



A case study of *Bemisia tabaci* in north-west Europe and assessment of potential future establishment in the United Kingdom under climate change

Catherine Bradshaw, Debbie Hemming (Met Office)

Richard Baker, Matthew Everatt, Dominic Eyre & Anastasia Korycinska (Defra Plant Health)

5th September 2019



Feeds on hundreds of different plant species



Leaf curl virus

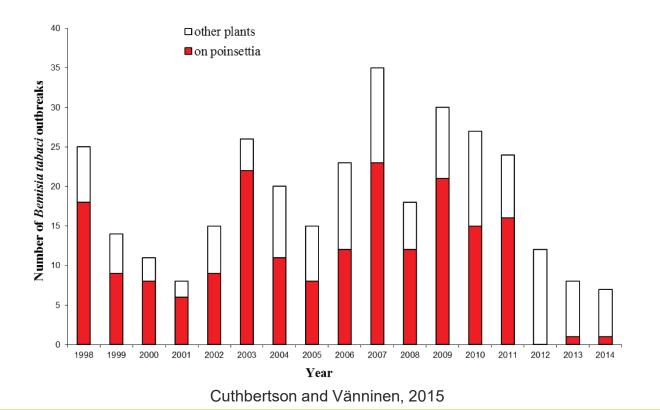


Tomato irregular ripening disorder



Vector for hundreds of different plant viruses





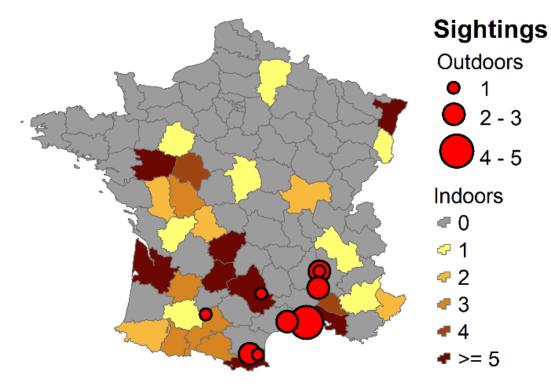
The number of Bemisia tabaci outbreaks in England and Wales (1998–2014)





Cannot establish outdoors in the UK





The number of *Bemisia tabaci* outbreaks in France (1996–2016)



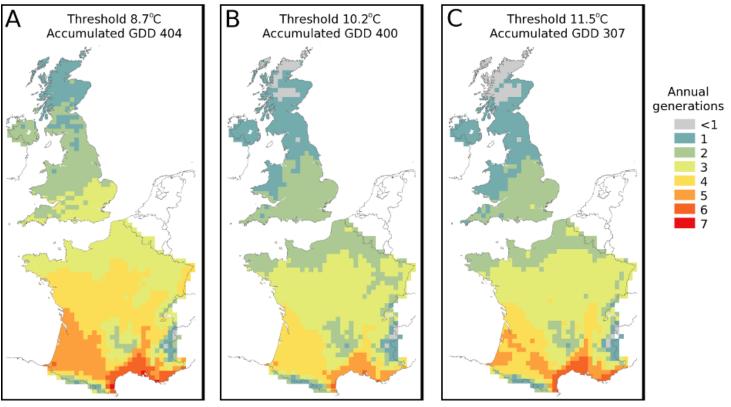




Typical British summer compared to typical French Mediterranean summer



Met Office Hadley Centre



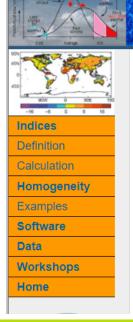
Theoretical number of generations of *Bemisia tabaci* in the UK and France (1986–2015)





http://etccdi.pacificclimate.org/list_27_indices.shtml

ETCCDI/CRD Climate Change Indices



Climate Change Indices Definitions of the 27 core indices

 FD, Number of frost days: Annual count of days when TN (daily minimum temperature) < 0°C.

Let TN_{ij} be daily minimum temperature on day *i* in year *j*. Count the number of days where:

TN_{ij} < 0°C.

 SU, Number of summer days: Annual count of days when TX (daily maximum temperature) > 25°C.

Let TX_{ij} be daily maximum temperature on day i in year j. Count the number of days where:

TX_{ii} > 25°C.

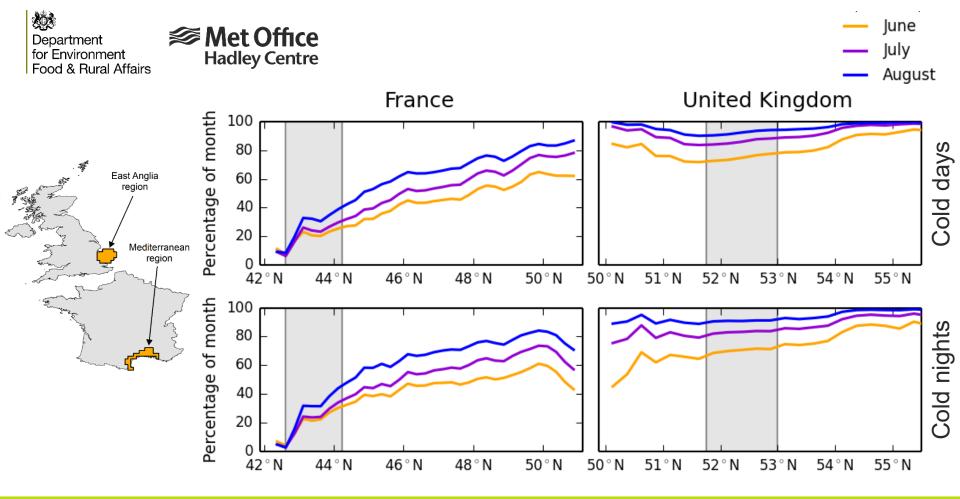
3. ID, Number of icing days: Annual count of days when TX (daily maximum temperature) $< 0^{o} C$

Climate indices to explore other aspects of climate that may be important

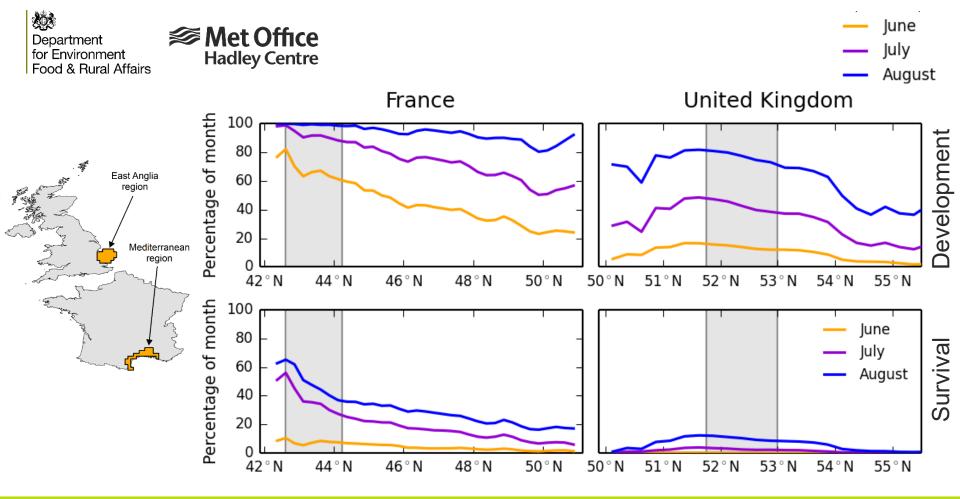


Biology-related indices for optimal development and optimal survival

Climate indices to explore other aspects of climate that may be important



Days/nights as cold as the 10th percentile cold days/nights in Mediterranean



Percentage of month with conditions optimal for development and survival





- Degree-day models suggest multiple generations possible outdoors in UK... but none found
- Sharp north-south gradient in the number of cold days and nights relative to Mediterranean, and in the optimal conditions for development and survival
- Hypothesis: minimum temperatures in the UK may cause chilling injuries and mortality. Whitefly does not posses rapid cold hardening adaptation because it originates in a warmer more constant climate
- Future climate change may mean UK climate more amenable to whitefly
- Northward migration within France may indicate increase in risk to UK

Summary



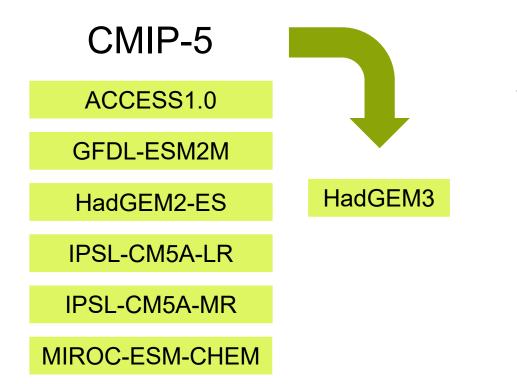
So what about climate change?











Sea surface temperatures and Sea ice extents





CMIP-5		HELIX
ACCESS1.0		HadGEM3-ACCESS1.0
GFDL-ESM2M		HadGEM3-GFDL-ESM2M
HadGEM2-ES	HadGEM3	HadGEM3-HadGEM2-ES
IPSL-CM5A-LR		HadGEM3-IPSL-CM5A-LR
IPSL-CM5A-MR		HadGEM3-IPSL-CM5A-MR
MIROC-ESM-CHEM		HadGEM3-MIROC-ESM-CHEM





HELIX

HadGEM3-ACCESS1.0

HadGEM3-GFDL-ESM2M

HadGEM3-HadGEM2-ES

HadGEM3-IPSL-CM5A-LR

HadGEM3-IPSL-CM5A-MR

HadGEM3-MIROC-ESM-CHEM

Run in atmosphere-only mode

Sea surface temperatures and Sea ice extents

Atmospheric CO₂



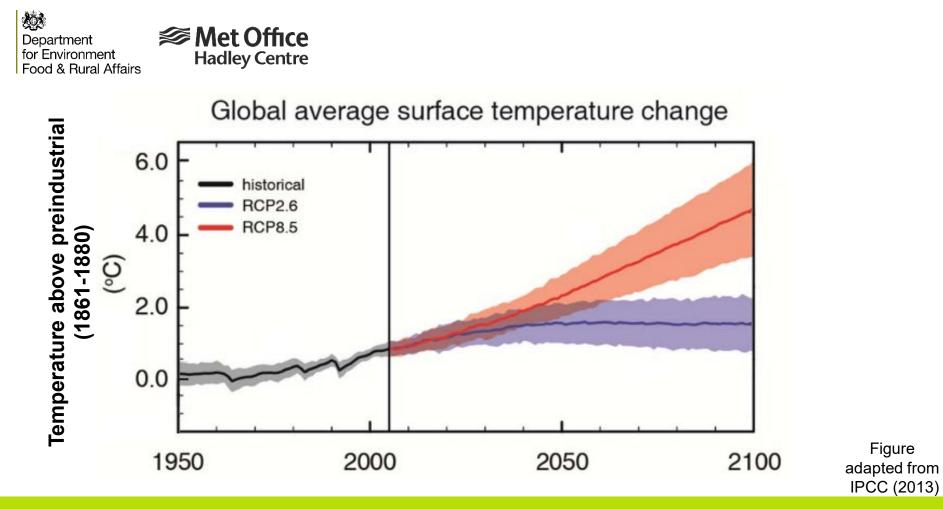


Atmospheric CO₂ concentrations determined by scenarios developed by the International Panel on Climate Change

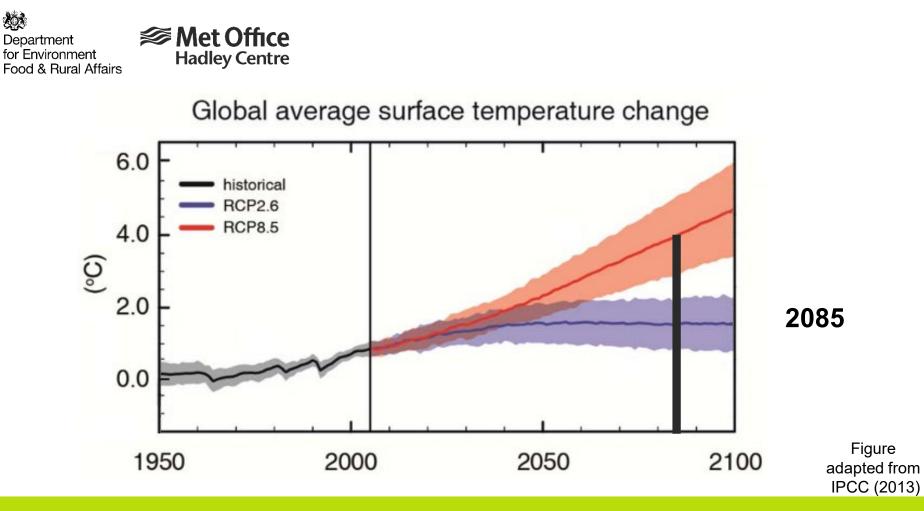
IPCC

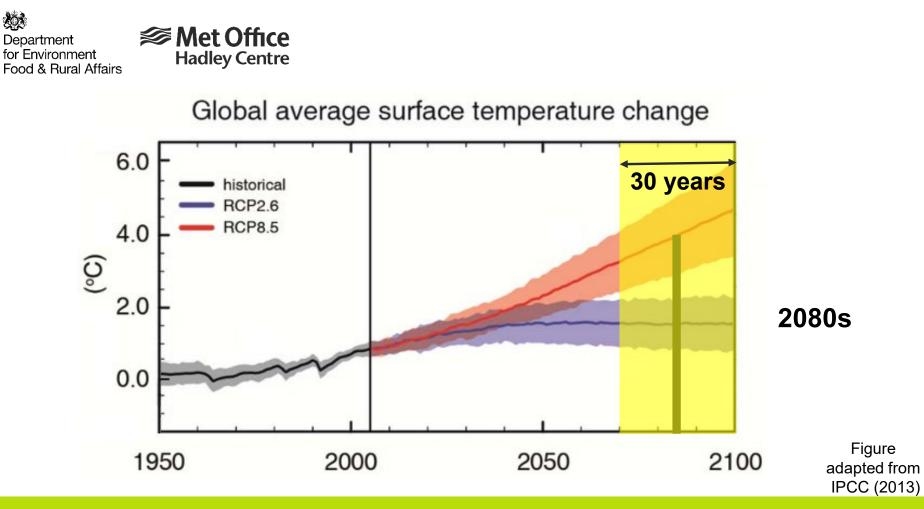
IPPC

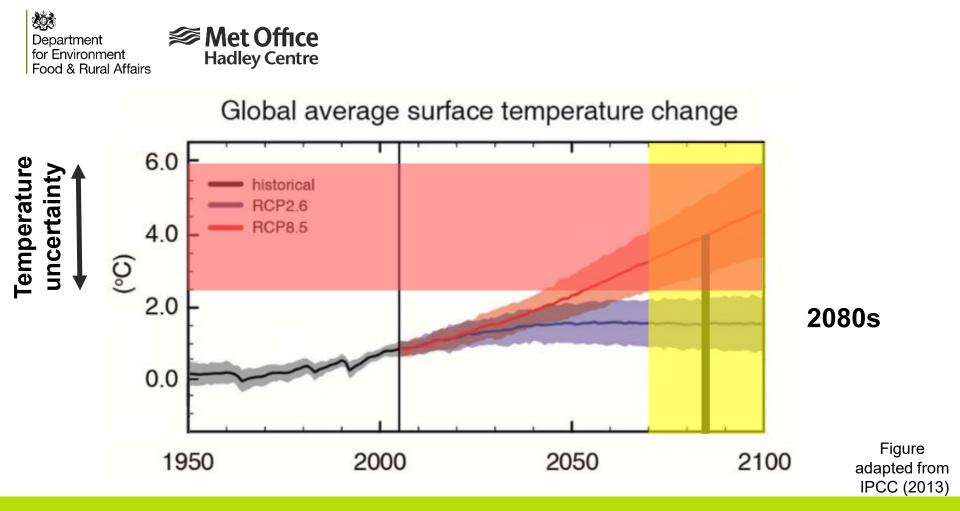




Figure

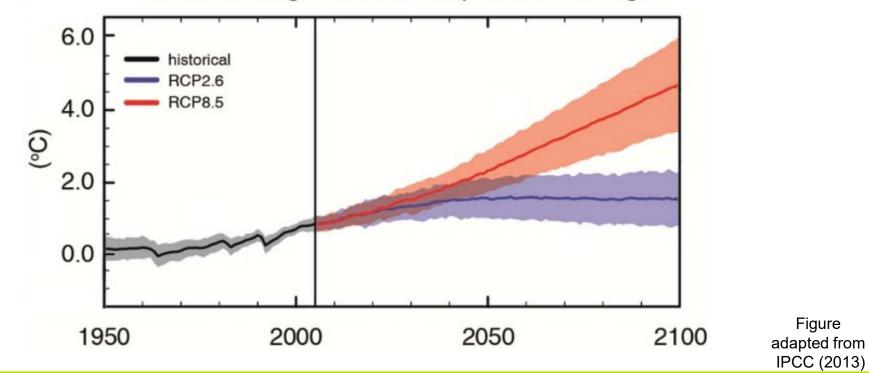






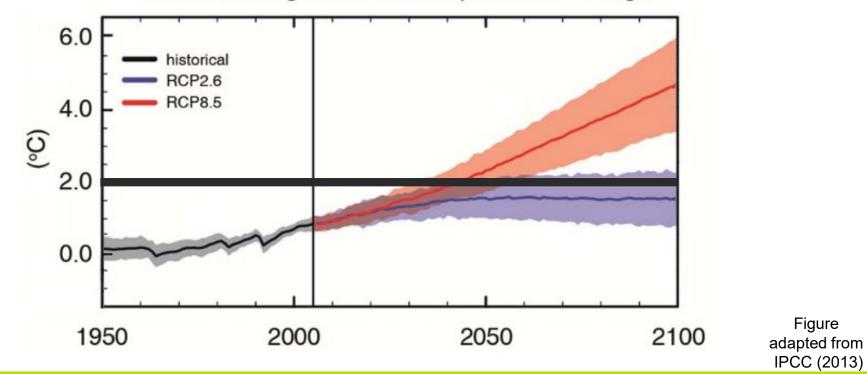






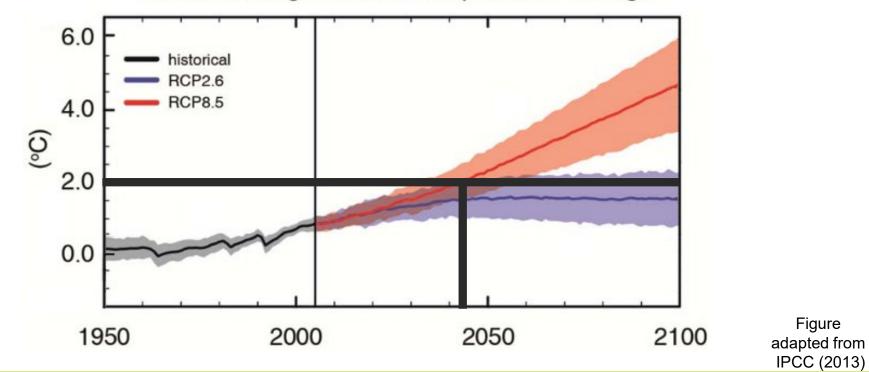






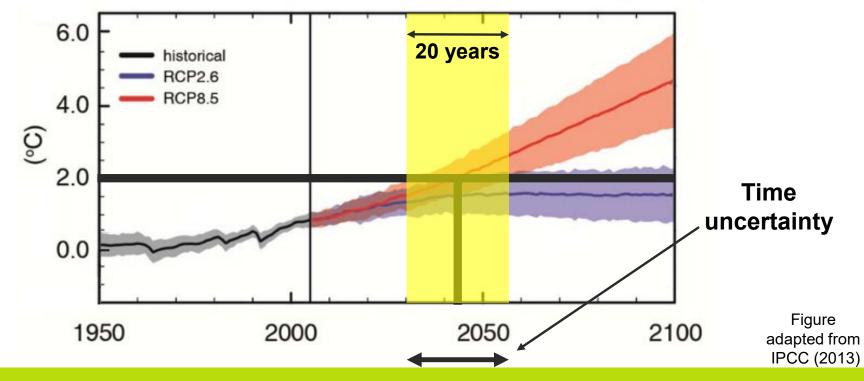






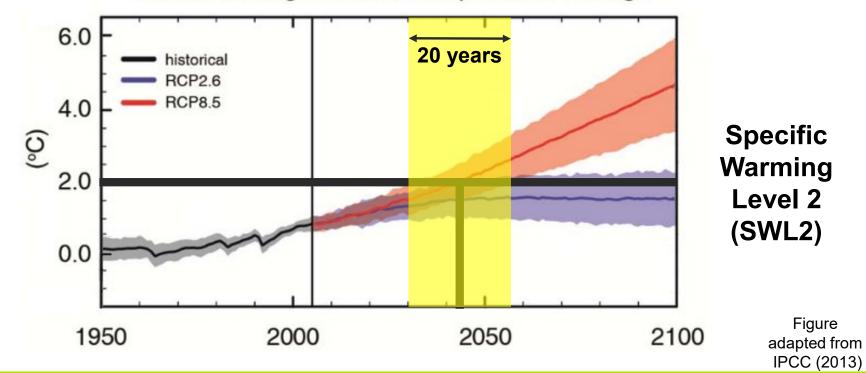






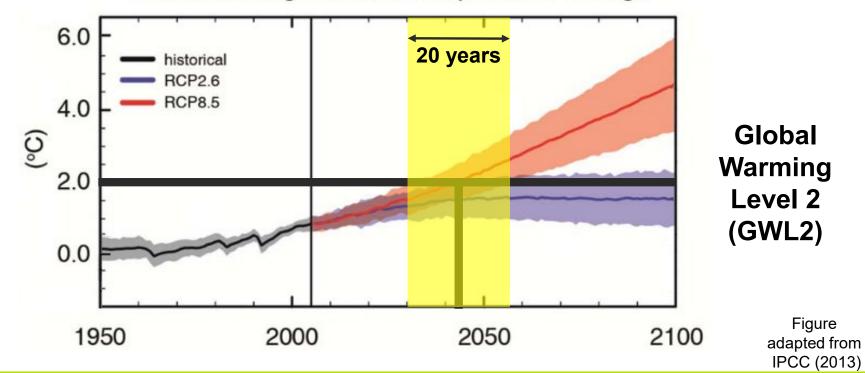






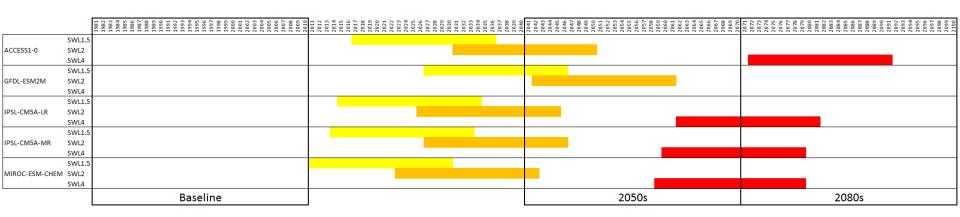








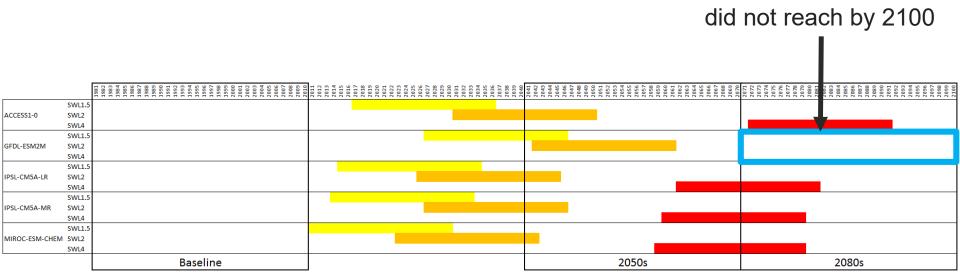




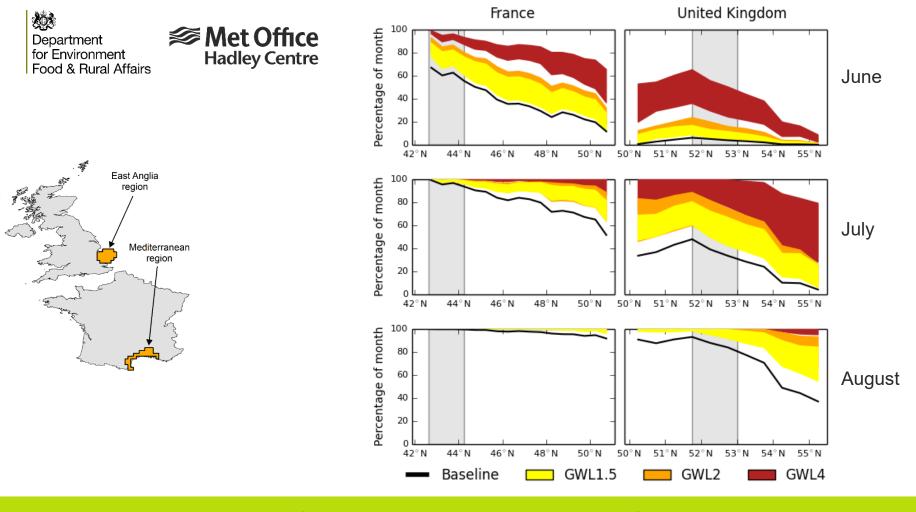
HELIX model GWLs (yellow=1.5°C, orange=2°C, red=4°C)



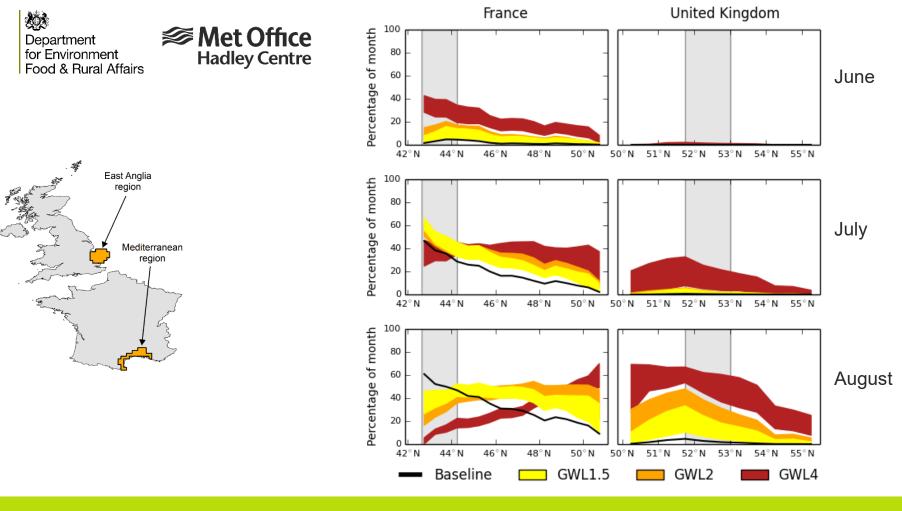




HELIX model GWLs (yellow=1.5°C, orange=2°C, red=4°C)



Percentage of month with conditions optimal for development



Percentage of month with conditions optimal for survival





- Degree-day models suggest multiple generations possible outdoors in UK... but none found
- Sharp north-south gradient in the number of cold days and nights relative to Mediterranean, and in the optimal conditions for development and survival
- Hypothesis: minimum temperatures in the UK may cause chilling injuries and mortality. Whitefly does not posses rapid cold hardening adaptation because it originates in a warmer more constant climate
- Future climate change may mean UK climate more amenable to whitefly
- Northward migration within France may indicate increase in risk to UK

Summary





- Degree-day models suggest multiple generations possible outdoors in UK... but none found
- Sharp north-south gradient in the number of cold days and nights relative to Mediterranean, and in the optimal conditions for development and survival
- Hypothesis: minimum temperatures in the UK may cause chilling injuries and mortality. Whitefly does not posses rapid cold hardening adaptation because it originates in a warmer more constant climate
- Future climate change **likely to** mean UK climate more amenable to whitefly
- Northward migration within France may indicate increase in risk to UK

Summary





Thank you!

