

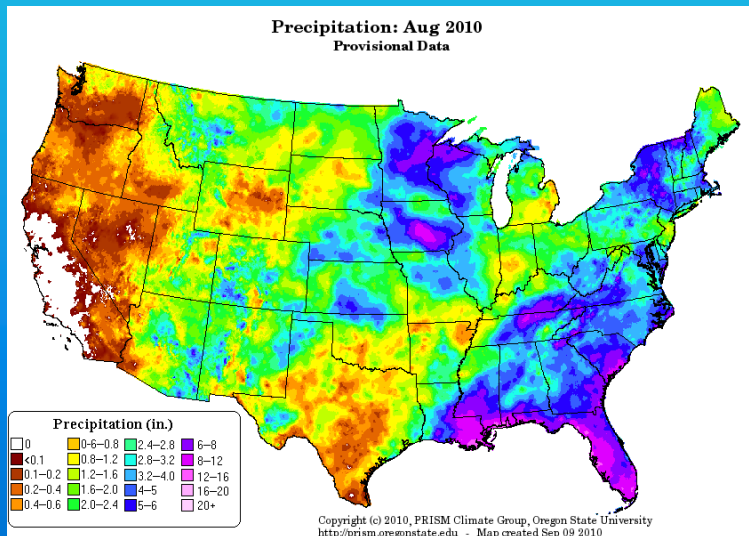
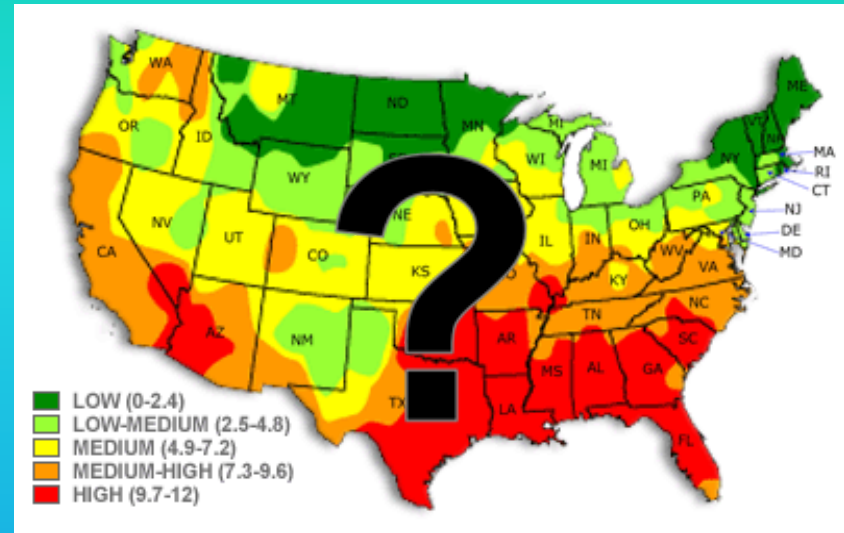
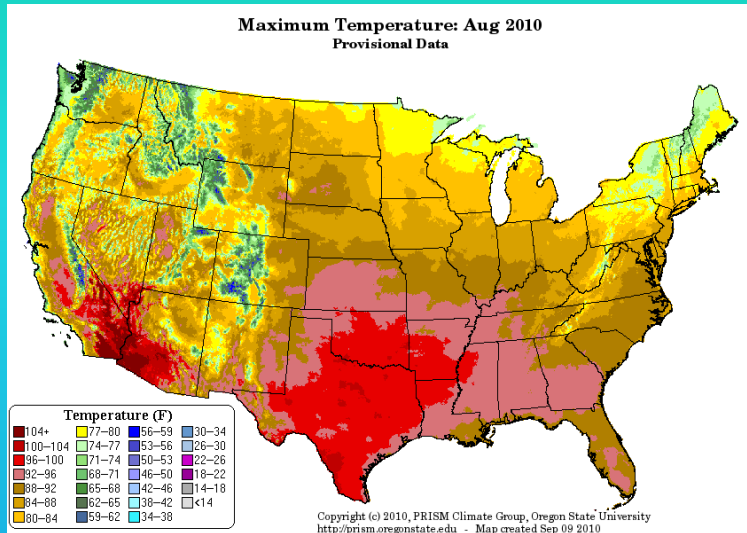
US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Predicting Regional Allergy Hotspots in Future Climate Scenarios – Putting the Where and When on Wheezing



Kristina Stinson, David Foster (Harvard Forest)
Christine Rogers (University of Massachusetts)

Scaling from climate to pollen counts



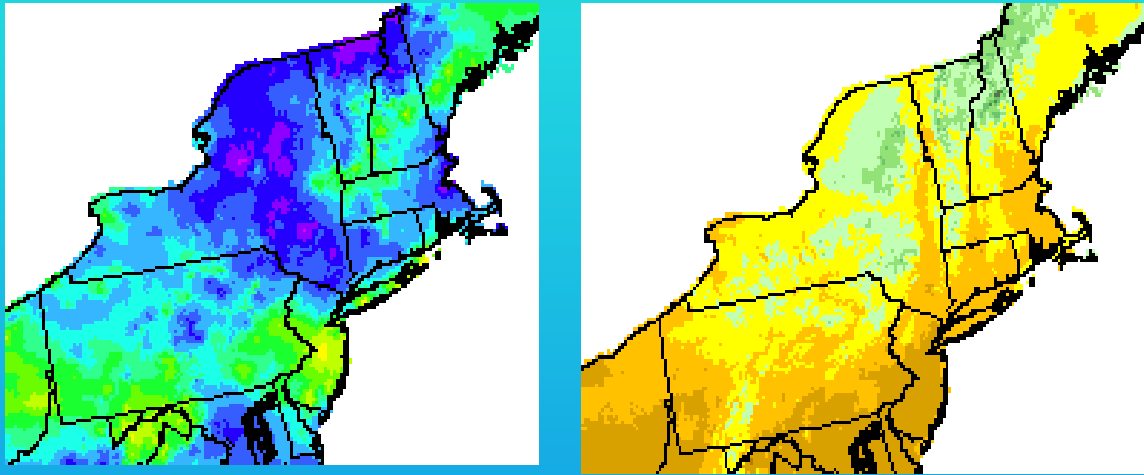
Betula (spring)



Ambrosia (fall)

Allergen *ecotypes* in a changing climate

PRISM: Regional Average Precipitation, Max T in New England



- captures regional climate variation
- considers genetic match of populations to local environment
- relevant scale for public health analysis

Common ragweed

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.



- North American native weed
 - highly allergenic pollen, Amb-a1 protein
 - primary pollen allergen during Fall
 - Ecological significance
 - disturbance indicator past/present
 - drought, high temperatures
 - mono-dominance, crop pest
- Outlook for next century
 - > growth (Stinson & Bazzaz 2006)
 - > reproduction (Stinson & Bazzaz 2006)
 - > pollen output (Wayne *et al.*, 2006)
 - > flowering season (Rogers *et al.*, 2008)

Three-Phase Research Plan

- I. Regional model*** of present-day ragweed allergy risks (2010-2011)
- II. Climate space envelope*** for breadth of ragweed pollen response (2011-2012)
- III. Map of future allergy “hotspots”*** based on experimental and regional data (2012-2013)

Phase I. Regional modeling

Relates climate, land cover, census data to the following *pollen risk factors*:



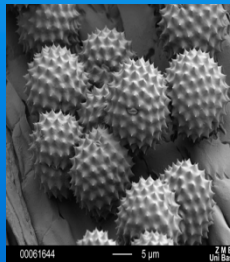
Abundance of atmospheric pollen

- » Burkard[®] pollen traps (population-to-landscape)



Timing of onset, peak, and duration of pollen season

- » Flowering and abundance of ragweed populations
- » Local settlement traps, vacuum samples



Allergen Potency

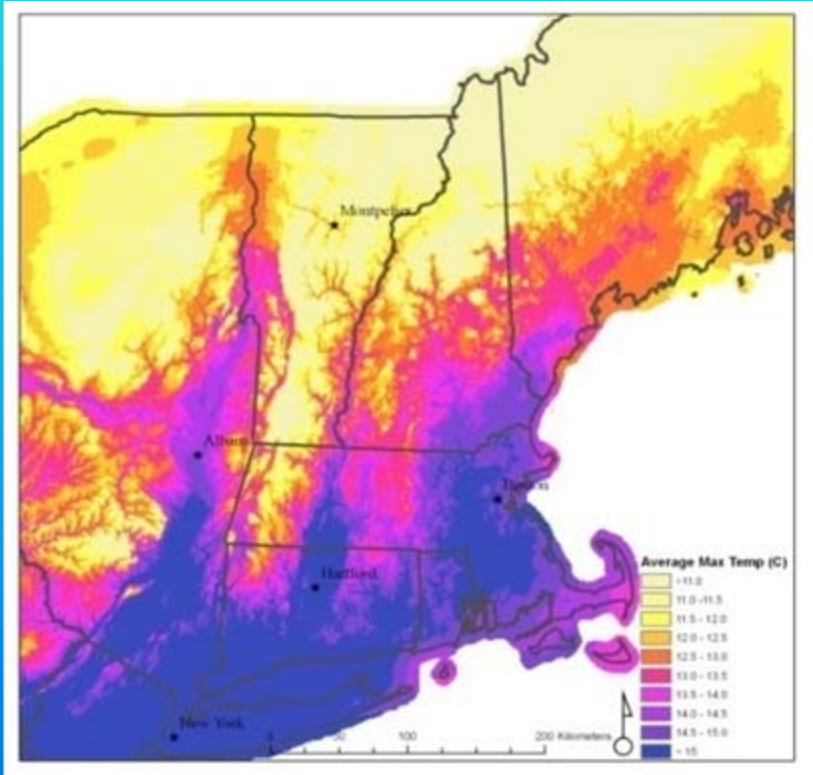
- » Molecular [Amb a1] allergen assays

High resolution pollen counts

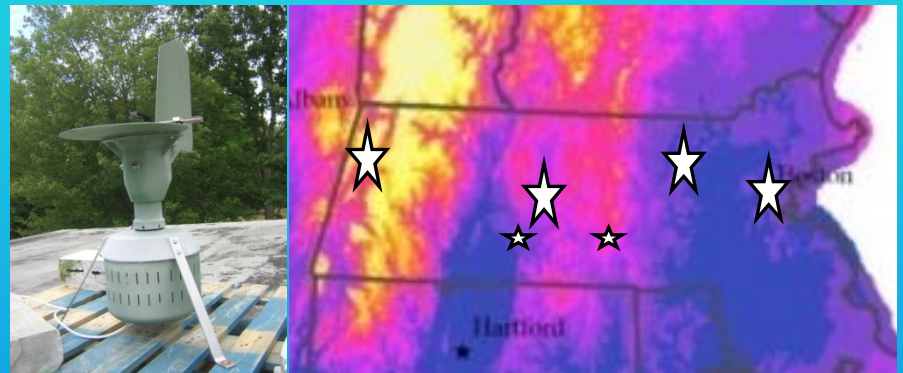


- 24 hour time series
- weekly collection
- Aug 1 – Oct 31
- laboratory stain and pollen grain count

Climate-pollen correlations

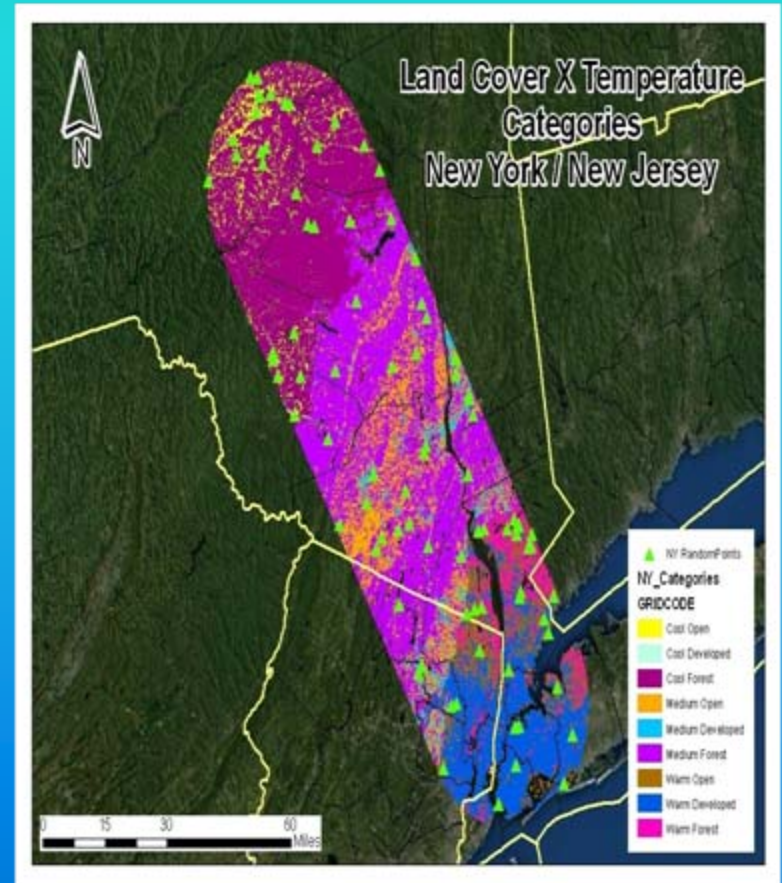
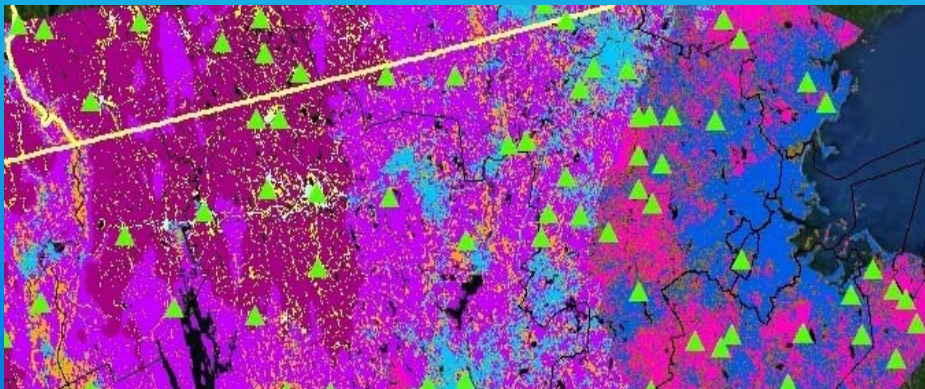
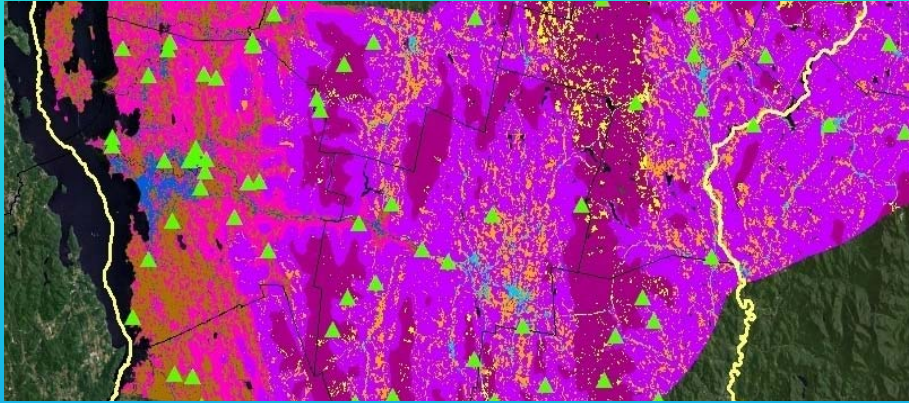


Boston-to-Berkshires as regional climate proxy



- ✓ total pollen abundance/timing
- ✓ Amb a1 allergen potency
- ✓ pollen risk factors in the field

Ragweed distribution survey

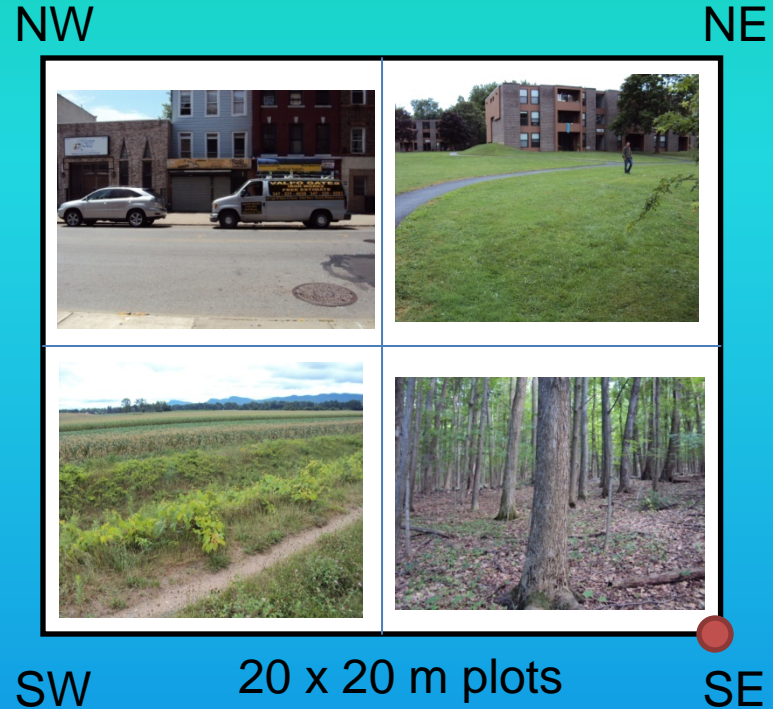


GIS based random sample of land cover/climate combinations

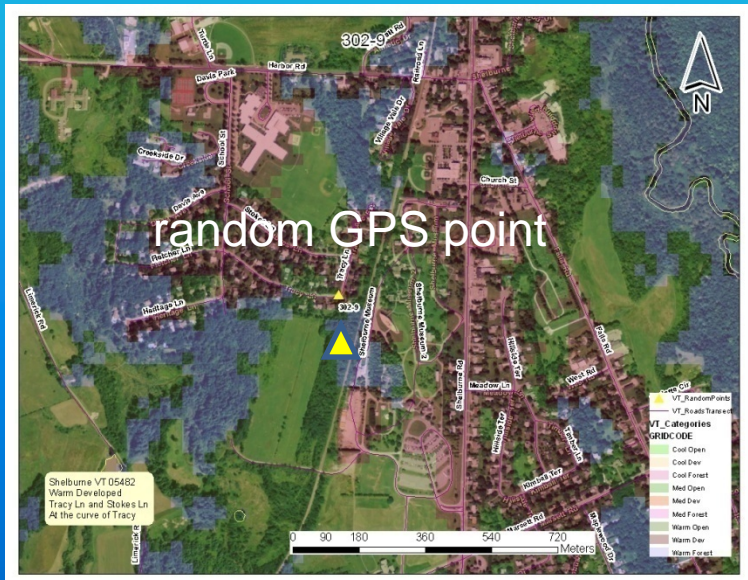
Presence/absence field methods

% cover measurements of

- Ragweed
- Lawn/Garden
- Bare Soil
- Agriculture
- Right of Way/Edge
- Pavement/Buildings
- Forest habitat



20 x 20 m plots



Population biology and remote sensing



Remotely sensed with GIS, GoogleEarth® and traditional maps of likely habitat



10+ populations per climate zone/trap

- ✓ flowering time/duration
- ✓ plant population growth
- ✓ allergen assays
- ✓ pollen output per plant

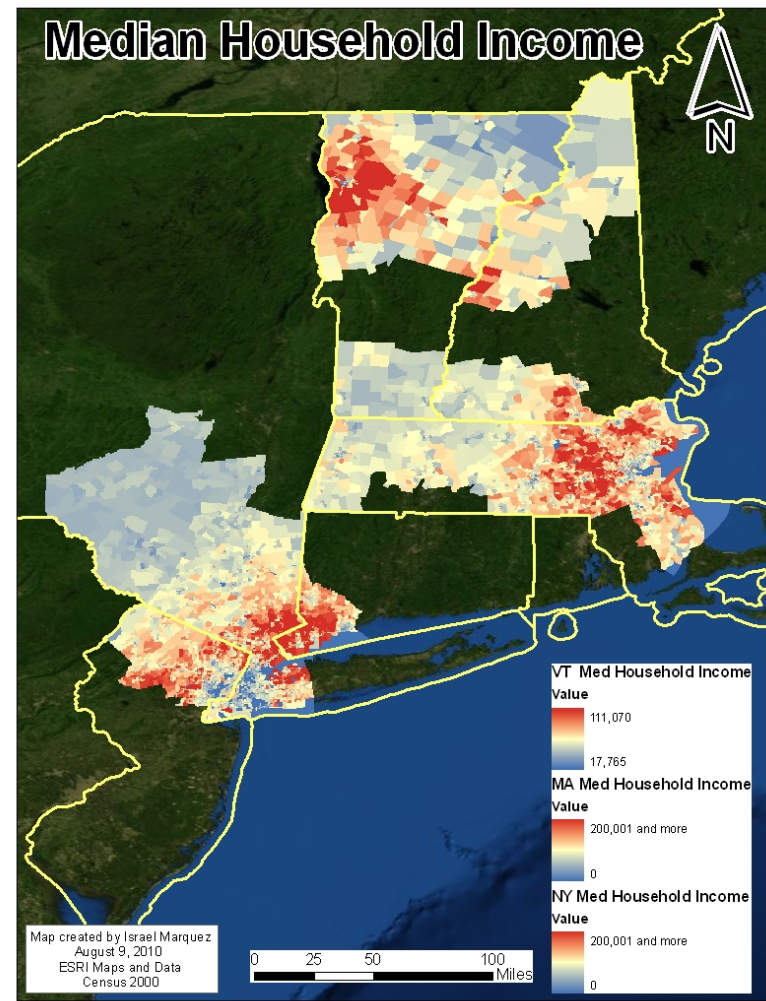
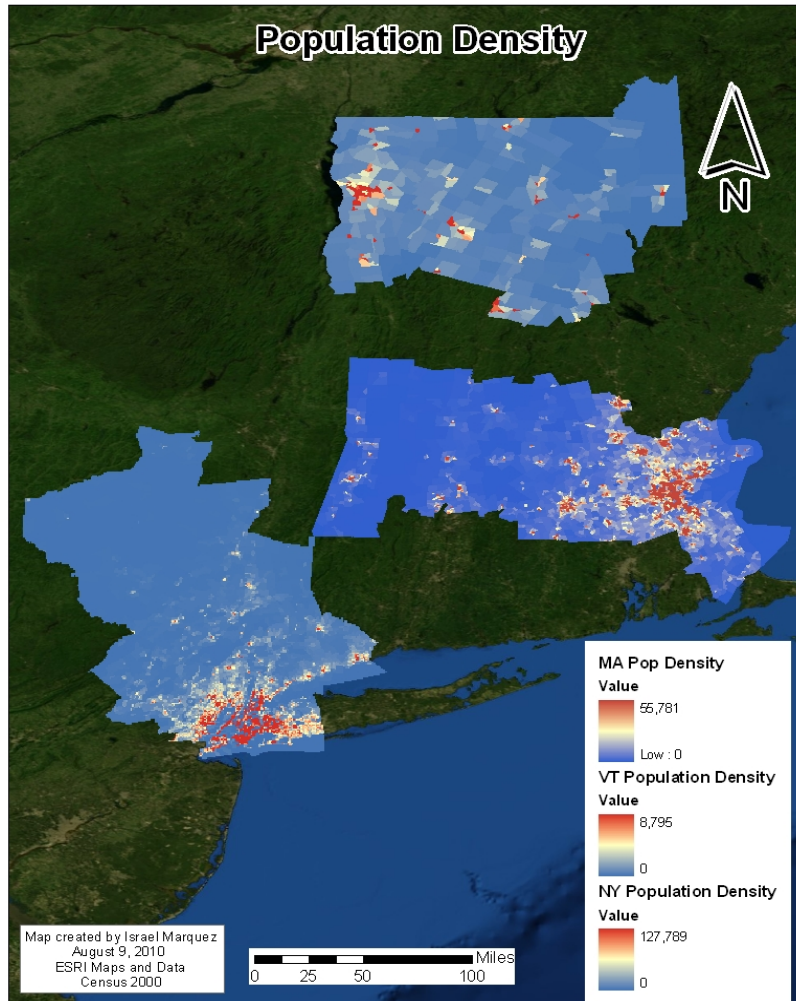
Modeling regional allergy risk

Risk factors measured by each dataset, and scales of field and predictor data.

	Burkard traps	Tauber traps	Air samplers	Allergen assays	Plant phenology	Plant growth	Plant demography
Risk Factors	<i>i,ii</i>	<i>ii,iii</i>	<i>i,ii,iii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>ii</i>
Geographic scale							
local sample points	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	-	-
populations	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Predictor variables							
temporal weather data	yes	yes *	yes	-	yes	yes	-
geographic climate	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
land cover	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

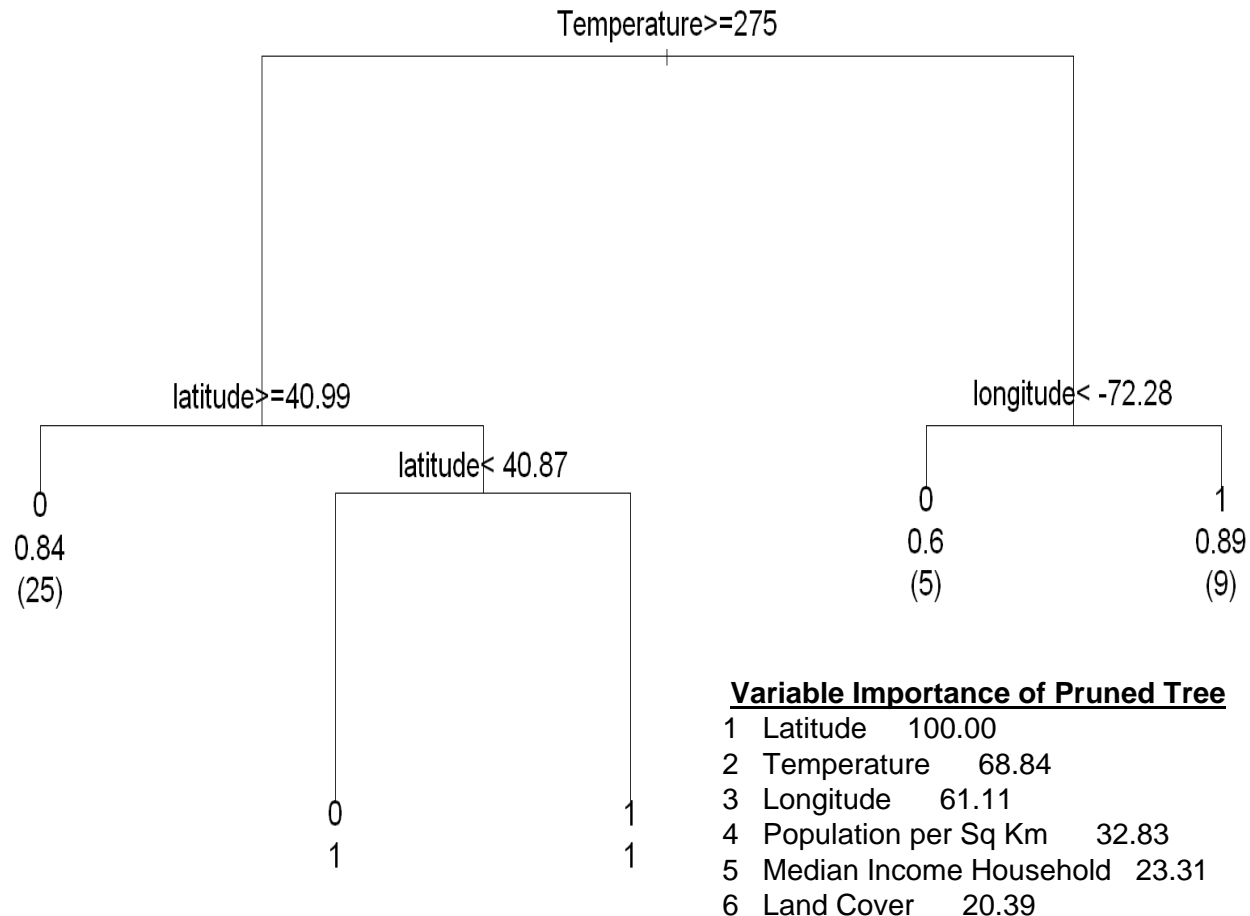
(i) timing, (ii) abundance, (iii) potency

Human exposure: US Census data





CART analysis for Massachusetts presence/absence with GIS predictor data

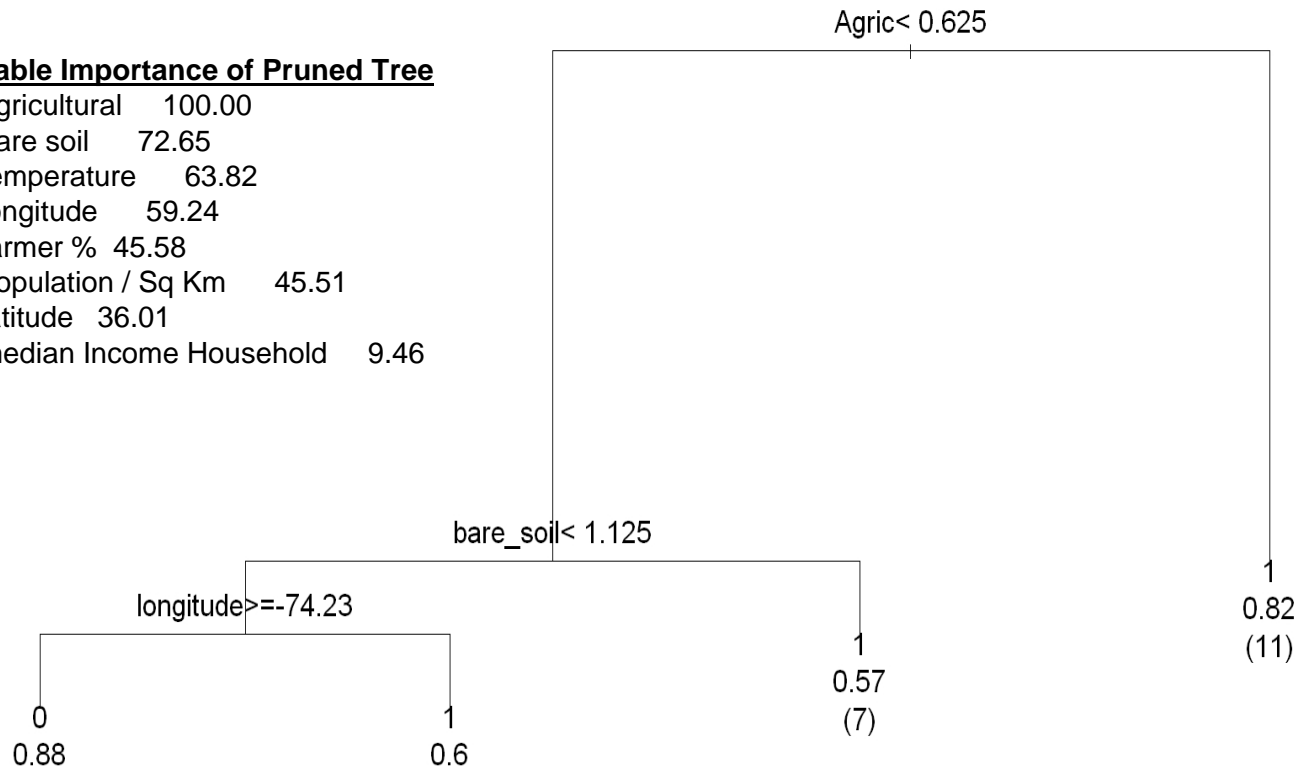




CART analysis for Massachusetts presence/absence with GIS and field data

Variable Importance of Pruned Tree

1	agricultural	100.00
2	bare soil	72.65
3	temperature	63.82
4	longitude	59.24
5	farmer %	45.58
6	population / Sq Km	45.51
7	latitude	36.01
8	median Income Household	9.46

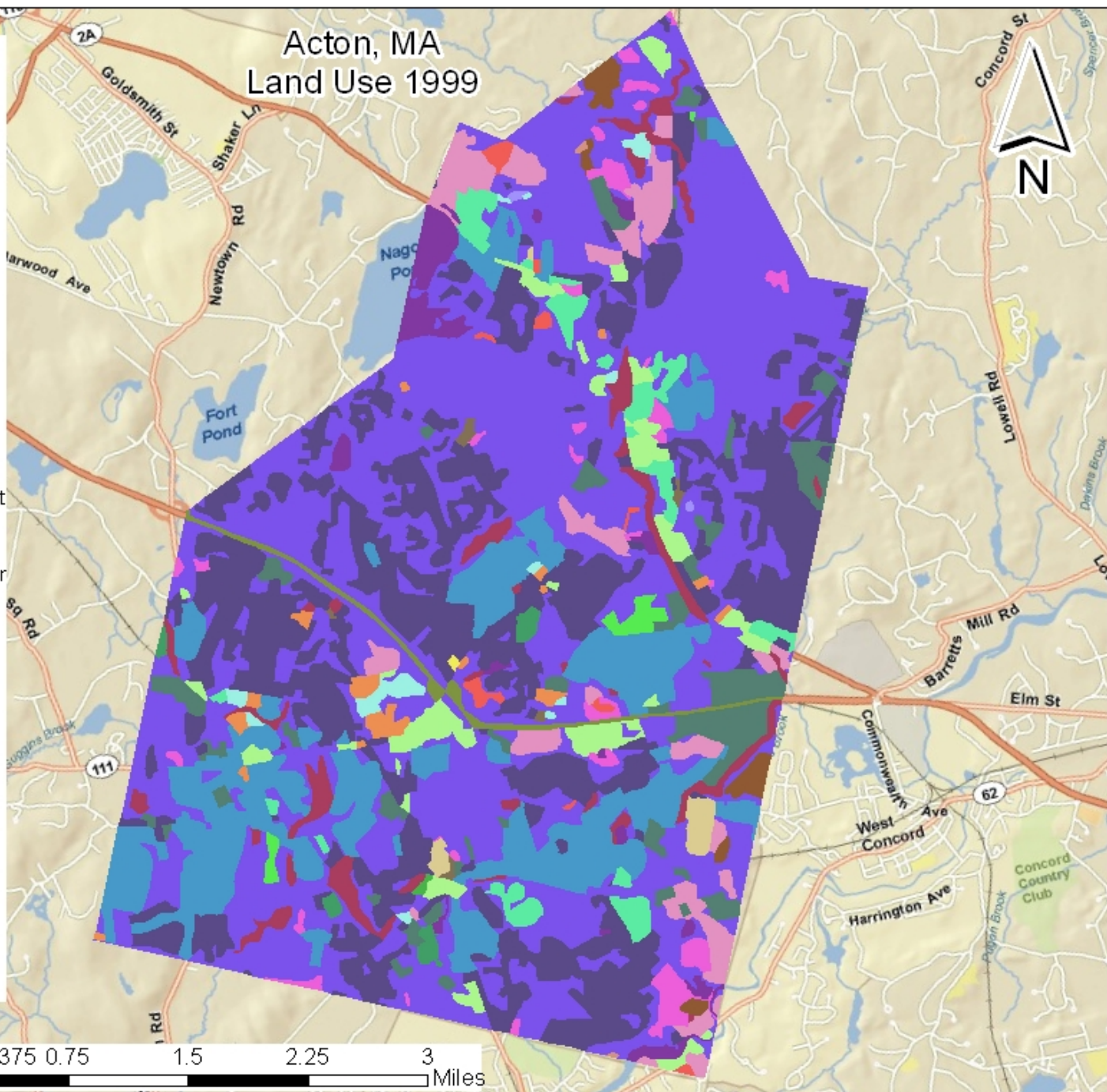


Acton MA Land Use

1999

- Cropland
- Pasture
- Forest
- Wetland
- Mining
- Open Land
- Participation Recreation
- Water Based Recreation
- Residential Multi-Family
- Residential Small Unit
- Residential Medium Size Unit
- Residential Large Unit
- Commercial Shopping Center
- Industrial
- Urban Open
- Transportation
- Waste Disposal
- Water
- Urban Public
- Transportation Facilities
- Cementeries
- Orchard
- Nursery
- World Street Map

Acton, MA Land Use 1999



Map created by Israel Marquez
ESRI Maps and Data
MASSGIS

ULTRA-X BOSTON PLAN

Remote Sensing

BU

Data Portal

Gopal/Furth

Scenarios

Conservation/Development	Foster, Woodcock,
Electricity	Kaufmann
Gray to Green	Furth, Phillips
Energy Balance changes	Furth, Hutyra, Phillips

Planning horizons

2010 MetroFuture
 2012 GrowBostonGreen
 2018 RGGI
 2020 MertoFuture
 2050 City of Boston master plan

Time Scales

Diel
 Seasonal
 Annual
 Decadal
 Future Scenarios

Human Health

Stinson/Foster

Ragweed - EPA Grant

Atmosphere

STILT+WRF	Wofsy/Hollinger
CO2 ppm	Hutyra/Wofsy/Dunn/Hollinger
Pic. isotopes	Hollinger
Aircraft	Wofsy
Energy Balance	
Car/truck/bike platform	

Waters

Harbor/Rivers
 MA Ocean proj.
 Buoy platforms?
 BZI Model

Transportation (Furth/Ferriera)

Emissions factor+avg
 cycles est. emissions
 Link to traffic models thru VMT /traffic cnts/mode split
 CPTS
 Inspection data
 Detailed TAZ + Mode-based est

Built land

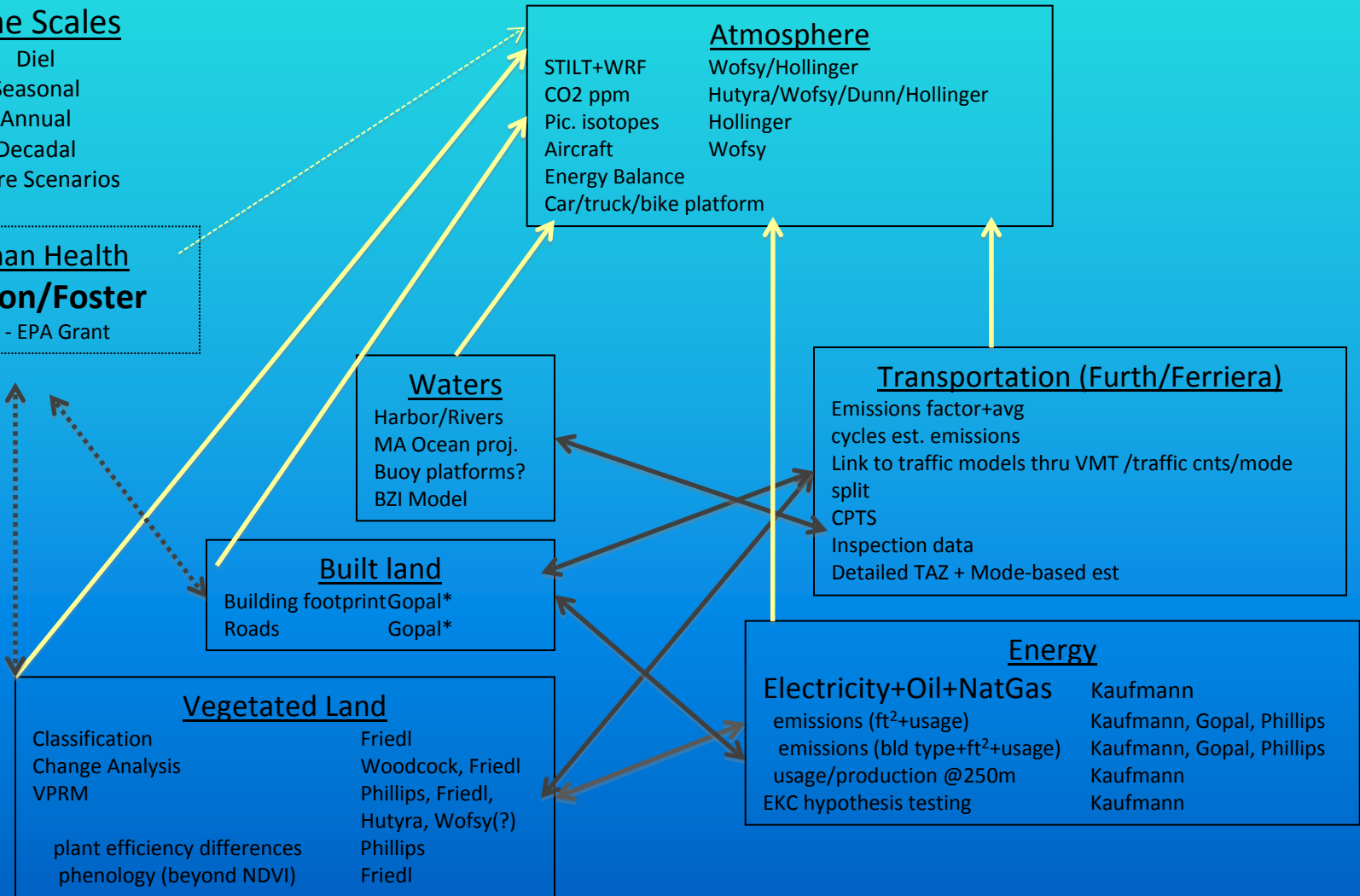
Building footprint Gopal*
 Roads Gopal*

Energy

Electricity+Oil+NatGas	Kaufmann
emissions (ft ² +usage)	Kaufmann, Gopal, Phillips
emissions (bld type+ft ² +usage)	Kaufmann, Gopal, Phillips
usage/production @250m	Kaufmann
EKC hypothesis testing	Kaufmann

Vegetated Land

Classification	Friedl
Change Analysis	Woodcock, Friedl
VPRM	Phillips, Friedl, Hutyra, Wofsy(?)
plant efficiency differences	Phillips
phenology (beyond NDVI)	Friedl

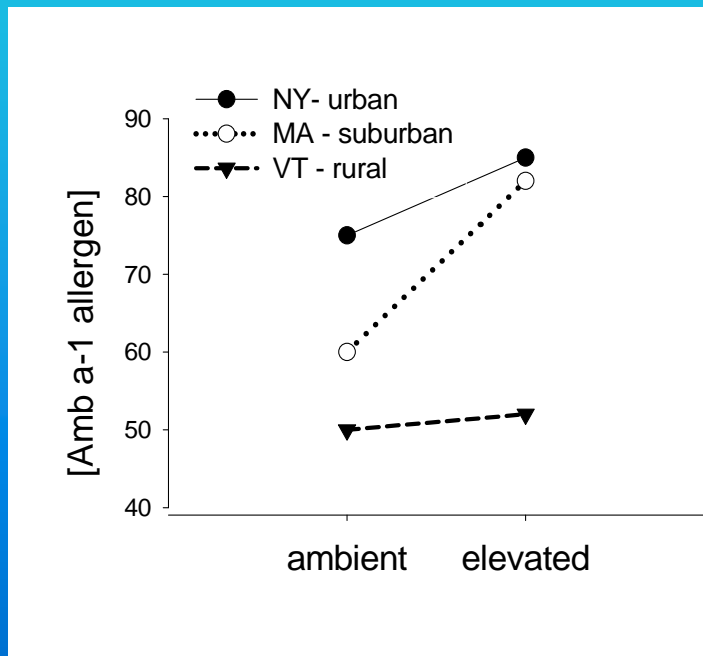


Phase II. Climate space envelope

Open-top Chamber Experiment (2011)

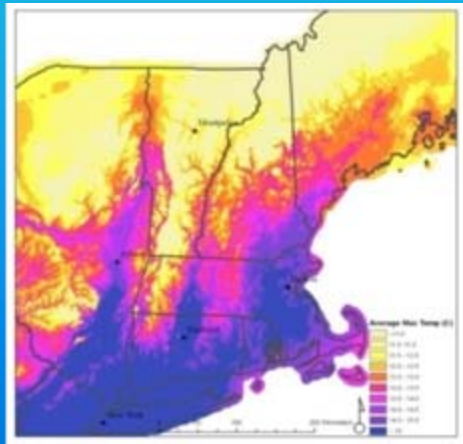
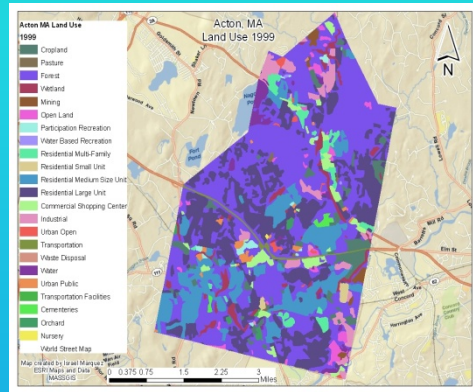
CO₂ x precipitation treatments

- Ecotypes from NY-VT transect (seed collecting 2010)
- Stand-alone dataset, also informs predictive model

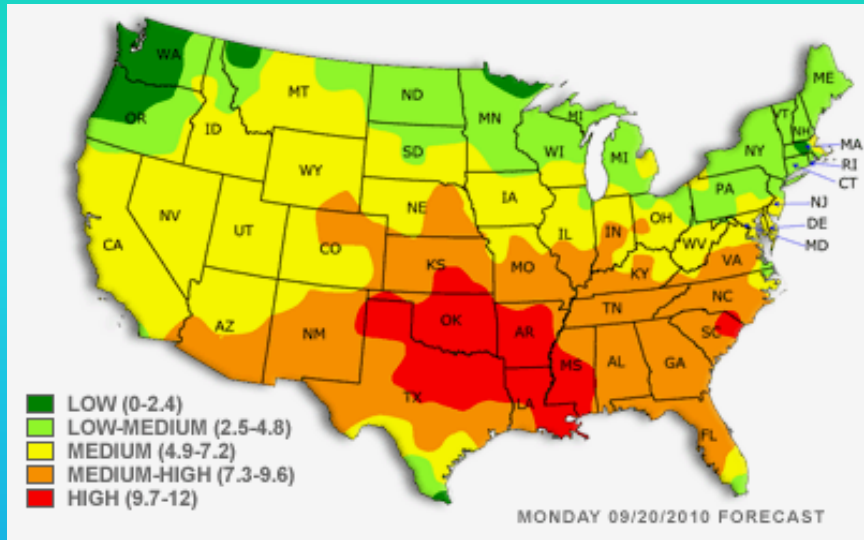
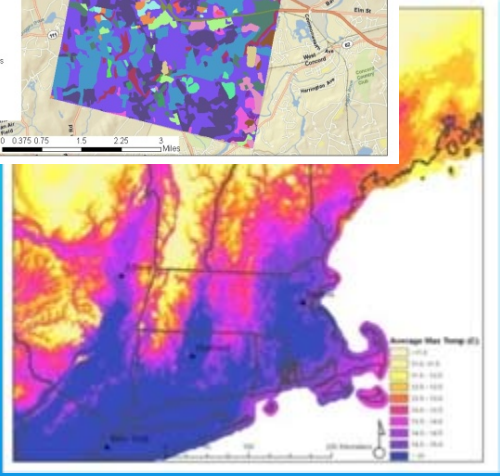
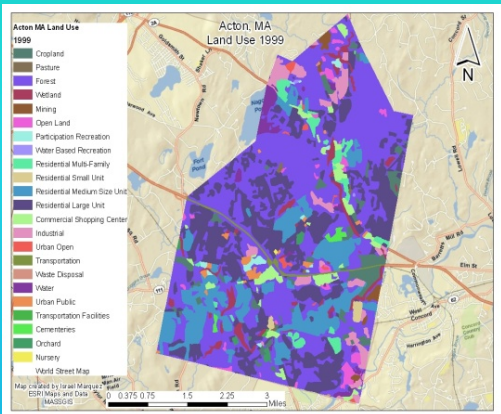


- Amb a1 potency
- Pollen output
- Flowering time and duration

Phase III. Future allergy hotspot maps (2012-2013)



- High resolution pollen counts
- Local and regional data
 - ragweed populations
 - land cover
 - climate
- Overlay with IPCC and other future scenarios



Betula (spring)



Ambrosia (fall)