

PRE-SEMESTER BULLETIN

December 2020

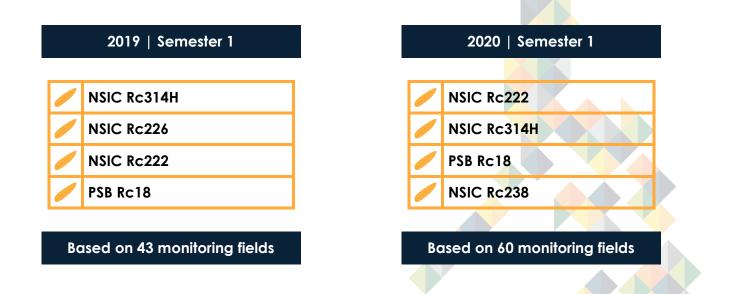
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO

Common pests and rice varieties planted in the region

TABLE 1. Commonly observed pests in the region for the 1st semesters of 2019 and 2020.



TABLE 2. Commonly planted varieties in the region for the 1st semesters of 2019 and 2020.



Growth stages

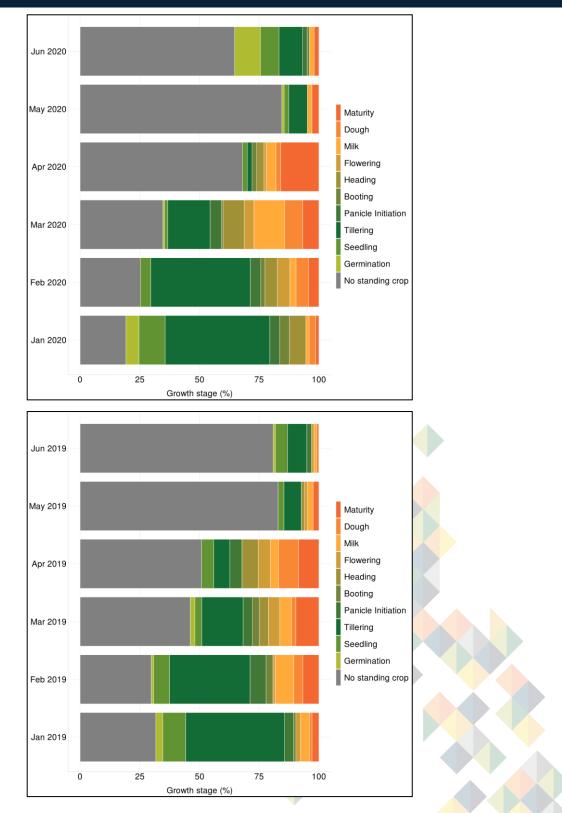


FIGURE 1. Percentage of crop growth stage of fields by month.

Monitored fields and data collectors

Municipalities	Bukidnon: Malaybalay City, Maramag, and Valencia City
surveyed	Lanao del Norte: Kapatagan, Sultan Naga Dimaporo, and Lala
	Misamis Occidental: Bonifacio, Clarin, and Plaridel
Monitoring date	January 2020 - June 2020
Number of monitoring fields	147
Data collectors	Chamberlie Gay Regis, Drexell June Taga, Henson Torres, Jaymar Libardos, May Cristine Arcojada, Novie Suello, and Rushcel Gamil

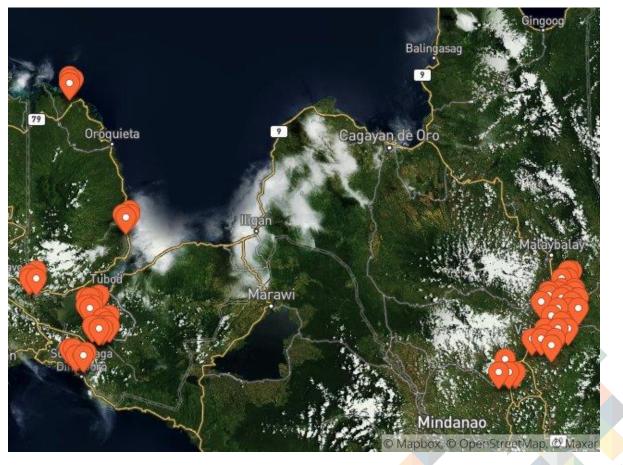


FIGURE 2. Monitored barangays in Region X from January 2020 to June 2020. Each barangay is represented by 1 marker.



Data collectors

Municipalities surveyed	Bukidnon: Malaybalay City, Maramag, and Valencia City
Monitoring date	January 2019 - June 2019
Number of monitoring fields	105

Chamberlie Gay Regis, Drexell June Taga, Henson Torres, Jaymar Libardos, May Cristine Arcojada, Novie Suello, and Rushcel Gamil



FIGURE 3. Monitored barangays in Region X from January 2019 to June 2019. Each barangay is represented by 1 marker.

At a glance

Table 3. Mean incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover bymonth from January to June 2020.

A. FOLIAR DISEASES Bacterial leaf blight Bacterial leaf streak Brown spot Leaf blast Red stripe	JAN 1.7 0.4 3.6 0.1	FEB 1.3 0.7 3.4	MAR 1.9 0.6	APR 0.6	MAY 5.1	JUN 3.2
Bacterial leaf blight Bacterial leaf streak Brown spot Leaf blast	0.4 3.6 0.1	0.7			5.1	3.1
Bacterial leaf streak Brown spot Leaf blast	0.4 3.6 0.1	0.7			5.1	3.2
Brown spot Leaf blast	3.6 0.1		0.6	0.0		
eaf blast	0.1	3.4		0.3	0.2	0.3
			2.2	2.8	4.9	4.(
Red stripe		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY	ON TILLERS					
Deadheart	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.5	3.9	3.2
Sheath blight	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
C. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY	ON PANICLES					
Neck blast	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Whitehead	7.8	3.5	3.6	4.0	5.2	2.8
. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR PE	ST 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
ſungro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E. INSECT COUNT						
Brown planthopper	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green leafhopper	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rice black bug	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
Rice bug	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
Rice grain bug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RAT INJURY	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. WEED COVER	2.9	0.6	1.4	1.3	4.7	7.9
Mean of all monitoring fiel	ds.					
LEGEND						

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

Table 4. Mean incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover bymonth from January to June 2019.

Region X			2019			
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
A. FOLIAR DISEASES						
Bacterial leaf blight	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.8
Bacterial leaf streak	2.3	1.4	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.0
Brown spot	4.3	4.7	4.8	2.9	4.5	7.2
Leaf blast	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Red stripe	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
B. DISEASE OR PEST INJUR	Y ON TILLERS					
Deadheart	0.5	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	2.2
Sheath blight	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
C. DISEASE OR PEST INJUR	Y ON PANICLES					
Neck blast	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Whitehead	8.8	10.1	2.7	4.8	6.5	3.6
D. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR P	PEST INJURY					
Bugburn	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green leafhopper	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rice black bug	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rice bug	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Rice grain bug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F. RAT INJURY	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
G. WEED COVER	2.4	1.9	1.7	4.2	6.4	3.8

1-5 % or 1-5 insects

>5 % or >5 insects

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.

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.
- 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 rationing because the pathogen can survive on ration.
- 12. Keep the field dry during the fallow period to control the pathogens in infected stubbles.

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, the investigate the occurrence of Akiochi, 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 Akiochi 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

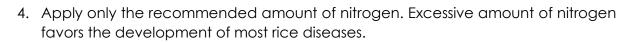


canopy reduces sunlight penetration, increases leaf wetness duration and lowers temperature in the plant canopy, creating a favorable microclimate for disease development.

- 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%.

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).



- 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 rationing because the pathogen can survive on ration.
- 12. Keep the field dry during the fallow period to control the pathogens in infected stubbles.

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.

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 fenchlorim 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.

Annexes

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

Region X				20	19					202	20		
Bukidnon		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	мау	JUN
A. FOLIAR	DISEASES												
Bacterial	mean	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.6	5.1	3.2
leaf blight	median	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
	maximum	19.0	28.3	25.0	17.5	15.6	16.1	16.3	15.8	14.3	7.0	20.3	14.2
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
Bacterial	mean	2.3	1.4	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
leaf streak	median	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
	maximum	14.6	13.1	10.6	7.5	1.5	0.1	2.3	5.8	4.7	1.1	1.3	2.0
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
Brown	mean	4.3	4.7	4.8	2.9	4.5	7.2	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	4.9	4.0
spot	median	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	4.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.2	3.9
	maximum	27.5	35.0	33.3	9.2	13.2	41.7	13.1	23.8	19.6	11.3	25.1	15.6
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
Leaf blast	mean	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	median	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	6.6	5.9	4.6	1.8	0.8	2.8	1.1	3.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.1
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
Red stripe	mean	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	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	3.2	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
B. DISEASE	OR PEST I	NJURY		ERS									
Deadheart	mean	0.5	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.5	3.9	3.2
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
	maximum	10.7	23.3	50.0	22.3	7.3	9.8	9.5	18.3	10.7	20.0	15.0	17.4
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
Sheath	mean	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
blight	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	2.5	11.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.2	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
						LEGENI	0						
Blue	font	5 to 10	% incid	ence of				uries or v	weed co	ver or 5	to 10 ins	ects.	
	font			ce of dis			. ,						

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

Region X				20									
Bukidnon		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	МАУ	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	мау	JUN
C. DISEASE	OR PEST IN	JURY ON	PANIC	LES									
Neck blast	mean	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	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	3.3	10.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	9	20	25	19	6	3	9	26	44	26	5	4
Whitehead	mean	8.8	10.1	2.7	4.8	6.5	3.6	7.8	3.5	4.1	4.0	5.2	2.8
	median	10.0	8.3 0.0 5.0 7.5 5.0 9.0 0.6 1.5 4.2 5.0 9.7 13.5 13.5 13.5 5.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 11.1										
	maximum	23.3	27.6	17.5	13.3	12.5	5.8	18.2	20.0	38.3	15.0	11.1	7.0
	no. of fields	9	20	25	19	6	3	9	26	44	26	5	4
D. SYSTEMIC	DISEASE C	R PEST	INJURY	,									
Bugburn	mean	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	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	10.7	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
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
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
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
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
					LI	EGEND							
Blue	font	5 to 10	% incid	ence of o	diseases	s, insect	pest in	juries or	weed c	over or 5	i to 10 in	sects.	
Red f	ont	> 10 % i	nciden	ce of dis	eases, ii	nsect pe	st injur	ies or w	eed cove	er or > 1() insects		

Annex 3. Incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover during the previous 1st semesters.

Region X				20	19					2	020		
Bukidnon		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	мау	JUN
E. INSECT CO	UNT			, i	· · ·								
Brown	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
planthopper	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	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
Green	mean	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
leafhopper	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	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.9
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
Rice black	mean	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
bug	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	3.1	4.5	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	9.1
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
Rice bug	mean	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4
	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	3.7	3.3	4.3	2.7	2.3	4.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	3.7	6.7	3.0
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
Rice grain	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
bug	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	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
F. RAT	mean	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INJURY	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	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
G. WEED	mean	2.4	1.9	1.7	4.2	6.4	3.8	2.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	4.7	7.9
COVER	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	45.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	5.0	5.0	8.3	45.0	80.0
	no. of fields	68	72	54	29	14	18	55	85	63	32	15	25
					LE	GEND							
Blue f	ont	5 to 10	% incide	ence of d	liseases,	, insect p	est inju	ries or w	eed co	overor	5 to 10	insects.	
Red f	ont	> 10 % i	ncidenc	ce of dise	eases, in	sect pes	t injurie:	s or wee	d cove	er or > 1	0 insec	ts.	

Annex 4. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 1st semesters.

Region X				20	19					20	20		
Lanao del I	Norte	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	МАУ	JUN
A. FOLIAR I	DISEASES												
Bacterial	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
leaf blight	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	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
Bacterial	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
leaf streak	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
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
Brown	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
spot	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	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
Leaf blast	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
Red stripe	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
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
B. DISEASE	OR PEST I	NJURY		.ERS									
Deadheart	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	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	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
Sheath	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
blight	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	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
						LEGENI	þ						
Blue	font	5 to 10	% incid	ence of	diseases	s. insect	pest inj	uries or	weed co	over or 5	to 10 in:	sects.	

Annex 5. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 1st semesters.

Region X			2019 2020 FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN												
Lanao del N	orte	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	мау	JUN		
C. DISEASE	OR PEST IN	JURY OI		CLES											
Neck blast	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		
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0		
Whitehead	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	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											
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0		
D. SYSTEMIC	DISEASE	R PEST	INJUR	Y											
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		
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	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		
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0		
Tungro	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0		
					L	EGEND									
Blue	font	5 to 10	% incic	lence of	disease	s, insec	t pest in	juries o	r weed	cover or	5 to 10 i	nsects.			
Red f	ont	> 10 %	incider	nce of dis	seases.	insect p	ries or w	veed cov	/er or > 1	0 insect	s.				

Annex 6. Incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover during the previous 1st semesters.

Region X				20	19					20	20		
Lanao del No	orte	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	МАУ	JUN
E. INSECT CO	DUNT								· · ·			· · ·	
Brown	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
planthopper	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
Green	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
leafhopper	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	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
Rice black	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
bug	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	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
Rice bug	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	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	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
Rice grain	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
bug	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
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
F. RAT	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
INJURY	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	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
G. WEED	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
COVER	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	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0
					L	EGEND)						
Blue	ont	5 to 10	% incic	lence of	disease	es, insec	t pest i	njuries	or weed	cover or	5 to 10 i	nsects.	
Red f	ont	> 10 %	incider	ice of di	seases.	insect r	est iniu	iries or	weed co	over or > 1	L0 insect	s.	

Annex 7. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 1st semesters.

Region X				20	19					20	20		
Misamis O	ccidental	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	мау	JUN
A. FOLIAR	DISEASES												
Bacterial	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
leaf blight	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Bacterial	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
leaf streak	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	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Brown	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
spot	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Leaf blast	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Red stripe	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	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
B. DISEASE	OR PEST I	NJURY		ERS									
Deadheart	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Sheath	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
blight	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	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
						LEGEN	D						
Blue	font	5 to 10	% incid	ence of	disease	s, insect	pest in	juries or	weed co	over or 5	to 10 ins	ects.	

Annex 8. Incidence of diseases or pest injuries during the previous 1st semesters.

Region X			2019 2020 FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN												
Misamis Occ	idental	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	МАУ	JUN		
C. DISEASE	OR PEST IN	JURY OI		CLES											
Neck blast	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	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	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0		
Whitehead	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	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												
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0		
D. SYSTEMIC	DISEASE	R PEST	INJUR	Y											
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		
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	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		
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	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		
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0		
		LEGEND													
Blue	font	5 to 10	% incic	lence of	disease	s, insec	t pest in	juries o	r weed	cover or	5 to 10 i	nsects.			
Red f	ont	> 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 1st semesters.

Region X		2019						2020					
Misamis Occ	idental	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	МАУ	JUN
E. INSECT CO	DUNT								·			·	
Brown planthopper	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Green leafhopper	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Rice black bug	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Rice bug	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
F. RAT INJURY	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
G. WEED COVER	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
					L	EGEND)						
Blue f	font	5 to 10	% incid	lence of	disease	es, insec	t pest i	njuries	or weed	cover or	5 to 10 i	nsects.	
Red font		> 10 %	inciden	ce of di	seases,	insect p	oest inju	iries or	weed co	over or > 1	0 insect	s.	