

## A.1

# VERGROENING

Teenoorgestelde kant van die knol moet vry van die gebrek wees.

**Klas 1:** Geen vergroening van die knol.

**Klas 2:** Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 3 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar: Met dien verstande dat die vergroening hoogstens 10% van die oppervlak van die knol beslaan en dat die indringing nie 2 mm oorskry nie.

**Klas 3:** Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 4 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar: Met dien verstande dat die vergroening hoogstens 20% van die oppervlak van die knol beslaan en dat die indringing nie 4 mm oorskry nie.

**Laagste Klas:** Geen spesifikasies.

### Redes vir die verskynsel

- Onvoldoende operding of blootstelling van knolle aan lig weens grondkrake of afspoel van grond deur reën of besproeiing.
- Kunsmatige of indirekte sonlig tydens opberging.

### Hoe dit vermy kan word

- Erd deeglik op.
- Berg in donker plekke.
- Plant diep.
- Vermy hoë stikstoftoediening, veral by kultivars wat lang stolons vorm.

## A.1

# GREENING

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

**Class 1:** No greening of the tuber.

**Class 2:** To the maximum extent depicted in photo 3 is permissible: Provided that the greening does not cover more than 10% of the surface of the tuber and that the intrusion is not deeper than 2 mm.

**Class 3:** To the maximum extent depicted in photo 4 is permissible: Provided that the greening does not cover more than 20% of the surface of the tuber and that the intrusion is not deeper than 4 mm.

**Lowest Class:** No specifications.

### Reason for the occurrence

- Insufficient ridging or exposure of tubers to light due to soil cracks or washing away of soil by rain or irrigation.
- Artificial or direct sunlight during storage.

### How it can be avoided

- Ridge properly.
- Store in dark places.
- Deep planting.
- Avoid high nitrogen application, especially with cultivars that are prone to form long stolons.

## VERGROENING - GREENING A.1

