



## IPM NET Kick-off Meeting

16<sup>th</sup> February 2024

**Speaker: David Felce**

Farmer and Retired Technical Advisor for Agrii

09:30-10:00	<b>Arrival and Refreshments</b>	
10:00-10:05	Welcome and Housekeeping	Dr Sarah Kendall
10:05-10:30	Motivations and Considerations for IPM	David Felce, Midloe Grange Farm
10:30 – 11:00	IPM – How to address the challenges	Dr Neil Paveley
11:00 – 11:50	Breakout session 1 – IPM in practice : Interactive discussion	Ella Bradfield
11:50- 12:20	<b>Break and Refreshments</b>	
12:20 – 13:05	Collecting observation data and results from the <a href="#">Defra Pest and Disease survey</a> .	Dr Ellie Dearlove, Dr Isabelle Sims and Dr Duncan Coston
13:05 – 13:50	<b>Lunch</b>	
13:50 – 14:20	Bringing Novel Approaches onto farm. Sharing examples of IPM case studies and how knowledge exchange networks can evolve IPM strategies.	Andrew Christie (JHI)
14:20- 15:00	Breakout session 2 – Ideas Lab Interactive discussion on IPM innovation	Dr Ellie Dearlove
15:00 -15:20	Wrap up and close	Dr Mark Ramsden



IPM  
NET

The Integrated pest management knowledge exchange network

*Create connections to advance IPM*

# IPM – How to address the challenges

## Dr Neil Paveley





# The Integrated pest management knowledge exchange network

*Create connections to advance IPM*



## IPM – How to address the challenges?

Neil Paveley, ADAS





### The VI Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Hub; gateway to the IPM Plans, IPM Tool and other IPM resources

As part of the Sustainable Use Directive, the UK government must show that UK growers are using integrated pest management practices.

Professional Plant Protection Product users must consider the principles of IPM when considering management of pests, weeds and diseases. For several years, the VI has been encouraging farmers/growers to complete an IPM plan which considers an IPM-based approach to sustainable farming. This is an annual requirement of specific crop assurance schemes such as Red Tractor and GAC.

### Best arable farming practice survey

- Please answer the questions as accurately as you can. Good data is needed to provide reliable advice back to farmers and advisors.
- Please note that the term 'pests' relates to diseases, weeds and invertebrate pests (insects and molluscs). Similarly, 'pesticides' refers to fungicides, herbicides, insecticides and molluscicides.
- Please read question instructions carefully as the type of response required may vary from question to question.
- Please complete the survey in full.

1. How familiar are you with Integrated Pest Management (IPM)? Please tick one answer only.

- Not at all familiar (if this answer, please move direct to Question 3.)
- Somewhat unfamiliar
- Moderately familiar
- Familiar
- Very familiar

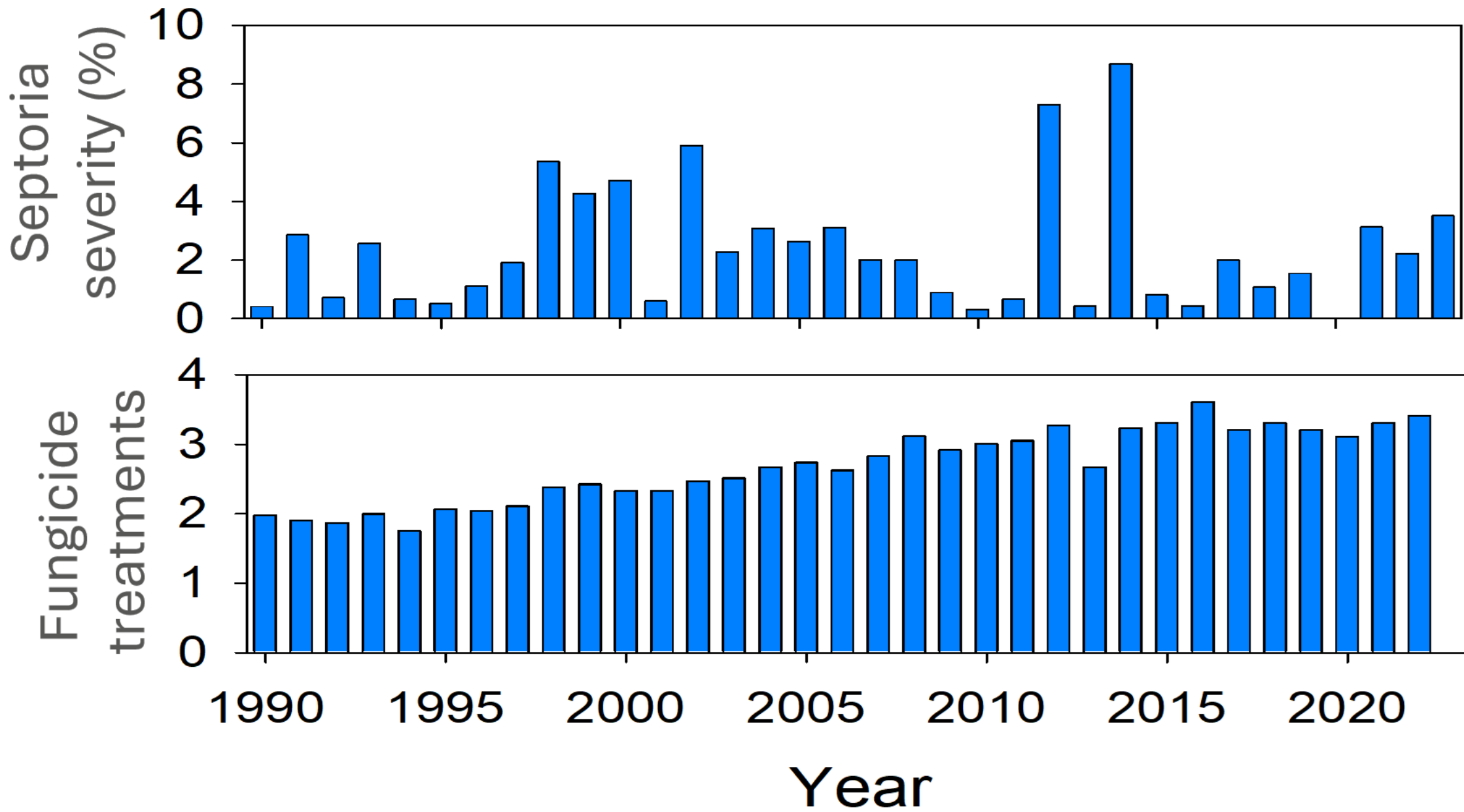
2. Which of the following factors do you consider to be important components of IPM? Please tick one box in every row.

	Very unimportant	Not important	Neither important or unimportant	Fairly Important	Very important
Preventative measures (hygiene practices such as cleaning equipment, sourcing clean seed etc.)					
Biological control methods (growing competitive crops, beetle banks etc.)					
Cultural control methods (altering drilling dates to reduce disease, increasing seeding rate to control weeds, rotating crops etc.)					
Monitoring and surveillance of insect pest, weed and disease levels (crop walking, reacting to high disease/pest pressure alerts etc.)					
Minimum use of pesticides					

3. What proportion of your land is in continuous cereal production i.e. growing cereals on the same land for 5 or more consecutive years without growing a break crop (e.g. oilseed rape, beans, peas, grass)? Please circle the relevant proportion below.

None	1 – 25%	26 – 50%	51 – 75%	76 – 100%
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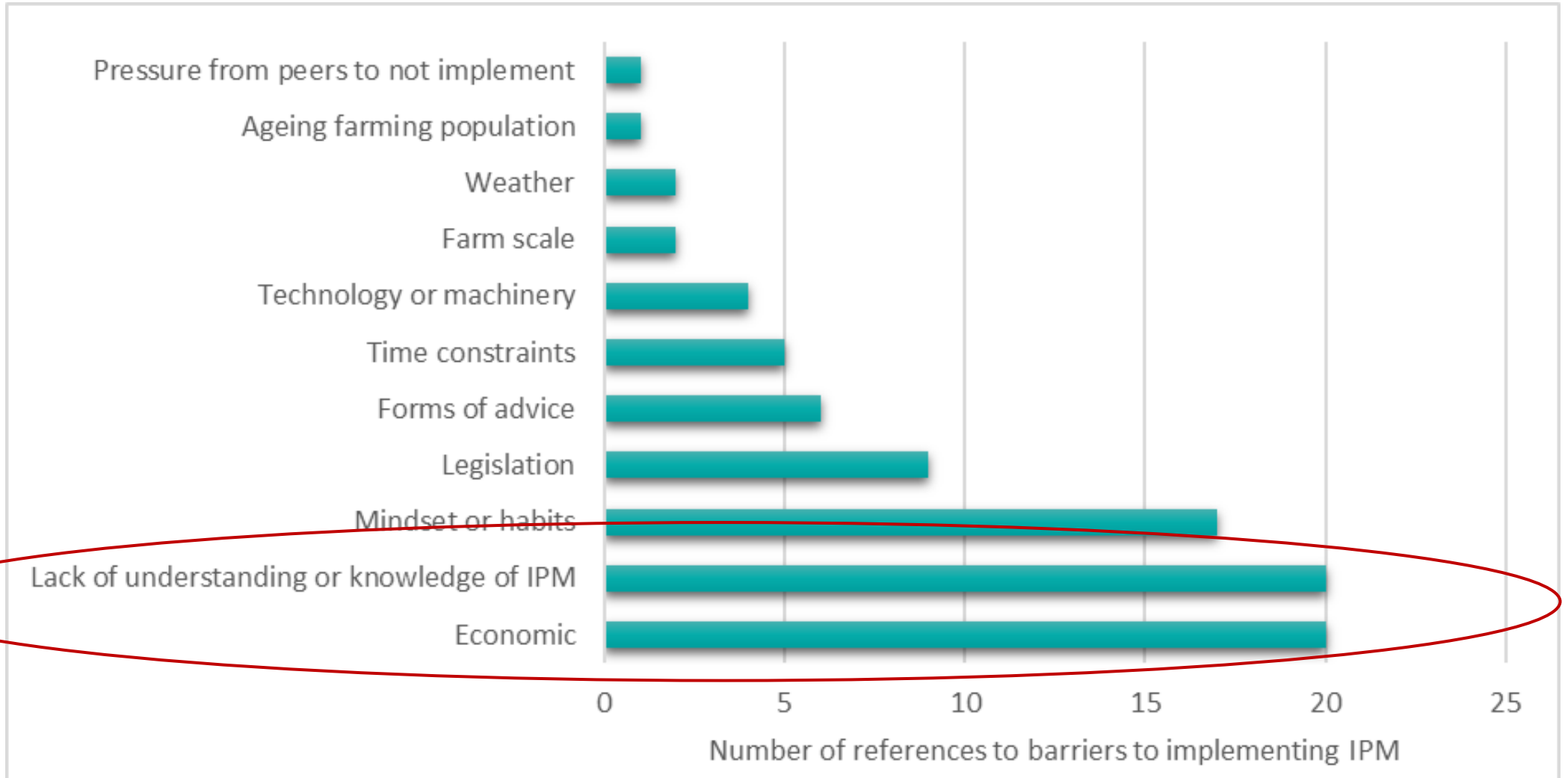
4. Why do you practice continuous cereal production? More than one answer may be provided.



Defra pest and disease survey, winter wheat



## Barriers to implementing more IPM practices



Walker et al. (2021). Final report: IPM SFI test and trial (Defra project 253)

December 2021



## Research Review No. 98

Enabling the uptake of integrated pest management (IPM) in UK arable rotations  
(a review of the evidence)

Jonathan Blake<sup>1</sup>, Sarah Cook<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Godfrey<sup>1</sup>, Lynn Tatnell<sup>2</sup>,

Sacha White<sup>2</sup>, Frances Pickering<sup>1</sup> and Paul Wright<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>ADAS Rosemaund, Preston Wynne, Herefordshire HR1 3PG

<sup>2</sup> ADAS Boxworth, Boxworth, Cambridgeshire CB23 4NN

573 sources from global literature reviewed and interpreted for UK:

- 4 crops: wheat, barley, oilseed rape and potatoes
- 40 IPM control measures
- 80 weeds (grouped), pests and diseases
- 642 control measure by pest combinations which could be relevant for IPM

[www.ahdb.org.uk/ipm-review](http://www.ahdb.org.uk/ipm-review)

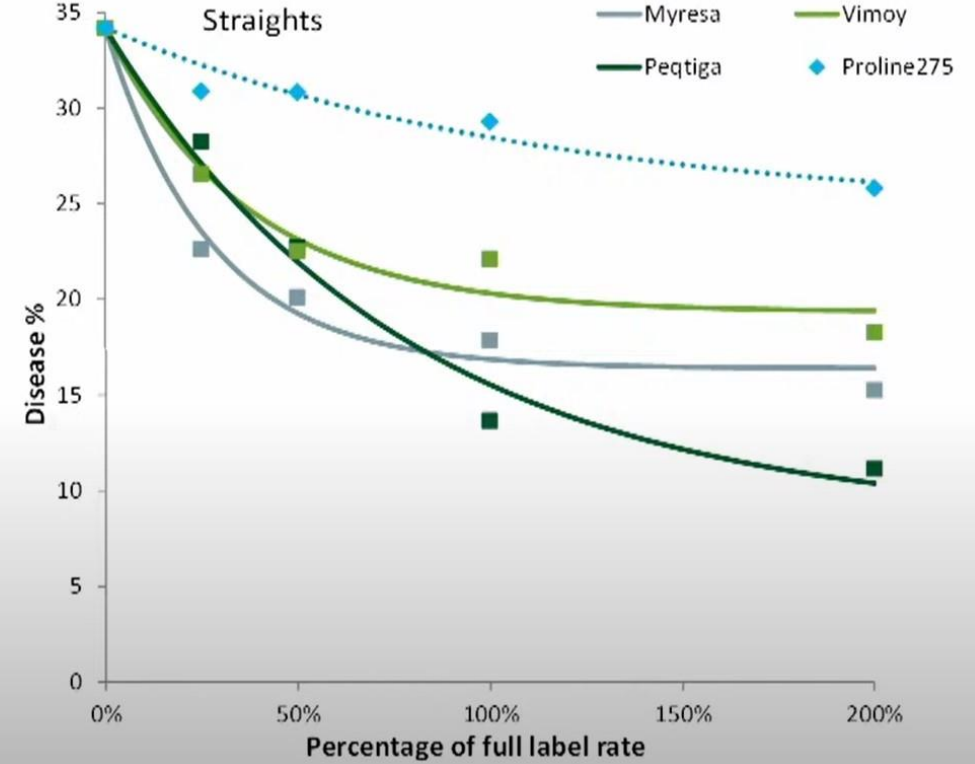
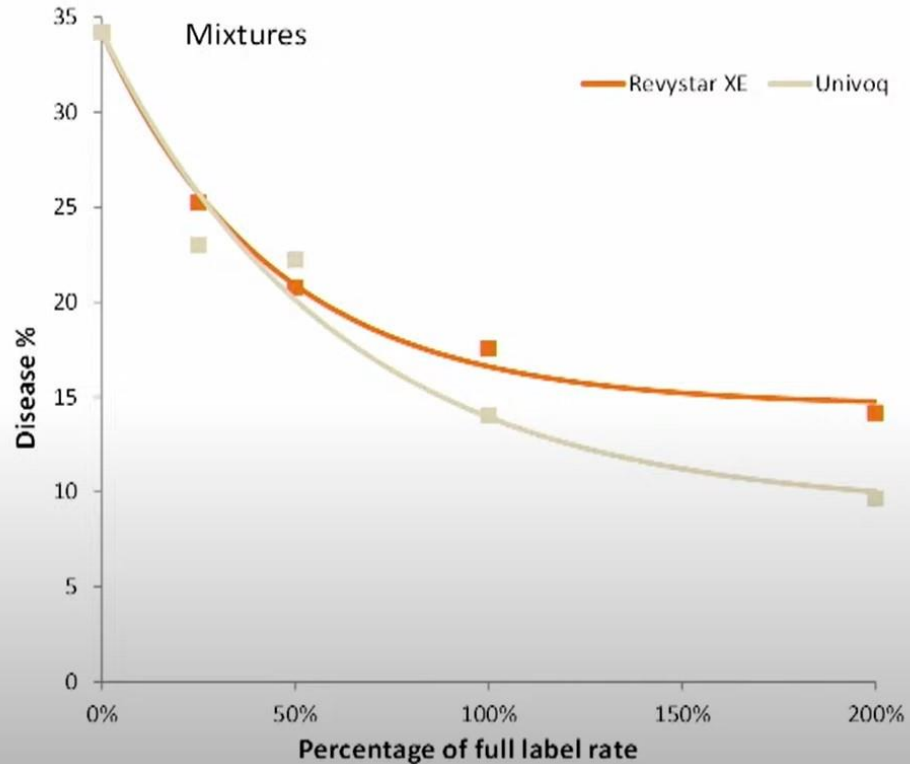








# Septoria eradicant overyear 2021-23 (7 trials)





## Which control methods to combine?

**Specific pest** →

**Rotation**  
**Cultivation**  
**Genetics**  
**Agronomy**  
**Biocontrol**

**+ Treat with pesticide  
according to need** →

**Effective control of the pest**

- Which control methods worked?
- Would less have worked?

**And effects on:**

- Other pests (+ve or –ve)
- Evolution of resistance/virulence
- Economics (+ve or –ve)
- Environment (+ve or –ve)



## Replicated plots

Pros: Multiple direct treatment comparisons

Known statistical confidence in results

Cons: Research infrastructure cost



## Tramline trials

Pros: Low cost trials that farmers or researchers can do

Large scale comparisons

Cons: One treatment comparison

Many trials needed to compare treatments



## Field observations

Pros: Farmer/agronomist engagement

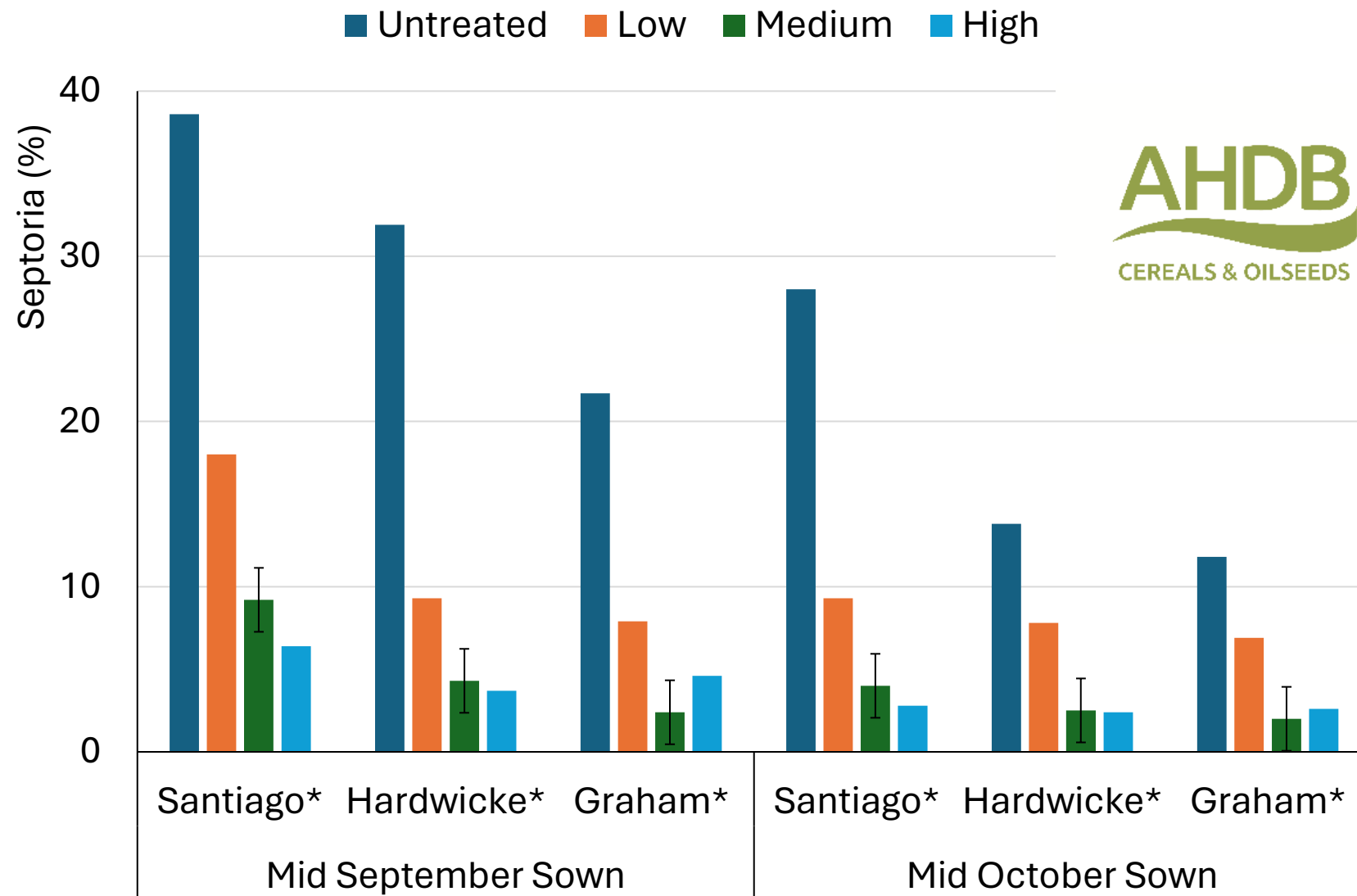
Wide range of agronomy and environments

Data across seasons

Cons: Each field is one combination of factors/variables

Disentangling effects needs many observations

# Septoria - mean of 4 trials (2019)



Morgan et al. (2021)  
 AHDB Research Report  
 PR634

Error bar shows LSD for variety x fungicide interaction. \* JB Diego, Costello and Bennington used in Ireland



# The yield enhancement network

Rotation  
Cultivation  
Genetics  
Agronomy



## Yield

- Which input combinations work in particular environments?

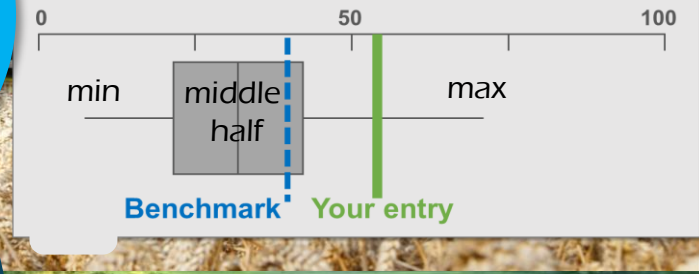


The Knowledge Exchange



Knowledge

Metrics



HOW  
YEN  
work



Tests

Ideas



Sharing & developing ideas





## What information to share?

Experience (consensus):

- What worked?

Data:

- IPM Control measures
- Crop inputs
- Levels of invertebrate pests, weeds and diseases
- Crop outputs (yield, quality)



Data:

- IPM Control measures
- Crop inputs
- Levels of invertebrate pests, weeds and diseases
- Crop outputs (yield, quality)





**OILSEED RAPE - DISEASES**

**Use in current cropping season**

Control measures selected	Risk		
	Significant	Moderate	Slight
Control volunteers & weeds	Sclerotinia StemRot	Clubroot	
Decision support (incl. thresholds)	Phoma Stem Canker, Sclerotinia StemRot	Light Leaf Spot	
Field history, Rotation & break crops	Phoma Stem Canker, Sclerotinia StemRot, Verticillium Stem Stripe	Clubroot, Light Leaf Spot	
Good Drainage		Clubroot	
Hygiene and prevention	Verticillium Stem Stripe	Clubroot	
Lime		Clubroot	
Primary cultivations / Crop residue burial	Phoma Stem Canker, Sclerotinia StemRot	Light Leaf Spot	
Select low-risk locations	Sclerotinia StemRot, Verticillium Stem Stripe	Clubroot	
Sowing Date	Phoma Stem Canker	Clubroot, Light Leaf Spot	
Spatial Separation	Phoma Stem Canker	Clubroot, Light Leaf Spot	

**Intend to use in future seasons**

Control measures selected	Risk		
	Significant	Moderate	Slight

## Data:

- IPM Control measures
- Crop inputs
- Levels of invertebrate pests, weeds and diseases
- Crop outputs (yield, quality)



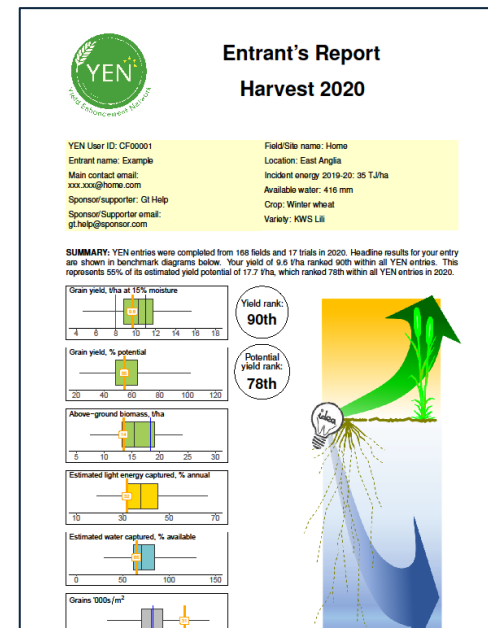
## Defra Survey of Crop Pests and Diseases (CH0225)

11 September 2023



# What will IPM NET produce?

- Shared experience – what works?
- Data analysis – what works?
- Individual benchmarking





# Collecting observation data and results from the Defra Pest and Disease survey

Dr Ellie Dearlove & Dr Isabelle Sims





# The Integrated pest management knowledge exchange network

*Create connections to advance IPM*

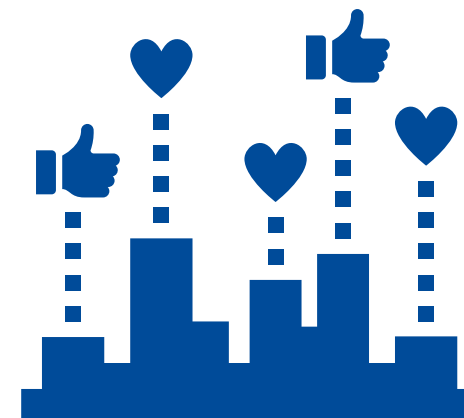
**Aim of IPM NET:** To better understand the effectiveness of IPM approaches on farm yield, profitability and sustainability.



Access to tools  
and knowledge



Collect and  
analyse IPM data



Share information  
and experience

# IPM NET – Pilot Concept

As a member:

- Receive a personalised IPM NET member report.
- Have access to an annual review of the dataset.
- Take part in discussion workshops on farm- and field-specific ideas to enhance IPM practices.
- BASIS and NRoSO points will be available as part of the pilot.
- Membership and conference attendance will be free of charge for IPM NET pilot members in the 2024/25 season.

**BASiS**  
**NRoSO**



- Field location
- Area of field
- Cultivar & sowing date
- Previous cropping (4 years)
- Field cultivations
- Seed dressing used & whether seed was farm saved or certified
- All pre and post emergence pesticide inputs:
  - Product, Dose, and Application date and/or crop growth stage

*Same as Defra Pest and Disease survey, plus some additional detail*

*Plus...*

- Data relating to relevant SFI actions
- Observations (growth stages, photos, pest infestation comments)
- Self-assessment Pest and Disease survey data
- Yield (quantity and quality)

# IPM NET – Collecting agronomic data

Amount of field affected	Severity of infestation
0%	None
<10%	Low – little impact on yield/quality
10-25%	Moderate – some impact on yield/quality
25-50%	High – significant yield loss or reduced quality
>50%	Very High – total crop loss





# Defra Survey of Crop Pests and Diseases (CH0225)

- Annual survey since 1970s (previously coordinated by Fera)
  - Winter Wheat and Winter Oilseed Rape
  - England and Wales
  - Stratification to ensure representation
  - All diseases surveyed
  - Pests such as aphids, CSFB
  - Blackgrass, lodging
  - Crop pesticide inputs and agronomic details



# DSCPD: Project aim

- Deliver pest and disease information essential to establishing consensus across key stakeholder groups
  - Inform agricultural community
  - Pest and disease risk forecasting
  - Breeding priorities
  - Impact of pesticide legislation changes
  - Support research projects with long and short-term datasets
  - Support Defra's policy objectives
- Observes changes, trends and impacts in the “real world”

**Farmers and advisers**



**Industry**



**Researchers**

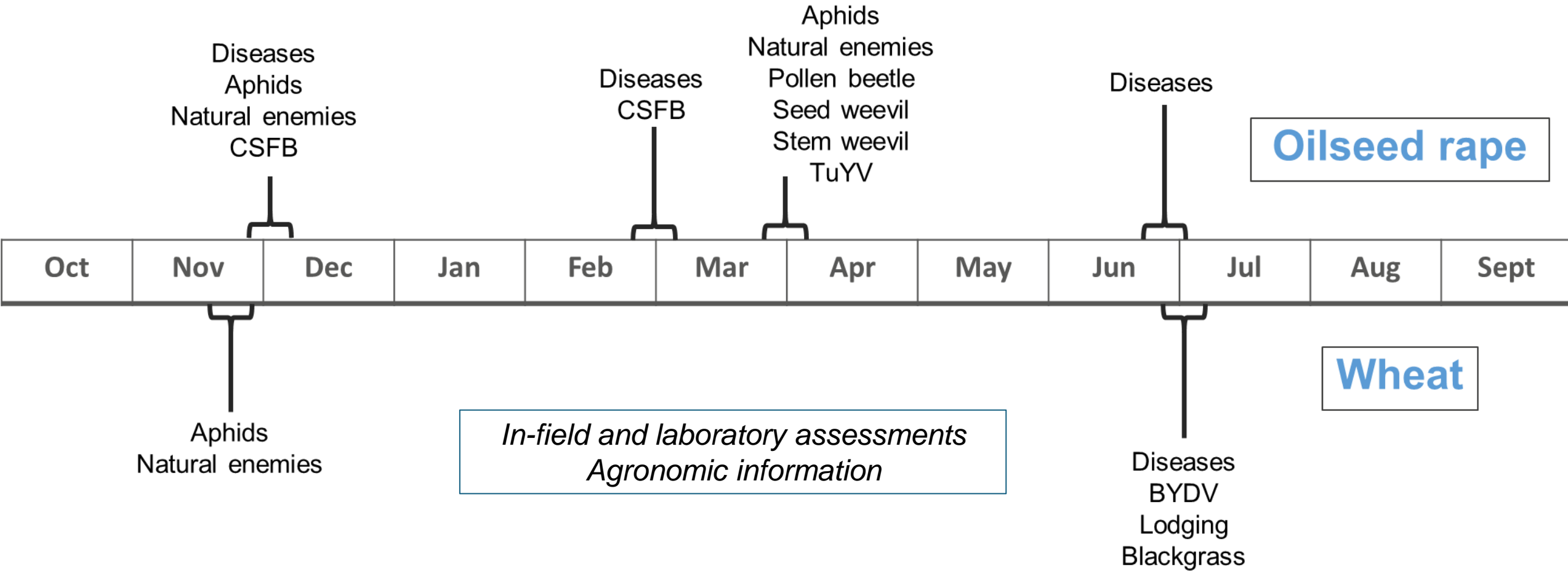


**Policy makers**





# DSCPD: Assessments

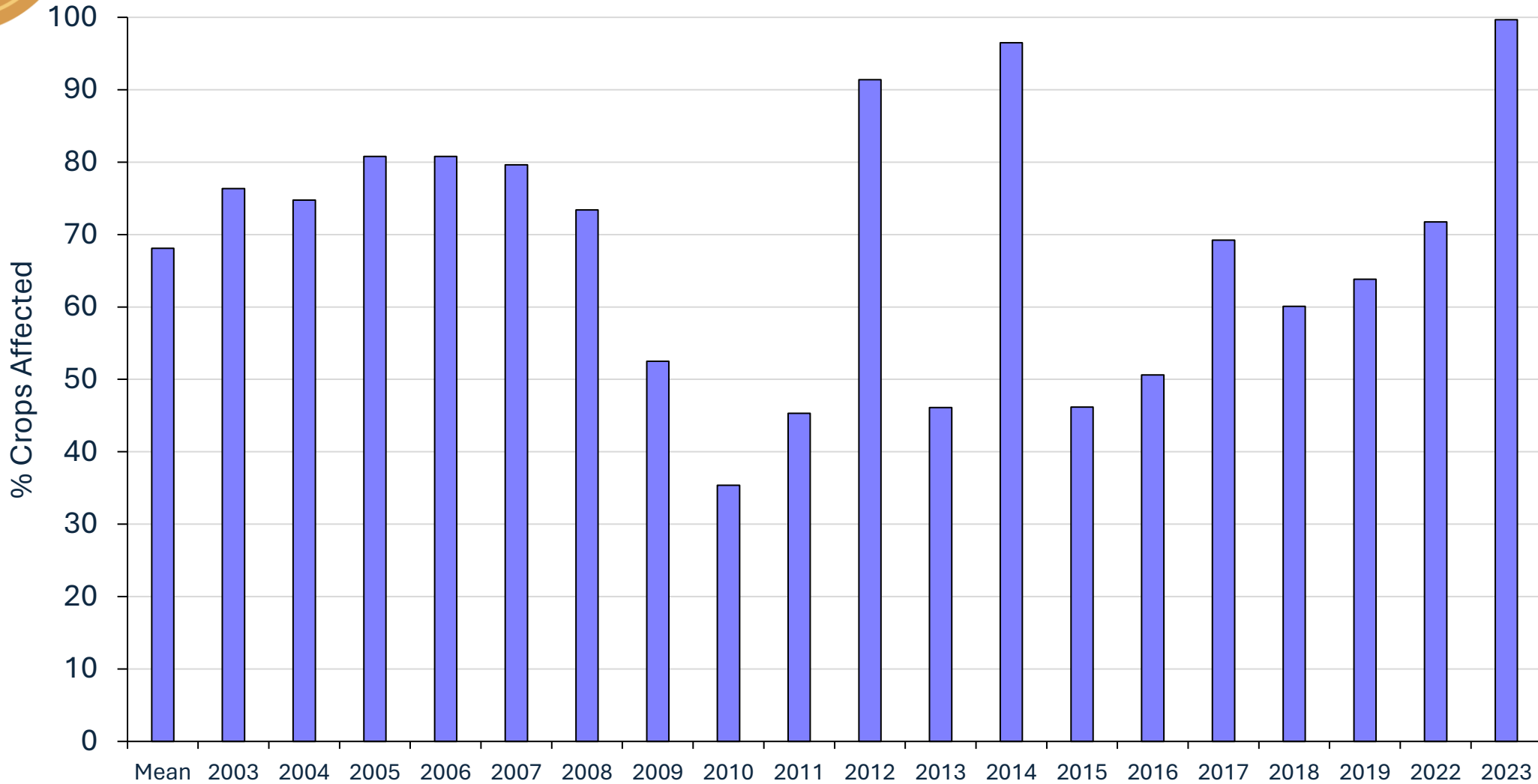




# DSCPD: Septoria leaf blotch, summer 2023

Crop Incidence

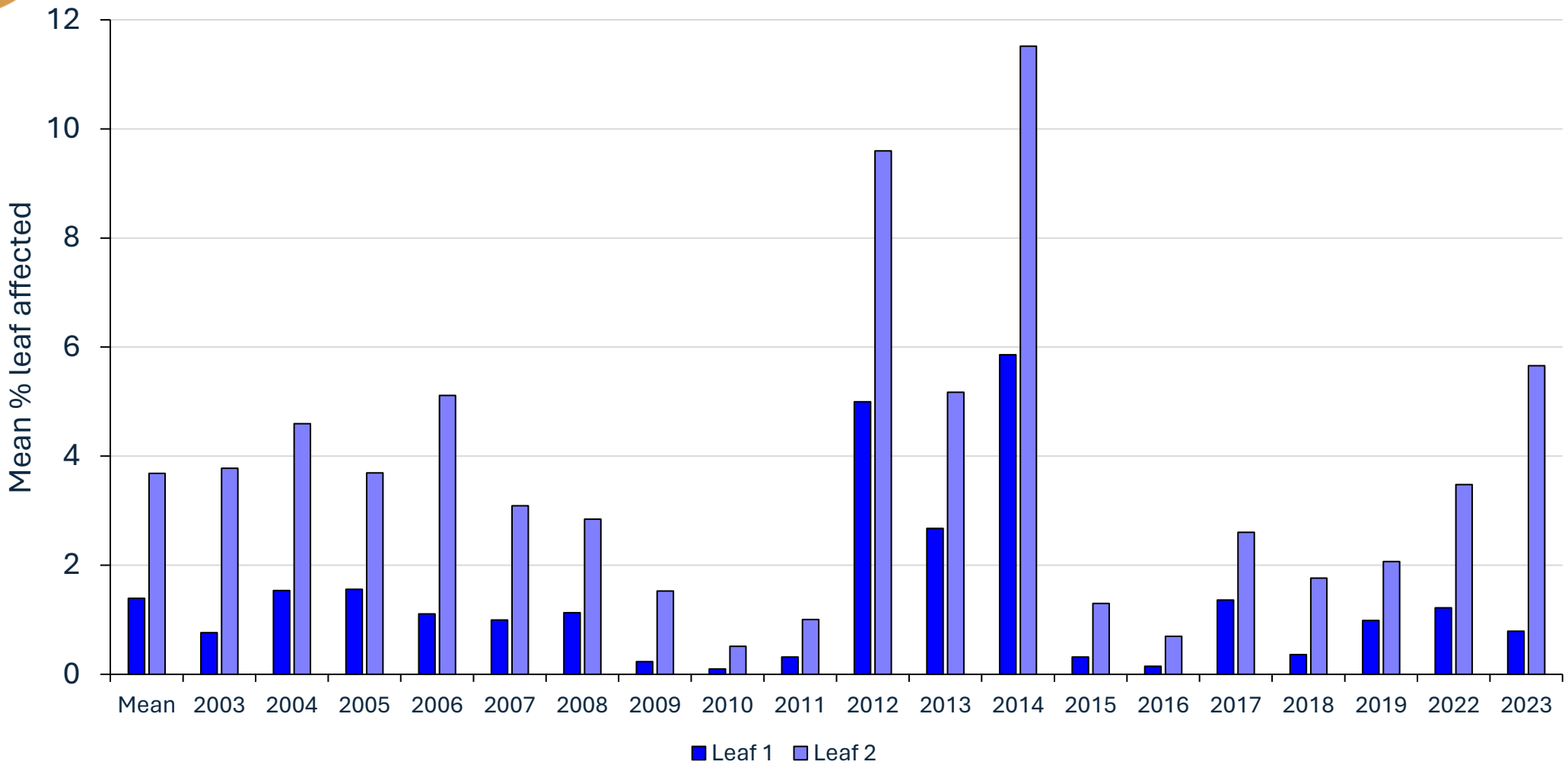
99.7%





# DSCPD: Septoria leaf blotch, summer 2023

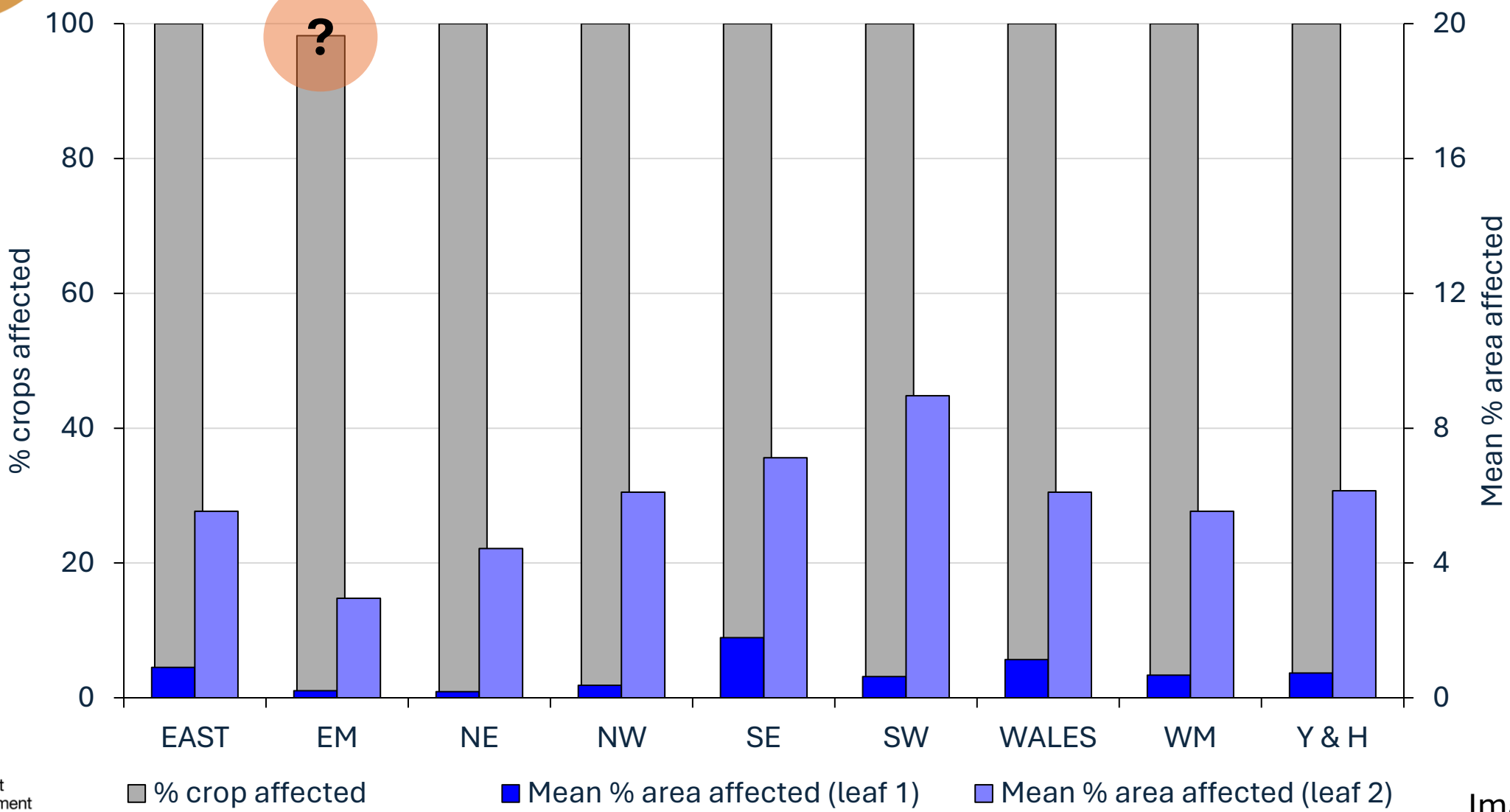
## Severity





# DSCPD: Septoria leaf blotch, summer 2023

## Regional crop incidence and severity

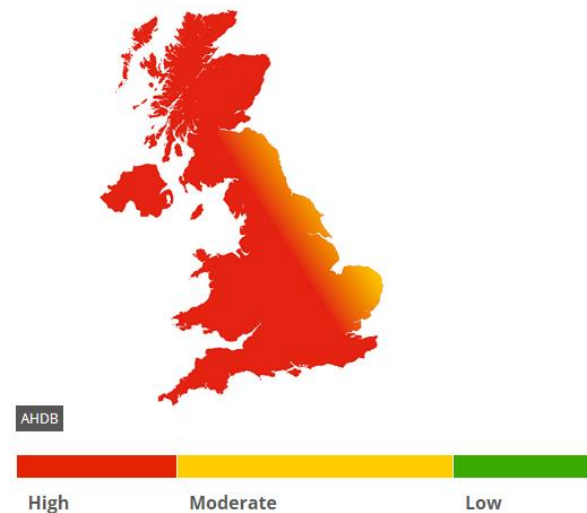


# Assessing Septoria leaf blotch

- Symptoms:
  - Elongated, oval lesions restricted by leaf veins and surrounded by leaf yellowing or death
  - Pycnidia - Characteristic, small, black fruiting bodies in mature lesions



Disease-risk map for septoria tritici



# Assessing Septoria leaf blotch

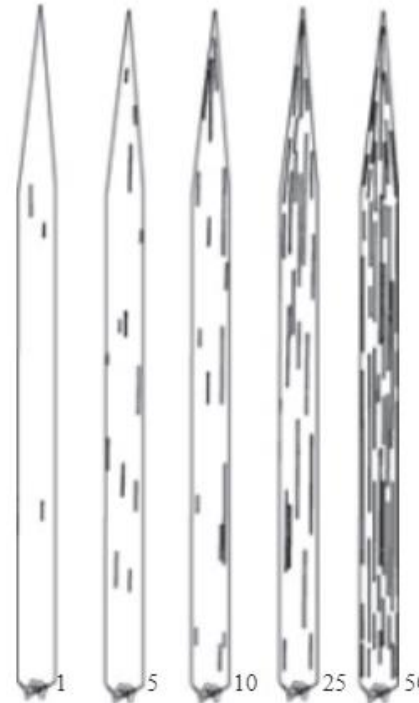
- Assess plants at growth stage 73-75 (early-medium milk) (usually late June-early July)
- 25 representative tillers from 25 random points from across the whole field
- Leaves: assess each disease as a percentage of the leaf area and estimate the remaining green leaf area



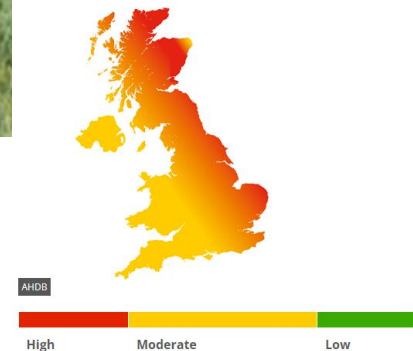


# Assessing Yellow rust

- Tends to spread through a crop from a single point (foci)
- Cold winters and hot summer temperatures reduce severity
- Sporadic in the UK, mainly occurs in East & coastal areas
- Symptoms:
  - Parallel rows of yellow-orange pustules on leaves



Disease-risk map for yellow rust

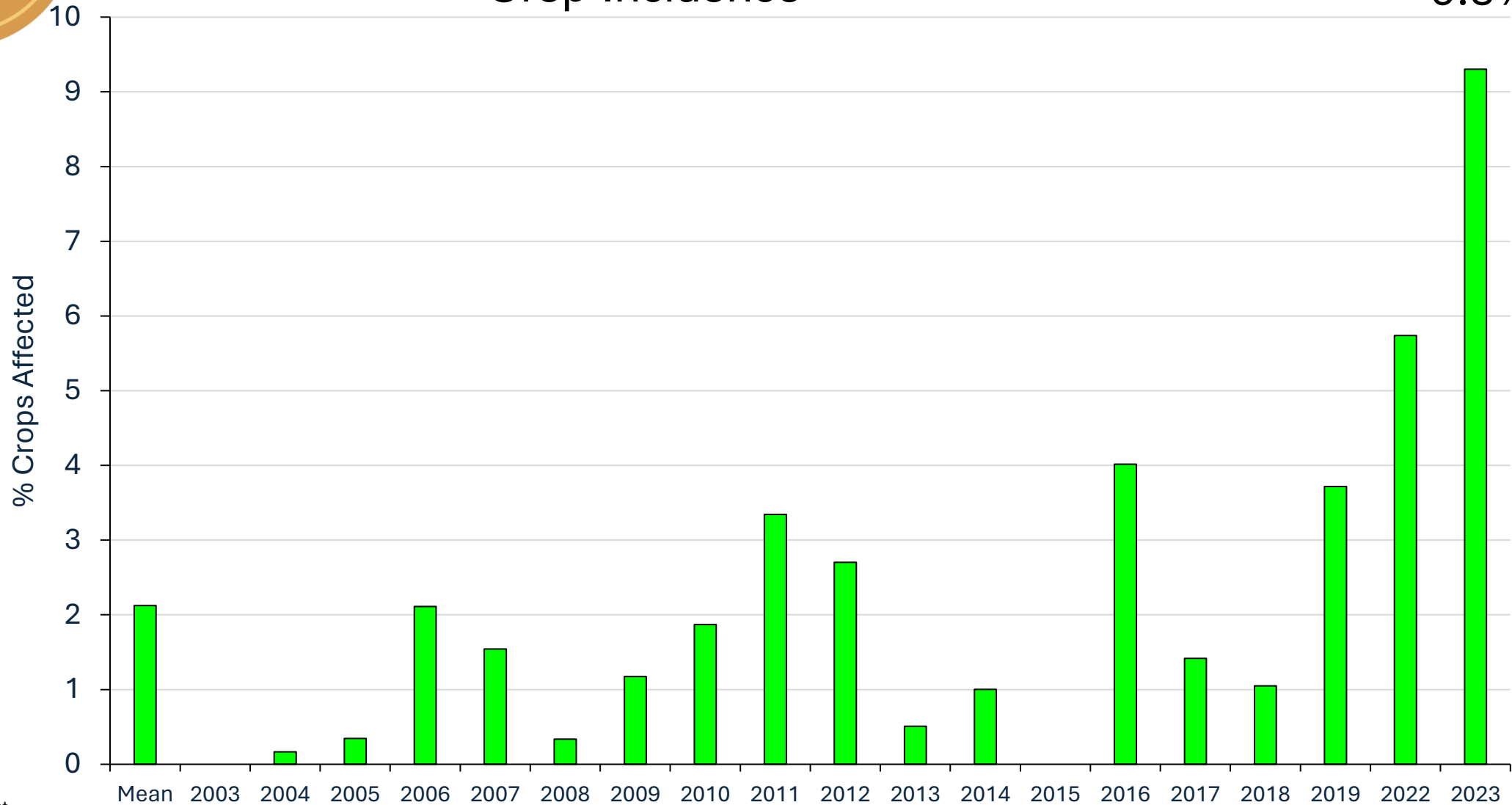




# DSCPD: Yellow rust, summer 2023

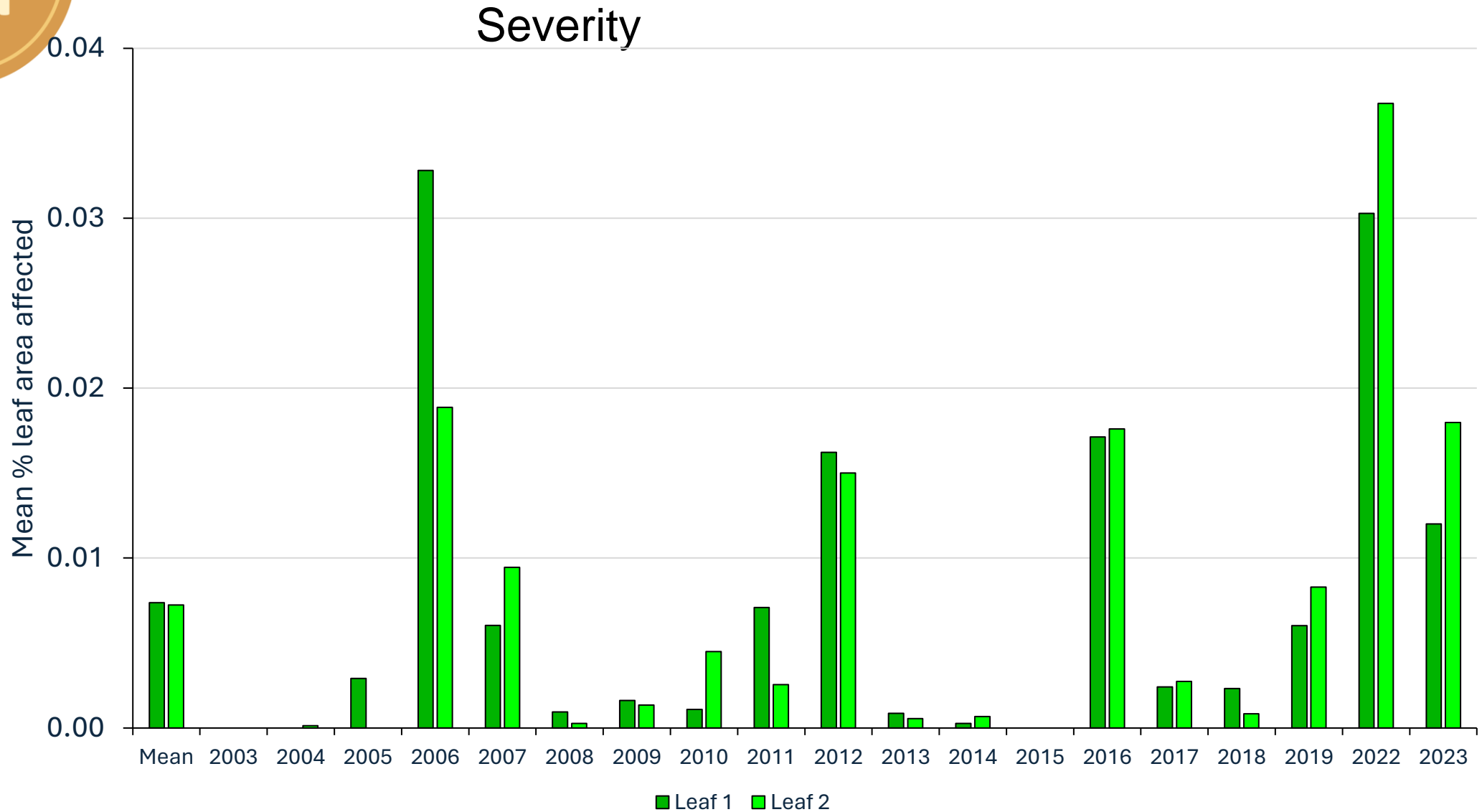
Crop Incidence

9.3%





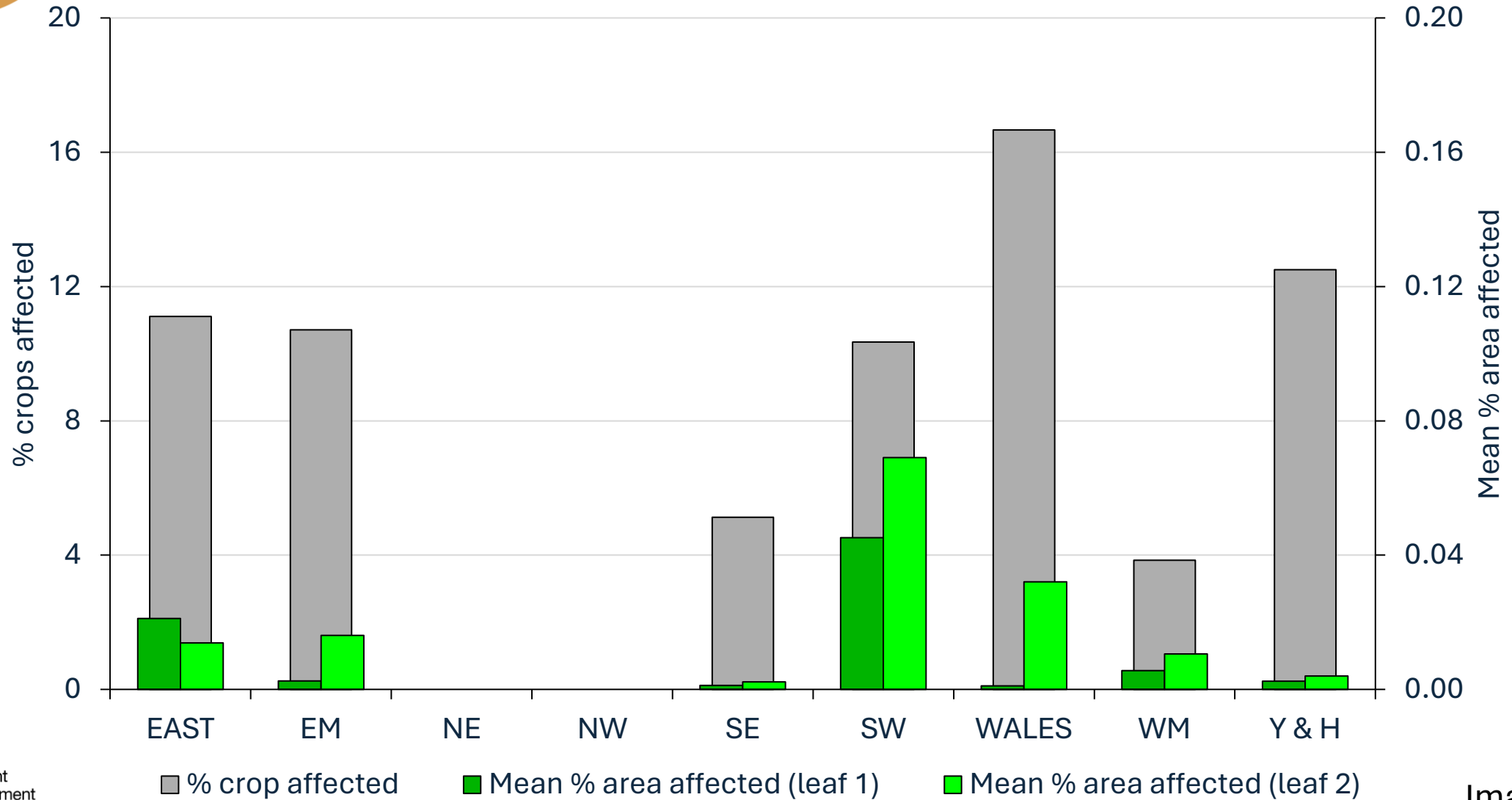
# DSCPD: Yellow rust, summer 2023





# DSCPD: Yellow rust, summer 2023

## Regional crop incidence and severity





# Where to find more information?

PEST & DISEASE SURVEY

Home About the survey Explore the data News Reports Contact us

[www.pestanddiseasesurvey.co.uk](http://www.pestanddiseasesurvey.co.uk)

Pest and Disease Survey  
21 posts

PEST & DISEASE SURVEY

Edit profile

**Pest and Disease Survey**  
@DefraSurvey

Joined December 2021  
268 Following 111 Followers

Posts Replies Highlights Media Likes

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**ADAS** @ADASGroup · Sep 27  
Our entomologist Duncan on stage at Ento23 with @RoyEntSoc to explain @DefraSurvey - [pestanddiseasesurvey.co.uk](http://pestanddiseasesurvey.co.uk). New interactive platform allowing users to explore 50 years of pest, disease, agronomic, & #pesticide input data coming soon!

@DefraSurvey



Wheat Disease

OSR Disease

Wheat Pest

OSR Pest

Select the Disease

Septoria Tritici Severity (%)



Select the Plant Part

All



Select the Sow Date

All



Select the Variety

All



Select the Cultivation

All

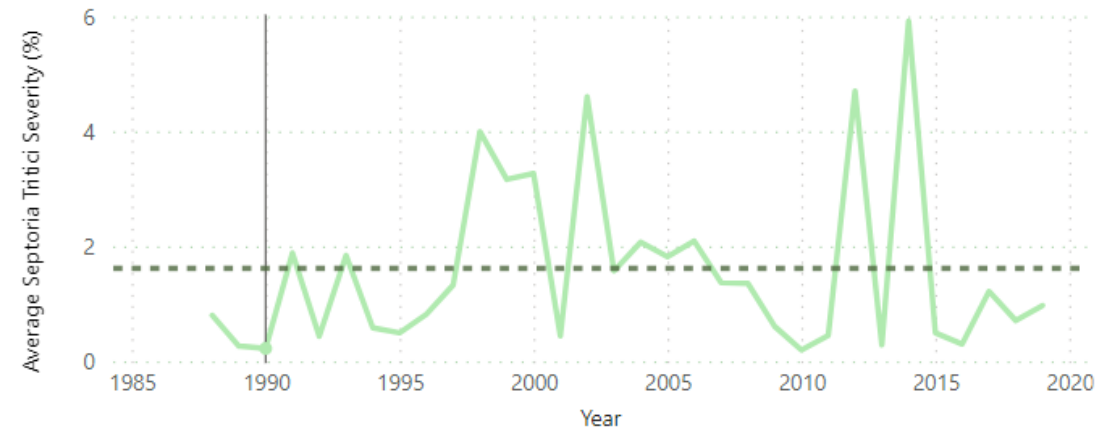


Select the Region



Clear all filters

### Multiple Selected Regions



Survey Year	Average	Farm Count
2010	0.20	891
1990	0.22	1219
1989	0.26	1120
2013	0.29	888
2016	0.30	750
1992	0.44	1372
2001	0.44	1271
2011	0.45	898
2015	0.49	900
1995	0.49	1354
1994	0.58	1356
2009	0.61	897
2018	0.71	726
1988	0.80	1200

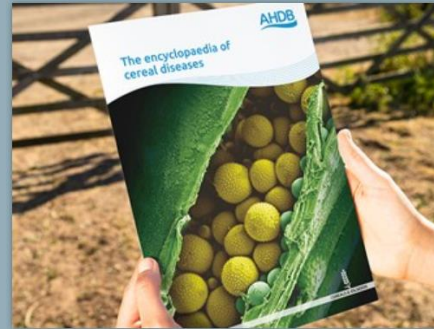
# Where to find more information?

## Encyclopaedia of cereal diseases

*This definitive guide to cereal diseases in the UK contains full colour photographs for identification plus information on hosts, symptoms and life cycles.*

↓ Download resource

<https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/encyclopaedia-of-cereal-diseases>

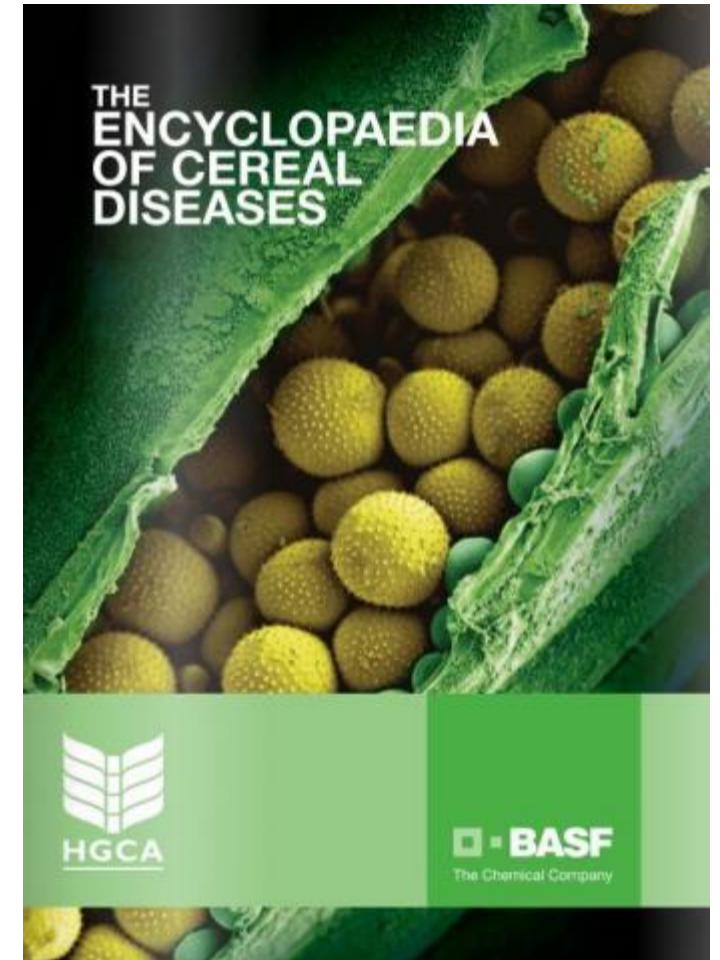
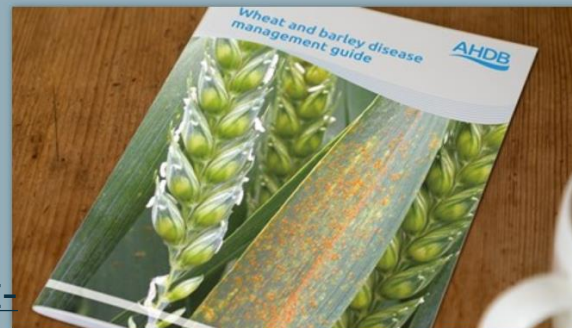


## Integrated pest management (IPM) of cereal diseases

*Our guidance covers major and minor diseases that affect wheat, barley, oats, rye and triticale.*

↓ Download resource

<https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/integrated-pest-management-ipm-of-cereal-diseases>



[https://www.agricentre.basf.co.uk/Documents/marketing\\_pages\\_files/cereal\\_fungicides\\_files/BASF\\_Disease\\_Encyclopedia.pdf?1678717861314](https://www.agricentre.basf.co.uk/Documents/marketing_pages_files/cereal_fungicides_files/BASF_Disease_Encyclopedia.pdf?1678717861314)



# The importance of knowing your enemy and comparing data between farms and years.

Dr Duncan J Coston

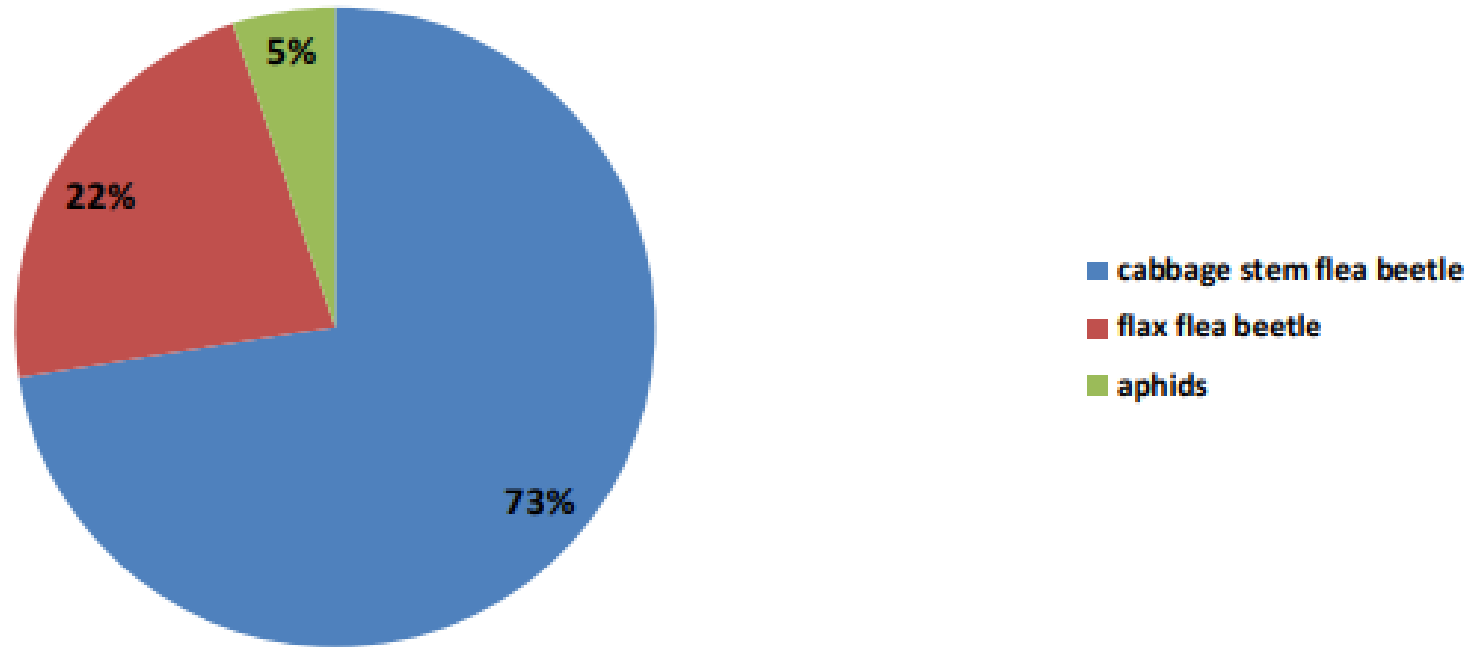
23 February 2024

[www.adas.uk](http://www.adas.uk)



# Know your enemy

Figure 47 - Linseed - Reasons for use of Insecticides (where given)



Know your enemy - This is not the flea beetle you are looking for....



Images from [Ukbeetles.co.uk](http://Ukbeetles.co.uk)

# Know your enemy - Flea beetles are a diverse group of insects



- Flax flea beetle (*Aphthona euphorbiae*) feed on linseed and can be found from March to October
- *Longitarsus parvulus* also known to feed on linseed
- Wheat flea beetle (*Neocrepidodera ferruginae*) is known to feed on cereals although not considered a major pest in the UK
- *Psylliodes* (~15 species in the UK and ~200 globally) with *P. chrysocephala* (CSFB) and *P. luteolus* (Wessex flea beetle) being the main pest species
- *Phyllotreta* (~30 species in the UK and ~300 globally) more of a nuisance than a pest in OSR
  - Turnip flea beetle (*Phyllotreta nigripes*)
  - Large striped flea beetle (*Phyllotreta nemorum*)
  - Cabbage flea beetle (*Phyllotreta Cruciferae*)
  - But there are more *Phyllotreta* species including *P. undulata*, *P. atra*, *P. consobrina*, *P. aerae*, and *P. diademata*

# Know your enemy – Which is which?



1



Copyright: Dave Hubble

2

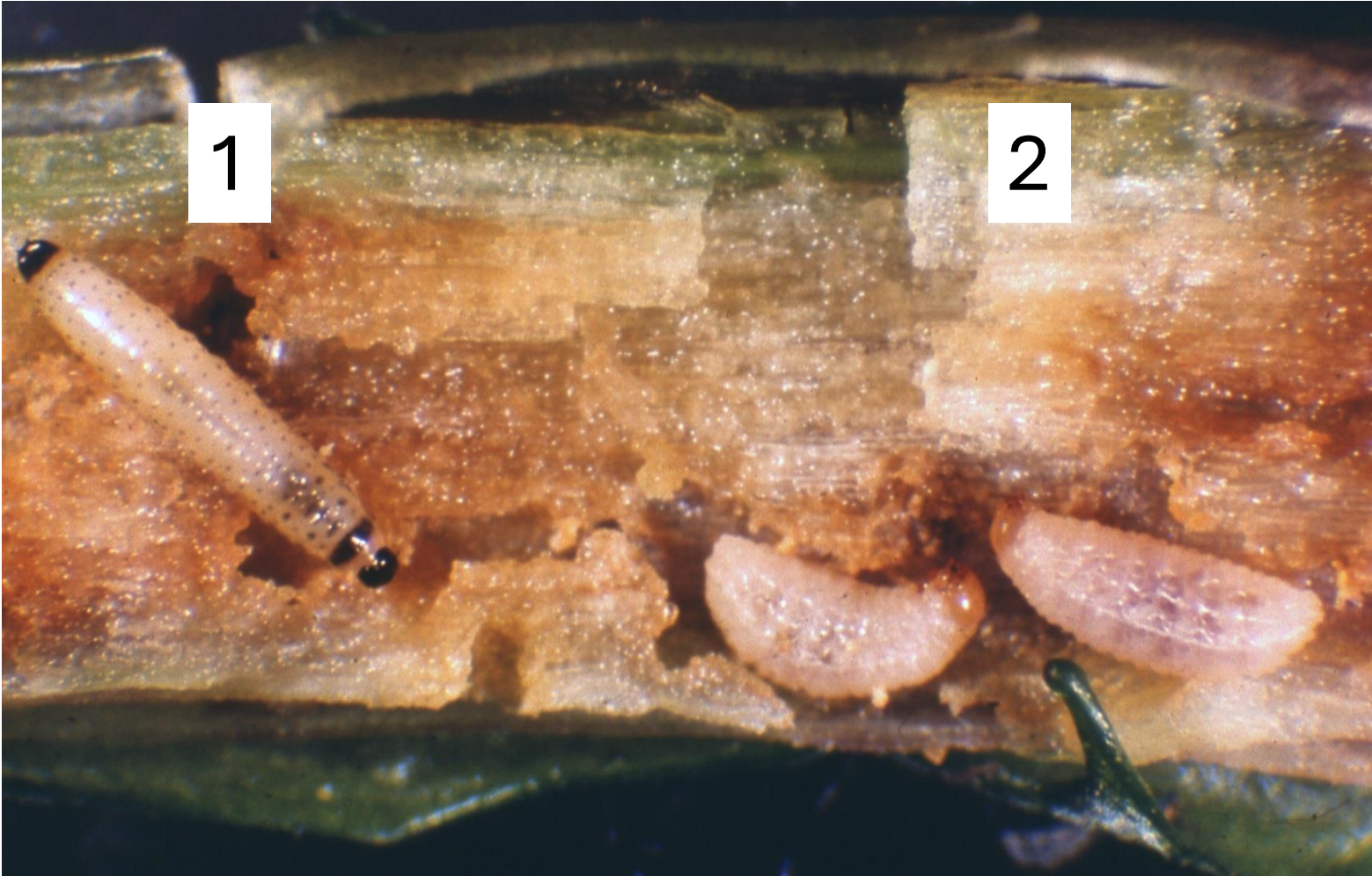


3



Copyright: Roger Key

# Know your enemy – Which larvae is which?



# Between field or year comparisons: How, where and what?

---



- Representative sample from a field
  - Standardised field walks (e.g. “W” pattern, fixed sample points, set number of tramlines etc...)
  - Assessments at set crop growth stages or dates
  - Same number of samples take
- How do we reduce assessor variation?

# Between field or year comparisons: Variability between assessors



- ~~Assess with the same person every time~~
- Use a broad categories for assessments (e.g. 10-20%. 20-30%)
- Development of image analysis and machine learning...
- Where can we reduce subjective nature of assessment?



# Between field or year comparisons: reduce subjective nature of assessment



## Assessing CSFB larval pressure in OSR

Method 1 – plant dissection

Method 2 - Passive





# Between field or year comparisons



- The more we can remove human variation/ error the better our data gets.
- The more representative the assessment of a whole field the more we get out of the data.
- If the data can be future proofed – what we assess today will be comparable to the same assessment data in 50 years time.
- The more we control variation, the easier it is to compare, analyse and understand the bigger picture.
- The better the data the better the confidence.



# IPMWORKS

IPM in action using tramline trials

**Andrew Christie**

Agronomist & Agri-Tech Specialist

The James Hutton Institute - Dundee

[andrew.christie@hutton.ac.uk](mailto:andrew.christie@hutton.ac.uk)



The James  
**Hutton**  
Institute



31 partners  
16 countries

22 new 'hubs'

Demonstrating IPM good practice



# OVERALL AIM & REGIONAL CONTEXT



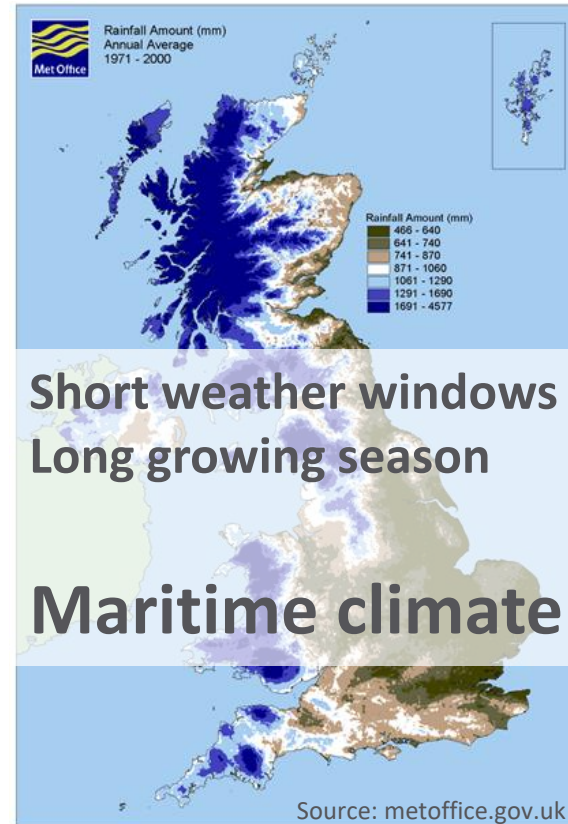
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## IPMWORKS OBJECTIVE

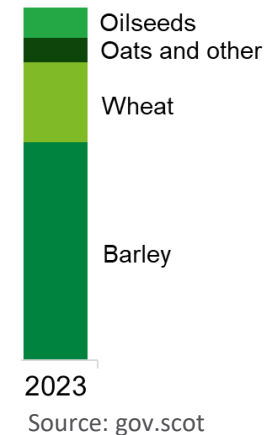
Promote IPM adoption to reach  
a **-50%** of pesticide use of  
European agriculture by 2035!



## EAST OF SCOTLAND HUB



Total cereals  
and oilseed:  
477,000 ha



**Malting  
Barley  
dominates  
crop area**

**Limited Market Options**



# EAST OF SCOTLAND ARABLE HUB

To address challenges in our context, investigate:

- **NEW/ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES**
- **PRACTICES TO REDUCE INPUTS & MAINTAIN OUTPUTS**
- **WITH FOCUS ON FARM ECONOMICS**

Sharing techniques and experiences to broaden knowledge base for members



# EAST OF SCOTLAND ARABLE HUB

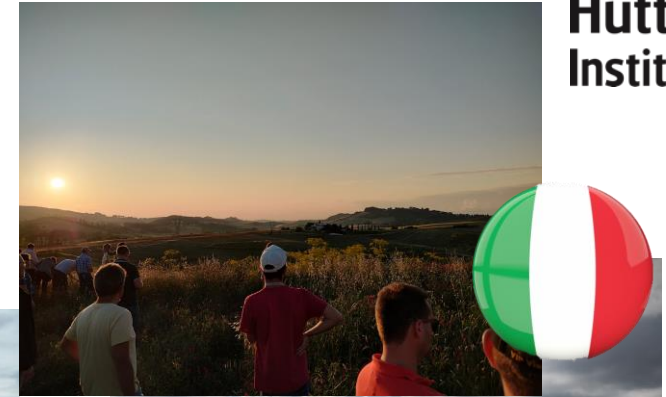


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## ON-FARM MEETINGS



## CROSS VISITS



## DEMONSTRATION EVENTS



# COMMUNICATING IPM CHALLENGES + SUCCESSES



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Discussion and debate on IPM  
linking together several techniques

Considered as a holistic approach

Can we assess performance of  
individual aspects of the system?



Source: leaf.eco



# IN-FIELD COMPARISONS

- On farm trials
- Farm standard versus new technique

Facilitates demonstrations and provides resources to test new ideas that may not have been available otherwise



# IN-FIELD COMPARISONS EXAMPLES - WW

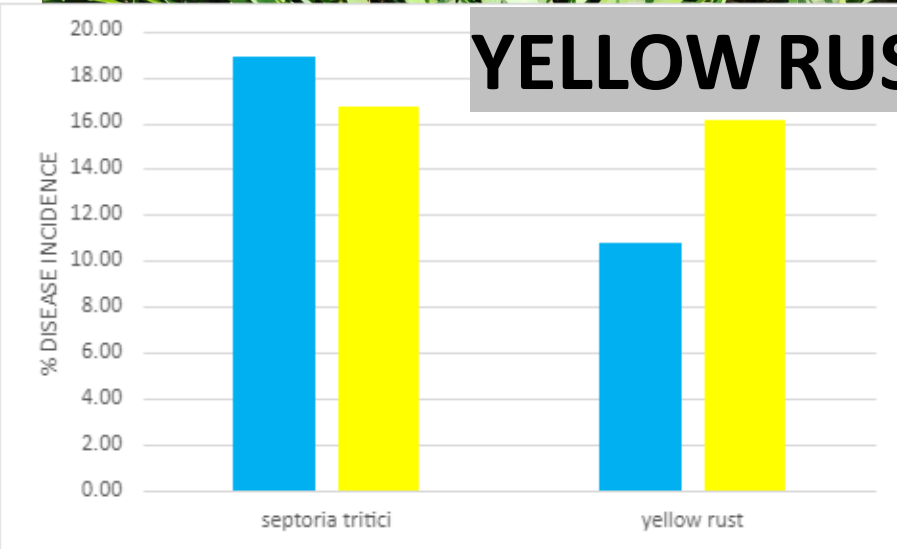
FULL FUNGICIDE vs ALTERNATIVE 'BIOFORTIFICATION'

## DISEASE INCIDENCE

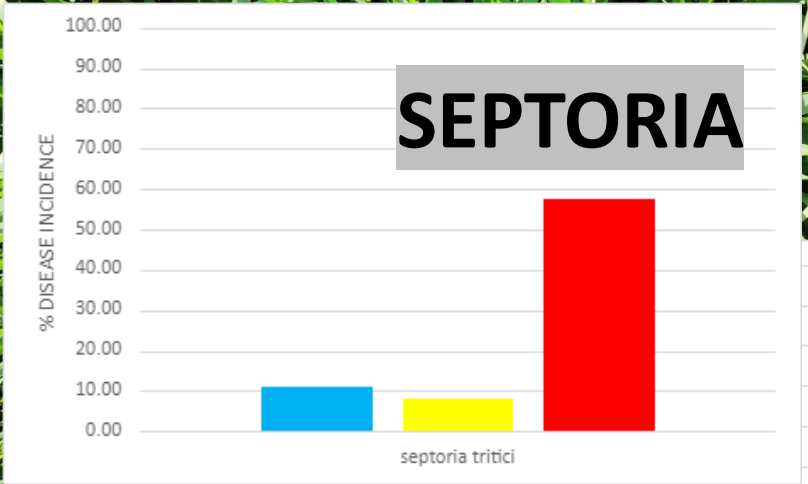


- cyflufenam
- prothicona
- xad + mefe
- zole +/- py
- + phosphi
- id + seawe
- micronutrient Zn/Cu + amino aci

### YELLOW RUST



### SEPTORIA

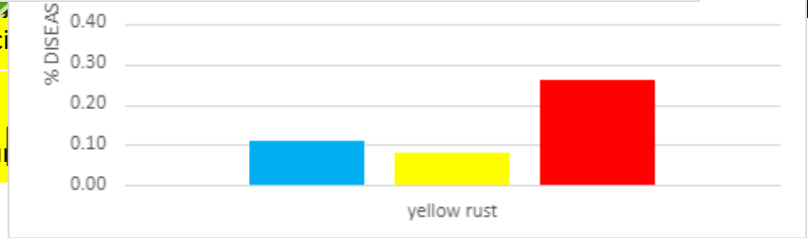


FULL FUNGICIDE

COMPARABLE CONTROL AT

BIOFORTIFICATION

UNTREATED



# IN-FIELD COMPARISONS EXAMPLES - WOSR

**YIELD CHECK WEIGHTS = 4.44t/ha vs 4.43t/ha**

**REDUCED INPUTS,  
COST SAVINGS,  
OUTPUT MAINTAINED**



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# LINK TO FUTURE - IPMNET

## Barley, Wheat focus

### Pilot year (linked to SFI, similar measures proposed in Scotland)

[Agricultural Reform List of Measures \(ruralpayments.org\)](https://ruralpayments.org)

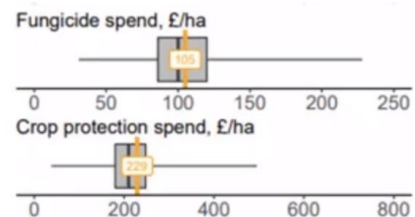
## IPM NET – Pilot Concept



Step one – complete an IPM Plan



Step two – complete field specific information



## IPM NET – Pilot Concept



As a member:

- Receive a personalised IPM NET member report.
- Have access to an annual review of the dataset.
- Take part in discussion workshops on farm- and field-specific ideas to enhance IPM practices.
- BASIS and NRoSO points will be available as part of the pilot.
- Membership and conference attendance will be free of charge for IPM NET pilot members in the 2024/25 season.





# IPMWORKS

IPM in action using tramline trials

**Andrew Christie**

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The James  
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IPM  
NET

The Integrated pest management knowledge exchange network

*Create connections to advance IPM*

# IPM NET – Next steps

## Dr Mark Ramsden





# The Integrated pest management knowledge exchange network

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## Supporting farmer or advisors wanting to share IPM experience



Benchmark your IPM approach, providing data on field(s), crop observations & agronomy.



Links to relevant resources to advance your IPM strategy.



Join the IPM NET annual end of season conference to discuss IPM NET results.



Earn BASIS and NRoSO CPD points.

## Join the Pilot year for free

Visit <https://adas.co.uk/ipmnet>  
Or email [IPMNET@adas.co.uk](mailto:IPMNET@adas.co.uk)

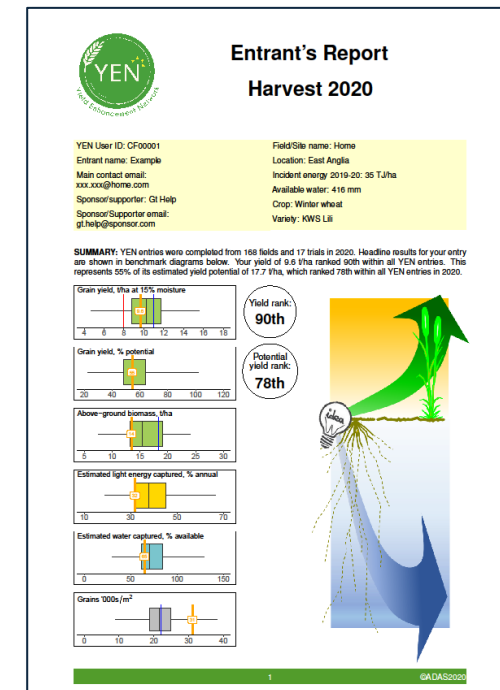


# What will IPM NET produce?

Shared experience – what works?

Data analysis – what works?

Individual benchmarking





# The Integrated pest management knowledge exchange network

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## What will farmers and advisors need to provide?

# IPM Plan



### What is the IPM Tool for?

The tool provides specific guidance on the IPM control measures that are relevant to the crops you grow, and the particular pests, weeds and diseases that are a problem on your farm.

Using the Tool will also complete and record an IPM plan for your crops.

### How do I use the IPM Tool?

For a short video showing how to use the tool, click here.

[Video guidance on using the tool →](#)

Introductory videos on IPM:

- [Arable here →](#)
- [Grassland here →](#)
- [Horticulture here →](#)
- Written guidance on IPM here:
- [Apple →](#)
- [Brassicas →](#)
- [Improved Grassland →](#)
- [Maize →](#)
- [Oilseed Rape →](#)
- [Peas & Beans →](#)
- [Potatoes →](#)
- [Sugar Beet →](#)
- [Wheat, Barley & Oats →](#)
- [Weeds →](#)

### Who created the IPM Tool?

The tool was produced by crop protection and IPM specialists at ADAS and SRUC.

It links to guidance from AHDB and other independent sources, and development of the Tool was funded by Defra as part of a Test and Trial project.



The image shows a YouTube video player for a video titled "IPM tool video walkthrough". The video is currently at 0:05 / 10:32. A registration form is overlaid on the video, with fields for Email, Password, and Confirm password, and a "Register" button. The video player includes standard controls like play, pause, and volume. Below the video, the channel name "RSK ADAS" with 24 subscribers and a "Subscribe" button are visible. Interaction buttons for likes, comments, shares, and downloads are also present.





# The Integrated pest management knowledge exchange network

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## What will farmers and advisors need to provide?

**IPM NET Membership Journal**

**IPM NET Data Privacy Policy**

**IPM NET Entrant details** Complete sections 1 and 2

Your IPM NET Membership Number:  
Entry payment status

**Section 1: Membership details**

Primary contact details  
First name  
Surname  
Contact email address  
Telephone number  
Mobile number  
Contact role

Additional contact details (if applicable)  
Full name  
Email address  
Contact role  
IPM NET Membership Number

Additional contact details (if applicable)  
Full name  
Email address  
Contact role  
IPM NET Membership Number

Terms and Conditions  
I have read, understood and agree to my data, being managed in accordance with Policy.  
I have read, understood and agree to the joining the IPM NET.

**IPM NET field site details** Complete sections 1,2,3

**Crop observations and actions** Complete sections 1, 2, and 3

IPM NET User ID  
IPM NET field entry ID  
Field name

**Section 1: Crop growth**

Sowing date  
Seed rate (either as seeds m<sup>-2</sup>)  
Rolling soil post-planting

Dates of key Growth stages:  
Emergence (rows first evident)  
Date of Stem extension (GS3)  
Date of Flowering (GS61)  
Date complete senescence  
First date 'ripe to harvest'  
Actual date of Harvest

**Section 2: Consultation of IPM**

How regularly did you consult the  
AHDB BYDV T-SUM forecast  
IPM Decisions  
CropMonitor  
Other decision support network  
If other, please provide details

**IPM NET Membership**

IPMNET field entry ID  
Field name  
Whole field or selected area  
Intended harvest area (approx)  
Total field area (approx)  
Field entry type (Farm practice)  
Primary Crop Species  
Variety  
Was disease resistance a factor  
If using intercropping/cover crops  
If using intercropping/cover crops

**Section 1: Field Location**

IACS field number  
Grid Reference (12 figure)  
Digital Longitude  
Digital Latitude  
Eastings  
Northings

**Section 2: Field History**

Previous crop -1 (harvest)  
Previous crop -1 (harvest)  
Previous crop -1 (harvest)  
Previous crop -1 (harvest)  
Previous crop -1 (harvest)  
Were grass, herbal ley or lucerne  
If yes... which type of forage  
If yes... date fallow was

**Crop Agronomy** Complete sections 1 and 2

IPM NET User ID  
IPM NET field entry ID  
Field name

**Section 1: Crop Production & Protection**

Seed source  
Seed treatments (enter each applied)  
None  
Seed treatment 1...  
Seed treatment 2...  
Seed treatment 3...  
Seed treatment 4...  
Seed treatment 5...

Product name

**Pesticide Applications**

**Pre-Drilling**  
Application 1...  
Application 2...

**Pre-Emergence**  
Application 1...  
Application 2...

**Post-Emergence**  
Application 1...  
Application 2...  
Application 3...

Product (including bio-pesticides or other low risk products)  
Type (pick list)  
If you selected other, please expand  
Main pest targeted  
Dose Litre/ha OR Fraction of label

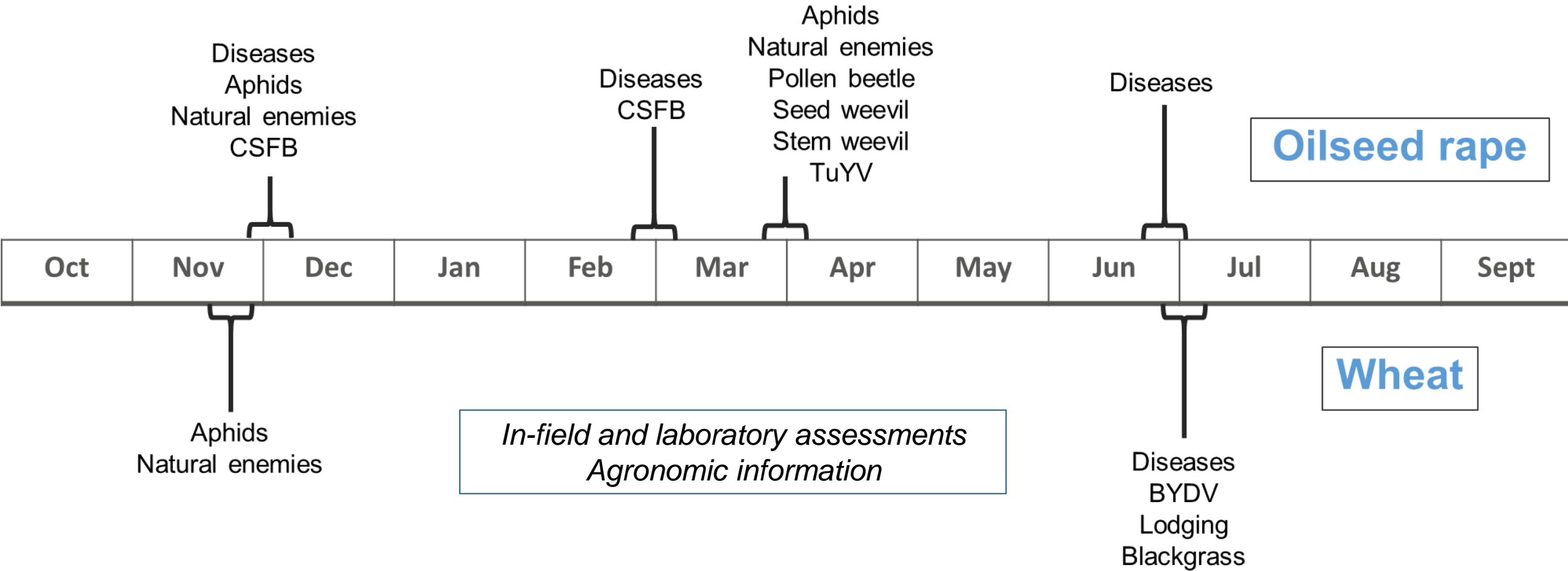
All information requested on this tab is required in order to provide a full report.

- Please record all pesticide and growth regulator sprays, use full brand name.
- Please state NONE if none used.
- Information for adjuvants and trace elements are not required.

1. Membership Details 2. IPM Field Data 3. Crop Observations 4. Crop Agronomy 5. Rainfall & Irrigation



# DSCPD: Assessments





# The Integrated pest management knowledge exchange network

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## What will farmers and advisors receive back?

**Member Report**

Harvest 2024

IPM NET user ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Entrant name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Farm name: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: Region \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main contact email: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: Region \_\_\_\_\_  
 Crop: \_\_\_\_\_ Variety: \_\_\_\_\_

**Summary:** [Summary of regional/seasonal pest pressures, alerts, general comments, and response from data and knowledge gathered across the network.]

**Headline metrics reporting**

IPM Tool risk outputs

Tool	Number of alerts	Number of comments	Number of actions	Number of reports
IPM Tool 1	10	5	2	1
IPM Tool 2	15	8	3	2
IPM Tool 3	20	12	4	3
IPM Tool 4	25	15	5	4
IPM Tool 5	30	18	6	5

Regional pressure ratings  
 Number of IPM tactics implemented  
 TFI  
 Gross margin

**IPM STRATEGY**

**FIELD DESCRIPTION**

Field name	Size	Crop	Variety
Field 1	10ha	Wheat	Hereward
Field 2	15ha	Wheat	Hereward

**VARIETY**

IPM NET members this season were asked to report the common variety of [crop] was ...

The table adjacent indicates the disease/invertebrate pest resistance for your farm from AHDB Recommended List varieties where high values indicate the variety character to a high degree (e.g. high resistance).

Please note that comments made on tests are based on advice from tests.

The most chosen varieties are compared to the AHDB's Recommended List for cereals.

Region	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Maize	Other
North	10	5	2	1	1
East	15	8	3	2	2
West	20	12	4	3	3
South	25	15	5	4	4

**IPM STRATEGY**

**DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS**

This section will indicate whether the IPM NET member planned on consulting DSS during the growing season and the percentage of IPM NET members that also indicated that they planned on using DSS. Guidance on availability and how to use DSS to improve management of pests will be provided.

The bar chart below indicates whether DSS were consulted to guide applications of herbicides, fungicides, insecticides etc. We will also provide recommendations on the availability of DSS for problem pests, diseases and weeds.

**TREATMENT FREQUENCY**

The adjacent graph shows the Treatment Index for your field and the average field submissions.

**TFI- What's this?**  
 The TFI is calculated by dividing the active ingredients used in each crop by the doses assigned to each use of the crop. We can use this as an indicator of field efficacy, whereby higher TFI values indicate pesticide frequency and lower efficacy.

**PEST PRESSURE**

**NATIONAL PEST OBSERVATIONS**

Agricultural pests and diseases can vary by region in the UK due to differences in climate, soil types, crop and management choices. Pest pressure varies considerably from year to year and the impact on crop yield and quality ranges from slight damage to complete crop loss. The pest and disease survey monitors endemic pests and diseases in winter wheat and winter oilseed rape across regions of the UK.

Below, the regional and national mean values for major pests and diseases will be presented through maps and charts, identifying trends in numbers across the growing season.

Region	Septoria	Oil seed rape
North	10	5
East	15	8
West	20	12
South	25	15

