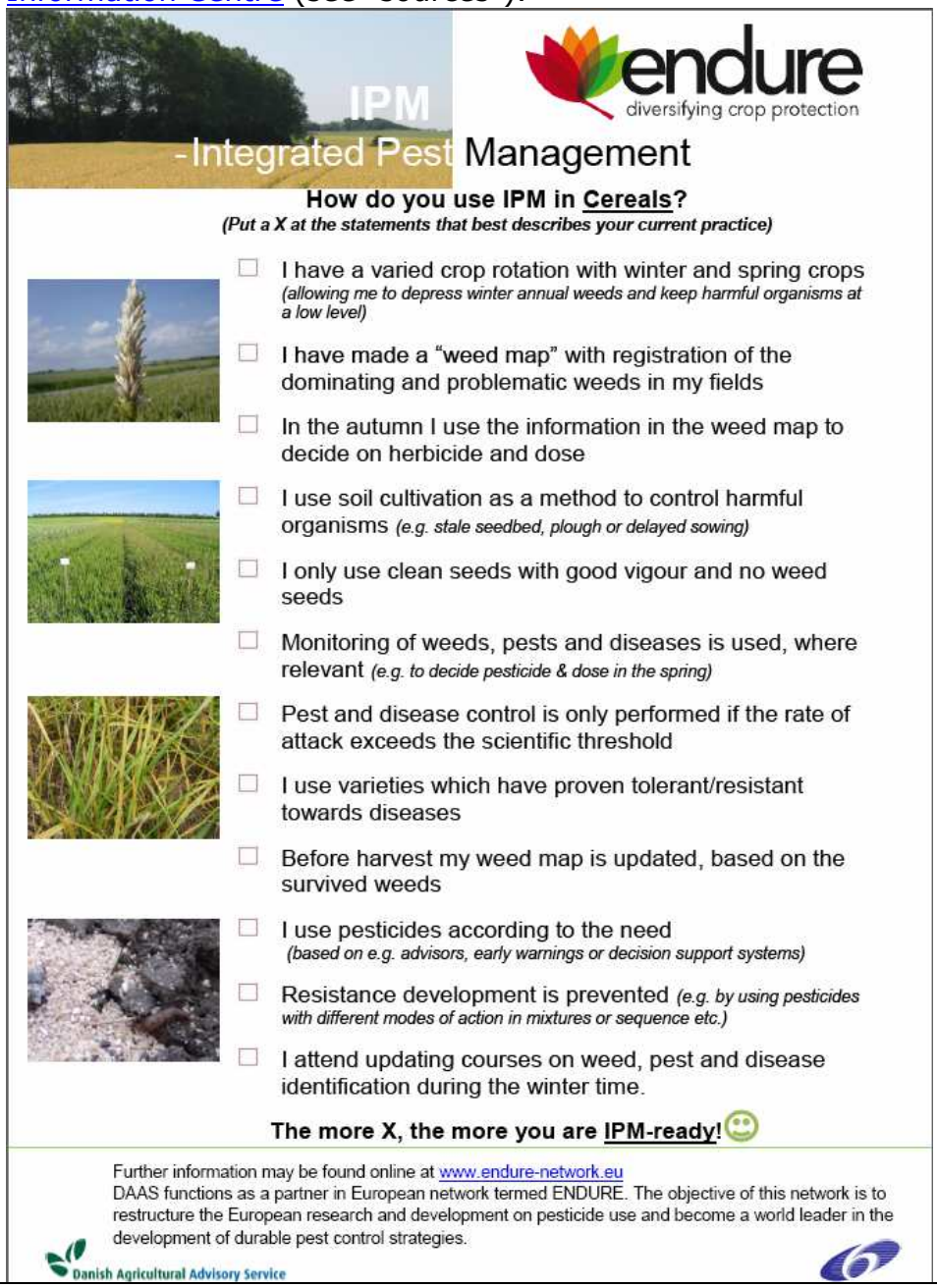
METHODOLOGY M 14	Checklists
	Build tools

Date (23/03/2010)

WHAT IS	A checklist is a list of items to be checked or consulted. Checklists are used for a variety of purposes. Often they are used as a method to remember all parts of a complex task, by dividing the task into small steps. Checklists may also be used in a more active way, to inform and teach the reader/user about a pertinent subject. In relation to Integrated Pest Management (IPM), checklists may be used to inform farmers about what it takes to be an **'IPM-ready' farmer**. Farmers may also use it to define strategy, and self-evaluate their performance, strengths, and weaknesses.
WHY	IPM is still a confusing term to many people (not only farmers). Providing these people with very practical and **concrete examples** of the concept of IPM, will assist them in a better **understanding of IPM**. In many cases it is also a good exercise for the trainer to write down the **basics of IPM**, and what the implications are in-field or the on-farm reality for the individual farmer. It is certainly an advantage to split the check-list into crop specific IPM, as it allows more details to be included.
HOW	In collaboration with the ENDURE network, three checklists addressing IPM have been developed; one list for general IPM principles, one for IPM in winter cereals and one for IPM in winter oilseed rape. All three lists ask the simple question: 'How do you use IPM?' The checklist provides the reader with a number of **statements suitable for IPM farming**. The more statements that fit the current practice, the closer the farmer is to being an IPM farmer. The statements may of course not apply to all farmers across every European region, that's why it is essential that the trainer adapts the checklists to the local situation. A series of checklists may be prepared, from the very detailed ones, asking for example about the precise use of pesticides, or the preference and combination with non-chemical methods, to more general ones, asking for example about the degree of protection of biodiversity. The trainer may then focus on how a general principle may be accomplished while still satisfying the requirements of the detailed questions. The lists are especially appropriate for dissemination before

and/or after a course in IPM. Below is an example of a checklist. All three checklists are available in the ENDURE Information Centre (see "sources").



IPM -Integrated Pest Management

endure diversifying crop protection

How do you use IPM in Cereals?

(Put a X at the statements that best describes your current practice)

- ☐ I have a varied crop rotation with winter and spring crops *(allowing me to depress winter annual weeds and keep harmful organisms at a low level)*
- ☐ I have made a "weed map" with registration of the dominating and problematic weeds in my fields
- ☐ In the autumn I use the information in the weed map to decide on herbicide and dose
- ☐ I use soil cultivation as a method to control harmful organisms *(e.g. stale seedbed, plough or delayed sowing)*
- ☐ I only use clean seeds with good vigour and no weed seeds
- ☐ Monitoring of weeds, pests and diseases is used, where relevant *(e.g. to decide pesticide & dose in the spring)*
- ☐ Pest and disease control is only performed if the rate of attack exceeds the scientific threshold
- ☐ I use varieties which have proven tolerant/resistant towards diseases
- ☐ Before harvest my weed map is updated, based on the survived weeds
- ☐ I use pesticides according to the need *(based on e.g. advisors, early warnings or decision support systems)*
- ☐ Resistance development is prevented *(e.g. by using pesticides with different modes of action in mixtures or sequence etc.)*
- ☐ I attend updating courses on weed, pest and disease identification during the winter time.

The more X, the more you are IPM-ready!

Further information may be found online at www.endure-network.eu
DAAS functions as a partner in European network termed ENDURE. The objective of this network is to restructure the European research and development on pesticide use and become a world leader in the development of durable pest control strategies.

Danish Agricultural Advisory Service

SOURCES	Find the checklists in the ENDURE Information Centre: measures > training material http://www.endureinformationcentre.eu