



# Witroes / Snuitkewer Powdery Mildew / Snoutbeetle

Agro-Organics

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## Beperk witroes na oes Onderskep snuitkewer in sy eerste siklus van die jaar nou

### NA-OES BEHEER VAN WITROES

Witroes of te wel poeieragtige skimmel op wingerd floreer gewoonlik vanaf oestyd omdat beheer van hierdie belangrike siekte voor of tydens oes gestaak word. Dit is gewoonlik gedurende die na-oes periode dat die swam sy oorlewingsstrukture (Cleistothezia) op geïnfecteerde blare vorm. Hierdie strukture, wat spore bevat vir die volgende seisoen se primere infeksies, heg in gleufies op die bas van wingerdstokke vas. **Ampelomyces quisqualis, (AQsf reg hangende)** is 'n swam wat parasities op alle witroesswamme is. AQsf parasiteer die witroeskolonies op die blare of lote van die wingerd en kan ook die oorlewingsstrukture van die swam parasiteer en dus die inokulum vir die volgende seisoen geweldig verminder. Beheer van witroes in die volgende seisoen word dus baie vergemaklik.

AQsf word aangewend @ 400g/ha. 'n Ligte minerale olie @ 200ml/100L water moet saam met AQsf toegedien word

### BEHEER VAN SNUITKEWER OP APPELS EN WINGERD

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 uitbroei kan tot 99 dae neem voor dit in die papiestadium verander.

Bio-Insek (L 8466), het die afgelope twee seisoene bewys gelewer 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. In gesonde gronde, met hoë organiese materiaal inhoud, kan die swam tot 24 maande oorleef.

Aanwending: 2kg/ha of indien vloeibare formulering gebruik word, 1 Liter/ha

Roer regte hoeveelheid poeier in emmer water en giet deur baie fyn sif in spuitkenk terwyl gedurig roer. Byvoeging van molasse @ 200ml/100L verhoog effektiwiteit van Bio-Insek.

### POSTHARVEST CONTROL OF POWDERY MILDEW

Powdery mildew on vineyard usually flourishes during the post harvest period because chemical control is then stopped. It is during the post harvest period that the powdery mildew fungus forms its survival structures (Cleistothezia) on infected leaves. These structures which contain spores for primary infection during the coming season, adhere to cleavages in the bark of the vine. **Ampelomyces quisqualis, (AQsf reg pending)** is a parasite on all powdery mildew fungi. AQsf parasitizes powdery mildew colonies on leaves of vines and also the survival structures of the fungus thereby reducing the inoculum of the fungus for the next season. Apply AQsf @ 400g/ha. 'n Light mineral oil @ 200ml/100L water must be applied with AQsf.

### CONTROL OF SNOUTBEETLE ON APPLES AND VINEYARD

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 (L 8466), 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. The fungus can survive up to 24 months in healthy soils with a high organic material content.

Application: 2kg/ha or 1 liter/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 spraytank with constant agitation. Addition of molasses @ 200ml/100L increases affectivity of Bio-Insek