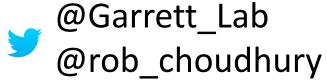


Introduction to Networks

Robin A. Choudhury

garrettlab.com



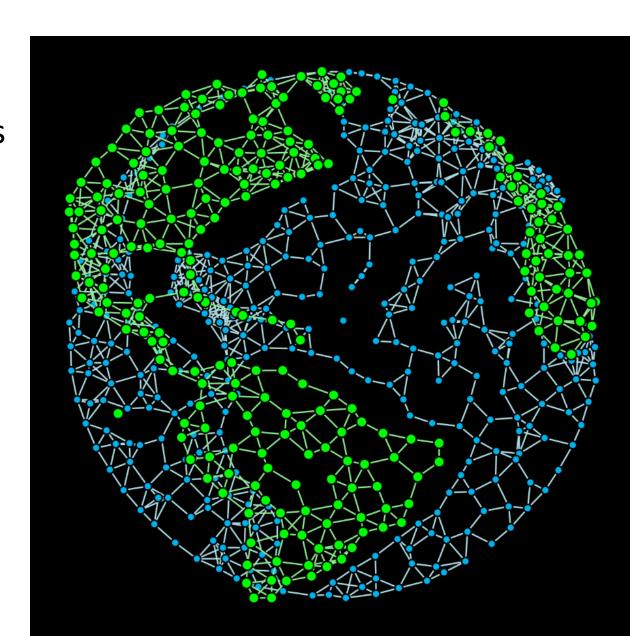




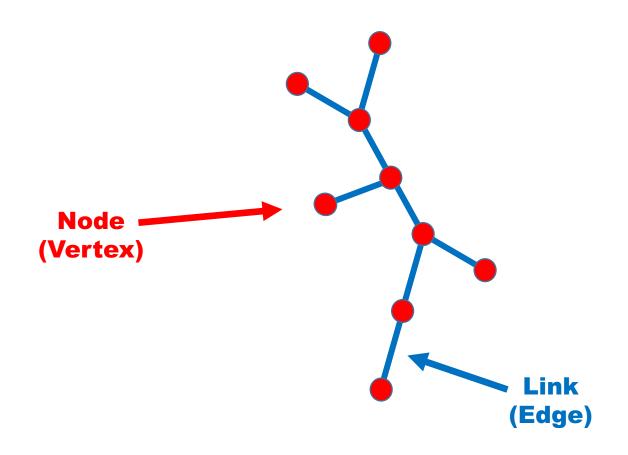


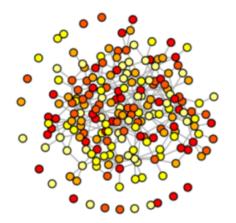
Learning Goals

- Understand some general concepts related to network analysis, with applications in...
- Epidemics
- Crop Breeding
- Trade
- Microbiomes
- And more

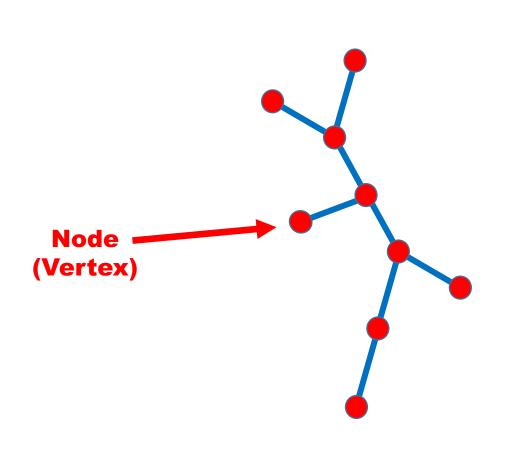


Pieces of a Network



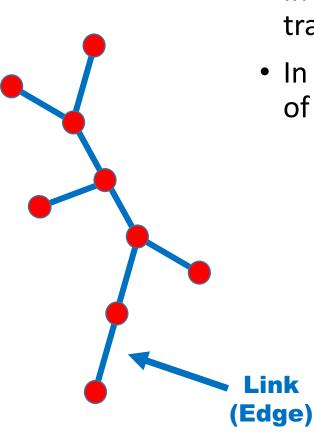


Traits of Network Nodes



- In a socioeconomic network, nodes are people or human institutions (managers/farmers, extension agents, scientists, ...)
- In a biophysical network, nodes are geographic locations (individual plants, farms, storage facilities, wildlands, ...)

Traits of Network Links



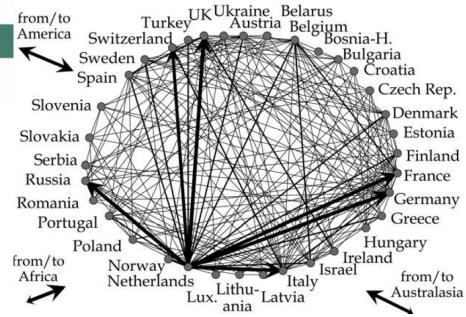
• In a socioeconomic network, links are transmission of information, goods, or money.

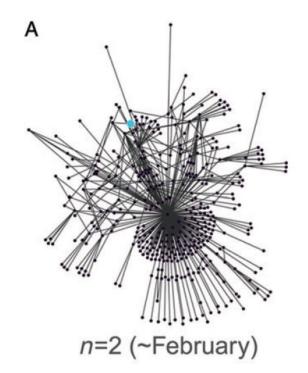
• In a biophysical network, links are transmission of inoculum, infested seed material, and vectors.

Phytopathology REVIEVV

Networks in Plant Epidemiology: From Genes to Landscapes, Countries, and Continents

Mathieu Moslonka-Lefebvre, Ann Finley, Ilaria Dorigatti, Katharina Dehnen-Schmutz, Tom Harwood, Michael J. Jeger, Xiangming Xu, Ottmar Holdenrieder, and Marco Pautasso







The open-access journal for plant sciences

Review

Network epidemiology and plant trade networks

Marco Pautasso^{1*} and Mike J. Jeger²

Connectivity of the American Agricultural Landscape: Assessing the National Risk of Crop Pest and Disease Spread



Peg Margosian

MARGARET L. MARGOSIAN, KAREN A. GARRETT, J. M. SHAWN HUTCHINSON, AND KIMBERLY A. WITH

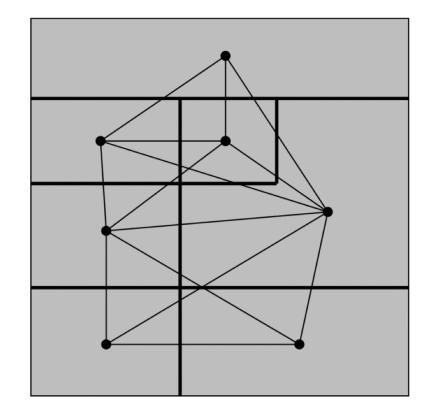
February 2009 / Vol. 59 No. 2 · BioScience 141

Nodes: US counties

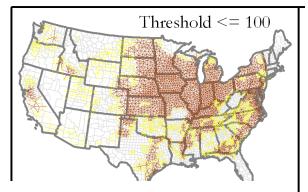
Links: measures of likelihood of pathogen

movement based on host abundance





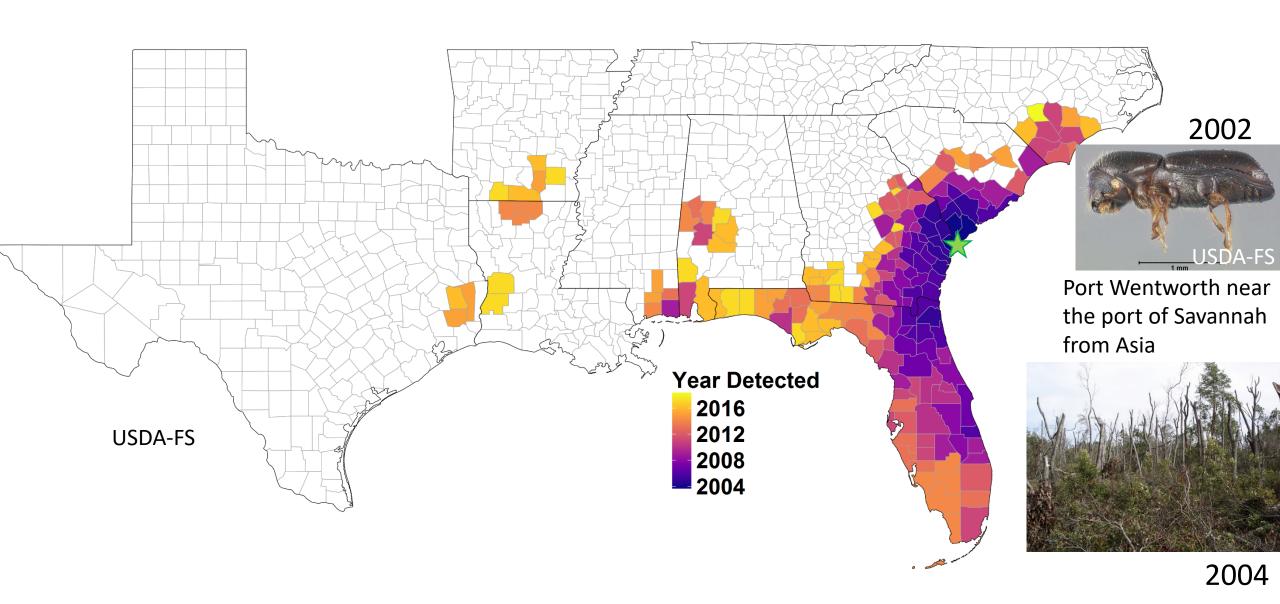
Maize



Red = connected areas for pathogens that require at least low maize density to spread

Red = connected areas for pathogens that require high maize density to spread

Laurel Wilt Disease



Epidemic network analysis for mitigation of invasive pathogens in seed systems: Potato in Ecuador





Phytopathology 2017

C. E. Buddenhagen*, J. F. Hernandez Nopsa*, K. F. Andersen, J. Andrade-Piedra, G. A. Forbes, P. Kromann, S. Thomas-Sharma, P. Useche, K. A. Garrett





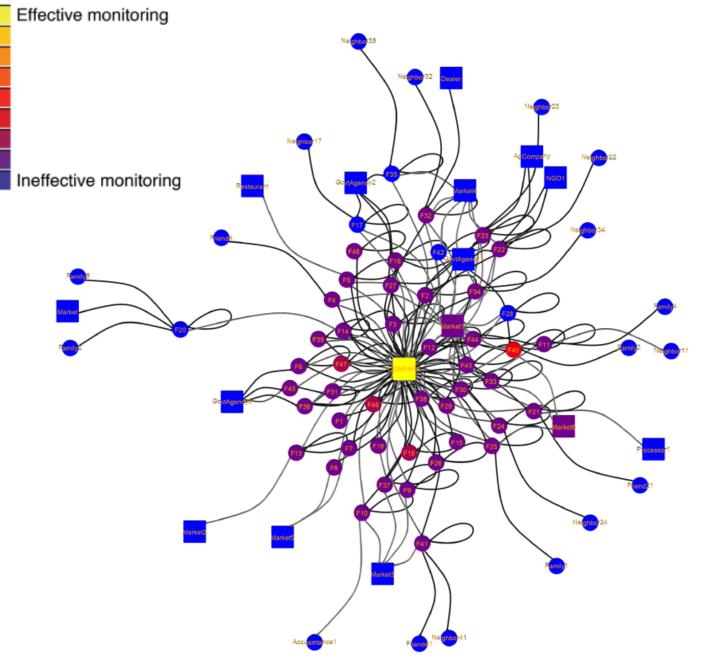




Potato production in Tungurahua Province, Ecuador

Photos: J Hernandez Nopsa

In this analysis, we have survey data for both potato transactions and sources of information for IPM



Scenario analysis indicating how effective monitoring of the spread of a pathogen would be at each node, based on location in network and IPM information sources

Buddenhagen, Hernandez Nopsa, et al. 2017

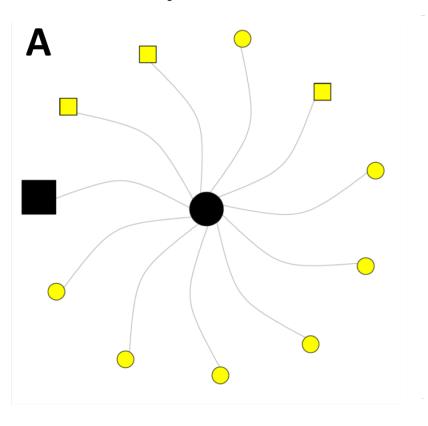
Resistance Genes in Global Crop Breeding Networks

K. A. Garrett, K. F. Andersen, F. Asche, R. L. Bowden, G. A. Forbes, P. A. Kulakow, and B. Zhou

Phytopathology 2017

Cassava breeding network

Three potential scenarios for crop breeding networks



International public breeding group is central hub and bridge node between regional groups

Public

Private

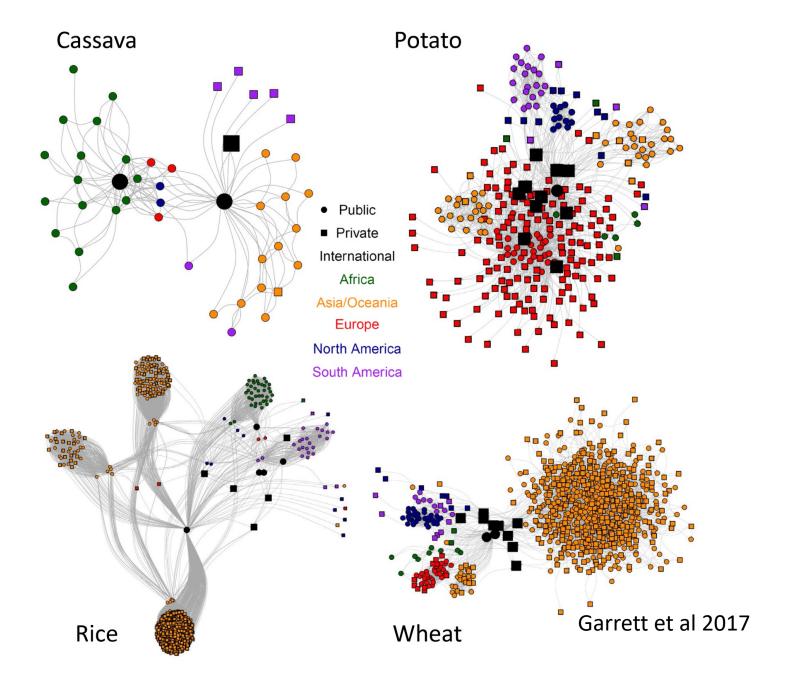
Black: International

Yellow:Regional

International public breeding group is central hub, but with connections between regional groups

Fragmentation of the network without a central international public breeding group

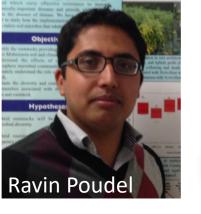
Can global crop breeding networks adapt to new disease challenges under global change?

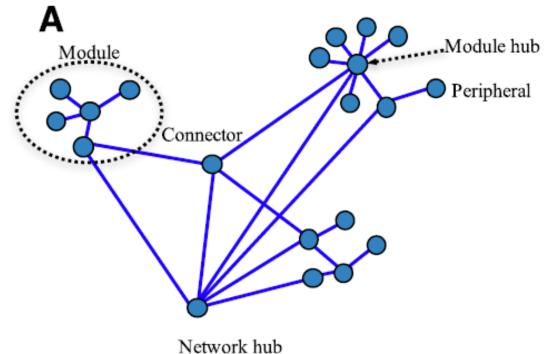


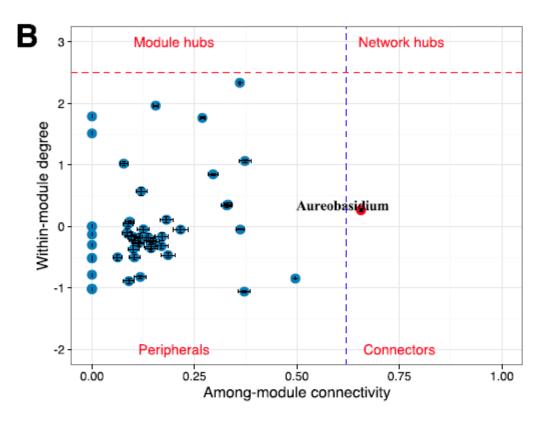
Microbiome Networks: A Systems Framework for Identifying Candidate Microbial Assemblages for Disease Management

R. Poudel, A. Jumpponen, D. C. Schlatter, T. C. Paulitz, B. B. McSpadden Gardener, L. L. Kinkel, and K. A. Garrett

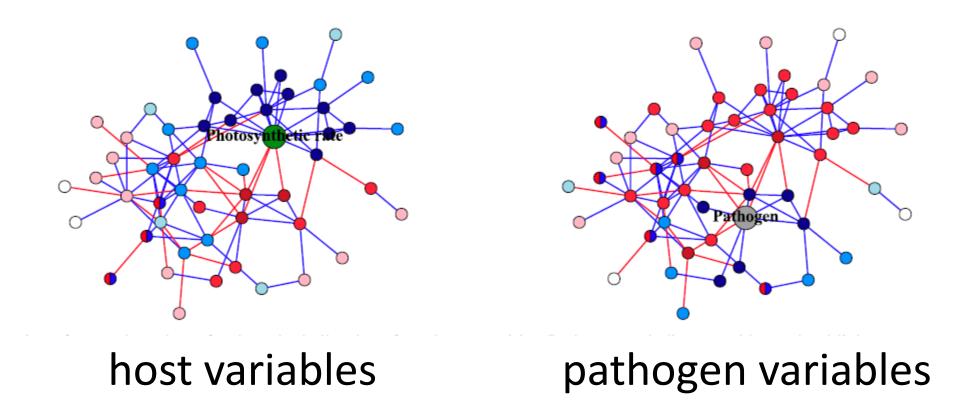
Phytopathology 2016



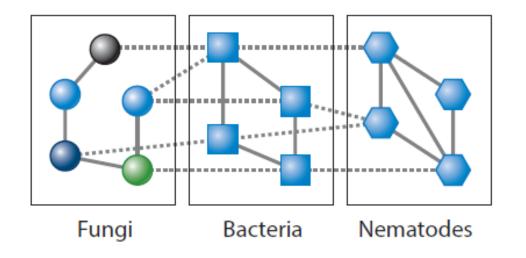




How do pathogen and host variables affect the microbiomes of plants?

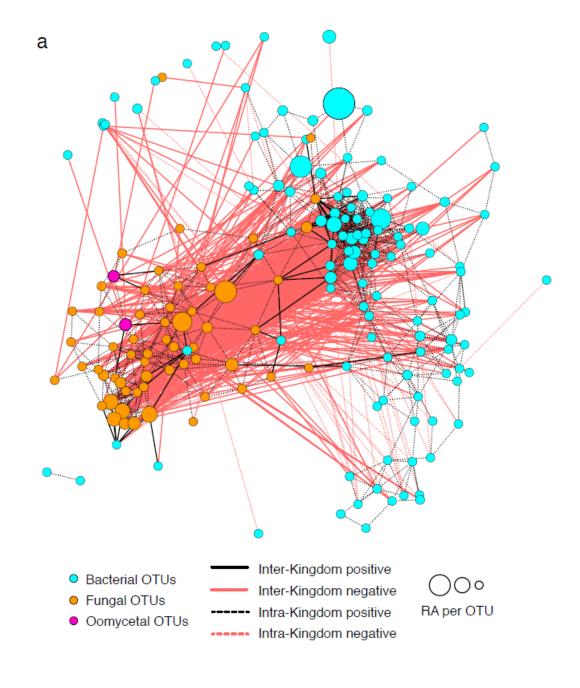


How do microbes interact both within and between kingdoms?



Microbial interkingdom interactions in roots promote Arabidopsis survival

Paloma Durán^{1,5}, Thorsten Thiergart^{1,5}, Ruben Garrido-Oter^{1,2}, Matthew Agler^{1,3}, Eric Kemen^{1,2,4}, Paul Schulze-Lefert^{1,2,6,*}, Stéphane Hacquard^{1,6,*}.



Annual Review of Phytopathology

Network Analysis: A Systems Framework to Address Grand Challenges in Plant Pathology

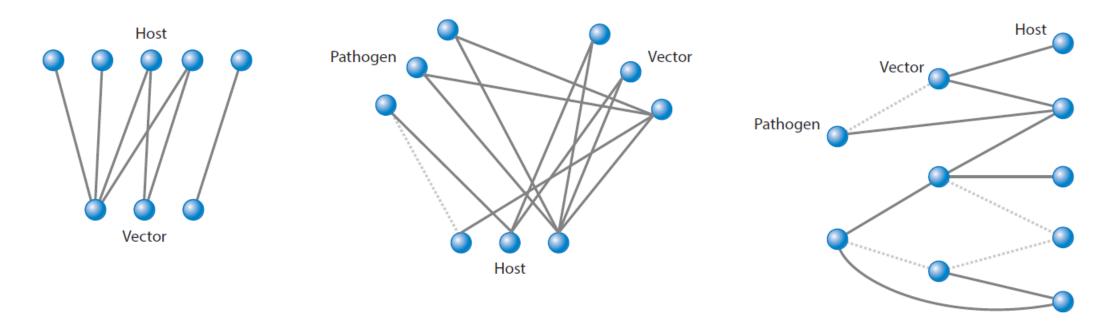
K.A. Garrett, 1,2,3 R.I. Alcalá-Briseño, 1,2,3

K.F. Andersen, 1,2,3 C.E. Buddenhagen, 1,2,3,4

R.A. Choudhury,^{1,2,3} J.C. Fulton,^{1,2,3}

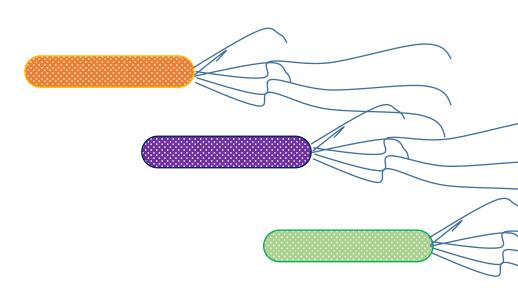
J.F. Hernandez Nopsa, 1,2,3,5 R. Poudel, 1,2,3 and Y. Xing

Disease Emergence and Tripartite Networks of Phytobiome Interactions





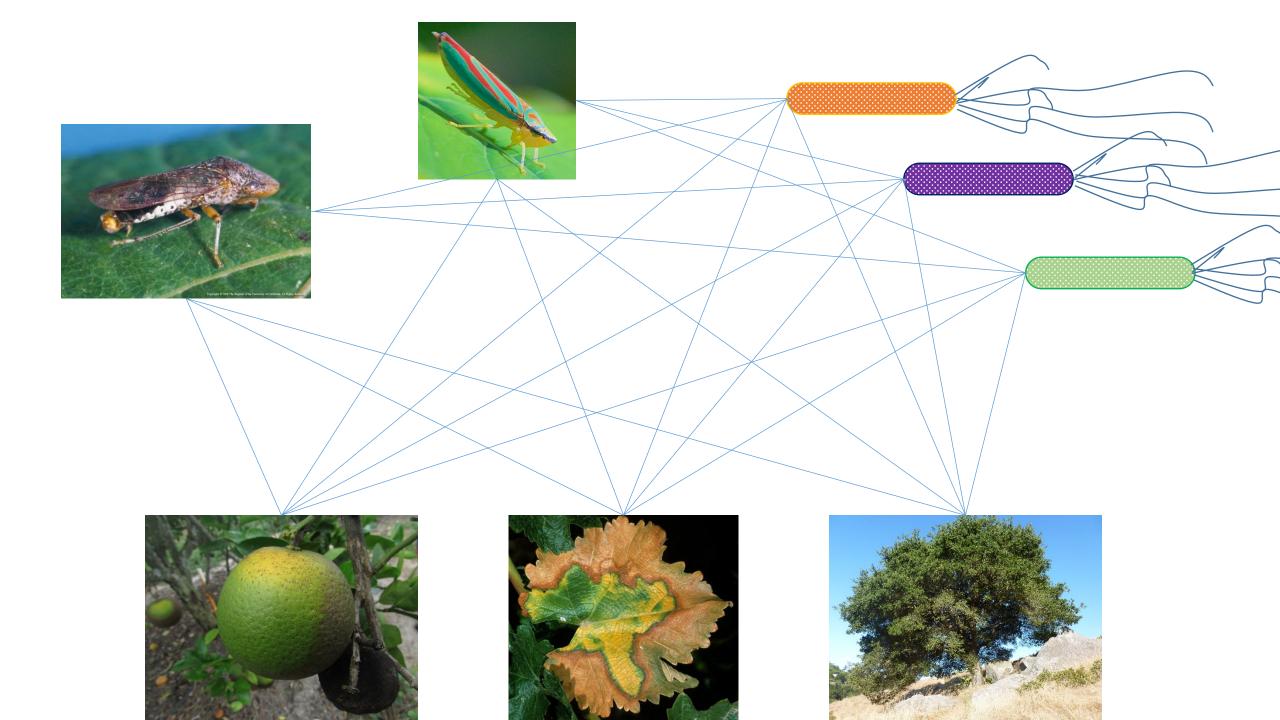


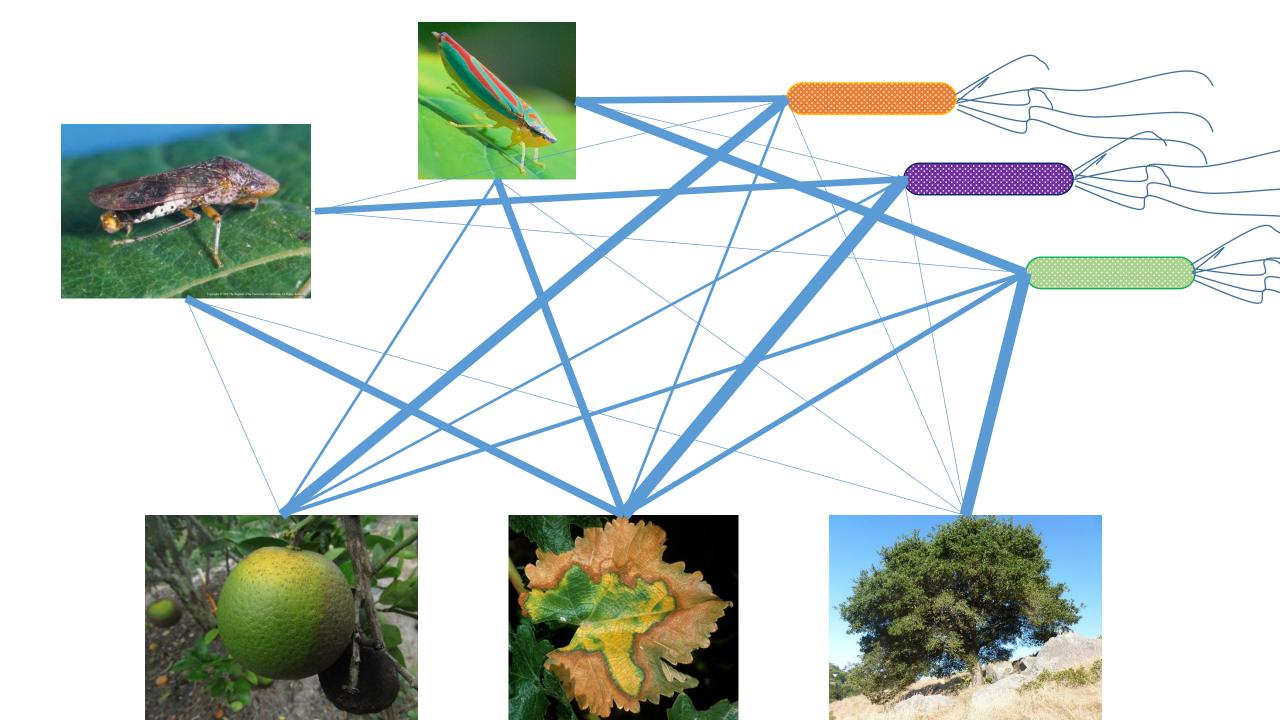






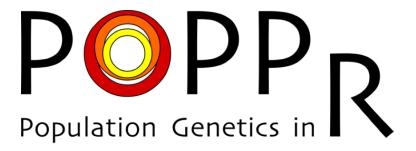




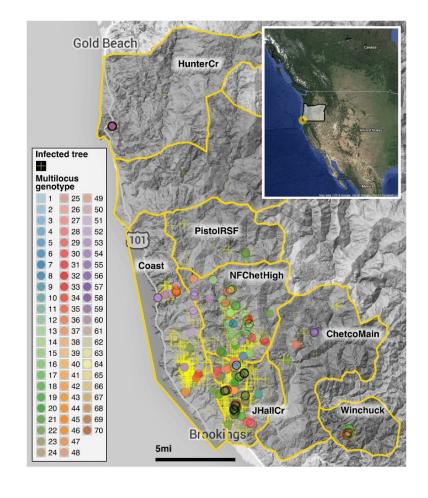


Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Populations of the Sudden Oak Death Pathogen in Oregon Forests

Z. N. Kamvar, M. M. Larsen, A. M. Kanaskie, E. M. Hansen, and N. J. Grünwald

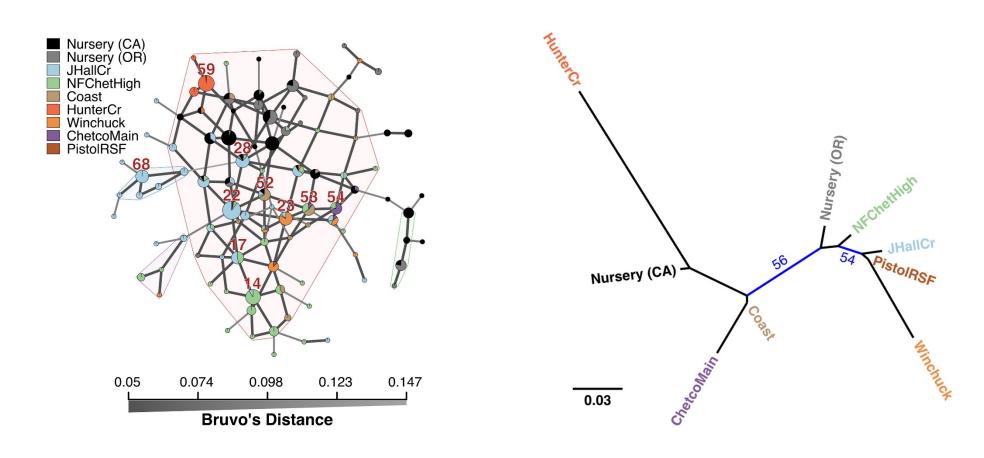






Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Populations of the Sudden Oak Death Pathogen in Oregon Forests

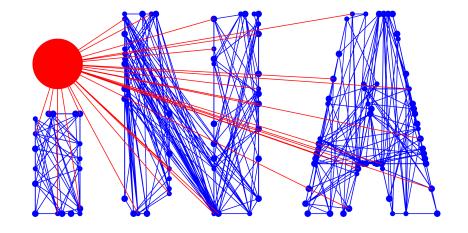
Z. N. Kamvar, M. M. Larsen, A. M. Kanaskie, E. M. Hansen, and N. J. Grünwald



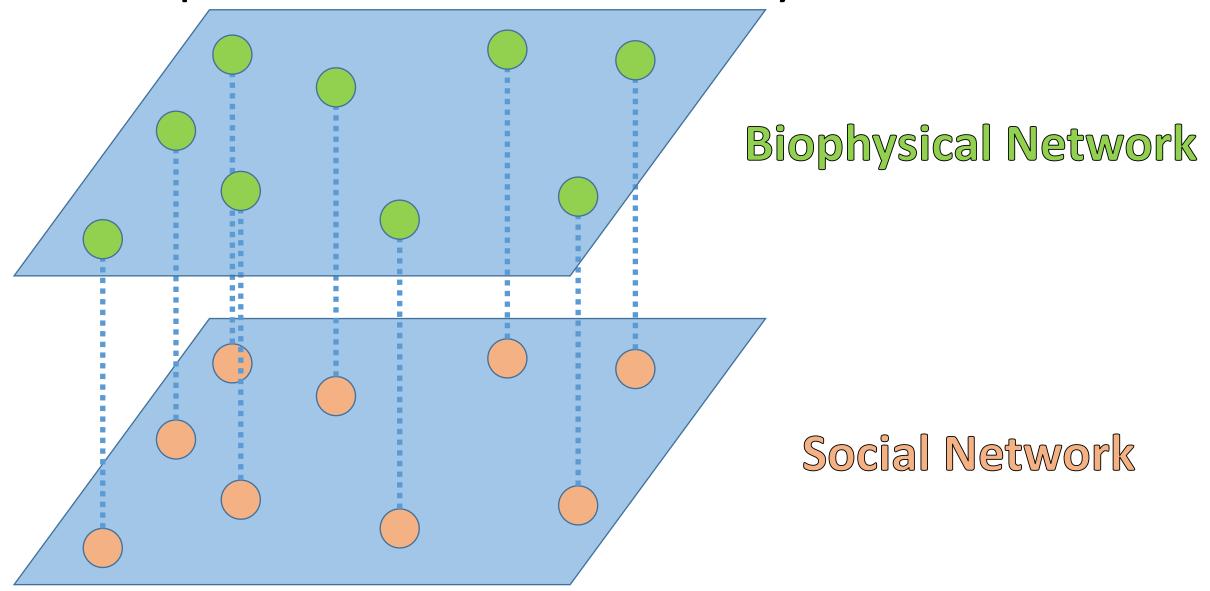
A common problem in pest or disease management

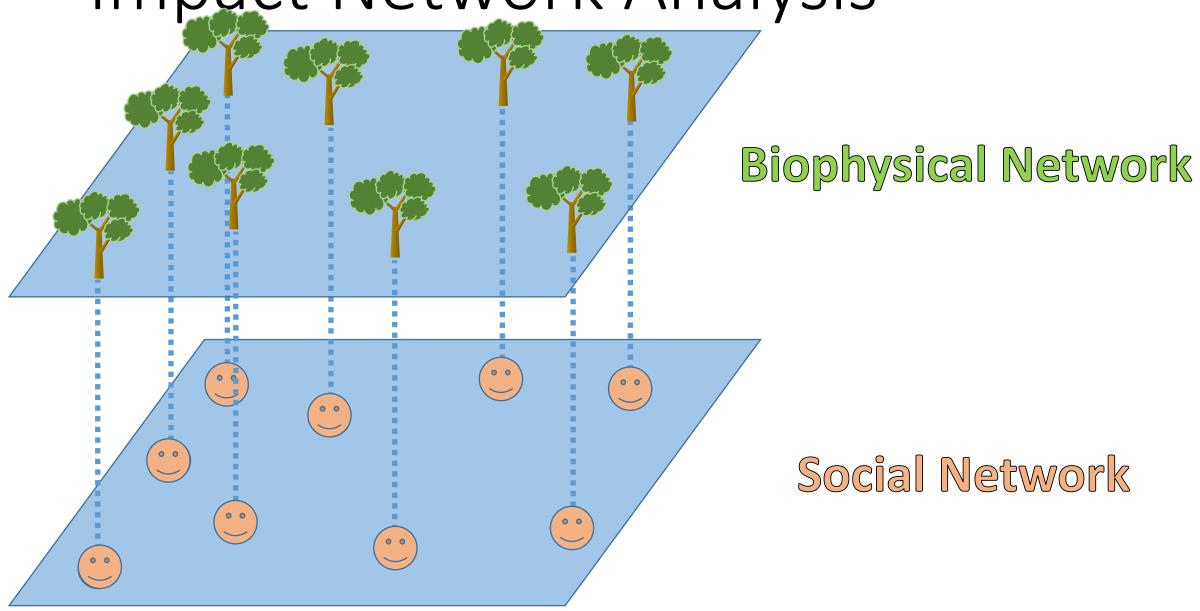
- A management concept or technology may work well in an experiment, but...
 - How well do we really understand its performance across a region?
 - Will a critical mass of people learn about it and adopt it?
 - Will the "management landscape" slow invasions enough to protect production?
- And suppose climate change or a new pest type alter the system dynamics...?
- System analysis can address this problem by identifying priorities for successful regional management

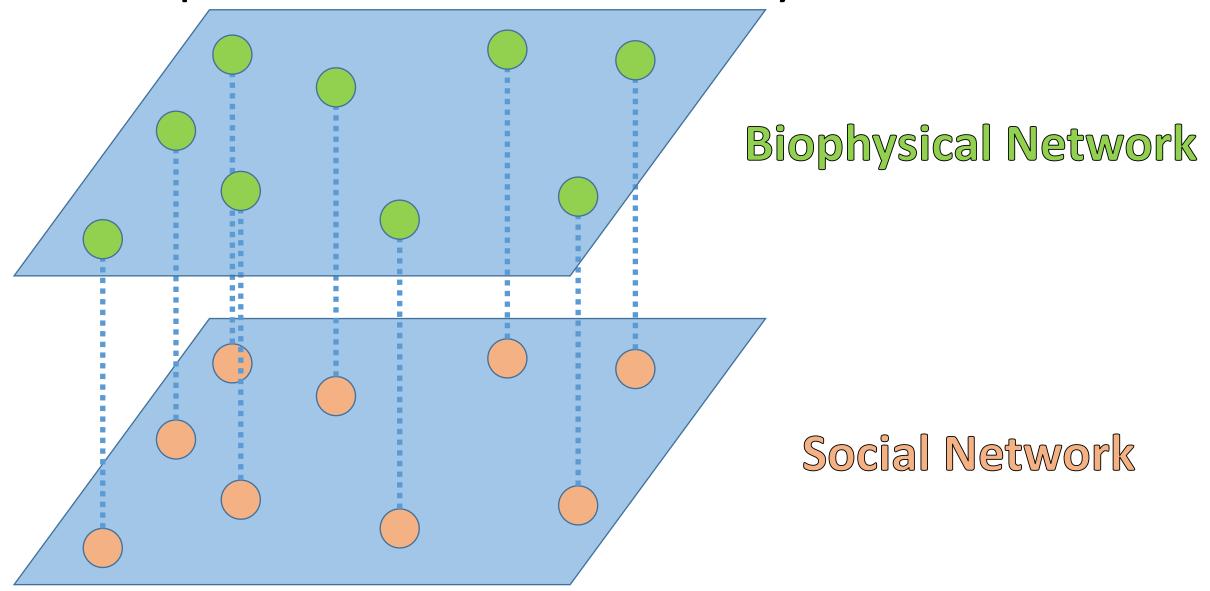
Impact network analysis (INA)

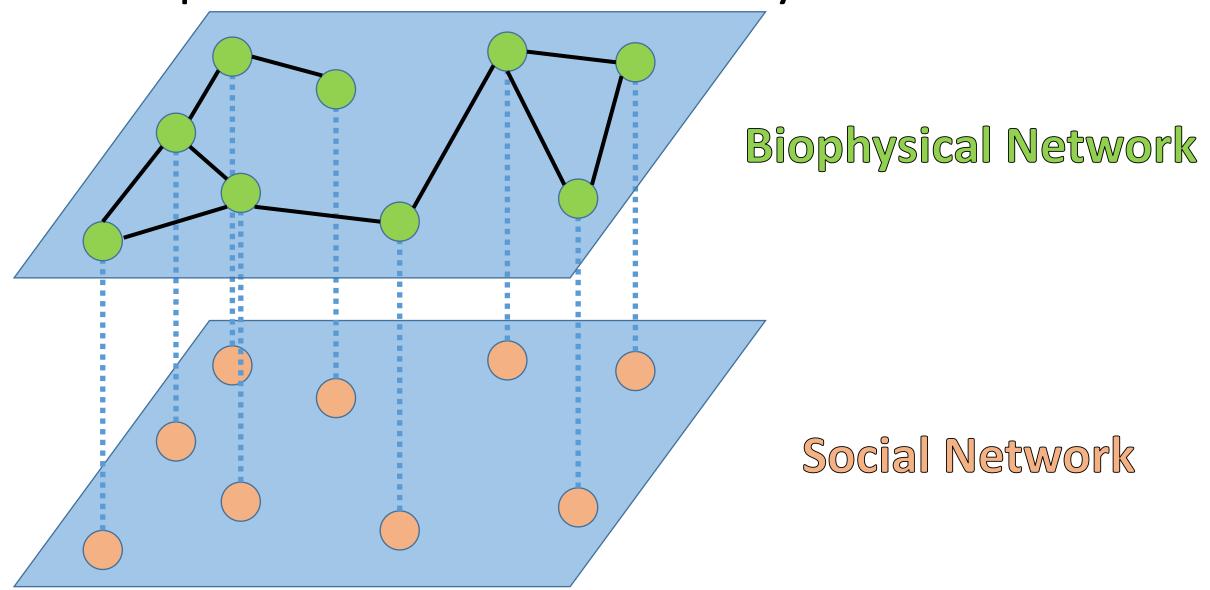


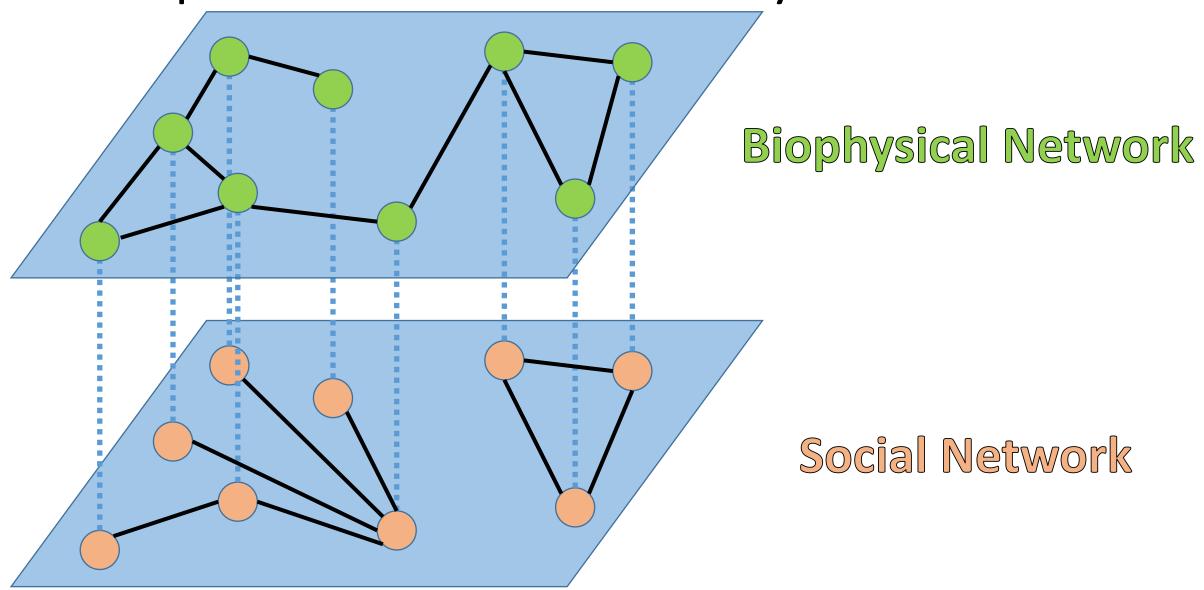
- The Garrett Lab is developing INA as a platform for evaluating system management strategies (such as crop breeding networks, seed systems, and integrated pest and disease management)
- Impact **OF** research products such as information/training, disease resistance, and disease-free seed production technologies
- Impact <u>ON</u> spatial ecological processes, such as gene/genotype spread, pathogen invasions or ecosystem services more broadly
- Impact <u>THROUGH</u> communication and decision-making networks, and linked biophysical networks

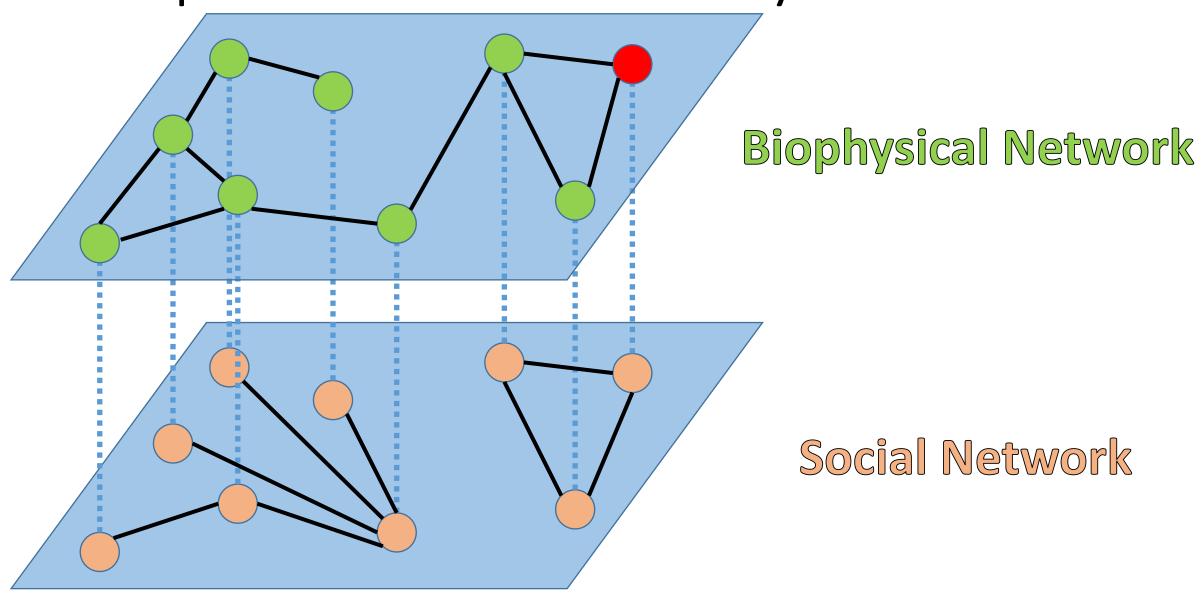


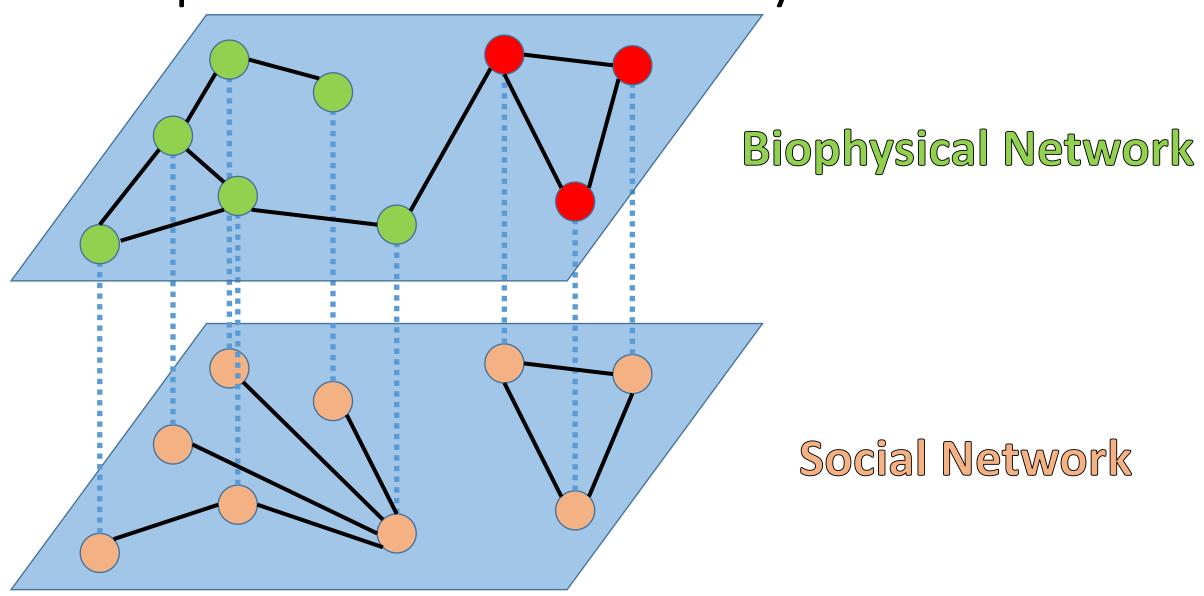


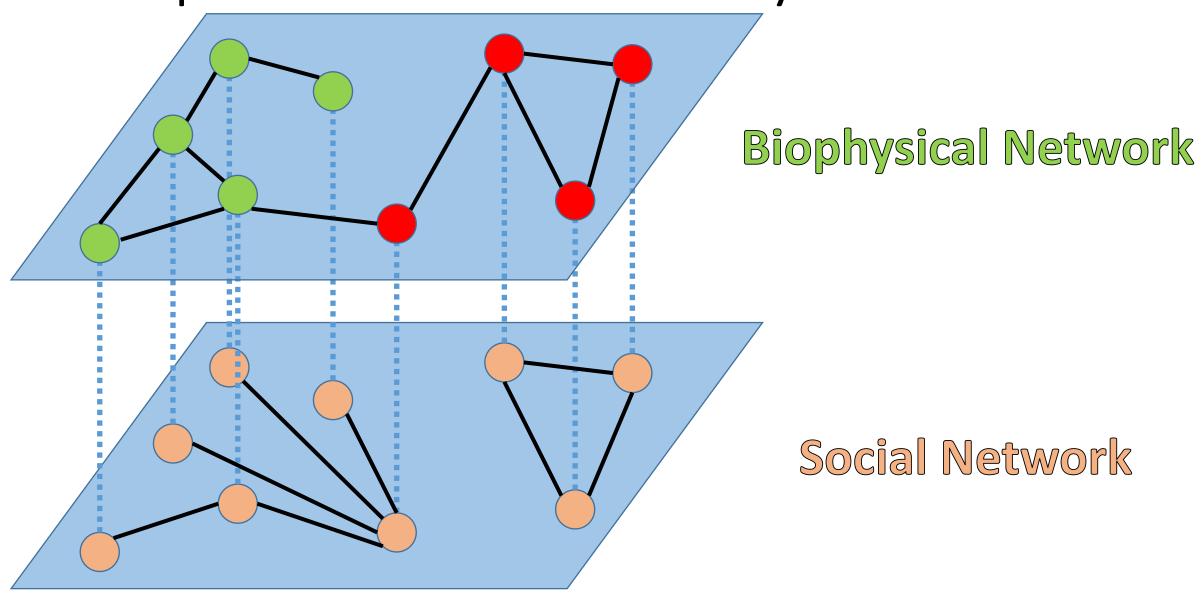


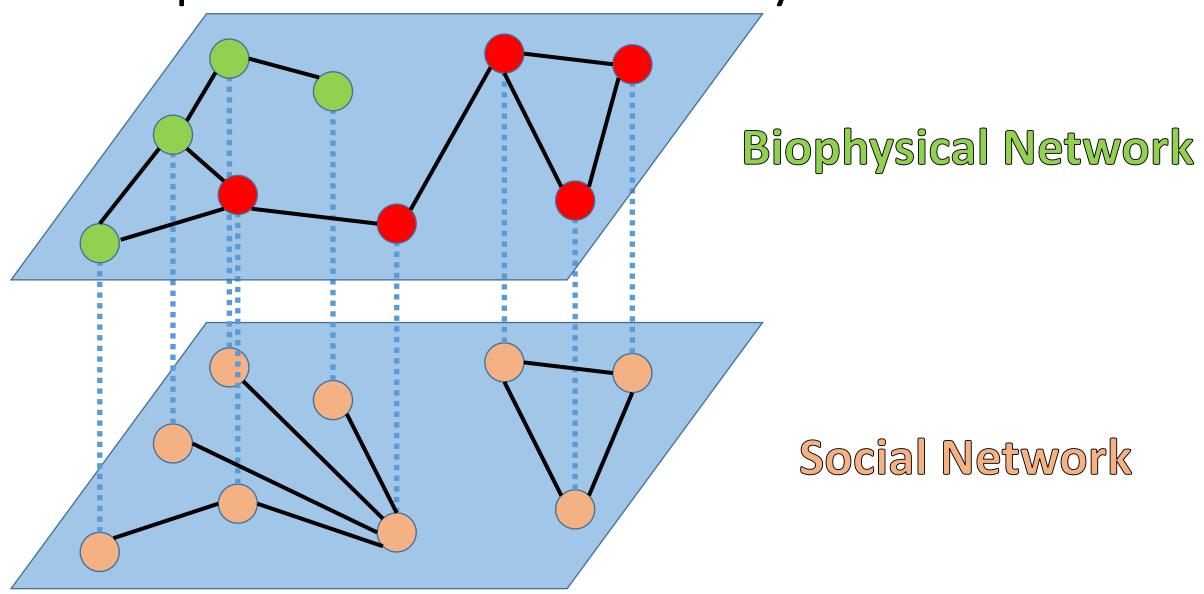


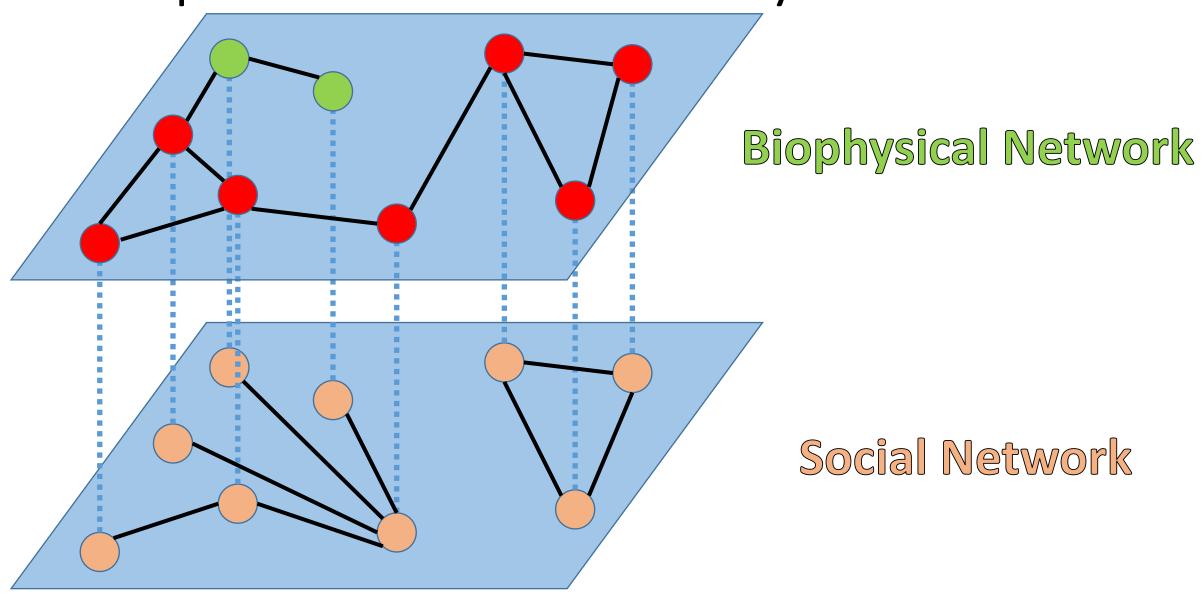


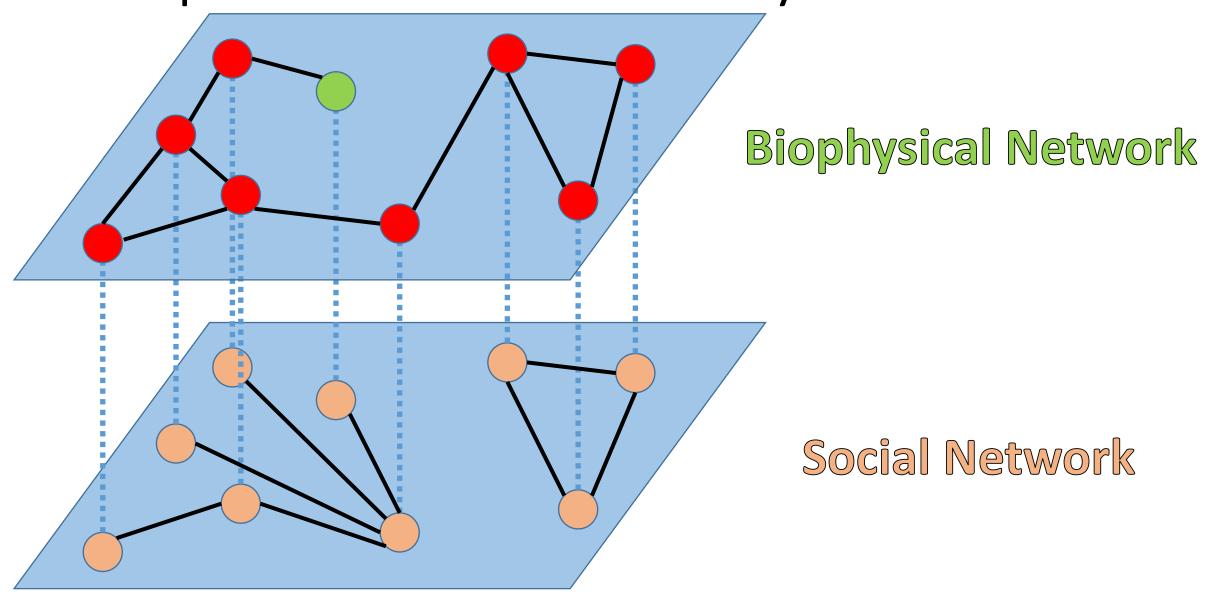


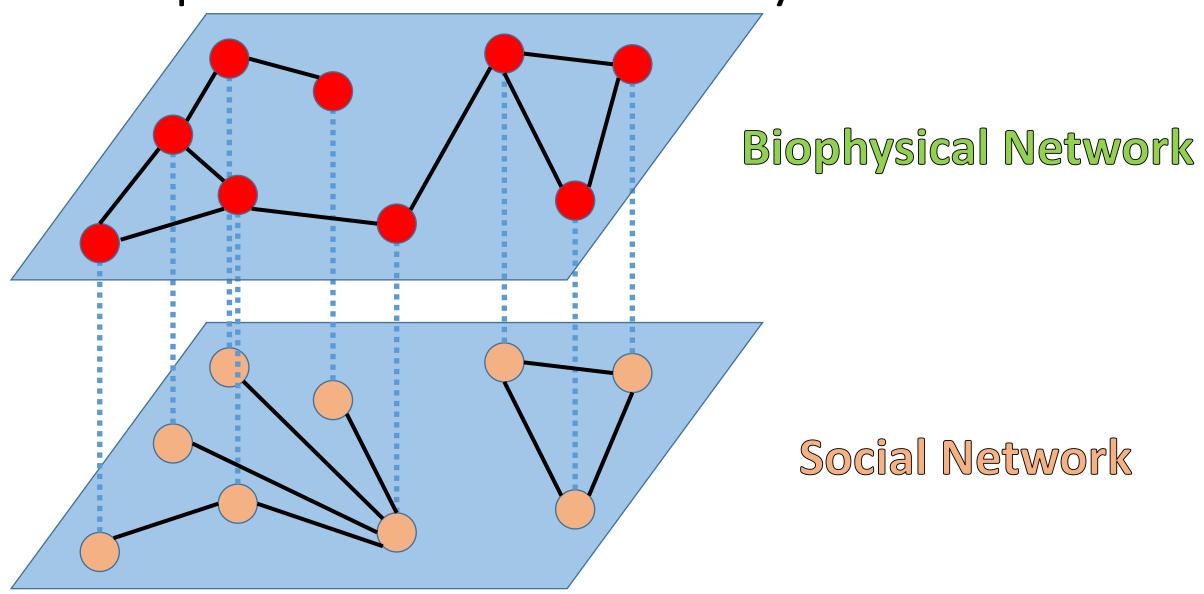


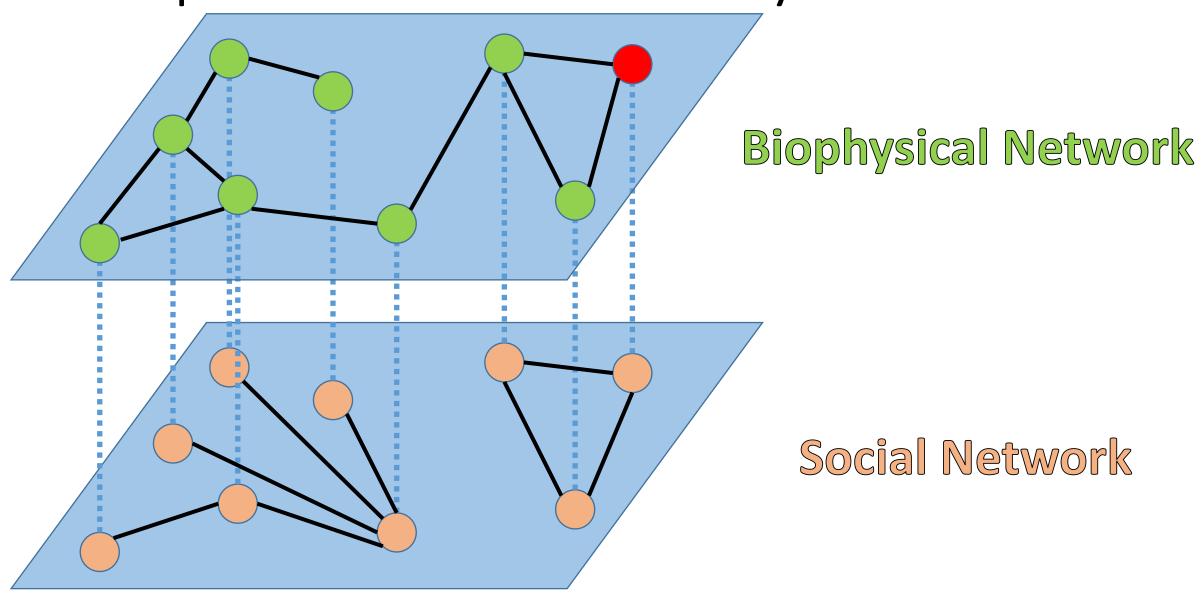


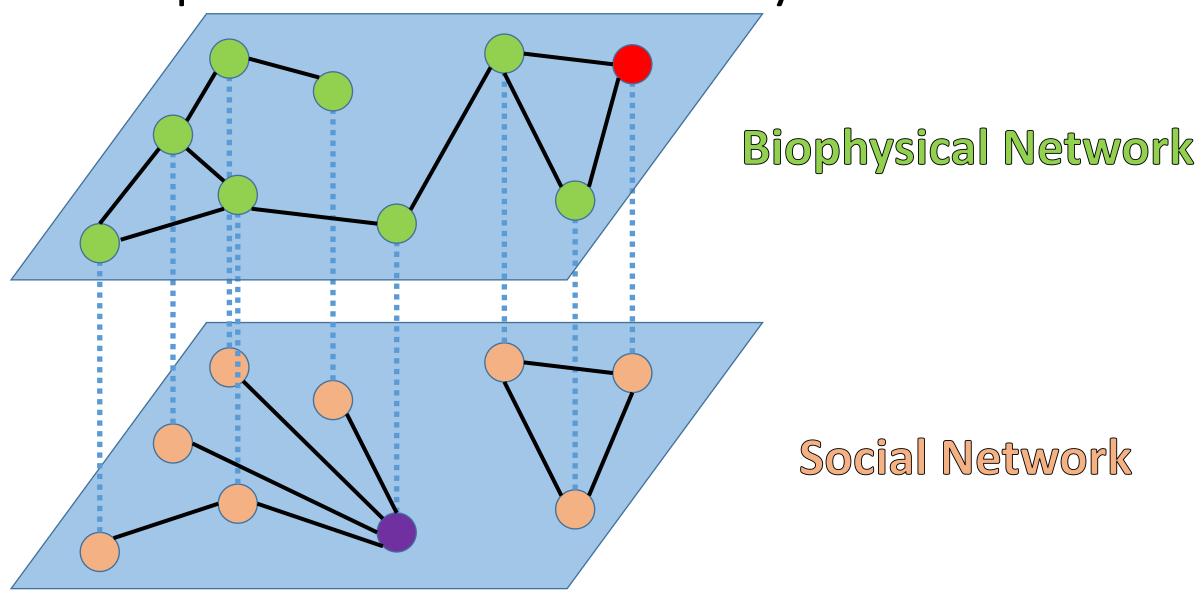


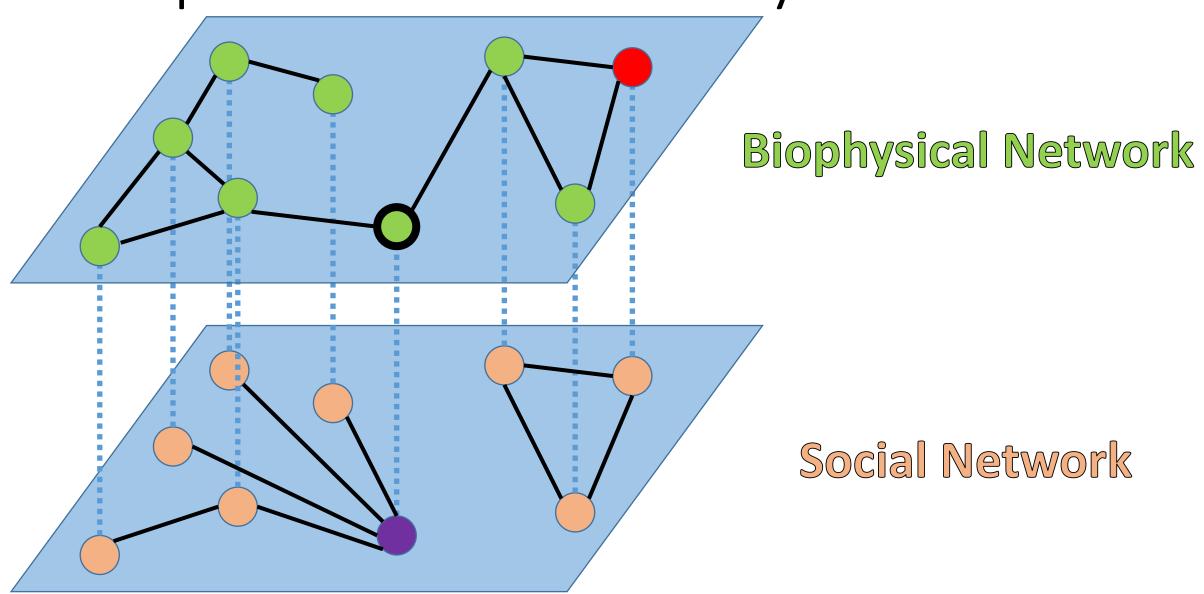


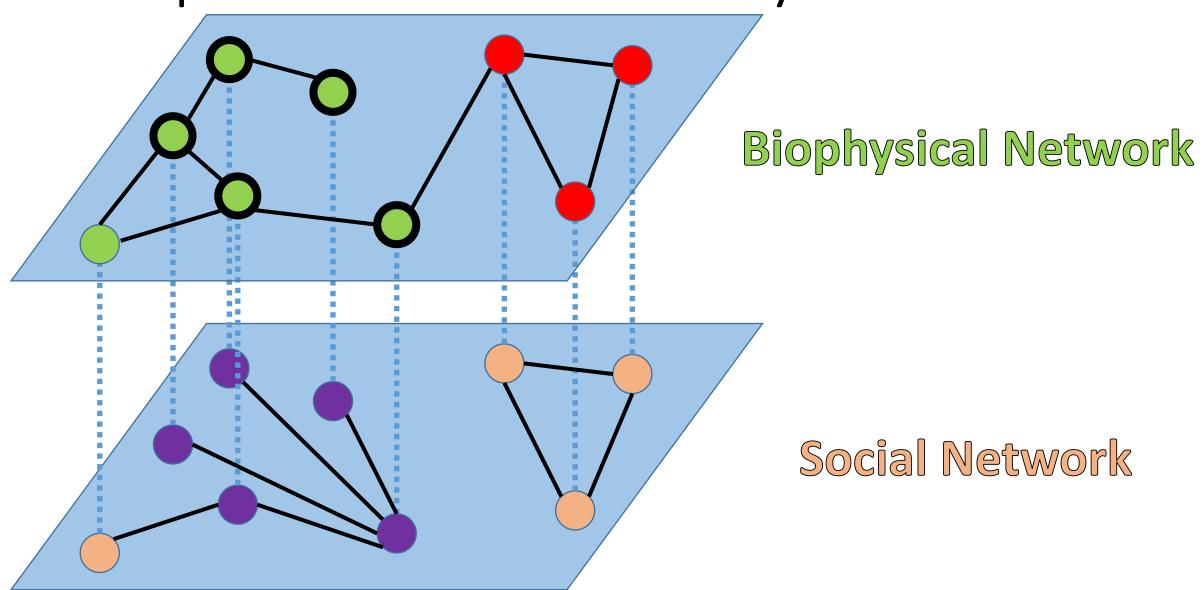


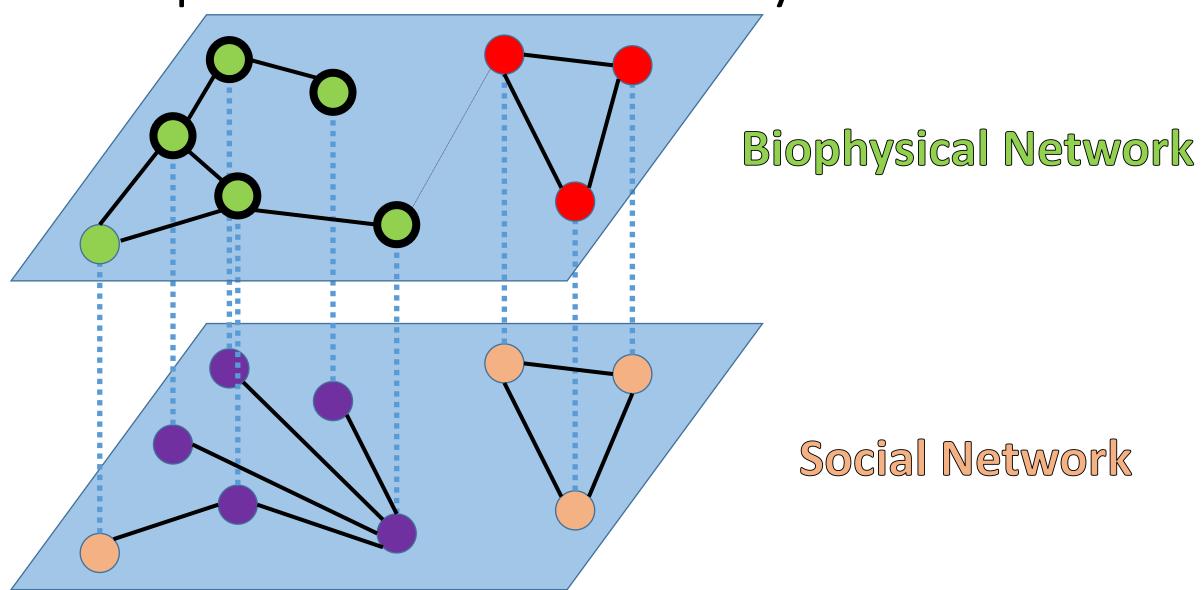












Lots of Uses of Network Models in Plant Pathology

