A.15 W

INSEKBESMETTING OF -BESKADIGING (AARTAPPELMOT)

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

Klas 1: Knol moet vry van aartappelmot wees.
Klas 2: Knol moet vry van aartappelmot wees.
Klas 3: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 1 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar: Met dien verstande dat hoogstens 20% van die knol deur middel van platsnitte weggesny moet word om die besmette dele te verwyder.

Laagste Klas: Geen spesifikasies.

Hoe dit vermy kan word
- Erd hoog op.
- Chemiese beheer.
- Pas wisselbou toe.
- Waar moontlik, besproei om krake in grond te verminder.

A.15 W

INSECT INFESTATION OR DAMAGE (TUBER MOTH)

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

Class 1: Tuber shall be free from moth.
Class 2: Tuber shall be free from moth.
Class 3: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 1 is permissible: Provided that not more than 20% of the tuber needs to be cut away with level cuts to remove the infested portions.

Lowest Class: No specifications.

How it can be avoided
- Ridge adequately.
- Chemical control.
- Apply crop rotation.
- Where possible, irrigate to reduce cracks in soil.

A.15 X

VAATBUNDELVERBRUINING

Klas 1: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 1 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar.
Klas 2: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 2 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar.
Klas 3: Tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 3 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar.

Laagste Klas: Geen spesifikasies.

Redes vir die verskynsel
- Word deur *Fusarium* en *Verticillium* besmetting en sekere fisiologiese faktore in die grond veroorsaak.
- Hoë tempratuur tydens loofafsterwe.
- 'n Kombinasie van vog stremming en vinnige loofafsterwe as gevolg van chemikalieë, ryp of meganiese verwydering van bo-groei.

Hoe dit vermy kan word
- Min kan gedoen word om dit te vermy.
- Pas wisselbou toe.
- Besproeiing voor loofafsterwe.

A.15 X

VASCULAR BROWNING

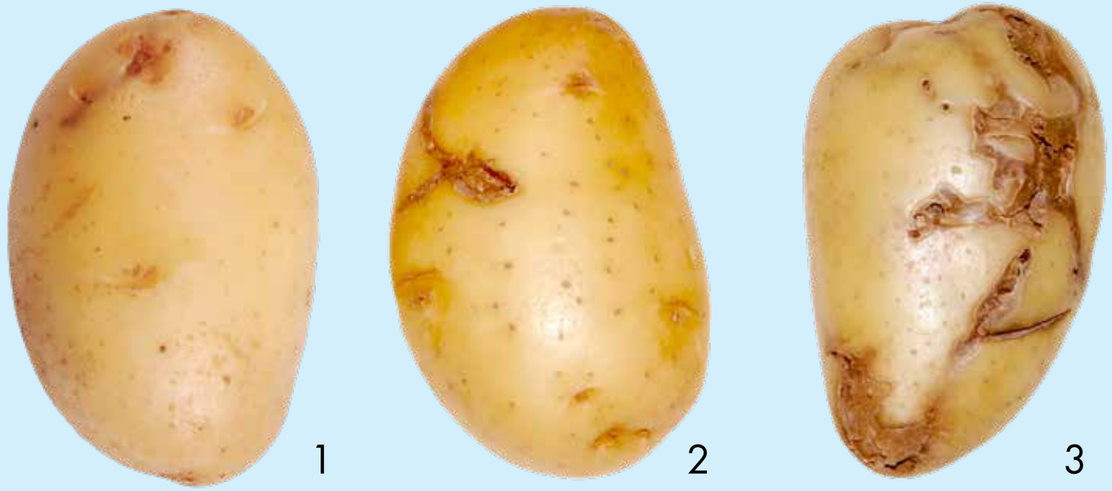
Class 1: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 1 is permissible.
Class 2: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 2 is permissible.
Class 3: To the maximum extent depicted in photo 3 is permissible.

Lowest Class: No specifications.

Reasons for the occurrence
- Caused by *Fusarium* and *Verticillium* infection and certain physiological factors in the soil.
- High temperature during die-off.
- A combination of moisture stress and quick die-off caused by chemicals, frost or mechanical removal of top growth.

How it can be avoided
- Little can be done to avoid it.
- Apply crop rotation.
- Irrigation before die-off.

INSEKBESMETTING OF -BESKADIGING (AARTAPPELMOT) - INSECT INFESTATION OR DAMAGE (TUBER MOTH) A.15 W



VAATBUNDELVERBRUINING - VASCULAR BROWNING A.15 X