Snuitkewer / Snout Beetle
Mealy Bug / Witluis
Witroes / Powdery Mildew

Agro-Organics

Newsletter 17

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Bio-Insek :

SNOUT BEETLE ON APPLES

Facts about snoutbeetles on apples in Grabouw area:

- Larval stage can last for 99 days
- Larvae appear mostly in top 10cm of soil
- Pupae stage last about 14 days
- First generation adults start to emerge in October and peak in November
- Second generation adults start to emerge between February and May- peak during autumn
- Two main periods of egg laying per year: Adults which emerge in spring lay eggs during December and January. Second generation's egg laying is January to April
- Incubation time for eggs is about 7 days at 25ºC depending on soil conditions.
- Highest larval population is from January to April and from July to October

Larval stage is the best time to control snoutbeetle with Bio-Insek. Spores of Bio-Insek can survive up to 2 yrs in healthy soil and will parasitize larvae which come in contact with them. Molasses added to Bio-Insek @ 0.2 – 0.5% increases the effectivity of Bio-Insek.
Dosage: 1,6 – 2kg/ha or 1L/ha if liquid formulation (available on request with lead time of 5 to 7 days) is preferred.

SNUITKEWERS OP APPELS

Enkele feite ivm snuitkewers op appels in die Grabouw area:

- Larwale stadium kan 99 dae duur.
- Larwes kom hoofsaaklik in boonste 10cm grond voor
- Papiestadium duur ongeveer 14 dae
- Eerste generasie volwassenes begin uitkom in Oktober met piek in November.
- Tweede generasie volwassenes begin uitkom tussen Februarie en Mei –piek gedurende herfs
- Twee hoofperiodes van eierlegging per jaar: Volwassenes wat in lente uitkom lê eiers gedurende Desember en Januarie. Tweede generasie se eierlegging Januarie tot April.
- Afhangende van grondtoestande is inkubasietydperk vir eiers ongeveer 7 dae by 25ºC
- Hoogste larwale populasie is vanaf Januarie tot April en vanaf Julie tot Oktober

Larwale stadium blyk baie goeie tyd te wees om beheer toe te pas met Bio-Insek. Spore van die swam kan tot 24 maande in gesonde grond (voldoende organiese material) oorleef en parasieteer larwes wat daarmee in aanraking kom. Byvoeging van Molasse @ 0.2 – 0.5% verhoog aktiwiteit van Bio-Insek.
Dosis: 1,6 – 2kg/ha of indien vloeibare formulasie (Word op aanvraag voorsien – 5-7 dae wagtydperk) verkies word: 1L/ha

MEALYBUG ON CITRUS

Good control of mealy bug on citrus at Kirkwood was obtained with Bio-Insek. Natural enemies of mealy bug were not affected.

WITLUIS OP SITRUS

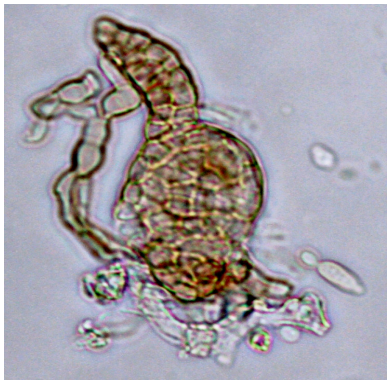
Behandeling teen witluis op sitrus by Kirkwood het goeie beheer gegee. Natuurlike parasiete van witluis is nie geaffekteer nie.

AQ sf:

WITROES / POWDERY MILDEW

Witroes oorleef as swamdrade in ogies en ook as spore in spesiale strukture, genaamd cleistothecia, wat ook in skrefies in bas van wingerd vasheg. Hierdie oorlewingsstruktture van die witroes swam word deur AQsf geparasiteer en dus word die inokulum van witroes vir die volgende seisoen baie verminder. Hierdeur word beheer van witroes in die volgende seisoen dus vergemaklik.

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



Powdery mildew survives as fungal threads in buds as well as special structures called cleistothecia which survives in crevices in the bark of vines. These surviving structures of powdery mildew is parasitized by AQsf and therefore causes a reduction in the inoculum of powdery mildew for the next season

Application rate for AQsf is 400g/ha. A light mineral oil @200ml/100L water must be added with the AQsf

Any technical challenges can be addressed to: strauss@agroorganics.co.za www.agroorganics.co.za