



PRIME

PRE-SEMESTER BULLETIN

June 2020

REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS

AT A GLANCE

Table 1. Mean incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover by month from July to December 2019.

Region VII	2019					
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
A. FOLIAR DISEASES						
Bacterial leaf blight	3.4	4.4	4.1	6.0	4.7	3.3
Bacterial leaf streak	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	6.8
Brown spot	4.8	2.8	8.0	6.6	7.1	3.4
Leaf blast	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.6
Red stripe	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON TILLERS						
Deadheart	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.0
Sheath Blight	0.0	0.8	2.6	3.6	6.2	2.0
C. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON PANICLES						
Neck Blast	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1
Whitehead	2.5	3.6	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.4
D. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR PEST INJURY						
Bugburn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hopperburn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tungro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E. INSECT COUNT						
Brown Planthopper	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Green Leafhopper	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
Rice Black Bug	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Rice Bug	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.1
Rice Grain Bug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F. RODENT INJURY						
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
G. WEED COVER						
	2.9	4.0	6.8	5.2	5.7	7.1

Mean of all monitoring fields.

LEGEND

1-5 % or 1-5 insects

>5 % or 5 insects

Disclaimer: All the data presented in this report are based on the monthly monitoring of farmers' fields by regional data collectors of PRIME.

Table 2. Mean incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover by month from July to December 2018.

Region VII	2018					
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
A. FOLIAR DISEASES						
Bacterial leaf blight	6.2	4.0	3.6	5.5	2.1	4.1
Bacterial leaf streak	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Brown spot	2.9	1.7	3.0	10.4	6.7	3.1
Leaf blast	2.3	2.2	2.7	0.6	1.8	0.8
Red stripe	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0
B. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON TILLERS						
Deadheart	3.0	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.7	1.4
Sheath Blight	1.0	0.3	2.8	7.6	0.1	0.8
C. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON PANICLES						
Neck Blast	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.8
Whitehead	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.2	3.2	12.3
D. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR PEST INJURY						
Bugburn	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hopperburn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tungro	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E. INSECT COUNT						
Brown Planthopper	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Green Leafhopper	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.7
Rice Black Bug	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rice Bug	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.5	0.6
Rice Grain Bug	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
F. RODENT INJURY	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
G. WEED COVER	1.4	3.6	2.4	6.4	4.8	1.5

Mean of all monitoring fields.

LEGEND

1-5 % or 1-5 insects

>5 % or 5 insects

Disclaimer: All the data presented in this report are based on the monthly monitoring of farmers' fields by regional data collectors of PRIME.

Monitored fields and data collectors

Municipalities surveyed: Bohol: Ubay, Pilar, and Carmen
Cebu: Toledo City, and Asturias
Negros Oriental: Tanjay City, Siaton, Santa Catalina, Canlaon City, Bayawan City, and Ayungon

Monitoring date: July 2019 - December 2019

Number of monitoring fields: 61 monitoring fields

Data collectors: Benedict Ivann Gabrito, Donald Joy EJORPE, Harvey Neil Revelegia, Jorge Algabre, Jose Andro S Vendiola, Juanito Napitan, Juveline Huaton, Merlita de la Cruz, Nickie Duero, Rogelio Davalan, Roy Autor, Shem Abrau, and Teodoro Petalcorin

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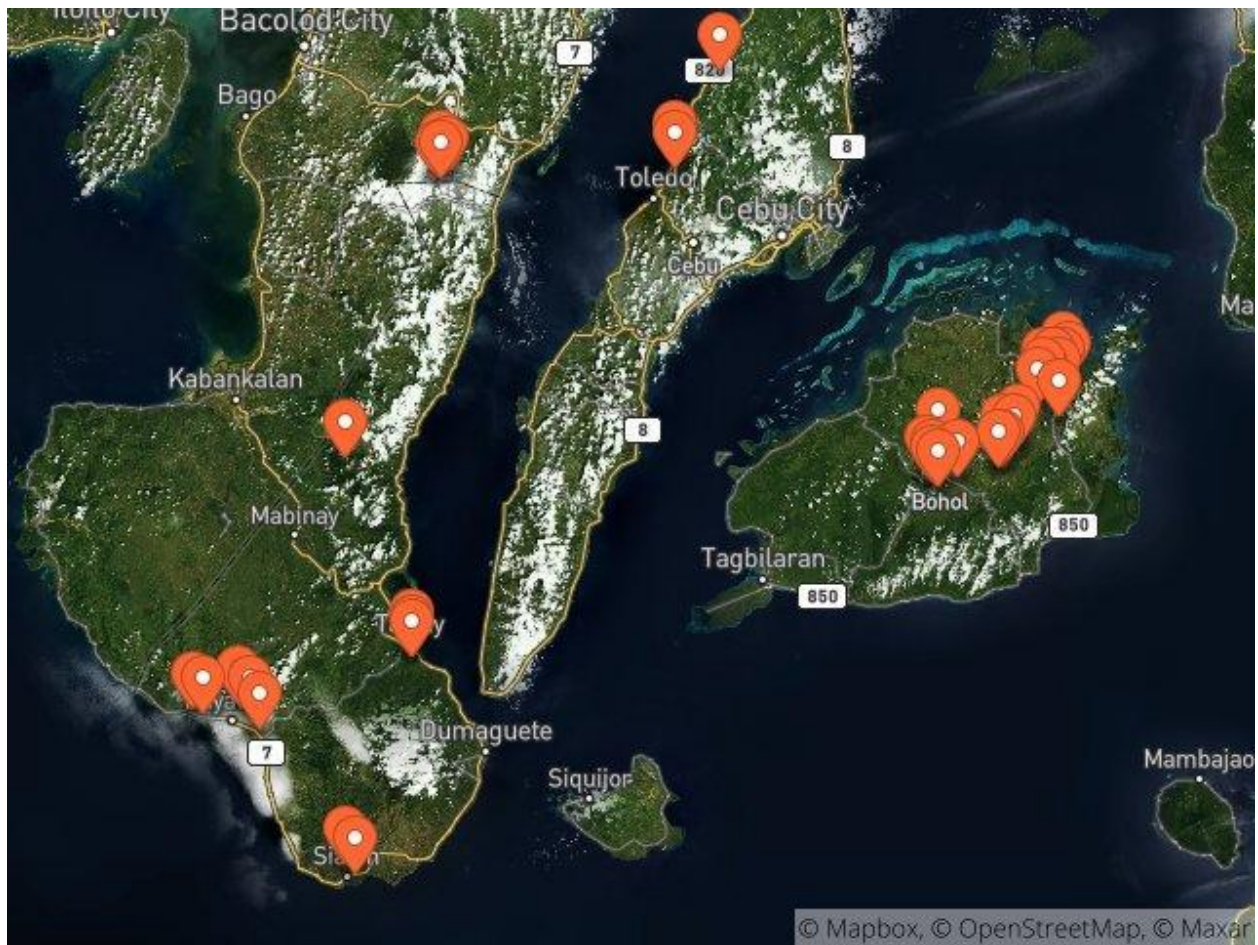


Figure 1. Monitored barangays in Region VII from July 2019 to December 2019. Each barangay is represented by 1 marker.

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Municipalities surveyed: Bohol: Ubay, Pilar, and Carmen
Cebu: Toledo City, and Asturias
Negros Oriental: Siaton, Santa Catalina, and Bayawan City

Monitoring date: July 2018 - December 2018

Number of monitoring fields: 48 monitoring fields

Data collectors: Benedict Ivann Gabrito, Cipriano Payot, Ivann Gabrito, Ivan Philip Apale, Ivan Philp Apale1, Jorge Odiaman, Jose Andro S Vendiola, Juanito Napitan, Juveline Alama, Merlita de la Cruz, Nickie Duero, Roy Autor, and Shem Abrau

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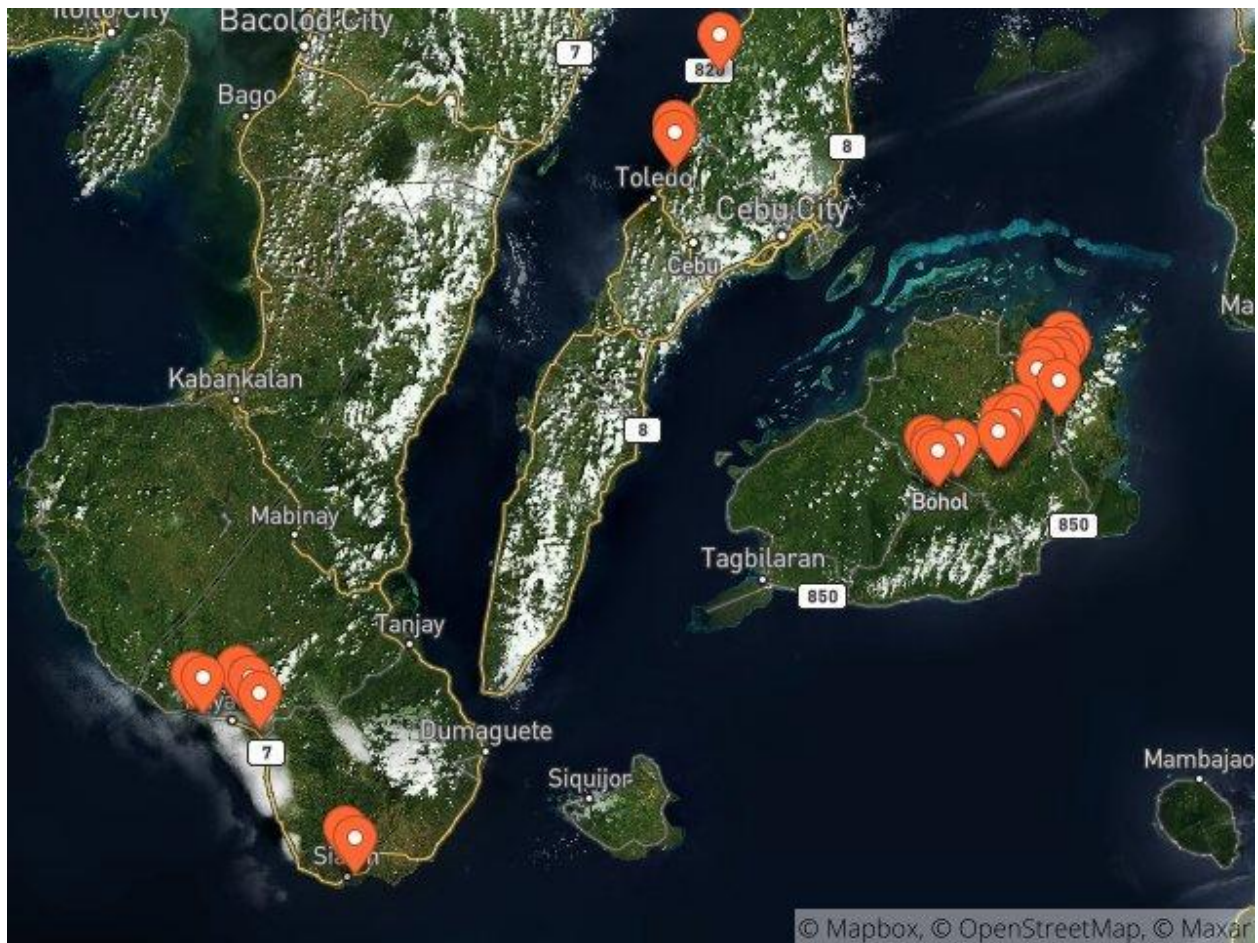


Figure 2. Monitored barangays in Region VII from July 2018 to December 2018. Each barangay is represented by 1 marker.

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Growth stage

Most of the fields monitored from July 2019 to December 2019 were at the vegetative stage in September and the peak of harvest occurred in November (Figure 3). Majority of the fields were fallow in July, November to December.

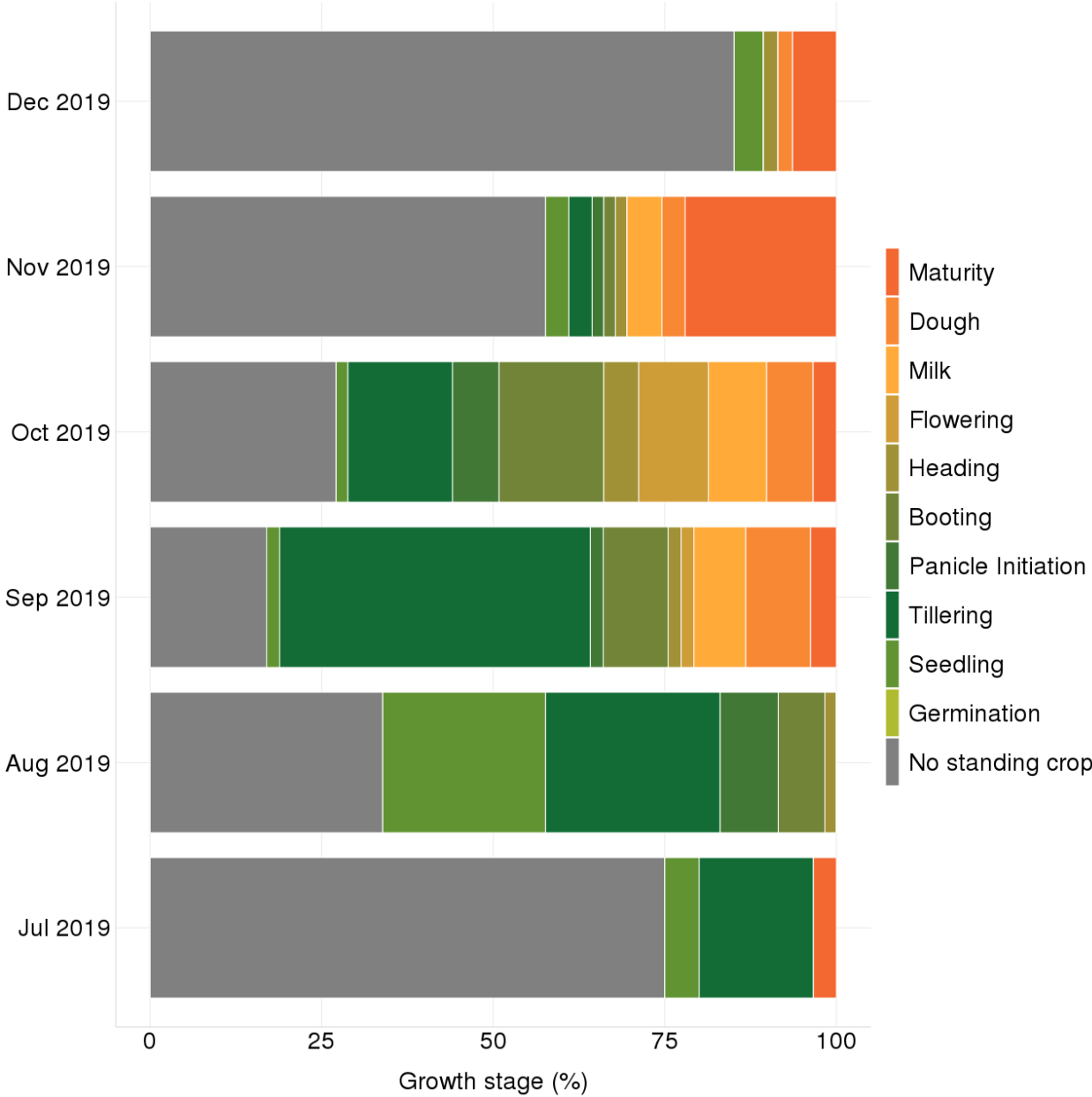


Figure 3. Proportion of crop growth stages of fields by month.

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Most of the fields monitored from July 2018 to December 2018 were at the vegetative stage in July to August and the peak of harvest occurred in October (Figure 4). Majority of the fields were fallow in November to December.

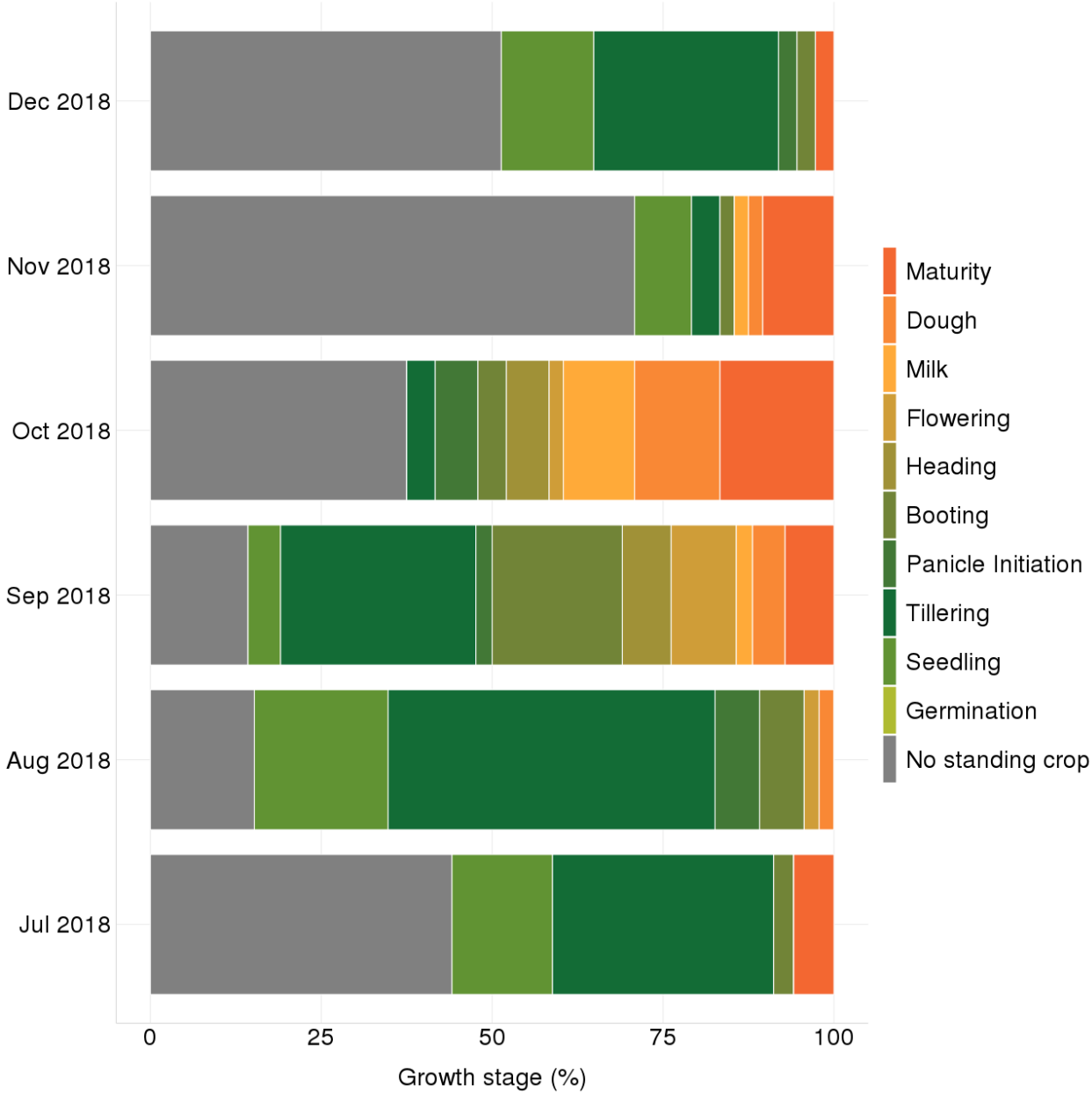


Figure 4. Proportion of crop growth stages of fields by month.

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Incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and weed cover

Box plots, also known box-and-whisker plots, are presented to facilitate the visualization of the distribution or range of collected data (Figures 5 to 18). The black closed circle in or near each bar represents the mean of each pest injury. The black vertical line in each bar represents the median which refers to the midpoint of the range of data. Since it is not affected by extreme values or outliers like the mean, the median represents the most common value of a variable.

A. Foliar diseases

Brown spot was the most important disease during the year. The mean incidence ranged from 2% to 8% in July to December (Figure 5). The highest mean incidence of bacterial leaf streak was observed on December 2019, with mean of 7%. The highest bacterial blight incidence was observed in October, with mean of 6%. The highest incidence of leaf blast was observed in July and December, with mean of 2%. The incidence of red stripe was insignificant during the year.

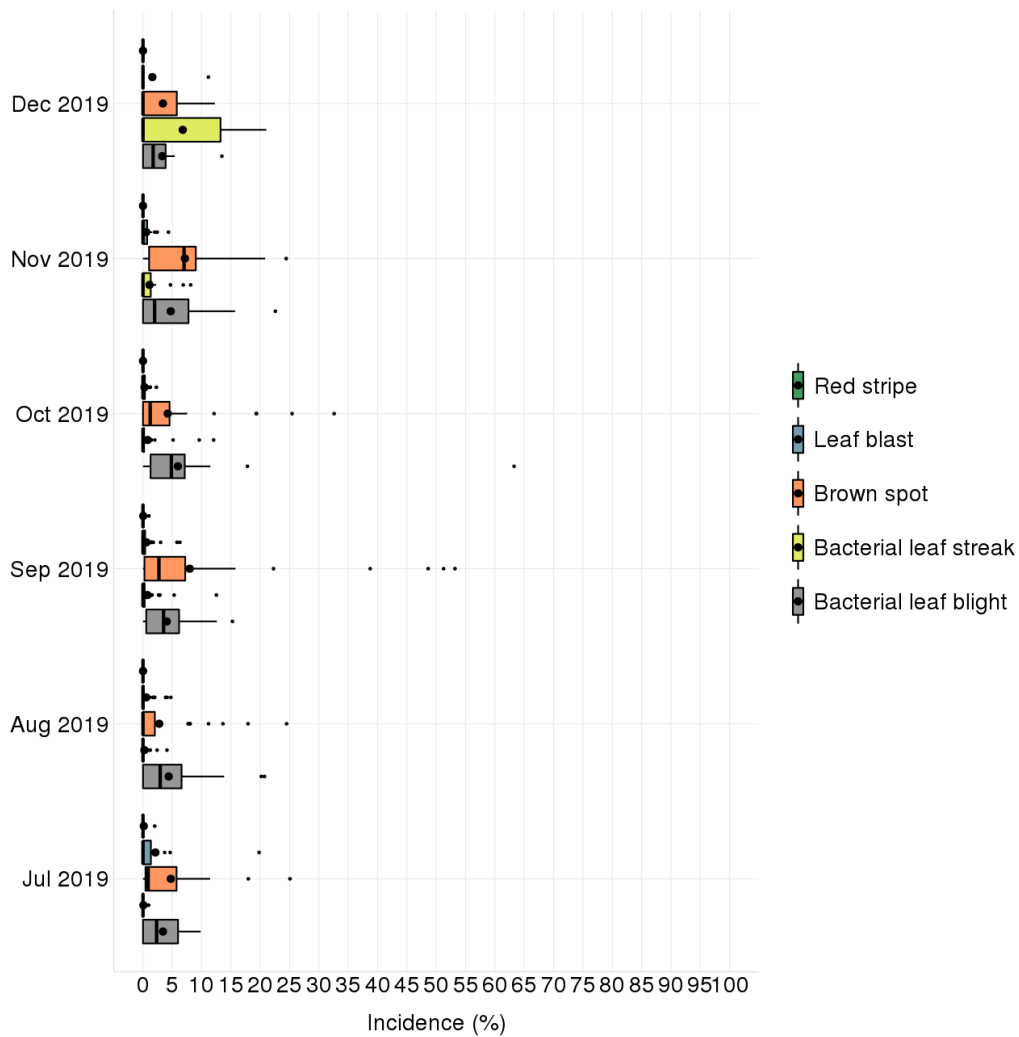


Figure 5. Incidence of foliar diseases in Region VII, July 2019 to December 2019.

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The incidence of brown spot ranged from 1.7% to 10% was observed in July to December (Figure 6). The highest brown spot incidence was in October with mean of 10%. The highest bacterial blight incidence was observed in July and October, with mean of 6% and 5% respectively. Leaf blast incidence ranged from 1.8% to 2.7% in July to September and November. The incidence of bacterial streak and red stripe was insignificant.

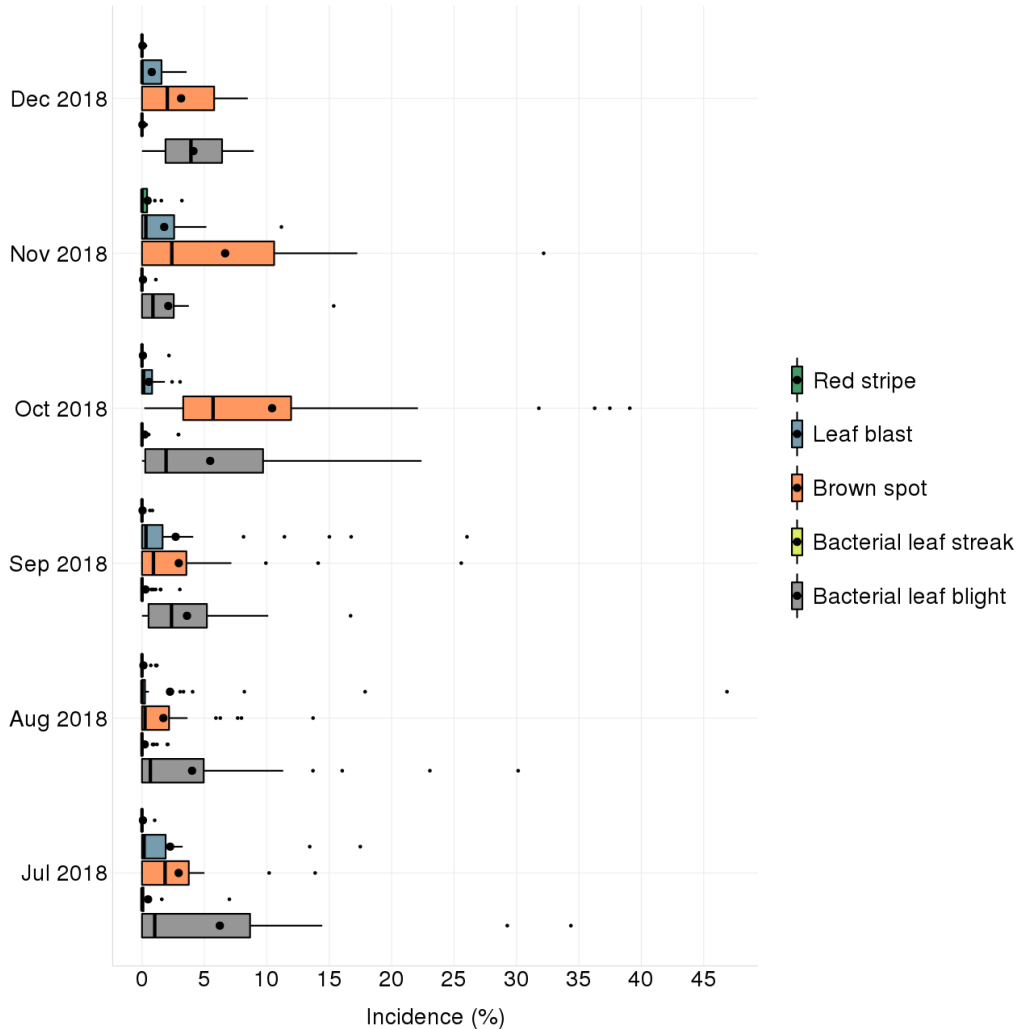


Figure 6. Incidence of foliar diseases in Region VII, July 2018 to December 2018.

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B. Insect pest injuries and diseases on tillers

The highest incidence of sheath blight was observed in September to December, with mean ranged from 2% to 6.2% (Figure 7). The maximum incidence of sheath blight with 45% was observed in November. Highest deadheart incidence was observed in November with mean of 1%.

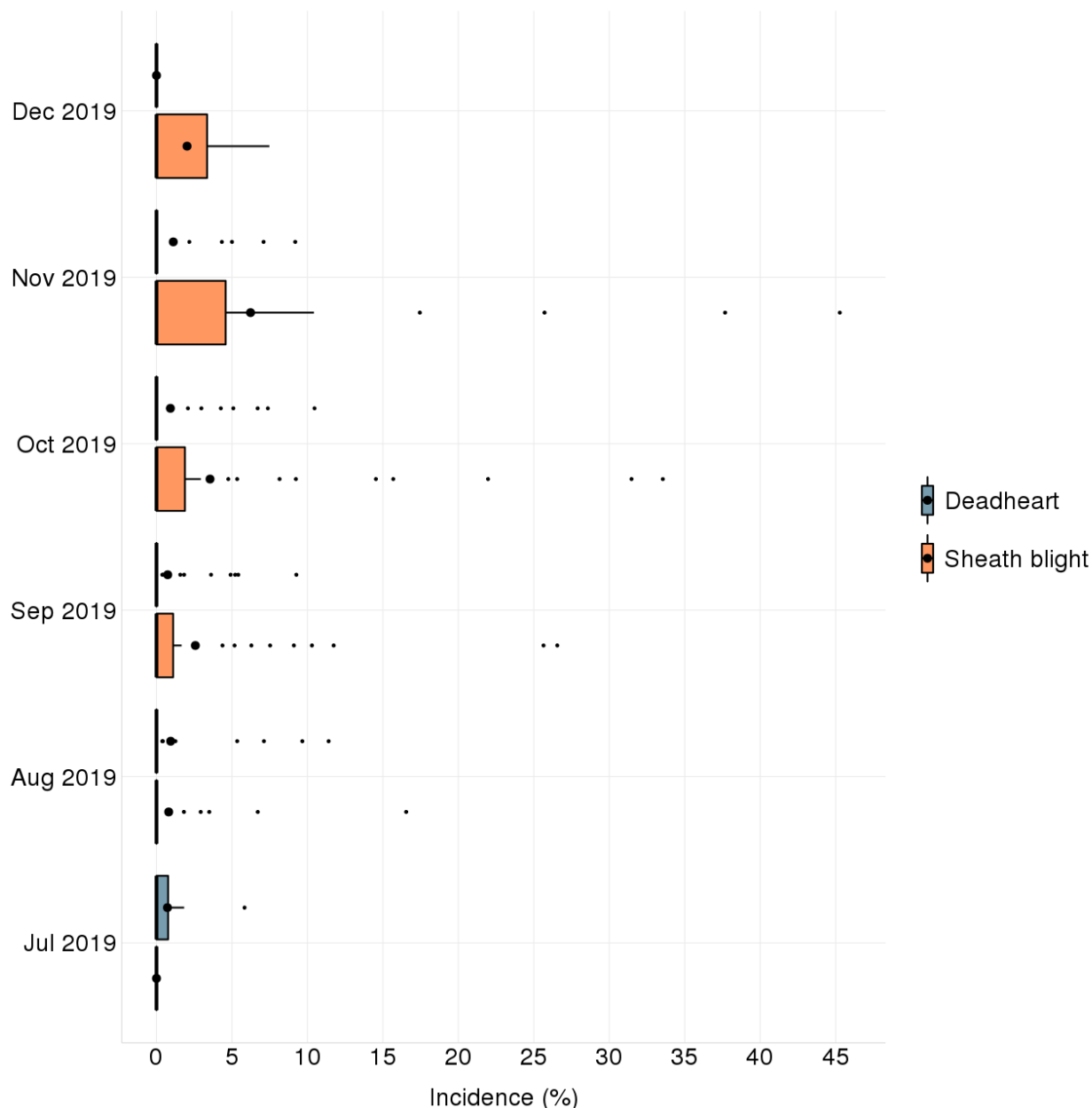


Figure 7. Incidence of deadheart and sheath blight in Region VII, July 2019 to December 2019.

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The highest mean incidence of sheath blight was 2.8% in September and 7.6% in October (Figure 8). The maximum incidence with 77% was observed in October. The mean incidence of deadheart ranged from 1.4% to 3% was observed in July to August, and October to December.

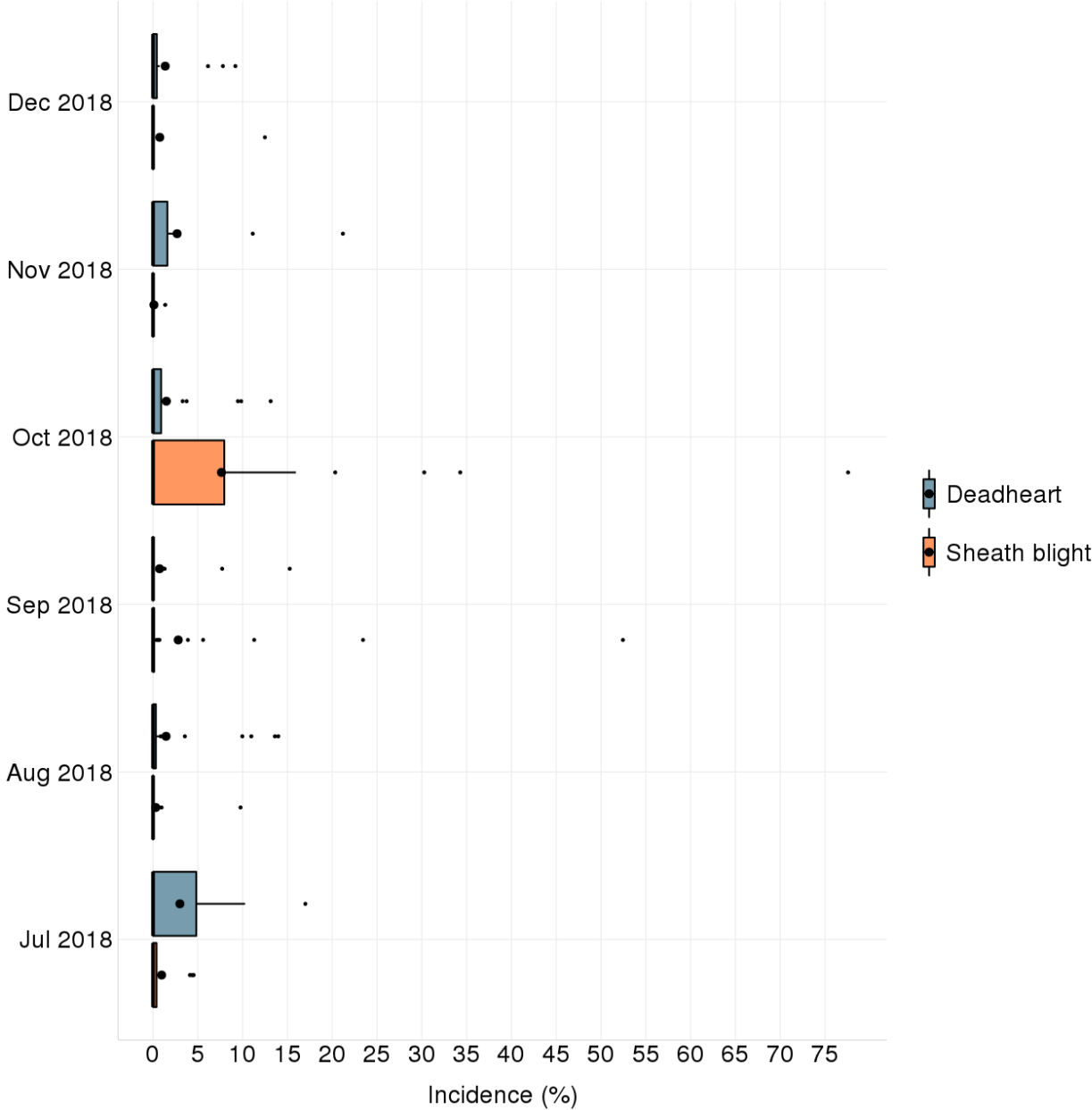


Figure 8. Incidence of deadheart and sheath blight in Region VII, July 2018 to December 2018.

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C. Insect pest injuries and diseases on panicles

The incidence of whitehead was observed during the year, with mean ranged from 2.5% to 4.7% (Figure 9). The highest mean incidence of whitehead with 4.7% was observed in November. The incidence of neck blast was insignificant during the year.

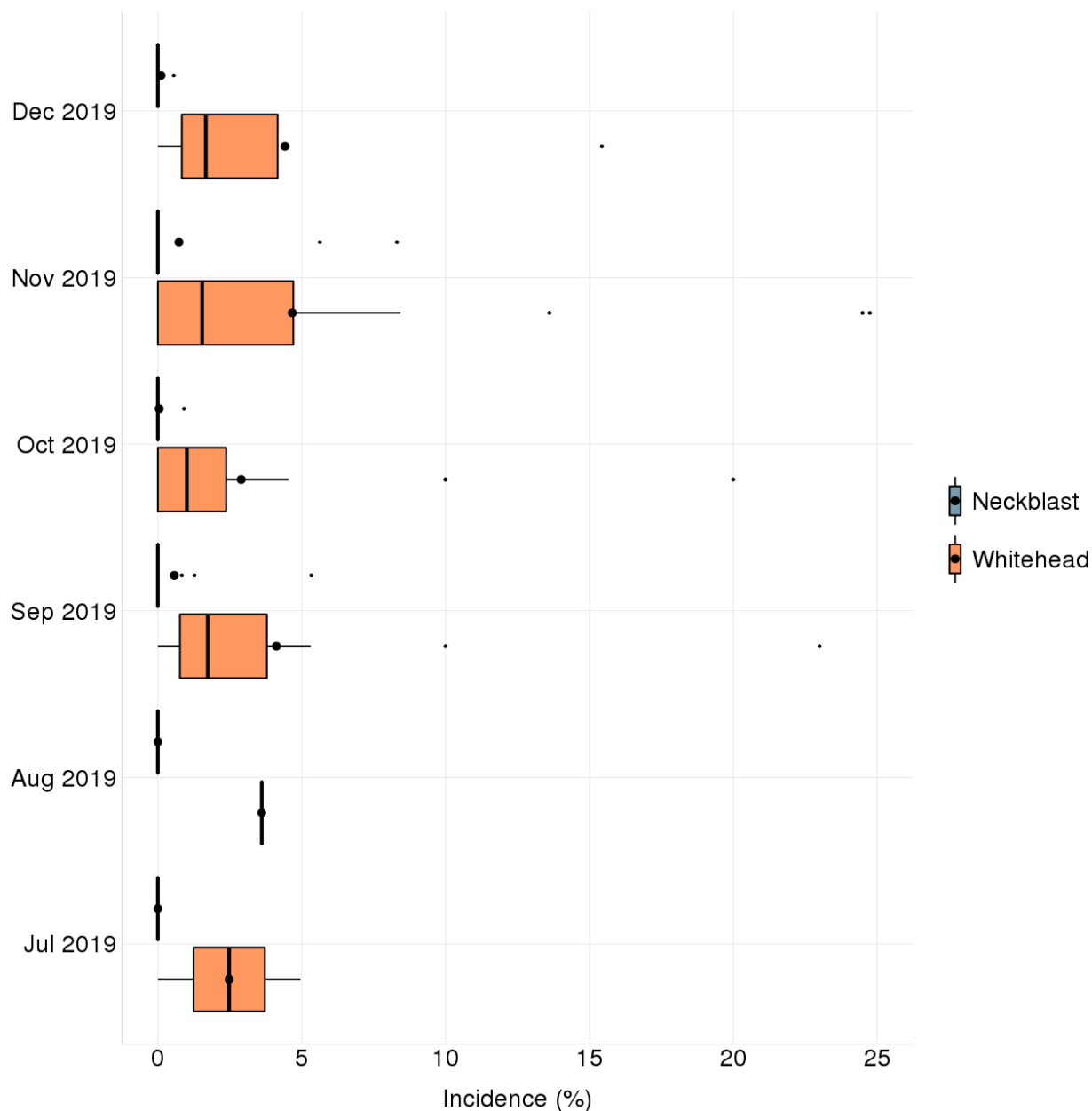


Figure 9. Incidence of neck blast and whitehead in Region VII, July 2019 to December 2019.

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The highest incidence of whitehead with mean of 12% was observed in December (Figure 10). The mean incidence of whitehead ranged from 2.2% to 12% during the year. The mean incidence of neck blast was insignificant except in September with mean of 2%.

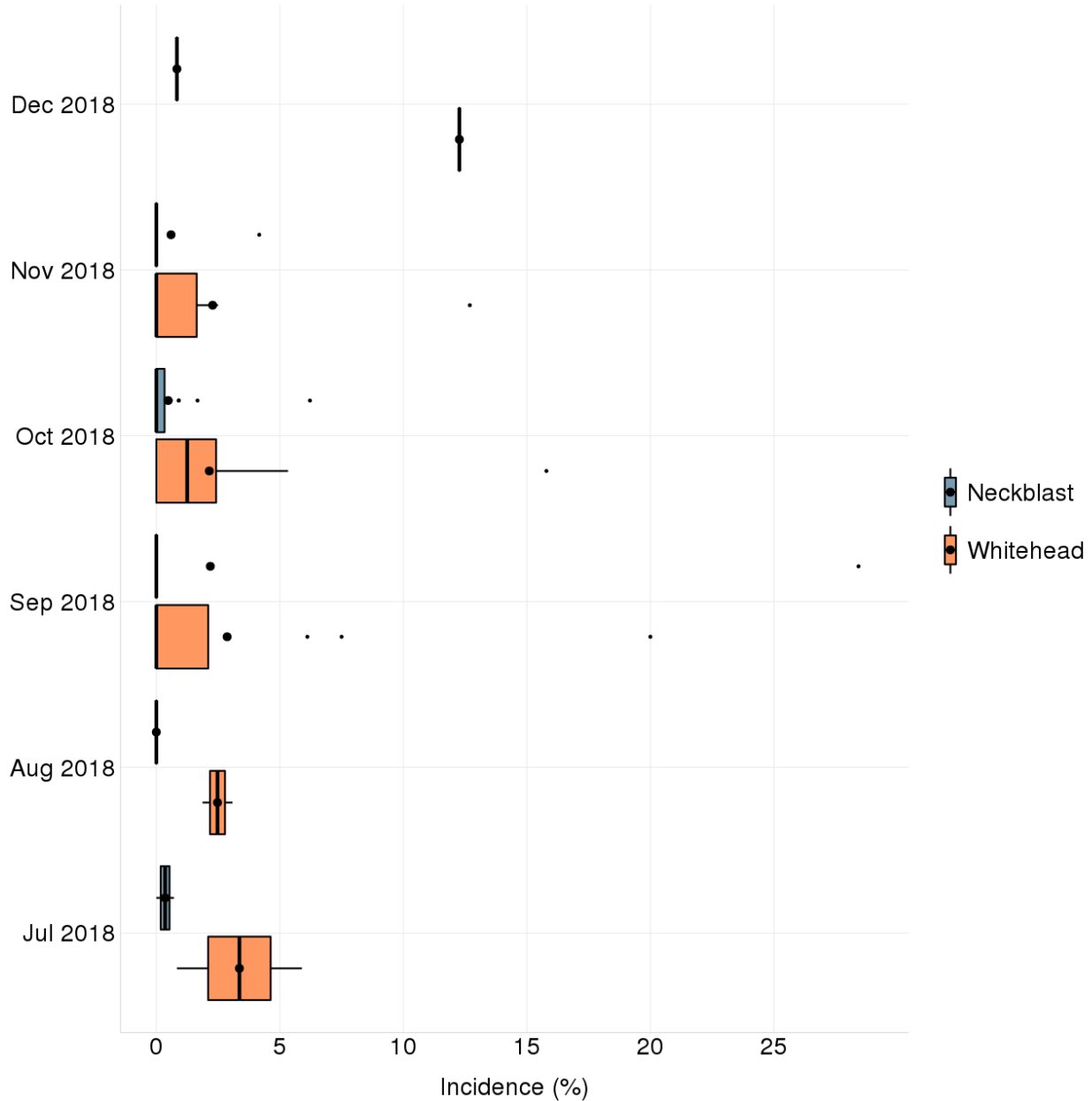


Figure 10. Incidence of neck blast and whitehead in Region VII, July 2018 to December 2018.

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D. Systemic diseases and insect pest injuries

The incidence of bugburn, hopperburn, and tungro during the year was insignificant (Figure 11).

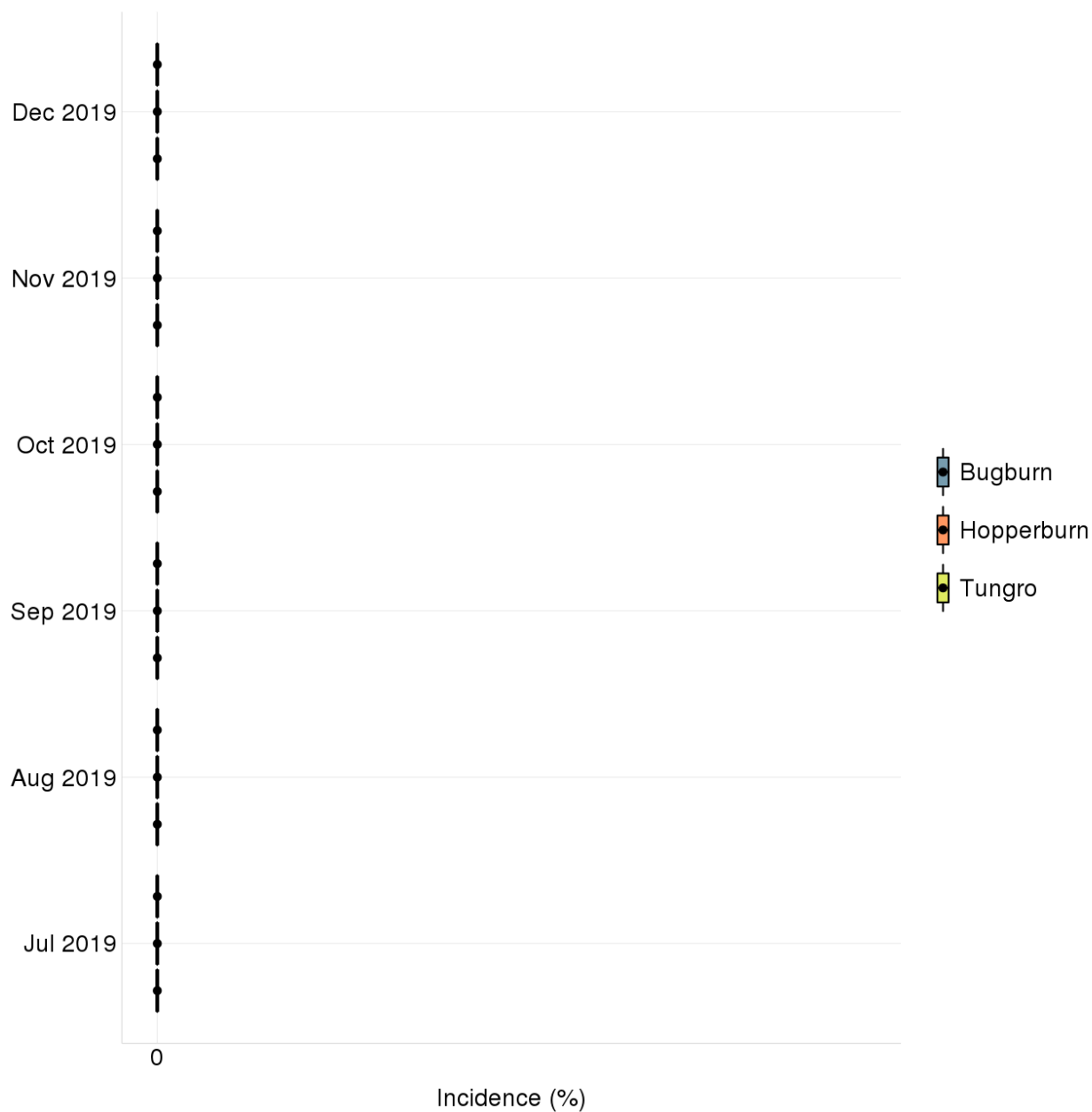


Figure 11. Incidence of bugburn, hopperburn and tungro in Region VII, July 2019 to December 2019.

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The incidence of bugburn, hopperburn, and tungro during the year was insignificant (Figure 12).

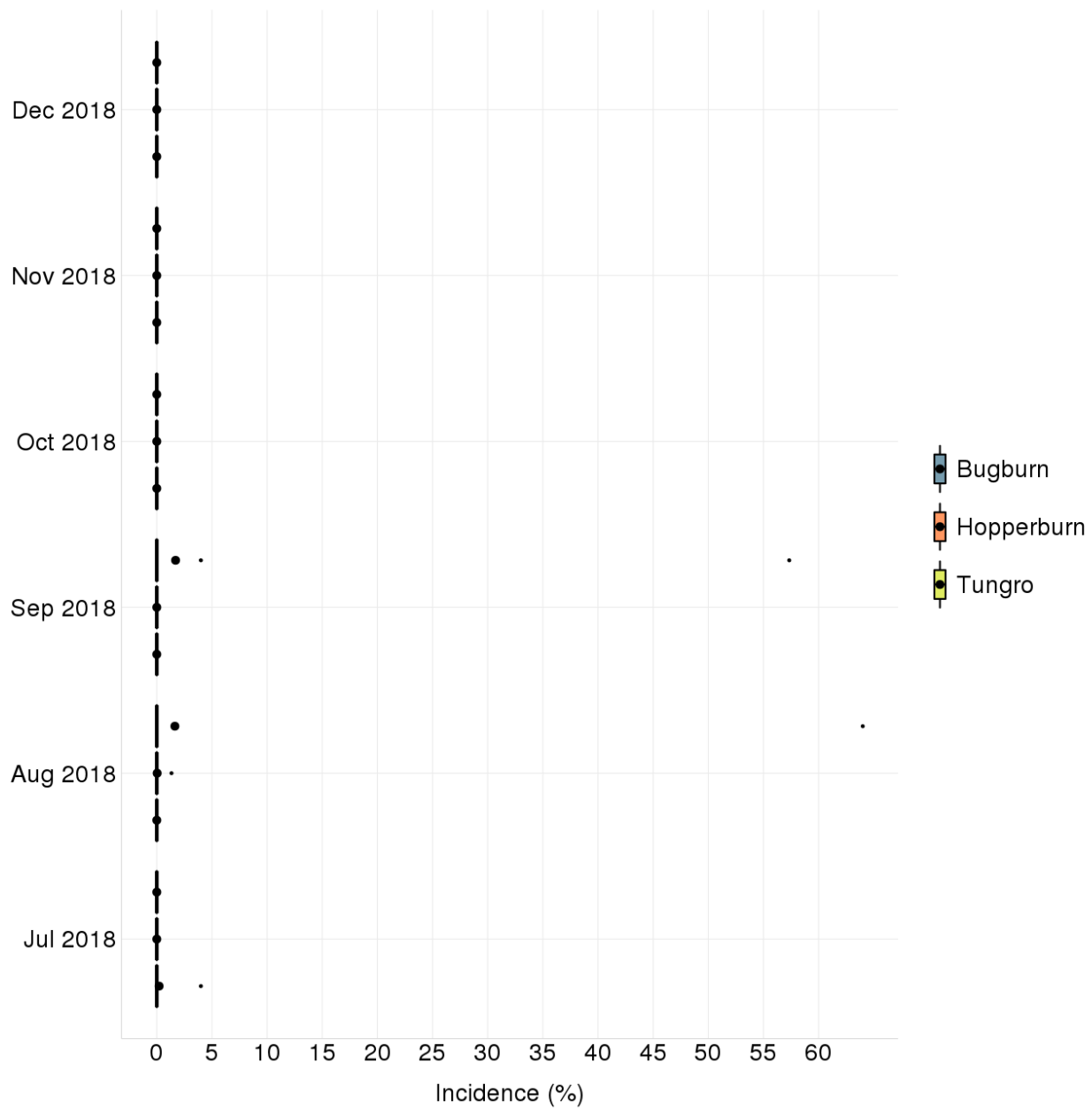


Figure 12. Incidence of bugburn, hopperburn and tungro in Region VII, July 2018 to December 2018.

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E. Insect count

An average of one (1) rice bug per square meter was observed in November and December (Figure 13). The count of the other insect pests in all months were insignificant.

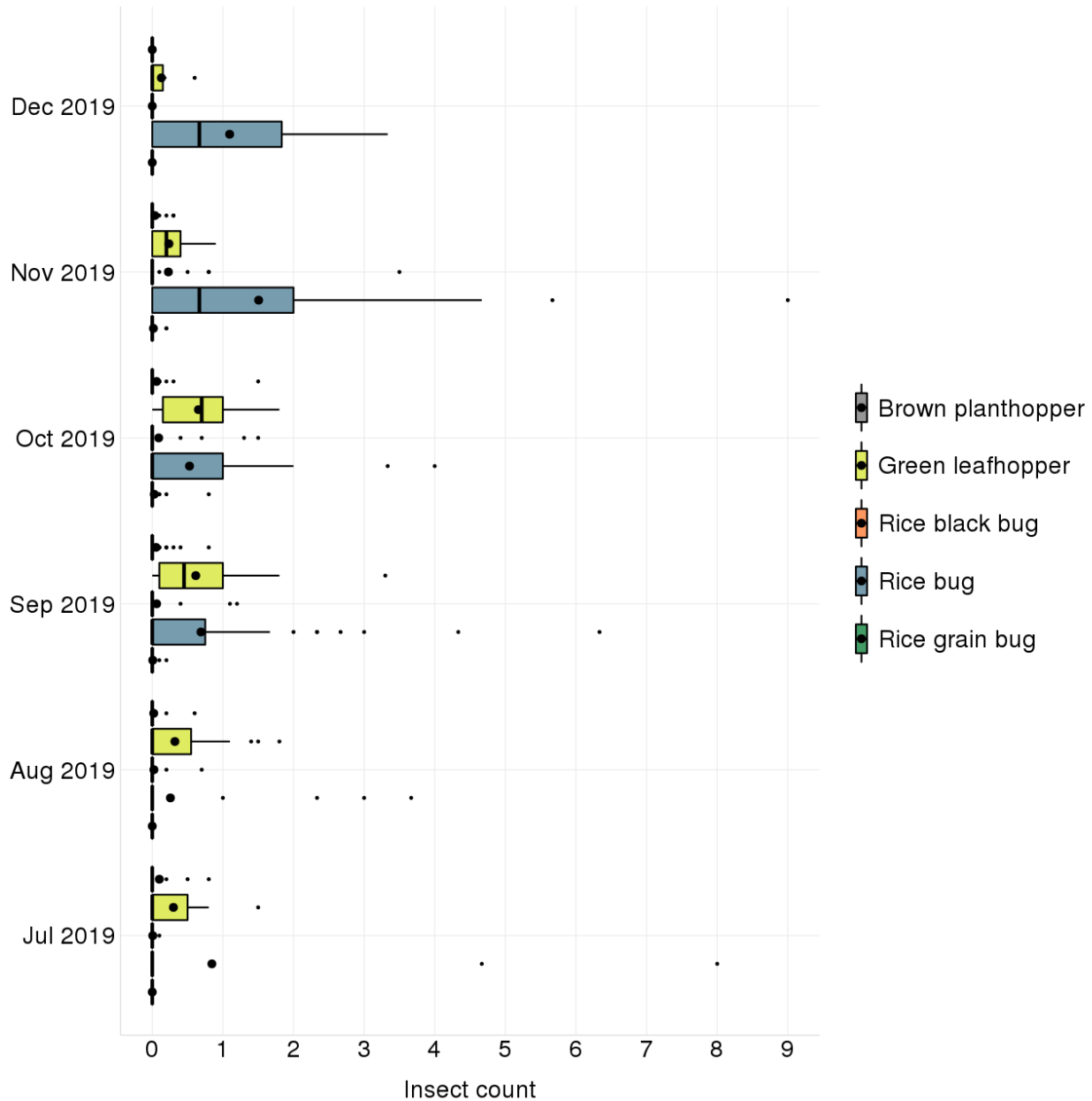


Figure 13. Count of insect pests in Region VII, July 2019 to December 2019.

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F. Rodent injury

The incidence of rodent injury during the period was negligible (Figure 15).

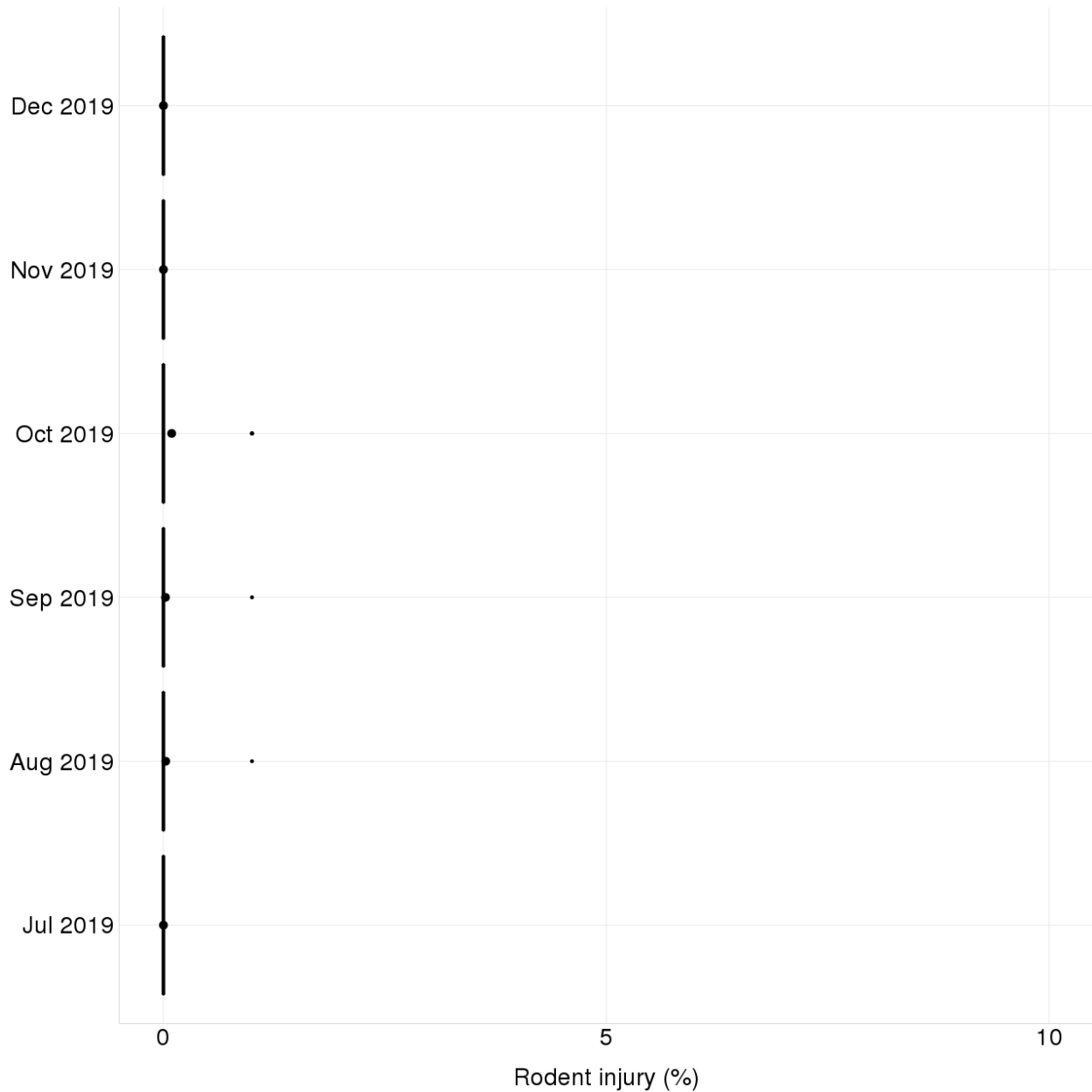


Figure 15. Incidence of rodent injury in Region VII, July 2019 to December 2019.

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The incidence of rodent injury during the period was negligible (Figure 16).

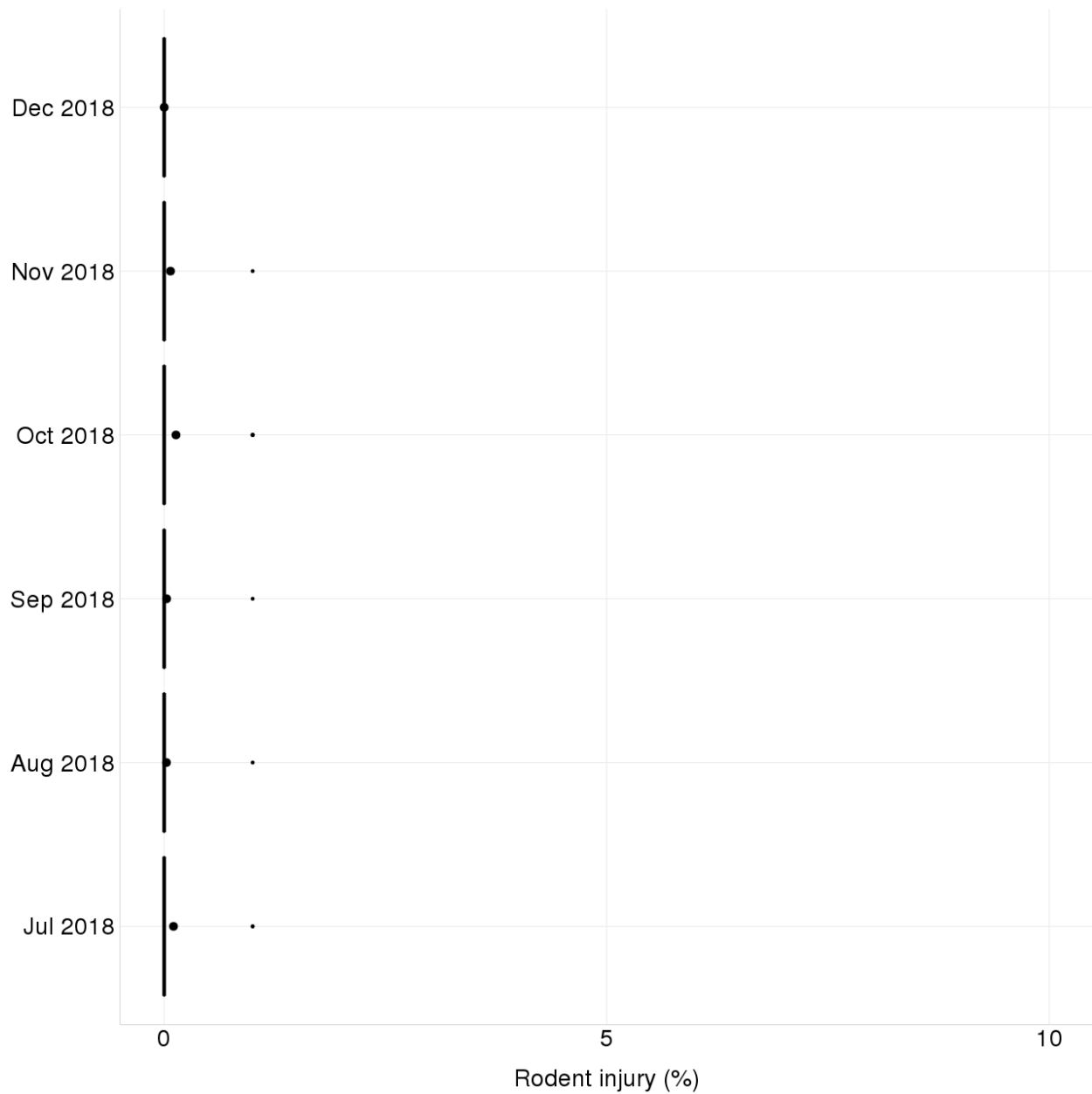


Figure 16. Incidence of rodent injury in Region VII, July 2018 to December 2018.

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G. Weed cover

The highest mean percentage of weed cover was in July (2.9%), August (4%), September (6.8%) October (5.2%), November (5.7%), and December (7.1%) (Figure 17). The maximum incidence of 80% was observed in September and November.

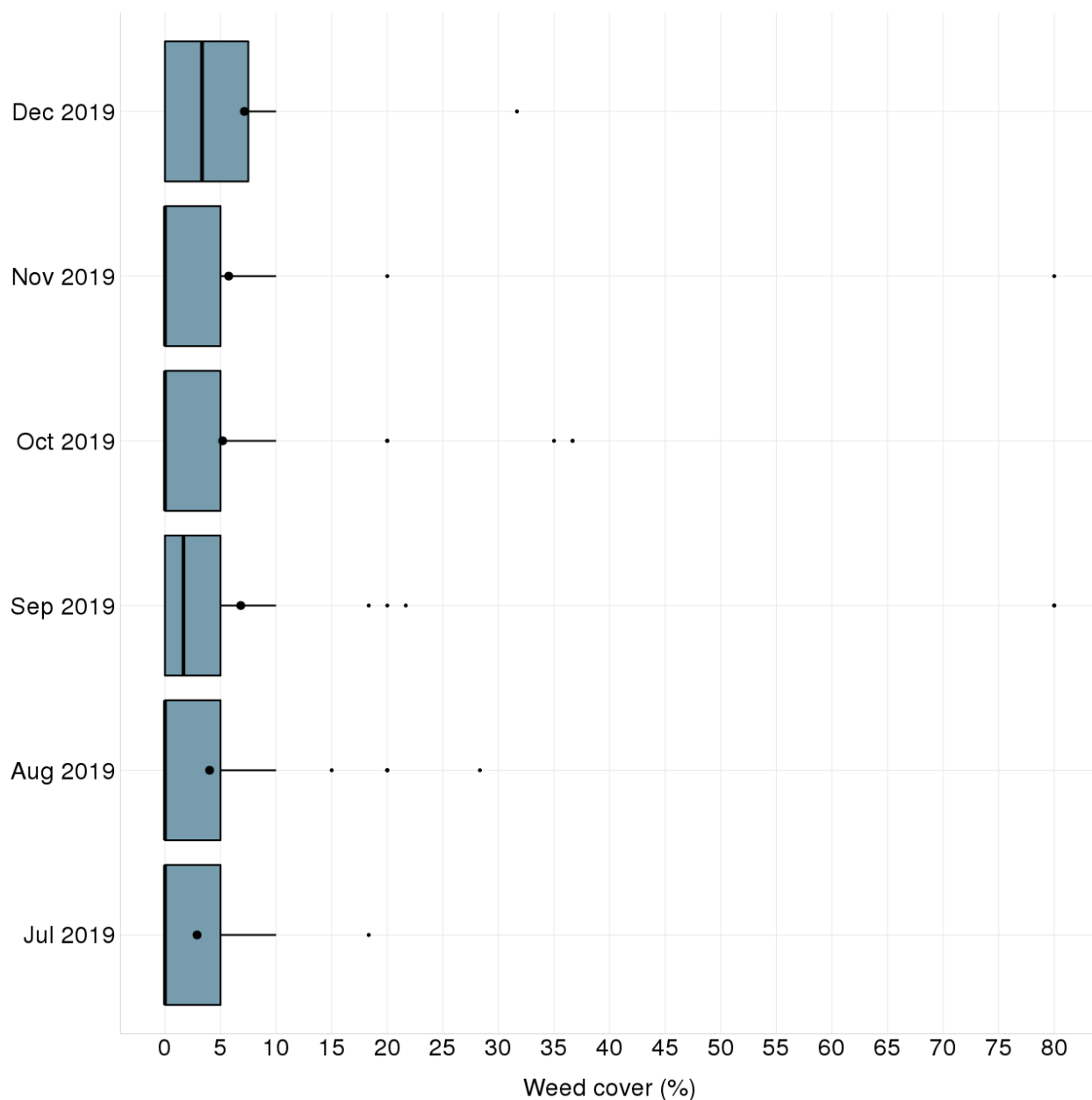


Figure 17. Percentage of weed cover in Region VII, July 2019 to December 2019.

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The incidence of weed cover was observed in all months with mean ranged from 1.4% to 6.4% (Figure 18). The maximum incidence of 80% was observed in October.

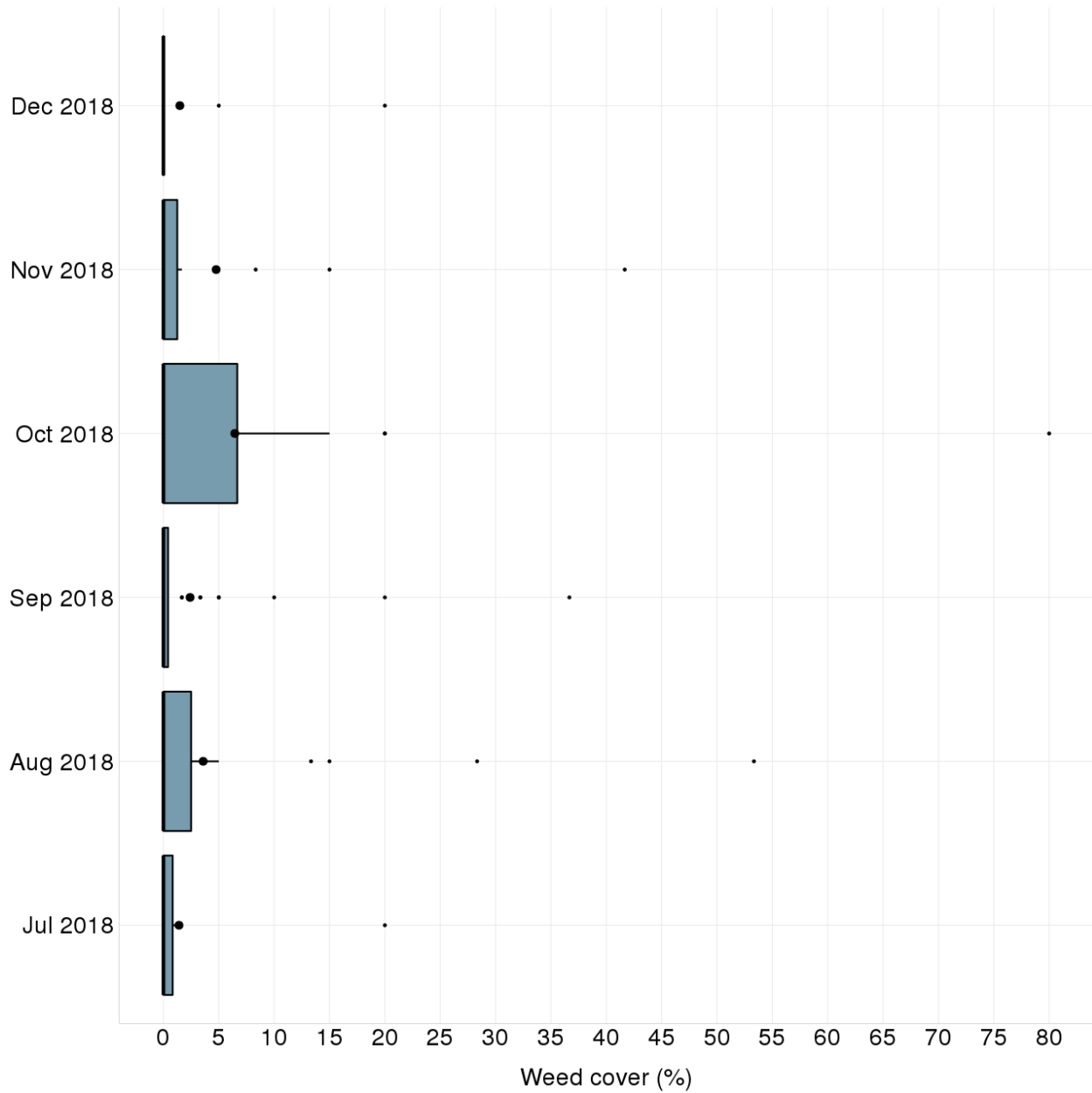


Figure 18. Percentage of weed cover in Region VII, July 2018 to December 2018.

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Management of major pests

This section describes the management of the most important pests during the reporting period. A pest is operationally considered important if the mean incidence in at least one month was 5% or higher.

Weeds

1. Plow and harrow the field several times before crop establishment. If feasible, start land preparation 3-4 weeks before planting.
2. If weedy rice is a problem, apply glyphosate before land preparation or seeding. The application of pretilachlor with fenclorim during final land preparation or levelling has also been reported to reduce weedy rice.
3. Practice stale seedbed technique. According to the IRRI Knowledge Bank (<http://www.knowledgebank.irri.org/step-by-step-production/growth/weed-management/stale-seedbed-technique>), this technique is done as follows:
 - a. Perform tillage operations. Plow, harrow, and level the field.
 - b. Stimulate weed emergence by light irrigation.
 - c. Irrigate the field at least two weeks before sowing.
 - d. Maintain enough soil moisture to allow weeds to germinate.
 - e. Kill the emerged seedlings using non-selective herbicides (e.g., glyphosate) or light cultivation.
 - f. If the soil condition is suitable for sowing, broadcast seeds without further tillage operations. Tillage could bring more weed seeds near the soil surface, thus promoting weed germination.
4. Level the field to ensure a constant water level that controls weeds. Avoid high spots where weeds can grow.
5. Apply pre-emergence herbicide (e.g., pretilachlor + fenclorim 2-3 days after sowing). Follow recommended amount and timing of product and water condition in the field as indicated in the label. Do not use the same herbicide over long periods to prevent herbicide resistance.
6. If grass weeds are the main weed problem, apply early post-emergence herbicide.

7. Maintain a 2-5 cm water level in the field to minimize weed emergence. If water is sufficient, flood the fields until closure of the plant canopy.
8. Apply nitrogen fertilizer just after weeding to minimize rice-weed competition for nitrogen.
9. If feasible, consider the use of biological control agents to suppress growth or reduce population of weeds.
10. If feasible, plow the field during fallow to kill weeds and prevent the build-up of weed seeds in the soil.

Brown spot

1. The most practical and economical approach to manage brown spot is to grow a resistant variety
2. When feasible, improve soil fertility by regularly monitoring nutrients in the soil and the application of required fertilizers.
3. If possible, investigate the occurrence of Akiuchi, a nutritional disorder which is caused by excessive concentration of hydrogen sulfide in the soil and results in reduced nutrient uptake in some surveyed fields. Brown spot develops on plants affected by Akiuchi and has, in fact, been used as its indicator. It occurs in irrigated fields that are poorly drained and have excessive organic matter. Low decomposition of stubbles, which usually occurs in areas with short fallow period, results in high organic matter.
4. Use certified seeds or clean seeds to prevent infected seeds. Brown spot is a seedborne disease which means that growing an infected seed will result in diseased plants during the cropping season. Clean seeds can be cleaned manually using flotation method which consists of the following steps:
 - a. Dissolve 1.5 kg salt in 40 liters of water.
 - b. Soak seeds in the salt solution.
 - c. Stir to float diseased, unfilled and broken seeds.
 - d. Remove floating seeds by hand or with a sieve.
 - e. Wash seeds 3 to 4 times with clean water.
 - f. Dry in the shade thoroughly before sowing.
5. Use optimum seeding rate (80 kg per hectare) for direct-seeded rice and optimum plant spacing (e.g., 20 cm x 20 cm) for transplanted rice. A dense plant canopy reduces sunlight penetration, increases leaf wetness duration and lowers temperature in the plant canopy, creating a favorable microclimate for disease development.
6. Apply potassium and other required nutrients in addition to nitrogen. Potassium reduces the amount of most rice diseases.
7. Apply calcium silicate fertilizer or silicon fertilizer if this is available in the area.

8. Apply fungicides, such as iprodione, propiconazole, azoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin, and carbendazim. Seeds may also be treated with fungicides. Use fungicides as a last resort in controlling the disease. Pathogens become resistant to chemical pesticides if these are not used properly. Avoid repetitive use of a single active ingredient and mix or alternate an active ingredient with an appropriate partner. Integrate the use of chemical pesticides with cultural practices or non-chemical methods. Wherever feasible, several strategies should be used together.
9. If possible, irrigate the field continuously until one week before harvest. Do not drain the field for long periods because drought stress favors brown spot
10. If harvested plants had severe disease, immediately plow or rotavate the field after harvest to incorporate infected stubbles and crop residues in the soil.
11. Dry grains immediately after harvest to moisture content of at least 14%.
12. Store grains in sealed containers with moisture content of at least 14%.

Bacterial leaf blight

1. The most practical and economical approach to manage blast is to grow a resistant variety. Rotate varieties with different levels of resistance because a resistant variety may later become susceptible if grown continuously across several cropping seasons.
2. Use optimum seeding rate (80 kg per hectare) for direct-seeded rice and optimum plant spacing (e.g., 20cm x 20cm) for transplanted rice. A dense plant canopy creates a favorable microclimate for disease development (reduced sunlight penetration, longer leaf wetness duration and cooler temperature).
3. Apply only the recommended amount of nitrogen. Excessive amount of nitrogen favors the development of most rice diseases.
4. Manage the application of nutrient fertilizer. Apply the required amount of nitrogen in splits instead of applying all the required amount at the start of the cropping season. Nitrogen makes the plant tissues softer and creates a dense canopy that results in favorable microclimate for disease development.

5. Apply potassium and other required nutrients in addition to nitrogen. Potassium reduces the amount of most rice diseases.
6. Apply calcium silicate fertilizer or silicon fertilizer when feasible.
7. Remove weeds from the field because the pathogen can survive and cause disease on several weed species.
8. Use copper fungicides as last resort in controlling the disease. Copper fungicides should be applied with caution because copper accumulates in the soil surface (does not leach easily) and in the roots. Copper toxicity deforms roots and may eventually reduce yield.
9. Avoid using antibiotics because bacteria easily develop resistance to antibiotics. IRRI plant pathologists have observed that several strains of isolates collected from farmers' fields in the Philippines are resistant to antibiotics.
10. If plants had severe disease, cut the stubbles close to the ground and remove them from the field. A less laborious option is to immediately plow or rotavate the field after harvest to incorporate infected stubbles and crop residues in the soil.
11. Avoid ratooning because the pathogen can survive on ratoon.
12. Keep the field dry during the fallow period to control the pathogens in infected stubbles.

Leaf blast and neck blast

1. The most practical and economical approach to manage blast is to grow a resistant variety. Rotate varieties with different levels of resistance because a resistant variety may later become susceptible if grown continuously across several cropping seasons.
2. Practice planting synchrony with defined fallow period in your area. If this is not possible, a farmer who intends to grow a susceptible variety should not plant rice later than most farmers' fields.
3. Use optimum seeding rate (80 kg per hectare) for direct-seeded rice and optimum plant spacing (e.g. 20 cm x 20 cm) for transplanted rice. A dense plant canopy creates a favorable microclimate for disease development (reduced sunlight penetration, longer leaf wetness duration and cooler temperature).

4. Apply only the recommended amount of nitrogen. Excessive amount of nitrogen favors the development of most rice diseases.
5. Manage the application of nutrient fertilizer. Apply the required amount of nitrogen in splits instead of applying all the required amount at the start of the cropping season. Nitrogen makes the plant tissues softer and creates a dense canopy that results in favorable microclimate for disease development.
6. Apply potassium and other required nutrients in addition to nitrogen. Potassium reduces the amount of most rice diseases.
7. Apply calcium silicate fertilizer or silicon fertilizer when feasible.
8. Irrigate the field continuously until one week before harvest. Do not drain the field for long periods because drought stress favors blast.
9. Use fungicides as last resort in controlling the disease. To control neck blast, apply fungicide at late booting and heading stages if leaf blast increases before booting stage and if it is always raining. Pathogens become resistant to chemical pesticides if these are not used properly. Avoid repetitive use of a single active ingredient and mix or alternate an active ingredient with an appropriate partner. Integrate the use of chemical pesticides with cultural practices or non-chemical methods. Wherever feasible, several strategies should be used together.
10. If plants had severe disease, cut the stubbles close to the ground and remove them from the field. A less laborious option is to immediately plow or rotavate the field after harvest to incorporate infected stubbles and crop residues in the soil.
11. Avoid ratooning because the pathogen can survive on ratoon.
12. Keep the field dry during the fallow period to control the pathogens in infected stubbles.

Sheath blight

1. There is currently no variety with reliable resistance to sheath blight. Varieties are either moderately or highly susceptible.
2. Use optimum plant spacing (e.g., 20 cm x 20 cm) for transplanted rice. A dense plant canopy creates a favorable microclimate for disease development (reduced sunlight penetration, longer leaf wetness duration and cooler temperature).
3. Manage the application of nutrient fertilizer. Apply only the recommended amount of nitrogen. Excessive amount of nitrogen favors the development of sheath blight. Nitrogen makes the plant tissues softer and creates a dense canopy that results in favorable microclimate for disease development.
4. Apply the required amount of nitrogen in splits instead of applying all the required amount at the start of the cropping season.
5. Apply potassium and other required nutrients in addition to nitrogen. Potassium reduces the amount of most rice diseases.
6. Apply calcium silicate fertilizer or silicon fertilizer when feasible.
7. Apply *Trichoderma* spp. to control sheath blight. The application of *Trichoderma* may also increase plant vigor. Purchase a product that has been formulated and maintained according to strict quality control measures. Follow the directions on how to use and store the product as recommended by the manufacturer to maintain its viability.
8. Keep the field free from weeds because the pathogen can infect most of the weed species in rice fields.
9. Use fungicides as last resort in controlling the disease. If necessary, apply fungicides, such as azoxystrobin or ready mixture of difenoconazole and propiconazole at 7 days after panicle differentiation to heading.
10. Avoid repetitive use of a single active ingredient and mix or alternate an active ingredient with an appropriate partner. Integrate the use of chemical pesticides with cultural practices or non-chemical methods. Wherever feasible, several strategies should be used together.
11. If plants had severe disease, cut the stubbles close to the ground and remove them from the field. A less laborious option is to immediately plow

or rotavate the field after harvest to incorporate infected stubbles and crop residues in the soil.

12. Avoid ratooning because the pathogen can survive on ratoon.

13. Keep the field dry during fallow period. Drying may reduce the survival of the pathogen but may not completely control the disease because it can survive on dead plant tissues.

Deadheart and whitehead caused by stemborer

1. Know the peak of yellow stem borer population in the area. This can be done using light traps. Do not transplant or sow seeds when insect population is high.
2. Consider the use of pheromones to control stemborers.
3. The most practical and economical approach to manage whitehead is to grow a resistant variety. Rotate varieties with different levels of resistance because a resistant variety may later become susceptible if grown continuously across several cropping seasons.
4. Practice planting synchrony with defined fallow period in your area. Asynchronous planting results in overlapping generations of stemborer throughout the year. If this is not possible, a farmer who intends to grow a susceptible variety should not establish his crop later than most farmers' fields.
5. Raise level of irrigation water periodically to submerge the eggs on the lower parts of the plant.
6. Manage the application of nutrient fertilizers. Apply the required amount of nitrogen in splits instead of applying all the required amount at the start of the cropping season. Nitrogen makes the plant tissues softer and facilitates penetration of stemborer larvae.
7. Remove alternate hosts during the cropping season and fallow period.
8. If high infestation occurred, cut stubbles close to the ground and dry or remove stubbles from the field. A less laborious option is to plow the field during fallow to bury stubbles.
9. Do not apply insecticides during the early vegetative stage. Systemic insecticides may be applied after the vegetative stage. Systemic insecticides were found to be more effective than contact insecticides because the larvae and pupae are inside the stem. Insecticides should be used with extreme caution. Monitor the population of stemborers and intensity of deadheart or whitehead prior to the application of insecticides because its efficacy is low when generations of stemborer overlap and when damage is already severe. Insecticides should be used as the last resort and should be integrated with other methods to conserve natural enemies.



Annexes

Region VII		2018						2019					
Bohol		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
A. FOLIAR DISEASES													
Bacterial leaf blight	mean	10.5	4.8	4.6	6.5	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.6	4.6	6.2	3.6	2.4
	median	8.5	1.7	4.1	2.6	2.4	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.7	4.0	1.3	1.7
	maximum	34.4	30.1	16.7	22.4	15.4	9.0	9.8	20.7	15.2	63.3	12.0	5.4
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Bacterial leaf streak	mean	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	7.0	2.1	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.1	2.9	2.0	2.3	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Brown spot	mean	1.6	1.0	2.2	11.1	8.3	2.5	3.6	3.1	13.5	10.4	8.4	4.1
	median	0.8	0.0	0.9	5.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	6.2	3.1	7.4	0.0
	maximum	5.0	6.3	14.1	39.1	32.2	7.2	18.0	24.5	53.2	107.8	24.4	12.3
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Leaf blast	mean	0.6	2.7	3.4	0.5	3.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	3.7
	median	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	3.3	46.9	26.0	3.1	11.2	2.6	4.6	4.7	6.3	2.3	2.0	11.2
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Red stripe	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
B. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON TILLERS													
Deadheart	mean	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	10.0	1.3	3.8	1.9	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Sheath Blight	mean	0.0	0.0	3.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.8	9.4	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.6	52.5	77.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.4	33.6	45.3	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
LEGEND													
Blue font	> 5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
Red font	> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.												

Disclaimer: All the data presented in this report are based on the monthly monitoring of farmers' fields by regional data collectors of PRIME.

Annex 1. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 2nd semesters.

Region VII		2018						2019					
Bohol		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
C. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON PANICLES													
Neck Blast	mean	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	28.4	6.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
	count	0	0	10	21	3	0	0	1	8	12	9	1
Whitehead	mean	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	5.5	3.9	0.4	1.7
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.5	1.1	0.0	1.7
	maximum	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	23.0	20.0	2.4	1.7
	count	0	0	10	21	3	0	0	1	8	12	9	1
D. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR PEST INJURY													
Bugburn	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Hopperburn	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Tungro	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
LEGEND													
Blue font	> 5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
Red font	> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.												

Annex 2. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 2nd semesters.

Disclaimer: All the data presented in this report are based on the monthly monitoring of farmers' fields by regional data collectors of PRIME.

Region VII		2018						2019					
Bohol		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
E. INSECT COUNT													
Brown Planthopper	mean	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.5	0.5	6.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Green Leafhopper	mean	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
	median	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.2	0.9	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.6
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Rice Black Bug	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Rice Bug	mean	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	3.3	2.3	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.7	1.7	2.0	0.7
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
Rice Grain Bug	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
F. RODENT INJURY													
F. RODENT INJURY	mean	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
G. WEED COVER													
G. WEED COVER	mean	0.6	4.5	2.0	6.5	7.2	2.5	2.2	3.7	5.6	4.1	3.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	1.7	53.3	36.7	80.0	41.7	20.0	10.0	20.0	80.0	36.7	20.0	0.0
	count	11	31	28	25	6	10	9	26	24	25	11	3
LEGEND													
Blue font	> 5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
Red font	> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.												

Annex 3. Incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover during the previous 2nd semesters.

Disclaimer: All the data presented in this report are based on the monthly monitoring of farmers' fields by regional data collectors of PRIME.

Region VII		2018						2019					
Cebu		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
A. FOLIAR DISEASES													
Bacterial leaf blight	mean	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9	4.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9	4.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.8	6.9	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Bacterial leaf streak	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Brown spot	mean	3.0	0.0	7.2	12.7	1.4	0.8	13.1	7.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	3.0	0.0	7.2	12.7	1.4	0.8	13.1	7.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	3.2	0.0	7.2	12.7	2.8	0.8	25.1	7.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Leaf blast	mean	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	10.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	10.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	19.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Red stripe	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
B. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON TILLERS													
Deadheart	mean	1.0	0.0	1.1	9.5	1.4	3.9	0.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	1.0	0.0	1.1	9.5	1.4	3.9	0.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	1.9	0.0	1.1	9.5	2.8	7.8	1.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Sheath Blight	mean	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
LEGEND													
Blue font	> 5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
Red font	> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.												

Disclaimer: All the data presented in this report are based on the monthly monitoring of farmers' fields by regional data collectors of PRIME.

Annex 4. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 2nd semesters.

Region VII		2018						2019					
Cebu		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
C. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON PANICLES													
Neck Blast	mean	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Whitehead	mean	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	5.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
D. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR PEST INJURY													
Bugburn	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Hopperburn	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Tungro	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
LEGEND													
Blue font	> 5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
Red font	> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.												

Annex 5. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 2nd semesters.

Disclaimer: All the data presented in this report are based on the monthly monitoring of farmers' fields by regional data collectors of PRIME.

Region VII		2018						2019					
Cebu		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
E. INSECT COUNT													
Brown Planthopper	mean	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Green Leafhopper	mean	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.2	2.3	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Rice Black Bug	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Rice Bug	mean	4.7	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	3.2	2.3	3.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	4.7	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	3.2	2.3	3.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	8.7	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	5.3	4.7	3.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Rice Grain Bug	mean	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
F. RODENT INJURY													
F. RODENT INJURY	mean	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
G. WEED COVER													
G. WEED COVER	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.7	15.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.7	15.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	18.3	15.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
LEGEND													
Blue font		> 5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.											
Red font		> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.											

Annex 6. Incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover during the previous 2nd semesters.

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Region VII		2018						2019					
Negros Oriental		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
A. FOLIAR DISEASES													
Bacterial leaf blight	mean	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	2.9	0.0	2.2	3.6	5.7	6.0	3.9
	median	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.3	2.8	5.4	4.6	1.2
	maximum	1.2	7.9	0.0	2.1	1.0	5.3	0.0	9.7	12.6	17.8	22.6	13.4
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Bacterial leaf streak	mean	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	11.9
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
	maximum	0.2	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.0	8.1	21.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Brown spot	mean	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.8	5.1	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	6.6	2.9
	median	3.4	5.9	0.7	5.5	4.5	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.8	0.0
	maximum	13.9	13.7	25.6	9.7	17.3	8.5	11.4	13.6	4.8	7.6	20.8	11.5
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Leaf blast	mean	6.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0
	median	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	17.5	3.3	1.7	2.4	5.2	3.6	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	4.4	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Red stripe	mean	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
B. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON TILLERS													
Deadheart	mean	9.2	6.0	3.3	7.1	5.4	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.0
	median	9.0	3.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	17.0	14.0	15.3	13.1	21.2	9.2	5.8	11.4	9.3	10.5	9.2	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Sheath Blight	mean	1.5	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.3	0.0	2.5	5.6	6.0	4.1	3.6
	median	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.7	3.4
	maximum	4.3	9.8	0.7	4.9	1.4	12.5	0.0	16.5	26.6	31.5	25.7	7.5
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
LEGEND													
Blue font	> 5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
Red font	> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.												

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Annex 7. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 2nd semesters.

Region VII		2018						2019					
Negros Oriental		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
C. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON PANICLES													
Neck Blast	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.1
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	8.3	0.6
	count	0	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	4	8	10	4
Whitehead	mean	0.0	2.5	2.9	0.6	6.7	12.3	5.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	8.6	5.1
	median	0.0	2.5	2.1	0.6	6.7	12.3	5.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	4.7	2.5
	maximum	0.0	3.1	6.1	0.6	12.7	12.3	5.0	0.0	5.3	4.6	24.8	15.4
	count	0	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	4	8	10	4
D. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR PEST INJURY													
Bugburn	mean	0.0	9.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	64.0	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Hopperburn	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Tungro	mean	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
LEGEND													
Blue font	> 5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
Red font	> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.												


Annex 8. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 2nd semesters.

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Region VII		2018						2019					
Negros Oriental		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
E. INSECT COUNT													
Brown Planthopper	mean	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
	median	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Green Leafhopper	mean	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1
	median	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1
	maximum	4.5	4.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	4.9	1.5	1.5	3.3	1.5	0.9	0.2
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Rice Black Bug	mean	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	1.7	1.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.5	3.5	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Rice Bug	mean	0.9	0.7	1.3	3.8	5.2	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.3	1.8
	median	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8
	maximum	4.7	2.3	5.7	15.0	22.3	3.0	8.0	0.0	4.3	4.0	9.0	3.3
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
Rice Grain Bug	mean	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
F. RODENT INJURY													
F. RODENT INJURY	mean	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
G. WEED COVER													
G. WEED COVER	mean	3.3	0.2	4.5	7.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	8.5	6.8	8.5	12.5
	median	0.0	0.0	3.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.8	0.0	7.5
	maximum	20.0	1.7	20.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	80.0	36.7	80.0	31.7
	count	6	7	7	4	6	6	4	12	19	18	13	4
LEGEND													
Blue font	> 5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
Red font	> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.												

Annex 9. Incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover during the previous 2nd semesters.

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