Mathematical modelling of insect populations for precision farming practices

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Outline

1. Current IPM: common practices and problems

2. Pest population models: past and present

3. Future perspectives





Chapter 1: Current IPM





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In a real world, what are we doing in IPM?





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Controlling insect pests



One common denominator:

Effective only on certain life stages!

Alternative methods

Agronomic practices

Parasitoids

Predators

Entomopathogenic fungi

Entomopathogenic bacteria



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Chapter 2: Insect population models



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What is an insect?



Insectkit

- Insects are *ectotherms*
- Their life cycle is divided in stages
- Life stages can be identified

Legs: 3 pairs

Wings: 0, 1, or 2 pairs

Antennae: 2

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Body segments: 3

ECOLE

POLYTECHNIQUE

DE BRUXELLES

Distinguishing marks:

- Not all the species are pests!



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What is an insect?

Different sizes











Different shapes



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Modelling insects



- Each compartment is an identifiable life stage
- The flux of individuals depends on environmental and biological factors



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Modelling insects



Ecological Modelling 456 (2021) 109673 Contents lists available at ScienceDirect **Ecological Modelling** journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolmodel A general ODE-based model to describe the physiological age structure of ectotherms: Description and application to Drosophila suzukii

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This paper introduces a novel general model based on Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs) which is able to describe the population dynamics of a large class of insect pests. The proposed model is a physiologicallyinspired generalization of a number of ad hoc models presented through the years in the literature. Its main

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agronomy

Article

A Physiologically Based ODE Model for an Old Pest: Modeling Life Cycle and Population Dynamics of Bactrocera oleae (Rossi)

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Modelling insects: they also move!



Neighbouring fields in a real case



Neighbouring fields according to the model



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In a real world, what are we going to do in IPM?





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Chapter 3: Future perspectives



Modelling insect pests: from description to prediction

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Limitations:

- Models only describe phenomena
- Open loop simulations make bad predictions
- Open field means open populations!



Data can update model estimations

Task:

• Revise the model to include noise

PEST FINDER FINDER Funded by the European Union Grant n. 101102281



Modelling and measurements: Project PestFinder





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Department: Control Engineering and System Analysis



Ongoing activities

Extended Kalman Filter... and Drosophila suzukii!





Two step algorithm:

- Prediction
- Correction

Result:

- More precise model estimations
- Lower dependency on initial conditions



Future perspectives







Take home message

Modelling is an essential part of precision agriculture:

- Can support and be supported by new technologies
- Drives decisions on IPM

Multidisciplinary research can improve:

- Measurements
- Model estimations

Our mission:

- Promote the interaction among different fields of research
- Enhance data collection and sharing







Grant n. 101102281

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