1) Accessing report functions

The IPED reports are in order of simplest to most complex and simultaneously from “overview” level to “drill down” level.

Reports are either “static” – simple lists, or “dynamic” – interactive constructs that the user can modify.

2) Primary Pest Summary – static report

This is a simple list of the Primary Pests that can actually be selected out in the field – those pests the data collector felt confident in identifying there and then. A quick way to identify potential problems.

3) Primary Pest Details – dynamic report

This is an interactive report so that the user can access the details of those records identified above in the Primary Pest Summary report. Useful for follow up tree inspection.
4) Signs and Symptoms Overview – static report

This report lists all trees in the inventory that have some type of IPED data captured along with them. Data are broken down by species with number and percent of affected trees. A “State of the Forest” in terms of the IPED protocol.

5) Signs and Symptom Details – static report

This report provides more detail than the Overview in #4 above – down to the specific sign or symptom with counts and percentages. It is broken down by species, then by the three main IPED categories, and then listed by sign or symptom.

6) Sign and Symptom Review – dynamic report

After reviewing the above signs and symptoms reports, the user may wish to explore on their own.

This report acts like a “query builder” in that the user may check/uncheck multiple signs and symptoms at will to see which tree records are returned.

In addition, the bottom third of the report shows other signs and symptoms the returned tree records possess, but that were NOT checked above.
This reporting function examines the IPED tree records to find those that match on some or all of the known signs and symptoms of critical pests. It is not a diagnosis, but rather brings to the forefront tree records that should be examined more thoroughly.

Signs and symptoms of the critical pest in question are listed in the top third for review. Trees with at least one of these signs or symptoms on the primary host species are in the middle third. Records with matching signs and symptoms on OTHER hosts are in the bottom third.

This is the same report as in 7b above, however the first grouping has been expanded to show more detail. In this case, six Ash trees have one or more of the ten EAB signs and symptoms.

One tree of those six actually matches three of the ten signs and symptoms. The tree record is expanded and they are shown along with any additional, non-EAB signs and symptoms.

Two of the six trees match on two of the ten signs and symptoms.

This pattern continues for the other three of the six trees, depending on how many signs and symptoms they match, down to one sign or symptom.