

Table S1. Symbols, definitions and typical values for variables and parameters

Table 1. The ranges of values for α, β, γ and δ are 95% credible intervals as obtained in estimation. The effective infectious period, ι , is the average time for which a host is infectious if roguing occurs. The relative cost of surveying, σ , is the ratio of prices of examining a single plant once for symptoms of disease to the difference between the sale price of the fruit harvested from a healthy tree and the cost of its cultivation over a single year. The correction factor ϵ accounts for roguing intervals Δ that are not exactly divisible into the 20 year period we examine (cf. Equation 8 in the main text).

| Symbol | Description | Value/Definition |
|---------------------|--|--|
| t | Time since initial planting | - |
| $S(t)$ | Number of susceptible plants | - |
| $E(t)$ | Number of exposed plants | - |
| $I(t)$ | Number of infected plants | - |
| $R(t)$ | Number of removed plants | - |
| $A(t)$ | Number of asymptomatic plants | $A(t) = S(t) + E(t)$ |
| E_0 | Percentage of plants exposed at $t = 0$ | varied (default 1% or 4%) |
| ϕ_i | Rate at which i^{th} host becomes infected | $\beta \sum_{j \in \Omega_I} K(d_{ji}; \alpha)$ |
| Ω_S | Set of susceptible hosts | - |
| Ω_E | Set of exposed hosts | - |
| Ω_I | Set of infectious hosts | - |
| $K(d_{ij}; \alpha)$ | Dispersal kernel | $(2\pi\alpha^2)^{-1} \exp(-d/\alpha)$ |
| d_{ij} | Distance between hosts i and j | - |
| α | Dispersal scale (mean 2α) | [1.96, 3.21] m |
| β | Rate of infection | [2.79, 7.31] $\text{m}^2 \text{month}^{-1}$ |
| ρ | Rate of onset of infectiousness/symptoms | [0.135, 0.235] month^{-1} |
| δ | Delay before epidemiological maturity | [17.9, 25.4] month |
| Δ | Roguing interval | varied (default 1 year) |
| p | Probability of detection | varied (default 0.6) |
| ι | Effective infectious period | $\iota \approx \left(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \Delta$ |
| σ | Relative cost of surveying | varied (default 0.1) |
| T | Total number of surveys | $T = \lfloor 20/\Delta \rfloor$ |
| V | Total number of trees surveyed | $V = \sum_{n=0}^T (A(n\Delta) + I(n\Delta)) + \epsilon$ |
| ϵ | Correction factor | $\epsilon = \left(\frac{20}{\Delta} - T\right) \times (A(T\Delta) + I(T\Delta))$ |
| Y | Total number of trees harvested | $Y = \sum_{t=3}^{20} A(t)$ |
| P | Profit (up to a scale factor) | $P = Y - \sigma V$ |