**Invasion of the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer beetle in South Africa:**

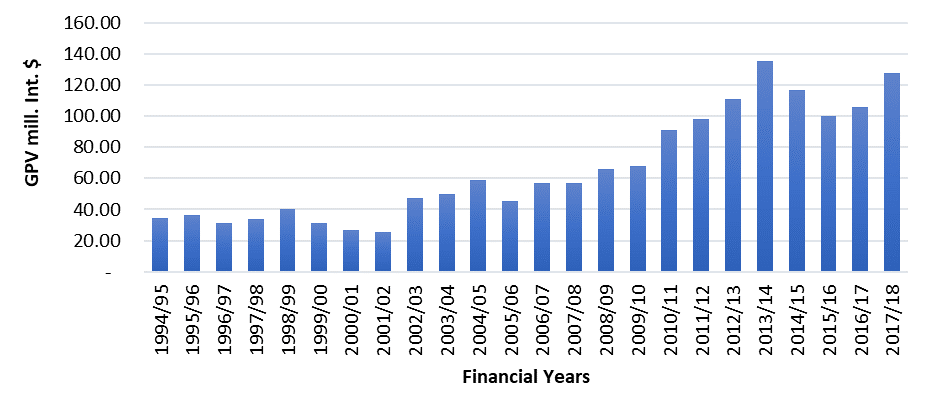
**A preliminary assessment of the economic impacts**

**Supplementary Material**

**Table S1 Agricultural tree species affected by the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer beetle in global case studies**

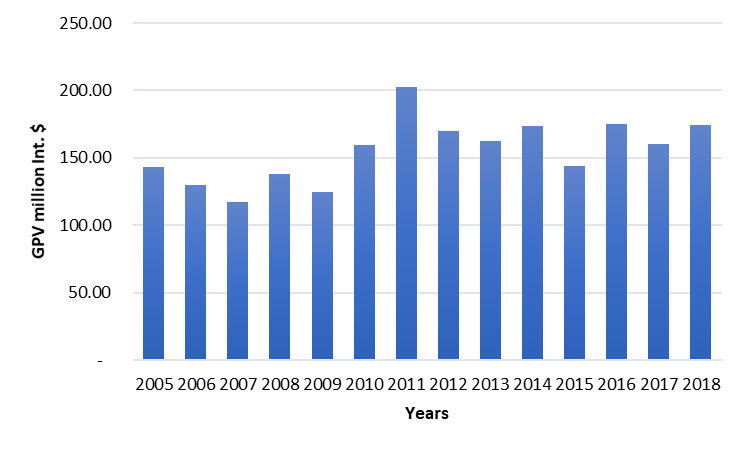
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Latin name** | **Common name** |
| *Citrus limon* | Lemon |
| *Citrus sinensis* | Orange |
| *Ficus carica* | Common fig |
| *Macadamia integrifolia*  *tetraphylla* | Macadamia nut |
| *Prunus persica* | Peach |
| *Psidium guajava* | Guava |
| *Vitis vinifera* | Grapevine |
| *Carya illinoinensis* | Pecan nut |

**Fig S1 Gross production value (GPV) of avocado trees in South Africa (Int. $ m, 1994/5 – 2017/18)**



*Source: DAFF (2020: 44)*

**Fig S2 Gross production value (GPV) of black wattle in South Africa (Int. $ m, 2005 – 2018)**



*Sources: Oberholzer and Godsmark (2020); Craig Norris (NCT), pers comm, 2020*

**Benefit-Transfer Method Equations**

The adjustment equations used for the economic value of natural forests in South Africa are represented by equations (1) (the currency conversion formula), (2) (the CPI adjustment formula), and (3) (GDP-PPP adjustment), respectively as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |

where is the original context value after adjustment, is the initial original context value and is the currency ratio of the transfer context to the original context at the base year. For Natural Forests, total value per hectare is provided by Brenner *et al*. (2013), de Groot *et al.*  (2013) and de Groot et al. (2012). For Urban Environments, total value per tree quantities provided by McPherson (2003), Soares et al. (2011) and Peper et al. (2007) are used. The quantities provided by these studies are converted from U.S dollars to Rands using the average annual exchange rates provided by Investing.com (2020), in accordance with equation 1. These values are then adjusted for CPI using the following equation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (2) |

where is the original context value after second adjustment, is the original context value after first adjustment, is the CPI of the transfer context/country for the current year and is the CPI of the transfer context/country for the initial year / study date. CPI, or the Consumer Price Index, measures the monthly changes in prices for a range of consumer products, with these changes recording the rate of inflation (StatsSA 2013). This adjustment allows for the values obtained by equation 1 to be represented in current prices. The CPI headline year-on-year rates are obtained from StatsSA (2020). Finally, the per tree values for Urban Environments are adjusted for the PPP-GDP using the following equation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3) |

where is the original context value after third adjustment, is the original context value after second adjustment, is the PPP GDP of the transfer context/country for the current year, the is the PPP GDP of the original context/country for the current year and is the income elasticity of demand for environmental quality. The GDP (PPP) adjustment captures the conversion of the gross domestic product to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that eliminate the differences in price levels between countries (Global Finance, 2020). This allows for Equation 2’s values to capture the different income levels from the original study, to the local study. To prevent double-counting, this step was omitted for Natural Forests as the original studies had already adjusted the local values to the international dollar’s metric. For Urban Environments, the GDP per capita (PPP) conversion values are obtained from the World Bank (2020), with the ‘World’ GDP per capita (PPP) equating to Int. $17 680.20 and the South African GDP per capita (PPP) equating to Int. $12 999.10. To obtain the int. $ Gross Production Values, the rand values for Avocado Trees and Black Wattle are converted using this formula with the same ‘World’ and South African GDP per capita (PPP) values provided by the World Bank (2020).

**Table S2 Adjusted Total Economic Value (TEV) for natural forests in South Africa (2019 Int. $/ha)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value per hectare | Original study |
| 3 260.80 | De Groot et al (2012) |
| 6 642.87 | Brenner et al (2010) |
| 2 111.23 | De Groot et al (2013) |

**Table S3 Adjusted Total Economic Value (TEV) for selected urban trees in South Africa (2019 Int. $/tree)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Urban tree species | Value per tree | Original study |
| London Plane | 11.52 | McPherson (2003) |
| Modesto Ash | 10.82 | McPherson (2003) |
| Chinese Sweetgum | 8.22 | McPherson (2003) |
| Modesto Ash | 10.82 | McPherson (2003) |
| Variety of Lisbon Trees | 21.21 | Soares et al. (2011) |
| Variety of New York Trees | 29.97 | Peper et al. (2007) |
| London Plane | 44.04 | Peper et al. (2007) |
| Sweetgum | 22.20 | Peper et al. (2007) |
| Pin Oak | 39.31 | Peper et al. (2007) |
| Honey Locust | 31.67 | Peper et al. (2007) |
| Unknown Large | 37.84 | Peper et al. (2007) |
| Other | 22.31 | Peper et al. (2007) |
| Oak, northern red | 32.24 | Peper et al. (2007) |
| Maple average | 28.77 | Peper et al. (2007) |
| Mean value | 25.07 | Calculated |

**Table S.4. Estimated total number of urban trees affected by a PSHB invasion**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tree coverage | | Source | Urban area (ha) | Source | Number of trees (million) | Source |
| Cape Town | 13.4 | % | Treepedia (2020) | 400 300 |  | 13.8 | Calculation1 |
| Johannesburg | 23.6 | % | Treepedia (2020) | 164 542 | Schäffler et al. (2013) | 10 | JUFA (2020) |
| Durban | 23.7 | % | Treepedia (2020) | 229 200 |  | 14.0 | Calculation2 |
| Sub-total |  |  |  | 794 042 |  | 37.8 |  |
| Total Urban area (SA) |  |  |  | 5 346 000 |  | 254.5 | Calculation3 |

Notes:

*1) 10m trees / 164 542ha / 23.6% \* 13.4% \* 400 300ha*

*2) 10m trees /164 542ha / 23.6% \* 23.7% \* 229 200ha*

*3) 5 346 000 ha / 794 042 ha \* 37.8m trees*

**Equations used in the model**

Equations

Avocado trees with dieback= INTEG (avocado growth-avocado mortality,

initial number of avocado trees)

~ tree

growth price avocados= growth rate price avocados\*producer price Avocados ~ Dollar/(tonne\*Month)

External cost urban trees= INTEG (rate, 0) ~ Dollar

tree spread= urban tree growth rate\*Urban trees

~ tree/Month

Polyphagous Shothole Borer= INTEG (

growth PSHB-mortality PSHB,

initial proportion PSHB)

~ Dmnl

~ no of trees infested (assumption) x no. of PSHB per tree

Fusarium euwallaceae= INTEG (

growth Fusarium-mortality Fusarium,

* 1. ~ Dmnl

growth Fusarium=

growth rate Fusarium\*Fusarium euwallaceae+beta\*Polyphagous Shothole Borer\*Fusarium euwallaceae

~ 1/Month

growth PSHB=

Polyphagous Shothole Borer\*growth rate PSHB+alpha\*Polyphagous Shothole Borer\*Fusarium euwallaceae

~ 1/Month

producer price Avocados= INTEG (growth price avocados,

19343/14.5\*17.68/13) ~ Dollar/tonne

~ constant 2019 International US$

NPC avocado= INTEG (rate avocado, 0) ~ Dollar

growth wattles= Wattle trees with dieback\*growth rate wattle

~ tree/Month

growth price wattle bark= growth rate price wattle\*producer price wattle bark

~ Dollar/(tonne\*Month)

producer price wattle bark= INTEG (growth price wattle bark,

1545/14.5\*17.68/13) ~ Dollar/tonne ~ constant 2019 prices

NPC wattle= INTEG (rate wattle, 0) ~ Dollar

avocado growth= Avocado trees with dieback\*growth rate avocados ~ tree/Month

Avocado producer value with dieback= producer price Avocados\*production volume avocados ~ Dollar/Month

wattle mortality= growth rate wattle\*Wattle trees with dieback^2/carrying capacity wattle+Fusarium mortality rate wattle\*Wattle trees with dieback\*Fusarium euwallaceae ~ tree/Month

rate avocado= (Avocado producer value baseline-Avocado producer value with dieback)/((1+monthly effective discount rate)^(Time/TIME STEP)) ~ Dollar/Month

rate wattle= (wattle producer value baseline-wattle producer value with dieback)/((1+monthly effective discount rate)^(Time/TIME STEP)) ~ Dollar/Month

wattle trees baseline= INTEG (growth wattles baseline-mortality wattles baseline, 2.73304e+006) ~ tree

growth wattles baseline= growth rate wattle\*wattle trees baseline ~ tree/Month

Wattle trees with dieback= INTEG (growth wattles-wattle mortality, Initial number of trees wattle bark) ~ tree

avocado growth baseline= Avocado trees baseline\*growth rate avocados ~ tree/Month

avocado mortality= growth rate avocados\*Avocado trees with dieback^2/carrying capacity avocados+Avocado trees with dieback\*Fusarium mortality rate avocados\*Fusarium euwallaceae ~ tree/Month

avocado mortality baseline= growth rate avocados\*Avocado trees baseline^2/carrying capacity avocados ~ tree/Month

mortality wattles baseline= growth rate wattle\*wattle trees baseline^2/carrying capacity wattle ~ tree/Month

Avocado trees baseline= INTEG (avocado growth baseline-avocado mortality baseline, initial number of avocado trees) ~ tree

carrying capacity avocados= initial number of avocado trees/proportion of total production

~ tree

carrying capacity wattle=Initial number of trees wattle bark\*ratio maximum to initial wattle ~ tree

production volume wattle bark= area planted wattle bark\*production bark per hectare ~ tonne/Month

urban tree mortality= urban tree growth rate\*Urban trees^2/carrying capacity urban trees+Fusarium euwallaceae\*Fusarium mortality rate urban trees\*Urban trees ~ tree/Month

Carrying capacity PSHB number= average number PSHB per tree\*maximum number of trees ~ number

average number PSHB per tree= average weight of tree\*number of PSHB per kilogram host ~ number/tree

mortality PSHB= (growth rate PSHB\*Polyphagous Shothole Borer^2)/carrying capacity PSHB proportion ~ 1/Month

wattle producer value with dieback= producer price wattle bark\*production volume wattle bark\*adjustment factor for timber products ~ Dollar/Month ~ 2019 constant prices

decline trees treated= growth rate trees treated\*number of infected trees treated^2/(maximum trees treated\*Fusarium euwallaceae) ~ tree/Month

mortality Fusarium= (growth rate Fusarium\*Fusarium euwallaceae^2)/carrying capacity Fusarium ~ 1/Month

primary forest mortality= Fusarium euwallaceae\*Fusarium mortality rate primary forests\*Primary forest with dieback ~ hectare/Month

NPC primary forest= INTEG (rate forest, 0) ~ Dollar

rate forest= (average carbon density\*loss due to PSHB\*unit carbon value\*factor for other values from forests)/((1+monthly effective discount rate)^(Time/TIME STEP))

~ Dollar/Month

Primary forest with dieback= INTEG (growth forests-primary forest mortality, 947000) ~ hectare

Urban trees= INTEG (tree spread-urban tree mortality, urban trees no dieback) ~ tree

Social cost= Financial cost+External cost ~ Dollar ~ 2019 International dollars

External cost= NPC primary forest+External cost urban trees ~ Dollar

initial proportion PSHB= number PSHB per tree\*initial no of trees infested/Carrying capacity PSHB number ~ Dmnl

monthly effective discount rate= (1+annual discount rate)^(1/12)-1 ~ Dmnl

growth forests= growth rate natural forests\*Primary forest with dieback ~ hectare/Month

rate private cost= (urban tree mortality\*physical clearing cost)/((1+monthly effective discount rate)^(Time/TIME STEP)) ~ Dollar/Month

rate= (urban tree mortality\*Value of urban trees)/((1+monthly effective discount rate)^(Time/TIME STEP)) ~ Dollar/Month

effectiveness of treatment= biocontrol\*IF THEN ELSE(Time>59,effectiveness biocontrol,0)+physical clearing\*effectiveness physical clearing ~ 1/Month

Private cost= INTEG (rate private cost, 0) ~ Dollar

maximum trees treated= carrying capacity avocados+carrying capacity urban trees+carrying capacity wattle+initial area primary forest\number of trees per hectare ~ tree

Financial cost= NPC avocado+NPC wattle+Private cost ~ Dollar

production volume avocados= avocado production per tree\*net growth avocados with dieback ~ tonne/Month

area planted wattle bark= net growth wattle with dieback/wattle trees planted per hectare ~ hectare/Month

Avocado producer value baseline= net growth avocados baseline\*avocado production per tree\*producer price Avocados ~ Dollar/Month

net growth wattle baseline= growth wattles baseline-mortality wattles baseline ~ tree/Month

net growth wattle with dieback= growth wattles-wattle mortality ~ tree/Month

loss due to PSHB= net growth primary forest no dieback-net growth forest with dieback ~ hectare/Month

net growth avocados baseline= avocado growth baseline-avocado mortality baseline ~ tree/Month

net growth avocados with dieback= avocado growth-avocado mortality ~ tree/Month

net growth forest with dieback= growth forests-primary forest mortality ~ hectare/Month

wattle producer value baseline= net growth wattle baseline/wattle trees planted per hectare\*production bark per hectare\*producer price wattle bark\*adjustment factor for timber products ~ Dollar/Month ~ 2019 international dollars

**Table S.5. Input parameters used in the model**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Value** | **Unit** | **Source** |
| adjustment factor for timber products | 9.15 | Dmnl | Forestry South Africa (2020) |
| Alpha | 0.3 | 1/Month | effect of beetle-fungus interactions on PSHB spread [calibration] |
| annual discount rate | 0.06 | Dmnl | calculation based on Van Zyl and De Wit (2013) (range: 0.04 - 0.08) |
| average carbon density | 29/12 | tC/hectare | Mongabay (2011) |
| average weight of tree | 1 384 | kg/tree | Jacaranda as indicative of urban tree (Stoffberg 2006) |
| avocado production per tree | 0.0272155 | tonne/tree | [https://homeguides.sfgate.com/much-avocado-trees-yield-56000.html](about:blank) |
| Beta | 0.3 | 1/Month | effect of beetle-fungus interactions on Fusarium spread [calibration] |
| carrying capacity Fusarium | 1 | Dmnl | maximum=100% of area |
| carrying capacity PSHB proportion | 1 | Dmnl | 100% of area |
| carrying capacity urban trees | 2.55e+008 | tree | calculation [see Table S.4] |
| factor for other values from forests | 6.75 | Dmnl | Turpie et al. (2017) |
| Fusarium mortality rate avocados | 0.04 | 1/Month | calibrated to achieve a 25% decrease in avocado trees over 10 years |
| Fusarium mortality rate primary forests | 0.0065 | 1/Month | calibrated to generate a 5% decline over 10 years |
| Fusarium mortality rate urban trees | 0.0378 | 1/Month | calibrated to achieve a 25% decrease in urban trees over 10 years |
| Fusarium mortality rate wattle | 0.008 | 1/Month | baseline calibrated to achieve a 5% decrease wattle trees over 10 years |
| growth rate avocados | 0.002 | 1/Month | average monthly growth rate in number of trees based on historical trends in DAFF (2020) |
| growth rate Fusarium | 0.025 | 1/Month | calibrated to match expectation of future trends in PSHB spread |
| growth rate natural forests | 0 | 1/Month | assumption |
| growth rate price avocados | 0.003 | 1/Month | average real monthly growth rate based on historical trends in DAFF (2020) |
| growth rate price wattle | 0.003 | 1/Month | average real monthly growth rate based on historical trends in DAFF (2020) |
| growth rate PSHB | 0.08 | 1/Month | calibrated to match expectation of future trends in PSHB spread |
| growth rate wattle | 0.0002 | 1/Month | average monthly growth rate in number of trees based on historical trends (DAFF, 2020). |
| initial area primary forest | 947 000 | hectare | Mongabay (2011) |
| initial no of trees infested | 1 000 | tree | no of trees infested (assumption) |
| initial number of avocado trees | 303 686 | tree | forecasted monthly production June 2020 (based on DAFF 2020) divided by avocado production per tree] |
| Initial number of trees wattle bark | 2.73304e+006 | tree | calculation\* |
| net growth primary forest no dieback | 0 | hectare/Month | Mongabay (2011) |
| number of PSHB per kilogram host | 9 | number/kg | Jones and Paine (2015) |
| number of which? trees per hectare | 1 500 | tree/hectare | assumed the same as for wattle |
| physical clearing cost | 656.55 | Dollar/tree | R7000 / 14.5 \* 17.68/1 = Int. $ 656.55 (2019). Range: Int. $281.38 - 3282.76 per tree) |
| production bark per hectare | 6 | tonne/hectare | average production of 18 tons wattle bark per hectare and 3 tonnes bark makes 1 tonne saleable product (SA Forestry Online, 2009). So average production is 6 tonnes of saleable product per hectare |
| proportion of total production | 0.5 | Dmnl | Garret (2016) |
| ratio Fusarium mortality to PSHB mortality | 1 | Dmnl | assumption 1:1 ratio |
| ratio maximum to initial wattle | 180 000 / 110 000 | Dmnl | 1973 values = 180 000 hectares. 2020 values = around 110 000 hectares |
| unit carbon value | 11.26 | Dollar/tonne | Crookes (2012), converted to 2019 Int. $ |
| urban tree growth rate | 0 | 1/Month | assumption |
| urban trees no dieback | 2.55e+008 | tree | calculation - see Supplementary Material Table S.4 |
| Value of urban trees | 25.07 | Dollar/tree | 2019 values: R87.66 - R469.57 ($8.22 - $44.04 / tree).  Int. $: R14.5 / $ (PPP adjustment) R267.24 / 14.5 \* 17.68 / 13 = Int $ 25.07 |
| wattle trees planted per hectare | 1 500 | tree/hectare | calculation (note 1) |

Notes:

1 Calculation of initial number of wattle trees: Monthly production volume wattle bark: 10,932 tonnes (forecasted monthly production volume based on historical trends reported in DAFF (2020)). The wattle is grown on a 10-year rotation with 10% harvested each year and average production of 18 tons bark per hectare and 3 tonnes bark makes 1 tonne saleable product (SA Forestry Online, 2009). Wattle tree density: 1500 trees/ha (NCT Forestry Co-Operative Ltd, 2014). Therefore, initial number of trees per month grown for wattle bark: 10 932 tonnes / 18 tonnes / hectare \* 3 tonnes \* 1 500 trees / hectare = 2.733 million trees.

**Stock flow diagrams for the sub-models**

**Diagram 1: Forestry**



**Diagram 2: Crops**



**Diagram 3: Primary forest**



**Diagram 4: Urban trees**



**Diagram 5: Economics**



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