

METWINII®

Data Transfer Program

Vers. 2.01e

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User Manual

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Dear Customer,

As President of the Pessl Instruments Ltd., I welcome you as a new owner of MetWinII^R, our latest disease and pest warning software. I congratulate you for being a progressive individual who invests in the most advanced technology available today to insure that your efforts produce the best possible results.

Your MetWinII software and your Metos weather station will provide reliable and accurate data that will allow you to make the best management decisions, whether your responsibilities include insect, disease or weed pest management, turf or crop production, or commercial or research data analysis.

The MetWinII software is the most versatile on the market and can be tailored to meet your specific needs. Our commitment to quality and technological advancement is evident in the wide variety of user settings, reporting, and automatic control options available with your MetWinII software. We will continue to work with leading scientists and researchers throughout the world to insure the most reliable model results.

Our world-wide network of METOS distributors is well trained and ready to meet your service and technical support needs. They will be happy to answer any questions you may have regarding the operation and application of your new MetWinII software. Please carefully read the License Agreement and feel free to contact me personally if you have any comments, suggestions or need additional service.

Thanks again for choosing MetWinII software and our Metos weather stations. We will try our best to earn your continued confidence and business.

Warmest Welcome,

Gottfried Pessl

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1 MetWinII, Overall View

MetWinII provides a graphical interface for accessing and using the weather data from your METOS station on a personal computer (PC) running the Windows 95/98 operating system. With MetWinII you can:

- operate your weather station
- download the weather data from the weather station to a PC using various options
- prepare temperature totals, rain totals and average values over hours, days and weeks
- calculate disease prognosis
- calculate the potential evapotranspiration
- display the weather data and the results of the disease prognosis and evapo-transpiration calculation as a graph or table
- export the weather data into other file formats
- copy the weather data and the results of the disease prognosis and the evapo-transpiration calculation into other programs as a graph or table
- print the weather data and the results of the disease prognosis and the evapo-transpiration calculation as a graph or table

MetWinII consists of several individual programs that are accessed using a common windows interface. You can call up some of these programs directly while other programs work in the background and do not need to be called up.

1.1 MetWinII, the Registration Card

The first time you start up MetWinII, the program will ask you to fill out the registration card. The registration card requires the input of your name, your mailing address, your telephone and fax number, and your e-mail address. In addition to that, the program needs to know which program version and which prognosis module you want to use. While the cost of the basic MetWinII program is included in the purchase of your Metos weather station, there are additional charges for various network options and for various disease prognosis modules. You may select only those additional features you purchased from your local Metos dealer or purchase additional features at the time you send in your completed registration card. You may purchase additional features at any time. Please send the completed registration card to PESSL Instruments Ltd. by fax or by mail. You will be sent a registration number that activates the features you purchased.

The screenshot shows a 'Registration card' dialog box with the following fields and options:

- Company: PESSL Instruments GmbH
- Name: Denzer Heinrich
- First Name: [empty]
- Address 1: Werksweg 107
- Address 2: [empty]
- Code Postale: [empty]
- Town: 8160 Weiz
- Telephone: 031725521
- Fax: 03172552123
- E-mail: [empty]
- Customer number: 850723260-45
- Serial number: 12981
- Key: 1111753148
- Options:
 - M8021 Network up to 3 stations
 - M80201 Server up to 10 stations
 - M80202 Server more than 10 stations
 - M8031 Met9Win Grape
 - M8032 Met9Win Fruit
 - M8033 Met9Win Vegetables
 - M8036 Met9Win Potatoes
 - M8035 Irismet Lite
- Buttons: Print, Cancel, Confirm, Help

Important!

Only the prognosis modules which are registered on the registration card will function. They will be automatically calculated each time you communicate with the weather station. All other modules will be non-functional.

If you passed over the registration card when first starting the program, you can call it up at any time with the Menu: "Help" Sub-menu: "Registration Card".

2 MetWinII, the Individual Modules

MetWinII is a user interface that contains several individual program modules. Taken as a whole, these modules make it easy to operate the weather station(s) and use the obtained weather data successfully for your agronomic requirements. Each module is described below:

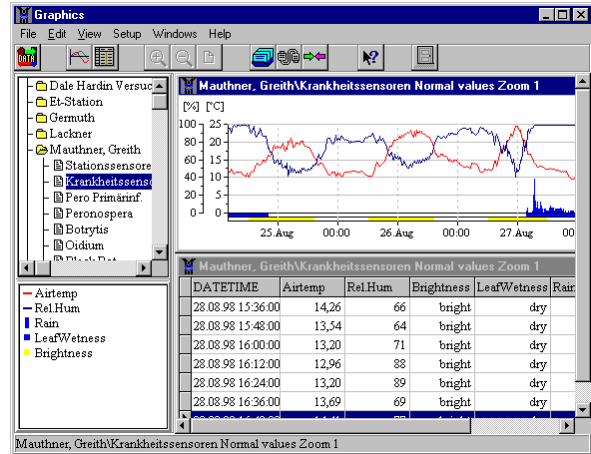
<i>MetWinII</i>	<i>Visible</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Module</i>
Graphic (3)	✓	With this module you can display individual weather parameters, the results of a disease prognosis, calculated degree-days and hours, or the evapotranspiration calculation as a graph or table. It shows you the individual value and the average determined over hours, four hours, twelve hours, days and weeks. You can call up other modules of MetWinII from this module. Thus, for most MetWinII users, it will never be necessary to call up one of the other modules from MetWinII directly.	Met Graph
WEATHER STATION MANAGEMENT (5)	✓	Your weather station is managed with this module. Before you can operate a weather station through MetWinII or display the weather data from a weather station, MetWinII needs information about the weather station. The weather station management module enables you to input this information which is then passed on to the other parts of the program.	MetReg
Communication (4)	✓	<p>With this module you can load the weather data from your weather station into the PC, have the weather station conduct single measurements and view the results of these measurements. You can also call up the status information of the weather station, program the alarms of your weather station and initialize the weather station. MetCom supports the various methods of communication between your weather station and the PC such as serial cable, radio, telephone and mobile telephone/cellular.</p> <p>When you are loading the weather data from your weather station into the PC, the communication module automatically starts the calculation of the various average values, the calculation of the disease prognosis selected on the registration card and the conversion of the data to the selected export format.</p>	MetCom
Conversion (6)	✓	This module converts the weather data into different file formats for export to other databases or to disease prognosis applications of other manufacturers.	MetConv
Disease Models for different crops and diseases	✗	This module calculates disease prognosis for different crops and diseases.	
Data import from Met8/Met9	✓	This module imports weather data that is saved on DOS® Software Met8/Met9 into the format of MetWinII.	Met8Imp

3 MetWinII, Graphics

When you start **MetWinII** you will find yourself in MetWinII Graphics. The other modules of MetWinII are accessed from this module. With this module you can display the data of your weather station and the results of the disease prognosis and the evapotranspiration calculation as a graph and (or) as a table.

3.1 Graphics--The screen elements

For ease of use, all the main screens of MetWinII are set up using the same format. On the first line of the program window you will find the user menu, with which you can operate the program (3.1.1). Underneath, you will find a tool bar with various icons (3.1.2) that will put the most important functions of MetWinII at your disposal by just clicking on it. On the left side, the weather stations are displayed in an Explorer by means of a tree structure similar to Windows Explorer (3.1.3). Use a double click to open a weather station, and the sensors of the selected weather station will be listed.

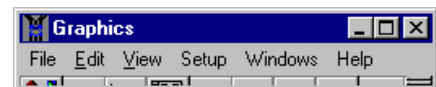


The Explorer has a context-based menu whose contents change according to the selected sensor or weather station that can be opened by clicking the right mouse button anywhere within the Graphic Explorer frame (3.1.4). Underneath the Explorer on the main screen of Graphics you will find the legend (3.1.5) on the main screen of MetWinII Graphic. It lists the sensors and their units that are shown in the active graph or table. The remaining free screen is available for displaying graphs (3.1.6) or tables (3.1.7).

You can change the size of Explorer and legend by positioning the cursor over the border and, when the bisected arrow appears, pressing and holding down the left mouse button and dragging the border to the desired location.

3.1.1 The MetWinII Graphic Menu

The **MetWinII Graphic Menu** includes the menu items: File, Edit, View, Settings and Help. The MetWinII Graphic Menu puts all of the main functions of the program at your disposal.



Menu Item	Sub-menus	Purpose
File	Display Graph	Shows the data from the sensor or sensor group selected in the Explorer as a graph (3.1.6).
	Display Table	Shows the data from the sensor or sensor group selected in the Explorer as a table (3.1.6).
	Exit	Exits the program
Edit	Read Data	Starts up the communication module MetCom and reads the weather data of the station selected in the Explorer into the PC (4). After reading the data, the hourly, daily, and weekly average values, the evapotranspiration, and the selected disease prognosis are calculated and data are then exported into the various formats selected in the settings for conversion.

	Station Registration	Starts up the weather station management module and enables you to enter new weather stations or change an entry of a station selected in the Explorer (5).
	Metos Communication	Starts up the communication module (4) and enables you to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read weather data from the weather stations(1) 2. Conduct single measurements at the weather stations (2) 3. Read status information from the weather stations (2) 4. Program the alarms into the weather stations (3) 5. Initialise the weather stations (5)
	Convert Data	Starts up the data conversion module, from which you can select the formats that you wish the data of your weather station to be converted to. This conversion of the weather data into other file formats enables prognosis programs from other manufacturers to be used (6).
Settings	Units	This is where you select the units of measurement in which each of the various sensors are displayed.
	Language	Select the language for MetWinII.
Windows	Displays list of open windows, and options for formatting windows.	
Help	Content	Shows the Index of MetWinII Help
	Search	Enables you to search in the Index of MetWinII Help.
	Info	Shows the program information window.
	Registration Card	Enables you to register the software.

3.1.2 The MetWinII Graphic Tool Bar

The tool bar enables fast access to the most important functions of MetWinII and the MetWinII Graphic module. The functions of the keys refer to the selected weather station (Read Data), the selected sensor or sensor group (Display Graph, Display Table), the displayed graph (Enlarge, Reduce, New set-up of screen) or the keys call up additional modules from MetWinII (Station registration, METOS Communication).



Read Data starts the communication module MetCom and reads the weather data of the station selected in Explorer into the PC (1).

Display Graphic shows the data from the sensor or sensor group for a selected weather station as a graph.

Display Table shows the data from the sensor or sensor group for a selected weather station as a table.

Enlarge increases the resolution and reduces the time span of the presented data. If you start with representing the monthly average value, they will be stretched to weekly average values and those, in turn, will be stretched to daily average values.

Reduce reduces the resolution and increases the time span of the represented values. If you start with the single measurement values (12-minute values), they will be shrunk to hourly average values and those, in turn, will be shrunk to four-hour average values.

Redraw Screen causes the screen to be redrawn. This is necessary in case of defects in the represented graph.

Station Registration starts the weather station management and enables you to enter new weather stations or change entries in the weather station management module

METOS Communication starts the communication module (4) and enables you to:

1. Read weather data from the weather stations on the computer (1)
2. Conduct single measurements at the weather stations (2)
3. Read status information from the weather stations (2)
4. Program the alarms in the weather stations (3)
5. Initialise the weather stations (5)

Convert Data enables you to adjust the file formats in which the data of your weather station may be transferred. This transfer of the weather data into other file formats enables prognosis programs from other manufacturers to be used (6).

Exit closes the module MetWinII Graphic and all other modules started through MetWinII.

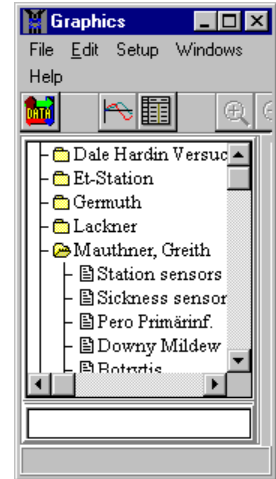
3.1.3 The MetWinII Graphic Explorer

The MetWinII Graphics Explorer is a tree graph, which lists the weather stations entered in the weather station management module and the respective data sets for each station. The data sets can be:

- 1) Individual sensors
- 2) Groups of sensors
- 2) Calculated values for disease or ET models.

The selected weather station or data set is highlighted in blue.

A double click on the weather station opens or closes the list of available data sets. If the weather station is closed, all of the graphs and tables belonging to the weather station are also closed.



A double click on a data set opens the graph and the table associated with that data set.

The Explorer Context Menu puts the most important weather station-specific functions of MetWinII graphic at your disposal by simply clicking the right mouse button anywhere within the Graphic Explorer frame.

Sensor groups: In MetWinII Graphic Explorer you will find the sensors for the graph and the table representation grouped in three ways:.

1. All sensors of the weather station (Station sensors)
2. All sensors relevant for plant disease (Disease sensors)
 - Temperature at 2m height
 - Relative Humidity at 2 m height
 - Precipitation
 - Leaf wetness
 - Daylength
3. All sensors relevant for evapotranspiration (ET-Sensors)
 - Temperature at 2 m height
 - Relative Humidity at 2 m height
 - Wind speed
 - Solar radiation
 - Precipitation

Please note: The pull-down menu items **File: Display Graphic**, **File: Display Table** and the buttons **Display Graphic** and **Display Table** always refer to the sensors and sensor groups selected in the

Explorer. The pull-down menu items **Metos: Read Data** and the button **Read Data** always refer to the weather station selected in MetWinII Graphic Explorer.

3.1.4 The Explorer Context Menu

The Explorer Context Menu can be called up by clicking the right mouse button anywhere within the Graphic Explorer frame. If a weather station is selected, the Explorer Context Menu enables you to:

Read Data: Start MetCom and download the data of the selected station to the PC.

Station Registration: Edit the station registration of the selected weather station with the keyboard.

If a sensor is selected you can:

Display Graph: Display data from this sensor as a graph.

Display Table: Display data from this sensor as a table.

If the selected sensor is a temperature sensor you can additionally calculate:

Degree-days: Display degree-days or degree-hours as selected from the menu.

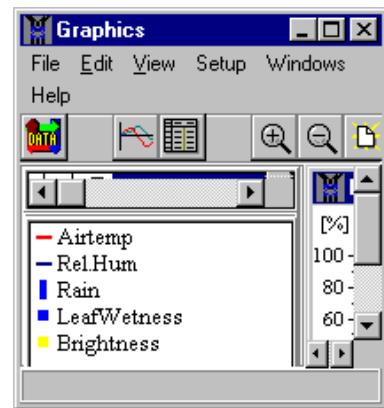
If you selected sensor is the Etmm sensor you can enter the ET-Crop and Rain dialogue box:

ET-Crop and Rain: Calculates evapotranspiration and crop water use over a selected period.

3.1.5 The MetWin Graphics Legend

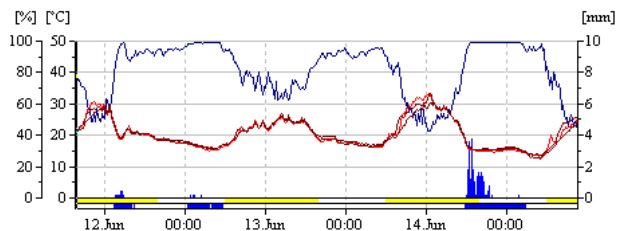
The legend informs you about the sensors displayed in the graph or table and their line color and unit. The sensors of the active graph or table are always shown. You can recognize the active graph or table on the blue highlighted headline.

You can copy the legend into the clipboard in order to integrate it into a report or article. To do this, use the Context Menu of the legend, which you can access with the right mouse button, then click **on copy to clipboard**.



3.1.6 The MetWinII Graphic

The graphic representation enables you to quickly get a very meaningful overall view of the weather data. You can have all sensors, sensor groups or single sensors as well as the results of evapotranspiration calculations and disease prognosis of a weather station displayed graphically.



You can copy the graph into the clipboard in order to integrate it into a report or article. To do this, use the Context Menu of the graph, which you can access with the right mouse button, then click **on copy to clipboard**.

Move the graph through time: If the mouse is located on the right border of the graph, the mouse pointer turns into a bisected arrow. Now you can proceed forward through the data using the left mouse button. If the mouse is located on the left border of the graph, the mouse pointer also turns into a bisected arrow. You can then proceed backwards through the data using the left mouse button.

The Graphic Context Menu: If the mouse pointer is located on the active graph, you can call up a context menu by pressing the right mouse button.

Enlarge increases the resolution and decreases the time span of the displayed data. If you start with the display of the monthly average values, they will be stretched to the weekly average values and those in turn will be stretched to the daily average values.

Reduce increases the representation period and reduces the time span of the displayed values. If you start with the single measuring values (12 minute values), they will be shrunk to hourly average values and those in turn will be shrunk to four-hour average values.

Go to Beginning of Data has the graph start at the first recorded value of your weather database..

Go to End of Data has the graph stop at the last recorded value of your weather database.

Redraw Screen initiates a redrawing of the screen. This is necessary in case of defects in the represented graph.

3.1.7 The MetWinII Graphics Table

The table shows the weather data in a tabular form, similar to a spreadsheet.. The scroll bar on the right side of the window makes it possible to move up and down within the data. The scroll bar on the bottom of the window makes it possible to move right and left within the data. You can also move within the table by using the arrow keys and page keys.

DATETIME	Airtemp	Rel.Hum	Brightness	LeafWetness	Rain
28.08.98 06:48:00	8,29	99	bright	wet	0,0
28.08.98 07:00:00	8,29	99	bright	wet	0,2
28.08.98 07:12:00	8,53	99	bright	wet	0,0
28.08.98 07:24:00	8,53	99	bright	wet	0,0
28.08.98 07:36:00	8,78	99	bright	wet	0,0
28.08.98 07:48:00	9,50	99	bright	wet	0,0
28.08.98 08:00:00	9,26	99	bright	wet	0,0

3.1.8 MetWinII Graphic Degree Days - Degree Hours

MetWinII enables you to calculate degree days and degree hours over any time period easily. Select a temperature sensor from the Graphics Explorer then click on the right mouse button to access the Explorer Context Menu. Select **degree days** to access the degree days dialogue box.

For degree-day calculations, MetWinII accumulates positive and negative degrees above and below the base temperature on a daily average basis. For degree-hour calculations, MetWinII accumulates positive and negative degrees above and below the base temperature on a hourly average basis.

Calculation interval

Start time: 27.12.98 End: 17.06.99 16:00:00

Start	Base	Degree days		Positive	Negative
		pos.Thresh	neg.Thresh		
0.00	0.00	10.00	-10.00	877.02	0.00
0.00	5.00	15.00	-10.00	637.22	15.98
0.00	10.00	20.00	-10.00	324.72	112.98
0.00	15.00	25.00	-10.00	95.87	368.76
0.00	20.00	20.10	-10.00	0.60	778.27

Calculations are done for the default base temperatures (shaded values) of 0, 5, and 10 degrees C. Calculations can be done for 2 additional base temperatures which are user defined. <if the calculation interval begins part way through the season, a starting value of degree-days or degree hours, if known, can be entered under the **start** column.

Positive degree days are a summation of the average daily temperature minus the base temperature if the daily result is >0>. Negative degree days are a summation of the average daily temperature minus the base temperature if the daily result is <0.

3.1.9 MetWinII ET-Crop and Precipitation Form

This form allows you to **estimate** crop water use and the soil water deficit of many different crops over a selected time period. Daily Etc (daily crop water use) is calculated as E_{to} (reference crop ET) \times K_c (crop coefficient). E_{to} is calculated by MetWin from the ET sensor values using the modified penman equation. A data base of standardized crop coefficients from the FAO is used to obtain crop coefficient values for different crop growth stages.

Daily crop water use is accumulated over the selected time period to obtain an estimate of crop water use. The corrected water deficit is calculated as the crop water use minus effective precipitation.

These results can be collected into a report ready for printout or copying into spreadsheets or documents.

The form is opened by selecting ET Value in the MetWinII Explorer and clicking the right mouse button to open the context menu. Chose the menu item “ET-Crop and Rain” to enter this form.

Plant	Start	End	ETmm	Rain	Deficit	Corr.Def.
small vegetable	11.05.98	17.05.98	15mm	6mm	9mm	10mm
vegetables(solanum)	11.05.98	17.05.98	13mm	6mm	6mm	7mm
vegetables(cucumber)	11.05.98	17.05.98	11mm	6mm	5mm	6mm
vegetables(lugumes)	11.05.98	17.05.98	13mm	6mm	6mm	7mm
artichokes	11.05.98	17.05.98	18mm	6mm	11mm	12mm

The form consists of three parts.

1. **Settings:** First choose the crop for which evapo-transpiration will be assessed. Next select the approximate crop stage, using the rectangular cursor on the graph of crop coefficient. The crop coefficient that is shown in the small picture increases with leaf coverage. Drag the cursor to a position which approximates the current canopy percentage. The crop coefficient in the bottom left hand corner of the picture will change as you move the cursor. Next, estimate the effectiveness of rainfall, in terms of soil infiltration. Rain effectiveness is influenced by slope, soil coverage and soil structure. Rain effectiveness can be selected within a range from 55% to 95%.
2. Choose the calculation interval for which evapotranspiration and water deficit will be assessed and **calculate** the values, by clicking the mouse on the **calculate** button.
3. The results can be copied into a grid by clicking **accept**.
4. Repeat this sequence for each crop for which you wish to obtain an estimated deficit. Then click on **Results**, and you can view a table of the results by crop. This table can be printed or copied into a clipboard. The commands for printing and copying can be assessed from the context menu by right clicking the mouse on the table.

The estimated water deficit is a rough estimate of the depth of water over the entire field area which needs to be replaced with irrigation. This is the net irrigation amount, and the gross application needs to be adjusted for irrigation system efficiency.

Warning: This method of estimating water use is not exact. The crop coefficients provided are generalized, and should be adjusted for local conditions. For perennial crops, these coefficients are for fully mature plants. The accuracy of the Reference ET value can be affected by weather station site conditions. The crop coefficients only apply to well-watered conditions and healthy plants. and will over-estimate water use under conditions of plant stress.

Recommendation: We recommend that you monitor soil water content or suction, in order to verify the effectiveness of your irrigation program. The monitoring program should be designed to provide the following information:

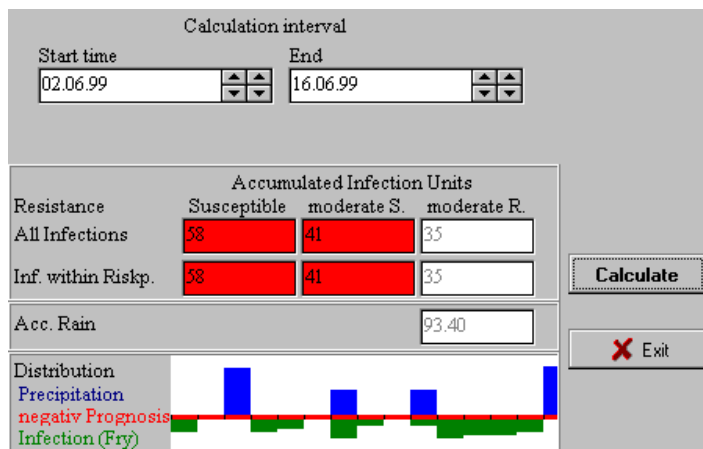
1. Depth of infiltration of irrigation and rainfall.
2. Relative dryness of soil in the rootzone. This will help you decide when to irrigate.

INDICATION OF WATER INFILTRATING BELOW THE ROOTZONE.

We also recommend that you obtain the assistance of your Metos distributor in implementation of your irrigation management program. He will be able to assist you in customising the crop coefficients for your particular field, if necessary, and can assist you in implementing a soil moisture monitoring program.

3.2 MetWin II Graphic, Accumulated FRY Blight Units

The Late Blight Accumulated Infection window is window allows you to accumulate FRY Blight Units over a selected time interval. You can start this window from the explorer context menu if Potato or Tomato is selected. FRY Blight Units can range from 0 to 7 for a day. A value of 0 is indicating no Blight infection could have happened. Values from 1 to 7 are indicating the severity of infection. The accumulated FRY Blight Units can be used to assess whether a new spray is needed. The thresholds for susceptible, moderate susceptible and moderate resistant cultivars are 30, 35 and 40. A new spray is indicated if the threshold is exceeded and the last spray is longer than 6 days away. The window shows you the accumulated values for these three susceptibility groups. It shows you how many of the accumulated FRY Blight Units have been within a period when for Potato the Phytophthora Negative Prognosis Value has been higher than 150 or for tomato the IPI-Value has been higher than 15. Besides this the window shows you the accumulated precipitation within the selected period and the distribution of infection, rain and negative prognosis. This information allows you to assess whether your spray coverage was protecting the crop from most of the infections or if a curative spray is indicated. Please note in the early stages canopy growth is more important than fungicide degradation.



4 MetWinII, Communication

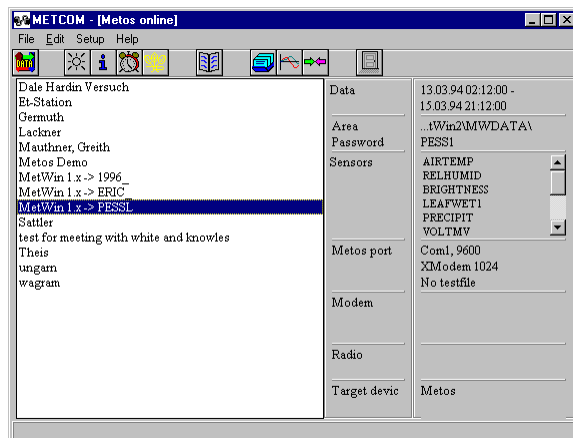
MetWinII, Communication is responsible for the communication between the weather station and your PC. With this program you can:

1. **Download the weather data from your weather station to a PC (Read Data):** Depending on the model, your weather station can save weather data from nine days up to six months. In order to have the data available for the computer program you must transfer the data from the weather station to the PC. This is the main function of MetWinII communication. MetWinII communication makes the connection to the weather station and wakes it up. After that, the PC calls up some status information (model, version of the equipment program, registration, battery level and so on) and starts downloading the weather data. When the station has transferred all available weather data, the connection will be closed. (4.1.1, 0, 4.1.4)
2. **Arrange for the weather station to make a single measurement and show the results (Start Single Reading):** MetWinII Communication makes the connection to the weather station, wakes it up, and requests the weather station to make a measurement. The weather station delivers the results of the single measurement to the PC and MetWinII Communication disconnects. The results of the measurement are displayed on the screen (4.1.1, 0, 4.1.4)
3. **Call up the status information for your weather station (Read Metos Status):** MetWinII Communication makes the connection to the weather station, asks for the weather station status information and disconnects again. The requested status information is displayed on the screen. (4.1.1, 0, 4.1.4, 4.1.5)
4. **Program the alarms of your weather station (Set/Read Alarms):** The METOS weather stations have seven freely programmable alarm outputs and one general alarm output at their disposal which can be integrated with weather events in order to turn devices on and off. To accomplish this, you will need to add a device (MetControl) to the weather station to amplify the small current capacity of the alarm outputs in order to operate higher current power relays. With the help of MetControl you can use the alarm outputs to turn on frost/freeze irrigation or sound a siren when the wet-bulb temperature drops below a prior set level. (4.1.1, 0, 4.1.4)
5. **Initialize the weather station (Initialize Metos):** The METOS weather stations are highly configurable. Various models can accommodate from one to fourteen adjustable sensors in addition to several standard sensors. In addition to that, the weather station is protected against unauthorized access over the telephone by means of a password that is required in order to access the weather station. The internal clock of the weather station must be set when powering it up for the first time so that the weather station has the right date and time. If the weather station is connected by modem to a telephone line, it makes sure that the modem is always ready. In order to achieve this, the weather station sends the modem settings to the modem after every measurement. During the process of initializing the weather station the modem settings must also be entered. (4.1.1, 0, 4.1.4, 4.1.8)

MetCom supports various means of communication between your PC and your weather station. The weather station can be connected to the PC with a special serial cable. For short distances, an RS-232 interface cable can be used. Distances from 25 m to 1000 m require an RS-485 connection. An external PC modem connected to the telephone network at the weather station site can also be used to connect the weather station to your PC. This option allows different users to have access to the weather station. However, the weather station cannot be initialized using the telephone access. This way, an unauthorized new initialization can be prevented. Besides the normal network telephone, access via an analogue or digital mobile telephone is also possible. Radio modems can be used to make the connections when there are moderate distances between the weather station and the PC.

4.1 MetWinII, MetCom - The Screen Elements

To achieve a uniform user interface, all main screens of MetWinII have a consistent format. In the first line of the program window you will find the user menu, which is mainly used to operate the program (4.1.1). Underneath the user menu is a tool bar with various buttons (4.1.2). These buttons put the most important functions of MetWinII at your disposal by just clicking on them. On the left side of the screen you will find your weather stations displayed in a tree structure (4.1.3) called the Explorer. The Explorer has a context menu (4.1.4), which you can open by right clicking the mouse anywhere within the Explorer pane.



4.1.1 The MetCom Menu

The **Menu** covers the menu items: File, Edit, Settings and Help. The MetCom Menu with its menu items puts all the basic functions of MetCom at your disposal.

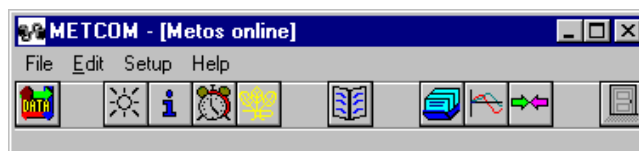


<i>Menu Item</i>	<i>Sub-menus</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
File	Exit	Closes MetCom.
Edit	Read Data	Downloads weather data from the station selected in the MetCom Explorer to the PC.
	Read Metos Status	Reads the status information such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metos Type • Metos Date/Time • Metos Wake Time • Metos Password • Area • Standard sensors and Additional sensors • Metos Index
	Start single reading	Makes single measurement and displays the results as a table in the result window.
	Set/read Alarm	Makes programming of Metos alarms possible.
	Initialize Metos	Initializes the weather station. Before you can work with your weather station you must give it a password (name), tell it which sensors are connected and set the clock and date. If you want to communicate via telephone network with your weather station, you must first tell it how to initialize the modem.
	Station Registration	Starts the weather station management module of MetWinII and enables you to enter your new weather station or change entries in the weather station management.
	Graphics	Starts the module MetWinII Graphics.
	Convert Data	Starts the module MetConv. This transfer of the weather data into other file formats enables prognosis programs from other manufacturers to be used.
	Restart calculation	Causes MetCom to calculate the average values of the weather station anew.

	Recalculate Diseases	Causes MetCom to start the calculation of the disease prognosis over again from the beginning of the weather data.					
Settings	Language	<table border="1"> <tr><td>English</td></tr> <tr><td>German</td></tr> <tr><td>French</td></tr> <tr><td>Spanish</td></tr> <tr><td>Italian</td></tr> </table>	English	German	French	Spanish	Italian
	English						
German							
French							
Spanish							
Italian							
	Extended Display	Gives you an overall view in the MetCom window of all settings in station management regarding the weather station.					
Help	Content	Shows the index of MetWin Help					
	Search	Enables you to search the index of MetWin Help.					
	Info	Contact details for Pessl Instruments					
	Registration card	Enables you to register the software.					

4.1.2 The MetCom Tool Bar

The tool bar gives you fast access to the most important functions of MetWinII and the features of MetCom.



Read Data downloads the weather data from the station selected in the MetCom Explorer to the PC.

Conduct single measurement conducts a single measurement and shows the results as a table in the result window.

Read Metos Status reads the status information such as:

- Metos Type
- Metos Date/Time
- Metos Wake Time
- Metos Password
- Area
- Standard sensors and Additional sensors
- Metos Index

Read/Set Alarms makes programming of Metos alarms possible.

Initialise Metos initialises the weather station. Before you can work with your weather station you must give it a password (name), tell it which sensors are connected and set the clock and date. If you want to communicate via telephone network with your weather station, you must first tell it how to initialise the modem.

Station Registration starts the weather station management module MetWinII and enables you to enter your new weather station or change entries in the weather station management.

Graphic starts the module MetWinII Graphic.

Convert starts the module MetConv. This transfer of the weather data into other file formats enables prognosis programs from other manufacturers to be used.

Exit closes the module MetCom.

4.1.3 The MetCom Explorer

The Explorer is represented as a tree diagram, which lists the weather stations entered in the station registration. The selected weather station is highlighted in blue. The MetCom Explorer context menu is called up by clicking the right mouse button when the cursor is within the MetCom Explorer.

4.1.4 The MetCom Explorer Context Menu

Puts all the functions of MetCom and a few functions of other MetWinII modules regarding the selected weather station at your disposal.

<i>Menu Items</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Read Data	Downloads weather data from the station selected in the MetCom Explorer to the PC.
Read Metos Status	Reads the status information such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metos Type • Metos Date/Time • Metos Wake Time • Metos Password • Area • Standard sensors and Additional sensors • Metos Index
Conduct single measurement	Makes single measurement and displays the results as a table in the result window.
Read/Set Alarm	Makes programming of Metos alarms possible.
Initialise Metos	Initialises the weather station. Before you can work with your weather station you must give it a password (name), tell it which sensors are connected and set the clock and date. If you want to communicate via telephone network with your weather station, you must first tell it how to initialise the modem.
Station Registration	Starts the weather station management module MetWinII and enables you to enter your new weather station or change entries in the weather station management.
Graphic	Starts the module MetWinII Graphic and displays the data from the selected weather station.
Convert	Starts the module MetConv. This transfer of the weather data into other file formats enables prognosis programs from other manufacturers to be used.
Recalculate average values	Causes MetCom to calculate the average values of the weather station anew.
Recalculate diseases	Causes MetCom to start the calculation of the disease prognosis over again from the beginning of the weather data.

4.1.5 MetCom Station Information

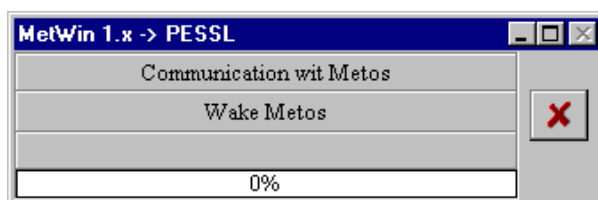
Settings: Extended Display

The MetCom Station Information informs you, in the summary window, about the extent of the data that are on your PC. In the expanded window, you will get an overview of all the most important settings that were made when the weather station was registered.

Data:	First date and time - last date and time
Area:	Path to weather data
Password:	Internal name of weather station
Sensors:	Sensor list
Connection:	Interface Protocol Test file (yes/no)
Modem:	Modem type Dial string
Radio:	Radio modem type Radio address
Terminal:	Metos or PC

4.1.6 The MetCom Announcement window

This window is displayed whenever communication is initiated between the PC and the weather station. MetCom informs you about which communications functions are being performed ie. *Reading sensors*, *Reading alarms*, etc. You can terminate the connection at any time by pressing the cancel key.



4.1.7 MetCom Status Information

Read System Status

The status information gives you information about the micro processor controlling your weather station (METOS program version), the device and it's internal variables (METOS Information), the sensors connected to your station (METOS sensor information) and the data saved in your device (METOS data status).

METOS Program Version: This field contains important information should you notice errors in the running the program and, therefore, have to inform Pessl Instruments Ltd. or an agent about your discovery.

METOS Information: Your station type, the setting of the internal clock, the next wake time, the password or name you entered during initialization (only shows if the station is connected via cable to the PC) and the path to the weather data on your PC are located here.

METOS Sensor Information: This is where you can find a description of the sensors that have been initialized with this station.

METOS Data Base: The date of the first and last measurement contained in the database of the METOS station is shown here.

4.1.8 MetCom, METOS Initialization

Initialize Metos

The initialization informs the weather station about the sensors connected, synchronizes date and time between PC and METOS and determines the password of the weather station. The initialization screen adjusts automatically to the selected type of weather station. Initialization must be done for new stations,

and whenever the sensor configuration is changed. New systems are initialized at the factory, but should be reinitialized after field installation in order to clear data and reset the time.

Password: The password consists of 5 letters, figures or special characters. It is possible to use all characters that are allowed as file names in the operating system DOS®. MetCom takes the password from your entry in the station registration. If you want to initialize a new weather station you must first enter data in the station registration for the new station. The password for the new station is entered here. Then you should choose this station for initialization in MetCom.

Id Password Button: This button is used to accept a new password entered in the registration, without reinitializing the system.

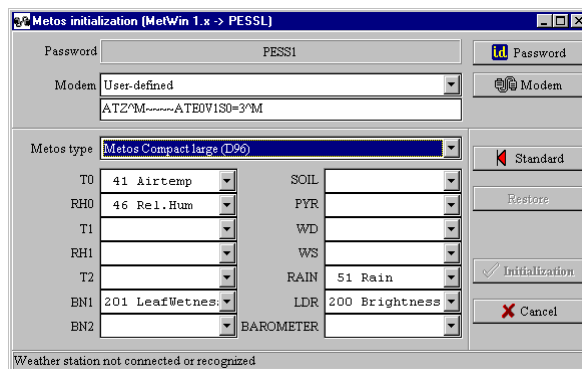
Modem Button: This button is used to accept the modem initialization string, without reinitializing the system.

METOS Type: Determines the model of your weather station. The number and type of additional sensors available change depending on the selected METOS model. Possible entries are:

- Metos Compact small: (DAT): 5 additional analogue sensors and one additional digital sensor can be connected with this weather station. Additional analogue sensors could be 41 (Air Temperature), 42 (Leaf Temperature), 43 (Soil Temperature), 44 (SoTemF), 45 (Temp.), 48 (Soil Moisture Watermark), 49 (Soil Moisture Tensiometer), 52 (Luxmeter), 53 (Solar Radiation), 54 (Barometer), 55 (Wind Direction), 56 (Wind Speed), 57 (Wind Direction), 65 (Spannung in mV), 66 (Spannung in %), 67 (Spannungsreferenz), 68 (Stromstärke 4 – 20 mA), 69 (Power), 70 (Wet Temperature), 71 (So.F4k7), 72 (Air Temperature in 20 cm Height), 73 (Soil Temperature in 5 cm Depth), 74 Soil Temperature in 25 cm Depth, 75 (Soil Temperature in 50 cm Depth), 76 (Solar Radiation Quantum), 77 (Air Pressure).
- Metos Classic (MET): This station initialises the additional sensors with the device keyboard.
- MiniMetos: An additional temperature sensor, such as one of the following sensors, can be mounted on this station; 41 (Air Temperature), 42 (Leaf Temperature), 43 (Soil Temperature), 44 (SoTemF), 45 (Temp.), 70 (Wet Temperature), 72 (Air Temperature in 20 cm Height), 73 (Soil Temperature in 5 cm Depth), 74 Soil Temperature in 25 cm Depth, 75 (Soil Temperature in 50 cm Depth).
- Metos Compact large (D96): The following sensors can be connected to this weather station: 3 Temperature sensors (T0...T2), 2 Humidity sensors (RH0 and RH1), 2 Leaf Wetness sensors (BN1 and BN2), 1 Soil Wetness sensor (Soil), 1 Sensor for solar radiation (Pyr), 1 Sensor for Wind Direction (WD), 1 Sensor for Wind Speed (WS), 1 Precipitation sensor (Rain), 1 Daylength sensor (LDR) and 1 Barometer sensor (Barometer). Temperature sensors (T0...T2) could be: 41 (Air Temperature), 42 (Leaf Temperature), 43 (Soil Temperature), 44 (SoTemF), 45 (Temp.), 70 (Wet Temperature), 71 (So.F4k7), 72 (Air Temperature in 20 cm Height), 73 (Soil Temperature in 5 cm Depth), 74 (Soil Temperature in 25 cm Depth), 75 (Soil Temperature in 50 cm Depth).

Sensors:

Standard: The sensors selected as standard for temperature, humidity, rain, leaf wetness and daylength can not be changed with this station.



Temp: The MiniMetos enables you to connect an additional temperature sensor. Choose the connected sensor in this field.

Analogous 1 – 5: Choose the sensors connected to the analogue input of the weather station from the list of possible sensors.

Digital: Choose the connected digital sensor from the list of possible sensors.

T0, T1, T2: Choose the temperature sensor connected to the temperature input 0 to 2 from the list of possible sensors.

RH0, RH1: Choose whether a humidity sensor is connected to the humidity input 0 or 1.

BN0, BN1: Choose whether se a leaf wetness sensor is connected to the leaf wetness input 0 or 1.

SOIL: Choose whether a soil wetness sensor is connected to the soil wetness input

PYR: Choose whether a sensor is connected for solar radiation.

WD: Choose whether a sensor is connected for wind direction.

WS: Choose whether a sensor for wind speed is connected.

RAIN: Choose whether a sensor for precipitation is connected.

LDR: Choose whether a daylength sensor is connected.

Barometer: Choose whether a sensor for air pressure is connected.

Additional Buttons:

Standard: Resets the configuration to the standard sensors.

Restore: Use this button to restore the settings back to the values which were read off the weather station during initialization.

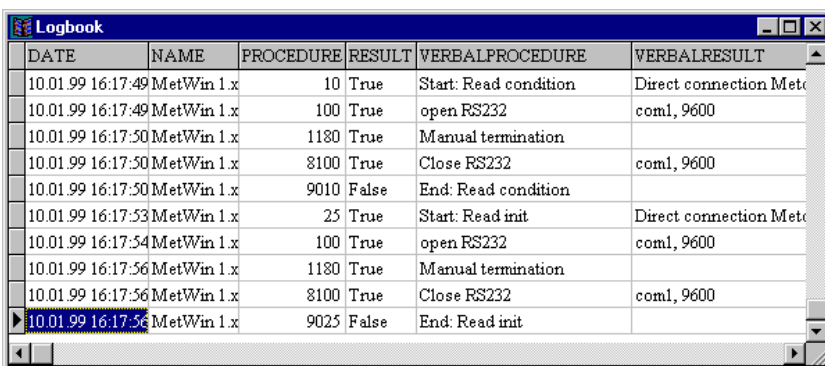
Initialization: Use this button to accept the carried out settings. The device will be re-initialized..

Cancel: Use this button to stop the process. The device will not be initialized.

4.1.9 MetCom Log Book

Logbook

The MetCom Log Book informs you on the success of communications between the PC and the weather station. Each communication is registered in the log book in order to inform you about the success or failure and possible reasons for the failure.



DATE	NAME	PROCEDURE	RESULT	VERBALPROCEDURE	VERBALRESULT
10.01.99 16:17:49	MetWin 1.x	10	True	Start: Read condition	Direct connection Meto
10.01.99 16:17:49	MetWin 1.x	100	True	open RS232	com1, 9600
10.01.99 16:17:50	MetWin 1.x	1180	True	Manual termination	
10.01.99 16:17:50	MetWin 1.x	8100	True	Close RS232	com1, 9600
10.01.99 16:17:50	MetWin 1.x	9010	False	End: Read condition	
10.01.99 16:17:53	MetWin 1.x	25	True	Start: Read init	Direct connection Meto
10.01.99 16:17:54	MetWin 1.x	100	True	open RS232	com1, 9600
10.01.99 16:17:56	MetWin 1.x	1180	True	Manual termination	
10.01.99 16:17:56	MetWin 1.x	8100	True	Close RS232	com1, 9600
10.01.99 16:17:56	MetWin 1.x	9025	False	End: Read init	

Date: This field contains the date and time of the performed communication step.

Name: This field contains the name of the addressed weather station.

Procedure: This field contains the numerical code of the performed communication step.

Result: This field contains the results of the performed communication step. It can accept the entries True and False.

Verbal Procedure: Contains the description of the communication step in the selected language.

Verbal Result: This field contains statements about the success of the performed communication step in the selected language.

5 MetWinII, Weather Station Management

Station Administration

MetWinII Weather Station Administration is the control center where all the information of the respective weather station is collected and managed. The information collected here is essential for operating all other parts of MetWinII. This module is accessed from the **Station Administration** icon.

5.1 MetWinII Weather Station Management--The Screen Elements

Weather Station Name: User-selected name of the weather station. We recommend that the location of the weather station be selected as the name. If you click “Edit” on the description you may change the name.

Station, Connection and Extended: Descriptions of the various pages of the Station Administration.

Station: On this page you will find all the entries concerning the weather station itself.

Connection: Under this tab you will find all the entries referring to the telephone or radio connection to the weather station.

Extended: Under this tab you will find the entries for special features of the program, such as drawing up test files during communication or communication with MetWin weather data server.

5.2 Weather Station Administration, Station

Under this page tab can specify the directory path, the password, the communications settings and the day-length method.

Directory: The path to the weather data on your PC. If you click the **Edit** button on the data path you may change the data path.

Password: The password of your weather station. This password is established when initializing the weather station. It also serves as the name for the weather database. If you should try to read weather data from a weather station without knowing the password, the communication will disconnect.

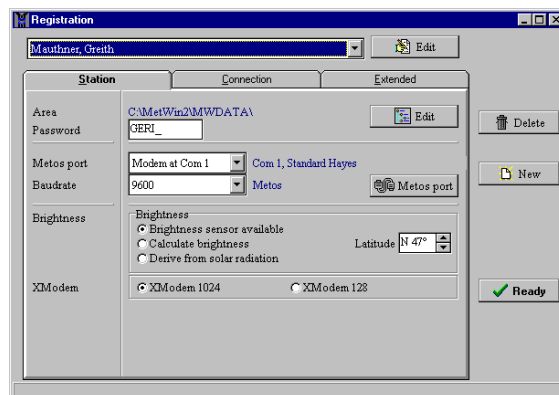
Edit Port: This is where you select the connection from the weather station to the PC. Possible connections are direct cable, modem with serial interface 1 or 2, and radio with serial interface 1 or 2. If you click the **Edit Port** button you can change the connection between the weather station and the communication device connected to it.(5.3)

Baudrate: Select the speed at which you want to communicate with the weather station. Please note METOS only supports a speed of 2400 Baud.

Daylength: This is where you can have the program calculate values for daylength (day or night) by using the geographical latitude (if you don't have a daylength sensor). If you want MetWinII to calculate the daylength, you must enter the degree of latitude of the location of your weather station.

Xmodem Block size: Set the size of data blocks for data transfer. Normally, you select 1024 Bytes. For difficult communications over radio or phone, smaller data blocks are recommended (128 Byte)..

Delete Metos: With this button you can erase a weather station from the registration and from the weather station management. Once accomplished, the data from an erased weather station are no



longer at your disposal in MetWinII Graphic. Nor can you read from the weather station with MetCom.

Finish: Use this key to install a new weather station.

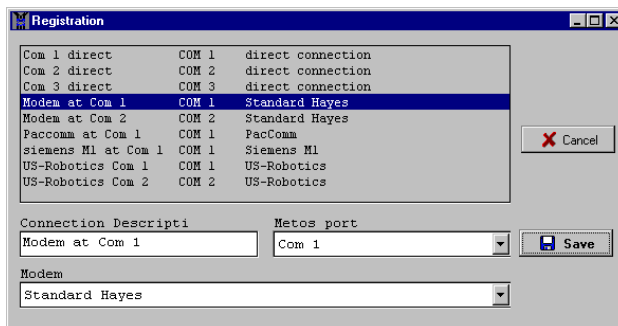
End Registration: Use this key to end the module MetWinII weather station management and return to the program from which you accessed MetWinII weather station management.

5.2.1 MetWinII Weather Station Management, Change Communication Channel

Edit Metos Port

In this part of the program you can change the settings of the connection between the serial port and the connected weather station, a connected modem, or radio modem. You can define ten different connections altogether. The definition of a connection consists of:

- A description of the connection chosen
- The serial port where the device is connected
- The connected device



The devices can be connected to serial ports 1 to 9. With most PCs, 2 or 4 serial ports are possible. Please note that for a trouble free operation of 4 serial ports, an intelligent interface card is necessary. The standard PC does allow four serial ports, however only two interrupt lines are available. If the PC's are working in a network, a higher number of serial ports are also possible, since the serial ports of other PCs are available through the network.

The MetWinII modem definitions contain configurations for several current market modems that are suitable as connected devices. PESSL Instruments also supports various radio modems and modems for GSM telephones. Most of the modems can be operated with the standard Hayes settings on the PC. Hayes defines the standard modem commands to be used by all modems. Please get in touch with your METOS dealer in case your modem does not work with these settings or none of the other modems are comparable to your modem.

MetWinII Weather Station Management, Change Communication Channel, the Screen Elements

Connection List: A list of all current defined connections between PC and Metos, PC and modem or PC and radio modem.

Connection Description: The name of the selected connection.

Connection: The serial port used by the selected connection

Modem: The modem used by the selected connection.

5.3 MetWinII Weather Station Management, Connection

On this page you can enter information about the communications device connected to your if you are using a remote connection between the weather station and your computer.

5.3.1 MetWinII Weather Station Management, Connection, the Screen Elements

Telephone: These lines refer to the telephone connection.

Extension: Please select the extension, if your telephone is connected to a switchboard.

Outside Line: Enter the digit for accessing an outside line. You do not need to do this if the weather station is also connected to a switchboard.

Ringling Tone: Define if the modem should wait for a ringling tone when it is communicating with the weather station, or if it should generally wait several seconds before continuing to dial, or if it is not necessary to wait for a ringling tone. If the weather station is also located within a switchboard system, no outside line is needed.

Tone Dial / Pulse Dial: Select the dialling procedure. Pulse dialing is only necessary in the old analogue telephone networks. Modern digital telephone networks tolerate both dialing procedures.

Telephone Number: Enter the telephone number of the weather station.

Telephone – RPS960 Codes: Select this box if your weather station has a radio modem type RPS960 that, in turn, is connected to a telephone modem.

Radio Address: Enter the radio address of the radio modem connected to your weather station.

5.4 MetWinII Weather Station Management, Extension

On this page of the weather station registration, settings are made concerning communications between MetWinII and the weather data server or the creation of a test file during a communication with the weather station.

5.4.1 MetWinII Weather Station Management, Extension, the Screen Elements

Target Device: Determine whether the target device is a weather station (METOS) or a weather data server (data server).

User ID: Insert your user name when calling up weather data from the weather data server.

Password: Insert your password when calling up weather data from the weather data server.

Server Address: Insert your server address when calling up weather data from the weather data server.

Data Path: The transmission of weather data from a weather data server to your PC allows you to receive messages in addition to weather data. Establish a directory to which the files with the transmitted messages should be saved.

Edit Data Path This button allows other directories to be chosen for saving messages.

Service: Determine if you want to create a test file during the communication with a weather station and where the file should be saved. The test file records the data flow during the communication. This way, any communication problems can be easily observed.

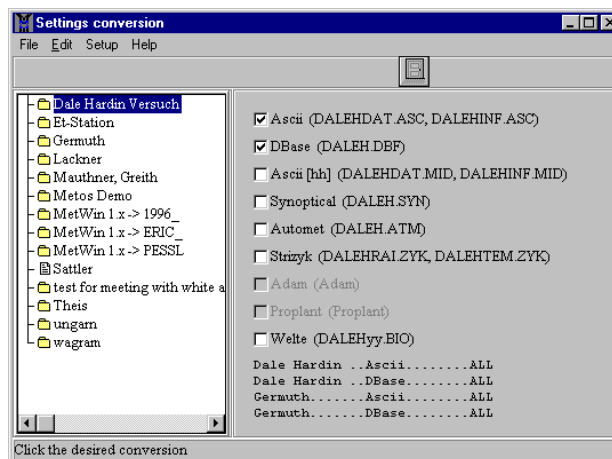
Create Test File: Mark this box if you want to create a test file when communicating with a weather station.

Path to Test File: Shows the directory where the test file is located.

Edit Path to Test File: This button enables you to change the directory to which the test file is saved.

6 MetWinII, MetConv

This program controls the transformation of METOS weather data into other file formats. This way, MetWinII allows the weather data to be used with other manufacturers programs. The transformation of the weather data is done automatically after reading the data from the weather station. You can transform the total weather data of a station, the data of a sensor group or individual weather sensors, or disease calculations into external formats.



If you want to transfer all the weather data from a station, the following **target formats** are available:

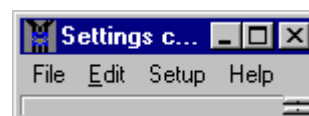
1. ASCII (all measuring values in 12 minute Intervals)
2. Dbase (all measuring values in 12 minute Intervals)
3. ASCII [hh] (the hourly average values)
4. Synoptical
5. Automet
6. Stryzik
7. Adem
8. Proplant
9. Welte

Individual sensors, sensor groups or the results of the disease calculation and the evaporation calculation can be transformed into the **target formats** ASCII or Dbase.

6.1 The MetConv Screen Elements

To achieve a uniform user interface, all main screens of MetWinII have a consistent format. In the first line of the program window you will find the user menu, which is mainly used to operate the program (Menu). Underneath, you will find a bar with various buttons (Tool Bar) that will put the most important functions of MetWinII at your disposal by just clicking on the icon (Explorer). You can open a weather station by double clicking on it. On the left side, the weather stations are displayed in an Explorer by means of a tree structure similar to Windows Explorer. Use a double click to open a weather station and the sensors of the weather station will be listed. The Explorer has a context menu, which you can open using the right mouse button, it's contents change according to selected sensor (context specific).

6.1.1 The MetConv Menu



The **MetConv Menu** encloses the menu items: File, Edit, Settings and Help. The MetCom Menu, with its menu items, puts all main functions of the program at your disposal.

<i>Menu Item</i>	<i>Sub-menus</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
File	Exit	Closes the MetConv program.
Edit	Update Conversions	Checks if all file conversions were carried out and if necessary carries out the file conversions that have not been done yet.

	Convert starting with beginning of year	Carries out file conversions beginning with January 1 st of the current year.					
	Convert starting at beginning of data	Carries out file conversions on the entire record.					
Settings	Language	<table border="1"> <tr><td>English</td></tr> <tr><td>German</td></tr> <tr><td>French</td></tr> <tr><td>Spanish</td></tr> <tr><td>Italian</td></tr> </table>	English	German	French	Spanish	Italian
	English						
German							
French							
Spanish							
Italian							
	Extended Display	Gives you an overall view in the MetCom window of all settings regarding the weather station.					
Help	Index	Shows the Index of MetWin Help					
	Search	Enables you to search in the index of MetWin Help.					
	Info	Contact Information for Pessl Instruments					
	Registration Card	Enables you to register the software.					

6.1.2 The MetConv Tool Bar

The MetConv Tool Bar only contains the button End. With this button you can leave the program MetConv.

6.1.3 The MetConv Explorer

The Explorer shows the weather stations and their sensors as recorded in the weather station registration. The operations of the module and the formats contained in the target format list refer to the weather station selected in the Explorer.

6.1.4 The MetConv Explorer Context Menu

The Explorer Context Menu is at your disposal by clicking the right mouse button when the mouse cursor is located anywhere within the Explorer pane.

Update Conversions: Checks if all set conversions were carried out and if necessary carries out the conversions that have not been done yet.

Convert starting with beginning of year: Carries out conversions beginning with January 1st of the current year.

Convert starting at beginning of data: Carries out conversions on the entire record.

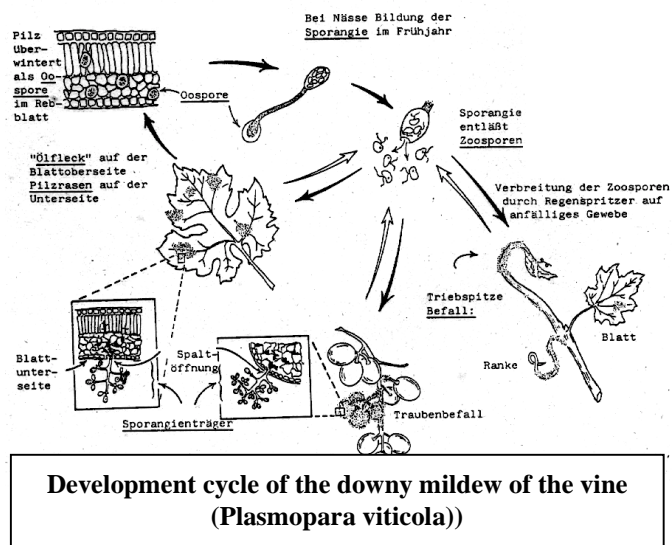
7 MetWinII, MetVine

MetVine is one of the background modules of MetWinII. That means that the module is never called up directly, however it is still essential for you to know how the module works. MetVine includes calculations for the three most important vine diseases, Downy Mildew (Downy Mildew, *Plasmopara viticola*), Powdery Mildew (Powdery Mildew, *Uncinula necator*) and Botrytis (*Botrytis cinerea*). In addition to that the package also includes calculations for prognosis of Black Rot (*Guignardia bidwelli*).

If you decided to register MetVine when filling out the registration card (1.1), MetVine will always be running when you have read weather data from a weather station. You can also backdate the calculations should you decide later on to use the viticulture model (4.1.1, 4.1.4). The results of the calculation are displayed graphically in the MetWinII Graphic as “GvDM Primaryinf”, “Downy Mildew”, “Botrytis” and “Powdery Mildew”.

7.1 The Downy Mildew Primary Infection

The vine Downy Mildew over winters as Oospores in the fallen leaves. The infection of the vine starts from these Oospores in early summer. Infections coming from the Oospores are called primary infections. This term is misleading since several primary infections can occur in early summer. In Epidemiological events, the primary infection does not play an important role if there are sufficient oil spots in the vineyards and the infection potential of the summer spores (Sporangia) exceeds the Oospores.



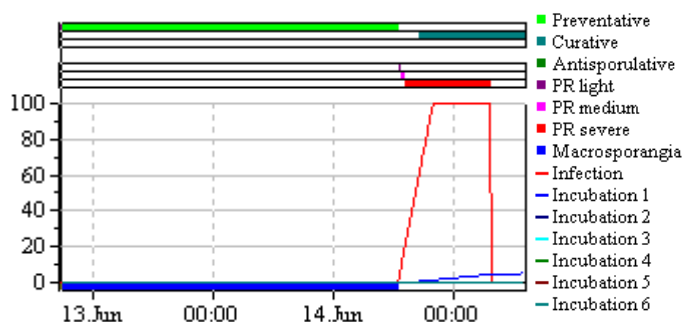
The Oospores which overwintered in the fallen leaves develop the so-called macrosporangies whenever there is sufficient relative humidity for about 24 hours. The macrosporangies release their Zoospores into free water and heavy rain (as in a thunderstorm) can carry these to the vine leaves or to the green shoot stem. Primary infections, therefore, need longer rainy periods or several successive thunderstorms. The first rain causes the fallen leaves to be saturated with water and strong rain on the following day causes the macrosporangies to release their Zoospores. These in turn reach the vine leaves or shoots. For the successful infection, a sufficiently long leaf wetness period is necessary to allow the Zoospores to reach the stoma of the leaves or shoots and infect them. (Illustration 1 shows the development cycle of the downy mildew of the vine (*Plasmopara viticola*)).

The MetVine Model for the Downy Mildew primary infection checks first to see if the weather is suitable for development of macrosporangies. This is the case as long as the leaves are wet, or the relative humidity after the rain does not fall below 70%. Depending on the temperature, the macrosporangies can develop within 16 to 24 hours. If mature macrosporangies are available, it will be shown graphically in the display of the Downy Mildew primary infection. As soon as macrosporangies are present, MetVine recommends a preventive use of pesticide for the vine Downy Mildew.

If macrosporangies are present, a strong rainfall can spread their Zoospores. MetVine interprets a continuous rain of 6 mm as a strong rain. If the Zoospores are spread by strong rain, a primary infection is possible if the leaf wetness has lasted long enough. The intensity of the rain that caused the infection is relevant for the severity of the infection. If less than 8-mm of rain falls during infection it is considered a moderate infection. More than 8-mm of rain will cause a strong infection. The duration of leaf wetness,

necessary to cause a successful infection depends on the temperature. At a temperature of 6°C the leaves have to be wet for 9 hours. At a temperature of 20°C, a leaf wetness duration of 2 hours is already enough for an infection.

MetWinII shows the results of the calculation in the MetWinII Graphic program. The display of the Downy Mildew primary infection provides the following observations:



Observation	Meaning	Area
Preventative	A preventative spraying is useful if the weather and the effect of the epidemiology of <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> are suitable. Pay attention to the infection situation on your grounds. Preventative spraying makes sense where infection is a high possibility. This is the case where mature macrosporangia are available for infection, or if sporangia's are developed in the days following a previous infection.	True – False
Curative	A curative spraying makes sense on the basis of the epidemiology of <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> . Pay attention to the infection situation on your grounds. Curative fungicides only achieve good results if they are applied immediately after an infection at the beginning to the incubation period.	True – False
Anti-sporulative	The anti-sporulative spraying makes sense on the basis of the epidemiology of <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> . Pay attention to the infection situation on your grounds. These fungicidal applications inhibit the sporulation of oil spots, however they are not completely curative. With these applications, the infection pressure of the already existing oil spots can be reduced sufficiently. Spray when a sporulation is expected.	True – False
Light	A light infection is occurring.	True – False
Medium	A medium (moderate) infection is occurring.	True – False
Severe	A severe infection is occurring.	True – False
Macrospores	Macrospores are present.	True – False
Infection	An infection is occurring.	0 – 100
Incubation 1 - 6	Incubation is occurring. This value shows the progress of the incubation. The calculation of the incubation begins with the start of the infection. Knowledge of the progress of the incubation after an infection is very useful for selecting the right fungicide. The program calculates an unlimited number of incubations. The last 6 infections are displayed. Whenever an infection takes place, the existing incubation counter is scrolled backwards. If an infection is not completed, the started incubation counter is erased and the previous one is scrolled forward again.	0 – 100

7.2 The Downy Mildew Secondary Infection

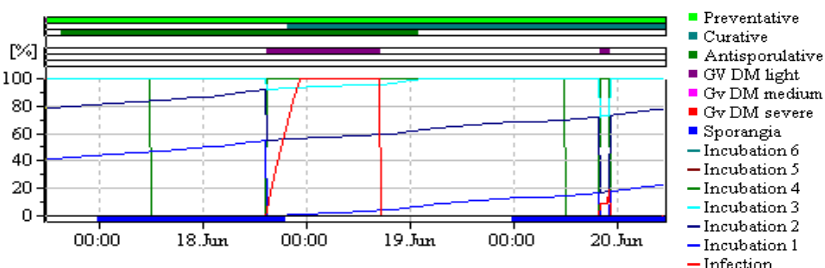
Secondary infections of *Plasmopara viticola* are only possible if already mature oil spots exist in or nearby your vineyard. Oil spots are mature when they are able to sporulate (produce sporangia). Sporangia are only produced by night. Sunlight inhibits the sporulation. Sporangia are produced if it is warmer than 12°C and the relative humidity is very high. The rate of sporangia production increases with tem-

perature up to 24°C. The optimal temperature for sporulation for European grape varieties (*vitis vinifera*) is about 24°C. If temperatures exceed 29°C, no sporulation can take place. MetVine checks to see if humidity of more than 95% occurs during the night. If this condition lasts more than 50°C-hours, the sporulation is concluded and new sporangia of the Downy Mildew exist in the vineyard. 50°C-hours corresponds to 4 hours with 13°C or 3 hours with 17°C.

Sporangia's of *Plasmopara viticola* have a limited lifetime. The warmer it is and the dryer the air, the faster they die. MetVine calculates a simulation of the lifetime of the grown sporangia depending on the temperature and the humidity. Most sporangia usually die without infecting vines.

In order to cause new infections, the sporangia must be spread. There are two ways this happens. If it rains immediately after the forming of sporangia, they spread with the rain splashes. If the vine leaves stay wet long enough, a high level of *Plasmopara viticola* infection takes place. If the next morning begins without rain and with decreasing humidity, the dried up sporangia abscise from their branches. Even a slight air movement will carry them to healthy leaves. Unless it rains soon, they will die. MetVine calculates the spread of existing spores based on the precipitation and humidity.

If viable sporangia have reached healthy vines, only sufficient leaf wetness periods are needed to cause infection. The fungi need 2 hours leaf wetness at 20°C to complete the infection. At lower temperatures, the required leaf wetness duration extends to 9 hours. The incubation period starts the beginning of infection. The incubation period is the duration between infection and mature oil spots. It depends on the temperature and humidity. MetVine calculates the incubation period for an unlimited number of infections, however only the last 6 are shown on the MetWinII graphic. The progress of the incubation has an influence on the choice of fungicide. Curative substances only reach a high effectiveness if they are applied on young fungus tissue.



MetWinII shows the results of the calculation in the MetWinII Graphic program. The display of the Downy Mildew secondary infection covers the following observations:

<i>Observation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Area</i>
Preventative	A preventative spraying is useful if the weather and the effect of the epidemiology of <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> are suitable. Pay attention to the infection situation in your fields. Preventative spraying makes sense where infection is a high possibility. This is the case where mature macrosporangia are available for infection or if sporangia are developed in the days following a previous infection.	True – False
Curative	A curative spraying makes sense on the basis of epidemiology of <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> . Pay attention to the infection situation in your fields. Curative fungicides achieve good results only if they are applied immediately after an infection at the beginning of the incubation period.	True – False
Anti-sporulative	The anti-sporulative spraying makes sense on the basis of the epidemiology of <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> . Pay attention to the infection situation in your fields. These fungicidal applications inhibit the sporulation of oil spots, however they are not completely curative. With these applications, the infection pressure of the already existing	True - False

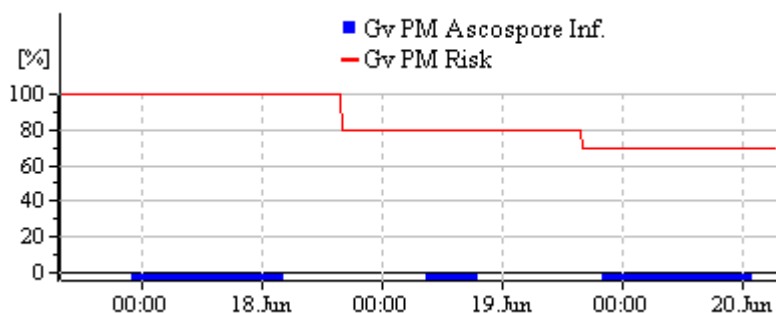
	oil spots can be reduced sufficiently. Spray when a sporulation is expected.	
Light	A light infection is occurring.	True - False
Medium	A medium (moderate) infection is occurring.	True - False
Severe	A severe infection is occurring.	True - False
Macrospores	Macrospores are present.	True - False
Infection	An infection is occurring.	0 – 100
Incubation 1 - 6	Incubation is occurring. This value shows the progress of the incubation. The calculation of the incubation starts with the start of the infection. Knowledge of the progress of the incubation after an infection is very useful for selecting the right fungicide. The program calculates the unlimited number of incubations. The last 6 infections are displayed. Whenever an infection takes place the existing incubation counter is scrolled backwards. If an infection is not completed, the started incubation counter is erased and the previous one is scrolled forward again.	0 – 100

7.3 Powdery Mildew

The fungus *Uncinula necator* causes Powdery Mildew. This fungus over winters in many viticultural areas as mycelia in the dormant buds and also as Cleistothecia on the bark of the vines. The over-wintering of the mycelia in dormant buds is found over many years in the cooler European viticulture areas. It occurs if a very early infection of Powdery Mildew happened in the previous year. The new buds can be inhabited by the fungus up to and including flowering. The infested buds usually sprout later in spring than the healthy ones and turn into the dreaded flag shoots. The flag shoots are very early strong sources for Conidia (spores) of *Uncinula necator*. The Cleistothecia are usually developed on the strongly infected leaves and grape stems in late summer and early fall. Mature Cleistothecia are approximately a tenth of a mm in size. They change colour during the maturity from a light yellow to brown and then to black.

No model is available at the moment for the appearance of flag shoots. It seems, however, that the infected buds die if the winter has longer periods with temperatures under -15°C . Unfortunately, many healthy buds of the vines are also killed by frost in these conditions. If you can operate your weather station in winter, you can use the degree-days degree-hours module (3.1.8) of MetWinII graphic to calculate the number of days with an average temperature below -15°C . If the given negative degree-days total is higher than 10, there is no danger of flag shoots. It is much more difficult to predetermine the period of time when the flag shoots will occur. The climatic factors have no bearing on the time period when flag shoots become visible. It most likely corresponds to the phenology of the vine. The first Flag shoots are found usually at the beginning of cluster elongation. The number of Flag shoots increases up to the time of flowering.

The fruiting bodies (Cleistothecia) develop during good weather in late summer and early fall. Healthy Cleistothecia dry up in late fall and overwinter in this condition. In order to develop ascospores in spring, the Cleistothecia first have to consume water. They depend on the leaf wetness for that. Because of the water requirement



of the cleistothecia for forming ascospores, ascospore discharge can be calculated from leaf wetness duration. MetWinII Graphic shows the possible date for the ascospore infections.

The release of *Uncinula necator* during the summer is influenced primarily by temperature. The optimal temperatures for the Powdery Mildew are between 21°C and 32°C. The greater the number of hours daily that the temperature is within this range, the higher is the risk for Powdery Mildew. Days with more than 6 hours of temperature in this range increase the risk about 20 points. Days where the temperature is not within this optimal range reduces the risk about 10 points. These are days with temperatures under 21°C the whole day long or days where the temperature exceeds 32°C for 6 hours. If the Powdery Mildew risk is less than 20 points spraying interval can be extended. With 20 to 60 points the normal spraying interval is valid. If the risk is more than 60 points you should shorten decrease the spraying interval.

7.4 Botrytis

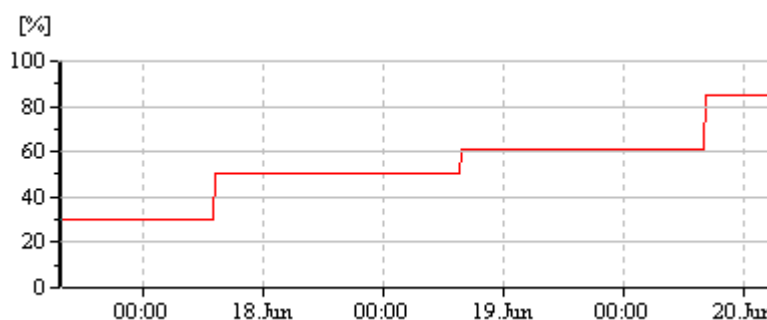
Botrytis is the third most important vine disease after the Downy Mildew and Powdery Mildew. In difference to *Plasmopara viticola* and *Uncinula necator*, which feed only on living plant tissue, the pathogen *Botrytis cinerea* can also live very

well from deceased plant tissue. This is why it can be found just about everywhere and does not need a special strategy to overwinter. Living plant parts can only be infected by this pathogen if they are sensitised through a wound during the development status. On the vine the *Botrytis cinerea* infests cluster and grapes and if the conditions are favourable, also shoot tips. The clusters are only sensitive to Botrytis during and shortly after flowering. The grapes are sensitive to Botrytis again after reaching a sugar content of approximately 6% (shortly after colouring). Grape stems are only infested when a strong grape infection has occurred or if a physiological disorder of grapes occurred because of lack of calcium or magnesium. Wounds provide an ideal possibility for the fungus to infest the vines. This is why after a hail storm the use of pesticide for *Botrytis cinerea* is necessary.

In order to infect, the fungus need a very high relative humidity or free water. *Botrytis cinerea* reproduces even at very low temperatures. This is why Botrytis infested table grapes also continue rotting in the cold-storage room. A heavy release of this fungus will occur if the temperature is fairly high, about 20°C. The higher the temperature, the higher is the risk for Botrytis during the leaf wetness period.

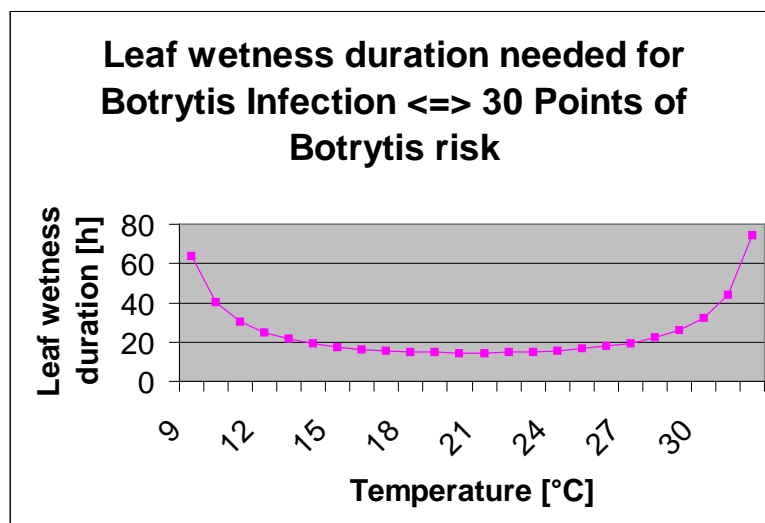
If the risk period lasts a few days during the flowering, or just after the colouring, you should, depending on the sensitivity of the cultivated variety, consider a Botrytis prevention measure. Should the risk period immediately follow a hail storm a Botrytis prevention measure must be taken.

The Botrytis model used in MetWinII is using a relation between leaf wetness duration, temperature and Botrytis infections which was published by BROOME et al. (1990). This relationship is the basis for several Botrytis models used world wide. The 30 point risk is corresponding with a moderate risk for Botrytis given by other models. If it has been very dry the Botrytis risk will be 0, and a complete leaf wetness period as shown in the graph will be required to raise the risk. If it has been wet, and the risk value is higher than 30 points, a leaf wetness period 1/3 the length of that required for complete infection will raise the risk value higher. If the leaves are dry for 20 hours the risk will be reduced by 20% of the current risk value. value. If the risk value decreases below 10 it will be set to 0;



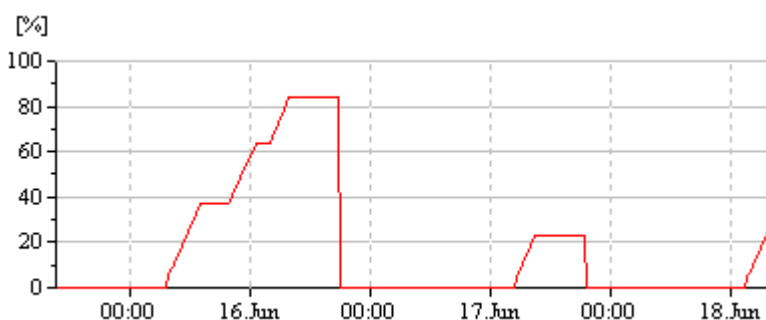
The risk value indicates periods favourable for Botrytis. If such a period is indicated during a susceptible stage of the grapes (flowering, after veraison) the use of a fungicide will be indicated. The risk level which can be accepted depends on variety, product line (red wines or white wines) and local climate. In areas with frequent long lasting dew during the picking period, the risk level indicating a fungicide application will be lower than in areas with dry climate during harvest. The risk value gives opportunity to develop a site specific Botrytis

management strategy. For many European areas in vine production a risk value of 60 during flowering or shortly after veraison will indicate the use of a Botrytis fungicide. A risk value of 60 during the susceptible stages of the vines will be reached after a 3 day rainy period with approximately 50 hours to 60 hours of leaf wetness. After a hailstorm a risk value higher than 30 will indicate a spray.



7.5 Black Rot

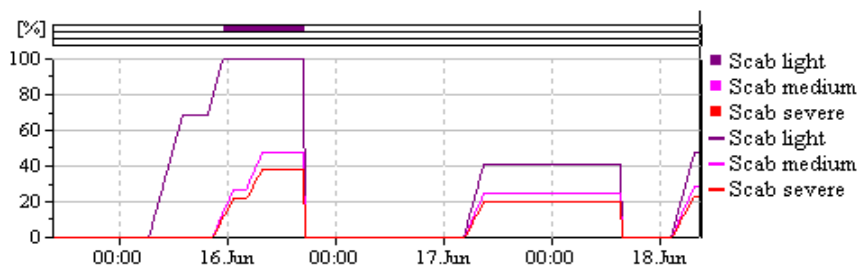
Black Rot is caused by the fungus *Guignardia bidwelli*. Fruits, leaves and shoots are affected. During infection, if it is raining, Conidia spores are set free, which can cause further infections. The next spring secondary fruit bodies (Pseudothecia) are developed within the infested grapes, from which the Ascospores are set free during the growing phase. All new growth is endangered by the disease during the growing phase. The main symptoms are small circular spots which appear on the leaf, in spring and in early summer, one to two weeks after infection. The spots can reach a diameter of 2 to 10 mm.



Guignardia bidwelli needs free water in order to infest the green parts of the vines. The necessary duration of leaf wetness for infection depends on the temperature and amounts to 24 hours at 10°C. In the optimal temperature range for the disease (21°C – 24°C), the required leaf wetness period is reduced to 7 hours. MetWinII Graphic shows you the possible infections by the pathogen as a curve. The infection is concluded when the curve reaches 100%.

8 MetWinII, MetApple

The most important apple disease is apple scab caused by the fungus *Venturia inaequalis*. Thanks to the publications of MILLS and LAPLANTE (1945) the relation between leaf wetness periods, temperature and apple scab infections is well known in any apple growing area.

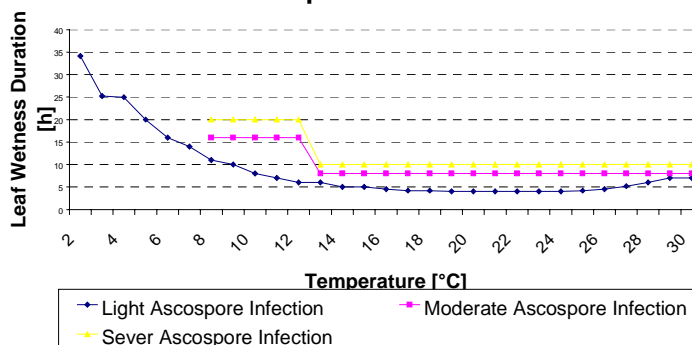


The graphic of scab infections consists of two different parts. In the bottom part of the graphic the development of weak, moderate and severe scab infections is shown. In the upper part successful finished infections are indicated by coloured horizontal bars, beginning when infection is complete. Severe, moderate, and weak infections are indicated separately.

8.1 Ascospore infections

Depending on air temperature regimes the ascospores of *Venturia inaequalis* need longer or shorter leaf wetness periods for germination and penetration of leaves, or fruits of the apple tree. This relationship was first published by MILLS and LAPLANTE (1945). Our calculations are carried out based on the publications of SCHWABE (1980). SCHWABE showed the severity of scab infections depending on temperature. This agrees with our own observations. Scab infections during cooler periods are never severe. MCHARDY (1996) showed that only a few Ascospores discharged in the absence of daylight. Most ascospore discharge takes place during daylight. For this reason the calculation of moderate and severe ascospore infections will always start two hours after sunrise.

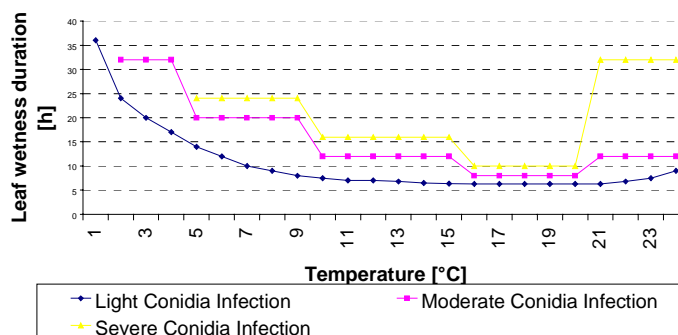
Leaf Wetness Duration Needed For Ascospore Infection



8.2 Conidia infection

Conidia infection needs similar climate to ascospore infection. The first papers pointing out the relation between leaf wetness duration, temperature and infection were also published by MILLS and LAPLANTE. The calculations of MetWinII also follow the publications made by SCHWABE (1980). There is no influence of daylight on the conidia phase of apple scab. Therefore weak, moderate and severe infections are calculated independently from daylength.

Leaf wetness duration needed for Conidia Infection



8.3 The influence of interrupted wetness

The influence of interrupted leaf wetness periods is an often discussed question for apple scab infection. MILLS and LAPLANTE showed germinating apple scab ascospores and conidia can survive in the absence of free water for only a certain length of time. The literature shows a wide variation from 3 hours to 32 hours, depending on temperature.

Duration of a dry period needed to stop apple scab infection

<i>2°C – 5°C</i>	<i>6°C – 10°C</i>	<i>11°C – 18°C</i>	<i>19°C – 30°C</i>
> 6 days	> 3 days	> 1.5 days	> 20 hours

The length of a dry period within an infection period used in the calculations MetWin is indicated in the table above. The practical influence of this parameter is very small. A interrupted infection period only occurs during an extended infection period, and does not cause an appreciable decrease in infection.

9 Potato and Tomato Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)

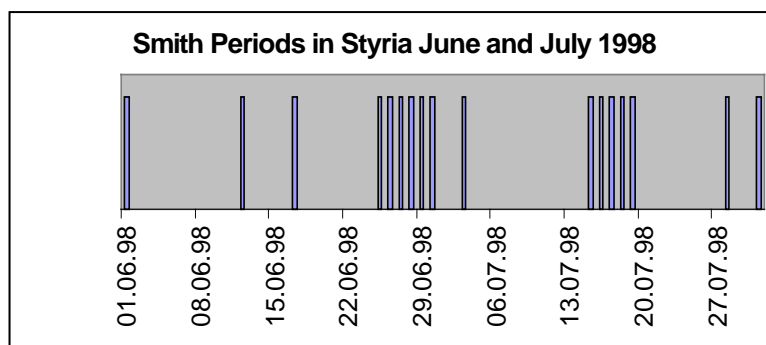
Due to the importance of this disease there are numerous different simulation models for Late Blight. We decided to implement three of the most common for potato. SMITH Periods is widely used in the United Kingdom to point out Late Blight infection periods. The Phytophthora Negative Prognosis following SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH is well experienced in the German speaking Europe. FRY Phytophthora Units are a relatively new solution practically used within the NegFRY Model in Denmark. For tomato we implemented SMITH Periods and FRY Phytophthora Units too and added with the IPI-Model from BUGANI, CAVANNI and PONTI a negative prognosis model developed and used for tomato in the Emilia Romagna.

9.1 SMITH Periods

Smith period definition: Two consecutive days with minimum temperature of 10 degrees C and 11 hours of relative humidity higher than 90% on the first day and 11 hours of relative humidity higher than 90% on the second day. If the criteria for the first day is fulfilled and the second day reaches 10 hours of relative humidity higher than 90% this indicates that 90% of the Smith period is fulfilled and the MetWin II displays it in a qualitative line. If 95% and 100% of the Smith period is fulfilled the MetWin II displays 2 and 3 qualitative lines.

Action threshold: Initiate treatments when first 100% Smith period has been fulfilled. Smith periods indicate periods favourable for Potato Late Blight, but do not necessarily indicate an infection has occurred. Sprays can be saved in certain areas or in years with low to medium disease pressure by using Smith periods to assess disease pressure in the last couple of days and the weather forecast to assess the disease risk for the next couple of days. For example, if the last period(s) with disease pressure were covered by spray and the weather forecast predicts warm and dry weather, the next spray can be applied only after the Smith period model results have shown a period of disease pressure.

Preventive spray program: In Styria, during June and July 1998, we had a Smith period on June 1st (wide line). If this period were covered by an earlier spray, no new spray would be needed until the next Smith period on June 12th. A spray immediately after June 12th (thin line) would have covered the next Smith period on June 19th. Next,



we had a rain period that was predicted by the weather forecast starting on June 25th. Before this period, it would be necessary to apply a preventive spray that would cover the Smith period on July 3rd too. The next rain period was predicted by the national weather service also. The spray before or at the beginning of this period can cover the rest of the month.

Curative – Preventive Spray program: In an area where Metalaxyl is still working, we could save the spray on June 12th and use a combination product on June 25th to cover all the infections before and following that date.

9.2 Phytophthora Negative Prognosis (SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH)

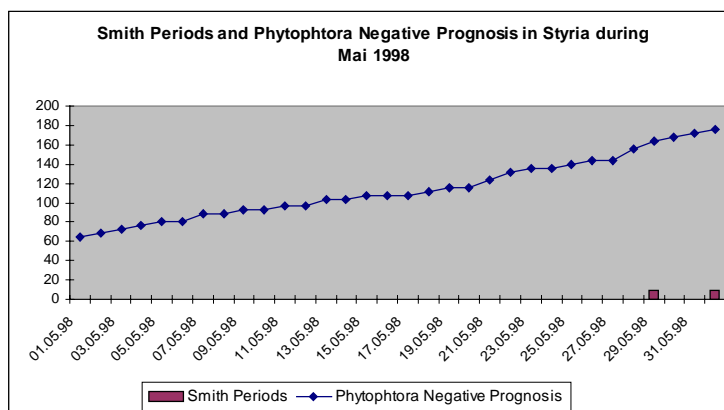
This “Negative Prognosis” model uses measurements of temperature, relative humidity, and rainfall to predict when late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) epidemics are not likely to occur. It has been used in

Germany to predict the timing of the first treatment. Daily and accumulated risk values over a week are calculated starting at crop emergence.

Multiplication factor (r)	Number of hours hourly temperature averages are in this range (h), or other conditions to be met	RH or Precipitation Requirements, or other conditions to be met
0.899	10.0 - 11.9	Only count hours that co-occur with 4 or more consecutive hours at RH \geq 90% or rain \geq 0.1 mm/hr
0.4118	14.0 - 15.9	
0.5336	16.0 - 17.9	
0.8816	18.0 - 19.9	
1.0498	20.0 - 21.9	
0.5858	22.0 - 23.9	
0.3924	10.0 - 11.9	Only count hours that co-occur with 10 or more consecutive hours at RH \geq 90% or rain \geq 0.1 mm/hr
0.0702	14.0 - 15.9	
0.1278	16.0 - 17.9	
0.9108	18.0 - 19.9	
1.4706	20.0 - 21.9	
0.855	22.0 - 23.9	
0.1639	15.0 - 19.9	Do not consider RH or rain, add 7.5479 to the product of r x h
0.0468	Number of hours with average RH < 70%	Subtract 7.8624 from the product of r x h

To calculate risk values, count the number of hours (h) that the average temperature falls within the temperature range in the second column and the conditions of relative humidity or rainfall indicated in the third column. Since there are 14 rows in the table, there should be 14 values of h, some of which may be zero. Then, multiply each of these 14 h-values by the corresponding r-value of the first column and sum up the 14 products (r x h). The sum of the products is the risk value. For example, count all hours within a week during which hourly average temperature was between 10.0-11.9 C and relative humidity was greater than or equal to 90% or precipitation was 0.1 mm/hour or greater. Then multiply that number of hours by the corresponding value of the first column (r=0.8990). Do the same procedure for the remaining 13 rows of the table and then add up all products to get the risk value.

Action Threshold: Disease is expected when accumulated risk value has exceeded the threshold of 150. Users have adjusted this threshold to fit local conditions. A value higher than 150 is indicated by an asterisk in the μ METOS display. This indicates a disease level of approximately 0.1% infected plants. This is the action threshold if there is a period of several weeks to harvest. The SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH value of 270 indicates 1% infected plants. This value can be used as an action threshold in years where the primary inoculum of this disease is very low. This would be a year after a dry year when the planted seed carries very little inoculum.



MetWin II display the results of this calculation as a steady increasing line from 0 to 100. 100 is equal with 400 points. 37 is equal with 150 points and 67 is equal with 270 points. If it reaches 150 points a qualitative line is shown in the bottom of the graph. If it reaches 270 points a second qualitative line is shown.

Metwin II stops the calculation if temperature during the last 96 hour has never reached 8°C. It starts the calculation again if there was no temperature below 6°C within the last 96 hours. This brings the start of the

calculation very narrow to emergence of early potatoes. Most growing areas are growing different ripening groups of potatoes, and inoculum from early potatoes can enter fields from other ripening groups.

In Styria in 1998, both Smith Periods and Phytophthora Negative Prognosis were predicting the first spray during the last days of May.

9.3 The IPI-Model of BUGIANI, CAVANNI and PONTI

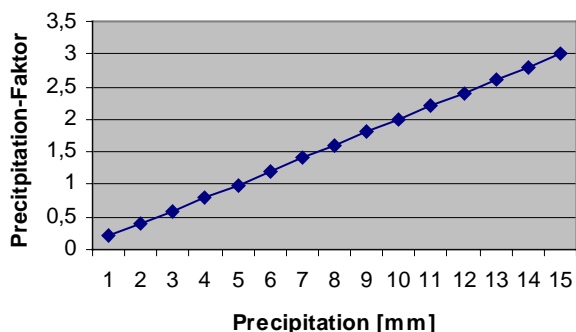
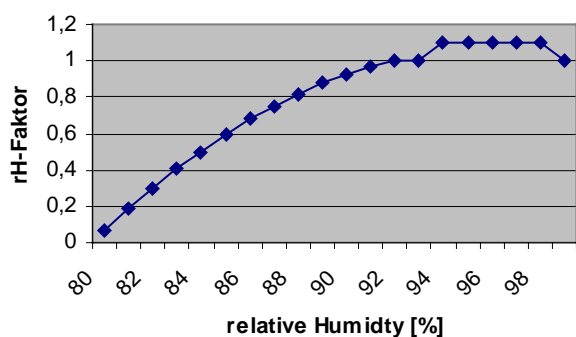
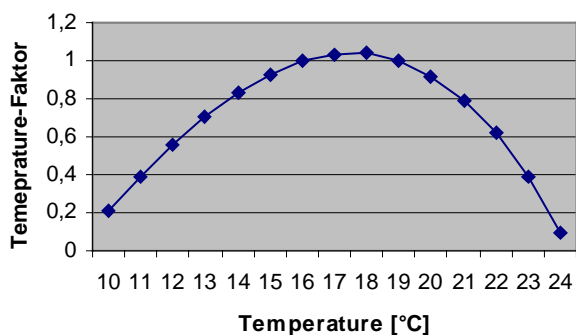
This Model uses temperature, relative humidity and precipitation to assess the increase of *Phytophthora infestans* disease incidence in tomato. The actual IPI-Value is calculated from a temperature, a relative humidity and a precipitation factor. The temperature factor and the relative humidity factor are calculated with the mean values from the last 24 hours. The precipitation factor is calculated by the accumulated rain within the last 48 hours. The temperature factor between 10°C and 24°C runs between 0.1 and 1.03 and has its maximum at 18°C. Temperatures out of this range will lead to a factor of 0. The relative humidity factor from 80% to 99% of relative humidity ranges from 0 to 1.1. If relative humidity is lower than this the factor is 0. The rain factor from 1 mm to 15 mm within 48 hours ranges from 0.2 to 3. More than 15 mm of rain will lead to a factor of 3 too.

The IPI-Model is used as a negative prognosis in Italy. At the time the IPI-Value comes over 15 they start to spray against Late Blight in tomato. As long as it stays below no spray is indicated.

MetWin II displays a steady increasing line for the IPI-Value. At the time the IPI-Value reaches 18 a qualitative line is displayed in the bottom of the graph. MetWin II stops this calculation if temperature stays below 11°C for 96 hours. It starts the calculation again if temperature never falls below 6°C within 96 hours. The maximum value of this calculation is 40.

9.4 FRY Phytophthora Units

The original model of FRY consists from two parts. Part one is describing the dependence between climate and Phytophthora infections and the second part is describing the residual behaviour of the fungicide Chlorothalonil. Do to the fact that fungicide market is actually moving toward new compounds and Chlorothalonil is a older one we suspended the use of the fungicide model. The climate model assess the severity of Late Blight infections on base of subsequent hours with a relative humidity higher than 90% and the average temperature within this period. Duration and temperature are resulting in seven different classes



of infection severity. Infection severity is calculated for 3 different groups of host resistance of the cultivar. The model separates susceptible, moderate susceptible and moderate resistant varieties.

Blight units for the simulation forecast as determined by temperature and periods of high relative humidity /a.

Average temperature (C)	Cultivar resistance	Consecutive hours of relative humidity $\geq 90\%$ that should result in blight units of:							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
>27	S /b	24							
	MS /c	24							
	MR /d	24							
23-27	S	6	9-12	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24		
	MS	9	10-18	19-24					
	MR	15	16-24						
13-22	S	6					7-9	10-12	13-24
	MS	6	7	8	9	10	11-12	13-24	
	MR	6	7	8	9	10-12	13-24		
8-12	S	6	7	8-9	10	11-12	13-15	16-24	
	MS	6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24		
	MR	9	10-12	13-15	16-24				
3-7	S	9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24			
	MS	12	13-24						
	MR	18	19-24						
<3	S	24							
	MS	24							
	MR	24							

/a High relative humidity $\geq 90\%$. Blight unit estimation period is 24 hr (noon to noon).

/b S = susceptible cultivars.

/c MS = moderately susceptible cultivars.

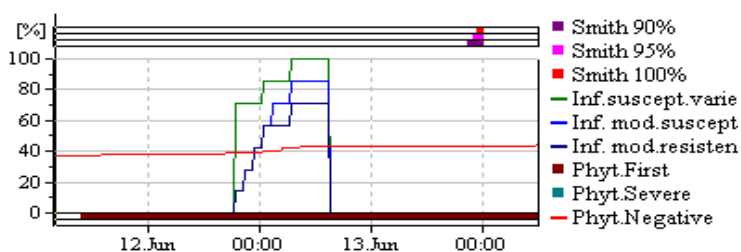
/d MR = moderately resistant cultivars

This Model can be used to estimate the spray interval. Disease pressure since the last spray can be assessed by accumulating the FRY Blight Units since the last spray. A spray is indicated if the last spray is longer than 6 days away and in susceptible varieties 30, in moderate susceptible varieties 35 and in moderate resistant varieties 40 FRY Blight Units has been accumulated. To accumulate FRY Blight Units you can use the Late Blight Accumulated Infection window. This can be opened from the MetWin Explorer if potato or tomato is selected.

9.5 Potato Late Blight presentation by MetWin II

MetWin II shows you the results of the different disease models a graphs. You can print this graphs or copy it into clipboard to use it for your own documents.

The graph starts from below with to qualitative lines indicating whether SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH Phytophthora



tora Negative Prognosis has exceeded the thresholds. Phyt. first is indicated when the Negative Prognosis shows more than 150 points or 37%. Phyt. severe is shown when the Negative Prognosis results more than 270 points or 67%. Next a block with progress lines going from 0 to 100 is displayed. The steady increasing line in this graph is the SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH Phytophthora Negative Prognosis. It is displayed as value between 0 and 100. 100 is correspondign with the Negative Prognosis result of 400. 37 is

equal with 150 and 67 is equal with 270 points. FRY Blight Infection Units are shown between 0 and 100 to. 7 FRY Units are shown as 100, 6 as 86, 5 as 72, 4 as 58, 3 as 42, 2 as 28 and 1 as 14. FRY Blight Units are shown for susceptible, moderate susceptible and moderate resistant cultivars within different lines with different colours. The top three lines are showing whether a 90%, 95% or 100% SMITH Period has been fulfilled.

<i>Bezeichnung</i>	<i>Bedeutung</i>	<i>Wertebereich</i>	<i>Dargestellter Wertebereich</i>
Smith 90%	Shows if a 90%, 95% or 100% SMITH Period has been fulfilled within the last 2 days.	True - False	
Smith 95%			
Smith 100%			
Inf. susceptible	FRY Blight Units for three different cultivar resistance levels	0 - 7	0% – 100%
Inf. moderate susc..			
Inf. moderate resistant			
Phyt. First	Phytophthora Negative Prognosis following SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH > 150	True - False	
Phyt. Severe	Phytophthora Negative Prognosis following SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH > 270	True - False	
Phyt. Negative	Phytophthora Negative Prognosis following SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH	0 - 400	0%-100%

9.6 The practical use of the potato Late Blight models

The three different models bundled for potato Late Blight prognosis are supplementary together. The SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH Phytophthora Negative Prognosis was developed to assess the date of the first spray against Late Blight. The calculation should start at emergence of the crop. MetWin II works without the input of any date into the crop models. Therefore we are assessing the possible date of the emergence of early potatoes on base of temperature. If there was no temperature below 6°C during the last 96 hours the calculation starts. It will be set back to 0 if there was no temperature higher than 8°C during the last 96 hours. We decided to use the possible emergence of early potato for starting the calculation because most growing areas grow different ripening groups next by. If you think the starting date is too early for your area feel free to use a higher threshold instead of 150 or 37%. Our experiences from the last years showed a good differentiation between the different climate of the years. The threshold of 150 or 37% is valid for years with an average primary inoculum. In such years this value is corresponding with 0.1% disease incidence in field. In years following after dry summers when potato seed is very clean from primary inoculum the threshold can be set to 270 or 67% what is normally corresponding with 1% disease incidence in field.

SMITH Periods are used in United Kingdom to assess the first spray against Late Blight. It is custom to start spray when the first 100% SMITH Period has been fulfilled. In the most years we found a relatively good coincidence of the first 100% SMITH Period and the Phytophthora Negative Prognosis Value of 150. 1999 was different. Due to the warm and rainy spring Phytophthora Negative Prognosis Value 150 was reached at Mai 14th what is very soon for Styria, Austria. But the first 100% SMITH Period was fulfilled at Mai 1st. In deed 1999 seems to be a awful Late Blight year for Central Europe. Later in the season SMITH Periods are a good indicator for time intervals with a high Late Blight pressure. They can be used to check the spray program whether it was covering the main infection events.

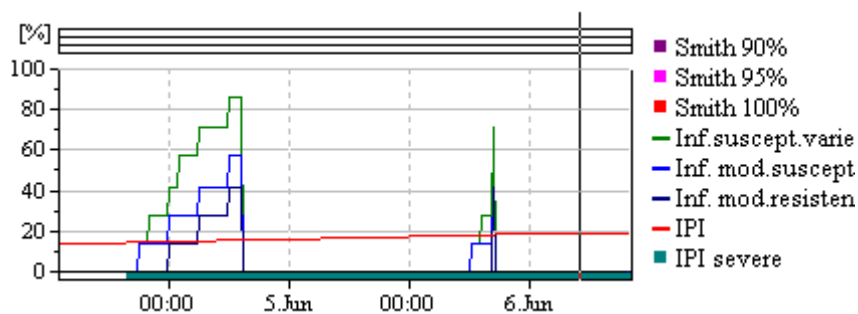
FRY Blight Units are pointing out dates with possible Late Blight infections and the actual severity of infection. Best use of this model is to accumulate the FRY Blight Units since the last spray to check whether a new spray is needed. The Blight Unit accumulator of MetWin II shows you how many of this Blight Units have been in period with a Negative Prognosis Value higher than 150, and the rain sum for the interval. The small graph showing the distribution of Rain, Negative Value and Infection is very useful to check how many of the infections could have been covered by your last spray. You can use this information to decide which product you should use next against Late Blight.

9.7 Tomato Late Blight Presentation by MetWin II

MetWin II shows you the results of the different disease models as graphs. You can print these graphs or copy them into a clipboard to use them for your own documents.

The graph starts from below with a qualitative line named IPI severe. This line indicates an IPI-Value higher than 15.

The progress graph from 0% to 100% shows the IPI-Value and the FRY Blight Units. IPI Values are indicated by a steadily increasing line. The range of this value is 0 to 40. FRY Blight Infection Units are shown between 0 and 100 to 7 FRY Units are shown as 100, 6 as 86, 5 as 72, 4 as 58, 3 as 42, 2 as 28 and 1 as 14. FRY Blight Units are shown for susceptible, moderate susceptible and moderate resistant cultivars within different lines with different colours. The top three lines are showing whether a 90%, 95% or 100% SMITH Period has been fulfilled.



9.8 The practical use of the tomato Late Blight models

The three different models for tomato late blight were grouped under the same view as the potato models. The BUGANI, CAVANNI and PONTI IPI-model is a negative prognosis and can be used to assess the date of the first spray against tomato late blight. The calculations are started if no temperature below 6°C has occurred during the last 96 hours. The calculation will be set back to 0 if no temperatures over 11°C will occur for 96 hours. This means calculations will start later than they do for potato. Comparing this model with the SCHRÖDTER and ULLRICH Phytophthora Negative Prognosis, it reaches the threshold of 18 later than the potato model. This shows the later increase of disease incidence in tomato.

SMITH Periods can be used to be informed about the pressure of tomato Late Blight in a certain period. For the same purpose the graphical presentation of the FRY Blight Units can be used. This model shows the date of Late Blight infection and the severity. Best use of this model is to accumulate Blight Units to check if a new spray is needed. See the potato section for more information.

10 Onion DOWNCAST and IPI Model

MetWin II offers you two models for onion disease prognosis. DOWNCAST designed by HILLDEBRAND and SUTTON from University Guelph forecasts the sporulation of the onion downy mildew pathogen *Peronospora destructor*. The IPI model has been developed by VINCELLI and LORBEER from Cornell University in Geneva to forecast the sporulation of *Botrytis squamosa*.

10.1 DOWNCAST

The onion downy mildew pathogen *Peronospora destructor* sporulates at night, if relative humidity is high enough. Sporulation will take place if the hourly average temperature of the last day between 8:00 and 20:00 are below 24°C. Relative humidity between 2:00 and 6:00 has to be higher than 95%. Over night temperature should be between 4°C and 24°C. There should be no rain over night. If this conditions are fulfilled there will be viable spores from 6:00 to 17:00.

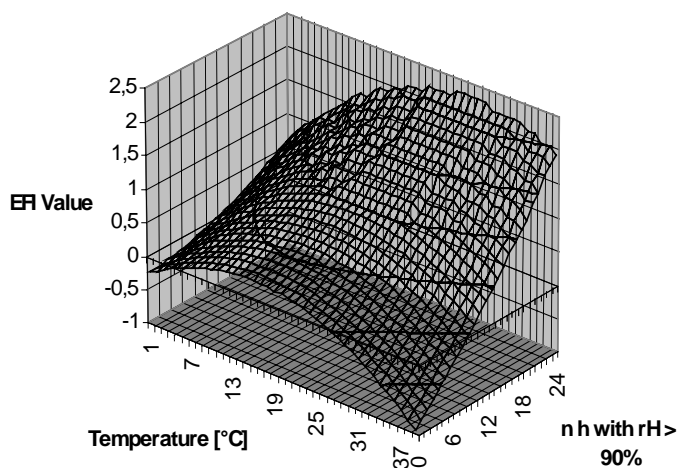
10.2 The IPI Model

Botrytis squamosa is favoured by consistent wet climate. A sporulation will be probable if temperature at the last 2 days was not over 27°C for longer than 12 hours, relative humidity was not lower than 70% for longer than 14 hours at the last day and relative humidity was higher than 90% for more than 6 hours at the last 3 days. If this all is true the model is calculating a index value showing how favourable climate was for this disease. This index value EFI is dependent of average temperature of the last day and the number of hours with a relative humidity higher than 90% at the last day.

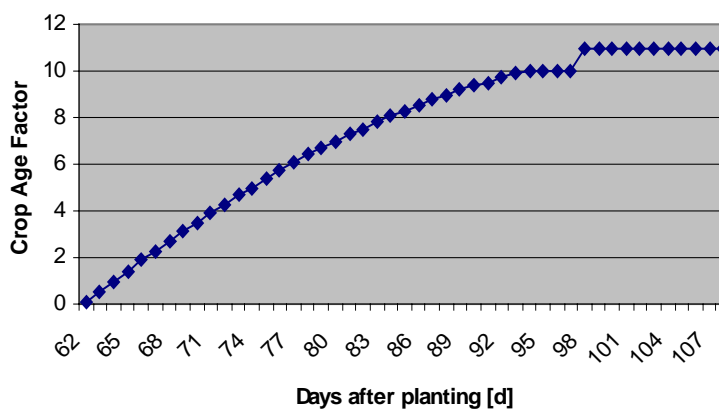
The EFI value is a indicator for the climate impact to *Botrytis squamosa*. If there will be a sporulation is dependent if there are lesions and this is widely influenced by the age of the crop. EFI value is transformed into IPI (Inoculum Production Index) by a multiplication factor which is dependent of crop age. If this results to an IPI value higher than 7 a sporulation is forecasted for the next day.

To allow a simpler handling of the model MetWin II is showing the IPI value for crops with 70, 80, 90, and 100 days age. MetWin II shows the progress of IPI values for this crop age groups. In a block of qualitative lines it shows whether the threshold of 7 has been fulfilled for this age groups.

Relation between Temperature, number of hours with more than 90% relative humidity and EFI Value



Crop age Factors Converting EFI to IPI



10.3 The Practical Use of the Models for *Peronospora destructor* and *Botrytis squamosa*

Both models are showing the probability of sporulation for their pathogens. *Pseudoperonospora destructor* needs free water for infection. The infection of onions by *Botrytis squamosa* is favoured by free water but high relative humidity (near to 100%) will be enough for infection by this pathogen. If a forecasted sporulation of this pathogen is followed by a leaf wetness period of certain hours you should consider an infection. If you are using a protectant against this pathogen onions should be sprayed before forecasted sporulation is followed by a leaf wetness period.

The IPI model for *Botrytis squamosa* is hardly influenced by crop age. Crop younger than 60 days has a very low danger of *Botrytis squamosa* infection do to the absence of lesions. Action threshold for this pathogen is one lesion per plant. With increasing crop age the probable number of lesions will increase. This is reflected by the increasing multiplication factors with crop age.

11 MetWin II, Data import from older versions

Many of our customers are using Metos weather stations for years already and now want to have the data collected with the DOS Software also available in MetWinII. That is why we are sending you a program along with MetWinII, where you can transform the file format of your old weather data. It will also assist you with the registration of the weather station used with Met8/Met9 and MetWin I.

11.1 Data import from Met8

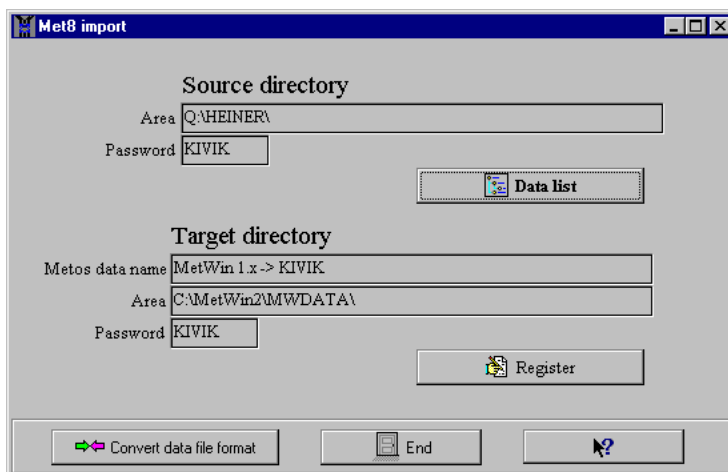
Start the program Met8Import from the program manager or from the tool bar (Windows 95).

Directory: When you start the program you can select the name (ID) of the weather station to be converted by simply pressing that key in the directory in which the weather data is located.

Register: If you press this key the MetWinII station management (5) opens and you can select the weather station where the data should be added to, or you can register a new weather station.

Convert: With this key you start converting the data.

End: With this key the program is ended.



11.2 Data import from MetWin I

The management of the weather station and the weather data has changed a lot from MetWin I to MetWinII, therefore it is necessary to import the data from MetWin I to MetWinII. In order for you to succeed, we are sending you an import program along with MetWinII.

Start the program Met 1.0 Import from the program manager or the start bar (Windows 95).

Register: If you press this key the MetWinII station management (5) opens and you can select the weather station where the data should be added to, or you can register a new weather station.

Convert: With this key you start converting the data.

End: With this key the program is ended.

