



PRIME

# **PRE-SEMESTER BULLETIN**

December 2020

**REGION V - BICOL REGION**

# 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.

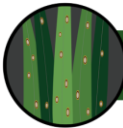
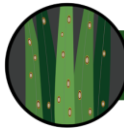
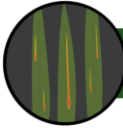


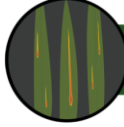



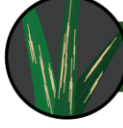
2019   Semester 1	2020   Semester 1
 Brown spot	 Brown spot
 Red stripe	 Bacterial leaf blight
 Leaf blast	 Red stripe
 Bacterial leaf blight	 Leaf blast
 Whitehead	 Bacterial leaf streak

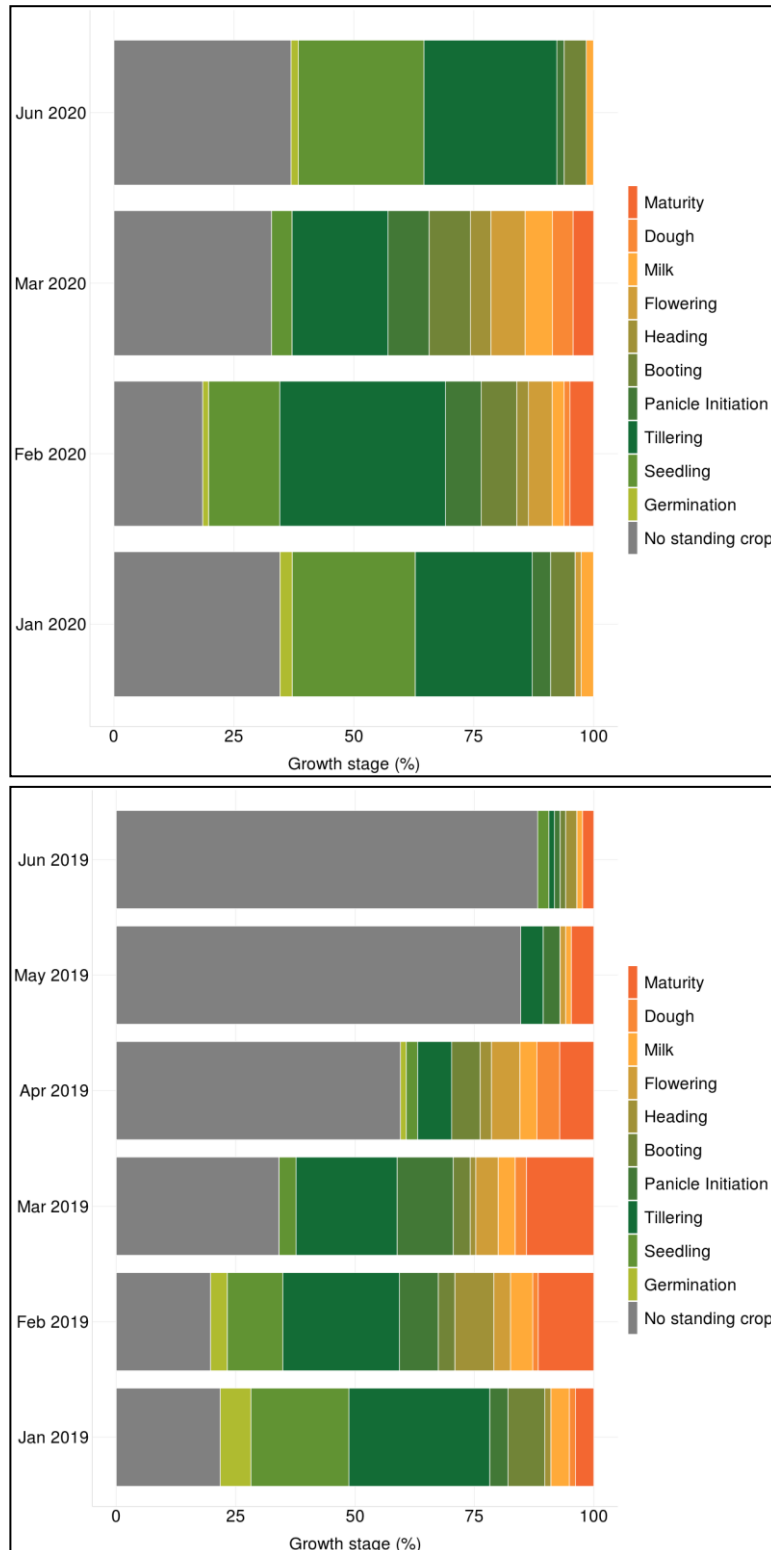
TABLE 2. Commonly planted varieties in the region for the 1st semesters of 2019 and 2020.

2019   Semester 1	2020   Semester 1
 NSIC Rc222	 NSIC Rc222
 PSB Rc10	 PSB Rc10
	 NSIC Rc216
Based on 62 monitoring fields	Based on 24 monitoring fields

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

# Growth stages

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



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# Monitored fields and data collectors

**Municipalities surveyed**

**Camarines Sur:** Bula, Libmanan, and Minalabac

**Monitoring date**

January 2020 - June 2020

**Number of monitoring fields**

84

**Data collectors**

Adrian Pornillos, Clarenz Sabio, Godofredo Balmeo, Hansel Arcilla, Jay Ar Baldoza, Johnson Visitacion, Joseph Penaverde, Mark Ibo, and Nathan Botin



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

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**Municipalities surveyed**

**Camarines Sur:** Bula, Libmanan, and Minalabac

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Adrian Pornillos, Clarenz Sabio, Godofredo Balmeo, Hansel Arcilla, Jay Ar Baldoza, Johnson Visitacion, Joseph Penaverde, Mark Ibo, and Nathan Botin



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



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# At a glance

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

Region V	2020					
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
<b>A. FOLIAR DISEASES</b>						
Bacterial leaf blight	1.0	1.4	0.9	0	0	1.1
Bacterial leaf streak	0.1	1.0	0.4	0	0	1.1
Brown spot	1.7	1.4	2.0	0	0	1.0
Leaf blast	0.9	0.6	0.5	0	0	0.3
Red stripe	0.7	0.7	1.1	0	0	0.5
<b>B. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON TILLERS</b>						
Deadheart	0.1	0.1	0.3	0	0	0.5
Sheath blight	0.3	0.3	0.5	0	0	0.9
<b>C. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON PANICLES</b>						
Neck blast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Whitehead	0.8	0.0	0.8	0	0	0.0
<b>D. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR PEST INJURY</b>						
Bugburn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.1
Hopperburn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Tungro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.1
<b>E. INSECT COUNT</b>						
Brown planthopper	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1
Green leafhopper	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.2
Rice black bug	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.1
Rice bug	0.3	0.2	0.6	0	0	0.1
Rice grain bug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
<b>F. RAT INJURY</b>	0.1	0.0	0.1	0	0	0.0
<b>G. WEED COVER</b>	1.2	1.1	2.2	0	0	1.0

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

Region V	2019					
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
<b>A. FOLIAR DISEASES</b>						
Bacterial leaf blight	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4
Bacterial leaf streak	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Brown spot	3.1	4.0	5.2	3.2	3.5	3.2
Leaf blast	1.9	2.0	1.1	2.4	3.4	1.5
Red stripe	1.4	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.5	3.6
<b>B. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON TILLERS</b>						
Deadheart	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2
Sheath blight	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>C. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON PANICLES</b>						
Neck blast	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.4
Whitehead	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.2
<b>D. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR PEST INJURY</b>						
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
<b>E. INSECT COUNT</b>						
Brown planthopper	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Green leafhopper	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Rice black bug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rice bug	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4
Rice grain bug	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>F. RAT INJURY</b>						
	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
<b>G. WEED COVER</b>						
	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.5	4.7	1.0

Mean of all monitoring fields.

LEGEND

1-5 % or 1-5 insects

>5 % or >5 insects

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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.

## 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.



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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.

## **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 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).

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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.

## 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 V		2019						2020					
Camarines Sur		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
<b>A. FOLIAR DISEASES</b>													
Bacterial leaf blight	mean	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
	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	6.7	9.4	8.9	8.7	6.1	1.5	7.9	25.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	10.0
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
Bacterial leaf streak	mean	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1
	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	10.2	8.4	8.1	0.3	2.0	0.9	4.7	30.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	26.7
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
Brown spot	mean	3.1	4.0	5.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	median	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	19.6	33.7	31.1	17.6	18.3	21.6	22.8	15.8	21.4	0.0	0.0	6.1
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
Leaf blast	mean	1.9	2.0	1.1	2.5	3.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
	median	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	18.8	12.5	9.6	18.3	23.4	5.9	11.1	4.5	8.8	0.0	0.0	5.8
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
Red stripe	mean	1.4	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.5	3.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	22.6	34.9	37.3	14.9	19.3	23.4	22.5	16.5	23.1	0.0	0.0	4.1
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
<b>B. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON TILLERS</b>													
Deadheart	mean	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
	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	1.6	14.3	7.5	4.0	2.9	5.8	2.0	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	10.0
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
Sheath blight	mean	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8
	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	2.5	11.8	3.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	10.8	14.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	10.0
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
<b>LEGEND</b>													
<b>Blue font</b>	5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
<b>Red font</b>	> 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or > 10 insects.												

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

Region V		2019						2020					
Camarines Sur		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
<b>C. DISEASE OR PEST INJURY ON PANICLES</b>													
Neck blast	mean	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	14.2	2.5	1.6	3.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	8	23	17	19	6	4	3	13	17	0	0	1
Whitehead	mean	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	0.0	11.7	6.0	3.0	0.0	2.7	2.3	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no. of fields	8	23	17	19	6	4	3	13	17	0	0	1
<b>D. SYSTEMIC DISEASE OR PEST INJURY</b>													
Bugburn	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	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	2.7
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
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	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
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	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
<b>LEGEND</b>													
<b>Blue font</b>	5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
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### Annex 3. Incidence of pest injuries, count of insect pests, and percentage of weed cover during the previous 1st semesters.

Region V		2019						2020					
Camarines Sur		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
<b>E. INSECT COUNT</b>													
Brown planthopper	mean	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	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	3.7	2.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
Green leafhopper	mean	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
	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	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	0.4	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
Rice black bug	mean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
Rice bug	mean	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	4.7	7.7	2.0	3.7	3.0	1.0	5.0	4.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.0
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
Rice grain bug	mean	0.0	0.1	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	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
<b>F. RAT INJURY</b>	mean	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	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	1.0	3.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
<b>G. WEED COVER</b>	mean	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.6	4.7	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	median	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	maximum	20.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	3.3	15.0	10.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	10.0
	no. of fields	56	66	55	32	13	10	48	64	45	0	0	39
<b>LEGEND</b>													
<b>Blue font</b>	5 to 10 % incidence of diseases, insect pest injuries or weed cover or 5 to 10 insects.												
<b>Red font</b>	> 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.