

## Risk maps

## FACTSHEET

The homepage of the IPM Decisions platform, [HTTPS://WWW.PLATFORM.IPMDECISIONS.NET/](https://www.platform.ipmdecisions.net/), contains crop damage risk. These risk maps show the infection risk of various plant pests and diseases across Europe for using a 7km by 7km grid, with weather data taken from the Deutscher Wetterdienst Open Data service. Currently the risk map for Septoria leaf blotch (*Zymoseptoria tritici*), the risk maps for pollen beetle (*Meligethes aeneus*) and the risk map for codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) are available. The data is updated throughout the risk season for each pest and the user is able to scroll through the maps by date to see how the risk is changing over time. By zooming in, the user can view the local risk level.

Attention: It is important to note that the information in the maps is only intended to provide a regional overview of risk based on modelled weather data and will not necessarily be an accurate prediction of risk for an individual crop. The DSS risk maps should only be used to assist (not replace) decisions by experienced crop managers as local conditions will need to be taken into account in making any crop protection decisions. The user has to login to become more in depth information about the current risk levels.



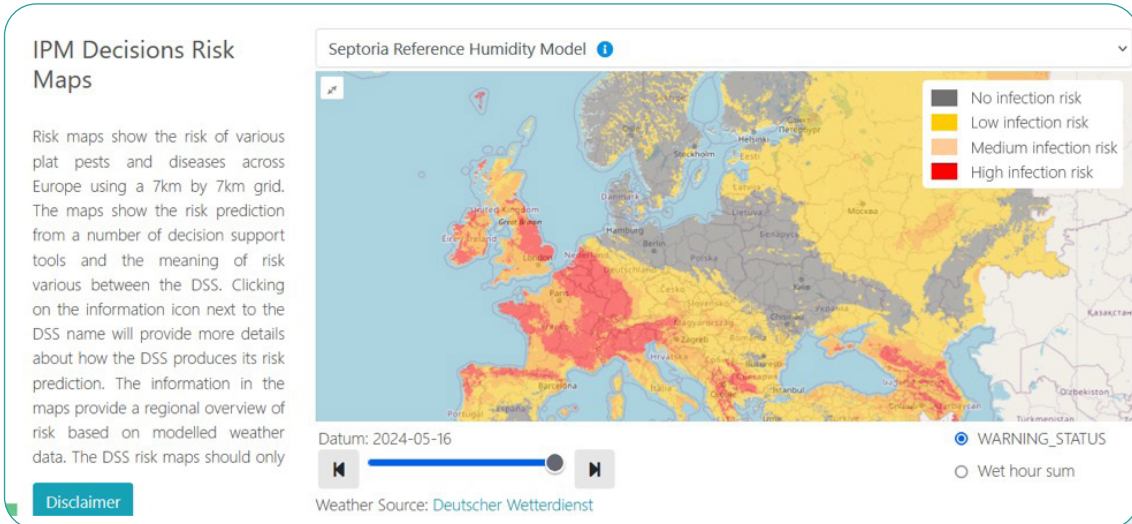


Figure 1: Warning status overview

As the risk maps will show the risk prediction from a number of decision support tools and the meaning of risk varies between the different DSS. There is an information icon included next to the DSS name, which will provide more details about how the DSS produces its risk prediction.

Legenda:

- **Green** = DSS active, Low risk
- **Orange** = DSS active, Medium risk
- **Red** = DSS active, High risk

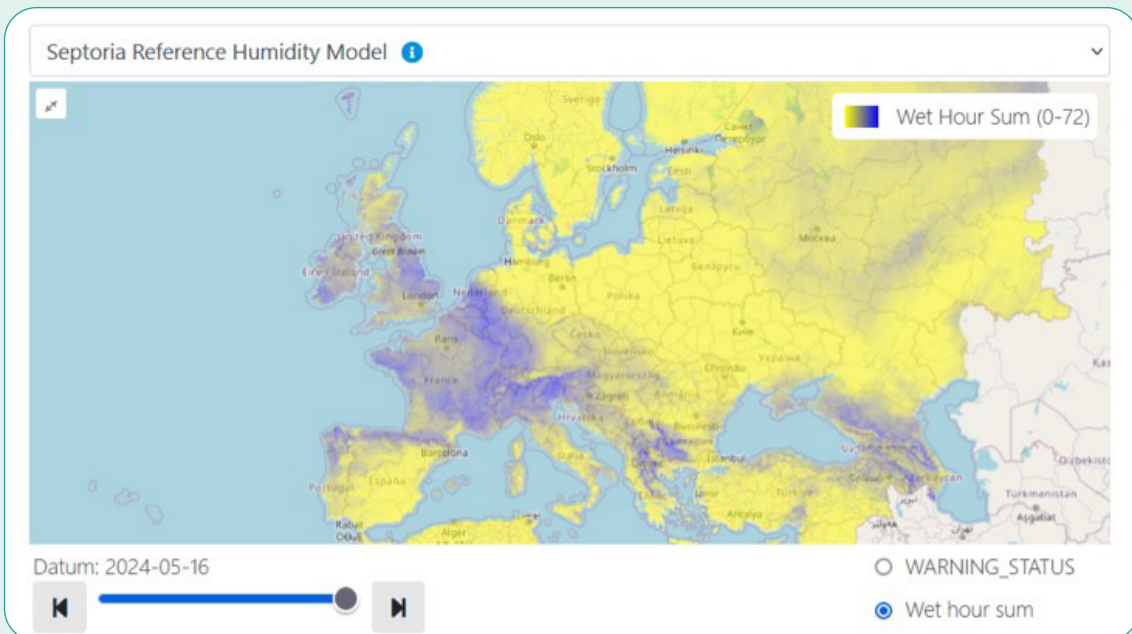


Figure 2: Wet hour sum.

In addition to the risk map, maps of additional outputs relevant to the DSS are also provided. For example, a wet hour sum map (fig. 2) is provided with the Septoria reference humidity model.

## Disclaimer

*This platform is making DSS available from external DSS developers. The 'gold standard' for DSS is that they have been created by reputable DSS developers, tested and widely used in practice over many sites and seasons, and the results published in peer reviewed journals to demonstrate useful predictive value in the countries in which they are recommended for use. Few DSS meet all these criteria. IPM Decisions aims to make a wide range of DSS available for testing and use. Therefore, it is not a requirement that all these criteria are met for a DSS to be available through this Platform. Instead the IPM Decisions management take reasonable care that the DSS are from reputable developers and further information is provided about each DSS, to enable an informed choice about use. The DSS can be used to assist (not replace) decisions by experienced crop managers, taking into account all relevant local pest risk factors. Farmers and advisers should not use the DSS to guide decisions on substantial areas of crop until they have gained experience in their use and have found the risk estimates reliable. Erroneous risk estimates can occur, particularly if conditions are outside those experienced during DSS development and testing. Farmer groups and research organisations are encouraged to test the DSS in the field, amend the DSS to suit local conditions if necessary, and share their experience.*

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