

A.12

BRUINSKURF EN SOORTGELYKE DEFEKTE

Teenorgestelde kant van die knol moet vry wees van die defek.

Klas 1: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 4 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar: Met dien verstande dat die letsels nie dieper as 3 mm is nie.

Klas 2: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 7 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar: Met dien verstande dat die letsels nie dieper as 5 mm is nie, en nie meer as 10% van die knol deur middel van platsnitte weggesny moet word om die beskadigde dele te verwyder.

Klas 3: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 9 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar: Met dien verstande dat hoogstens 20% van die knol deur middel van platsnitte weggesny moet word om die beskadigde dele te verwyder.

Laagste Klas: Geen spesifikasies.

Redes vir die verskynsel

- Veroorsaak deur 'n grondgedraagde organisme (*Streptomyces* spp.) wat wydverspreid voorkom.
- Is veral ernstig in sanderige grond met 'n pH van 6.1 tot 6.5.
- Sekere kultivars is meer vatbaar.
- Kom veral voor in droë, warm seisoene.

Hoe dit vermy kan word

- Wisselboustelsel van vier tot ses jaar met nie-vatbare gewasse, bv. sojabone en lusern.
- Plant slegs gesertifiseerde, behandelde moere.
- Vermy lande met baie onverrotte organiese materiaal.
- Vermy ligte gronde met 'n pH van 5.5 en hoër.
- Vermy droë, warm grondtoestande.
- Vermy aanplanting van vatbare kultivars waar toestande vir bruinskurf gunstig is.

A.12

COMMON SCAB AND SIMILAR DEFECTS

Opposite side of the tuber must be free from the defect.

Class 1: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 4 is permissible: Provided that the lesion is not deeper than 3 mm.

Class 2: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 7 is permissible: Provided that the lesion is not deeper than 5 mm and not more than 10% need to be cut away with a level cut to remove the damaged parts.

Class 3: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 9 is permissible: Provided that not more than 20% of the tuber needs to be cut away with a level cut to remove the damaged parts.

Lowest Class: No specifications.

Reasons for the occurrence.

- Caused by a soil-borne organism (*Streptomyces* spp.) that is widely found.
- It is especially severe in sandy soils with a pH of 6.1 to 6.5.
- Some cultivars are more susceptible.
- Occurs particularly in dry, hot seasons.

How it can be avoided

- Crop rotation program of four to six years with non-susceptible crops, e.g. soybeans and lucerne.
- Plant certified, treated seed potatoes only.
- Avoid fields with a great deal of undercomposed organic matter.
- Avoid light soils with a pH of 5.5 and higher.
- Avoid dry, hot soil conditions.
- Avoid planting susceptible cultivars where conditions are favourable for common scab.

BRUINSKURF EN SOORTGELYKE DEFEKTE - COMMON SCAB AND SIMILAR DEFECTS A.12

