

Once you capture PNC moths on two consecutive dates, the sustained moth flight is underway. Choose the first date of the two consecutive dates as the date of first moth capture. The table below shows trap captures in 3 orchards, A, B and C, and the determination of the date of the “first” moth.

	5/1	5/3	5/4	5/6	5/7	5/8	First-Moth
A	0	1	2	1	6	8	May 3
B	0	1	0	0	3	5	May 7
C	0	4	0	1	3	0	May 6

**Disclaimer.** The information provided by PNCforecast is for educational purposes only. Treatment decisions should not be based solely on a PNCforecast output. The PNCforecast can not account for differences in environmental conditions at weather stations and actual orchard conditions. Growers should base management decisions regarding PNC on their assessment of numbers of eggs and larvae and nut set as determined by scouting in their orchards.

**Allen Knutson**  
 Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service  
 Texas A&M University System.  
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The pecan nut casebearer moth is a gray to almost black moth about 1/3 inch long. It can be identified by the ridge of raised scales running across the forepart of the wings.

## The PNCFORECAST SYSTEM

*Predicting Activity of Pecan Nut Casebearer in Your Orchard.*



<http://pecanipm.tamu.edu>.





**The PNCforecast System.** The PNCforecast System allows you to predict when first generation pecan nut casebearer (PNC) eggs will be present in your orchard using PNC moth data from your pheromone traps and local temperatures. The best way to use PNC moth trap counts is to generate a PNCForecast so you know when to expect eggs to be present in your orchard. PNCforecast calculates dates when first generation eggs are expected to be present in the orchard and helps anticipate the optimum dates to begin scouting the orchard for PNC eggs. Knowing when eggs are expected can help you time insecticide treatments, if needed, to when they are most effective.

To generate a PNCforecast, you need to know the date when PNC moths begin flying in your orchard. Place your traps in the orchard before the first moths fly and inspect traps every 1-2 days. Once traps are in the orchard, there should be several days when no moths are captured to be sure the first moths that appear in your traps are indeed the first ones of the spring flight.

Selecting the date when you first capture PNC moths in your traps is very important. Sometimes 1-2 PNC moths are captured and then none are captured on subsequent dates. Ignore these early “stragglers” if no new PNC are present in your traps on the next inspection date. Once you capture moths on two consecutive dates, the sustained moth flight is underway. Choose the first date of the two consecutive dates as the date of first moth capture (see back page).

### How To Generate a PNC Forecast.

Once you know the date of first moth capture in your traps, you are ready to generate a PNCforecast for your orchard. Log onto: <http://pecanipm.tamu.edu>. At the home page, select “Maps” and then under PNC Forecast Map click on “forecast PNC risk”. After reading the “Warning” statement, close the text box using the X at the top right. At the top left, select “Choose Location” and use the arrows in the circle at the top left to find you orchard on the map. Use the magnifying glass to zoom in and out on the map. Once the map is fully magnified and the cursor is at your orchard location, right click. This will place a red pin at your orchard site. The PNCForecast will use the average temperature expected at this location during the next 3-4 weeks to predict PNC development. Next, at the top right at “Set Biofix”, click on “Select Date” and use the calendar to enter the date on which you captured the first PNC moths in traps at this orchard location. Once you enter this date, the site will then generate a PNC forecast both as a graph and table.

### How To Use PNCForecast Results.

PNCForecast table lists the dates when 10, 25, 50, 75 and 90% of all first generation PNC eggs are expected to be present in the orchard. In the example below, 25% of total eggs expected should be present on May 10 and most (90%) of eggs should

Percent of All Eggs	Date
10%	May 7
25%	May 10
50%	May 13
75%	May 16
90%	May 19

be present May 19. The PNCForecast for your orchard will likely be different.

Begin scouting your orchard for PNC eggs on the dates when 25-50% of all eggs are expected to be present. If PNC egg numbers are not at a treatment threshold at that time, return on the dates of 50-75% egg lay (2-3 days later) and scout for eggs again. If the numbers of eggs and larvae are still below threshold, scout a third time on the dates when 75-90% of the eggs are expected to determine if PNC infestations have increased to a threshold level justifying an insecticide treatment.

The percentages in the table are NOT the expected percent of nutlets infested with eggs, but an estimate of what proportion of total eggs are expected to be present on a given day. The orchard must be sampled (scouted) for PNC eggs and nut entry to determine if the PNC infestation justifies treatment and when to apply the insecticide.

**Where to Buy Traps and Lures.** A list of supplies is available at:

<http://pecankernel.tamu.edu>