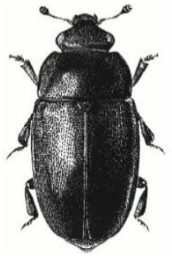
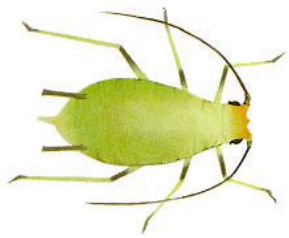
THE QUEST FOR EFFECTIVE IPM



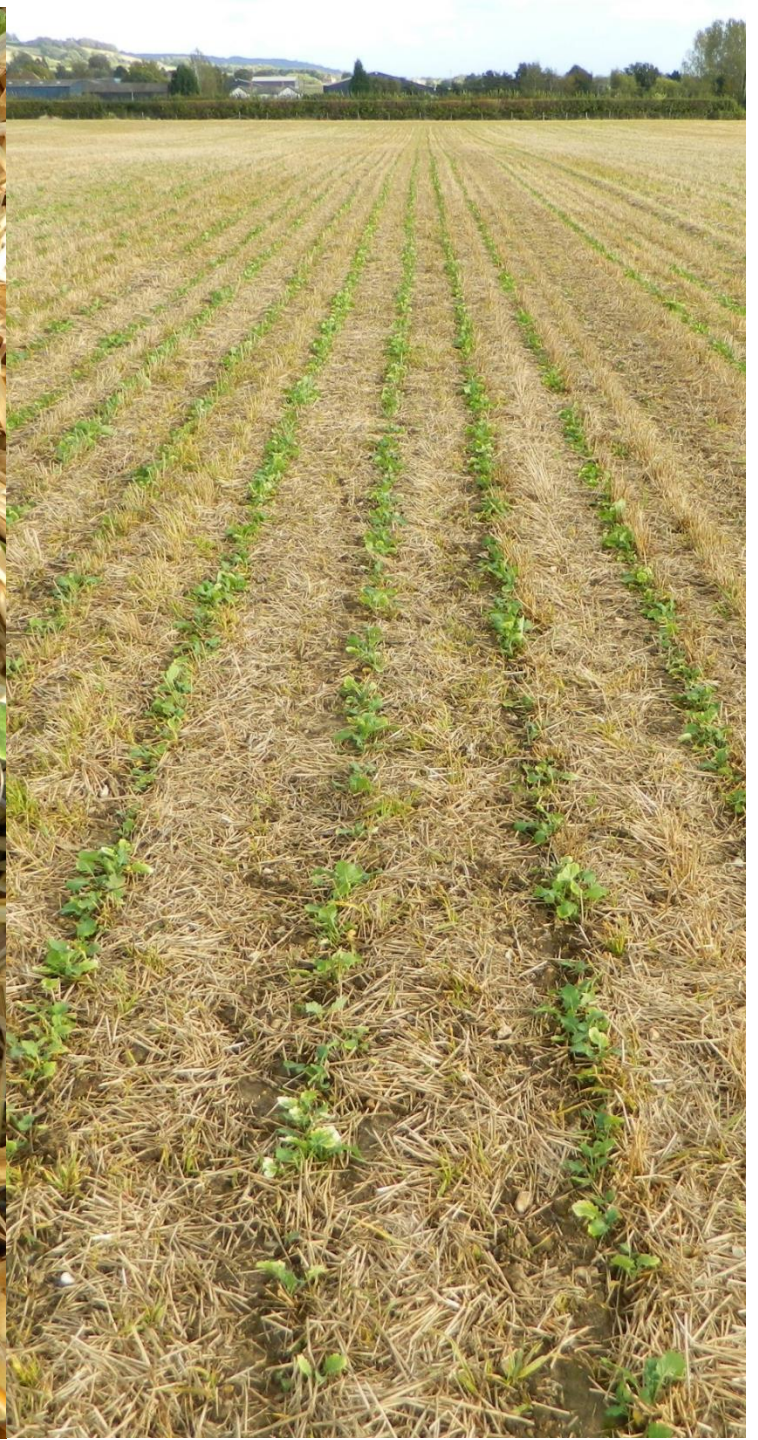


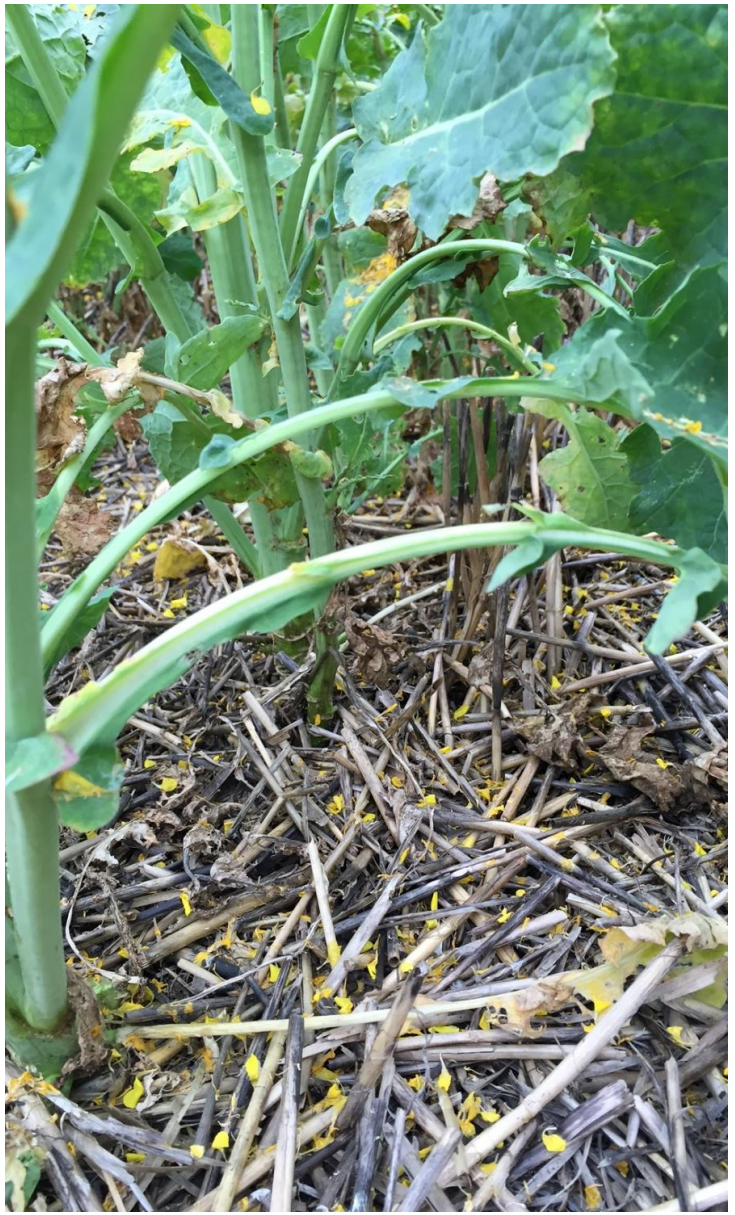
ANDY BARR

Integrated Pest Management Plan

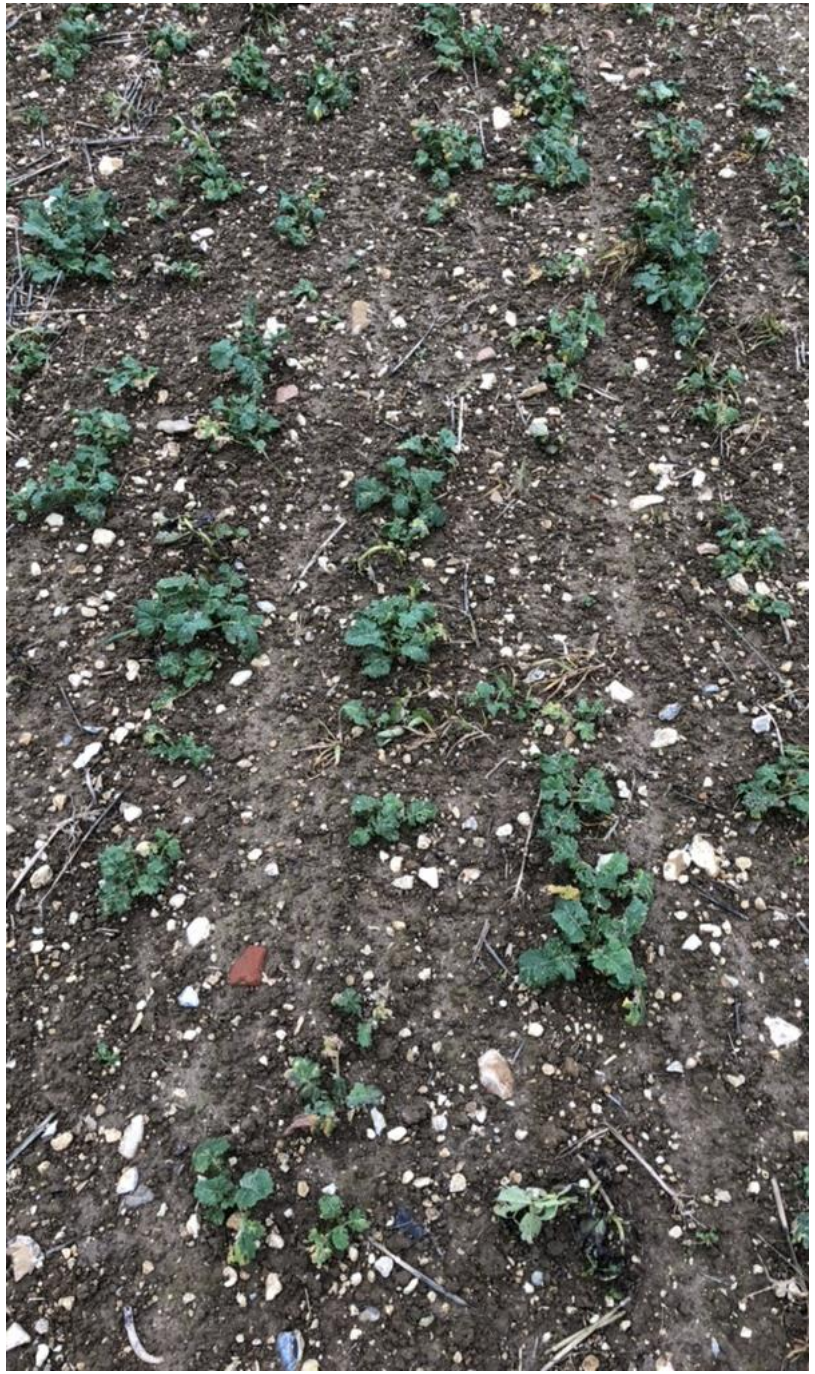
The Voluntary Initiative


DALE DRILLS



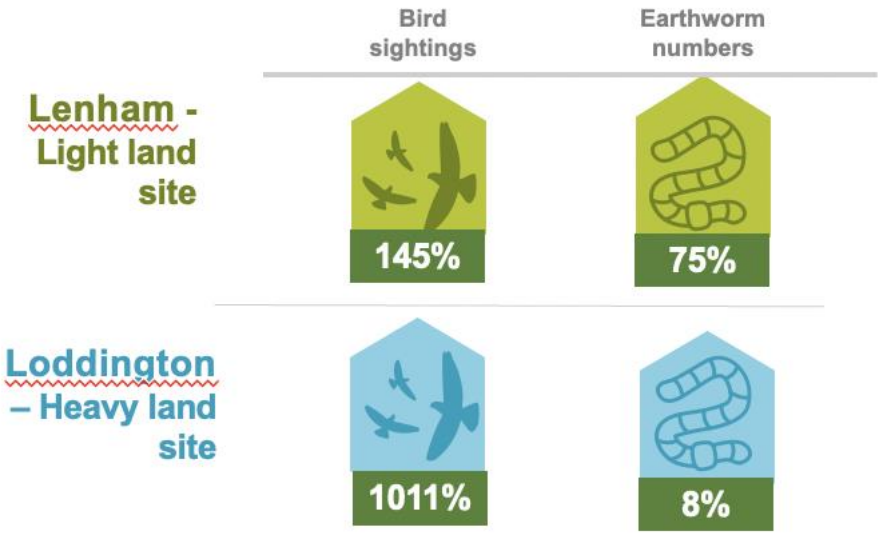






Environmental sustainability:

All results are comparing Sustainable system 2 (direct drill / light till) against the conventional system (plough) averaged across the seasons (Lenham 3 years and Loddington 4 years)



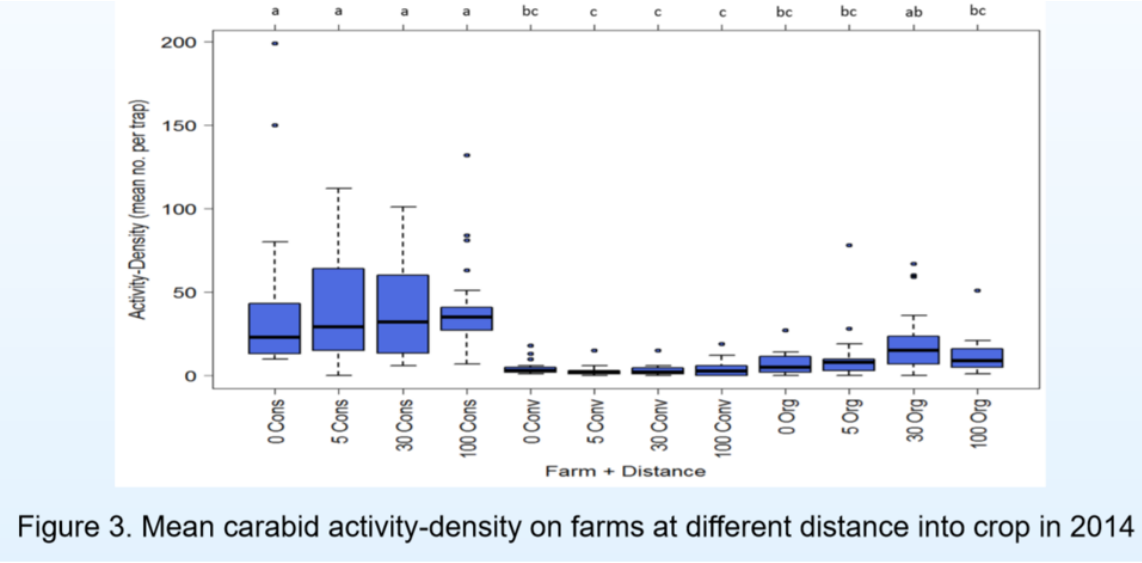
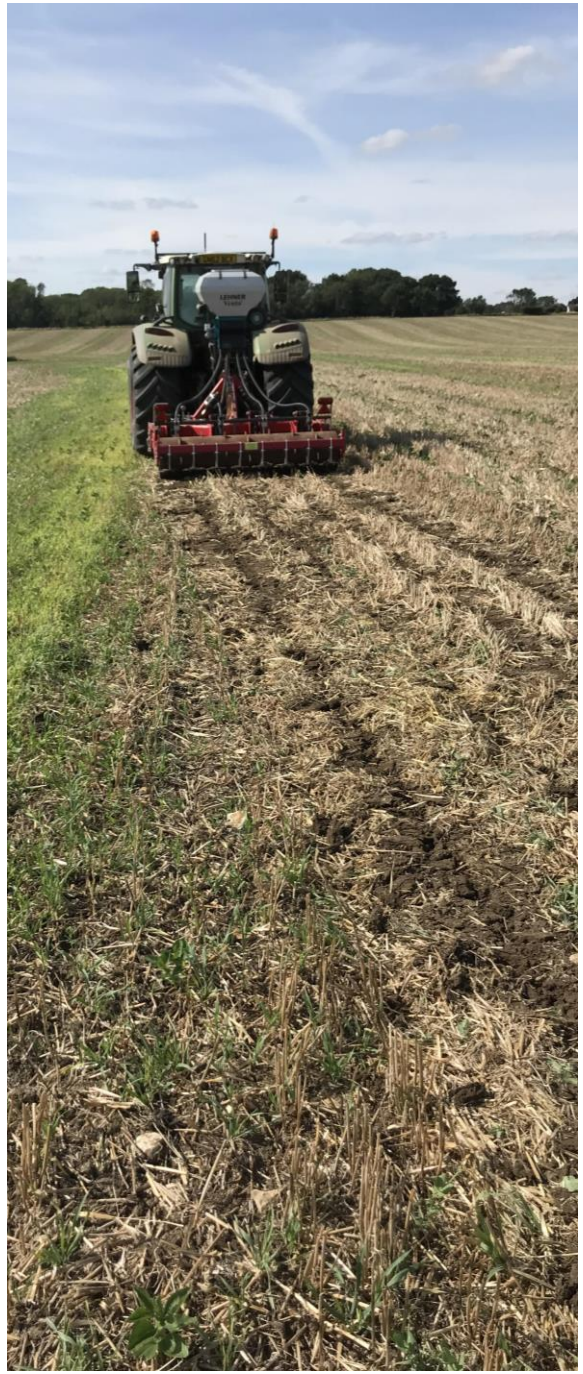


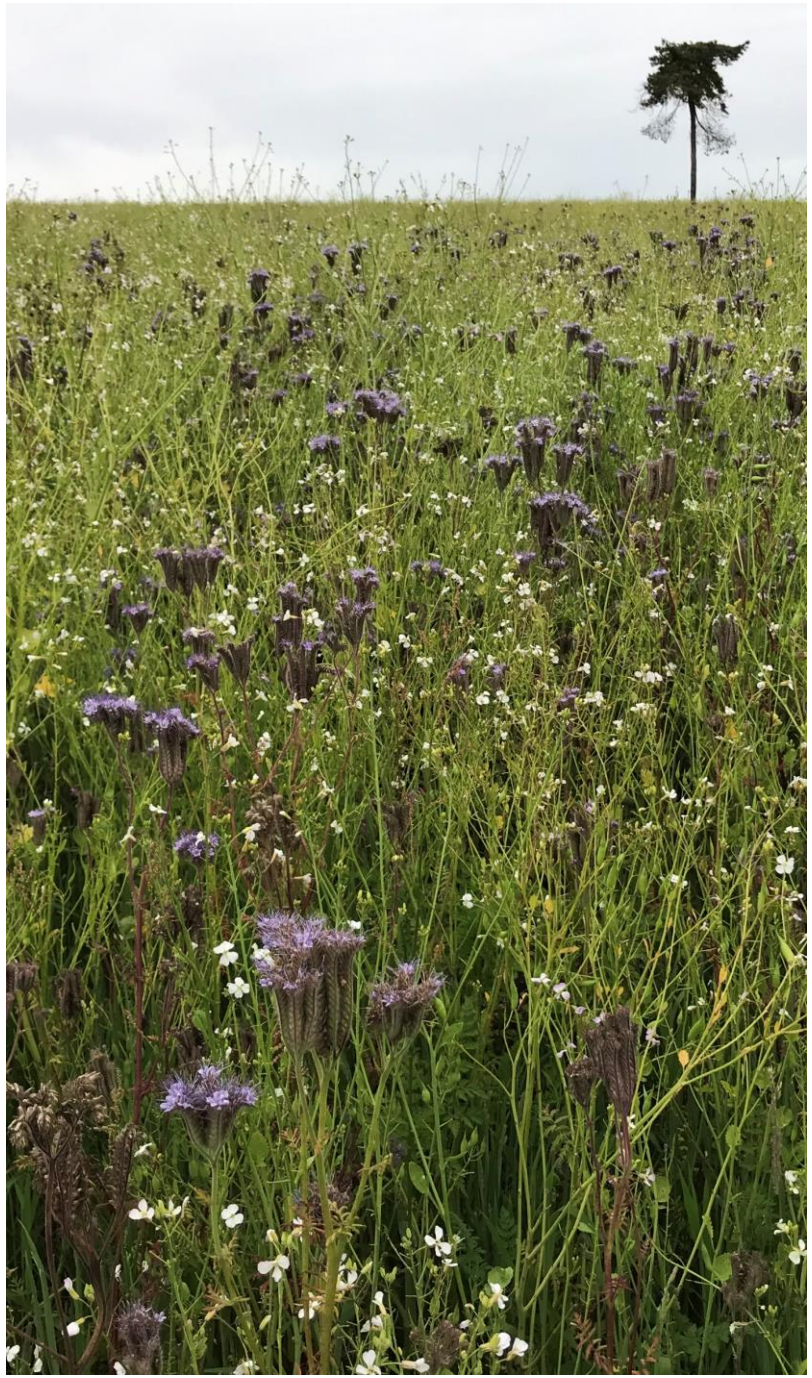
Figure 3. Mean carabid activity-density on farms at different distance into crop in 2014

S. Springate & J. P. Haggar Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich, UK



Caroline Nicholls @AgriCaroline · Jan 31

PhD student @AEHarper48 The more stubble left the more web aphid killing spiders will weave 🕷🕸 @BCPC1 #BCPCPestReview




New Cover Crop
Trial 2021-22

Cover Crop Treatments

Farm Standard

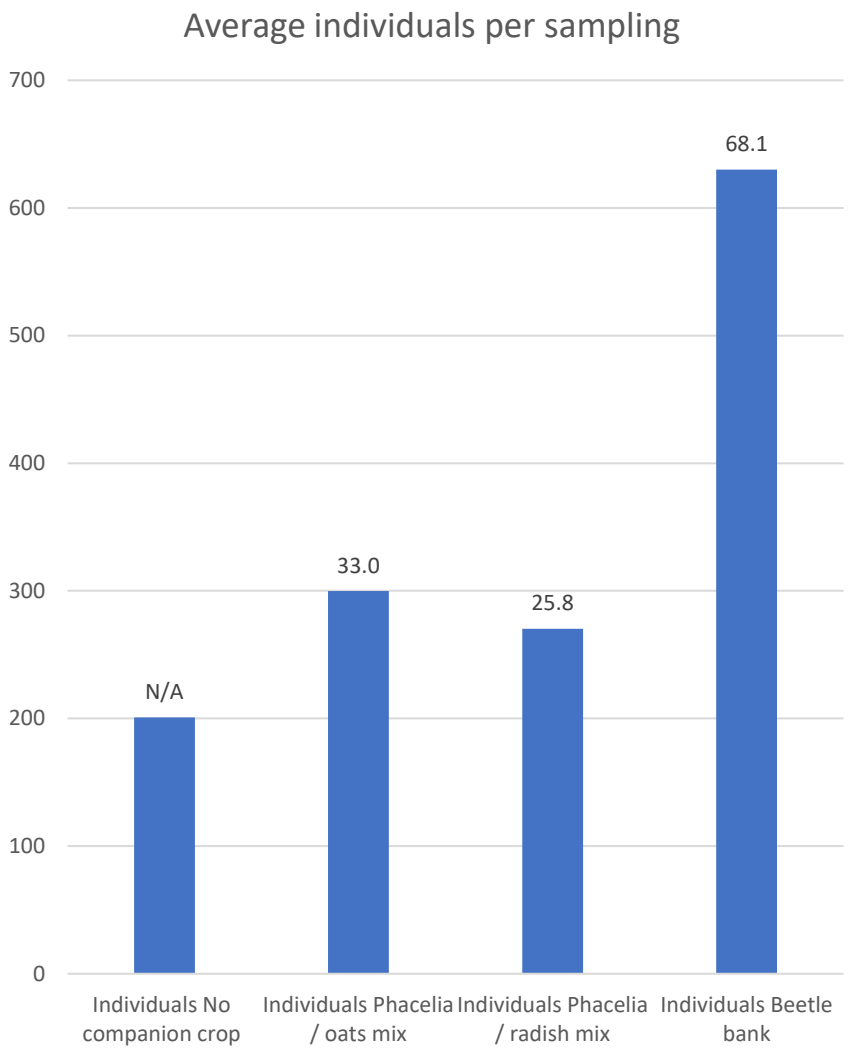
Long-term Beetle bank

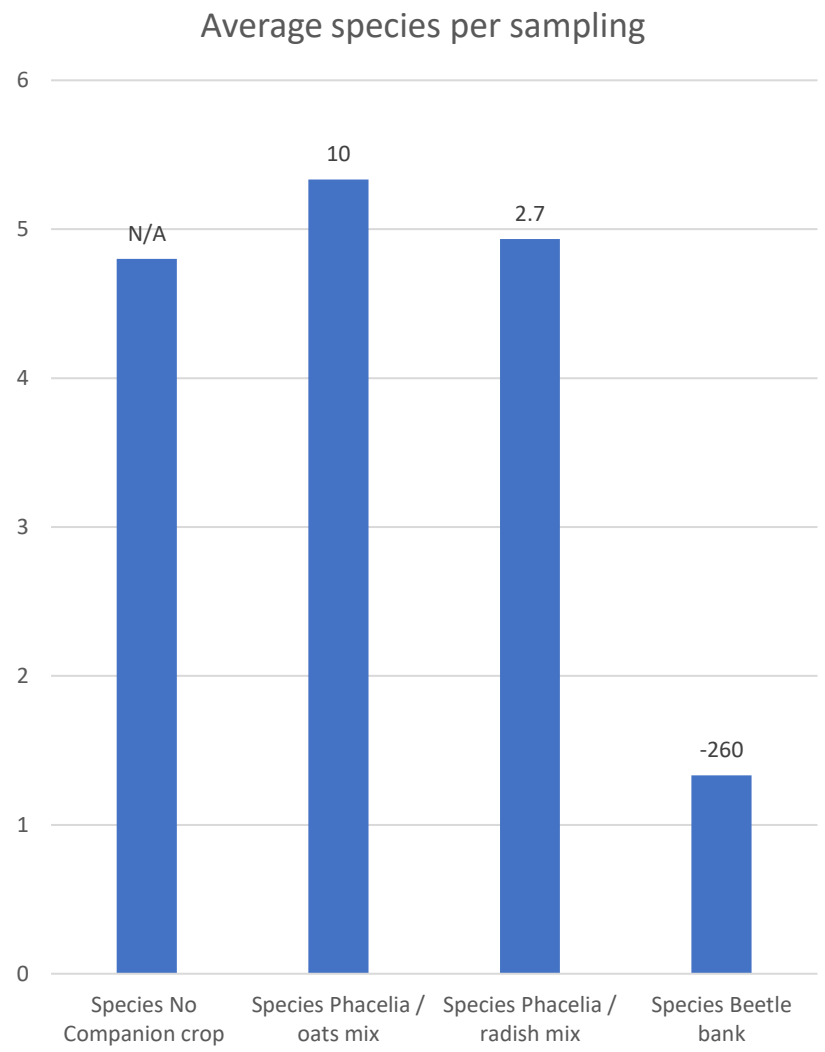
Untreated

Phacelia and Oats

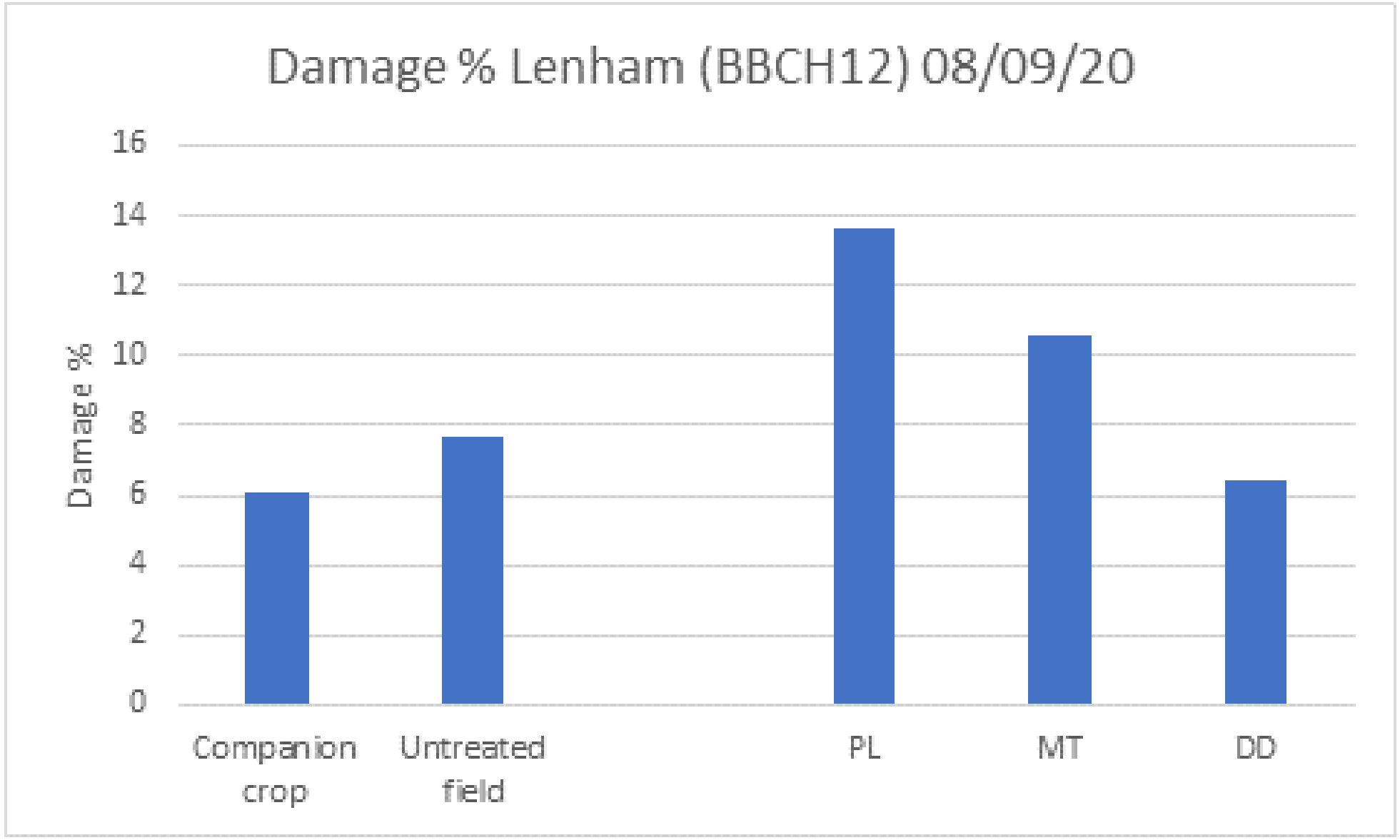
Radish Mix

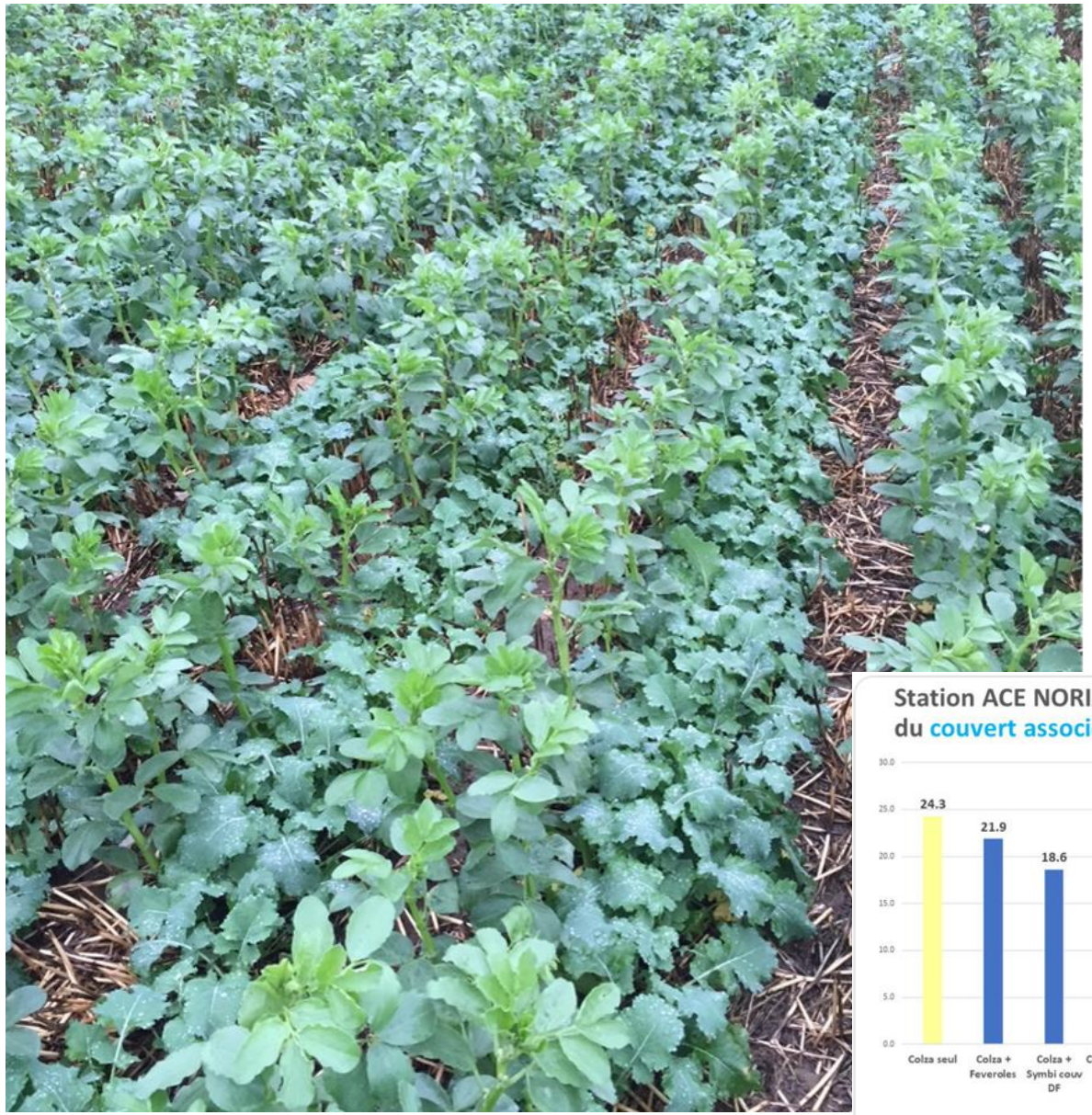
Insect biodiversity Lenham

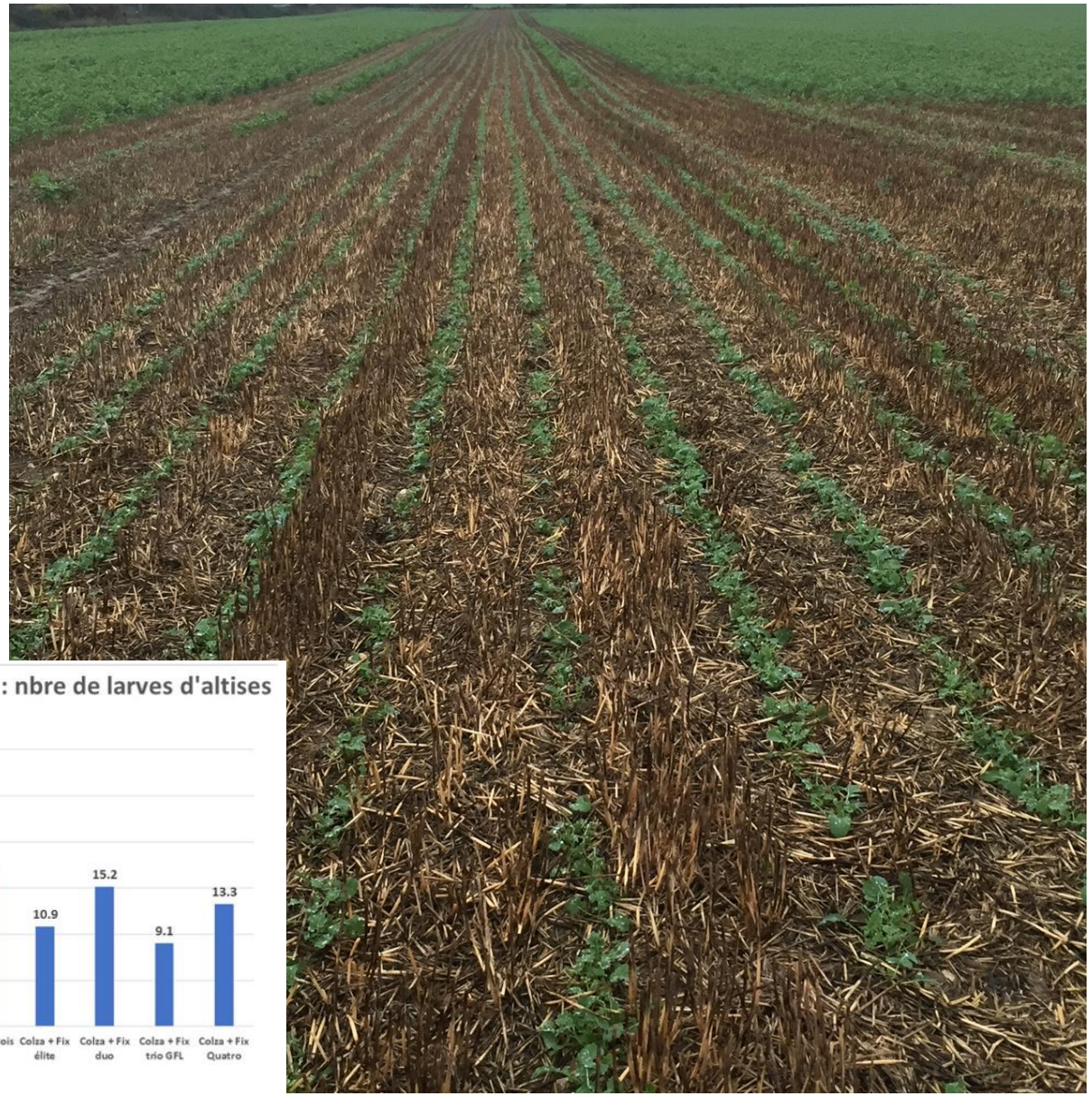


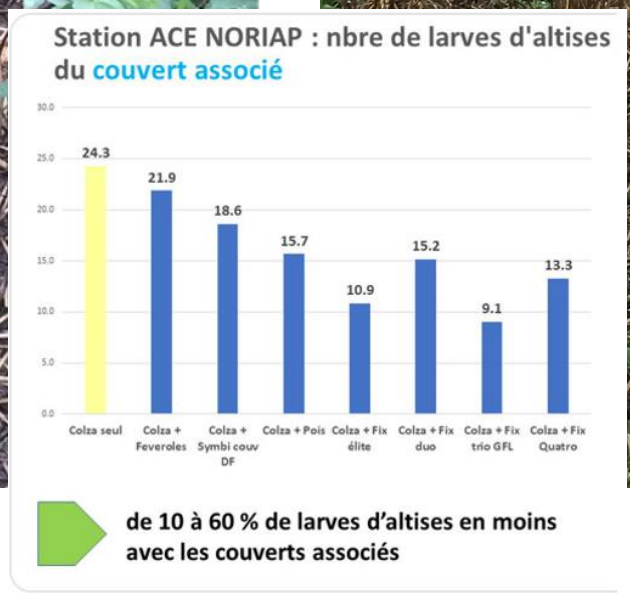


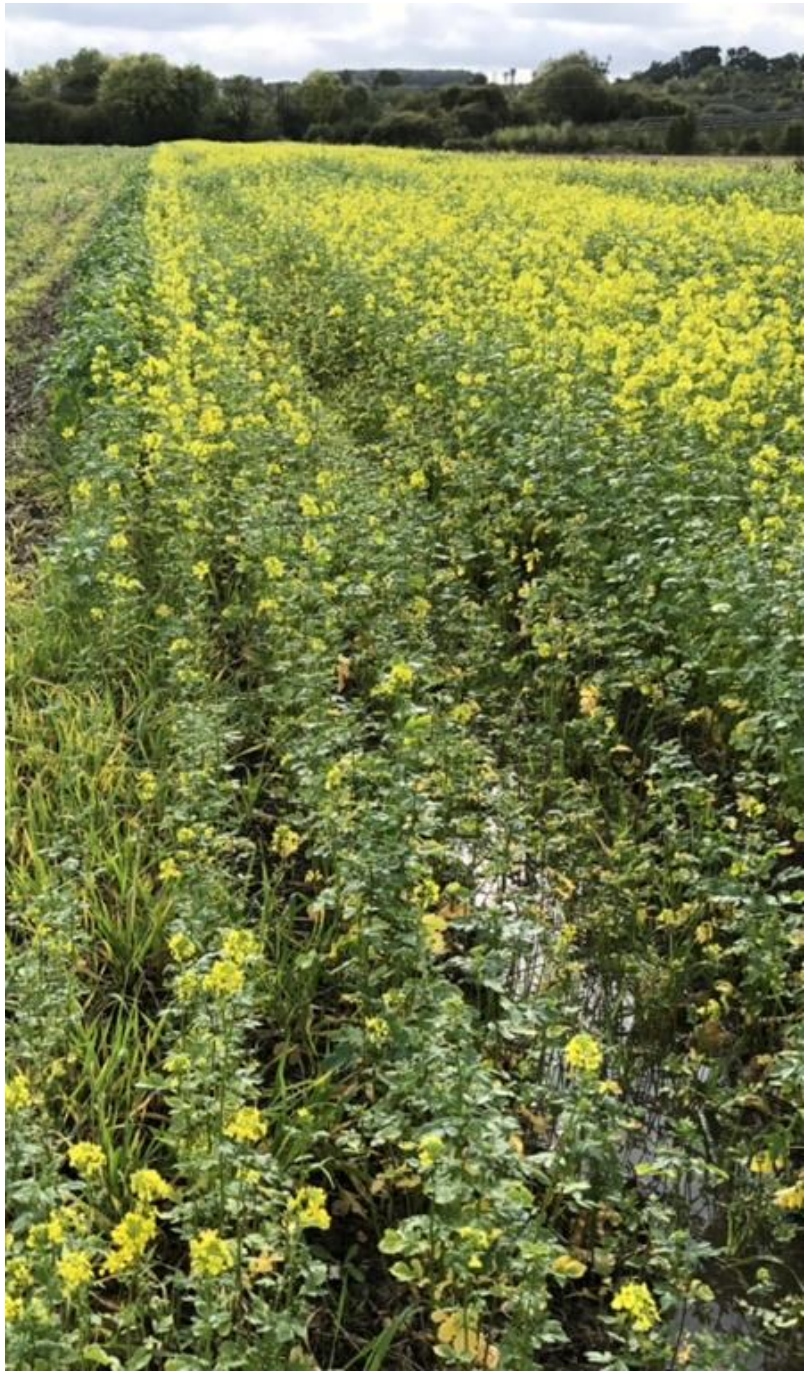



Damage % Lenham (BBCH12) 08/09/20
Damage %
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Companion crop
Untreated field
PL
MT
DD

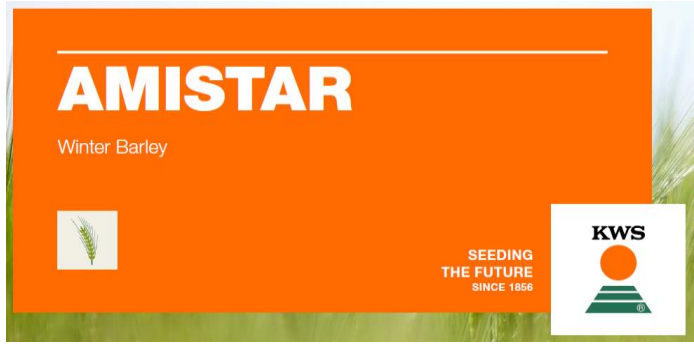





Station ACE NORIAP : nbre de larves d'altises du couvert associé
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
24.3
21.9
18.6
15.7
10.9
15.2
9.1
13.3
Colza seul
Colza + Feveroles
Colza + Symbi couv DF
Colza + Pois
Colza + Fix élite
Colza + Fix duo
Colza + Fix trio GFL
Colza + Fix Quatro
de 10 à 60 % de larves d'altises en moins avec les couverts associés




Amalie
WINTER
OILSEED RAPE


AMISTAR
Winter Barley
SEEDING
THE FUTURE
SINCE 1856
KWS


RAFAELA
6-ROW WINTER BARLEY WITH UNIQUE GENETIC TRAITS OF BYDV AND BAYMV TOLERANCE


aspire
Winter Oilseed Rape


R·A·G·T SEEDS
Grow to expect the best
RGT WOLVERINE
BYDV RESISTANT WINTER WHEAT


AMBASSADOR
HIGHEST YIELDING FULLY LOADED HYBRID


KWS FEERIS
NEW


FENDT

AF NURTURE N

An important partner for more efficient liquid nitrogen applications

AF Nurture N is an easy-to-use liquid fertiliser amendment that is an enhanced carbohydrate material, high …

SAMPLE NAME: OAK TREE **CROP: WINTER WHEAT**

Reported: 11/03/19

ANALYSIS		RESULT	INTERPRETATION (Deficient / Low / Normal / High / Excessive)	COMMENTS
Nitrogen (N)	[N:S Ratio]	5.76 %		N is high. Possible causes: excess N fertiliser, high nitrification rate, deficiency of other elements.
Sulphur (S)	[8.6 : 1]	0.671 %		S is excessive. Possible causes: excessive available soil Sulphate.
Phosphorus (P)		0.661 %		P is high. Possible causes: high soil P or excessive P fertiliser.
Potassium (K)		2.54 %		K is low. Possible causes: low soil K, low K application excessive N applied, cold wet spots.
Calcium (Ca)		1.62 %		Ca is excessive. Possible causes: diseased or dead tissue sampled old plant tissue sampled.
Magnesium (Mg)		0.110 %		Mg is low. Possible causes: low soil Mg, low soil pH, use of high Ca lime, naturally low Mg soil high soil K, high available N.
Manganese (Mn)		68.1 mg/kg		Mn is high. Possible causes: high N/P applications on low pH or low OM soils, low soil pH, soil or fungicide contamination .
Iron (Fe)		163 mg/kg		Nutrient status satisfactory.
Copper (Cu)		6.06 mg/kg		Nutrient status satisfactory.
Zinc (Zn)		38.4 mg/kg		Nutrient status satisfactory.
Boron (B)		17.5 mg/kg		B is excessive. Possible causes: excessive B fertiliser, lowering of soil pH from 7+ to acid.

The points summarised above are only meant as a guide to the likely cause of a nutrient problem. It is beyond the scope of this report to consider trace element interactions, lock up etc.

SAMPLE NAME: OAK TREE **CROP: WHEAT**

Reported: 23/04/19

ANALYSIS		RESULT	INTERPRETATION (Deficient / Low / Normal / High / Excessive)	COMMENTS
Nitrogen (N)	[N:S Ratio]	5.03 %		N is high. Possible causes: excess N fertiliser, high nitrification rate, deficiency of other elements.
Sulphur (S)	[13.2 : 1]	0.381 %		S is high. Possible causes: excessive available soil Sulphate.
Phosphorus (P)		0.464 %		Nutrient status satisfactory.
Potassium (K)		2.67 %		K is low. Possible causes: low soil K, low K application excessive N applied, cold wet spots.
Calcium (Ca)		0.711 %		Nutrient status satisfactory.
Magnesium (Mg)		0.108 %		Mg is low. Possible causes: low soil Mg, low soil pH, use of high Ca lime, naturally low Mg soil high soil K, high available N.
Manganese (Mn)		94.7 mg/kg		Mn is high. Possible causes: high N/P applications on low pH or low OM soils, low soil pH, soil or fungicide contamination .
Iron (Fe)		196 mg/kg		Nutrient status satisfactory.
Copper (Cu)		6.44 mg/kg		Nutrient status satisfactory.
Zinc (Zn)		36.0 mg/kg		Nutrient status satisfactory.
Boron (B)		6.75 mg/kg		Nutrient status satisfactory.

The points summarised above are only meant as a guide to the likely cause of a nutrient problem. It is beyond the scope of this report to consider trace element interactions, lock up etc.

Cereals

Wireworms (p. 33)	A seed treatment is justified if there are more than 750,000 wireworms per hectare
Summer aphids (p. 54 and p. 71)	Before GS61: half of tillers infested GS61 to two weeks before end of grain filling: two-thirds of tillers infested
Frit fly (p. 95)	More than 10% of plants damaged soon after full crop emergence
Gout fly (p. 97)	Winter crops at GS12: – Eggs found on more than half of plants
Leatherjackets (p. 99)	Spring cereals, prior to cultivation: – 50 leatherjackets per m^2 – 5 leatherjackets in 12 pipes – 5 leatherjackets per metre of row
Orange wheat blossom midge (p. 103)	Pheromone traps (at GS45): – 30 or more midges: General risk to crops in the following week – More than 120 midges: Very high risk. Treat wheat crops in surrounding fields at GS53–59 Crop monitoring (at GS53–59): – Feed crops: 1 midge per 3 ears – Milling/seed crops: 1 midge per 6 ears
Wheat bulb fly (p. 119)	A seed treatment may be necessary in all instances except where there are less than 100 eggs/m^2 in crops drilled in Nov–Dec. The risk, however, increases the later the drilling and the higher the egg count.
Slugs (p. 163)	Slugs per refuge trap, prior to cultivation: – Winter cereals: 4 – Spring cereals: 1

Oilseed rape

Cabbage seed weevil (p. 19)	Weevils per plant during flowering: – Northern UK: 0.5 – Elsewhere: 1
Cabbage stem flea beetle (p. 21)	Adult feeding thresholds: – >25% leaf area eaten at the cotyledon–2 leaf stage – >50% leaf area eaten at the 3–4 leaf stage – The crop is growing more slowly than it is being consumed Thresholds for control of larvae: Yellow water trap: – >96 beetles/trap (average) caught between early September and the end of October Plant dissection: – >5 larvae/plant – >50% of petioles damaged
Pollen beetle (p. 27)	Beetles per plant at the green to yellow bud stage: – If there are fewer than 30 plants/m^2: 25 – If there are 30–50 plants/m^2: 18 – If there are 50–70 plants/m^2: 11 – If there are more than 70 plants/m^2: 7
Mealy cabbage aphid (p. 59)	% of plants infested before petal fall: – Winter oilseed rape: more than 13% – Spring oilseed rape: more than 4%
Leatherjackets (p. 99)	Prior to cultivation: – More than 50 leatherjackets per m^2 – More than 5 leatherjackets in 12 pipes – More than 5 leatherjackets per metre of row
Slugs (p. 163)	Slugs per refuge trap, prior to cultivation: – In cereal crops: 4 – In cereal stubble: 1

2017

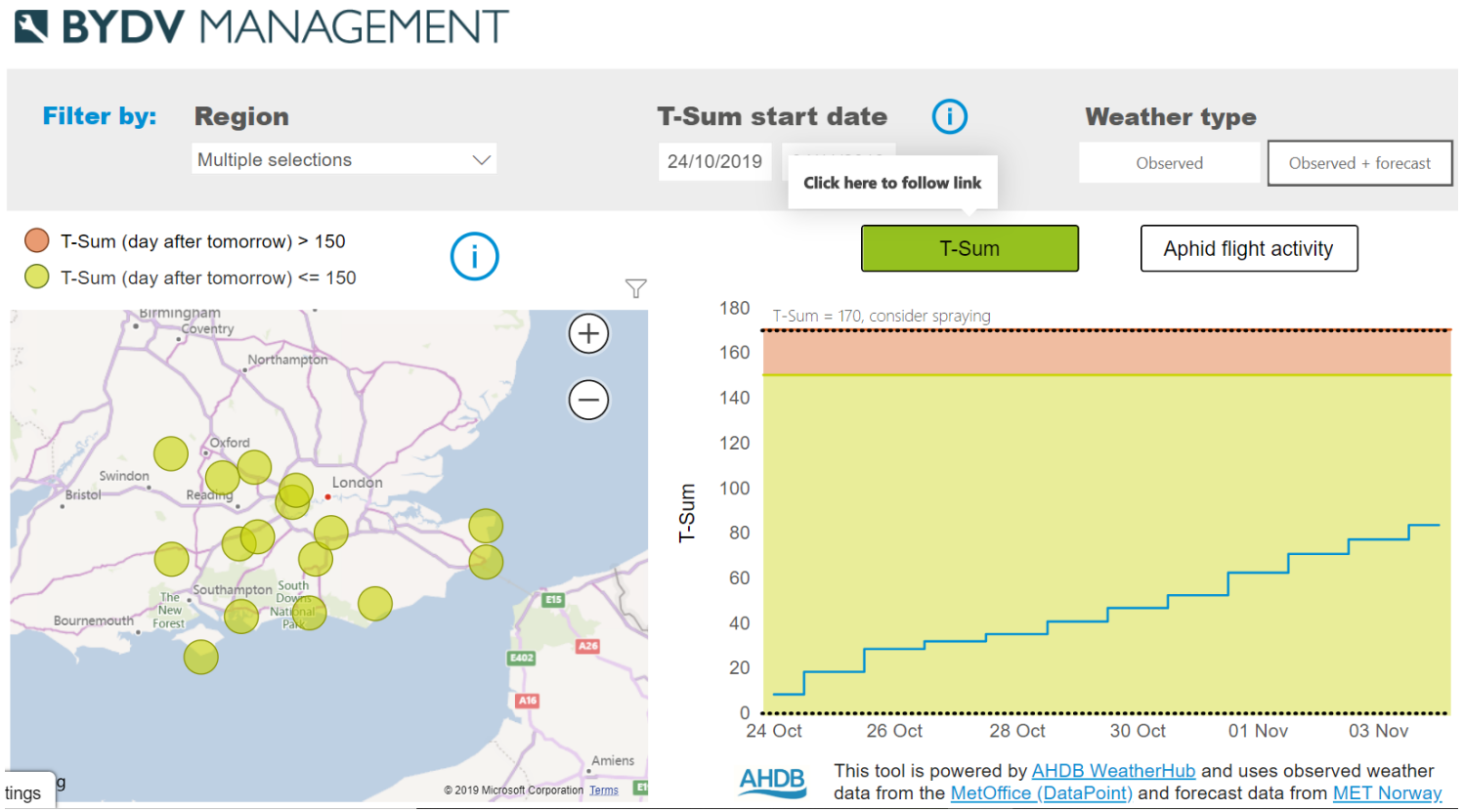
Hello A & A BARR FARMS Your vehicle with registration GK15BMO has completed unloading at WEALD GRANARY Your sample results for the load are :
ADMIX : 0.9
AROMA : 0
BROKEN : 0
BRUCHID : 3.7
MOIST : 16.1
PESTS : 0 TARE WEIGHT : 14960 GROSS WEIGHT : 44820 NETT WEIGHT : 29860
SADS SDSDS

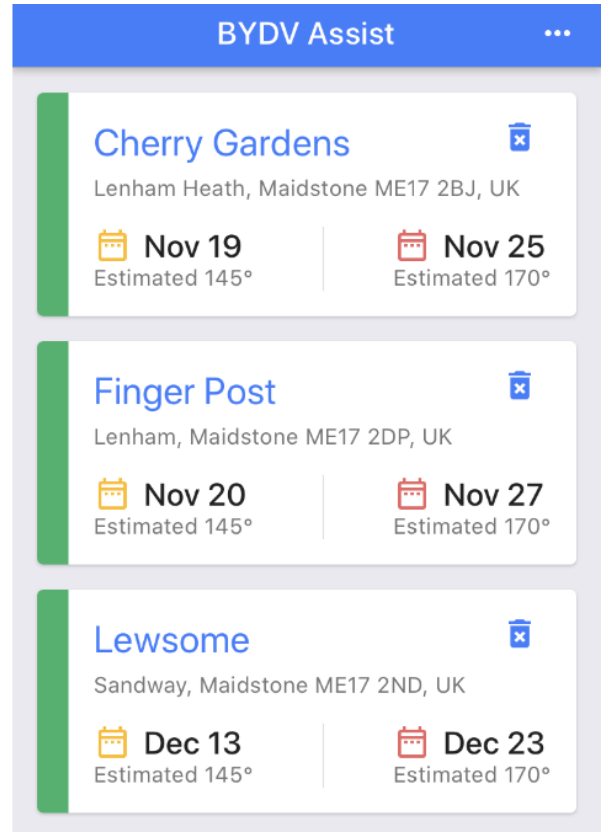
Feed beans	2,650 t
Human consumption beans	1,650 t

2018

Hello A & A BARR FARMS Your vehicle with registration GU64CZD has completed unloading at WEALD GRANARY Your sample results for the load are :
ADMIX : 2.3
AROMA : 0
BROKEN : 0
BRUCHID : 4.4
MOIST : 12.58
PESTS : 0 TARE WEIGHT : 15040 GROSS WEIGHT : 44300 NETT WEIGHT : 29260
SADS SDSDS

Feed beans	2,505 t
Human consumption beans	43 t





AHDB

ROTHAMSTED RESEARCH

AHDB Aphid News

Aphid Monitoring Results for Finger Post

Aphid Species	Common Name	13/11	25/11	09/12

Note that crop colonisers are highlighted

Aphid Monitoring Results for Cherry Gardens

Aphid Species	Common Name	30/10	06/11	13/11	25/11	09/12
Rhopalosiphum Padi	Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid		1			

Note that crop colonisers are highlighted

VITA-PROTECT

A NATURAL PROTECTION FOR HEALTHIER, MORE PRODUCTIVE CROPS

Vita-Protect is a liquid concentrate consisting of a broad range of minerals and sugars, with humic and fulvic compounds only found in our unique ***VitaplexV8*** product.

Combine monosilicic acid with biological activators and plant growth stimulants and you have a powerful product that can boost both yields and profits for the farmer.

AF SINERGY

Highly plant-available Silicon

AF Sinergy is a micronised Calcined Diatomaceous Earth product that is a remarkably safe way of applying Silicon. It slowly complexes with the

AF Soteria

Readily plant available Orthosalicic acid