



Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
**TEXAS PECAN PEST
 MANAGEMENT NEWSLETTER**



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TPGA CONFERENCE

For those of you that missed the 2017 TPGA meeting you missed another great conference and a wonderful retirement dinner for Cindy. Thank you Cindy, Blair, Catherine and Evelyn for another great conference and trade show and we will see you in San Marcos for the 2018 conference.

2017 CROP FORECAST (million pounds)

State	USDA 2016	Ben Littlepage Tri-State June 2017	Kyle Brookshire TPGA July 2017
AL	2.2	2	2
AZ	24.8	28	28
AR	-	1.5	1.5
CA	5.77	5	5
FL	-	0.5	0.5
GA	109	85	87.5
KS	-	0.5	0.5
LA	4	16	16
MS	-	3.5	3.5
MO	-	0.5	0.5
NM	72	77	80
NC	-	0.25	0.5
OK	12	28	25
SC	-	0.25	0.5
TX	39	44	50
Total	268.77	292	301

READING THE LABEL

We have all heard the importance of reading the label and I receive a lot of questions concerning tank mixes so I have posted below a statement from the Closer SC label as an example of the importance to following label directions.

Tank mixing restrictions: DO NOT TANK MIX ANY PESTICIDIE PRODUCT WITH CLOSER without first referring to the following website:

Isoclasttankmix.com

At the website you will find the following table and statement: “All pesticide products can be tank-mixed with Isoclast insecticides (Sequoia, Transform, Closer), except those containing the active ingredient(s) listed below. “

Pesticide Type	Active Ingredient
Insecticide	Spinosad
Insecticide	Spinetoram
Insecticide	Gamma-cyhalothrin
Insecticide	Methoxyfenozide
Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos
Herbicide	Halauxifen-methyl
Fungicide	Manestrobin
Fungicide	Penflufen

INSECTS

As we enter the last half of the season there are several pest issues, both foliage and nut that are occurring and will need to be monitored. Recommended insecticides for these pests can be found in the commercial guide at: <http://www.texasinsects.org/tree-crops.html>

Foliage issues:

Aphids: Both yellow and black pecan aphids are becoming issues. A key to successfully managing these insects is to rotate IRAC group numbered compounds. Also, where possible spot treatments of problem areas is recommended. Watch for black pecan aphids in crowded or shaded areas and on Pawnee. Treatment threshold for black pecan aphid is an average of three

aphids per compound leaf.



Figure 1. Blackmargined pecan aphids



Figure 2. Black pecan aphid damage

Scorch Mites: Scorch mite at activity can be recognized by the bronzing around the main leaf vein as shown in Figure 3. Look for mite activity in the lower portion of the canopy, especially on water sprouts. Scorch mites increase during periods when it is hot and dry. Spot treatments might be possible for problem areas. Scorch mites have multiple generations per year and development time from egg to adult is very short, 5 to 7 days under favorable conditions so damaging populations can arise very quickly. Feeding by scorch mites will result in brownish or liver colored areas along the mid-vein of leaflets. This scorching should not be confused with leaf scorch along leaflet margins caused by nutrient imbalance or bacterial infections. Scorch mites are very small and a hand lens will be needed to confirm activity.



Figure 3. Pecan leaf scorch mite damage

NUT ISSUES

Hickory shuckworm: Treatment for shuckworm should go out at half shell hardening and for early maturing varieties this stage has already occurred. There are no reliable methods to monitor HSW activity so treatments are based on the previous years infestation. If targeting only HWS then the same products recommended for pecan nut casebearer can be used.

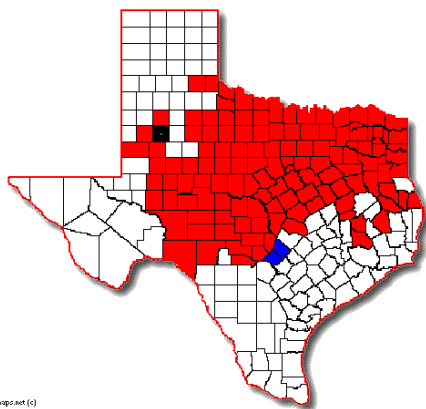
Stink bugs: Watch for adult stink bugs and leaffooted bugs moving in from mature row crops and weeds. Stink bug feeding during the water stage will result in nut abortion. These damaged nuts will dark as shown in Figure 4. Treatments are justified when stink bug/leaffooted bugs are observed on clusters.



Figure 4. Pecan damaged from stink bug feeding during water stage.

Pecan weevil: Adult pecan weevils will begin to emerge from the soil around the first of August so adult emergence traps need to be in place. However, females cannot successfully lay eggs in pecans until the start of dough formation at the tip of the nut so once dough formation starts treatments should be applied, regardless of trap catch. Very little damage occurs while pecans are in the water stage. Adult emergence traps, wire cone, pyramid or Circle are an important part of a management program for they will detect a late (drought delayed) emergence. At least two treatments will be required.

The map below shows the current known distribution of pecan weevil in Texas. Counties in blue (Hays and Comal) are the newest detections (2014 and 2015) with voucher specimens while the county in black (Lynn) is only a verbal indication. If anyone in a county shown in white feels they have pecan weevil I would like to be contacted.



Source: dymaps.net (c)

Figure 5. Current known distribution of pecan weevil in Texas

2017 COUNTY/ STATE/REGIONAL MEETINGS/EVENTS

Texas County Field Days

July 28, 2017

Bastrop County Field Day; 9 AM

Pecan Grove Farm

Contact: Bastrop County Extension Service Office,
(512) 581-7186

STATE/REGIONAL MEETINGS

August 25, 2017

Arizona Pecan Growers Annual conference
Desert Diamond Casino and Hotel

Tucson, AZ

Contact: Mike Kilby

mkilby@cals.arizona.edu or 520-403-4613

September 21, 2017

Alabama Pecan Growers annual conference

Fairhope, AL

www.AlabamaPecanGrowers.com

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