

A.11

SKILAALWURM (LETSELAALWURM)

Teenoorgestelde kant van die knol mag nie meer besmet wees as die kant wat uitgebeeld is nie.

Klas 1: Skilaalwurm tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 3 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar.

Klas 2: Skilaalwurm tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 4 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar.

Klas 3: Geen spesifikasies.

Laagste Klas: Geen spesifikasies.

Redes vir die verskynsel

- Die parasiet kom veral in ligte, sanderige grond voor.

Hoe dit vermy kan word

- Volg 'n geskikte wisselbouprogram.
- Vroeë aanplanting en ligting.
- Onmiddellike bemerking na ligting (vlekke op die knol as gevolg van besmetting ontwikkel eers later).
- Chemiese beheer.

RHIZOCTONIA (SWARTSKURF)

Teenoorgestelde kant van die knol mag nie meer besmet wees as die kant wat uitgebeeld is nie.

Klas 1: Rhizoctonia tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 3 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar.

Klas 2: Rhizoctonia tot die maksimum mate soos in foto 4 uitgebeeld, is toelaatbaar.

Klas 3: Geen spesifikasies.

Laagste Klas: Geen spesifikasies.

Redes vir die verskynsel

- Veroorsaak deur 'n grondgedraagde swam *Rhizoctonia solani*.
- Kom in meeste gronde voor maar is veral opvallend gedurende nat seisoene in swaar, swak deurlugte gronde.

Hoe dit vermy kan word

- Plant slegs gesertifiseerde, behandelde moere.
- Vermy grond met te veel onverrotte plantreste.
- Moenie aartappels te lank in grond laat na volwassenheid / loofafsterwing nie.
- Onder sekere omstandighede kan grond met geskikte swamdoders behandel word.

A.11

SKIN EELWORM (LESION NEMATODE)

Opposite side of the tuber may not be more infested than the side depicted.

Class 1: Skin eelworm to the maximum extent depicted in photo 3 is permissible.

Class 2: Skin eelworm to the maximum extent depicted in photo 4 is permissible.

Class 3: No specifications.

Lowest Class: No specifications.

Reason for the occurrence

- The parasite occurs especially in light sandy soil.

How it can be avoided

- Follow a suitable crop rotation program.
- Early planting and lifting.
- Immediate marketing after lifting (lesions on the tuber as a result of the infestation develop at a later stage).
- Chemical control.

RHIZOCTONIA (BLACK SCURF)

Opposite side of the tuber may not be more infested than the side depicted.

Class 1: Rhizoctonia to the maximum extent depicted in photo 3 is permissible.

Class 2: Rhizoctonia to the maximum extent depicted in photo 4 is permissible.

Class 3: No specifications.

Lowest Class: No specifications.

Reason for the occurrence

- Caused by a soil-borne fungus *Rhizoctonia solani*.
- Is present in most soils, but is especially prevalent during wet seasons in heavy, poor aerated soils.

How it can be avoided

- Plant certified, treated seed potatoes only.
- Avoid soils with too much undercomposed organic material.
- Do not leave potatoes in the soil for too long after maturity / foliage has died-off.
- Under certain conditions the soil can be treated with suitable fungicides.

SKILAALWURM (LETSELAALWURM) A.11 SKIN EELWORM (LESION NEMATODE) A.11



1



2



3



4

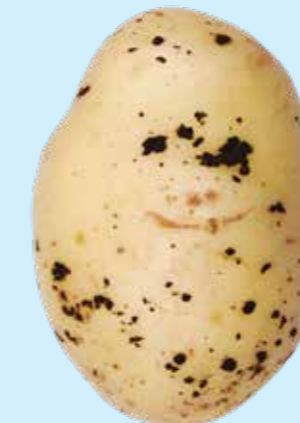
RHIZOCTONIA (SWARTSKURF) - RHIZOCTONIA (BLACK SCURF) A.11



1



2



3



4