

Spatially explicit populations models to deal with issues in IAS management

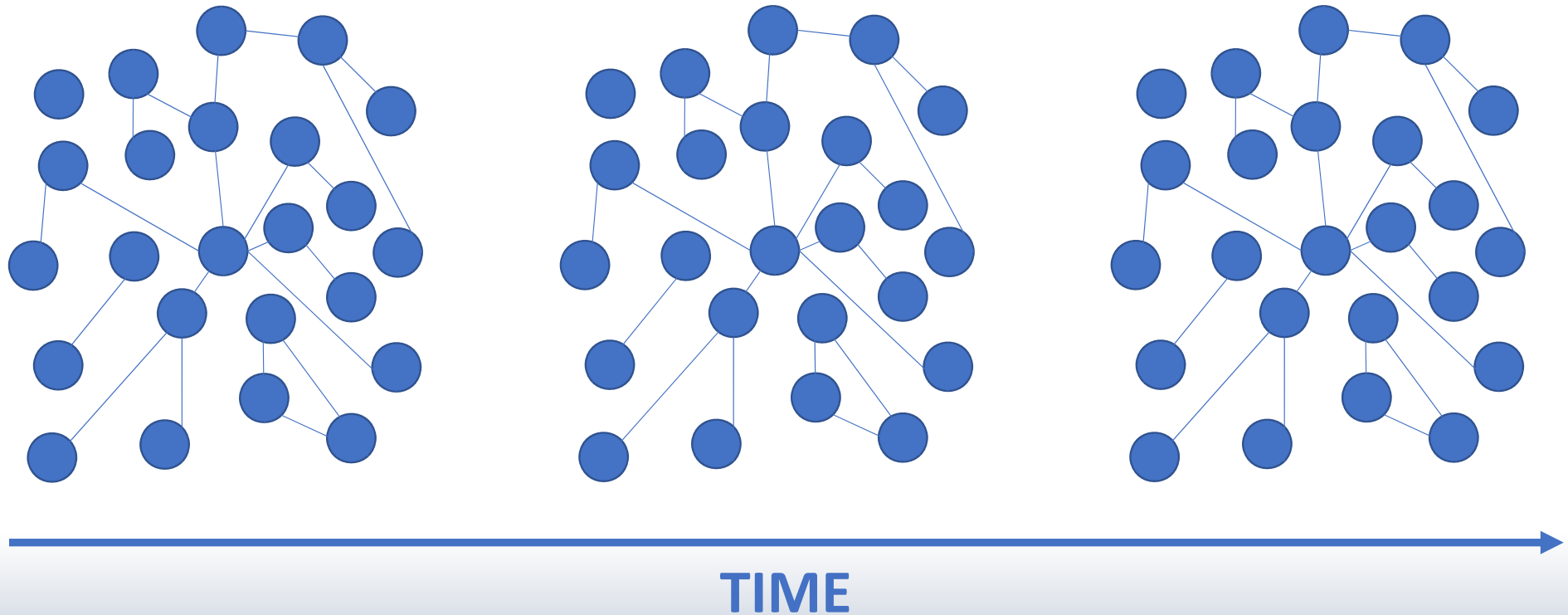
Giovanni Vimercati – Post-doc at University of Angers

If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

- 1) When can we manage it?

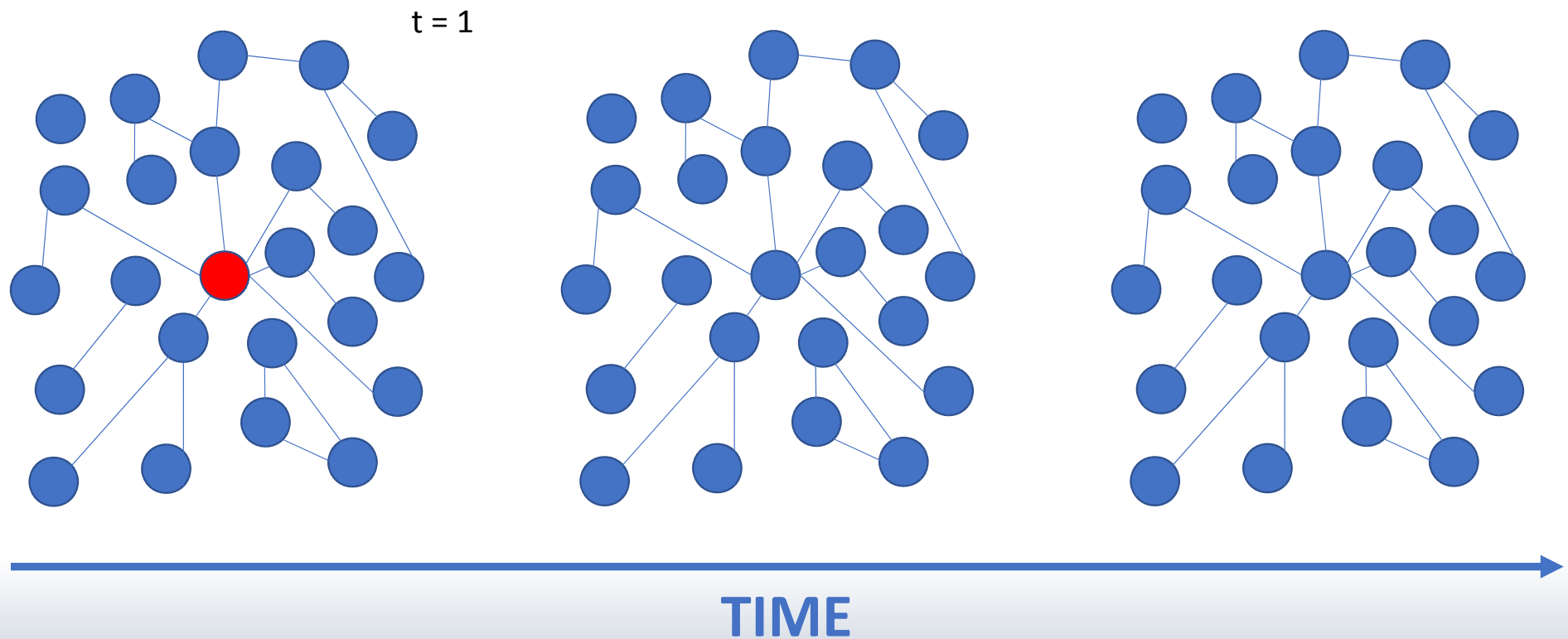
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) When can we manage it?



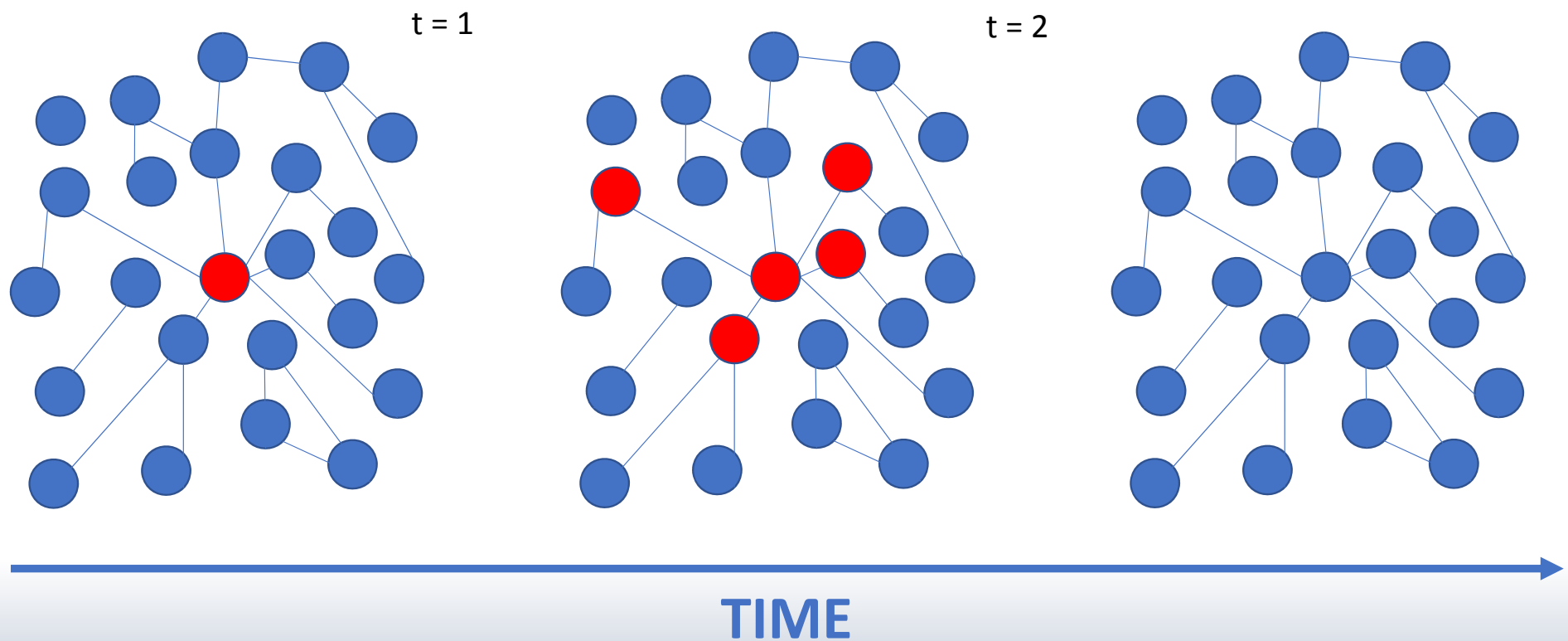
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) When can we manage it?



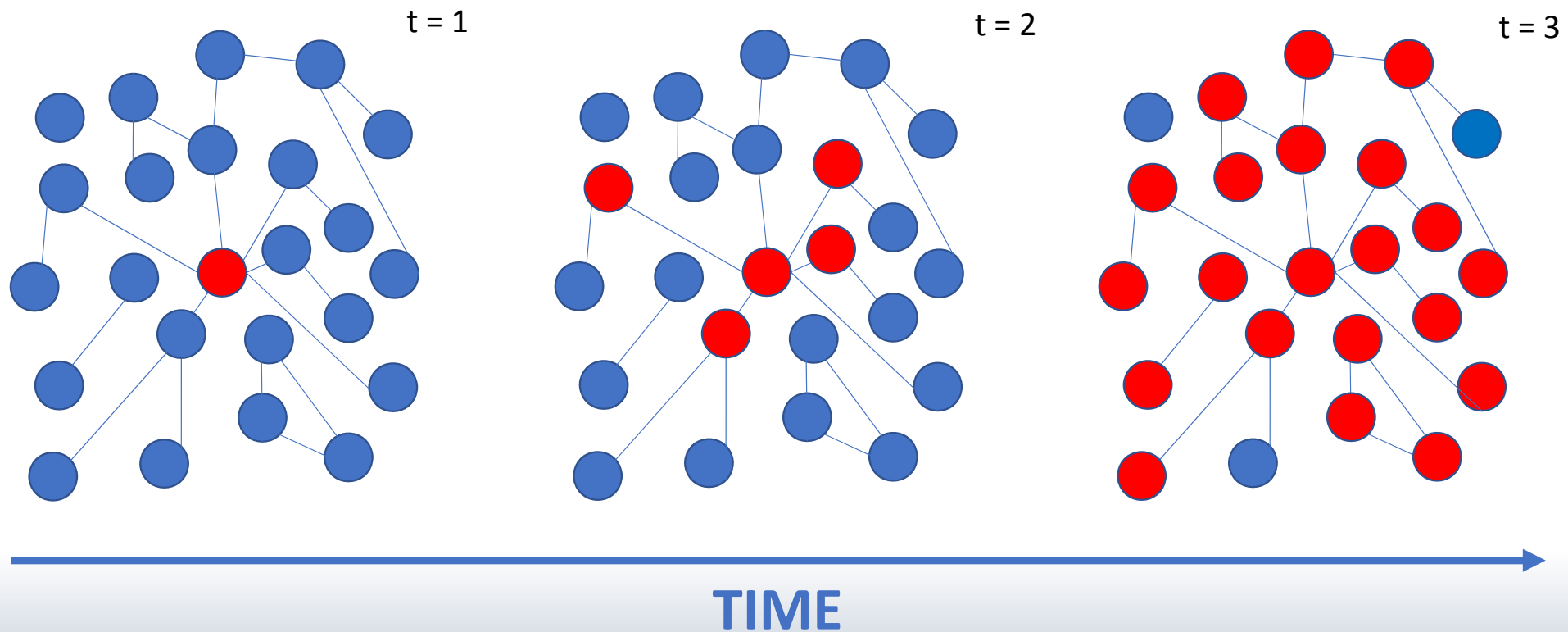
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) When can we manage it?



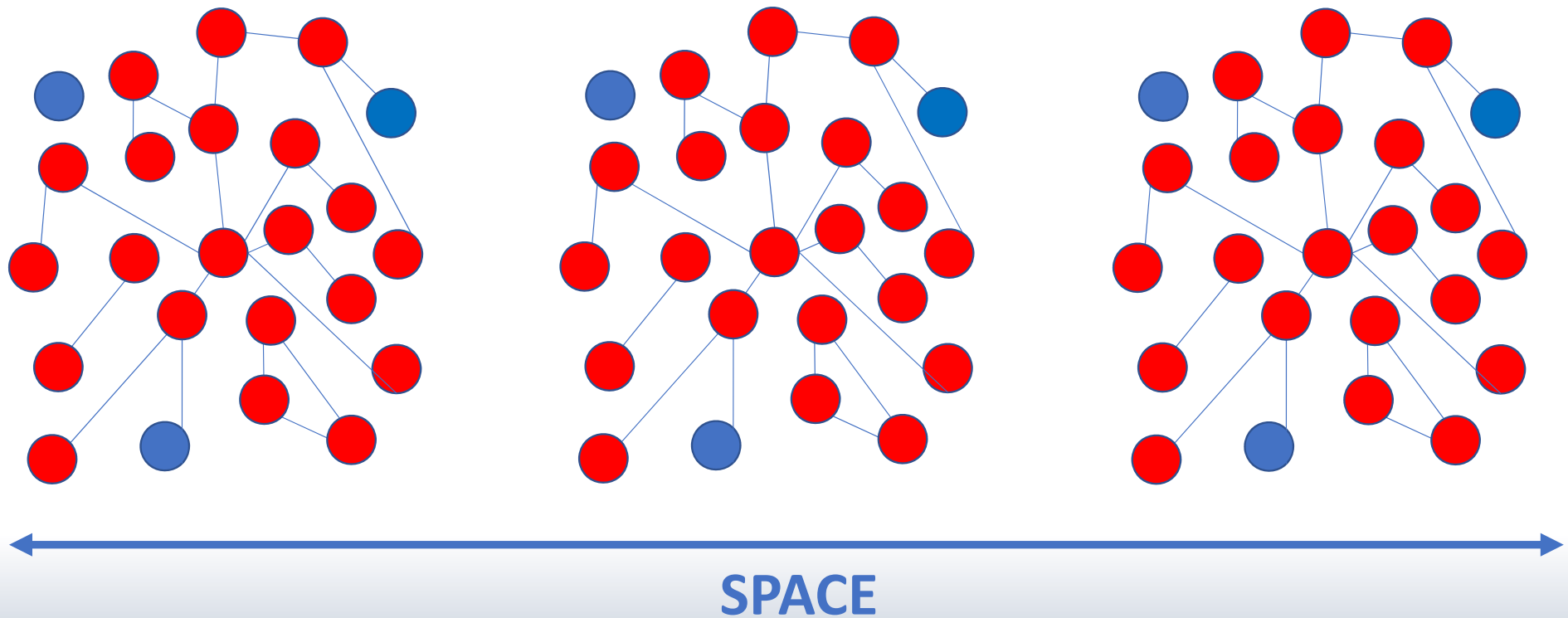
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) When can we manage it?



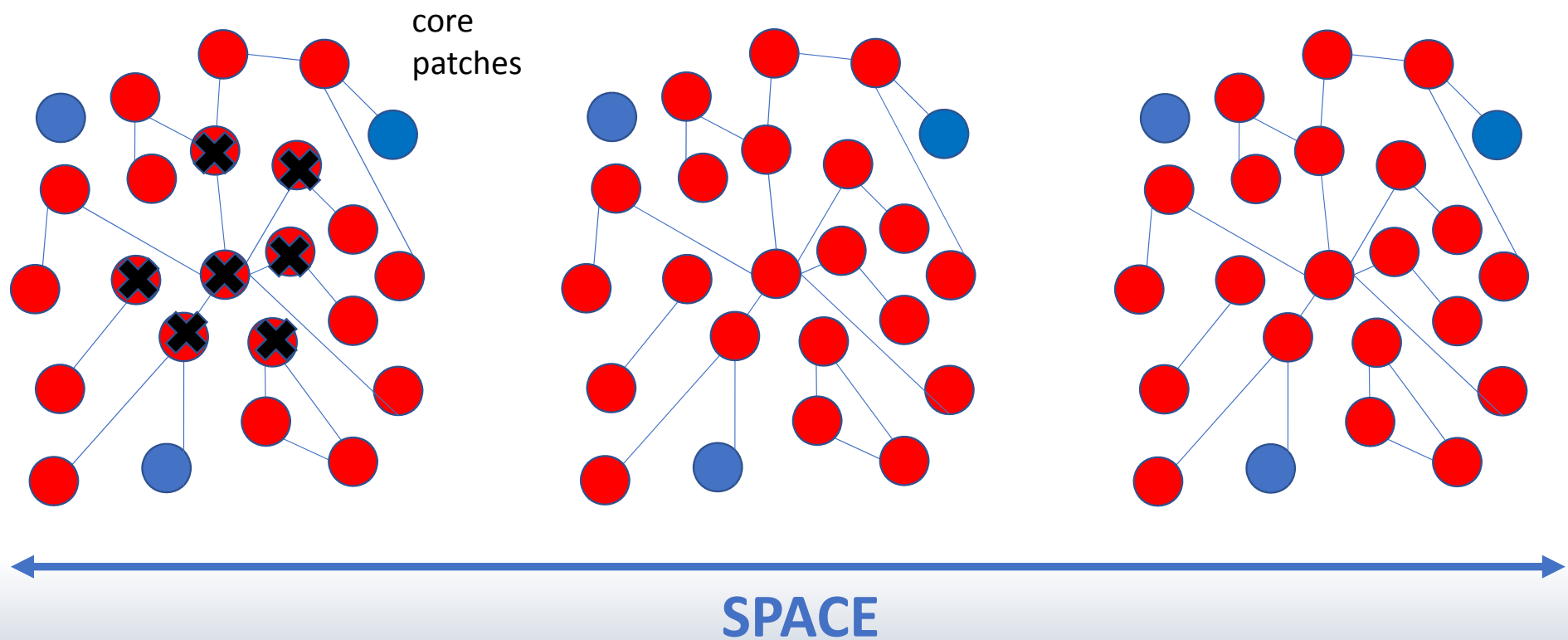
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) Where can we manage it?



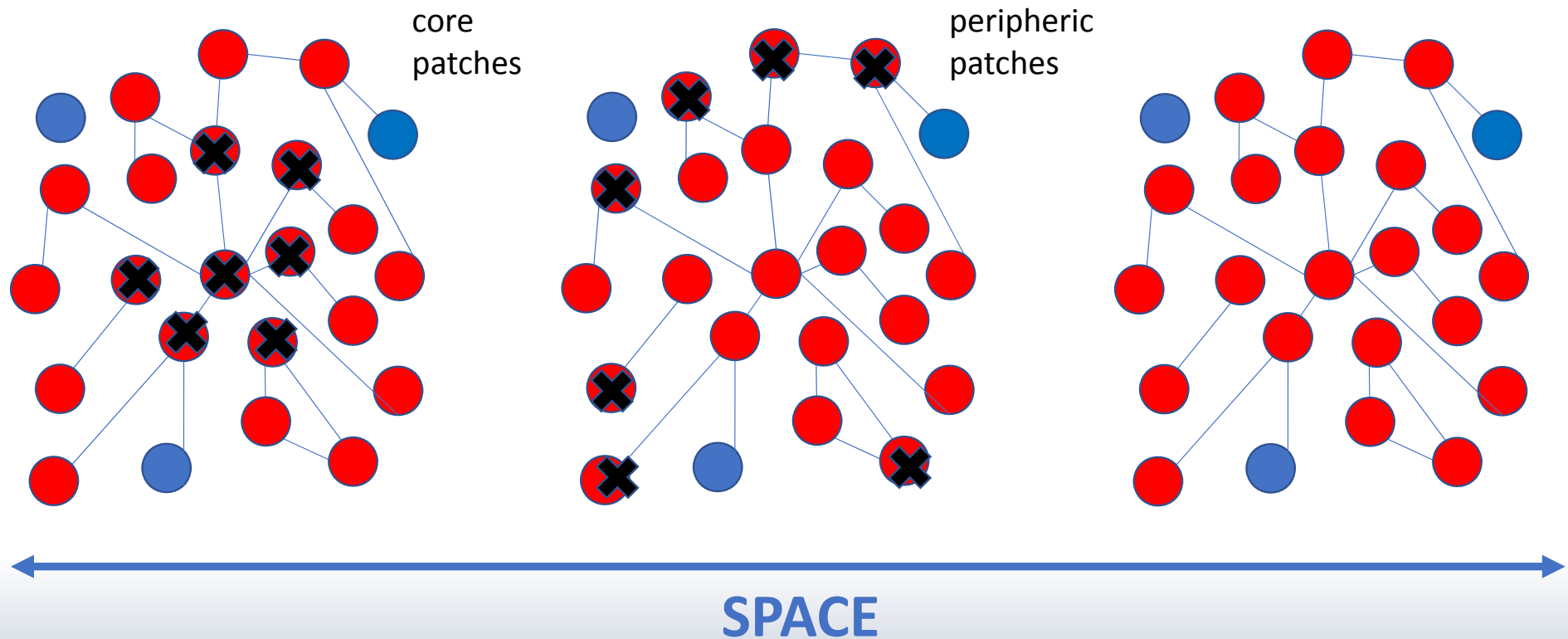
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) Where can we manage it?



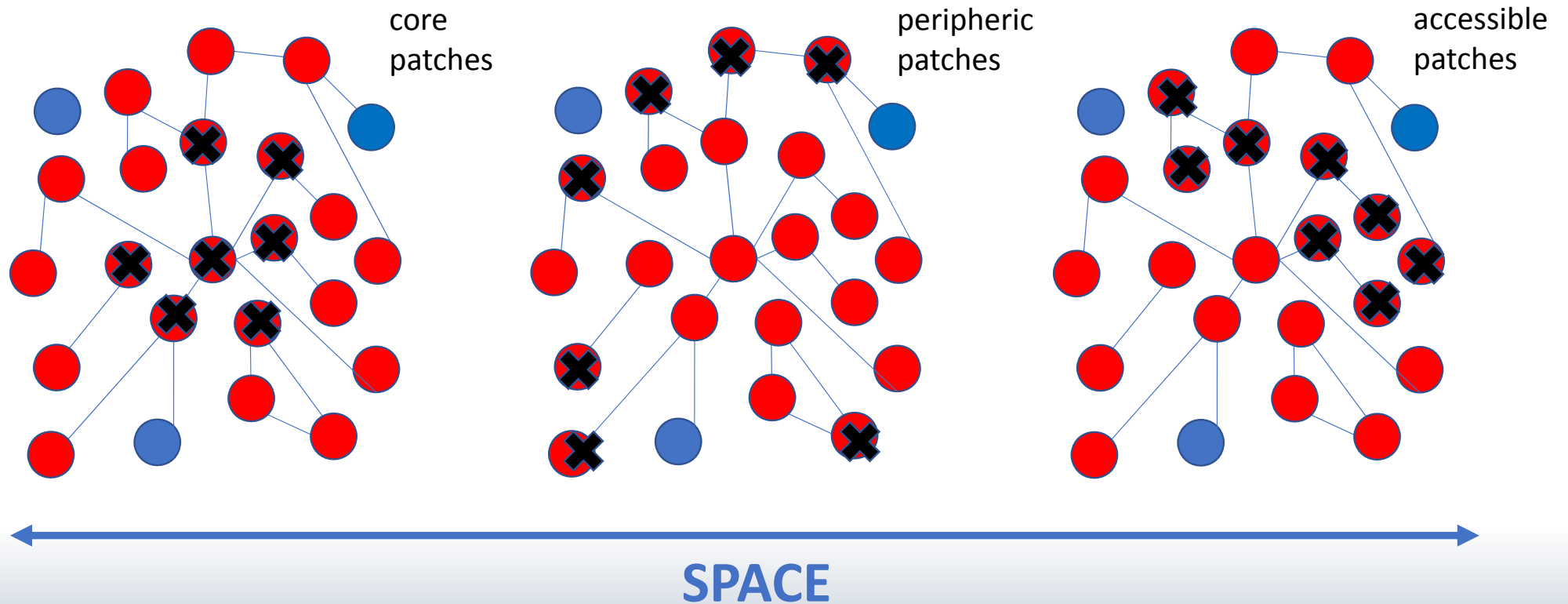
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) Where can we manage it?



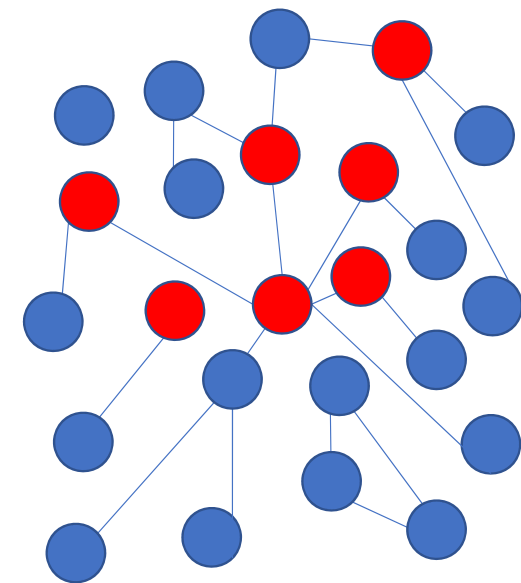
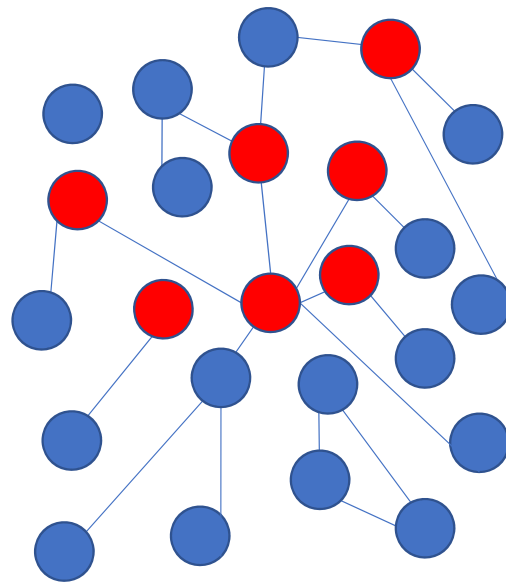
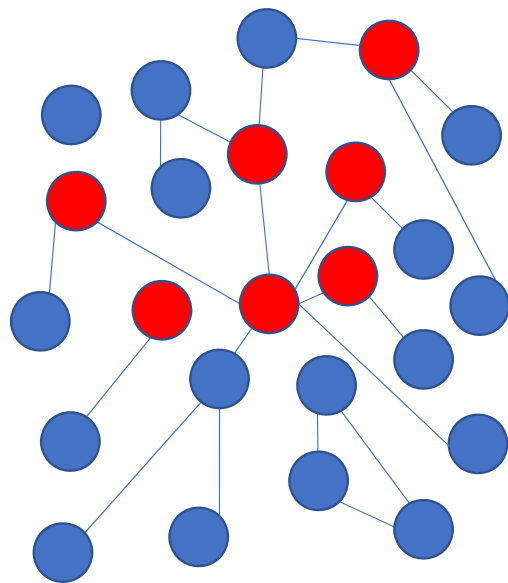
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) Where can we manage it?



If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

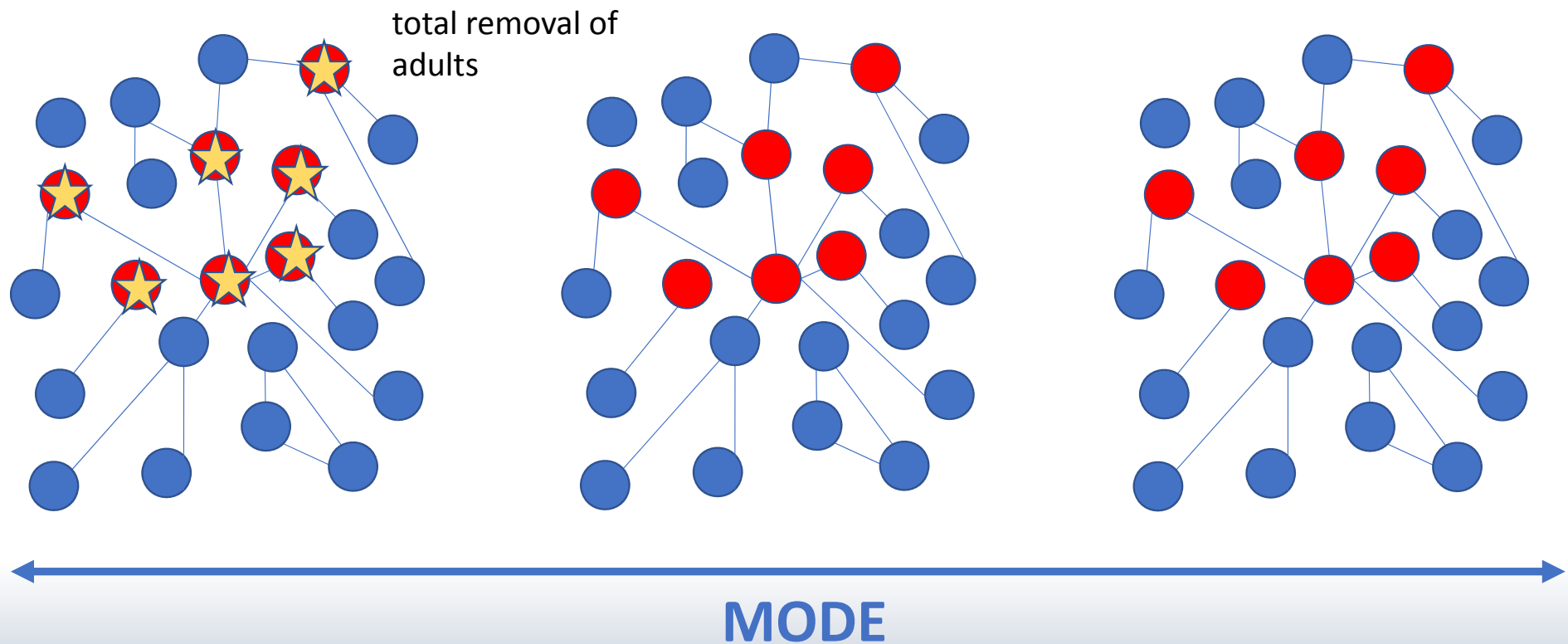
1) How can we manage it?



MODE

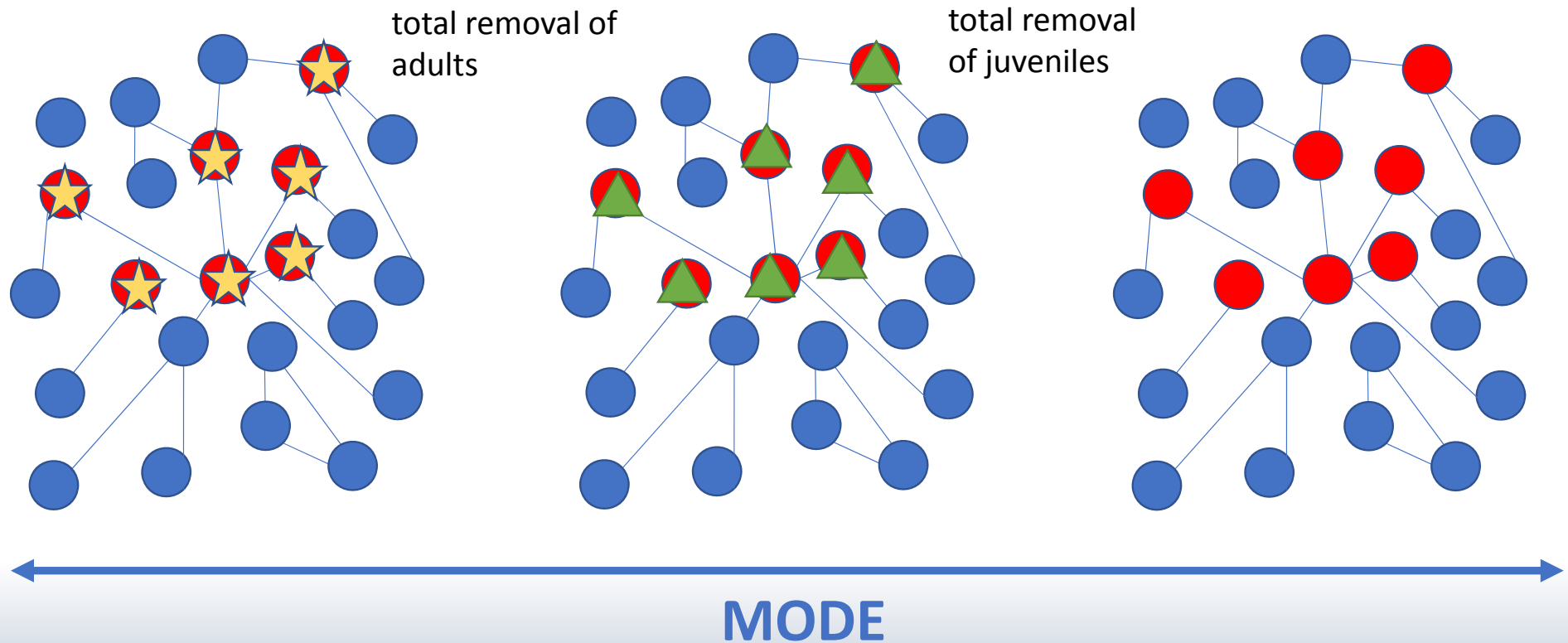
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) How can we manage it?



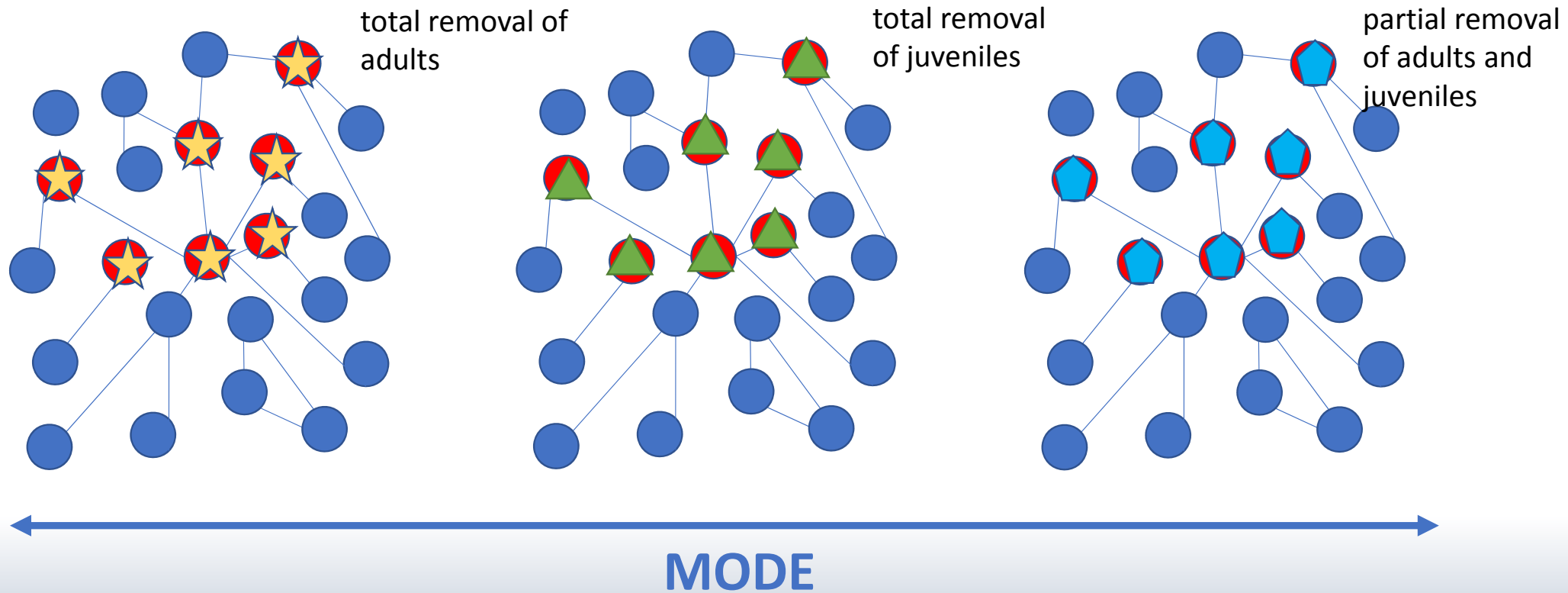
If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) How can we manage it?



If we plan to manage an invasive population, we should firstly answer three main questions:

1) How can we manage it?



Non-equilibrium spatio-temporal dynamics of invasive species

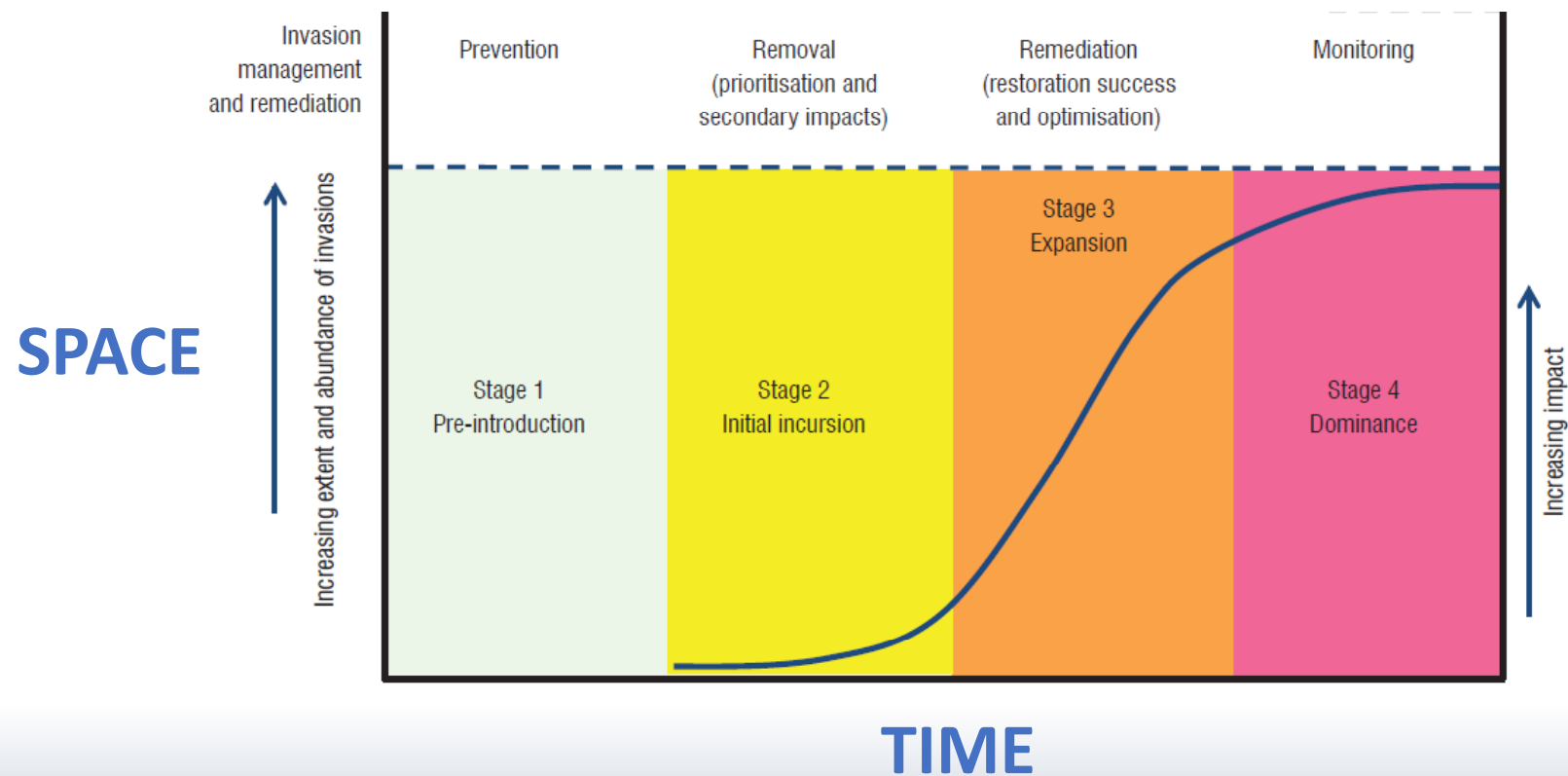
Invasion science for society: A decade of contributions from the Centre for Invasion Biology

AUTHORS:
Brian W. van Wilgen¹
Sarah J. Davies¹
David M. Richardson¹

South African Journal of Science
<http://www.sajs.co.za>

1

Volume 110 | Number 7/8
July/August 2014



Non-equilibrium spatio-temporal dynamics of invasive species



Can be reconstructed using **spatially explicit** population models:

SPACE

- cellular automata and lattice models
- metapopulation, gravity and network models
- individual based models

Invasion science for society: A decade of contributions from the Centre for Invasion Biology

AUTHORS:

Brian W. van Wilgen¹

Sarah J. Davies¹

David M. Richardson¹

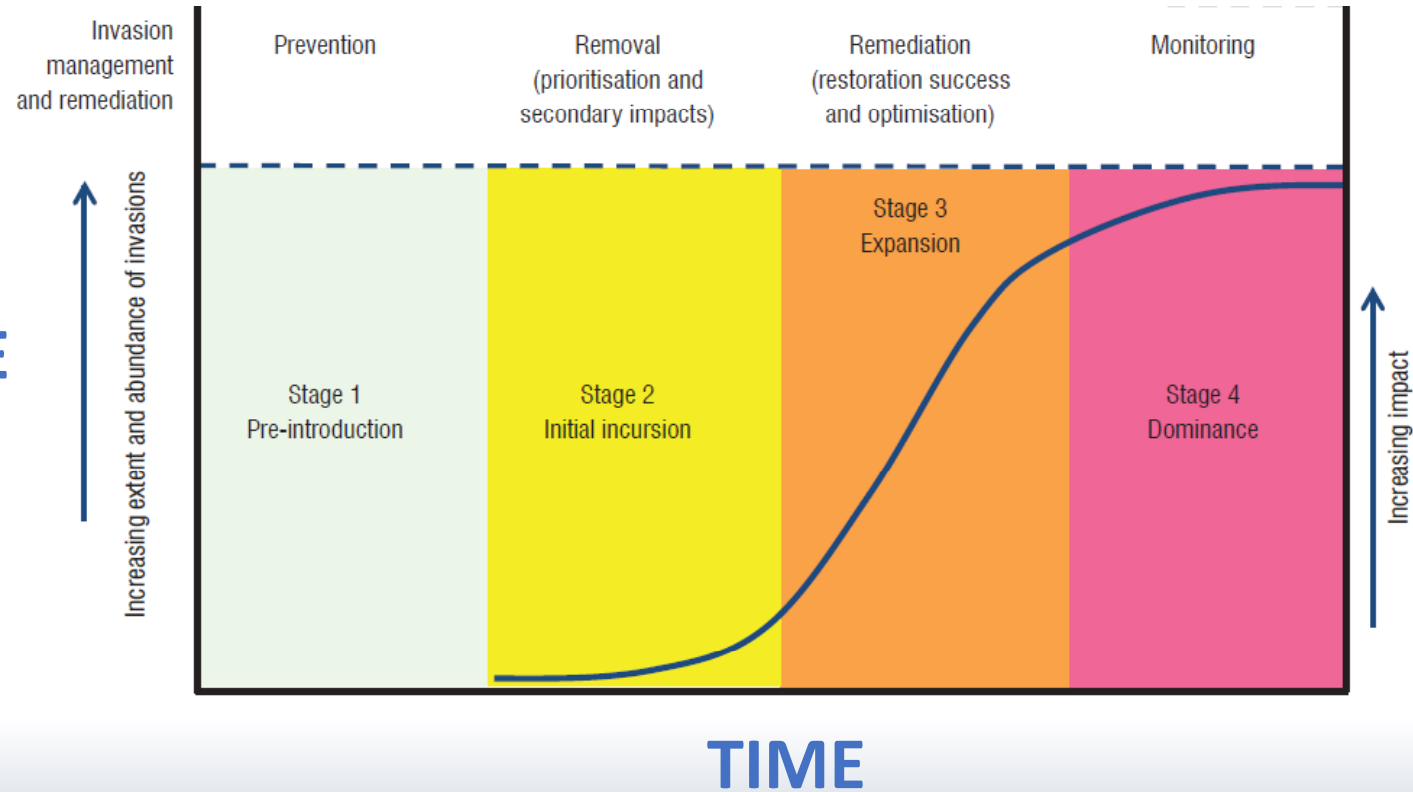
South African Journal of Science

<http://www.sajs.co.za>

1

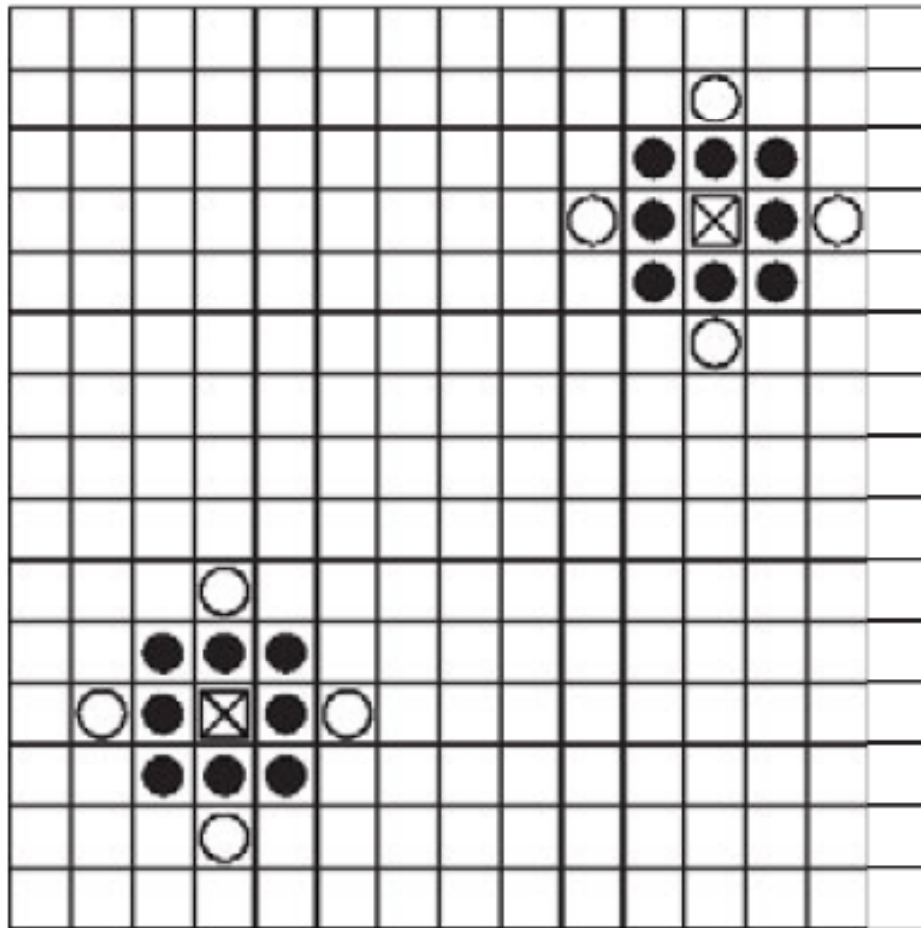
Volume 110 | Number 7/8

July/August 2014



Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



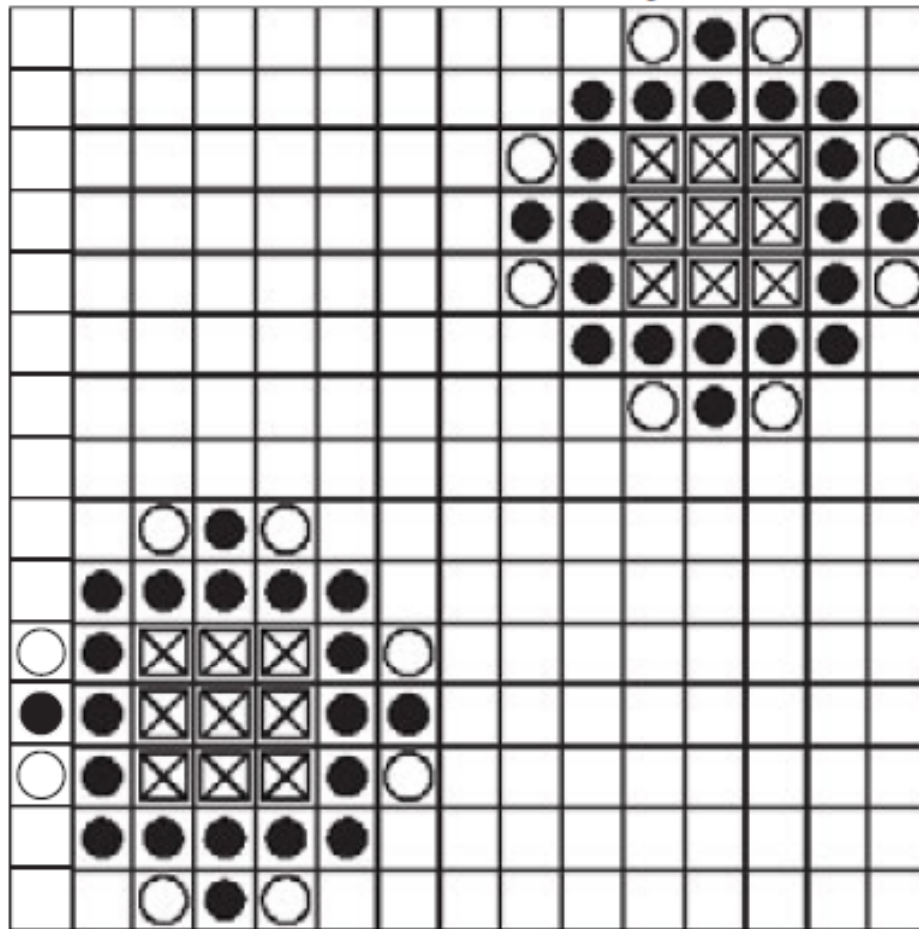
NATURAL RESOURCE MODELING
Volume 30, Number 2, May 2017

INTEGER PROGRAMMING APPROACH TO CONTROL INVASIVE SPECIES SPREAD BASED ON CELLULAR AUTOMATON MODEL

ATSUSHI YOSHIMOTO

- Colonized cells without treatments
- Newly colonized cells
- ⊗ Colonized cells with treatments
- Uncolonized cells with treatments
- Uncolonized cells

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



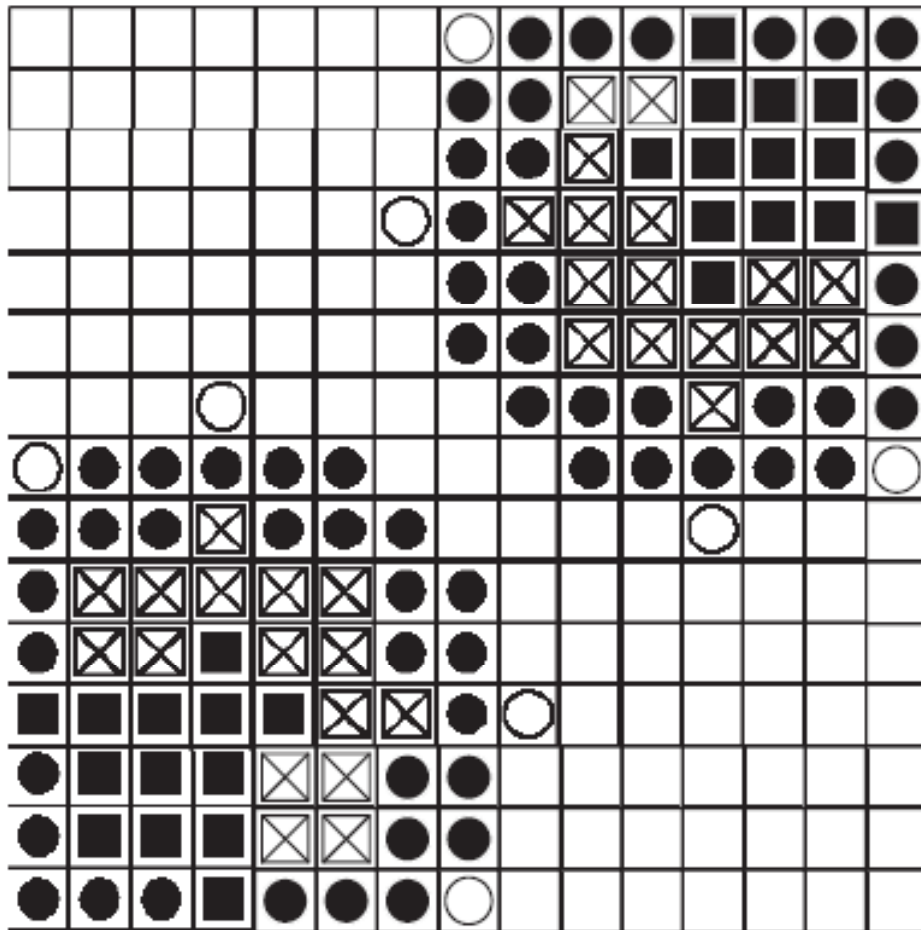
NATURAL RESOURCE MODELING
Volume 30, Number 2, May 2017

INTEGER PROGRAMMING APPROACH TO CONTROL INVASIVE SPECIES SPREAD BASED ON CELLULAR AUTOMATON MODEL

ATSUSHI YOSHIMOTO

- Colonized cells without treatments
- Newly colonized cells
- ⊗ Colonized cells with treatments
- Uncolonized cells with treatments
- Uncolonized cells

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



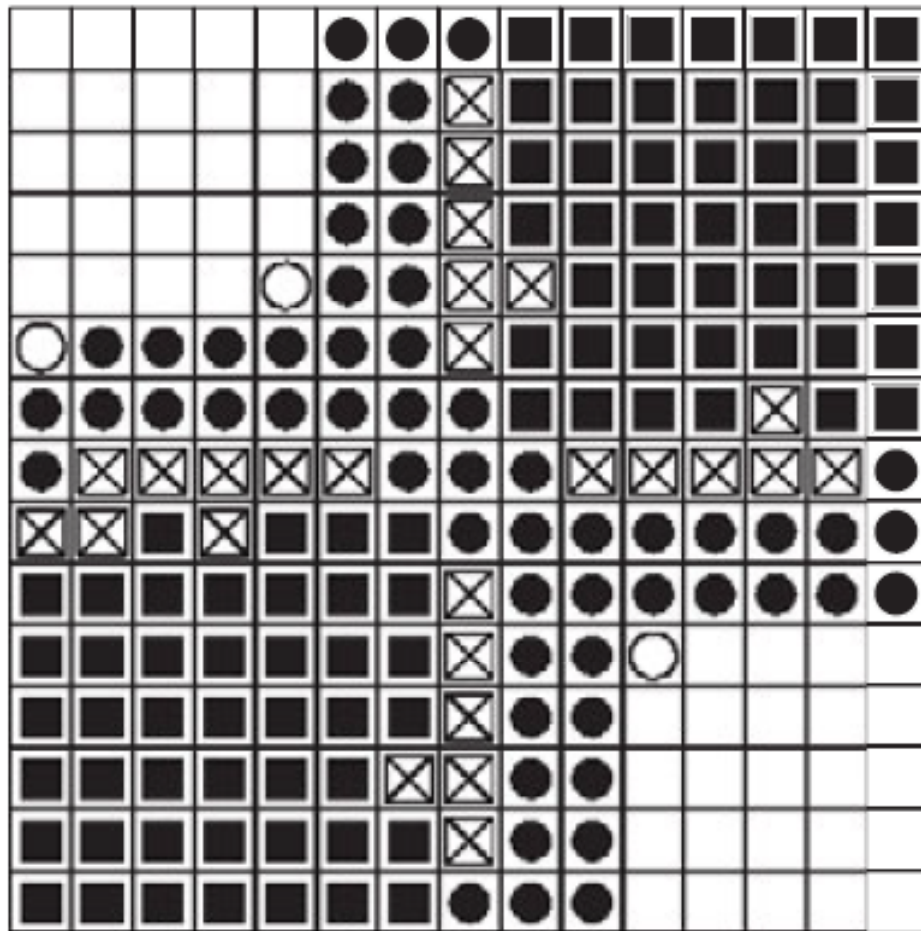
NATURAL RESOURCE MODELING
Volume 30, Number 2, May 2017

INTEGER PROGRAMMING APPROACH TO CONTROL INVASIVE SPECIES SPREAD BASED ON CELLULAR AUTOMATON MODEL

ATSUSHI YOSHIMOTO

- Colonized cells without treatments
- Newly colonized cells
- ⊠ Colonized cells with treatments
- Uncolonized cells with treatments
- Uncolonized cells

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



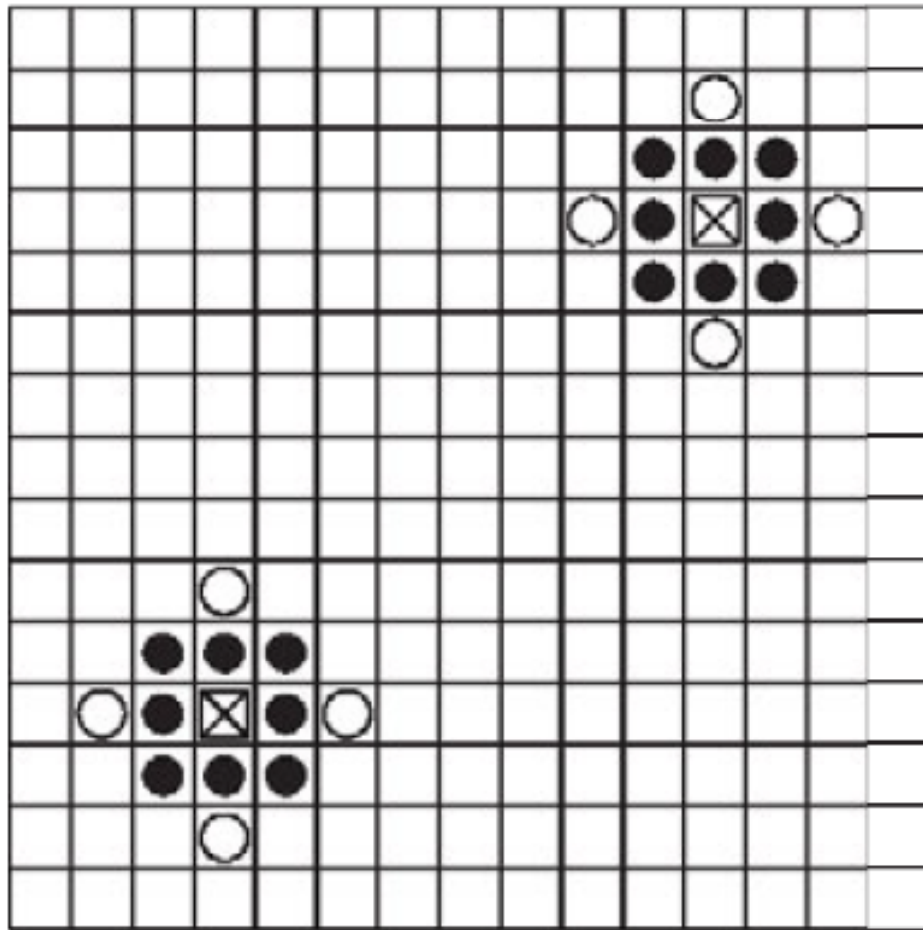
NATURAL RESOURCE MODELING
Volume 30, Number 2, May 2017

INTEGER PROGRAMMING APPROACH TO CONTROL INVASIVE SPECIES SPREAD BASED ON CELLULAR AUTOMATON MODEL

ATSUSHI YOSHIMOTO

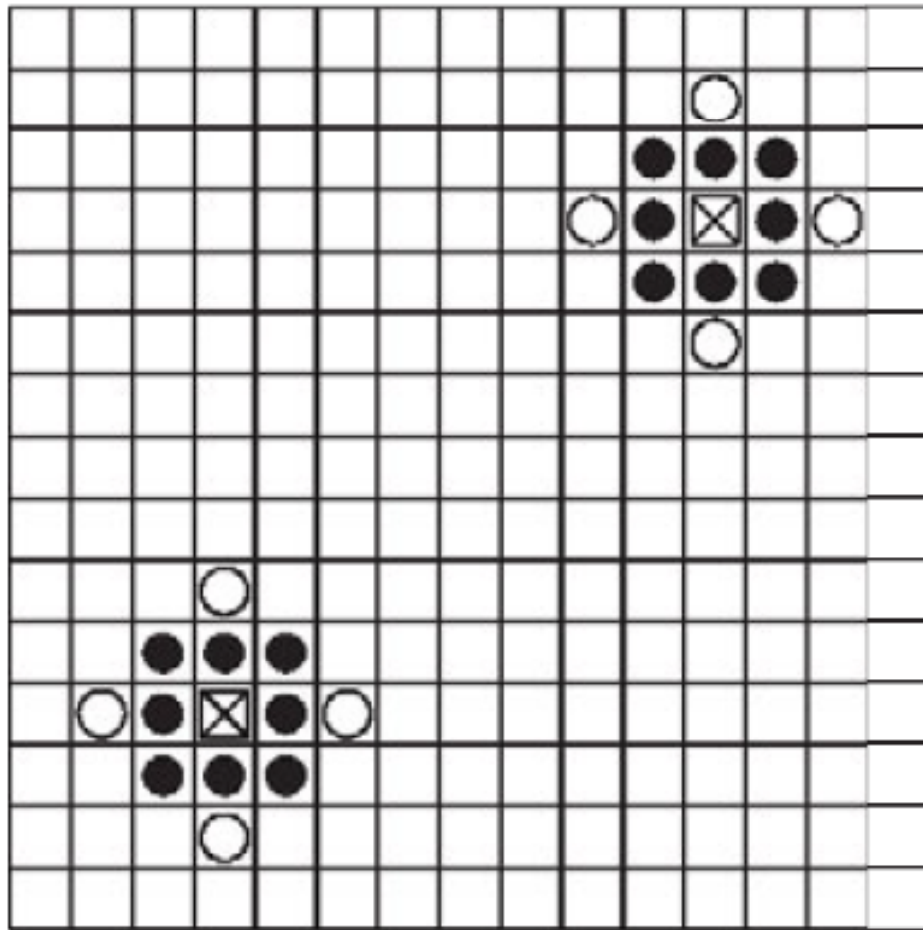
- Colonized cells without treatments
- Newly colonized cells
- ⊠ Colonized cells with treatments
- Uncolonized cells with treatments
- Uncolonized cells

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



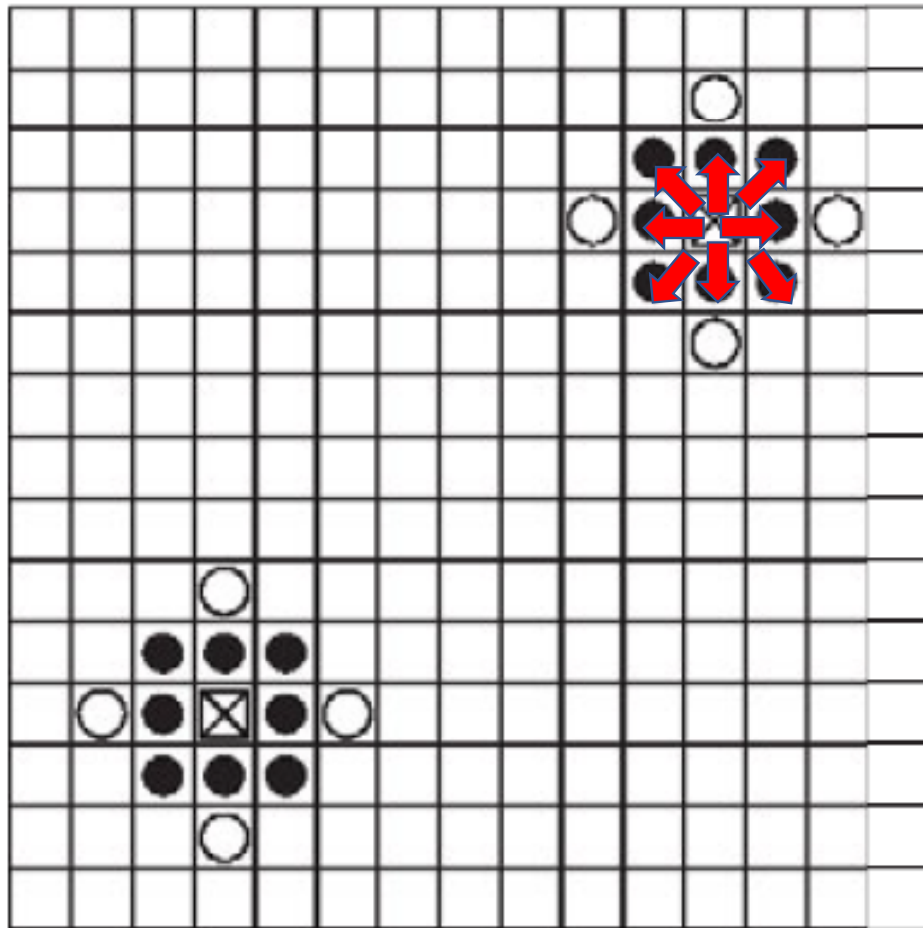
- Time and space are discrete

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



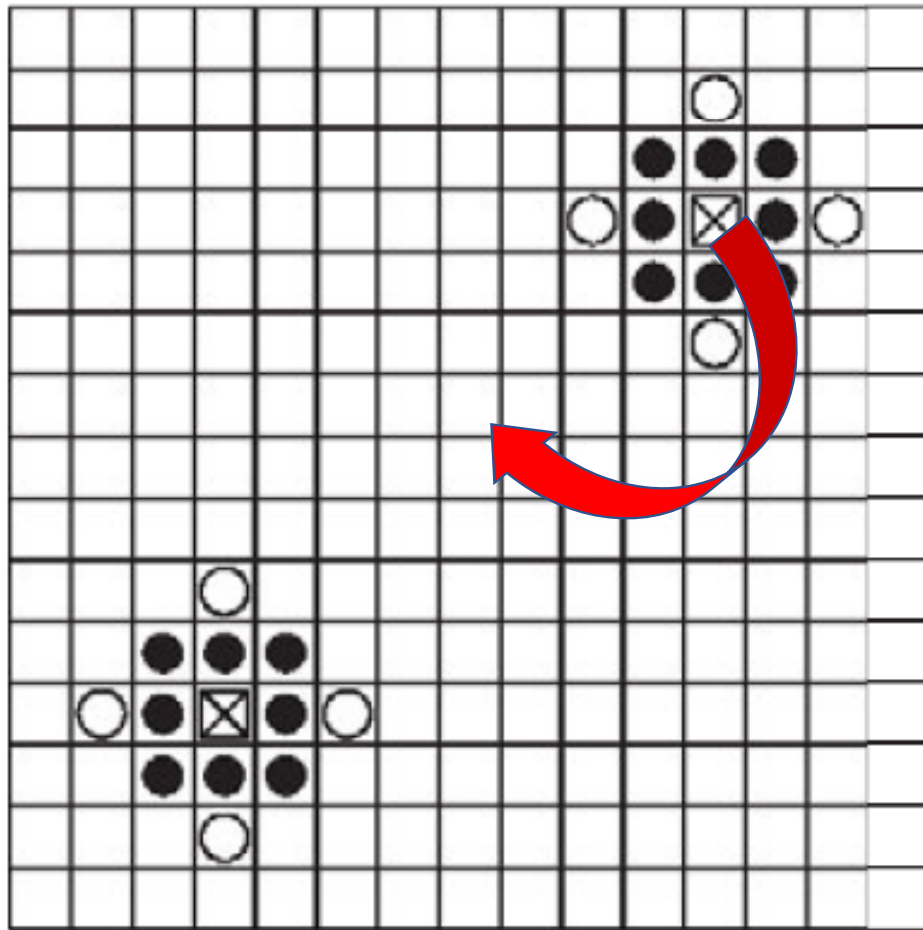
- Time and space are discrete
- Rules to define connectivity among cells are needed

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



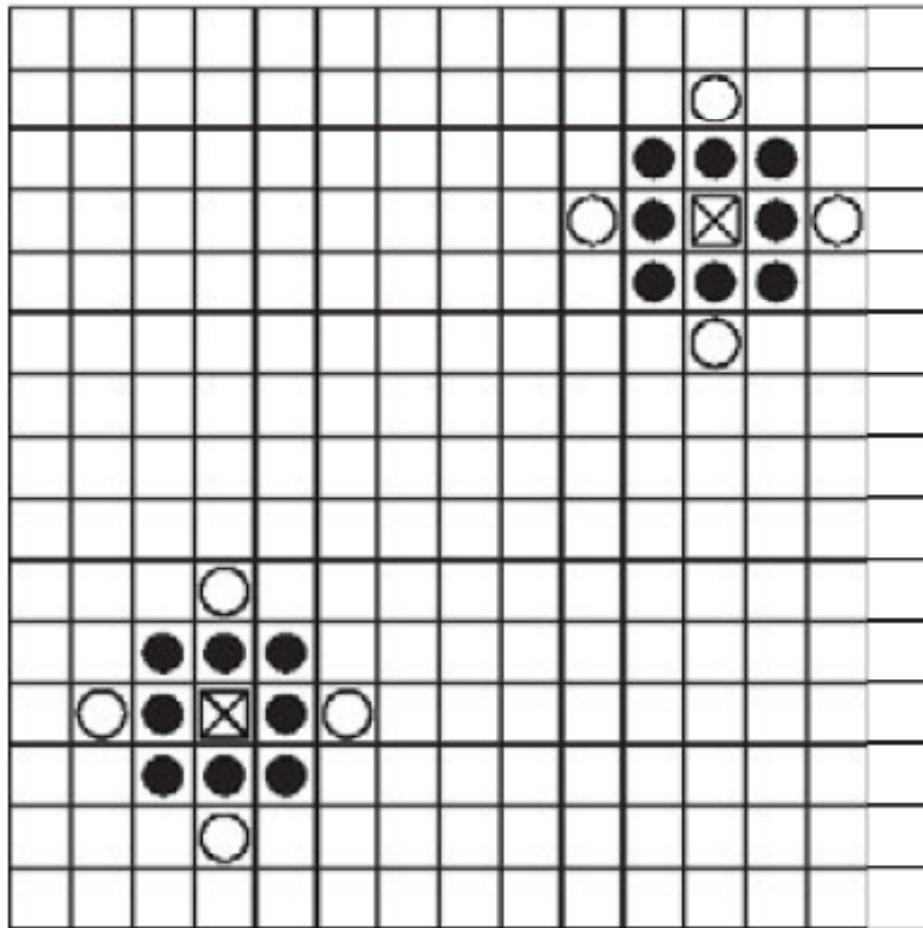
- Time and space are discrete
- Rules to define connectivity among cells are needed

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



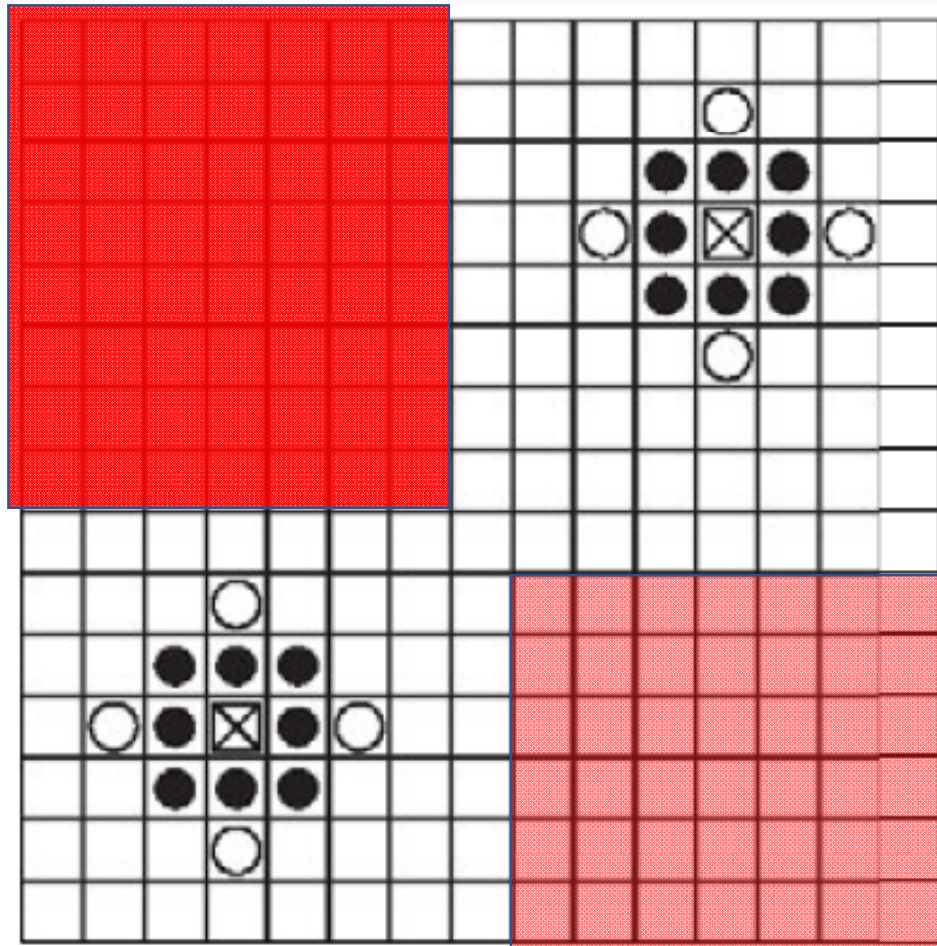
- Time and space are discrete
- Rules to define connectivity among cells are needed

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



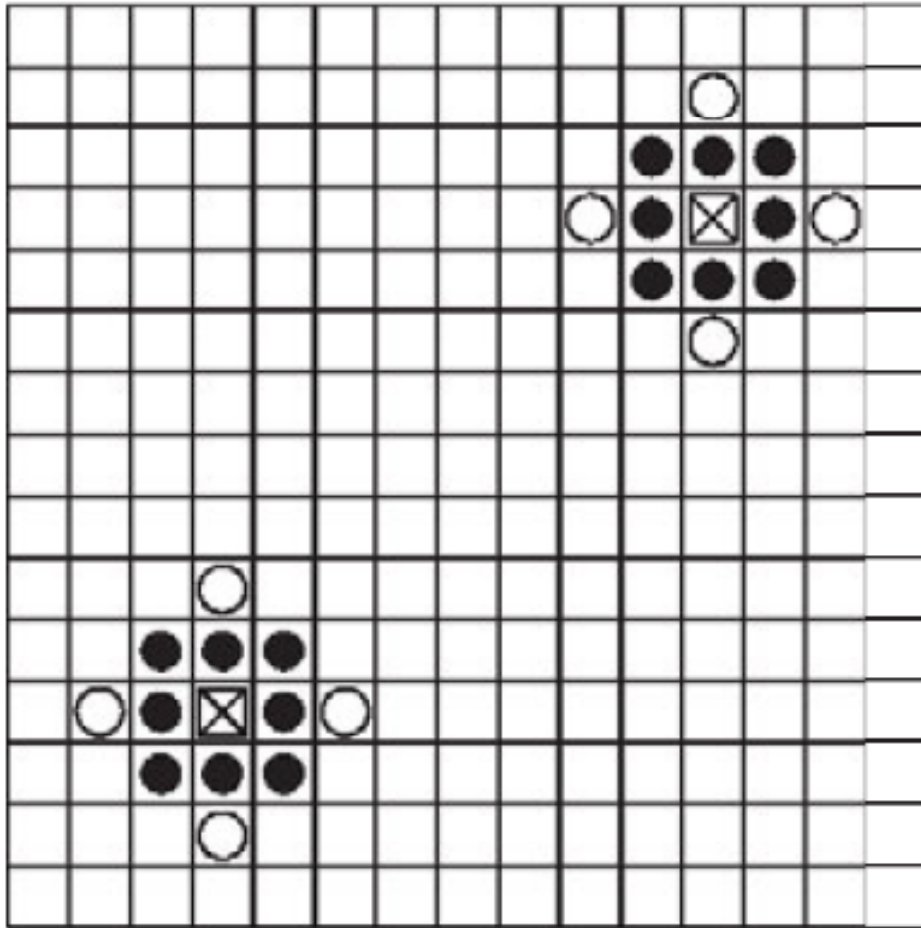
- Time and space are discrete
- Rules to define connectivity among cells are needed
- Cells can be “weighted”, for example using SDM

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



- Time and space are discrete
- Rules to define connectivity among cells are needed
- Cells can be “weighted”, for example using SDM

Cellular automata and lattice models: the space is subdivided in discrete cells



- Time and space are discrete
- Rules to define connectivity among cells are needed
- Cells can be “weighted”, for example using SDM
- Particularly useful in large-scale invasions

Cellular automata and lattice models: example

Cellular automata and lattice models: example

A model to simulate the spread and management cost of kudzu (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*) at landscape scale[☆]

J.-P. Aurambout*, A.G. Endress

[Ecological Informatics 43 \(2018\) 146–156](#)



UGA0002156

Cellular automata and lattice models: example

A model to simulate the spread and management cost of kudzu (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*) at landscape scale[☆]

J.-P. Auranboud^{*}, A.G. Endress

[Ecological Informatics 43 \(2018\) 146–156](#)



0 7.5 13 Kilometers

Legend

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Water | Med. + high density developed | Grassland |
| Developed open space | Barren land | Crops |
| Low density developed | Forest | Wetland |

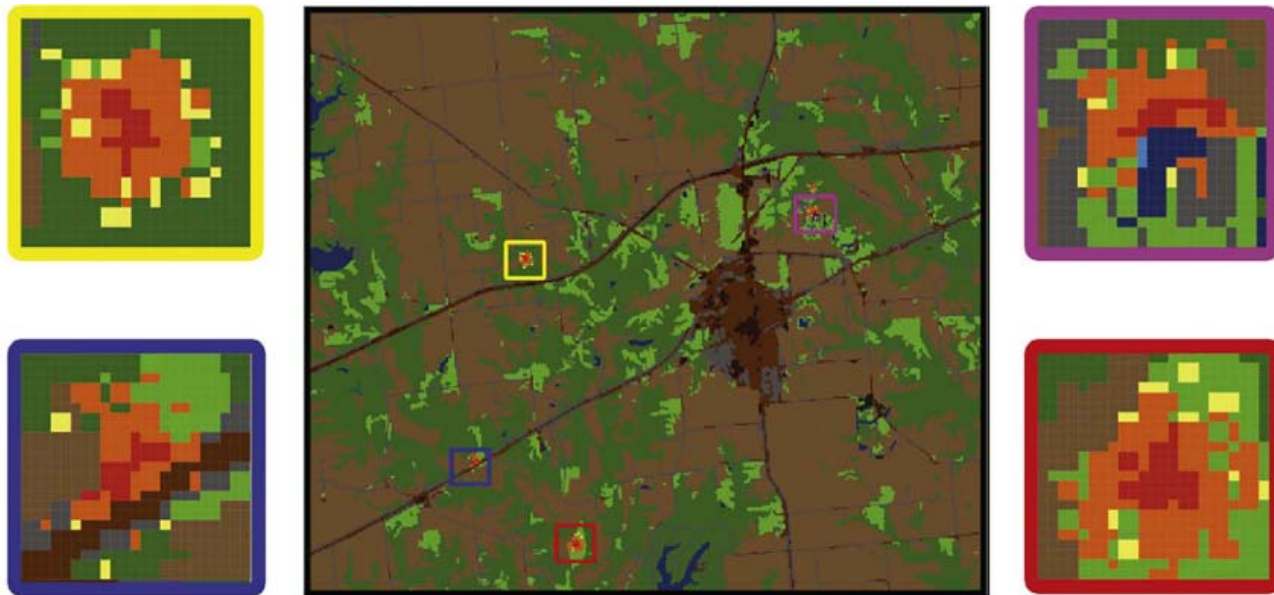


Cellular automata and lattice models: example

A model to simulate the spread and management cost of kudzu (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*) at landscape scale[☆]

J.-P. Auranboud^{*}, A.G. Endress

[Ecological Informatics 43 \(2018\) 146–156](#)



0 7.5 13 Kilometers



Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges

Biol Invasions (2014) 16:949–960
DOI 10.1007/s10530-013-0552-6

ORIGINAL PAPER

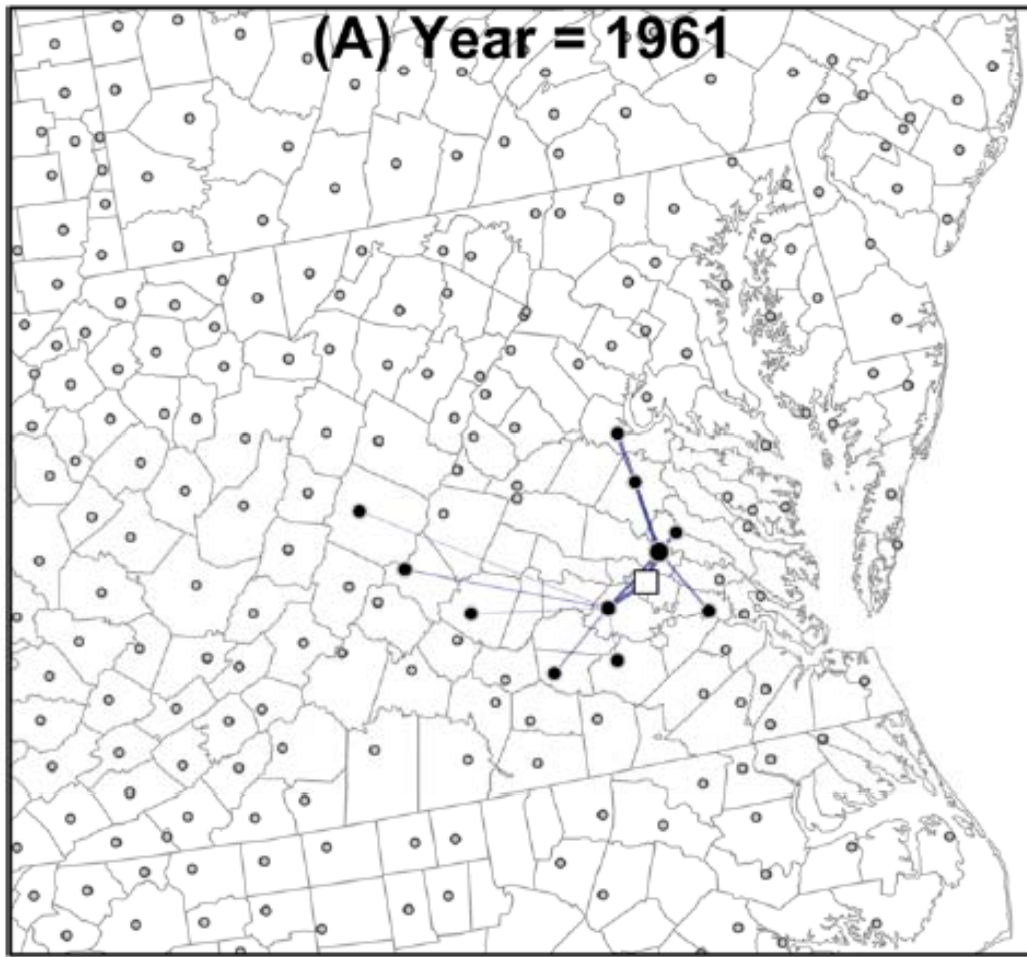
Modeling the spread of invasive species using dynamic network models

Joseph R. Ferrari · Evan L. Preisser ·
Matthew C. Fitzpatrick



Hemlock woolly
adelgid

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges



Biol Invasions (2014) 16:949–960
DOI 10.1007/s10530-013-0552-6

ORIGINAL PAPER

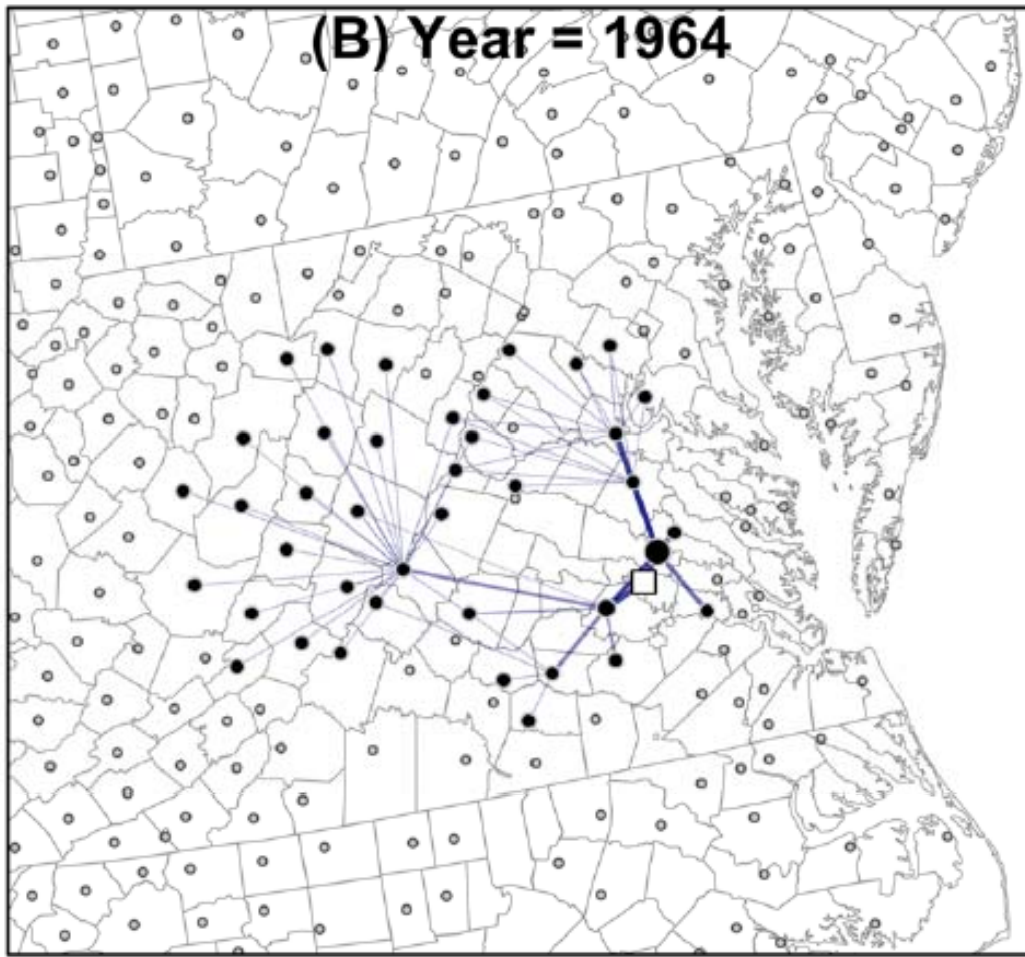
Modeling the spread of invasive species using dynamic network models

Joseph R. Ferrari · Evan L. Preisser ·
Matthew C. Fitzpatrick



Hemlock woolly
adelgid

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges



Biol Invasions (2014) 16:949–960
DOI 10.1007/s10530-013-0552-6

ORIGINAL PAPER

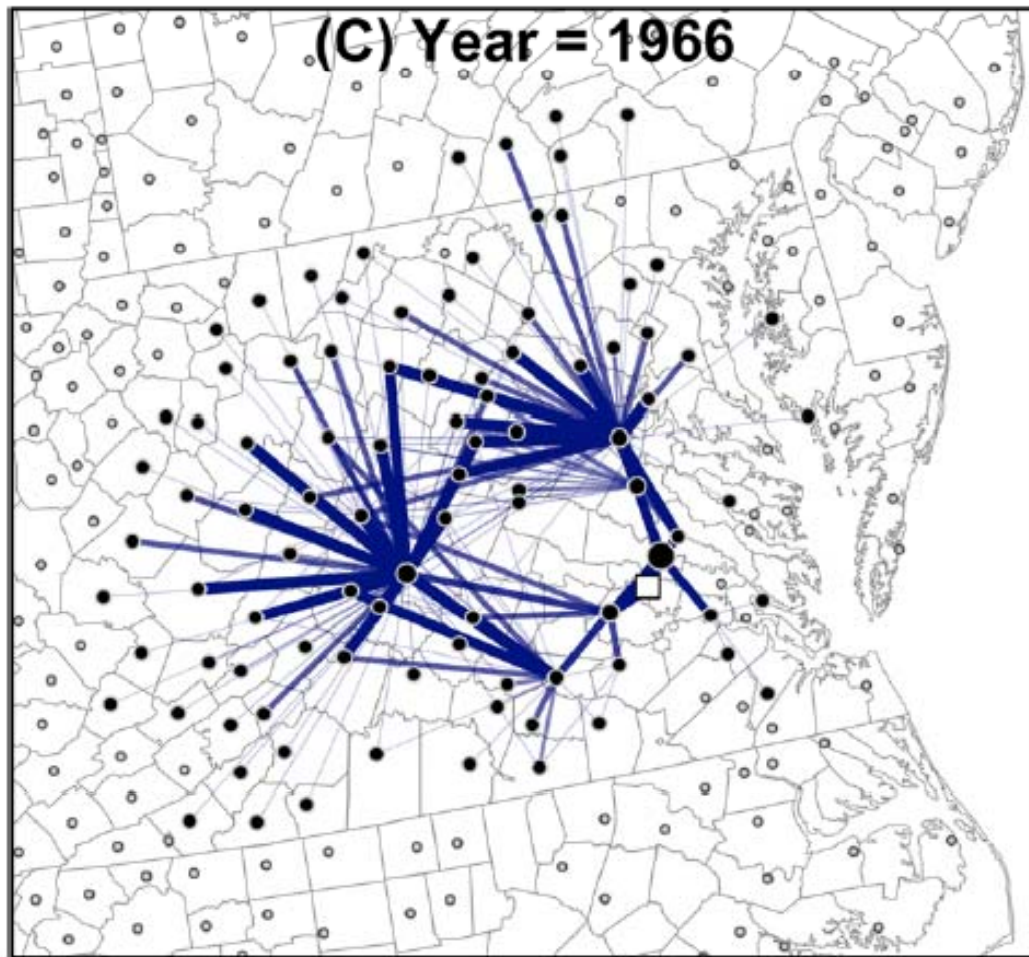
Modeling the spread of invasive species using dynamic network models

Joseph R. Ferrari · Evan L. Preisser ·
Matthew C. Fitzpatrick



Hemlock woolly
adelgid

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges



Biol Invasions (2014) 16:949–960
DOI 10.1007/s10530-013-0552-6

ORIGINAL PAPER

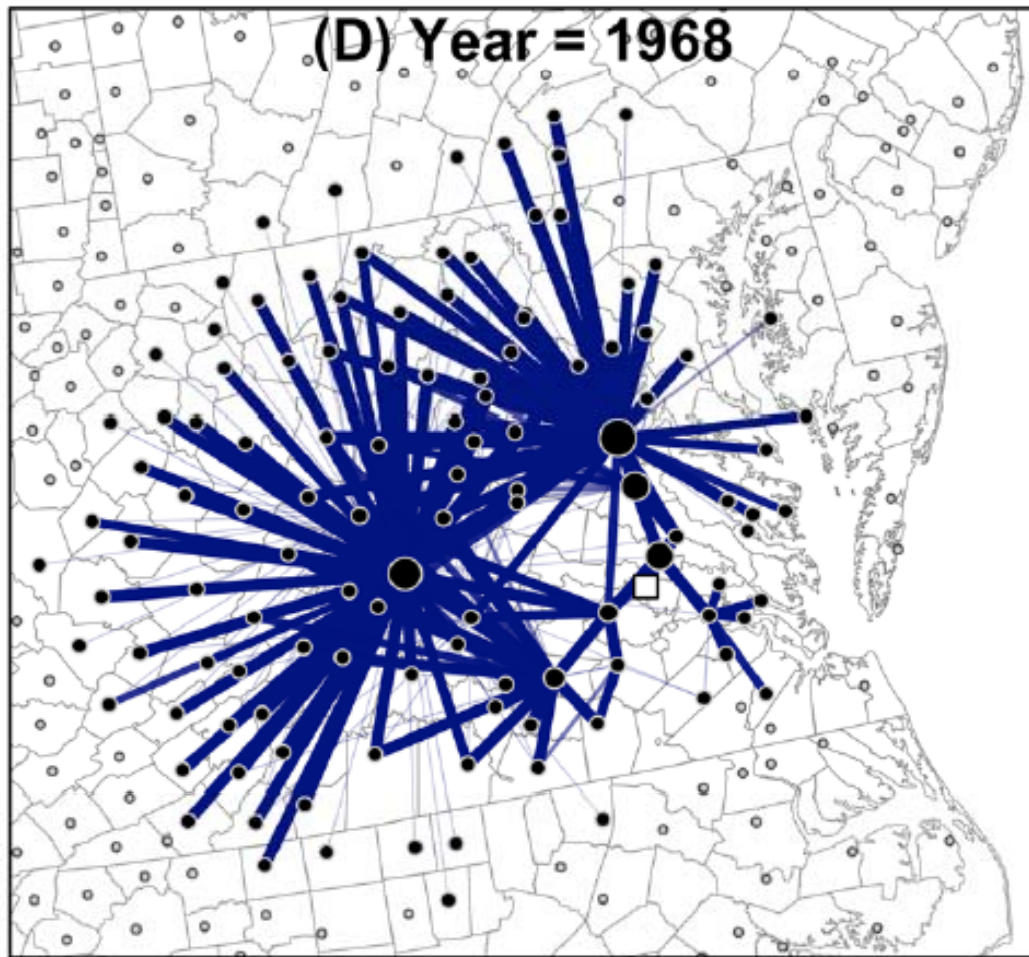
Modeling the spread of invasive species using dynamic network models

Joseph R. Ferrari · Evan L. Preisser ·
Matthew C. Fitzpatrick



Hemlock woolly
adelgid

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges



Biol Invasions (2014) 16:949–960
DOI 10.1007/s10530-013-0552-6

ORIGINAL PAPER

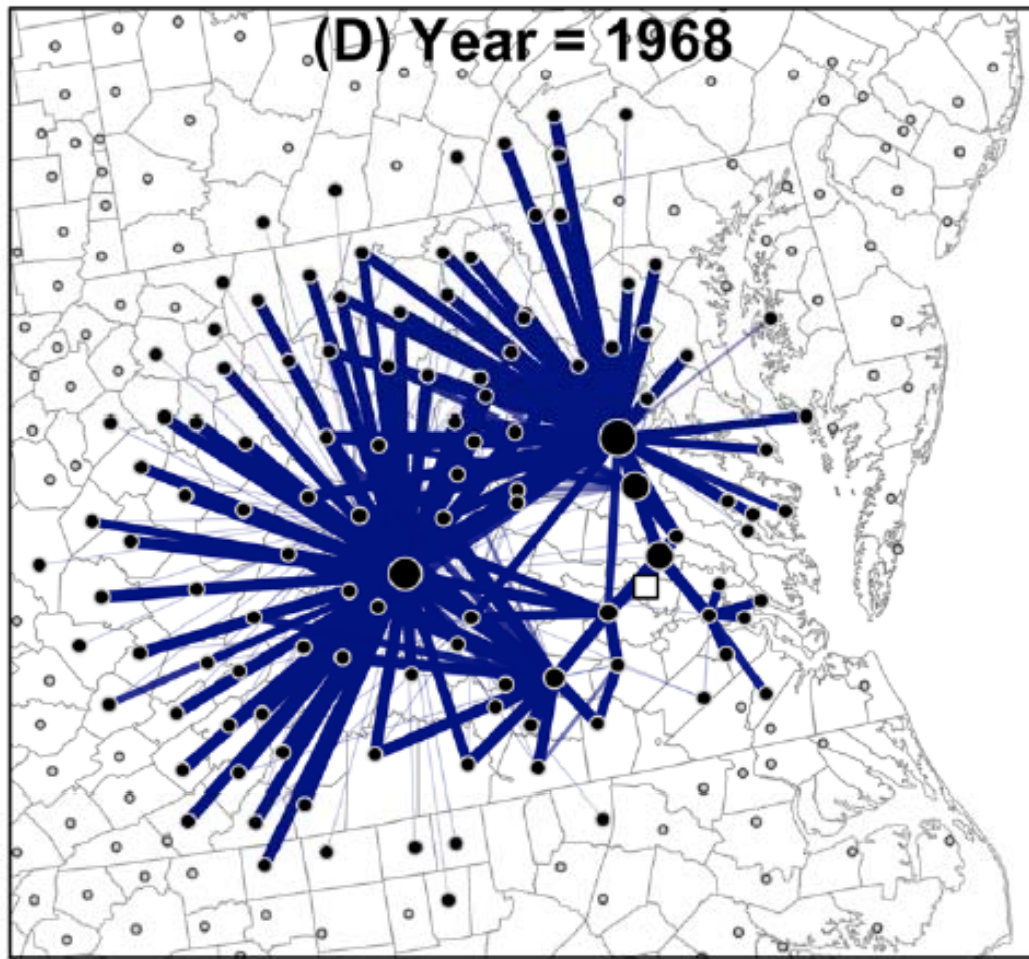
Modeling the spread of invasive species using dynamic network models

Joseph R. Ferrari · Evan L. Preisser ·
Matthew C. Fitzpatrick



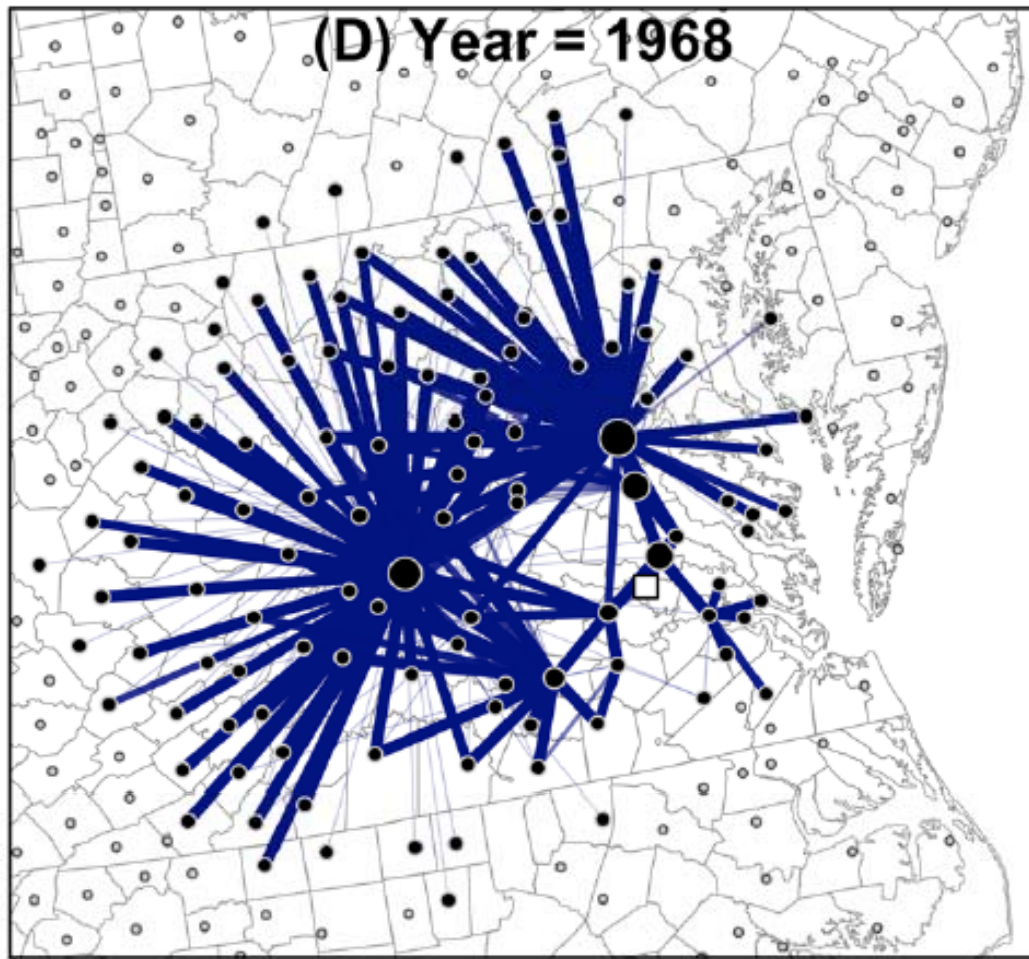
Hemlock woolly
adelgid

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges



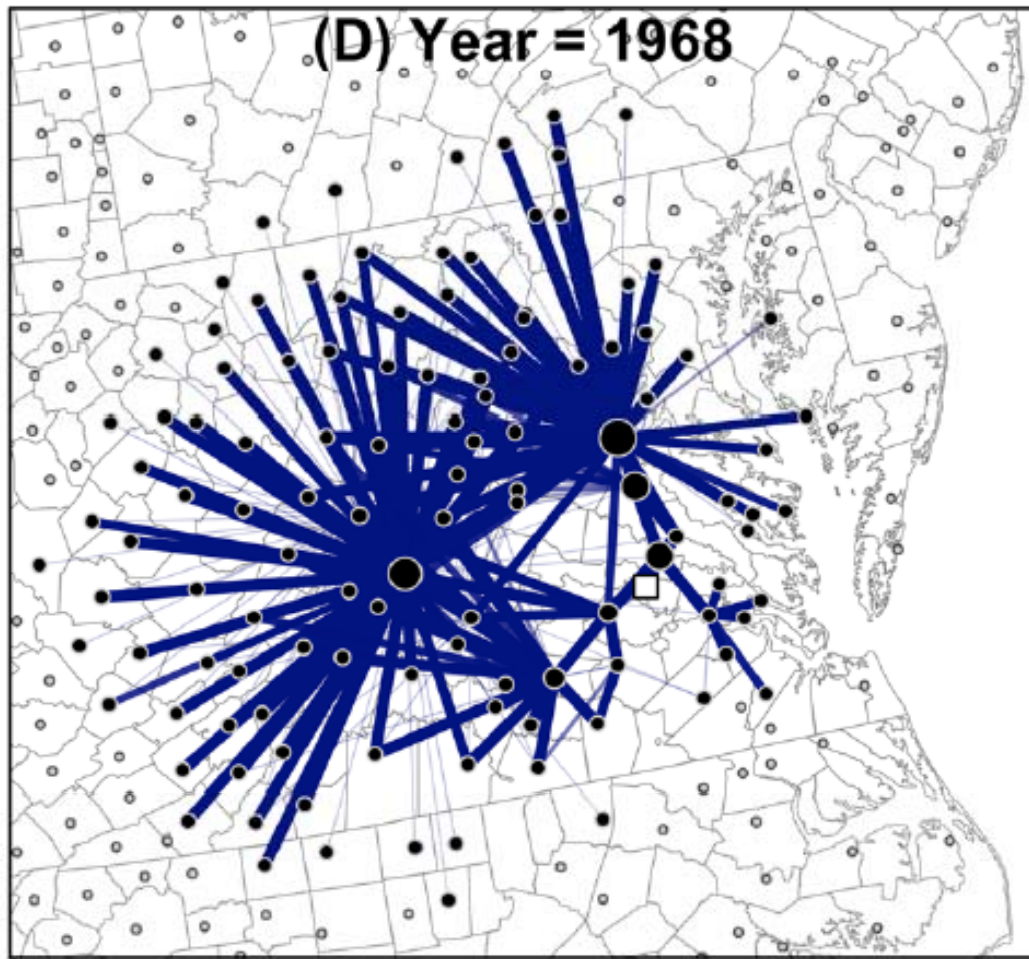
- Each node can act as a subpopulation

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges



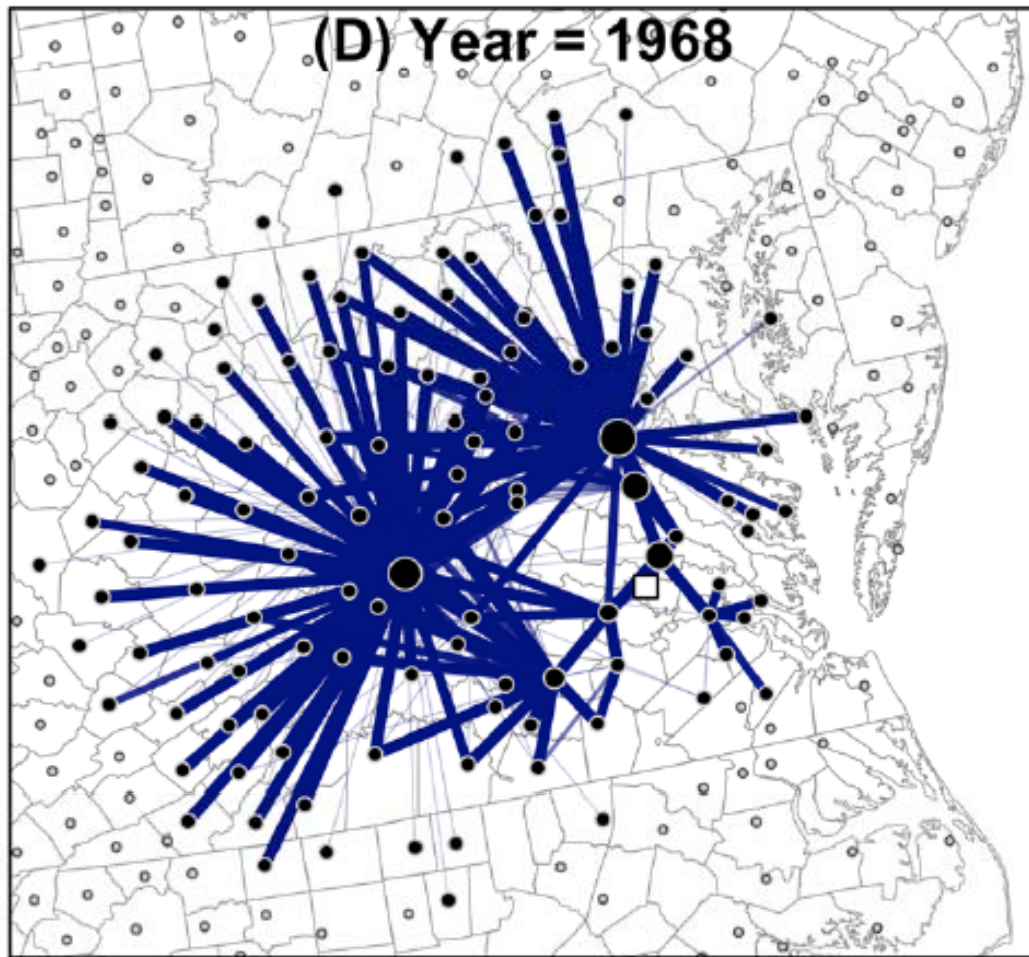
- Each node can act as a subpopulation
- Each edge can be regulated by dispersal and behavioral rules

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges



- Each node can act as a subpopulation
- Each edge can be regulated by dispersal and behavioral rules
- Management can be simulated at nodes and edges

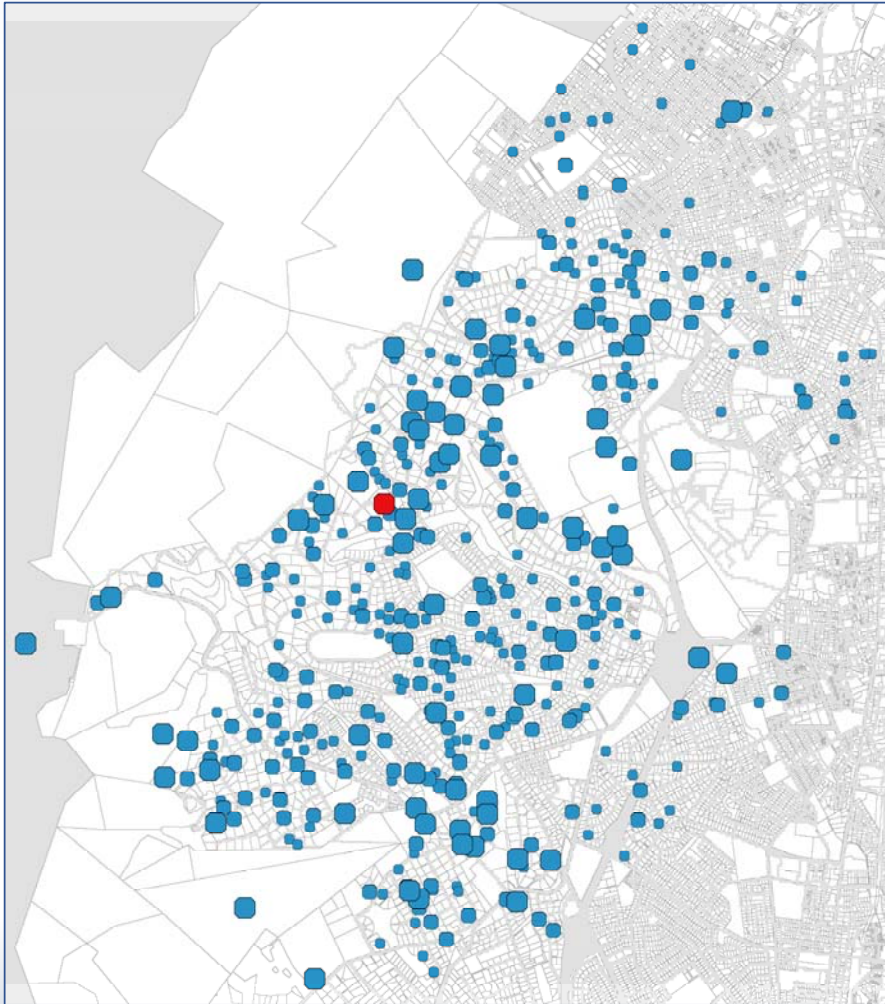
Metapopulation, gravity and network models: only some specific cells (nodes) of the space are utilized and connected by edges



- Each node can act as a subpopulation
- Each edge can be regulated by dispersal and behavioral rules
- Management can be simulated at nodes and edges
- Particularly useful to target freshwater aquatic invaders or urban invaders

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



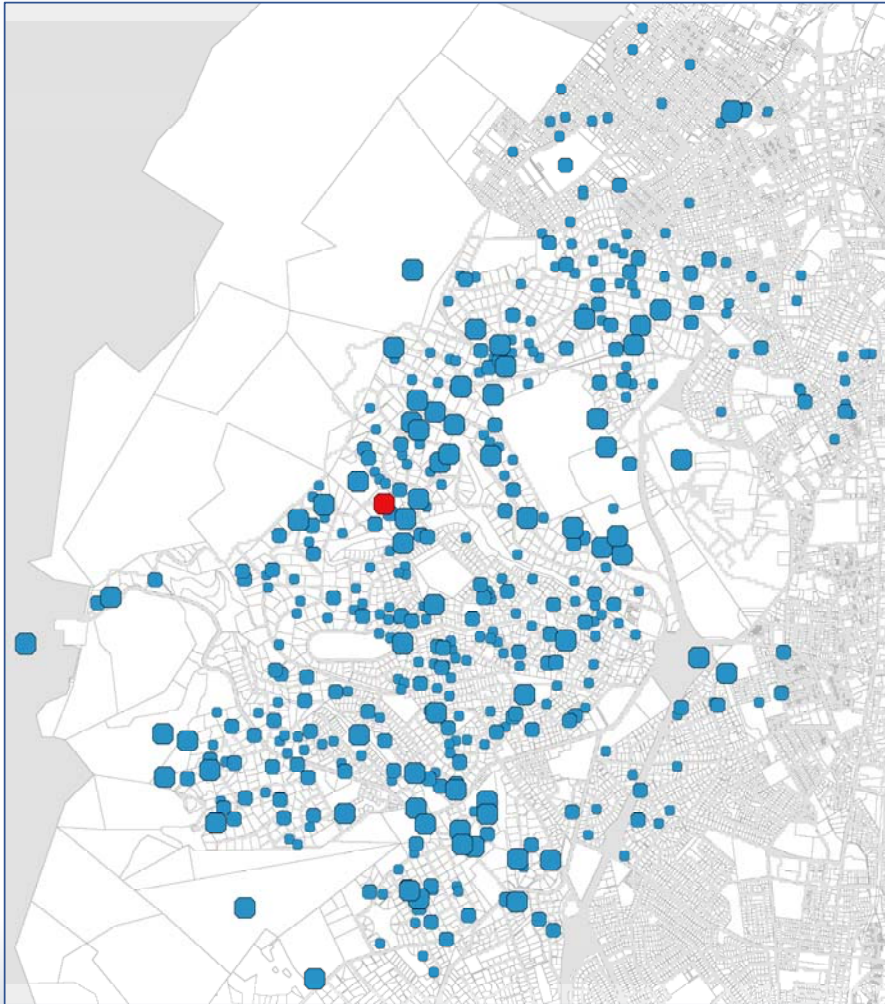
Integrating age structured and landscape resistance models to disentangle invasion dynamics of a pond-breeding anuran

Giovanni Vimercati^{a,*}, Cang Hui^{b,c}, Sarah J. Davies^a, G. John Measey^a

[Ecological Modelling 356 \(2017\) 104–116](#)



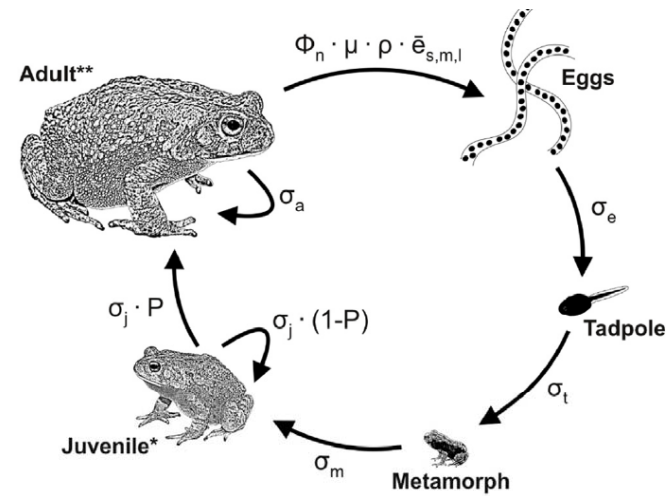
Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



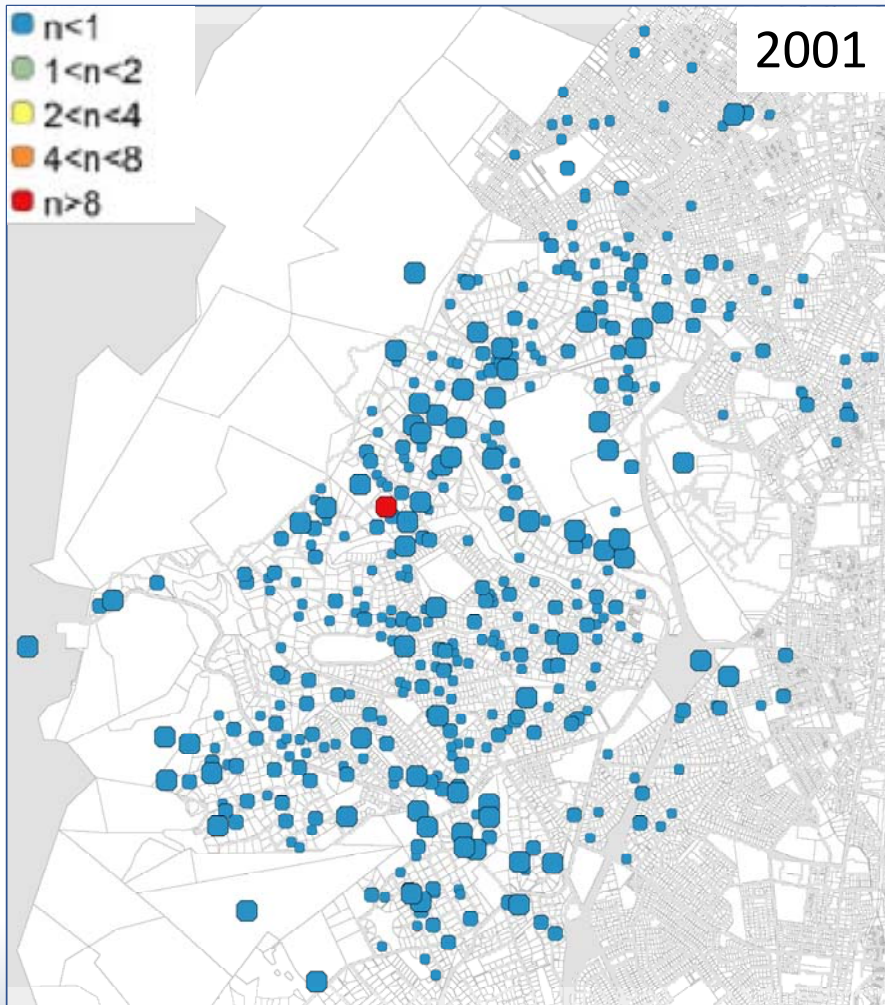
Integrating age structured and landscape resistance models to disentangle invasion dynamics of a pond-breeding anuran

Giovanni Vimercati^{a,*}, Cang Hui^{b,c}, Sarah J. Davies^a, G. John Measey^a

[Ecological Modelling 356 \(2017\) 104–116](#)



Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example

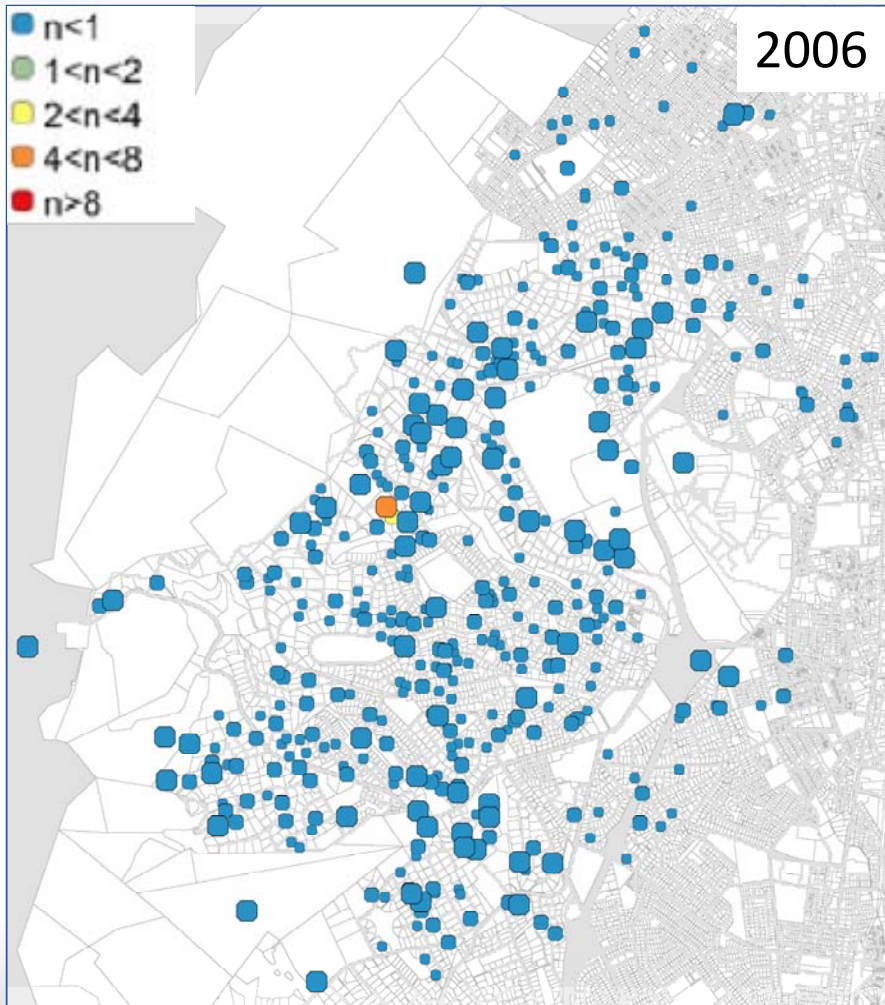


Integrating age structured and landscape resistance models to disentangle invasion dynamics of a pond-breeding anuran

Giovanni Vimercati^{a,*}, Cang Hui^{b,c}, Sarah J. Davies^a, G. John Measey^a

[Ecological Modelling 356 \(2017\) 104–116](#)

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example

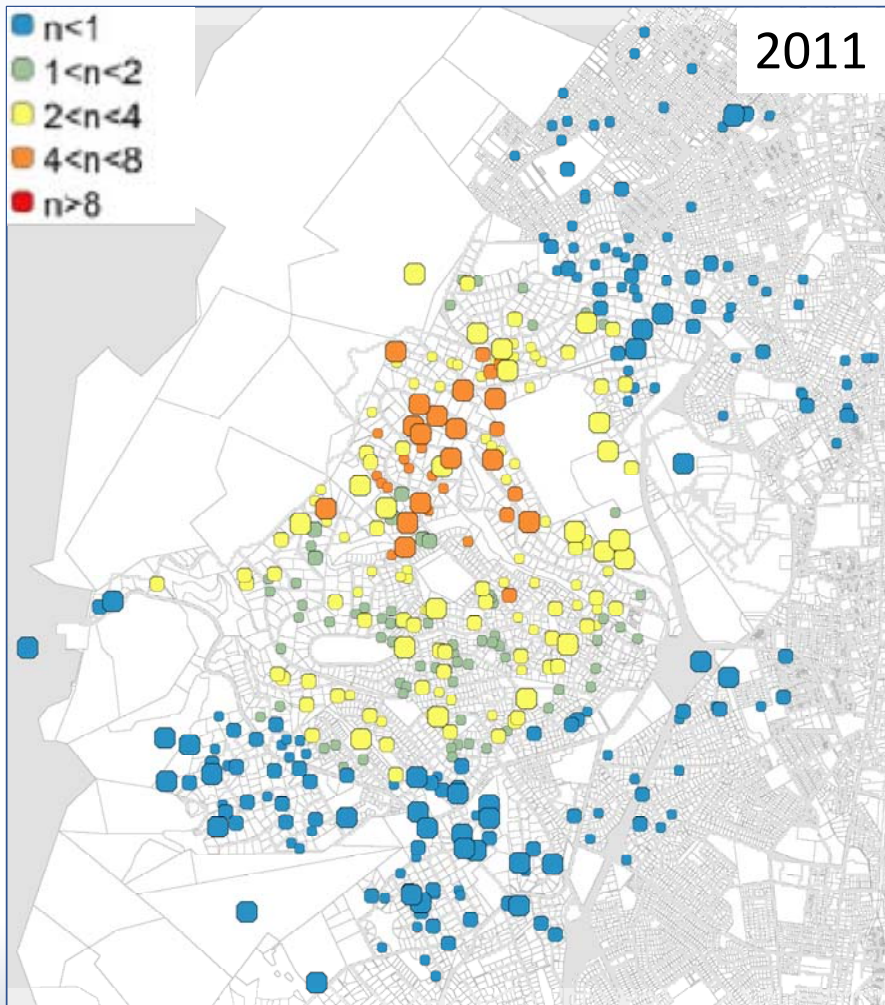


Integrating age structured and landscape resistance models to disentangle invasion dynamics of a pond-breeding anuran

Giovanni Vimercati^{a,*}, Cang Hui^{b,c}, Sarah J. Davies^a, G. John Measey^a

[Ecological Modelling 356 \(2017\) 104–116](#)

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example

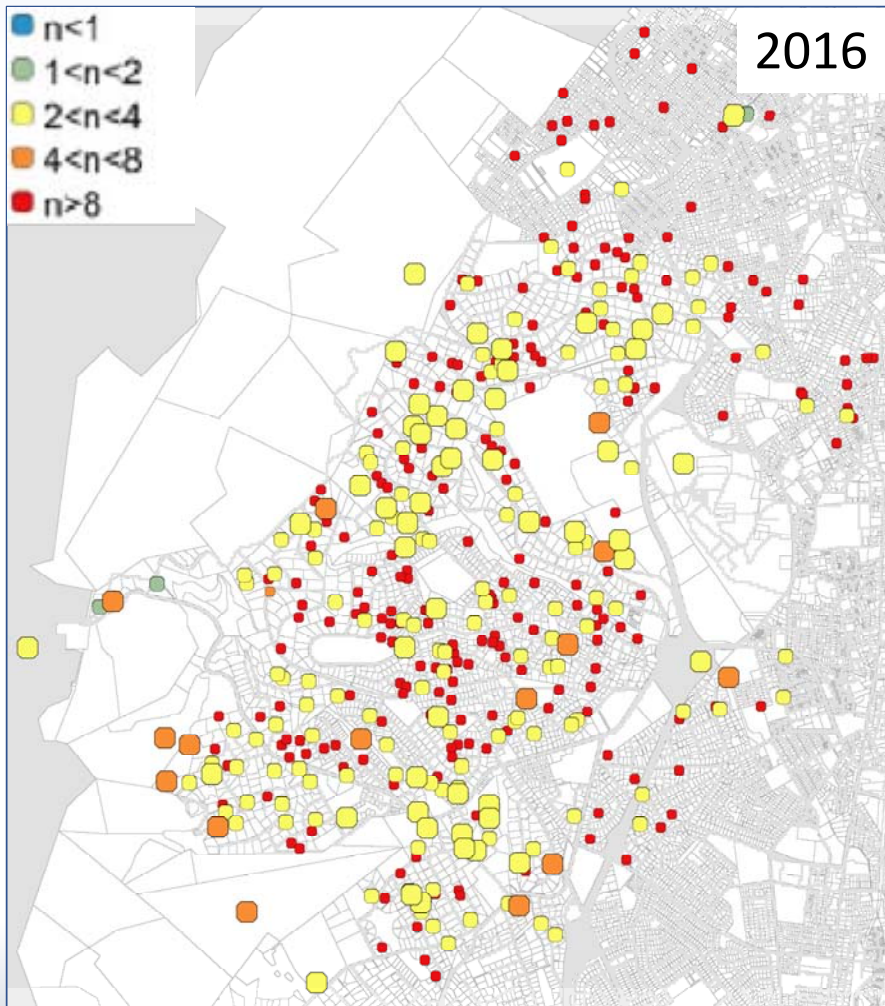


Integrating age structured and landscape resistance models to disentangle invasion dynamics of a pond-breeding anuran

Giovanni Vimercati^{a,*}, Cang Hui^{b,c}, Sarah J. Davies^a, G. John Measey^a

[Ecological Modelling 356 \(2017\) 104–116](#)

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example

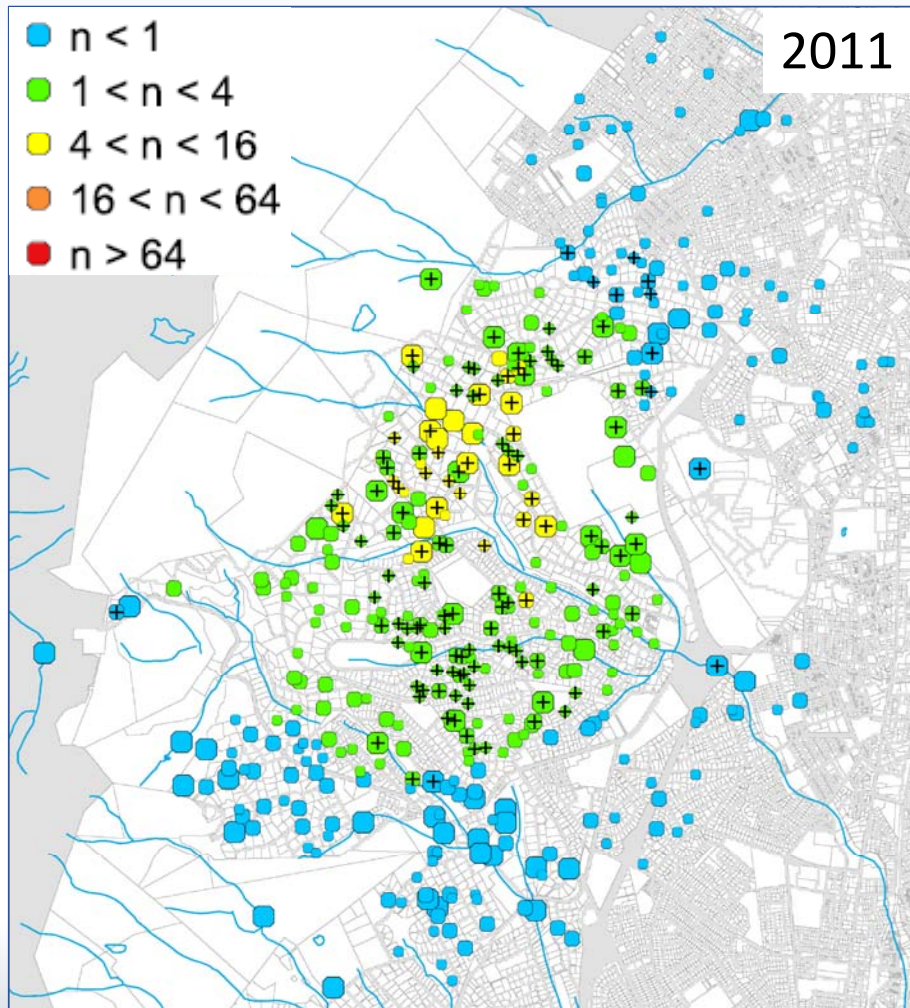


Integrating age structured and landscape resistance models to disentangle invasion dynamics of a pond-breeding anuran

Giovanni Vimercati^{a,*}, Cang Hui^{b,c}, Sarah J. Davies^a, G. John Measey^a

[Ecological Modelling 356 \(2017\) 104–116](#)

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



Biol Invasions
DOI 10.1007/s10530-017-1599-6

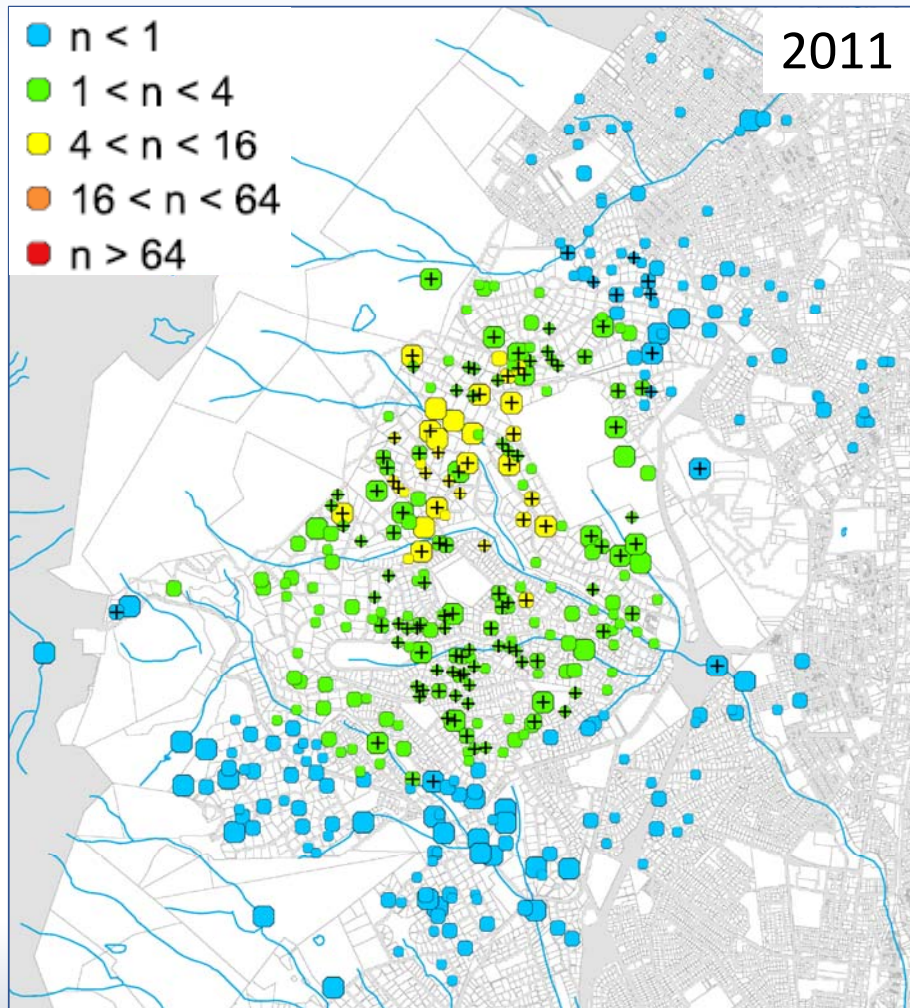


URBAN INVASIONS

Does restricted access limit management of invasive urban frogs?

Giovanni Vimercati · Sarah J. Davies · Cang Hui · John Measey

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



Biol Invasions
DOI 10.1007/s10530-017-1599-6



URBAN INVASIONS

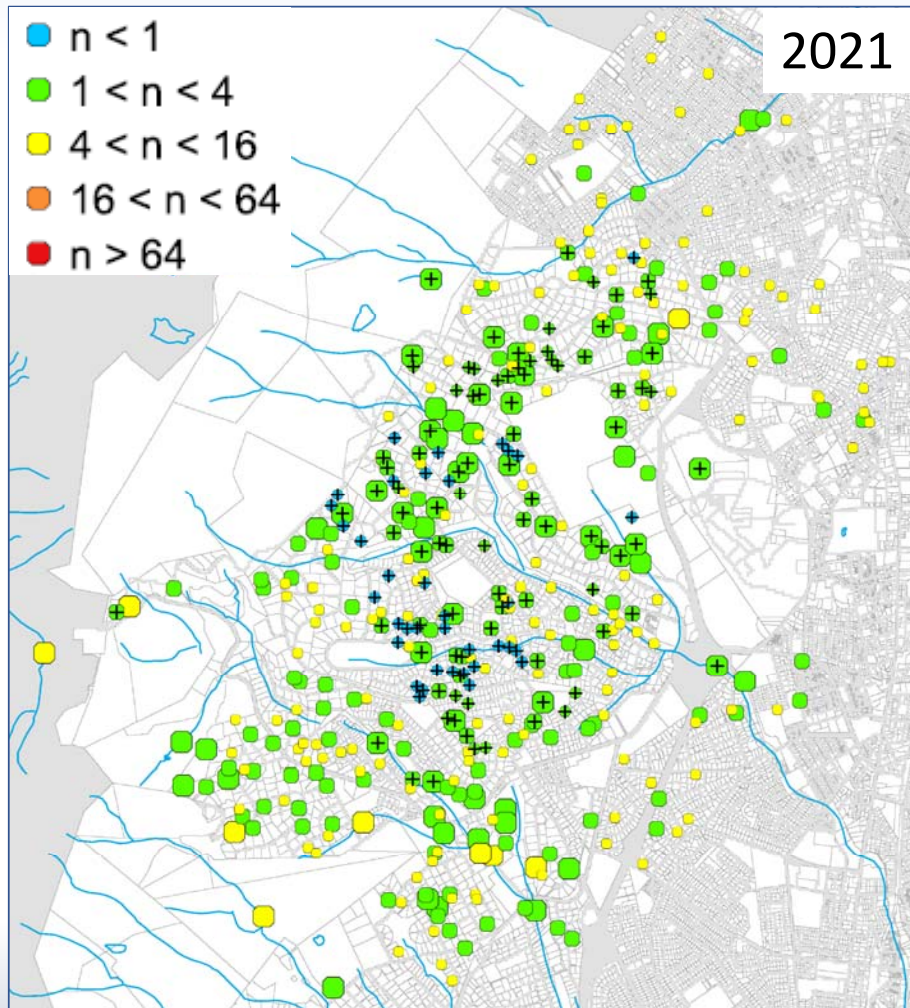
Does restricted access limit management of invasive urban frogs?

Giovanni Vimercati · Sarah J. Davies · Cang Hui · John Measey

Guttural toad



Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



Biol Invasions
DOI 10.1007/s10530-017-1599-6



URBAN INVASIONS

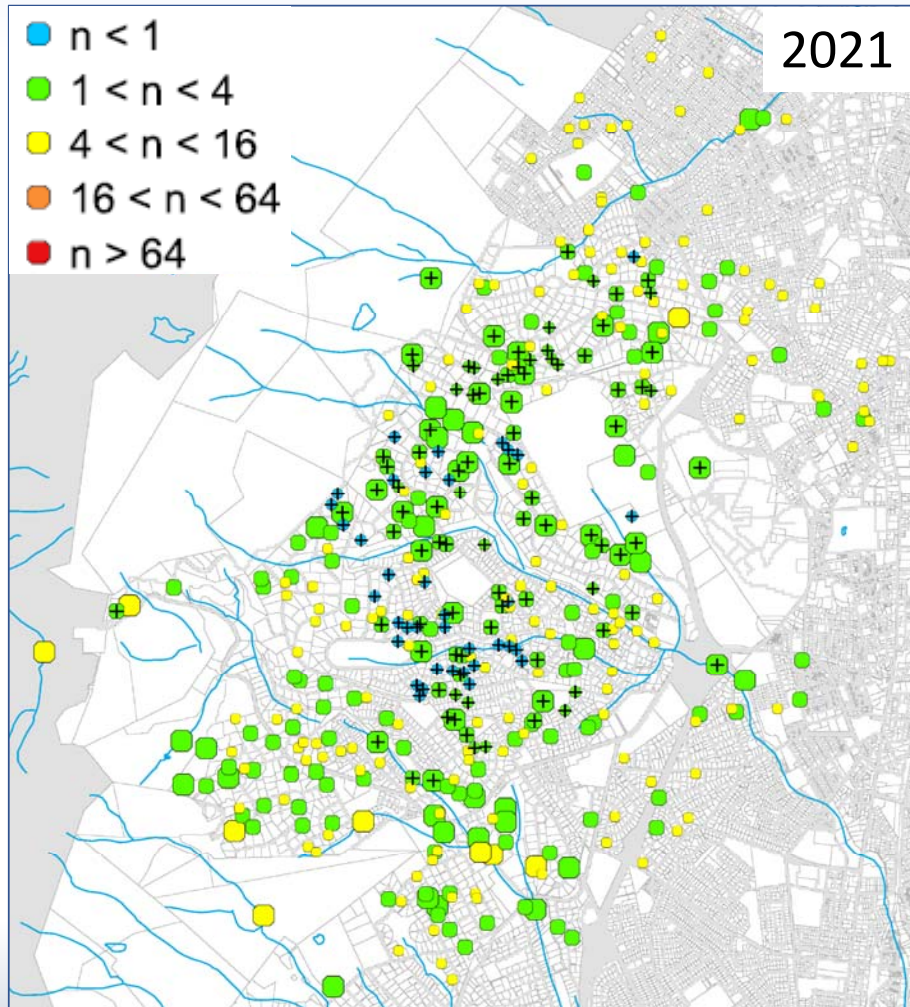
Does restricted access limit management of invasive urban frogs?

Giovanni Vimercati · Sarah J. Davies · Cang Hui · John Measey

Guttural toad



Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



Biol Invasions
DOI 10.1007/s10530-017-1599-6



URBAN INVASIONS

Does restricted access limit management of invasive urban frogs?

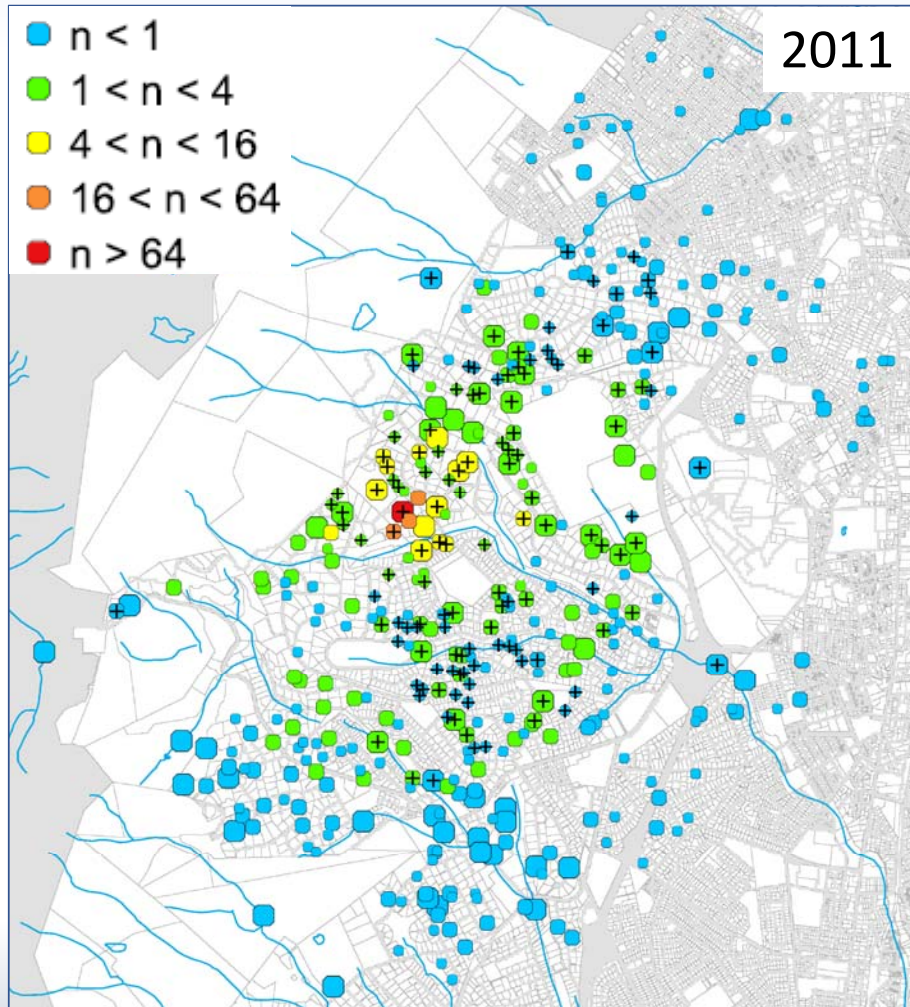
Giovanni Vimercati · Sarah J. Davies · Cang Hui · John Measey

Guttural toad



Restricted property access significantly constrains management success!

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



Biol Invasions
DOI 10.1007/s10530-017-1599-6



URBAN INVASIONS

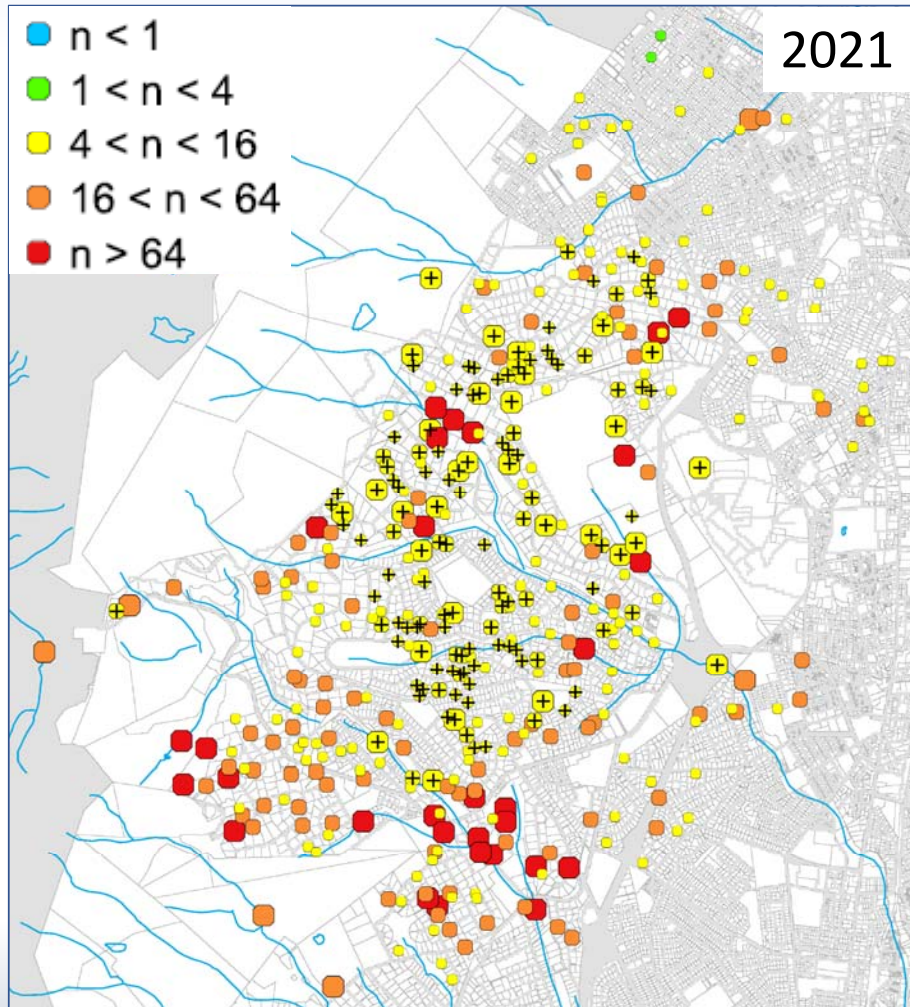
Does restricted access limit management of invasive urban frogs?

Giovanni Vimercati · Sarah J. Davies · Cang Hui · John Measey

Painted reed frog



Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



Biol Invasions
DOI 10.1007/s10530-017-1599-6



URBAN INVASIONS

Does restricted access limit management of invasive urban frogs?

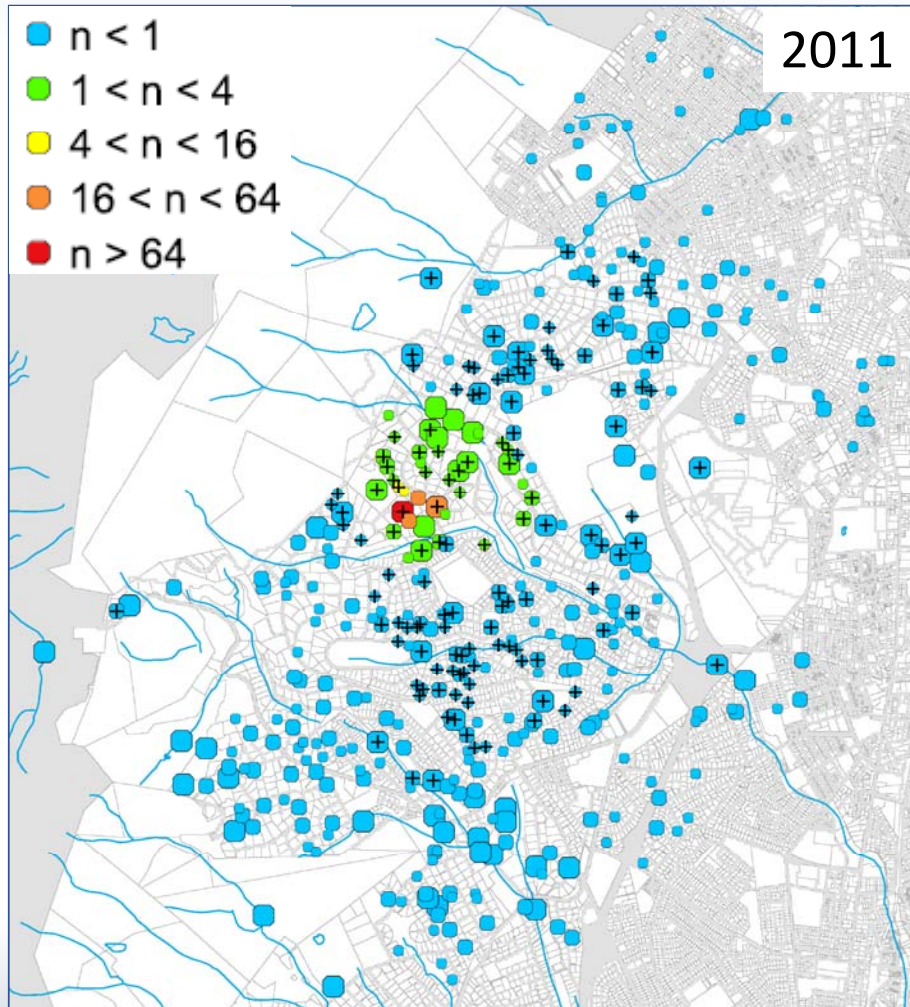
Giovanni Vimercati · Sarah J. Davies · Cang Hui · John Measey

Painted reed frog



Restricted property access significantly constrains management success!

Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



Biol Invasions
DOI 10.1007/s10530-017-1599-6



URBAN INVASIONS

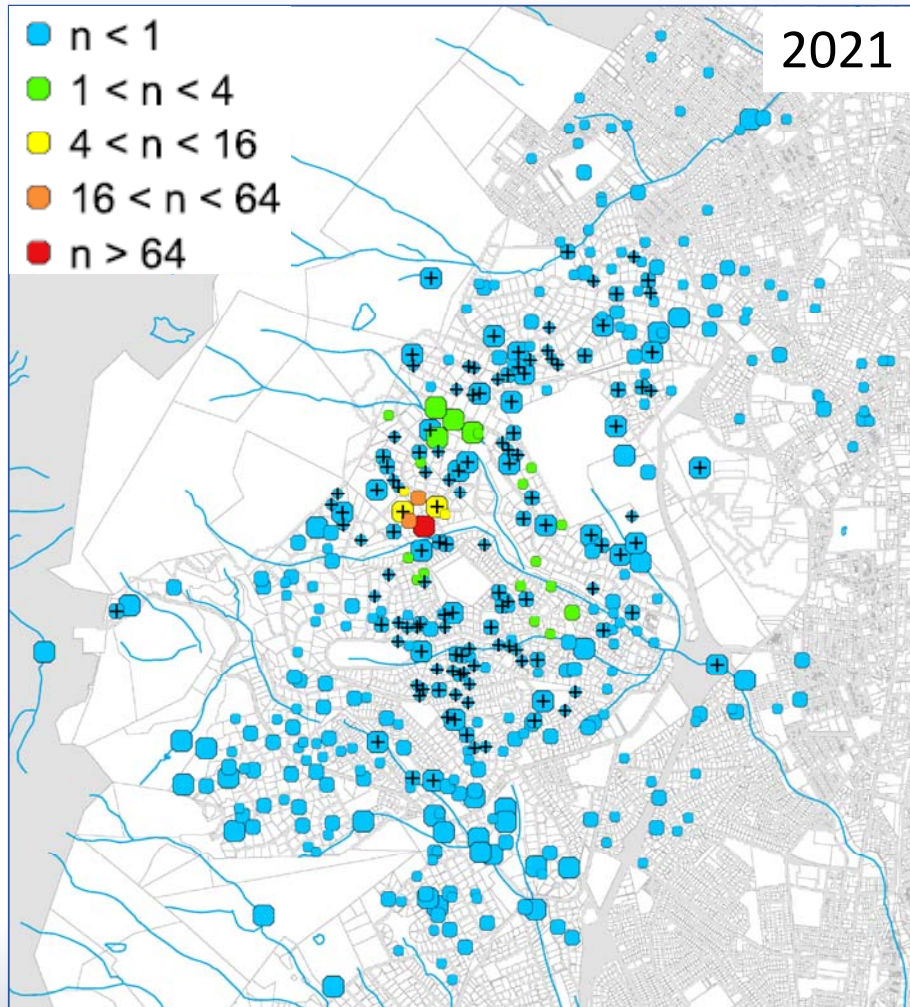
Does restricted access limit management of invasive urban frogs?

Giovanni Vimercati · Sarah J. Davies · Cang Hui · John Measey

African clawed frog



Metapopulation, gravity and network models: example



Biol Invasions
DOI 10.1007/s10530-017-1599-6



URBAN INVASIONS

Does restricted access limit management of invasive urban frogs?

Giovanni Vimercati · Sarah J. Davies · Cang Hui · John Measey

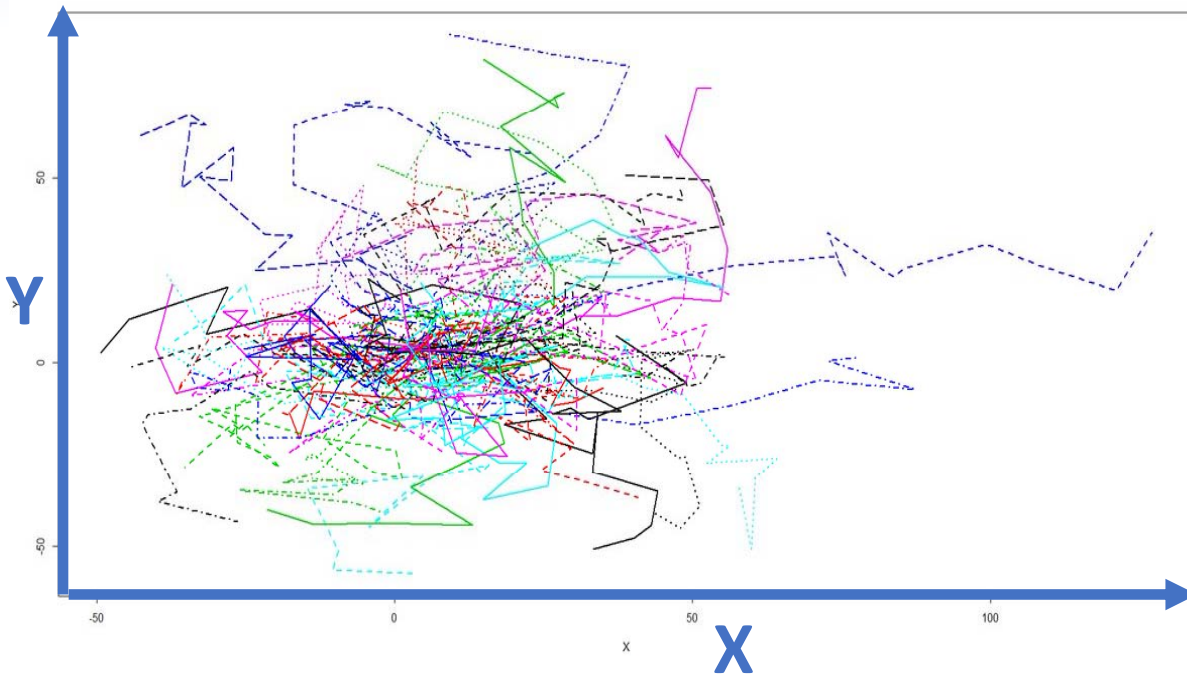
African clawed frog



Restricted property access does not significantly constrain management success!

Individual based models: bottom-up approach that “tracks” each individual across space

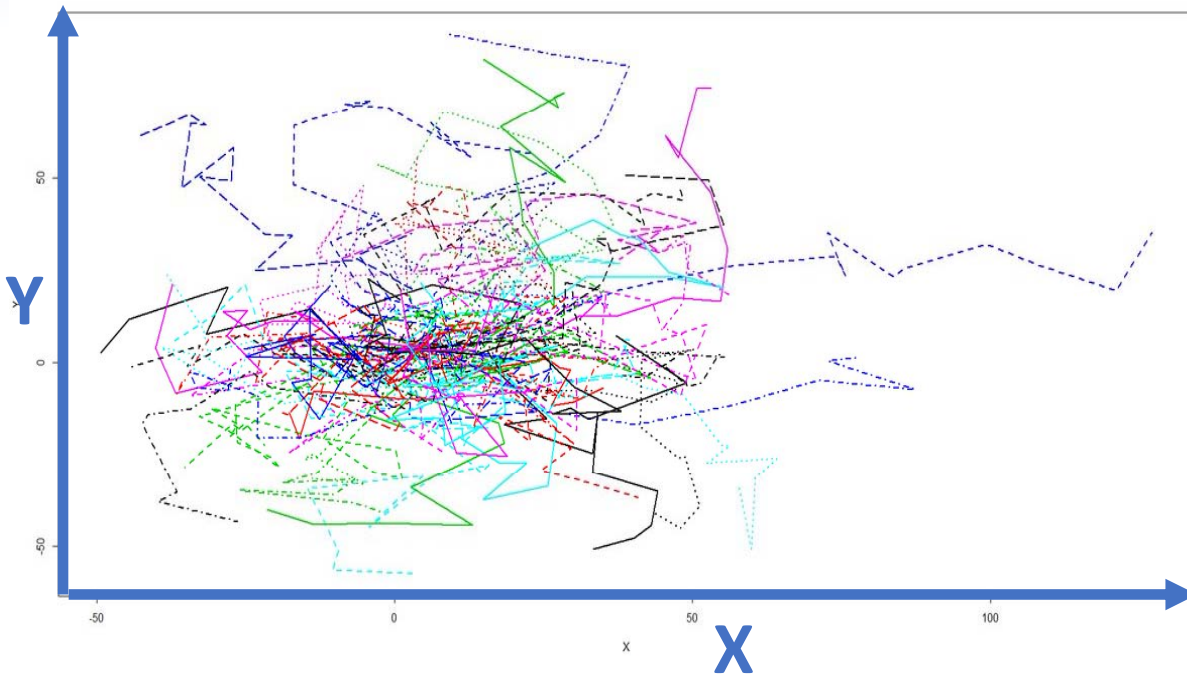
Individual based models: bottom-up approach that “tracks” each individual across space



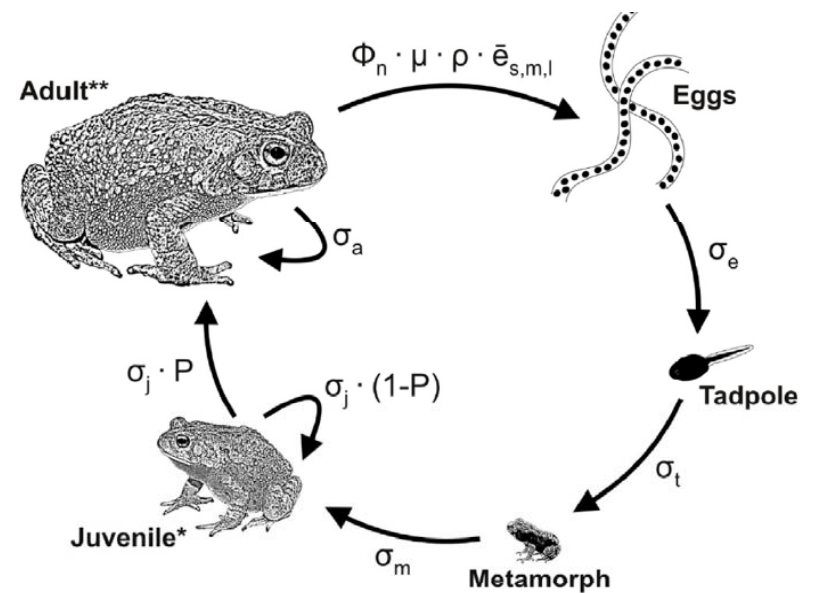
Dispersal of 50 frog computed by Dr. Pablo Garcia-Diaz



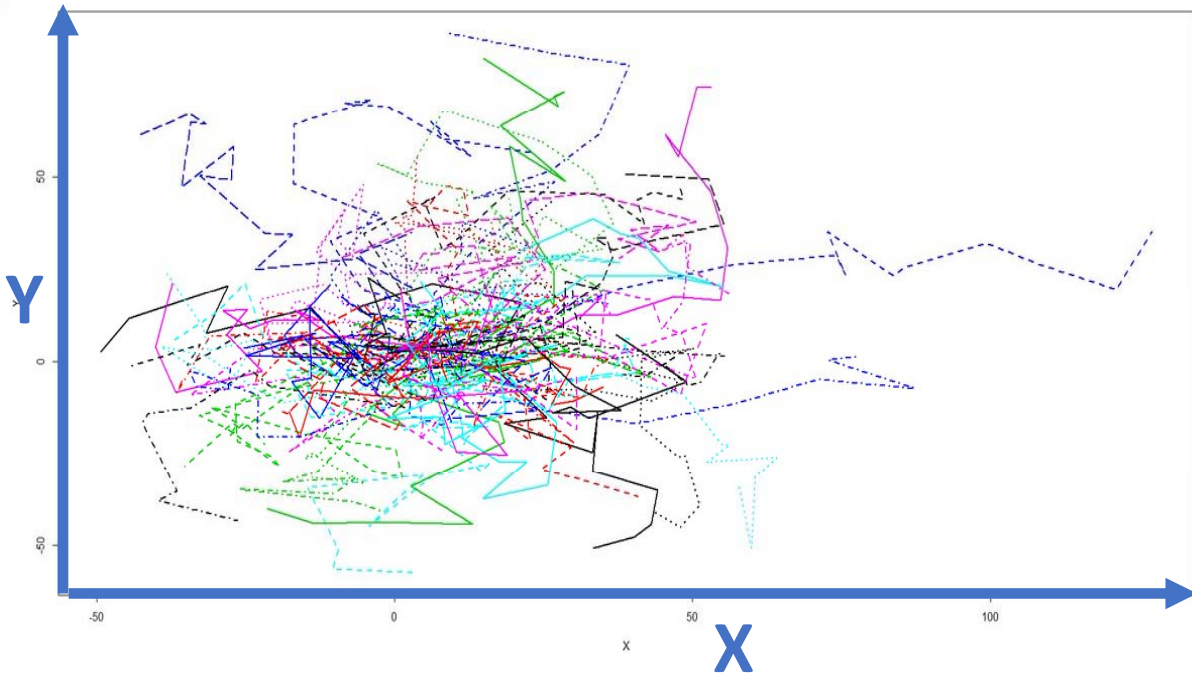
Individual based models: bottom-up approach that “tracks” each individual across space



Dispersal of 50 invasive cane toads computed by Dr. Pablo Garcia-Diaz

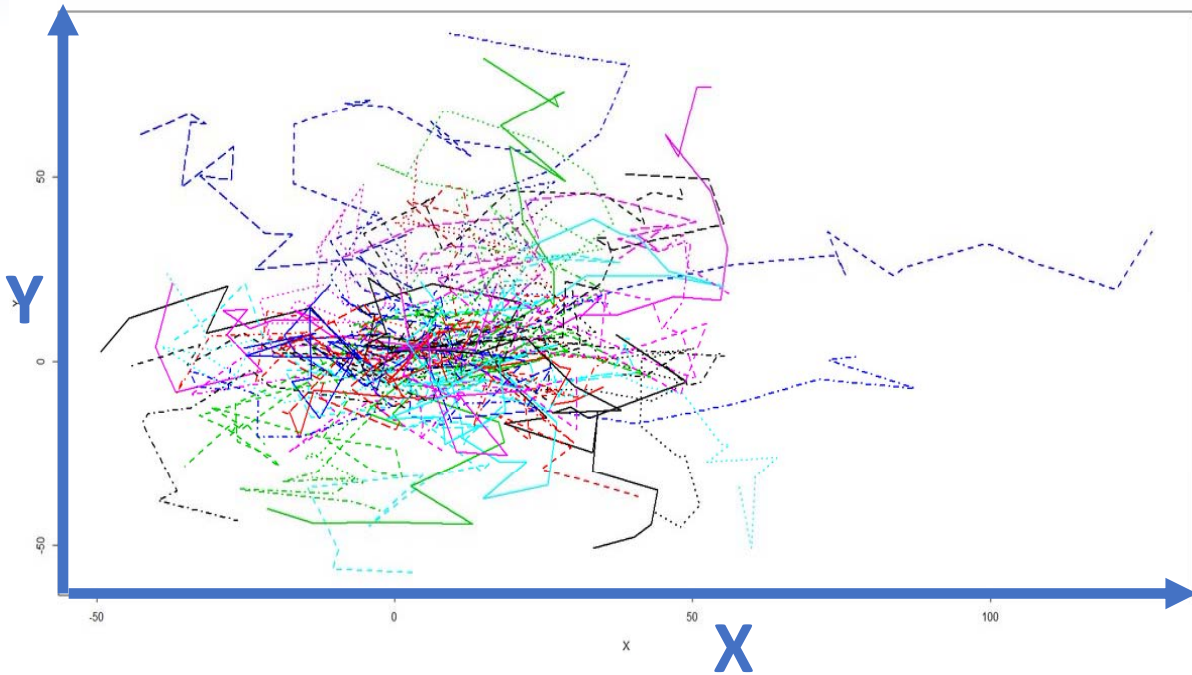


Individual based models: bottom-up approach that “tracks” each individual across space



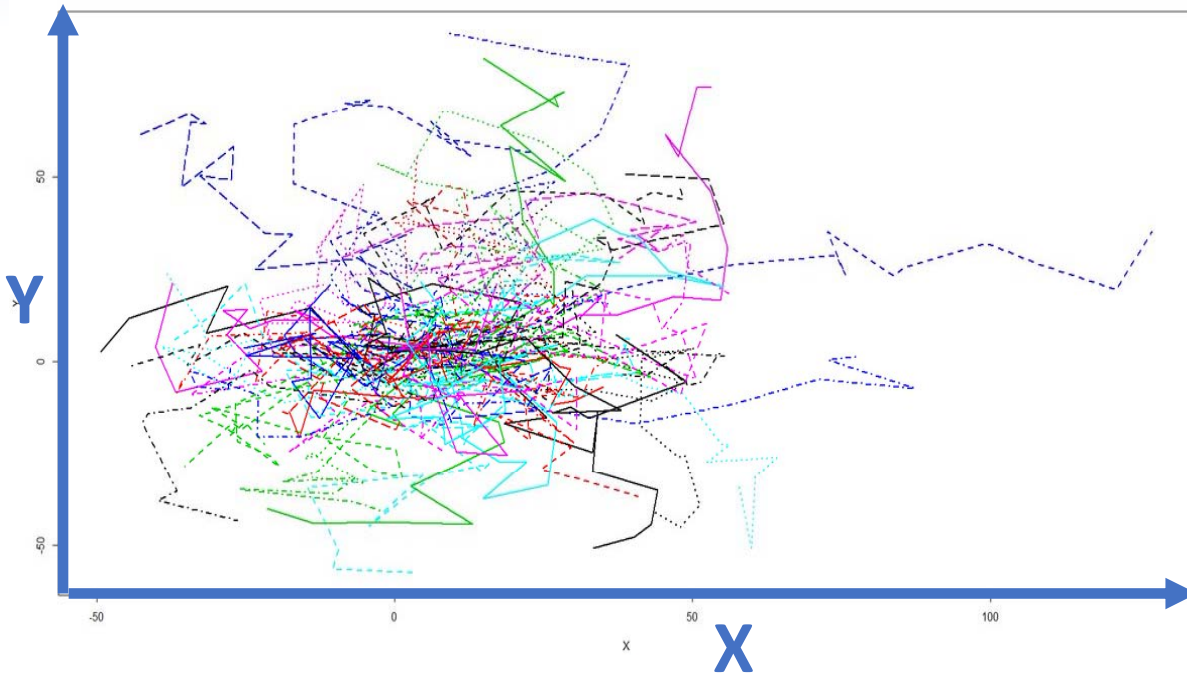
- It requires huge computational efforts

Individual based models: bottom-up approach that “tracks” each individual across space



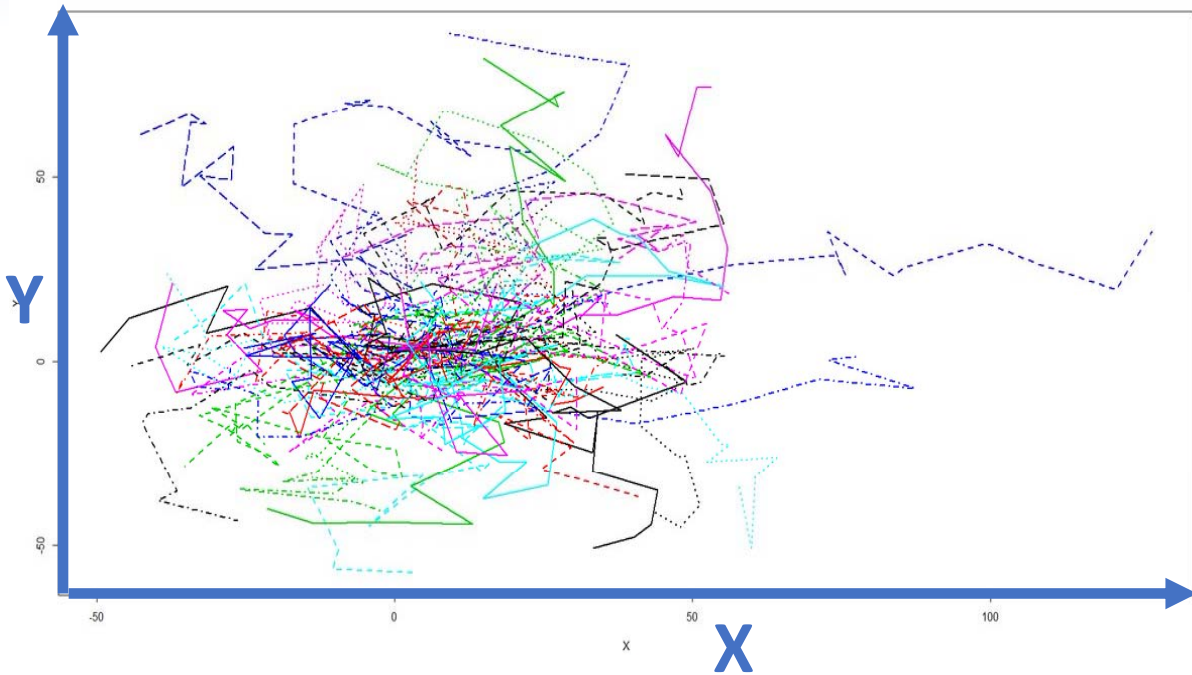
- It requires huge computational efforts
- It requires detailed information about life-history traits of the target species

Individual based models: bottom-up approach that “tracks” each individual across space



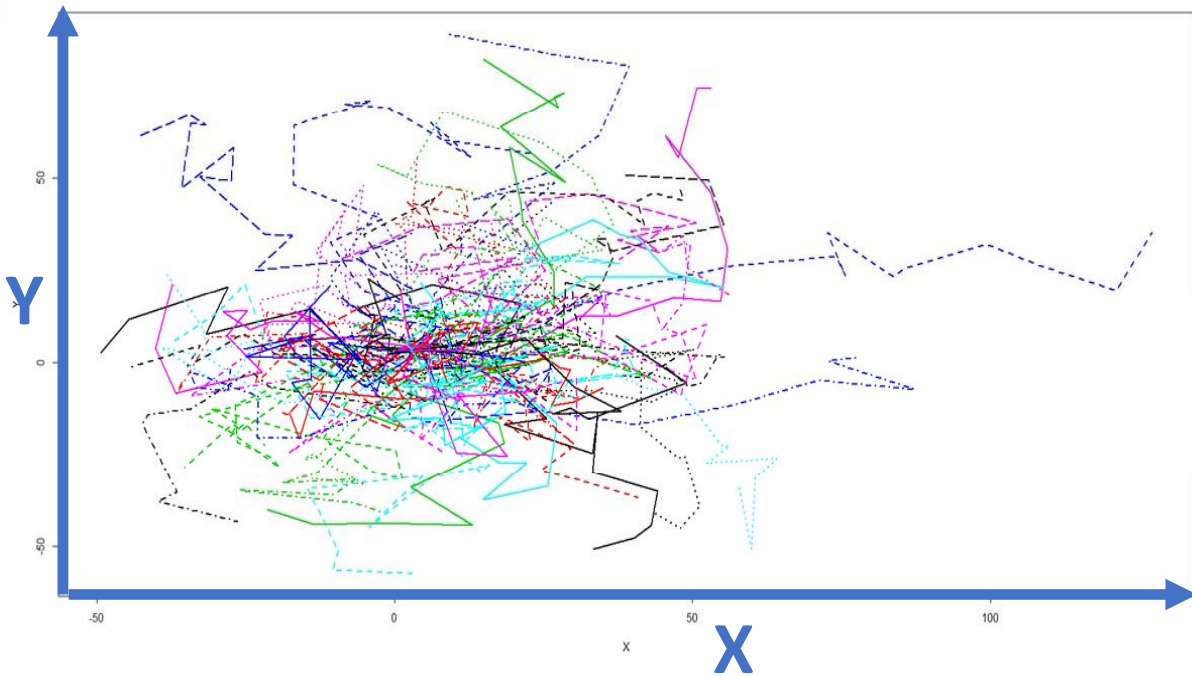
- It requires huge computational efforts
- It requires detailed information about life-history traits of the target species
- It is potentially more realistic

Individual based models: bottom-up approach that “tracks” each individual across space



- It requires huge computational efforts
- It requires detailed information about life-history traits of the target species
- It is potentially more realistic
- It can be very difficult to parameterize

Individual based models: bottom-up approach that “tracks” each individual across space



- It requires huge computational efforts
- It requires detailed information about life-history traits of the target species
- It is potentially more realistic
- It can be very difficult to parameterize
- **It can be run into a cellular automata model or a metapopulation model**

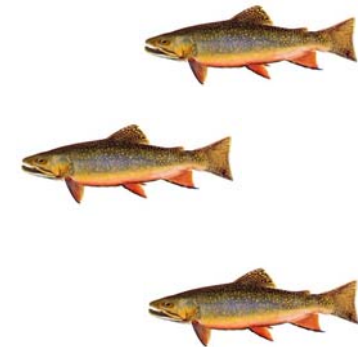
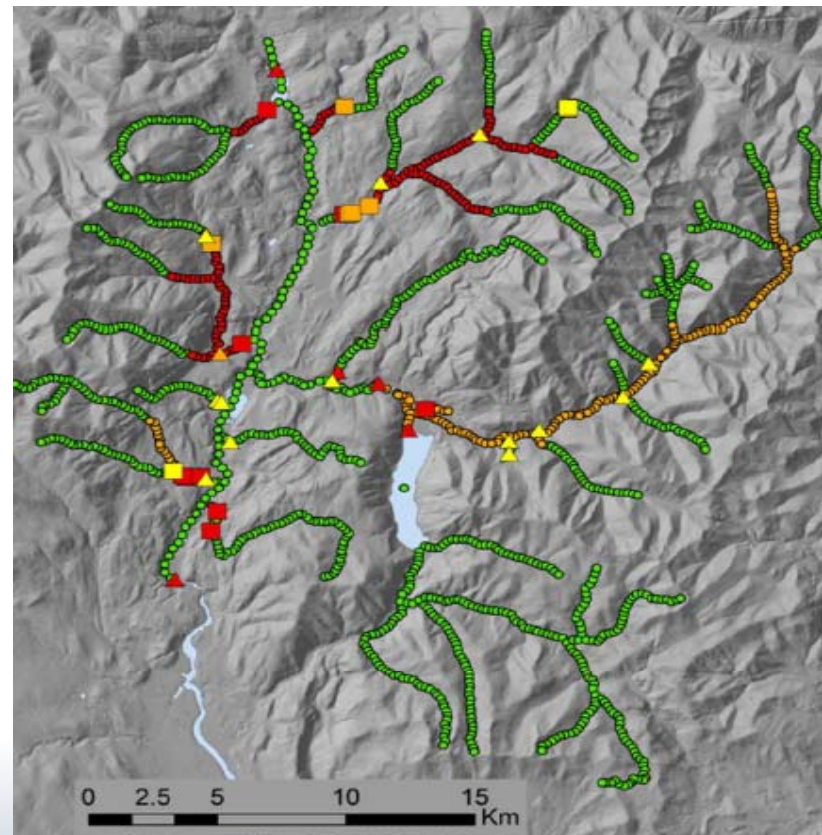
Individual based models: example

Individual based models: example

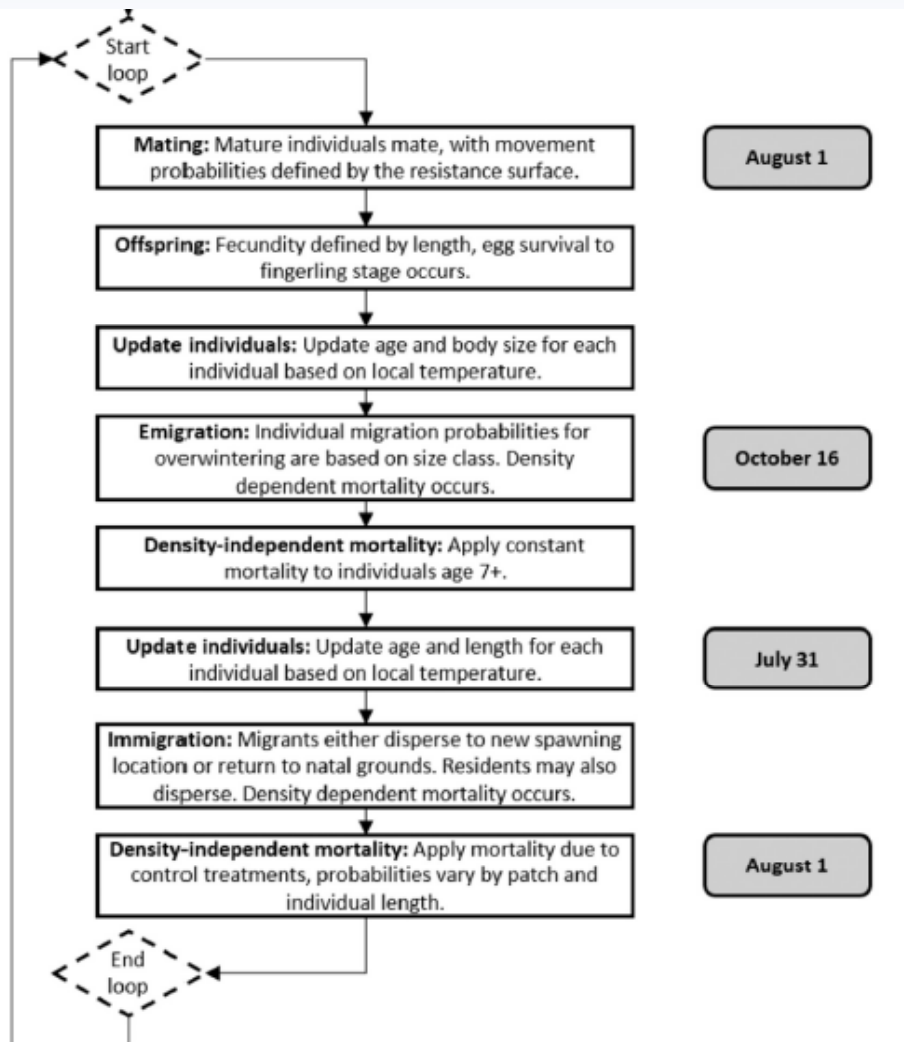
Using simulation modeling to inform management of invasive species: A case study of eastern brook trout suppression and eradication

Casey C. Day^{a,*}, Erin L. Landguth^b, Andrew Bearlin^c, Zachary A. Holden^d, Andrew R. Whiteley^e

Biological Conservation 221 (2018) 10–22

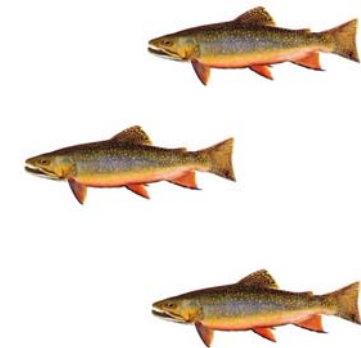
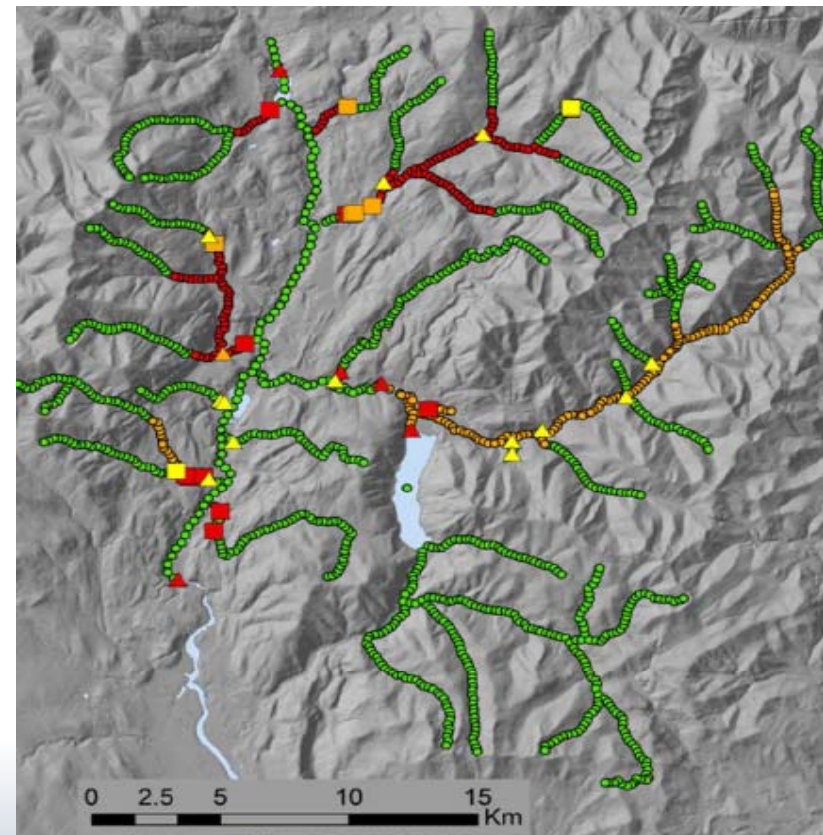


Individual based models: example

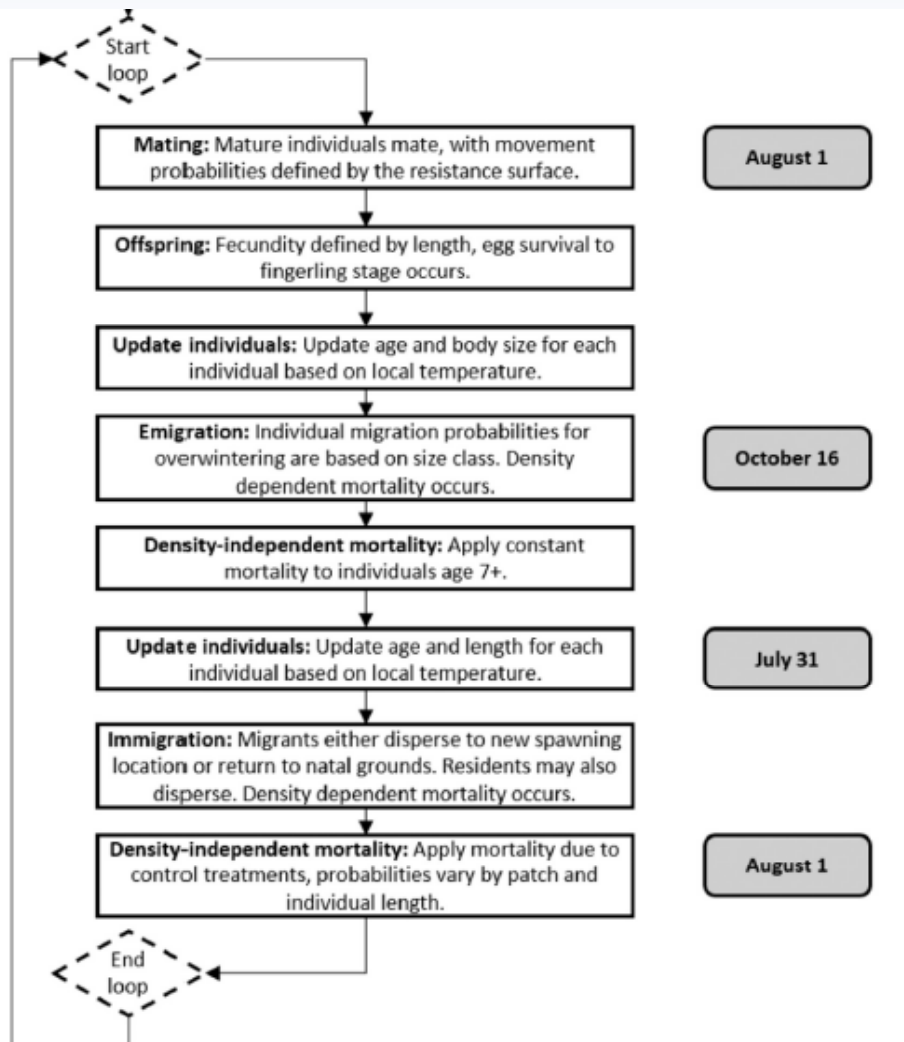


Using simulation modeling to inform management of invasive species: A case study of eastern brook trout suppression and eradication

Casey C. Day^{a,*}, Erin L. Landguth^b, Andrew Bearlin^c, Zachary A. Holden^d, Andrew R. Whiteley^e
[Biological Conservation 221 \(2018\) 10–22](#)

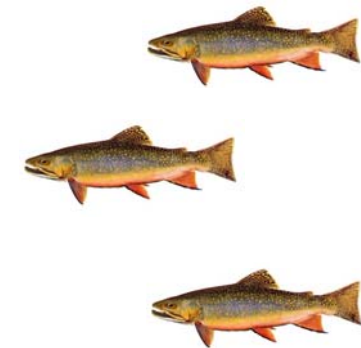
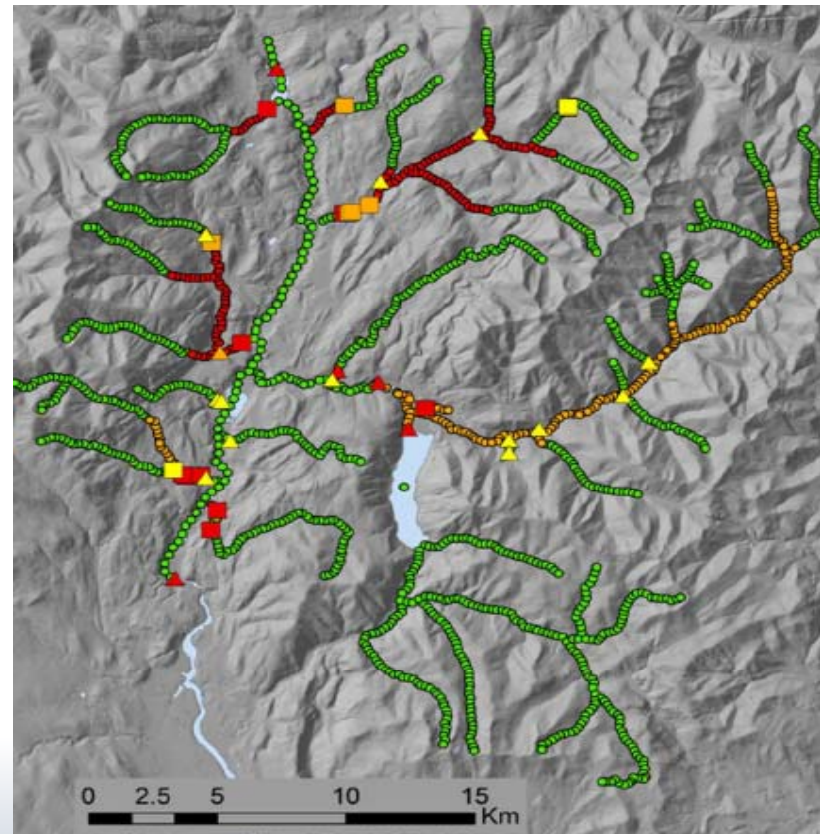


Individual based models: example



Using simulation modeling to inform management of invasive species: A case study of eastern brook trout suppression and eradication

Casey C. Day^{a,*}, Erin L. Landguth^b, Andrew Bearlin^c, Zachary A. Holden^d, Andrew R. Whiteley^e
[Biological Conservation 221 \(2018\) 10–22](#)



Treatment

- Eradication
- Suppression
- None

In conclusions:



In conclusions:

Spatially explicit models are already an invaluable tool for IAS management. However, the diversity of approaches now available requires to consider a few aspects such as:



In conclusions:

Spatially explicit models are already an invaluable tool for IAS management. However, the diversity of approaches now available requires to consider a few aspects such as:

- Spatial and temporal scales



In conclusions:

Spatially explicit models are already an invaluable tool for IAS management. However, the diversity of approaches now available requires to consider a few aspects such as:

- Spatial and temporal scales
- Availability of species-specific information around the target species



In conclusions:

Spatially explicit models are already an invaluable tool for IAS management. However, the diversity of approaches now available requires to consider a few aspects such as:

- Spatial and temporal scales
- Availability of species-specific information around the target species
- Computational time



In conclusions:

Spatially explicit models are already an invaluable tool for IAS management. However, the diversity of approaches now available requires to consider a few aspects such as:

- Spatial and temporal scales
- Availability of species-specific information around the target species
- Computational time
- Field data to parameterize and validate the model



In conclusions:

Spatially explicit models are already an invaluable tool for IAS management. However, the diversity of approaches now available requires to consider a few aspects such as:

- Spatial and temporal scales
- Availability of species-specific information around the target species
- Computational time
- Field data to parameterize and validate the model
- Sensitivity of the model



Acknowledgments:

- ISPRA and the organizers of the event
- University of Angers and Life CROAA
- Centre of Excellence for Invasion Biology
- Dr Jean Secondi
- Dr John Measey and Dr Sarah Davies
- Prof. Dave Richardson and Prof. Cang Hui