

# WAX APPLICATION

## ALWAYS REFER TO PRODUCT LABELS

### **General recommendation:**

1. The aim is to offer long term disease protection to maturing fruit during transport and storage.
2. Imazalil EC added in the wax offers a different action to that provided in the water application.
3. Thiabendazole offers protection against chilling injury and latent pathogens.
4. Fludioxonil can be used in the wax. It assists with sporulation control, especially when combined with TBZ.
5. If 2,4-D is required in the wax, ensure it is pre-mixed from the supplier.

### **Mixing Protocol**

1. Fill wax applicator tank with wax to 80% capacity.
2. Start mixer/agitator.
3. Premix each product separately in a small amount of lukewarm water ( $\pm 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) before adding it to wax.
4. Order of mixing: EC– SC– SL
5. Fill wax applicator tank to full capacity (100%).
6. Agitate for at least 15 min before use.
7. To prevent precipitation of certain formulations, mix continuously, agitator should be active 24 hours per day.
8. Keep the tank closed to prevent evaporation.

### **Operation**

- Apply wax as specified by supplier.
- Prevent wind from drying tunnels blowing onto the waxing unit.
- Ensure an even spread of wax on brushes (follow wax supplier recommendations).
- Brushes should always be moist with wax, but no visual foam should be formed.
- At the end of a packing day, wash brushes in hot water to remove wax.

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