SCHEDULE OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Activity	Date	Days after transplanting	Days after inoculation
Transplanting	20 to 22 January 2016	39	
Inoculation	01 March 2016	41	
First assessment	15 March 2016	55	14
Second assessment	March 29, 2016	69	28
Third assessment	13 April 2016	84	43
Fourth assessment	29 April 2016	100	59

I'VE ATTACHED THE FIRST ASSESSMENT DATA FOR 2015 AND 2016 SO YOU CAN SEE HOW DIFFERENT THE DATA ARE. IN 2016 THEY ARE MAGNITUDES LARGER THAN 2015. CAN YOU HELP ME OUT HERE?

I discussed with Paul Escandor the possible reasons why the sheath blight severity was lower in Kyle's experiment. In my opinion, the main reason is that in Kyle's experiment, one plot was inoculated earlier and the amount of inoculum was lower than in my experiment. In his experiment, 20 bottles of inoculum (1 bottle = 151 g of inoculum) was used in one experimental unit or plot (4m x 11m). In my experiment, I used 10 bottles of inoculum in one sampling area (1m x 1m). We cannot inoculate the whole field because the inoculum will not be enough. Instead, I increased the inoculum in the sampling area so that we can have sheath blight until maturity. Paul observed that in Kyle's experiment, sheath blight severity declined as the crop matured. I was not able to help Kyle collect data during the last assessment. The weight of inoculum per bottle is 151 g

ALSO, I'M COMPARING THE DATA BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016. REGARDING THE NTSHB COLUMN. THIS EXISTS IN BOTH DATA SETS BUT IS DRASTICALLY DIFFERENT BETWEEN THE TWO AND I'M UNCLEAR AS TO JUST WHAT THE DATA REPRESENT. IS IT THE NUMBER OF TILLERS IN THE HILL THAT HAVE SHEATH BLIGHT?

ShB sheath means sheath blight severity on the sheath or stem based on the following rating scale:

0 = no sheath blight

1 = 1 to 5%

2 = 6 to 15%

3 = 16 to 25%

4 = 26 to 50%

Kyle's file shows the data of one hill, but he shortened the name of the columns and transposed the data. The arrangement of the data in the file I sent you is based on the recording form used during data collection in the field.