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RESEARCH REPORT

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PREFACE

It is our pleasure to present this report on the APEC Climate Center (APCC)'s research activities in 2013, which has been a very productive year for our Center.

APCC has expanded its research scope, in response to regional societal and scientific needs. While building expertise in climate prediction remains a priority, we are extending our reach to include policy-relevant climate applications and value-added climate information products.

APCC has accelerated efforts to better our service to the region. As one of the main services provided by APCC, the MME 3-month prediction information has been productively applied by scientists in developing countries that are unable to produce their own prediction information. Furthermore, in order to better prepare for climate-related hazards in a timely manner, APCC launched its 6-month MME prediction service in September 2013. We also began to release forecasts of the Boreal Summer Intraseasonal Oscillation (BSISO), starting from July 2013, as the world's first operational BSISO forecast service. Our researchers also achieved great success in publishing their papers in noted academic journals. Dr. Ok-Yeon Kim, for example, published a paper in *Climate Dynamics* and her research was later selected as one of the Research Highlights by another distinguished journal, *Nature Climate Change*. The following research report provides more information about our research outcomes from 2013.

We will continue to promote the best use of our research outcomes in various scientific and application areas. Our successes and achievements would not have been possible without the support of our valued partners. In this regard, I extend my thanks to you and I hope you enjoy this 2013 Research Report.

Chin-Seung Chung
Director, APEC Climate Center

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Dr. Kwang-Hyung Kim | Climate Change Research Team

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RESEARCH REPORT 2013-07

Predicting Potential Epidemics of Rice Leaf Blast and Sheath Blight in South Korea under the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 Climate Change Scenarios using a Rice Disease Epidemiology Model, EPIRICE

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ABSTRACT

Rice diseases, responsible for about 8.27% of annual yield losses in Korean rice production, are likely to be affected by meteorological changes resulting from global climate change. No critical evaluation has yet been made of the impacts of climate change on rice diseases in Korea. This study involved a quantitative analysis of two key rice diseases, leaf blast and sheath blight, using a generic epidemiological model, EPIRICE. The goals of the study were to evaluate the EPIRICE model using historical rice disease incidence data and fine-scale weather data for 2002-2010 in South Korea, and then to ascertain likely changes in national disease probabilities under climate change scenarios to allow for more robust future planning. EPIRICE was calibrated and validated against observed disease incidence data for leaf blast and sheath blight. Observed and simulated epidemics for both diseases were compared using disease progress curves and the area under the disease progress curve in equivalence and envelope of acceptance tests. The level of agreement between the observed and simulated epidemics was high and the model was found to be valid according to the performance criteria. Predicted daily climate data based on the IPCC RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 scenarios were used as inputs into the EPIRICE model. Outputs from the model runs were displayed using GIS to show future changes in potential epidemics for both rice diseases. Overall epidemics of both diseases were simulated to gradually decrease towards 2100. These results can be used to interpret the likely magnitude of changes in disease risk in regions of South Korea and to estimate climate change impacts on disease losses and disease control.

1. INTRODUCTION

A number of rice disease simulation models have been developed to understand, predict, and manage rice diseases (Hashimoto et al., 1984; Kobayashi et al., 1995; Teng and Savary, 1992). In Korea, three rice diseases have been the focus of epidemiological modeling: leaf blast, sheath blight, and bacterial grain rot (Cha et al., 2001; Do, 1998; Kim, 2001). These models incorporate varying degrees of detail regarding the biology of rice diseases. The modeling approaches used for these different pathosystems differ greatly because of profound differences in the details of the mechanisms underpinning their epidemiological dynamics. To predict disease incidence more precisely, the models generally try to incorporate all known environmental/cultural factors into the model simulation. Thus, a successfully developed model may not be widely adaptable to other areas where cultivars, cultural practices, and environments are quite different. In addition, due to structural complexities and temporal/spatial restrictions of their input requirements, it is difficult to link these models to other applications such as GIS and global climate model (GCM)-generated climate data at various temporal and spatial resolutions. For instance, most disease models use hourly weather variables as well as other cultivation-related information such as the rice cultivar, transplanting date, and even daily trapped airborne fungal spore numbers as input variables. To consider as many factors affecting disease development as possible, a broad range of weather variables are also used, including air temperature, relative humidity, rainfall, solar radiation, wind speed, etc. Furthermore, some of the models were validated for only one or a few local fields (Do, 1998; Kim, 2001), limiting their application to specific regions.

EPIRICE is a generic epidemiological model that can be parameterized to address any specific rice disease (Savary et al., 2012). It was recently developed as a general model framework for fungal, viral, and bacterial diseases at different levels of hierarchy in a crop canopy (leaves, sheaths, entire plants) depending on the nature of the disease. Thus, its structure was designed to be as simple as possible, involving a few state variables and a limited number of core parameters and weather variables. Due to its genericity and structural simplicity, EPIRICE can be used to address biological environments where ground truth data is scarce or lacking, can easily be linked with other applications such as climate data in GIS, and can be expanded spatially from the field level to a regional or global level.

Savary et al. (2012) developed EPIRICE to evaluate the potential importance of plant diseases in rice and their intensity and distribution at a global scale, at which very limited actual field data on disease epidemics exist across different locations and years. Given its original scope, EPIRICE was evaluated only by comparing its simulated epidemics with a set of observed epidemics reported in the literature. Therefore, there are a number of limitations that need to be resolved before EPIRICE can be used for other locations at a higher spatial resolution such as field scale. First, several core parameters need to be modified to reflect local region-specific cultural practices and growing conditions, including fertilization, irrigation systems, and local climate. Second, the simplified model structure prevents all critical factors associated with disease epidemiology from being considered, thus limiting more accurate prediction of disease. For instance, the basic infection rate R_c was considered a constant for all rice cultivars in the original study, while experimental data indicate that the infection rate is actually highly dependent on the resistance level of each rice cultivar. Adding additional parameters reflecting cultivar resistance should increase its accuracy, particularly in areas like the Korean Peninsula where a high diversity of rice cultivars are planted each year.

EPIRICE was originally parameterized for five major rice diseases (brown spot, leaf blast, bacterial blight, sheath blight, and tungro) that frequently occur in tropical Asia. Among these, rice leaf blast and sheath blight were selected for application of the EPIRICE model in South Korea. Rice blast disease, caused by *Magnaporthe oryzae*, is of major economic importance, reported to occur in some 60 countries (Parthasarathy and Ou, 1965). Rice blast epidemics caused a major food crisis in South Korea in the 1970s, with yield losses of 10-50 percent (Mew et al., 2004). Sheath blight, caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*, is a major rice disease, second only to rice blast in reducing both grain yield and quality (Lee and Rush, 1983; Ou, 1985). Rice leaf blast and sheath blight remain the most destructive rice diseases in Korea, with a 15% and 60% annual incidence rate in rice paddy fields, respectively (RDA, 2000-2010). More than three agrochemical sprays are conducted during a crop growing season for these diseases in South Korea. Without chemical control, these diseases are together estimated to account for nearly 7% of yield loss out of a total 8.27% yield loss caused by all rice diseases combined.

Climate change effects on rice diseases and pests have been carefully studied for a few pathosystems (Luo et al., 1995; Teng et al., 1996; Webb et al., 2010). Often, the results indicated increased epidemics but sometimes the opposite effect, depending on the type of pathosystem and modeling environment. Many of these studies have focused on specific diseases, aimed at analyzing the effects of climate change components on specific disease cycle phases in particular pathosystems (Kobayashi et al., 2006) or modeling the effects of climate change on risk probability (epidemics) or risk magnitude (yield losses). Projected changes in the Korean climate could either increase or decrease disease prevalence, depending on several interacting factors. For example, under elevated CO_2 concentrations, the potential risks of infection with rice leaf blast and epidemics of rice sheath blight have been reported to increase (Kobayashi et al., 2006). In addition, sheath blight is a typical tropical rice disease favoring high temperature and high relative humidity (Lee and Rush, 1983). Thus, it is anticipated that sheath blight will remain the most severe yield-reducer among the rice diseases under a future climate change environment.

To obtain reasonably accurate scientific predictions, we investigated the potential effects of climate change on the risk probabilities of these two major rice diseases in South Korea using the EPIRICE model. We began by modifying the EPIRICE model to improve its performance at the field scale, so that the model could be used to simulate disease potential in each region of South Korea. Local region-specific parameterization was conducted and additional functions were incorporated into the model. Using historic rice disease incidence data and fine-scale (1-km) weather data for 2002-2010, validation of the modified EPIRICE model was conducted. Subsequently, we applied the validated model to generate maps simulating potential epidemics (represented as the area under the disease progress curve; AUDPC) for rice leaf blast and sheath blight under two climate change scenarios, Representative Concentration Pathways 8.5 (RCP 8.5) and 4.5 (RCP4.5) (Riahi et al., 2011; Thomson et al., 2011), for 2011-2100.

2. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

2.1. Research workflow

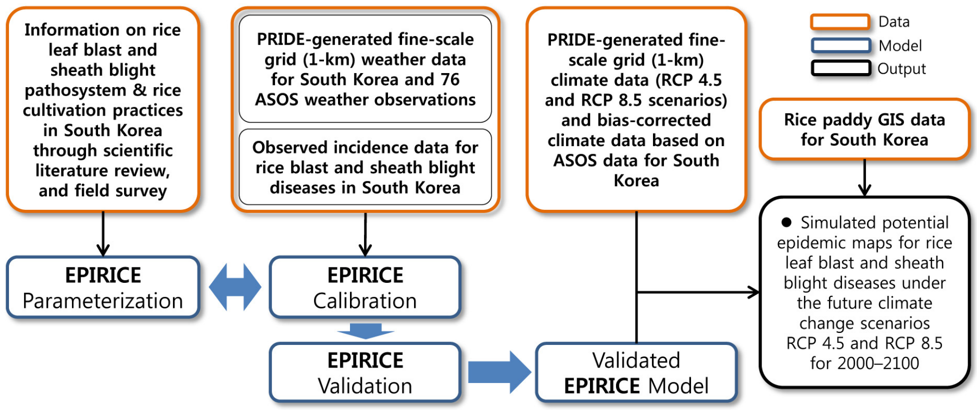


Figure 1 Research workflow with data and model manipulation and the expected output.

This study consisted of three steps: EPIRICE parameterization and calibration, EPIRICE validation, and application of EPIRICE to climate change scenarios. Because EPIRICE was originally developed to be used regionally or globally to estimate potential epidemics, parameterization, calibration, and validation were needed before applying it directly to South Korea, particularly at the field scale. Figure 1 shows the overall workflow and the final output of this study.

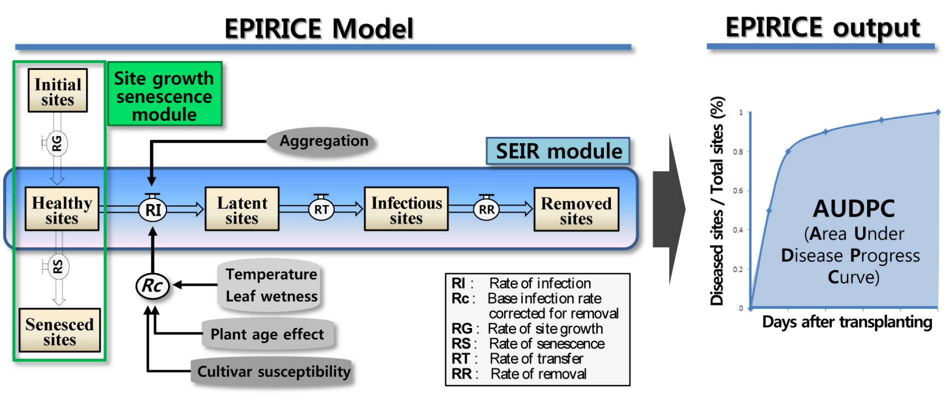


Figure 2 EPIRICE model structure and output.

2.2. Parameterization of the EPIRICE model

Figure 2 shows the structure of the EPIRICE model with its input variables and the model output. The model consists of two main modules: a susceptible-exposed-infectious-removed (SEIR) infection module and a host site growth and senescence module. The SEIR model has been widely used to model epidemics of infectious diseases of plants, as well as of animals and humans. A central element of this model is the rate of infection (RI), which is written as: RI = $dL/dt = R_c I C^a$, where the rate of variation of the infected-latent sites L is proportional to i) the number of infectious sites I, ii) a power function of the proportion C of sites that are healthy relative to the total number of sites in the system, and iii) R_c, the basic infection rate corrected for removals (Van Der Plank, 1963). The value of the exponential parameter a is ≥ 1 depending on the level of disease aggregation. Growth and senescence of the host population was added to the model structure in a very simple logistic manner to describe the increase or decrease in the number of healthy sites over time. To describe the effects of host aging and weather variables on the host-pathogen interaction, three modifiers, R_cA, R_cT, and R_cW, that reflect the effects of plant age, temperature, and leaf wetness, respectively, were incorporated into the model as $R_c = R_c\text{Opt} \times R_cA \times R_cT \times R_cW$, where R_cOpt refers to a reference potential value of the basic infection rate corrected for removals. For more details, refer to Savary et al. (2012).

Model parameters for both leaf blast and sheath blight diseases were initially adopted from the original EPIRICE study, in which most of the parameters were derived from the literature. Among these, slight or complete modifications of certain parameters were conducted based on cultural practices and disease epidemic patterns specific to South Korea; the resulting parameters are given in Table 1. The modified parameters included site size, the maximum and initial number of sites, site growth and senescence rate, duration of latent and infectious periods, crop age, temperature, wetness effects on infection rate, and epidemic onset (days after crop establishment; DACE).

Parameters for the modified EPIRICE were primarily derived from the scientific literature on rice crops in South Korea and through review of Annual Crop Yield

Test Reports and Annual Crop Pests & Diseases Forecast Control Reports published annually by the Korean Rural Development Administration (RDA). References for each parameter are indicated in Table 1. Parameters related to "Sites" were revised due to different agricultural practices and rice growth patterns between South Korea and other Asian regions for which the original EPIRICE was parameterized. The relative rates of growth and senescence were determined by reviewing patterns of change in the leaf area index and number of tillers for leaf blast and sheath blight, respectively, recorded in South Korea. For R_c, the approaches used in the original paper were adopted. Briefly, the apparent rate of disease increase was initially calculated in the early stage of an epidemic: $r_l = \ln(x_2/x_1)/(t_2 - t_1)$, where x_1 and x_2 are the diseased fractions at two successive dates t_1 and t_2. R_c can then be estimated as $R_c = r_l /\{\exp(-r_l p) - \exp(-r_l[p + i])\}$. As the duration of the latent period (p), 4 days was derived from the literature review, replacing the original values of 5 days for leaf blast and 3 days for sheath blight. In the original study, the infectious period i for sheath blight was prolonged to its maximum possible duration, 120 days. However, the duration was changed to 65 days for sheath blight in this study. In South Korea, formal disease surveys of sheath blight are conducted by extension agents based on an official disease survey manual, which indicates that diseased tillers should not be counted after the heading stage if the very diseased tiller does not carry ears. Therefore, their infectious duration should be determined as the number of days from disease onset (15 DACE) to the heading date (normally 80 DACE), from which an infectious period of 65 days was estimated for sheath blight. Temperature effects (R_cT) on the disease infection rate were modified by reviewing studies published based on experiments or field tests done in South Korea. As a result, broader ranges of the optimum infection temperatures were applied for leaf blast and sheath blight. As shown in Figure 3, the temperature range in which more than 90% of the relative infection risk is expected was designated the optimum temperature range for each disease and incorporated into each model. The parameterized models for leaf blast and sheath blight were named EPIRICE-LB and EPIRICE-SB, respectively.

Table 1 Parameterization and references for EPIRICE-LB and EPIRICE-SB

Attribute	Parameter	EPIRICE-LB			EPIRICE-SB		
		Original study	Current study	Ref.*	Original study	Current study	Ref.*
Sites	Site size	45 mm^2 of a leaf	44 mm^2 of a leaf	1, 2	1 tiller	1 tiller	-
	Sx (Max no.of sites)	30,000	90,000	3, 4	800	800	-
	Initial sites	600	600	-	75	90	12
Crop growth	RRG (Relative rate of growth)	0.1	Slight decrease with aging, Rapid decline right after heading stage	3, 4, 5	0.1	Starts with high growth rate, rapid decline after max tillering stage	12, 13
	RRS (Relative rate of senescence)	0.01	0.005	3, 4, 5	0.01	0.005	12, 13
Epidemic Onset	Date	15	15	-	30	30	-
Residence times	p (Duration of latent period)	5	4	6, 7, 8	3	4	14, 15
	i (Duration of infectious period)	20	20	-	120	65	Surveys
Infection rate	$r_l = \ln(x_2/x_1)/(t_2-t_1)$	0.28	0.28	-	0.23	0.23	-
	$R_c = r_l / \{\exp(-r_l p)-\exp(-r_l [p+i])\}$	1.14	0.86	-	0.46	0.58	-
Age effect	*RcA*	(Strong) Decrease with plant age	Rapid decline after max tillering stage	9, 10	(Slight) Increase over age	Increase until max tillering, decrease after heading stage	14, 16, 17
Temperature effect	*RcT*	Optimum: 25 °C	Optimum: 19-24 °C	2, 11	Optimum: 28 °C	Optimum: 23-27 °C	16, 18
Wetness effect	*RcW*	1 if canopy wet, 0 otherwise	Change with leaf wetness duration	2	1 if canopy wet, 0 otherwise	Change with leaf wetness duration	16, 18
Aggregation	*a*	1	1	-	2.8	2.8	-

* Ref. (References): 1, Kim (2001); 2, Choi et al. (1987); 3, Lee et al. (1997); 4, Park et al. (2004); 5, Kim et al. (2010); 6, Roumen and De Boef (1993); 7, Lee (1978); 8, Ra et al. (1997); 9, Koh et al. (1987); 10, Hwang et al. (1987); 11, Yoshino (1979); 12, RDA (2010); 13, Hong (2002); 14, Rodrigues et al. (2003); 15, Kim et al. (1985); 16, Kim (2009); 17, Kim and Lee (1989); 18, Do (1998).

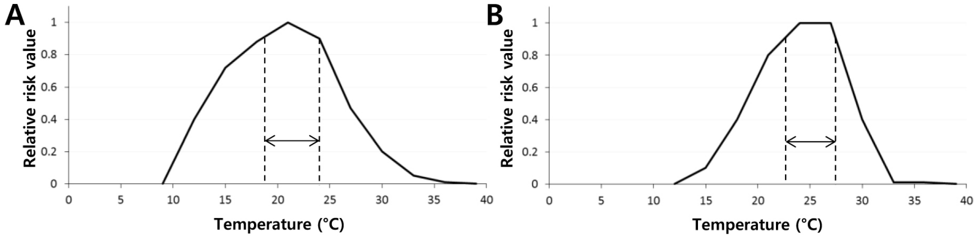


Figure 3 Response of the infection rate index (shown here as the relative risk value) to temperature used in (A) EPIRICE-LB and (B) EPIRICE-SB. The dotted lines indicate the optimum daily temperature range within which more than 90% of the relative infection risk is expected.

One additional parameter was introduced as a host parameter for the leaf blast model only. This parameter was a multiplication factor defining five general degrees of host resistance to leaf blast disease: susceptible, moderately susceptible, neutral, moderately resistant, and resistant. Categorization of the host resistance level was based on reported results of upland blast nursery tests conducted by the RDA from 2001 to 2010 in multiple regions of South Korea. Each rice cultivar shown in Table 2 has a designated R_c value of 0.55, 0.69, 0.86, 1.03, or 1.28 corresponding to rice cultivar resistance levels of resistant, moderately resistant, neutral, moderately susceptible, or susceptible, respectively. In the model, this value replaced the default basic infection rate corrected for removals (R_cOpt) of 0.86 (Table 1).

Table 2 *Rc* values based on rice cultivar resistance to leaf blast

Rc	Resistance level	Rice cultivars*
0.55	Resistant	Namcheon, Unbong, Jinbu, Taeseong, Nongbaek
0.69	Moderately resistant	Ilmi, Unkwang, Sambaek, Dongan, Dongjin #1, Odae, Sangju, Sangmi
0.86	Neutral	Dongjin, Chucheong, Dobong, Olchal, Nampyeong, Junam, Saechucheong, Hwayeong, Daean, Sindongjin, Hopum, Onnuri, Samkwang, Dobong, Sura
1.03	Moderately susceptible	Ilpum, Hwasung, Jinheung, Juan
1.28	Susceptible	Palkeum, Nakdong, Jinju

* All cultivars except for Onnuri are generally named with a suffix "-byeo" such as "Namcheon-byeo", but in this study they will be written without it for the sake of simplicity.

2.3. Quality control of the observed field data for rice disease incidence

Field data to be used for EPIRICE validation was subjected to a series of quality control (QC) evaluations. Field data for both diseases were recorded every 7 days consisting of at least 6 data points, with each disease survey beginning on different dates. Data for the observed epidemics were initially selected based on whether they exhibited a typical disease progress curve for the disease, representing optimum conditions for infection. For example, leaf blast is normally characterized by a unimodal bell-shaped disease curve showing a rapid but gradual increase followed by a gradual decrease; a typical sigmoidal disease curve is also expected for a sheath blight epidemic. Applying this gradual increase/decrease concept, we established a QC criterion that there should be at least one intermediate score recorded between the starting point and the maximum peak score for the epidemic and also between the peak score and the ending point. Field data with no intermediate scores were filtered out. For sheath blight QC, we discarded all abnormal data showing an incomplete or non-sigmoidal curve. In addition, there were some sheath blight data showing a >20% drop in disease severity immediately after the maximum peak score. These data were removed, as we assumed that there can be no actual recovery of diseased tillers within the survey period; thus, a >20% decline is not possible in a real situation. The second QC criterion was the disease onset date, which should be no more than 50 DACE for leaf blast and 70 DACE for sheath blight, based on most disease records in the literature (Hwang et al., 1987; Kim, 2001; Kobayashi et al., 2006; Lee and Rush, 1983; Savary et al., 2001). The final QC criterion was a minimum threshold for the maximum peak score in a disease progress curve, particularly for leaf blast. The purpose of this criterion was to rule out any weak, hindered leaf blast responses, since we were looking for the maximum disease potential under the given weather conditions. For leaf blast, 0.5% disease severity was established as the minimum peak cut-off value, because it was the lowest score given by extension agents during disease surveys in the field and had a high error rate (personal comm., multiple surveyors).

2.4. Model calibration, validation, and sensitivity testing

Calibration of the EPIRICE models to fine-tune the parameters for each disease was conducted using observed epidemics obtained directly from the RDA or reported in the literature. The RDA test plot data for sheath blight in Hwaseong (2002) was used for EPIRICE-SB calibration. When there was no available or not enough ground truth data, the calibration was conducted by comparing the simulated epidemics with an available set of observed epidemics in South Korea reported in the literature. This was the case for EPIRICE-LB calibration, where disease curves of leaf blast for 8 rice cultivars with different levels of blast resistance were derived from Hwang et al. (1987). Calibration also included modification of site growth and senescence rates based on changes in the leaf area index or number of tillers during the rice growing period for EPIRICE-LB or EPIRICE-SB, respectively.

The model was subsequently validated using historic rice disease incidence data and weather data from 2002 to 2010. Annual Crop Pests & Diseases Forecast Control Reports and Annual Crop Yield Reports from the RDA were collected to extract historic data for rice disease incidence, rice cultivars planted, and transplanting dates for each county. Most disease incidence data used for validation were obtained directly from the RDA. To identify the rice cultivars for counties in which cultivar information could not be derived from the RDA reports, a telephone survey was conducted.

The Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA, http://www.kma.go.kr) provided 1-km-scale weather data for 2000-2010 generated by the parameter-elevation regression on independent slopes model (PRISM) from historic weather data collected from 76 Automatic Synoptic Observation System (ASOS) and 462 Automatic Weather System (AWS) observations over South Korea (Kim et al., 2012). Because the PRISM weather data included only temperature and precipitation data, we derived relative humidity data from the closest ASOS observations among 76 stations. All simulations were run over a 77-day period for EPIRICE-LB and an 88-day period for EPIRICE-SB.

The model validation was based on whether there was good agreement between the observed historic data and the potential epidemics simulated by the EPIRICE models. Simulated outputs for disease epidemics were based on changes in disease severity with time (daily percentage of the total lesion area over the whole leaf area) and the AUDPC. The AUDPC was calculated by accumulating the daily disease severity for the entire growing season, providing information about the dynamics of disease development and an assessment of disease intensity. Graphic comparisons were made by plotting the observed and simulated disease progress curves together. This technique was used to subjectively evaluate the goodness of fit and whether EPIRICE was sufficiently accurate for its intended purpose. Using the AUDPC and graphic comparisons, outliers were identified based on two criteria: i) the difference between the simulated AUDPC (sim.audpc) and the observed AUDPC (obs.audpc) was larger than the obs.audpc and ii) a comparison of the simulated and observed curves exceeded subjective standards for goodness of fit. Statistical comparisons were conducted using AUDPC. This value could be used because the observed and simulated epidemics had the same duration. Statistical equivalence tests on AUDPC deviations were applied (Andrade-Piedra et al., 2005; Garrett, 1997). Equivalence tests are designed to test a null hypothesis of unequal means rather than that of equal means as in the standard hypothesis framework. Thus, they are appropriate for model validation in which observed and simulated values are compared and the desired result is that both are equivalent. The following approach was used: i) AUDPC values for the simulated epidemics were normalized to the maximum sim.audpc and then the corresponding obs.audpc values were also normalized by the same value; ii) the AUDPC deviations (sim.audpc - obs.audpc) were calculated; iii) the 95% confidence interval on the mean of the AUDPC deviations was determined based on a t distribution; iv) a tolerance range for AUDPC deviations, i.e., the interval within which the mean of the deviations is considered acceptable, was defined; and v) the 95% confidence interval was compared with the tolerance range. The null hypothesis "the mean of the AUDPC deviations is greater than the tolerance range" was rejected with a type I error of 5% when the confidence interval of the mean of the deviations fell within the tolerance range. The performance criterion for considering the model valid was rejection of this null hypothesis.

The tolerance range was determined based on the accuracy of the measurements of leaf blast and sheath blight severity, which is directly related to the AUDPC. Based on surveys of agricultural extension agents and RDA personnel, it was determined that evaluation of leaf blast and sheath blight severity in the field using a percentage scale suffers from an inaccuracy of approximately 10-20%, depending on the circumstances. It would be unreasonable to expect the model to perform as well as this, but a somewhat strict tolerance range of 15% of the mean of obs.audpc was used for both diseases considering the strict QC criteria applied for field data and the outliers eliminated during the AUDPC and graphic comparisons.

Deviations in AUDPC were also analyzed using the method described by Willocquet et al. (2012). This is a graphic but somewhat quantitative method. In contrast to the equivalence test, in which the mean of the AUDPC deviations was compared with a predefined tolerance range, in this case, each AUDPC deviation was compared with an envelope of acceptance. The envelope of acceptance was constructed by multiplying sim.audpc by the tolerance range described above (0.15). An indicator called the envelope of acceptance test (EAT) was defined as the percentage of epidemics for which the deviations fell within the limits of the tolerance range (the envelope of acceptance). Therefore, the value of EAT varied from 0 to 100%. The performance criterion for considering the model valid was that the AUDPC deviations fell within the envelope of acceptance for at least 75% of the epidemics.

Sensitivity tests were conducted using 1-km-scale weather data obtained from the KMA and the closest ASOS stations. Daily temperature, precipitation, and relative humidity data were extracted for rice paddy fields in Danyang in 2008 and Hwaseong in 2003 as reference data for leaf blast and sheath blight, respectively. The reference data were selected based on the representativeness of the weather conditions at each location of large regions of South Korea. In other words, the average temperature and relative humidity of the selected locations were compared with those for entire regions of South Korea to determine whether their agreement was within a predefined variation of ±5%. For EPIRICE-LB, field data with a neutral level of cultivar resistance were selected as reference data, because different levels of cultivar resistance were to be examined in the sensitivity test. The sensitivities of EPIRICE-LB and EPIRICE-SB were analyzed for 4-5 variables, including daily mean temperature and relative humidity, daily precipitation, transplanting date, and/or rice cultivar resistance level to leaf blast. By changing the values of a variable in the model with the other variables held the same as the reference condition, the responses of the model were analyzed. The levels of each variable were determined based on observed and anticipated changes in each variable over the past and future 50 years, respectively. Information for the past was derived from historic weather data obtained from ASOS stations and RDA reports for transplanting date, and for the future from the KMA-generated climate change scenario (RCP 8.5) over South Korea. The levels for the test were determined based on the overall range of each variable observed or estimated for the past and future periods. As a result, 6 levels of temperature deviations, ±1, ±2, and ±3 °C from daily mean temperatures, were compared with the reference variable. Five levels of relative humidity and precipitation corresponding to deviations of 0, ±5, and ±10% relative to normal daily relative humidity and daily precipitation were applied. In addition, transplanting dates within 10-day-intervals of 5 May, 15 May, 25 May, 4 June, and 14 June and the 5 levels of cultivar resistance (Table 2) were used as input variables for the sensitivity tests.

2.5. Climate data, EPIRICE runs, and mapping potential epidemics using GIS with climate data

Both EPIRICE-LB and EPIRICE-SB were run for each 1-km grid cell for the regions of South Korea using daily climate data (daily maximum, minimum, and average temperature, precipitation, and relative humidity) annually for 2000-2100. Briefly, simulation target grids were selected by overlapping the 1-km grid cells for South Korea with a land-use GIS map of rice paddies obtained from the Korea Ministry of Environment, resulting in 7,378 grids. The output of the Hadley Centre climate model (HadGEM2-AO) was downscaled using HadGEM3-RA by the Korea Meteorological Research Institute (METRI) to produce a high-resolution (12.5-km) regional scenario based on the RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 scenarios. The temperature and precipitation data were further downscaled to a 1-km scale to enhance the resolution of the regional scenarios using the PRIsm-based Downscaling Estimation (PRIDE) model for the South Korean region (Kim et al., 2012).

The KMA provided daily maximum, minimum, and average temperature and precipitation data at 1-km resolution for each year from 2000 to 2100, including a recent period (2000-2010). The relative humidity variable was generated through a series of bias corrections of the 12.5-km regional scenario data (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) using a quantile mapping method based on 30 years of historic data from 76 ASOSs (Jaepil Cho, unpublished data).

The EPIRICE models were run using predetermined transplanting dates, rice cultivars, and daily climate data for each year. For the two scenarios and the entire period from 2000 to 2100, it was assumed that the transplanting dates were the same as the average transplanting date (25 May) for 2000-2010 and a moderately resistant rice cultivar was planted, as this represents the majority of cultivars currently planted in South Korea. All simulations were run for a 100-day period for both models. Annual simulated potential epidemics (represented as the AUDPC) for the leaf blast and sheath blight diseases were output from the models. The resulting maps of AUDPC were presented using ArcGIS 10.0. The 101 years of climate data resulted in 101 outputs for each disease. Each 10 years of data was summarized by computing the 10-year mean of the potential AUDPC for each cell, resulting in 9 consecutive sets of 10-year interval disease potential maps, including an additional historic map for 2000-2010. The maps show a measure of the potential disease intensity for a particular disease throughout a cropping season.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1. Parameterization and calibration of EPIRICE

Parameterization and calibration of the original EPIRICE model developed by Savary et al. (2012) were conducted for leaf blast and sheath blight simulations for South Korea. The resulting models for leaf blast and sheath blight were named EPIRICE-LB and EPIRICE-SB, respectively. Revised parameters for site size, maximum and initial number of sites, site growth and senescence rate, duration of latent and infectious periods, crop age, temperature, wetness effects on the infection rate, and epidemic onset were developed for this study. All parameterization was conducted based on information on Korea-specific rice cultivation practices and disease patterns through a comprehensive literature review and surveys of farmers and agricultural extension agents.

The resulting revised parameters used in this study are shown in Table 1, in comparison to those of the original model. Additionally, 5 levels of R_c were developed and used to characterize major rice cultivars based on their resistance to leaf blast disease in multiyear upland rice blast nursery tests and were incorporated into EPIRICE-LB (Table 2).

3.2. EPIRICE validation

The objective of validation was to determine whether the model was reasonably accurate within its domain of applicability and consistent with its intended application. The domain of applicability was South Korea, as we used only data from this region. The intended application of the model was for estimating potential epidemics of major rice diseases under two climate change scenarios. In this study, we used field data from South Korea to assess the reliability of EPIRICE for research, particularly climate change impact analysis. The first step was to assess the suitability of the field data using a series of QC criteria to determine their usability and ensure that there were no obvious errors. We then compared the epidemics simulated by the two EPIRICE models with those observed in the field using graphic and statistical tests. The level of agreement between the model output and the observed data was assessed by comparison with subjective and objective performance criteria.

The EPIRICE models met the predefined performance criteria for all graphic and statistical tests. The disease progress curves generated by each EPIRICE model were a reasonably accurate fit to the data observed in the field (Figure 4). Both models were able to predict the effects of environmental conditions and, in case of leaf blast, of host resistance. Different areas (cities or counties), although run using the same parameters in the same model, produced different results, indicating that area-specific weather conditions determined the model output. In many cases, the model predictions slightly overestimated the observed epidemics, but these deviations were judged to be minor. Very few cases resulted in large overestimates of the observed data (Figure 4B and 4P), exceeding subjective standards for goodness of fit.

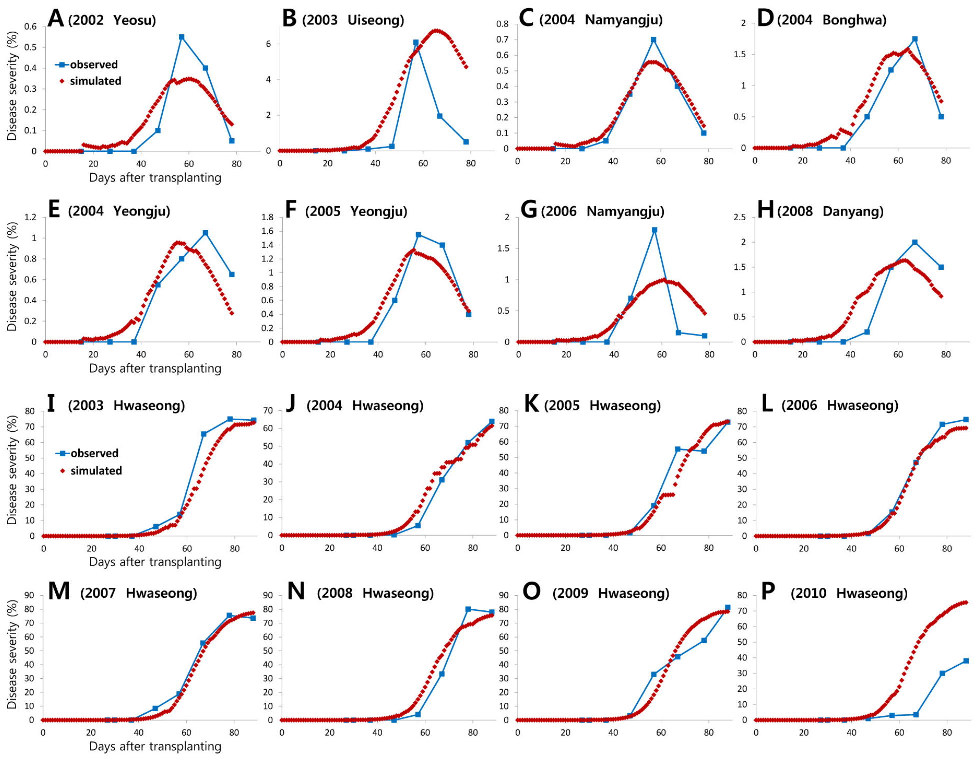


Figure 4 Comparisons of observed (blue line) and simulated (red dots) disease progress curves for (A-H) rice leaf blast and (I-P) sheath blight epidemics.

Table 3 AUDPC (% days) comparisons between observed and simulated epidemics for EPIRICE-LB

Year	2002	2003	2004	2004	2004	2005	2006	2008
City	Yeosu	Uiseong	Namyangju	Bonghwa	Yeongju	Yeongju	Namyangju	Danyang
Cultivar[1)]	Ilmi	Hwasung	Odae	Dongjin	Odae	Odae	Odae	Chucheong
Rc[2)]	0.69	1.03	0.69	0.86	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.86
sim.audpc	11.06	190.21	16.44	47.39	28.46	39.85	30.74	52.35
obs.audpc	10.98	87.73	15.75	38.63	28.10	38.40	27.13	46.25
AUDPC deviation*	0.09	102.48	0.69	8.76	0.36	1.45	3.61	6.10

* AUDPC deviation: sim.audpc - obs.audpc.
1), 2) EPIRICE-LB analysis includes additional cultivar and corresponding Rc information.

Table 4 AUDPC (% days) comparisons between observed and simulated epidemics for EPIRICE-SB

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
City	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong
sim.audpc	1726.02	1403.28	1657.20	1702.12	1881.02	1817.31	1970.86	1796.74
obs.audpc	2045.45	1247.53	1718.93	1789.58	2017.58	1622.25	1853.13	580.73
AUDPC deviation*	-319.43	155.75	-61.73	-87.46	-136.55	195.06	117.73	-1216.01

* AUDPC deviation: sim.audpc - obs.audpc.

To quantitatively evaluate the model performance, we compared the model outputs in terms of AUDPC (% days) with the observed data (Table 3 and 4). As noticed above, one case (2003 Uiseong in Figure 4B) for EPIRICE-LB and another case (2010 Hwaseong in Figure 4P) for EPIRICE-SB showed significant deviations between the simulated and observed AUDPCs. Because EPIRICE was intentionally developed to generate the maximum potential epidemic under given weather conditions, we hypothesized that an AUDPC deviation larger than the observed AUDPC was the result of severe disease suppression from factors other than the weather conditions. Accordingly, we set aside the corresponding cases (2003 Uiseong and 2010 Hwaseong) as outliers for further analysis.

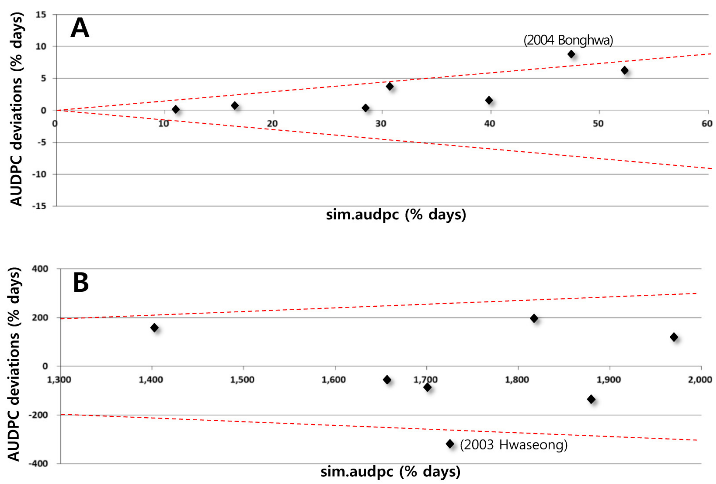
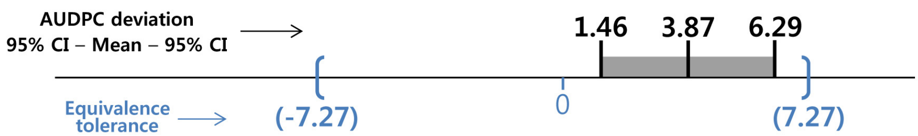


Figure 5 Envelope of acceptance tests for (A) EPIRICE-LB and (B) EPIRICE-SB. Deviations in the AUDPC (difference between the mean simulated AUDPC (sim.audpc) and the mean observed AUDPC (obs.audpc)) and the envelope of acceptance (sim.audpc × 0.15, dotted red lines) were plotted against sim.audpc. Each data point (rhombus) represents an (A) leaf blast or (B) sheath blight epidemic in a certain location.

A

Year	2002	2004	2004	2004	2005	2006	2008
City	Yeosu	Namyangju	Bonghwa	Yeongju	Yeongju	Namyangju	Danyang
sim.audpc	52.35	52.35	52.35	52.35	52.35	52.35	52.35
obs.audpc	51.93	50.15	42.67	51.68	50.44	46.20	46.25
AUDPC deviation	0.42	2.20	9.68	0.67	1.90	6.15	6.10



B

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong	Hwaseong
sim.audpc	1970.86	1970.86	1970.86	1970.86	1970.86	1970.86	1970.86
obs.audpc	2335.60	1752.11	2044.27	2072.12	2113.93	1759.32	1853.13
AUDPC deviation	-364.74	218.75	-73.41	-101.26	-143.07	211.54	117.73

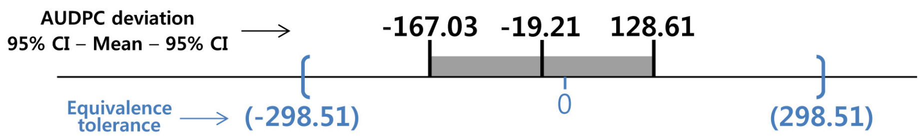


Figure 6 Equivalence tests using the AUDPC deviation between the observed and simulated epidemics for (A) EPIRICE-LB and (B) EPIRICE-SB. For each test, the upper table shows obs.audpc values normalized to the maximum value of sim.audpc and AUDPC deviations (sim.audpc - obs.audpc) for each epidemic. The lower panel shows the equivalence test results for the AUDPC deviations, with brackets indicating the equivalence tolerance limits around 0 and the shaded region indicating the 95% confidence interval (95% CI) around the observed difference in the mean AUDPC deviations (Mean).

The EAT tests were conducted using the remaining epidemics after removal of the outliers (Figure 5). The EAT test for EPIRICE-LB indicated that 6 of the 7 AUDPC deviations fell within the predefined envelope of acceptance, giving a mean EAT value of 83%, higher than the predefined performance criterion of 75%. The AUDPC deviation for the 2004 Bonghwa data fell outside the envelope of acceptance. The EAT test for EPIRICE-SB resulted in similar performance, giving a mean EAT value of 83%. In this case, the AUDPC deviation for the 2003 Hwaseong data fell outside the envelope of acceptance.

In the equivalence test (Figure 6), the 95% confidence intervals of the mean of the AUDPC deviations for EPIRICE-LB (1.46, 6.29) fell within the predefined tolerance range (±7.27). Therefore, the null hypothesis “the mean of the AUDPC deviations is greater than the tolerance range” was rejected at α = 0.05, indicating that the differences between sim.audpc and obs.audpc were acceptable. Similarly, the differences between sim.audpc and obs.audpc for the EPIRICE-SB were acceptable, because the 95% confidence interval of the mean of the AUDPC deviations (-167.03, 128.61) fell within the predefined tolerance range (±298.51).

3.3. Sensitivity of EPIRICE-LB and EPIRICE-SB

Sensitivity analyses of the two EPIRICE models highlighted the effects of changing weather variables on model outputs. The reference weather conditions for both leaf blast and sheath blight monitored at rice paddy fields in Danyang in 2008 and Hwaseong in 2003, respectively, are shown in Figure 7. Both climates exhibited a typical monsoon season with frequent precipitation from the end of June to the end of July. The average temperatures were 23.5 °C for Danyang in 2008 and 23.0 °C for Hwaseong in 2003, within the normal range of each year's average temperatures (Refer to Figure 11).

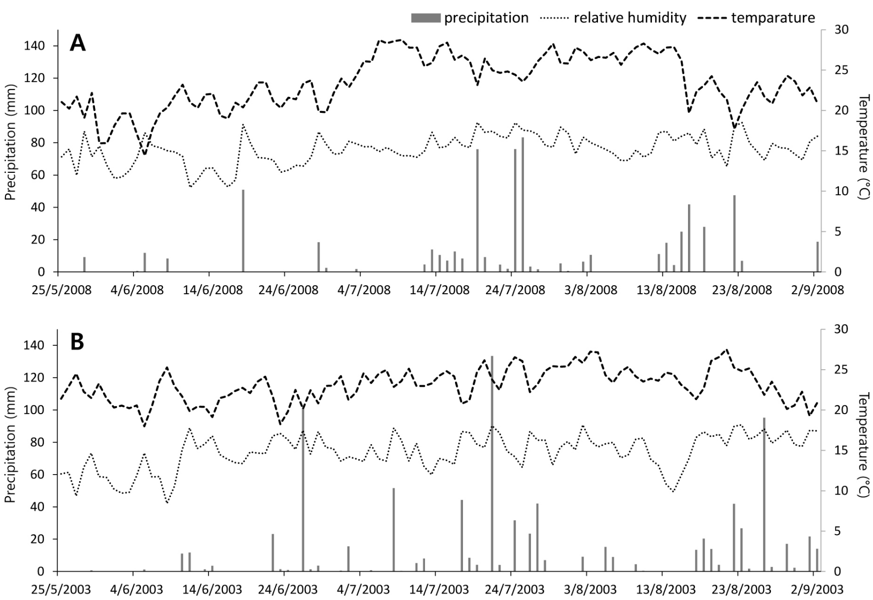


Figure 7 Daily mean temperature, relative humidity, and precipitation at the rice paddy test plots monitoring leaf blast and sheath blight diseases for (A) Danyang in 2008 and (B) Hwaseong in 2003, respectively, used as the reference weather conditions for the respective sensitivity tests.

Responses of the EPIRICE models to temperature, transplanting date, relative humidity, and/or cultivar resistance to leaf blast were plotted and compared with the response to the reference conditions: 0 °C for temperature; 25 May for transplanting date; ×1 for relative humidity; and 0.86 for cultivar resistance (Figure 8). Temperature changes proportionately affected the EPIRICE-LB output (Figure 8A), indicating that the model is quite sensitive to temperature changes from the reference condition. A temperature increase of 1 °C significantly decreased blast infection risk, while decreases in temperature resulted in a significant increase in disease intensity compared to the normal response (0 °C). Similar responses to transplanting date and relative humidity were observed, but of a different magnitude.

In EPIRICE-LB, the basic infection rate (R_c) exponentially increased as the cultivar resistance level decreased (Figure 8D), reflecting the significant impact of rice cultivar resistance on disease intensity. The EPIRICE-SB run was sensitive to changes in weather conditions and transplanting date. Notably, both a decrease and increase in temperature compared to the reference condition (0 °C) resulted in decreased sheath blight infection risk. While the magnitudes of the responses to temperature and transplanting date were not as dramatic as for EPIRICE-LB, greater changes were observed in response to 5% (×0.95) and 10% (×0.9) decreases in relative humidity (Figure 8G). The responses of both EPIRICE models to varying amounts of rainfall was investigated, but no clear differences were found for either model, likely because the rainfall effect on leaf wetness duration was confounded by the effect of already high relative humidity (data not shown). These sensitivity tests indicated that all of the weather variables except rainfall, as well as the transplanting date and cultivar resistance, are important input factors for the EPIRICE-LB model, although EPIRICE-SB responded less sensitively to the given ranges of input variables.

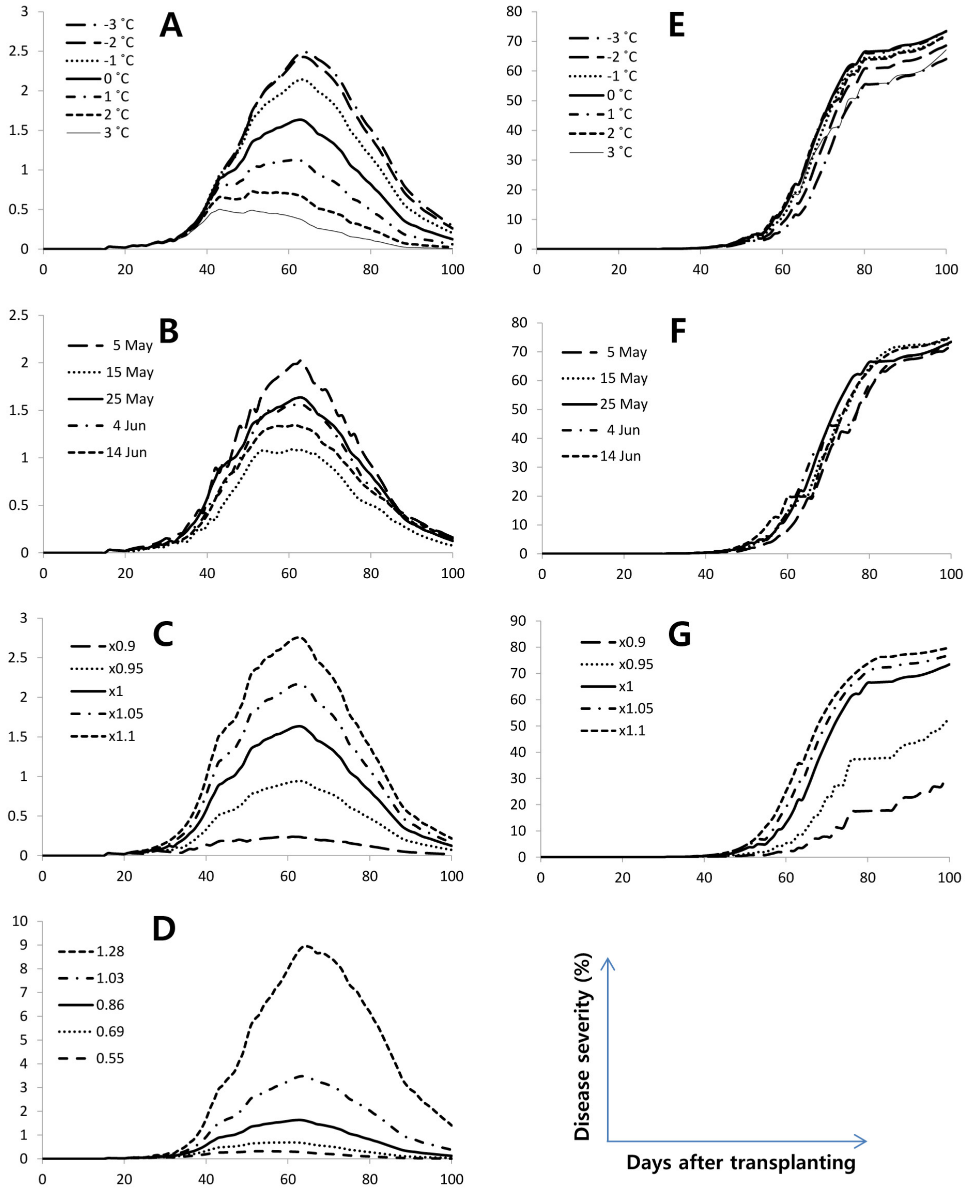


Figure 8 Sensitivity tests for (A-D) EPIRICE-LB and (E-G) EPIRICE-SB. Sensitivity to (A, E) temperature, (B, F) transplanting date, (C, G) relative humidity, and (D) cultivar resistance level were examined.

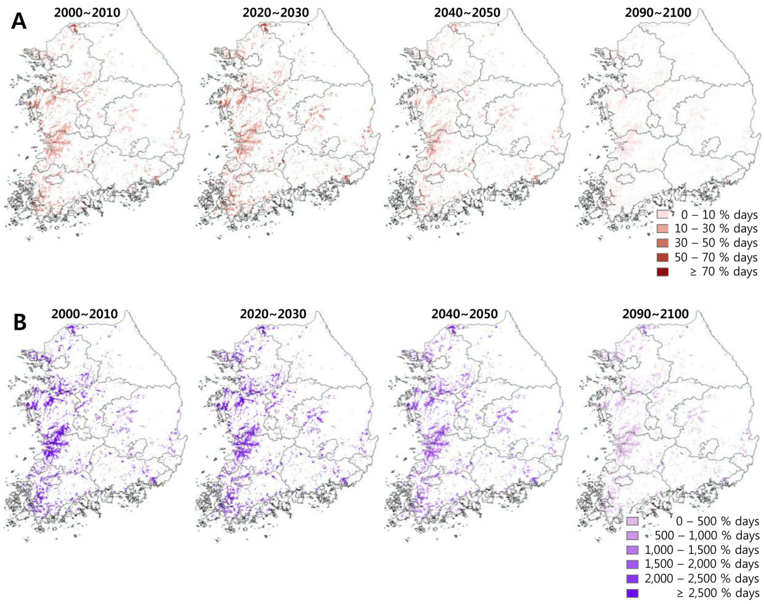


Figure 9 Potential epidemics of (A) leaf blast and (B) sheath blight simulated by EPIRICE-LB and EPIRICE-SB, respectively, using the RCP 8.5 climate change scenario.

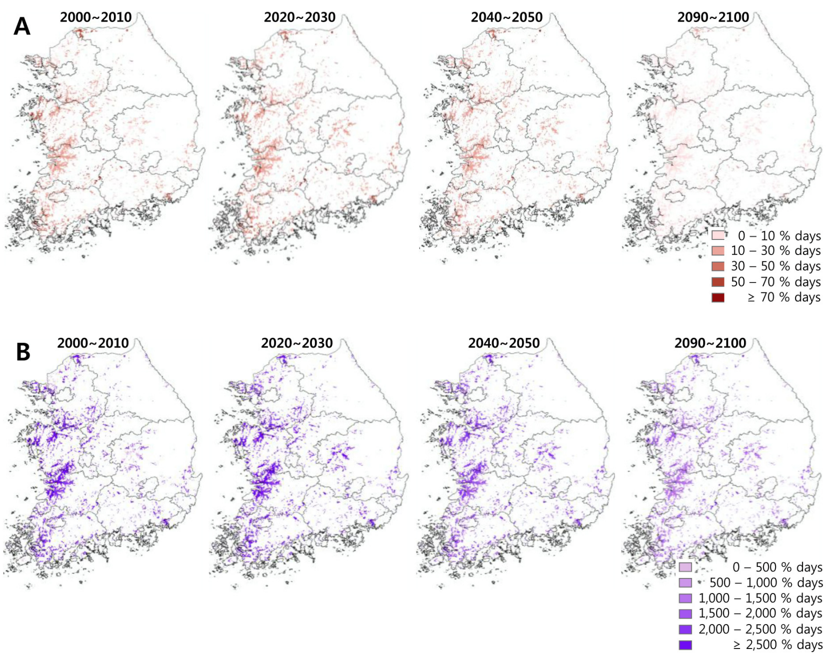


Figure 10 Potential epidemics of (A) leaf blast and (B) sheath blight simulated by EPIRICE-LB and EPIRICE-SB, respectively, using the RCP 4.5 climate change scenario.

3.4. Potential epidemics of rice leaf blast and sheath blight in South Korea

The geographic distribution maps for potential epidemics of leaf blast and sheath blight under the future RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 climate change scenarios showed decreasing risk probabilities compared with the climatological normal for 2000-2010. Under the RCP 8.5 scenario (Figure 9), these declines were greater than under the RCP 4.5 scenario (Figure 10), with significantly low-level epidemics during the period of 2090-2100 for both leaf blast and sheath blight. This indicates that the future environment, particularly the weather conditions, is not predicted to favor rice leaf blast or sheath blight. Thus, climate change may result in these diseases becoming less of a concern over the long term. Over the next 10-20 years, however, these diseases could potentially intensify or at least maintain their historic or present level of intensity, according to the EPIRICE runs. For leaf blast, the mean predicted AUDPCs for 2020-2030 under both scenarios showed slight increases in disease risk in some parts of the country, mainly in coastal Chungcheong Province, compared to those for 2000-2010 (Figures 9 and 10). However, sheath blight risk was predicted to be nearly the same in 2020-2030 as in 2000-2010 and afterwards to show a continual decline towards 2100, similar to leaf blast.

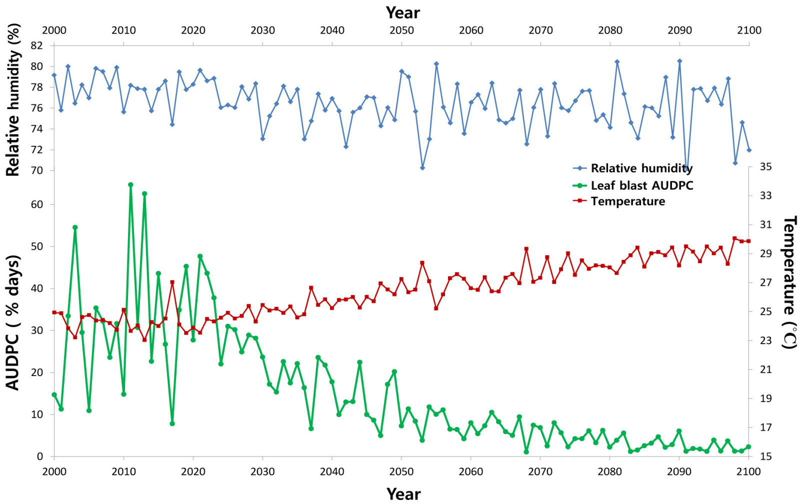


Figure 11 Yearly mean AUDPC values for the simulated leaf blast epidemics over the rice paddy area of South Korea, with the average values of temperature and relative humidity for the 100-day period of the EPIRICE-LB simulation from 2000 to 2100 under the RCP 8.5 scenario.

To investigate whether these interesting behaviors for both disease epidemics were related to future weather conditions, we calculated the annual mean AUDPC values for the rice paddy regions of South Korea from 2000 to 2100 and displayed the mean AUDPCs together with the yearly mean values for temperature and relative humidity for the 100-day EPIRICE simulation period. Leaf blast and sheath blight simulations (Figures 11 and 12, respectively) were plotted with mean temperature and relative humidity values. Notably, the AUDPCs for leaf blast had high interannual variation from 2000 until the mid-2020s ranging from 7 to >60 % days. Variations in temperature and relative humidity during the same period were similar to other periods, except for the abnormally hot year of 2017. After the mid-2020s, the AUDPCs began to stabilize with smaller fluctuations and continued to decrease towards 2100. The yearly mean temperature for the corresponding period showed a prominent increasing trend from 24 to 30 °C, whereas a slight decrease in the relative humidity with relatively high interannual variations was predicted. Similar to leaf blast, sheath blight AUDPCs decreased overall towards 2100. However, a distinct trend from that for leaf blast was observed (Figure 12). A somewhat steady increase in the annual mean AUDPC was initially predicted until 2040, while dramatic AUDPC fluctuations ranging from 700 to >2,600 % days followed during 2040-2070. During this highly variable period, the temperature was predicted to increase from 26 to 28 °C, likely indicating that this specific temperature range with large AUDPC fluctuations may be critical for sheath blight epidemics.

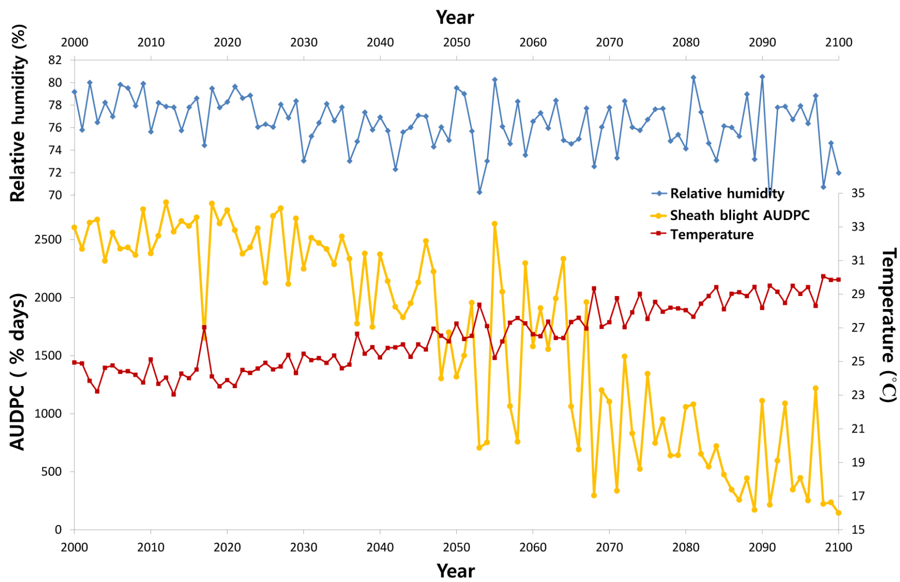


Figure 12 Yearly mean AUDPC values for the simulated leaf blast epidemics over the rice paddy area of South Korea, with the average values of temperature and relative humidity for the 100-day period of the EPIRICE-LB simulation from 2000 to 2100 under the RCP 8.5 scenario.

4. DISCUSSION

This study consisted of a set of general model-building processes for mechanistic disease models: manipulating model parameters based on the specific application of the model, upgrading an existing model based on additional scientific knowledge and region-specific empirical data, validating the modified model using ground truth data, and applying the validated model for research, decision-making, or to other areas. The target model here was EPIRICE, developed as a global-scale model for various rice diseases as a general model framework. Since its initial development, no additional parameterization or validation work has been conducted, particularly for local-scale application. In this study the potential performance and genericity of the model was verified with respect to whether it was able to address rice diseases at different temporal and spatial scales. Specific levels of host resistance to leaf blast were also incorporated in the model for more realistic estimation. The newly parameterized EPIRICE was successfully applied to field-level epidemics for both leaf blast and sheath blight diseases in South Korea to evaluate the potential effects of weather variables on rice disease epidemics. This approach reduces the time-consuming and laborious effort involved in manipulating various individual disease models to evaluate climate change impacts on rice disease epidemics.

EPIRICE can be used as a research tool to illustrate concepts of impact analysis and to estimate relative epidemic potentials based on host resistance and future changes in the environment. The reliability of the climate change scenario dataset used in this study was examined by comparing two consecutive model runs using both observed weather data and the scenario data (RCP 8.5) for a specific location for each disease over 2000-2010. For both EPIRICE-LB and EPIRICE-SB, good agreement (±10%) was obtained between the the observed data and scenario simulations for the 11-year mean AUDPC (data not shown).

Nevertheless, we cannot precisely estimate actual disease intensity with this simplified model, because we assumed optimal conditions for other factors that have additive effects on disease epidemiology. For example, the existence and amount of initial inoculum, the amount of fertilizer, and other possible extreme weather conditions that could make hosts vulnerable are among the critical factors affecting development of a disease. The distribution and available number of virulent pathogen races is also an important factor affecting the magnitude of disease intensity. For example, some three-quarters of the rice-producing land in the 1970s in South Korea were planted with the Tongil rice cultivar. In 1978, there was a sudden outbreak of blast disease that affected almost 20% of Korean rice paddies due to an emergence of new pathogen races to which Tongil rice proved least resistant (Lee et al., 1976). The onset of disease also needs to be determined depending on the weather and the amount of available inoculum. However, because the availability of inoculum was not considered in our study, constant disease onset dates derived from the literature and reports were applied. Field studies to determine inoculum loads and their effect on the onset of epidemics would be useful, particularly if such work could be incorporated into the present EPIRICE model, to more accurately estimate disease onset. Considering these limitations, major conclusions based on simulation analyses should be conceptually applied as the maximum risk probability for a given situation. We expect future impact analyses conducted with the model to be useful and informative once these constraints are overcome.

EPIRICE was validated through two key principles. First, we applied a set of QC criteria to rule out any lower-than-expected or abnormal disease events among the field data. For validation purposes, this procedure was required because EPIRICE was designed to generate maximum potential epidemics under given weather conditions and for selected cultivars. However the maximum potential epidemics do not always occur in the field due to unexpected factors suppressing diseases progress, as mentioned above. Focusing on the disease risk probability, rather than accurate, realistic disease consequences, we determined somewhat subjective but reasonable rules for which data to use for validation. Second, we defined performance criteria to determine whether the level of agreement between the model output and field data was acceptable. To our knowledge, there is no scientific consensus regarding the criteria that a plant disease model must meet to be considered operationally valid. Thus, we proposed a set of criteria by referencing suggestions by other researchers in the literature or based on advice from agricultural extension agents in the field. The criteria for judging whether the performance of the model was acceptable for each epidemic were based on the estimated variability of the field data.

Developing these principles was important for the validation process. As Rykiel (1996) stated, a model cannot be expected to generate results more accurate and precise than data for the actual system. In other words, the testability of a model is defined by the accuracy and precision of the ground truth data. Therefore, we needed to determine the reliability of the ground truth data first and then filter out any possible errors through a series of QC criteria. One of the considerations for QC of the ground truth data for EPIRICE validation was that there must be a minimum threshold for the maximum peak score for each disease progress curve. This QC criterion focused on the weaker epidemics to eliminate any suppressed epidemic responses. All of the remaining data were subjected to our validation tests. By defining these performance criteria, operational validation could be defined as a yes-or-no proposition, i.e., the model either does or does not meet the specified performance criteria. Once again, our conclusion regarding the validity of EPIRICE was based on the level of agreement between the model output and the field data being acceptable according to predefined subjective and objective performance criteria.

Sensitivity testing characterizes the response of model outputs to input variation. Based on the sensitivity test, the responses of the EPIRICE models to several input variables were determined. EPIRICE-LB was very sensitive to variations in the transplanting date, likely resulting solely from the change in the weather, as the transplanting date determines the cropping season and each cropping season experiences different weather conditions. In contrast, the model responses to different ranges of rainfall were not significantly different from the reference condition. The intensity of rainfall may not have much effect on the model output, because EPIRICE estimates leaf wetness using a very simple algorithm based on whether daily rainfall exceeds 5 mm. Therefore, if the frequency rather than the intensity of the rainfall was applied in the sensitivity test, the model may have responded more sensitively to rainfall variations. An alternative explanation may be that the already-high relative humidity of the reference condition may have confounded the effect of rainfall on leaf wetness duration. Unlike variations in rainfall, EPIRICE was sensitive to other weather variables such as temperature and relative humidity. However, EPIRICE-LB showed more sensitive responses than EPRICE-SB, especially to changes in temperature. This lower sensitivity of EPIRICE-SB may be attributed to different tolerances of the leaf blast and sheath blight to environmental stresses. For example, compared to leaf blast, which is mostly restricted to temperate and subtropical areas, sheath blight occurs over broader climatic regions such as temperate, subtropical, and tropical, thus it is essentially endemic in all rice production areas (Banniza and Holderness, 2001). This may indicate that sheath blight is more tolerant to environmental stresses than leaf blast. However, we should be cautious in concluding which model is more sensitive than the other, because these conclusions are strongly influenced by the levels of the variables used in the sensitivity test. Variables that have a broader distribution of peak scores will appear less sensitive to change than variables that have a narrower distribution of peak scores (Vonk Noordegraaf et al., 2003). This is a weakness of sensitivity analysis and, therefore, carefully selecting the variables and their representative ranges is important.

Regarding the risk maps of potential epidemics of rice diseases for the present and future periods, our results suggest that for both scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) there will be a decreasing trend in disease intensity. This was somewhat expected due to the predicted temperature increase of 6 °C under the RCP 8.5 scenario by the end of the 21st century. Far higher than optimal infection temperatures are not favorable to either leaf blast or sheath blight pathogens. Overall, the predicted decline in leaf blast in the future is in agreement with Luo et al. (1998), who predicted that elevated temperatures would result in less severe blast epidemics in most locations in Korea, with further temperature elevations associating with significantly less severe epidemics. They also found that changes in the amount of rainfall were not predicted to affect the occurrence of epidemics due to having little effect on the leaf wetting period (Luo et al., 1995). However, by focusing only on present-day-rice paddies, we neglected the possibility that farmers may adapt to climate change by expanding into and cultivating new areas for rice paddies. Thus, the future rice cultivation area may not be the same as the present area that was modeled, suggesting that potential epidemics in more mountainous areas such as Gangwon Province might need to be considered. This could produce entirely different disease risk maps in the coming years. Another adaptation to climate change is to select rice cultivars that can resist potential flooding, draught, salt stress, and various pathogens and pests (Matthews et al., 1997; Wassmann et al., 2009). For the future epidemic runs, we chose to use only a moderately resistant cultivar, since the majority of rice cultivars planted at present belong to this category. Incorporating different cultivar-specific traits into the model and using the most representative cultivars for future years may provide more realistic estimation of future epidemics. However, it will also make the model more complicated than we initially intended and make it more challenging to link with other applications. Furthermore, we do yet know what cultivars will be planted even in the very near future. There are many uncertain factors that determine the choice of cultivar, such as changes in the preferences of consumers, socio-economic or political decisions affecting rice cultivation, and further expansion of free trade with other countries. In the original EPIRICE study, the optimum rice establishment date was derived from a crop model simulation (Savary et al., 2012). However, we did not repeat that process. Instead we used the same transplanting date for the future simulations, assuming there will not be a major change in the transplanting date. It may be inappropriate to determine specific transplanting dates with a crop growth model simulation, because transplanting in a region often takes place over extended periods that are influenced not only by actual weather conditions but also socio-economic considerations and cultural practices such as rice cultivar selection. Furthermore, for transplanting date optimization to be meaningful, precipitation and water availability in the future should be considered, which is uncertain. Recognizing these limitations and making the overall process simple but as representative of the actual conditions as possible, we have obtained a preview of long-term climate change impacts on two rice diseases through the present modeling work.

Leaf blast and sheath blight simulations were conducted using mean temperature and relative humidity variables. There were transient fluctuations in the interannual AUDPCs observed for both diseases within specific temperature ranges, i.e., 23-25 °C for leaf blast and 26-28 °C for sheath blight. Combining this observation with the optimal ranges of infection temperatures for both diseases (Figure 3), we infer that there were dramatic fluctuations whenever the temperature exceeded the lower and upper limits of the optimal infection temperature. Even slight variations in temperature at these limits affected the rate of infection by 50%, increasing in magnitude when the temperature crossed the upper limit (Figure 3). The AUDPCs were also sensitive to interannual variations in relative humidity, indicating that relative humidity also plays an important role in disease development in the EPIRICE models. It was common to see similar up-and-down patterns, but with opposite directions, of the temperature and relative humidity variables. This somewhat synchronized variation in the weather variables generated the expected model responses. For instance, greater epidemic risks are generally anticipated when temperature decreases and relative humidity increases.

Simultaneous presentation of the AUDPC, temperature, and relative humidity in Figures 11 and 12 also illustrated why EPIRICE-LB was more sensitive to the weather variables than EPIRICE-SB in the sensitivity tests. The key question here was the reference condition for each model. The reference conditions for EPIRICE-LB and

EPIRICE-SB were in 2008 and 2003, respectively. In 2008, EPIRICE-LB showed substantial fluctuations in its outputs, most likely because the mean temperature in 2008 was reaching the upper limit of the optimal infection temperature of the model. In contrast, the interannual variations in the EPIRICE-SB outputs were relatively stable for that time period, indicating that the reference condition may have been within the wide range of optimal infection temperatures (Figure 3B). Accordingly, the sensitivity tests may have been affected by the reference conditions chosen for the tests. Thus, it may be possible to obtain more sensitive responses to weather variables if the reference condition for EPIRICE-SB were chosen from 2040-2070, a period for which large fluctuations in AUDPCs were predicted.

Climate change certainly will affect the development of rice diseases. Because the magnitude and range of these changes is very uncertain, however, prediction of climate change effects on these pathosystems is difficult and speculative. Although speculative, published data has suggested potential problems that may occur under a modified climate. Experimental research on a diverse range of disease systems has improved our comprehension of potential climate change impacts. Modeling approaches have been adopted more frequently for impact assessment, given the multitude of atmospheric and climatic factors, the possible changes in scenarios, and the number of disease systems. As noted, the forecasts made by EPIRICE models were based on only one set of GCM-generated climate data and thus, are expressed in a non-probabilistic format. Therefore, these predictions may not accurately reflect the true state of knowledge concerning potential future conditions affecting rice diseases. An alternative way to solve this problem is to use climate forecasts expressed in terms of probabilities to accommodate the uncertainty inherent in the forecasting process using multiple GCM models. Probabilistic disease predictions using probabilistic climate data will enable end users to make the best possible decisions. Indeed, probability forecasts have been demonstrated to have superior benefits in some agricultural applications that make use of meteorological and climatological information (Cantelaube and Terres, 2005; Challinor et al., 2005).

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Issues associated with sustainable crop production have gained considerable importance in recent decades as a result of global population growth and increased demand for agricultural products, occurring in a context of climate change. Scientists from many disciplines have been working to address these issues both internationally and domestically. The present study addressed these critical issues from a crop health management perspective, specifically targeting rice, which we chose as a model crop because of the diversity of crop health (especially disease) challenges globally and in South Korea and the national importance of rice to South Korea. Our primary concern was the risk of rice disease epidemics. Thus far, considerable progress has been made in estimating and quantifying such risks and in characterizing the distribution and variability of risk across agricultural areas, environmental conditions, and crop management strategies (Ghini et al., 2008; Júnior et al., 2008; Luo et al., 1998; Savary et al., 2006). Risk assessment involves consideration of two components, risk probability and risk magnitude; risk can be determined by overlaying these two components.

This study primarily focused on the first component, risk probability. Maps of potential epidemics of rice leaf blast and sheath blight under different climate change scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) provided somewhat strategic information on where and what intensity of epidemics may occur, their temporal patterns over the years, and therefore guidance with respect to the assessment of disease risk probability. This enabled development of basic methodological components that could be used in a subsequent risk management process such as linking with agrochemical applications or applying rice cultivar profiles with respect to disease resistance. The resulting maps can also be used as basic information allowing stakeholders to carry out more robust future planning concerning long-term national food supply and food security. A good example of such planning would be the national program for rice breeding, in which diseases with greater epidemic potential in the future are prioritized for breeding research. In addition, advanced development of control strategies for each disease will lead to less use of agrochemicals (low-input sustainable agriculture) and minimization of yield loss due to diseases/pests.

The present study involved two main components: 1) modification of EPIRICE and 2) linking of EPIRICE to climate change data to generate disease risk maps. The first component entailed adaptation of an existing simulation model, EPIRICE. The use of EPIRICE for widely different diseases is possible due to the genericity of the model, which was designed to model epidemics caused by various pathogens such as fungi, bacteria, and viruses. As a successfully verified, generic model for potential plant disease epidemics, the adapted EPIRICE will likely be applied to prioritizing research on crop health management in South Korea, including assessing management options with an emphasis on host plant resistance and environment-friendly disease management.

As next steps in practical application of the model, EPIRICE offers a potential one-stop solution encompassing all rice diseases for both short- and long-term applications. To support this approach, considerable effort will need to be expended to include other important rice diseases in EPIRICE, requiring time-consuming and laborious parameterization and validation for each disease. Short-term applications include seasonal rice disease forecasting using the APCC seasonal forecast as part of the disease early warning system. Long-term applications include combining EPIRICE with a crop-growth or yield-loss model to create an integrated crop management solution (ICMS). Such an ICMS will provide stakeholders integrated information and solutions, including attainable or actual crop yields, yield losses due to crop diseases and pests, and possible yield recovery options based on chemical/biological/cultural controls, supporting rapid and rational decision-making. As a realization of a short-term application, the present study will initiate establishment of a rice disease early warning system. As the first step, the 2014 research project at APCC will be "Modification of the EPIRICE model to be used in the rice disease early warning system," which involves integrating an agrochemical spray model with a structurally remodeled, functionally improved EPIRICE model to develop a seasonal forecast-based spray model for rice diseases. The resulting spray model will use the APCC seasonal forecast as an input to generate a seasonal risk probability for rice diseases and timely spray recommendations for the effective control of rice leaf blast and sheath blight, and other important diseases if subsequently added.

The potential risk maps for the rice disease epidemics predicted a decreasing trend in disease intensity. Nevertheless, there were transient but significant year-to-year variations from 2000 until the mid-2020s for leaf blast and in 2040-2070 for sheath blight. These are critical periods during which we will need to monitor any sudden epidemics annually and if possible, be prepared for any forecasted high disease risks by establishing an effective risk management system. Furthermore, increased frequency and intensity of climate extremes with greater climate variability are expected and may lead not only to significant reductions in crop yields but altered dynamics of plant diseases and pests, which may also exacerbate yield reductions. Therefore, we suggest devising a disease management system for rice diseases by utilizing integrated management technologies involving the EPIRICE-based disease forecasting system.

The main goal of a plant disease management system is to reduce possible crop losses caused by plant diseases, particularly in times of great uncertainty. Disease management procedures need to be developed by disease forecasting or disease modeling rather than through a calendar or prescription basis. Disease management should be viewed as proactive rather than reactive, as disease controls have traditionally been. Therefore, we present here suggestions for a rice disease management system for stakeholders and policy makers:

(i) An interdisciplinary approach that produces integrated, holistic systems of risk assessment and disease management, based on both professional and relevant lay knowledge, should be developed. Traditionally, policy decisions regarding disease management have been based predominantly on scientific analysis of disease risk (Yemshanov et al., 2009). However, this approach has not always been effective and at times has been associated with high profile failures, such as Dutch elm disease in the United Kingdom (Potter et al., 2011). The early disease warning system may provide a good model for realization of such an interdisciplinary effort involving diverse stakeholders from the beginning of the planning phase. Development of early warning system management tools starts with identifying the basic needs of each stakeholder and integrating them to reflect common interests. The ongoing development process should be continually revisited and revised throughout based on interactions among stakeholders.

(ii) An integrated analysis involving a broad range of costs and benefits should be conducted in evaluating risk management options such as chemical/ biological/cultural control methods. This analysis will identify the most appropriate ways to reduce agricultural inputs/costs based on scientific risk forecasts and using effective, environmentally sensitive risk management tools. At the same time, more stringent regulations for chemical sprays need to be applied, eventually resulting in fewer sprays to control diseases with similar effectiveness. As our results indicated, there is likely to be lower risk of rice leaf blast, but a high risk of sheath blight in the mid-21st century. Thus, cost-benefit analyses for risk management of both diseases may result in reduced application of agrochemical sprays for leaf blast and, in contrast, increased chemical/biological/cultural controls for sheath blight. In this manner, the most effective and cost-effective management options can be used, including less dependence on disease treatment and relying more on preventative actions to reduce and contain the risk of disease epidemics.

(iii) Risk management strategies should include preparation for emergent or invasive diseases. Climate change may alter the dynamics of rice diseases and pests, so that an organism previously regarded as harmless or less pathogenic poses a greater threat, or vice versa. However, lack of ground truth data for those emergent or invasive diseases is a challenge for disease model-building efforts, potentially resulting in failure of immediate disease containment with consequential disease outbreak and crop losses. Thus, potential emergent or invasive rice diseases, such as most viral diseases transmitted by insect vectors, bacterial grain rot, and foot rot (bakanae) that have recently increased with the warming climate, should be included in a warning system. Relevant ground truth data from field or test plot surveys and associated effective measures need to be generated for future management of these diseases. In addition, more resources need to be allocated to higher risk diseases based on a comprehensive risk analysis covering all potential rice diseases.

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APCC RESEARCH REPORT 2013-07

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- Revising the DSSAT/CERES-Rice Model to Simulate the Impacts of Climate Change on Rice Yield in Asia
- Development of a Regional Rice Model for Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Rice in South Korea

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