



Texas A&M AgriLife Extension TEXAS PECAN PEST MANAGEMENT NEWSLETTER



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Clarification of organizations

Over the past couple weeks I have received some questions regarding the different pecan organizations and their missions. Below are brief outlines for the Texas Pecan Growers Association, Texas Pecan Board and the American Pecan Council.

Texas Pecan Growers Association

Founded in 1921, **Texas Pecan Growers Association** (TPGA) is a voluntary organization with members expanding across the state of Texas, as well as nationwide and other countries. TPGA supports the pecan industry through education, research and promotion projects. Some of those projects include support of research and extension programs, grant work, organizing the annual TPGA Conference & Trade Show, and giving Texas pecans a voice across the industry. TPGA also owns Pecan South magazine, the pecan industry’s leading publication.

Texas Pecan Board (TPB)

<https://www.texaspecanboard.com/> is a statewide Texas commodity program approved by Texas pecan growers in 1998. TPB collects 0.5 cents per pound sold of all Texas pecans and uses that money for research, education, and promotion. TPB’s objective is to increase the awareness of Texas pecans through retail buyers, foodservice operators, food manufacturers, consumer media, and consumer food influencers.

American Pecan Council (APC)

<https://americanpecan.com/> is the Federal Marketing Order for pecans, founded in 2016 to showcase the benefits, uses, and history of America’s native tree nut. APC has 17 members and 17 alternates to represent both growers and shellers. APC collects 3 cents per pound sold of improved pecan varieties and 2 cents per pound sold of native or substandard pecans. APC’s goal is to increase and build demand for American Pecans.

INSECTS

PNC Forecast Model

I am excited to announce that the PNC Forecast Model has been revived. And credit for this new life is “is due to work by Dr. Allen Knutson, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension and Marvin Harris and Andrew Birt, Texas A&M Agrilife Research, and Joe LaForest, Southern IPM Center,”

The new model can be accessed at:

<https://pecan.ipmpipe.org/Maps/pncForecastMap>

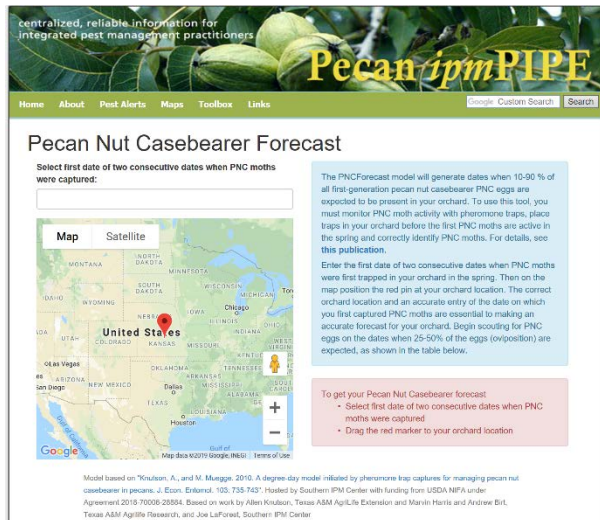


Figure 1. Home page for PNCForecast model



Figure 2. Home page with drop down calendar for entering first significant trap catch date

This model allows producers that are using PNC pheromone traps to obtain most likely dates for: 10, 25, 50, 70 and 90 percent completion of eggs lay with recommended scouting dates between 25 and 50 completion.

In Figure 3, the example is for first catch date of April 25, 2019, College Station, TX. The prediction for example is most likely dates for 25 percent egg lay is May 6 and 50 percent is May 9th.

Although time has passed for producers in central and southern, TX to use this for this year we would like to hear back from

producers on how accurate they feel the predictions for their respective area were. If you have any comments on accuracy and or user friendliness, please email Dr. Knutson, Allen.Knutson@ag.tamu.edu and myself w-ree@tamu.edu

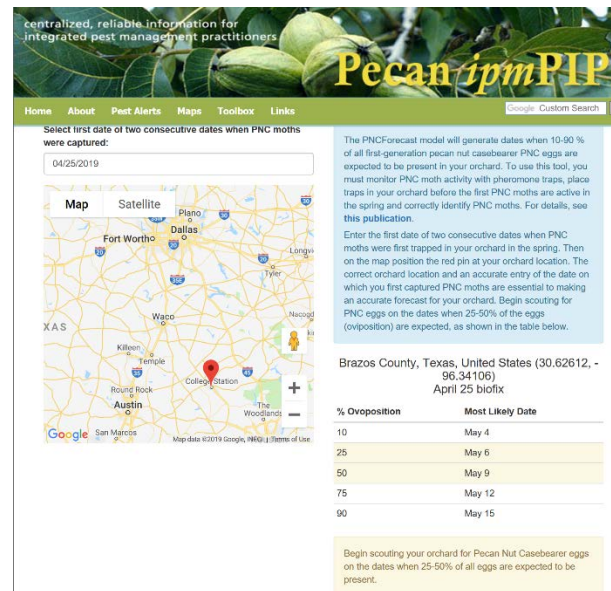


Figure 3. Example for predictions for College Station for first trap catch date of April 25.

First Generation PNC

Weather issues have plagued many producers treating for first generation PNC. Either it was raining or the orchard floor was too wet to get in and this situation has caused some growers to treat by air. Aerial application does pay for itself but I encourage follow up scouting after treatment.

I have also encouraged producers with light to moderate crops to use the pheromone traps to monitor the second generation flight. Eggs from the second generation will be laid on the side of the nutlet and are still findable as shown in the picture below.



Figure 4. PNC egg on side of nutlet.

Walnut Caterpillar

Just a heads up on this pest. Based on dates of observed damage in past years and time required for egg maturity and larval development I am betting that walnut caterpillar egg lay is under way here in Texas.

The best defense for preventing defoliation from walnut caterpillar is to recognize a problem before it gets out of hand. Although trees will re-foliate after defoliation, the impact of defoliation can severely impact the crop.

Early indications of activity can include finding egg masses, defoliated terminals, frass (droppings) on sidewalks and orchard floor and observing cast skins from molting on tree trunks.



Figure 5. Egg mass with first instar larvae.



Figure 6. Small colony of third instar larvae

Insecticides recommended for management can be found in the table at the end of this letter.

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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national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation or gender identity and will strive to achieve full and equal employment opportunity throughout Texas A&M AgriLife. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of

Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating

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
Tebufenzide	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