EPITAG – EPIdemiological modelling and control for Tropical AGriculture

LIRIMA team 2017-2019



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LIRIMA Scientific Days, Tunis, September 12th 2017

Who are we?

BIOCORE

- Suzanne TOUZEAU (INRA)
- Jean-Luc GOUZÉ
- Frédéric GROGNARD
- Ludovic MAILLERET (INRA)
- Samuel NILUSMAS (INRA, PhD 2016-19)

Other participants

- Yves DUMONT (CIRAD)
- Gauthier SALLET (emeritus)



Cameroon

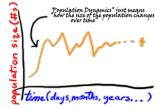
- Samuel BOWONG (Douala)
- Jean-Jules TEWA (Yaoundé 1)
- Berge TSANOU (Dschang)
- Joseph MBANG (Yaoundé 1)
- Émile MINYAKA (Douala)
- Myriam DJOUKWE TAPI (Douala, PhD 2014-17)
- Israel TANKAM (Yaoundé 1, PhD 2016-19)
- Yves FOTSO FOTSO (Dschang, PhD 2016-19)

In short



French & Cameroonian researchers

with a background in **dynamical systems** and **control**





and an interest in crop diseases

Before EPITAG

2010–2015 GRIMCAPE – Modeling, Analysis and Simulation in Epidemiology and Immunology, LIRIMA team, Univ.Yaoundé 1 (S. BOWONG) & MASAIE (G. SALLET)



2013–2017 Joint PhD supervision (S. BOWONG, J.-J. TEWA, Y. DUMONT): Myriam DJOUKWE, Alexis TAMEN TCHUINTE, Valaire YATAT DJEUMEN

- April 2015 Samuel BOWONG invited in the BIOCORE team
- Sept. 2016 CIMPA–CETIC research school on Mathematical modelling in life sciences, Yaoundé EPITAG members among the organisers and lecturers
- **EPITAG**, with a focus on crop epidemiology

Why EPITAG?

Context

- Pests destroy 40% of the food supply and cash crops every year
- 50% of the world production is lost before or after harvest
- Controlling crop pests is a major issue
 Cameroon: agriculture is a major sector for revenues and employment

Control methods

- Pesticides: high financial and environmental cost, health issues
- Alternatives: cropping practices, biological control, plant resistance

Why models?

- complement field studies (costly and time-consuming)
- formalise and integrate knowledge
- help design efficient strategies for integrated pest management

What do we do?

Aims

Study the epidemiology and management of tropical crop diseases, with a focus on Cameroon and Sub-Saharan Africa

Approach

Developing and analysing dynamical models to:

- 1. understand the plant-parasite interactions
- 2. identify relevant parameters
- 3. predict the evolution of damages
- 4. provide efficient and sustainable control strategies to limit damages

Challenge = relevance of our models

➡ Collaborations with field experts and involvement of "end users"

Applications

T1. Cocoa plant mirids

(S. BOWONG, L. BAGNY-BEILHE, Y. DUMONT)

T2. Plantain plant-parasitic nematodes

(J.-J. TEWA, F. GROGNARD, S. TOUZEAU)

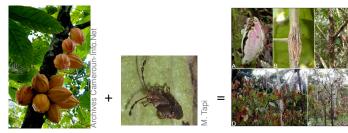
T3. Coffee berry borers

(S. Bowong, B. Tsanou, L. Mailleret, S. Touzeau)





T1. Cocoa plant mirids



hD R. Babin

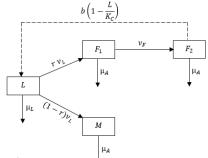
- Major cash crop Cameroon: 5th largest producer
- Mirids (*Sahlbergella singularis*) feed on and damage young pods and shoots, most dangerous insects
- Control: insecticides ↔ mating disruption, trapping
- Complex production model [Zuidema *et al.* 2005], no dynamical models for mirids
- Partners: CIRAD and IRAD

T1. Achieved in 2017

Mirid population dynamic model

(Larvae, Males & Females: 1 immature, 2 mature – K_c carrying capacity depending on pod availability)

with time-delays



- Model analysis based on cooperative systems (conditions for mirid persistence)
- Implications in terms of control



M. Tapi Djouke, L. Bagny Beihle, S. Bowong, Y. Dumont, Modeling Miridae population, a Cocoa Pest. Analysis and Simulation. Submitted to *Mathematical Methods in the Applied Sciences*, 2017.

T2. Plantain plant-parasitic nematodes



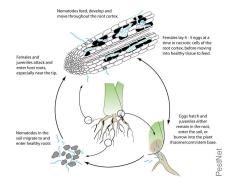
A: [Jesus, Agron Sustain Dev 2014]; B: M. MacClure, Univ. Arizona; C: [Zhang, EJPP 2012]

- Major staple food Cameroon: 2% GDP
- Nematodes (*Radopholus similis*) create root lesions and induce great damages (banana toppling)
- Control: nematicides ↔ cropping practices (soil sanitation), tolerant or resistant banana varieties, biological control
- Complex interaction model for the West Indies [Tixier et al. 2006]
- Partners: CIRAD and CARBAP

T2. Ongoing in 2017

Israel had courses in 2016

Ongoing work: plantain-nematode interaction model, including root growth, based on the nematode life-cycle:



Non autonomous ODE or hybrid model (inter-crop season)

T3. Coffee berry borers

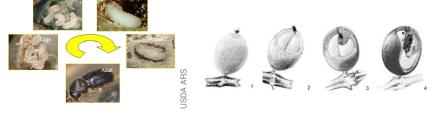


- Economic foundation for many countries in the tropics
- Borers (*Hypothenemus hampei*) mostly develop in the coffee berries, inducing great crop losses (most important pest)
- Control: insecticides ↔ cropping practices (removing all berries), trapping, biological control (parasitoids, fungi)
- Simulation model with crop growth and pest control [Gutierrez et al. 1998; Rodríguez et al. 2011; Rodríguez et al. 2013]
- Partners: CIRAD and IRAD

T3. Ongoing in 2017

Yves had courses in 2017

Ongoing work: coffee berry borer dynamic model, including berry availability, based on the insect life-cycle:



PDE or ODE model with impulse control

Visits in 2017

May–July 2017 Myriam DJOUKWE TAPI CIRAD Montpellier + seminars at Inria and INRA, Sophia Antipolis





Sep.–Dec. 2017 Israël TANKAM & Yves FOTSO BIOCORE, Inria, Sophia Antipolis

Partial funding from **IRD** via **UMMISCO** (Unité Mixte Internationale de Modélisation Mathématique et Informatiques des Systèmes Complexes)

What next?

Ongoing PhD theses

- represent crop damages
- design efficient and sustainable control strategies to limit damages
- assess the model relevance, confront the model to field data

Visits

- New stays in BIOCORE in 2018 (4 months) for Israël TANKAM & Yves FOTSO
- Visits to Cameroon Suzanne TOUZEAU, Samuel NILUSMAS, Ludovic MAILLERET...
- Visits to France Samuel BOWONG, Jean-Jules TEWA, a new master student...

That's all... for now!