Are we on the right track? Would an accurate forecast of hatch date help your monitoring and management activities?

- Low cost of control drives behaviours around insecticide use, application of thresholds and adoption of IPM in broadacre grains. In crops with a high risk of damage growers will tend to spray because of cost:benefit and attitudes to risk
- Hatching alerts fine its monitoring 3000ha looking for that 20ha patch thats the challenge.
- We are all chasing the russians with seed dressings already
- Slightly handy perhaps are more refined regional based timerite date would be better.
- Target border sprays if required
- Alot of preventative tank mixes suits workload and logistics
- Seeing less RLEM damage to emerging cereal crops because of increased insecticide use on seed.
- low rainfall not prevelant pest
- I have real trouble seeing them. So if you can narrow down when I need to look then that is a benefit to me. Plus I also hate applying insecticides. Only when I have too.
- It may also help with the strategic use of bare earth insecticides - to apply or not apply and monitor
- would give us monitoring start dates in perennial pasture based on the season conditions
- Hatching date would be useful in terms of monitoring pastures for earth mite pressure, or cereals to on pastures

Under what circumstances would you use such a tool?

- When conditions favour larger build ups ie green bridge events, timing and pro-activeness becomes so much more critical.
- in seasons such as this if it could quantify how higher % of eggs have hatched it could tell us the risk of re-infestation in autumn.
- Aren't too many crops that wouldn't have 'bare earth' treatments in front or behind the seeder
- would use for high risk crops eg canola, vethc and clover/ medic based pastures, and cereals on pastures
- I like tools and will often use them. But I need to be reminded that they are there. Publications and social media would help me remember to look at the right time.
- Lucerne pasture management and the likely impact on neighbouring crops
- I would use it in situations where the mite pressure is high. When is that likely. Not sure. I probably need to understand the life cycle better.

Would you prefer such tools to be integrated with other digital ag services (e.g. Agworld, Back Paddock, Planfarm) or with grains management resources (e.g. GRDC website and/or Cesar PestNotes?)

- This may be dependant on who is using such a tool, as for agronomists they may well prefer them all in the one spot for ease of use given and access, but this may not be the case for farmers
- Not really.
- i
- both integrated and stand alone.
- keep as a stand alone app, can then build in other mite species in the future
- Those who use dig platforms freq use so information could be good awarenes for strategy

What other improvements or considerations can you suggest to improve usefulness to growers?

- Consider value in linking to other resources. For example to assist in pest ID and to raise awareness around insecticide resistance status and risk
- For low rainfall regions sown Vetch fodders and Medic pastures are the most prevlant crop/pasture types where mite/aphid pests can be of concern, co having a tool which covers a number of insect pests would be very usefull.
- There is a wide based assumption that everything small with orange legs is RLEM - most growers don't differentiate between RLEM, Blue Oat mite, Bryobia mite etc - and apply all info supplied for RLEM across all the other mites - which does not apply - so care will need to be taken to ensure this is understood
- Cost of control should consider if application of insecticide would coincide with timing of application of other crop protection treatments

Definitely having as part of the ag platforms is ideal, having tools stored in multiple locations means they are not likely to have them used - or they cant be found or they are forgotten about

- hence if spray application cost should be included or excluded in estimation of economic benefit

Consolidation of tools to a single point of access for different pests etc.

Common cheap insecticides will likely be deregistered in future, would be nice to have a soft beneficial insect friendly chemical. Pirimor for mites. And better monitoring tactics so we only spray the mites not the whole farm.

Tool should consider the variety of pest species that may be present and how this affects decisions around management - ie. decision making will consider the risk from the range of pest species that may be present

Links to resistance. If i adopt the timerite and hatching tools will it build resistance in the populations on my farm.

Some understanding or context with regards to beneficial populations would be useful in decision making around IPM approaches