

# Management of invading pathogens should be informed by epidemiology rather than administrative boundaries

## Supplementary Material

Robin N. Thompson<sup>a,\*</sup>, Richard C. Cobb<sup>b</sup>, Christopher A. Gilligan<sup>a</sup>, Nik J. Cunniffe<sup>a</sup>

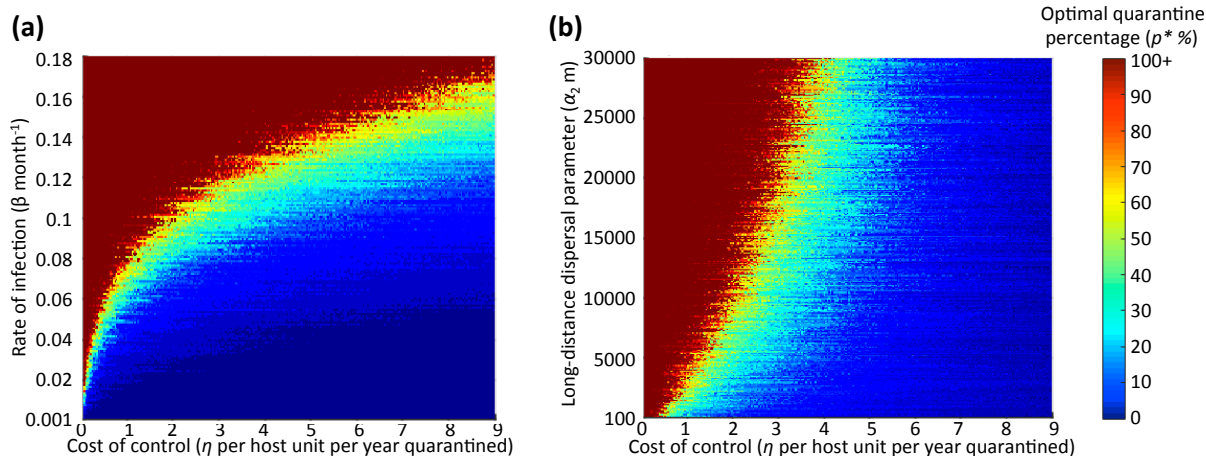
<sup>a</sup>Department of Plant Sciences, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EA, UK

<sup>b</sup>UC Davis Department of Plant Pathology, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, USA

\*Corresponding author. Present address: Department of Zoology, The Tinbergen Building, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS, UK. E-mail address: [robin.thompson@lmh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:robin.thompson@lmh.ox.ac.uk) (R.N. Thompson).

### Figure

Figure S1. The optimal percentage of the county to quarantine ( $p^*$ ) as a function of the cost of quarantine ( $\eta$  per host unit in the quarantine region per year) and the epidemiological parameters: (a) rate of infection ( $\beta$ ); (b) scale of pathogen dispersal ( $\alpha_2$ ). In (a),  $\beta$  is incremented in steps of size  $0.001 \text{ month}^{-1}$  and  $\eta$  in steps of size 0.067. To reduce the computational resources required to produce these results, instead of running new simulations for each  $(\eta, \beta)$  pair, a database of 1000 simulations is produced for each  $\beta$  value examined. For each  $(\eta, \beta)$  pair, 500 simulations are then sampled out of the 1000 reference simulations. Subfigure (b) is created similarly, but with  $\alpha_2$  incremented in steps of 100 meters.



## Table

Table S1. Table of parameters for the metapopulation disease spread model.

Parameter	Meaning	Value used in simulations
$W$	Horizontal extent of county	50 km
$M + I$	Number of patches in the county	1000
$L$	Number of nearby patches considered on each side of county	200
$S_i(t)$	Number of susceptible host units in patch $i$ at time $t$	Initially, all host units in the landscape are susceptible
$I_i(t)$	Number of infected host units in patch $i$ at time $t$	Initially no host units in the landscape are infected
$N_i = S_i + I_i$	Number of host units in patch $i$	Sampled from Uniform[6,14] distribution
$\beta$	Rate of infection	0.1 month $^{-1}$ (except where stated)
$\beta Z \psi_j$	Rate of primary infection on susceptible host units in patch $j$ (where $Z$ is strength of infection source outside the landscape)	$Z = 400$ host units, $\psi_j$ given in text

$\beta\phi_{ij}$	Rate of secondary infection between infected host units in patch $i$ and susceptible hosts in patch $j$	$\phi_{ij}$ given in text
$\gamma$	Proportion of short-range dispersal	0.99
$\alpha_1$	Spatial scale of short-range spread	20 m
$\alpha_2$	Spatial scale of long-range spread	10 km (except where stated)
$N_{\max}$	Maximum number of host units that any patch can accommodate	20
$d$	Distance between primary infection source and landscape	30 km
$\eta$	Cost of quarantine per host unit per year	See figures
$T$	Timescale over which quarantine is applied, which begins when the disease is first detected in the landscape	24 months
$\lambda$	Average rate at which each host unit is traded out of the county	$1/12 \text{ month}^{-1}$
$q$	Probability of a traded infected host unit avoiding disease detection in the trade network	0.1
$\rho$	Proportion of host units in nurseries	0.01
$A$	Cost due to quarantine of further counties if disease escapes	10,000
$\tau_n$	Average time after infection that disease in nursery hosts is detected	6 months
$\tau_w$	Average time after infection that disease in hosts in the wider environment is detected	36 months
$r$	Average rate at which infected hosts are detected	$\frac{1}{\tau_n}\rho + \frac{1}{\tau_w}(1 - \rho) \text{ month}^{-1}$