

Case-control studies for risk-assessment in ecology and agriculture

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Background

Complex research questions?

- Case studies: Ambiguous statistical foundation
- Experiments: Treatments? Range? Duration?



Investigation on site
combined with
optimised statistical design



Case-Control Studies

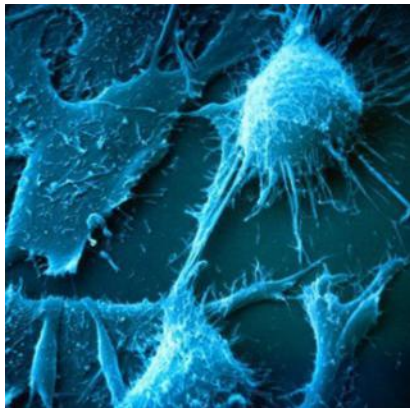


Case-control studies



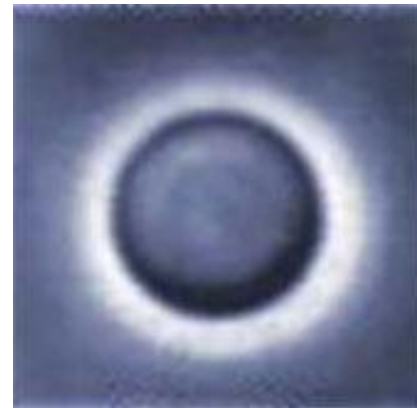
Well known in human health research

- Cases: persons with disease
are being compared with
- Controls: persons without that disease



cancer

- age
- gender
- nutrition
- social background
- smoker
- ...



no cancer

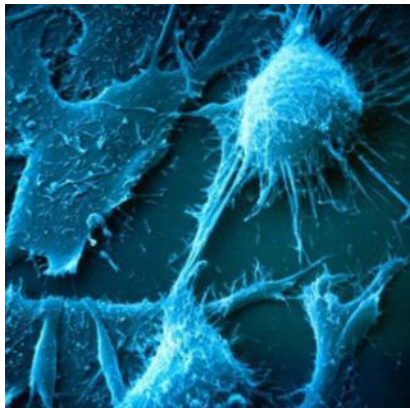


Case-control studies



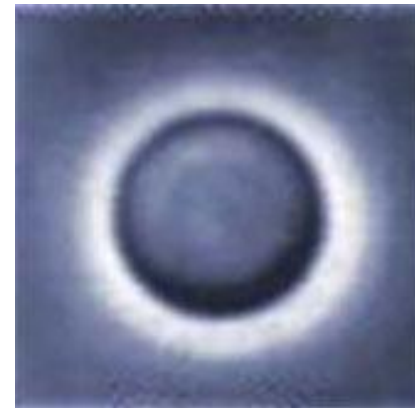
- Analyse the relative risk for the occurrence of cancer with smoker compared to non-smoker

Trait	Relative risk for cancer
Non-smoker (comparison)	
Smoker	3



cancer

- age
- gender
- nutrition
- social background
- smoker
- ...



no cancer



Applikation in agriculture



- What is the relative risk for the occurrence of poisonous *Senecio* species in managed grassland?



Good to know about *Senecio* sp.

- Increase of *Senecio* species in agricultural grassland in recent years
- *Senecio jacobaea*, *S. aquaticus*, *S. erucifolius*
- *Senecio* sp. contain pyrrolizidine-alkaloids that are toxic for animals and human



S. jacobaea



S. aquaticus

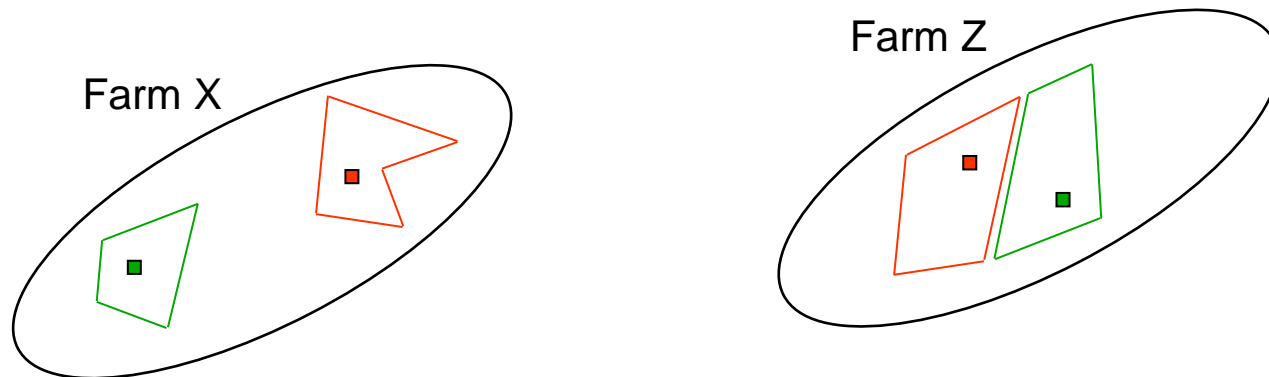
- Produce up to 50'000 seeds per individual and year (*S. jacobaea*)
- Achenes with pappus: wind dispersion
- High germination percentages (up to 80%)



Approach



- On-farm
- Case: parcel (management unit) **with** *S. jacobaea*
- Control: parcel **without** *S. jacobaea*
- Paired case-control design
- Similar environmental conditions, management may have differed (or not)
- Measurements: vegetation ($5 \times 5 \text{ m}^2$), site conditions, management, disturbance
- 62 parcels investigated





Factors for risk analysis



Tested variables

Environment	Unit or class
Inclination	%
Exposition	N, E, S, W, none
Soil	
P	ppm P
K	ppm K
Mg	ppm Mg
pH	-
Texture (4 variables)	%
Management and vegetation	
Plant available N applied	kg ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹
Type of management	Mowing, Rotational grazing, Continuous grazing
Changes in management intensity	No change, Increase, Decrease
Disturbance	No, Yes
Openness of sward (bare ground)	Low ($\leq 25\%$), High ($> 25\%$)



High-risk areas for *S. jacobaea*



Analysed with generalised linear models (GLM)

Variable	Relative risk	<i>P</i>
Intercept (comparison)		
N applied (100 kg ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	0.2	0.008
Openness high (> 25%)	40.3	0.005
Continuous grazing vs. mowing	11.6	0.017
Rotational grazing vs. mowing	1.0	0.953

Intercept: mown grassland, N applied 50 kg ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹, low openness ($\leq 25\%$)

**Low nutrient,
continuously grazed pastures
with open patches**



Evaluation case-control



Benefits

- Reliable statements in relatively short time
- Test of challenging treatments such as grazing systems
- Test of influences with very broad range or composed of several components
- Effects can be assigned to factors that acted over long time
- Close to practice, on-farm \Rightarrow relevant for application



Evaluation case-control



Limits

- Only existent factors can be investigated
- Correlated factors cannot be separated

Experiments can test extended factors, ranges, and correlations, once first evidence is gained

Applications

- Success in sowing (e.g. field margin strips)
- Wild boar attacks in crop fields
- Economy of farms



Conclusions

Case-control studies

- Offer a great opportunity for **dealing with complex questions**
- Great potential in surveys and on-farm research – **close to application**
- Can be applied to a **wide range of research topics**



Thanks to

John Connolly

Willy Kessler

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Strategies

for the control of the species

- Prevent sward damage
- Replace set stocking by rotational grazing
- Adjust grazing rates, avoid overgrazing
- Maintenance parcels \Rightarrow cut weeds
- Prevent seed formation in meadows and local environment
- Act early, when the species arrives ...

A photograph of a field of yellow wildflowers in the foreground, with a dense green forest in the background. The text "... before it's too late" is overlaid in red.

... before it's too late