

## Index of user visible parameters

Parameters marked (\*) appear to the user, but in a translated form (e.g. not EPPO codes, but species names)

1. name
2. organization.name
3. organization.country
4. models[x].name
5. models[x].id
6. models[x].purpose
7. models[x].description
8. models[x].pests\*
9. models[x].crops\*
10. models[x].authors[x].name
11. models[x].authors[x].organization
12. models[x].valid\_spatial.countries\*
13. models[x].output.warning\_status\_interpretation

DSS Selection Page

VIPS Testing - Norway

Crop selection

9

Lettuce  
Crisphead lettuce  
Chinese cabbage  
Pale cabbage  
Brassica family

Use CTRL + Click to select multiple crops

Show DSS

Filters

12

☐ Enable country filter


DSS selection

CROP	PEST	DSS	SOURCE	
<div>9</div> Carrot	<div>8</div> Carrot rust fly	<div>4</div> Carrot rust fly temperature model	<div>1</div> VIPS	Select
Carrot	Carrot rust fly	Carrot rust fly observation model	<div>12</div> VIPS	Select
Select Crop	Select Pest	Cabbage root fly and turnip fly observation model	VIPS	Select
Potato	Potato late blight	Negative prognosis	VIPS	Select
Select Crop	DASGPA	<div>6</div> Estimates risk of transmission of virus by aphid vectors	IPM Decisions	Select
Spring wheat	HAPDMA		IPM Decisions	Select
Select Crop	Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus	BYDV TSUM model	IPM Decisions	Select
Potato	Potato late blight	Hutton Criteria Late Blight Model	IPM Decisions	Select


Cancel

Save

DSS Information (DSS Selection Page)



DSS Information

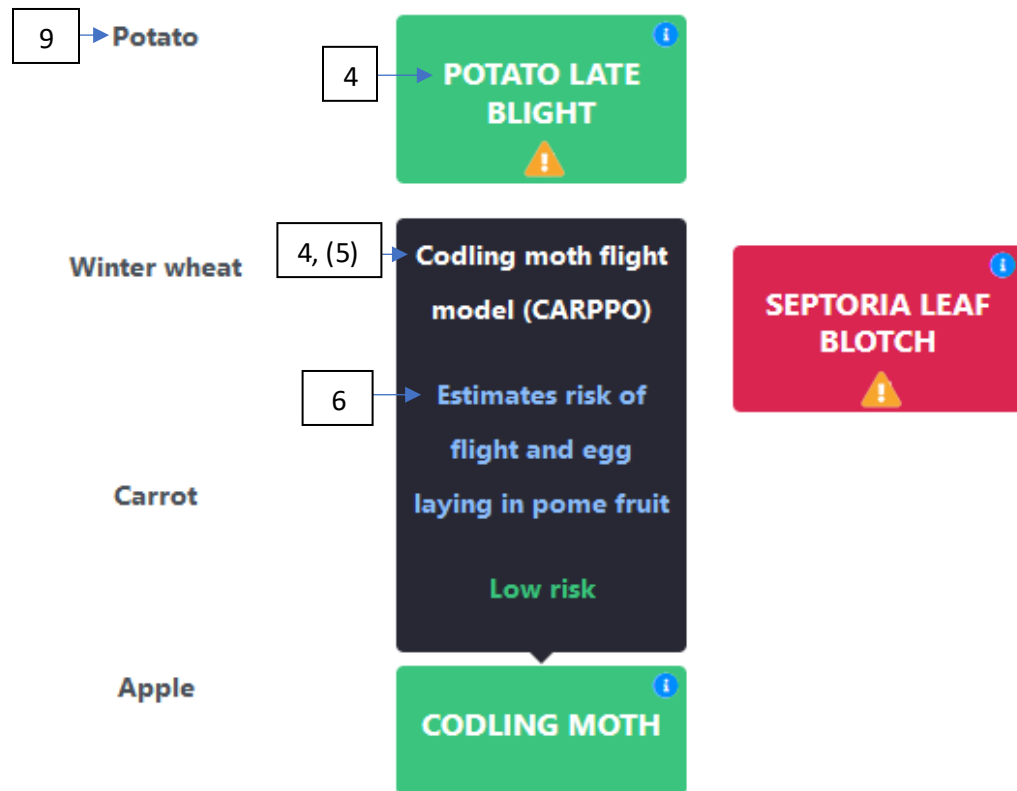


4	DSS Name	Carrot rust fly temperature model
6	DSS Purpose	Estimates risk of flight and egg laying in crop
5	DSS Model ID	PSILARTEMP
7	Description	THE PEST: The first generation of adult carrot fly emerge from pupae in the soil in the spring, and lay eggs close to the base of vulnerable crops. Larvae initial feed at the surface, then tunnel into the tap root. Adults emerge mid-July and can lead to a second generation. THE DECISION: Treatments may need to be applied soon after adults arrive in the crop, before larvae tunnel into the crop roots. THE MODEL: The model determines the start of the flight period for the 1st generation of carrot rust fly based on accumulated degree-days (260 day-degrees) over a base temperature of 5°C. THE PARAMETERS: The model uses daily air temperature SOURCE: Luke, Finland. ASSUMPTIONS: Be aware that in areas with field covers (plastic, single or double non-woven covers, etc.) with early crops the preceding season (either on the current field or neighboring fields), the flight period can start earlier than predicted due to higher soil temperature under the covers. REFERENCE: Marjjula et al 2000
10	Authors : Name (Organisation)	Berit Nordskog (NIBIO)
11		
1	Source	VIPS
2, 3	Source organisation	NIBIO, Norway

Close

## Test 2

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## DSS Information (DSS Use Dashboard)



### DSS Information



4	DSS Name	Hutton Criteria Late Blight Model
6	DSS Purpose	Estimates risk of late blight
5	DSS Model ID	PHYTIN
13	Warning Status Representation	Based on current weather data, the model indicates low blight risk. The risk will be updated each day as more weather data becomes available.
13	Warning Message	This model runs during the potato growing season. Continue to check for risk updates and monitor crops for late blight.
7	Description	<p>THE PEST: Potato late blight is a disease caused by a fungus-like organism (Phytophthora infestans) that spreads rapidly in the potato crop canopy and can also infect tubers. THE DECISION: The model determines when weather conditions create high risk of infection, to guide targeting of fungicide treatment. THE MODEL: A high risk 'Hutton Criteria' period occurs when two consecutive days have a minimum temperature of 10°C, and at least six hours of relative humidity at or above 90%. THE PARAMETERS: The model uses daily air temperature and humidity SOURCE: James Hutton institute, UK. Introduced in the UK for the 2017 season. Dancey et al. 2017 16th Euroblight workshop. ASSUMPTIONS: The model does not account for higher temperatures or humidity which may occur under crop covers.</p>
10	Authors : Name	James Hutton (James Hutton institute, UK.)
11	(Organisation)	
1	Source	IPM Decisions
2, 3	Source organisation	ADAS, England

Note that these are:  
Explanation and recommended  
action, respectively.

## DSS Use Dashboard (DSS Details)



### DSS Details

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## Winter wheat

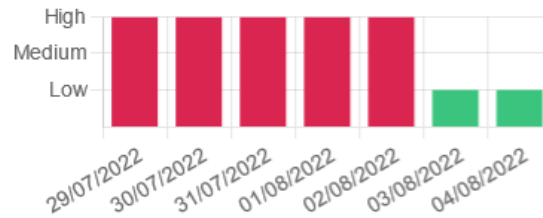
8

### Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus ●

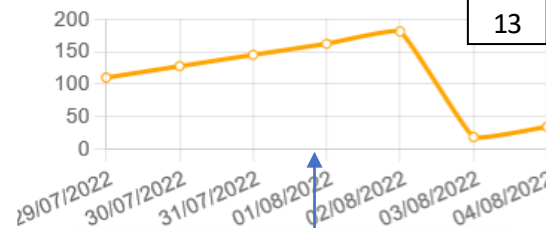
4

### TSUM Model ⓘ

#### Risk status



#### TSUM



13

- The risk of winged aphids being present in the crop is high, winged aphids likely to be present in crop in coming days. Monitor vulnerable crops for in-field activity and apply suitable treatments according to need. Update parameters when any insecticide applications are made.

SHOW DATA LEGEND

Edit Parameters

Delete

Back

Chart information is defined in the Chart Groups section, and displayed on this chart. The drop down displays the chart group names.


### DSS Information (DSS Detail)

## DSS Information

x

4	DSS Name	TSUM Model	<p>Note that these are: Explanation and recommended action, respectively.</p>
6	DSS Purpose	Estimates risk of transmission of virus by aphid vectors	
5	DSS Model ID	RHOPPA	
13	Warning Status Representation	Based on current data available, conditions have reached or are above 170 day-degrees over a base of 3°C.	
13	Warning Message	The risk of winged aphids being present in the crop is high, winged aphids likely to be present in crop in coming days. Monitor vulnerable crops for in-field activity and apply suitable treatments according to need. Update parameters when any insecticide applications are made.	
7	Description	<p>THE PEST: Aphids can transmit barley/cereal yellow dwarf viruses (BYDV). Initially, aphids colonise relatively few crop plants. However, the second-generation (winged aphids) tends to move away from the plant originally colonised. Controlling this generation is a key part of a BYDV management strategy. THE DECISION: Treatment may need to be applied where widespread emergence of BYDV carrying winged aphids is likely. THE MODEL: The winged aphids are likely to be present when the accumulated daily air temperatures, above a baseline temperature of 3°C, reaches T-Sum 170. THE PARAMETERS: The model uses Date of last spray application, daily temperature SOURCE: AHDB, UK. ASSUMPTIONS: Need to specify crop (winter wheat or winter barley), and provide dates of any insecticide applications made to the crop. Treatment only required where a high proportion of aphids are carrying BYDV.</p>	
10	Authors : Name	AHDB (AHDB)	
11	(Organisation)		
1	Source	Models	
2, 3	Source organisation	ADAS, England	

## DSS Comparison Dashboard

 DSS Comparison Dashboard

### Select two or more models

You can compare up to five models simultaneously

Hutton Criteria Late Blight Model (IPM Decisions) for Potato on Test 24

Carrot rust fly temperature model (VIPS) for Carrot on Test 2

Septoria Leaf Blotch Model (IPM Decisions) for Winter wheat on Test 2

Codling moth flight model (IPM Decisions) for Apple on Test 2

Cabbage fly flight model (Scandinavia) (VIPS) for Brassica family on VIPS Testing - Norway

Deselect

Deselect

Select

Select

Select

Select

Compare Models

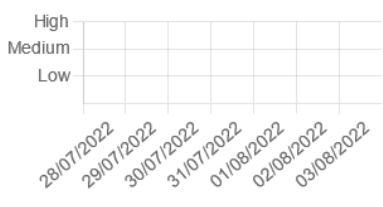
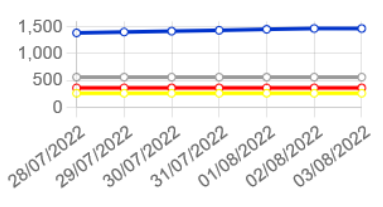
4

(1)

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**Model 1 : Carrot rust fly temperature model (VIPS) for Carrot on Test 2**

Risk status	Day degrees	Day	Accum...	Thresh...	Thresh...	Thresh...	Risk sta...
		28/07/2022	1386.45	260	360	560	0
		29/07/2022	1402.87	260	360	560	0
		30/07/2022	1418.74	260	360	560	0
		01/08/2022					