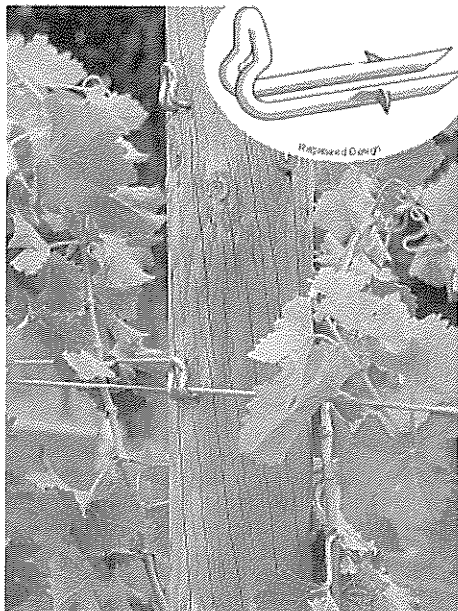
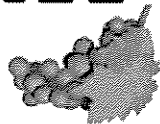


TUCKAWAY STAPLE



FOLIAGE WIRE STAPLE

- Maximising sunlight to your vines
- Versatile, all galvanised steel
- Strongest design, 59mm / 4mm
- Available with shorter legs for hard wood posts
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- Releases wire for ease of repositioning
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- Twin barbs for retention in timber
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- Fast and simple using an affordable pneumatic driver.
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and cordon dieback with loss of productivity and eventual death of the vine (Figure 1).

Pruning wounds or grafted areas can remain susceptible for up to 4-6 weeks, depending on when the wound was made and should be protected as soon as possible after cutting with a suitable wound dressing material. Although there are several chemical products available for wound treatment these are mostly registered for use on fruit trees. While chemical formulations may offer immediate wound protection this may decline after some days, especially if rain occurs. Biological wound treatments require 1-2 days to fully occupy the site but continue to offer protection for months after application. Vinevax™ pruning wound dressing is a biological product which has been well tested in New Zealand and Australia and shown to be effective against *Eutypa* dieback in studies conducted at the University of Adelaide (John et al, 2004).



Figure 2: Young vine death during early establishment; Marlborough

Other Trunk Diseases

Early vine decline can occur during the first few seasons after planting with stunted vines showing failure to thrive and lack of vigour, which can sometimes become acute and cause death (Figure 2). This syndrome is usually associated with vine stress together with the blockage of vessels caused by infection with fungi that produce "black goo" droplets when the vessels are cut in cross section. This condition has now been named Petrie Disease after the plant pathologist who first described it earlier last century and is associated with the fungi *Phaeoacremonium chlamydospora* and *Phaeoacremonium* species. The most important consideration in the management of vines with Petrie Disease is to minimize any stress that the vine may be under by ensuring adequate, but not excessive water is available as well as a balanced nutrient supply. Vines should not be over cropped and applications of beneficial biological formulations to the root zone have been shown to assist with the management of this type of early vine decline.

Older vines growing in areas adjacent to blocks with dieback disease can come under significant disease pressure without showing obvious symptoms. This can occur due to the lag time between infection by dieback-causing pathogens such as *Eutypa lata* and other fungi and the expression of leaf or dieback symptoms.

Results from a series of field trials conducted in South Australia on asymptomatic vines growing in areas near diseased