INSECTS
Pecan Nut Casebearer
Anyone in the pecan business should know the importance of monitoring and management of PNC. The impact of first generation PNC can range from beneficial with light infestations thinning an overloaded crop to 100 percent crop loss. As a commodity, we are fortunate in that we have an excellent monitoring tool with the PNC pheromone trap and excellent insecticides for management when needed. Data from PNC pheromone traps allow producers to anticipate events of egg lay (oviposition) and nut entry.

From the time of first significant catch, which is the date of the first catch of two consecutive collection dates, egg lay begins in 7 to 10 days while nut entry will start 12 to 16 days after first significant catch.

For more information on PNC activity and trap monitoring check out the PNC information in our commercial pecan insect guide at: http://www.texasinsects.org/tree-crops.html

Although the pheromone is for PNC we often find other “intruders” in the trap with pecan bud moth being the most common. PNC adults will have a dark band near the base of the wings (where the wings attach to the body) while bud moth will have more of a modeled appearance as shown in the pictures below.

Figure 1. PNC adults
Figure 2. Pecan bud moth adults
As a general rule egg development takes 3 to 5 days then there is a one to two day period of bud feeding prior to nut entry.

Unfortunately the pecan IPMpipe pecan nut casebearer forecast model is not working so we have to go back to our knowledge of basic biology to determine egg lay and nut entry.

When to start treatment can depend on how many days it takes a producer to treat his/her orchard. Some can get around in one afternoon and can afford a later start date possibly around the date of first entry while others may take 10 – 14 days and will have to start early.
Insecticides recommended for PNC can be found in the table at the end of this letter.

One scouting tip that I have learned over the years is that I flag different PNC events such as egg lay, bud feeding or even entry while scouting. I record date, what was found and location on the cluster as shown in picture below. By having this record you can come back to that cluster at a later date to check on progress and to make sure that there is no nut entry after treatment.

Figure 7. Flagged event on a nut cluster. There was spotted egg on the third nut on April 20th.

2019 COUNTY/ STATE/REGIONAL MEETINGS/EVENTS
TX COUNTY MEETINGS/FIELD DAYS

April 30, 2019
Andrews County
Contact: Andrews County office @: 432-524-1421

May 2, 2019
Clay County
Contact: Clay County office @: 940-538-5653

May 6, 2019
San Saba County
Contact: San Saba County Office @: 325-372-5416

May 8, 2019

Colorado/Fayette County Field Day
8:30 AM Holman Parish Hall 9937 FM 155
La Grange TX

STATE/REGIONAL MEETINGS

June 12-14, 2019
Oklahoma Pecan Growers Conference
Ardmore Convention Center
Ardmore, OK
Contact: Deann Smith @
OPGAtreasure@gmail.com or
405-273-1235

June 20-21, 2019
Tri-State ArkLaMiss Pecan Conference
New Roads, LA
Contact: lapga.com

July 14-17, 2019
Texas Pecan Growers Conference and Trade Show
Frisco, TX
Contact: TPGA @: 979-846-3285 or pecans@tpga

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