## CONCLUSIONS

The field sampling techniques developed for SIRATAC have been accepted by much of the industry as a basic standard sampling procedure. This involves sampling a recommended 30 plants per 50 Ha of cotton. It must be noted that this level is well below that necessary for statistical precision and accuracy. However, in this project, with its statistical evaluation of SIRATAC sampling, we were not aiming to develop the most statistically correct system. Within the context of this project, the current sampling system has proved adequate in gaining samples indicative of the general *Heliothis* pressure in a field. The recommendation of larger sample sizes, on statistical grounds, would place extra pressure on the tight time schedules of field scouts and consultants, and thus would probably be disregarded. Thus it seems that the current field sampling procedures set down by the SIRATAC system are working well, in that they are accepted by the industry and provide an acceptable measure of *Heliothis* activity in the field.

The computer conversion equations used by SIRATAC to convert field counts of proportion infestation to mean number of insects per metre are still under review. It appears however that some slight changes in the mathematical parameters may be made. In addition to this it is hoped to develop a new direct conversion relationship for samples from the terminal portion of the plant. This new simplified relationship will replace the original iterative process and may be used within the Entomologic program.