



# Snoei Pruning

Agro-Organics

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**BIO-TRICHO (Pruning) vir beheer van houtverrottingswamme in snoeiwonde by wingerd en vrugtebome**

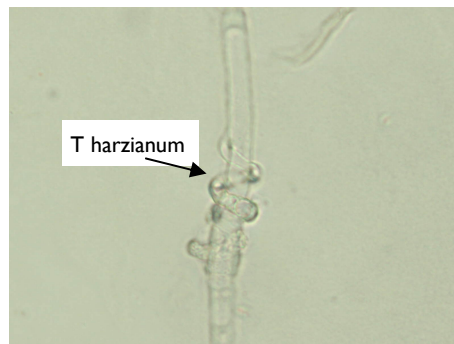
**BIO-TRICHO (Pruning) for control of wood rotting fungi on pruning wounds in vineyards and fruit trees.**

Bio-Tricho pruning bestaan uit spore van die swam *Trichoderma harzianum*. Hierdie swam is 'n bekende parasiet op ander swamme, soos houtverrottingswamme en wortelverrottingswamme. Die formulase bestaan uit spore van die swam in 'n poeier wat as draer dien. Die produk word op snoeiwonde toegedien @ 400g/100L water. Aanwending moet verskieslik direk na snoei plaasvind maar beslis nie later as 5 dae daarna nie. Byvoeging van molasse teen 'n konsentrasie van 200ml/100L water verhoog die aktiwiteit van die swam.

Die swam se werking is al deur verskeie navorsers bestudeer. Swamdrade van *Trichoderma harzianum* krul om die swamdrade van die betrokke patogeniese houtverrottingswamme sodra kontak gemaak word en die patogeniese swam word ensiematies verteer. Sien aangehegde foto.

Bio-Tricho (pruning) se aanwending op snoeiwonde word die effektiwste met rugsakspuite gedoen. Byvoeging van kleurstof

by die mengsel sal die operateur help om alle snoeiwonde te bedek.



Bio-Tricho pruning consists of spores of the fungus *Trichoderma harzianum*. Isolates of this fungus are well known parasites on other fungal

species like woodrotting fungi and root rot fungi. The formulation consists of spores of the fungus in a powder which acts as carrier of the spores. The product is applied on pruning wounds @ 400g/100L water. Application should be done directly after pruning and definitely not later than 5 days after pruning. Molasses at a concentration of 200ml/100L water increases the effectiveness of the fungus.

The mode of action of the fungus has been studied by several researchers. Mycelium of *Trichoderma harzianum* curls around mycelium of the pathogenic wood rotting fungi when contact is made and the pathogenic fungus is digested enzymatically. See attached photo.

Application of Bio-Tricho pruning is done most effectively with a rucksack sprayer. Food grade colorant can be added to the mixture to ensure good coverage of all wounds by the attendant.

## CONTROL OF SNOOTBEETLE ON APPLES AND VINEYARD / BEHEER VAN SNUITKEWER OP APPELS EN WINGERD

The second generation adult snout beetles appear during February to May and egg laying takes place during this period. The incubation period for eggs is about 7 days at 25 °C depending on soil conditions. Larvae that develop from eggs can take up to 99 days before they pupate. Bio-Insek (Reg pending), has proven over the previous two seasons to give excellent control of snoutbeetles.

The period from April to June and again August to September is a good time to control larvae.

Apply Bio-Insek @ 2kg/ha (or 1 litre/ha if liquid formulation is used.) Stir the correct amount of powder in a bucket with water and pour through a very fine sieve into the spray tank with constant agitation. Addition of molasses @ 200ml/100L increases the effectiveness of Bio-Insek.



Die tweede generasie volwasse snuitkewers maak gedurende Februarie tot Mei hul verskyning en eierlegging vind gedurende hierdie periode plaas. Afhangende van grondtoestande is inkubasietyd vir eiers ongeveer 7 dae by 25 °C. Larwes wat uitbloeï kan tot 99 dae neem voor dit in die papiestadium verander. Bio-Insek (Reg hangende), het die afgelope twee seisoene bewys gelever dat dit uitstekende beheer teen snuitkewer gee.

Periode vanaf April tot Junie en weer Augustus tot September is goeie tyd om beheer op larwes toe te pas.

Bio-Insek word aangewend @ 2kg/ha (of indien vloeibare formulase gebruik word, 1 Liter/ha) Roer regte hoeveelheid poeier in emmer water en giet deur baie fyn sif in spuittenk terwyl gedurig roer. Byvoeging van molasses @ 200ml/100L verhoog effektiwiteit van Bio-Insek.



Any technical challenges can be addressed to: [strauss@agroorganics.co.za](mailto:strauss@agroorganics.co.za)