

A.9

INSEKBESKADIGING

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

Klas 1: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 2 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar: Met dien verstande dat die letsels nie dieper as 4 mm is nie.

Klas 2: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 5 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar: Met dien verstande dat die letsels nie dieper as 6 mm is nie en dat hoogstens 10% van die knol deur middel van keepsnitte weggesny moet word om die beskadigde dele te verwyder.

Klas 3: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 7 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar: Met dien verstande dat hoogstens 20% van die knol deur middel van keepsnitte weggesny moet word om die beskadigde dele te verwyder.

Laagste Klas: Geen spesifikasies.

Redes vir die verskynsel

- Verskeie insekte kan vir hierdie tipe skade verantwoordelik wees, bv. duisendpote, snywurms, snuitkewers en die swart mieliekewer.

Hoe dit vermy kan word

- Toepassing van chemiese beheermaatreëls tydens die groeiseisoen.
- Oes so gou moontlik na afsterwing van die plante.

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INSECT DAMAGE

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

Class 1: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 2 is permissible: Provided that the damage is not deeper than 4 mm.

Class 2: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 5 is permissible: Provided that the damage is not deeper than 6 mm and that not more than 10% of the tuber needs to be cut away with groove cuts to remove the damaged portions.

Class 3: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 7 is permissible: Provided that not more than 20% of the tuber needs to be cut away with groove cuts to remove the damaged portions.

Lowest Class: No specifications.

Reasons for the occurrence

- Various insects can be responsible for this type of damage, e.g. millipedes, cutworms, snout beetles and the black maize beetle.

How it can be avoided

- Application of chemical control measures during the growing season.
- Lifting as soon as possible after the plants have died-off.

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