of 3 types of virtual weather for 21 weather stations in three states. For temperature, and dewpoint, the MAE was highest for forecast only data, about 2.5 times as high as the elevation-regression (VX) data. Bias was also higher for forecast-based virtual temperatures, -1.4°C on avg vs only 0.01° C for bias corrected (V1) and 0.03°C for VX data. Results were similar for dewpoint and RH, where elevation-regression displayed both lower bias and mean absolute error than either the forecast or bias-corrected data.



The IPPC website also includes a state of the art simulation model for grass seed stem rust used in W. Oregon. This model features a single web page interface, ability to input field specific initialization values, ability to implement multiple spray treatments, graphical output, and online help.







Once a high-quality climate is developed, it can be used as the basis for other maps, because basic spatial patterns of climate are relatively stable. This is the basis for "climatologically-aided interpolation," in which a climate map is used as the explanatory variable in the PRISM regression function, rather than a DEM.