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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 9.0 Implementation Guide

September 2008

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 9.0 Implementation Guide
SKU e190AGM-B 0908

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Contents

About This Documentation Preface

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementation guides provide you with the information that you need to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications from Oracle.

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.
- Application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and downloading documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common fields in implementation guides.

Note. Implementation guides document only elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

You might also want to complete at least one introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, forms, or windows. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Application Fundamentals

Each application implementation guide provides implementation and processing information for your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals implementation guide. Most product lines have a version of the application fundamentals implementation guide. The preface of each implementation guide identifies the application fundamentals implementation guides that are associated with that implementation guide.

The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Downloading Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Download documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your Implementation Guides Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guides CD-ROM.

Important! Before you upgrade, you must check Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. Oracle continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Downloading Documentation

In addition to the complete line of documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM, Oracle makes JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation available to you via Oracle's website. You can download PDF versions of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation online via the Oracle Technology Network. Oracle makes these PDF files available online for each major release shortly after the software is shipped.

See Oracle Technology Network, http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/psftent.html

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps

Resource	Navigation
Interactive Services Repository	Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Supported Platforms
Documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
Implementation guides support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in implementation guides:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter *O*.
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
" " (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe (|).
[ ] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!,* the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

Implementation guides provide cross-references either under the heading "See Also" or on a separate line preceded by the word *See.* Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: "(FRA) Hiring an Employee"

Example of a region-specific heading: "(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation"

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- USF (U.S. Federal)

- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about implementation guides and other Oracle reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to your product line documentation manager at Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, U.S.A. Or email us at appsdoc@us.oracle.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

Address Book Number Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant ID, participant number, and so on.

As If Currency Code Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code enables you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.

Batch Number Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).

Batch Date Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.

Batch Status Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are:

Blank: Batch is unposted and pending approval.

A: The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but has not yet been posted.

D: The batch posted successfully.

E: The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post.

P: The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to *E*.

U: The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.

Branch/Plant Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.

Business Unit Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.

Category Code Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.

Company Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.

Currency Code Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.

Document Company Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document.

If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

Document Number Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

Document Type Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.
- The date on which a lease becomes effective.
- The date on which a price becomes effective.
- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.
- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and **Fiscal Year**

Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

Grower Management Preface

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application fundamentals.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Products

This implementation guide refers to these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products from Oracle:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement & Subcontract Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing - PDM.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*.

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne minimum technical requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the cross-reference material in the Program Documentation at http://oracle.com/contracts/index.html for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management

This chapter discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management overview.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management integrations.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management implementation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management Overview

Companies in the Agri-business industry can try and duplicate successful harvests by refining their growing processes to include identifying and repeating successful techniques. Techniques that are tracked and duplicated might include the sequence and types of operations performed, when each operation occurs, amount of agrochemicals that are applied to a crop, subsequent activities, and so forth. The need to track the estimated harvest and compare the estimates to the actual harvested amount is also a requirement.

Within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system from Oracle, you can create, maintain, plan, and analyze grower information. For example, you can:

- Manage attributes across blocks of land to provide increased productivity by quickly accessing critical data.
- Track the anticipated harvest estimate for each block of land.
- Roll up each activity cost into the total operational cost of the crop.
- Receive crops into internal processing facilities from internal or external farms and capture weight, grade, and quality results.
- Integrate crop contracts that are entered in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments to secure accurate crop pricing and adjustments.

Farm, Blocks, and Harvests

The hierarchy for maintaining the grower tracking attributes includes farms, blocks, and harvests. You can optionally create farm records and have the attributes be supplied by default to the block and harvest records. Block and harvest records are required, and you can override attributes that are specific to a block or harvest. If you need to track information on a smaller part of a block, you can create a subharvest record using the harvest suffix. This enables you to differentiate between an experimental crop and the regular crop.

Harvest Period Patterns

Harvest records are created based on the harvest period pattern that is assigned to a block. Each harvest record is a representation of an individual block for the period of a growing cycle. Each period pattern record has specific start and end dates.

End Use Reservation

In an effort to satisfy market demand for a specific product, you can specify a particular end use for the harvest. When you receive the harvest, you can track the quantity being received for each end use.

Ownership

You can enter the legal ownership, by percentage, of the crop through the various operations.

Harvest Workbench

The Harvest Workbench provides a single entry point into the majority of applications that are used to manage harvest records and activities.

Harvest Estimates

When a crop is harvested over a specific period of time, you can estimate harvests by pick date range. These detail harvest records are then rolled up into an overall harvest estimate. You can freeze the initial harvest estimate and then capture estimates throughout the growing cycle. Historical reference of each estimate can be stored to understand variability.

Base Operations and Configured Operations

To perform the various harvest activities, you use operations. When you enter an operation, you use a configured operation that you have previously set up in the system. Configured operations, in turn, are based on base operations that are preconfigured in the system and cannot be changed. Base operations determine details about the operation. The system provides an application where you can review all the preconfigured base operations.

You can set up multiple configured operations for each base operation. In each configured operation, you provide additional details, for example, the additives that are used in a spray operation. Some of the values that you set up for configured operations are default values that you can override when you enter the actual operation.

Harvest Activities

When you enter grower operations, you are required to define certain types of information based on the operation configuration. The system guides data entry by displaying only those areas of the application where you need to add data. For example, if the operation requires equipment, then the system displays the equipment tab for data entry. Activity costs are tracked within the system.

Crop Receipt Using Weigh Tags

The crop receipt is part of a weigh tag as the vehicle crosses a weighbridge. When you enter a receipt operation, the system calculates the new receipt weight. You can also manually enter this information. When you close the weigh tag operation, the system creates a purchase order and a receipt in the Enterprise Requirements Planning (ERP) system and updates the on-hand quantity.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management Integrations

The JD Edwards Grower Management system integrates with these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Ledger
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management

You must activate the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management system before using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system works with other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems to ensure that all information is fully integrated. We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this implementation guide. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the Customer Connection website.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management

The Inventory Management system tracks consumables and equipment. You also use Inventory Management to set up spray master records. When you close a weigh tag operation, the system updates the on-hand inventory with the received quantity.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing

The system integrates with the Advanced Pricing system to adjust pricing based on the entry of quality test results at weigh tag close.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement

The system creates a purchase order and receipt when you close a weigh tag operation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Ledger

The General Ledger creates journal entries for Grower Management transactions.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management

You attach active ingredients to a spray item using the bill of material.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management

When receiving a crop, you can record quality results based on variety code, growing district, and test result name. You use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management system to set up test definitions, test result names to group similar tests with different test definitions, and test panels to group tests that are performed together.

You can also set up equipment and consumable material that are needed to perform tests. Quality tests are also available to track on any farming operation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management

Many of the user-defined codes (UDCs) and other programs are shared with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management system. When the weigh tag is closed, an option is available to push attributes to Blend Management as the first operation to initiate in that system.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system.

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About This Documentation,* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

When determining which electronic software updates (ESUs) to install for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management, use the EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant. EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant, a Java-based tool, reduces the time required to search and download ESUs by 75 percent or more and enables you to install multiple ESUs at one time.

See JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tool 8.98 Software Update Guide

Global Implementation Steps

This table lists the suggested global implementation steps for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management.

Step	Reference
1. Set up global user-defined codes.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 System Administration Guide*
2. Set up companies, fiscal date patterns, and business units.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Organizations"
3. Set up accounts and chart of accounts.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Creating the Chart of Accounts"
4. Set up General Accounting constants.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System"
5. Set up multicurrency processing, including currency codes and exchange rates.	• *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing" • *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Exchange Rates"
6. Set up ledger type rules.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System," Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting
7. Enter address book records.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records"

Step	Reference
8. Set up inventory information such as branch/plant constants, default locations and printers, manufacturing and distribution automatic account instructions (AAIs), and document types.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the Inventory Management System"

Implementation Steps for Grower Management

This table lists the implementation steps for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system:

Step	Reference
1. Set up items for type of crop, spray items, consumables, and additives.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information"
2. Set up system information such as constants, grower cost center defaults, maturity calculations, winery constants, and user-defined codes.	• Chapter 2, "Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System," page 7 • *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Blend Facilities," Setting Up Winery Constants
3. Set up information such as harvest owner, material type, geographical areas, variety code, brand master, and EURs.	• *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Lot Attributes" • Chapter 2, "Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System," page 7
4. Set up operation information such as configured operations.	• Chapter 7, "Managing Farming Activities," page 103 • *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Operations"
5. Set up costing information such as cost components, cost groups, and AAIs.	• Chapter 2, "Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System," Setting Up AAIs, page 28 • *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Costing," Setting Up Cost Components • *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Costing," Setting Up Cost Groups
6. Set up quality management information, such as test definitions, test results, and test panels.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Quality Management"

CHAPTER 2

Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System

This chapter provides an overview of configuring the JD Edwards Grower Management System and discusses how to:

- Set up grower cost center defaults.
- Set up harvest period patterns.
- Set up end use reservation (EUR) definitions.
- Set up varieties.
- Set up ownership.
- Set up style definitions.
- Set up maturity date calculations.
- Set up default location information.
- Set up user-defined codes (UDCs).
- Set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs).

Understanding Configuring the JD Edwards Grower Management System

Before you use JD Edwards Grower Management, you need to define information that the system uses during processing. The system setup for JD Edwards Grower Management enables you to configure the system for your business needs and to set up default values that can save you time when processing transactions.

Harvest Patterns

A block can have multiple harvest periods. Each harvest period can have multiple harvests. The harvest is a representation of an individual block usage for a period of a growing cycle.

For example, apples are grown and harvested during an annual cycle. The harvest patterns in the northern hemisphere might be named 2007 NH, 2008 NH, and so forth.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Turn on system code SY40G.

- Set up UDCs for harvest period patterns (40G/HP).
- Create a supplier master in the Supplier Master Revisions program (P04012).
- Create a wine master in the Winery Master program (P31B01).
- Create material types in the Material Type Revisions program (P31B04).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Supplier Information," Entering Supplier Master Information.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Blend Facilities," Setting Up Blend Facilities.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Lot Attributes," Setting Up Material Types.

Setting Up Grower Cost Center Defaults

This section provides an overview of grower cost center defaults, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set up grower cost center defaults.

Understanding Grower Cost Center Defaults

Each grower cost center can have its own default units of measure and harvest pattern. The system populates the block and harvest records with these default units of measure and harvest patterns and you cannot override them.

Note. If you choose to have the system automatically display a grower cost center when you access a form, you must use the Default Locations and Printers program (P400951).

See Also

Chapter 2, "Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System," Setting Up Default Location Information, page 23

Prerequisite

You must set up the grower cost center as a valid business unit.

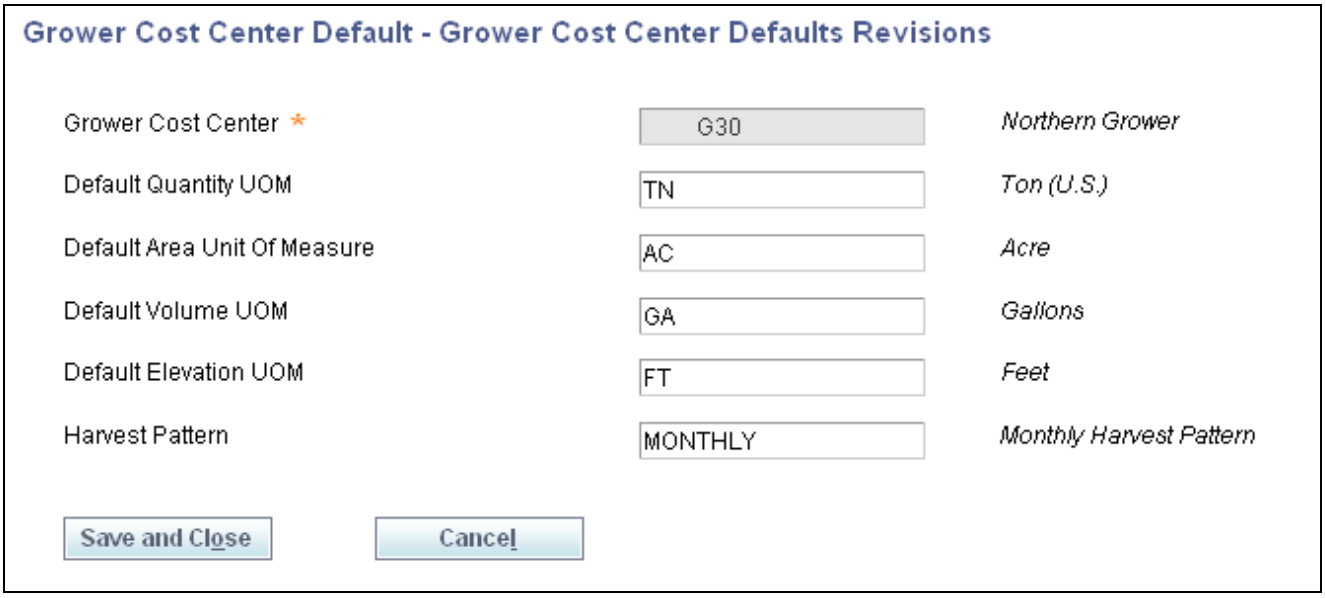
See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Organizations," Setting Up Business Units.

Forms Used to Set Up Grower Cost Center Defaults

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Grower Cost Center Defaults	W40G002A	Setup (G40G141), Grower Cost Center Default	Search for grower cost center defaults.
Grower Cost Center Defaults Revisions	W40G002B	On the Search for Grower Cost Center Defaults form, click Add.	Add grower cost center defaults.

Setting Up Grower Cost Center Defaults

Access the Grower Cost Center Defaults Revisions form.



Grower Cost Center Defaults Revisions form

Grower Cost Center Enter the grower cost center for which you are associating the default units of measure. A grower cost center is used when you add a grower block.

Default Quantity UOM (default quantity unit of measure) Enter the default quantity unit of measure for this grower cost center.

Default Area Unit Of Measure Enter the default planted area unit of measure for this grower cost center.

Default Volume UOM (default volume unit of measure) Enter the default volume unit of measure for this grower cost center.

Default Elevation UOM (default elevation unit of measure) Enter the default elevation unit of measure for this grower cost center.

Harvest Pattern Enter the default harvest pattern to use for this grower cost center.

Setting Up Harvest Period Patterns

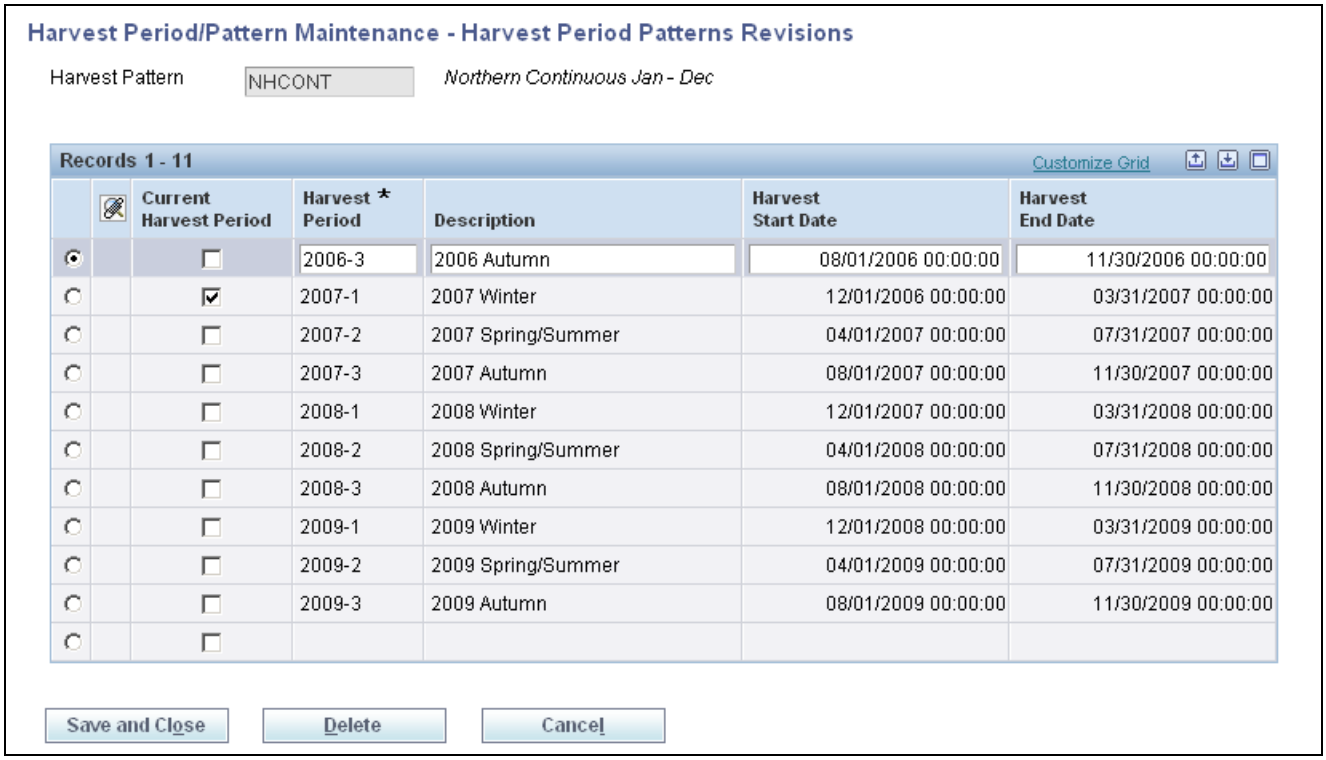
This section discusses how to set up harvest period patterns.

Forms Used to Set Up Harvest Period Patterns

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Harvest Period Patterns	W40G003A	Advanced and Technical Operations (G40G131), Harvest Period/Pattern Maintenance	Work with harvest period patterns. Search and select existing harvest patterns.
Harvest Period Patterns Revisions	W40G003B	On the Work with Harvest Period Patterns form, click Add.	Revise harvest period patterns.

Setting Up Harvest Period Patterns

Access the Harvest Period Patterns Revisions form.



Harvest Period Patterns Revisions form

Harvest Pattern Enter a UDC (40G/HP) that represents the harvest pattern. The harvest pattern is used as a default and can be overridden on the block before it is saved.

Current Harvest Period Select the check box to indicate that this line is the current harvest period for the harvest pattern.

Harvest Period Enter the period for a harvest. For example, Q1, Q2, Q3, or Q4 or 2006, 2007, or 2008.

Harvest Start Date Enter the start date for the harvest pattern.

Harvest End Date Enter the end date for the harvest pattern.

Setting Up EUR Definitions

This section provides an overview of EUR definitions, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to create EUR definitions. EURs are also referred to as intended use.

Understanding EUR Definitions

EURs are codes that you assign to the end product of the harvested crop. For example, when you are growing broccoli, 60 percent of the crop may be sold in bulk to local producers while the remaining 40 percent is used for the fresh market and is packaged by crowns, spears, and florets.

You can designate similar or related EURs as subordinate to a parent EUR. For example, a parent broccoli EUR might have several subordinate EURs if the parent broccoli is to be used in several broccoli end lots.

EURs are used to support the production planning process only.

When you create an EUR definition, you define information about the end products to which you allocate lots or blocks. You must create a short code and attach a brand code. You can specify the harvest period, as well as the primary appellation, wine family, and variety for the EUR. If the EUR that you are defining is a sub-EUR, you can enter a parent EUR.

You extend the EUR definition by defining a set of planning assumptions that enable you to analyze possible advance planning scenarios based on marketing requirements. However, these planning assumptions are for information only, and the system does not validate them. You can set up the following assumptions for an EUR:

Assumption	Description	Table
Harvest assumptions	Parameters for the quality results of the bulk material that is assigned to the EUR.	Harvest Assumptions (F31B0710)
Loss assumptions	Parameters for permissible loss thresholds to estimate the quantity of bulk material that is required for the EUR.	EUR Loss Assumptions (F31B0730)
Planning assumptions	Ability to set up a plan to purchase bulk material for various types of activities in different types of quantities. Addition and removal of other EURs.	Planning Assumptions (F31B0740) EUR Cull and Cascade (F31B0741)
Conversion rate assumptions	Conversion rates that are used for planning assumptions.	EUR Conversion Assumptions (F31B0760)

You can edit an EUR definition only if you have not created an EUR profile version. When an EUR profile version exists, you can view the EUR definition, but the Edit EUR Definition form becomes read-only, preventing you from making any changes to the EUR definition. You can delete an EUR only if it was never used.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up EUR specification codes.
- Set up brand master records.
- Set up accounting groups.
- Set up item master records.
- Set up specifications.
- Set up protocols.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Defining End-Use Reservation and Validating EUR Product Specifications".

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Costing".

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Entering Item Master Information.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Entering Branch/Plant Information.

Forms Used to Create EUR Definitions

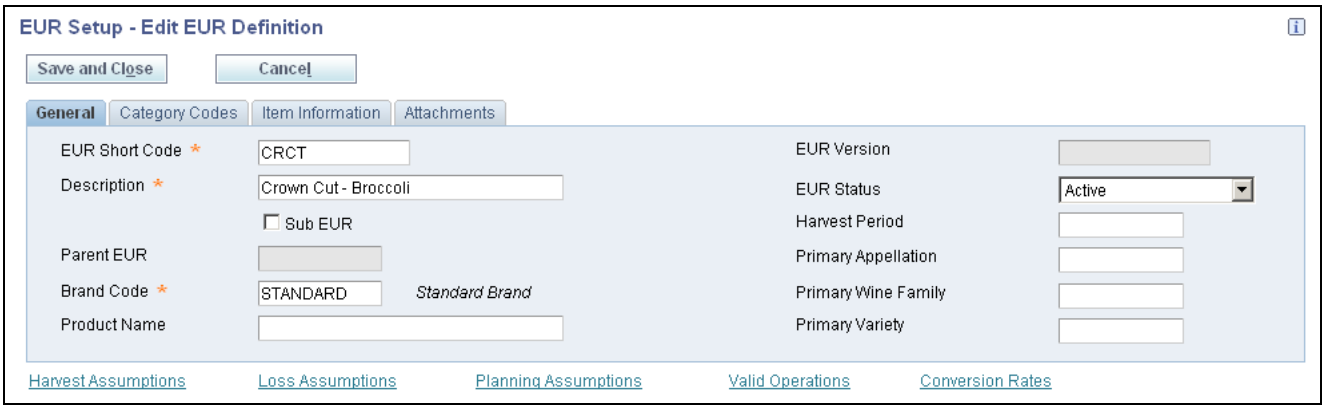
Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View EUR Definitions	W31B0780A	Setup (G40G141), EUR Setup	View EUR definitions. Add a new definition.
Add EUR Definition	W31B0780B	On the View EUR Definitions form, click Add.	Add an EUR definition.
View Harvest Assumptions	W31B0710A	On the Edit EUR Definitions form, click the Harvest Assumptions link.	View harvest assumptions. Add a new harvest assumption.
Edit Harvest Assumptions	W31B0710B	On the View Harvest Assumptions form, click Add.	Add a new harvest assumption.

Creating EUR Definitions

Access the Add EUR Definition form.

General

Select the General tab.



Edit EUR Definition form: General tab

EUR Short Code (end use reservation short code) Enter a unique identifier for the EUR.

Description Enter a description for the EUR.

Sub EUR (sub end use reservation) Select to specify this EUR as a sub-EUR. Select to make the Parent EUR field input capable.

Parent EUR (parent end use reservation) Enter an EUR short code that is used as a parent for grouping sub-EURs. If you are setting up a sub-EUR, you can enter a parent EUR to copy the header values of the parent EUR to the sub-EUR.

Brand Code Select an available brand from the Brand Master table (F31B0770).

Product Name Enter a product name to assign to the EUR.

EUR Version (end use reservation version) Displays the EUR version.

EUR Status (end use reservation status) Enter the status of an EUR. EURs can be active or inactive. Inactive EURs cannot be used in any new transactions. You can set the status to inactive only if all operations that use this EUR are closed or canceled.

Harvest Period Enter a harvest period for the EUR definition.

Primary Appellation Enter the primary appellation associate with an EUR.

Primary Wine Family Select the primary wine family from the Primary Wine Family UDC (31B/PF) to assign the EUR to a group, for example, red wines.

Primary Variety Select a primary variety to associate with an EUR.

Harvest Assumptions Click to access the Harvest Assumptions program (P31B0710).

Loss Assumptions Click to access the Loss Assumptions program (P31B0720).

Planning Assumptions Click to access the Planning Assumptions program (P31B0740).

Valid Operations Click to access the Valid EUR Operations program (P31B07750).

Conversion Rates Click to access the EUR Conversion Rate Assumptions program (P31B07760).

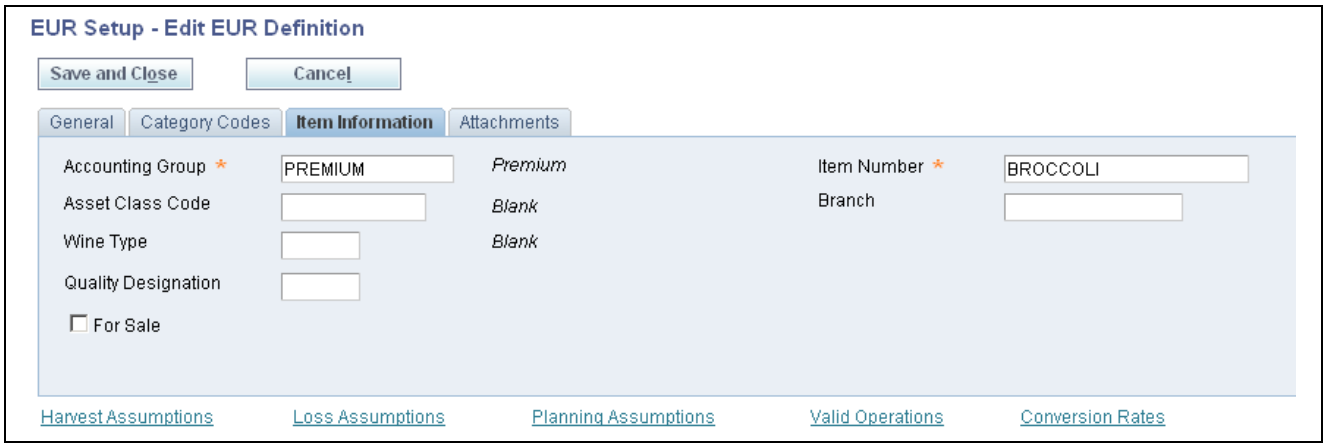
Category Codes

Select the Category Codes tab.

Category Code 1 - 10 Enter a UDC (31B/U0–U9) for each category code that is appropriate to the EUR.

Item Information

Select the Item Information tab.



Edit EUR Definition form: Item Information tab

Accounting Group Enter an alphanumeric identifier that is used to associate similar EURs for accounting purposes. Set up EUR accounting groups in the EUR Accounting Group program (P31B07AG). EUR Accounting Group is used by automatic accounting instructions to point to an account number.

Asset Class Code Enter a code to use to group one or more EUR codes under a high-level asset classification.

Wine Type Enter a UDC (31B/WT) for the wine type that is associated with the EUR.

Quality Designation Enter a UDC (31B/QD) specifying the intended level of quality that is associated with an EUR, for example, reserve or premium.

Item Number Enter an item number to associate with the EUR. The system uses the item number to retrieve cost information from the Item Cost table (F4105).

Branch Enter a branch to associate with the EUR for costing and accounting purposes.

For Sale Select to indicate that the EUR should not be blended.

Attachments

Select the Attachments tab.

Enter explanatory text to be attached to the EUR.

Specifications

Select the Specifications group box.

Specification Select an EUR specification from the Specification Master table (F31B0700).

Wine Status Enter the wine status for the EUR for which the selected specification is valid.

Protocols

Select the Protocols group box.

Protocol	Select a protocol from the Protocol Master table (F31B0720).
Winery	Specify a cost center to associate with the protocol.
Wine Status	Select a status from the Wine Status Master table (F31B32).
Category Code 1, Category Code 2, and **Category Code 3**	Specify up to three category codes for the protocol for grouping and reporting purposes.
Date 1, Date 2, and **Date 3**	Specify up to three dates for the protocol.
Numeric 1, Numeric 2, and **Numeric 3**	Specify up to three numeric values to classify the protocol.

Setting Up Varieties

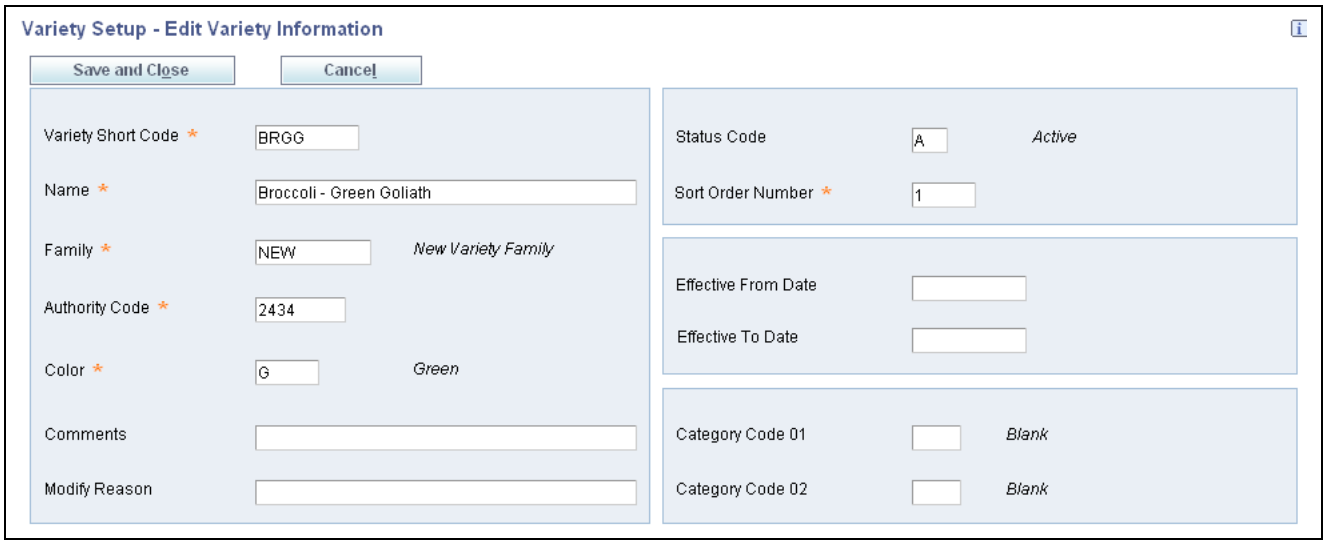
This section discusses how to set up varieties.

Forms Used to Set Up Varieties

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Variety Information	W31B38A	Blend System Setup (G31B01), Setup Varieties	View variety information.
Edit Variety Information	W31B38B	On the View Variety Information form, click Add.	Edit variety information.

Setting Up Varieties

Access the Edit Variety Information form.



Edit Variety Information form

Variety Short Code Specify the short code for the variety, for example, MAC for MacIntosh and MICH for Michelin.

Name Enter the full name describing the variety.

Family Enter a UDC (31B/VF) to use to group similar varieties for reporting and inquiry.

Authority Code Enter a code that represents the standard or official designation of the variety and is used for legal or standards reporting.

Color Enter a UDC (31B/VC) that specifies the color of a variety.

Status Code Enter a UDC (31B/ST) to use to specify whether the variety is active or inactive.

Sort Order Number Enter the sort order number so that the varieties that are used more frequently are displayed at the top of the search and select form.

Effective From Date Enter the date that the variety becomes effective.

Effective To Date Enter the date that the variety becomes ineffective.

Category Code 01 and **Category Code 02** Enter a UDC (31B/V1 - V2) to specify variety information.

Setting Up Ownership

This section provides an overview of ownership setup and discusses how to set up ownership records.

Understanding Ownership Setup

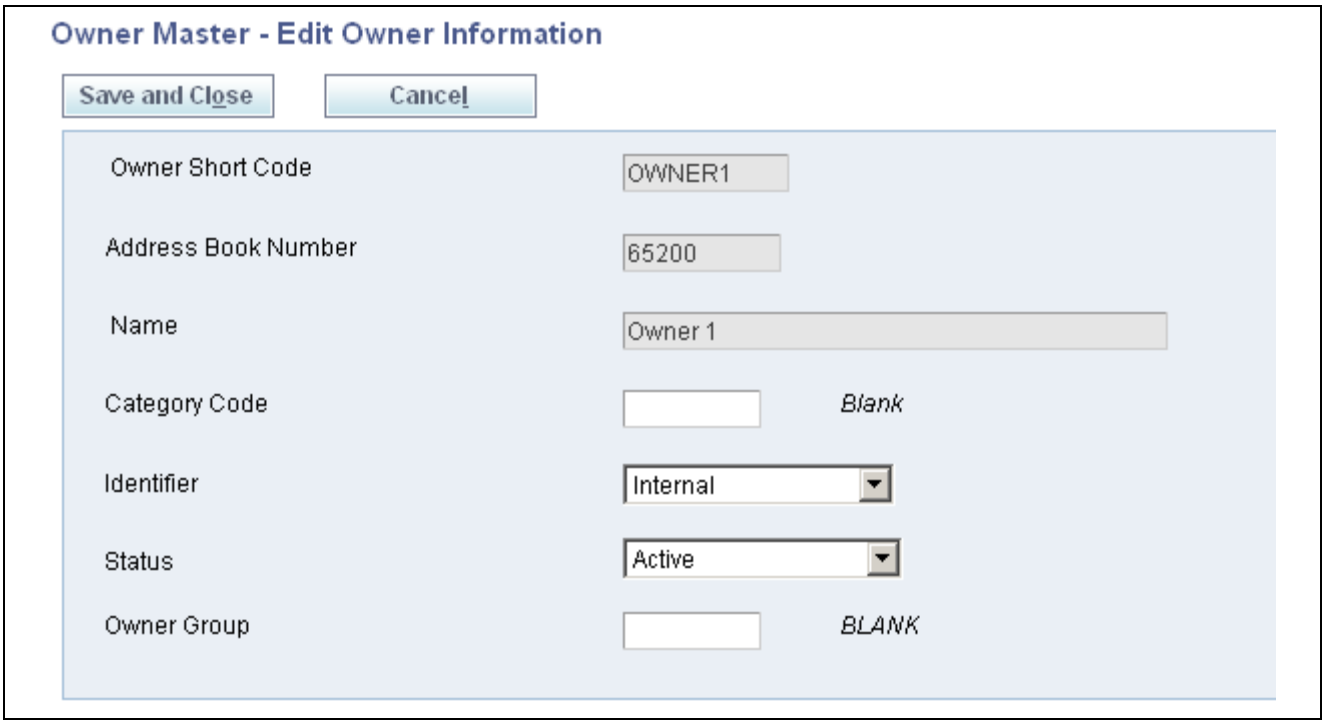
Growers harvest crops that are either internally or externally owned, and they might need to keep the materials separate. Tracking ownership is required to identify legal ownership of the harvested crop through operations and inquiries, and on reports.

Forms Used to Set Up Ownership

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Owner Information	W31B35A	Setup (G40G141), Owner Master	View owner information. Review existing owners, or add new lot owners.
Edit Owner Information	W31B35B	On the View Owner Information form, click Add.	Edit owner information. Add ownership information.

Setting Up Ownership Records

Access the Edit Owner Information form.



Edit Owner Information form

Owner Short Code Enter a unique identifier for an owner.

Address Book Number Enter a number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system that represents an owner. After you have assigned an address book number to an owner master record, you cannot use this address book number for another owner. If you have already used the address book number in an ownership distribution record (P40G101), you cannot delete the owner master record.

Category Code Enter a UDC (31B/OC) that identifies the owner.

Identifier Enter whether the owner is internal or external.

Status Assign a status to the owner. Only active owners can be assigned to lots.

Owner Group Select a UDC (31B/OG) to assign the owner short code to an owner group.

Setting Up Style Definitions

This section provides an overview of style definitions and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Setup Style Definitions (P31B34).
- Set up style definitions.

Understanding Style Definitions

Style is a generic term for the recording of various pieces of information about a harvest lot, for example number of irrigation days or the number of times a harvest is sprayed. After you have defined styles and assigned them to a harvest record, they can be used for reports and inquiries. With JD Edwards Grower Management, style definitions on blocks are stored in the Block Styles Maintenance table (F40G022).

Forms Used to Set Up Style Definitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Style Definition	W31B34A	Farming Activities (G40G1412), Style Definitions	View style definitions.
Edit Style Definition Information,	W31B34B	On the View Style Definition form, click Add.	Edit style definition information.

Setting Processing Options for Setup Style Definitions (P31B34)

Use this processing option to define default values.

Process

This processing option defines the default status code.

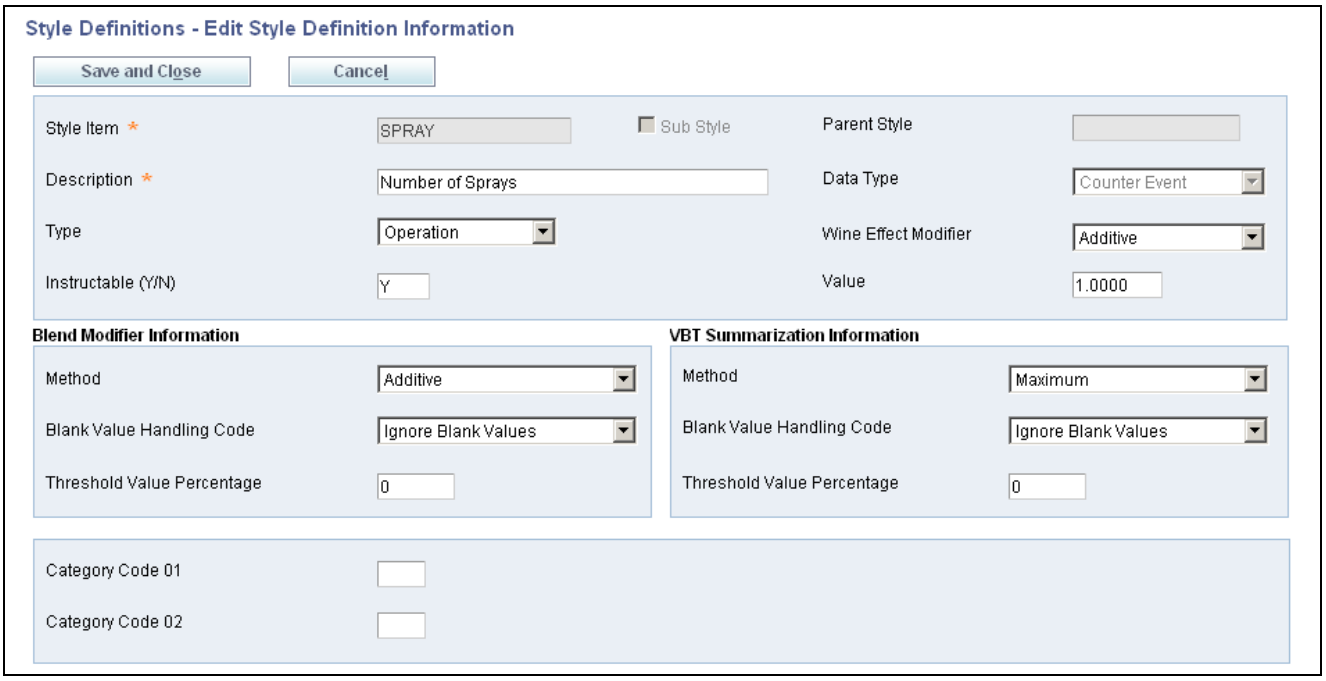
Status Code Specify the default code used when creating a new style. Values are:

A: Active

I: Inactive

Setting Up Style Definitions

Access the Edit Style Definition Information form.



Edit Style Definition Information form

Style Item Enter a code that represents the style.

Data Type Select a data type to indicate how you want to track the effects of operations or vessels on style. For example, you can determine that the style you are defining tracks how many days or hours a blend lot remains in a vessel, or how much time passes between operations. Data types are stored in UDC table 31B/DT. Values are:

Counter Day

Counter Event

Counter Hour

Date

Percent

Time Day

Timer Hour

Vessel Counter Day

Vessel Counter Hour

Note. Use *Vessel Counter Day* or *Vessel Counter Hour* if you want to create a vessel counter style. For other counter styles, you can use *Counter Day, Counter Event,* or *Counter Hour.*

If you set up a style definition with the *Date* data type, the system automatically sets the wine effective modifier to the value *Override* and does not allow you to use the *Additive* method for this style.

The system uses the wine effective modifier to blend the style date, if both the configured operation and the lot have a style ID. If the lot has a date style, but not the configured operation, the system uses the style blending rules to blend the style dates.

Type Select a value for the type of style. Style types are stored in UDC table 31B/TY. Values are:

Barrel

Block

Equipment

Operation

Tank

Note. If you use data type *Date,* you must specify *Operation* as the style type.

Instructable (Y/N) Specify whether the style can be instructed in a configured operation.

Wine Effect Modifier Select a value to specify how the style value of an existing wine lot style is affected by a vessel, a piece of equipment or an operation. Values are:

Additive: Add the new value to the existing value.

*Maximum:*Change the value if the new value is larger.

Minimum: Change the value if the new value is smaller.

Override: Change the value.

Wine effect modifiers are stored in UDC table 31B/WM.

Note. If you set up a style definition with data type *Date,* the system automatically sets the wine effect modifier to the value of *Override.*

Blend Modifier Information

Method Select a method to specify the rules for calculating the style values when two or more lots of wine with existing styles are blended. Values are

Additive

Average

Maximum

Minimum

Methods are stored in UDC table 31B/BM.

Note. If you set up a style definition with data type *Date,* you cannot use the *Additive* method.

Blank Value Handling Code Select a value to specify how the system calculates the blend if the style does not exist for one of the lots being blended. Blank value handling codes are stored in UDC table 31B/BH. Values can include:

Do not calculate.

Ignore blank values.

Treat blank values as zero.

Threshold Value Percentage Specify the minimum percent of the resulting lot that a contributing lot must be before its style is contributed.

VBT Summarization Information

Method Select a method to for calculating the Virtual Barrel Tank (VBT) style to assign to the lot instead of the styles of every barrel within the VBT. The method is stored in UDC table 31B/VM.

Blank Value Handling Code Select a value to specify how the system calculates the blend if the style does not exist for one of the lots being blended. Blank value handling codes are stored in UDC table 31B/BH. Values can include:

Do not calculate.

Ignore blank values.

Treat blank values as zero.

Threshold Value Percentage Specify the minimum percent of the resulting VBT that contributing barrels must be before their style is contributed.

Setting Up Maturity Date Calculations

This section provides an overview of maturity calculations and discusses how to set up maturity calculations.

Understanding Maturity Date Calculations

Growers need information about the growth status or maturity of their crops so that they can determine when to pick or harvest the crop. You can define a maturity calculation that the system uses to calculate maturity dates and attach the calculation to a material type, grower block, or harvest.

To enable you to associate a maturity calculation with a material type, block, or harvest, you set up a maturity calculation program, select the custom business function that performs the calculation, and then attach the program to the material type, block or harvest.

You can use two types of maturity dates—planned maturity and calculated maturity.

See Also

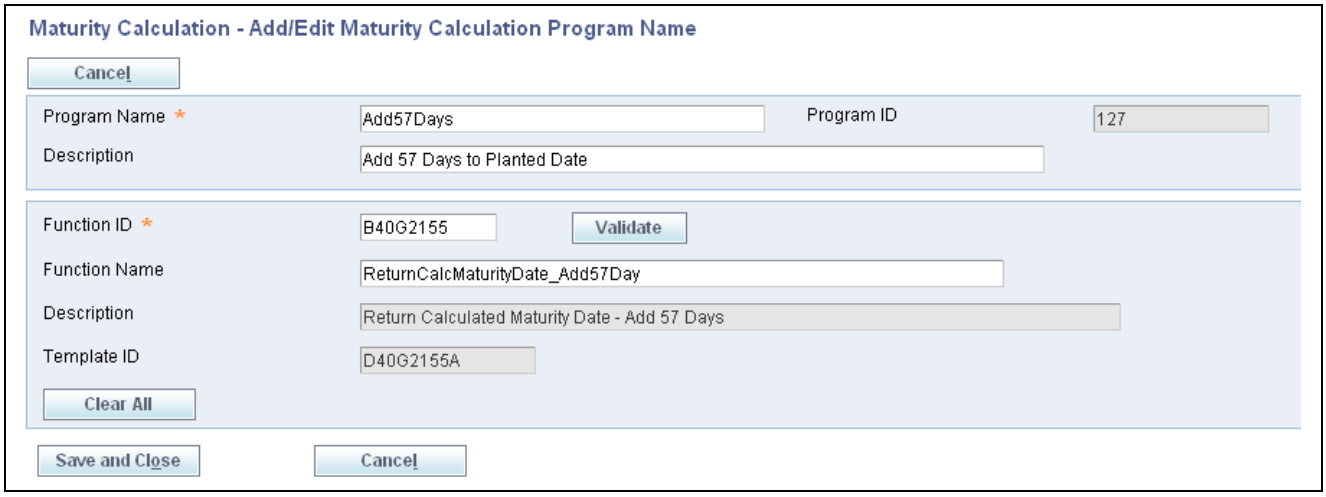
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Setting Up Lot Attributes," Setting Up Material Types

Form Use to Set Up Maturity Calculations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Add/Edit Maturity Calculation Program Name	W40G50B	Setup (G40G141), Maturity Calculation Click Add on the Find/Browse - Maturity Calculation Program Name form.	Set up maturity calculations.

Setting Up Maturity Calculations

Access the Add/Edit Maturity Calculation Program Name form.



Add/Edit Maturity Calculation Program Name

Program Name and **Description**

Enter a name and description for the maturity calculation program that you want to set up.

Function ID, Function Name, and **Description**

Enter the code for the custom business function that you want to use calculate maturity dates. Use the Search button to access the Search & Select - Business Function for Maturity Calculation form. This form provides a search over the Object Management Workbench to retrieve business functions for returning a maturity date.

When you enter the function ID, the system populates the function name and description from the business function record.

Validate

Click to ensure that you selected a valid custom calculation

Template ID

When you select a business function for the Function ID field, the system populates this field with the template ID from the business function record.

Setting Up Default Location Information

This section provides an overview of default location information, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to set up a default location.

Understanding Default Location Information

Many of the forms within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management require that you specify a location, such as a grower cost center, to which you are assigned. You can set up default locations for each person in the organization. When you set up default location information, you assign a branch/plant, blend business unit, grower cost center, and print queue to a user ID or terminal ID that the system uses every time you sign in to a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. If the system uses the default locations, it automatically displays the branch/plant, blend business unit, or grower cost center on the appropriate forms. If no default location information is assigned to a user ID or terminal ID, then the user must enter the locations manually.

When you set up a default location, you also can define an approval route code if you use approval routing for purchase orders. Default print queues represent the location where the system sends certain types of documents. You can assign a default print queue so that each time you print, the system sends the document to the default print queue. If you have not assigned a default print queue, the system first accesses the print queues that were assigned in the version list, and then accesses the print queue that is assigned to the user profile. Print programs that you have automatically defined access to the Default Print Queues table (F40096). To display other print programs, modify them to access the F40096 table, and set them up as user-defined codes.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

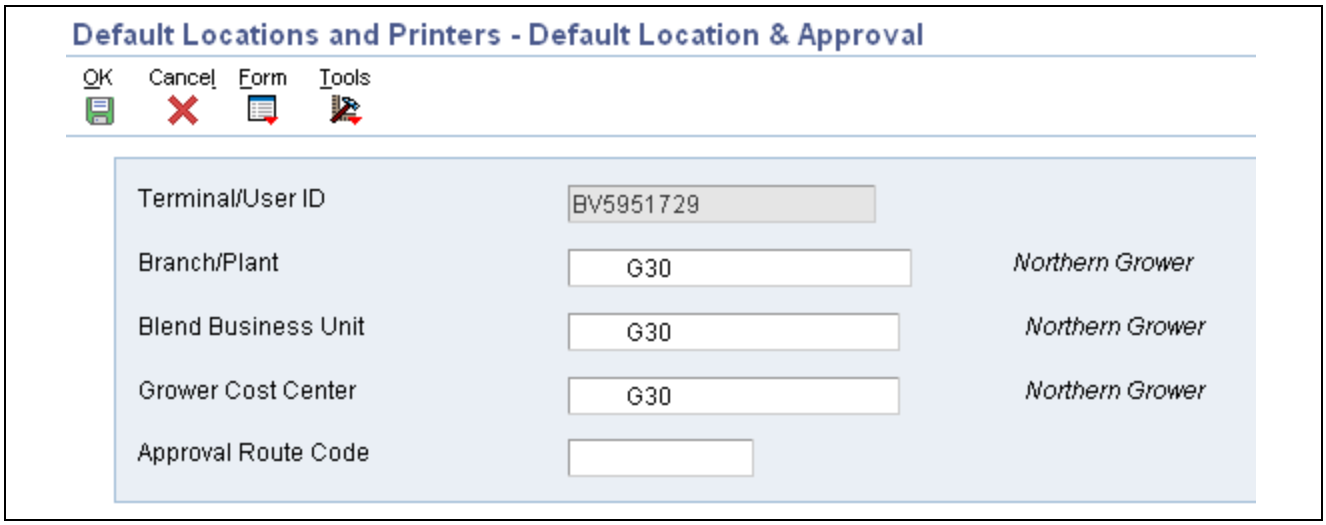
- Verify that you have set up branch/plants, blend business units, and grower cost centers.
- Verify that you have set up print queue codes in UDC table (40/PP).

Forms Used to Set Up Default Location Information

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Default Location & Printers	W400951A	Setup (G40G141), Default Locations and Printers	Search for and select existing records. Add default information to a user ID or a terminal ID.
Default Location & Approval	W400951B	On the Work With Default Locations & Printers form, click Add.	Assign default location and approval. Define default branch/plant, blend business unit, grower cost center, and approval route codes to a user ID or terminal ID.
Default Print Queues	W40096A	Select Print Queues from the Row menu on the Work With Default Location & Printers form.	Assign default print queues.

Setting Up a Default Location

Access the Default Location & Approval form.



Default Location & Approval form

Terminal/User ID Enter the workstation ID number or the user ID.

Branch/Plant Enter the branch/plant that the system uses as a default.

Blend Business Unit Enter the blend business unit that the system uses as a default. This field appears only when system SY31B is active.

Grower Cost Center Enter the grower cost center that the system uses as a default. This field appears only when system SY40G is turned on.

Approval Route Code Enter a code that specifies to whom an order is routed for approval.

Setting Up UDCs

This section provides an overview of UDCs for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management.

Understanding UDCs for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management

UDCs enable you to configure the way the system operates. Many programs in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system use UDCs to process information. Some UDCs are shipped with predefined data. You can change or delete the predefined data if it is not hard-coded, and add UDCs to suit your own needs.

This table lists some of the primary UDCs that you must set up for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management:

User-Defined Code	Description
40G/01–16	Attribute 01–16.

User-Defined Code	Description
40G/F1–F9 and 0F – 5F	Farm Attribute 01–15.
40G/AD	Action Dates.
40G/AT	Address Type. For example: • *FM:* farm manager • *SHI:* shipment manager
40G/BF	EUR Distribution Type. The hard-coded values are: • *1:* Fixed • *2:* Balance
40G/BT	Block Type. The hard-coded values are: • *0:* Internal • *1:* External • *2:* Other
40G/CL	Clone. For example: • *DR:* Disease resistant • *IR:* Insect resistant • *GR:* Growth rate
40G/CM	Coordinates Method. The hard-coded values are: • *0:* Global positioning system (GPS) coordinates • *1:* Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Coordinates
40G/D1	Longitude Direction. For example: • *0:* Meridian • *1:* East • *2:* West
40G/D2	Latitude Direction. For example: • *0:* Equator • *1:* North • *2:* South
40G/EM	Estimate Mass Update Method. The hard-coded values are: • *1:* By percentage • *2:* By value • *3:* Override estimate
40G/GC	Grower Composition Code.

User-Defined Code	Description
40G/GD	Growing District. For example: • *SB:* Southern Bonsall • *VC:* Ventura Central • *ES:* Escondido
40G/GI	Geographic ID Code. For example: • *AU:* Australia • *FR:* France • *US:* United States
40G/GR	Growing Region. For example: • *CR:* Costa Rican Dota • *GA:* Guatemalan Antigua • *ME:* Medellin
40G/HP	Harvest Period. For example: • *Monthly:* Monthly harvest pattern. • *Quarterly:* Quarterly harvest pattern. • *Annual:* Annual harvest pattern.
40G/HT	Harvest Status. The hard-coded values are: • *1:* Future • *2:* Current • *3:* Complete • *4:* Closed • *5:* Terminated
40G/IT	Irrigation type. For example: • *F:* Flood • *D:* Drip • *S:* Spray
40G/PC	Purchase Category. **Note.** Depending on the grower attribute that you want to use on the Crush and Purchase report, you must copy the values from UDC 40G/PC to the appropriate attribute UDC (40G/01 - 05).

User-Defined Code	Description
40G/PL	Plant Spacing. For example: • *A:* 6 inches • *B:* 1 foot • *C:* 4 feet • *D:* 8 feet
40G/PM	Pruning Method. For example: • *2B:* 2 Bud Spur • *4B:* 4 Bud Spur • *C:* Cane • *BB:* Basal Buds
40G/PT	Production Type Code. For example: • *01:* Production • *02:* Non-production
40G/QL	Quality Indicator. Use this for either the current block or target block quality. For example: • *1:* Premium • *2:* Good • *3:* Poor
40G/RR	Receipt Review Options. The hard-coded values are: • *01:* Price history • *02:* View quality results • *03:* View/edit contract • *04:* View weigh tag
40G/RS	Root Stock. For example: • *EM:* East Malling • *MM:* Malling Merton
40G/RW	Row Spacing. For example: • *1:* 1–2 feet • *2:* 2–3 feet • *3:* 3–4 feet
40G/SI	Site Code.

User-Defined Code	Description
40G/SM	Spray Method. For example: • *01:* Aerial • *02:* Ground
40G/SP	Spray Type. For example: • *01:* Tank • *02:* Pump • *03:* Boom and nozzle
40G/ST	Soil Type. For example: • *CL:* Clay • *LM:* Loam • *SN:* Sandy
40G/ZO	UTM Zone. For example: • *32N:* Zone 4 156 West • *40N:* Zone 10 40 North • *24N:* Zone 17 24 North

Setting Up AAIs

This section provides an overview of AAIs for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to set processing options for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management AAIs (P40950).

Understanding AAIs for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System

You set up AAIs to determine the accounts to which the system distributes general ledger entries.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management, the system creates journal entries when you create a weigh tag. You also can enter memo text for each AAI.The system uses multiple AAI tables, each of which applies to a certain type of transaction. In each table, you specify a general ledger account for each unique combination of company, document type, and general ledger class. Besides the AAIs that are specific for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management, you will also use distribution AAIs.

AAIs for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management

These AAI tables determine which accounts are debited and credited when you enter a weigh tag:

Table	Table Name	Description
4326	Weigh Tag Price Adjustments	Account derived to handle individual weigh tag price adjustments to the Account Ledger (F0911) table.
4335	Standard Cost	Account derived to handle the variance amount when the item's Sales/Inventory Cost Method is set to *07*, standard cost.
4338	Reprice Variance /Inventory	Account derived to handle reprice variance amounts for items not using a standard cost method and that have inventory interface of C, D, or Y (stock items).
4339	Reprice Variance/Non Inventory	Account derived to handle reprice variance amounts for items meeting these conditions: • Cost method other than standard. • Variance flag in line type constants is selected. • Inventory interface other than C, D, or Y (non-stock items).

AAIs for Variances

These AAI tables determine which accounts are debited and credited when a variance is in the cost of an item:

Table	Table Name	Description
4326	Weigh Tag Price Adjustments	Journal entry credit or debit to a standard cost or actual cost variance account that is created from the PO Receipts program (P4312).
4335	Standard Cost	Journal entry credit or debit to a standard cost variance account that is created from the PO Receipts program (P4312) when a weigh tag operation is performed.
4338	Reprice Variance/Inventory	Journal entry credit or debit to a variance account that is created from the PO Receipts program (P4312) when a weigh tag operation is performed.
4339	Reprice Variance/Non Inventory	Journal entry credit or debit to a variance account that is created from the PO Receipts program (P4312). when a weigh tag operation is performed

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up companies.
- Determine transaction types and set up in UDC table (00/DT).
- Set up document types in UDC table (00/DT).
- Set up GL Class codes in UDC table (41/9).
- Set up account master information.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Organizations".

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Creating the Chart of Accounts," Setting Up Accounts.

Forms Used to Set Up AAIs in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With AAIs	W40950B	Grower Management, Setup, Farming Activities (G40G1412), AAI	Search and select automatic accounting instructions.
Account Revisions	W40950D	On the Work With AAIs form, select the account number or click Add.	Add and revise account information for the selected AAI table.

Setting Processing Options for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management AAIs (P40950)

Use these processing options to set default values.

Defaults

These processing options enable you to enter default information for the Distribution AAIs (P40950) program.

AAI Table Number Enter a number that is used to specify sequence and retrieve accounting information.

Availability to Distribution AAI Tables Enter *1* if the Cost Type field should be available to these Distribution AAI tables: 4122, 4124, 4134, 4136, 4220, 4240, and 4310.

CHAPTER 3

Using the Harvest Workbench

This chapter provides an overview of the Harvest Workbench and discusses how to set processing options for Harvest Workbench (P40G032).

Understanding the Harvest Workbench

The Harvest Workbench application (P40G032) provides a single entry point for all of the applications that are available for managing harvest records and activities.

This section discusses:

- Harvest records.
- The Harvest Workbench header.
- The Harvest Workbench grid.
- The Select Record(s) field.

Harvest Records

A harvest is a representation of the block for a growing cycle. A harvest may occur multiple times a year, once a year, or once every few years. Within JD Edwards Grower Management, a harvest record maintains specific information about the harvest.

Throughout the growing cycle up through the picking of the crop, a number of activities, operations, and data collections occur that update the attributes of the harvest record. Typical growing activities include:

- Farming activities, such as tilling, planting, spraying, irrigating, pruning, and harvesting.
- Quality or product classification assessment.
- Crop estimation.
- Maturity assessment.
- Growing statistics, such as weather profiles.

You record these activities against one or more harvest records. These activities result in updates to attributes of the crop, or they can be used as a historical analysis to compare different growing techniques. For example, if you enter harvest operations, the harvest record displays the scheduled, completed, received, and remaining quantities for the harvest. If you use maturity date calculations, the system displays the planned and calculated maturity date for the harvest.

The Harvest Workbench Header

You use the fields in the header area of the Harvest Workbench to search for specific harvest records. You can search using either a basic search or an advanced search. The basic search provides a variety of fields that you can use to narrow your search for harvest records. The advanced search includes all of the fields that are available in the basic search plus additional fields to help you locate specific records.

You can toggle between the basic search and the advanced search by clicking the Advanced Search link or the Basic Search link as appropriate.

The Harvest Workbench Grid

You can perform various activities on the records that appear in the grid area of the Harvest Workbench based on the search criteria that you entered in the header area.

Each grid row contains links. This table explains the usage of each link:

Link	Form Accessed	Usage
The value in the Harvest Code column.	Add/Edit Grower Harvest, in view-only mode	Review detailed information about the harvest. You cannot make any changes if you access the Add/Edit Grower Harvest form in this way. See Chapter 5, "Maintaining Blocks and Harvests," page 69.
The icon in the Edit column.	Add/Edit Grower Harvest, in edit mode	Review and update detailed information about the harvest. See Chapter 5, "Maintaining Blocks and Harvests," Maintaining Harvest Records, page 77.
The icon in the Copy column.	Add/Edit Grower Harvest	Copy an existing individual harvest record to create a new harvest record. See Chapter 5, "Maintaining Blocks and Harvests," Maintaining Harvest Records, page 77.
The icon in the WT column.	Speed Weigh Tag Entry	Initiate a weigh tag receipt transaction for an individual harvest record. See Chapter 8, "Managing Harvest Receipts," Entering Weigh Tag Receipt Operations, page 158.
The Add button.	Add/Edit Grower Harvest	Create a new harvest record. See Chapter 4, "Entering Farms, Blocks, and Harvests," Creating a Harvest, page 57.

The Select Record(s) Field

You can perform a variety of activities against one or more harvest records by selecting one or more harvest records in the grid, selecting an action in the Select Record(s) field, and clicking the double-arrow button. The actions that are listed in the Select Record(s) field vary depending on whether you have selected one record or multiple records. The actions that are listed also depend on whether you have selected a continuous harvest.

This table indicates which actions are available based on the selected records:

Action	One Harvest Record	One Continuous Harvest Record	Multiple Harvest Records
Create From List - Farming Operations See Chapter 7, "Managing Farming Activities," Entering Grower Operations, page 126.	X	X	X
Create Suffix See Chapter 5, "Maintaining Blocks and Harvests," Maintaining Harvest Records, page 77.	X	X	
Enter Harvest Estimates See Chapter 6, "Managing Harvest Estimates," Managing Harvest Estimates, page 92.	X		X
Enter Continuous Harvest Estimates See Chapter 6, "Managing Harvest Estimates," Managing Continuous Harvest Estimates, page 94.		X	
Estimate Push Forward See Chapter 6, "Managing Harvest Estimates," Managing Harvest Estimates, page 92.	X		
Mass Update Harvest Estimates See Chapter 6, "Managing Harvest Estimates," Performing Mass Updates on Harvest Estimates, page 96.	X		X

Action	One Harvest Record	One Continuous Harvest Record	Multiple Harvest Records
Mass Update Continuous Harvest Estimates See Chapter 6, "Managing Harvest Estimates," Performing Mass Updates on Continuous Harvest Estimates, page 97.		X	
Operations History See Chapter 7, "Managing Farming Activities," Reviewing Operation History, page 151.	X	X	
Speed Update Harvest Attributes See Chapter 5, "Maintaining Blocks and Harvests," Maintaining Harvests Using Speed Harvest Update, page 79.	X	X	X
Update Action Dates See Chapter 5, "Maintaining Blocks and Harvests," Maintaining Harvest Records, page 77.	X	X	
View Continuous Harvest Estimates See Chapter 6, "Managing Harvest Estimates," Managing Continuous Harvest Estimates, page 94.		X	
View Weigh Tags See Chapter 8, "Managing Harvest Receipts," Viewing Receipts for a Weigh Tag Operation, page 188.	X	X	
Print Scheduled Harvest Details See Chapter 8, "Managing Harvest Receipts," Running the Scheduled Harvest Details Report (R40G60), page 193.	X	X	

Multiple Continuous Harvests

If you select multiple continuous harvest records, the same list of actions is available as when you select multiple noncontinuous harvest records. When you select one of these actions with multiple continuous harvest records selected, the system summarizes the continuous harvest information. For example, suppose that you have a continuous harvest record with these estimates:

Harvest Date	Continuous Estimate
May 1, 2006	1000.0000
May 8, 2006	200.0000
May 15, 2006	100.0000
May 22, 2006	450.0000
May 29, 2006	400.0000

If you select this record on the Harvest Workbench and then select the Enter Continuous Harvest Estimates action, the system displays each of these estimates. If you select the continuous harvest record and one or more other records on the Harvest Workbench, the Enter Continuous Harvest Estimates action is not available. Instead, you select the Enter Harvest Estimates action. In this situation, the system displays one record for the continuous harvest with an estimate of 2,150.0000, which is the total of all of the estimates from the detailed view of the continuous harvest record.

Setting Processing Options for Harvest Workbench (P40G032)

Use these processing options to define default search information for the Harvest Workbench and to specify the versions of programs that the system calls from the Harvest Workbench.

Defaults

These processing options control default search information for the Harvest Workbench.

Geographic ID Specify the geographic ID that the system uses to filter the harvests that are displayed on the Harvest Workbench. Use the search button to select from the list of valid geographic IDs, or leave the processing option blank to filter on all geographic IDs.

Harvest Status Code Specify the harvest status code that the system uses to filter the harvests that are displayed on the Harvest Workbench. Use the search button to select from the list of valid harvest status codes, or leave the processing option blank to filter on all harvest status codes.

Search Form Enter *1* to display the advanced search when entering the Harvest Workbench, or leave this processing option blank to display the basic search.

Harvest Period Specify the harvest period that the system uses to filter the harvests that are displayed on the Harvest Workbench. Use the search button to select from the list of valid harvest periods, or leave the processing option blank to filter on all harvest periods.

Versions

These processing options specify the versions of programs that the system calls from the Harvest Workbench. When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

If you leave any of these processing options blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the specified program.

View Weigh Tags (P40G33) Specify the version that the system uses when you access the View Weigh Tags program (P40G33) from the Harvest Workbench.

Create Speed Weigh Tag (P40G301) Specify the version that the system uses when you access the Create Speed Weigh Tag program (P40G301) from the Harvest Workbench.

Speed Harvest Update (P40G030) Specify the version that the system uses when you access the Speed Harvest Update program (P40G030) from the Harvest Workbench.

Inventory By Vessel View (P31B78) Specify the version that the system uses when you access the Inventory By Vessel View program (P31B78) from the Harvest Workbench. This version is used when the Create From List - Farming Operations action is selected.

Grower Harvest Maintenance (P40G03) Specify the version that the system uses when you access the Grower Harvest Maintenance program (P40G03) from the Harvest Workbench.

Print Scheduled Harvest Details (R40G60) Specify the version that the system uses when you access the Print Scheduled Harvest Details report (R40G60) from the Harvest Workbench.

CHAPTER 4

Entering Farms, Blocks, and Harvests

This chapter provides an overview of farms, blocks, and harvests and discusses how to:

- Create a farm.
- Create a block.
- Create a harvest.
- Run the Harvest Listing report (R40G031).

Understanding Farms, Blocks, and Harvests

JD Edwards Grower Management enables you to set up and maintain farms, blocks, and harvest records. A farm consists of one or more blocks that grow the crop harvest that is then supplied to the processing entity. Adding farms in the system is optional. The system uses some of the attributes that are assigned to a farm as defaults for a block that is associated with the farm. Farms are often defined by their physical geographical boundaries.

A parcel of land on a farm is commonly referred to as a block. A block is defined using specific identifiers and attributes. A harvest is the representation of the block for a period of a growing cycle. For example, the growing cycle for a vineyard is a year, and the grapes are harvested once a year, whereas the growing cycle for avocados is two years, and the fruit can be harvested weekly.

Creating a Farm

This section provides an overview of creating farms and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Farm Maintenance (P40G01).
- Create a farm.

Understanding Creating Farms

In JD Edwards Grower Management, a farm is defined as an entity that provides the crop harvest, which can be either fruits or vegetables, to a purchasing entity. Two types of farms are supported in the system: external and internal.

An external farm is considered a supplying entity. An example is when worldwide distributors of produce contract with local growers to supply crops for processing, packaging, and shipping to the consumer. External farms are optional and may be used as a parent entity to one or more blocks.

Companies that process and package the crop also grow and process their own products. This is called an internal farm. Internal farms allow the crop processor company to manage the balance sheet and track of the profit and loss for that entity.

A farm is either in an active or inactive status. You cannot create blocks against an inactive farm.

Attributes

You can set up attributes that provide significant details for each farm. These attributes are used to report and track information for the farm. The attributes are in alphanumeric, numeric, date, and check box formats. You can use the attributes in conjunction with one another or use them for individual tracking. Information that you can track might include:

- Classifying farms, such as commercial or noncommercial.
- Accessing resources, such as renting the land or land ownership.
- Coordinating activities, such as strategic alliances, franchising, and cooperative memberships.

Forms Used to Create a Farm

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Grower Farms	W40G01A	Setup (G40G141), Farm Entry	Review existing farms or add a new farm. Add a new block.
Add/Edit Farm Records	W40G01B	On the Search for Grower Farms form, click Add Farm.	Add or edit a farm record.

Setting Processing Options for Farm Maintenance (P40G01)

Use these processing options to define default versions, set system defaults, and define system processing for the Farm Maintenance program.

Versions

These processing options control the versions that are called by the program.

Address Book Specify the version that the system uses when you are editing the farm address book details and using the Address Book program (P01012). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001.

Grower Block Specify the version that the system uses when you are using the Grower Block program (P40G02). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Defaults

This processing option controls the default search type.

Search Type for Farm Address Book Record Specify the default search type value that the system uses when creating an address book number.

Processing

These processing options control what to copy when you are performing a farm copy.

1. Copy Ownership Distribution on Farm Copy

Specify whether the system copies the ownership distribution records when copying a farm. Values are:

Blank: Do not copy ownership distribution records.

1: Copy the ownership distribution records.

2. Copy Contacts on Farm Copy

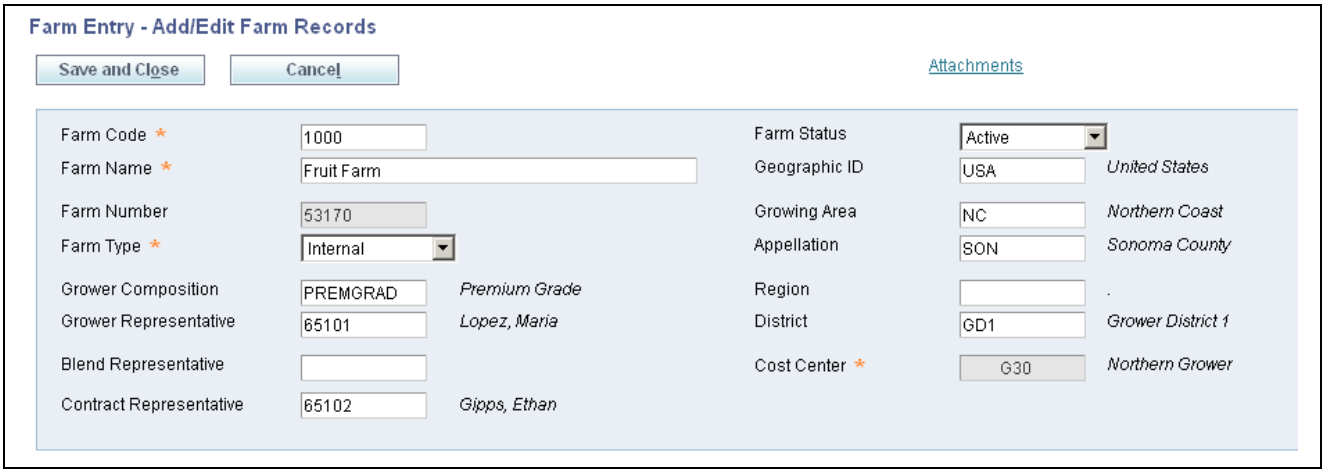
Specify whether the system copies the contact records when copying a farm. Values are:

Blank: Do not copy contact records.

1: Copy the contact records.

Creating a Farm

Access the Add/Edit Farm Records form.



Add/Edit Farm Records form

Farm Code Enter a description that uniquely identifies a farm.

Farm Name Enter the name of the farm.

Farm Number Enter an existing address book number for the farm. When you enter an existing address book number, the system populates the fields on the Address tab. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies a system-generated address book number.

Farm Type Specify whether the farm is internal or external.

Grower Composition Code Enter a user-defined code (UDC) (40G/GC) to specify the grower composition.

Grower Representative, Blend Representative, Contract Representative Enter a number indicating the address book number of the grower representative, blend representative, or contract representative.

Farm Status Specify the status of the farm. Values are:

Active

Inactive

Geographic ID Enter a UDC (40G/GI) that represents the grower's geographic ID.

Growing Area Enter the geographic location of the farm. Geographic area definitions are used in the appellation and growing area hierarchies to determine composition information. Geographic area can be defined as a country or a region within the country, such as a state or province, or a small area within a region, based on the desired level of specificity. Values are set up in the Set Geographic Area and Relationship program (P31B37).

Appellation Enter the appellation of the farm. The appellation is the area that is the next larger designation above the district. Values are set up in the Set Geographic Area and Relationship program (P31B37). Appellation is the official geographic area determined by the relevant authorities. For example, in the wine industry, the relevant authorities would be AVA (US) & AWBC (Aus).

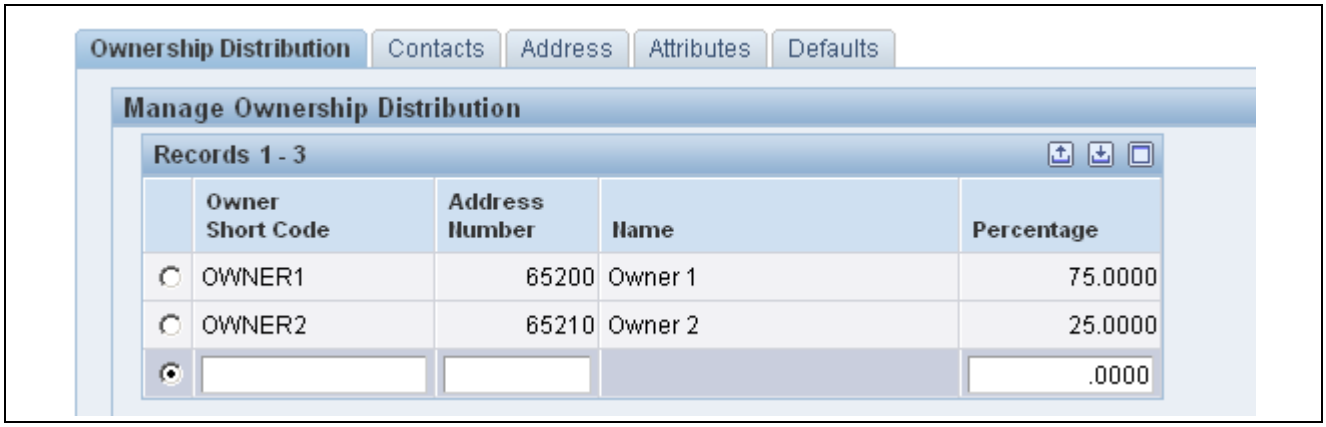
Region Enter a UDC (40G/GR) that represents the growing region.

District Enter a UDC (40G/GD) that represents the district where the farm is located. The district is the area that is the next larger designation above a block.

Cost Center Displays the default cost center if it is set up on the Default Printers & Locations form. If no default is set up, specify the grower cost center that is associated with the farm.

Ownership Distribution

Select the Ownership Distribution tab. Setting up ownership distributions at the farm level is optional.



Add/Edit Farm Records form: Ownership Distribution tab

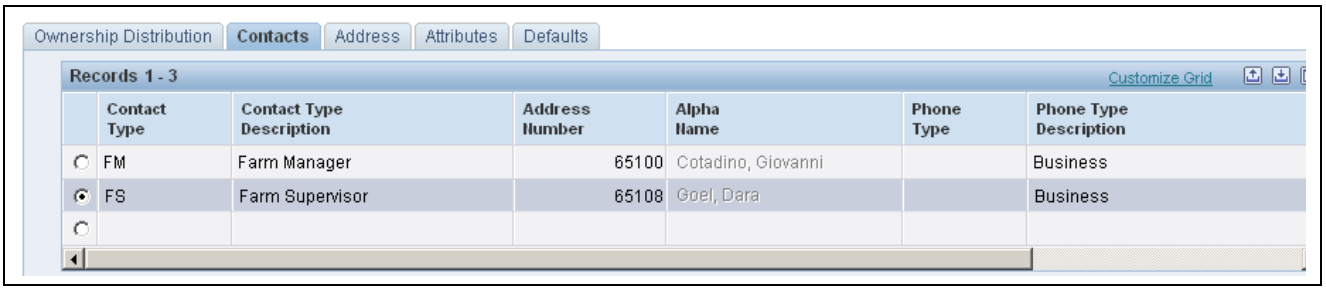
Ownership Short Code Enter the short code for the farm owner. When you enter a short code, the system updates the Address Number field. Values are set up in the Setup Owners program (P31B35).

Address Number Enter the address book number of the farm owner. When you enter an address book number, the system updates the Ownership Short Code field. Values are set up in the Setup Owners program (P31B35).

Percentage Enter the percentage of the farm that is owned by this entity.

Contacts

Select the Contacts tab.



Add/Edit Farm Records form: Contacts tab

Contact Type Enter a UDC (40G/AT) that represents the contact type that is associated with the farm.

Address Number Enter the address number for the contact type.

Address

Select the Address tab.

A farm is indicated as an address book record. If creating a new address book record, complete the appropriate fields, and then click the Address Book link. The system accesses the Address Book Revision program (P01012).

Enter any remaining fields, and click OK to create a new address book record. After the address book record is created, the system displays the address number in the Farm Number field.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records," Entering Address Book Records.

Attributes

Select the Attributes tab. The system uses these generic fields for searching, referencing, and reporting purposes.

Farm Attribute 1 – 15 Enter specific UDCs (40G/F1–F9 and 0F–5F) for attributes that are relevant and specific to the farm.

Farm Checkbox Select the farm check boxes that are relevant and specific to the farm.

Farm Numeric Enter farm numerics.

Farm Dates Enter farm dates.

Defaults

Select the Defaults tab. These values will be supplied by default to the block records.

Crush Site Enter the business unit of the crush site. Values are set up in the Business Unit program (P0006).

Produced Site Enter the business unit of the site where the crop is going to be produced.

Container Type Enter the container type that is used to transport the harvest to the crush site.

Quantity Per Load Enter the expected grower quantity per load.

Creating a Block

This section provides an overview of blocks, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Grower Block Maintenance (P40G02).
- Create a block.

Understanding Blocks

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management, blocks can be associated with a farm. Blocks are typically defined by physical boundaries or characteristics. Physical characteristics may include a section of planting rows, geographical boundaries, or requirements for special treatment and management throughout the growing cycle.

Matrix Items

Each block is associated with a parent item number. When this parent item or crop has a number of variations, it is referred to as a matrix item within the system. When the user receives the crop, he or she can select the variation from a predefined list. Each variation is commonly referred to as a matrix item. You set up all the variations for a parent item in the Item Master program (P4101). An example of a matrix crop is broccoli: a central head can be packaged in cartons containing 12, 14, or 18 bunches, depending on the product size.

Grower Attributes

You can set up significant details for each block and harvest using the generic grower attributes. You use these attributes to report and track information for the block and harvest. The attributes are in alphanumeric, numeric, date, and check box formats. You can use the attributes in conjunction with one another or use them for individual tracking.

Example 1: Grower attributes 1–3 can be set up in conjunction with one another to track details, such as the soil composition percentage.

Attribute	New Field Name	Value
Grower Attribute 2 - Soil Composition 2	Clay	*5 percent*
Grower Attribute 3 - Soil Composition 3	Sand	*25 percent*
Grower Attribute 4 - Soil Composition 4	Humus	*70 percent*

Example 2: Grower check boxes can be set up to track information such as whether the crop requires refrigeration, whether it should be delivered to a grain elevator, and whether the crop is grown organically.

Grower Checkbox 1–2	New Field Name	Value
Grower Checkbox 1	Refrigeration Required	*Cleared*
Grower Checkbox 2	Organically Grown	*Selected*
Grower Checkbox 3	Grain Elevator	*Selected*

Example 3: Grower numerics can be set up to track annual rainfall and seasonal degree days.

Grower Numerics 2–3	New Field Name	Value
Grower Numeric 02	Annual Rainfall	*35 (inches per year)*
Grower Numeric 03	Seasonal Degree Days	*1316*

Example 4: Grower dates can be set up to record planning, planted, and cultivation dates.

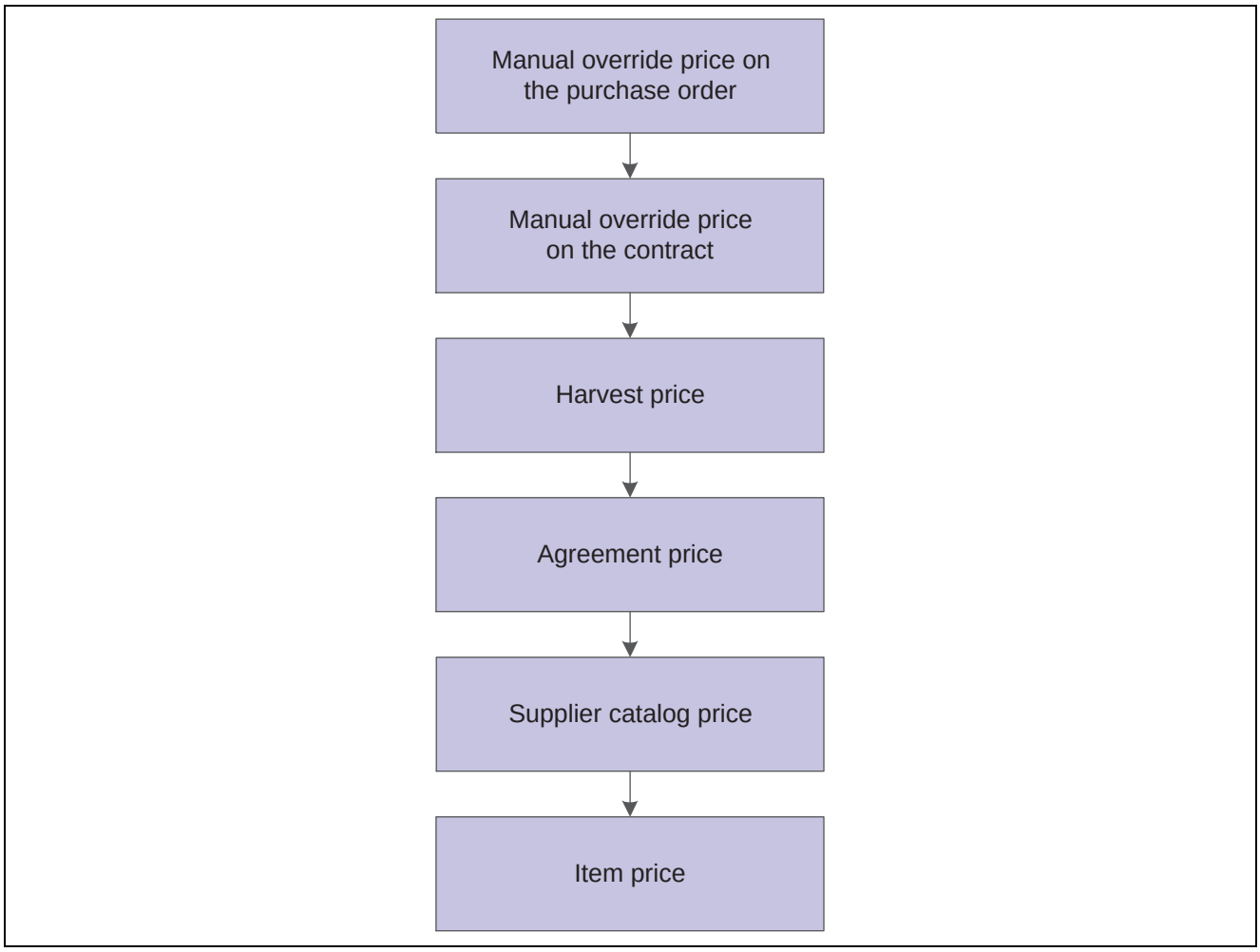
Grower Dates 01–03	New Field Name	Value
Grower Date 01	Planning Date	*October 6, 2006*
Grower Date 02	Planting Date	*March 30, 2007*
Grower Date 03	Cultivation Date	*September 15, 2007*

Update Harvest

When you maintain values on a block, you can automatically change the values on the associated harvest records by selecting the Update Harvest check box. The system updates the appropriate values based on the processing option that is set up.

Pricing Hierarchy

This diagram displays the pricing hierarchy used by the system:



Pricing hierarchy

Maturity Date Calculation

You can set up the system to calculate maturity dates for crops to enable growers to plan harvesting. You set up the maturity calculation in the Maturity Calculation Program Name - Setup program (P40G50). You can then attach the maturity program to the material type or directly to the block.

If you associate a maturity program with the material type, the system uses that maturity program name as the default value for the block when you enter the material type for a new block. However, you can override this default value for the block. You can enter only a maturity program name that you set up in the Maturity Calculation Program Name - Setup program.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up Item Master records.
- Set up block styles.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Entering Item Master Information.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Entering Branch/Plant Information.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Working with Matrix and Parent Items.

Forms Used to Create a Block

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Grower Blocks	W40G02A	Setup (G40G141), Block Entry	Search for grower blocks. Review existing blocks, or add a new block. Inactivate a block. Add a new harvest.
Add/Edit Grower Block	W40G02B	Select Add Block on the Search for Grower Blocks form.	Add or edit a grower block record.

Setting Processing Options for Grower Block Maintenance (P40G02)

Use these processing options to control system processing, control the information that is copied to the harvest, define default values, display related links, and define default versions.

Processing

These processing options specify which status to display for the block/harvest and which style type to use as the default on the Block Styles Search and Select form.

Display Block Harvests by Status

Specify the default status. Values are stored in UDC 40G/HT. Values are:

Blank: Display all block harvests.

1: Display future block harvests.

2: Display current block harvests.

3: Display complete block harvests.

4: Display closed block harvests.

5: Display terminated block harvests.

Style Type

Specify the style type that the system uses as a filter in the Block Styles Search and Select program (P40G022S). Values are stored in UDC 31B/TY.

Copy

These processing options specify which information to copy from the block to a new block.

Copy EUR Information

Specify whether the system copies the EUR information to the new block record. Values are:

Blank: Copy the EUR values.

1: Do not copy the EUR values.

Copy Ownership Information Specify whether the system copies the ownership information to the new block record. Values are:

Blank: Copy the ownership values.

1: Do not copy the ownership values.

Copy Contact Information Specify whether the system copies the contact information to the new block record. Values are:

Blank: Copy the contact values.

1: Do not copy the contact values.

Copy Action Date Information Specify whether the system copies the action date information to the new block record. Values are:

Blank: Copy the action date values.

1: Do not copy the action date values.

Defaults

These processing options specify system default values for when you access the Add/Edit Grower Block form.

Item Number Specify a default item number that the system uses when creating a block.

Supplier Number Specify the address book number of the supplier that the system uses as a default when you enter a block.

Geographic ID Specify a default geographic ID that the system uses when creating a block.

Search Type for Block Specify a default search type that the system uses when you create a block address book.

Default Address Book for 100% Ownership Distribution Specify the address book number that the system uses as a default 100 percent ownership distribution if no ownership distribution is entered when creating a block.

Error Level for 100% Ownership Specify the error level when a default 100 percent ownership distribution is supplied to a grower block. Values are:

Blank or *0:* Issue a warning message, and use 100 percent as the default in the ownership distribution that can be overridden by the user.

1: Issue an error message, and require the user to enter an ownership percentage that equals 100 percent.

Default Recurring Number of Days Enter the number of days to add to the Date Required field to generate the new recurring action date. This value provides the default value for the Recurring Number of Days field for recurring action dates if you do not enter a value on the Add/Edit Grower Block form. If you leave this processing option blank and do not enter a value in the grid, the system uses a default value of one day.

Versions

These processing options control the versions that are called by the program.

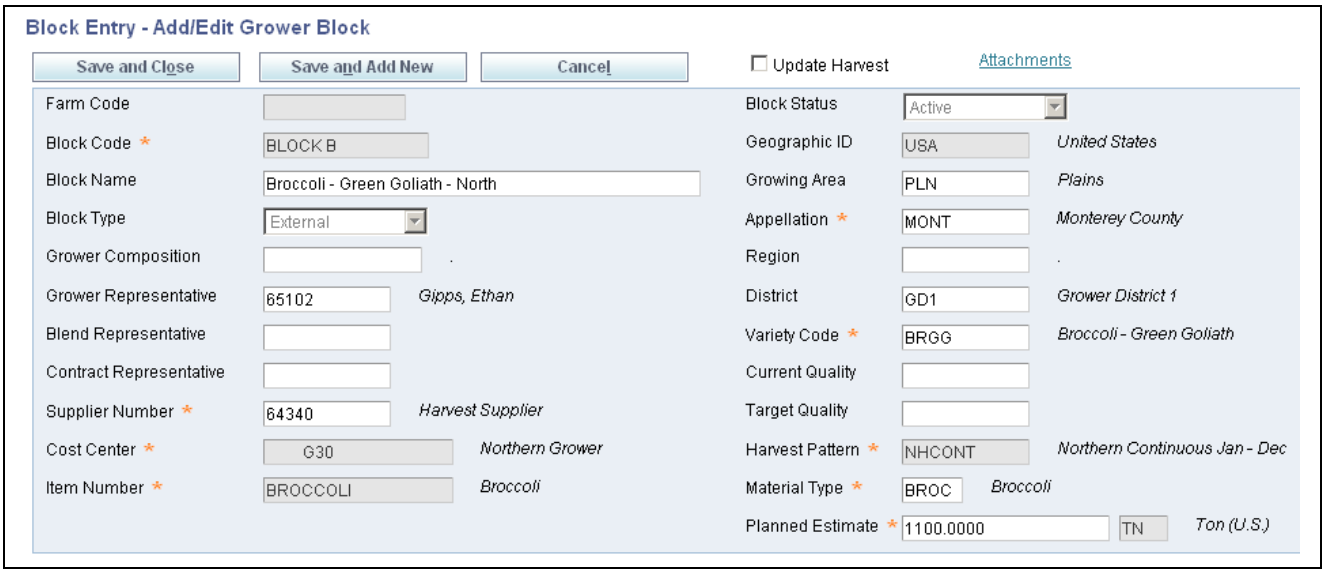
Address Book Enter a version of the Address Book program (P01012) that the system uses, or leave blank to use version ZJDE0001.

Add/Update Harvest Enter a version of the Grower Harvest program (P40G03) that the system uses, or leave blank to use version ZJDE0001.

Block Coordinates Enter a version of the Block Coordinates program (P40G023) that the system uses, or leave blank to use version ZJDE0001.

Creating a Block

Access the Add/Edit Grower Block form. Collapse the navigation bar to view the entire form.



Add/Edit Block form

Farm Code Enter the farm code that is associated with the block. The farm code is optional. Associating a farm with a block supplies default information to the following fields:

- Grower Composition Code
- Grower Representative
- Blend Representative
- Contract Representative
- Cost Center
- Geographic ID
- Growing Area
- Appellation
- Region
- District
- Crush Site
- Produced Site
- Container Type
- Quantity Per Load

You can override these fields or you can enter values manually if no farm is attached to the block.

Block Code Enter a unique identifier for the block.

Block Name Enter the name of the block that represents a small parcel of land within a larger entity.

Block Type Select a code representing the type of block. For example:

- *External*
- *Internal*
- *Other*

Supplier Number Enter the address book number of the supplier.

Cost Center Enter the cost center that is responsible for activities on the block. This cost center defaults on the purchase order.

Item Number Enter the item number representing the crop that is planted in this block.

Block Status Enter the status of the block. For example:

- *Active*
- *Inactive*

Variety Code Enter a value that represents the variety code that is associated with the block. Values are set up in the Variety Master program (P31B38).

See Chapter 2, "Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System," Setting Up Varieties, page 15.

Current Quality Enter a UDC (40G/QL) that represents the current quality for the block or harvest.

Target Quality Enter a UDC (40G/QL) that represents the target quality for the block or harvest.

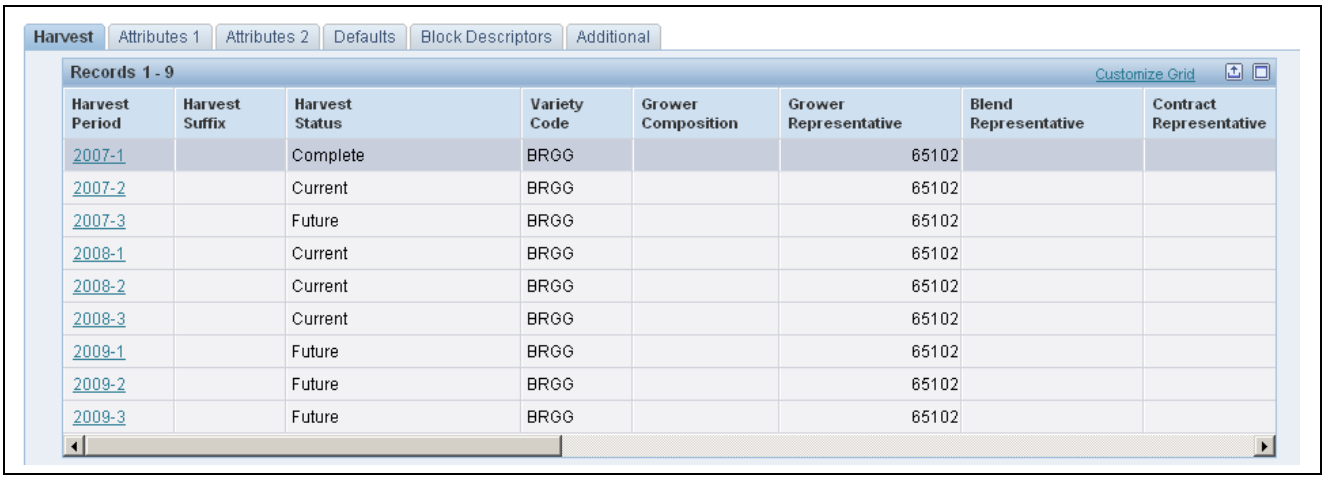
Harvest Pattern Enter a UDC (40G/HP) that represents the harvest pattern for the harvest. The harvest pattern is used as a default and can be overridden on the block before it is saved. After the block is saved, the harvest pattern cannot be changed.

Material Type Enter a value that uniquely identifies a material type that is associated with the block. Values are set up in the Material Type Revisions program (P31B04).

Planned Estimate Enter the planned estimate for the block.

Harvest

Select the Harvest tab. All harvest records that are associated with a block appear on this tab. You can only view information on this tab. When you are in add mode, this tab is blank.

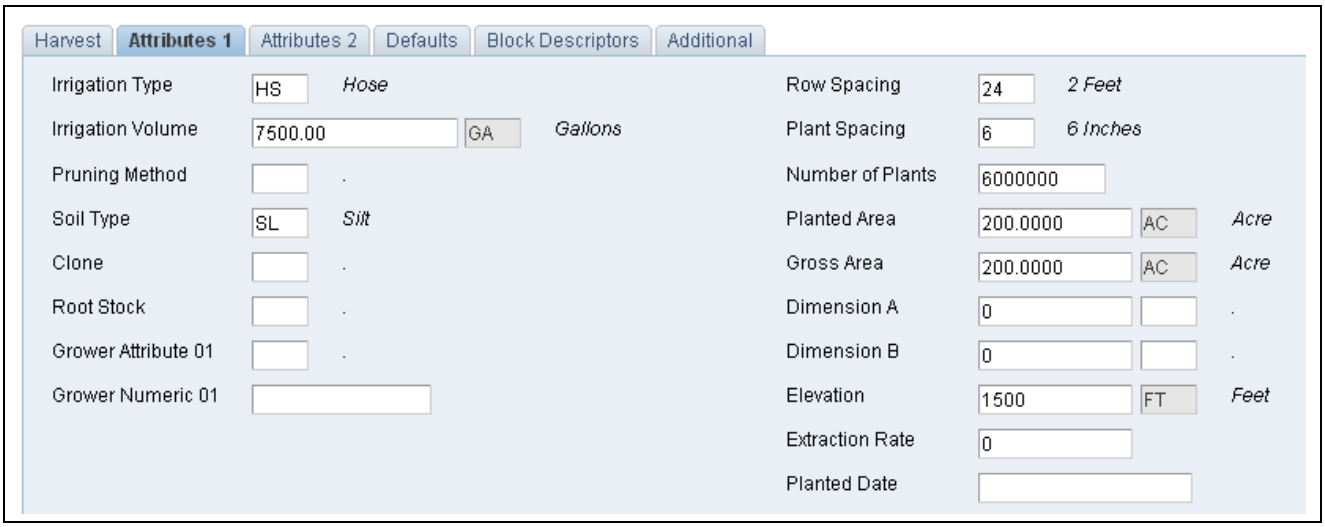


Harvest Period	Harvest Suffix	Harvest Status	Variety Code	Grower Composition	Grower Representative	Blend Representative	Contract Representative
2007-1		Complete	BRGG		65102		
2007-2		Current	BRGG		65102		
2007-3		Future	BRGG		65102		
2008-1		Current	BRGG		65102		
2008-2		Current	BRGG		65102		
2008-3		Current	BRGG		65102		
2009-1		Future	BRGG		65102		
2009-2		Future	BRGG		65102		
2009-3		Future	BRGG		65102		

Add/Edit Block form: Harvest tab

Attributes 1

Select the Attributes 1 tab.



Add/Edit Block form: Attributes 1 tab

Irrigation Type Enter a UDC (40G/IT) that specifies the type of irrigation that is used on the block. Values might include:

- *Drip*
- *Rain*
- *Sprinkler*
- *Flood*

Irrigation Volume Enter the amount of measured water to use for irrigation.

Pruning Method Enter a UDC (40G/PM) that specifies the pruning method for the crop. For example, values can include:

- *2 Bud Spur*
- *Cane*

- *Basal Buds*

Soil Type Enter a UDC (40G/ST) that represents the soil type for the block. For example, values can include:

- *Sandy*
- *Clay*
- *Silt*
- *Loam*

Clone Enter a UDC (40G/CL) to distinguish between cloned crops.

Root Stock Enter a UDC (40G/RS) that represents the root stock for the crop. For example, root stock values for apple dwarfing can include:

- *EM:* East Malling
- *MM:* Malling Merton

Grower Attribute 01 Enter a UDC (40G/01) for the grower attributes that are relevant and specific to the block.

Grower Numeric 01 Enter a numeric value.

Row Spacing Enter a UDC (40G/RW) that specifies the distance between the planted rows. For example, values can include:

- *A:* 1–2 feet
- *B:* 4–6 feet
- *C:* 6–8 feet

Plant Spacing Enter a UDC (40G/PL) that specifies the distance between each plant. For example, values can include:

- *A:* 6 inches
- *B:* 1 foot
- *C:* 4 feet
- *D:* 8 feet

Number of Plants Enter the number of plants that were planted on this block.

Planted Area Enter the planted area based on the default area unit of measure that is set up in the Grower Cost Center Defaults program (P40G002).

Gross Area Enter the gross area for the block based on the default area unit of measure that is set up in the Grower Cost Center Defaults program.

Dimension A and **Dimension B** Enter the dimensions and units of measure for the block.

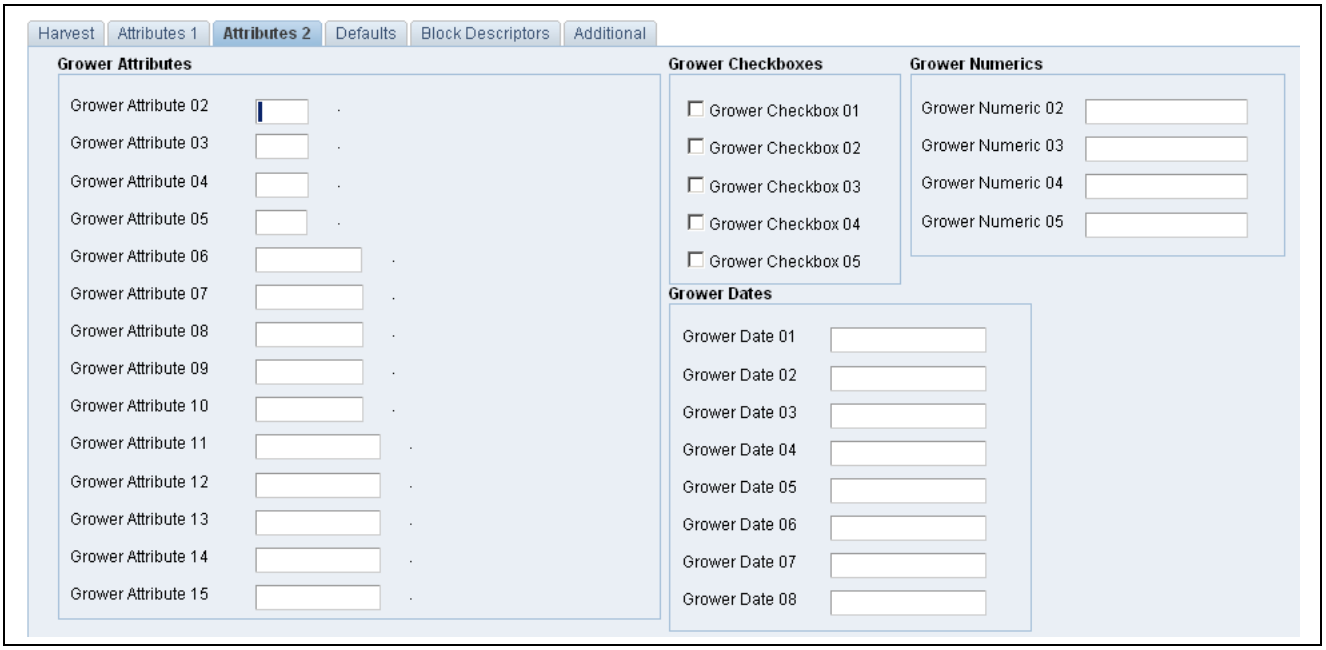
Elevation Enter the elevation of the block based on the default elevation unit of measure that is set up in the Grower Cost Center Defaults program.

Extraction Rate Enter the extraction rate that is expected from the block.

Planted Date Enter the date that the crop was planted.

Attributes 2

Select the Attributes 2 tab.



Add/Edit Block form: Attributes 2 tab

Grower Attribute 2- 15 Enter a UDC (40G/02–15) for the grower attributes that are relevant and specific to the block.

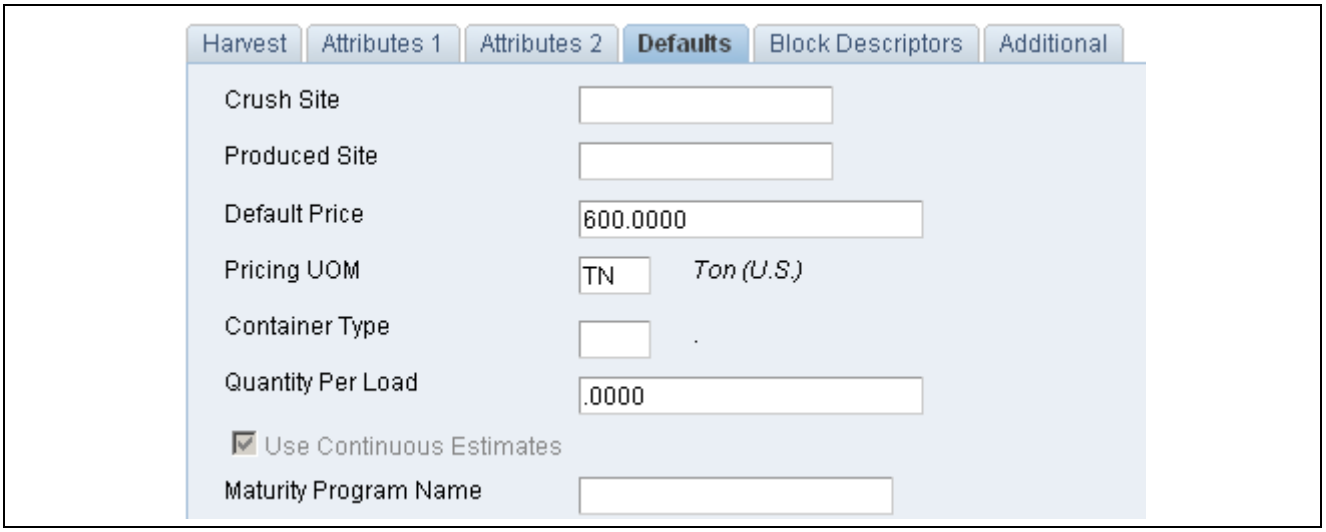
Grower Checkboxes 01 - 05 Select the grower check boxes that are relevant and specific to the block.

Grower Numerics 02 - 05 Enter the grower numerics that are relevant and specific to the block.

Grower Dates 01 - 08 Enter the grower dates that are relevant and specific to the block.

Defaults

Select the Defaults tab.



Add/Edit Block form: Defaults tab

Crush Site Enter the business unit where the crop is crushed.

Produced Site Enter the business unit where the crop is produced.

Default Price Enter the grower price that is supplied by default to the grower harvest when the harvest is created. This price is used in the unit price calculation.

Pricing UOM (pricing unit of measure) Enter the pricing unit of measure.

Container Type Enter a UDC (00/UM) that specifies the type of container that is used for the harvested crop.

Quantity Per Load Enter the expected quantity of each container.

Use Continuous Estimates Select this check box to indicate that the crop on this block is harvested over a period of time. This value is supplied by default to the harvest records, but is maintained on the block. After harvests are created for a block, you cannot change this check box.

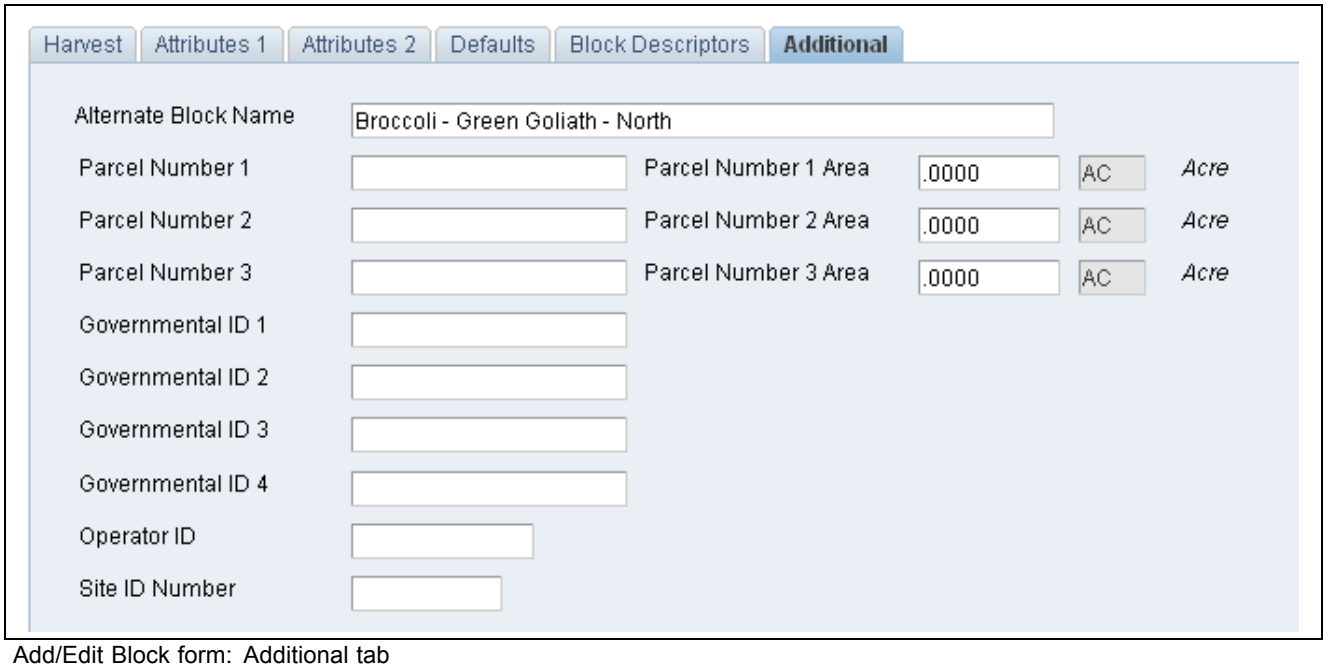
Maturity Program Name Enter the name of the program that you want the system to use to calculate and return crop maturity dates. If you have associated a maturity calculation program with the material type that is used for the block, the system populates the field with this maturity program name. However, you can manually override this default value.

Block Descriptors

Select the Block Descriptors tab. Enter free-form text about the block.

Additional

Select the Additional tab.



Add/Edit Block form: Additional tab

Alternate Block Name Enter an alternate name for the block.

Parcel Number 1, Parcel Number 2, and **Parcel Number 3** — Enter the parcel numbers for the block.

Parcel Number 1 Area, Parcel Number 2 Area, and **Parcel Number 3 Area** — Enter the areas that are associated with the parcel numbers.

Governmental ID 1, Governmental ID 2, Governmental ID 3, and **Governmental ID 4** — Enter the generic IDs that are used for a governmental description of property for a grower.

Operator ID — Enter a unique ID for every property operator prior to buying or using pesticides for production agriculture.

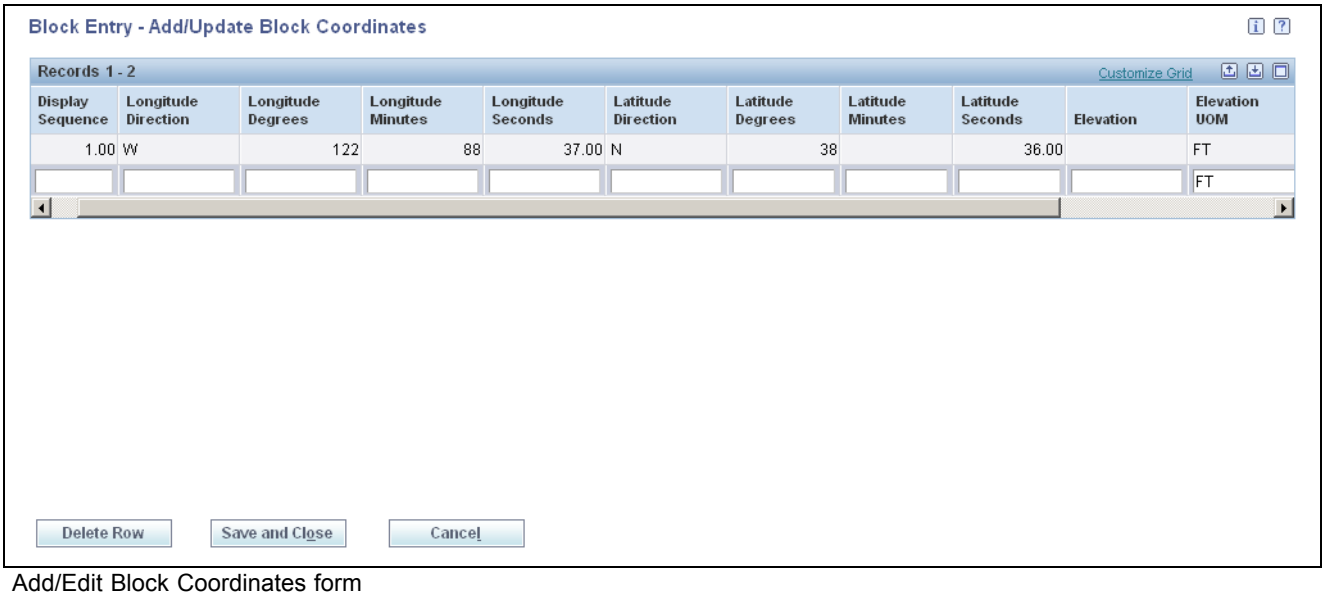
The ID format is an 11-digit alphanumeric field and can bet set up using the following format:

- XX - Reporting County.
- XX - Calendar Year.
- XX - Home County.
- XXXXX - Unique ID that is assigned by the home county.

Site ID Number — Enter a unique ID obtained from the county agricultural commissioner for each location or field where pesticides will be used.

Block Coordinate

Click the Block Coordinates link on the Additional tab.



Add/Edit Block Coordinates form

Display Sequence — Enter a number to specify the sequence of information.

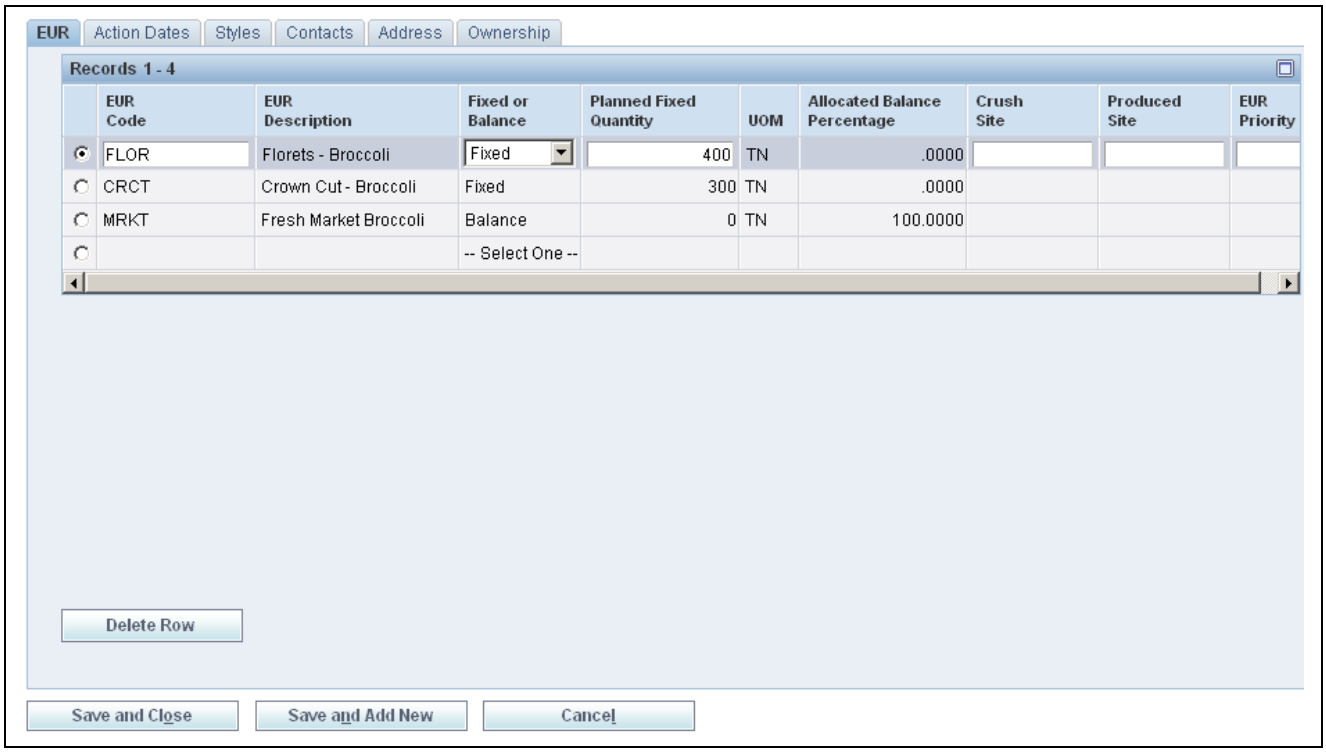
Longitude Direction — Enter a UDC (40G/D1) that represents the longitude direction of the block.

Longitude Degrees, Longitude Minutes, and **Longitude Seconds**	Enter the longitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds of the block.
Latitude Direction	Enter a UDC (40G /D2) that represents the latitude direction of the block.
Latitude Degrees, Latitude Minutes, and **Latitude Seconds**	Enter the latitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds of the block.
Elevation	Enter the elevation above sea level of a specific area of land, expressed in some unit of measure such as feet or meters.

EUR

Select the EUR tab.

If no EURs are entered, the system creates an EUR balance record of 100 percent using an EUR code of *unknown.*



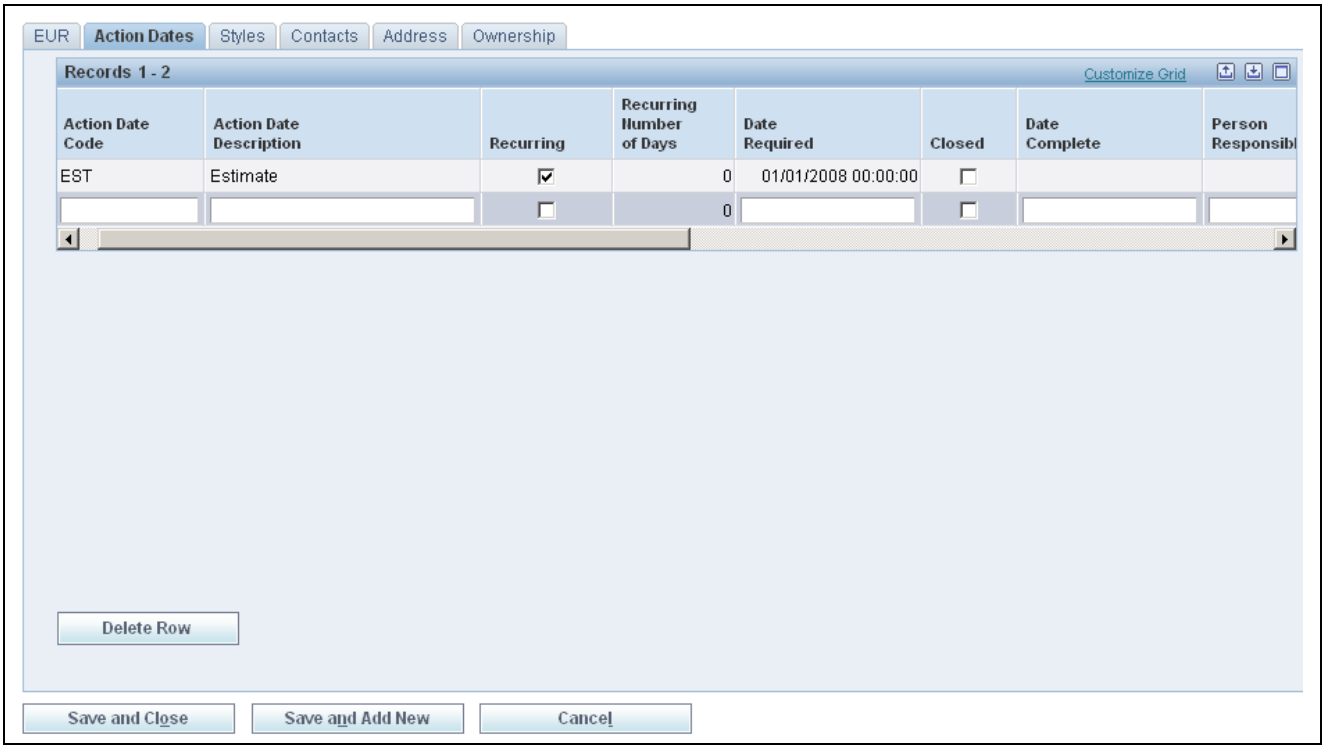
Add/Edit Block form: EUR tab

EUR Code (end-use reservation code)	Enter a unique identifier of an EUR. Values are set up in the Setup EUR (P31B0780) program. The system requires a valid EUR code, so you should verify that the *unknown* value exists in the EUR Master File (F31B07) table.
Fixed or Balanced	Enter a value to indicate whether the EUR is for a fixed quantity or the remaining balance.
Planned Fixed Quantity	Enter the quantity for the fixed EUR.
Allocated Balance Percentage	Enter the percentage for the balance of the EUR.

EUR Priority (end use reservation priority) Enter the priority sequence if more than one fixed EUR exists. If no priority sequence is assigned, the system assigns a priority based on the line number for the fixed quantity.

Action Dates

Select the Action Dates tab.



Add/Edit Block form: Action Dates tab

Action Date Code Enter a UDC (40G/AD) to represent the action that should be taken.

Recurring Select to indicate whether the action on the block is recurring. Values are:

- *Selected:* The action date is recurring.
- *Clear:* The action date is not recurring.

If the action is recurring, you can use the Recurring Number of Days field to calculate the next action date when you close the current action date.

Recurring Number of Days Enter the number of days that you want the system to use to calculate the next action date if the action is a recurring action. The system adds the number of days that you enter to the current action date to calculate the next action date.

You can also use a processing option to enter a default value for this field. If you do not define a default value and do not enter a value here, the system uses a default value of one day.

Date Required Enter the date on which the action should be taken.

Closed Select this check box to indicate that the action is closed. If both the Recurring check box and the Closed check box are selected, the system creates a new copy of the Action Date record. The system calculates the new action date

by adding the days from the Recurring Number of Days field to the action date that you closed.

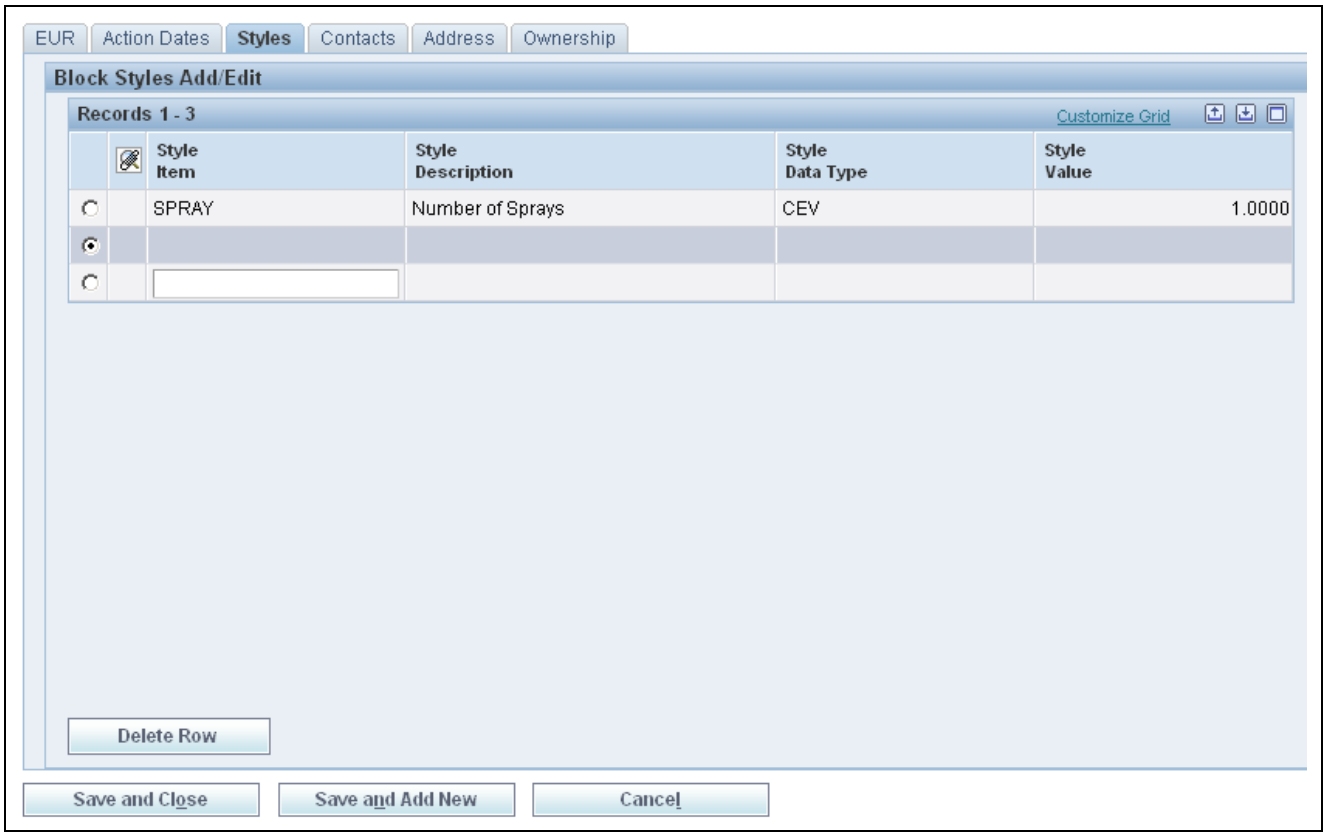
For example, you set up a recurring Action Date Code called *Till* with a Required Date of *March 1, 2009*. When you select the Closed check box, the system creates a new line by copying the Action Date Code called *Till* and entering a Date Required that the system calculates based on the closed action date and the recurring number of days.

Date Complete Enter the date on which the action was completed.

Person Responsible Enter the address book number of the person who is responsible for completing the action.

Styles

Select the Styles tab.



Add/Edit Block form: Styles tab

Style Item Enter a style item. Style items might include cultivation methods, dry farming techniques, and so forth. Values are stored in the Block Styles table (F40G022).

If the style that you assign to the block has a parent style, the system automatically assigns the parent style to the block as well.

Contacts

Select the Contacts tab.

Contact Type Enter a UDC (40G/AT) that represents the contact type that is associated with the farm.

Address Number Enter the address number for the contact type.

Address

Select the Address tab.

Block Address Number Enter the address book number that is associated with the block. If an address book number does not exist, you can use one of the following actions to create a new address book number:

- Enter a unique value in the Block Address Number field, and then click the Address Book link.

  The system accesses the Address Book Revision (P01012) program. Complete any remaining fields, and click OK to create a new address book record.

- Select the Create Address Book check box to allow the address number fields to be entered.

  When you save the block record, the system uses these values to generate a new address book number. The system updates the Block Address Number field with the newly created number.

Ownership

Select the Ownership tab. You can define how this information is used. For example, you can define the physical land owner, or divide the ownership of the block based on a percentage.

Ownership Short Code Enter a short code for the owner. Values are set up in the Setup Owners (P31B35) program.

Address Number Enter a number that indicates the address book number of the block owners.

Percentage Enter the percentage of the block that is owned by this owner.

Creating a Harvest

This section provides an overview of harvests, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Grower Harvest Maintenance (P40G03).
- Create a harvest.

Understanding Harvests

A harvest is a representation of the block for a growing cycle. A harvest may occur multiple times a year, once a year, or once every few years. Within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management, a harvest record maintains specific information about the harvest.

Each harvest has a unique ID that enables all activities that are performed on that harvest record to be recorded and tracked. Key information that is tracked for each harvest includes information, such as block location, quality of the crop, operations conducted on the harvest, and ownership.

The system tracks activities that are performed on each harvest, such as:

- Associating a harvest record with a contract.
- Adding, maintaining, and terminating a block or harvest.
- Viewing harvest information.
- Estimating crop estimates and maturity.
- Closing harvests.
- Conducting quality checks to compare with standards.
- Tracking deliveries of the harvest to processing sites.
- Documenting spray activities that involve chemicals for government tracking.
- Identifying the EUR.
- Establishing a grower payment schedule.
- Documenting farming operations.

Harvest Suffix

The system enables users to create test blocks for crop experimentation, organic farming, or other purposes. For example, you can define a subsection of a block that is used to grow these experimental crops. You use the harvest suffix to differentiate between the harvests on the same block.

A harvest is identified by a unique combination of block code, harvest period, and harvest suffix. The harvest suffix is a free-form field. The sum of the gross and planted areas for all harvests must be the same as the total areas of the block.

- Harvests for Block A have a gross area equal to 1000 acres, and the planted area equals 800 acres.
- Block A - 2007 - ABC has a gross area equal to 800 acres, and the planted area equals 700 acres.
- Block A - 2007 - Test spray XYZ has a gross area equal to 200 acres, and the planted area equals 100 acres.

Multiple Crops

When a block has multiple crops being harvested throughout a period of time, you can include all of the potential variations by creating separate harvest records. For example, broccoli is harvested in late fall. On this same block, winter wheat is grown and harvested in early spring. This requires two separate harvests to be set up for this block.

Item Matrix

You may have a product that has variations based on how the product is packaged. For example, broccoli is packed in boxes of 12, 14, and 18 count. You can use the item matrix functionality to support your needs.

Generate Multiple Harvest Records

The system can generate multiple harvest records from the Search for Grower Blocks form. Click the Generate Harvests button to automatically generate grower harvest records according to the planning window and the harvest pattern setup. The system-generated harvests are created in a future status.

The system uses the value in the Maximum Harvests processing option to determine the number of harvest records to generate. If the Maximum Harvests processing option is set to two and you have an Annual harvest pattern with harvest periods set up through 2030, the system generates two new harvest records.

Maturity Date Calculation

You can associate a maturity date calculation with a specific harvest. When you add a harvest to a block and you have previously associated a maturity calculation program name with the block, the system uses that maturity calculation as the default value for the harvest. However, you can override this value as long as the status of the harvest is *Current* or *Future.* set up the system to calculate the maturity for crops to enable growers to plan harvesting. You set up the maturity calculation in the Maturity Calculation Program Name - Setup program (P40G50). You can then attach the maturity program to the material type or directly to the block.

For each harvest you can manually enter a planned maturity date. If you have entered a maturity calculation program name for the harvest, you can have the system calculate the maturity date.

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section, you must set up block records.

Forms Used to Create a Harvest

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Review existing harvests, or add a new harvest.
Search for Grower Blocks	W40G02A	Setup (G40G141), Block Entry	Search and select block records. Create harvest records. Create system-generated harvest records.
Add/Edit Grower Harvest	W40G03C	On the Search for Grower Blocks form, click Add Harvest.	Add new harvest records. Maintain existing harvest records.

Setting Processing Options for Grower Harvest Maintenance (P40G03)

Use these processing options to control system processing, define defaults, specify tabs to display, enable related links, specify information to copy, and define default versions.

Processing

These processing options control whether a harvest can have multiple suffixes, determine whether the harvest status can change, determine whether the container type and quantity per load are at the harvest level, and control whether certain fields are input capable or displayed.

Multiple Harvest Suffixes Specify whether the system allows more than one harvest suffix for a block. Values are:

Blank: Allow multiple suffixes.

1: Do not allow multiple suffixes.

Status Change Specify whether the system allows the harvest status to be changed from this form. Values are:

Blank: Allow a status change.

1: Do not allow a status change.

Container Type and Quantity Per Load Specify whether the system allows the container type and quantity per load to be changed at the harvest level. Values are:

Blank: Do not allow the container type and quantity per load to be changed at the harvest level.

1: Allow the container type and quantity per load to be changed.

Harvest Period Effective Dates Specify whether the system displays the harvest period effective dates. Values are:

Blank: Display the dates.

1: Do not display the dates.

Calculated Maturity Date Specify whether the system enables the calculated maturity date. Values are:

Blank: Enable the calculated maturity date.

1: Disable the calculated maturity date.

Base Price and Default Price Specify whether the system displays the base price and default price fields. Values are:

Blank: Display the price fields.

1: Do not display the price fields.

Defaults

These processing options specify system default values for when you access the Add/Edit Grower Harvest form.

Default Harvest Suffix Specify a default harvest suffix. A block can have more than one harvest. A harvest is identified by a unique combination of block code, harvest period, and harvest suffix. The harvest suffix is a free-form field.

Maximum Harvests Specify the maximum number of harvests to be created when a new harvest creation is requested either by contracts or by grower blocks. This is the same as the planning window.

Default Recurring Number of Days Enter the number of days to add to the Date Required field to generate the new recurring action date. This value provides the default value for the Recurring Number of Days field for recurring action dates if you do not enter a value on the Add/Edit Grower Harvest form. If you leave this processing option blank and do not enter a value in the grid, the system uses a default value of one day.

Tabs

These processing options specify whether the system displays the financial and contracts tabs.

Financials Specify whether the system displays the Financials tab on the Add/Edit Harvest form. Values are:

Blank: Display the Financials tab.

1: Do not display the Financials tab.

Contracts Specify whether the system displays the Contracts tab on the Add/Edit Harvest form. Values are:

Blank: Display the Contracts tab.

1: Do not display the Contracts tab.

Related Links

This processing option controls whether the Contract Detail link is enabled.

Contract Detail Specify whether the system enables the Contract Detail link. Values are:

Blank: Enable the link.

1: Disable the link.

Copy

These processing options specify which information to copy from an existing harvest record to a new harvest record.

Copy EUR Information Specify whether the system copies the EUR information to the harvest record. Values are:

Blank: Copy the EUR values.

1: Do not copy the EUR values.

Copy Contacts Information Specify whether the system copies the contact information to the harvest record. Values are:

Blank: Copy the contact values.

1: Do not copy the contact values.

Copy Action Dates Information Specify whether the system copies the action date information to the harvest record. Values are:

Blank: Copy the action dates.

1: Do not copy the action dates.

Versions

These processing options control the versions that are called by the program.

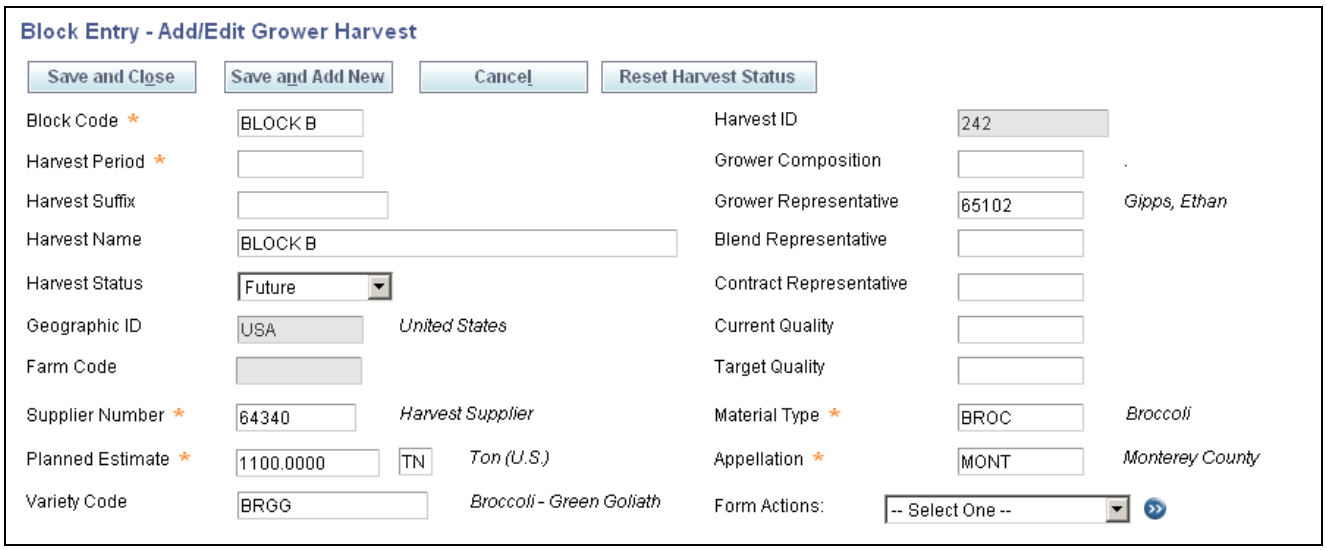
Add/Update Block Enter a version of the Add/Update Block program (P40G02), or leave blank to use version ZJDE0001.

Purchase Order Entry Enter a version of the Purchase Order Entry program (P4310), or leave blank to use version ZJDE0001.

Search for Contracts Enter a version of the Search for Contracts program (P43C00), or leave blank to use version ZJDE0001.

Creating a Harvest

Access the Add/Edit Grower Harvest form. Collapse the navigation bar to view the entire form.



Add/Edit Grower Harvest form

Block Code Enter the block code that is associated with this harvest.

Harvest Period Enter a harvest period.

Harvest Suffix Enter a harvest suffix for when you divide a harvest into more than one tracking entity.

Harvest Name Enter the harvest name. This name is supplied by default from the block name and can be overridden.

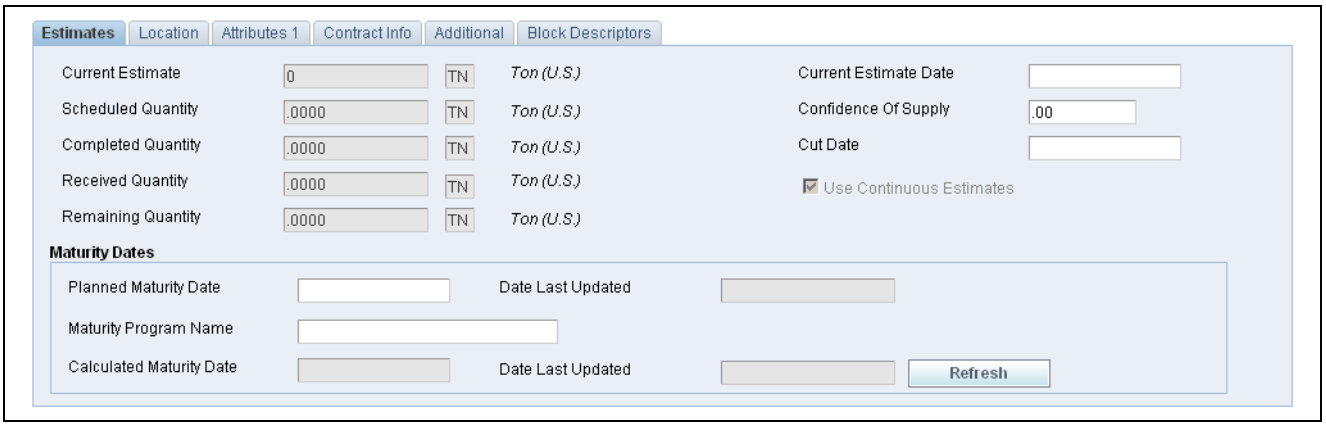
Harvest Status Enter the status of the harvest. Values are:

- *Closed*
- *Complete*
- *Current*
- *Future*
- *Terminated*

Harvest ID The system assigns a unique ID to each harvest record.

Estimates

Select the Estimates tab.



Add/Edit Grower Harvest form: Estimates tab

Current Estimate Enter the current estimate for the harvest.

Current Estimate Date Enter the current estimate date.

Scheduled Quantity Displays the quantity scheduled for harvesting. Entering a harvest operation populates this field.

Received Quantity Displays the received harvest quantity at the crush site. Entering a receipt operation populates this field.

Remaining Quantity Displays the received harvest quantity at the crush site. Entering a receipt operation populates this field.

Confidence of Supply Enter the confidence as a percentage that the crop will attain the current estimate.

Cut Date Enter the expected harvest cut date.

When you close harvest operations, the system updates this field with the actual end date of the first closed harvest operation for this harvest.

Use Continuous Estimates This check box is selected on the block record and appears on the harvest record.

Planned Maturity Date Enter the planned maturity date of the harvest.

Maturity Program Name Enter the name of the program that you want the system to use to calculate and return crop maturity dates. If you have associated a maturity calculation program with the block, the system populates the field with this maturity program name. However, you can manually override this default value if the harvest status is *Current* or *Future*.

Calculated Maturity Date Displays the calculated maturity date. The system populates this field with the result of the custom calculation that you set up in the maturity date calculation program.

Refresh Click to calculate the maturity date.

Location

Select the Location tab.

Add/Edit Grower Harvest form: Location tab

Growing Area Enter the growing location for a harvest. The geographic area can be the appellation or the geographical indication. Geographic area can be defined as a country or a region within the country, such as a state or province, or a small area within a region, based on the desired level of specificity. Values are set up in the Set Geographic Area and Relationship program (P31B37).

District Enter a UDC (40G/GD) for the growing district.

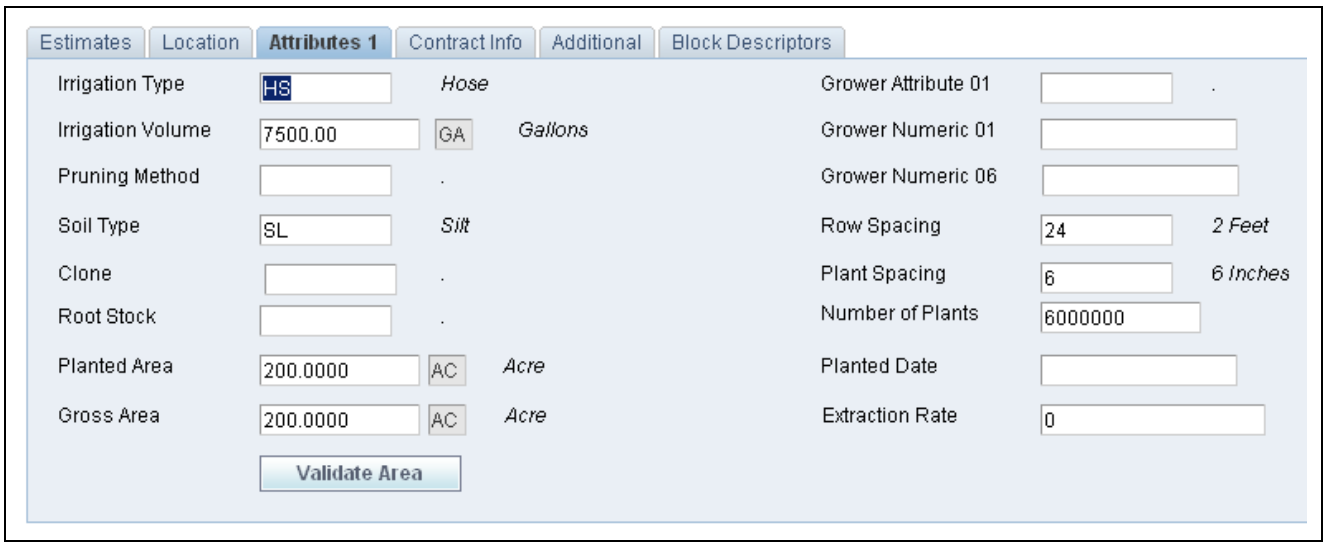
Region Enter a UDC (40G/GR) for the growing region.

County Enter a UDC (00/CT) for the county.

State Enter a UDC (00/S) for the state.

Attributes 1

Select the Attributes 1 tab. You can change any default information from the block. When you have multiple harvests associated with a block, use the Validate Area button to verify that the sum of all harvest gross and planted areas match the areas on the block.



Add/Edit Grower Harvest form: Attributes 1 tab

Contract Info

Select the Contract Info. tab. When a contract is created for a harvest, the information is displayed on this tab.

Additional

Select the Additional tab.

Harvest Start Displays the effective start date for the harvest period.

Harvest End Displays the effective end date for the harvest period.

Operational Cost Displays the operational cost from the farming activities.

Cost Per Quantity Displays the cost per quantity.

Cost Per Area Displays the cost per area.

Last Load Select the Last Load check box when the final truck load is received.

Extraction Complete Select the Extraction Complete check box when the crop is crushed.

Quarantined Flag Select the Quarantine Flag check box when the harvest is in a quarantined area.

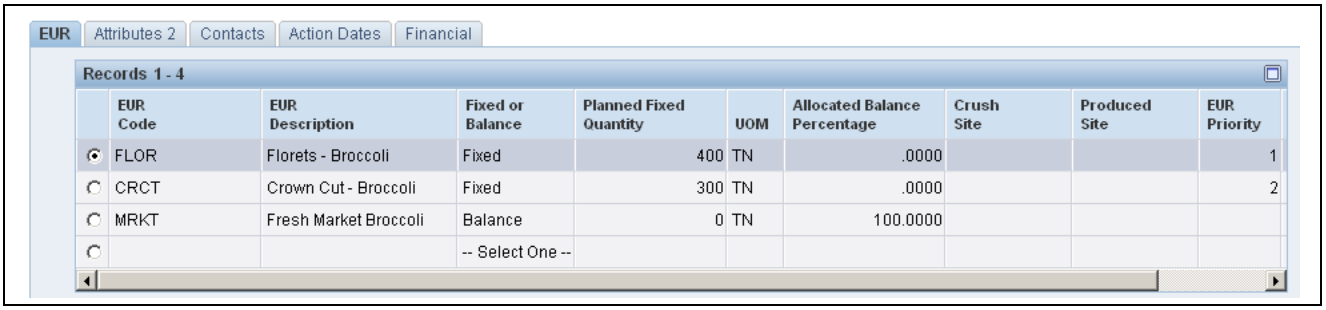
When a spray operation is created, the crop has already been sprayed, and the system displays a restricted EUR warning or the timing of the operation generates a warning, you must select this check box. Another example for using this check box is when the wrong agrochemical is applied to the crop.

Block Descriptors

Select the Block Descriptors tab. You can view this information only from the harvest record.

EUR

Select the EUR tab.



Add/Edit Grower Harvest form: EUR tab

EUR Code (end-use reservation code) Displays the EUR codes from the block.

Crush Site Enter the site where the crop will be crushed.

Produced Site Enter the site where the crop will be produced.

EUR Quantity (end-use reservation quantity) Displays the calculated quantity for each EUR.

Attributes 2

Select the Attributes 2 tab.

Grower Attribute 2–15 Enter a UDC (40G/02–15) for the grower attributes that are relevant and specific to the block.

Grower Dates 01–08 Enter the grower dates that are relevant and specific to the block.

Grower Checkboxes 01–05 Select the grower check boxes that are relevant and specific to the block.

Grower Numerics 02–05 Enter the grower numerics that are relevant and specific to the block.

Contacts

Select the Contacts tab.

Contact Type Enter a UDC (40G/AT) that represents the contact type that is associated with the farm.

Address Number Enter the address number for the contact type.

Action Dates

Select the Action Dates tab.

Action Date Code Enter a UDC (40G/AD) to represent the action that should be taken.

Recurring Select to indicate whether the action on the block is recurring. Values are:

- *Selected:* The action date is recurring.
- *Clear:* The action date is not recurring.

If the action is recurring, you can use the Recurring Number of Days field to calculate the next action date when you close the current action date.

Recurring Number of Days Enter the number of days that you want the system to use to calculate the next action date if the action is a recurring action. The system adds the number of days that you enter to the current action date to calculate the next action date.

You can also use a processing option to enter a default value for this field. If you do not define a default value and do not enter a value here, the system uses a default value of one day.

Date Required Enter the date on which the action should be taken.

Closed Select this check box to indicate that the action is closed. If both the Recurring check box and the Closed check box are selected, the system creates a new copy of the Action Date record. The system calculates the new action date by adding the days from the Recurring Number of Days field to the action date that you closed.

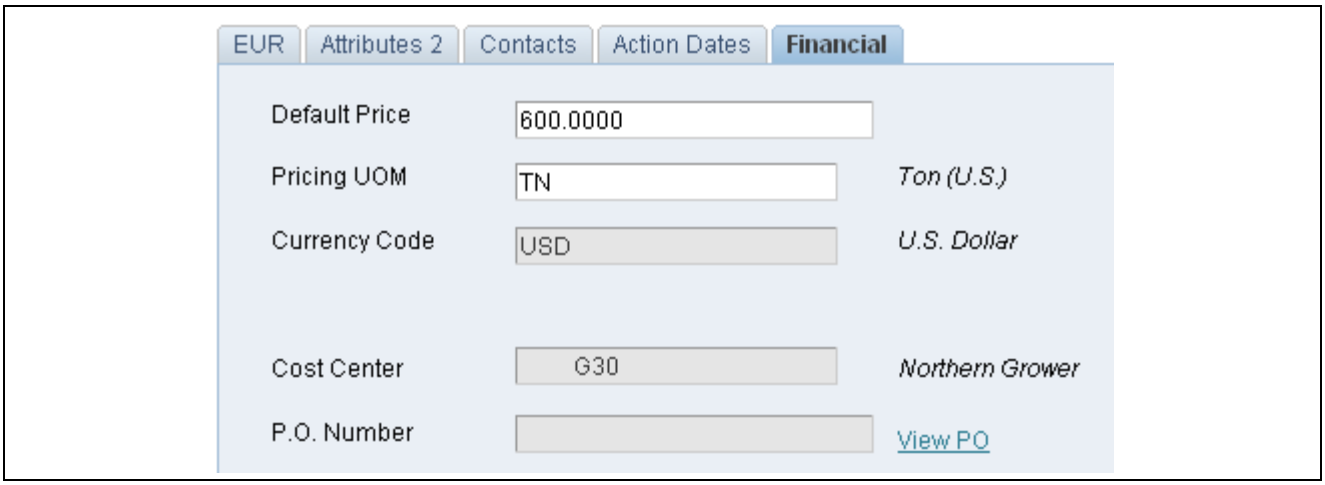
Date Complete Enter the date on which the action was completed.

Person Responsible Enter the address book number of the person who is responsible for completing the action.

Action Date Comment Enter free-form text with any notes about the action.

Financial

Select the Financial tab.



Add/Edit Grower Harvest form: Financial tab

Default Price	Enter the grower default price for the harvest. This price is used in the unit price calculation.
Pricing UOM	Enter a UDC (00/UM) that indicates the unit of measure in which you usually price the crop.
Currency Code	Displays the domestic currency for the company.
Cost Center	Displays the grower cost center that is set up in the Defaults Printers & Locations program (P400951).
P.O. Number (purchase order number)	Displays the purchase order number after a weigh tag receipt operation is performed against this harvest record. This field also displays the purchase order number that is generated after you close a scheduled harvest operation.
View PO (view purchase order)	Click this link to access the Order Detail program (P4310).

Running the Harvest Listing Report (R40G031)

This section discusses how to run the harvest listing report.

Running the Harvest Listing Report

Select Reports (G40G1211), Harvest Listing Report.

Setting Processing Options for Harvest Listing Report (R40G031)

Use these processing options to define what data is included on the report.

Area

These processing options specify whether to include the appellation and growing code hierarchies.

1. Appellation Code

Specify the appellation code to appear on the report. If you enter both the appellation and growing area codes, the system prints only those harvest records that match both codes.

2. Include Harvest in Appellation Hierarchy

Specify whether to run the report for just one appellation or for the specified appellation and all descendents. Values are:

Blank or *0:* Do not include descendents.

1: Include descendents.

3. Geographic Area Code

Specify the geographic code to appear on the report. If you enter both the appellation and growing area codes, the system prints only those harvest records that match both codes.

4. Include Harvest in Growing Area Hierarchy

Specify whether to run the report for just one geographic area or for the specified geographic area and all descendents. If left blank, the system uses default value No. Values are:

Blank or *0:* Do not include descendents.

1: Include descendents.

CHAPTER 5

Maintaining Blocks and Harvests

This chapter lists prerequisites and discusses how to:

- Maintain blocks.
- Maintain blocks using speed block maintenance.
- Perform mass updates on blocks.
- Push grower block changes to harvests.
- Maintain harvest records.
- Maintain harvests using speed harvest update.
- Perform mass updates on harvests.
- Perform a harvest roll.
- Spread expenses for harvests.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Create block records.
- Create harvest records.

Maintaining Blocks

This section discusses how to:

- Edit a block
- Copy a block
- Inactivate a block

Forms Used to Maintain Blocks

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Grower Blocks	W40G02A	Setup (G40G141), Block Entry	Search and select existing block records.
Add/Edit Grower Block	W40G02B	On the Search for Grower Blocks form, select a block record and click the Edit icon. On the Search for Grower Blocks form, select a block record and click the Copy icon.	Edit an existing block record. Copy an existing block to create a new one.

Editing a Block

Access the Add/Edit Grower Block form using the Edit icon. Change the fields as appropriate.

Copying a Block

Access the Add/Edit Grower Block form using the Copy icon.

Block Code Enter a unique identifier for the block code.

Inactivating a Block

Access the Search for Grower Blocks form. Select the block to inactivate, and click Inactivate.

Note. The system prevents you from inactivating a block that has a harvest record associated with it that is not closed or terminated.

Maintaining Blocks Using Speed Block Update

This section provides an overview of speed block maintenance and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Speed Block Update (P40G020).
- Maintain blocks using speed block update.

Understanding Speed Block Maintenance

Several ways are available to update data on a block. When a simple change to one block is required, you can access the Add/Edit Grower Block form. However, when changes are required across multiple blocks, you can use the Speed Block Update program (P40G020) or the Mass Update program (R40G0200).

Maintainable Fields

Using the Speed Block Update program, you can display specific block records and update information on the individual lines that require changes. Updates you can perform include the following values:

- Block status.

- Block address number.
- Growing area, appellation, region, and district.
- Variety code.
- Maturity calculation program name.
- Supplier number.
- Default price.
- Target and current quality.
- Grower attributes and grower dates.

Form Used to Maintain Blocks Using Speed Block Update

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Speed Block Update	W40G020A	Grower Management, Periodic Processing (G40G121), Block Record Speed Grid Update	Maintain blocks using Speed Block Update.

Setting Processing Options for Speed Block Update (P40G020)

Use these processing options to control whether the system allows these fields to be updated.

Process

These processing options control whether users can update certain fields.

Dimension Unit of Measure Specify whether the system allows users to update the dimension unit of measure. Values are:

Blank: Allow updates.

1: Do not allow updates.

Pricing Unit of Measure Specify whether the system allows users to update the pricing unit of measure. Values are:

Blank: Allow updates.

1: Do not allow updates.

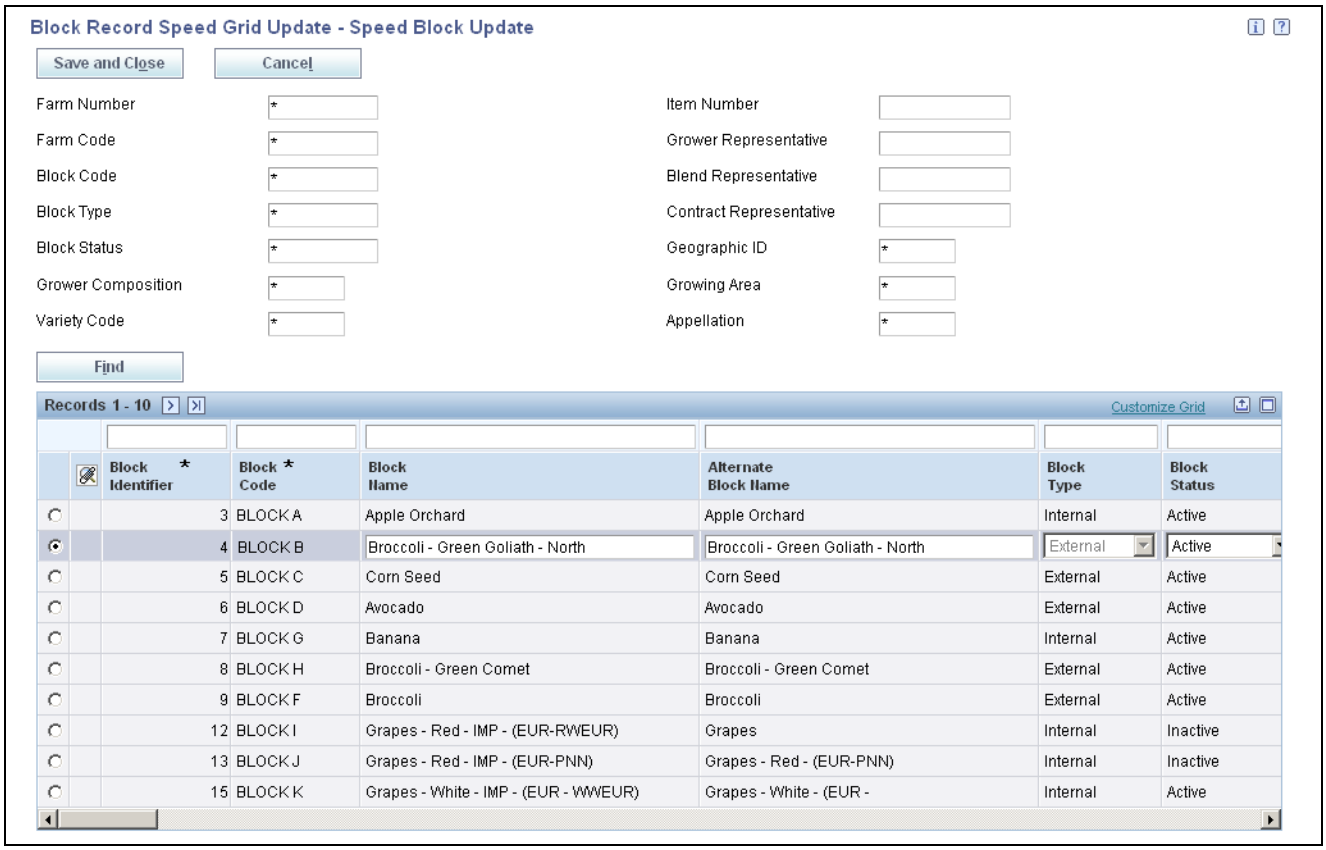
Container Type and Quantity Per Load Specify whether the system allows users to update the container type and quantity per load. The container type and quantity per load are related fields. Values are:

Blank: Allow updates.

1: Do not allow updates.

Maintaining Blocks Using Speed Block Update

Access the Speed Block Update form.



Speed Block Update form

Performing Mass Updates on Blocks

This section provides an overview of mass updates on blocks and discusses how to:

- Create a block record update profile.
- Set processing options for Mass Update - Block (R40G0200).
- Run the Mass Update - Block program.

Understanding Mass Updates on Blocks

Use the Mass Update - Block program to update block attributes. This is a two-step process. First, you need to create a block record update profile. This profile is used to specify the fields that the system will update and the new values. The second step is to launch the report. The system updates the fields on all records that are identified in the program's data selection.

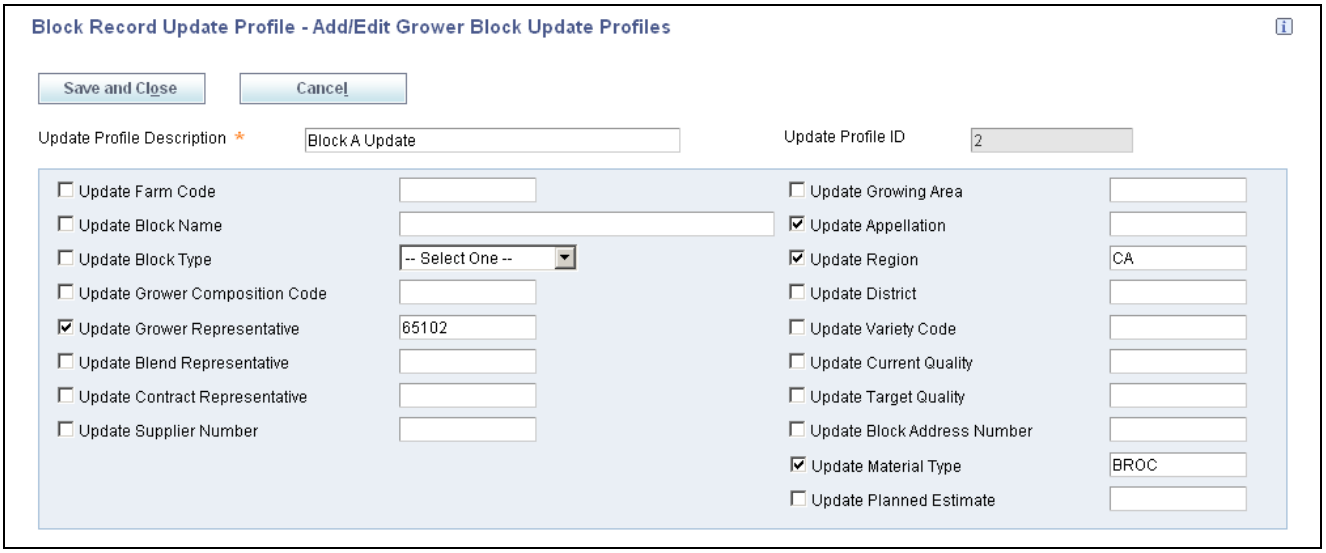
If the report finds an error, it does not process the record. You should run this report in proof mode and then in final mode.

Forms Used to Perform Mass Updates on Blocks

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Grower Block Update Profiles	W40G0200A	Periodic Processing (G40G121), Block Record Update Profile	Search for grower block update profiles. Create new block record update profiles.
Add/Edit Grower Block Update Profiles	W40G0200B	On the Search for Grower Block Update Profiles form, select Add Profile.	Add a new grower block update profile. Specify which block attributes to update and the new values of the attributes. Launch the Block Record Mass Update program from batch versions.

Creating a Block Record Update Profile

Access the Add/Edit Grower Block Update Profiles form. Select the check box for each field or attribute being that you are changing, and enter the new value.



Add/Edit Grower Block Update Profiles form

Update Profile Description Enter a unique description of a mass update profile for the grower block.

Update Profile ID The system assigns a profile ID.

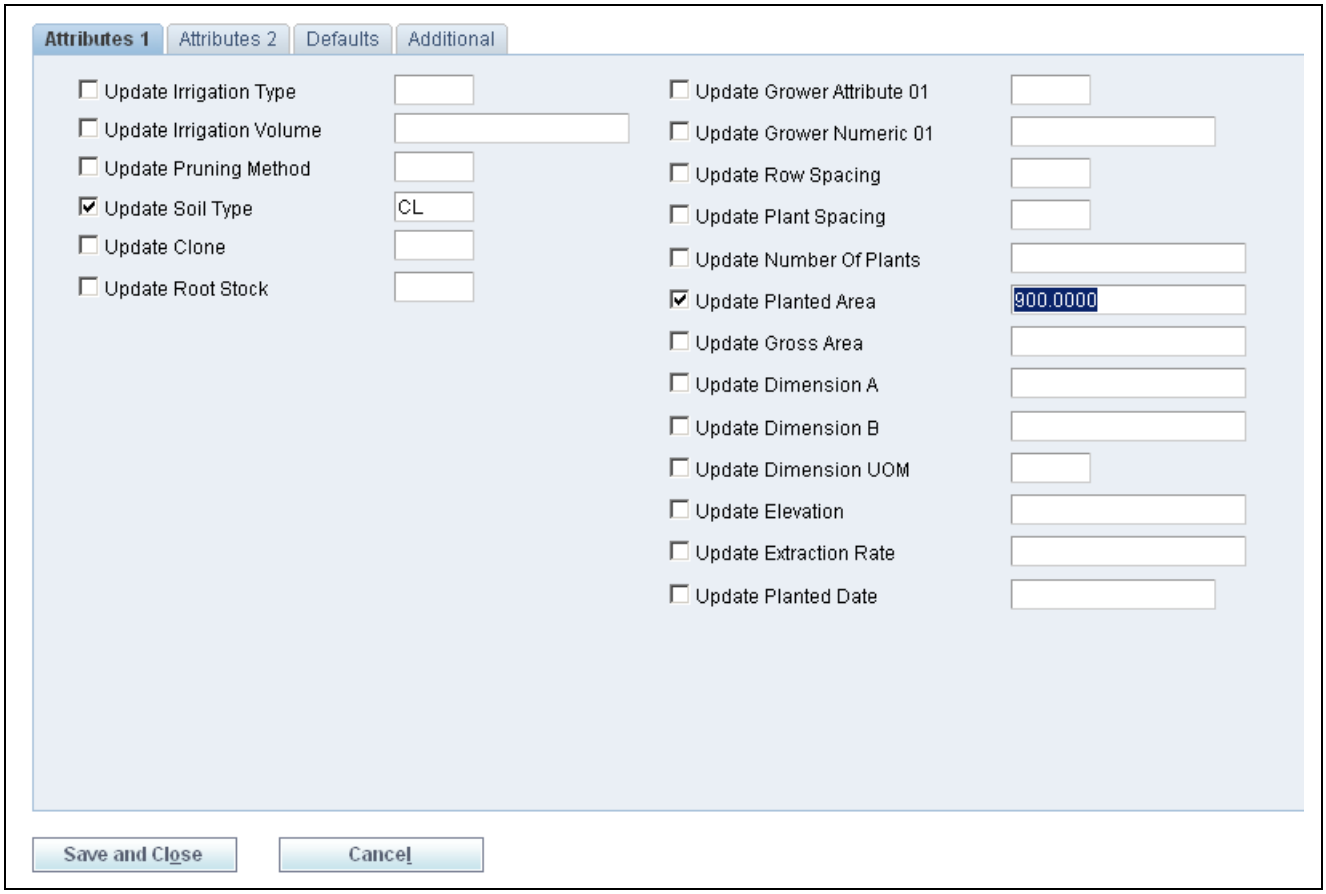
To make changes to the block header information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Farm Code	Update Block Name	Update Block Type
Update Grower Composition Code	Update Grower Representative	Update Blend Representative
Update Contract Representative	Update Supplier Number	Update Growing Area

Update Appellation	Update Region	Update District
Update Variety Code	Update Current Quality	Update Target Quality
Update Block Address Number	Update Material Type	Update Planned Estimate

Attributes 1

Select the Attributes 1 tab.



Add/Edit Grower Block Update Profiles form: Attributes 1 tab

To make changes to the attributes 1 information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Irrigation Type	Update Irrigation Volume	Update Pruning Method
Update Soil Type	Update Clone	Update Root Stock
Update Grower Attribute 01	Update Grower Numeric 01	Update Row Spacing
Update Plant Spacing	Update Number of Plants	Update Planted Area
Update Gross Area	Update Dimension A	Update Dimension B

Update Dimension UOM	Update Elevation	Update Extraction Rate
Update Planted Date		

Attributes 2

Select the Attributes 2 tab.

To make changes to the attributes 2 information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Grower Attribute 02 - 15	Update Grower Checkbox 01 - 05	Update Grower Date 01 - 08
Update Grower Numeric 02 - 05		

Defaults

Select the Defaults tab.

To make changes to the default information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Crush Site	Update Produced Site	Update Default Price
Update Pricing UOM	Update Container Type	Update Quantity Per Load
Update Maturity Program Name		

Additional

Select the Additional tab.

To make changes to the additional information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Alternate Block Name	Update Parcel Number 1 - 3	Update Governmental ID 1 - 4
Update Operator ID	Update Site ID Number	Update Parcel Number 1 Area
Update Parcel Number 2 Area	Update Parcel Number 3 Area	

Setting Processing Options for Mass Update - Block (R40G0200)

Use these processing options to control how the system processes data and to define default versions.

Process

These processing options control whether the system runs in proof or final mode and specifies which profile to use.

1. Mode Specify whether the system runs in proof or final mode. Values are:

Blank: Run in proof mode.

1: Run in final mode.

2. Grower Block Update Profile ID Enter the update profile ID that determines which block values you want to update.

Versions

Add/Update Block (P40G02) Enter the version of Add/Update Block (P40G02) for the system to use.

Running the Mass Update - Block Program

Select Grower Management Periodic Processing (G40G121), Block Record Mass Update.

When you run the Mass Update - Block program, the system updates the fields on the block record based on the fields and values that you specified in the update profile from the processing options. The system does not update the associated harvest attributes for the changed block records.

Pushing Grower Block Changes to Harvests

This section provides an overview of pushing grower block changes to harvests and discusses how to push grower block changes to harvests.

Understanding Pushing Grower Block Changes to Harvests

When a user makes changes to certain fields on a grower block record, an option is available to push these changes to the related current and future harvests. When this option is selected, the system displays a new form where the user can select the harvest records to update. The system tracks the changes and displays the changed values in the query by example line.

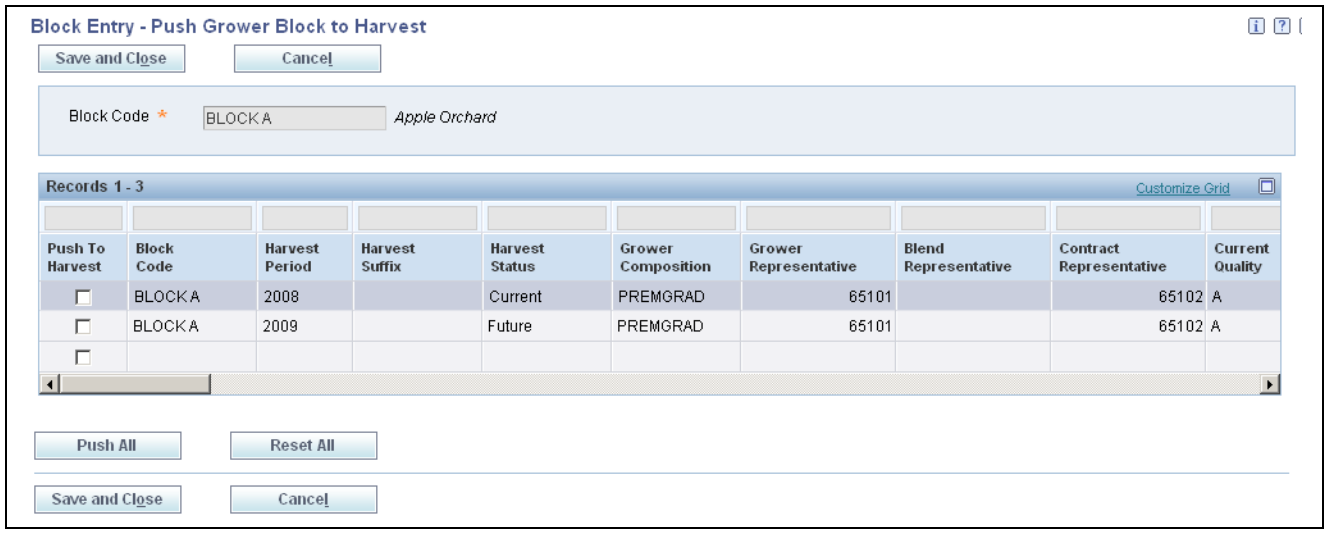
If you change the maturity calculation program name on the block and then push this change to selected harvests, the system updates the program name, but does not recalculate the maturity date for the harvest. To recalculate the maturity date, click the Refresh button on the Add/Edit Grower Harvest form. On the Push Grower to Harvest form, you can replace the previous maturity calculation program name only with the new program name from the block. You cannot change the maturity calculation for individual harvest records on this form.

Forms Used to Push Grower Block Changes to a Harvest

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Grower Blocks	W40G02A	Setup (G40G141), Block Entry	Search for and select existing blocks. Add new blocks. Create harvests.
Add/Edit Grower Block	W40G02B	On the Search for Grower Blocks form, select a block and click Edit.	Make required changes on the block record.
Push Grower Block to Harvest	W40G024A	On the Add/Edit Grower Block form, select the Update Harvest check box, and clickSave and Close.	Select the harvest records to update.

Pushing Grower Block Changes to a Harvest

Access the Push Grower Block to Harvest form.



Push Grower Block to Harvest form

Update Harvest Select the check box next each harvest record that you want the system to update.

Maintaining Harvest Records

This section discusses how to:

- Update action dates.
- Copy a harvest.
- Set processing options for Calculate Maturity Dates (R40G50).
- Calculate crop maturity dates.

Forms Used to Maintain Harvest Records

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Search and select harvest records.
Add/Edit Grower Harvest	W40G03C	On the Manage Harvests form, select a harvest record and then select Update Action Dates and click the Go button.	Update action dates on a harvest.
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	On the Manage Harvests form, select a record and then click the Copy icon in the grid.	Create a new harvest by copying an existing harvest.

Updating Action Dates

Access the Add/Edit Grower Harvest form using the Update Action Dates option on the Harvest Workbench.

Copying a Harvest

Access the Add/Edit Grower Harvest form using the Copy icon. After you create a unique harvest ID, you can change additional fields as necessary.

Harvest Period Enter the new harvest period or suffix. The harvest period that you enter must be set up in the Harvest Period Pattern.

Setting Processing Options for Calculate Maturity Dates (R40G50)

These processing options control default processing for the Calculate Maturity Dates program (R40G50).

Process

This processing option controls how the program processes data.

Maturity Calculation Name Specify the maturity date calculation program with the custom calculation that you want the system to use to calculate maturity dates. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the maturity date calculation program that you associated with the selected harvests.

Versions

This processing option controls the program versions that the system uses.

1. Grower Harvest Maintenance (P40G03) Specify the version of the Grower Harvest Maintenance program that the Calculate Maturity Dates program calls when calculating maturity dates. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default version.

Calculating Crop Maturity Dates

Select Periodic Processing (G40G121), Calculate Maturity Dates.

Run the Calculate Maturity Dates program (R40G50) to calculate maturity dates for the crops of selected harvests. When you run the calculation, the system updates the Calculated Maturity Date and the Date Last Updated field for the selected grower harvests.

If you specify a maturity date calculation program in the processing options, the system uses this program. Otherwise, the system uses the maturity date calculation program that you entered for the harvest.

The calculation updates the maturity date only if the harvest status is *Current* or *Future.* You can run this program only in final mode.

Running the program also generates a report that prints errors and warning messages that are generated when attempting to recalculate crop maturity dates.

Maintaining Harvests Using Speed Harvest Update

This section provides an overview of maintaining harvests using speed harvest update and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Speed Harvest Update (P40G030).
- Maintain harvests using Speed Harvest Update.

Understanding Maintaining Harvests Using Speed Harvest Update

You can quickly update data on a harvest in several ways. When a simple change to one harvest is required, you can use the harvest workbench. However, when changes are required across multiple harvests, you can use the Speed Harvest Update program (P40G030). Using this program, you can display specific harvest records and update information on the individual lines requiring changes.

Forms Used to Maintain Harvests Using Speed Harvest Update

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Search for and select one or more harvest records to update.
Speed Harvest Update	W40G030A	On the Manage Harvests form, select harvest records, select Speed Update Harvest Attributes, and then click the Go button.	Update multiple harvest records.

Setting Processing Options for Speed Harvest Update (P40G030)

Use these processing options to control whether the system allows these fields to be updated. Access the processing options through interactive versions.

Process

These processing options control whether certain fields are displayed and whether users can update certain fields.

Harvest Status Specify whether the system allows updates to the harvest status. Values are:

Blank: Allow updates.

1: Do not allow updates.

Calculated Maturity Date Specify whether the system allows updates to the calculated maturity date. Values are:

Blank: Allow updates.

1: Do not allow updates.

Container Type and Quantity Per Load Specify whether the system allows updates to the container type and quantity per load. Values are:

Blank: Allow updates.

1: Do not allow updates.

Harvest Period Effective Dates Specify whether the system displays the harvest period effective dates. Values are:

Blank: Display the harvest period effective dates.

1: Do not display the harvest period effective dates.

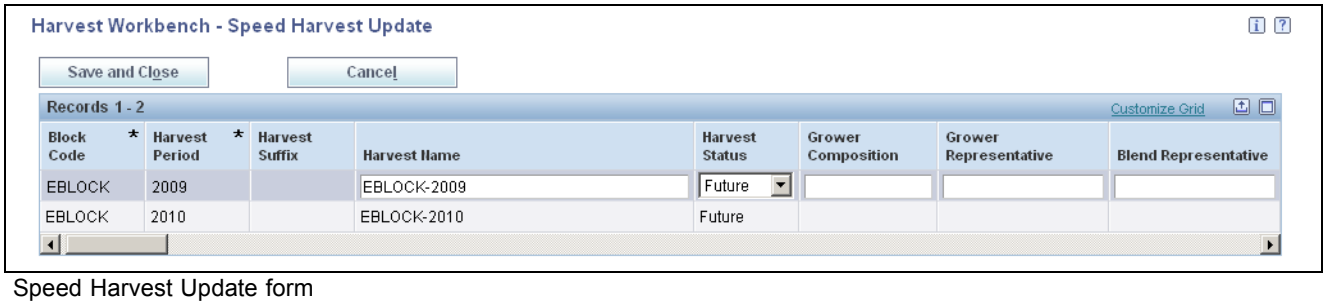
Default Price Specify whether the system displays the default price. Values are:

Blank: Display the harvest default price.

1: Do not display the harvest default price.

Maintaining Harvests Using Speed Harvest Update

Access the Speed Harvest Update form.



Speed Harvest Update form

For each harvest, update the fields that require revisions, for example, harvest status, current and target quality, maturity calculation program name, planned maturity date, and composition information. You can revise the value in the Maturity Calculation Program Name field only if the harvest status is *Current* or *Future.*

Performing Mass Updates on Harvests

This section provides an overview of performing mass updates on harvests and discusses how to:

- Create a harvest record update profile.
- Set processing options for Mass Update - Harvest (R40G0300).
- Run the mass harvest update program.

Understanding Performing Mass Updates on Harvests

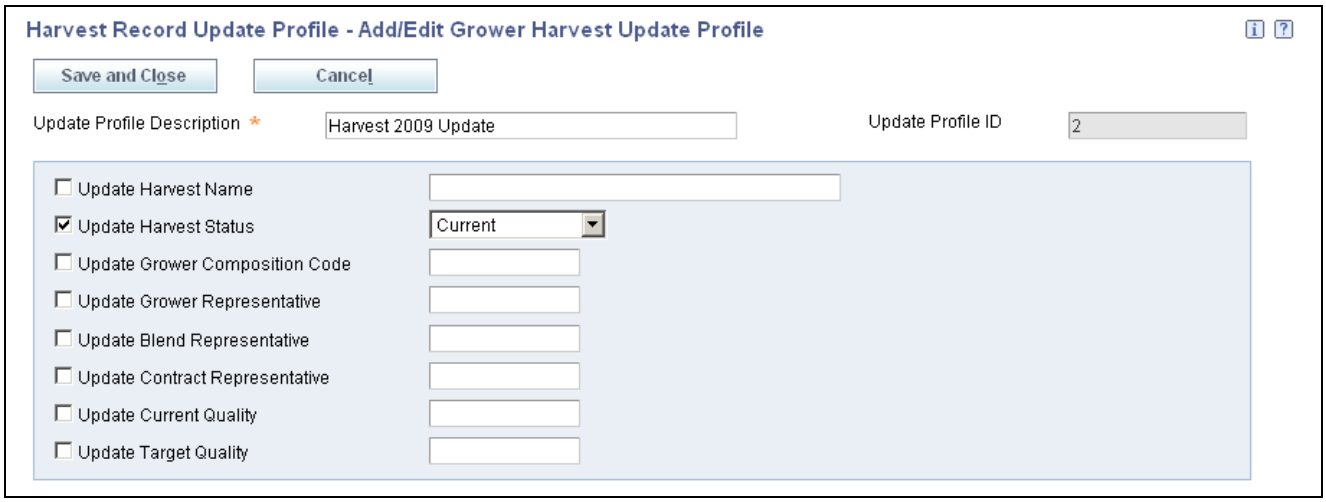
Use the Mass Update - Harvest program to update harvest attributes. This is a two-step process. First, you need to create a harvest record update profile. This profile specifies which fields the system will update and the new values. The second step is to launch the report. The system updates the fields on all records that are identified in the program's data selection.

Forms Used to Perform Mass Updates on Harvests

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Grower Harvest Update Profiles	W40G0300A	Periodic Processing (G40G121), Harvest Record Update Profile	Search and select harvest record update profiles. Create new block record update profiles.
Add/Edit Grower Harvest Update Profile	W40G0300B	On the Search for Grower Harvest Update Profiles form, select Add Profile.	Add a new grower harvest update profile. Specify which harvest attributes to update and the new values of the attributes. Launch the Harvest Record Mass Update program from batch versions.

Creating a Harvest Record Update Profile

Access the Add/Edit Grower Harvest Update Profile form. Select the check box for each field or attribute that is being changed, and enter the new value.



Add/Edit Grower Harvest Update Profile form

Update Profile Description Enter a unique description of a mass update profile for the grower harvest.

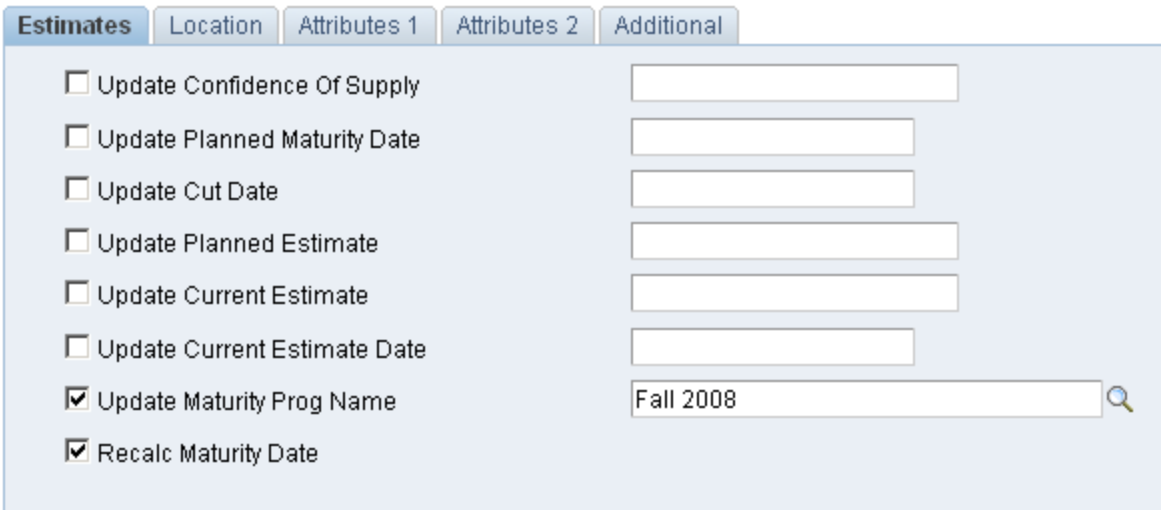
Update Profile ID The system assigns a profile ID.

To make changes to the harvest header information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Harvest Name	Update Harvest Status	Update Grower Composition Code
Update Grower Representative	Update Blend Representative	Update Contract Representative
Update Current Quality	Update Target Quality	

Estimates

Select the Estimates tab.



Add/Edit Grower Harvest Update Profile form: Estimates tab

To make changes to the harvest estimates information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Confidence of Supply	Update Planned Maturity Date	Update Cut Date
Update Planned Estimate	Update Current Estimate	Update Current Estimate Date
Update Maturity Program Name	Recalculate Maturity Date	

Location

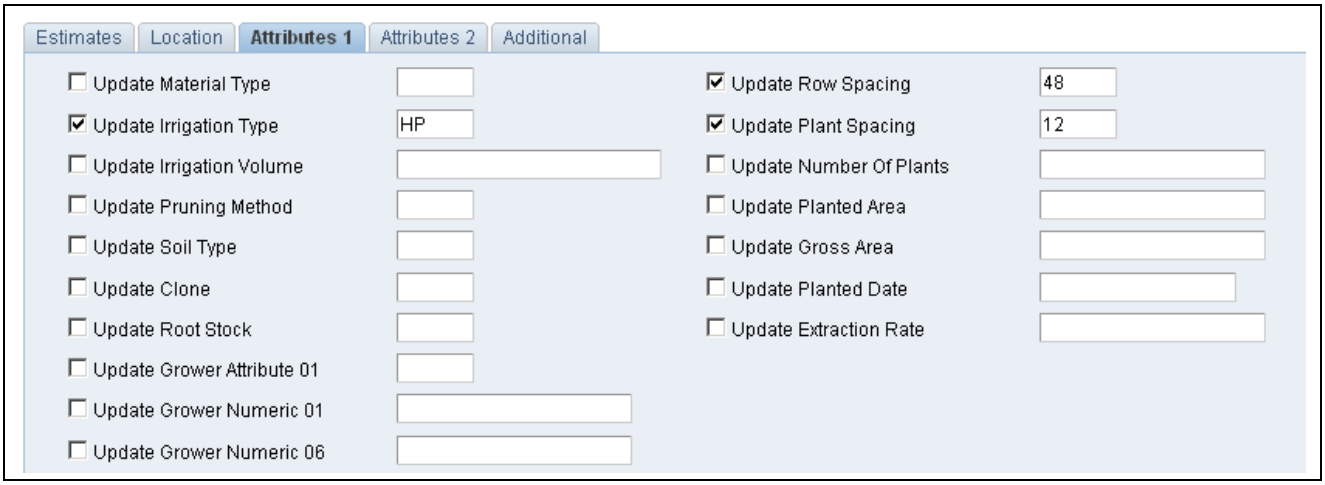
Select the Location tab.

To make changes to the harvest location information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Growing Area	Update Appellation	Update Variety Code
Update District	Update Region	Update County
Update State		

Attributes 1

Select the Attributes 1 tab.



Add/Edit Grower Harvest Update Profile form: Attributes 1 tab

To make changes to the attributes 1 information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Material Type	Update Irrigation Type	Update Irrigation Volume
Update Pruning Method	Update Soil Type	Update Clone
Update Root Stock	Update Grower Attribute 01	Update Grower Numeric 01
Update Grower Numeric 06	Update Row Spacing	Update Plant Spacing
Update Number of Plants	Update Gross Area	Update Planted Date
Update Extraction Rate		

Attributes 2

Select the Attributes 2 tab.

To make changes to the attributes 2 information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Grower Attribute 02 - 15	Update Grower Checkbox 01 - 05	Update Grower Date 01 - 08
Update Grower Numeric 02 - 05		

Additional

Select the Additional tab.

To make changes to the additional information, select the check box for these fields and enter the new value:

Update Container Type	Update Quantity Per Load	Update Last Load
Update Extraction Complete	Update Quarantined Flag	Update Default Price
Update Supplier Number	Update Parcel Number 3 Area	

Setting Processing Options for Mass Update - Harvest (R40G0300)

Use these processing options to control how the system processes data and to define default versions.

Process

These processing options control whether the system runs in proof or final mode and specify which profile to use.

1. Mode Specify whether the system run in proof or final mode. Values are:

Blank: Run in proof mode.

1: Run in final mode.

2. Harvest Update Profile ID Enter the update profile ID that determines which harvest values you want to update.

Versions

This processing option controls the version of the Add/Update Harvest program that the system uses.

Add/Update Harvest (P40G03) Enter the version of Add/Update Harvest program (P40G03) for the system to use.

Running Mass Harvest Update Program

Select Periodic Processing (G40G121), Harvest Record Mass Update.

When you run the Harvest Record Mass Update program, the system updates the fields on the harvest record based on the fields and values that you specified in the update profile from the processing options.

If the update includes the maturity date calculation program, the system performs the update only if the harvest status is *Current* or *Future.*

Performing a Harvest Roll

This section provides an overview of performing a harvest roll and discusses how to:

- Run the Harvest Roll program.
- Set processing options for Harvest Roll (R40G0560).

Understanding Performing a Harvest Roll

The system enables you to create new harvest records based on existing harvests. The Harvest Roll program (R40G0560) uses the Maximum Harvest processing option for the Grower Harvest Maintenance program (P40G03) to identify the planning window that controls the number of new harvest records that the system creates.

This program will roll only harvests that are at a status of *Closed* and are in the *Current* harvest period. For example, if the harvest pattern is *ANNUAL* and the current period for the ANNUAL pattern is *2007,* then only harvests with a harvest pattern of 2007 and a status of Closed are selected by the program to be rolled.

The program attempts to create the number of harvests that are specified by the Maximum Harvest processing option. The system either prints a message stating that *No Harvest Periods Eligible to Roll* for a particular harvest or lists the harvests that are or were rolled for a particular harvest.

New harvest records are created in a *Future* status.

Running the Harvest Roll Program

Select Advanced and Technical Operations (G40G131), Harvest Roll.

Setting Processing Options for Harvest Roll (R40G0560)

Use these processing options to control system processing and to define default versions.

Processing

This processing option controls whether the program runs in proof or final mode.

Mode Specify whether the system generates the report in proof mode or final mode. Proof mode prints the harvest records that will be created but does not perform table updates. Final mode creates new harvest records, updates the Grower Harvest table (F40G03), and prints the harvest record. Values are:

Blank: Run in proof mode.

1: Run in final mode.

Versions

This processing option determines the version that the system uses to create a rolled up harvest estimate.

Grower Harvest Maintenance (P40G03)	Specify the version of the Grower Harvest Maintenance program (P40G03) that the system uses. Review the version's processing options, specifically Maximum Number Of Harvests To Be Created, to ensure that the version meets your needs.

Spreading Expenses for Harvests

This section provides an overview of expense spreading and lists forms used to spread expenses for harvests.

Understanding Expense Spreading

Periodically, you may need to spread costs across active harvest records that do not accrue to the harvest directly from operations that are performed on the harvest. For example, you might need to allocate indirect costs, such as utility expenses, overhead costs, equipment maintenance, taxes, depreciation, and general labor and administration costs to harvests. These costs are allocated per acre. To determine the rate per ton of harvested product, the total annual expenses for a harvest block is divided by yield in tons. Without the ability to spread expenses, harvest costs are understated in the system.

You can use the Inventory by Vessel View program (P31B81) to locate the harvests to which you want to spread expenses. To locate harvests, you use either the Harvest check box on the form or the processing option on Vessel Class Search tab. You can select multiple harvests.

You spread expenses using the Expense Spread grid on the Inventory by Vessel View form. This area of the form becomes available to use if you set the Enable Expense Spreading processing option for the Inventory by Vessel View program. In the grid, the system displays the expenses for the selected harvests by cost component.

To spread expenses to harvests, you can use any configured operation that you have set up to allow changes to lot costs. After you select harvests for expense spreading, you access the Create Operation or WO from List program (P31B78) to generate the operations that allocate the costs to the different cost components of the harvest or harvests. When you complete this step, the system notifies you about the number of operations that were created. You can review the expense spreading operations on the Search For Operations form.

If you locate harvests using the EUR field, the system displays costs by the portion of the cost attributed to the EUR. Costs spread by EUR are spread proportionately to the EUR quantity, not the harvest quantity.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Managing Operations".

Prerequisite

Set the Enable Expense Spreading processing option on the Defaults tab for the Inventory by Vessel View program.

Forms Used to Spread Expenses for Harvests

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Inventory by Vessel View	W31B81B	Advanced and Technical Operations (G40G131), Harvest Expense Spreading	Select harvests for expense spreading
Operation/WO Template Selection	W31B78C	Select Spread Expense from the Action drop-down list box on the Inventory by Vessel View form.	Create operations to spread expenses to selected harvests.

CHAPTER 6

Managing Harvest Estimates

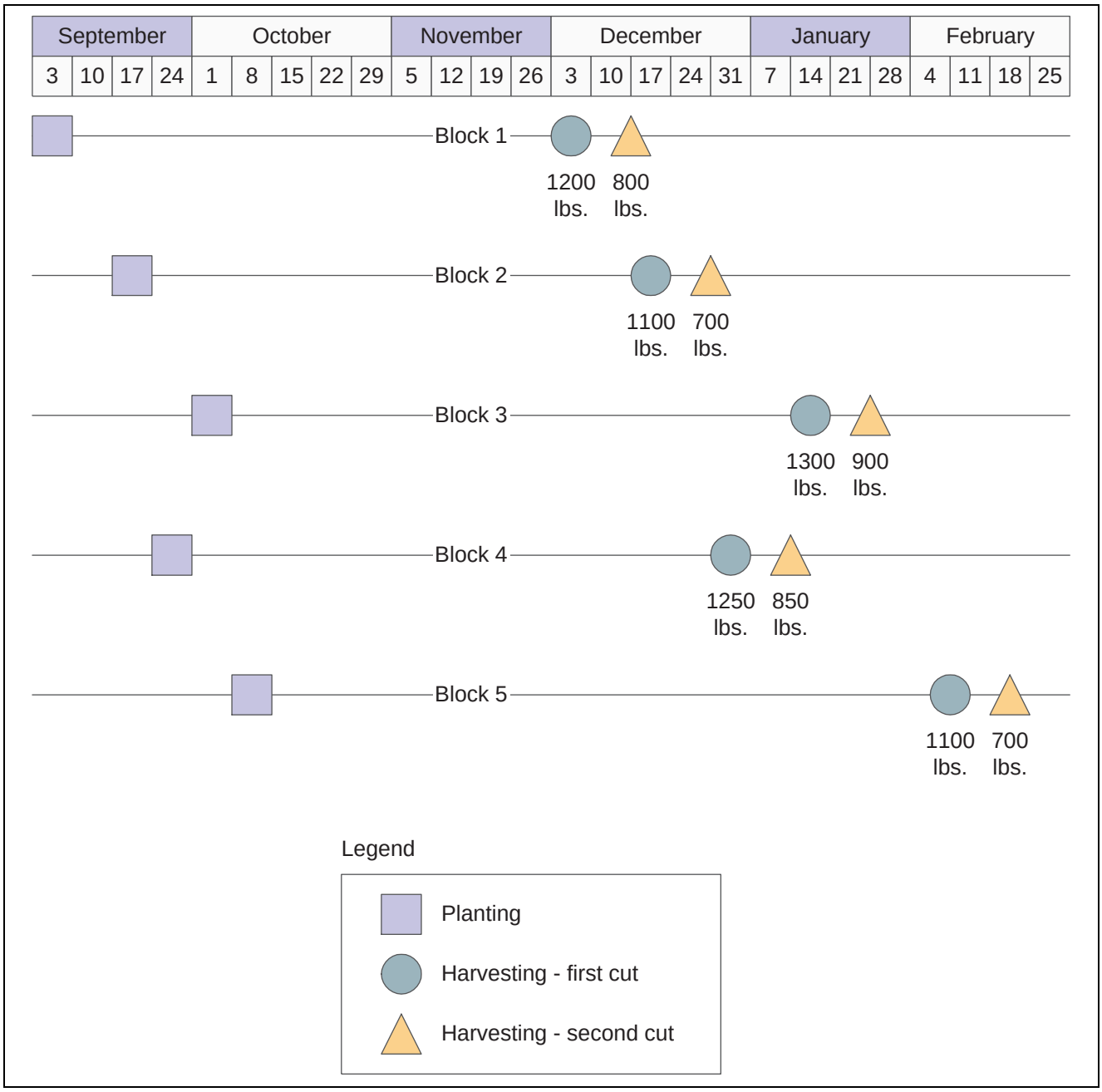
This chapter provides an overview of managing harvest estimates, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Manage harvest estimates.
- Manage continuous harvest estimates.
- Perform mass updates on harvest estimates.
- Perform mass updates on continuous harvest estimates.
- Create frozen harvest estimates.
- Manage frozen harvest estimates.

Understanding Managing Harvest Estimates

Many growers harvest their crop over a period of time. For example, avocados are continuously harvested over a period of two years. Growers should estimate and schedule how much of the crop to harvest during each time period. An overestimation of the total crop volume may result in a large financial loss to the grower because of the uneven shipment spread. A grower might anticipate a record crop volume and therefore ship large quantities early in the harvest cycle. If the overall estimate is lower than anticipated, not enough crop will be available to harvest later on in the harvest cycle.

This diagram represents several blocks of broccoli, and each block has two separate harvest dates and estimated quantities:



Multiple harvest estimates

Harvest Estimate Updates

The system enables you to update one or more harvest estimate records at a time. The four update methods are by:

- Percentage.
- Specified value.
- Override original amount.
- Specified amount per acre.

Harvest Estimate

Use the harvest estimate to adjust the harvest estimate based on the planted area. You can also change the estimate per area to calculate a new harvest estimate. When you change the harvest estimate, the system recalculates the estimate per area by taking the harvest estimation and dividing it by the planted area.

This table shows the calculated values for the harvest estimate and estimate per area based on the planted area:

Block Code	Harvest Period	Harvest Estimate	Estimate Per Area	Estimate UOM	Planted Area	Planted UOM
Block 1	H1C	1200	120	TN	10	AC
Block 1	H2C	800	80	TN	10	AC
Block 2	H1C	1100	73.3333	TN	15	AC
Block 2	H2C	700	46.6667	TN	15	AC

Mass Update Harvest Estimate

Use the mass update functionality to change the estimate for one or more harvest records by the same percentage or value. You can increase or decrease the estimate.

This tables shows the original harvest estimate and the adjusted estimate based on a percentage and a specified value:

Harvest Name	Original Harvest Estimate	Increase Percentage Value = 10	Decrease Percentage Value = 5	Specified Value Value = 100	Specified Value Value = –50
Block 1 H1C	1200	1320	1140	1300	1150
Block 1 H2C	800	880	760	900	750
Block 2 H1C	1100	1210	1045	1200	1050
Block 2 H2C	700	770	665	800	650

You can also override the current estimates by a specific value.

This table shows the original harvest estimate and the adjusted estimate using the override estimate method:

Harvest Name	Original Harvest Estimate	Override Estimate Value = 1000
Block 1 H1C	1200	1000
Block 1 H2C	800	1000
Block 2 H1C	1100	1000
Block 2 H2C	700	1000

Freeze Harvest Estimates

The system enables users to freeze harvest estimates at the end-use reservation (EUR) level. If an EUR is not assigned to a harvest, the system assigns an EUR value of *UNKNOWN*. This provides a snapshot of a harvest estimate for planning and comparison purposes for each EUR. For example, a grape grower may freeze his harvest estimate in early spring with forty percent going to EUR Premium and sixty percent going to EUR Standard. When the crop is harvested in October, if he is short on the Standard EUR, he can plan to meet his expected needs by other means.

Continuous Harvest Estimates

Many crops, like bananas and avocados, are harvested continuously over a period of time. The system enables you to manage estimates by pick date range. You can add multiple pick dates and quantities for each harvest record. The system totals the estimates from the different pick dates and updates the harvest-level estimate. When using continuous harvests, the system enables you to manage one harvest record at a time.

When freezing a continuous harvest estimate, you can freeze the estimate only at the harvest level for each EUR.

Push Forward

The system enables users to push a harvest estimate to future harvest records within the same block. Users can select the harvest records that they want to change.

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section, enter harvest estimates on the harvest record.

Managing Harvest Estimates

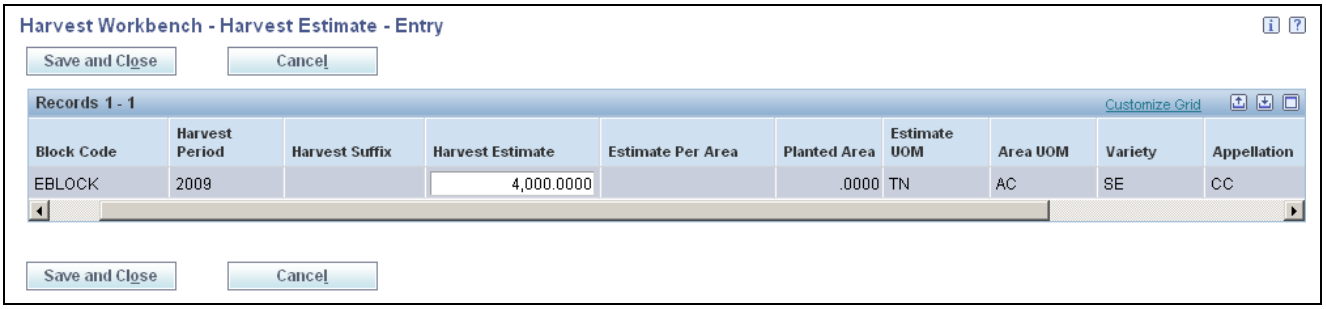
This section discusses how to manage harvest estimates.

Forms Used to Manage Harvest Estimates

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Search and select harvest records.
Harvest Estimate - Entry	W40G20A	On Manage Harvests, select one or more harvest records. In the Select Record (s) field, select *Enter Harvest Estimates,* and click the Go button.	Manage harvest estimates. Change the harvest estimate or estimate per area on individual harvest records.
Harvest Estimate - Push Forward	W40G20D	On Manage Harvests, select a harvest record. In the Select Record (s) field, select *Estimate Push Forward* and click the Go button	Push forward a harvest estimate.

Managing Harvest Estimates

Access the Harvest Estimate - Entry form.



Harvest Estimate - Entry form

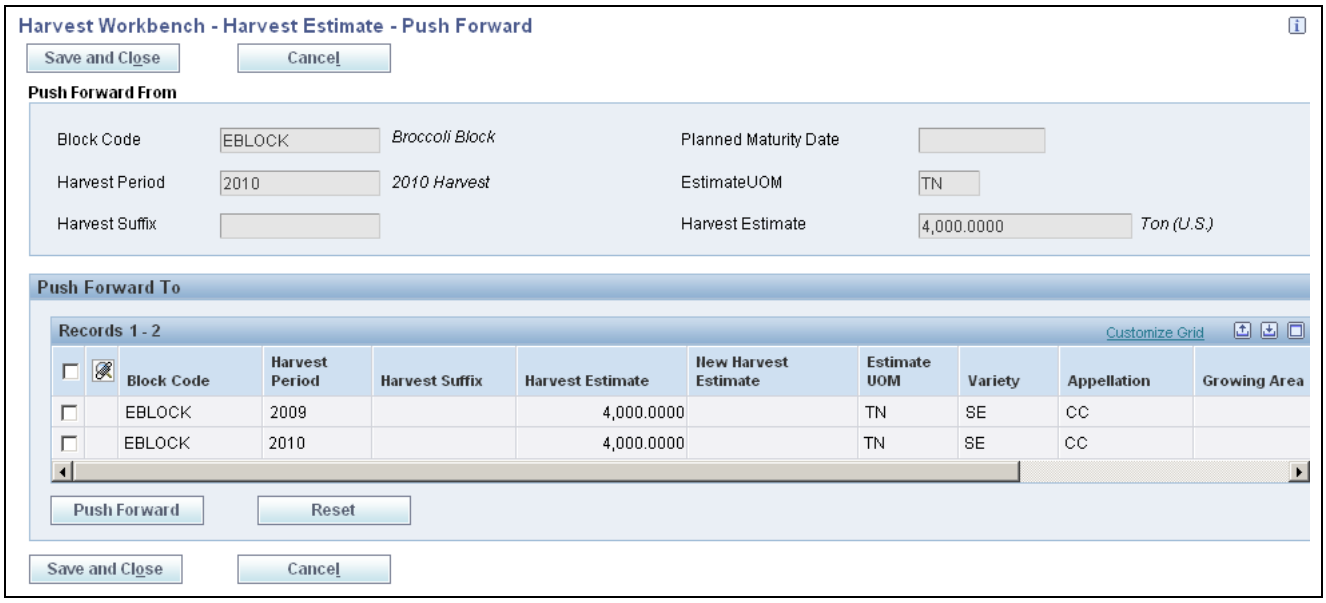
Harvest Estimate Enter the revised harvest estimate. The system recalculates the estimate per area when you change this value.

The system prevents you from entering a negative estimate.

Estimate Per Area Enter the revised estimate per area. The system recalculates the harvest estimate when you change this value.

Pushing Harvest Estimates Forward

Access the Harvest Estimate - Push Forward form.



Harvest Estimate - Push Forward form

Push Forward Select the records that you want to update, and click this button.

New Harvest Estimate Displays the new harvest estimate.

Managing Continuous Harvest Estimates

This section lists prerequisites and discusses how to manage continuous harvest estimates.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

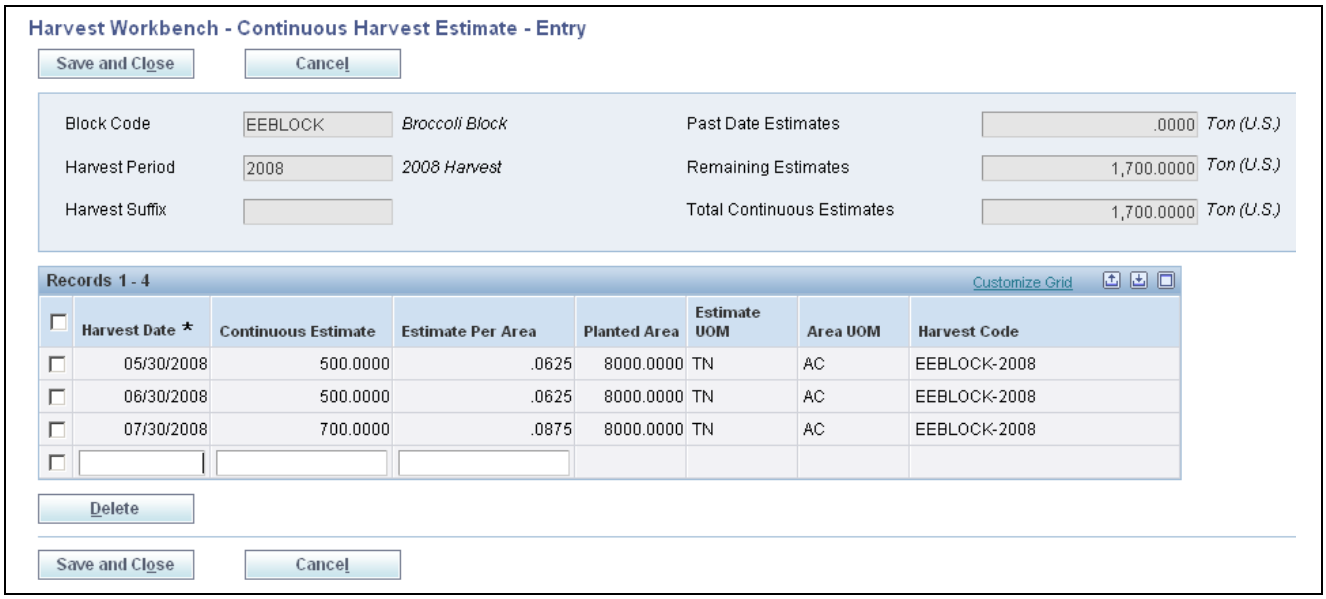
- Select the Use Continuous Estimates check box in the Add/Edit Grower Block program (P40G02).
- Add harvest records to the block.

Forms Used to Manage Continuous Harvest Estimates

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Search and select harvest records.
Continuous Harvest Estimate - Entry	W40G23A	On Manage Harvests, select a harvest record that is set up for continuous estimates. In the Select Record (s) field, select *Enter Continuous Harvest Estimates,* and click the Go button.	Change the continuous harvest estimate. Enter an estimate per area on individual harvest records.
Continuous Harvest Estimate - Entry	W40G23A	On Continuous Harvest Estimate - Entry, select the rows to delete and click Delete. Click OK to delete the selected item. Click Save and Close to remove the record from the Grower Continuous Estimate table (F40G033).	Manage continuous harvest estimates. Delete harvest dates on the harvest record.
Continuous Harvest Estimate - View	W40G23C	On Manage Harvests, select a harvest record. In the Select Record(s) field, select View Continuous Harvest Estimates and click theGo button.	View continuous harvest estimates.

Managing Continuous Harvest Estimates

Access the Continuous Harvest Estimate - Entry form.



Continuous Harvest Estimate - Entry form

Past Date Estimates Displays estimates that are past due. Past date estimates are not displayed in the grid area.

Remaining Estimates Displays the remaining estimates by subtracting the past date estimate from the total continuous estimate.

Total Continuous Estimates Displays the total of the Continuous Estimate fields. This value is used to update the current estimate on the Grower Harvest table (F40G03).

Harvest Date Enter the harvest date. This value is for the item only and does not include any EUR breakout.

The harvest date must be unique for each harvest period.

Continuous Estimate Enter the amount that is expected to be harvested for this harvest date. The system prevents you from entering a negative estimate.

Estimate Per Area Enter the revised estimate per area. The system recalculates the continuous estimate when you change this value.

Performing Mass Updates on Harvest Estimates

This section discusses how to perform mass updates on harvest estimates.

Forms Used to Perform Mass Updates on Harvest Estimates

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Search and select harvest records.
Harvest Estimate - Mass Update	W40G20C	On Manage Harvests, select one or more harvest records. In the Select Record(s) field, select Mass Update Harvest Estimates, and click the Go button.	Perform a mass update on one or more harvest estimates.

Performing Mass Updates on Harvest Estimates

Access the Harvest Estimate - Mass Update form.

Update Method Select the method to use when updating the harvest estimate. Values are:

By Percentage

By Value

Override Estimate

Update Value Enter a value that is used in conjunction with the update method to calculate the new harvest estimate.

New Harvest Estimate The system displays the new harvest estimate based on the update method and value.

Performing Mass Updates on Continuous Harvest Estimates

This section discusses how to perform mass updates on continuous harvest estimates.

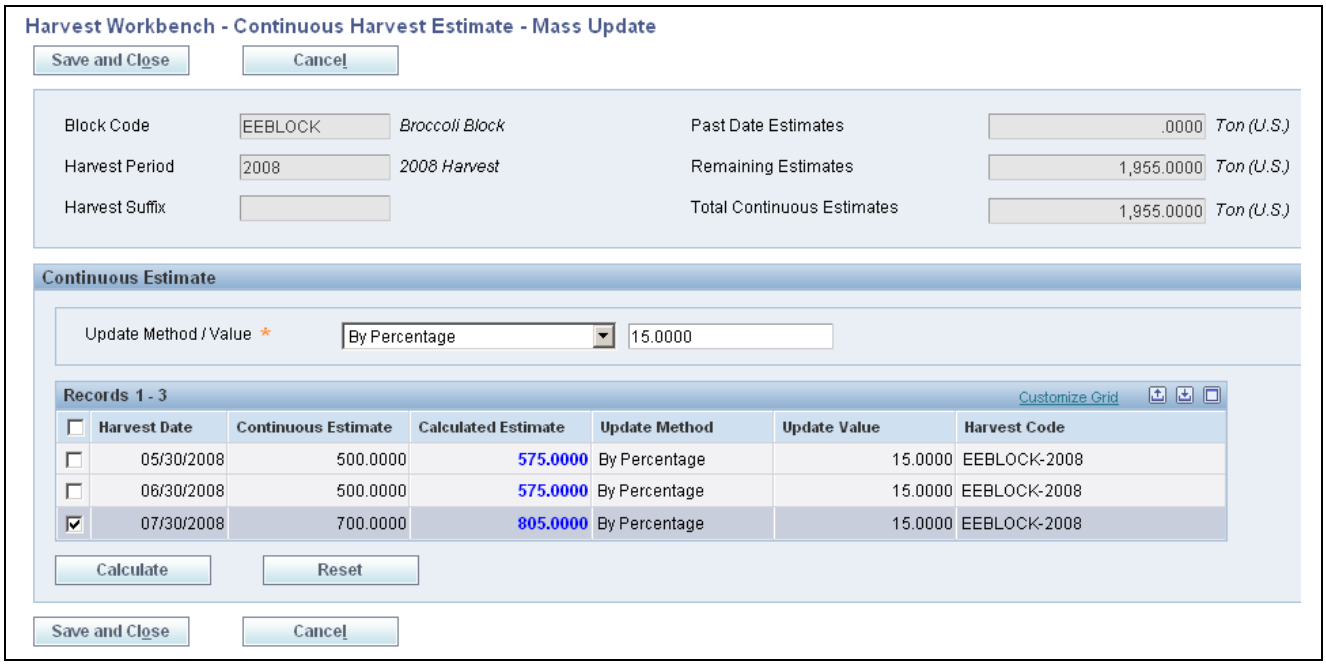
Forms Used to Perform Mass Updates on Continuous Harvest Estimates

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Search for and select harvest records.
Continuous Harvest Estimate - Mass Update	W40G23B	On Manage Harvests, select a harvest record. In the Select Record (s) field, select Mass Update Continuous Harvest Estimates, and click the double arrow on the right.	Perform a mass update on the harvest dates for the continuous harvest estimate.
Continuous Harvest Estimate - Mass Update	W40G23B	Select the rows to reset, and click Reset. The system changes the calculated estimate to blank.	Reset the continuous estimate so that no changes are made to the Continuous Harvest Estimates table (F40G033).

Performing Mass Updates on Continuous Harvest Estimates

Access the Continuous Harvest Estimate - Mass Update form.

Select the rows that you want to update.



Continuous Harvest Estimate - Mass Update form

Update Method Select the method to use when updating the harvest estimate. Values are:

By Percentage

By Value

Override Estimate

Update Value Enter a value that is used in conjunction with the update method to calculate the new harvest estimate.

Calculated Estimate The system displays the new calculated harvest estimate based on the update method and value.

Creating Frozen Harvest Estimates

This section provides and overview of creating frozen harvest estimates, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to create frozen harvest estimates.

- Run the Harvest Estimate Freeze program.
- Set processing options for Harvest Estimate Freeze (R40G032).

Understanding Creating Frozen Harvest Estimates

The system enables you to freeze one or more harvest estimates. The system will not allow you to refreeze a harvest estimate with the same name if at least one frozen EUR record exists for that harvest.

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section, create harvest estimates.

Running the Harvest Estimate Freeze Program

Select Advanced and Technical Operations (G40G131), Harvest Estimate Freeze.

Setting Processing Options for Harvest Estimate Freeze (R40G032)

Use these processing options to control system processing and define print options.

Process

These processing options specify the freeze name, control whether the system runs in proof or final mode, and determine whether the system refreshes the Freeze Detail table.

1. Freeze Name (Required) Specify a name, up to 40 characters, that the system will use when freezing EUR distribution quantities during the Harvest Estimate Freeze (R40G032). A harvest estimate can be frozen under a freeze name only once, unless the freeze is being run in refresh mode.

2. Processing Mode Specify whether the system generates the report in proof mode or final mode. Proof mode does not perform table updates. Final mode updates tables based on the harvest records that are specified in the data selection. Values are:

Blank: Run in proof mode.

1: Run in final mode.

3. Refresh Data Specify whether the system refreshes data for the freeze name that is specified on this tab. When this processing option is set to refresh freeze data, all previous freeze data sharing this freeze name will be deleted from the Freeze Detail table (F40G032) upon initiation of the Harvest Estimate Freeze (R40G032). Then new freeze data is created for harvest records that match the data selection on this version, using the same freeze name. Values are:

Blank or *0:* Create new freeze data.

1: Refresh freeze data.

Print

Use these processing options to specify whether the system prints harvest totals and zero amounts.

1. Print Harvest Totals Specify whether the harvest totals are printed on the report. Values are:

Blank or *0:* Do not print harvest totals.

1: Do print harvest totals.

2. Print Zero Quantities Specify whether frozen estimates with zero quantities are printed on the report. Values are:

Blank or *0:* Do not print zero quantities.

1: Do print zero quantities.

Managing Frozen Harvest Estimates

This section lists a prerequisite and discusses how to:

- Manage frozen harvest estimates.
- Delete frozen harvest estimates by EUR.
- Delete frozen harvest estimates by name.

Prerequisite

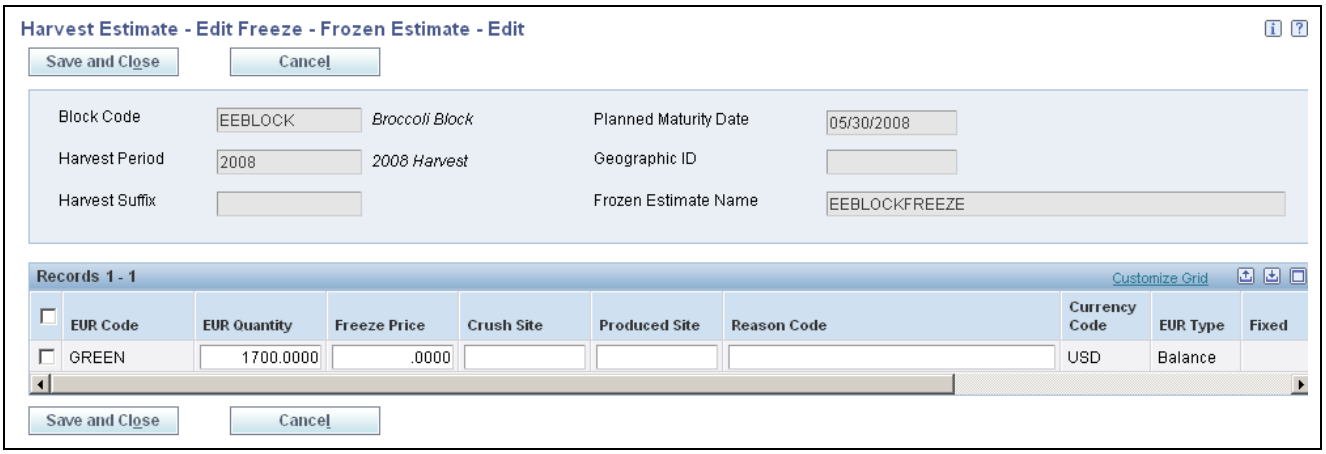
Before you complete the tasks in this section, create frozen harvest estimates.

Forms Used to Manage Frozen Harvest Estimates

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Frozen Estimate - Search / Select	W40G21A	Advanced and Technical Operations (G40G131), Harvest Estimate - Edit Freeze	Search and select frozen harvest estimates.
Frozen Estimate - Edit	W40G21B	On Edit Freeze - Frozen Estimate - Search / Select, select a record and then click Edit.	Edit the EUR information for the frozen estimate.
Frozen Estimate - Delete	W40G21B	On Edit Freeze - Frozen Estimate - Search / Select, select a record and then click Delete. Select the EUR code to delete, and click Delete. On the Harvest Estimate - Edit Freeze - Confirmation window, select Yes to permanently delete the record from the table.	Delete the EUR information for the frozen estimate.
Delete By Frozen Estimate Name	W40G21D	On Edit Freeze - Frozen Estimate - Search / Select, and click the Delete By Frozen Estimate Name link.	Delete a frozen estimate by name.

Managing Frozen Harvest Estimates

Access the Edit Freeze - Frozen Estimate - Edit form.



Edit Freeze - Frozen Estimate - Edit form

EUR Quantity (end use reservation quantity) — Displays the estimated EUR quantity for the frozen harvest records.

Freeze Price — Displays the unit price for the frozen harvest item, excluding freight, taxes, discounts, and other factors that might modify the actual price that you record when the blend system receives the item.

Crush Site Displays the site where the crop will be crushed.

Produced Site Displays the site where the crop will be produced.

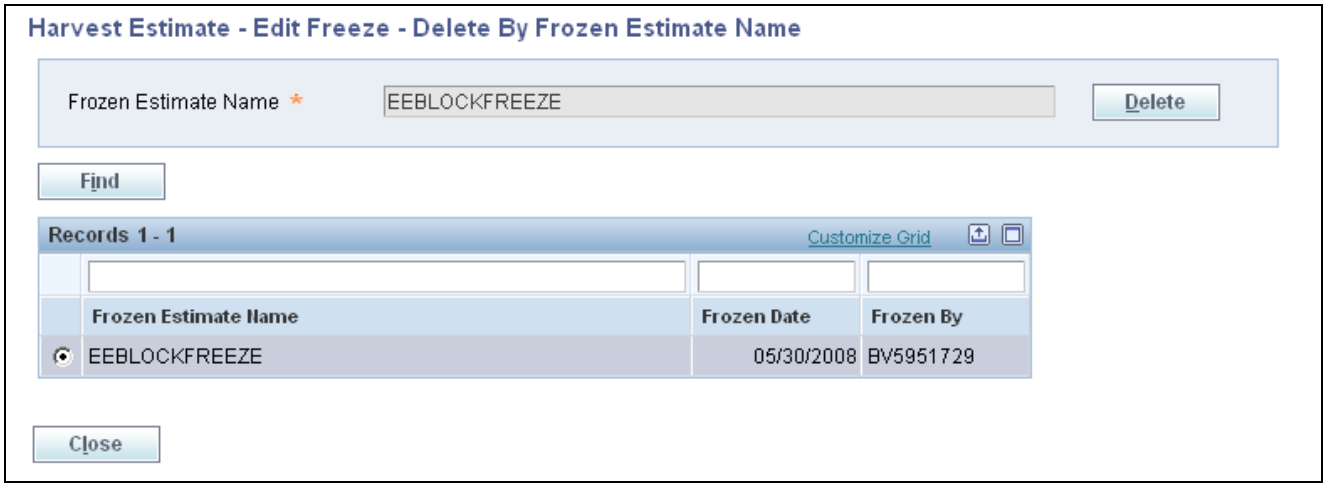
Reason Code Enter notes to reference why the estimate is being changed.

Deleting Frozen Harvest Estimates By EUR

Access the Frozen Estimate - Delete form.

Deleting Frozen Harvest Estimates By Name

Access the Delete By Frozen Estimate Name form.



Edit Freeze - Delete By Frozen Estimate Name form

Frozen Estimate Name Displays the frozen harvest estimate name to be deleted.

CHAPTER 7

Managing Farming Activities

This chapter provides overviews of managing farming activities and operation withholding dates and discusses how to:

- Set up spray masters.
- View base operations.
- Set up configured operations.
- Enter grower operations.
- Update operations.
- Reverse operations.
- Review operation history.
- Run operation reports.

Understanding Managing Farming Activities

During the harvest growing period up until the actual harvesting of the crop, a number of activities, operations, and data collection occurs. The purpose of the activities is to enable instruction of work and provide a way to update operational information, such as information about additives, styles, costs, equipment, and resources, to the harvest record. Common growing activities include:

- Managing farming operations, such as tilling, planting, pruning, spraying, and irrigating.
- Conducting quality inspections or product classification assessment.
- Tracking growing statistics.

Spray Operations

Tracking spray operations is common practice to help protect growers from the risk of agrochemical residue that exceeds the maximum residue limits for export or domestic markets. The maintenance of spray operations is a quality issue as well as a legislative safety requirement.

Due to holding times from the last spray, planning must take into account the lead time between the spray operations and the estimated harvest date. For example, if a block is due to be harvested, planners must ensure that the block is not sprayed for approximately 30 days prior to harvest.

If a spray operation is submitted and shows that a particular agrochemical was used for the wrong purpose or the timing is incorrect, the harvest from the block or the block itself may be quarantined for a period of time.

Farming Operations

Farming operations are used to record when activities such as planting, irrigating, and pruning occur. Typical information to be captured includes the planting method (hand or machine), pruning method, and associated comments.

The business needs to understand the irrigation method and volume, the pruning techniques, the dates on which the operations are complete, and the stages of crop growth. Comparisons between all these harvest activities are required to ensure that the crop growth and maturity are managed. Growers might need to measure the irrigation volume by plant or volume per area.

Weigh Tag Operations

Weigh tag operations and farming operations share the same Grower Harvest and Weigh Tag Receipt Operation program (P40G30). Weigh tag operations require additional functionality that is called by the Processing Options for Grower Weigh Tags program (P40G0700).

You create weigh tag operations using the same base operations and configured operations that are defined in this chapter.

Deleting Operations

You can delete operations that are in *Draft* status only. Operations can be deleted using these programs:

- Farming Activities Workbench (P31B94).
- Weigh Tag Workbench (P31B94).
- Work Order Workbench (P31B95).

Harvest Unit of Measure Versus Operation Unit of Measure

Two programs are used to set up default units of measure. You use the Grower Cost Center Defaults program (P40G002) to define default units of measure (00/UM) for harvest records. You use the Winery Constants program (P31B13) to define default units of measure (31B/UM) for operations. If the area unit of measure differs between the programs, you must add a standard unit of measure conversion in the Unit of Measure Conversion program (P41003).

For example, you measure the area of your harvests in hectares. You apply a pesticide using a spray operation by the acre. Therefore, you must add a conversion to convert one hectare to 2.471053815 acres.

The system requires special handling codes when converting the units of measure. For example:

Type of Measure	Example	Special Handling Code
Area	Acre, hectare, square mile	A
Distance	Meter, mile, kilometer, yard	D
Volume	Bottles, cubic feet, liters, gallons	V
Temperature	Celsius, Fahrenheit, Kelvin	T
Weight	Kilograms, pounds, tons	W

Understanding Operation Withholding Dates

Harvest operations can have interdependencies that should be managed to ensure optimum crop production of a harvest and worker safety. These interdependencies are managed using withholding dates to control the validation between harvest operations. The system displays a warning message when an operation is planned inside of the withholding period of another operation.

This table defines the withholding type codes, provides descriptions, explains when to use each code, and gives examples of when to use each code:

Withholding type code	Description	Use	Example
P	Prior activity	Use when an operation should not have any activity for a period of time prior to starting this operation.	Two days prior to a pruning operation, no spraying, cutting, or irrigating operations should be performed in that area.
R	Reentry to block	Use when the operation is complete and no one should reenter the block for a given number of days.	Workers should not enter the area for one day after a pesticide spray operation is performed.
H	Harvest activity	Use when the harvest cannot occur until a specific number of days after this operation.	A chemical spray is applied to the harvest and government regulations require a waiting period before harvesting can begin.
S	Subsequent activity	Use when subsequent operations cannot be scheduled until a specific number of days after this operation is complete.	An irrigation activity is performed and additional operations should not be scheduled for the next two days.

Validating

When entering the first operation for a harvest, the system does not perform a validation. When the first operation for a harvest is in the system, any additional operations that are entered or modified are validated against all other operations for that harvest.

This table describes the fields used to activate the validation process, provides a description of the field, and defines the program where the field is located:

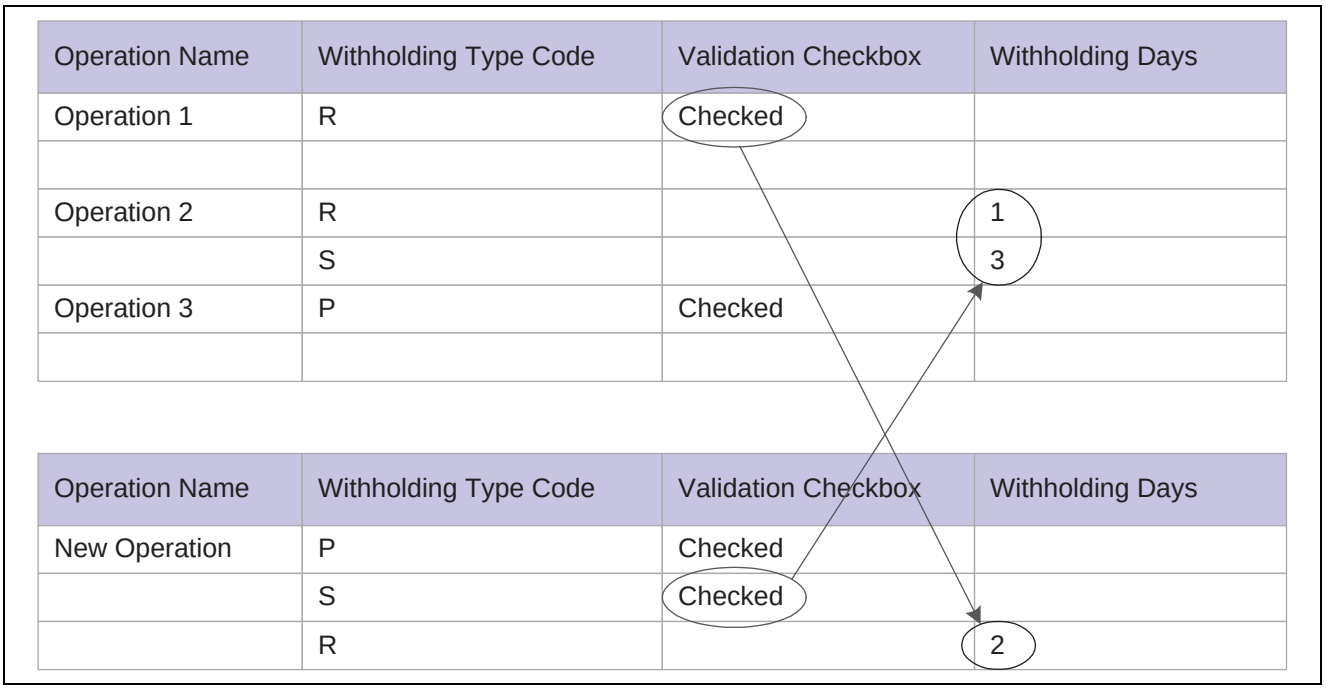
Field	Description	Where to Set Up
Validate check box	Use this check box for a withholding code to specify that this operation is validated against other operations, within the same harvest, that have withholding days for the same code. The system validates that the operation's start and end dates do not conflict with the withholding period that is defined for that withholding type code. For instance, by checking the validation check box for the prior activity check box, the system validates all operations that have withholding days defined for the prior activity type.	Select this check box on the configured operation.
Withholding Days	Specify the number of days that are used to calculate the withholding period. The unit of measure (UOM) for withholding days represents a 24-hour period and corresponds to a calendar day.	Enter the withholding days on the farm and spray operations.
Withholding Period	The system calculates this field by adding the operation period to the withholding days. The withholding period starts at midnight (time is 00:00:00) and ends one second before midnight (time 23:59:59) of the last day of the withholding period. For example, if both the operation days and the withholding days equal two, the withholding from date begins at midnight the day that the operation starts and ends at midnight two days after the operation ends. To calculate the prior-activity withholding period, the system back schedules the withholding period from the operation start date.	Enter the withholding days on the farm and spray operations.

Two-Way Validation

When a new operation is added to an existing harvest, the system performs a two-way validation. The first validation compares the new operation to existing operations. The system verifies, for each withholding type that has a check in the validation check box on the new operation, that the operation dates do not overlap with the withholding periods for the existing operations.

The second validation compares existing operations to the new operation. The system verifies, for each withholding type that has a check in the validation check box for the existing operation, that the operation dates do not overlap with the holding periods for the new operations.

This diagram shows three existing operations, and the validation that occurs based on the validation check box being selected and the withholding days being defined in a new operation:



Operation Name	Withholding Type Code	Validation Checkbox	Withholding Days
Operation 1	R	Checked	
Operation 2	R		1
	S		3
Operation 3	P	Checked	

Operation Name	Withholding Type Code	Validation Checkbox	Withholding Days
New Operation	P	Checked	
	S	Checked	
	R		2

Two-way validation

In the above example, a new operation is added that has the validation check box selected for prior and subsequent activities. The system validates against the existing operation, Operation 2, because it has withholding days entered for subsequent activities. The system also validates against existing operations that have prior withholding days entered. In this example, none of the operations have prior withholding days.

Next, the system validates the existing operations that have any validation check boxes selected. For Operation 1, the reentry validation check box is selected. The system validates against the new operation because the reentry withholding days is set to two.

Example 1

This table and the subsequent timeline demonstrate the interdependencies of several operations that use withholding codes:

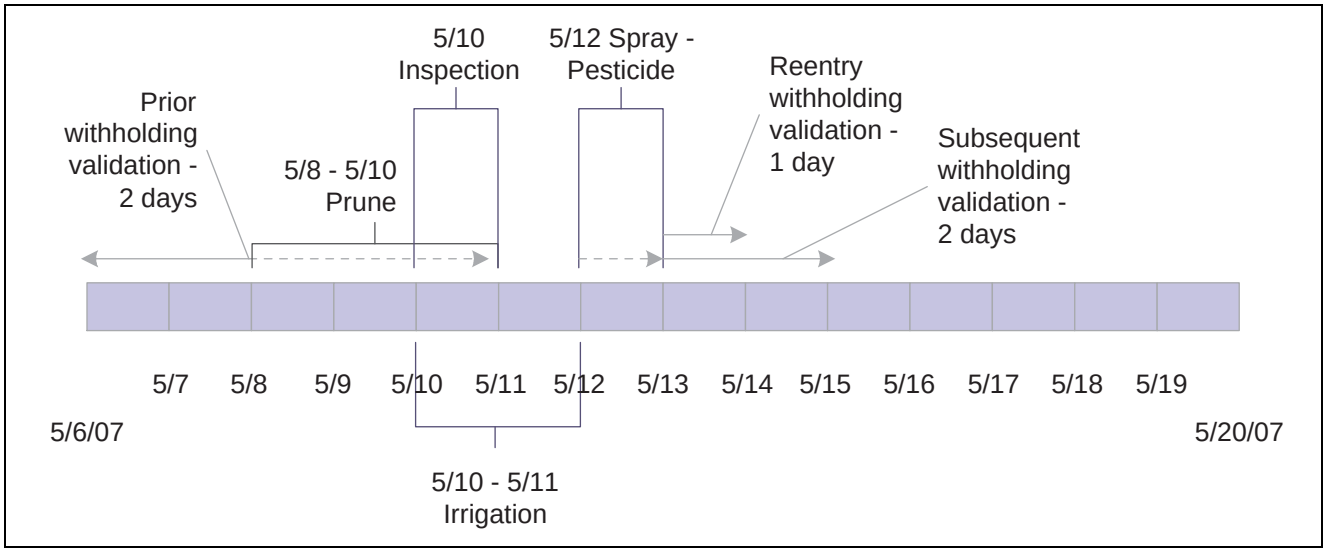
Operation Name	Oper Duration/ Days	Oper Start Date	Oper End Date	W/H Type Code	Validation Check Box	W/H Days	W/H Period Start Date	W/H Period End Date
Prune	3	May 8	May 10	P		2	May 6	May 10

Operation Name	Oper Duration/ Days	Oper Start Date	Oper End Date	W/H Type Code	Validation Check Box	W/H Days	W/H Period Start Date	W/H Period End Date
Spray - Pesticide	1	May 12	May 12	R	Checked	1	May 12	May 13
				S		2	May 12	May 14

Operation Name	Oper Duration/ Days	Oper Start Date	Oper End Date	W/H Type Code	Validation Check Box	W/H Days	W/H Period Start Date	W/H Period End Date
Irrigation	2	May 10	May 11					

Operation Name	Oper Duration/ Days	Oper Start Date	Oper End Date	W/H Type Code	Validation Check Box	W/H Days	W/H Period Start Date	W/H Period End Date
Inspection	1	May 10	May 10	R	Checked			

This diagram is a graphical representation of the four operations in the table. The dotted lines represent the operation start and end dates for the prune and pesticide operations. The solid lines, for these two operations, represent the withholding periods.



Operation interdependency timeline 1

Example 2

In this example, a new operation is added to the system. The chemical spray operation validates against existing harvest operations that have withholding days for both subsequent activities and prior activities. For each validation check box that is checked on existing operations, the system also validates against the current withholding days for the corresponding operations.

This table and subsequent timeline demonstrate how the system validates a new harvest operation using the two-way validation:

Operation Name	Oper Duration / Days	Oper Start Date	Oper End Date	W/H Type Code	Validation Check Box	W/H Days	W/H Period Start Date	W/H Period End Date
Chemical Spray	2			S				
				P	Checked	1	May 15	May 17
				R	Checked	2	May 16	May 19

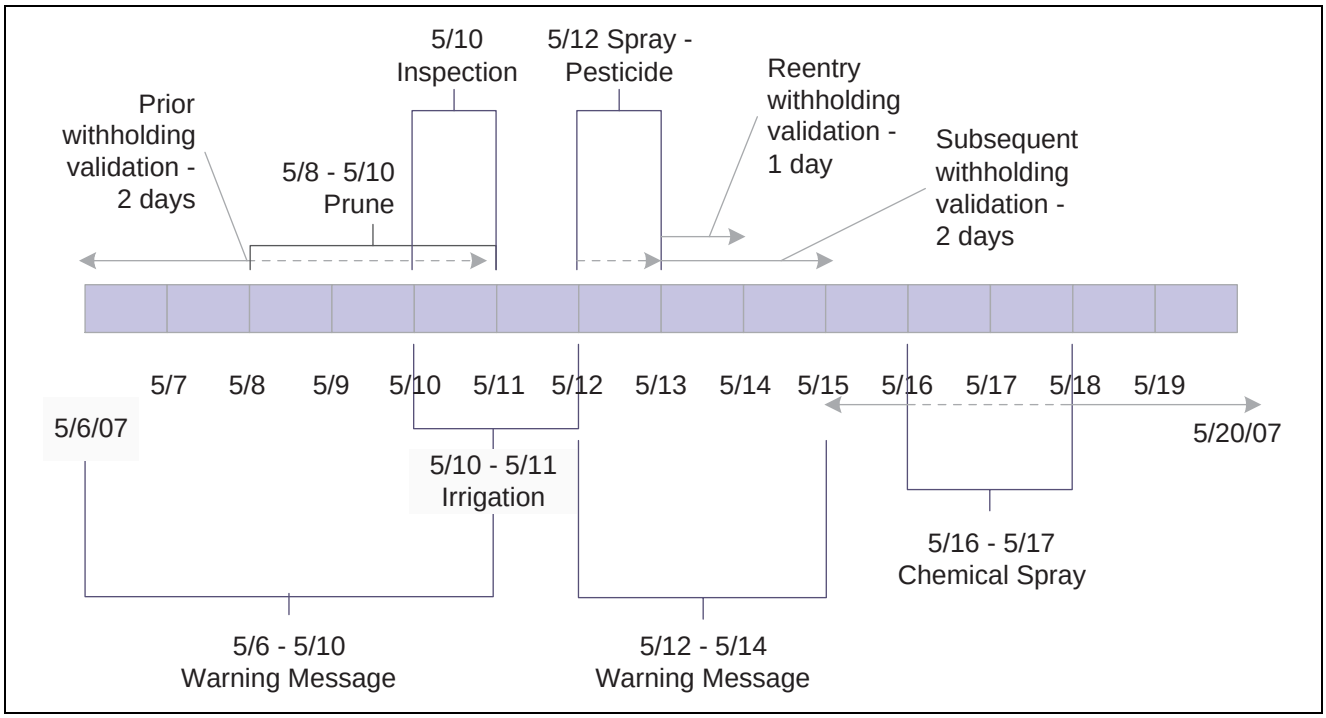
Operation Name	Oper Duration / Days	Oper Start Date	Oper End Date	W/H Type Code	Validation Check Box	W/H Days	W/H Period Start Date	W/H Period End Date
Prune	3	May 8	May 10	P		2	May 6	May 10
Inspection	1	May 10	May 10	R	Checked			

Operation Name	Oper Duration / Days	Oper Start Date	Oper End Date	W/H Type Code	Validation Check Box	W/H Days	W/H Period Start Date	W/H Period End Date
Spray - Pesticide	1	May 12	May 12	R	Checked	1	May 12	May 13
				S		2	May 12	May 14

Operation Name	Oper Duration / Days	Oper Start Date	Oper End Date	W/H Type Code	Validation Check Box	W/H Days	W/H Period Start Date	W/H Period End Date
Irrigation	2	May 10	May 11	P	Checked			

Operation Name	Oper Duration / Days	Oper Start Date	Oper End Date	W/H Type Code	Validation Check Box	W/H Days	W/H Period Start Date	W/H Period End Date
Inspection	1	May 10	May 10	R	Checked			

This diagram is a graphical representation of the five operations in the table. The dotted lines represent the operation start and end dates for the prune, pesticide, and chemical spray operations. The solid lines, for these three operations, represent the withholding periods.



Operation interdependency timeline 2

The first validation checks against existing operations:

- Prune: A warning message appears if the new operation is scheduled to start from May 6 through May 10.
- Spray-Pesticide: A warning message appears if the new operation is scheduled to start from May 12 through May 14.

The system validates existing operations against the new operation's withholding period and displays a warning message if an existing operation is scheduled:

- The day before the start date for the new operation.
- During the reentry-withholding period for the new operation.

Adding the new operation using a start date of May 16 with an end date of May 17 prevents any warning messages.

Start and End Dates

The system does not validate the withholding days for an operation's harvests unless both the start and end dates for either the instructed or actual dates are entered in the operation header. If a date is missing, when the user clicks Save and Close, the system issues a warning message stating that the operation start and end dates are required.

Setting Up Spray Masters

This section provides an overview of spray master records, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to set up spray masters.

Understanding Spray Masters

Spray master records are set up as enterprise requirements planning (ERP) items. You must create an item and item branch record for each spray master. You can use any stocking type when creating the item record. The spray master must exist before you can apply it to a harvest.

Restricted EURs and Styles

When you create a spray master, you can assign one or more end-use reservation (EUR) codes that are restricted for the spray master. For example, you have an organic EUR that you do not want to spray with chemicals. Diazinon is a chemical that is used in the pesticide spray. When you create the spray item for pesticide, you enter the organic EUR code. The same logic applies to styles.

The system issues a warning message when you attach a harvest to a spray operation and the spray operation has one or more restricted EURs and the harvest has the same EURs.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Create a spray master using the Item Master program (P4101).
- Create a branch-specific spray master using the Item Branch/Plant program (P41026).
- Set up EUR records.
- Set up block styles.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Entering Branch/Plant Information.

See Also

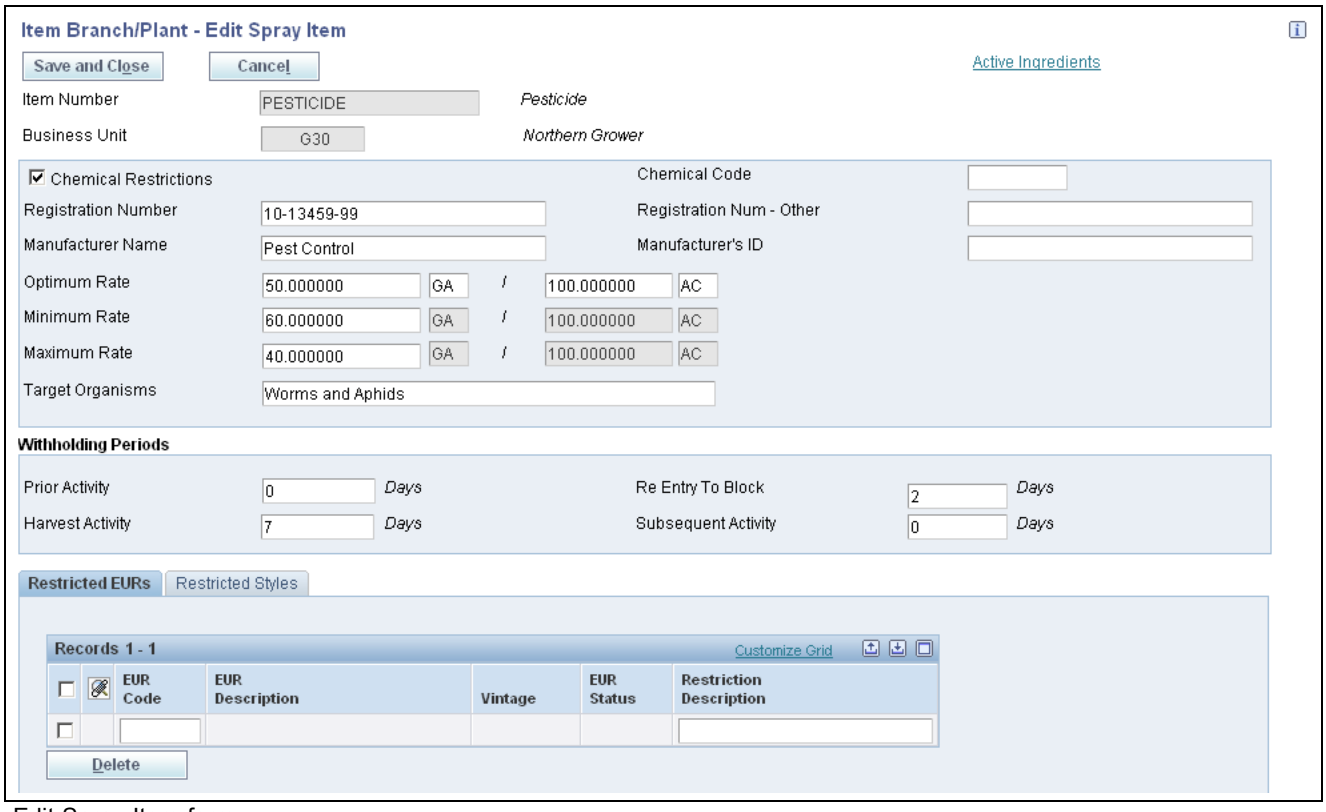
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Entering Item Information," Entering Item Master Information

Forms Used to Set Up Spray Masters

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Item Branch	W41026E	Inventory Master/Transaction (G4111), Item Branch/Plant	Work with item branch records.
Edit Spray Item	W40G041A	Select Spray Information from the Row menu on the Work With Item Branch form.	Edit a spray items. Create new spray masters.

Setting Up Spray Masters

Access the Edit Spray Item form.



Edit Spray Item form

Chemical Restrictions Select to indicate that the spray item has chemical restrictions imposed on it.

Registration Number Enter a registration number for the pesticide that is assigned by the government. This number is specific to the branch/plant.

Manufacturer Name Enter the name of the chemical manufacturer.

Optimum Rate and Unit of Measure Enter the optimum application quantity and unit of measure for the spray operation. Changing the divisor quantity or unit of measure changes the divisor quantity or unit of measure for the minimum and maximum rates.

Minimum Rate Enter the minimum application quantity for the spray operation for a given area.

Maximum Rate Enter the maximum application quantity for the spray operation for a given area.

Target Organism Enter the target organisms for the spray operation.

Chemical Code Enter a code to identify the chemical. When creating an operation, the system copies the chemical code for use in data selection.

Registration Num - Other (registration number - other) Enter the secondary pesticide registration number that is used for spray items.

Manufacturer's ID Enter the identification number of the manufacturer.

Active Ingredients Click to access the Enter Bill of Material Information form. On this form, you define ingredients as active ingredients, enter quantities, and define effective dates.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Bills of Material," Entering a Bill of Material.

Withholding Periods

Prior Activity Enter a value that signifies the number of days that must have elapsed since the last activity took place on this harvest record.

Harvest Activity Enter a value that signifies the number of days that must elapse before the next harvest activity can take place on the harvest record.

Re Entry To Block Enter a value that signifies the number of days that must elapse before reentering the harvest block.

Subsequent Activity Enter a value that signifies the number of days that must elapse before any other activity can take place on the harvest record.

Restricted EURs

Select the Restricted EURs tab.

Restricted Styles

Select the Restricted Styles tab.

Viewing Base Operations

This section provides an overview of base operations for JD Edwards Grower Management and discusses how to view base operations.

Understanding Base Operations

Base operations serve as preconfigured templates that are delivered with the JD Edwards Grower Management and JD Edwards Blend Management systems. Base operations determine which components are available for a configured operation. You can view base operations, but you cannot modify them.

Forms Used to View Base Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Base Operation Configuration	W31B73A	Farming Activities (G40G1412), View Base Operation Configuration	View base operation configuration.
Edit Base Operation Configuration	W31B73B	On the View Base Operation Configuration form, locate and click the base operation code.	Edit base operation configuration. Review available base operations to use as templates for configured operations.

Viewing Base Operations

Access the Edit Base Operation Configuration form.

Base Operation Code Displays a short code that describes the base operations. These operations are considered in-place operations. Grower values are:

FARM: Farm operation.

FARMQA: Grower QA operation.

SPRAY: Spray operation

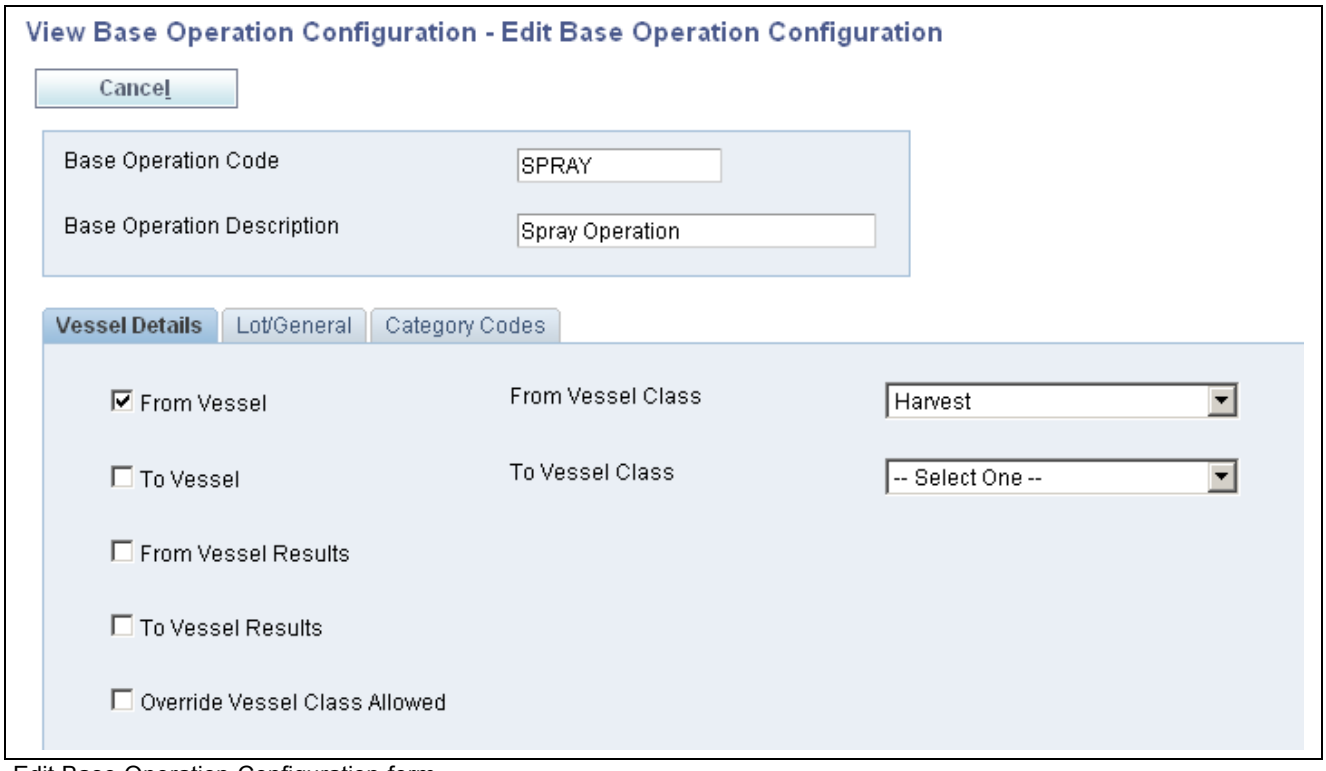
HARVEST: Scheduled harvest operation.

WT: Weigh tag.

Base Operation Description Displays a description that further defines the base operation. For example, the base operation code WT is for grower weigh tag operations.

Vessel Details

Select the Vessel Details tab.



Edit Base Operation Configuration form

From Vessel Controls whether from vessel information is displayed for the operation.

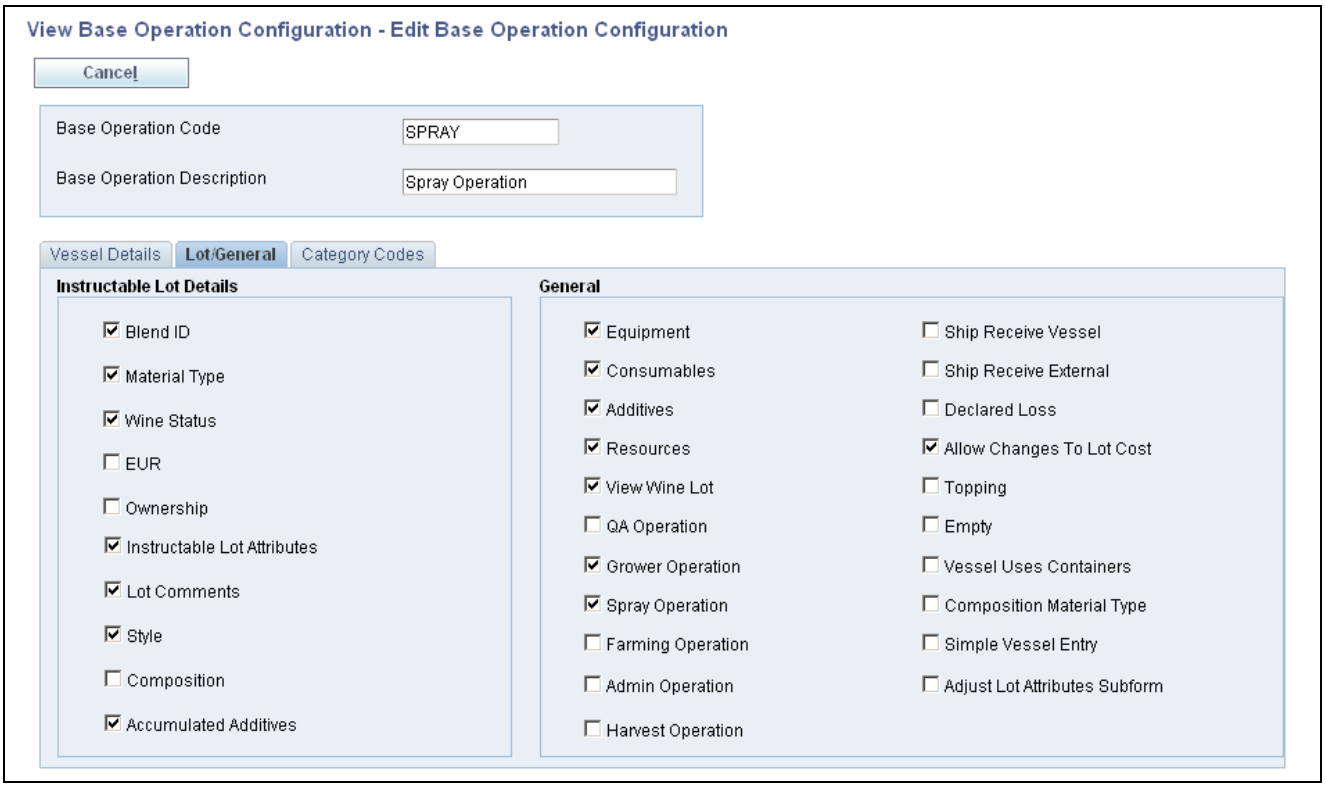
From Vessel Class Displays the type of from vessel to use in the operation. For Grower Management, vessel classes are:

Harvest

Weigh Tag

Lot/General

Select the Lot/General tab.



Edit Base Operation Configuration form: Lot/General tab

Blend ID Displays the blend ID instructables for the operation.

Material Type Displays the material type instructables for the operation.

Wine Status Displays the wine status instructables for the operation.

EUR (end-use reservation) Displays the EUR instructables for the operation. Select this check box for Blend Management and weigh tag operations only. The system will not process EURs at the lot level for farm, farmqa, and spray operations.

Ownership Displays the ownership instructables for the operation. Select this check box for Blend Management and weigh tag operations only. The system will not process ownership at the lot level for farm, farmqa, and spray operations.

Instructable Lot Attributes Displays the instructable lot attributes for the operation if this option is selected.

Lot Comments Displays the instructable lot comments for the operation if this option is selected.

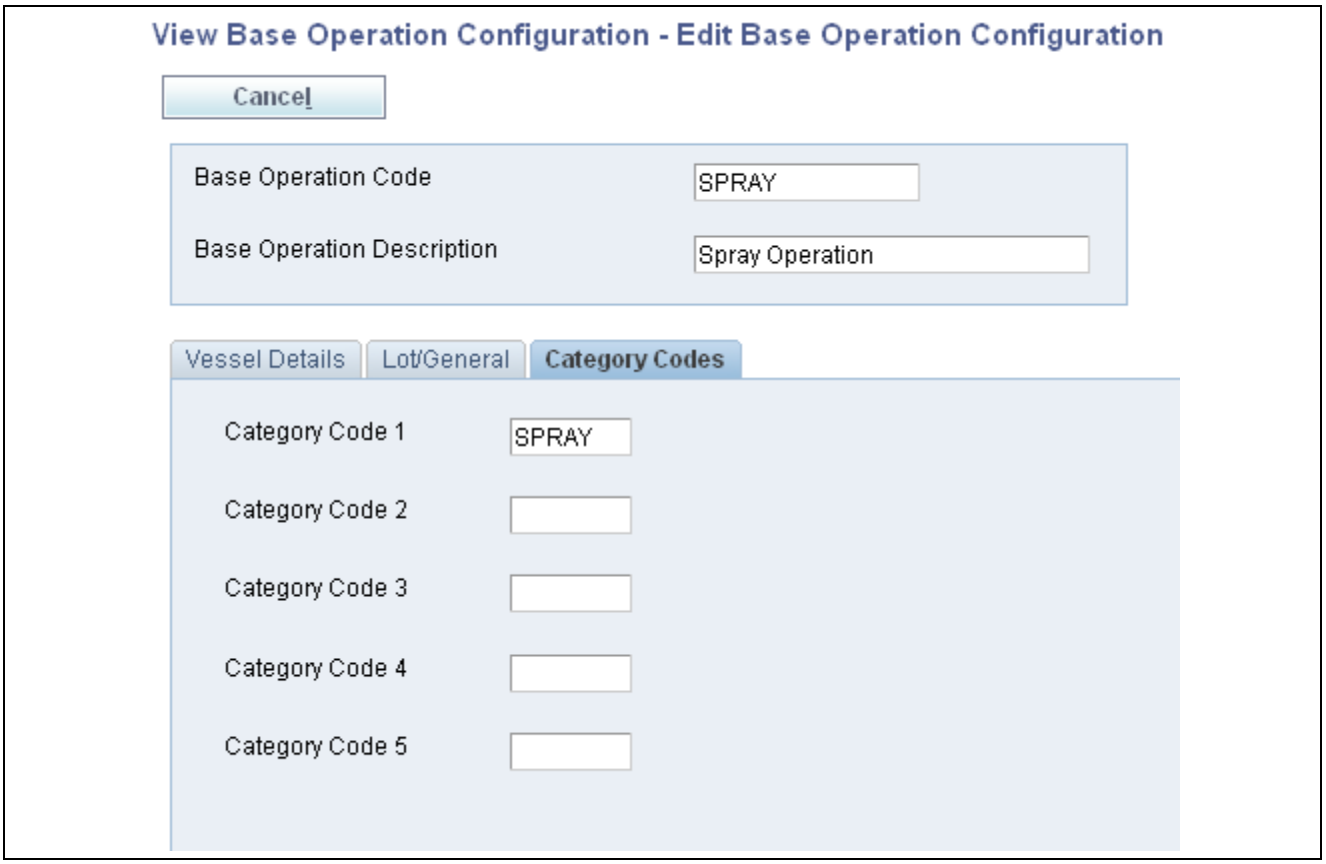
Style Displays the style instructables for the operation if this option is selected.

Accumulated Additives Displays accumulated additive instructables for the operation if this option is selected.

Equipment	Displays equipment details for the operation if this options is selected. Equipment is defined as all physical items, other than vessels, at a production facility.
Consumables	Displays consumable details (that are required by equipment) for the operation if this operation is selected. Consumables are dry goods that are used by equipment but do not affect wine attributes.
Additives	Displays additive details for the operation if this option is selected. You can enter an additive operation separately from other operations to retain a clear history and trace ability of the additive throughout the wine-making process using Operational Trace/Track.
Resources	Displays resource details for the operation if this option is selected. Instruct specific people or work groups to perform an operation in accordance with their skill sets, schedules, resource management, and so forth.
View Wine Lot	Displays blend lot details for the operation.
QA Operation (quality assurance operation)	Designates that this operation is a QA operation if this option is selected.
Grower Operation	Designates this operation as a grower operation if this option is selected. Examples of grower operation include farming and spraying. Operations, such as QA and weigh tag can also be used in grower applications if this option is selected.
Spray Operation	Designates this operation as a spray operation. Spray operations are used in grower applications. The Grower option must also be selected in the Base Operation definition to activate the farming operation.
Farming Operation	Designates this operation as a farming operation. Farming operations are used in grower applications. The Grower option must also be selected in the Base Operation definition to activate the Farming operation.
Allow Changes to the Lot Cost	Select to allow lot cost changes at the operation.
Harvest	Designates a scheduled harvest operation that is different from other farming operations. The harvest operation is an in-place operation that is performed on a harvest. Using this base operation enables you to tie the considerable expense that might be incurred as a result of harvesting a crop to a specific activity in the growing cycle. The harvest operation enables you to plan harvesting activities with information such as quantity or area to harvest, cut instructions, date and time of the harvest, as well as delivery instructions. You can also assign resources, equipment, and consumables to track the associated cost. Lot attributes, lot comments, and styles are the instructables for this base operation. The From vessel class is *Harvest.* The harvest operation is classified as a cut operation using the Base Operation Category Code 1 UDC table. Planning and recording a harvest operation is optional.
Composition Material Type	Select to designate that the operation updates the composition material type. Select this check box for Blend Management and weigh tag operations only. The system will not process composition material type at the lot level for farm, farmqa, and spray operations.

Category Codes

Select the Category Codes tab.



Edit Base Operation Configuration form: Category Codes tab

Category Codes 1–5 Displays base operation category codes (B31/B1–B5) that specify the type of base operations.

Setting Up Configured Operations

This section discusses how to set up configured operations.

Forms Used to Set Up Configured Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Operation Configuration	W31B75PL	Farming Activities (G40G1412), Configured Operation	View operation configuration. Set up a new configured operation.
Edit Operation Configuration	W31B75PC	On the View Operation Configuration form, click Add or select an operation and click Select.	Set up configured operations. Edit operation configurations.
Edit Farming Operation Categories	W40G75A	On the Edit Operation Configuration form, select Farming Categories from the drop-down list in the Actionsfield.	Edit farming operation categories. Add farming operation category codes, descriptions, and optimum values.

Setting Up Configured Operations

Access the Edit Operation Configuration form.

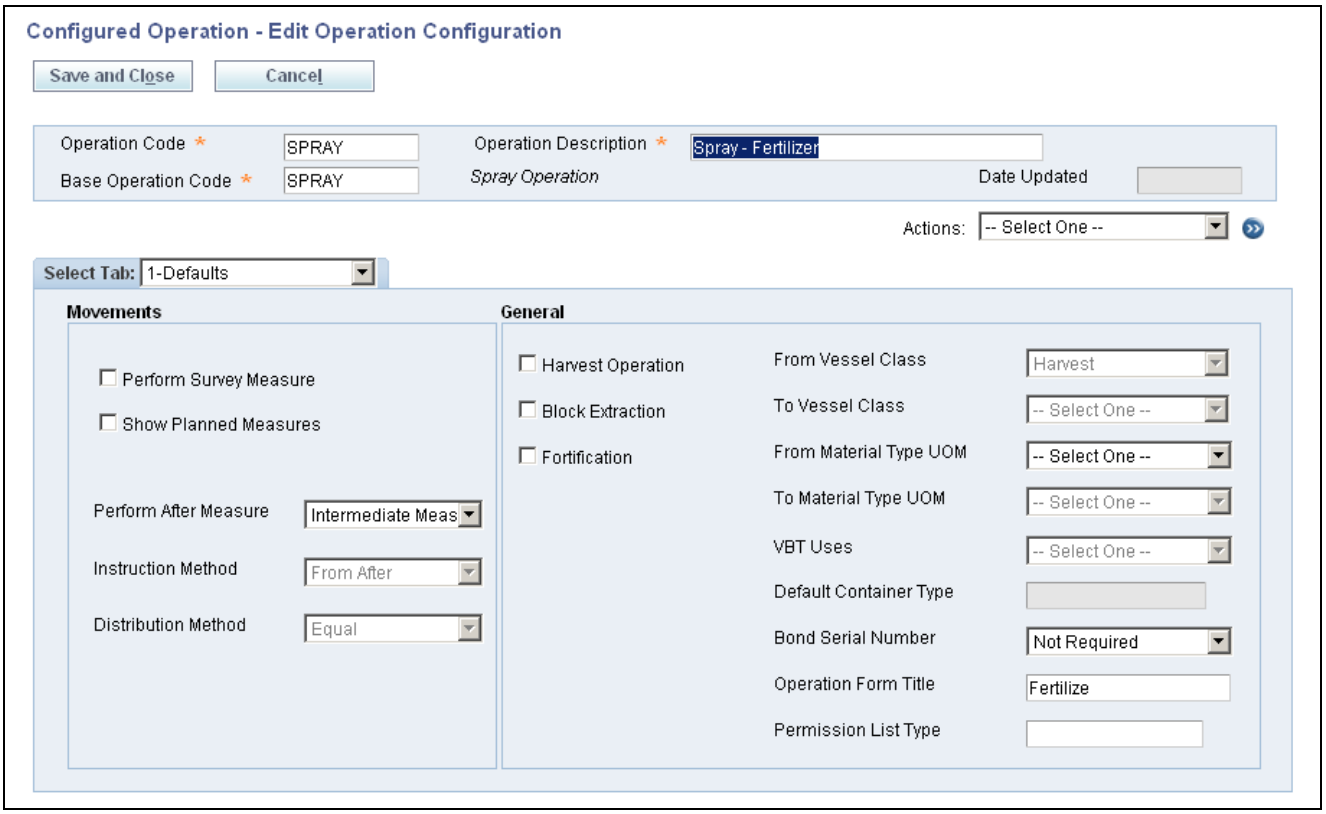
Operation Code Enter a unique, user-defined name to identify the configured operation. This is a required field. The user must specify this code to instantiate an operation.

Base Operation Code Enter a base operation code for the basis of the operation. Use the search button to review all available base operation codes and descriptions.

Operation Description Enter a user-defined description for the configured operation.

Defaults

Select the Defaults tab.



Edit Operation Configuration form: Defaults tab

Harvest Operations Select to indicate that the operation is a harvest operation. This field is used only for searching and identifying configured operations.

From Vessel Class Displays one of these vessel classes from which the operation directs material. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management, the values are:

Harvest: Used for farm, spray, and farmqa operations.

Weigh Tag: Used for weigh tag operations.

From Material Type UOM (from material type unit of measure) Select the UOM for the From (source) material type. Use a UOM for volume or weight. This value is critical for the system to correctly perform UOM conversions within an operation. Values are:

Area

For farm, farmqa, spray and harvest operations, the material type UOM must be area. For all other operations, the material type UOM cannot be area.

Volume

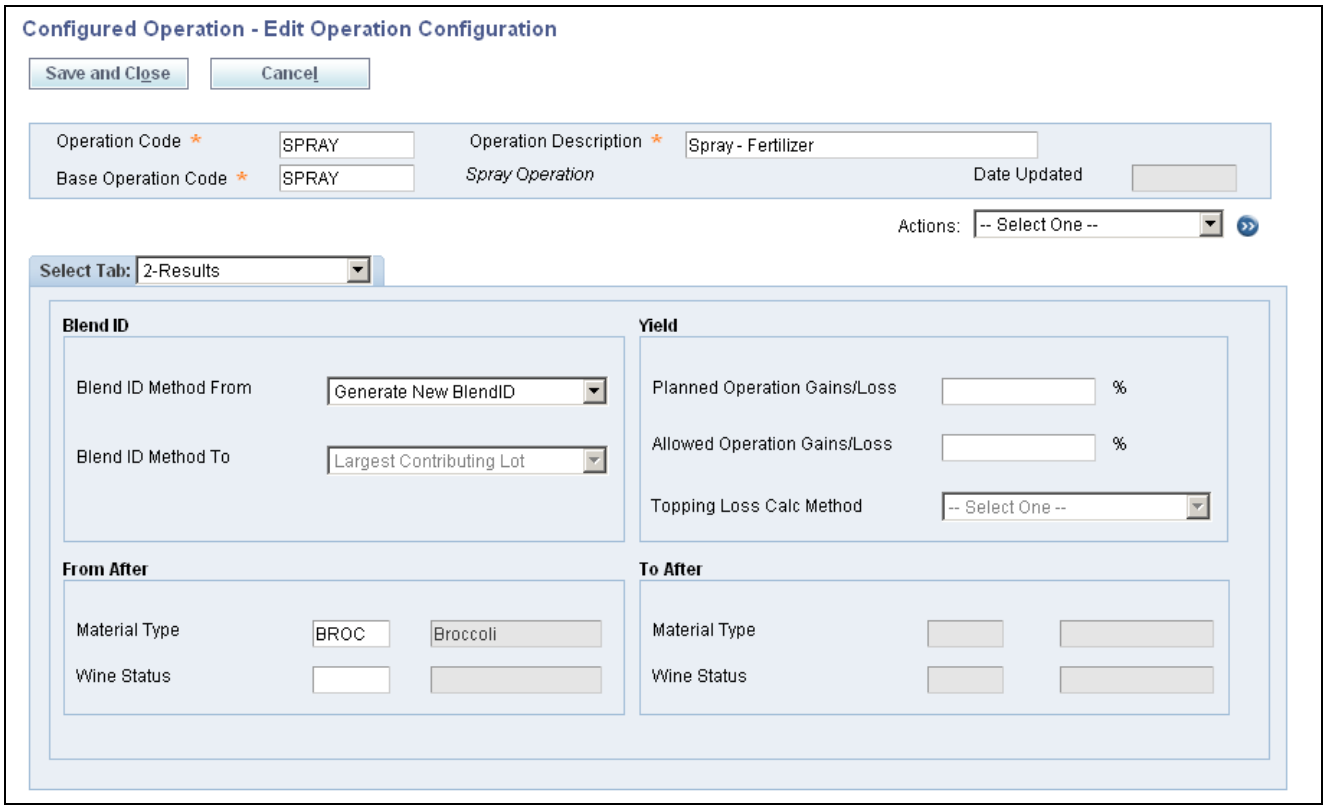
Weight

Operation Form Title Enter a customized title for forms that you use when entering operations.

Permission List Type Select a UDC (H95/PT) to identify who is permitted to perform the operation.

Results

Select the Results tab.



Edit Operation Configuration form: Results tab

Blend ID Method From Enter the method that is used to calculate the blend ID for the after from lot. Values are:

Copy after from before.

Do not default after Blend ID.

Generate new Blend ID.

After From Material Type Enter a specific material type for the After From Lot field. If this field is blank, the system uses lot blending rules to determine the After From Material Type. Material type is used for accounting purposes. This is the hierarchy for populating the material type at the operation level:

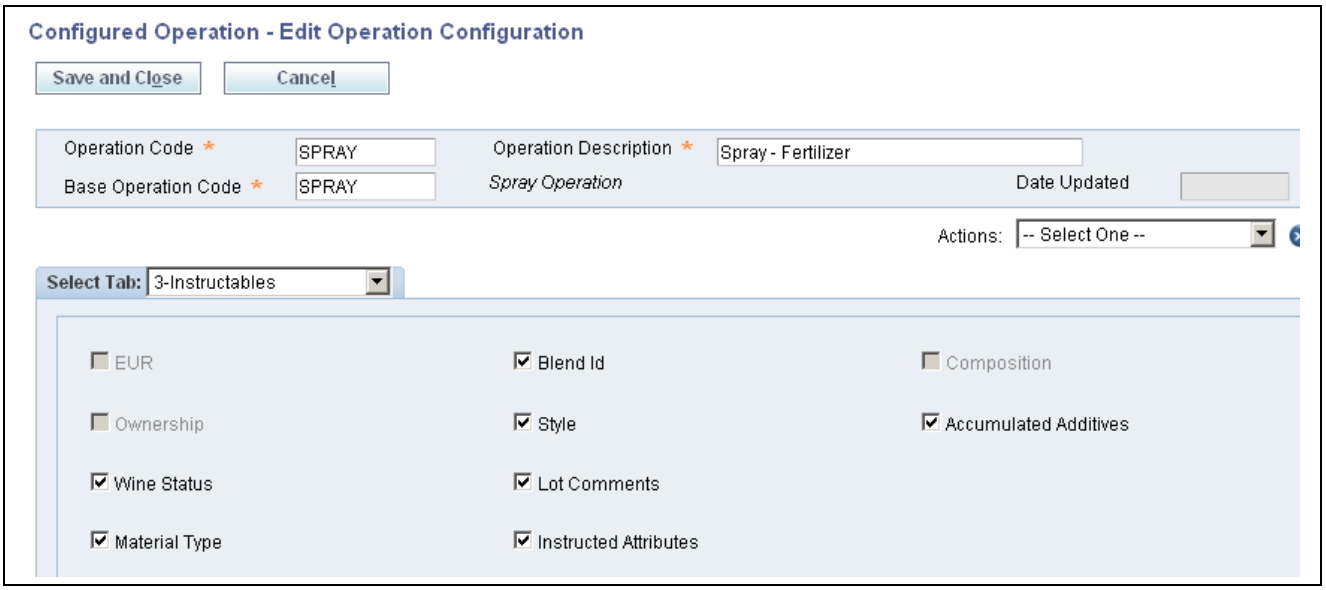
1. Use the user-specified material type on the lot.
2. Copy the material type from the Before Lot, if it exists.
3. Use the value from the After From Material Type field on the configured operation.
4. Use the default from the Material Type field on the harvest record.

After From Wine Status Enter a specific wine status for the After From Lot. If this field is blank, the system uses lot blending rules to determine the After From wine status.

After To Wine Status Enter a specific wine status for the After To Lot. If this field is blank, the system uses lot blending rules to determine the After To wine status.

Instructables

Select the Instructables tab.



Edit Operation Configuration form: Instructables tab

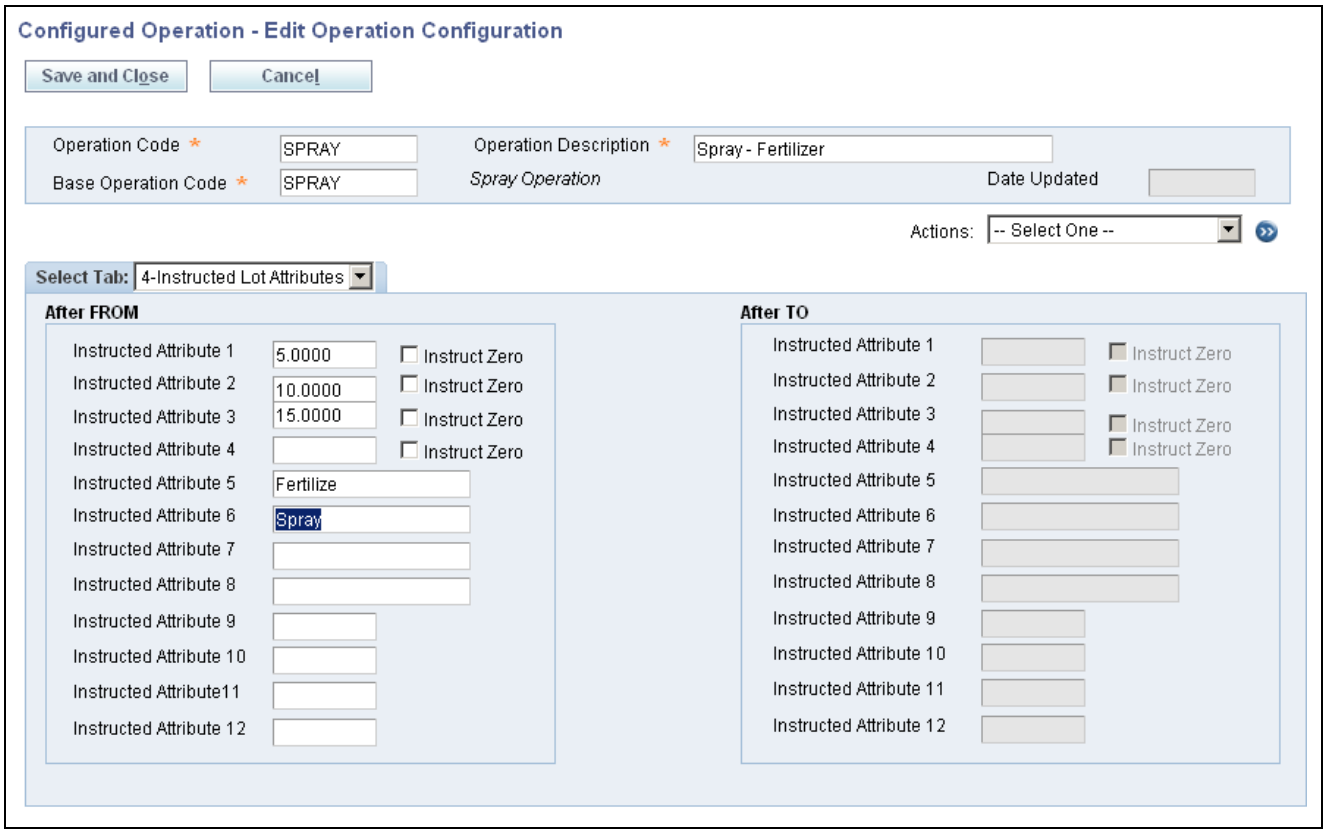
Instructables

Select the check box to specify whether the user can manually override these lot attributes after the system has blended the lots:

- EUR
- Ownership
- Wine status
- Material type
- Blend ID
- Style
- Lot comments
- Instructed attributes
- Accumulated Additives (error correction only)
- Composition (error correction only)

Instructed Lot Attributes

Select the Instructed Lot Attributes tab.



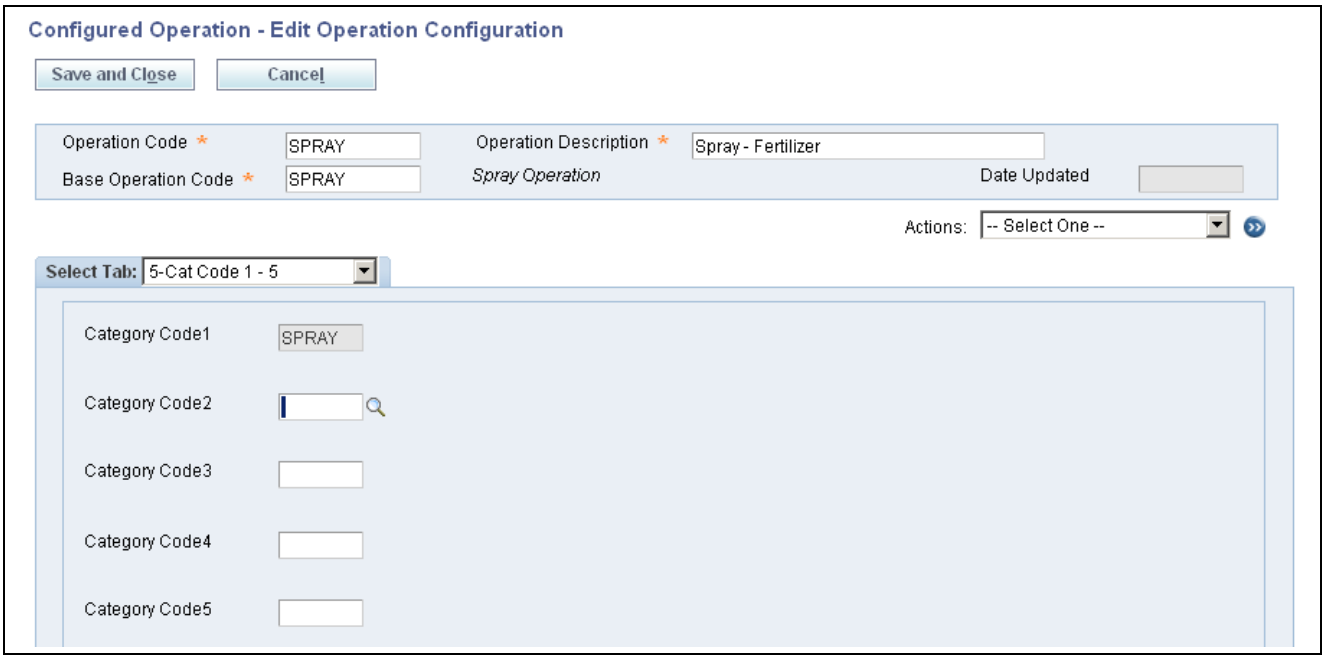
Edit Operation Configuration form: Instructed Lot Attributes tab

After From Instructed Attributes (1–12) Enter specific values for the instructed attributes of the after from lot instructed attributes.

After To Instructed Attributes (1–12) Enter specific values for the instructed attributes of the after to lot. If you leave this field blank, the system uses blending rules to determine the After From instructed attribute.

Cat Code 1 - 5

Select the Cat Code 1–5 tab.

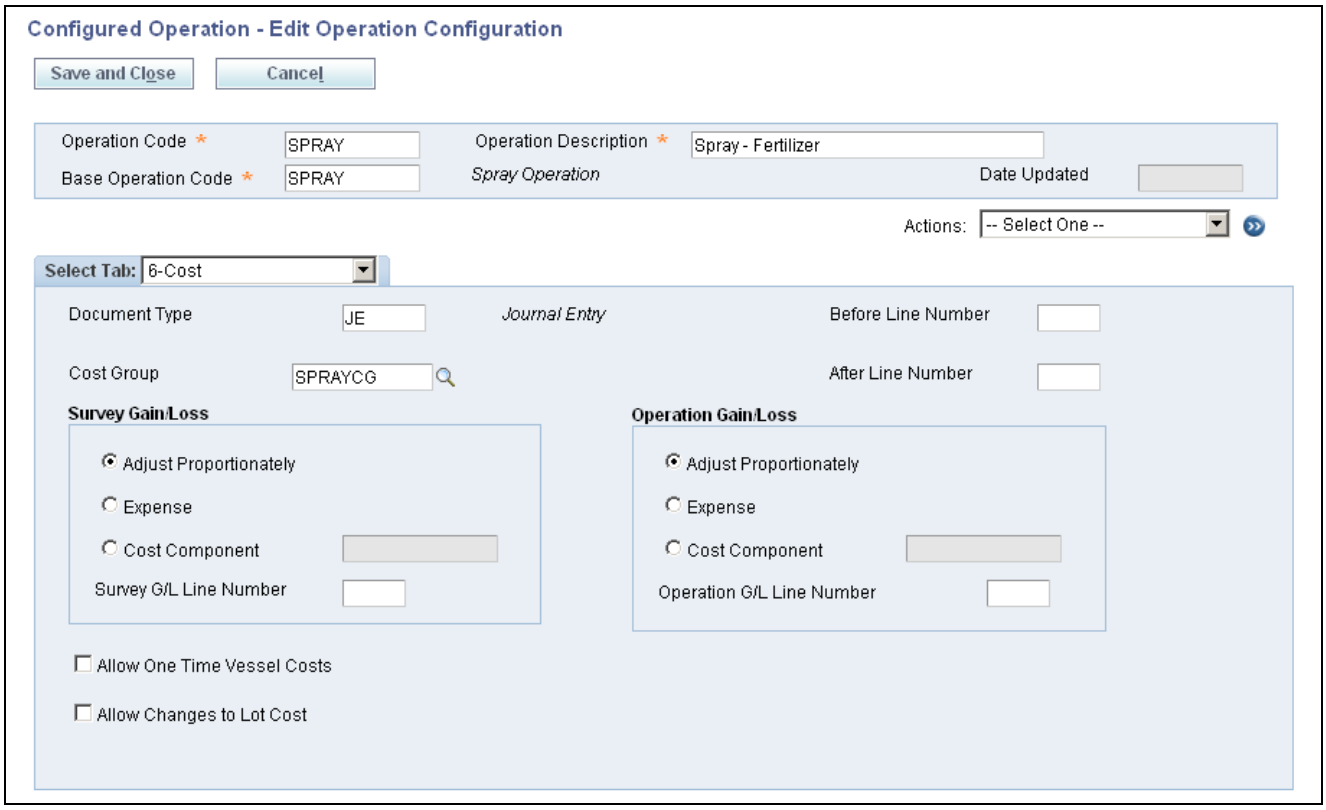


Edit Operation Configuration form: Cat Code 1- 5 tab

Cat Code 1–5 Enter a UDC (31B/B1–B5) to define various categories for configured operations. The system supplies the default base operation in the first category code field. Therefore, you cannot modify the first category code field.

Cost

Select the Cost tab.



Edit Operation Configuration form: Cost tab

Document Type Enter a document type to support the accounting functionality.

Before Line Number Enter the legal report line number corresponding to the before lot.

Line numbers 101–199 are grouped in Section 1 of the Legal Report.

Line numbers 201–299 are grouped in Section 2 of the Legal Report.

Line numbers 301–399 are grouped in Section 3 of the Legal Report.

Line numbers 100, 200, and 300 are balance line numbers.

After Line Number Enter the legal report line number corresponding to the after lot.

Line numbers 101–199 are grouped in Section 1 of the Legal Report.

Line numbers 201–299 are grouped in Section 2 of the Legal Report.

Line numbers 301–399 are grouped in Section 3 of the Legal Report.

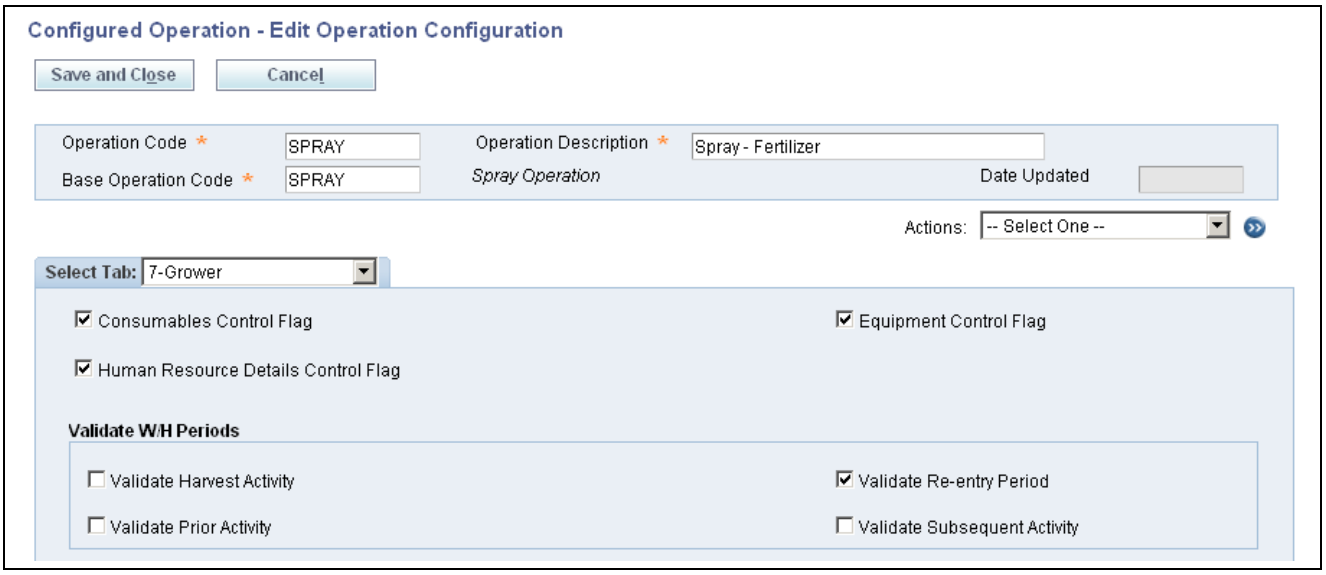
Line numbers 100, 200, and 300 are balance line numbers.

Apply Periodic To Vessel Cost Select to indicate that periodic costs apply to the use of a vessel.

Allow Changes to Lot Cost Select to indicate that you allow changes to lot costs.

Grower

Select the Grower tab.



Edit Operation Configuration form: Grower tab

Consumables Control Flag Select to indicate that a requirement exists to add consumable details for equipment that is used in the operation. Consumables are dry goods that are used by equipment but do not affect crop attributes. Select the check box to display the consumable details for the operation. The status of this check box is supplied by the system from the base operation and can be overridden at the configured operation level.

Human Resource Details Control Flag Select to indicate whether specific people or a work group should perform an operation. Select the check box to display the human resource details for the operation. The status of this check box is supplied by the system from the base operation and can be overridden at the configured operation level.

Equipment Control Flag Select to indicate whether the system displays equipment details. Select the check box to display the equipment details for the operation. The status of this check box is supplied by the system from the base operation and can be overridden at the configured operation level.

Validate Harvest Activity Select to indicate that the system validates all operations that have withholding days defined for the harvest activity type.

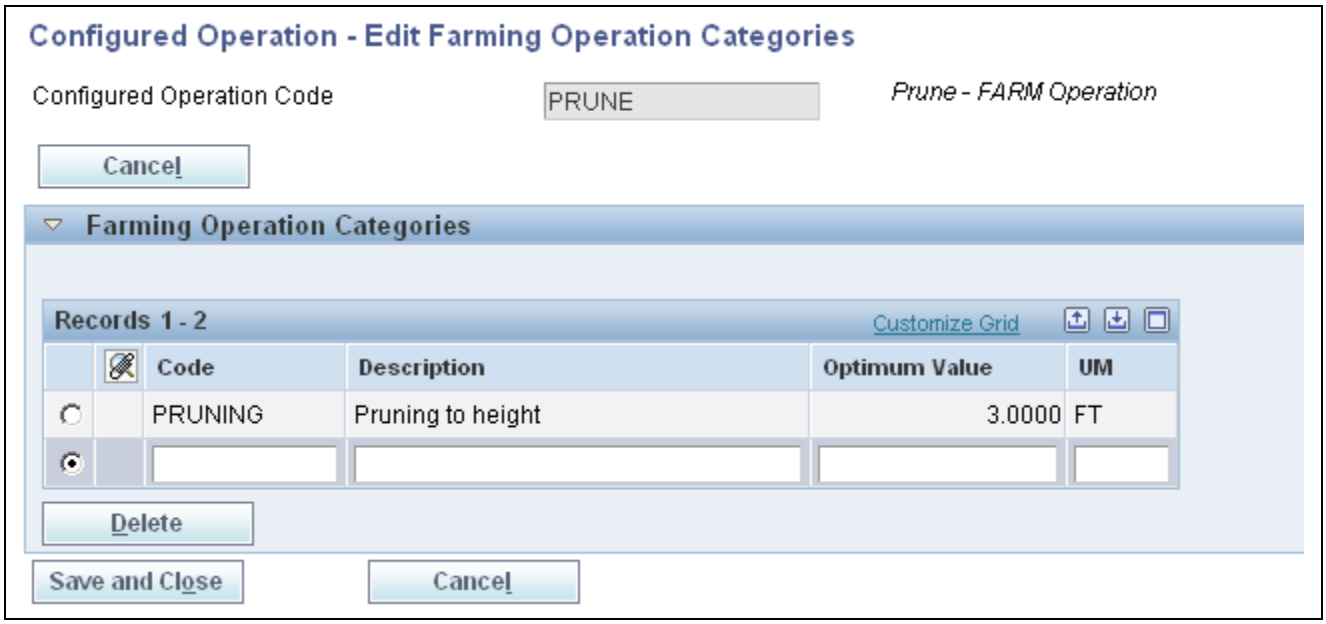
Validate Prior Activity Select to indicate that the system validates all operations that have withholding days defined for the prior activity type.

Validate Re-Entry Period Select to indicate that the system validates all operations that have withholding days defined for the reentry activity type.

Validate Subsequent Activity Select to indicate that the system validates all operations that have withholding days defined for the subsequent activity type.

Edit Farming Operation Categories

Access the Edit Farming Operation Categories form.



Edit Farming Operation Categories form

Code Enter a farming application code for the farming operation.

Description Enter a description for the farming code.

Optimum Value Enter the optimum result value for the farming operation.

Entering Grower Operations

This section provides overviews of grower operations, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Farming Operations (P40G30).
- Enter farm operations.
- Enter spray operations.
- Enter harvest operations.
- Enter farm operations using Create From List - Farming Operations.

Understanding Grower Operations

Companies growing crops use a number of operations that are specific to the grower environment. To accommodate these requirements, you can use the base operations provided by the system to set up the following configured operations:

- Farming operations.
- Spray operations.
- Harvest operations.

Farming Operations

Growers require various operations to be performed on a block throughout the growing season. Operation activities might include tilling, planting, pruning, spraying, irrigating, and harvesting. The purpose of the activities is to enable instruction of work, as well as provide a mechanism to update operational costs to the harvest record.

The type of operation that is required depends on the type of crop that is being harvested. For example, tuber crops do not require pruning. This table describes two different types of farm operations, their use, and typical information that is maintained:

Configured Operations	Base Operation	Use	Information Tracked
Stem Water Evapo–Transpiration Frost Protection Apply Water	Farm	Irrigation operations are used to record that a watering activity occurred.	Information includes the method of irrigation (sprinkler), the total volume of water (100,000 gallons), the time of application (6:00 a.m., early morning), or the volume per area over time (one gallon per square foot per hour)
Planting	Farm	Planting operations are used to record that a planting activity occurred.	Information includes method of planting (hand or machine), seed or stock type, or any associated comments.

Spray Operations

The business needs to understand what agrochemicals have been sprayed on which dates and at what stages of crop growth. The maintenance of spray operations is both a quality and a legislative safety requirement. Due to holding times from the last spray, planning must take into account the lead time between spray and the estimated harvest date. For example, if a block is due to be harvested, planners must ensure that the block is not sprayed for approximately 30 days prior to harvest.

This tables describes a spray operation, its use, and typical information:

Configured Operations	Base Operation	Use	Information Tracked
Fertilizer Pesticide Herbicide Fungicide	Spray	Spray operations are used to confirm that approved agrochemicals were applied within their withholding periods, along with the method and rate of application. They also enable users to trace agrochemical use from the end product.	Information includes validating withholding periods, defining a normal rate of application, and defining the targeted pest and disease.

Harvest Operations

Scheduled harvest operations provide a mechanism for planning a farming activity that potentially incurs considerable costs. By entering harvest operations, you can create a plan that includes information, such as quantity or area to harvest, cut instructions, date and time to harvest, and delivery instructions. In addition, as with other operations, you can assign equipment, resources, and consumables. This information enables you to track associated cost.

To enter harvest operations, you use a configured operation that is defined based on the *HARVEST* base operation. The vessel class for the harvest operations is always *Harvest.* The category codes for the base operation designate the harvest operation as a *CUT* operation. You can associate only one harvest with a harvest operation. However, for every harvest, you can enter multiple scheduled harvest operations. You can select a harvest by accessing the Search and Select Harvests form.

You can enter a scheduled harvest quantity that exceeds the current estimate. In this case, the system issues a warning. However, you do not receive the warning if you change the estimate manually in the harvest.

You can enter a harvest operation for acreage or for a quantity. If you enter an acreage, you can calculate the resulting quantity using the following equation:Harvest Quantity = (Current Estimate/Planted Area) x Harvest Area. If you have already entered a scheduled quantity, but decide to recalculate the quantity based on the acreage, you must clear the quantity from the Scheduled Quantity field and then recalculate it based on the acreage.

If you use continuous estimates, the Current Estimate field remains blank and you must enter both the quantity and the area for the operation.

When you enter or revise a harvest operation, the system supports planning by displaying the scheduled, completed, received and remaining harvest quantities. The Schedule Quantity field displays the total of all scheduled harvest quantities that are at a status beyond *Draft.* The system updates the quantity in the Grower Harvest table (F40G03) only for harvest operations at a status beyond *Draft.* The completed quantity represents the total of all scheduled quantities on harvest operations for a specific harvest with a status of *Closed.* You can review scheduled harvest quantities using the Harvest Workbench program (P40G032).

When you close the first harvest operation for a harvest, the system automatically creates a purchase order for the harvest, if you have not already entered a purchase order. If the harvest is associated with a contract, the system checks contract details before creating the purchase order. The purchase order updates the On Receipt and the On PO fields in the Summary Availability program (P41202). In addition, the system updates the cut date in the Grower Harvest table with operation end date and the Completed Harvest Quantity field with the quantity of the operation. If you schedule the harvest by area, the system performs the conversion from acreage to quantity and uses the calculation result for the update.

You can delete a scheduled harvest as long as it is at a *Draft* or *Planned* status. If you cancel a scheduled harvest operation, the system deducts the scheduled quantity from the total scheduled quantity in the Grower Harvest table. The same thing occurs when you reverse a closed harvest operation. You can change the status and other information using the Speed Actuals program (P31B67), but you cannot set the operation to a *Closed* status. You can also use the Speed Operation Update program (P31B96) to update harvest operations, including closing them.

From the Harvest Workbench program, you can access the Scheduled Harvest Details program (R40G60) to print a report with harvest operation information, such as planned, and actual dates, harvest quantities, and areas, deliver date, receipt branch and so on.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up configured operations.

- Set up facility master records.
- Set up equipment master records within the winery.
- Add operation consumables as item branch records.
- Set up work order templates.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Blend Facilities," Setting Up Blend Facilities.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Blend Facilities," Setting Up Equipment.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Entering Item Master Information.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Defining Work Orders and Templates"

Forms Used to Enter Farming Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search For Operations	W31B94A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Farming Activities	Search for operations. Review existing operations or add a new grower operation.
Configured Operation Code Selection	W31B94C	On the Search For Operations form, click Add Grower Operation.	Enter a configured operation code and a facility (grower business unit).
Edit Grower Operation	W40G30A	On the Configured Operation Code Selection form, complete the required fields and select Add Operation.	Edit grower operations. Add a new grower operation by selecting a configured operation and assigning one or more harvest records. Modify existing operations.
View Wine Lot Details	W31B31A	On the Edit Grower Operation form, select a harvest assignment record, and then select Harvest Lot Detail.	View lot details for a harvest.
Instruct Lot Attributes	W31B30A	On the Edit Grower Operation form, select Instruct Lot Attributes.	Edit lot attributes.
Operation/WO Template Selection	W31B78C	On the Manage Harvests form, select one or more harvest records. Select Using Create From List - Farming Operations, and click the Go button.	Add a configured operation or a work order template to a harvest.
Edit Grower Operation	W40G30A	On the Configured Operation Code Selection form, enter the configured operation code for a spray operation and a winery (grower cost center). Click Add Operation.	Add farming activities. Add a spray operation, create harvest assignments, and identify spray information, equipment, consumables, and resources.

Setting Processing Options for Farming Operations (P40G30)

Use these processing options to control system processing and define default versions.

General

These processing options control whether the actual dates are displayed and whether the Work Order Status batch process is run automatically. These processing options are specific to weigh tag operations.

1. Enter Actuals Specify whether the system enables you to enter actual dates. Values are:

Blank: Do not allow users to enter actual dates.

1: Allow users to enter actual dates.

For future use.

2. Run Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19)

Specify whether the Work Order Status batch process is run immediately following the addition of a work order. The Work Order Status batch process uses the operation statuses to determine the work order status. Values are:

Blank: Do not automatically run the Work Order Status batch process.

1: Run the Work Order Status batch process automatically.

Process

This processing option controls whether the purchase order and receipts information appear. This processing option is specific to weigh tag operations.

Purchase Order and Receipts

Specify whether the application displays the purchase order and receipts information. Values are:

Blank: Display the purchase order and receipts information.

1: Do not display the purchase order and receipts information.

Versions

These processing options control the versions that are called by the program.

1. Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19)

Specify the version of the Calculate Work Order Status batch program (R31B19) that you want the work order application to use when automatically updating the work order status. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses XJDE0001.

2. Grower Weigh Tag Process (P40G0700)

Specify the version of the Grower Weigh Tag Process program (P40G0700) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001.

3. Matrix Order Entry (P41902)

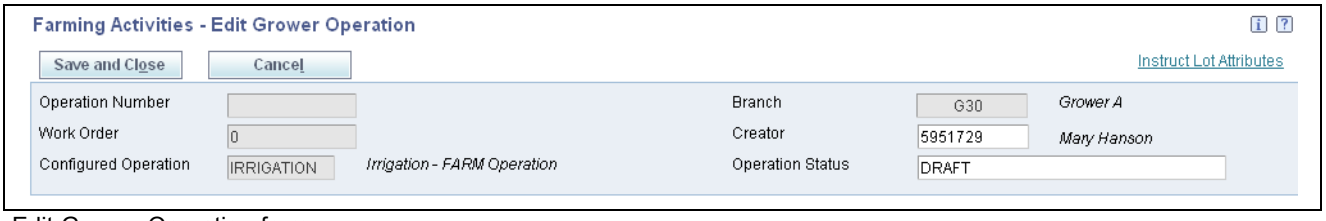
Specify the version of the Matrix Order Entry program (P41902) that is available from the Sales Order application. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001.

4. Weigh Tag Master Details (P31B77)

Specify the version of the Weigh Tag Master Details program (P31B77) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001.

Entering Farm Operations

Access the Edit Grower Operation form.



Edit Grower Operation form

Operation Number

Displays a unique numeric identifier for the operation number.

Work Order Number Displays a numeric work order number.

Configured Operation Displays the configured operation that is entered on the Configured Operation Code Selection form.

Branch Displays the default grower cost center. Grower branch plants must be set up in the Winery Constants program (P31B13).

Creator Supplies the user's system sign-on. You should enter each user sign-on in the address book master.

Operation Status Select the operation status. Inventory transactions and costing occurs when you change an operation status to closed. In addition, the system:

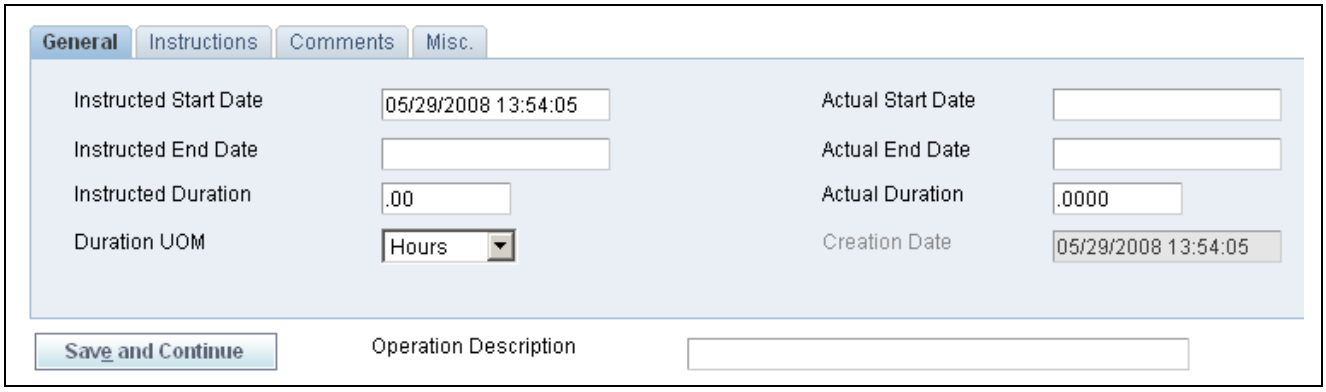
- Supplies a default status of *draft* when initially adding an operation.
- Assigns operation numbers when the operation is at an Active, Actual, or Closed status.
- Requires an assigned harvest when an operation is at an Active or Actual status.
- Does not validate withholding dates when an operation is at a Cancelled status.

The grower operation statuses are:

- Active
- Actual
- Cancelled
- Closed
- Draft

General

Select the General tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: General tab

Instructed Start Date Supplies the system date and time by default when the operation is created. You can override the start date. The system uses the system time as a default that you cannot override.

Instructed End Date Enter the expected end date for the operation.

Instructed Duration Enter the expected instructed duration for the operation. If this field is left blank, the system calculates the duration using the start and end dates.

Duration UOM Select the duration UOM. Values are:

Blank

Days

Hours

Minutes

Seconds

Actual Start Date and **Actual End Date** Enter the actual start and end dates for the operation.

Actual Duration Enter the actual duration for the operation.

Creation Date Displays the date that the operation was entered into the system.

Instructions

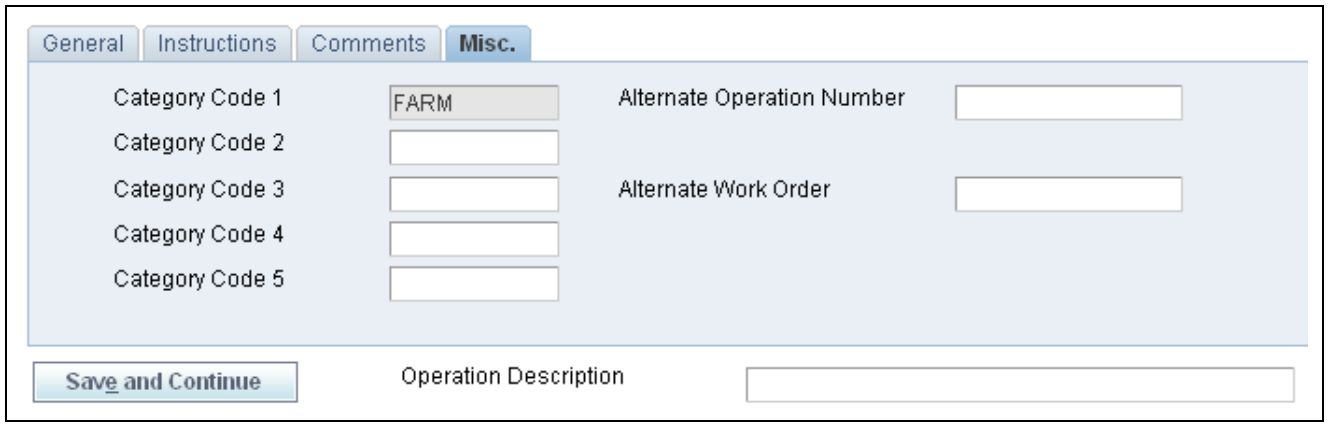
Select the Instructions tab. Enter free-form text to provide detailed instructions for performing the operation.

Comments

Select the Comments tab. Enter free-form text containing additional comments regarding the operation.

Misc.

Select the Misc. tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Misc. tab

Category Code 1 - 5 Enter UDCs (31B/B2–B5) to further define the operation. Category Code 1 displays the base operation.

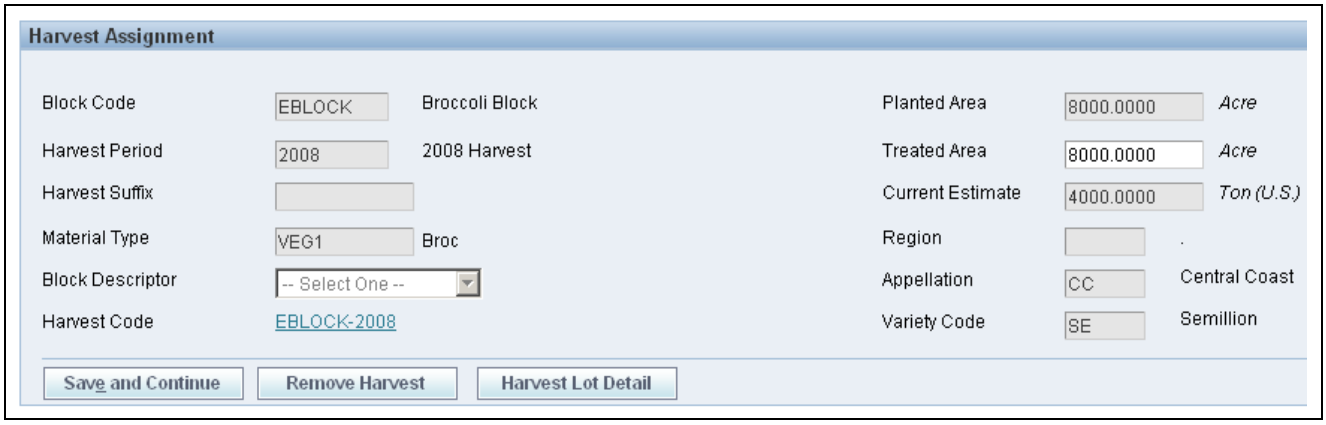
Alternate Operation Number Enter an additional operation number to identify an outside processor's reference number or to track information after the fact. The system does not validate this number.

Composition Material Type Enter a code for the material type. This field is specific to weigh tags.

Harvest Assignment

Click Save and Continue on the General tab to enable additional fields.

Select the Harvest Assignment tab.

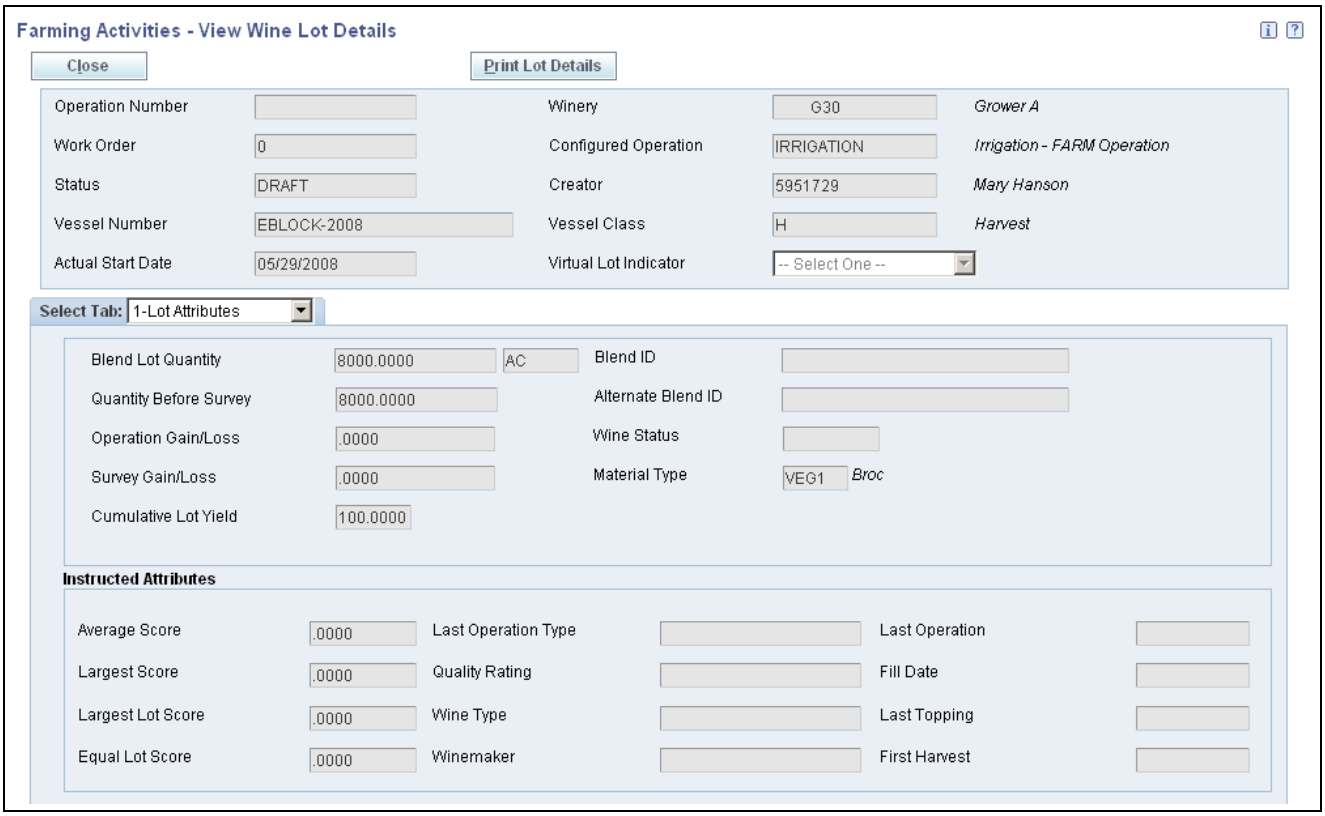


Edit Grower Operation form: Harvest Assignment tab

Block Code	Enter the assigned block code for the operation.
Harvest Period, Harvest Suffix	Enter the assigned harvest period and suffix for the operation.
Save and Continue	Select to save the harvest assignment for the operation and continue updating the operation information.
Harvest Lot Detail	Select to view harvest lot details.
Remove Harvest	Select to remove the displayed harvest from the operation.
Treated Area	Enter the total area on which the activity was performed during the farming or spray operation. If this field is left blank, this user-entered value is supplied by default from the total harvest planted area.

Harvest Lot Detail

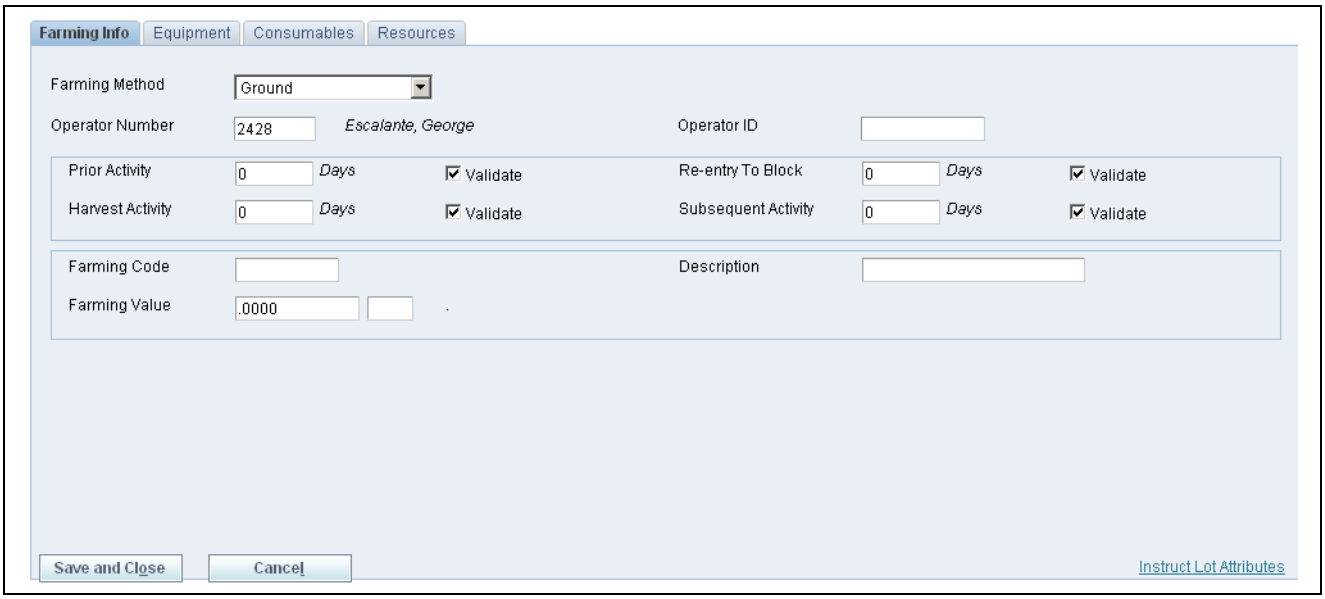
Click the Harvest Lot Detail link. The cost center on the harvest record and the branch on the operation must be the same to track lot details.



View Wine Lot Details form

Farming Info

Select the Farming Info tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Farming Info tab

Farming Method Select a UDC (40G/SM) to identify the method of farming operation.

Operator Number Enter the address book number for the person performing the operation.

Operator ID Enter the operator ID for the person operating the grower operation (use when the base operation is Farm or Spray). If this is an internal block, the system supplies by default the operator ID that is defined on the block. If this is an external block or if the operation has more than one harvest, the user must manually enter the operator information.

Prior Activity Displays a value from the configured operation that signifies the number of days that must elapse since the last activity on this harvest record. You can override this value.

Validate Prior WH (validate prior withholding) Select to indicate that the system validates all operations that have withholding days defined for the prior activity type.

Harvest Activity Displays a value from the configured operation that signifies the number of days that must elapse before the next harvest activity can take place on the harvest record. You can override this value.

Validate Harvest WH (validate harvest withholding) Select to indicate that the system validates all operations that have withholding days defined for the harvest activity type.

Re-entry To Block Displays a value from the configured operation that signifies the number of days that must elapse before you reenter the harvest block. You can override this value.

Validate Reentry WH (validate reentry withholding) Select to indicate that the system validates all operations that have withholding days defined for the reentry activity type.

Subsequent Activity Displays a value from the configured operation that signifies the number of days that must elapse before he next harvest activity can take place on the harvest record. You can override this value.

Validate Subsequent WH (validate subsequent withholding) Select to indicate that the system validates all operations that have withholding days defined for the subsequent activity type.

Farming Code Enter a unique identifier representing a farming activity. Values are set up in the Farming Activities Additional Configuration program (P40G75), which is accessed from the Configured Operation Setup program (P31B75P). Values can include:

Prune

Pick

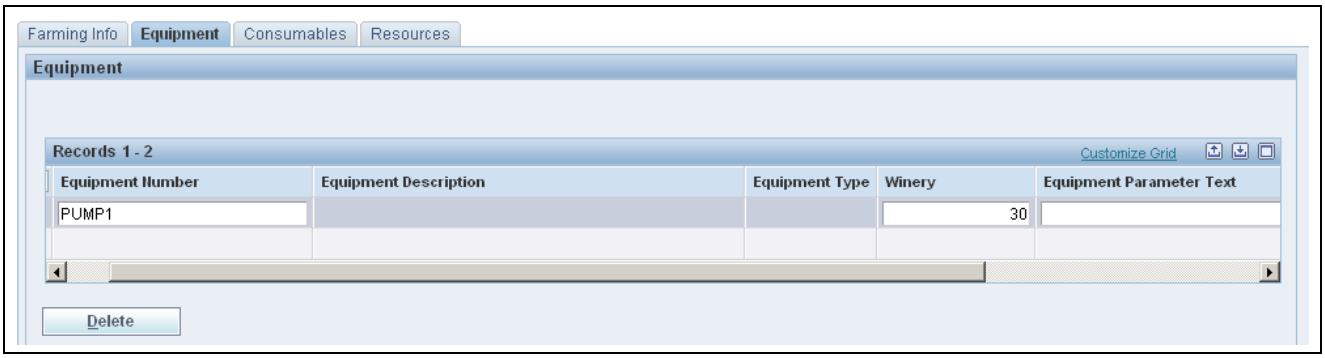
Irrigate

Farming Value Displays the optimum value that is set up on the farming code.

Description Displays the farming code description.

Equipment

Select the Equipment tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Equipment tab

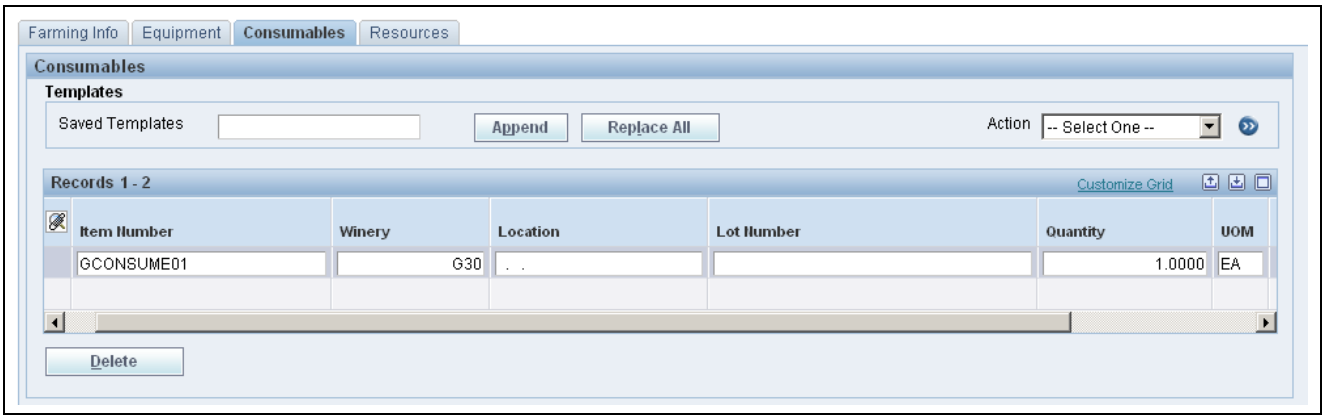
Equipment Number Enter an identifier for a piece of equipment that is used to perform this operation. The system uses this information to schedule the equipment on the block when required and to manage cost control. Values are set up in the Equipment Attributes program (P31B05).

Business Unit Enter the business unit that owns the equipment. Costs are pulled from the business unit and equipment number record.

Equipment Parameter Text Enter free-form text detailing information for the piece of equipment that is used in this operation.

Consumables

Select the Consumables tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Consumables tab

Saved Templates Specify the consumable template that you want to attach to the operation. If you have set up consumable templates, you can select the appropriate template on the Search & Select Consumable Template form. You can set up consumable templates to simplify data entry.

You have the option to append a consumable template or to replace any consumables that you already entered with the list of consumables from the template.

You can also manually enter consumables and then save them as a template.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Operations," Creating Consumable Templates.

Item Number Enter an item number for anything that is consumed by the operation.

Resources

Select the Resources tab.

Work Group Code — Specify the work group code for the operation. Values are set up in the Work Groups program (P31B11).

Staff Number — Specify a staff number for the operation. The system allows you to enter either a staff number or a work group code. Values are set up in the Staff Information program (P31B02).

Actual Time — Enter the actual time that a work group or staff member spent on an operation.

Time UOM (time unit of measure) — Select the code for the time duration.

Instruct Lot Attributes

Click the Instruct Lot Attributes link. The system does not support EUR, Composition, and Ownership Lot Attributes for operations using FARM, FARMQA, and SPRAY as the base operation. Most grower operations use an area unit of measure and the system cannot calculate a lot quantity for an area.

The system displays a negative 1 for active ingredients for spray operations.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Managing Lot Attributes".

Entering Spray Operations

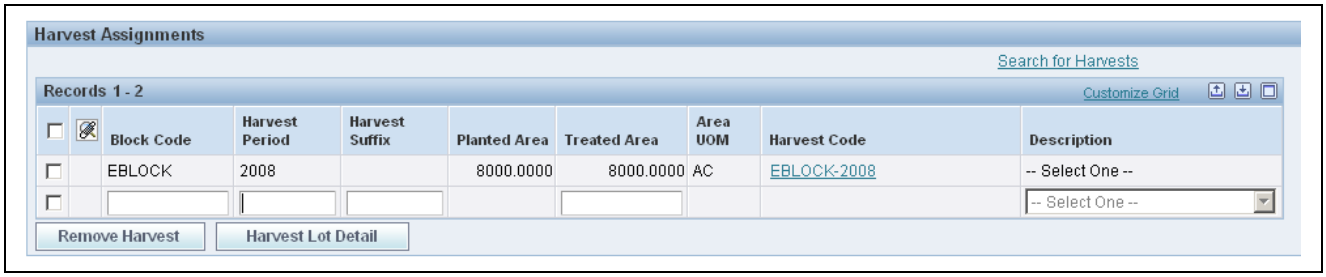
Access the Farming Activities - [spray operation name] form.

Entering spray operations is similar to entering farming operations. You enter the instructed start date, end date, and duration. You can also add instructions, comments, and category codes.

See Chapter 7, "Managing Farming Activities," Entering Farm Operations, page 131.

Harvest Assignments

Select the Harvest Assignments tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Harvest Assignments tab

Block Code — Enter the assigned block code for the operation.

Harvest Period and **Harvest Suffix** — Enter the assigned harvest period and suffix for the operation.

Planted Area — Displays the treated area from the harvest.

Treated Area — Enter the total treated area that is affected by the spray operation. This is a user-entered value, or it will be supplied by default from the total harvest

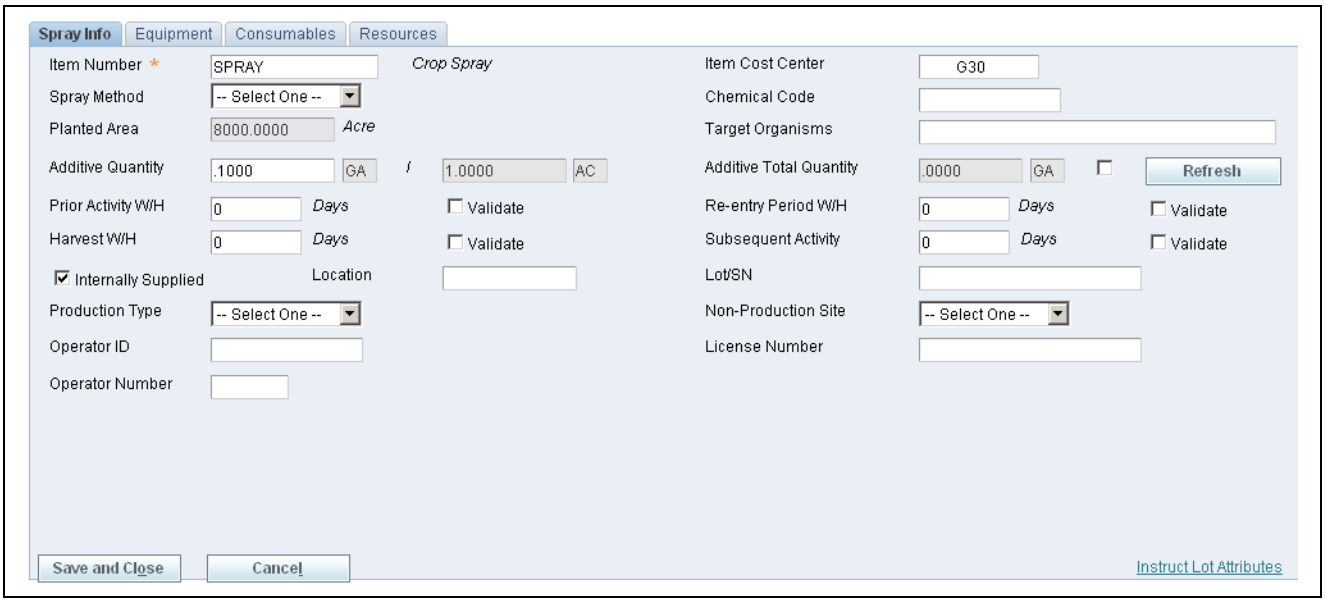
planted area if this field is left blank. This value is for informational purposes only and does not drive any functionality.

Area UOM (area unit of measure) Displays the default area unit of measure that is entered in the Winery Constants program (P31B13).

Harvest Code Displays a concatenated number using the block code, harvest period, and harvest suffix.

Spray Info

Select the Spray Info tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Spray Info tab

Item Number Enter the item number for the spray master.

Item Cost Center Displays the cost center from the operation branch that is associated with the spray item. You can override the cost center and use a spray item from another business unit.

Spray Method Enter a UDC (40G/SM) to identify the method of spray operation. Values might include:

01: Aerial

02: Ground

Additive Quantity Enter a quantity for an additive on a spray operation. This value represents a fixed quantity. This value is supplied by default from the item spray master.

Additive Total Quantity Enter the total quantity of an additive for an operation to override the system-calculated additive quantity. Select the check box to the right of this field to enable input.

After you enter a value, select the Calculate Rate From Total check box and click the Refresh button. The system recalculates the Additive Quantity value and disables that field.

Prior Activity W/H (prior activity withholding) Enter a value that signifies the number of days that must have elapsed since the last activity took place on this harvest record. This value is supplied by default from the item spray master and can be overridden.

Harvest W/H (harvest withholding) Enter a value that signifies the number of days that must elapse before the next harvest activity can take place on the harvest record. This value is supplied by default from the item spray master and can be overridden.

Re-entry Period W/H (reentry period withholding) Enter a value that signifies the number of days that must elapse before you reenter the harvest block. This value is supplied by default from the item spray master and can be overridden.

Subsequent Activity Enter a value that signifies the number of days that must elapse before any other activity can take place on the harvest. This value defaults from the item spray master and can be overridden.

Internally Supplier Select to denote that the spray item being used in the operation is supplied internally by the grower and will be issued from inventory when the operation is closed.

Location Enter the inventory location that the system will use when issuing the spray item from inventory.

Lot/SN (lot/serial number) Enter the lot number of the spray item being used.

Production Type Select a UDC (40G/PT) to denote whether the spray is production or nonproduction.

1: Production

2: Nonproduction

Operator ID Enter the operator ID for the person operating the grower operation (Base Ops Farm and Spray). If this is an internal block, the system operator ID that is defined on the block as the default value. If this is an external block or if the operation has more than one harvest, the user must manually enter the operator information.

Operator Number Enter the address book number for the person performing the operation.

Chemical Code Enter a code to specify the chemical that is used in the operation. The system copies this code from the item spray information at the time the operation is created.

Validate Select to indicate that the system validates all operations that have withholding days for the corresponding withholding activity.

Non-Production Site Enter a UDC (40G/SI) to be used in conjunction with nonproduction sprays that identifies the type of site being sprayed.

License Number Enter the spray operator license number as assigned by the government.

Entering Harvest Operations

Access the Edit Grower Operation form.

Complete the operation header information and click Save and Continue.

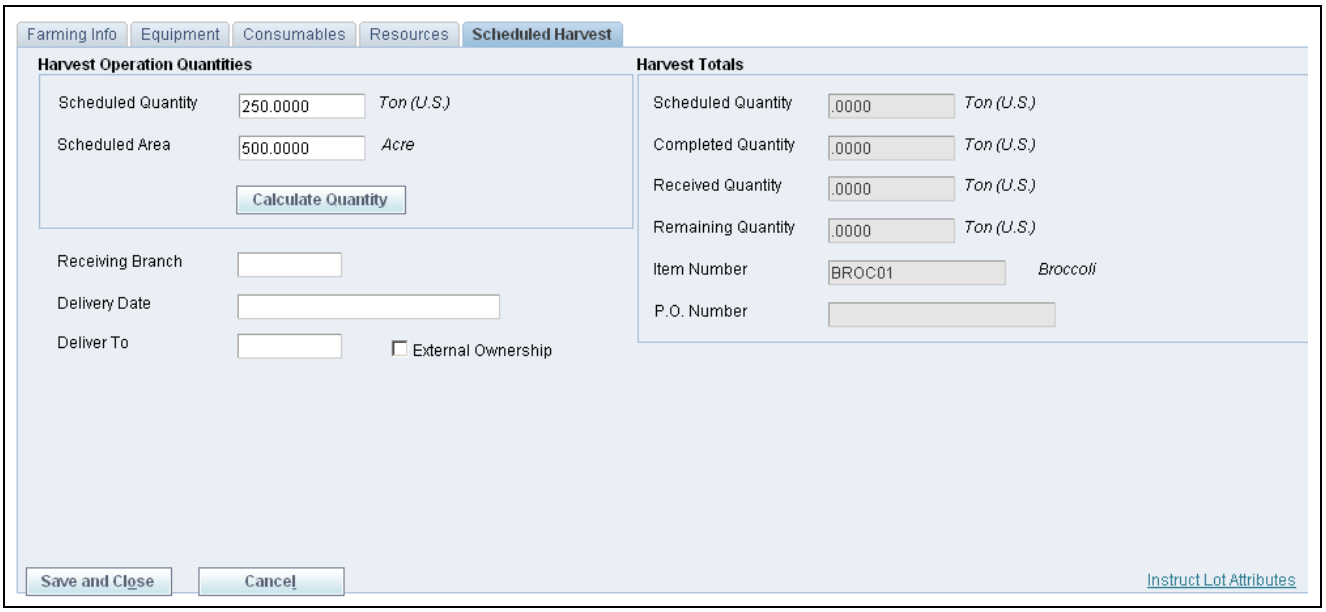
Search For Harvest Click to access the Search and Select Harvests form to select the desired harvest.

You can also manually enter the block code and harvest period on the Harvest Assignment tab. The system retrieves additional harvest information, for example the current estimates, and displays it on the Harvest Assignment tab.

Save and Continue Click to activate the Scheduled Harvest tab. If you enter the harvest operation at a status beyond*Draft,* the system reserves the harvest record at this point.

Scheduled Harvest

Select the Scheduled Harvest tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Scheduled Harvest tab

Scheduled Quantity Enter the quantity to be harvested. The system supplies the unit of measure from the harvest.

If you enter a quantity that is larger than the current estimate, the system issues a warning. However, if you manually change the harvest estimate, the system does not issue a warning if as a result of this change the scheduled quantity exceeds the current estimate.

If you use continuous estimates, the Current Estimate field remains blank. In this case, you must enter both the scheduled quantity and the area.

Scheduled Area Enter the area to be harvested if you prefer to define the harvest in terms of acreage. The system supplies the default unit of measure from the harvest.

If you use continuous estimates, the Current Estimate field remains blank. In this case, you must enter both the scheduled quantity and the area. If the system cannot calculate the quantity when the operation is moved to a status beyond *Draft,* the system issues an error.

Calculate Quantity Click to calculate the scheduled harvest quantity. The system uses the following equation for this calculation: Harvest Quantity = (Current Estimate/Planted Area) x Harvest Area.

If the Scheduled Quantity field already contains a positive number, the system does not override the value as a result of this calculation. You must manually clear the field and then perform the calculation.

If you use continuous estimates, the Current Estimate field remains blank. In this case, you must enter both the scheduled quantity and the area.

Receiving Branch Enter the code for the recipient of the harvested crop. The system displays the address book number of the receiving branch in the Deliver To field.

External Ownership If a purchase order already exists for the harvest, this option appears checked. If you have not yet created a purchase order, this field is enabled.

Scheduled Quantity, Completed Quantity, Received Quantity, and **Remaining Quantity** As you create or update a harvest operation, the system updates the harvest quantities in the Grower Harvest table (F40G03) and displays them in these fields.

The scheduled quantity represents the total of all scheduled quantities on harvest operations at a status beyond *Draft* for a specific harvest.

The completed quantity is the sum of all scheduled quantities on closed harvest operations for a specific harvest.

The received quantity is the total received quantity from all closed weigh tag operations for a harvest.

The Remaining Quantity field stores the difference between the scheduled and the received quantity.

P.O. Number When you close the harvest operation, the system generates a purchase order and populates this field with the purchase order number.

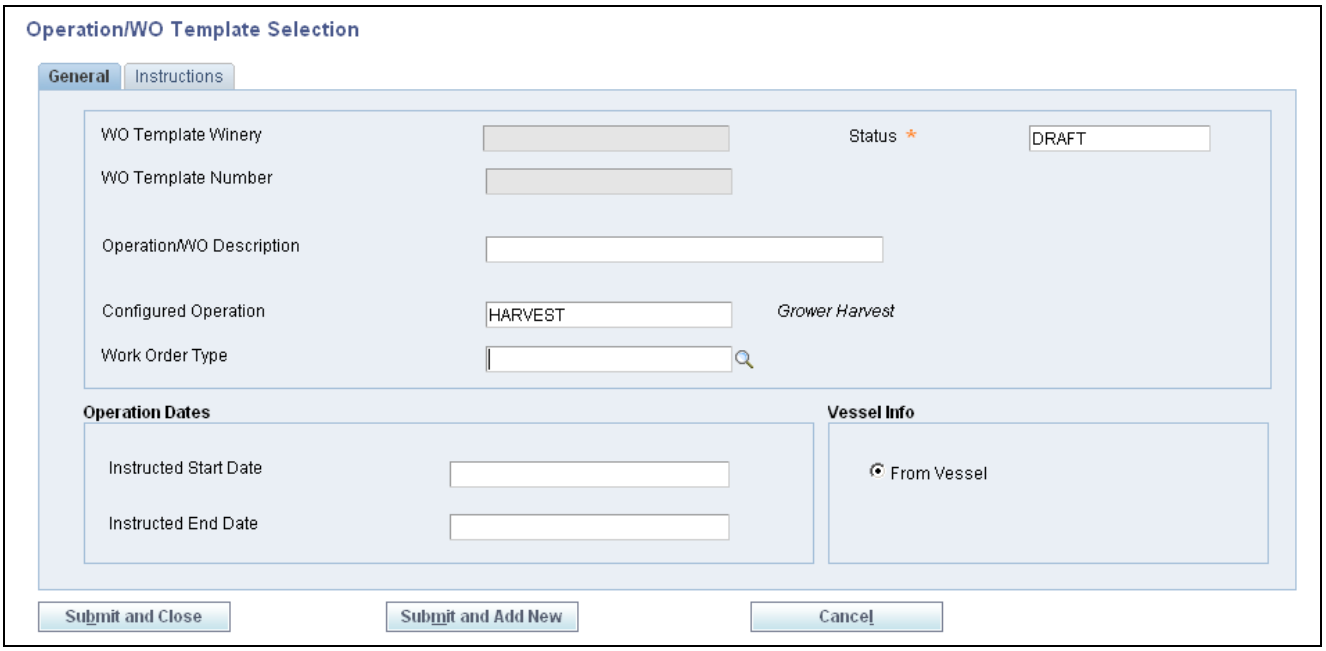
Harvest Lot Detail Click to access lot detail about the harvest. When you enter a harvest information, the system generates a new lot number, but retains all lot attributes. The new lot number applies to the entire harvest, not just the actual quantity of harvested crops.

The scheduled quantity and area that you enter or calculate are used to update only the Grower Harvest table, but do not change the lot quantity.

Remove Harvest Select to remove the harvest assignment. As a result, the system clears the values on the Scheduled Harvest tab and disables it.

Entering Farm Operations Using Create From List - Farming Operations

Access the Operation/WO Template Selection form.



Operation/WO Template Selection form

General

WO Template Winery Enter the facility that the work order template was created for.

WO Template Number Enter the number of the work order template that you want to associate with the selected vessel or vessels.

Operation/WO Description Enter a description for the operation.

Configured Operation Enter the configured operation code to create an operation for the selected vessels. If you enter a configured operation code to create an operation, the system does not enable you to enter work order template information.

Work Order Type Enter a UDC (31B/TW) that identifies the type of work order that is being created. This code can be used to identify a group of operations that are performed together. For example:

PPP: Plant, pick, prune

PIS: Plant, irrigate, spray

Status Initially displays a status of *Draft* when you add an operation.

Instructed Start Date Enter the anticipated start date for the operation.

Instructed End Date Enter the anticipated end date for the operation.

Instructions

Select the Instructions tab. Enter free-form text to provide detailed instructions for performing the operation.

Updating Operations

This section provides an overview of updating farming operations and discusses how to:

- Update operations using speed operation update.
- Set processing options for Speed Actuals Update (P31B67)
- Update operations using speed actuals update.
- Review withholding warning details.

Understanding Updating Farming Operations

If you want to update operations, you search for and retrieve them on the Search For Operations form using the available filters. After the system retrieves the operations, you can update them by adding further details to one or more operations. You use the Speed Operation Update program (P31B96) to provide detailed information for operations. You can define planned start and end dates, and the system calculates the duration for each operation. In addition, you can assign staff and equipment to the selected operations. For example, you can group operations of a similar nature together by assigning them a job number. You assign qualified resources to a job number for a particular type of operation. For example, you assign quality assurance personnel to quality assurance operations. These operations can belong to multiple work orders.

Record Reservation

To avoid simultaneous processing of the same operation, the system reserves (locks) records for processing by any other program. When you access and edit an operation record, the system reserves the record for that program. Additionally, the system reserves all harvests that are attached to the operation, as well as its downstream operations.

When another user attempts to access a reserved operation, the system issues an error indicating that the operation is reserved. Users must wait until the system releases the records; however, any user can view the records.

If you reschedule operations by changing the planned date of an operation, you change the dependency chain. That means that revising an upstream operation may now affect different downstream operations and vessels. If a vessel in a downstream operation is already reserved from a different application, the system cannot process the record reservation and returns an error.

Speed Operation Update

You use the Speed Operation Update program (P31B96) to change the operation status to active, actual, or closed. You can also assign a job number to the operation.

The system recalculates the elapsed time when you change either the instructed start time or the instructed end time. However, if you change the elapsed time, the system will not recalculate the instructed end date.

You can edit equipment and resources also. You cannot edit spray and farm information using this program.

Speed Actuals

Occasionally, you might need to add or change the actual values on several operations. You can use the Speed Actuals Update program (P31B67) to add and change the actual values on multiple operations using one form. The system displays the appropriate tabs, based on the type of operation that you choose. For example, when you choose a farm operation, you cannot access the spray tab. When you enter actuals for harvest operations, the system displays the Scheduled Harvest tab.

When you select operations, the system reserves those operations. If the operation is currently reserved, an error message appears on the Speed Actuals Update form.

As you enter or change actual values using the Speed Actuals Update form, the system enters a check mark in the Process Y/N field in the row of the operation with which you are working. The system accepts changes only to operations with a check mark. To discard changes, remove the check mark and the system does not accept changes to the operation.

You can change only the Instructed Start, Instructed End, Actual Start, Actual End, and Status fields for the operation header record. You can change the status of an operation to active or actual, not closed. You can remove the actual end date and enter the actual elapsed time and the system will recalculate the actual end date. The system calculates the new actual end date using the unit of measure entered during operation entry.

You can edit equipment and resources also.

Note. If you change the operational dependency by changing the dates, the system does not update correct amounts in the planned quantities until you click Save and Close.

Withholding Warnings in Speed Actuals

When you make changes to farming or spray operations, these changes may cause withholding date violations. When you save the changes, the system validates withholding dates for the selected operations that have a check mark in the Update column. The system performs the validation for each withholding type that is selected for an operation. The validation checks whether the operation dates overlap with the withholding dates of other operations. If an operation in the Speed Actuals Update program overlaps with more than one existing operation, the system only finds the first existing operation for each validation rule and validates the next harvest or operation.

When you change the actual start or end date of the operation and then attempt to save the changes, the system performs a two-way validation. The system issues a warning if:

- The operation that you selected in the Speed Actuals Update program is planned or performed within the withholding period of another operation.
- One or more operations have been planned or performed within the withholding period of the operation that you selected in the Speed Actuals Update program.

If either of these conditions is met, the system displays a warning. If you set the withholding date processing options for any of the four types of withholding dates for the Speed Actuals Update program, the system automatically displays the Withholding Warning Detail form. The form lists the operation number and all harvest records that are associated with an operation.

Note. Some harvest records may not cause a withholding date warning.

Prerequisite

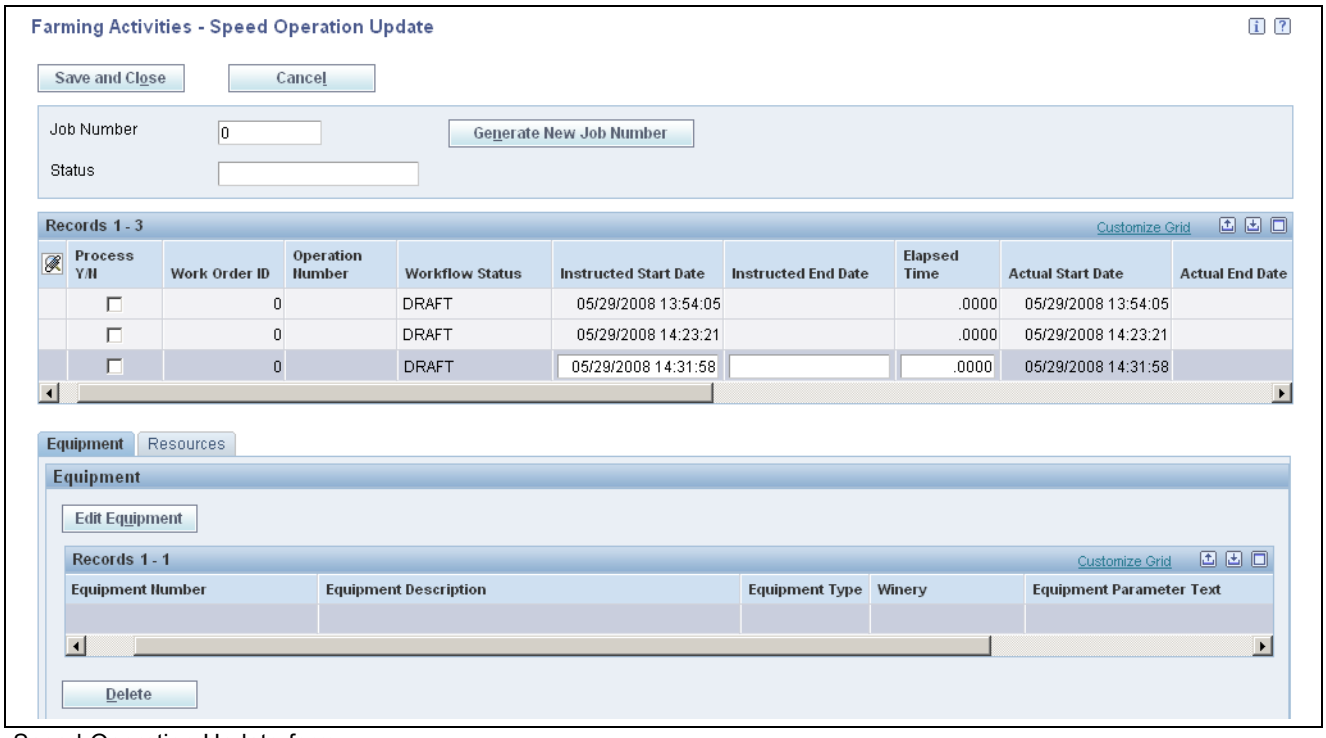
To enable the Speed Actuals Update program to validate withholding dates, ensure that the appropriate validation check boxes for farm and spray operations are selected.

Forms Used to Update Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search For Operations	W31B94A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Farming Activities	Search for operations.
Speed Operation Update	W31B96A	On the Search For Operations form, select an operation, and then select the action Speed Operation Update.	Update operations. Enter the operation start date, end date, elapsed time, resources, and equipment for the operation. Change the operation status.
Speed Actuals Update	W31B67A	On the Search For Operations form, select an operation, and then select the action Speed Actuals.	Update actual dates on operations. Update the status of a farm operation. Update the actual start date, end date, and actual elapsed time of an operation.
Withholding Warning Detail	W40G67A	Click the Withholding Warning Detail link on the Speed Actuals Update form	Review withholding warning details.

Updating Operations Using Speed Operation Update

Access the Speed Operation Update form.



Speed Operation Update form

Job Number Select Generate New Job Number to generate an operation job number. This number is used for grouping and planning purposes. You can also manually enter a job number.

Status Enter the new workflow status of the operation.

Process Y/N The system selects this check box when you change the operation status.

Inst Start (instructed start) Enter the instructed start time of the operation. Changing the start date or end date triggers the withholding validation process and issues a warning if any overlap exists.

Inst End (instructed end) Enter the instructed end time of the operation. Changing the start date or end date triggers the withholding validation process and issues a warning if any overlap exists.

Elapsed Time Enter the elapsed time for the operation.

Resources

Select the Resources tab.

Work Group Code Enter the work group that performed the operation. This value is created in the Setup Work Group Master program (P31B11).

Staff Number Enter the staff number of the individual who performed the operation. This value is created in the Staff Setup program (P31B02).

Actual Time Enter the actual time that a work group or staff member spent on an operation.

Time UOM (time unit of measure) Select the unit of measure representing the actual time that is spent for each work group and staff member.

Equipment

Select the Equipment tab.

Equipment Number Enter the equipment number that is used to perform the operation. This value is created in the Create Equipment Attributes program (P31B05). The equipment and operation must have the same branch.

Winery The system defaults the winery providing the equipment.

Equipment Parameter Text Enter free-form text that is specific to the equipment.

Setting Processing Options for Speed Actuals Update (P31B67)

Use these processing options to control default processing for the Speed Actuals Update program.

Status

This processing option enables you to specify a default workflow status.

Default Workflow Status Enter the name of a workflow status. The system uses this status as the default when updating the status of the operations. For example, a configured

workflow status might be Issued, Instructed, or Pending. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not update the status of the operation.

Versions

This processing option controls the versions that the system uses when it calls additional programs.

1. Grower Speed Weigh Tag (P40G301) Specify the version that you want the system to use to call the Grower Speed Weigh Tag program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default version ZJDE0001.

Withholding

These processing options control the display of withholding warnings.

Prior Withholding Warning Indicate whether the Withholding Warning Detail form should automatically be displayed when a prior withholding warning occurs. Values are:

1: Automatically display the warning screen.

Blank: Do not automatically display the warning screen.

When you display the warning screen, the system automatically highlights the Existing Prior Withholding Period and Existing Prior Activity columns.

Reentry Withholding Warning Indicate whether the Withholding Warning Detail form should automatically be displayed when a reentry withholding warning occurs. Values are:

1: Automatically display the warning screen.

Blank: Do not automatically display the warning screen.

When you display the warning screen, the system automatically highlights the Existing Reentry Withholding Period and Existing Reentry Activity columns.

Subsequent Withholding Warning Indicate whether the Withholding Warning Detail form should automatically be displayed when a subsequent withholding warning occurs. Values are:

1: Automatically display the warning screen.

Blank: Do not automatically display the warning screen.

When you display the warning screen, the system automatically highlights the Existing Subsequent Withholding Period and Existing Subsequent Activity columns.

Harvest Withholding Warning Indicate whether the Withholding Warning Detail form should automatically be displayed when a harvest withholding warning occurs. Values are:

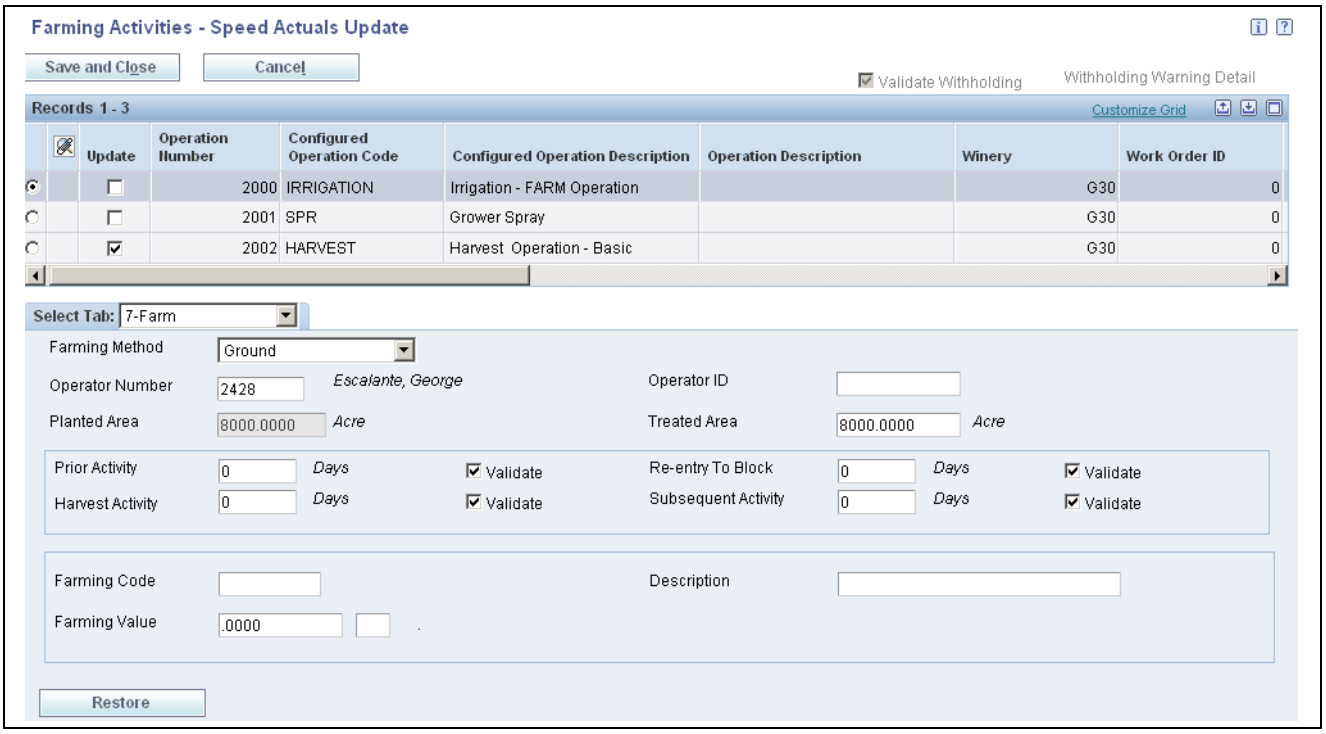
1: Automatically display the warning screen.

Blank: Do not automatically display the warning screen.

When you display the warning screen, the system automatically highlights the Existing Harvest Withholding Period and Existing Harvest Activity columns.

Updating Operations Using Speed Actuals Update

Access the Speed Actuals Update form.



Speed Actuals Update form

Validate Withholding

Click to validate withholding dates.

When you first access the Speed Actuals Update form to work with grower operations, this check box is always selected and disabled. When you click Save and Close after making changes, the system always validates the withholding dates. After the first validation, the check box remains selected, but you can deselect it.

If you want the system to continue performing validations, keep the check box selected. However, if you do not want the system to continue validating withholding dates after the first time, you must deselect the check box.

Note. This check box is displayed only for grower operations.

Withholding Warning Detail

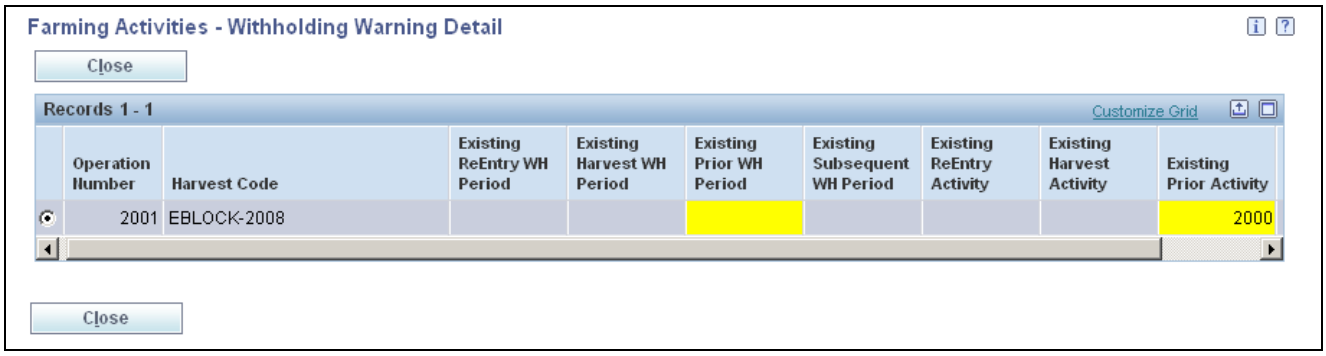
Click to access the Withholding Warning Detail form.

You can use this link if you did not set the processing options for the Speed Actuals Update program to display the warning detail form automatically when you click Save and Close and the validation identifies overlapping withholding dates.

If you access the Withholding Warning Detail form manually, the system does not highlight any columns.

Reviewing Withholding Warning Details

Access the Withholding Warning Detail form.



Withholding Warning Detail form

Reversing Operations

This section provides an overview of reversing operations and discusses how to reverse operations.

Understanding Reversing Operations

After an operation is closed, you might need to reverse the operation, for example, if the user makes a data entry error or if the work was entered in the system but never performed. This might occur when the supervisor tells the user to create an irrigation operation for 600 blocks, and just after closing the operations, it rains; the operation is not complete. Another example would be when the user enters an operation for the wrong block. The user needs to reverse the operation and then record the information for the correct block.

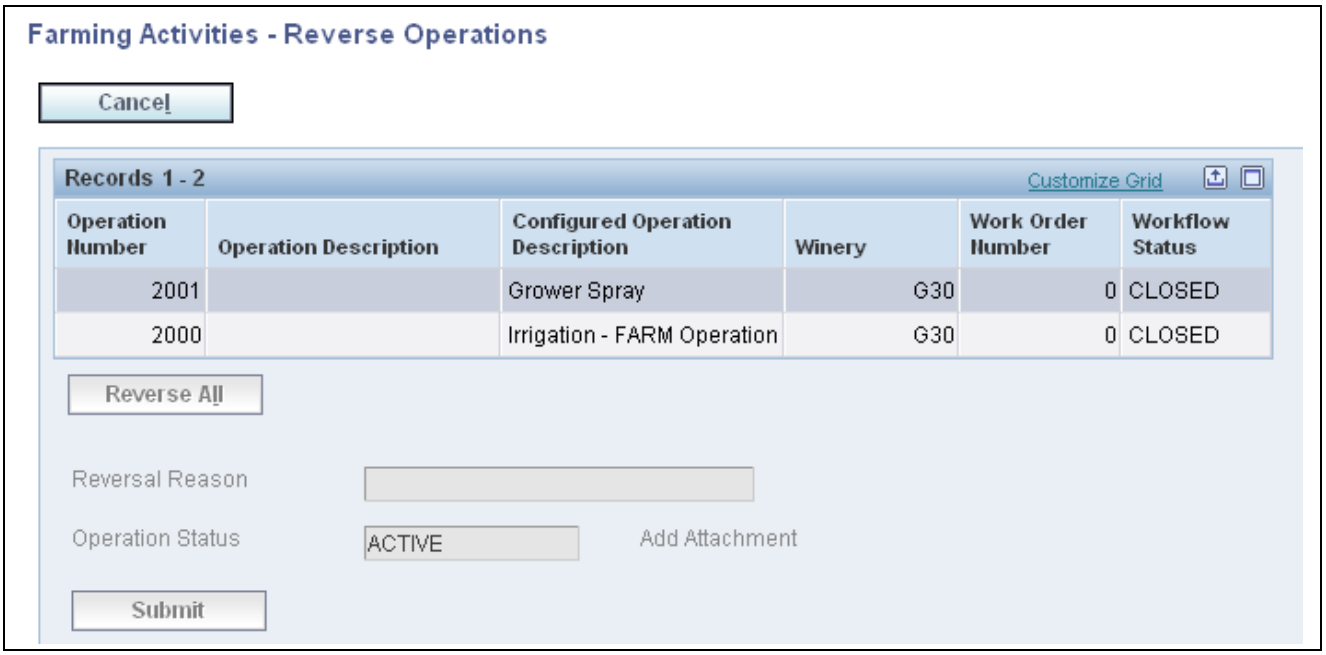
You can also reverse weigh tag operations. An example would be when the farmer delivers the crop to the wrong crush site. The person at the weigh bridge may accept delivery, but when the grower representative runs the weigh tag summary report and sees the delivery to the wrong site, he or she may ask that the material be shipped to the correct crush site. Sending premium merlot grapes to a box wine crush site is an example of a mistake that needs to be reversed.

Forms Used to Reverse Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search For Operations	W31B94A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Farming Activities	Search for operations.
Reverse Operations	W31B68A	On the Search For Operations form, select an operation with a status of *Closed*. Select Reverse Operation from the Action menu.	Reverse an operation.
Reversal Detail Search	W31B68SA	On the Search For Operations form, click the View Reversal link for the operation.	View the reversal detail.

Reversing Operations

Access the Reverse Operations form.



Reverse Operations form

Reversal Reason Enter the reason for the reversal. This is a required field.

Operation Status Select the name of the workflow status. For example, a configured workflow status can be draft, actual, or active. This workflow status should be unique to the status type. For each workflow type, the workflow name should be unique.

Reviewing Operation History

This section provides an overview of operation history and discusses how to review operation history.

Understanding Operation History

After operations are attached to a grower harvest, you can view all the operations using the Operation History program (P40G70).

Forms Used to Review Operation History

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Search and select harvest records.
View Operations History	W40G70A	On the Manage Harvests form, select a harvest record, select Operations History and click the Go button.	Review operations for a grower harvest.

Reviewing Operation History

Access the View Operations History form.

Operations

Planned Dates and **Actual Dates** — Select whether the system uses the planned dates or actual dates when searching for operations that are assigned to the identified grower harvest.

Start Date From — Specify the from start date to narrow your search for operations.

Start Date Thru — Specify a through start date when searching based on a range of start dates.

End Date From — Specify the from end date to narrow your search for operations.

End Date Thru — Specify a through start date when searching based on a range of operation end dates.

Operation Status — Select an operation status.

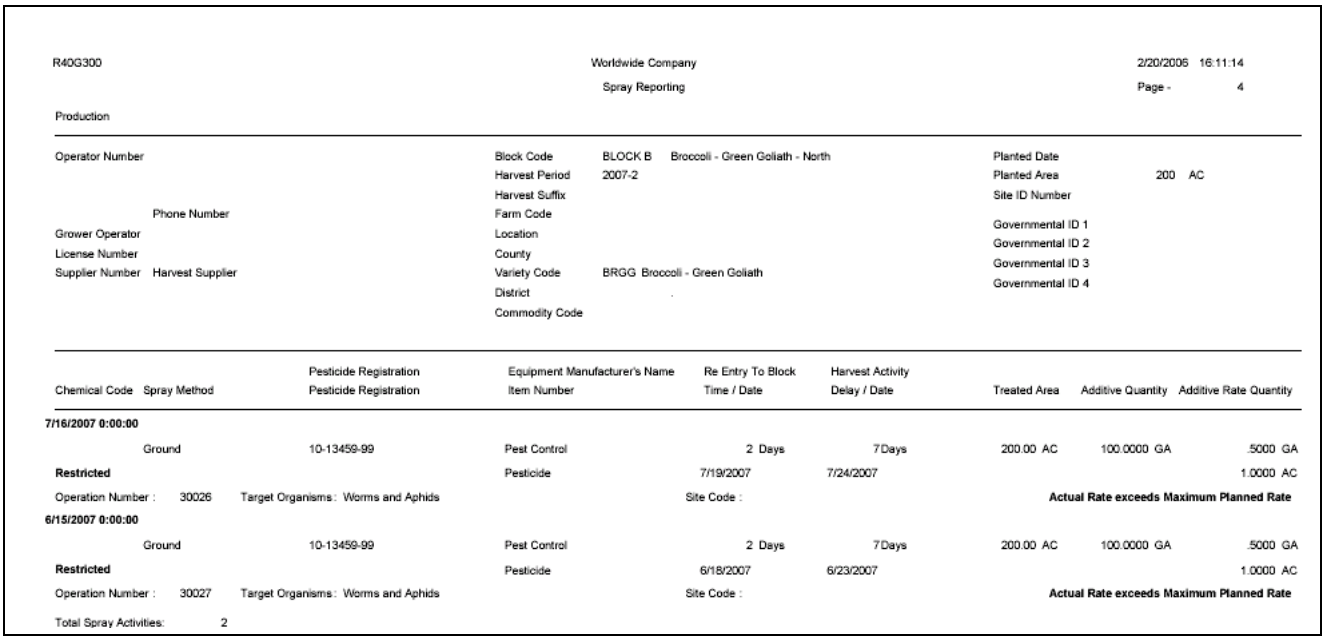
Running Operation Reports

This section discusses how to:

- Run the Pesticide Usage report.
- Set processing options for Pesticide Usage Report (R40G300).

Running the Pesticide Usage Report

Select Reports (G40G1211), Pesticide Usage Report.



R40G300 Worldwide Company 2/20/2006 16:11:14
Spray Reporting Page - 4
Production

Operator Number
Phone Number
Grower Operator
License Number
Supplier Number Harvest Supplier

Block Code BLOCK B Broccoli - Green Goliath - North
Harvest Period 2007-2
Harvest Suffix
Farm Code
Location
County
Variety Code BRGG Broccoli - Green Goliath
District
Commodity Code

Planted Date
Planted Area 200 AC
Site ID Number
Governmental ID 1
Governmental ID 2
Governmental ID 3
Governmental ID 4

Chemical Code	Spray Method	Pesticide Registration / Pesticide Registration	Equipment Manufacturer's Name / Item Number	Re Entry To Block Time / Date	Harvest Activity Delay / Date	Treated Area	Additive Quantity	Additive Rate Quantity
7/16/2007 0:00:00								
	Ground	10-13459-99	Pest Control	2 Days	7Days	200.00 AC	100.0000 GA	.5000 GA
Restricted			Pesticide	7/19/2007	7/24/2007			1.0000 AC
Operation Number :	30026	Target Organisms : Worms and Aphids		Site Code :				**Actual Rate exceeds Maximum Planned Rate**
6/15/2007 0:00:00								
	Ground	10-13459-99	Pest Control	2 Days	7Days	200.00 AC	100.0000 GA	.5000 GA
Restricted			Pesticide	6/18/2007	6/23/2007			1.0000 AC
Operation Number :	30027	Target Organisms : Worms and Aphids		Site Code :				**Actual Rate exceeds Maximum Planned Rate**

Total Spray Activities: 2

Pesticide Usage Report

Setting Processing Options for Pesticide Usage Report (R40G300)

Use these processing options to specify contact types and select dates when running the report.

Contact Types

1. Contact Address Type, 2. Contact Address Type, and **3. Contact Address Type**

Specify up to three contact types to be printed on the Spray report. If more than one contact exists in the Grower Contacts table (F40G102), the first one will be printed.

Dates

Reporting Date Type

Specify whether you want to run the report by the actual start date or the Instructed start date in the Operation Header table (F31B65). Values are:

Blank or *0:* Run the report based on the actual start date.

1: Run the report based on the instructed start date.

Spray Reporting Start Date

Specify the start date for the spray report. Spray operations with start dates that are later than or equal to this date and prior to or equal to the specified ending date will be included on the report. If this processing option is left blank, the start date will not be used in the selection criteria.

Spray Reporting End Date

Specify the end date for the spray report. Spray operations with end dates that are prior to or equal to this date and later than or equal to the specified starting date will be included on the report. If this processing option is left blank, the end date will not be used in the selection criteria.

CHAPTER 8

Managing Harvest Receipts

This chapter provides an overview of harvest receipts and discusses how to:

- Enter weigh tag receipt operations.
- Enter speed weigh tags.
- Entering speed actuals for weigh tags.
- Manage lot attributes.
- Manage quality tests.
- Close a weigh tag operation.
- View weigh tag purchase order receipts.
- Reverse weigh tag receipts.
- Run weigh tag reports.

Understanding Harvest Receipts

Receipt operations are used to gather the receipt information in the system. The receipt operation of the harvest at the processing facility is a specialized procurement transaction.

The system creates an inventory receipt when the weigh tag operation is changed to a closed status. After you change the weigh tag operation status to closed, it can no longer be changed. If you need to make a change after the operation status is closed, you can reverse the operation, make the change, and then change that status back to closed.

In a simple business, the receipt operation appears to be a straightforward purchase order receipt. The system creates an inventory record for the item at the designated cost.

In more complex grower businesses, the harvest receipt is part of a weigh tag as the vehicle crosses a weigh bridge. The weigh tag references both the harvest ID and the receipt ID. When the weigh tag operation is closed, the system creates a purchase order and a receipt in the Enterprise Requirements Planning (ERP) system.

Weigh Tags

The weigh tag process begins when the delivery person gives the delivery tag to the scale operator and the operator scans or locates the harvest record in the system. The harvest is weighed and a weigh tag is created with information from the delivery tag and the weigh-in process.

Two types of weigh tags are available:

- Speed weigh tags are typically entered by dock workers or others that do not have the authority to change the operation after it is created.

Users can enter enough data so that when you close the weigh tag, there is enough information to create a purchase order. However, they cannot change the operation after it is created.

- Heavy weigh tags enable users to change information including item number, quantity, end-use reservation (EUR), lot information, and so forth.

Blend Management

The harvest quantity unit of measure (UOM) must be the same as the winery UOM for the weigh tag harvest to be received into a crush operation. Material type is a required field on the weigh tag configured operation if the quantity goes to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management system.

Contracts

The system issues an optional error or warning message when closing a weigh tag operation if no contract exists.

If you add a contract to a harvest that already has a purchase order, you must cancel the purchase order and then add the contract. If receipts are already recorded, you must reverse the receipts, cancel the purchase order, and then add the contract.

Item Matrix Receipts

In many industries, products often have a number of variations though they share the same basic properties. Using broccoli as an example, the head diameter varies between the first and second harvests. When a mature head is first cut, the head might be seven inches in diameter and only 12 heads can fit into a box. Ten days later, when you cut the side shoots, the heads are 4 inches in diameter and you can fit 18 heads into a box. The broccoli remains the same in its basic properties, such as requirements for storage conditions, shipping, and pricing. But the number of heads contained in each box changes based on the diameter of the each head. In this example, the parent item is the broccoli and the matrix (children) items are the 12-count and 18-count broccoli heads.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Working with Matrix and Parent Items.

The system enables you to use the item matrix functionality when receiving a harvest with a matrix item. When you enter a weigh tag operation for a matrix item, use the Item Matrix option to create multiple detail lines on the purchase order. When you close the operation, the system:

- Creates a purchase order line for the parent item for the full quantity on the harvest (providing one doesn't already exist).
- Creates detail lines for the matrix (children) items based on the weigh tag quantity.
- Receives the lines for the matrix (children) lines.

This table shows the system action, affected item, and impact on the item availability:

System Action	Item	Quantity	Item Availability
Purchase Order Detail line generated	Parent item	Full quantity on the harvest record	Increases the on-receipt quantity
Purchase Order Detail lines generated Receipt generated	Matrix (children) item	Quantity on the weigh tag	Increase the on-hand quantity

When all the receipts for the harvest are entered, you must manually cancel any remaining quantities on the purchase order.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Working with Matrix and Parent Items.

Lot Attributes

Weigh tag operations have limited dependency on farming operations. You can maintain lot attribute information for EURs, composition, ownership, styles, quality, comments, accumulated additives, and costs on both types of operations. When you create a weigh tag for a harvest record that also has previous farming operations, the system carries forward the lot attribute information. After you enter this first weigh tag, if you add another farming operation to that harvest record, the lot attributes will not carry forward to additional weigh tags. When you change or close the weigh tag, the system pulls the new lot information into the lot attributes.

The system requires an EUR on a weigh tag that has a receipt quantity. If only one EUR exists on the harvest record, the system selects that EUR. When more than one EUR exists on the harvest record, you can choose the EUR when creating or modifying the weigh tag. If you need to select more than one EUR, you must use the Lot Attributes form.

Internal Versus External Ownership

A weigh tag is internally owned unless you select the External Ownership check box on the Edit Weigh Tag Master form. When you close the weigh tag, the system generates a purchase order. The grower weigh tag program (P40G0700) calls a different version of the Purchase Order Entry program (P4310) depending on the ownership. It is important to set up two versions that reference different line types:

- Internal ownership: Use a line type that interfaces with accounts payable.
- External ownership: Use a line type that does not interface with accounts payable.

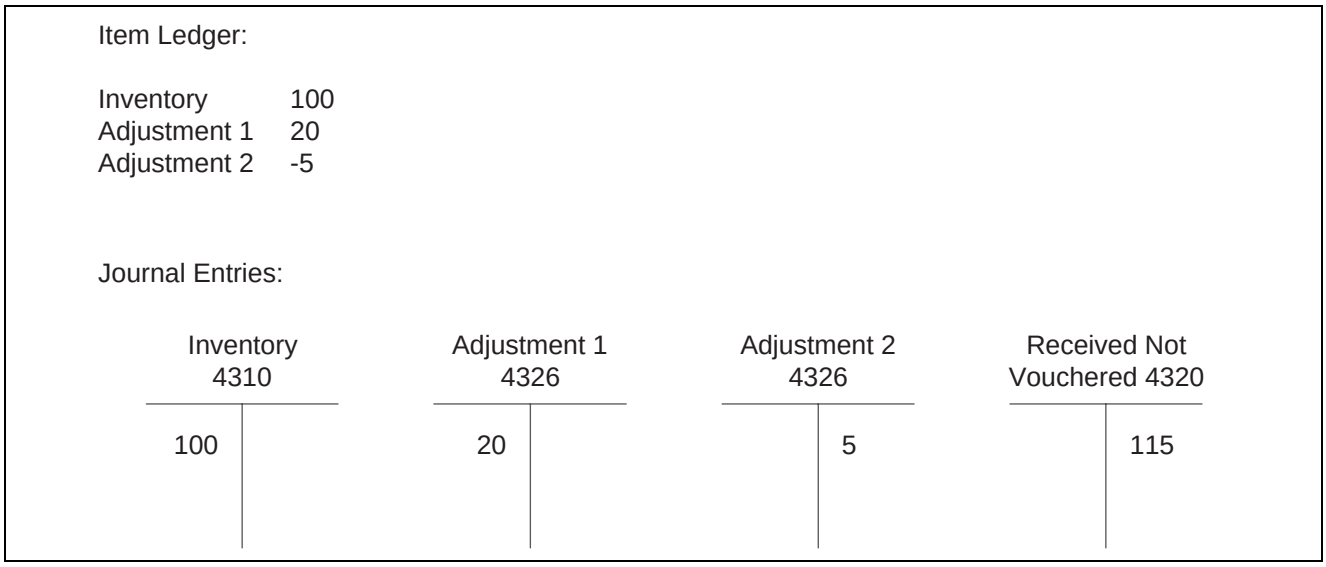
The reason for having the versions use different line types is when a harvest is internally owned, the company pays for it. Harvests that are externally owned are purchased by an outside entity and should not interface with accounts payable. After you create the first weigh tag for a harvest, additional weigh tags will always use the same line type.

For example, you create a weigh tag that is internally owned. When you close the weigh tag, the system generates a purchase order using line type *S*. You create another weigh tag, for the same harvest record, the External Ownership check box is disabled and displays the value of the initial receipt. When you close the weigh tag, the system uses the line type from the purchase order created with the initial receipt. In this example, the system uses line type *S*. When you have a harvest record that is partially owned by an external entity, you should use the harvest suffix to create unique harvest records.

Advanced Pricing

You can use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing system with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system. To use advanced pricing functionality, you must set the Price at Receipt processing option in the PO Receipts program (P4312) to a one. When you close a weigh tag, the receipt is repriced according to the advanced pricing rules.

If the item being received is not a standard cost item and there are adjustments, the system creates separate journal entries for the adjustments. The system does not allow you to change the adjustments when closing the weigh tag. After the operation is closed, you can inquire on and make adjustments to the receiver record. This example shows two adjustments.



Advanced Pricing example

Entering Weigh Tag Receipt Operations

This section lists prerequisites and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Grower Weigh Tag Receipts (P40G30).
- Set processing options for Grower Weigh Tags (P40G0700).
- Enter weigh tag receipt operations.
- Edit Weigh Tag Master.
- View lot details.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section, set up configured operations.

See Chapter 7, "Managing Farming Activities," Viewing Base Operations, page 113.

See Chapter 7, "Managing Farming Activities," Setting Up Configured Operations, page 117.

Forms Used to Enter Weigh Tag Receipt Operations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search For Operations	W31B94A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Weigh Tag Workbench	Search for operations.
Configured Operation Code Selection	W31B94C	On the Search For Operations form, click Add Grower Operation.	Enter a configured operation code and facility.
Edit Grower Operation	W40G30A	On the Configured Operation Code Selection code, enter values in the Configured Operation Code and the Winery field and click Add Operation.	Enter weigh tag receipt operations. Add a new weigh tag operation, and modify existing operations. Complete the General, Instructions, Comments, and Misc. tabs and click Save and Continue to activate the Weigh Tags tab.
Edit Weigh Tag Master	W31B77A	On the Weigh Tag Receipt Operation form, select a weigh tag, and click Weigh Tag Details.	Edit the Weigh Tag Master.
View Wine Lot Details	W31B31A	On the Weigh Tag Receipt Operation form, click After Lot.	View wine lot details. View harvest lot details.
Instruct Lot Attributes	W31B30A	On the Weigh Tag Receipt Operation form, select Instruct Lot Attributes.	Manage lots using instruct lot attributes.

Setting Processing Options for Grower Weigh Tag Receipts (P40G30)

Use these processing options to control how the system processes information and define default versions.

General

These processing options control whether the actual value fields are displayed and whether the system runs the Calculate Work Order Status process automatically.

1. Enter Actuals (For future use.)

2. Run Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19) Specify whether the Work Order Status batch process is run immediately following the addition of a work order. The Work Order Status batch process uses the operation statuses to determine the work order status. Values are:

Blank: Do not automatically run the batch process.

1: Run the Work Order Status batch process automatically.

Process

This processing option controls whether the system displays the purchase order and receipt when generated.

Purchase Order and Receipts Specify whether the system displays the purchase order and receipts information. Values are:

Blank: Display the purchase order and receipts information.

1: Hide the purchase order and receipts information.

Versions

These processing options specify the versions that the system uses.

1. Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19) Enter the version of the Calculate Work Order Status program (R31B19) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

2. Grower Weigh Tag Process (P40G0700) Enter the version of the Grower Weigh Tag Process program (P40G0700) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

3. Matrix Order Entry (P41902) Enter the version of the Matrix Order Entry program (P41902) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

4. Weigh Tag Master Details (P31B77) Enter the version of the Weigh Tag Master Details program (P31B77) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Setting Processing Options for Grower Weigh Tags (P40G0700)

Use these processing options to determine system processes and define default versions.

Process

These processing options control whether the system allows receipts without a contract, what type of message is generated when the receipt quantity exceeds the contracted minimum, and whether the system performs inventory issues to the first operation in the Blend system.

1. Allow receipt without a contract Specify whether the system allows a receipt without a contract. Values are:

Blank: Allow receipts without having a contract.

1: Allow receipts but issue a warning message.

2: Do not allow receipts and issue an error message.

2. Contracted maximum quantity validation Specify whether the system issues a warning message or an error message when the receipt quantity exceeds the contracted maximum. This processing option is used when Contract Quality Control is activated. Values are:

Blank: Issue a warning if the harvest receipt quantity exceeds the contracted maximum.

1: Issue a hard error message if the harvest receipt quantity exceeds the contracted maximum.

3. Inventory to Blend

Specify whether the system performs an inventory issue to the Blend system. Inventory is issued to blend only if this option is blank and the Blend system (SY31B) is activated in application P99410. Values are:

Blank: Issue inventory to the Blend system.

1: Do not issue inventory.

4. Price History View Options

Use this processing option to specify price history view options. Values are:

Blank: You can edit price adjustments on closed weigh tags.

1: Pricing adjustments are view only.

2: Pricing adjustments cannot be viewed or edited.

5. No contract override or adjustments applied

Use this processing option to indicate how the system responds if no contract override or adjustments are applied. Values are:

Blank: The system does not issue an error or warning.

1: The system issues a warning.

2: The system issues an error message.

Versions

These processing options specify the versions that the system uses.

1. Purchase Order Entry (P4310) - Internal Ownership

Enter the version of the Purchase Order Entry program that the system uses to generate a purchase order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

This version should be set up using a line type that interfaces with accounts payable.

2. Purchase Order Entry (P4310) - External Ownership

Enter the version of the Purchase Order Entry program that the system uses to generate a purchase order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

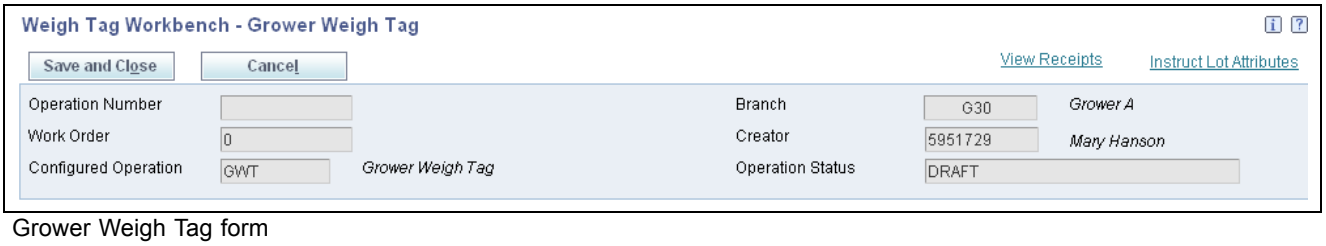
This version should be set up using a line type that does not interface with accounts payable.

3. Purchase Order Receipts (P4312)

Enter the version of the Purchase Order Receipts program that the system uses to generate a receipt. If you leave this processing option blank, the system sues version ZJDE0001.

Entering Weigh Tag Receipt Operations

Access the Grower Weigh Tag form.



Grower Weigh Tag form

Operation Number Displays a unique numeric identifier for an existing operation. This number is system-generated when the weigh tag operation is saved.

Work Order Number Displays a numeric work order number.

Configured Operation Displays the configured operation that is entered on the Configured Operation Code Selection form.

Branch Displays the default branch address book number for the operation.

Creator Supplies the user's system sign-in. You must enter each user sign in the address book master.

Operation Status Select the operation status. The system supplies a status of *Draft* when initially adding an operation. When you create the weigh tag, you can override the status with any value except *Closed.* The operation statuses are:

Active

Actual

Cancelled

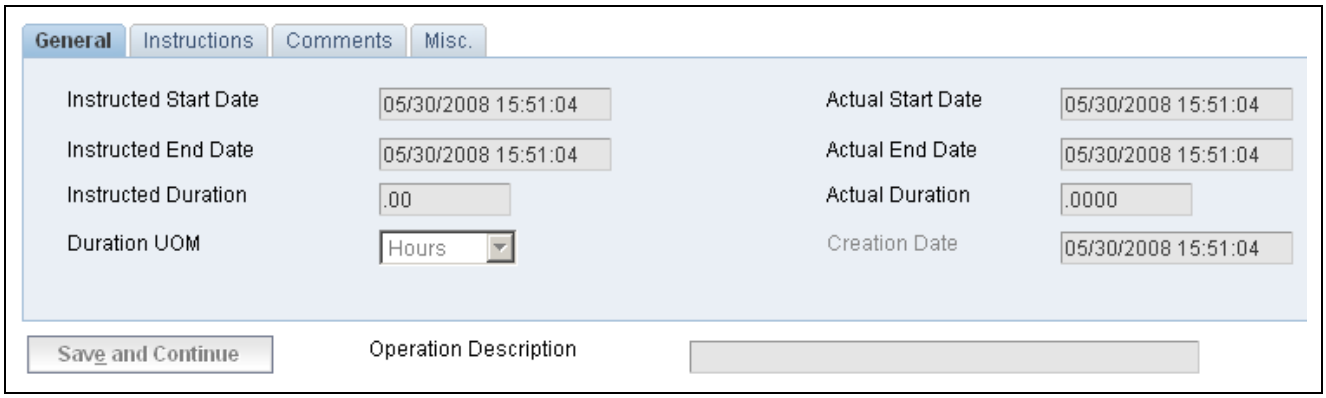
Closed

Draft

Note. An operation must be at a *Closed* status for the system to generate the purchase order and receipt.

General

Select the General tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: General tab

Instructed Start Date Enter the planned start date and time for the operation, or the system enters the date and time. The system calculates this date and time by subtracting the value in the Instructed Duration field from the value in the Instructed End Date field.

Instructed End Date Enter the planned end date and time for the operation, or the system enters the date. The system calculates the date by adding the value in the Instructed Duration field to the value in the Instructed Start Date field.

Instructed Duration Enter the elapsed time, or the system enters the duration. The system calculates the time by taking the difference between the value in the Instructed Start Date field and the value in the Instructed End Date field.

Duration UOM (duration unit of measure)

Select the duration UOM. Values are:

Blank

Days

Hours

Minutes

Seconds

Actual Start Date

Enter the actual start and time for the operation, or the system enters the date. The system calculates this by subtracting the value in the Actual Duration field form the value in the Actual End Date field. This value is never blank because the system uses this value for sequencing operations with dependencies.

Actual End Date

Enter the actual end date and time for the operation, or the system enters the date. The system calculates this by adding the value in the Actual Duration field to the value in the Actual Start Date field.

Actual Duration

Enter the operation duration, or the system enters the duration. The system calculates the difference between the Actual Start Date and Actual End Date fields.

Creation Date

Displays the date that the operation was entered into the system.

Instructions

Select the Instructions tab.

Text

Enter free-form text to provide detailed instructions for performing the operation. You can attach information to the operation, including text, images, object linking and embedding (OLE), shortcuts, files, and uniform resource locators (URLs). Instructions are typically used to communicate detailed instructions for performing the operation.

Comments

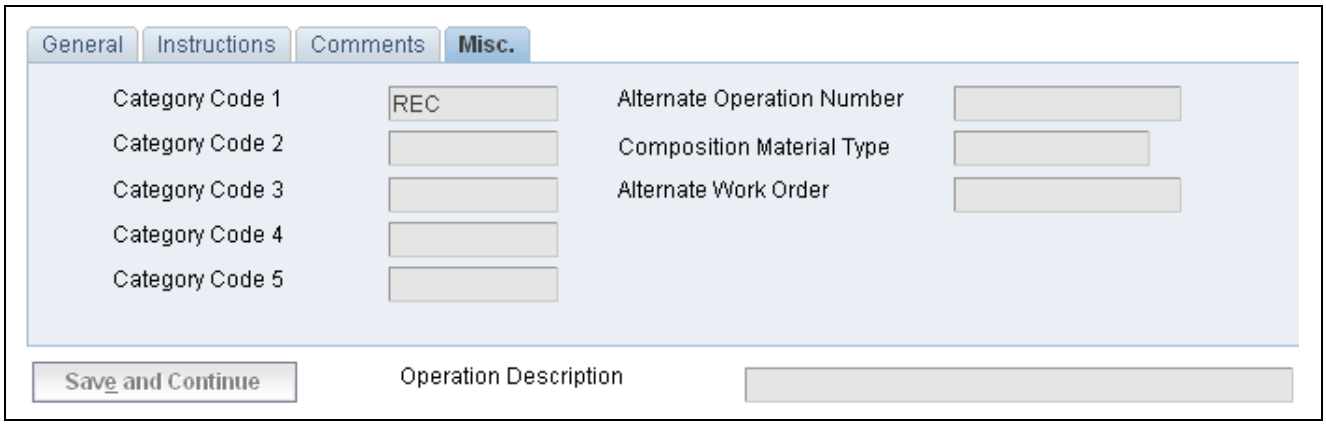
Select the Comments tab.

Text

Enter free-form text containing additional comments regarding the operation. You can attach information to the operation, including text, images, OLEs, shortcuts, files, and URLs. Comments are typically used to communicate historical information about what happened while performing the operation.

Misc.

Select the Misc. tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Misc. tab

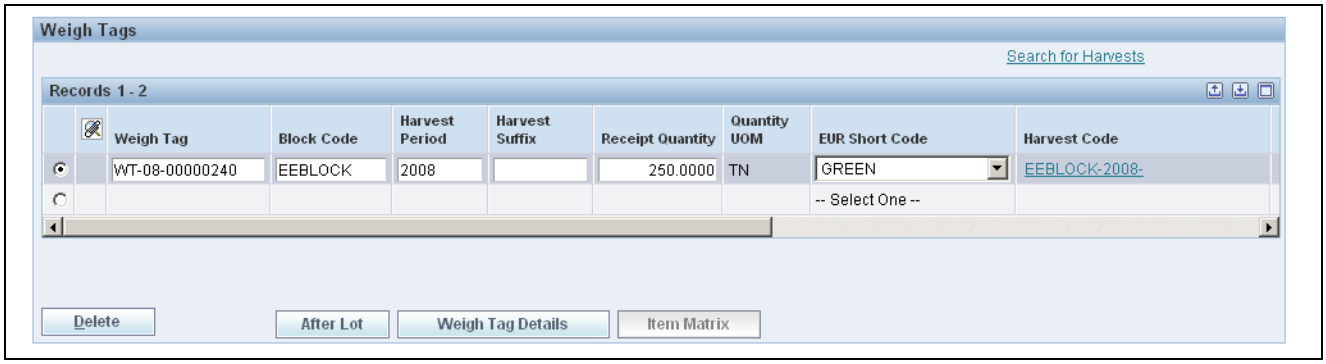
Category Code 1 - 5 Enter user-defined codes (UDCs) (31B/B2–B5) to further define the operation. Category Code 1 displays the base operation.

Alternate Operation Number Enter an additional operation number to identify an outside processor's reference number or to track information after the fact. The system does not validate this number.

Composition Material Type Enter a code for the material type.

Weigh Tags

Select the Weigh Tags tab. You must click Save and Continue to activate this tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Weigh Tags tab

Weigh Tag Enter the number that identifies the vessel. If you leave this field blank, the system generates a weigh tag number.

Block Code Enter the block code for which the harvest is being received.

Harvest Period and **Harvest Suffix** Enter the harvest period and suffix for which the harvest is being received.

The harvest suffix is optional. It is used when you need to track information on a smaller part of a block, you can create a subharvest record using the harvest suffix. For example, this enables you to differentiate between an experimental crop and the regular crop.

Receipt Quantity Enter the quantity that is being received. You can also enter weigh tag detailed information on the Weigh Tag Details page. The system-calculated receipt quantity populates this field.

EUR Short Code (end use reservation short code)

Select the EUR short code for the received harvest.

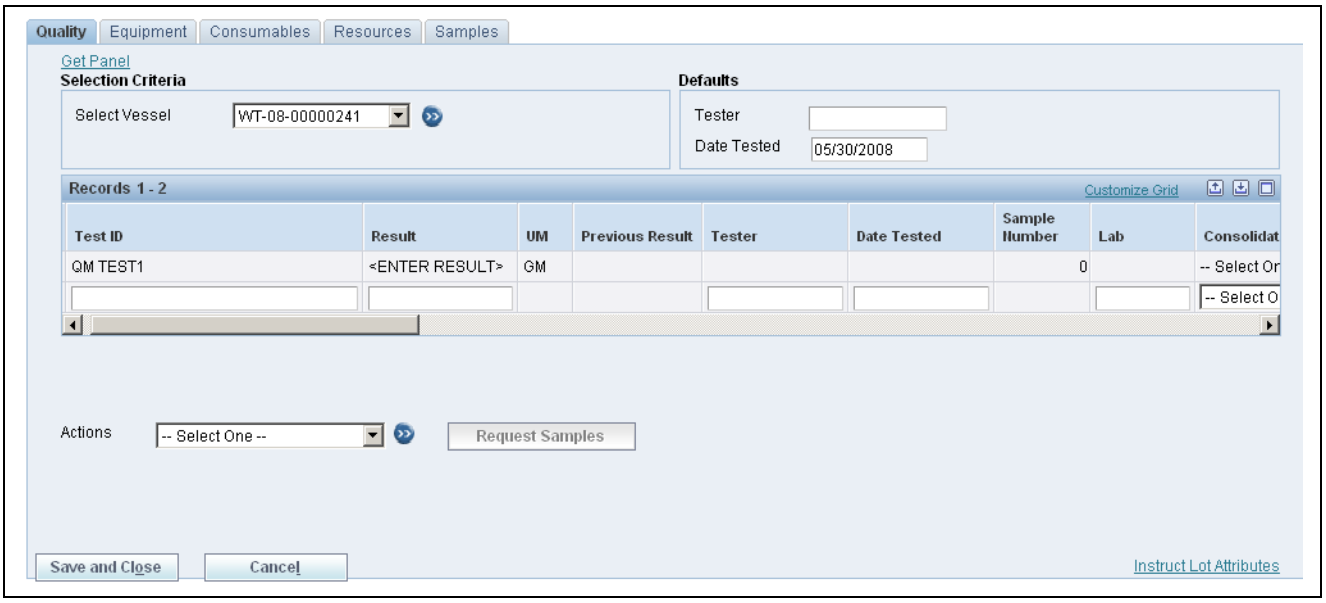
When there is only one EUR on the harvest record, the system selects that EUR. When multiple EURs exist on the harvest record, you must select an EUR.

Note. Use Instruct Lot Attributes to assign multiple EURs to the weigh tag. When multiple EURs are selected, the system displays a plus sign next to the first EUR. You can also use this form to select an EUR that has not been assigned to the harvest.

If no EUR is specified on the Instruct Lot Attributes form, the system uses *UNKNOWN*.

Quality

Access the Quality tab.



Edit Grower Operation form: Quality tab

Select Vessel Select the weigh tag for which you want to enter quality results.

Tester Enter the name of the tester.

Date Tested Enter the quality test date. The system uses today's date.

Test ID Enter the unique identification for a test on an item. Test definition values are set up in the Test Revisions program (P3701).

Result Enter the result of the quality test.

Equipment

Select the Equipment tab.

Equipment Number Enter an identifier for a piece of equipment that is used to perform this operation. The system uses this information to schedule the equipment on the block when required and to manage cost control. Values are set up in the Equipment Attributes program (P31B05).

Business Unit Enter the business unit that owns the equipment. Costs are pulled from the business unit and equipment number record.

Equipment Parameter Text Enter free-form text detailing information for the piece of equipment that is used in this operation.

Consumables

Select the Consumables tab.

Item Number Enter an item number for anything that is consumed by the operation.

Resources

Select the Resources tab.

Work Group Code Specify the work group code for the operation. Values are set up in the Work Groups program (P31B11).

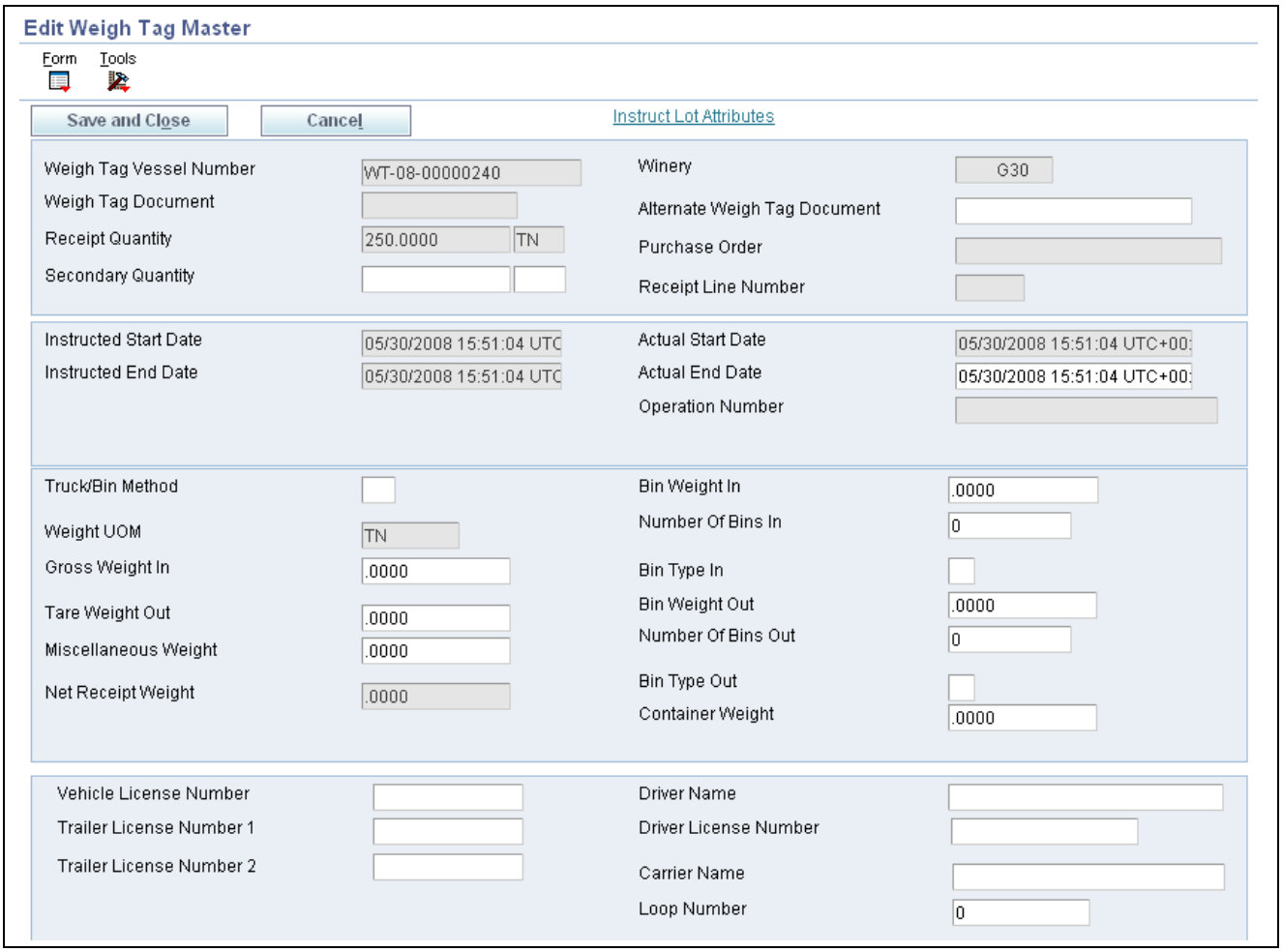
Staff Number Specify a staff number for the operation. The system enables you to enter either a staff number or a work group code. Values are set up in the Staff Information program (P31B02).

Actual Time Enter the actual time that a work group or staff member spent on an operation.

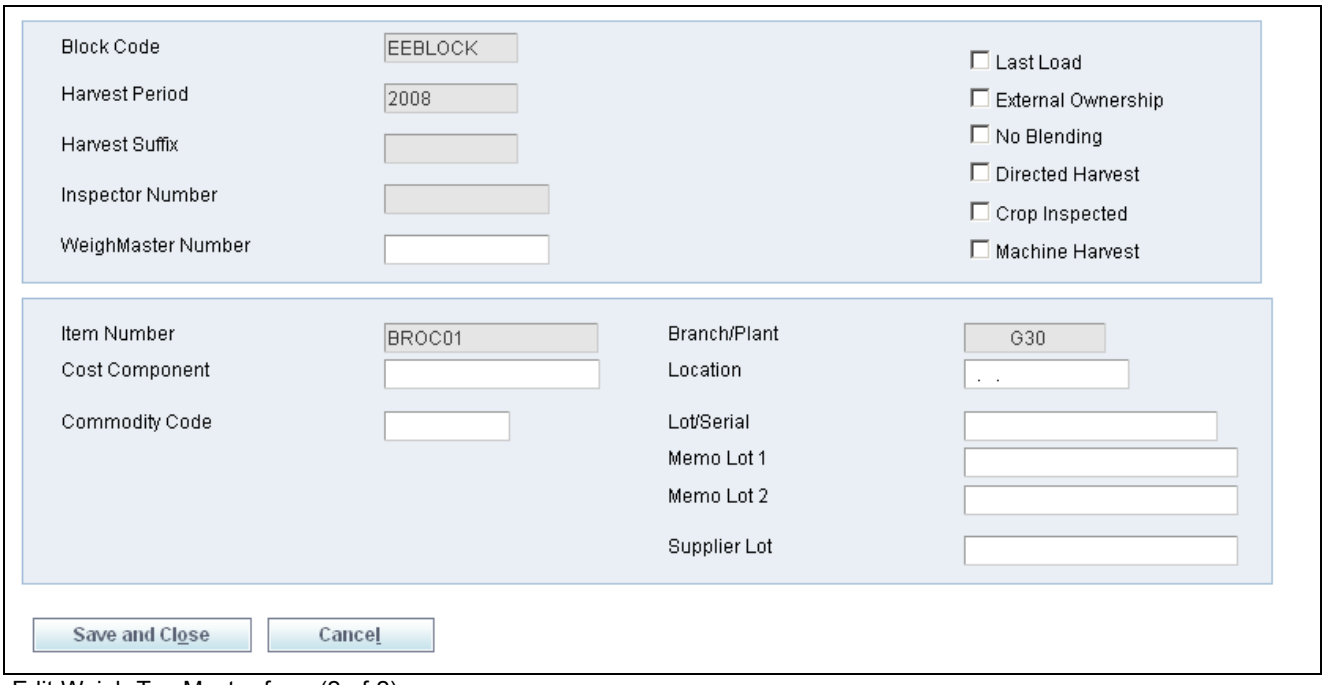
Time UOM (time unit of measure) Select the code for the time duration.

Editing Weigh Tag Master

Access the Edit Weigh Tag Master form.



Edit Weigh Tag Master form (1 of 2)



Edit Weigh Tag Master form (2 of 2)

Weigh Tag Vessel Number Displays the weigh tag vessel number. The system generates this number if it was left blank on the Weigh Tag Receipt form.

Secondary Quantity Displays the secondary quantity and unit of measure field when set up on the item master. This field appears on data entry screens if the secondary unit of measure operation is selected on Inventory Constants.

Alternate Weigh Tag Document Enter an alternate weigh tag document. This is a free-form field.

Truck/Bin Method Enter a code to indicate the option for reporting actual weights on a weigh tag. Values are:

T: Truck only

B: Bins only

Weight UOM (weight unit of measure) Displays the unit of measure. This value is pulled from the Winery Constants (P31B13) weight unit of measure.

Gross Weight In Enter the scale reading of the fully loaded truck or bins when entering the facility.

Tare Weight Out Enter the scale reading of the empty truck upon leaving the facility. This reading may or may not include bins.

Miscellaneous Weight Enter the weight of material other than grapes (MOG), dirt, or any other unwanted material in the received harvest. As another example, when you receive a tuber harvest, then you wash it and reweigh. The difference is considered miscellaneous weight.

Net Receipt Weight Displays the system-calculated net receipt weight of the harvest. This number is calculated by subtracting the tare weight out, miscellaneous weight, and container weight from the gross weight in.

Bin Weight In Enter the weight of one empty bin that brought the harvest into the facility.

Number Of Bins In Enter the number of bins that were brought into the facility.

Bin Type In Enter a UDC (31B/BI) indicating the type of bin in which the weigh tag goods were brought into the receiving dock or the farm.

Bin Weight Out Enter the weight of one empty bin going out.

Number Of Bins Out Enter the number of bins leaving the facility.

Bin Type Out Enter a UDC (31B/BI) indicating the type of bins in the truck leaving the receiving dock or farm after receiving the goods.

Container Weight Displays the system-calculated net weight of the containers in which the harvest was transported. The container weight is calculated using this formula: (bin weight in × number of bins) ÷ (bin weight out × number of bins out).

Vehicle License Number Enter the registration license plate number that is found on the vehicle that brought the goods to the receiving dock.

Trailer License Number 1 and **Trailer License Number 2** Enter the registration license plate number that is found on the trailers.

Driver Name Enter the name of the vehicle driver who delivered the goods to the weigh tag station or the receiving dock.

Driver License Number Enter the license number of the driver who delivered the goods.

Carrier Name Enter name of the carrier that delivered the goods.

Loop Number Enter the loop number. This field is used to track where the truck is going. Each road within the receipt facility is assigned a loop number.

Inspector Number Enter the address book number for the inspector who performed the crop inspection. This field is enabled only when you select the Crop Inspected check box.

Weigh Master Number Enter the address book number for the weigh master.

Last Load Select to specify that this receipt was the last load that was delivered for the harvest.

External Ownership Select to specify that the received harvest is externally owned.

No Blending Select to specify that the weigh tag transaction has been pushed to blend or deselect the check box to use only within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management. The reason for not pushing into blend is that the client may receive the harvests that will not be crushed, but resold. The system may set this flag when the harvest UOM is different from the weight UOM for the weigh tag branch (or winery).

Directed Harvest Select to specify that the harvest was performed per the winery instructions. Deselect to indicate that the harvest is based on the maturity dates. Advanced pricing uses this check box.

Crop Inspected Select to specify that the received item is to be inspected prior to delivery. Advanced pricing uses this check box.

Machine Harvest Select to specify that the harvest was machine harvested.

Cost Component Enter a code identifying a cost bucket within a winery operation. Individual rates that are defined for a cost group are summarized by cost component. Lots are costed at the cost component level. A rate is defined as a cost per unit or cost per unit per period of time.

This field is required for a weigh tag and is set up in the configured operation.

Commodity Code Enter a commodity code for the received goods.

Location Enter the inventory storage location where the goods will be moved.

Lot/Serial Enter a number that identifies a lot or a serial number. A lot is a group of items with similar characteristics.

Memo Lot 1 and **Memo Lot 2** Enter a higher classification or grouping of serial numbers or lots for the processed goods.

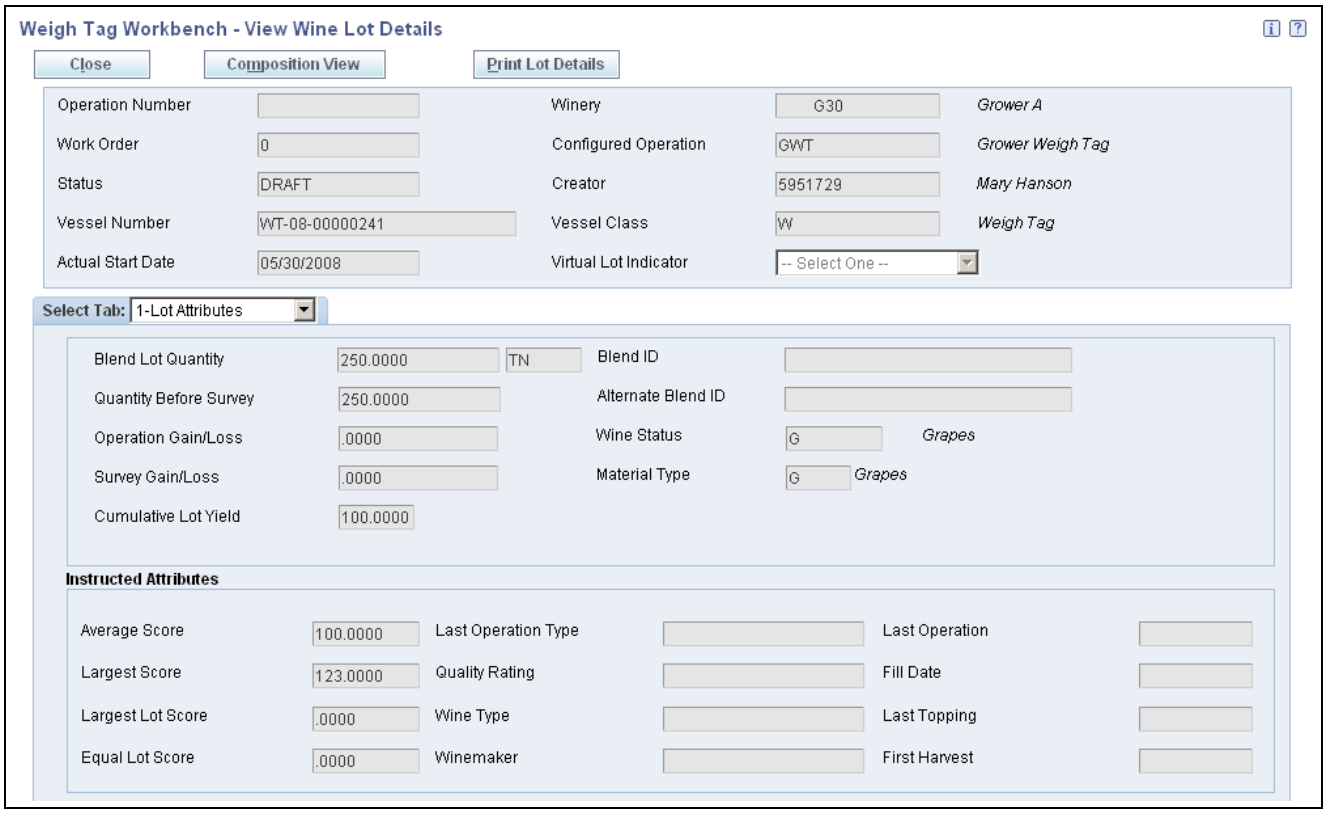
Supplier Lot Enter the supplier's lot number for the received goods.

Viewing Lot Details

Access the View Wine Lot Details form.

Lot Attributes

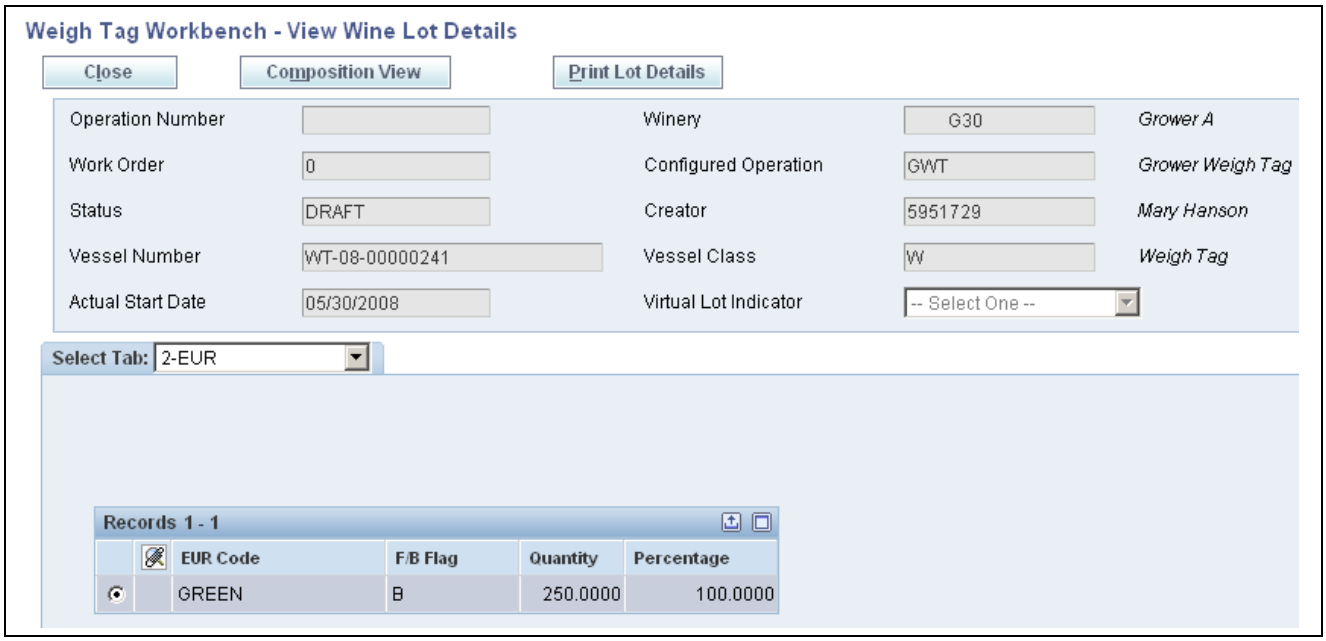
Select the Lot Attributes tab.



View Wine Lot Details form: Lot Attributes tab

EUR

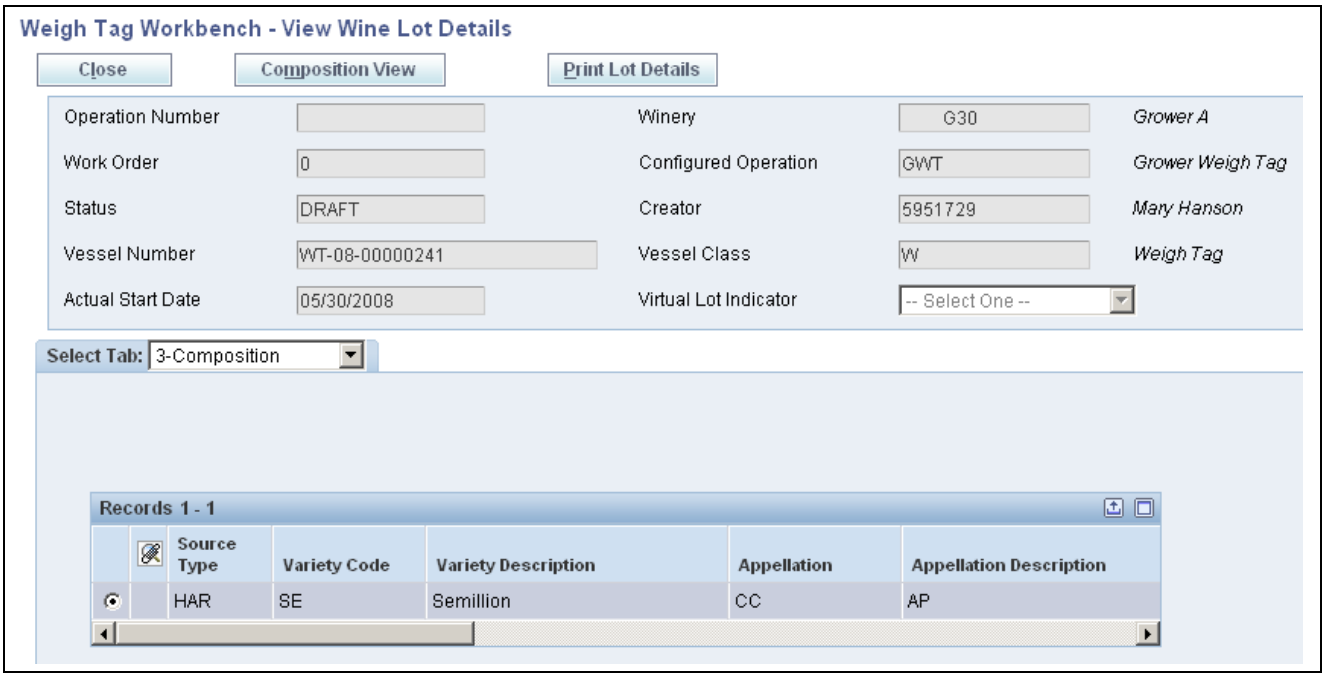
Select the EUR tab.



View Wine Lot Details form: EUR tab

Composition

Select the Composition tab.



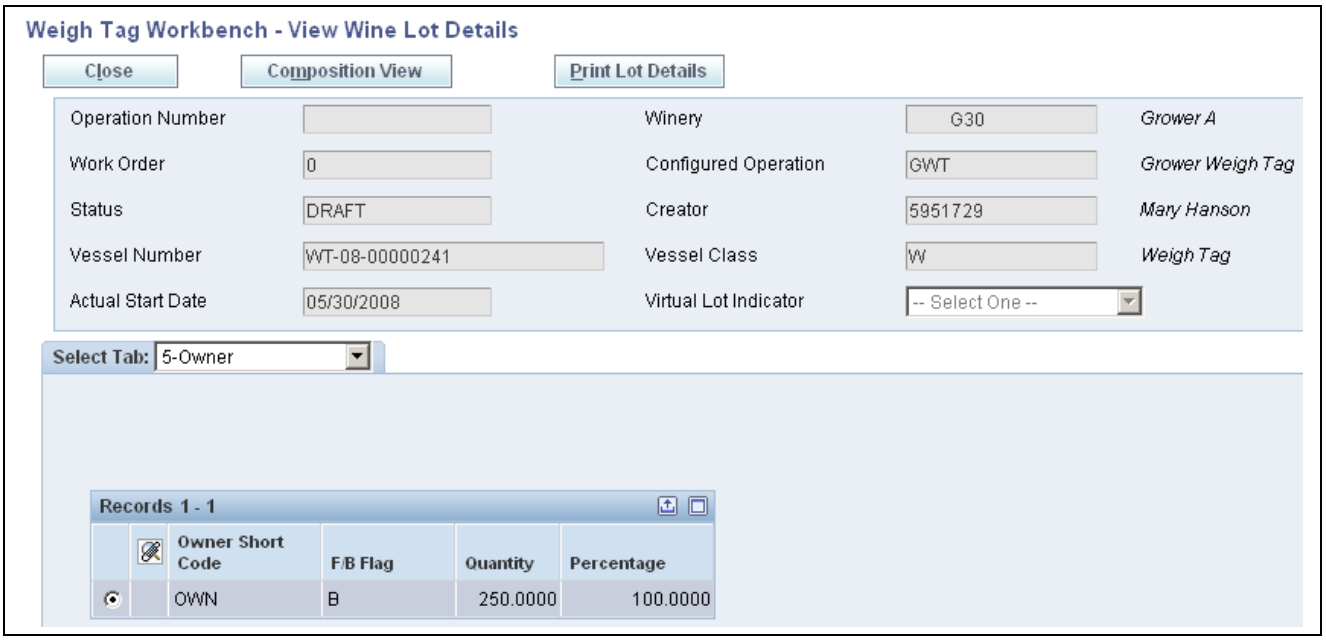
View Wine Lot Details form: Composition tab

Style

Select the Style tab.

Owner

Select the Owner tab.



View Wine Lot Details form: Owner tab

Acc Additives (accumulated additives)

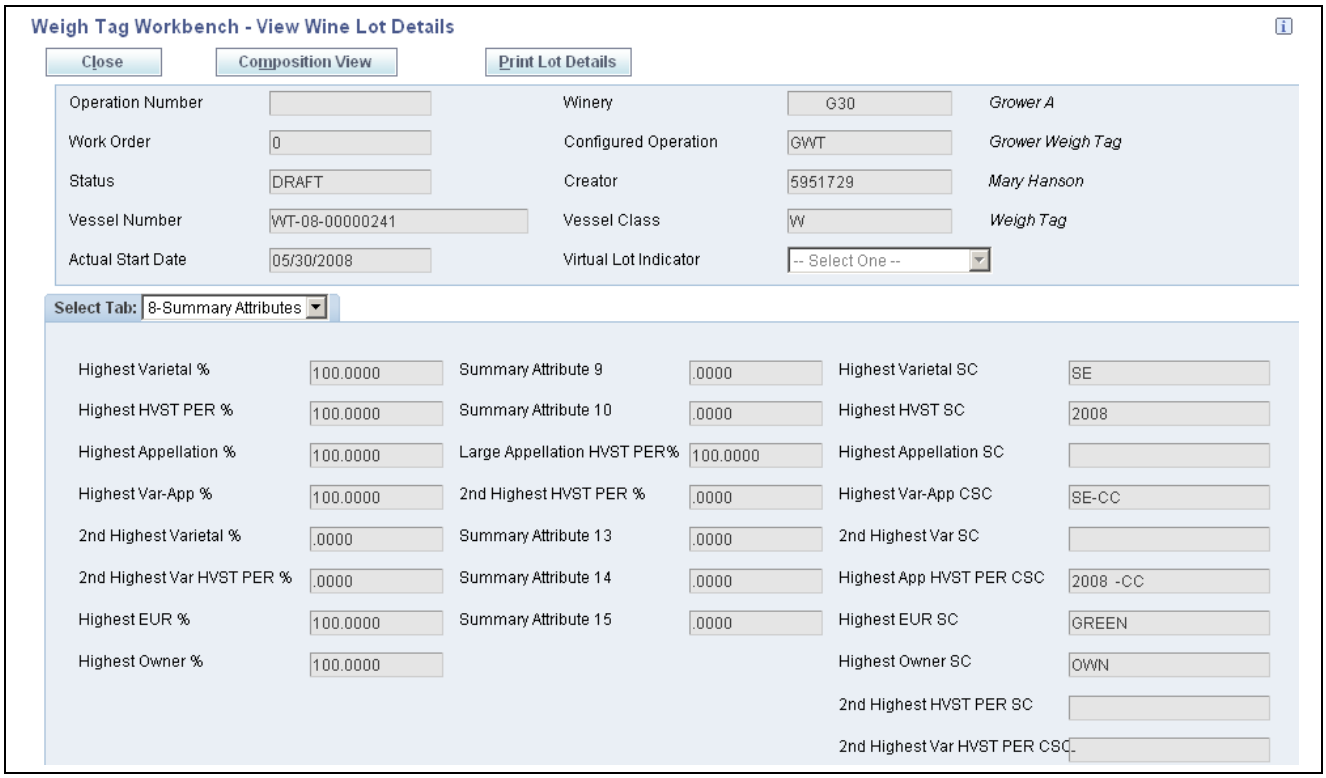
Select the Acc Additives tab.

Comments

Select the Comments tab.

Summary Attributes

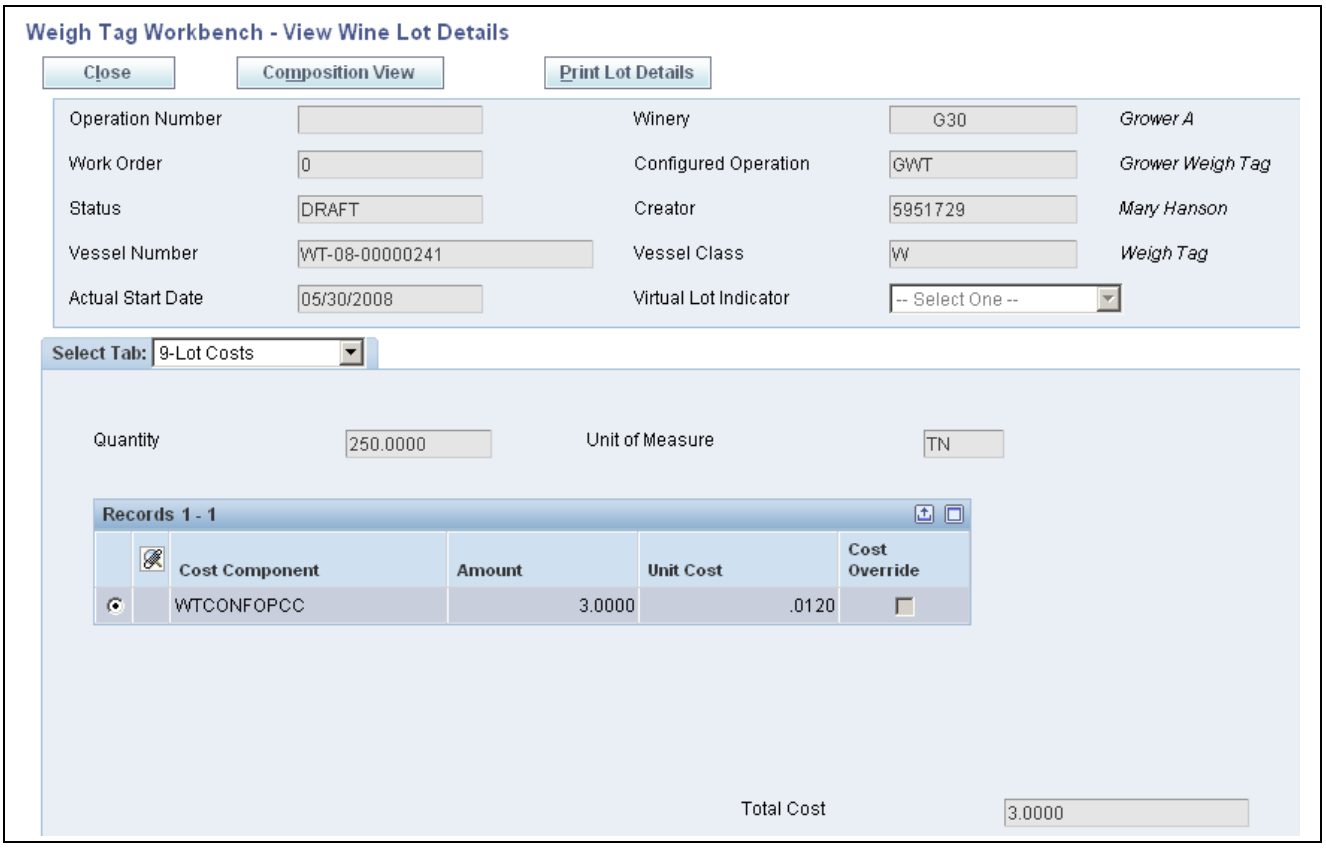
Select the Summary Attributes tab.



View Wine Lot Details form: Summary Attributes tab

Lot Costs

Select the Lot Costs tab.



View Wine Lot Details form: Lot Costs tab

Quality Results

Select the Quality Results tab.

Entering Speed Weigh Tags

This section provides an overview of speed weigh tags and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Grower Speed Weigh Tag (P40G301).
- Enter speed weight tags.

Understanding Speed Weigh Tags

UsSpeed weigh tags are typically entered by dock workers or others who do not have the authority to change the operation after it is created. Users can enter enough data so that when you close the weigh tag, there is enough information to create a purchase order. However, they cannot change any data, such as the receipt quantity or the status, after the weigh tag is created.

Harvest Estimates

Prior to closing a weigh tag, you should verify that a harvest estimate is entered and that the estimate is up to date. When the first weigh tag is closed, the system uses the estimate quantity as the quantity on the purchase order.

Forms Used to Enter Speed Weigh Tags

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Manage harvest records.
Speed Weigh Tag Entry	W40G301A	On the Manage Harvests form, select a harvest record and click the weigh tag icon in the grid.	Enter speed weigh tags using speed weigh tag entry.

Setting Processing Options for Grower Speed Weigh Tag (P40G301)

Use these processing options to set display values, control system processing, and define default version.

General

These processing options control whether users can enter actual values and whether the Work Order Status batch program runs when a work order is generated.

1. Enter Actuals (For future use)

2. Run Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19) Specify whether the Work Order Status batch process (R31B19) is automatically run following the addition of a work order. The Work Order Status batch process uses the operation statuses to determine the work order status. Values are:

Blank: Do not run the batch process.

1: Run the batch process.

Display

These processing options specify whether the Get button and the Purchase Order and Receipts button appear on the form.

1. Display Get Buttons Specify whether to display the Get button. Values are:

Blank: Do not display the Get button.

1: Display the Get button.

2. Purchase Order and Receipts Specify whether to display the purchase order and receipts information. Values are:

Blank: Do not display the information.

1: Display the information.

Process

These processing options control whether the Get buttons display on the form.

1. Function Name for Gross Weight In Get Button Identify the name of the business function to call to return the gross weight amount.

A Get button appears next to the Gross Weight In field in the Speed Weigh Tag Entry program (P40G301). That button can be used to call a user-specified function that will return the gross weight amount.

Note. Another processing option is on the Display tab, which controls whether to show or hide the Get button.

2. Function Name for Tare Weight Out Get Button Identify the name of the business function to call to return the tare weight amount.

A Get button appears next to the Tare Weight Out field in the Speed Weigh Tag Entry program (P40G301). That button can be used to pass the tare weight amount to a user-specified function.

Note. Another processing option is on the Display tab, which controls whether to show or hide the Get button.

Versions

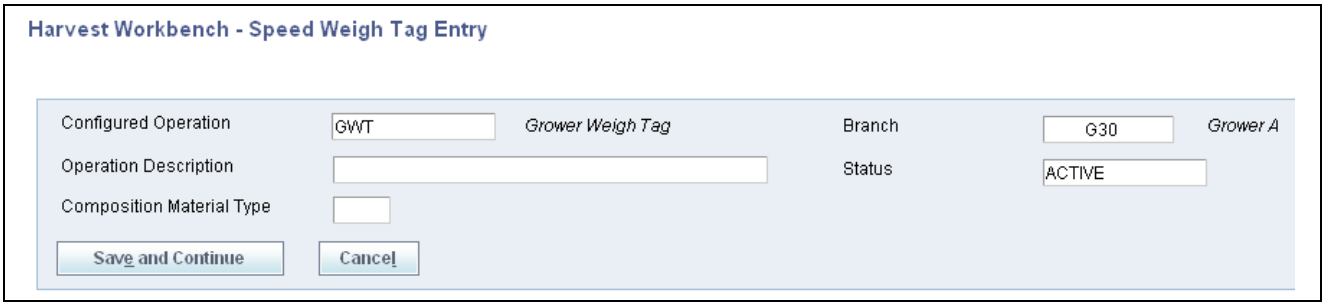
These processing options control the versions that are called by the program.

1. Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19) Specify the version of Calculate Work Order Status (R31B19) for the work order application to use when automatically updating the work order status. If this processing option is left blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

2. Grower Weigh Tag Process (P40G0700) Specify the version of Purchase Order Receipts (P4312) to use. If this processing option is left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Entering Speed Weigh Tags

Access the Speed Weigh Tag Entry form.



Speed Weigh Tag Entry form

Configured Operation Enter a configured operation code.

Operation Description Enter the operation description.

Status Enter the status for the weigh tag operation. The system uses *Draft* in the status field.

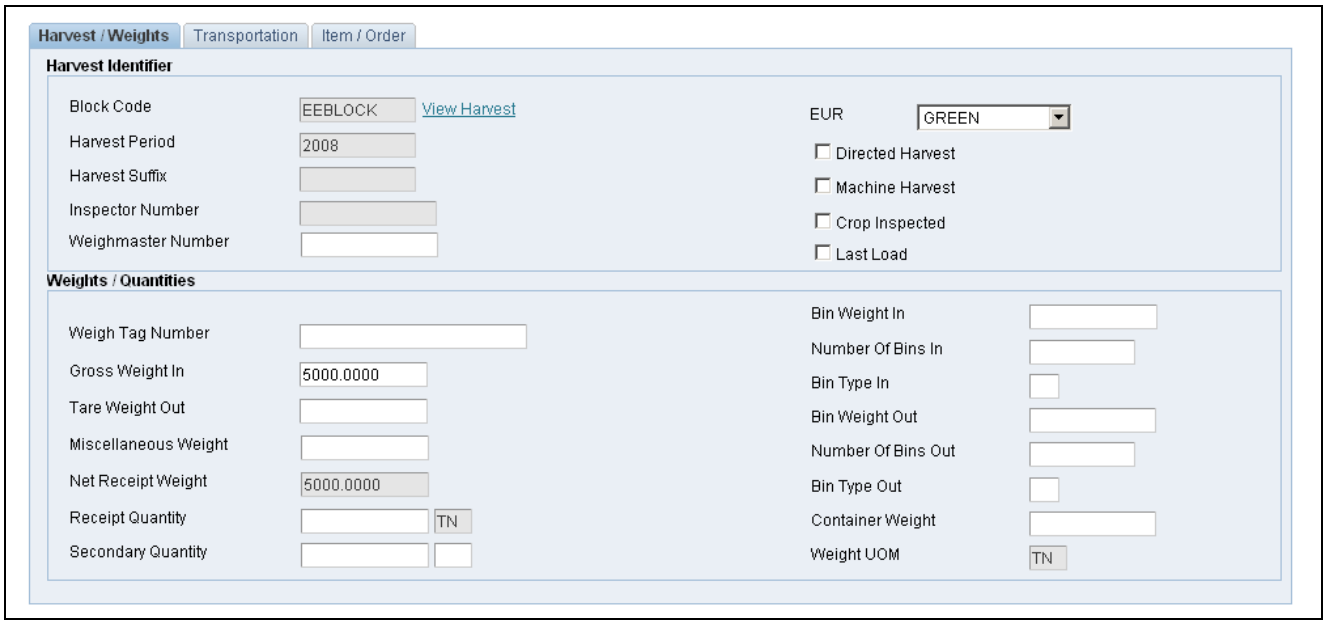
Composition Material Type Enter a code that represents the material type that is being received.

Grower Branch Plant Enter the branch plant of the grower.

Actual End Date Enter the actual end date of the operation.

Harvest / Weights

Select the Harvest / Weights tab.



Speed Weigh Tag Entry form: Harvest / Weights tab

Block Code — Enter the block code for which the weigh tag is being received.

Harvest Period and **Harvest Suffix** — Enter the harvest period and suffix for which the weigh tag is being received.

Inspector Number — Enter the address book number for the inspector.

Weighmaster Number — Enter the address book number for the weigh master.

EUR (end-use reservation) — Select the EUR short code for the received harvest. If no EUR is specified, the system uses *UNKNOWN*.

Directed Harvest — Select to specify that the harvest was performed per the winery instructions. Deselect the check box to indicate that the harvest is based on the maturity dates.

Machine Harvest — Select to specify that the harvest was machine harvested.

Crop Inspected — Select to specify that the received item is to be inspected prior to delivery.

Last Load — Select to specify that this receipt was the last load delivered for the harvest.

Gross Weight In — Enter the scale reading of the fully loaded truck or bins when they are entering the facility.

You can also calculate the weight using a function that you call by clicking the Get button.

Set up a version of the program that specifies this function and for which the Get button is enabled.

Tare Weight Out — Enter the scale reading of the empty truck upon leaving the facility. This reading may or may not include bins.

You can also calculate the weight using a function that you call by clicking the Get button.

Set up a version of the program that specifies this function and for which the Get button is enabled.

Miscellaneous Weight Enter the weight of material other than grapes (MOG), dirt, or any other unwanted material in the received harvest.

Net Receipt Weight Displays the system-calculated net receipt weight of the harvest. This number is calculated by subtracting the tare weight out, miscellaneous weight, and container weight from the gross weight in.

Receipt Quantity Enter the quantity that is being received. You can also enter weigh tag detailed information on the Weigh Tag Details form. The field is populated with the system-calculated receipt quantity.

Secondary Quantity Enter a secondary receipt quantity. The system displays this field when the secondary unit of measure option in Inventory Constants is selected.

Bin Weight In Enter the weight of one empty bin.

Number Of Bins In Enter the number of bins that were brought into the facility.

Bin Type In Enter a code (31B/BI) indicating the type of bin in which the weigh tag goods were brought into the receiving dock or the farm.

Bin Weight Out Enter the weight of one empty bin going out.

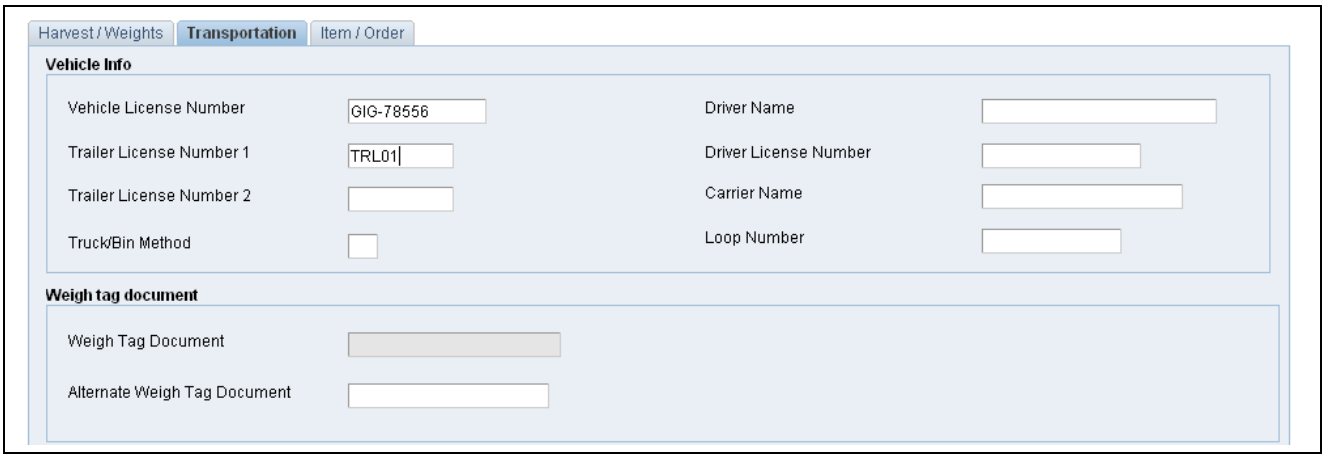
Number Of Bins Out Enter the number of bins leaving the facility.

Bin Type Out Enter a code (31B/BI) indicating the type of bins in the truck leaving the receiving dock after receiving the goods.

Container Weight Displays the system-calculated net weight of the container in which the harvest was transported.

Transportation

Select the Transportation tab.



Speed Weigh Tag Entry form: Transportation tab

Vehicle License Number Enter the registration license-plate number that is found on the vehicle that brought the goods to the receiving dock.

Trailer License Number 1 and **Trailer License Number 2** — Enter the registration license plate number that was found on trailers.

Truck/Bin Method — Enter a code to indicate the option for reporting actual weights on a weigh tag. Values are:

T: Truck only

B: Bins only

Driver Name — Enter the name of the vehicle driver who delivered the goods to the weigh tag station or the receiving dock.

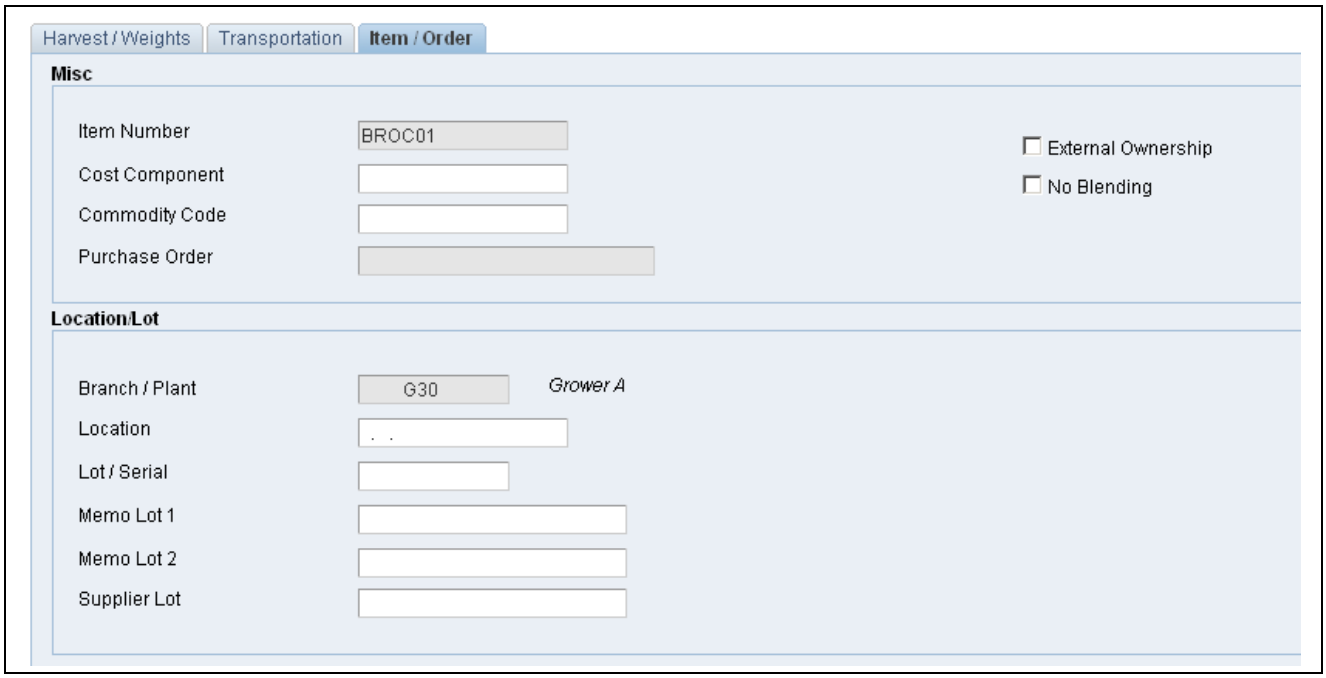
Driver License Number — Enter the license number of the driver who delivered the goods.

Carrier Name — Enter the name of the carrier that delivered the goods.

Loop Number — Enter the loop number. This field is used to track where the truck is going. Each road within the receipt facility is assigned a loop number.

Item / Order

Select the Item/Order tab.



Speed Weigh Tag Entry form: Item / Order tab

Item Number — The system uses the item number from the harvest record.

Cost Component — Select a user-defined code identifying a cost bucket within an operation. Individual rates that are defined for a cost group are summarized by cost component. Lots are costed at the cost component level. A rate is defined as a cost per unit or cost per unit per period of time.

Commodity Code — Select a user-defined code identifying the commodity code for the harvest that is being received.

Memo Lot 1 and **Memo Lot 2**	Enter a higher classification or grouping of serial numbers or lots for the processed goods.
External Ownership	Select to specify that the received harvest is externally owned.
No Blending	Select to specify that the weigh tag transaction has been pushed to blend or deselect the check box to use only within Grower Management. The reason for not pushing into blend is that the client may receive the harvests that will not be crushed, but resold. The system may set this flag when the harvest UOM is different from the weight UOM for the weigh tag branch (or winery).

Entering Speed Actuals for Weigh Tags

This section provides an overview of speed actuals for weigh tags and discusses how to enter speed actuals for weigh tags.

Understanding Speed Actuals for Weigh Tags

To enter actual values for weigh tags, you access the Speed Actuals Update form from the weigh tag workbench. Use this form to update weigh tag information for multiple weigh tag operations and multiple weigh tags on the same operation. The Speed Actuals Update form enables you to update operation dates, status, equipment and resources, but also weigh tag details, such as harvest, weight, transportation, item, and order information.

In terms of lot attributes, you can update EUR and quality information on the Speed Actuals Update form. To revise any other lot attributes, you must access the Instruct Lot Attributes form.

You can update weigh tag operations on this form only if the operation is not yet closed or canceled.

Note. Depending on how you set the processing options for the Grower Speed Weigh Tag program (P40G301), the system displays Get buttons for the Gross Weight In and Tare Weight Out fields. These Get buttons call functions defined in the processing options to calculate these weights.

See Also

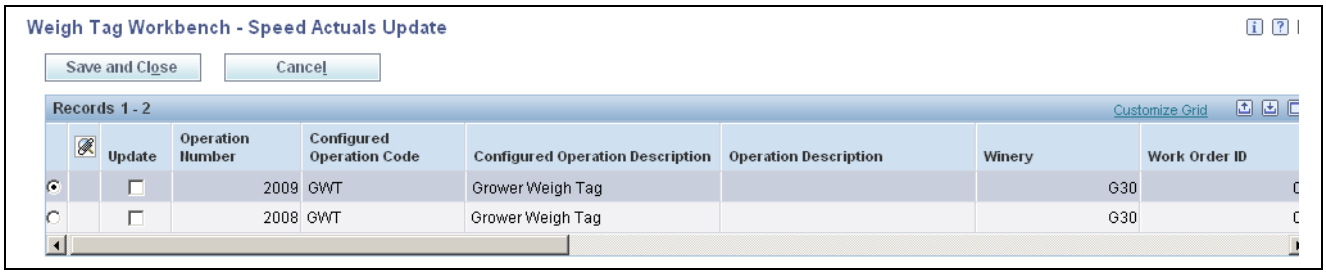
Chapter 7, "Managing Farming Activities," Updating Operations, page 144

Form Used to Enter Speed Actuals for Weigh Tags

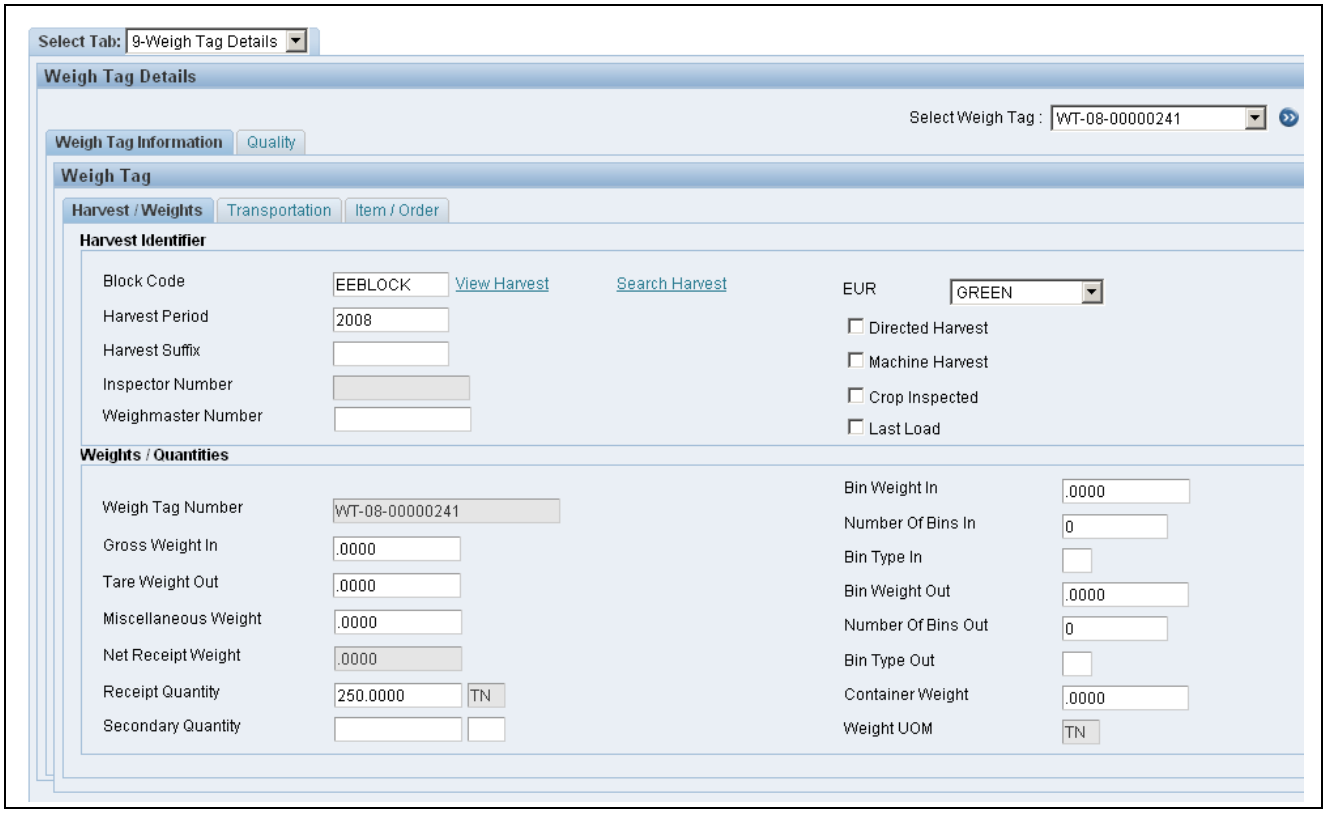
Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Speed Actuals Update	W31B67A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Weigh Tag Workbench Search for weigh tag operations on the Search For Operation form. Select weigh tag operations and select Speed Actuals from the Action drop-down list.	Enter speed actuals for weigh tags.

Entering Speed Actuals for Weigh Tags

Access the Speed Actuals Update form.



Speed Actuals Update form (1 of 2)



Speed Actuals Update form (2 of 2)

Update weigh tag and quality information as needed.

Select Weigh Tag For operations with multiple weigh tags, select the weigh tag that you want to update.

Managing Lot Attributes

This section provides an overview of lot attributes.

Understanding Lot Attributes

You use the system to create lots when any blend operation is performed. Rules that are specific to each attribute or child entity are applied to create the attributes or child entities for the new lot.

You can have only one lot number per weigh tag at any given time.

Lot rules exist for these attributes:

- End Use Reservation (EUR)
- Owner
- Composition
- Accumulated additives
- Lot comments
- Style
- Instructed attributes
- Summary attributes
- Lot costs
- Lot quality results

EUR

A wine lot must have at least one Balance percent EUR. The sum total of the Balance percent EURs must equal 100 percent.

The total fixed volume EURs cannot exceed lot volume.

If you create a new lot by splitting an existing lot, the system splits the lot proportionally for fixed volume EURs and splits the lot for percent EUR according to the original percent.

The percent on the balance EURs must total 100 percent and the system should round up to two decimal places. Any addition or subtraction should be taken against the largest EUR.

For weigh tags, the EUR is selected from the harvest. The system automatically selects the EUR if only one EUR exists on the harvest. When more than one EUR exists on the harvest, the user must choose one. This choice can be overridden on the Instruct Lot Attributes form in the After EUR section. An EUR is mandatory when a receipt quantity is present on the weigh tag.

Owner

A wine lot must have at least one balance percent owner. The sum total of the balance percent owners must equal 100 percent.

The percent on the balance owners must total 100 percent, and the system should round up to two decimal places. Any addition or subtraction should be taken against the largest owner.

Composition

Composition comes from the harvest and includes the source type, variety code, appellation, harvest period, and block code.

Accumulated Additives

If accumulated additives are available from a previous operation, the system copies the accumulated additive to the resultant lot. Accumulated additives cannot be added to a weigh tag.

Lot Comments

If comments are available from the configured operation, the system copies the comments to the resultant lot. Configured operations can also remove comments from a lot. The system copies the comments from the From lot to the resultant lot. The values for this option are:

A: Comment saved only to this operation and lot. Comment does not carry forward to subsequent operations.

B: Comment carried forward to all future lots.

C: Comment carried forward only to future lots if this contributing lot equals or exceeds the threshold that is defined in the winery constants.

Style

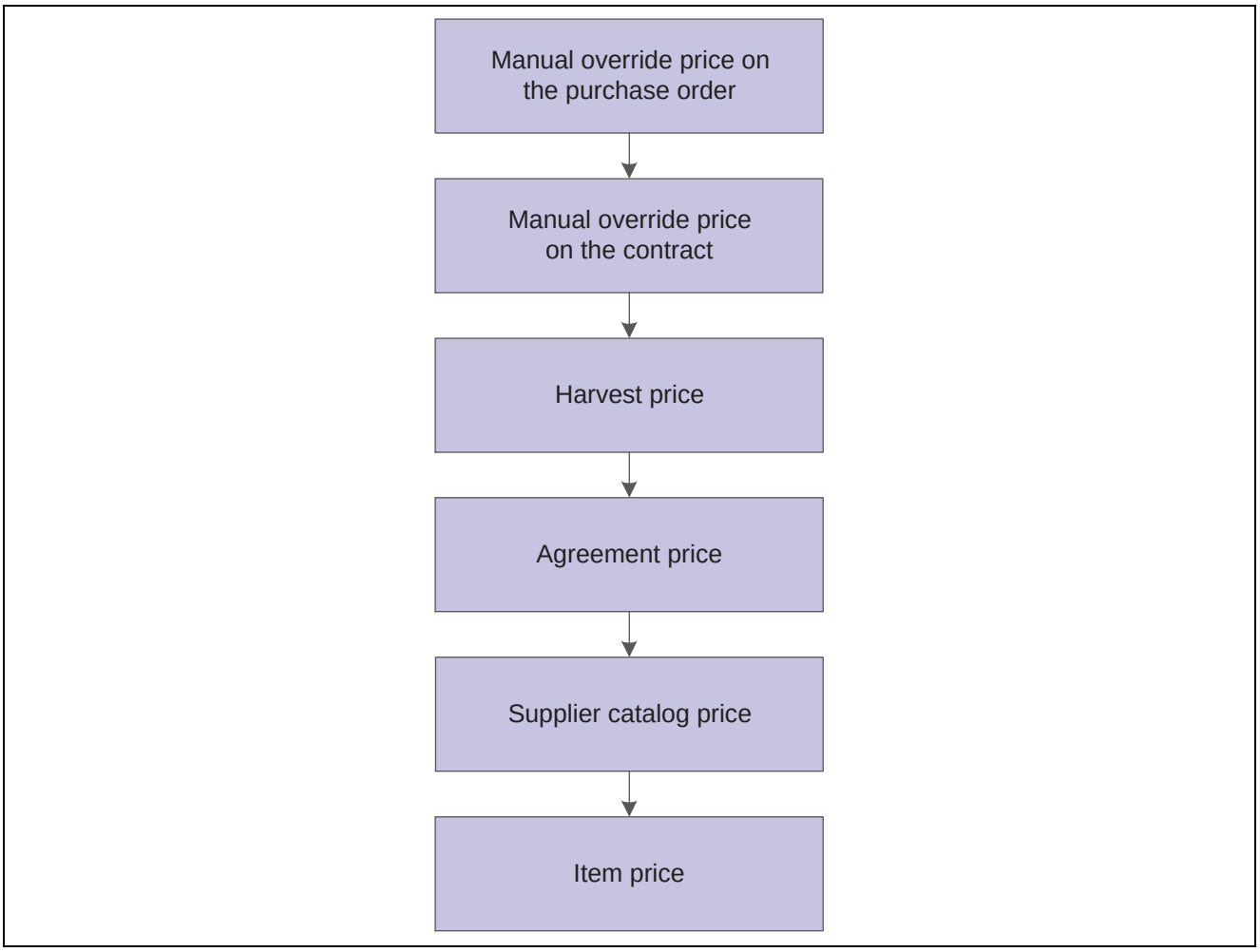
If style is available from a previous operation, the system copies the style to the resultant lot. You can add style to a weigh tag.

Lot Costs

Each lot contains the costs for operations. For example, costs might include dry goods (inventory items), additives, equipment, depreciation on equipment, or staffing costs. Additionally, any gains or losses are included in lot costs.

When a weigh tag is created, the system uses the item base price from the Item Cost File table (F4105). The system also applies any costs that are associated with the configured operation. When you are closing the weigh tag operation, the receipt costs on the Purchase Order Receiver File table (F43121) override the base price. The receipt cost is derived using the advanced pricing hierarchy.

This diagram displays the pricing hierarchy:



Pricing hierarchy

For operational costing, you can set up three gain and loss methods to determine how the lot costs are adjusted for gains and losses. You set up these gain and loss methods using the Configured Operation program (P31B75P). They include:

- Proportional: Adjust unit cost up or down to reflect gain or loss; the total cost does not change.
- Cost Component: Add a user-defined cost component to lot costs in the amount of the gain or loss.
- Expense: Adjust total amount by the amount of gain or loss; unit cost does not change.

When you update the lot, the system pushes the receipt cost to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend system.

Lot Quality Results

After you perform quality tests on each lot, you enter the test results for the lot. The system stores the quality results with each lot. The results include the test result name, equipment, and consumables that you use to perform the test, results, and dates, and the expiration date of the test.

When you receive a harvest that has quality results from previous operations, the system copies the quality results to the weigh tag lot. The system uses the earliest expiration date from test results from either lot.

Managing Quality Tests

This section provides overviews of quality management and test results entry, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Enter test results.
- Use speed entry.

Understanding Quality Management

After you set up quality management for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management, you create quality analysis (QA) configured operations from base FARMQA operations. You can then create an operation from a configured FARMQA operation. You add tests and test panels to configured FARMQA operations. After you perform quality tests, you enter the test results and result comments for the QA operations. As necessary, you can review test results and process a report with the test results.

The system retains all test results until you purge them. Occasionally, you might need to purge test results to free up space on the system.

You can add tests and test panels to weigh tag operations.

Understanding Test Results Entry

After you perform quality tests on a harvest or weigh tag, you can enter the test results for individual operations or for multiple operations using speed result entry. When you select operations, the system reserves those operations. If the operation is currently reserved, an error message appears on the Edit Speed Results form. Additionally, the system reserves all vessels on the operation that you select and those operations that relate to the selected operation. If the vessel is currently reserved, an error message appears. You must cancel the reserved operation or vessel selection.

You enter the tester for the operation and vessel. You can enter the date or use the system date.

You can enter test results at any status of the operation, but for only those tests that are specified in the operation. Test results that you enter at the active or actual status carry forward with each operation on the wine lot. The system cannot carry forward test results that you enter or change on a closed operation.

When you enter test results, you can set a processing option to validate results either against the test definition or the test result name. If the results do not meet test specifications and fall within acceptable ranges, the system issues a warning. If the test definition has a conversion ID, the system converts the test value to the result name value.

The system validates the test results that you enter for an operation with the test results from the Before lot. If the change exceeds the change threshold percentage that you set up in the test definition, the system issues a warning. For example, if the previous result was 100 and you defined a change threshold of 10 percent, the system issues a warning if the new result is above 110 or below 90.

Test results come from:

- Harvest operations
- Farming operations
- Spray operations
- Weigh tag operations

The system stores test results in the Test Results table (F3711).

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section, set up quality tests.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Blend Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Quality Management".

Forms Used to Manage Quality Results

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search For Operations	W31B94A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Weigh Tag Workbench	Search for operations.
Edit Grower Operation	W40G30A	On the Search For Operations form, select a weigh tag operation and click Edit.	Enter test results on a weigh tag receipt.
Edit Quality Results	W31B98A	On the Search For Operations form, select an operation and click Speed Quality Results on the Action menu.	Edit quality results.

Entering Test Results

Access the Edit Grower Operation form.

Tester Enter the tester name.

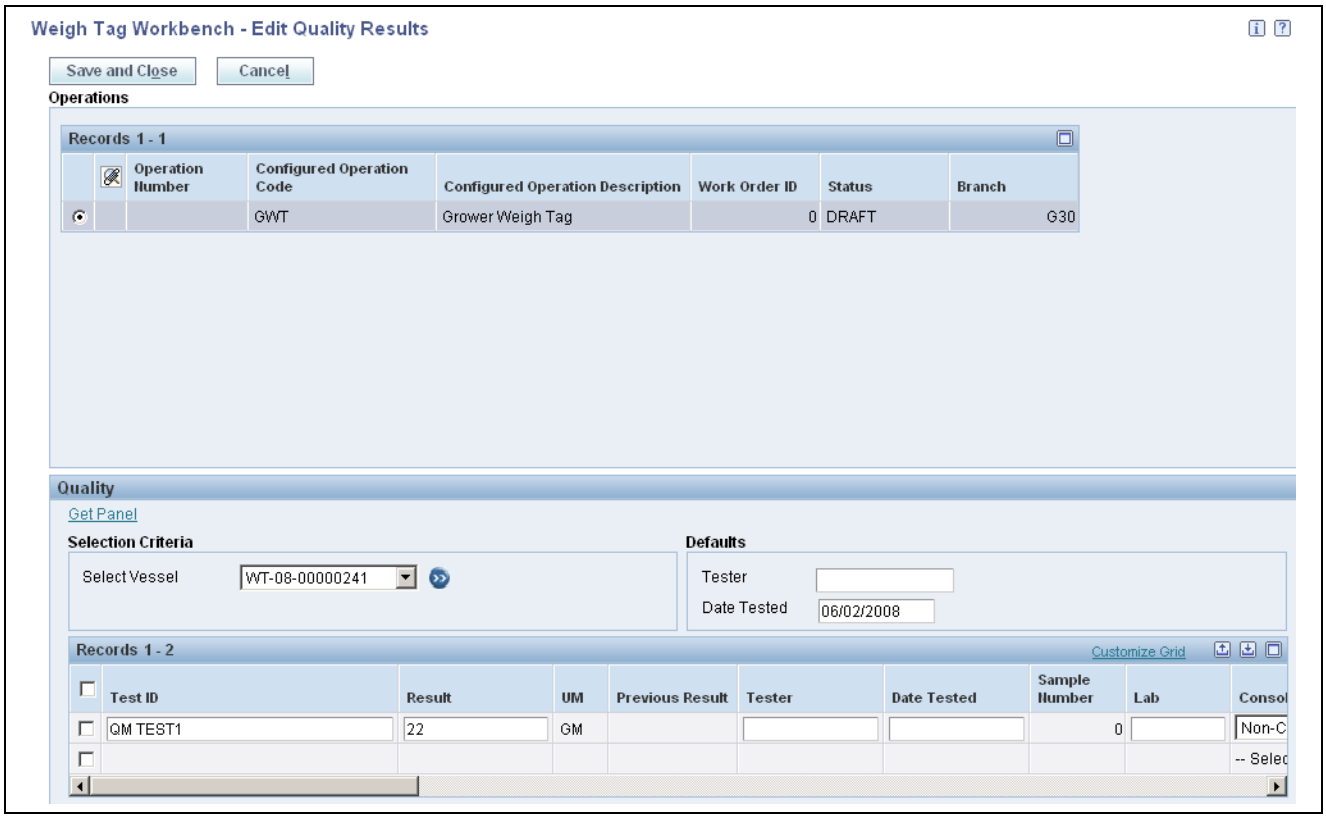
Date Tested Enter the test date.

Test ID Enter the test that is being performed.

Result Enter the result of the quality test.

Using Speed Entry

Access the Edit Quality Results form.



Edit Quality Results form

Closing a Weigh Tag Operation

This section provides an overview of closing a weigh tag operation, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to close a weigh tag operation.

Understanding Closing a Weigh Tag Operation

When you close a weigh tag, the system performs two transactions:

- Creates a purchase order based on the harvest estimate if one is not already created.
- Creates a receipt based on the purchase order information.

If you cancel the closing of a weigh tag operation, the system may have already created the purchase order but not the receipt. You would need to manually cancel the purchase order if the purchase order is not needed.

For a lot-controlled item, you must use a Lot Process Type in the Item Master program (P4101) so that the system creates the lot expiration date.

Price History

Pricing occurs at the time of receipt only when the grower weigh tag receipt program (P40G0700) calls a version of the PO Receipts program (P4312) where the Price at Receipt processing option is set properly. You can have the system issue a warning message to let the user know that pricing at receipts is turned on.

Note. This warning does not indicate that pricing adjustments will be applied.

You cannot view receipts price history before the first weigh tag for a harvest record is closed. After you close the first weigh tag, the system generates a receipt and updates the Grower Harvest table (F40G03) with the associated purchase order.

1. Set the Price History View processing option in the grower weigh tag receipt program (P40G0700) to edit price adjustments on closed weigh tags.
2. Access the Weigh Tag Receipt program (P40G30) from the Weigh Tag Workbench.
3. Click the View Receipts link.
4. Click the link in the Unit Cost column.
5. Enter the edits on the Price History form.

   Note. Values entered in the Price History form are stored in the Price History table (F4074)

For all subsequent weigh tags created for a harvest record, you can view the price history. However, you cannot edit the price history until the weigh tag is closed and the receipt is complete.

When using standard costing, the final unit cost is calculated by the pricing adjustment and is written to the general ledger. When using nonstandard costing, the base price and each adjustment is written as separate lines to the general ledger. When using journal entry summarization, the base price and adjustments are written to separate line only when writing to separate accounts. Automatic accounting instruction 4326, is used for the adjustment lines.

Note. After a purchase order is created for a harvest record, the pricing system uses the adjustment schedule from the purchase order to apply pricing to all subsequent weigh tags. If the user changes the adjustment schedule attached to the supplier, the changed schedule is not used. The user needs to modify the adjustments within the adjustment schedule that is already attached to the purchase order.

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section, enter a default order type to Purchase Order program (P4310).

Forms Used to Close a Weigh Tag Operation

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search For Operations	W31B94A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Weigh Tag Workbench	Search for operations.
Edit Grower Operation	W40G30A	On the Search For Operations form, select an operation and click Edit.	Close a weigh tag receipt operation.

Closing a Weigh Tag Operation

Access the Edit Grower Operation form.

Operation Status Select *Closed* as the new operation status. Click Save and Close.

Viewing Receipts for a Weigh Tag Operation

This section lists the forms that are used to view purchase order receipts for a weigh tag.

Forms Used to View Receipts for a Weigh Tag Operation

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search For Operations	W31B94A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Weigh Tag Workbench	Search for operations.
Edit Grower Operation	W40G30A	On the Search For Operations form, select an operation and click Edit.	Close a weigh tag receipt operation.
View PO Receipts	W40G30B	On the Edit Grower Operation form, click the View Receipts link.	View purchase order receipts.
Manage Harvests	W40G032A	Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench	Search and select a harvest record.
View Weigh Tags	W40G33A	On the Manage Harvests form, search and select a harvest record. Select View Weigh Tags from the drop-down menu. Click the Go button.	View weigh tags.

Reversing Receipts for a Weigh Tag Operation

This section provides an overview of reversing a weigh tag receipts.

Understanding Reversing Receipts for a Weigh Tag Operation

You can reverse weigh tag receipts. An example would be when the farmer delivers the harvest to the wrong site. The person at the weigh bridge may accept delivery, but when the grower representative runs the weigh tag summary report and sees the delivery to the wrong site, then management may ask that the material be shipped to the correct site. Sending premium Merlot grapes to a box wine crush site is an example of a mistake that needs to be reversed.

When you reverse an operation, the system reverses the entire transaction. You must reenter the correct transaction.

Matrix Items

If you need to reverse a weigh tag operation for a matrix item, you must:

1. Open the purchase order detail lines.
2. Open the receipt lines for each matrix (child) item.

3. Manually reverse the receipt of each matrix (child) item.
4. Close the detail lines on the purchase order.

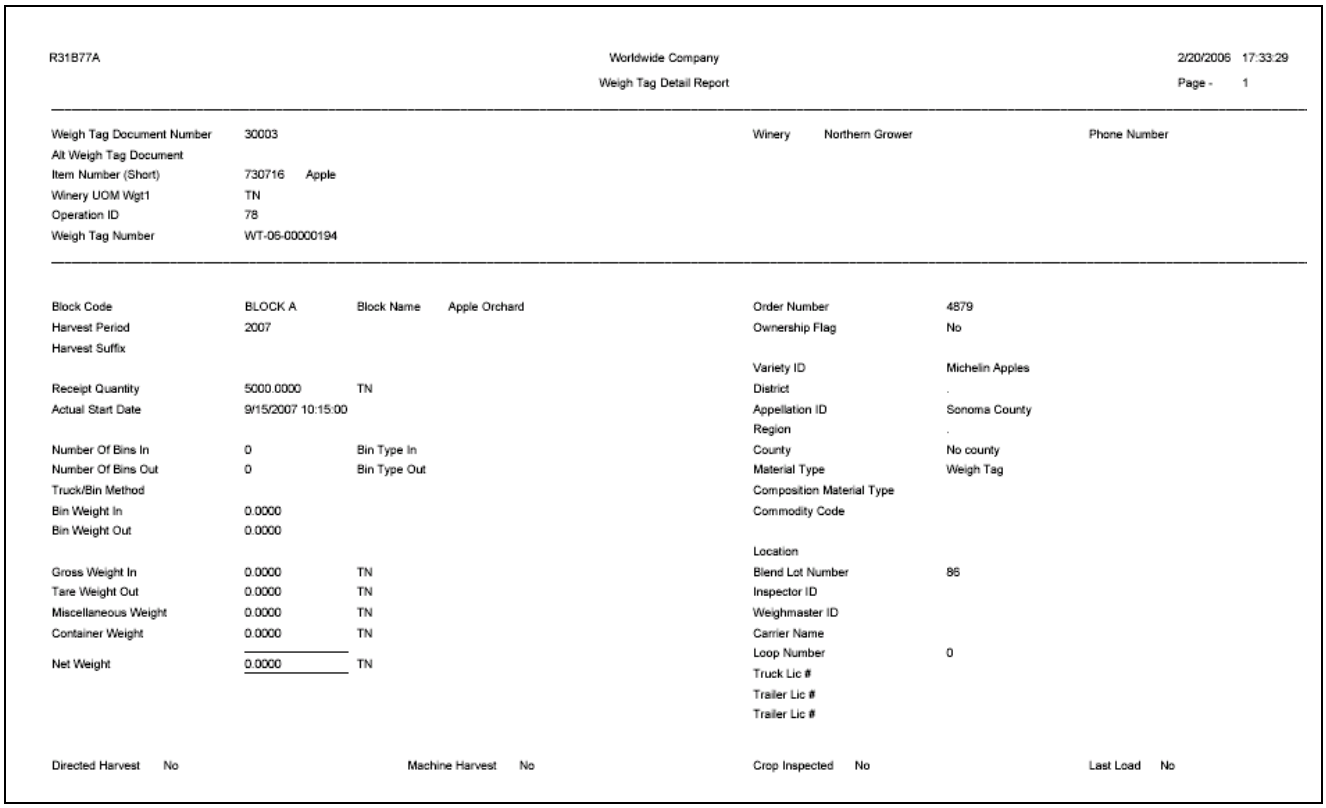
Running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management Reports

This section discusses how to:

- Run the Weigh Tag Detail report.
- Set processing options for the Weigh Tag Detail report (R31B77A).
- Run the QA Results by Date report.
- Set processing options for the QA Results by Date report (R40G3711).
- Run the Weigh Tag Summary report.
- Set processing options for the Weigh Tag Summary report (R31B77B).
- Run the Scheduled Harvest Detail report (R40G60).
- Run the Crush and Purchase report (R40G150A).
- Set processing options for the Purchase and Crush Report - Build program (R40G1501).
- Set processing options for the Crush and Purchase report (R40G150A).

Running the Weigh Tag Detail Report

Select Reports (G40G1111), Weigh Tag Details.



R31B77A Worldwide Company 2/20/2006 17:33:29
Weigh Tag Detail Report Page - 1

Weigh Tag Document Number	30003			Winery	Northern Grower	Phone Number	
Alt Weigh Tag Document							
Item Number (Short)	730716 Apple						
Winery UOM Wgt1	TN						
Operation ID	78						
Weigh Tag Number	WT-05-00000194						
Block Code	BLOCK A	Block Name	Apple Orchard	Order Number	4879		
Harvest Period	2007			Ownership Flag	No		
Harvest Suffix							
				Variety ID	Michelin Apples		
Receipt Quantity	5000.0000	TN		District	.		
Actual Start Date	9/15/2007 10:15:00			Appellation ID	Sonoma County		
				Region	.		
Number Of Bins In	0	Bin Type In		County	No county		
Number Of Bins Out	0	Bin Type Out		Material Type	Weigh Tag		
Truck/Bin Method				Composition Material Type			
Bin Weight In	0.0000			Commodity Code			
Bin Weight Out	0.0000						
				Location			
Gross Weight In	0.0000	TN		Blend Lot Number	86		
Tare Weight Out	0.0000	TN		Inspector ID			
Miscellaneous Weight	0.0000	TN		Weighmaster ID			
Container Weight	0.0000	TN		Carrier Name			
				Loop Number	0		
Net Weight	0.0000	TN		Truck Lic #			
				Trailer Lic #			
				Trailer Lic #			
Directed Harvest	No	Machine Harvest	No	Crop Inspected	No	Last Load	No

Weigh Tag Detail report

Setting Processing Options for the Weigh Tag Detail Report (R31B77A)

Use these processing options to define what is printed on the report.

Print

1. Result Name Minimum / Maximum Value

Specify whether the Result Name Allowed or Preferred Minimum / Maximum value will be printed on the Weigh Tag Detail report. Values are:

Blank: Print the allowed minimum and maximum values.

1: Print the preferred minimum and maximum values.

Running the QA Results By Date Report

Select Reports (G40G1111), QA Results By Date.

Setting Processing Options for the QA Results by Date Report (R40G3711)

Use these processing options to define the print date range, specify the test result names, and specify whether to print the appellation and geographic area hierarchy on the report.

Area

These processing options specify whether to print the appellation and geographic area codes only or include the hierarchies.

1. Appellation Code Specify the appellation code to appear on the report. If you enter a geographic area code to print on the report, both values must match the harvest record.

2. Include Harvests in Appellation Hierarchy Specify whether to run the report for just one appellation or for the specified appellation and all descendents. Values are:

Blank: Print the harvest only for the specified appellation.

1: Print the harvests for the specified appellation hierarchy.

3. Geographic Area Code Specify the geographic area code to appear on the report. If you enter an appellation code in print on the report, both values must match the harvest record.

4. Include Harvest in Growing Area Hierarchy Specify whether to run the report for just one growing area or for the specified growing area and all descendents. Values are:

Blank: Print the harvest only for the specified growing area.

1: Print the harvests for the specified growing area hierarchy.

Result Names

These processing options define the test result names to print.

QA Test Result Name 1, QA Test Result Name 2, QA Test Result Name 3, QA Test Result Name 4, and **QA Test Result Name 5,** Specify the name of a QA test result to appear on the report.

Dates

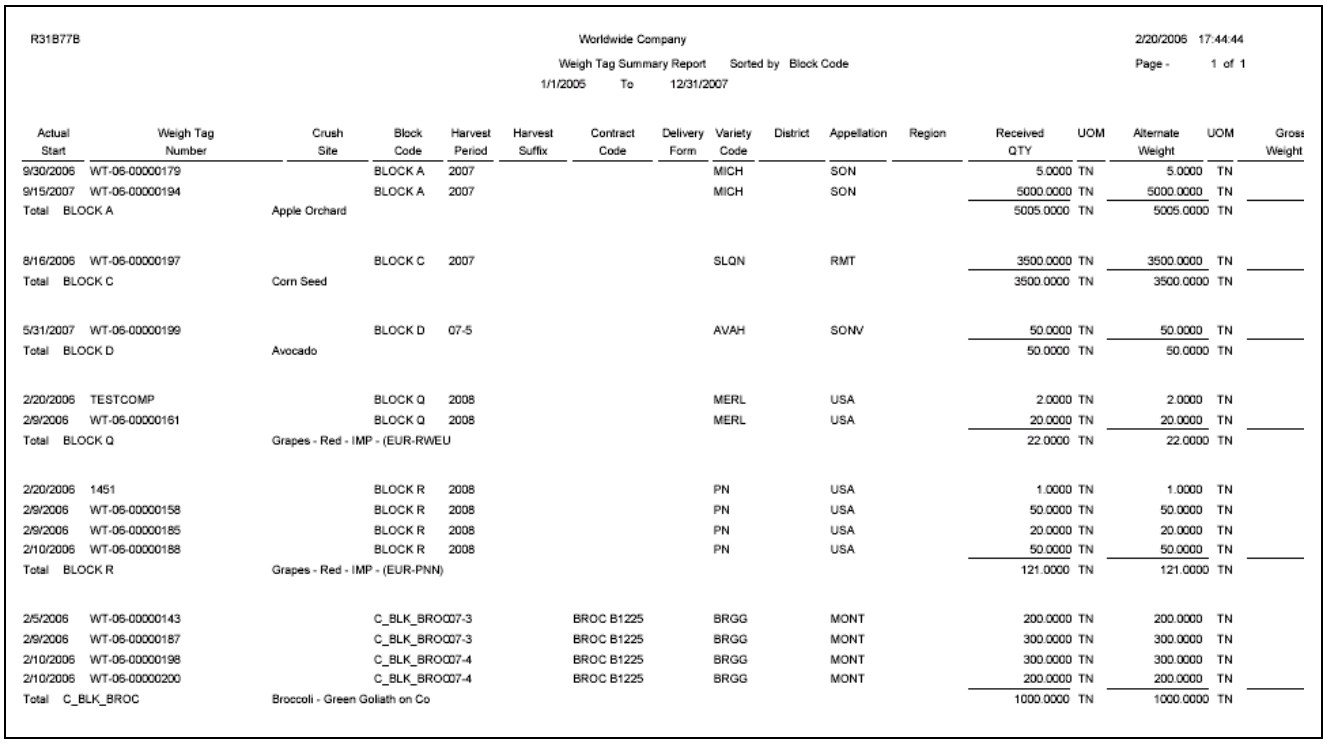
These processing options specify the start and end dates for the report.

1. Start Date Specify the starting QA test date. If this processing option is left blank, the start date will not be used in the selection criteria.

2. End Date Specify the ending QA test date. If this processing option is left blank, the end date will not be used in the selection criteria.

Running the Weigh Tag Summary Report

Select Reports (G40G1211), Weigh Tag Summary Report.



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Weigh Tag Summary Report Sorted by Block Code Page - 1 of 1

1/1/2005 To 12/31/2007

Actual Start	Weigh Tag Number	Crush Site	Block Code	Harvest Period	Harvest Suffix	Contract Code	Delivery Form	Variety Code	District	Appellation	Region	Received QTY	UOM	Alternate Weight	UOM	Gross Weight
9/30/2006	WT-06-00000179		BLOCK A	2007				MICH		SON		5.0000	TN	5.0000	TN	
9/15/2007	WT-06-00000194		BLOCK A	2007				MICH		SON		5000.0000	TN	5000.0000	TN	
Total BLOCK A		Apple Orchard										5005.0000	TN	5005.0000	TN	
8/16/2006	WT-06-00000197		BLOCK C	2007				SLQN		RMT		3500.0000	TN	3500.0000	TN	
Total BLOCK C		Corn Seed										3500.0000	TN	3500.0000	TN	
5/31/2007	WT-06-00000199		BLOCK D	07-5				AVAH		SONV		50.0000	TN	50.0000	TN	
Total BLOCK D		Avocado										50.0000	TN	50.0000	TN	
2/20/2006	TESTCOMP		BLOCK Q	2008				MERL		USA		2.0000	TN	2.0000	TN	
2/9/2006	WT-06-00000161		BLOCK Q	2008				MERL		USA		20.0000	TN	20.0000	TN	
Total BLOCK Q		Grapes - Red - IMP - (EUR-RWEU										22.0000	TN	22.0000	TN	
2/20/2006	1451		BLOCK R	2008				PN		USA		1.0000	TN	1.0000	TN	
2/9/2006	WT-06-00000158		BLOCK R	2008				PN		USA		50.0000	TN	50.0000	TN	
2/9/2006	WT-06-00000185		BLOCK R	2008				PN		USA		20.0000	TN	20.0000	TN	
2/10/2006	WT-06-00000188		BLOCK R	2008				PN		USA		50.0000	TN	50.0000	TN	
Total BLOCK R		Grapes - Red - IMP - (EUR-PNN)										121.0000	TN	121.0000	TN	
2/5/2006	WT-06-00000143		C_BLK_BROC	07-3		BROC B1225		BRGG		MONT		200.0000	TN	200.0000	TN	
2/9/2006	WT-06-00000187		C_BLK_BROC	07-3		BROC B1225		BRGG		MONT		300.0000	TN	300.0000	TN	
2/10/2006	WT-06-00000198		C_BLK_BROC	07-4		BROC B1225		BRGG		MONT		300.0000	TN	300.0000	TN	
2/10/2006	WT-06-00000200		C_BLK_BROC	07-4		BROC B1225		BRGG		MONT		200.0000	TN	200.0000	TN	
Total C_BLK_BROC		Broccoli - Green Goliath on Co										1000.0000	TN	1000.0000	TN	

Weigh Tag Summary report

Setting Processing Options for the Weigh Tag Summary Report (R31B77B)

Use these processing options to define the test results to print and define print options.

Print Options

These processing options define how to sort the data, determine the date range to print, specify the reporting unit of measure, and specify whether to include the EUR receipt quantity on the report.

1. Sort Report and Print Totals By

Specify how the report will be sorted and how the totals will be printed. Values are:

Blank: Block code

1: Crush site

2: Contract ID

3: Variety code

4: Operation actual start date

5: EUR code

2. Reporting Date Range - Start Date

Specify the start date of the operation actual start date range. If the start date is blank and the end date is not, the report will print weigh tags for which the operation actual start date is less than or equal to the end date. If both the start and end dates are blank, no filtering will be done on operation actual start date.

3. Reporting Date Range - End Date

Specify the end date of the actual start date range of the operation. If the end date is blank and the start date is not, the report will print weigh tags where

operation actual start date is greater than or equal to the start date. If both the start and end dates are blank, no filtering will be done on the operation actual start date.

4. Reporting UOM - Quantity Specify the unit of measure of the quantity that is received to be printed on the report. If the specified unit of measure is different from what is stored in the weigh tag table, the quantity that is received is converted.

5. Reporting UOM - Weight Specify the unit of measure of gross weight, tare weight, and net weight to be printed on the report. If the specified unit of measure is different from that which is stored in the weigh tag table, unit of measure conversion will occur for those weight values.

6. Alternate UOM for Receipt Quantity Specify a unit of measure if you want to display quantity received in a unit of measure other than the one that is specified in the processing option called Reporting UOM - Quantity. If this processing option is left blank, the report column Alternate Unit of Measure will print the original weigh tag quantity that is received along with the original quantity received UOM from the Weigh Tag Master table (F31B85).

7. Include Receipt Quantity by EUR Specify whether to print the allocation amount of each EUR for the weigh tag receipt quantity. This information is printed below the detail line for each weigh tag. If the report is sorted by EUR, this processing option is not applicable. Values are:

Blank: Do not print the receipt quantity by EUR.

1: Do print the receipt quantity by EUR.

QA Results

These processing options specify the test result names to print.

1. Test Result Name 1 Specify the name of a QA test result to appear on the report.

2. Include Weighted Average for Test Result 1 Specify whether the weighted average should be calculated for QA Test Result Name 1. This option is applicable only to a test result that is a math numeric value. However, the weighted average will not be calculated and printed if the processing option Reporting UOM - Quantity on the Print Options tab is blank.

3. Test Result Name 2 Specify the name of a QA test result to appear on the report.

4. Test Result Name 3 Specify the name of a QA test result to appear on the report.

5. Test Result Name 4 Specify the name of a QA test result to appear on the report.

Running the Scheduled Harvest Details Report (R40G60)

Select Daily Processing (G40G111), Harvest Workbench.

On the Manage Harvest form, select a harvest for which you created scheduled harvest operations, select Print Scheduled Harvest Details from the Select Record(s) field and click the Go button.

Use this program to print a report with harvest operation information, such as planned, and actual dates, harvest quantities, and areas, deliver date, receipt branch and so on.

Running the Crush and Purchase Report (R40G150A)

Select Crush and Purchase Report (G40G12111), Crush and Purchase Report

Use the Crush and Purchase report (R40G150A) to generate a listing of grape quantities that were crushed or purchased during a specified reporting period. You can report crushed grape quantities using the following criteria or scenarios:

- Grown internally.
- Purchased from growers.
- Purchased by non-growers.
- Crushed for growers, but not purchased.
- Crushed for non-growers, but not purchased.

You can track purchased grape quantities using these criteria:

- Purchased from growers.
- Purchased from non-related growers.
- Purchased for distilling or as substandard.
- Purchased from growers and resold without crushing.
- Purchased from growers and crushed by an external processor.

Because all purchases and receipts for a facility are processed using a weigh tag, you use the weigh tag as the basis for including quantities on the report. You can use a weigh tag without an associated crush operation, but you cannot report on a crushed quantity without an associated weigh tag. After you select a weigh tag, the system retrieves data from the harvest and the weigh tag operation header.

On the Crush and Purchase report, you can report five standard values for Brix levels. The following table describes these standard values:

Value	Description
Allowed Minimum Value	Minimum acceptable Brix level.
Allowed Maximum Value	Maximum acceptable Brix level.
Adjustment Limit - Target Value	Preferred Brix level.
Adjustment Limit - Minimum Value	Minimum allowed Brix level before an adjustment is applied.
Adjustment Limit - Maximum Value	Maximum allowed Brix level before an adjustment is applied.

You set up these standard values in the Quality Result Limits program (P40G151) and store them in the Quality Result Limits table (F40G151). You set up these attributes by variety, district, and test result name.

The first step for generating the Crush and Purchase report is to run a data extraction using the Crush and Purchase Report - Build program (R40G1501). You can access this program from the Crush and Purchase Report menu. Use the processing options to determine how data are retrieved and calculated. Data are extracted from the these tables:

- Operations Header (F31B65)
- Operation Vessel Assignments (F31B70)
- Weigh Tag Master (F31B85)
- Test Results (F3711)
- Price Adjustments Ledger (F4074)
- Purchase Order Receiver (F43121)
- Grower Harvest (F40G03)
- Quality Result Limits (F40G151)

The system stores the extracted data in the Crush and Purchase Report Details table (F40G150).

After you have extracted the data into the Crush and Purchase Report Details table, you can manually update the information and enter additional information. Use the Crush and Purchase Application (P40G150), that you access from the Crush and Purchase Report menu, to make updates and additions as needed.

For the Crush and Purchase Report, you can use either the report provided or you can create custom reports based on report indicators. These report indicators identify transactions for inclusion in the reporting scenarios. An individual crush operation or purchase transactions might appear in multiple reporting scenarios. The following table describes the report indicators:

Report Indicator	Description
Crush and Purchase Detail	Consists of these three sections: Crush detail: Includes all crush operations, with information on quantity and Brix level. Purchase detail: Includes only purchases from growers, with information on quantity, actual and acceptable Brix levels, Brix adjustment factors and limits, and base and net pricing. Distilling material and substandard crops: Includes only purchases from growers, with information about quantity and Brix levels.
Resale	Crops that are purchased from growers and resold without crushing.
Repurchase	Crops purchased from entities that are not the original growers.
External crush	Crops purchased, but crushed by an external processor.
Crush service	Crops crushed, but not purchased.

You can purge the data from the Crush and Purchase Report Details table using the F40G150 Purge program (R40G150P).

Setting Processing Options for the Crush and Purchase Report - Build program (R40G1501)

These processing options control processing for the Crush and Purchase Report - Build program.

Default

This processing option controls a default value for the data extraction.

Purchase Category Specify the generic attribute that indicates how the crops were acquired.

Select

These processing options control selection criteria for the data extraction.

Quality Result Name Specify the test result name to be used to retrieve the Brix level from the Test Results table (F3711).

Quality Result Name - Adjustment Factor Specify the quality result name for an adjustment factor. You must report the applied adjustment factor, if a price adjustment based on Brix level exists. The system retrieves this adjustment from the Price History table. If more than one adjustment for the specified quality result name exists, the system adds them and reports them as one. You must report the applied adjustment factor.

Quality Result Name - Other Matter Use this processing option to specify the quality result name for other matter.

Material Type - Distilling Material Specify the material type for crop quantities to be designated as distilling material. If the material type on the weigh tag matches the material type that you specify here, the weigh tag quantity is recorded as distilling material. If it does not match, the weigh tag quantity is recorded in the purchase details.

Material Type - Substandard Material Specify the material type for crop quantities to be designated as substandard material. If the material type on the weigh tag matches the material type that you specify here, the weigh tag quantity is recorded as substandard material. If it does not match, the weigh tag quantity is recorded in the purchase details.

Setting Processing Options for the Crush and Purchase Report (R40G150A)

These processing options control processing for the Crush and Purchase report.

Defaults

This processing option controls a default value that is used for

Reporting Unit of Measure Specify the unit of measure to use for this report. The system converts all quantities and prices using this unit of measure.

Process

These processing options control how the report processes data.

1. Receipt Quantity Value (With or without other matter (MOG))	Specify whether the purchase quantities on the report can include other material (MOG).
2. Special Assessment Factor for Purchases	Specify the special assessment factor to use for purchases. If you enter a value here, this special assessment result appears at the end of the report.
3. Special Assessment Factor for Crush Operations	Specify the special assessment factor to use for material that results from crush operations and is not purchased from another grower. If you enter a value here, this special assessment result appears at the end of the report.

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

Accessor Methods/Assessors Java methods to "get" and "set" the elements of a value object or other source file.

activity rule The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.

add mode A condition of a form that enables users to input data.

Advanced Planning Agent (APAg) A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of rational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.

alternate currency A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.

Application Server Software that provides the business logic for an application program in a distributed environment. The servers can be Oracle Application Server (OAS) or WebSphere Application Server (WAS).

as if processing A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.

as of processing A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.

Auto Commit Transaction A database connection through which all database operations are immediately written to the database.

back-to-back process A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.

batch processing A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

batch server A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.

batch-of-one immediate A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks.

See also direct connect and store-and-forward.

best practices Non-mandatory guidelines that help the developer make better design decisions.

BPEL Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language*, a standard web services orchestration language, which enables you to assemble discrete services into an end-to-end process flow.

BPEL PM Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language Process Manager*, a comprehensive infrastructure for creating, deploying, and managing BPEL business processes.

Build Configuration File Configurable settings in a text file that are used by a build program to generate ANT scripts. ANT is a software tool used for automating build processes. These scripts build published business services.

build engineer An actor that is responsible for building, mastering, and packaging artifacts. Some build engineers are responsible for building application artifacts, and some are responsible for building foundation artifacts.

Build Program A WIN32 executable that reads build configuration files and generates an ANT script for building published business services.

business analyst An actor that determines if and why an EnterpriseOne business service needs to be developed.

business function A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.

business function event rule See named event rule (NER).

business service EnterpriseOne business logic written in Java. A business service is a collection of one or more artifacts. Unless specified otherwise, a business service implies both a published business service and business service.

business service artifacts Source files, descriptors, and so on that are managed for business service development and are needed for the business service build process.

business service class method A method that accesses resources provided by the business service framework.

business service configuration files Configuration files include, but are not limited to, interop.ini, JDBj.ini, and jdelog.properties.

business service cross reference A key and value data pair used during orchestration. Collectively refers to both the code and the key cross reference in the WSG/XPI based system.

business service cross-reference utilities Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that are used to access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne orchestration cross-reference data.

business service development environment A framework needed by an integration developer to develop and manage business services.

business services development tool Otherwise known as JDeveloper.

business service EnterpriseOne object A collection of artifacts managed by EnterpriseOne LCM tools. Named and represented within EnterpriseOne LCM similarly to other EnterpriseOne objects like tables, views, forms, and so on.

business service framework Parts of the business service foundation that are specifically for supporting business service development.

business service payload An object that is passed between an enterprise server and a business services server. The business service payload contains the input to the business service when passed to the business services server. The business service payload contains the results from the business service when passed to the Enterprise Server. In the case of notifications, the return business service payload contains the acknowledgement.

business service property Key value data pairs used to control the behavior or functionality of business services.

Business Service Property Admin Tool An EnterpriseOne application for developers and administrators to manage business service property records.

business service property business service group A classification for business service property at the business service level. This is generally a business service name. A business service level contains one or more business service property groups. Each business service property group may contain zero or more business service property records.

business service property categorization A way to categorize business service properties. These properties are categorized by business service.

business service property key A unique name that identifies the business service property globally in the system.

business service property utilities A utility API used in business service development to access EnterpriseOne business service property data.

business service property value A value for a business service property.

business service repository A source management system, for example ClearCase, where business service artifacts and build files are stored. Or, a physical directory in network.

business services server The physical machine where the business services are located. Business services are run on an application server instance.

business services source file or business service class One type of business service artifact. A text file with the .java file type written to be compiled by a Java compiler.

business service value object template The structural representation of a business service value object used in a C-business function.

Business Service Value Object Template Utility A utility used to create a business service value object template from a business service value object.

business services server artifact The object to be deployed to the business services server.

business view A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.

central objects merge A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.

central server A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.

charts Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.

check-in repository A repository for developers to check in and check out business service artifacts. There are multiple check-in repositories. Each can be used for a different purpose (for example, development, production, testing, and so on).

connector Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.

contra/clearing account A general ledger account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.

Control Table Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.

control tables merge A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.

correlation data The data used to tie HTTP responses with requests that consist of business service name and method.

cost assignment The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.

cost component In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).

credentials A valid set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne username/password/environment/role, EnterpriseOne session, or EnterpriseOne token.

cross-reference utility services Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that access EnterpriseOne cross-reference data.

cross segment edit A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.

currency restatement The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

cXML A protocol used to facilitate communication between business documents and procurement applications, and between e-commerce hubs and suppliers.

database credentials A valid database username/password.

database server A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.

Data Source Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.

date pattern A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.

denominated-in currency The company currency in which financial reports are based.

deployment artifacts Artifacts that are needed for the deployment process, such as servers, ports, and such.

deployment server A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.

detail information Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).

direct connect A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application.

See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.

Do Not Translate (DNT) A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.

dual pricing The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.

duplicate published business services authorization records Two published business services authorization records with the same user identification information and published business services identification information.

embedded application server instance An OC4J instance started by and running wholly within JDeveloper.

edit code A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.

edit mode A condition of a form that enables users to change data.

edit rule A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.

embedded event rule An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.

Employee Work Center A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages.

enterprise server A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) Middleware infrastructure products or technologies based on web services standards that enable a service-oriented architecture using an event-driven and XML-based messaging framework (the bus).

EnterpriseOne administrator An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.

EnterpriseOne credentials A user ID, password, environment, and role used to validate a user of EnterpriseOne.

EnterpriseOne object A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.

EnterpriseOne development client Historically called "fat client," a collection of installed EnterpriseOne components required to develop EnterpriseOne artifacts, including the Microsoft Windows client and design tools.

EnterpriseOne extension A JDeveloper component (plug-in) specific to EnterpriseOne. A JDeveloper wizard is a specific example of an extension.

EnterpriseOne process A software process that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.

EnterpriseOne resource Any EnterpriseOne table, metadata, business function, dictionary information, or other information restricted to authorized users.

Environment Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.

escalation monitor A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.

event rule A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.

explicit transaction Transaction used by a business service developer to explicitly control the type (auto or manual) and the scope of transaction boundaries within a business service.

exposed method or value object Published business service source files or parts of published business service source files that are part of the published interface. These are part of the contract with the customer.

facility An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a "business unit."

fast path A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.

file server A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to these files.

final mode The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.

foundation A framework that must be accessible for execution of business services at runtime. This includes, but is not limited to, the Java Connector and JDBj.

FTP server A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.

header information Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.

HTTP Adapter A generic set of services that are used to do the basic HTTP operations, such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, HEAD, and OPTIONS with the provided URL.

instantiate A Java term meaning "to create." When a class is instantiated, a new instance is created.

integration developer The user of the system who develops, runs, and debugs the EnterpriseOne business services. The integration developer uses the EnterpriseOne business services to develop these components.

integration point (IP) The business logic in previous implementations of EnterpriseOne that exposes a document level interface. This type of logic used to be called XBPs. In EnterpriseOne 8.11, IPs are implemented in Web Services Gateway powered by webMethods.

integration server A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.

integrity test A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.

interface table See Z table.

internal method or value object Business service source files or parts of business service source files that are not part of the published interface. These could be private or protected methods. These could be value objects not used in published methods.

interoperability model A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

in-your-face-error In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.

IServer service This internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.

jargon An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears based on the product code of the current object.

Java application server A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.

JDBNET A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.

JDEBASE Database Middleware A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.

JDECallObject An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.

jde.ini A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.

JDEIPC Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

jde.log The main diagnostic log file of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

JDENET A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.

JDeveloper Project An artifact that JDeveloper uses to categorize and compile source files.

JDeveloper Workspace An artifact that JDeveloper uses to organize project files. It contains one or more project files.

JMS Queue A Java Messaging service queue used for point-to-point messaging.

listener service A listener that listens for XML messages over HTTP.

local repository A developer's local development environment that is used to store business service artifacts.

local standalone BPEL/ESB server A standalone BPEL/ESB server that is not installed within an application server.

Location Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the system data source.

logic server A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.

MailMerge Workbench An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.

Manual Commit transaction A database connection where all database operations delay writing to the database until a call to commit is made.

master business function (MBF) An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.

master table See published table.

matching document A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.

media storage object Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.

message center A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.

messaging adapter An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.

messaging server A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.

Middle-Tier BPEL/ESB Server A BPEL/ESB server that is installed within an application server.

Monitoring Application An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EntepriseOne servers, reset statistics, and set notifications.

named event rule (NER) Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.

nota fiscal In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.

nota fiscal factura In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information.

See also *nota fiscal.*

Object Configuration Manager (OCM) In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.

Object Librarian A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.

Object Librarian merge A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.

Open Data Access (ODA) An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.

Output Stream Access (OSA) An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.

package JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.

package build A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build.

Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”

package location The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.

Package Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.

Pathcode Directory The specific portion of the file system on the EnterpriseOne development client where EnterpriseOne development artifacts are stored.

patterns General repeatable solutions to a commonly occurring problem in software design. For business service development, the focus is on the object relationships and interactions. For orchestrations, the focus is on the integration patterns (for example, synchronous and asynchronous request/response, publish, notify, and receive/reply).

planning family A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.

preference profile The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.

print server The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.

pristine environment A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.

production environment A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

production-grade file server A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.

Production Published Business Services Web Service Published business services web service deployed to a production application server.

program temporary fix (PTF) A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.

project In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.

promotion path The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):

11>21>26>28>38>01

In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.

proxy server A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.

published business service EnterpriseOne service level logic and interface. A classification of a published business service indicating the intention to be exposed to external (non-EnterpriseOne) systems.

published business service identification information Information about a published business service used to determine relevant authorization records. Published business services + method name, published business services, or *ALL.

published business service web service — Published business services components packaged as J2EE Web Service (namely, a J2EE EAR file that contains business service classes, business service foundation, configuration files, and web service artifacts).

published table — Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

publisher — The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

pull replication — One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.

QBE — An abbreviation for *query by example*. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.

real-time event — A message triggered from EnterpriseOne application logic that is intended for external systems to consume.

refresh — A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.

replication server — A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.

Rt-Addressing — Unique data identifying a browser session that initiates the business services call request host/port user session.

rules — Mandatory guidelines that are not enforced by tooling, but must be followed in order to accomplish the desired results and to meet specified standards.

quote order — In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.

secure by default — A security model that assumes that a user does not have permission to execute an object unless there is a specific record indicating such permissions.

Secure Socket Layer (SSL) — A security protocol that provides communication privacy. SSL enables client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.

SEI implementation — A Java class that implements the methods that declare in a Service Endpoint Interface (SEI).

selection — Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.

serialize — The process of converting an object or data into a format for storage or transmission across a network connection link with the ability to reconstruct the original data or objects when needed.

Server Workbench — An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number

	data source. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
Service Endpoint Interface (SEI)	A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service.
SOA	Abbreviation for *Service Oriented Architecture*.
softcoding	A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.
source repository	A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts.
spot rate	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
Specification merge	A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification	A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
Specification Table Merge Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
SSL Certificate	A special message signed by a certificate authority that contains the name of a user and that user's public key in such a way that anyone can "verify" that the message was signed by no one other than the certification authority and thereby develop trust in the user's public key.
store-and-forward	The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.
subscriber table	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
superclass	An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. "Tree" might be the superclass of "Oak" and "Elm," for example.
supplemental data	Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs. For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.
table access management (TAM)	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
Table Conversion Workbench	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table conversion An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table event rules Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.

terminal server A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

three-way voucher match In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.

transaction processing (TP) monitor A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.

transaction processing method A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).

transaction set An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.

trigger One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.

triggering event A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.

two-way authentication An authentication mechanism in which both client and server authenticate themselves by providing the SSL certificates to each other.

two-way voucher match In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.

user identification information User ID, role, or *public.

User Overrides merge Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.

value object A specific type of source file that holds input or output data, much like a data structure passes data. Value objects can be exposed (used in a published business service) or internal, and input or output. They are comprised of simple and complex elements and accessories to those elements.

variance In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.

versioning a published business service Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.

Version List merge The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.

visual assist Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.

vocabulary override An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.

wchar_t An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.

web application server A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.

web server A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.

Web Service Description Language (WSDL) An XML format for describing network services.

Web Service Inspection Language (WSIL) An XML format for assisting in the inspection of a site for available services and a set of rules for how inspection-related information should be made.

web service proxy foundation Foundation classes for web service proxy that must be included in a business service server artifact for web service consumption on WAS.

web service softcoding record An XML document that contains values that are used to configure a web service proxy. This document identifies the endpoint and conditionally includes security information.

web service softcoding template An XML document that provides the structure for a soft coded record.

Where clause The portion of a database operation that specifies which records the database operation will affect.

Windows terminal server A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

wizard A type of JDeveloper extension used to walk the user through a series of steps.

workbench A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.

work day calendar In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work

	day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.
workflow	The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.
workgroup server	A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.
XAPI events	A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.
XML CallObject	An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.
XML Dispatch	An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.
XML List	An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.
XML Service	An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.
XML Transaction	An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.
XML Transaction Service (XTS)	Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.
Z event	A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.
Z table	A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.
Z transaction	Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

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