

Batches

The purpose of using batches to group together plant and inventory records is two-fold. Batches assist with creating the traceability that the system is designed to offer. As well, batches allow producers to manage plants in any phase in groups, which enables mass actions to be applied to numerous records simultaneously. Batches are not intended to constrain activities involving plant movement, as plants can be shifted from one batch to another and do not have exclusive relationships with batches they are added to.

Batch types include propagation material, plant, harvest, and intermediate/end product.

'Propagation Material' batches are used to create inventory lots of seeds, clones, and plant tissue so that these plants can be tracked as inventory throughout their propagation phase. As plants shift from their propagation to vegetative phase, they are moved to plants at which point the plant records are associated with a 'plant' type batch.

'Plant' batches are a group of plants from the same strain, that are growing together within their vegetative and flowering phases. Attributes of all of the plants within a batch can be modified at the batch level, which will apply changes across all of the plant records.

'Harvest' batches represent a group of harvested material that is all the same strain. These types of batches are used to denote both 'wet' and 'dry' weight of 'flower' and 'other material' produced during the harvest. Resultant dry weight from a harvest batch is separated into 'inventory lots'.

'Intermediate/end product' batches are batches that consist of multiple harvest batches being combined, for example, combining two different strains to make a blended concentrate product. They can also be comprised of a single harvest batch that has been converted into an intermediate or end product.

Visualization of the Batch Life Cycle

