



Texas A&M AgriLife Extension TEXAS PECAN PEST MANAGEMENT NEWSLETTER



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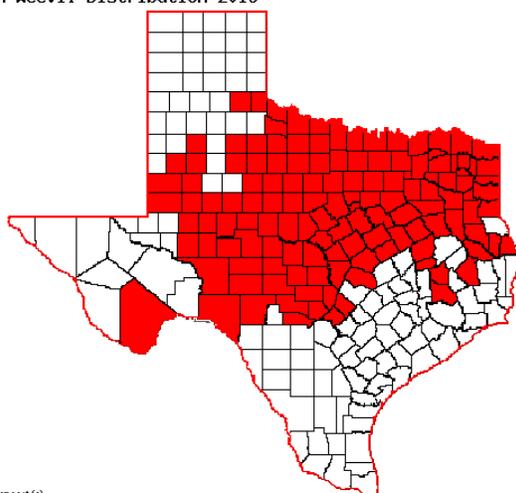
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INSECTS

Pecan Weevil: Pecan weevils begin to emerge from the soil around the first of August so emergence is underway.

Pecan Weevil Distribution 2019



Source: dymaps.net (c)

Figure 1. Most currently known distribution of pecan weevil in Texas

Pecan weevil management is directed at preventing female weevils from laying eggs in nuts and successful oviposition can not happen until late gel/early dough formation occurs at the tip of the nut. First application of and insecticide should be made when this kernel formation stage has been reached, regardless of any trap catches or lack of. A second application will be needed 10 days later. Any adult emergence traps need to be monitored until the latest maturing cultivar has reached shuck split. Female weevils are not known to oviposit after shuck split. Insecticides recommended for pecan weevil can be found at the end of this letter.

Additional information on pecan weevil can be found in the new AgriLife Extension publication; “ENTO-089: Controlling the Pecan Weevil” which can be obtained through the Texas A&M AgriLife Bookstore: <https://www.agrilifebookstore.org/default.asp>

If your orchard is in a county that is not shown in the map and if you find an infestation please report the infestation to your local county Extension agent.

Stink Bugs: This is the time of year when adult stink bugs and leaffooted bugs can start moving into orchards. During this time of year when other host plants are drying up and some row crops such as grain sorghum are being harvested, this will cause adults to move so check border rows for adults on clusters. We do not have thresholds for stink bug/leaffooted bugs but if they can be found on clusters, that is too many. Insecticides for this group can be found at the end of this letter.

Black Pecan Aphid: I observed several isolated colonies of black aphids on my Kanza trees yesterday near Caldwell, TX. Check the interior portion of the canopy for the characteristic yellow rectangular areas on the leaflets AND the presence of aphids. Often times spot treatments can be made for this insect if populations are localized.



Figure 2. Black pecan aphid damage

Walnut Caterpillar: The next generation walnut caterpillar should be active at this time.



Figure 3. Pecan terminal defoliated by walnut caterpillar

One sign of ongoing activity will be defoliated terminals as shown in Figure 3. If defoliation is observed, check the tree for active colony and treat as needed. The vast majority of the defoliation is done when the larvae reach the 5th instar where the caterpillars are now black with white hairs. Research has shown that

approximately 80% of all the foliage consumed by the walnut caterpillar will occur over 3 -5 days once the 5th instar is reached.



Figure 4. 5th instar walnut caterpillar.

Stored Product Insects

As we approach the harvest season, for those producers that have retail stores I encourage the use of pheromone traps to monitor and detect the presence of stored produce insects. There are pheromone traps available for many of the “stored product pests”. These traps are an alarm system that the insect(s) are present and not a control method. Insects such as Indian meal moth and drugstore beetle can cause issues and early detection is important. As an example, traps for the Indian meal moth as shown in figure 2 can be hung in store rooms while the dome trap for various beetles can be placed under counters where they are out of site.

The key to stored product insect management is early detection and sanitation.

There are several sources of stored product insect traps and pheromone. Two companies that I am familiar with are:

<https://trece.com/>

<https://www.alphascents.com/>



Figure 5. Dome trap for various stored product beetles



Figure 6. Trap for Indian meal moth in store room

STATE/REGIONAL MEETINGS

September 5-6, 2019

Arizona Pecan Growers Conference

Desert Diamond Casino and Hotel

Tucson, AZ

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Table 10. Suggested insecticides for control of pecan weevil. This information is provided for educational purposes. Read and follow label directions.

Insecticide				
Active ingredient	IRAC group	Brand name	Pre-harvest interval	Remarks
Bifenthrin	3A	Brigade® WSB, Brigade 2EC, Bifen 2 AG Gold, Bifenture EC Bifenture 10F, Fanfare ES, Fanfare 2EC, Sniper	21 days	Do not graze treated orchards.
Carbaryl	1A	Sevin® 80WSP, Sevin®80S, Carbaryl® 4L, Prokoz Sevin® SL	14 days	Grazing allowed
Lambda-cyhalothrin	3A	Warrior®, Warrior II®, Grizzly Z® Kaiso 24® WG, Karate® w/ zeon® tech, Lambda-CY® EC, Province®	14 days „	Grazing allowed
Zeta-cypermethrin	3A	Mustang Max® EC, Mustang Max® Respect® EC	21 days	Do not graze treated orchards.
Zeta-cypermethrin and bifenthrin	3A and 3A	Hero®	21 days	Do not graze treated orchards.

Table 4. Suggested insecticides for controlling pecan nut casebearer, walnut caterpillar, and fall webworm. This information is provided for educational purposes. Read and follow label directions.

Insecticide			
Active ingredient	IRAC group	Brand name	Remarks
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	11A	Javelin-WG® Crymax® Deliver®	Bt insecticides have short residual activity, multiple applications may be needed for control
Methoxyfenozide	18	Intrepid® 2F	Grazing allowed
Spinetoram	5	Delegate®	Grazing allowed
Spinosad	5	Entrust** SpinTor® 2SC, Success®	Grazing allowed
Tebufenizide	18	Confirm® 2F	Do not graze livestock in treated orchards
Chlorantraniliprole	28	Altacor	Grazing allowed
Methoxyfenozide + Spinetoram	5 18	Intrepid Edge	Grazing allowed
Flubendiamate	28	Belt SC	Grazing allowed

*The spinosad formulation of Entrust is approved for organic production by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI).

Note: Other insecticides, including chlorpyrifos, pyrethroid insecticides, combinations of these active ingredients, and malathion, are also labeled for PNC control in pecans. However, these broad spectrum insecticides can have a negative impact on beneficial insects and increase the risk of outbreaks of other pests. For this reason, only insecticides that target primarily pecan nut casebearer and other related caterpillar pests are included in this table. See Table 12 for list of all insecticides labeled

Table 8. Suggested insecticides for control of stinkbugs and leaffooted bugs. This information is provided for educational purposes. Read and follow label directions.

Insecticide			
Active ingredient	IRAC group	Brand name	Remarks
Bifenthrin	3A	Brigade® WSB Brigade 2EC Bifen 2 AG Gold Bifenture EC Bifenture 10F Fanfare ES Fanfare 2EC Sniper	Do not graze treated orchards.
Lambda-cyhalothrin and thiamethoxam	3A and 4A	Endigo® ZC	Do not graze treated orchards.
Zeta-cypermethrin and bifenthrin	3A and 3A	Hero®	Do not graze treated orchards.
Lambda-cyhalothrin	3A	Grizzly Z®, Kaiso 24® WG, Karate® w/ zeon® tech, Lambda-CY® EC, Province® Silencer®, Taiga Z® Warrior® Warrior II®	Grazing permitted
Zeta-cypermethrin	3A	Mustang Max®, Mustang Max EC, Respect® EC	Do not graze treated orchards