



Witluis Mealybug

Agro-Organics

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'n Deeglike kennis van die witluis se lewensiklus is nodig om goeie beheer van die insek te verkry. Witluis oorwinter agter die bas van wingerde en dit is ook onlangs gevind dat witluis in die winter op wingerdwortels en sommige onkruidse wortels in die wingerd oorleef. Gedurende die herfs beweeg voedingstowwe na die wortels van wingerd en op hierdie stadium begin die witluis ook hul afwaartse migrasie na die wingerdwortels.

Die huidige aanbeveling vir snuitkewerbeheer (na-oes -winter voloppervlaktespuiting met 2kg of 1 Liter/ha) sal ook die oorwinteringstadium van witluis negatief beïnvloed.

In 'n wingerd wat met witluis besmet is, moet die besmette stokke ook gedurende die winter met Bio-Insek behandel word. Spuit besmette stokke en aanliggende stokke in die ry met handstange sodat die agterkant van die bas ook deeglik benat word.

Thorough knowledge of the life cycle of mealybug is needed in order to get good control of the insect. Mealy bugs overwinter behind bark of vineyards and it was also recently found that they survive on vine roots and on the roots of certain weeds during winter. In autumn when nutrients start to move down to the roots of vines, mealybugs also start to migrate downwards to the roots.

The current applications direction for control of snoutbeetle (post harvest full surface spray with 2 kg/ha or 1 Liter/ha) will also negatively influence overwintering mealybugs. In a mealybug infested vineyard, the infested vines must also be treated. Spray infested vines as well as adjacent vines in the row with handguns until the bark is completely wetted.

On request by Thinus Smith from Wenkem, a trial was done on a heavily mealybug infested Shiraz vineyard on the farm Nooitgedacht. About 30% of vines were already infested with crawlers at the time application with Bio-Neem and Bio-Insek was done. Two weeks later a significant reduction of the infestation was noticed and four

Op die plaas Nooitgedacht het ons op aandrang van Thinus Smith van Wenkem, 'n proef gedoen op 'n Shiraz wingerd wat op daardie stadium 'n potensiele hoë besmetting van witluis gehad het. Ongeveer 30% van die stokke was reeds besmet met kruipers toe die bespuiting met Bio-Neem en Bio-Insek gedoen is. Twee weke later kon 'n beduidende afname in besmetting waargeneem word en vier weke later was daar geen teken van witluisbesmetting in die hele wingerd teenwoordig nie. Tydens en na bespuiting was larwes en volwasse skilpadkewers ook redelik bedrywig in die wingerd.

Bio-Insek en Bio-Neem is tans in proses van registrasie en kan uitgebrei word om witluis ook in te sluit.

Vir meer besonderhede kan Dr Ferreira per e-pos gekontak word:
strauss@agroorganics.co.za

weeks later no sign of mealybug infestation occurred. Ladybirds and their larvae were also present at the time of spraying and afterwards.

Bio-Insek and Bio-Neem is at present in the process of registration and registration can be extended to include mealybug.

For more information contact Dr Ferreira per e-mail:
strauss@agroorganics.co.za

Bio-Insek

vir die beheer van

Snuitkewers Witluis

Bio-Insek

for the control of

Snoutbeetles Mealybug