

Company name:	
MPS number:	
Crop / Crop group:	
Date:	

**Table 1: Pests/diseases/weeds** 

Harmful organisms (economic relevance)							
Pests	Diseases	Weeds					
□ Thrips	☐ Fungal diseases, namely:	□ Weeds, namely:					
□ Spider mites							
□ Aphids	□ Viruses, namely:						
□ Whiteflies							
□ Caterpillars, namely:	□ Other, namely:						
□ Mealybugs							
□ Mites							
□ Other pests, namely:							



### Table 2: Images and symptoms of harmful organisms

Name of pest (disease)	Image or reference	Description of symptoms	Ideal conditions for spread of pest	Economic threshold
	I		High temperature     Highly fluctuating temperature (day/night)     Humid climate	No alternative available     The pest is too far     advanced in the crop     Biological control is not an
			<ul> <li>4. Dry climate</li> <li>5. Crop residues/old plants</li> <li>6. Other</li> </ul>	option  4. Economic loss will be too great



### **Table 3: Preventive measures**

Preventive	Measure	Yes/no	Reasons/comments
measures			
	Variety characteristics		
Resilient plants	Healthy starting material		
·	Use of biostimulants (plant invigorators)		
	Crop changeover/crop rotation		
	Use of clean/healthy starting material		
	Soil disinfection		
	Hygiene protocol		
Company hygiene	Maintenance/cleaning/ disinfecting of machines		
1 7 79	Drain/irrigation water disinfection		
	Removal and correct disposal of diseased plants		
	Use of insect screens		
	Hygiene sluice/work clothing etc.		
	Composition of growing medium		
	Composts or organic additives mixed in		
Resilient cultivation environment	Fertilisation (e.g. to increase disease tolerance)		
	Microbiological composition of irrigation and recirculation water		
	Climate (e.g. dew formation, temperature)		
	Lighting (LED lights, indirect effect of lighting)		



Preventive	Measure	Yes	Reasons
measures		/	
Natural predators	Use of natural predators (beneficial organisms)		
(beneficial organisms) and	Use of banker plants (indoor cultivation)		
antagonists	Use of microorganisms		
	Use of ground cover vegetation strips (outdoor		
Other measures			
incusures			

#### **Table 4: Monitoring**

Monitoring	How	Yes/no	When
	By worker		
Scouting	By grower		
	By crop consultant/adviser		
	Sticky traps (yellow or blue)		
Resources	Pheromone traps		
	Insect lamps		
	Spore traps		
	Drain or irrigation water analyses		
	Tagging pests/diseases		



Monitoring	How	Yes	When
		1	
		No	
Monitoring cultivation	Weather forecasts		
Monitoring cultivation conditions	Crop scanner		
	Decision support		
	systems (DSS)		
	Recording checks carried out		
Other measures			
	·		

#### **Table 5: Control measures**

Control measures	Measure	Yes/no	Reasons
	Use of insect traps		
Use of non-	Use of insect lamps		
chemical	Use of disruptive factors		
measures	Use of insect screens		
	Manual/mechanical weeding		
	Use of biological pest control		
	Use of pheromones		
	Other, namely:		
Use of chemical	Low-risk crop protection agent		
measures	Targeted crop protection agent		
	Effective agent against multiple diseases and harmful organisms		
	Crop protection agent with minimal side effects		



#### **Table 6: Monitoring resistance**

Measure	Yes/no	When
Applying dose stated on label		
Maximising the efficiency of pest control		
Minimum control frequency		
Alternating agents from different resistance groups		
Other, namely:		

You can find the resistance groups of crop protection agents on the following websites: IRAC

https://irac-online.org/modes-of-action (insecticides)

HRAC <a href="https://hracglobal.com/index.php">https://hracglobal.com/index.php</a> (herbicides)

FRAC <a href="https://www.frac.info/">https://www.frac.info/</a> (fungicides)