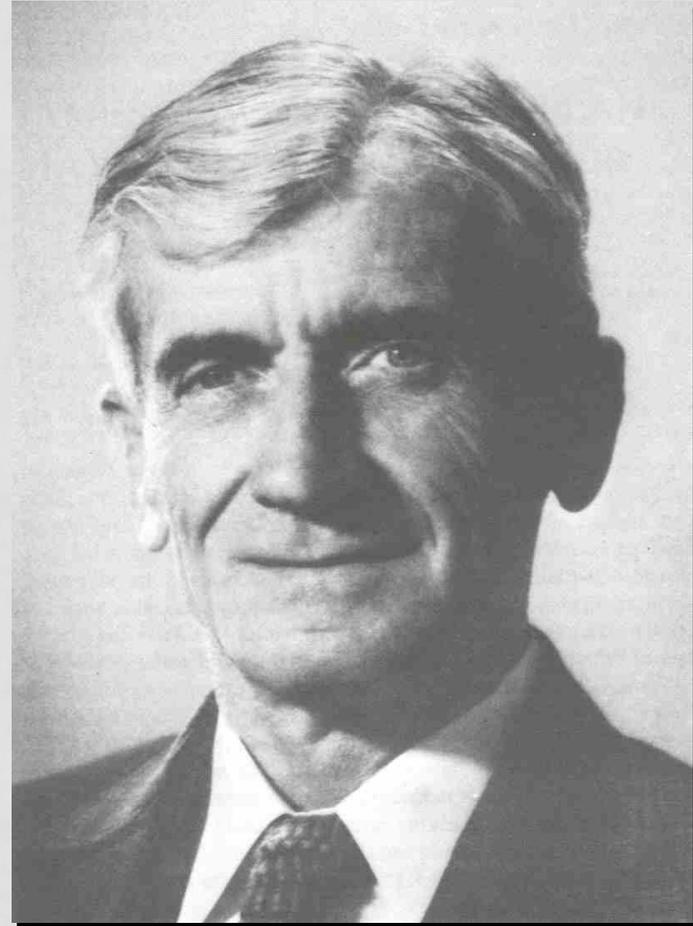


EPIDEMIOLOGIA – CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

**A epidemiologia de doenças de plantas foi fundada por
J.E. VANDERPLANK
em 1963**

**Vanderplank identificou os
padrões regulares
e propôs os
princípios gerais
da Epidemiologia
de doenças de plantas**

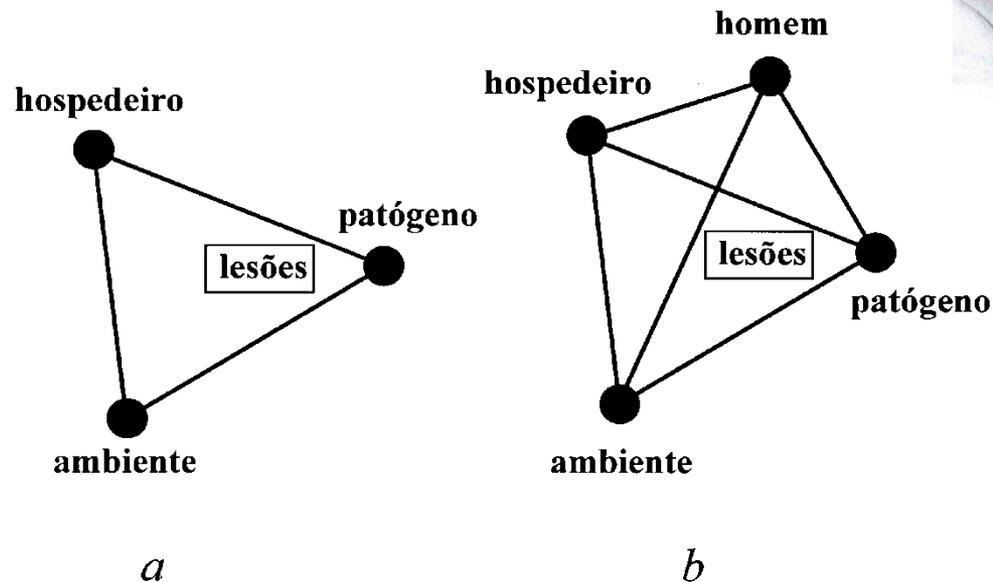


**J.E. Vanderplank
1908-1997**

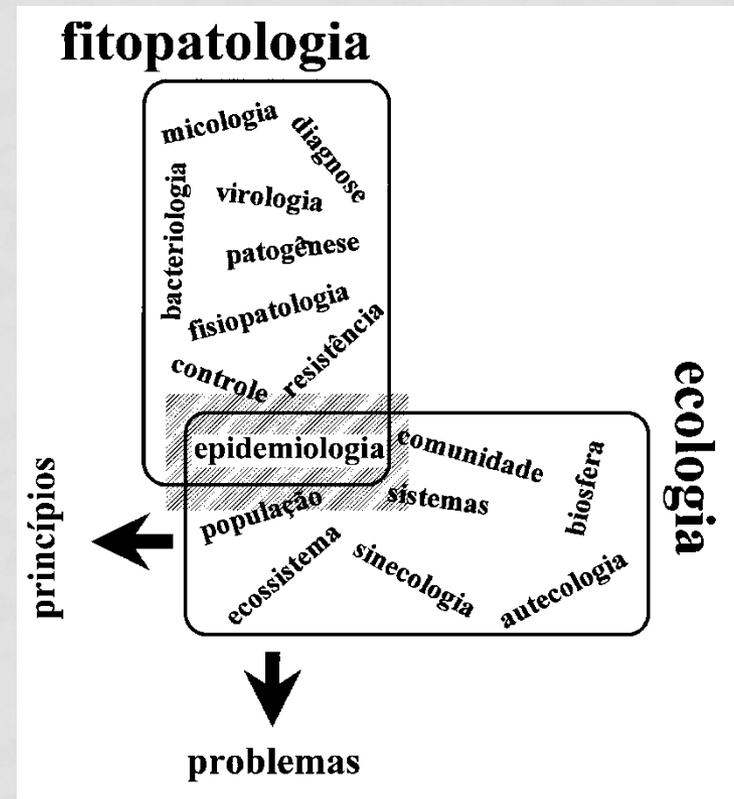
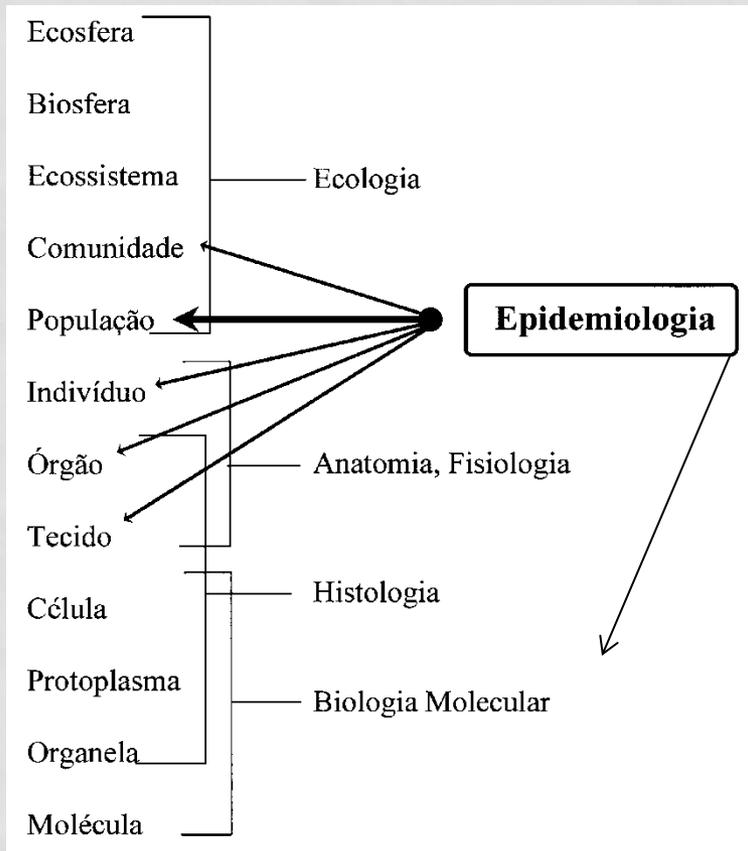
EPIDEMIOLOGIA – CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

A ciência da doença em populações (Vanderplank, 1963)

O estudo de populações de patógenos em populações de hospedeiros e da doença resultante desta interação, sob a influência do ambiente e a interferência humana (Kranz, 1974)

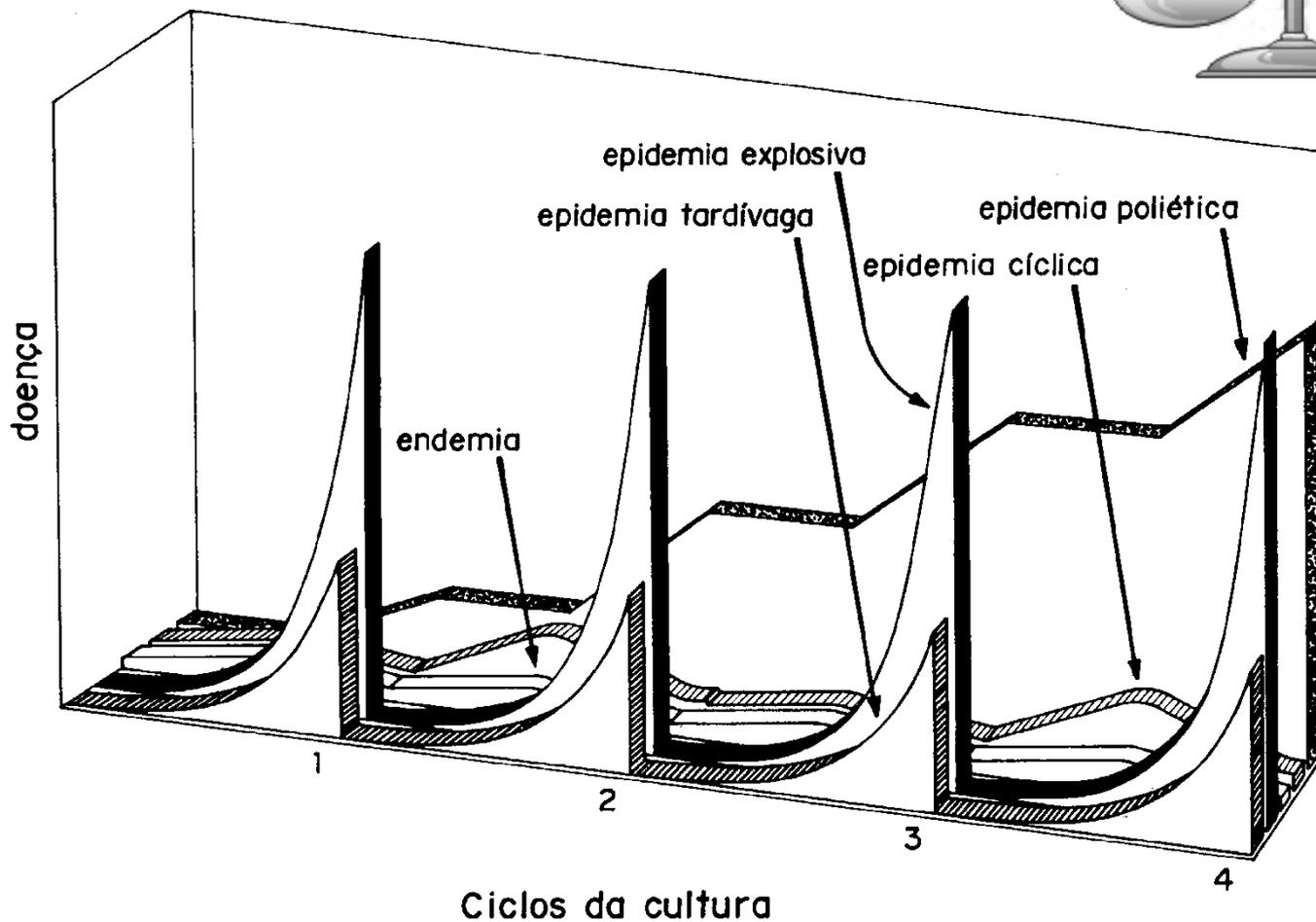


EPIDEMIOLOGIA – CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

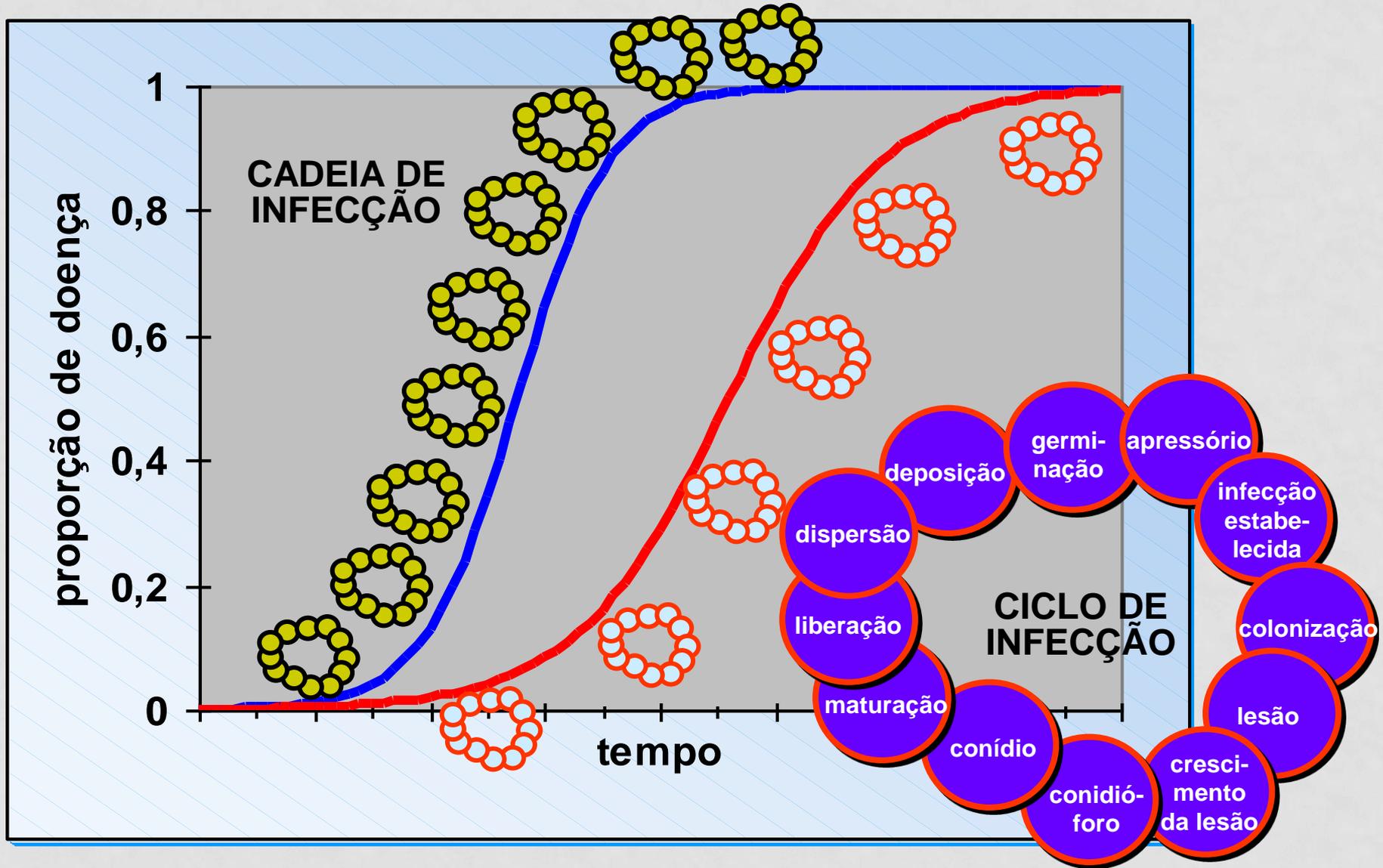


EPIDEMIA e ENDEMIA

Endemia



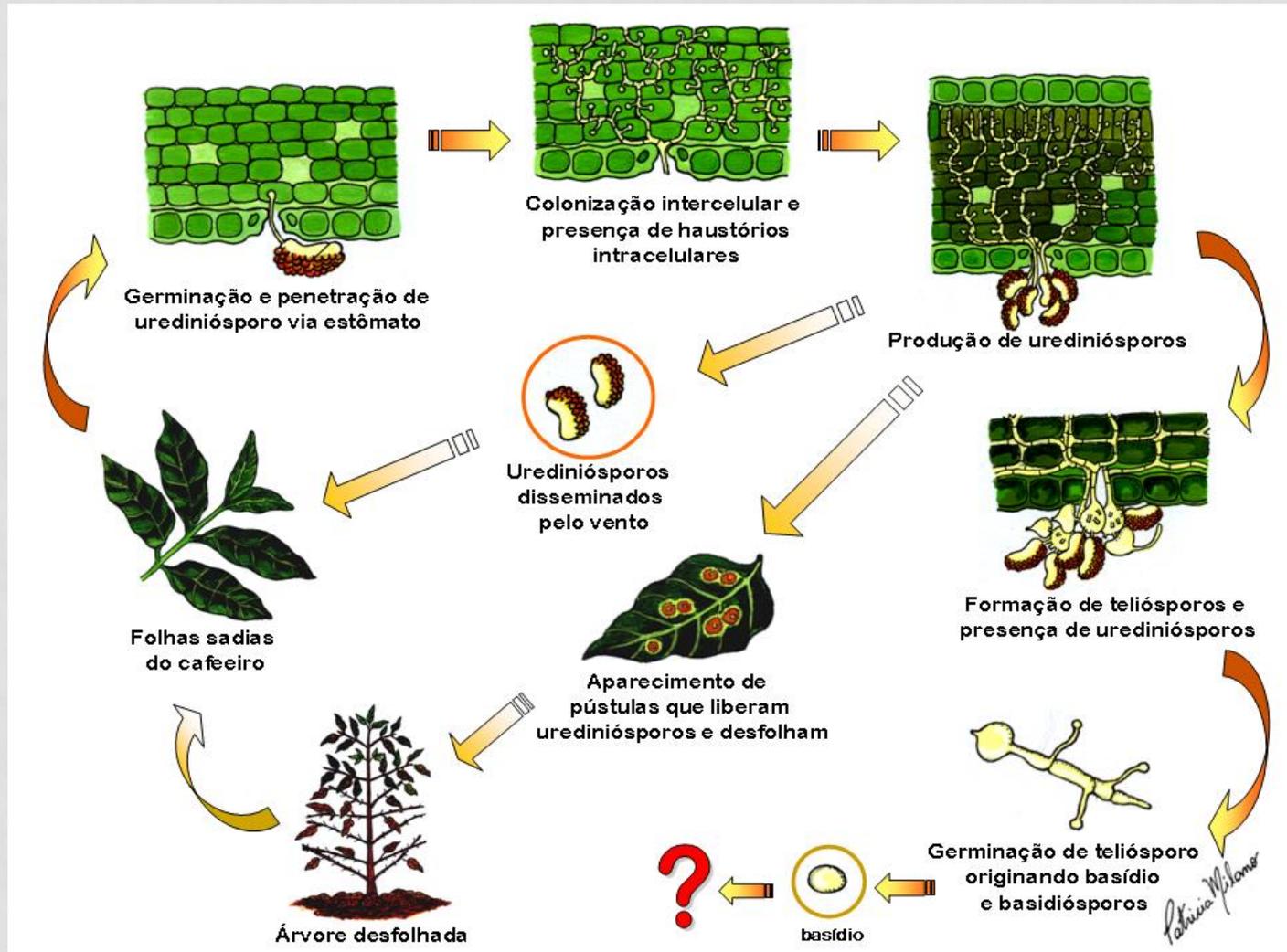
CICLO DE INFEÇÃO, CADEIA DE INFEÇÃO E A CURVA DE PROGRESSO DA DOENÇA



EPIDEMIOLOGIA – CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

Policíclicas – juro composto

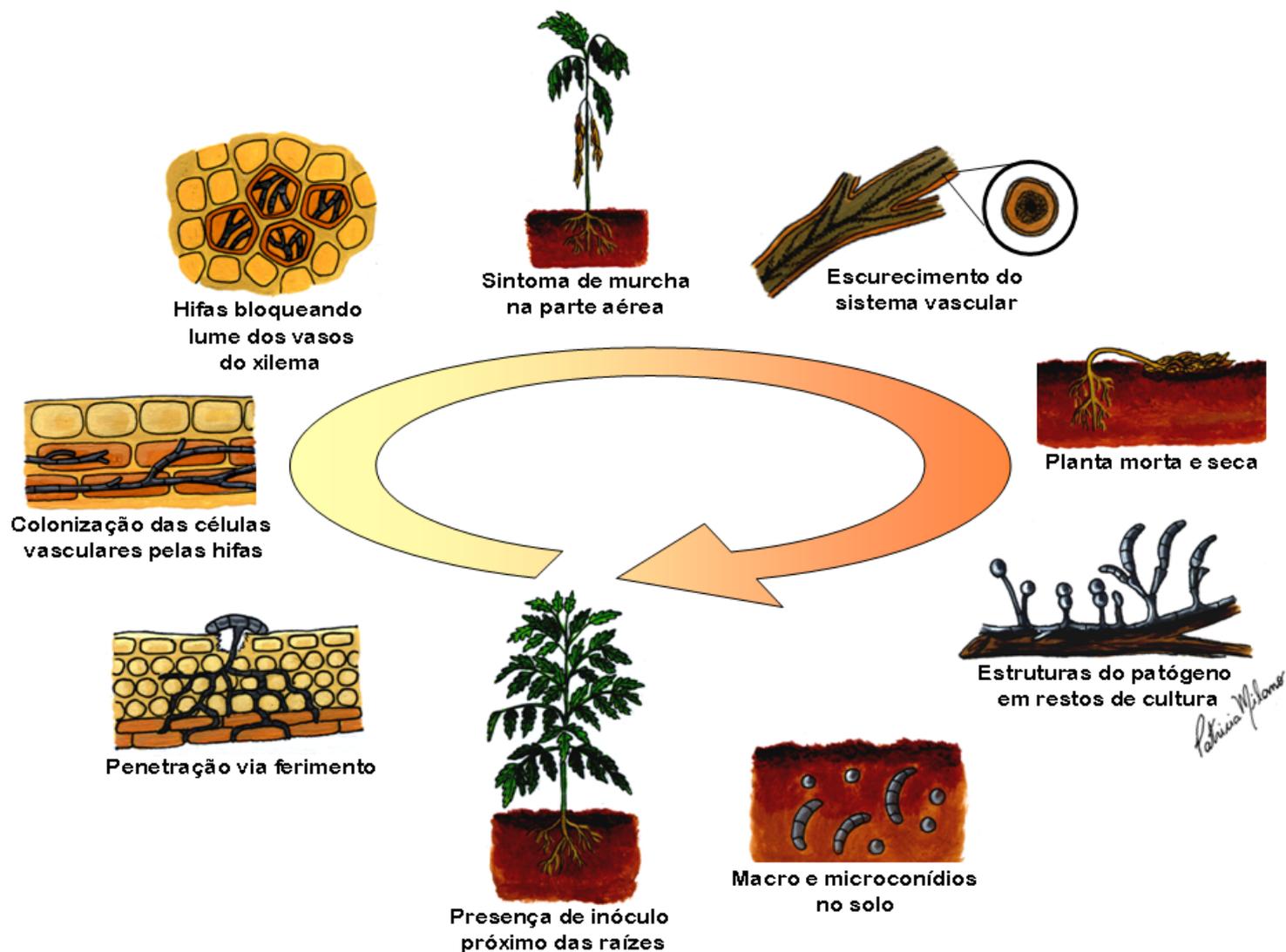
Ferrugem do cafeeiro



EPIDEMIOLOGIA – CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

Monocíclicas – juro simples

Murcha vascular do tomateiro



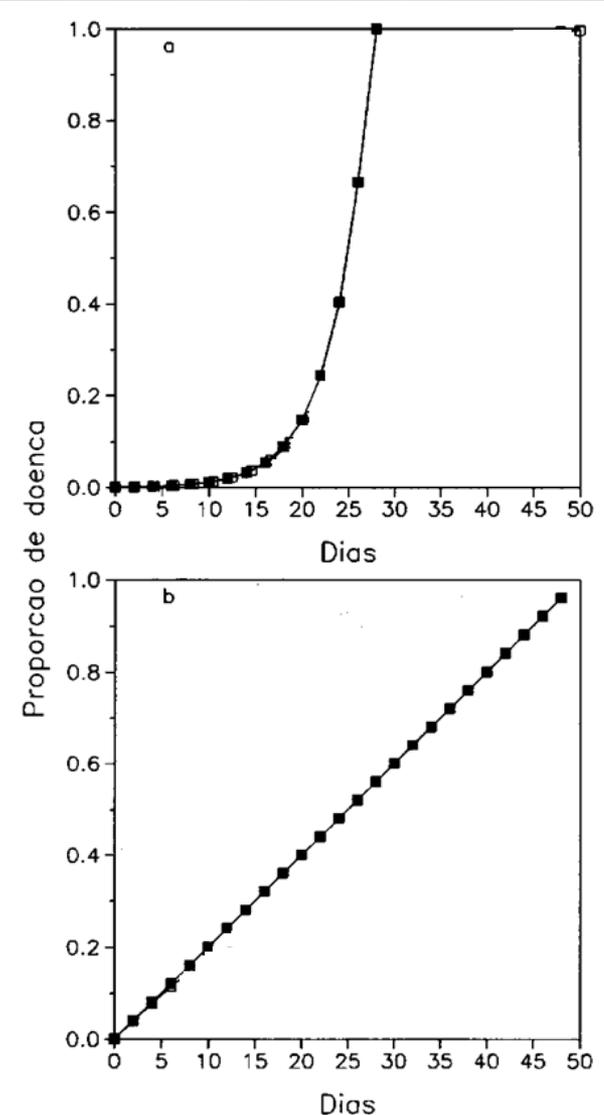
CURVAS DE PROGRESSO DE DOENÇAS

Doenças de juros compostos

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ry$$
$$y = y_0 \exp(rt)$$

Doenças de juros simples

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = QR$$
$$y = y_0 + QRt$$



CURVAS DE PROGRESSO DE DOENÇAS

Doenças de juros compostos

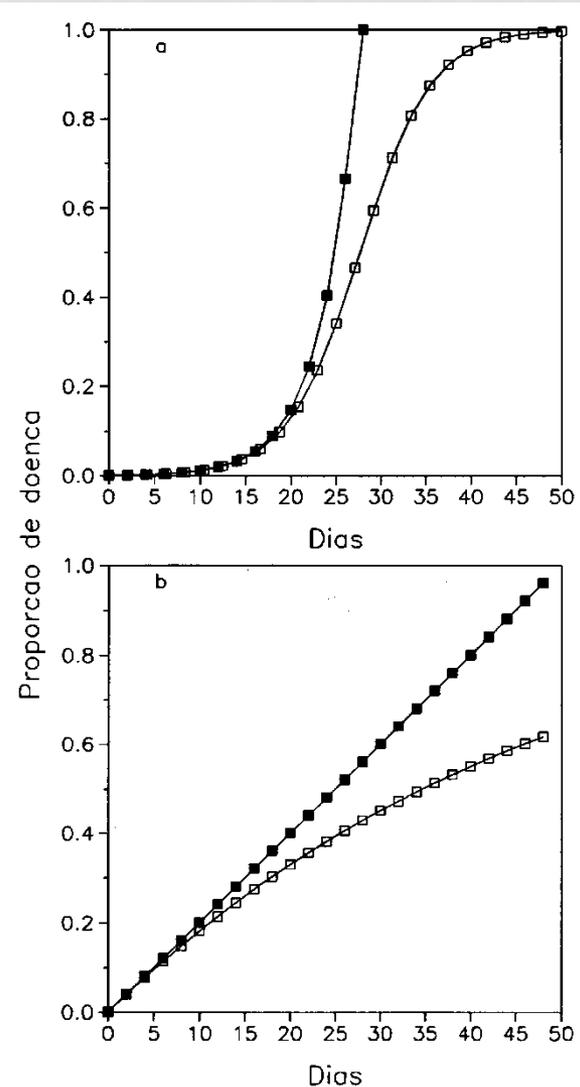
$$dy/dt = ry$$

$$y = y_0 \exp(rt) \text{ Correto?}$$

Doenças de juros simples

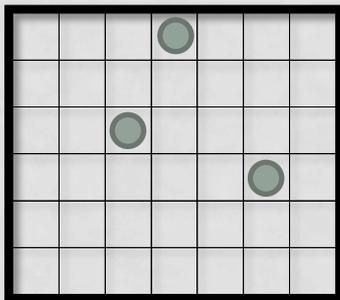
$$dy/dt = QR$$

$$y = y_0 + QRt \text{ Correto?}$$

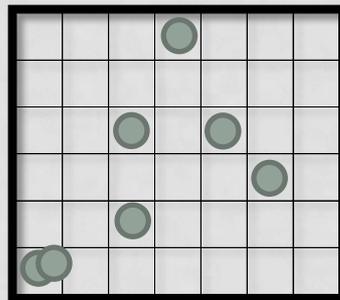


CURVAS DE PROGRESSO DE DOENÇAS

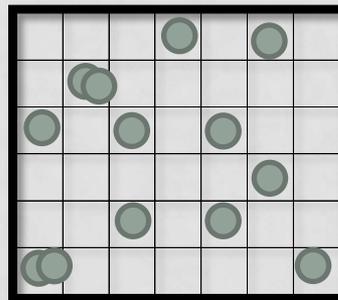
$y=7\%$



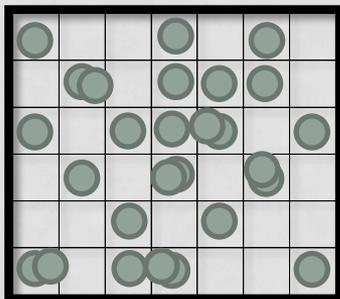
$y=15\%$



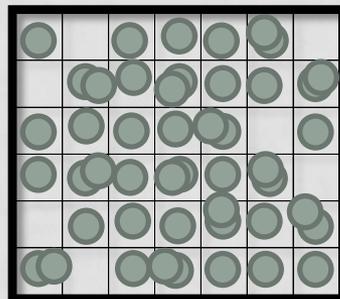
$y=26\%$



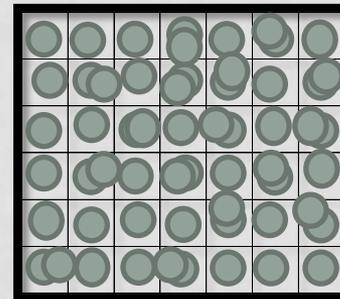
$y=50\%$



$y=83\%$



$y=100\%$



CURVAS DE PROGRESSO DE DOENÇAS

Doenças de juros compostos

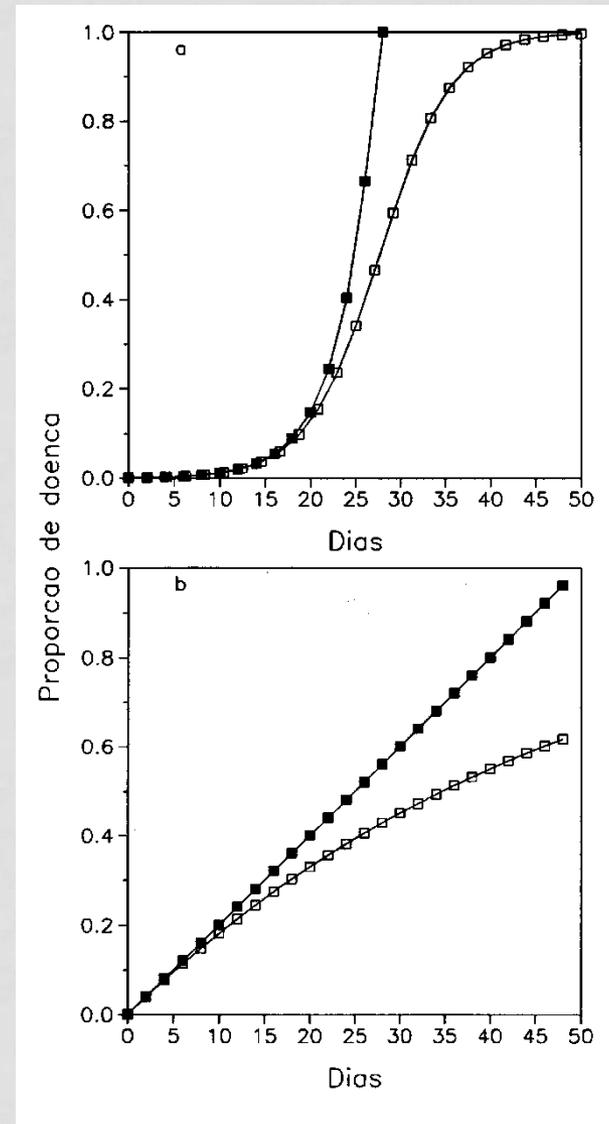
$$dy/dt = ry(1-y)$$

$$y = 1 / (1 + ((1/y_0) - 1) \exp(-rt))$$

Doenças de juros simples

$$dy/dt = QR(1-y)$$

$$y = 1 - (1 - y_0) \exp(-rt)$$



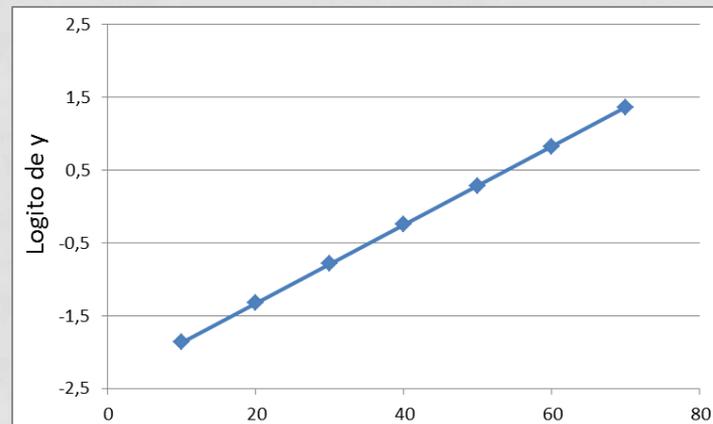
CURVAS DE PROGRESSO DE DOENÇAS

Doenças de juros compostos

$$\ln(y/(1-y)) = \ln(y_0/(1-y_0)) + rt$$

Logito de y

$$\begin{aligned} \text{logito de } y &= \text{logito de } y_0 + rt \\ y &= a + bx \end{aligned}$$

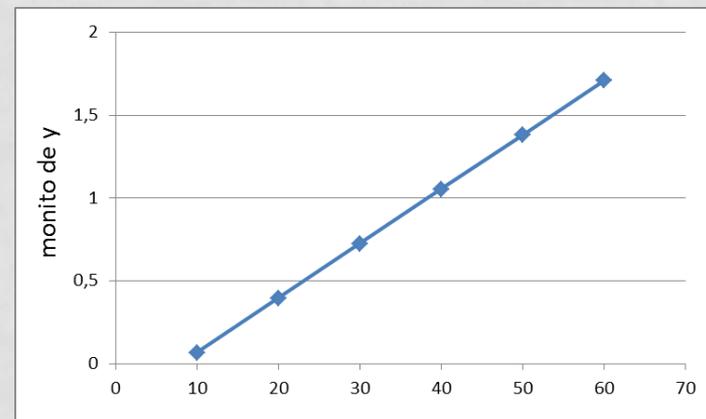


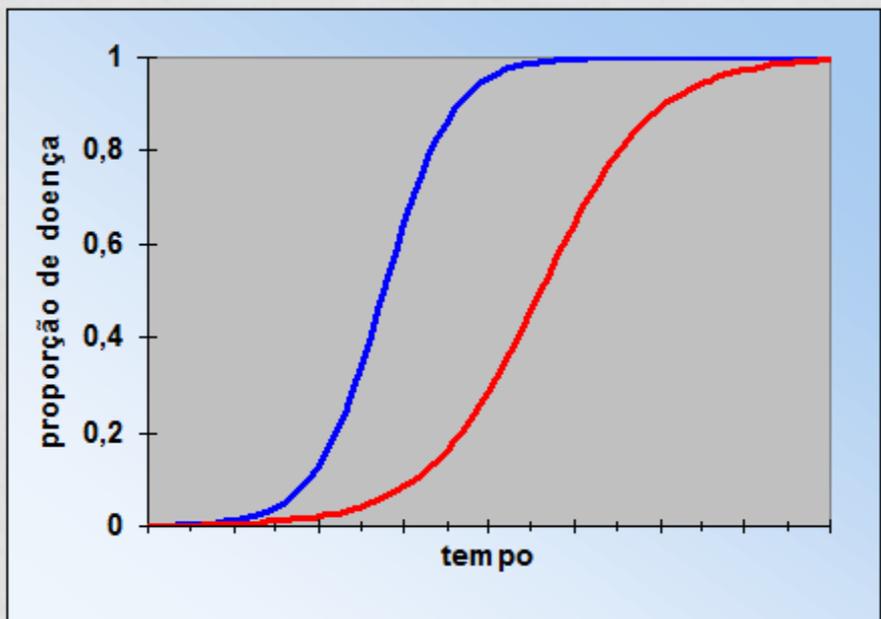
Doenças de juros simples

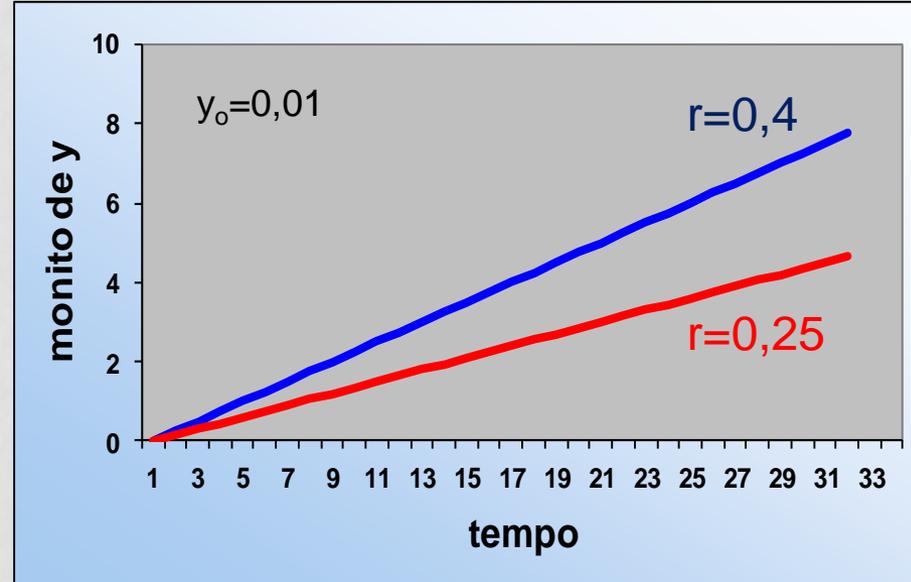
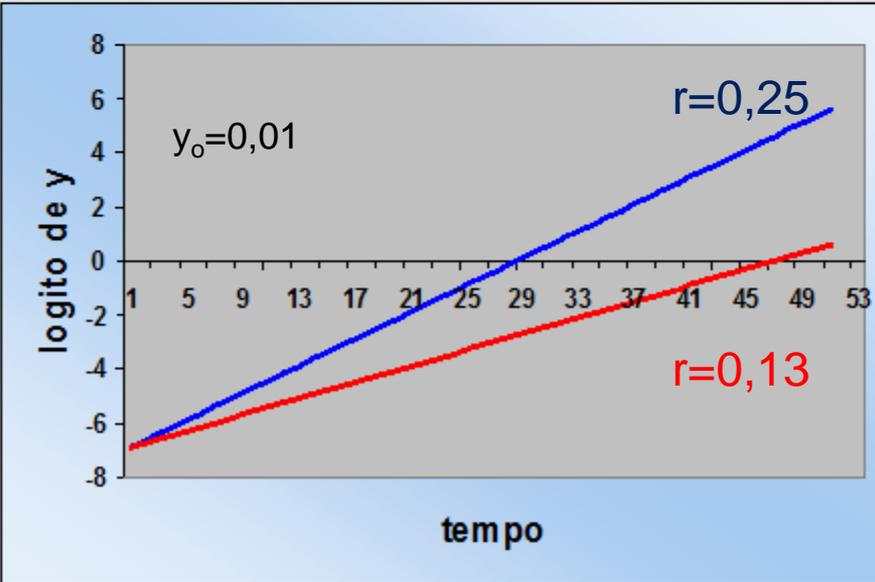
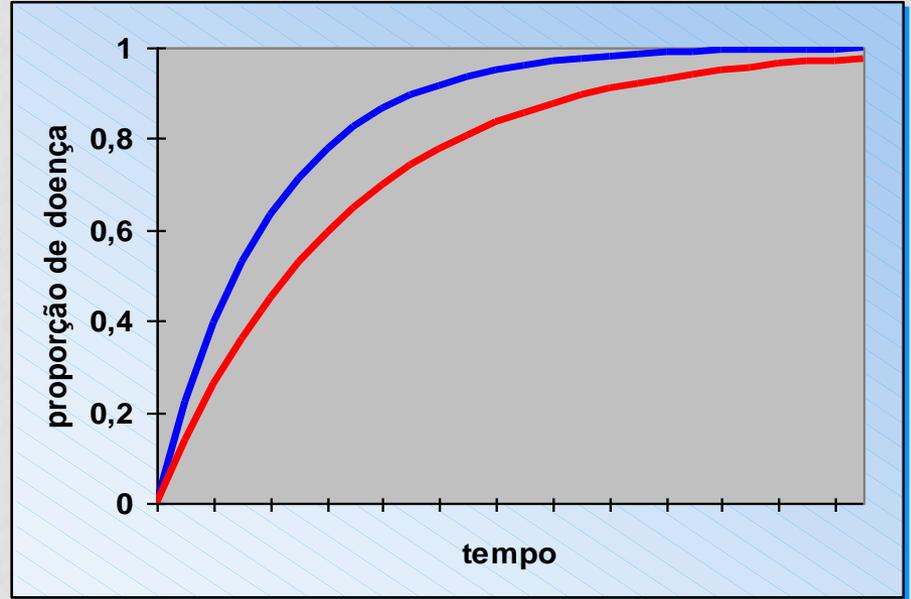
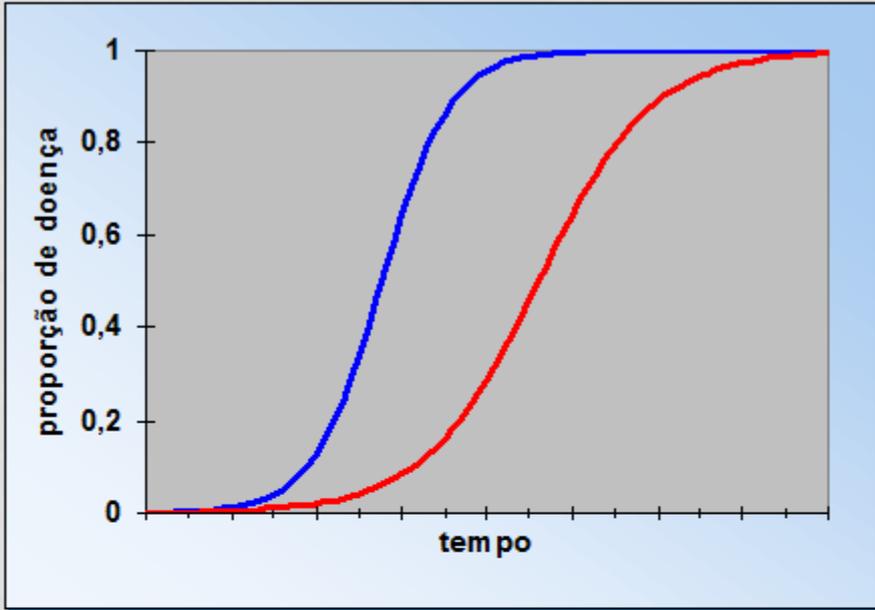
$$\ln(1/(1-y)) = \ln(1/(1-y_0)) + QRt$$

Monito de y

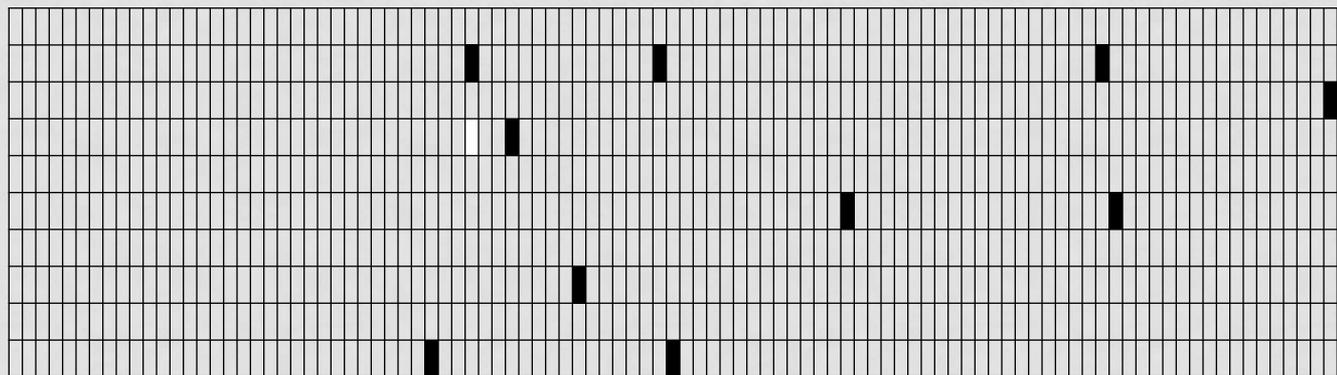
$$\begin{aligned} \text{monito de } y &= \text{monito de } y_0 + rt \\ y &= a + bx \end{aligned}$$



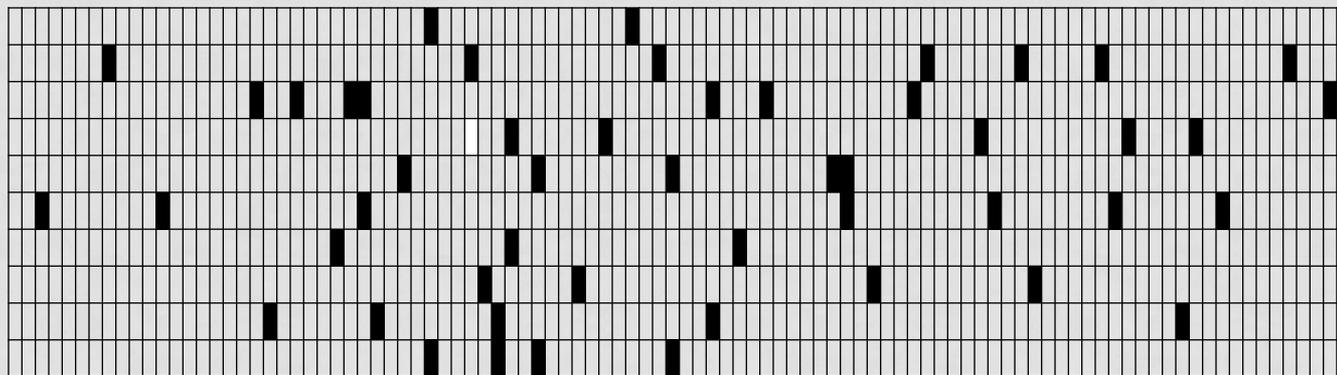




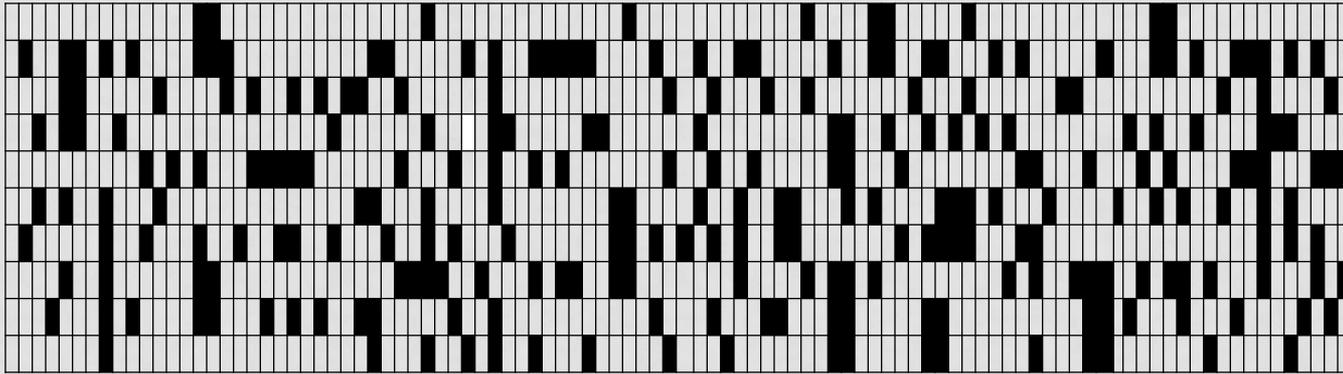
3ª avaliação 02/10/2013 – 10 plantas doentes



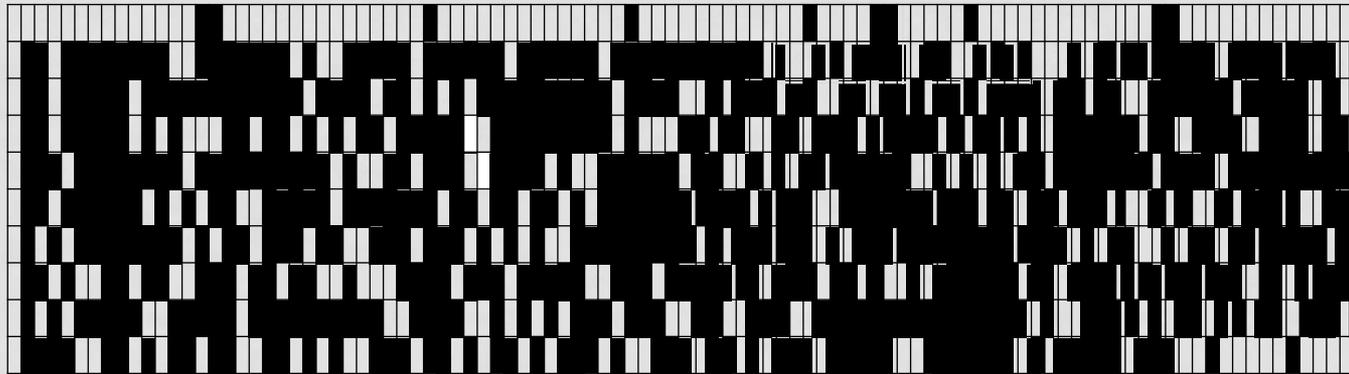
4ª avaliação 12/10/2013 – 50 plantas doentes



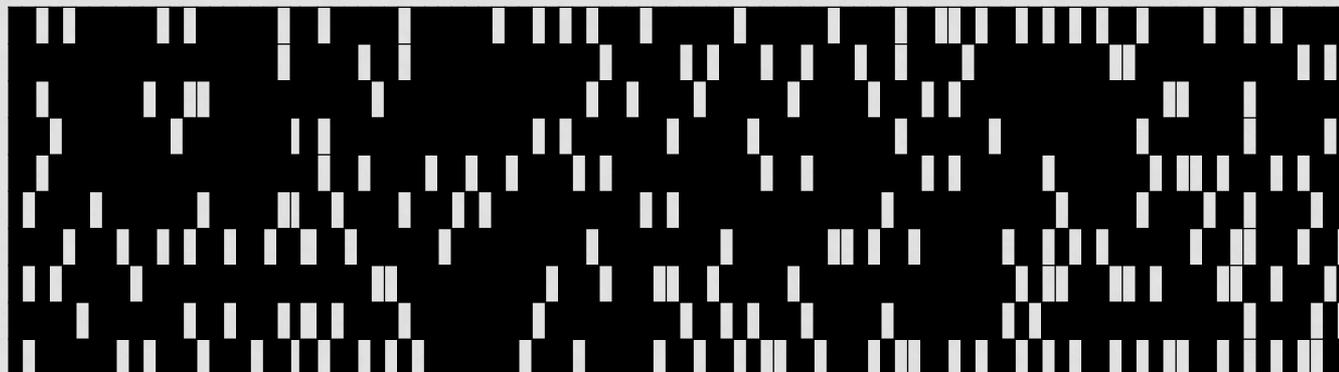
5ª avaliação 12/10/2013 – 220 plantas doentes



6ª avaliação 22/10/2013 – 590 plantas doentes

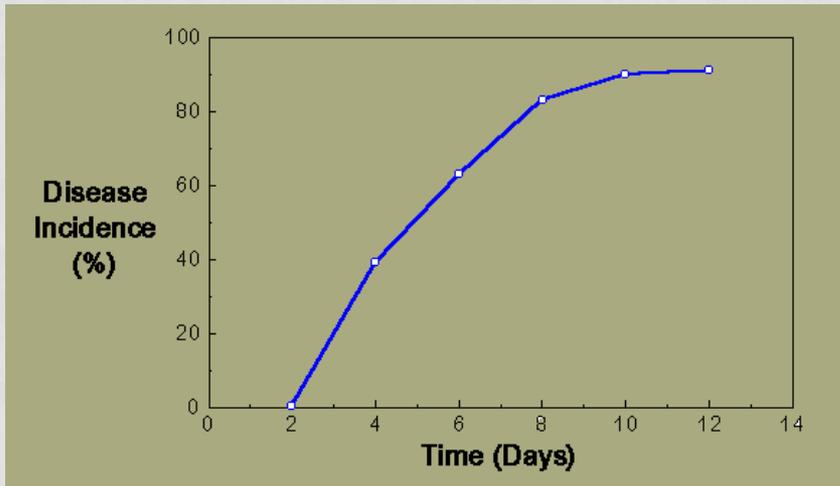
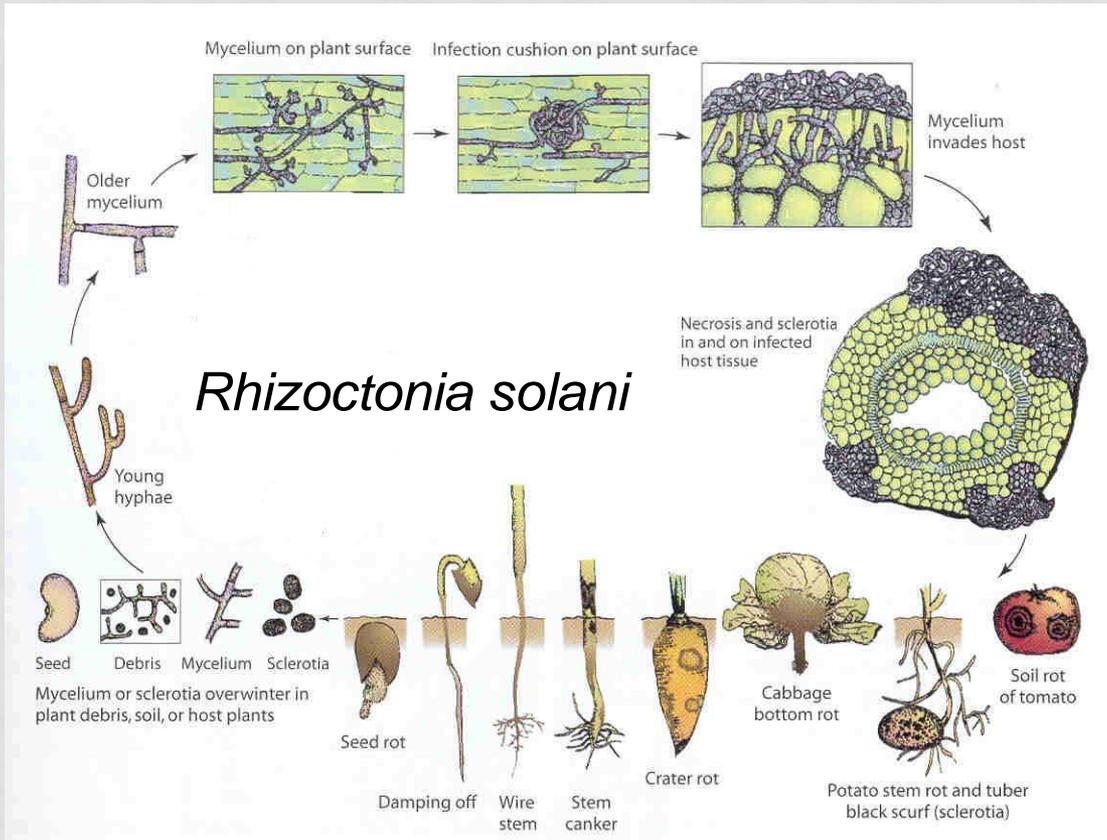


7ª avaliação 01/11/2013 – 850 plantas doentes



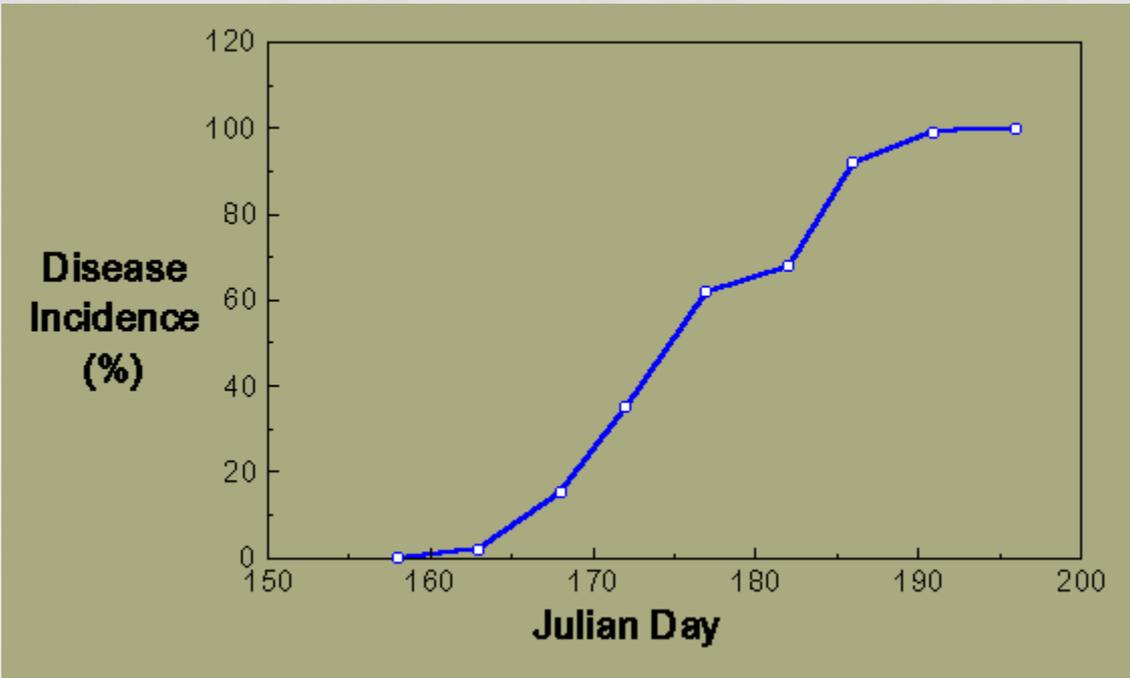
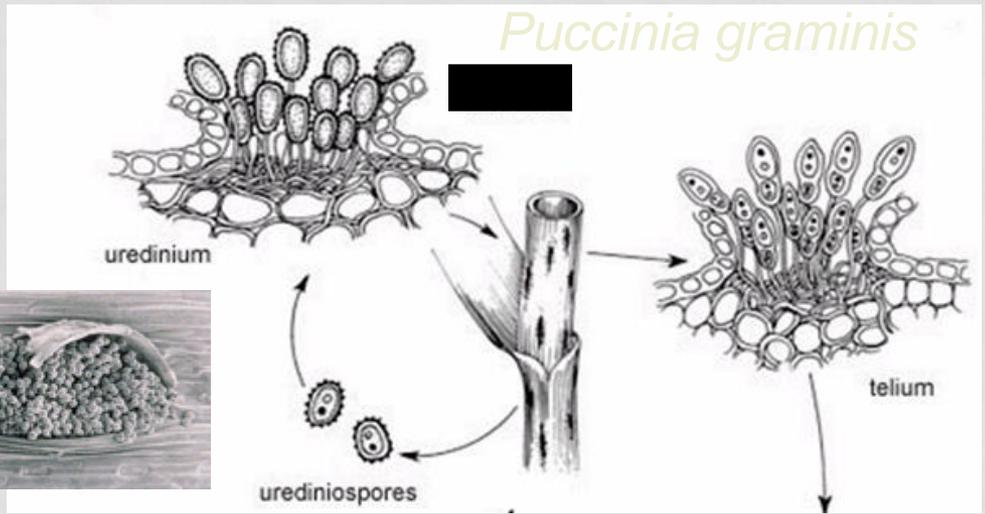
8ª avaliação 11/11/2013 – 955 plantas doentes

Tempo (dias)	Incidência da doença
0	0
10	0
20	10
30	50
40	220
50	590
60	850
70	955

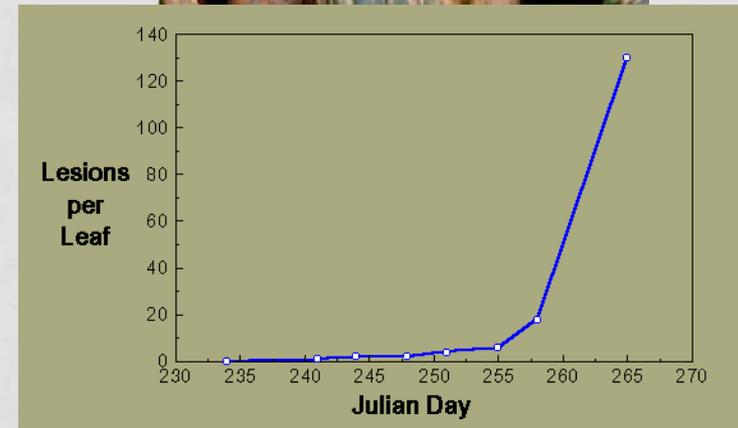
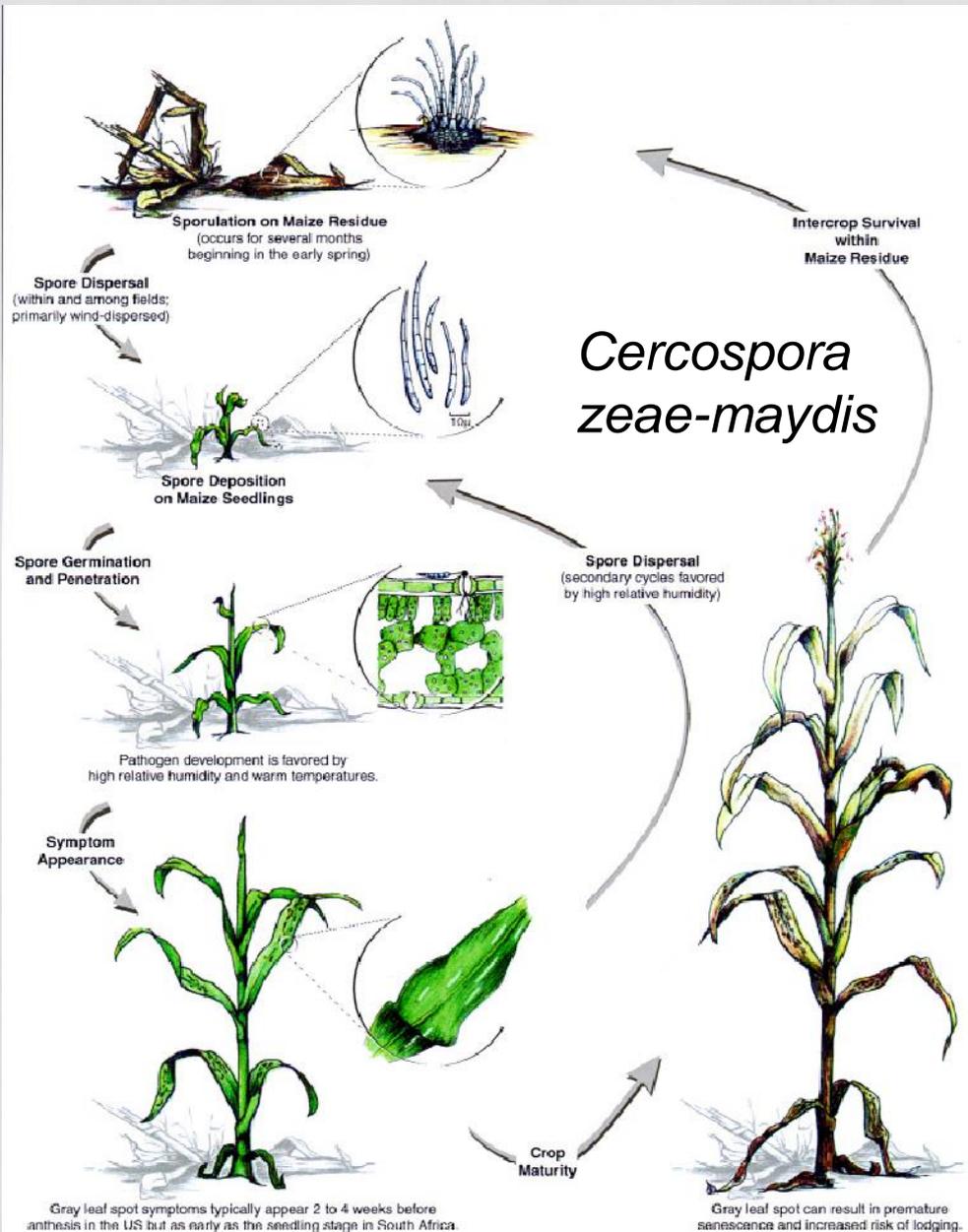


Chet, I. & Baker, R. 1980. Isolation and biocontrol potential of *Trichoderma hamatum* from soil naturally suppressive to *Rhizoctonia solani*. *Phytopathology* 71:286-290.

Ferrugem do colmo em cereal



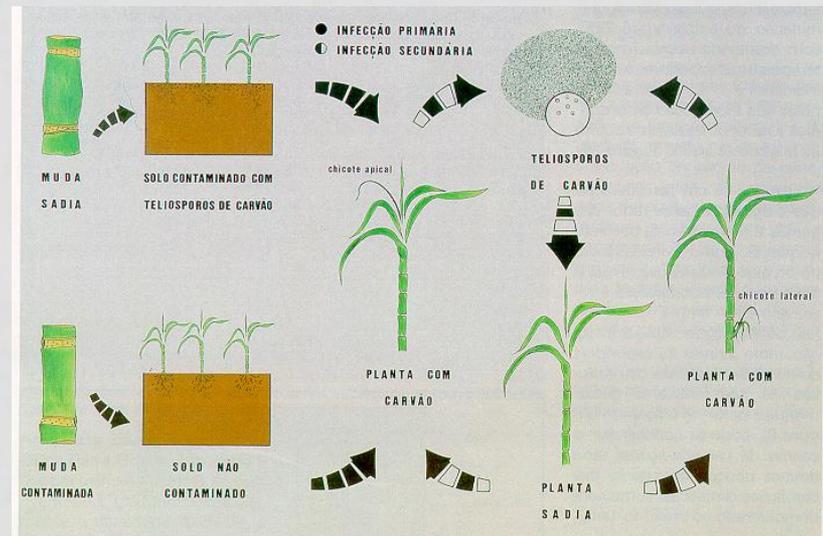
Welty, R. E. & Barker, R. E. 1992. Evaluation of resistance to stem rust in perennial ryegrass grown in controlled and field conditions. *Plant Disease* 76:637-641.



Rupe, J. C., Siegel, M. R., & Hartman, J. R. 1982. Influence of environment and plant maturity on grey leaf spot of corn caused by *Cercospora zae-maydis*. *Phytopathology* 72:1587-1591.

CARVÃO DA CANA-DE-AÇÚCAR

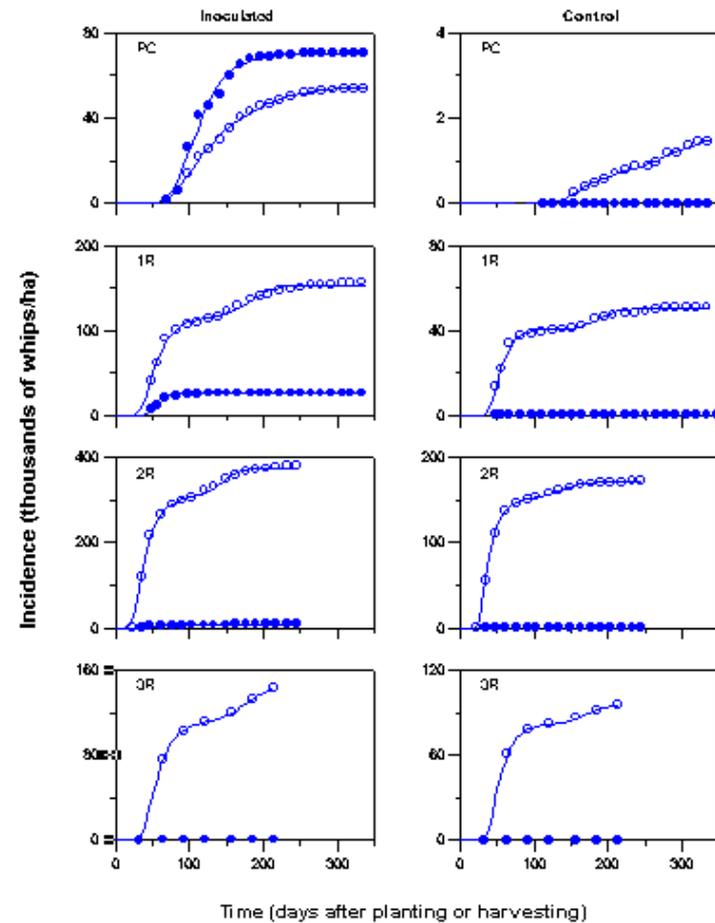
Ustilago scitaminea



CARVÃO DA CANA-DE-AÇÚCAR



Figura 4 - Vista lateral de um talhão com NA56-79 de uma propriedade no oeste do estado de São Paulo, mostrando uma situação de alta infecção de carvão. Cada touceira com chicote recebeu um saco de papel.



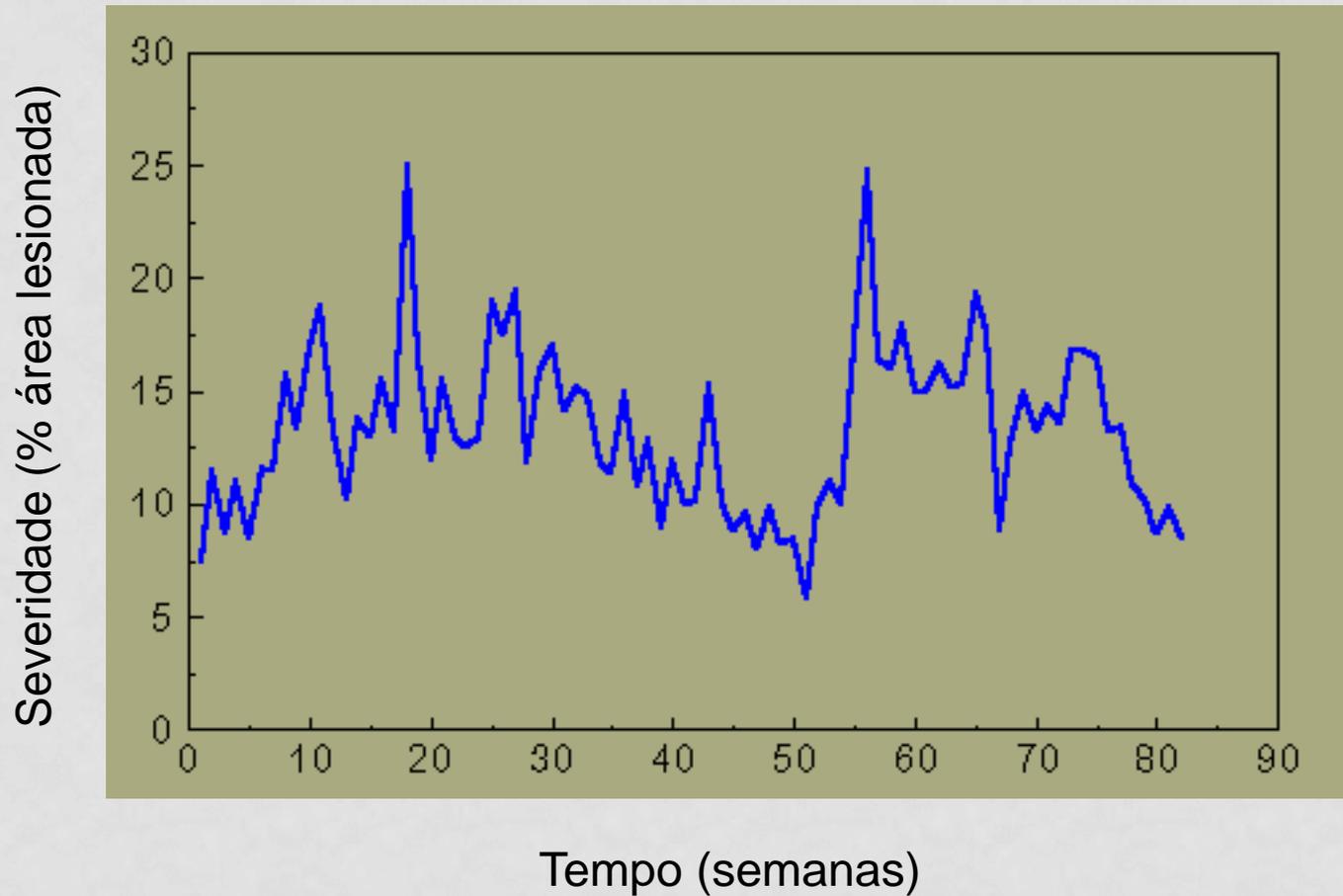
SIGATOKA NEGRA
Mycosphaerella fijiensis



21 6 2005

SIGATOKA NEGRA

Mycosphaerella fijiensis

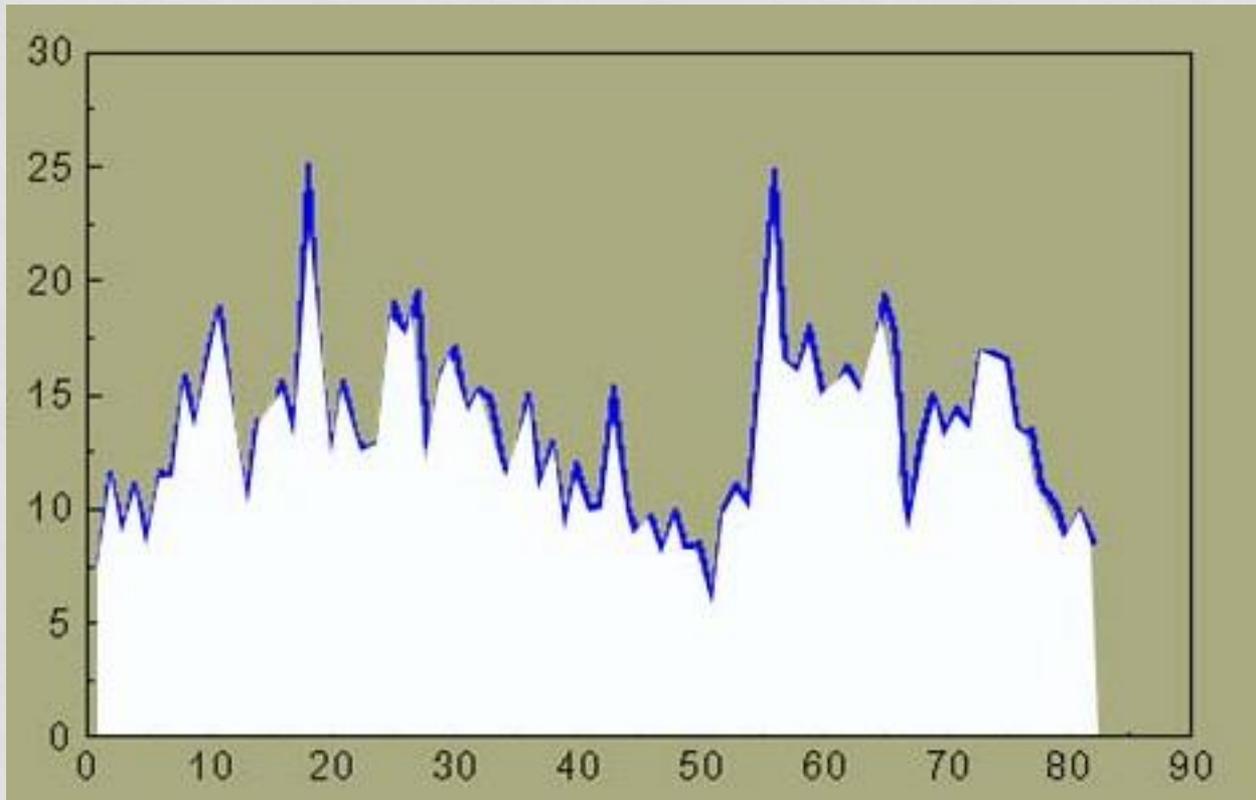


(Ramirez, 1988)

SIGATOKA NEGRA

Mycosphaerella fijiensis

Severidade (% área lesionada)



Tempo (semanas)

Area under disease progress curve (AUDPC)
Área abaixo da curva de progresso da doença (AACPD)

$$\text{Somatória dos trapézios} = (y_1 + y_2) / 2 * (t_2 - t_1)$$