

EastPack Update

EastPack storage season

Gold

At the time of writing virtually all Gold has been shipped. A few remaining containers were being loaded this week leaving only part pallets in store. Fruit quality wise 2012 has been an outstanding year in terms of taste, appearance and keeping ability.

Green

Nearly 75% of Green has been loaded, there has been very good worldwide demand for the good tasting high quality fruit that NZ growers have produced this year. Initially at the time of packing there were some concerns from Zespri at the high proportion of smaller sized fruit. As discussed in the

financial update section of this issue, these concerns have caused Zespri to claw back \$0.20 cents per Green 42 tray. Green fruit loss looks like it will be at low levels this season.

2013

Now that the majority of the 2012 storage season is behind us, our focus now turns to 2013.

Both EastPack Board and Management are fully focused on the task ahead in the Psa environment. With the large scale removal of Hort 16A from the Bay of Plenty area, competition from other post-harvest operators for fruit will be intense. In the 2012 season EastPack led the industry in reducing

Green packing charges by 15% (20 cents per tray) and Gold charges by 10% (20 cents per tray) compared with the previous year. This strategy greatly assisted in EastPack securing 55 new growers amounting to 2.3m trays, an outstanding result. As Chairman Ray Sharp recently wrote to shareholders EastPack OGR returns year on year are amongst the top in the industry. As OGRs are what is actually banked into your account it is the only true measure of kiwifruit post-harvest performance.

By the time you read this edition of the EP Prunings, EastPack would have advised all of its growers of the first individual OGRs for the 2012 crop. EastPack's Green OGR is projected to be \$4.51 per tray, being 50 cents per tray

IN THIS ISSUE

Technically Speaking

Dealing with Psa

Spring Psa Spray Programme

Finetune the Winter Prune

Managing Canopy Establishment

Supplementary Pollination

New Varieties Update

above the industry average. \$4.51 per tray is a credible effort, however it is down on my own personal objective of \$5 per tray. \$5 per tray being a benchmark that ensures that Green growers achieve long term prosperity. EastPack is working closely with Zespri in various supply chain initiatives to try and further improve Green growers' OGR.

Our Gold OGR forecast of \$10.16 is conservative and we expect further upside in the coming months.

As well as being one of the top OGR results over the years, EastPack's overall financial performance is tracking above budget, this after reducing all packing charges by 20 cents per tray. Indications are that the EastPack dividend paid to Investor Shareholders will remain at 15 cents per share (pre tax) and there will be further debt reduction.

Continued over

Table 1. Gold Coolstorage Position as at 3 September 2012.

Gold	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Trays Coolstored	5,718m	8,540m	6,151m	6,119m	5,793m
Trays Out	5,704m	8,228m	6,142m	6,117m	5,707m
EP % Out	99.8%	96.3%	99.8%	99.9%	98.5%
EP Losses YTD	74,076	183,000	191,000	206,000	278,642
EP % Loss	1.30%	2.42%	3.1%	3.3%	4.8%
Industry % Loss	1.10%	2.13%	2.3%	3.7%	4.8%

Table 2. Green Coolstorage Position as at 3 September 2012.

Hayward	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Trays Coolstored	12,840m	12,796m	10,592m	10,045m	9,956m
Trays Shipped	9,397m	7,725m	7,421m	7,898m	7,358m
EP % Out	73%	60.7%	70.0%	79%	74%
EP Losses YTD	127,882	132,000	91,029	230,000	283,000
EP % Losses	1.00%	1.03%	0.85%	2.3%	2.8%
Industry % Loss	0.72%	1.17%	0.70%	1.98%	2.42%

Technically Speaking

Dealing with Psa

The key messages are still pretty much the same:

- Protect your orchard
- Mark, monitor and remove secondary symptoms
- Enforce strict hygiene protocols

Protect your Orchard

Maintain your protective cover sprays. These should be in place before significant weather events and should be reinstated as soon after as possible. This will depend on the duration and severity of the weather event and the form of your protective spray.

Achieving excellent spray coverage is imperative and a closer re-spray interval and more frequent spraying will help improve coverage of persistent cover sprays.

Monitor your orchard for secondary symptoms. The sooner an infection is identified and destroyed the better the chance of minimising the losses.

Mark all secondary symptoms clearly, this helps define the size of the infection and will allow you to easily relocate the symptoms at a later stage when the light is not quite so good.

Remove and destroy infected parts of vines. Burn or bury them at least 0.5 m deep.

Hygiene protocols are important tools to help protect your orchard. They should be:

- Effective
- Easy to use
- Used by everyone entering the orchard
- Used every time, even when the boss is not there

Monitor your orchard for secondary symptoms



Mark all secondary symptoms



Spring Psa spray programme 2012 | Budburst to pre-flower

WHEN	WHY	PRODUCT AND RATE	NOTES
At bud scale spilt	To protect the breaking bud	Use Nordox at 55g/100L	Target the winter fruiting wood
At green tip	To protect the growing shoot	Use Kocide at 40-70g/100L or Nordox at 25-40g/100L	Copper cover sprays should be applied before periods of risk (of high Psa growth). Periods of 40 hours or more of continuous leaf wetness.
During rapid vegetative growth	To protect the young growth from Psa	Use Kocide at 40-70g/100L or Nordox at 25-40g/100L	Copper cover sprays should be applied before periods of risk (of high Psa growth). Periods of 40 hours or more of continuous leaf wetness.
During rapid vegetative growth	To protect the young growth from Psa	Use Key Strepto at 60g/100L	Up to two Key Strepto applications can be used. Key Strepto can not be used where ANY flowers are present. Key Strepto sprays should be applied before periods of risk (of high Psa growth). Periods of 24 hours, or more of continuous leaf wetness.

Notes:

- When spraying coppers make sure the spray is on target, use an appropriate water rate (approx 600 to 1200L/ha) and make sure the coverage is as close to perfect as possible.
- Protectant sprays should be in place before periods of significant risk. These are periods where there is continuous leaf wetness for approximately 40 hours or more.
- Always apply copper protectant sprays on their own!
- The orchard will need to be audited by KVH before Key Strepto can be applied. It must:
 - be free from flowers. Mow the orchard first.
 - not be accessible to livestock.
 - not have any possibility for spray drift to non target crops.



- Key Strepto will not allowed to be used after 15 December.(this may be reviewed).
- No more than 1.2kg of Key Strepto can be used per ha per year.
- Retailers will again be asked to keep a register of Key Strepto sales.
- Dispose of any surplus or obsolete products from your spray storage as soon as is practical.

EastPack Update continued

Any necessary capital expenditure will be funded from depreciation. As a grower controlled company EastPack will continue to strive to deliver the best financial and service results for all growers

and Shareholders. This commitment will continue despite the challenges ahead that Psa has thrown at us. Thank you to all growers and Shareholders for your continued support.

Tony Hawken
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Technically Speaking continued

Gold spring spray programme 2012 | Budburst to pre-flower

WHEN	WHY	PRODUCT AND RATE	NOTES
Post Green tip	To repel birds	Mesurool at 150 ml/100L	Apply when flower buds are clearly visible but before bird attack has started.
As close to flowering as possible	To control scale insects	Movento at 20 ml/100L + partner at 2 L/ha	Must be applied before there are any open flowers. Should be applied to willow and poplar shelter belts
One week before flowering commences	To control leafroller	Prodigy at 15 to 25 ml/100L	Must be applied before there are any open flowers

Hayward spring spray programme 2012 | Budburst to pre-flower

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Notes:

1. Dispose of any surplus or obsolete products from your spray storage as soon as is practical.

Finetune winter prune

Hayward

The key objective in Hayward winter pruning is to fill the bay with good quality fruiting wood, evenly spaced right through the bay.

At the end of winter pruning is a good opportunity to:

Clean up the leader

- Remove any old knobs using a saw, leaving no more than a 10mm stub.
- Remove all the old and spent spurs.
- Remove all the weak growth and bits and pieces.
- Try to have as much of the canopy flat, near the wires as possible.
- Reposition shorter canes or long spurs to fill in any gaps near the leader.

Adjust the cane spacing

- The fruiting wood should be evenly spaced at 35 to 40 cm and clipped to the wire.
- Extra canes should be cut out and the spacing of the rest of the canes in the bay adjusted.
- Readjust the cane spacing to fill up all of the available space in the bay.

Make notes for the summer work

- Look at the wood that has been cut out, if there is late grown or hairy cane, make a note to try not to grow that next year.
- Is there any summer cut cane where it would have been nice to have fruit stalk wood to tie down?

Tidy up the job

- Support the overhanging ends of canes with a bungy.
- Cut out or tie down any unclipped canes or long spurs.

Aim to have the job finished in good time.

Managing canopy establishment

The goals over the period of canopy establishment are to:

- Establish an effective solar panel
- Grow strong healthy flowers
- Grow next year's fruiting framework

There are three key factors that considerably affect the establishment of the solar panel:

- Budburst, the greater the percentage budburst the less extension growth is needed to achieve canopy closure.



- Leaf size, the larger the initial leaf size, the fewer leaves are needed to achieve canopy closure. Initial leaf size is strongly influenced by temperature.
- Extension, being able to stop the extension growth once canopy closure has been achieved is one of the key skills to achieving a good result in kiwifruit.

The amount (percentage) of budburst is influenced by:

- Winter chill
- Hydrogen cyanamide (HiCane) rate and timing
- Winter bud numbers
- Winter wood quality
- Nutrition
- Autumn girdling

Leaf size and numbers are influenced by:

- Temperature
- Nutrition
- Amount and rate of extension growth



The amount and rate of extension growth is influenced by:

- Budburst
- Temperature
- Flower/crop load
- Winter wood quality
- Nutrition

There are several tools commonly used to stabilise the canopy and stop excessive extension growth. They include:

- Crush tipping or squeeze tipping
- Zero leaf pruning
- Shoot removal
- Gel tipping

Consider things that might be done to warm up the orchard microclimate in the spring.

Flower development can be significantly enhanced by a fast and efficient canopy establishment.

Next year's fruiting framework should be substantially in place by the time canopy closure is achieved.

A fast and efficient canopy establishment will minimise the cash and carbon cost.



New Variety after graft care
Some do's and don'ts

Do

- Apply more slug and snail bait.
- Keep weed free around stumps.
- Apply nitrogen fertilisers little and often.
- Keep competing shoots below the level of the graft.
- Relieve any sap pressure where vines still bleeding.
- Support the graft with a max tapener but only when the shoots are 350-400mm or longer.

Don't

- Forget your slug and snail bait.
- Spray with Mesurol and adjuvants.
- Spray with urea solution.
- Tape the shoots until they are at least 350-400mm long.
- Allow the suckers to grow up past the grafts.

If you have any questions don't hesitate to ring your Grower Services Representative.



Technically Speaking continued

Supplementary pollination

Pollination – the process

Pollination and the setting of seeds are key processes in the production of kiwifruit. They determine the potential size of individual fruit pieces, can influence the shape of the fruit and are implicated in the accumulation of dry matter in the fruit.

So what is Pollination?

What we think of as pollination is the process of combining pollen from male kiwifruit flowers with female kiwifruit flowers to form seeds and set fruit.

This is really two processes, pollination and then fertilisation.

Pollination is simply the transfer of pollen from the anther of a stamen in the male flower, to the stigma of the pistil in the female flower.

Fertilisation is the combining of male cells from the pollen with the female cells in the ovary of the female flower to produce seeds.



When the pollen grain is deposited on the stigma it starts to germinate and the pollen tube grows up through the pistil of the female flower until it reaches the ovary and fertilisation occurs. There is a delay between the pollen grain arriving on the stigma and the fertilisation process of 24-48 hours.

Recent research shows that these processes are influenced by temperature.

Table one plots the daily temperature in a kiwifruit orchard where there were no male plants present and pollination was achieved by manually applying pollen to the female flowers each day.

Table 2 shows the average weight of the fruit pollinated on each day. What is apparent from this data is that the fruit pollinated on the very cold day, 6 October is relatively large and fruit pollinated on the 8th, a warm day is smaller. This is not what we would have expected. However if we look at the temperatures 48 hours after pollination, about when the fertilisation process is occurring, we

Table 1

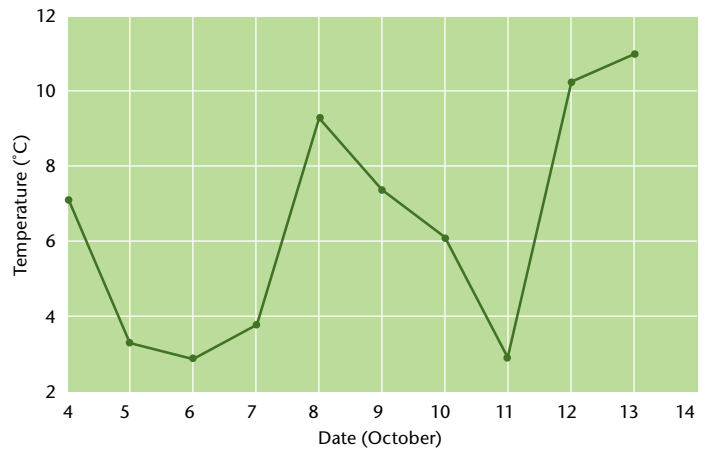
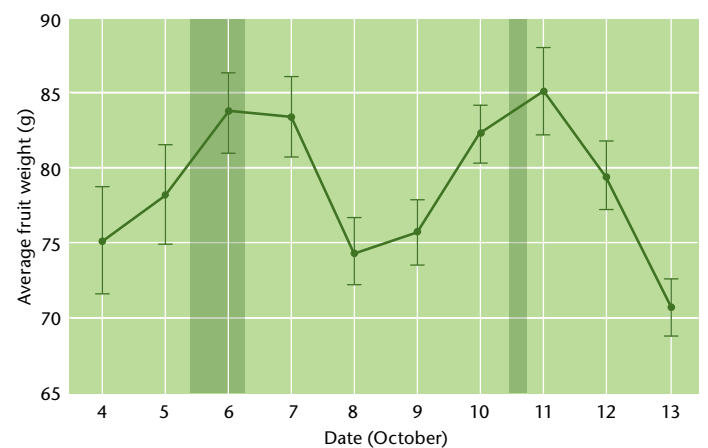


Table 2



see that the fruit pollinated on a cold day, the 6th, is achieving fertilisation in the warmth of the 8th. Similarly the fruit pollinated on the 8th, in the warm achieved fertilisation in the cool of the 10th and is subsequently smaller.

Temperature affects the rate of growth of the pollen tube; it is faster when it is warm and slower when the temperature is cooler.

Cooler temperatures appear to interfere with the process of fertilisation and the subsequent setting of seeds.

Other key findings showed:

- There is no negative influence on fruit size from over pollination.
- Hayward flowers are receptive to pollen for up to eight days.
- That kiwifruit flowers are receptive to pollen right through the length of the day.
- When dry pollen is applied in the orchard there can be significant transfer of pollen between flowers.
- When dry pollen is applied in the orchard there can be significant transfer of pollen within flowers.

Supplementary Pollination

Pollination success is a key element in the production of Kiwifruit. We rely heavily on bees to perform the pollen transfer process in



the orchard, which is essentially a process that we have little direct control of.

Supplementing the bee transfer manually has now become widely accepted.

Some key understandings are:

- Pollen landing directly on the stigma of a flower will result in pollination and subsequent fertilisation.
- Bees will transfer dry pollen within flowers.
- Bees will transfer dry pollen between flowers.
- The presence of pollen will excite bees and stimulate their activity.



- Bee activity is reduced in cold weather.
- Bees will collect pollen from other sources outside the orchard.
- Bees could pollinate your whole orchard in one day under hypothetical perfect conditions.
- Hayward flowers are receptive to pollen for 6-8 days.
- Pollen transfer occurring at any time of the day (or night?) can lead to successful fertilisation.
- Dry pollen applied to flowers can stay viable for 24-36 hours.

Supplementary pollination is a powerful tool to help us manage our bee activity and to provide for some direct pollen transfer independently of bee activity.

Wet pollen application is particularly useful if there are no bees active in the orchard. It provides direct transfer of pollen to the

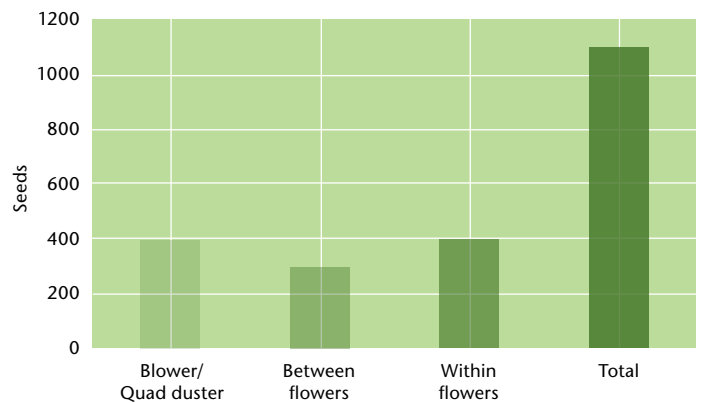
stigma. The pollen grains have already started the germination process and so are not available for successful transfer by bees.

Application of wet pollen is best targeted directly at the female flower.

Wet pollen is a good fit where there are no male flowers or bees in the orchard. It can be very useful if there are prolonged periods of wet and cold weather severely limiting bee activity.

Dry pollen application is a useful tool to help manage the bees in your orchard. It can provide some transfer of pollen directly to the stigma.

Dry pollen applied in the orchard is available for bees to redistribute within and between female flowers and doesn't require the bee to have visited a male flower before visiting female flowers.



The general presence of pollen will excite the bees and stimulate their level of activity. They will stay where they are finding the pollen and will be less likely to rove widely looking for sources of pollen outside your orchard. Applying dry pollen will encourage bees into your orchard from outside sources as well.

Results of research recently published in the Kiwifruit journal Aug/Sept 2010 shows that the number of seeds in fruit from orchards dusted with dry pollen is greater than the sum of the combined effects of either bees or applied pollen alone so there is some real synergy able to be gained.

Timing of application of dry pollen

Hayward kiwifruit flowers are receptive throughout the day but in order to maximise the positive effects of bees redistributing the pollen, and the stimulus effect on bees themselves the best time of the day to apply dry pollen is before midday.

Dry pollen has traditionally been applied as two applications of 250-350 g/ha at 80-85% and again at 90-100% flowers open. Alternatively if flowering is very compact, one application of 400-500 g/ha at 90-100% of flowers open.

A more effective method may be to apply much smaller quantities more often, say 60g or 80g per ha every second day. This would introduce useful amounts of pollen to be redistributed by the bees and subsequently stimulate the bee activity much more frequently, encouraging them to stay in the orchard.

Continued over

Technically Speaking continued

Supplementary pollination continued

The application cost of dry pollen can be minimised by the use of a modified hand held leaf blower, so this can be a reasonably efficient method, optimising the use of pollen without hugely increasing the costs.

Gold kiwifruit flowers are only receptive for 2-3 days so the alternative method of pollen application of much smaller quantities more often, say 60g or 80g per ha every second day is much more suitable in Gold than the traditional method of one or two larger applications.

We do not know much about pollination of New Varieties but the little and often method makes most sense when considering supplementary pollination of these.

Temperature

Dry pollen is best applied in warm dry conditions. Cool temperatures affect bee activity, pollen tube growth rates and the actual fertilisation process. Timing of pollen applications to coincide with warm temperatures, especially lasting at least 24 hours will help to maximise the benefits.

Dry pollen can be applied with a hand held modified leaf blower or a specialist quad bike-mounted applicator. Both of these services are available commercially.



Summary

- Pollination and fertilisation are two separate processes. Both are necessary to form seed.
- Fertilisation can be stopped by cold weather.
- Pollen tube growth is faster when it is warm.
- Bees will transfer dry pollen within flowers.
- Bees will transfer dry pollen between flowers.
- Bee activity is reduced in cold weather.
- Bees will collect pollen from other sources outside the orchard.
- Bees could pollinate your whole orchard in one day under hypothetical perfect conditions.
- Gold flowers are receptive to pollen for 2-3 days.
- Hayward flowers are receptive to pollen for 6-8 days.
- Dry pollen applied to flowers can stay viable for 24-36 hours.

Supplementary pollination can be used to help manage your bees, dry pollen will:

- Excite and stimulate your bees
- Encourage them to work in your orchard.
- Provide male pollen without them having to visit male flowers.

Applying pollen to flowers in your orchard will encourage bee activity, pollinate flowers directly and provide more pollen for bees to spread around your female flowers. Supplementary pollination can be a powerful tool to ensure the best possible pollination result.

Orchard Operations Reminder



September

- Continue erecting teepee poles and strings.
- Apply nitrogen fertiliser to newly grafted plants.
- Finish any pruning still required.
- Late tip Hayward shoots (if required).
- Continue bird scare programme (Gold).
- Apply first pre-blossom scale spray (Gold).
- Apply bud burst fertiliser (Green).
- Start canopy control of Gold (squeeze tipping) as required.

October

- Continue canopy control of Gold, paying attention to trying to reduce vigour and make early decisions about what growths to keep for winter.
- Remember little and often. Get through the orchard every week doing all the obvious stuff.
- Revisit your winter pruning in Hayward and open up any tight spacings as required.
- Remove any spurs less than pencil thickness.
- Pollination in Gold. Remember, the more seeds in the fruit, the more successful that fruit will be competing for dry matter.

MORE POLLINATION = MORE DRY MATTER

- Flower counts.
- Start canopy control of Hayward (squeeze tipping) as required.
- Apply the second pre-blossom scale spray (Gold).

- Apply the first pre-blossom scale spray (Hayward).

November

- Flower thinning in Hayward, remove misshapen flowers.
- More canopy work in Gold, going through the canopy lots of times and just taking out the obvious stuff each time.
- Continuing the canopy work in Hayward, working at stabilising the canopy and minimising the amount of vegetative growth in the canopy
- Little and often with the canopy work. Remember try to do it without needing to use secateurs.
- Pollination in Hayward.

MORE POLLINATION = MORE DRY MATTER

- Fill in and return your pest monitoring contract.
- Post-blossom leafroller spray in Gold.
- Finish male pruning in Gold

Financial Update

EET Forecast Average Class 1 payments for September 2012 are as follows:

	Zespri Progress	Taste	Nett Storage Incentives	Base Charges and Port & Transport	Estimated September Average Payment
Green	\$0.15	\$0.34	-	-\$0.18	\$0.31
Gold	\$0.27	\$1.60	-	-\$0.18	\$1.69
Organic	\$0.57	\$0.69	-	-\$0.25	\$1.01
GA	\$0.10	\$2.05	-	-\$0.18	\$1.97
GL	\$0.05	\$2.20	0.04	-\$0.13	\$2.16
HE	\$0.65	\$0.82	-0.05	-\$0.19	\$1.23

The average fruit value rates per Class 1 tray are shown in the table below.

Please note that in this months progress payment Zespri are clawing back \$0.20/tray from Green size 42 count fruit.

These payments will be direct credited into your account on 14 September 2012

Payments by size are shown below.

	Zespri Fruit Payment To 15/08/2012	Zespri Progress 14/0/2012	Total Zespri Receipts	EP Base Coolstorage YTD	EP Port & Transport YTD	EET Advance (Base CS, P&T and Progress)	EET Total Paid YTD
Green							
18/22	2.80	0.35	3.15	-0.51	-0.11	0.14	2.67
25/27	3.45	0.30	3.75	-0.51	-0.11	0.14	3.27
30/33	3.15	0.15	3.30	-0.51	-0.11	0.14	2.82
36/39	2.81	0.15	2.96	-0.51	-0.11	0.14	2.48
42	2.25	-0.20	2.05	-0.51	-0.11	0.14	1.57
Gold							
16/18/22	4.05	0.20	4.25	-0.71	-0.15	-	3.39
25/27	4.22	0.45	4.67	-0.71	-0.15	-	3.81
30/33	4.52	0.50	5.02	-0.71	-0.15	-	4.16
36/39	4.85	0.00	4.85	-0.71	-0.15	-	3.99
Organic							
18/22	2.70	0.55	3.25	-0.54	-0.11	0.05	2.65
25/27	2.95	0.50	3.45	-0.54	-0.11	0.05	2.85
30/33	3.20	0.70	3.90	-0.54	-0.11	0.05	3.30
36/39	2.95	0.65	3.60	-0.54	-0.11	0.05	3.00
42	2.25	0.00	2.25	-0.54	-0.11	0.05	1.65
GA							
16/18/22	3.74	0.05	3.79	-0.63	-0.13	-	3.03
25/27	4.05	0.15	4.20	-0.63	-0.13	-	3.44
30/33	4.10	0.15	4.25	-0.63	-0.13	-	3.49
36/39	4.05	0.00	4.05	-0.63	-0.13	-	3.29
GL							
16/18/22	3.84	0.00	3.84	-0.64	-0.13	-	3.07
25/27	3.67	0.10	3.77	-0.64	-0.13	-	3.00
30/33	3.81	0.10	3.91	-0.64	-0.13	-	3.14
36/39	3.82	0.00	3.82	-0.64	-0.13	-	3.05
HE							
18/22	2.80	0.75	3.55	-0.74	-0.15	-	2.66
25/27	3.80	1.40	5.20	-0.74	-0.15	-	4.31
30/33	3.80	1.15	4.95	-0.74	-0.15	-	4.06
36/39	3.80	0.25	4.05	-0.74	-0.15	-	3.16
42	2.80	0.45	3.25	-0.74	-0.15	-	2.36

Staff Profile

ADELE ROBERSON ADMINISTRATION MANAGER, OPOTIKI



Adele has been with EastPack for the last four years and is the Administration Manager at Opotiki. Her duties include recruiting staff, dealing with disciplines, liaising with WINZ & RSE and making sure the Opotiki site doesn't run out of supplies. Adele loves her job as it is so varied and she doesn't have time to get bored.

Prior to EastPack Adele was Office Manager for just under 10 years at Tisco in Tauranga where they repair electronic equipment and install Sky Television. She then worked for two years at Ryan Windows and Doors in Mt Maunganui as a Production Co-ordinator where she looked after Tauranga and Northland clients. She was the liaison between the clients and builders and the different factories.

After Tauranga Girls College Adele went straight to the BOP Polytech where she studied Business Administration.

Adele has been married for 12 years to a tall, dark American. They moved from Papamoa to Opotiki five years ago, looking to get away from the increasing traffic. Adele and her husband have two

children, Samuel eight and Charlotte four, who keep them both on their toes!

Adele doesn't hide the fact that she has a sweet tooth and loves to bake biscuits and cakes. Time out for her is either cooking a three course dinner on Sundays or reading a cookbook dreaming about her next three course dinner (when the packhouse isn't working of course!)

Adele enjoys living in Opotiki as most days they have the beach to themselves, there are no traffic lights and they have met some wonderful people from all walks of life. The only downside, which is probably a plus for her husband, is that there aren't many shopping choices!

Health & Safety

NOISE MANAGEMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

Value your hearing

You depend on your hearing for many things:

- To communicate
- To socialise
- To learn
- To keep in touch with the world around you
- To be warned of impending danger
- To enjoy music and entertainment

How does noise harm the ear?

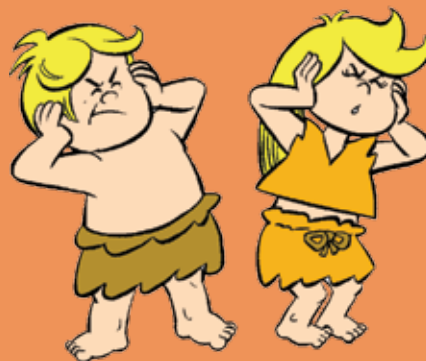
Noise destroys delicate nerve cells in the inner ear that transmit sound messages to the brain. The nerve cells are replaced by scar tissue which does not respond to sound. The damage is painless but permanent and there is no cure. Hearing aids are of some help but cannot restore normal hearing.

How can hearing damage be avoided?

The best way is to reduce people's noise exposure. The main ways to do this are:

1. Quietening the source of noise

2. Stopping the noise from reaching people
3. Reducing the time people are exposed
4. Wearing hearing protection when necessary
5. Control noise exposures outside of work



The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (previously DOL or OSH) have information available from their website outlining employers and

employees responsibilities when it comes to managing noise. This can also be helpful to implement in and around your home.

Check out the following publications on their website (<http://www.osh.govt.nz/order/catalogue/index.shtml>)

- Noise Fact Sheets
- An introduction to the Approved Code of Practice for the Management of Noise in the Workplace
- Approved Code of Practice for the Management of Noise in the Workplace
- Noise Warning Signs
- Management of Noise at Work Resource Kit
- Management of Noise at Work Control Guide

New Varieties Update



Graft failure can put your development programme behind schedule and re-grafting is an unnecessary expense.

Once your grafter has finished the actual grafting the rest is up to you. The new grafts will need some special care and attention. There are several areas that will need to be managed closely to ensure not only survival of the grafts, but that they grow vigorously and establish quickly.

- Protect from Psa
- Sap pressure
- Support the grafts
- Slugs (and snails?)
- Protect from frost
- Fertiliser
- Weed control

Protect from Psa

Gold-fleshed varieties and young growth are both risk factors making plants vulnerable to Psa. New grafts and the young rapidly growing tissue from grafts must be protected from Psa infections at all times.

Consult with the latest version of the Zespri Psa Crop Protection Programme for the best products.

Be aware of the correct concentration rates when mixing up small quantities of spray mix. Copper product rates will be approx 5g to 15g in 20L of water (this is approx 0.5 to 1.5 teaspoons of product)

Sap Pressure

Excessive sap pressure is the most common cause of graft failure. This can be quite easily reduced by providing for the excessive sap to drain away before reaching the graft.

However any new wound provides a potential entry point for Psa. There is a fine balance then, between saving the grafts from excessive sap pressure and the need to minimise the Psa risk. Any open wound should be protected from Psa as much as practical. It is difficult to protect a weeping wound because if the sap can get out then Psa can get in.

The most common methods used to relieve sap pressure are to use either holes drilled into the trunk below the graft, or in the case of stump grafting, one or two small cuts with a chainsaw.

It is important to keep these holes open so that the sap is continuing to drain until the grafts are well established or the sap pressure eases off, usually in early November for Bruno rootstocks.

These holes will heal quite rapidly and they will be substantially healed by the middle of next season.

Where the risk from Psa is high, it maybe wiser to accept some graft losses and not make any cuts or holes that cannot be protected from Psa.

Support the Graft

The successful graft will grow and elongate quite quickly. This growth is very tender and the callous tissue growing around the graft itself is soft so the new shoot will need to be supported as soon as it starts to grow.

A string can be tied to the stump below the graft and secured to the leader wire or a bamboo used instead. The growing shoot can then be wrapped loosely around or taped loosely to it.



Slugs (and snails)

Slugs just love new grafts and will completely devour the emerging new shoots if given half a chance. Clean away all the trash around the base of the trunk for at least half a meter in each direction. Depressions where trunk sluicing for armillaria control has been done should be cleared of any old leaves or rubbish. Allow the ground around the base of the trunk to dry out whenever possible.

Apply a generous amount of slug and snail bait to the ground around the base of the trunk.

Frost

The new graft will need to be protected from frost. If you are using an automated frost protection system it will pay to make sure the temperature sensor is lowered to the level of the grafts as it will be colder down there than at the level of the canopy.

Fertiliser

Feed the young growing grafts with a nitrogen fertiliser at least every four weeks. This will only need to be a small quantity but needs to be applied at relatively close intervals, not more than four weeks apart. It can be applied by hand or banded on with a spreader.

Weeds

Keep the area around the new grafts clean and free of weeds. This will minimise any competition for nutrients and water and it will also help with the control of slugs and snails.

Summary, after grafting

- Protect all cuts, holes and young growth from the threat of Psa
- Drill holes or chainsaw cuts below the graft to relieve sap pressure.
- Keep these holes open and draining.
- Support the grafts from the rootstock to the leader wire.
- Use a generous amount of slug bait and keep the ground around the trunk clear.
- Protect the young graft from frost.
- Keep free from weeds, keep watered and use nitrogen fertiliser little and often.

Cuttings

2012 OGR Pool Forecasts

Below is a table showing the 2012 OGR pool forecast for Green, Total Gold, Green Organics and G14.

2012 OGR Pool Forecasts

	Green	Total Gold	OrganicsGreen	G14 (HE)
Net OGR/tray	\$4.51	\$10.16	\$7.19	\$7.45
Net OGR/Hectare	\$38,438	\$99,391	\$46,102	\$33,199

LAKE TAUPO CYCLE CHALLENGE

IT'S TIME TO DUST THE COBWEBS OFF YOUR BIKES AND SQUEEZE INTO THE LYCRA...

You can form a team and do either 40, 80, 120 or 160km and there is even a mountain bike race!

EastPack has some great cycling shirts so if you are interested in participating in this great event please contact Donna Smit at the Edgumbe office
donna.smit@eastpack.co.nz
or 0800 722 554.

For more details go to <http://www.cyclechallenge.com/eventinformation-1/general-information>



Kiwifruit Walnut Bread

Ingredients

2 1/4 cup flour, sifted	3/4 cup chopped walnuts, toasted
1/2 cup sugar	1 egg, beaten
2 tsp baking powder	50g butter, melted
1 tsp baking soda	1 tsp vanilla essence
1/2 tsp salt	1 cup milk at room temperature
1 1/2 cups (about 4) peeled, chopped and drained kiwifruit	

Method

1. Preheat oven to 180°C.
2. Sift dry ingredients into a large bowl.
3. Add kiwifruit and walnuts and mix well.
4. Add egg, butter and vanilla and milk and stir until just blended.
3. Pour into a greased and floured loaf tin. Bake about one hour, or until skewer comes out clean.
4. Cool in the tin for 5-10 minutes, then turn on to cooling rack.

Serve in thin slices; very good spread with softened cream cheese.

PACKHOUSE TOUR



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HOW DO WE STACK UP?

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- Industry leading OGR
- Technical grower support
- Growing Excellence - our philosophy to reduce waste
- Automated stacking
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- Fruit handling and management

INVITATION TO ALL KIWIFRUIT GROWERS

WHERE: EastPack
40 Te Puke Quarry Road
Te Puke

WHEN: Friday 21st September
Start - 9am
Finish - 10.30am

All attendees will enter a draw to WIN a mystery weekend for two.

Please RSVP to Lynda by
Wednesday 19 September
lynda.farmer@eastpack.co.nz
07 573 9309

Spray Diary Notice

It is now timely to remind all growers to review their spray diaries in order to ensure that block names, hectares and varieties are up to date for the 2012/13 season. It should be noted that a grower's spray diary should reflect the orchard map. Once entries have been made in the diary it becomes difficult to alter in retrospect.

For those converting to New Varieties, I would encourage getting maps altered as soon as possible. Please contact your Grower Services Representative and they will help you facilitate any necessary changes.

It is also important for growers to record and enter their 90% fruit set date into the spray diary, as this determines an orchard blocks periods for allowable spray application. The 90% fruit set date is described as being 2-3 days after full bloom. It is becoming more and more critical to get this correct as growers look to fine tune their spray programmes for maximum effect against PSA.

In our experience it is far easier to keep up to date with spray entries as the season progresses, as opposed to entering all at once at the end of the season.

For more information please feel free to contact Anthony Pangborn 027 245 7295 or your Grower Services Representative.

Hort NZ Levy Vote

Voting papers for the Horticulture New Zealand levy referendum have been posted to all 6000 commercial fruit and vegetable growers.

A reminder that voting closes on Friday 28 September at 5.00pm so please get your voting papers back in by then.

Upcoming Events

Plant & Food Research scientists will discuss key findings from ZESPRI innovation funded projects primarily focused on techniques to produce high yields of high dry matter fruit for G14, G9 and G3.

The areas to be covered include:

- Benchmarking the performance of G3, G9 & G14
- Optimising pollination for G3, G9 and G14
- Trunk girdling G3 – the benefits and risks
- Updates on other relevant licensed varieties topics

DATE	REGION	EVENT	LOCATION	TIME
Mon 1 October	Hawkes Bay	Zespri Licensed Varieties KiwiTech Seminar	Plant & Food Research Cnr Crosses & St Georges St Havelock North	10.30am-1.00pm
Tue 2 October	Opotiki	Zespri Licensed Varieties KiwiTech Seminar	Opotiki Golf Club Fromow Road	2.30pm-5.00pm
Wed 3 October	Edgumbe	Zespri Licensed Varieties KiwiTech Seminar	Awakeri Events Centre Lounge State Highway 30	9.00am-11.30am
Wed 3 October	Te Puke	Zespri Licensed Varieties KiwiTech Seminar	The Orchard Church 20 MacLoughlin Drive	1.30pm-4.00pm
Thur 4 October	Katikati	Zespri Licensed Varieties KiwiTech Seminar	Katikati War Memorial Hall Main Road	9.00am-11.30am
Wed 10 October	Waikato	Zespri Licensed Varieties KiwiTech Seminar	Prince Albert 75 Victoria St, Cambridge	2.30pm-5.00pm
Thur 11 October	Tauranga	Zespri Licensed Varieties KiwiTech Seminar	Tauranga RSA (Fahys) 1237 Cameron Rd, Greerton	9.00am-11.30am
Thur 11 October	Te Puke	Zespri Licensed Varieties KiwiTech Seminar	The Orchard Church 20 MacLoughlin Drive	2.00pm-4.30pm



Situations Vacant

Machinery Operator/General Hand

We are seeking an enthusiastic and reliable person with experience as a Machinery Operator for orchard mowing and spraying and general R & M work at Te Teko and Edgecumbe.

Key Requirements

- Growsafe-approved handler's certification
- Mechanical abilities
- Accurate record keeping
- Good communication skills

For more information

Ph Kim Woolsey 07-315 7182

For Sale

Bruno kiwifruit seedlings in plastic punnets

Overwintered for nursery planting this spring
Have 20,000 – Need 10,000

Located in Tauranga KVH region

Ph Chris 027-493 1108

Kiwifruit Kerf Cutter and bud wood preparation tool

- Cutters to make 4.5, 6 and 8.5mm slots.
- Fits on standard angle grinder.
- Can be fitted to bench grinder to make own bud wood scions. **\$67.00 each**

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Manufactured by Splash Equipment, Te Puke.
Excellent condition. \$9,500 + gst ono

Phone Chris Friis on

06-844 2905 evenings or 027-444 3091

Electric Motor with Grundfos pump attached

Grundfos Pump: Model 100 x 65 - 200.

Impeller diameter 198.

Motor is a 2009 model 22Kw TECO high efficiency (93.5) 3 phase induction

Pump is attached to the motor.

Please ring Mike on 07-312 3198 evenings.

Mulcher

Trimax Mulchmasta, 2.2m width.

Excellent condition. \$2500

Phone Pete on 07-315 6849

Casuarinas

1000 Casuarinas in PB5 1 metre, \$3.50ea (+GST)

1000 Cryptomerias in PB5, \$3.50ea (+GST)

Phone Hugh Stuckey on 027-223 5007

EP Prunings Deadline

For articles and advertising 1st of each month. Please also advise when your adverts are to be removed.

Contact Kyra Ormsby: Phone 07-573 9309 Fax 07-573 9310 kyra.ormsby@eastpack.co.nz

For Sale

Irrigation Laterals

Complete with Tornado Ray Jets

2 x 55 litres/hr

Per 5m bay 19mm, 16mm 13mm

Call Geoff Harcourt on 027-498 0672

Wanted to Buy

Spray Pump Unit

To fit onto power take off (PTO)

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Hort 16A Gold Licence

Phone Grant 027-493 1810

Swing Arm Mower – Ph Pat 027-473 5099

All Terrain Mast Forklift

AUSA CH150X4 preferred, but all forklifts considered.

Phone Mark on 021-460 292

Courses

First Aid Courses

OSH, GAP, NZQA. Held monthly in Te Puke

Phone Doug 021-108 1515

Email: dougallan@slingshot.co.nz

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Orchard Contracting Services

- Agrichemical application
- Fertiliser spreading
- Vine management

Phone Matt 021-202 8520

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For all your fertiliser spreading requirements

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56 Fifteenth Ave, Tauranga
Email: daryl@bayfarmpumps.co.nz

BOP Trenching Services

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- Frost and irrigation, bores, rivers or dam supply
- Diesel or power pumps
- Design, supply and install
- Free quotes.
- New systems or reinstate old systems

Phone Roger Johnson on
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Needing to graft kiwifruit vines this winter?

Let us do the hard graft for you!

Over 25 years grafting experience and a success rate of over 99%.

Call Stuart on 022-080 5669

Email: Superiorkiwifruitvines@gmail.com

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Kiwifruit posts and wire to be removed

4.5 canopy hectare lot to be removed

Contact Tere 07-573 5356

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Machinery for hire

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Ph Barry Moys 07 929 7272



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Glenn Carter

Grower Services (Te Puke)

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