Dengue Disease Dynamics are Modulated by the Combined Influence of Precipitation and Landscapes: A Machine Learning-based Approach

AUTHORS

Micanaldo Ernesto Francisco^{1,2}, Thaddeus M. Carvajal^{1,2,3,4}, Masahiro Ryo^{5,6}, Kei Nukazawa⁷, Divina M. Amalin^{3,4}, and Kozo Watanabe^{1,2,3,4a}

¹ Center for Marine Environmental Studies (CMES), Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan

² Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan

³ Biology Department, De La Salle University, Taft Ave Manila, Philippines

⁴ Biological Control Research Unit, Center for Natural Science and Environmental Research, De La Salle University, Taft Ave Manila, Philippines

⁵ Institute of Biology, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

⁶ Berlin-Brandenburg Institute of Advanced Biodiversity Research, Berlin, Germany

⁷ Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Miyazaki, Miyazaki, Japan

^a Corresponding author: watanabe.kozo.mj@ehime-u.ac.jp

ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue is an endemic vector-borne disease influenced by environmental factors such as landscape and climate. Previous studies separately assessed the effects of landscape and climate factors on mosquito occurrence and dengue incidence. However, both factors interact in time and space to affect mosquito development and dengue disease transmission. For example, eggs laid in a suitable environment can hatch after being submerged in rain or flood water.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the combined influences of landscape and climate factors on mosquito occurrence and dengue incidence.

Methods: Entomological, epidemiological, and landscape data from the rainy season (July-December) were obtained from respective government agencies in Metro Manila, Philippines, from 2012 to 2014. Temperature, precipitation, and vegetation data were obtained through remote sensing. A random forest algorithm was used to select the landscape and climate variables. Afterwards, using the identified key variables, a model-based (MOB) recursive partitioning was implemented to test the combinatory influences of landscape and climate factors on the ovitrap index and dengue incidence.

Results: The MOB recursive partitioning for the ovitrap index indicated that mosquito occurrence was higher in high residential density areas, where industrial areas also exist and are well connected with roads. Precipitation was another key covariate modulating the effects of landscape factors, possibly by expanding breeding sites and activating mosquito reproduction. Moreover, the MOB recursive partitioning indicated that precipitation was the main predictor of dengue incidence, with a stronger effect in high residential density and commercial areas.

Discussion: Precipitation with floods has epidemiologically important implications by damaging shelters and causing population displacement, thus increasing exposure to dengue vectors. Our findings suggest

that the intensification of vector control during the rainy season can be prioritized in residential and commercial areas to better control dengue disease dynamics.

INTRODUCTION

Dengue is an endemic vector-borne disease influenced by environmental factors such as climate and landscape. Dengue-endemic countries such as the Philippines consider this arboviral disease an economic and health burden (Buczak, et al. 2014). Environmental factors, particularly climate and landscape, play a significant role in regulating the temporal variation and spatial distribution of dengue and the vectors *Aedes aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* (Hayden, et al. 2010). These factors can mediate human-mosquito interactions by expanding the vector's habitat and increasing its abundance, thus advancing dengue disease transmission (Thongsripong, et al. 2013).

Previous studies demonstrated that climate factors such as precipitation and temperature significantly affect both mosquito abundance (Barrera, Amador and MacKay 2011, Naish, et al. 2014) and dengue incidence (Phanitchat, et al. 2019, Carvajal, Viacrusis, et al. 2018). For example, the high availability of breeding sites for mosquitoes during the rainy season in Southeast Asian countries (e.g., Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia) contributes to the increased number of annual dengue cases (Su 2008, Hashizume, et al. 2012). Many studies have reported that the increasing number of cases is associated with the high number of available mosquito breeding sites that can hold or contain rainwater, thereby facilitating high mosquito abundance (Seidahmed, et al. 2018, Arcari, Tapper and Pfueller 2007). Additionally, high temperatures are responsible for extending adult mosquito longevity, accelerating virus replication, and enhancing the mosquito biting rate (Kilpatrick, et al. 2008, Chan and Johansson 2012).

Recent studies have shown that different land use (LU) types (residential, industrial, and agricultural areas) may have different impacts on dengue incidence (Kesetyaningsih, et al. 2018, Sheela, et al. 2017, Sarfraz, et al. 2012, Vanwambeke, Lambin, et al. 2007, Cheong, Leitão and Lakes 2014) given the uneven spatial distribution of vectors in these terrestrial habitats (Piovezan, et al. 2019). Areas with human settlements contribute to a high incidence of dengue (Cheong, Leitão and Lakes 2014, Sarfraz, et al. 2012) due to the high availability of man-made water-holding containers that serve as breeding sites (Ngugi, et al. 2017) and humans as a host preference for blood meals (Higa 2011).

Most previous studies investigated the effects of either dynamic climate factors (Carvajal, Viacrusis, et al. 2018, Zheng, et al. 2019, Arcari, Tapper and Pfueller 2007, Tovar-Zamora, et al. 2019, Bavia, et al. 2020) or static spatial distributions of landscape attributes (Seidahmed, et al. 2018, Vanwambeke, Lambin, et al. 2007, Vanwambeke, N.Bennett and Kapan 2011, Sarfraz, et al. 2012) on the temporal variations or spatial distributions of mosquito occurrence and dengue incidence. However, landscape and climate conditions can change concurrently in time and space, and their spatiotemporal interrelation may play a decisive role in determining the positive or negative effects on mosquitoes and dengue, such as interference during flood events. In small areas where rainfall is equally distributed, rainwaters flow from highlands to lowlands due to gravity, and patterns of water flow and retention can greatly differ in LU type due to surface roughness texture and permeability. Comparative studies reported high mosquito densities in flooded lowlands compared with non-flooded highlands (Nasir, et al. 2017, Rydzanicz, Kącki and Jawień 2011). One study reported that the high mosquito abundance in lowlands was influenced by floods that reach mosquito eggs that were previously laid in the environment (Hashizume, et al. 2012). Another study demonstrated that during the dry season, mosquito abundance was high in residential areas given the availability of permanent water-holding containers that served as breeding sites (Little, Bajwa and Shaman 2017); in the wet season, mosquito reproduction expanded to other non-residential areas. These studies found an uneven effect of precipitation on mosquito

abundance due to different ecological responses in different local landscapes (Nasir, et al. 2017, Rydzanicz, Kącki and Jawień 2011, Little, Bajwa and Shaman 2017). The characteristics of a local area's landscape can also influence its microclimate (Chang, Li and Chang 2007, Lin, et al. 2018, Thani, Mohamad and Abdullah 2017, Shashua-Bar, Pearlmutter and Erell 2011), potentially thus affecting the ecology of the mosquito and dengue transmission. For example, areas with a high percentage of impervious surfaces (e.g., paved roads, built-up areas) with less vegetation coverage can absorb high amounts of solar radiation and produce more heat compared to areas with less impervious surfaces and extensive vegetation coverage (Koch-Nielsen 1999). Therefore, the combinatory influence of landscape and climate factors on mosquito and dengue incidence must be quantitatively assessed (Sallam, et al. 2017). No studies have yet attempted to assess the combined influence of climate and landscape features on dengue disease dynamics.

Previous studies that utilized environmental factors to develop dengue epidemiology models faced challenges when jointly considering climate and landscape attributes, preventing us from better understanding dengue disease distribution. One such challenge is the availability of secondary datasets (Sarfraz, et al. 2012, Vanwambeke, Lambin, et al. 2007). Climate data such as temperature and precipitation are typically obtained from ground weather stations. However, using such data is limited by the limited number of ground weather stations. Therefore, remotely sensed climatic variable data have been utilized in epidemiological studies to address the lack of routinely collected data from ground meteorological stations (Kapwata and Gebreslasie 2016, German, et al. 2018). With the introduction of platforms that integrate remote sensing and cloud computation such as Google Earth Engine (GEE) (Gorelick, et al. 2017), it is possible to freely access and process many types of satellite-derived products with notable flexibility, even in large areas (DeVries, et al. 2020). However, many studies that utilize LU based on satellite images contain certain limitations. In this type of map, built-up areas are often treated as a single category (Vanwambeke, et al. 2006, Ibarra, et al. 2014, German, et al. 2018), preventing the

ability to further distinguish the subcategories of land utilization such as residential, commercial, industrial, etc. These different categories of LU have different ecological responses to mosquito and dengue dynamics (Thammapalo, et al. 2007); hence, detailed maps might amplify the chances to capture fine scale variations of mosquito habitats and dengue incidence. Although labor intensive, detailed LU maps produced by local governmental agencies based on field observations can help uncover patterns of dengue disease at a fine scale by capturing the different categories of land utilization in urban areas (Nazri, et al. 2011).

Another challenge is finding an appropriate method to model complex interactive mechanisms between multiple environmental factors (Little, Bajwa and Shaman 2017, Sarfraz, et al. 2012). In the recent decade, modeling techniques in machine learning methods such as random forests (RFs) (Breiman 2001) have been adopted to analyze complex databases and handle anomalies found in datasets such as outliers and multi-collinearity among covariates. Data-intensive modeling has gained popularity in spatiotemporal ecological modeling at the landscape or larger scales to better explain ecological or epidemiological patterns by capturing nonlinear variable interactions (Ryo, Yoshimura and Iwasaki 2018, Ryo, Harvey, et al. 2017b, Ryo and Rilling 2017a). The results of this approach improved RF model accuracy (Leontjeva and Kuzovkin 2016) and better predictability of species' habitat distribution with the inclusion of maximum entropy (Stanton, et al. 2012).

This study aimed to examine the combinatory influence of landscape and climate features on mosquito occurrence and dengue incidence across Metropolitan Manila, the Philippines. We employed some advanced machine learning algorithms due to its growing utilization to explore the influence of landscape features or climate on dengue disease (Carvajal, Viacrusis, et al. 2018, Guo, et al. 2017, Ong, et al. 2017, Chen, et al. 2018, Baquero, Santana and Chiaravalloti-Neto 2018) and mosquito occurrence (Mwanga, et al. 2019, Jiménez, et al. 2019, Fröh, et al. 2018, Zheng, et al. 2019). By selecting important environmental features for RFs, we further examined and described the optimal combination of

landscape and climate conditions that influence dengue disease and mosquito occurrence using model-based (MOB) recursive partitioning.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

Metropolitan Manila is the National Capital Region (NCR) of the Philippines, located at Southwestern Luzon (14°50'N Latitude, 121°E Longitude). With 100% urbanization (Asian Development Bank 2014), the NCR is the most densely populated area in the country (18,165.1 persons/km² spread over an administrative land area of 636 km²) (Asian Green City Index 2011). It comprises 16 cities and one municipality with a total population of 12,877,253 (Philippines Statistics Authority 2019). Each city or municipality is further subdivided into the smallest administrative division, a “Barangay,” commonly known as a village, with 1,706 total villages. A collection of villages can be merged into a “zone” depending on the city’s administrative boundaries.

The majority of the target area is covered by residential (54.07%), industrial (9.41%), and commercial (7.45%) areas. The territorial development of Metro Manila occurred through a gradual replacement of agricultural LU by industrial, commercial, and a massive increase in residential areas. The constant spatial and population growth has led to LU pressure and instigated substandard housing in areas with a high risk of flooding (Zoleta-Nantes 200).

The climate in Metro Manila is divided into two major seasons: the dry season (November to April) and the wet season (the rest of the year) (DOST 2014). The rainy season from June to September is characterized by strong monsoon rain and tropical storms (World Bank 2014). Heavy rain associated with a lack of drainage infrastructure leads to a high vulnerability for flooding (Zoleta-Nantes 200).

Data Sources and Processing

Administrative boundaries

The map of the administrative boundaries of Metropolitan Manila (Figure 1a) was obtained from the Philippine GIS Data clearinghouse (www.philgis.org). Metropolitan Manila includes 1,706 villages (barangays) with most within the City of Manila ($n = 897$; 53%). In this study, the villages of Manila, Caloocan, and Pasay were merged together into “zones” to facilitate consistency in village size because most villages are very small with an average area of 0.06 km. Additionally, 86% ($n = 771$) of the villages have a total area of <0.06 km². The average total area of each village in Metropolitan Manila (excluding the City of Manila) is 0.41 km². This study used the City of Manila, Caloocan, and Pasay’s designated zone names to merge villages. Overall, 464 villages or zones were subsequently analyzed in this study. The population statistics were obtained from the Philippine Statistics Authority agency (www.psa.gov.ph). Since the Philippine population census is conducted every five years, we obtained the 2010 (Philippines Statistics Authority 2012) and 2015 (Philippines Statistics Authority 2019) census data and used the compounded population growth rate to calculate the population for the years 2012 and 2013. The sum of the projected population of the merged villages (Manila, Caloocan, and Pasay) was also calculated.

Entomological surveillance

In 2012, governmental institutions (Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Interior, and local governments) implemented a nationwide surveillance program that installed DOST Ovicidal/Larvicidal traps (OL-traps) to monitor *Aedes* mosquitoes to help control dengue transmission and reduce dengue cases (DOST n.d., DOST Mosquito Ovicidal/Larvicidal (OL) Trap for Dengue Prevention 2013). Surveillance programs in many countries have utilized ovitraps as a routine surveillance tool because they are relatively low-cost and reliable in attracting gravid *Aedes* females for oviposition (Silver 2007, Ritchie, et al. 2003). In Metro Manila, ovitraps were installed in public places such as schools, institutes, and other education facilities. A total of 719 georeferenced surveillance locations containing reported Ovitrap indices (OIs) were extracted

from the reporting website (<http://oltrap.pchrd.dost.gov.ph/>) (DOST n.d.) from July 2012 to December 2014. Afterwards, each georeferenced surveillance location was matched with its corresponding village, with only 268 of the 464 villages containing mosquito surveillance location(s). We aggregated the OIs into a monthly index by dividing the cumulative OI by the total number of sampling locations. Given the low numbers and inconsistent reporting during the months of January to June, the study only included the aggregated monthly OI from July to December of 2012, 2013, and 2014 (Additional file 3).

Epidemiological data

The total number of weekly reported dengue cases from January 2012 to December 2014 for all 464 villages was obtained from the National Epidemiology Center, Department of Health, Philippines. We calculated the monthly dengue incidence by dividing the total number of dengue cases each month by the total population of the village multiplied by a population factor of 10,000. The dengue incidence was transformed by adding 1 to all values and obtaining its natural logarithm [$\log_e (n + 1)$].

Climatic factors

Remote sensing (RS) is a promising tool in epidemiological studies (German, et al. 2018, Misslin and Daudé 2017, Buczak, et al. 2014, Araujo, et al. 2015). This study used the Tropical Rainfall Measurement Mission (TRMM) product 3B43 to obtain the monthly average rainfall. This gridded quasi-global product consists of monthly average precipitation measured in hourly bases with 0.25° of spatial resolution (Huffman and Bolvin 2018). The Terra Moderate Resolution Image Spectroradiometer (MODIS) collected the average land surface temperature. The product MOD11A2 consists on the average temperature collected within an eight-day period for both daytime and nighttime temperatures with 1 km spatial resolution (USGS n.d.). GEE (Gorelick, et al. 2017) was used to download the RS raster images, apply scaling factor (0.02), and convert temperature values from the default Kelvin (K) to degrees Celsius (°C). This product suffers from missing data, particularly during the rainy season (August-October), given

the high cloud cover and other atmospheric disturbances. To overcome this limitation, a Kriging interpolation method was applied to complete monthly temperature records for each village using ArcGIS software version 10.2 (ESRI, Redlands, CA). This method weights the surrounding measured values to derive a surface of predicted values for an unmeasured location (ESRI 2016). Since each village can be covered by multiple pixels of the raster images of precipitation and temperature, the mean value of all pixels within each village (spatial) was calculated per month (temporal) and used for further analyses.

A flood hazard map of Metro Manila was obtained from the LiDAR Portal for Archiving and Distribution (LiPAD) website (<https://lipad.dream.upd.edu.ph>) (LiPAD 2018). This flood map indicates the flood susceptibility level at a 10-m spatial resolution (NOAH 2015). There are three categories of flood susceptibility: (a) low (flood water height ranging from 0.1–0.5 m), b) moderate (0.5–1.5 m), and (c) high (above 1.5 m). Initially, the percentage of land covered by each flood risk category was calculated by village and multiplied by a weighing value from 1 (low) to 3 (high) according to the risk category. The average of these three values was calculated and utilized as the flood risk index per village. The degree of flood susceptibility was estimated based on a five-year period of heavy rain scenarios and thus is limited to spatial risk and does not consider the variation of risk throughout a year.

Landscape factors

The local LU map of Metropolitan Manila (2004) was obtained from the Philippine Geoportal website (www.geoportal.gov.ph) managed by the Bureau of National Mapping and Resource Authority and the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (NAMRIA n.d.). This map contains 30 LU types (agricultural, grass, forest, water bodies, open spaces, parks and recreation, education and cultural, health and welfare, religious and cemetery, military, governmental institutions, industrial, commercial, transport, residential areas of very low, low, medium, high, and very high density, and informal

settlements). The largest portion (54.07%) was covered by residential areas (very low, low, medium, high, and very high densities) with multi-story dwelling places (1–2, 3–4, 5, or more stories). This study only considered the house density categories (very low, low, medium, high, and very high) given the very small proportion of multi-story categories of more than three stories (0.01%–0.07%). Non-residential areas such as industrial, commercial, and public facilities comprised 37% of Metropolitan Manila. A small portion was covered by natural landscape aspects such as water bodies and forests (10%). The 2004 LU map had a dengue incidence time gap (2012–2014); thus, we updated the map to the period covered by our study so that all input parameters in the model had the same time range. This map was subjected to updates based on open street maps (OSM), processed and distributed by Geofabrik GmbH (www.geofabrik.de). The OSM data contained modifications that occurred before December 2016 (Geofabrik GmbH 2019). Prior knowledge of the study area was used to manually inspect and validate the map modifications. LU variables included the percentage of land covered by each LU class (i.e., agriculture, water bodies, commercial, residential) per village (Figure 1b–d). The percentage of each LU class was calculated as follows. Firstly, we calculated the area of each LU class per village. Then, the percentage of each class was determined over the total area of the villages. All edits and calculations of LU areas per village were performed in ArcGIS software, version 10.2.

Road network density (RND) assesses the urbanization gradient (Suarez-Rubio and Krenn 2018), which influences mosquito abundance and dengue transmission (Bostan, et al. 2017). The road network map was obtained from the Philippine GIS Data Clearinghouse website (<http://philgis.org/>) and classifies roads as primary, secondary, tertiary, residential, and others (PhilGIS 2012). The RND for each category was calculated by dividing the total length of roads by the total village area. Since the RND of each category of primary, secondary, and tertiary roads was less than 0.001 m/m², we merged them into a single category, “main roads” (Figure 1e). Terra MODIS Normalized Difference of Vegetation Index (NDVI) was derived from the product MOD13Q1 version 6. The NDVI consists of measures of the reflected

photosynthetic activity on vegetation and is generated every 16 days at 250-m spatial resolution (USGS n.d.). All images were downloaded through GEE and processed using ArcGIS to obtain their monthly averages per village.

Cross-correlation analysis

A cross-correlation analysis was conducted on the temporal variations of environmental factors (precipitation, temperature, and vegetation) on the OI and dengue incidence. The mean value of Metropolitan Manila area per month for each variable was utilized. We identified the best-lag based on the highest Pearson correlation coefficient that was generated and its statistical significance ($p < 0.05$). These analyses were implemented in R software version 3.6.2 using “*ggpubr*” package version 0.2.4 (Kassambara 2019). The best-lag timing for each variable was used for the latter analyses.

Model development with variable selection

RF is a bootstrap aggregation (bagging) ensemble method that generates a large number of independent bootstrapped trees from random small subsets of the dataset (Breiman 2001). RF is used to solve a variety of classification and regression problems due its ability to handle large numbers of predictor variables even in the presence of complex interactions (Garge, Bobashev and Eggleston 2013). Two regression models were implemented in this study. Dengue incidence was regressed with lagged climate factors, LU types, and OI, with 27 explanatory variables. Additionally, the OI was regressed with lagged climate factors and LU types, with 26 explanatory variables. RF models were estimated using the “*ranger*” package (Wright, Wager and Probst 2020) implemented in the R software version 3.6.2 (R Core Team 2017) with parameters set at $n\text{tree} = 500$ and $m\text{try} = 5$.

To identify the most important predictors of dengue incidence and mosquito occurrence, we assessed variable importance (VI), which was measured as the mean decrease in MSE in the RF models. VI is calculated based on the number of times the explanatory variable is used for splitting, weighted by the

improvement to the model as a result of each split, averaged over all trees (Elith, Leathwick and T.Hastie 2008). For the VI and respective p-values, we applied the permutation importance method, which computes an unbiased VI measure (Zeileis, Hothorn and Hornik 2008). Positive importance values with p-values less than 0.05 were selected for the subsequent MOB recursive partitioning analysis.

To investigate the interactions of the selected explanatory variables, we used MOB recursive partitioning to build a decision tree hierarchy by recursively partitioning the data into several groups using the variable that provides the best split per node (Zeileis, Hothorn and Hornik 2008). Recursive partitioning was implemented via two steps. First, we utilized all selected explanatory variables to build a decision tree to see the overall distributions of the OI and dengue incidence. From this step, we can also identify the main predictors of the OI and dengue incidence. In the second step, we explicitly specified the most important predictor found in the earlier step as the main explanatory variable in the model and then explored covariates that modulate the associations between the main predictors and the response variables. Herewith, we inferred how the OI and dengue incidence were modulated by the interaction between the main predictor and other variables. We used the Linear Model Tree (*lmtree*) interface implemented in “*partykit*” package (Hothorn and Zeileis 2015) in R Software (R Core Team 2017). For each of the generated intermediate nodes, regression coefficients and *p-values* were computed to inform the relevance of the splitting variable in a particular node. We set *p value* < 0.05 and maximum depth = 4 as the stopping criteria so that only the most important variables and intermediate nodes that were statistically significant were used for modeling. These hyperparameters have been suggested to avoid model overfitting (Zeileis, Hothorn and Hornik 2008, Pirkle, et al. 2018), and simplification of tree structure was performing by only including the most relevant predictors (Kopf, Augustin and Strobl 2010). The *p-values* were *Bonferroni* corrected to control a false positive rate. The slope coefficients, R-squared, and p-values were obtained using the “*summary()*” function.

298

299 Figure 1: Administrative boundaries of Metropolitan Manila showing: (a) Ovitraps; Landscape
300 features: (b) Residential areas classified according to densities, (c) Non-residential
301 areas, (d) Uninhabited areas, (e) Road networks, and (f) Flood risk.

302

RESULTS

Cross-correlation analysis

Precipitation yield had the highest positive and significant correlation with dengue incidence ($r = 0.69$, $p = 0.00$) at a one-month lag, followed by OI ($r = 0.52$, $p = 0.05$) and temperature ($r = 0.52$, $p = 0.05$), both at a three-month lag. Vegetation displayed a negative and significant correlation ($r = -0.71$, $p = 0.00$) at a one-month lag (Table 1). Vegetation showed the highest positive correlation with the OI ($r = 0.77$, $p = 0.00$) at a three-month lag, followed by temperature ($r = 0.73$, $p = 0.00$) and precipitation ($r = 0.48$, $p = 0.04$), both at a zero-month lag.

Table 1: Cross-Correlation Analysis of Temporal Climate Factors in Dengue Incidence and Ovitrap Index

Variables	Dengue incidence			Ovitrap index		
	Lag month	<i>r</i> value	<i>p</i> value	Lag month	<i>r</i> value	<i>p</i> value
Ovitrap Index	3	0.52	$p = 0.05$	-	-	-
Precipitation	1	0.69	$p = 0.00$	0	0.48	$p = 0.04$
Temperature	3	0.52	$p = 0.05$	0	0.73	$p = 0.00$
Vegetation	1	-0.71	$p = 0.00$	3	0.77	$p = 0.00$

Variable selection

Figure 2 shows the variable importance of the selected variables in the two RF models. The OI was significantly associated with 11 variables (three climatic factors and eight landscape factors). High residential density areas were ranked first, followed by precipitation, residential RND, temperature, medium residential density areas, vegetation, health institution areas, very high residential density areas, flood risk, commercial areas, and industrial areas (Figure 2a). Dengue incidence was significantly associated with eight variables (three climatic factors, four landscape factors, and OI). Precipitation was

ranked first, followed by temperature, commercial areas, high residential density areas, vegetation, OI, flood risk, and residential RND (Figure 2b). These variables were used in the subsequent modeling.

Figure 2: Variable importance measures of the variables with the most significant associations with (a) ovitrap index and (b) dengue incidence; (**) statistically significant at p < 0.05.

Model-based recursive partitioning

Figure 3a displays the MOB tree of the environmental conditions explaining the distribution of the OI. The tree is composed of three partitioning levels and eight terminal nodes. Each terminal node shows the average OI of a subset of the entire dataset based on selected landscape and climatic features and labeled accordingly as terminal nodes OV-A1 to OV-A8. In the MOB tree, high residential density was identified as the first-level partitioning variable and thus considered the most important environmental feature. The succeeding levels were comprised of residential RND, precipitation, industrial areas, health institutional areas, and flood prone areas. The order of the variables was agreed with the estimated variable importance (Figure 2a). The average OI from node OV-A1 to OV-A8 ranged from 1.36 to 34.52%.

We employed further analyses to identify the interactive effects of the most important predictor (i.e., high residential density) with other environmental factors on OI (Figure 3b). Higher slopes and R-squared values were found in nodes OV-B4 and OV-B8 (0.30 ($R^2 = 0.13$, $p = 0.00$) and 0.25 ($R^2 = 0.05$, $p = 0.00$), respectively), indicating that the effect of high residential density areas on OI is modulated by precipitation, residential roads, and industrial areas. Discordant associations of high residential density areas to OI were observed for flood risk. A negative slope of -0.18 ($R^2 = 0.02$, $p = 0.00$) was found when the flood risk was lower or equal to 0.36 (node OV-B5) whereas a positive slope of 0.07 ($R^2 = 0.01$, $p = 0.02$) was found when the flood risk was greater than 0.36 (node OV-B6).

Figure 3: Recursive partitioning trees for identifying the (a) most influential variables on the ovitrap index and (b) interactive effects between environmental factors and the ovitrap index.

Figure 4a shows the MOB tree of the influence of climatic and landscape factors on dengue incidence. This tree is composed of eight terminal nodes generated from three partitioning levels. Each terminal node shows the average dengue incidence of a subset of the entire dataset based on selected climatic and landscape factors and is labeled accordingly as terminal nodes DI-A1 to DI-A8. Precipitation was the partitioning variable in the first and second partitioning levels and thus considered the most important environmental feature, similar to the RF analysis (Figure 2b). The succeeding partitioning levels comprised commercial and high residential density areas. The average dengue incidence on the terminal nodes DI-A1 to DI-A8 ranged from 0.04 to 0.51.

We employed further analyses to infer the interactive effect of the most important predictor (precipitation) with other environmental factors on dengue incidence (Figure 4b). We specified precipitation as the main predictor and the remaining variables as interacting factors. Higher slopes and R-squared values were found in relation to two different interaction patterns and were considered influential toward dengue incidence. The first pattern involved interactions between precipitation, commercial areas, and high residential density areas (nodes DI-B7 and DI-B4, with slopes of 0.44 ($R^2 = 0.24$, $p = 0.00$) and 0.39 ($R^2 = 0.17$, $p = 0.00$), respectively). The second pattern involved interactions between precipitation, commercial areas, high residential density areas, and flood risk (nodes DI-B6 and DI-B2, with slopes of 0.41 ($R^2 = 0.16$, $p = 0.00$) and 0.39 ($R^2 = 0.16$, $p = 0.00$), respectively).

Figure 4: Recursive partitioning trees for identifying the (a) most influential variables on dengue incidence and (b) the interactive effects between environmental factors and dengue incidence.

DISCUSSION

The interactive effects between high residential density, precipitation, and other landscapes in modulating ovitrap index

Ovitrap, in general, can detect the presence of both *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*. However, the OI data utilized in this study does not contain any information on the proportion of these two species.

Therefore, in this section, our discussion focuses solely on *Ae. aegypti*. This is because previous studies that surveyed selected areas of Metropolitan Manila indicated a high infestation rate of *Ae. aegypti* (>80%) (Mistica, et al. 2019, Carvajal, Ho, et al. 2019), thereby making it the primary vector for dengue transmission.

Both the RF and MOB tree (Figures 2a and 3a) analyses clearly indicate the importance of high residential density areas on the overall distribution of the OI. This finding is consistent with previous studies reporting that high residential areas are potential sources of breeding sites and blood meals for *Ae. aegypti* (Ngugi, et al. 2017). These areas are highlighted as the foremost breeding sites for *Ae. aegypti* due to the permanent availability of breeding containers and humans, who serve as blood sources (Higa 2011, Ngugi, et al. 2017, Little, Bajwa and Shaman 2017). Herewith, residential areas exhibited ecological requirements to serve as main mosquito habitats compared with other types of landscapes.

To determine how high residential density areas interact with other environmental factors in modulating OI, we employed further analyses by specifying high residential density areas as the main predictor and the remaining variables as interacting factors (Figure 3b). The influence of high residential density areas on mosquito occurrence became clearer under certain environmental conditions. The two nodes OV-B4 and OV-B8 with the highest slopes (0.30 and 0.25, respectively) were formed in high industrial areas (>4.15 and >1.52%, respectively) and high residential road areas (>0.02 and >0.01 m/m², respectively), and node OV-B4 had a low precipitation condition (≤ 0.45 mm/hr). Since *Ae. aegypti* preferentially breeds in small water containers exposed to the outdoors (Carvajal, Ho, et al. 2019, Ngugi, et al. 2017), little rainfall might be sufficient to maintain optimal levels of water suitable for mosquito emergence. Conversely, enhanced rainfall might flush out mosquito eggs and larvae from breeding containers and reduce the sensitivity of the OI to changes in high residential density areas. The destructive effect of significant precipitation on mosquito development has been suggested in another

work (Dickin, Schuster-Wallace and Elliott 2013); however, the possible precipitation thresholds remain unclear.

Residential RND was the partitioning variable on the second level of the MOB tree. Furthermore, nodes OV-B4 and OV-B8, which had the highest slopes, were partitioned with higher residential road densities (>0.02 and >0.01 m/m², respectively). These results suggest an enhanced vulnerability to mosquito occurrence in high residential density areas with a higher density of residential roads. Roads not only serve as transportation networks for people and goods but are also simultaneously accompanied by drainage components (e.g., roadside drains or canals, drain sumps), which collect surface water runoff for discharge in appropriate locations to avoid flooding. However, in many cases, efficient drainage in residential areas can be compromised by the encroachment of concrete structures or garbage clogging canals (Lagmay, et al. 2015). These interferences can inhibit complete water flow, resulting in spots of accumulated water, which can create favorable habitats for *Ae. aegypti* (Paploski, et al. 2016). Growing evidence has suggested a positive association between drainage and the occurrence of *Ae. aegypti* in Singapore (Seidahmed, et al. 2018), Brazil (Souza, et al. 2017) and Australia (Montgomery, et al. 2004).

Notably, with increased precipitation (>0.45 mm/hr), high residential density areas showed an opposite association to OI depending on the flood risk (Figure 3b). Increased flood risk led to a positive association between high residential density areas and OI (node OV-B6) whereas reduced flood risk led to a negative association (node OV-B5). Breeding containers located in high residential density areas with a higher flood risk, despite being watered by rainwater or water for domestic usage, might have a higher chance to be reached by flood waters. However, flood waters can also extend the range of potential habitats for mosquitoes (Yee, et al. 2019). Even more unusual breeding sites such as underground septic tanks were reported as favorable for *Ae. aegypti* reproduction in residential areas in Puerto Rico (R. Barrera, et al. 2008). These conflicting potential effects of flood on mosquito habitats might explain the

higher vulnerability for mosquito occurrence in high residential density areas with higher flood risks (node OV-B6) compared with high residential density areas with lower flood risks (node OV-B5).

Node OV-B1, which had less precipitation (≤ 0.45 mm/hr), residential roads (≤ 0.02 m/m²), and no health institution areas ($\leq 0\%$), is an extreme situation of null sensitivity of the OI toward high residential density areas. This node's slope (0.00, $R^2 = 0.00$, $p = 0.84$) might indicate that the mixture of other types of landscapes with residential areas is essential to enhance the sensitivity of the OI in high residential density areas. However, further work is necessary to test this hypothesis and explain potential mechanistic effects.

The adaptation of *Ae. aegypti* closer to human settlements does not seem to be solely influenced by environmental factors; certain human practices (e.g., housing in flood prone areas, weak environmental sanitation, obstruction of drainage canals, water storage practices for domestic usage) might contribute to the occurrence of mosquitoes. Therefore, environmental improvement and integrated control measures at the community level to improve the environment surrounding households, careful domestic water storage, and other sanitation practices are the most promising solutions for reducing the occurrence of mosquitoes.

The environmental conditions associated with mosquito occurrence must be carefully interpreted given the nature of the mosquito occurrence data (OI) utilized in this study. The OI is based on the percentage of positive ovitraps and can detect the presence or absence of vectors. However, it has limited capacity in displaying the precise range of mosquito density in the environment (Harburguer, et al. 2016). Therefore, the environmental conditions inferred from this ovitrap MOB tree might only display the conditions for mosquito oviposition and not necessarily the conditions influencing mosquito abundance.

Interactive effects between precipitation and landscapes in modulating dengue incidence

Both RF (Figure 2b) and MOB tree (Figure 4a) analyses showed a significant influence of precipitation with a combinatory influence of high residential density and commercial areas in increasing dengue incidence. The significant influence of precipitation agrees with previous studies in the Philippines (Carvajal, Viacrusis, et al. 2018, Su 2008) and Malaysia (Dickin, Schuster-Wallace and Elliott 2013), which reported precipitation as a main driver of the temporal variation of dengue incidence. These studies assumed that the high correlation between precipitation and dengue incidence is due to the increasing mosquito density during the rainy season. On the MOB tree (Figure 4a), precipitation was the partitioning variable on the first and second levels whereas high residential and commercial areas were selected as partitioning variables on level 3. Overall, dengue incidence MOB trees support the significant influence of precipitation on dengue incidence.

Previous studies have discussed the impact of precipitation on the increased number of dengue cases because of its role in increasing the number of available breeding sites for mosquitoes (Carvajal, Ho, et al. 2019, Pasin, et al. 2018). However, the transference of viruses from mosquitoes to humans occurs when the dynamics between the vector, the virus, and hosts are favorable (de Melo, Scherrer and Eiras 2012). These conditions include the ratio of infected mosquitoes, human behavior, human exposure, and the ability of mosquitoes to transfer pathogens to humans (Thi, et al. 2017). Human behavior and exposure can also be altered by meteorological conditions (Akter, et al. 2017). Precipitation combined with floods, for example, can generate changes in the physical environment such as damaging shelters, which can alter urban dynamics (e.g., population displacement, increase of human exposure to vectors), thus favoring dengue transmission (Few, et al. 2004).

In the variable selection step, precipitation showed a very strong influence on dengue incidence compared with other environmental factors. We conducted further analyses to evaluate the combinatory influence of precipitation with other environmental factors in modulating dengue incidence (Figure 4b). The association between precipitation and dengue incidence was further notable in these analyses,

particularly in areas covered by high residential and commercial areas, suggesting a vulnerability of these landscapes in modulating dengue incidence. The highest slope (0.44 , $R^2 = 0.24$, $p = 0.00$) was reported for node DI-B7 (Figure 4b), which incorporates interactions between precipitation, commercial areas ($>4.41\%$), and high residential density areas (between 25.38 and 83.97%). Herewith, this nodal pathway was considered the most influential environmental condition for increasing dengue incidence with high precipitation. The second highest slope (0.39 , $R^2 = 0.17$, $p = 0.00$) was reported for node DI-B4 and formed with environmental conditions of commercial areas ($0.31 < \text{commercial areas} \leq 4.41\%$) and high residential density areas ($>10.90\%$). With these influential patterns observed in terminal nodes DI-B7 and DI-B4, we suggest that certain ecological factors in commercial and high residential areas can enhance dengue transmission with precipitation. Previous studies have shown that residential and commercial areas experience the most damaged houses during extreme rainfall and flood events in Metropolitan Manila (Porio 2014, a, Porio 2011, b). Damage to families' shelters, followed by massive displacements, might subject many people to deteriorated conditions with limited capacity to observe disease prevention and vector control measures. The high human exposure to vectors in these areas might create an avenue for high dengue transmission. A highly sensitive influence of precipitation on increasing dengue incidence was observed under high flood risk conditions (DI-B6 and DI-B2). These terminal nodes showed higher slopes of 0.41 ($R^2 = 0.16$, $p = 0.00$) and 0.39 ($R^2 = 0.16$, $p = 0.00$), respectively. Conversely, terminal nodes with lower flood risk (nodes DI-B1 and DI-B5, with slopes of 0.28 ($R^2 = 0.14$, $p = 0.00$) and 0.33 ($R^2 = 0.12$, $p = 0.00$), respectively) displayed less sensitivity in increasing dengue incidence. These examples illustrate that the vulnerability for dengue transmission in residential and commercial areas with high precipitation can be further enhanced by floods. Floods can contribute to increased mosquito density and force people to live confined in deteriorated conditions of habitability with high exposure to vectors. The combination of human presence and exposure to vectors has been linked to high dengue transmission in residential (Scott and Morrison 2010, de Moura Rodrigues, et al. 2015) and commercial

areas (Honório, et al. 2009, Thammapalo, et al. 2007). Due to the anthropophilic nature of *Ae. Aegypti*, high human presence and exposure in these areas may increase feeding opportunities for mosquitoes and increase the chances of dengue fever infections (Koyadun, Butraporn and Kittayapong 2012). Because many people are exposed in areas with high precipitation levels, it becomes easier for mosquitoes to bite and infect many people in a short time, thus increasing the incidence of dengue (Akter, et al. 2017).

We expected that the resulting dengue incidence and ovitrap MOB trees (Figure 3a and 3b) would yield similar tree topology patterns. This expectation assumed that the high dengue incidence during the rainy season is a result of high mosquito abundance influenced by precipitation. However, our result was contrary to our assumption and could be explained by methodological limitations. The OI is based on the percentage of positive ovitraps with the presence or absence of vectors; however, it has a limited capacity in precisely displaying the range of mosquito density in the environment transmitting dengue. Although ovitraps are fast and cost-effective tools for monitoring the presence of mosquitoes, the OI has a low association with dengue incidence compared with adult mosquito abundance data (de Melo, Scherrer and Eiras 2012). Additional correlation analyses (data not shown) of the OI and dengue incidence from the terminal nodes of Figure 3a and 3b were not significantly correlated. Therefore, the mosquito occurrence data (OI) utilized in this study might be responsible for the dissimilarities in the ovitrap and dengue incidence MOB tree topology patterns.

Accessibility of data, modeling approach, and limitations

Most previous epidemiological studies faced limitations when integrating climatic and landscape data given the scarcity of data and modeling techniques. Although we consider landscape to be static in this study, the model development did not distinguish dynamic or static terms. Since the physical

characteristics of each village did not change significantly over the three years, we assumed that these characteristics remained the same for each month of the study period. Based on this assumption, we utilized a data structure from previous studies that repeated the values of the static variables for the monthly values of the climate variables in each village (Kaul, et al. 2018). This design allowed us to analyze dengue epidemiology as a function of the combinatory influences of climate dynamics over the static landscape.

Many methods from conventional statistics and machine learning may, in principle, be used to handle datasets with temporal and spatial dimensions. Usually a statistical model suggests empirical relationships between variables to generate specific outcomes based on certain assumptions and a priori knowledge of the modeled dynamics (Bzdok, Altman and Krzywinski 2018, Kapwata and Gebreslasie 2016). By contrast, machine learning does not require a specific model structure in advance. The algorithm itself can automatically utilize the original input data to identify hidden patterns in complex data structure (Richter and Khoshgoftaar 2018). Beforehand, statistics requires us to declare a formal model that incorporates our knowledge of the system. Thus, before implementing a model, careful inspection of the data is necessary (e.g., normal distribution) (Olden, Lawler and Poff 2008). Machine learning makes minimal assumptions about the data structure and can be effective even when the data are gathered without a carefully controlled experimental design (Bzdok, Altman and Krzywinski 2018). Additionally, machine learning is less sensitive to outliers and can efficiently address higher dimensionality variables even in the presence of complicated nonlinear interactions among covariates (Olden, Lawler and Poff 2008). The increase in data complexity may inherit some disadvantages to classical statistical methods. Instead, we utilized a machine learning approach such as RF for variable selection and recursive partitioning for subset selection because of their ability to handle complex datasets and evaluate nonlinear relationships in the data without having to satisfy the restrictive assumptions required by conventional approaches.

Machine learning, specifically RF, is often the preferred modeling method in a wide variety of epidemiological studies due to its capability to handle large datasets and accurately identify the best predictors (Kapwata and Gebreslasie 2016). However, many studies only ranked the relative importance of individual variables in influencing mosquitoes and dengue. Ranking the importance of variables alone is not enough to infer the dynamics occurring in the environment and their influence on dengue epidemiology (Sallam, et al. 2017). As discussed previously, there are multiple interacting factors in the environment that could play important roles in influencing mosquito and dengue occurrence. RF was able to handle the initial dataset and screen the most relevant variables associated with the OI and dengue incidence. Although RF can identify the most important variables, it cannot explain the interactions among covariates. Therefore, a recent study recommends also applying a machine learning method that is relatively easy to interpret (Ryo, Angelov, et al. 2020). By utilizing the recursive partitioning method in this study, we demonstrated important mechanistic interplays between environmental factors and presented specific conditions influencing the OI and dengue incidence. Furthermore, the same variables were identified as most influential on dengue and mosquitoes in RF and recursive partitioning. This consistency of results indicates the appropriateness of the adopted study design in capturing combinatory influences among environmental factors. However, since the data utilized are limited (July-December), subsequent studies should be conducted to infer whether complete data (January-December) with a similar modeling approach leads to different or similar results.

The utilization of RS in our study made it possible to access spatiotemporal temperature, precipitation, and vegetation data for each village. These types of data overcome the limited accessibility of such information at fine scales in areas where the spatial coverage of weather stations is coarse (German, et al. 2018). By using Google Earth Pro, we were able to use cloud computation to conduct all preliminary processing of the data, which significantly shortened the working time. Moreover, detailed LU maps can distinguish the risk of dengue and mosquito occurrence at a fine scale. Many studies that used

coarse LU classification, for example, reported that *Ae. aegypti* and dengue incidence are positively correlated with residential areas (Vanwambeke, Lambin, et al. 2007, Vanwambeke, N.Bennett and Kapan 2011, Sarfraz, et al. 2012). In this study, we demonstrated that the distributions of mosquito and dengue can also vary depending on the type of density in these residential areas.

Our study, however, has certain limitations. As mentioned in the methods, the entomological data used in this study are incomplete and only correspond to the months of July-December of 2012–2014. This period covers the rainy season in Metro Manila. Therefore, the lack of dry season data (January-June) causes potential bias in our study. Furthermore, ovitraps were installed in only 298 of 464 villages across Metro Manila. Complete data may better describe mechanistic understanding of associations between the dengue metrics and ambient environment factors. Nevertheless, our findings may still reflect the actual circumstances of LU and climatological characteristics of the study area. The results of the combinatory influences of landscape and climate may differ in other urban cities, particularly in rural areas in the Philippines and other dengue-endemic countries. Nonetheless, the methodology presented in this study can infer interplays between climate and landscape on mosquito occurrence and dengue incidence.

Our study demonstrated notable combinatory effects between climate and landscape in relation to the occurrence of mosquitoes and dengue incidence. It suggests discordant patterns wherein the OI is primarily influenced by landscapes and modulated by the effects of precipitation. Dengue incidence is primarily influenced by precipitation and modulated by landscapes. Such understanding and knowledge can further strengthen the design and implementation of prevention and control measures against dengue vectors and disease.

In recent years, vector control efforts in eliminating mosquito breeding sites have intensified in residential areas by identifying and destroying breeding sites. However, we demonstrated that the

existence of potential breeding sites in the landscape is not the only reason for dengue transmission. These efforts should be accompanied by effective improvements in urban settings by making them more resilient to mosquito-vectored diseases.

Acknowledgments

We thank Katherine M. Viacrusis, Lara Fides T. Hernandez, and Howell T. Ho from Trinity University of Asia for collecting and providing the data on notified dengue fever cases. This study was supported in part by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Grant-in-Aid Fund for the Promotion of Joint International Research (Fostering Joint International Research (B)) under grant number 19KK0107, JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A) under grant number 19H01144, the JSPS Core-to-Core Program B. Asia-Africa Science Platforms, and the Endowed Chair Program of the Sumitomo Electric Industries Group Corporate Social Responsibility Foundation.

The authors declare they have no actual or potential competing interests.

Data sharing

Entomological data are available from the Department of Science and Technology (<http://oltrap.pchrd.dost.gov.ph/>); epidemiological data are available from the National Epidemiology Center, Department of Health–Philippines, upon request; meteorological (Precipitation and Temperature) and vegetation data from remote sensing are available through GEE (<https://code.earthengine.google.com/>); land use data from the Geoportal Philippine website (www.geoportal.gov.ph) are available upon request; population statistics of Metro Manila are available from Philippine Statistics Authority (<http://www.psa.gov.ph>); and flood risk data are available from LiDAR Portal for Archiving and Distribution website (<https://lipad.dream.upd.edu.ph>).

605

606 REFERENCES

- 607 Akter, Rokeya, Wenbiao Hu, Suchithra Naish, Shahera Banu, and Shilu Tong. 2017. "Joint effects of
608 climate variability and socioecological factors on dengue transmission: epidemiological
609 evidence." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 22 (6): 656–669. doi:10.1111/tmi.12868.
- 610 Araujo, Ricardo V., Marcos R. Albertini, André L. Costa-da-Silva, Lincoln Suesdek, Nathália C. S.
611 Franceschi, Nancy M. Bastos, Gizelda Katz, et al. 2015. "São Paulo urban heat islands have a
612 higher incidence of dengue than other urban areas." *Braz J Infect Dis* 19(2): 146–155.
- 613 Arcari, Paula, Nigel Tapper, and Sharron Pfueller. 2007. "Regional variability in relationships between
614 climate and dengue/DHF in Indonesia." *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 28 (3): 251-272.
- 615 Asian Development Bank. 2014. Republic of the Philippines National Urban Assessment. Philippines: ADB.
- 616 Asian Green City Index. 2011. Assessing the environmental performance of Asia's major cities. Munich,
617 Germany: Siemens AG.
- 618 Baquero, Oswaldo Santos, Lidia Maria Reis Santana, and Francisco Chiaravalloti-Neto. 2018. "Dengue
619 forecasting in São Paulo city with generalized additive models, artificial neural networks and
620 seasonal autoregressive integrated moving average models." *PLoS ONE* 3(4) (e0195065).
621 doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0195065.
- 622 Barrera, R., M. Amador, A. Diaz, J. Smith, J.L. Munoz-Jordan, and Y. Rosario. 2008. "Unusual productivity
623 of *Aedes aegypti* in septic tanks and its implications for dengue control." *Medical and Veterinary*
624 *Entomology* (22: 60-69.
- 625 Barrera, Roberto, Manuel Amador, and Andrew J. MacKay. 2011. "Population Dynamics of *Aedes aegypti*
626 and Dengue as Influenced by Weather and Human Behavior in San Juan, Puerto Rico." *PLoS Negl*
627 *Trop Dis* 125(12) (e1378). doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0001378.
- 628 Bavia, Lorena, Francine N. Melanda. Thais B. de Arruda, Ana L. P. Mosimann, Guilherme F. Silveira,
629 Mateus N. Aoki, Diogo Kuczera, Maria Lo Sarzi, et al. 2020. "Epidemiological study on dengue in
630 southern Brazil under the perspective of climate and poverty." *Scientific Reports* 10 (1): 1-16.
- 631 BBC News. 2012. Floods paralyse Philippine capital Manila. 8 7. Accessed 2 19, 2020.
632 <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-19159509>.
- 633 Bostan, Nazish, Sundus Javed, Nabgha-e-Amen, Syed Ali Musstjab Akber Shah Eqani, Faheem Tahir, and
634 Habib Bokhari. 2017. "Dengue fever virus in Pakistan: effects of seasonal pattern and
635 temperature change on distribution of vector and virus." *Rev. Med. Virol* 27 (1).
636 doi:10.1002/rmv.1899.
- 637 Breiman, Leo. 2001. "Random Forests." *Machine Learning* 5-32.
- 638 Buczak, Anna L., Benjamin Baugher, Steven M. Babin, Liane C. Ramac-Thomas, Erhan Guven, Yevgeniy
639 Elbert, Phillip T. Koshute, et al. 2014. "Prediction of High Incidence of Dengue in the Philippines."
640 *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases* 8 (4).

641 Bzdok, Danilo, Naomi Altman, and Martin Krzywinski. 2018. "Statistics versus Machine Learning." *Nature*
642 *Methods* 15 (4): 233-234.

643 Carvajal, Thaddeus M., Howell T. Ho, Lara Fides T. Hernandez, Katherine M. Viacrusis, Divina M. Amalin,
644 and Kozo Watanabe. 2019. "An Ecological Context Toward Understanding Dengue Disease
645 Dynamics in Urban Cities: A Case Study in Metropolitan Manila, Philippines." In *Health in*
646 *Ecological Perspectives in the Anthropocene*, 117-131. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore Pte
647 Ltd. doi:10.1007/978-981-13-2526-7_10.

648 Carvajal, Thaddeus M., Katherine M. Viacrusis, Lara Fides T. Hernandez, Howell T. Ho, Divina M. Amalin,
649 and Kozo Watanabe. 2018. "Machine learning methods reveal the temporal pattern of
650 dengue incidence using meteorological factors in metropolitan Manila, Philippines." *BMC*
651 *Infectious Diseases* 18 (1): 1-15.

652 Chan, Miranda, and Michael A. Johansson. 2012. "The Incubation Periods of Dengue Viruses." *PLoS ONE*
653 7(11) (e50972). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0050972.

654 Chang, Chi-Ru, Ming-Huang Li, and Shyh-Dean Chang. 2007. "A preliminary study on the local cool-island
655 intensity of Taipei city parks." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 80 (4): 386–395.

656 Chen, Yirong, Janet Hui Yi Ong, Jayanthi Rajarethinam, Grace Yap, Lee Ching Ng, and Alex R. Cook. 2018.
657 "Neighbourhood level real-time forecasting of dengue cases in tropical urban Singapore." *BMC*
658 *Medicine* 16 (1): 1-13. doi:10.1186/s12916-018-1108-5.

659 Cheong, Yoon Ling, Pedro J. Leitão, and Tobia Lakes. 2014. "Assessment of Land use factors associated
660 with dengue cases in Malaysia using Boosted Regression Trees." *Spatial and Saptio-temporal*
661 *Epidemiology* 10: 75-84.

662 de Melo, Diogo Portella Ornelas, Luciano Rios Scherrer, and Álvaro Eduardo Eiras. 2012. "Dengue Fever
663 Occurrence and Vector Detection by Larval Survey, Ovitrapp and MosquiTRAP: A Space-Time
664 Clusters Analysis." *PLoS ONE* 7 (7): e42125. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0042125.

665 de Moura Rodrigues, Marianni, Gisela Rita Alvarenga Monteiro Marques, Lígia Leandro Nunes Serpa,
666 Marylene de Brito Arduino, Júlio Cesar Voltolini, Gerson Laurindo Barbosa, and Valmir Roberto
667 Andrade. 2015. "Density of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* and its association with number
668 of residents and meteorological variables in the home environment of dengue endemic area,
669 São Paulo, Brazil." *Parasites & Vectors* 8 (1): 1-9. doi:10.1186/s13071-015-0703-y.

670 Department of Trade and Industry. n.d. NCR - REGIONAL PROFILE. Accessed 2 17, 2020.
671 <https://www.dti.gov.ph/regions/ncr/ncr-profile-of-region>.

672 DeVries, Ben, Chengquan Huang, John Armston, Wenli Huang, John W. Jones, and Megan W. Lang. 2020.
673 "Rapid and robust monitoring of flood events using Sentinel-1 and Landsat data on the Google
674 Earth Engine." *Remote Sensing of Environment* 28 (2): 153-224. doi:10.1016/j.rse.2020.111664.

675 Dickin, Sarah K., Corinne J. Schuster-Wallace, and Susan J. Elliott. 2013. "Developing a Vulnerability
676 Mapping Methodology: Applying the Water-Associated Disease Index to Dengue in Malaysia." *PLoS ONE* 8 (5): e63584.

678 DOST. 2014. Climate of the Philippines. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services
679 Administration. 9. Accessed 2 28, 2020. [http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/information/climate-](http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/information/climate-philippines)
680 [philippines](http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/information/climate-philippines).

681 —. n.d. Dengue Vector Surveillance. Accessed 10 4, 2018. <http://oltrap.pchrd.dost.gov.ph/>.

682 2013. DOST Mosquito Ovicidal/Larvicidal (OL) Trap for Dengue Prevention. 7 4. Accessed 1 20, 2020.
683 [http://filipinoinventionsanddiscoveries.blogspot.com/2013/07/dost-mosquito-ovicidallarvicidal-](http://filipinoinventionsanddiscoveries.blogspot.com/2013/07/dost-mosquito-ovicidallarvicidal-ol_4.html)
684 [ol_4.html](http://filipinoinventionsanddiscoveries.blogspot.com/2013/07/dost-mosquito-ovicidallarvicidal-ol_4.html).

685 Elith, J., J.R. Leathwick, and T.Hastie. 2008. "A working guide to boosted regression trees." *Jpurnal of*
686 *Animal Ecology* 77 (4): 802-813.

687 ESRI. 2016. How Kriging works. [https://desktop.arcgis.com/en/arcmap/10.3/tools/3d-analyst-](https://desktop.arcgis.com/en/arcmap/10.3/tools/3d-analyst-toolbox/how-kriging-works.htm)
688 [toolbox/how-kriging-works.htm](https://desktop.arcgis.com/en/arcmap/10.3/tools/3d-analyst-toolbox/how-kriging-works.htm).

689 Few, Roger, Mike Ahern, Franziska Matthies, and Sari Kovats. 2004. Floods, health and climate change: a
690 strategic review. Working Paper, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research.

691 Früh, Linus, Helge Kampen, Antje Kerkow, Günter A. Schaub, Doreen Walther, and Ralf Wieland. 2018.
692 "Modelling the potential distribution of an invasive mosquito species: comparative evaluation of
693 four machine learning methods and their combinations." *Ecological Modelling* 388: 136-144.
694 doi:10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2018.08.011.

695 Garge, Nikhil R, Georgiy Bobashev, and Barry Eggleston. 2013. "Random forest methodology for model-
696 based recursive partitioning: the mobForest package for R." *BMC Bioinformatic* 14 (1): 1-8.

697 Geofabrik GmbH. 2019. "OpenStreetMap Data in Layered GIS Format." 11 6.
698 <http://download.geofabrik.de/osm-data-in-gis-formats-free.pdf>.

699 German, A., M. O. Espinosa, M. Abril, and C.M. Scavuzzo. 2018. "Exploring satellite based temporal
700 forecst modelling of Aedes aegypti oviposition from an operational perspective." *Remote*
701 *Sensing Applications: Society and Evironment* 11: 231-240.

702 Gorelick, Noel Hancher, Matt Dixon, Mike Ilyushchenko, Simon Thau, David Moore, and Rebecca. 2017.
703 "Google Earth Engine: Planetary-scale geospatial analysis for everyone." *Remote Sensing of*
704 *Environment (Elsevier)* 202: 18-27. doi:10.1016/j.rse.2017.06.031.

705 Guo, Pi, Tao Liu, Qin Zhang, Li Wang, Jianpeng Xiao, Qingying Zhang, Ganfeng Luo, et al. 2017.
706 "Developing a dengue forecast model using machine learning: A case study in China." *PLoS Negl*
707 *Trop Dis* 10 (11): e0005973. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0005973.

708 Harburguer, Laura, Susana Licastro, Héctor Masuh, and Eduardo Zerba. 2016. "Biological and Chemical
709 Characterization of a New Larvicide Ovitrapp Made of PlasticWith Pyriproxyfen Incorporated for
710 Aedes aegypti (Diptera: Culicidae) Control." *Journal of Medical Entomology* 53 (3): 647-652.
711 doi:10.1093/jme/tjw022.

712 Hashizume, Masahiro, Ashraf M Dewan, Toshihiko Sunahara, M Ziaur Rahman, and Taro Yamamoto.
713 2012. "Hydroclimatological variability and dengue transmission in Dhaka, Bangladesh: a time-
714 series study." *BMC Infectious Diseases* 12 (1): 98.

- Hayden, Mary H., Christopher K. Uejio, Kathleen Walker, Frank Ramberg, Rafael Moreno, Cecilia Rosales, Mercedes Gameros, Linda O. Mearns, Emily Zielinski-Gutierrez, and Craig R. Janes. 2010. "Microclimate and Human Factors in the Divergent Ecology of *Aedes aegypti* along the Arizona, U.S./Sonora, MX Border." *EcoHealth* 7 (1): 64–77. doi:10.1007/s10393-010-0288-z.
- Higa, Yukiko. 2011. "Dengue Vectors and their Spatial Distribution." *Tropical Medicine and Health* 39: 17-27. doi:doi: 10.2149.
- Honório, N.A., R. M. R. Nogueira, C. T. Codeço, M. S. Carvalho, O. G. Cruz, M. A. F. M. Magalhães, J. M. G. Araújo, et al. 2009. "Spatial Evaluation and Modeling of Dengue Seroprevalence and Vector Density in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil." *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 3 (11): e545. doi:doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000545.
- Hothorn, Torsten, and Achim Zeileis. 2015. "partykit: A Modular Toolkit for Recursive Partytioning in R." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 16 (1): 3905-3909. <http://jmlr.org/papers/v16/hothorn15a.html>.
- Huffman, George J., and David T. Bolvin. 2018. "TRMM and Other Data Precipitation Data Set Documentation." 4 26. https://pmm.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/document_files/3B42_3B43_doc_V7_180426.pdf.
- Ibarra, Anna M Stewart, Valerie A Luzadis, Mercy J Borbor Cordova, Mercy Silva, Tania Ordoñez, Efraín Beltrán Ayala, and 6,7 Sadie J Ryan1. 2014. "A social-ecological analysis of community perceptions of dengue fever and *Aedes aegypti* in Machala, Ecuador." *BMC Public Health* 14 (1): 1135.
- Jiménez, Mario González, Simon A. Babayan, Pegah Khazaeli, Margaret Doyle, Finlay Walton, Elliott Reedy, Thomas Glew, et al. 2019. "Prediction of mosquito species and population age structure using mid-infrared spectroscopy and supervised machine learning." *Wellcome Open Research* 4 (76).
- Kapwata, Thandi, and Michael T. Gebreslasie. 2016. "Random forest variable selection in spatial malaria transmission modelling in Mpumalanga Province, South Africa." *Geospatial Health* 11 (434): 251-262.
- Kassambara, Alboukadel. 2019. "Package 'ggpubr'." 'ggplot2' Based Publication Ready Plots. 11 14. Accessed 12 13, 2019. <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ggpubr/ggpubr.pdf>.
- Kaul, RajReni B., Michelle V. Evans, Courtney C. Murdoc, and John M. Drake. 2018. "Spatio-Temporal spillover risk of yellow fever in Brazil." *Parasites & Vectors* 11 (1): 488.
- Kesetyaningsih, Tri Wulandari, Sri Andarini, Sudarto, and Henny Pramodyo. 2018. "etermination of Environmental Factors Affecting Dengue Incidence in Sleman District, Yogyakarta, Indonesia." *African Journal of Infectious Diseases* 12 (1S): 13-25.
- Kilpatrick, A. Marm, Mark A. Meola, Robin M. Moudy, and Laura D. Kramer. 2008. "Temperature, Viral Genetics, and the Transmission of West Nile Virus by *Culex pipiens* Mosquitoes." *PLoS Pathog* 4 (6): e1000092. doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000092.

752 Koch-Nielsen, Holger. 1999. *Projectar Activamente com a Natureza*. Translated by Margarida David e
753 Silva e José Forjaz. Horve: Development Advisory Group ApS.

754 Kopf, Julia, Thomas Augustin, and Carolin Strobl. 2010. *The Potential of Model-Based Recursive*
755 *Partitioning in the Social Sciences –Revisiting Ockham’s Razor*. Munich: Department of Statistics,
756 University of Munich.

757 Koyadun, Surachart, Piyarat Butraporn, and Pattamaporn Kittayapong. 2012. "Ecologic and
758 Sociodemographic Risk Determinants for Dengue Transmission in Urban Areas in Thailand."
759 *Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Infectious Diseases*. doi:10.1155/2012/907494.

760 Lagmay, A.M.F., J. Mendoza, K. Punay, N.E. Tingin, P.A. Delmendo, F. Cipriano, J. Serrano, L. Santos, G.
761 Sabio, and M.A. Moises. 2015. *Street floods in Metro Manila and possible solutions*. 9 9.
762 Accessed 8 17, 2020. [https://center.noah.up.edu.ph/street-floods-in-metro-manila-and-](https://center.noah.up.edu.ph/street-floods-in-metro-manila-and-possible-solutions/)
763 [possible-solutions/](https://center.noah.up.edu.ph/street-floods-in-metro-manila-and-possible-solutions/).

764 Leontjeva, Anna, and Ilya Kuzovkin. 2016. "Combining Static and Dynamic Features for Multivariate
765 Sequence Classification." 2016 IEEE International Conference on Data Science and Advanced
766 Analytics (DSAA). Montreal, QC, Canada: IEEE. 21-30. doi:10.1109/DSAA.2016.10.

767 Lin, Brenda B., Monika H. Egerer, Heidi Liere, Shalene Jha, Peter Bichier, and Stacy M. Philpott. 2018.
768 "Local- and landscape-scale land cover affects microclimate and water use in urban gardens."
769 *Science of the Total Environment* 610: 570–575.

770 LiPAD. 2018. *LiDAR Portal for Archiving and Distribution*. 1 18. Accessed 11 20, 2018. [https://lipad-](https://lipad-fmc.dream.upd.edu.ph/layers/?limit=100&offset=0&keywords__slug__in=flood-hazard-map)
771 [fmc.dream.upd.edu.ph/layers/?limit=100&offset=0&keywords__slug__in=flood-hazard-map](https://lipad-fmc.dream.upd.edu.ph/layers/?limit=100&offset=0&keywords__slug__in=flood-hazard-map).

772 Little, Eliza, Waheed Bajwa, and Jeffrey Shaman. 2017. "Local environmental and meteorological
773 conditions influencing the invasive mosquito *Ae. albopictus* and arbovirus transmission risk in
774 New York City." *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 11 (8): e0005828. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0005828.

775 Misslin, Renaud, and Éric Daudé. 2017. "An environmental suitability index based on the ecological
776 constraints of *Aedes aegypti*, vector of dengue." *Revue Internationale de Géomatique* 27 (4):
777 481-501.

778 Mistica, Myra S., Virginia R. Ocampo, Lilian A. De Las Llagas, Arlene G. Bertuso, Fe D. Alzona, and Ester A.
779 Magsino. 2019. "A Survey of Mosquito Species in Public Schools of Metro Manila, Philippines
780 Using Ovitrap as Surveillance Tool." *Acta Medica Philippina* 55 (4): 310-314.

781 Montgomery, Brian L., Scott A. Ritchie, Alistair J. Hart, Sharron A. Long, and Ian D. Walsh. 2004. "Subsoil
782 Drain Sumps are key Container for *Aedes Aegypti* in Cairns, Australia." *Journal of the American*
783 *Mosquito Control Association* 20 (4): 365-369.

784 Murdock, Courtney C., Michelle V. Evans, Taylor D. McClanahan, Kerri L. Miazgowicz, and Blanka Tesla.
785 2017. "Fine-scale variation in microclimate across an urban landscape shapes variation in
786 mosquito population dynamics and the potential of *Aedes albopictus* to transmit arboviral
787 disease." *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 11 (5): e0005640. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0005640.

788 Mwanga, Emmanuel P., Salum A. Mapua, Doreen J. Siria, Halfan S. Ngowo, Francis Nangacha, Joseph
789 Mgando, Francesco Baldini, et al. 2019. "Using mid-infrared spectroscopy and supervised

790 machine-learning to identify vertebrate blood meals in the malaria vector, *Anopheles*
791 *arabiensis*." *Malar J* 18 (1): 1-9. doi:10.1186/s12936-019-2822-y.

792 Naish, Suchithra, Pat Dale, John S Mackenzie, John McBride, Kerrie Mengersen, and Shilu Tong. 2014.
793 "Climate change and dengue: a critical and systematic review of quantitative modelling
794 approaches." *BMC infectious diseases* 14 (1): 167.

795 NAMRIA. n.d. Geoportal PH. Accessed 10 10, 2018. <http://www.geoportal.gov.ph/>.

796 Nasir, Shabab, Farhat Jabeen, Sadia Abbas, Iram Nasir, and Mustapha Debboun. 2017. "Effect of Climatic
797 Conditions and Water Bodies on Population Dynamics of the Dengue Vector, *Aedes aegypti*
798 (Diptera: Culicidae)." *J Arthropod-Borne Dis*, 11 (1): 50–59.

799 Nazri, C.D., A. Abu Hassan, Z. Abd Latif, and Rodziah Ismail. 2011. "Impact of Climate and Landuse
800 variability based Dengue Epidemic Outbreak in Subang Jaya." *IEEE Colloquium on Humanities,*
801 *Science and Engineering*. Penang: IEEE. 907-912.

802 Ngugi, Harun N., Francis M. Mutuku, Bryson A. Ndenga, Peter S. Musunzaji, Joel O. Mbakaya, Peter
803 Aswani, Lucy W. Irungu, et al. 2017. "Characterization and productivity profiles of *Aedes aegypti*
804 (L.) breeding habitats across rural and urban landscapes in western and coastal Kenya."
805 *Parasites & Vectors* 10 (1): 331.

806 NOAA. 2015. Philippine flood hazard maps. Accessed 1 8, 2020. <http://www.nababaha.com/>.

807 OECD. 2018. Safety Assessment of Transgenic Organisms in the Environment, Volume 8, OECD
808 Consensus Document of the Biology of Mosquito *Aedes aegypti*, Harmonisation of Regulatory
809 Oversight in Biotechnology. Paris: OECD Publishing. doi:10.1787/9789264302235-en.

810 Olden, Julian D., Joshua J. Lawler, and N. LeRoy Poff. 2008. "Machine Learning Methods Without Tears: A
811 Primer for Ecologists." *The Quarterly Review of Biology* 83 (2): 171-193.

812 Ong, anet, Xu Liu, Jayanthi Rajarethinam, Suet Yheng Ko, Shaohong Liang, Choon Siang Tang, Alex R.
813 Cook, Lee Ching Ng, and Grace Yap. 2017. "Mapping dengue risk in Singapore using Random
814 Forest." *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 12(6) (e0006587).

815 Paploski, Igor Adolfo Dexheimer, Moreno S. Rodrigues, Vánio André Mugabe, Mariana Kikuti, Aline S.
816 Tavares, Mitermayer Galvão Reis, Uriel Kitron, and Guilherme Sousa Ribeiro. 2016. "Storm
817 drains as larval development and adult resting sites for *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in
818 Salvador, Brazil." *Parasites & Vectors* 9 (1): 1-8.

819 Pasin, Chloé, M. Elizabeth Halloran, Peter B. Gilbert, Edith Langevin, and R. Leon Ochiai. 2018. "Periods
820 of high dengue transmission defined by rainfall do not impact efficacy of dengue vaccine in
821 regions of endemic disease." *PLoS ONE* 13 (12): e0207878. doi:10.1371/journal.

822 Phanitchat, Thipruethai, Bingxin Zhao, Ubydul Haque, Chamsai Pientong, Tipaya Ekalaksananan, Sirinart
823 Aromseree, Kesorn Thaewongiew, et al. 2019. "Spatial and temporal patterns of dengue
824 incidence in northeastern Thailand 2006–2016." *BMC Infectious Diseases* 19 (1): 743.

825 PhilGIS. 2012. Philippine GIS Data Clearinghouse. 9 20. <http://philgis.org/>.

Philippines Statistics Authority. 2012. "The 2010 Census of Population and Housing Reveals the Philippine Population at 92.34 Million." 4 4. Accessed 12 6, 2018. <https://psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/attachments/hsd/pressrelease/National%20Capital%20Region.pdf>.

—. 2019. Urban Population in the Philippines (Results of the 2015 Census of Population). 3 21. Accessed 8 21, 2019. <https://psa.gov.ph/content/urban-population-philippines-results-2015-census-population>.

Piovezan, Rafael, Alexandre Visockas, Thiago Salomão de Azevedo, and Maria Anice Mureb Sallum. 2019. "Spatial-temporal distribution of *Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti* and locations of recycling units in southeastern Brazil." *Parasites Vectors* 12 (1): 541. doi:10.1186/s13071-019-3794-z.

Pirkle, Catherine M, Yan Yan Wu, Maria-Victoria Zunzunegui, and José Fernando Gómez. 2018. "Model-based recursive partitioning to identify risk clusters for metabolic syndrome and its components: findings from the International Mobility in Aging Study." *BMJ Open* 8 (3): e018680. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2017-018680.

Porio, Emma. 2014. "Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation in Metro Manila: Challenging Governance and Human Security Needs of Urban Poor Communities." *Asian Journal of Social Science* 42 (1-2): 75-102. doi:10.1163/15685314-04201006.

Porio, Emma. 2011. "Vulnerability, Adaptation, and Resilience to Floods and Climate Change-Related Risks among Marginal, Riverine Communities in Metro Manila." *Asian Journal of Social Science* 39 (4): 425-445.

R Core Team. 2017. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>.

Richter, Aaron N., and Taghi M. Khoshgoftaar. 2018. "A Review of Statistical and Machine Learning Methods for Modeling Cancer Risk using Structured Clinical Data." *Artificial Intelligence In Medicine* 90: 1-14. doi:10.1016/j.artmed.2018.06.002.

Ritchie, Scott A., Sharron Long, Alistair Hart, Cameron E. Webb, and Richard C. Russel. 2003. "AN ADULTICIDAL STICKY OVITRAP FOR SAMPLING CONTAINER-BREEDING MOSQUITOES." *Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association* 19 (3): 235-242.

Rydzanicz, Katarzyna, Zygmunt Kącki, and Piotr Jawień. 2011. "Environmental factors associated with the distribution of floodwater mosquito eggs in irrigated fields in Wrocław, Poland." *Journal of Vector Ecology* 36 (2): 332-342.

Ryo, Masahiro, and Matthias C. Rilling. 2017a. "Statistically reinforced machine learning for nonlinear patterns and variable interactions." *Ecosphere* 8 (11).

Ryo, Masahiro, Boyan Angelov, Stefano Mammola, Jamie KassBlas M. Benito, and Florian Hartig. 2020. "Explainable Artificial Intelligence enhances the ecological interpretability of black-box species distribution models." doi:<https://doi.org/10.32942/osf.io/w96pk>.

Ryo, Masahiro, Chihiro Yoshimura, and Yuichi Iwasaki. 2018. "Importance of antecedent environmental conditions in modeling species distributions." *Ecography* (41): 825-836.

864 Ryo, Masahiro, Eric Harvey, Christopher T. Robinson, and Florian Altermatt. 2017b. "Nonlinear higher
865 order abiotic interactions explain riverine biodiversity." *Journal of Biogeography* 45 (3): 628–639.

866 Sallam, Mohamed F., Chelsea Fizer, Andrew N. Pilant, and Pai-Yei Whung. 2017. "Systematic Review:
867 Land Cover, Meteorological, and Socioeconomic Determinants of Aedes Mosquito Habitat for
868 Risk Mapping." *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 14 (10): 1230. doi:10.3390/ijerph14101230.

869 Sarfraz, Muhammad Shahzad, Nitin K Tripathi, Taravudh Tipdech, Thawisak Thongbu, Pornsuk
870 Kerdthong, and Marc Souris. 2012. "Analyzing the spatio-temporal relationship between dengue
871 vector larval density and land-use using factor analysis and spatial ring mapping." *BMC public
872 health* 12 (1): 853.

873 Scott, Thomas W., and Amy C. Morrison. 2010. "Longitudinal Field Studies Will Guide a Paradigm Shift in
874 Dengue Prevention." *Vector Biology, Ecology and Control* 139-161.

875 Seidahmed, Osama M. E., Deng Lu, Chee Seng Chong, Lee Ching Ng, and Elfatih A. B. Eltahir. 2018.
876 "Patterns of Urban Housing Shape Dengue Distribution in Singapore at Neighborhood and
877 Country Scales." *GeoHealth* 2 (1): 54–67. doi:https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GH000080.

878 Shashua-Bar, Limor, David Pearlmutter, and Eviatar Erell. 2011. "The influence of trees and grass on
879 outdoor thermal comfort in a hot-arid environment." *Int. J. Climatol* 31 (10): 1498–1506.

880 Sheela, A. M., A. Ghermandi, P. Vineetha, R. V. Sheeja, J. Justus, and K. Ajayakrishna. 2017. "Assessment
881 of relation of land use characteristics with vector-borne diseases in tropical areas." *Land Use
882 Policy* 63: 369-380.

883 Silver, John B. 2007. *Mosquito Ecology, Field Sampling Methods*. Third Edition. New York: Springer
884 science & business media.

885 Souza, Raquel Lima, Vánio André Mugabe, Igor Adolfo D. Paploski, Moreno S. Rodrigues, Patrícia Sousa
886 dos Santos Moreira, Leile Camila Jacob Nascimento, Christopher Michael Roundy, et al. 2017.
887 "Effect of an intervention in storm drains to prevent Aedes aegypti reproduction in Salvador,
888 Brazil." *Parasites & Vectors* 10 (1): 1-6.

889 Stanton, Jessica C., Richard G. Pearson, Ned Horning, and Resit Akçakaya. 2012. "Combining static and
890 dynamic variables in species distribution models under climate change." *Methods in Ecology and
891 Evolution* 3 (2): 349-357. doi:10.1111/j.2041-210X.2011.00157.x.

892 Su, Glenn L. Sia. 2008. "Correlation of Climatic Factors and Dengue Incidence in Metro Manila,
893 Philippines." *AMBIO: A Journal of the Human Environment* 37 (4): 292-294. doi: 10.1579/0044-
894 7447(2008)37[292:COCFAD]2.0.CO;2.

895 Suarez-Rubio, Marcela, and Renata Krenn. 2018. "Quantitative analysis of urbanization gradients: a
896 comparative case study of two European cities." *Journal of Urban Ecology* 4 (1): juy027.

897 Thammapalo, S., V. Chongsuvivatwong, A. Geater, and M. Dueravee. 2007. "Environmental factors and
898 incidence of dengue fever and dengue haemorrhagic fever in an urban area, Southern Thailand."
899 *Epidemiol. Infect.* 136 (1): 135-143.

900 Thani, Sharifah Khalizah Syed Othman, Nik Hanita Nik Mohamad, and Sharifah Mastura Syed Abdullah.
901 2017. "Influence of Urban Landscapes to Microclimatic Variances in a Tropical City." *Asian*
902 *Journal of Behavioural Studies* 2 (7): 31-41.

903 Thi, Kim Lien Pham, Laurence Briant, Laurent Gavotte, Pierrick Labbe, and Marco Perriat-Sanguinet.
904 2017. "Incidence of dengue and chikungunya viruses in mosquitoes and human patients in
905 border provinces of Vietnam." *Parasites & Vectors* 10 (1): 556. doi:10.1186/s13071-017-2422-z.

906 Thongsripong, Panpim, Amy Green, Pattamaporn Kittayapong, Durrell Kapan, Bruce Wilcox, and
907 Shannon Bennett. 2013. "Mosquito Vector Diversity across Habitats in Central Thailand Endemic
908 for Dengue and Other Arthropod-Borne Diseases." *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 7 (10): e2507.
909 doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0002507.

910 Tovar-Zamora, Ivonne, Javier Caraveo-Patiño, Rosa Patricia Penilla-Navarro, Vania Serrano-Pinto, Jorge
911 Méndez-Galván, Alejandro Maeda Martínez, Israel Guerrero-Cárdenas, and Rosalía Servín-
912 Villegas. 2019. "Seasonal Variation in Abundance of Dengue Vector in the Southern Part of the
913 Baja California Peninsula, Mexico." *Southwestern Entomologist* 44 (4): 885-895.
914 doi:10.3958/059.044.0404.

915 USGS. n.d. MOD11A2 v006. Accessed 7 26, 2019. <https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/products/mod11a2v006/>.

916 —. n.d. MOD13Q1 v006. Accessed 7 25, 2019. <https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/products/mod13q1v006/>.

917 Vanwambeke, Sophie O, Birgit HB van Benthem, Nardlada Khantikul, Chantal Burghoorn-Maas,
918 Kamolwan Panart, Linda Oskam, Eric F Lambin, and Pradya Somboon. 2006. "Multi-level
919 analyses of spatial and temporal determinants for dengue infection." *International Journal of*
920 *Health Geographics* 5 (1): 5. doi:10.1186/1476-072X-5-5.

921 Vanwambeke, Sophie O., Eric F. Lambin, Markus P. Eichhorn, Stéphane P. Flasse, Ralph E. Harbach, Linda
922 Oskam, Pradya Somboon, et al. 2007. "Impact of Land-use Change on Dengue and Malaria in
923 Northern Thailand." *EcoHealth* 4 (1): 37-51.

924 Vanwambeke, Sophie O., Shannon N. Bennett, and Durrell D. Kapan. 2011. "Spatially disaggregated
925 disease transmission risk: land cover, land use and risk of dengue transmission on the island of
926 Oahu." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 16 (2): 174–185. doi:10.1111/j.1365-
927 3156.2010.02671.x.

928 Wickham, Hadley, and Winston Chang. 2019. "Package 'ggplot2', Create Elegant Data Visualisations
929 Using the Grammar of Graphics." 8 11. <http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org>,
930 <https://github.com/tidyverse/ggplot2>.

931 World Bank. 2014. Third Flood Risk Management and Urban Resilience Workshop. NW Washington,
932 USA: The World Bank Group.

933 Wright, Marvin N., Stefan Wager, and Philipp Probst. 2020. "A Fast Implementation of Random Forests."
934 1 10. <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ranger/ranger.pdf>.

935 Yee, Susan Harrell, Donald A. Yee, Rebeca de Jesus Crespo, Autumn Oczkowski, Fengwei Bai, and
936 Stephanie Friedman. 2019. "Linking Water Quality to *Aedes aegypti* and Zika in Flood-Prone
937 Neighborhoods." *Ecohealth* 16 (2): 191–209.

938 Zeileis, Achim, Torsten Hothorn, and Kurt Hornik. 2008. "Model-Based Recursive Partitioning." *Journal of*
939 *Computational and Graphical Statistics* 17 (2): 492-514. doi:10.1198/106186008X319331.

940 Zheng, Xueli, Daibin Zhong, Yulan He, and Guofa Zhou. 2019. "Seasonality modeling of the distribution of
941 *Aedes albopictus* in China based on climatic and environmental suitability." *Infectious Diseases*
942 *of Poverty* 8 (1): 1-9. doi:10.1186/s40249-019-0612-y.

943 Zoleta-Nantes, Doracie B. 200. "Flood Hazards in Metro Manila: Recognizing Commonalities, Differences,
944 and Courses of Action." *Social Science Diliman* 1 (1): 60-105.

945

946

947

948 **Tables**