Wheat pest monitoring: protecting early tiller growth

Date / owner / field or lot / variety / use

	Check / article reference	Reading / observation / decision
1	Set traps on visibly moist soil at 5-25°C; return under suitable conditions if the surface is dry. [1]	☐
2	Use an approximately 25 cm cover and non-toxic bait; inspect early after overnight exposure. [1]	☐
3	AHDB layout: 9 traps in a W, or 13 above 20 ha; keep extra hotspot traps separate. [1]	☐
4	Four slugs/trap is a British winter-cereal risk reference from sowing to GS21; verify fresh damage and local context. [1]	☐
5	For the AHDB temperature model, accumulate daily mean temperature above a 3°C base from emergence. [2]	☐
6	At 150°C-days intensify monitoring; 170°C-days signals a possible second generation, not a local spray instruction. [2]	☐
7	If aphids are present, record colonised plants and wheat stage before interpreting the temperature map. [2]	☐
8	If fresh injury is patchy, photograph and count those zones separately; a route average can conceal local damage. [1]	☐

Next check / owner / reason

Sources for the references above

[1] AHDB - Slug monitoring
[2] AHDB - BYDV tools

Enter actual readings. Examples are hypothetical; use ranges in the article context. AI-assisted editorial worksheet, pending agronomic review.

Wheat stand density: counting plants and assessing gaps

Date / owner / field or lot / variety / use

	Check / article reference	Reading / observation / decision
1	Quadrat method: 0.5 × 0.5 m = 0.25 m²; measure the sides before use. [1]	☐
2	AHDB uses 10 representative areas; multiply the mean count in 0.25 m² quadrats by 4. [1]	☐
3	For row sampling use 30 cm length and actual row spacing; their product is the sampled area. [1]	☐
4	Worked example: 36 plants/0.25 m² gives 144 plants/m²; retain the raw count too. [E]	☐
5	If those 36 plants carry 72 shoots, that is 2 shoots/plant and 288 shoots/m² under one counting convention. [E]	☐
6	AHDB gives UK benchmarks of 70% establishment and 260 plants/m²; compare with your sowing and field conditions. [2]	☐
7	About 150 plants/m² in the thinnest areas is an AHDB reference conditional on sowing date and weed pressure. [2]	☐
8	If plants and tillers are hard to distinguish, lift the sample with roots and identify individual plants before averaging. [1]	☐

Next check / owner / reason

Sources for the references above

[1] AHDB - Cereal plant counts

[2] AHDB - Wheat establishment

E - Editorial example with hypothetical inputs.

Enter actual readings. Examples are hypothetical; use ranges in the article context. AI-assisted editorial worksheet, pending agronomic review.

RECIPROC and SU TARROCA: comparing wheat varieties

Date / owner / field or lot / variety / use

	Check / article reference	Reading / observation / decision
1	Request the exact RECIPROC identity and bread-wheat documents; do not substitute a treatment trade name. [1]	☐
2	For SU TARROCA request the current profile and lot documents; tie each resistance claim to the named disease. [2]	☐
3	The AHDB 1-9 yellow-rust scale describes adult-plant resistance; do not compare it directly with plus-sign scales. [3]	☐
4	If pustules appear on young plants, check juvenile and adult responses separately before declaring resistance breakdown. [3]	☐
5	AHDB gives septoria latency of 14-28 days; keep tracking symptom-free leaves after rain. [4]	☐
6	AHDB gives 15-20°C as favourable for Z. tritici; interpret temperature with wetness and leaf stage. [4]	☐
7	Worked example: 250 plants/m² × 40 g TGW × 100 ÷ (80% establishment × 95% germination) = 131.6 kg/ha. [E]	☐
8	Replace every example input with the local target, lot TGW and germination; state whether establishment is based on viable seed or all seed. [5]	☐

Next check / owner / reason

Sources for the references above

[1] Lemaire Deffontaines - RECIPROC
[2] Saaten-Union - SU TARROCA
[3] AHDB - Yellow rust
[4] AHDB - Septoria tritici
[5] AHDB - Wheat trial protocol
E - Editorial example with hypothetical inputs.

Enter actual readings. Examples are hypothetical; use ranges in the article context. AI-assisted editorial worksheet, pending agronomic review.

Potato larvae: identification and label-led decisions

Date / owner / field or lot / variety / use

	Check / article reference	Reading / observation / decision
1	For foliage, UMass uses 30-50 plants or, in larger crops, stalks; record the unit chosen. [1]	☐
2	Spread the sample across 10 stops on a V route; do not select only the infested edge. [1]	☐
3	Count adults, small larvae, large larvae and underside egg masses in separate columns. [1]	☐
4	Example: 25 adults/50 units = 0.5 adults/unit; retain numerator and denominator beside the mean. [E]	☐
5	Tuber holes require soil and organism investigation; beetles on leaves do not identify what made a hole. [2]	☐
6	A click-beetle trap shows adult activity; obtain a soil-larval risk assessment before planting. [2]	☐
7	Diagnostic example: 6 holed tubers among 50 examined = 12% in that sample; mark location and sample selection. [E]	☐
8	If organisms remain unidentified, retain scaled photographs and separately labelled foliage, soil and tuber samples. [1]	☐

Next check / owner / reason

Sources for the references above

[1] UMass Extension - Colorado potato beetle

[2] AHDB - Wireworm field research

E - Editorial example with hypothetical inputs.

Enter actual readings. Examples are hypothetical; use ranges in the article context. AI-assisted editorial worksheet, pending agronomic review.

Colorado potato beetle: larval stages and scouting

Date / owner / field or lot / variety / use

	Check / article reference	Reading / observation / decision
1	Colorado potato beetle has 4 larval instars; photograph larvae and record small/large categories separately. [1]	☐
2	UMass suggests weekly scouting during activity and a return in 3-4 days near the decision threshold. [2]	☐
3	UMass intervention references are 0.5 adults, 4 small larvae or 1.5 large larvae/unit; confirm local economic applicability. [2]	☐
4	Keep plant or stalk units consistent between visits; a unit change requires a new data series. [2]	☐
5	Penn State identifies a 15-30% egg-hatch timing window for early larvae; establish need and authorised use first. [3]	☐
6	Tracking example: 20 hatched eggs among 100 observed = 20%; count eggs rather than unequal-sized egg masses. [E]	☐
7	If large larvae dominate, separate old injury from fresh feeding when evaluating the result. [1]	☐
8	Record flowering and tuber development at every visit; crop sensitivity changes interpretation of the same population. [1]	☐

Next check / owner / reason

Sources for the references above

[1] Penn State Extension - Colorado potato beetle
[2] UMass Extension - Colorado potato beetle
[3] Penn State Extension - Beetle timing
E - Editorial example with hypothetical inputs.

Enter actual readings. Examples are hypothetical; use ranges in the article context. AI-assisted editorial worksheet, pending agronomic review.

Potato IPM: a practical plan for the whole season

Date / owner / field or lot / variety / use

	Check / article reference	Reading / observation / decision
1	Check grass history and previous damage before choosing a field; obtain wireworm risk assessment. [1]	☐
2	If soil testing is negative, retain catch and damage history; limited sensitivity can miss low populations. [1]	☐
3	In potatoes, track the AHDB 50-75% canopy-closure stage as a slug observation point. [2]	☐
4	One slug/trap is AHDB's British potato risk reference under active conditions; confirm risk for the local crop. [2]	☐
5	For stored seed, AHDB reports minimal bacterial multiplication at 4°C or below; segregate wet/diseased lots. [3]	☐
6	If a treatment is justified and authorised, compare its action group with previous interventions; changing brand does not automatically change group. [4]	☐
7	Example: 8 injured plants among 40 = 20% affected plants; that is not 20% defoliation. [E]	☐
8	After intervention return to the marked route and assess new feeding/activity separately from old signs. [5]	☐

Next check / owner / reason

Sources for the references above

[1] AHDB - Wireworm field research
[2] AHDB - Slug monitoring
[3] AHDB - Seed potato storage
[4] Penn State Extension - Colorado potato beetle
[5] UMass Extension - Colorado potato beetle
E - Editorial example with hypothetical inputs.

Enter actual readings. Examples are hypothetical; use ranges in the article context. AI-assisted editorial worksheet, pending agronomic review.

The potato year in Transylvania: a practical plan

Date / owner / field or lot / variety / use

	Check / article reference	Reading / observation / decision
1	Before planting, separate ware, processing and seed plans and enter the final requirement on the sheet. [1]	☐
2	FAO gives an indicative potato water need of 500-700 mm/season; this is evapotranspiration, not an irrigation dose. [2]	☐
3	Conversion: 1 mm over 1 ha = 10 m³; a hypothetical 10 mm deficit equals 100 m³/ha before system losses. [E]	☐
4	Burke describes greater harvest injury below 7°C and advises avoiding soil above 16°C; confirm conditions for the crop. [1]	☐
5	For seed, AHDB describes cooling by 0.25-0.5°C/day after loading when crop condition permits. [3]	☐
6	Check seed stocks every few days initially and at least weekly once holding temperature is reached. [3]	☐
7	For seed, AHDB aims for less than 1°C variation across the store to limit condensation; compare probes with a hand thermometer. [3]	☐
8	For fresh ware, Burke gives a 4-7°C holding range; confirm variety, duration and cooking quality before choosing the regime. [1]	☐

Next check / owner / reason

Sources for the references above

[1] John J. Burke - Growing the Potato Crop
[2] FAO - Crop water needs
[3] AHDB - Seed potato storage
E - Editorial example with hypothetical inputs.

Enter actual readings. Examples are hypothetical; use ranges in the article context. AI-assisted editorial worksheet, pending agronomic review.

Potato varieties: choosing for market requirements

Date / owner / field or lot / variety / use

	Check / article reference	Reading / observation / decision
1	Specify ware, processing or seed use; a table profile does not automatically establish good frying quality. [1]	☐
2	Agrico’s Arizona card gives 17% dry matter; request a test for the offered lot. [1]	☐
3	Agrico’s Picasso card gives 20.8% dry matter; check catalogue comparisons using equivalently collected samples. [2]	☐
4	Example negotiated grade: 45-75 mm; enter sizing method and agreed tolerance in the contract. [E]	☐
5	Define gross weight, packaging, soil and accepted product separately; compare offers on a common net basis. [3]	☐
6	Hypothetical example: 800 lei/delivered t with 8% unrecoverable grading loss gives 800 ÷ 0.92 = 869.6 lei/accepted t before other costs. [E]	☐
7	If receipt reveals free moisture or rot, segregate and assess the lot before mixing or shared storage. [4]	☐
8	Before loading, confirm variety, lot code, packaging, delivery and non-conformance handling in writing. [3]	☐

Next check / owner / reason

Sources for the references above

[1] Agrico - Arizona
[2] Agrico - Picasso
[3] John J. Burke - Growing the Potato Crop
[4] AHDB - Seed potato storage
E - Editorial example with hypothetical inputs.

Enter actual readings. Examples are hypothetical; use ranges in the article context. AI-assisted editorial worksheet, pending agronomic review.

Red Lady, Bellarosa, Red Fantasy, Arizona and Picasso

Date / owner / field or lot / variety / use

	Check / article reference	Reading / observation / decision
1	Red Lady: Solana describes red skin and fairly firm cooking; test the required appearance and texture on a sample. [1]	☐
2	Bellarosa: EUROPLANT describes very early-early maturity and a large-grade tendency; confirm the buyer’s size fraction. [2]	☐
3	Red Fantasy: medium-early, predominantly firm cooking profile; verify delivery timing and the cooking sample. [3]	☐
4	Arizona: Agrico lists 17% dry matter; enter the measured lot result separately. [4]	☐
5	Picasso: Agrico lists 20.8% dry matter; confirm using a comparable sample. [5]	☐
6	Agrico lists Arizona as cooking type AB and Picasso as B; assess frying separately from boiling. [4]	☐
7	Buying example: for a 45-75 mm specification, compare accepted mass in that fraction rather than gross yield alone. [E]	☐
8	Hypothetical example: 1,000 lei/t with 5% unrecoverable loss = 1,052.6 lei/usable t before other costs. [E]	☐

Next check / owner / reason

Sources for the references above

[1] Solana - Red Lady
[2] EUROPLANT - Bellarosa
[3] EUROPLANT - Red Fantasy
[4] Agrico - Arizona
[5] Agrico - Picasso
E - Editorial example with hypothetical inputs.

Enter actual readings. Examples are hypothetical; use ranges in the article context. AI-assisted editorial worksheet, pending agronomic review.