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**STATE CONFERENCE**

The state TPGA conference is just around the corner (July 14 – 17<sup>th</sup>). Just a reminder that there will be some CEU’s provided during the conference and if you plan on obtaining the CEU’s you will need your pesticide license number. As in the past, the sign in sheets will be in the room where the presentations are given. Also, I will have a booth in the exhibit area so during the breaks come by for a visit.

**INSECTS**

As we enter this second half of the season there are several pests that need to be monitored: Yellow and black aphids, scorch mites, stink bug/leaffooted bugs, pecan weevil, second and third generation walnut caterpillar to name a few, plus various potential wildlife issues.

Black aphids: Watch for this aphid to build up in crowded areas of the orchard and in the

interior of the canopy. A characteristic sign of an ongoing infestation will be the rectangular yellow blotches on the leaflets. Black pecan aphids can be found on both the upper and lower leaf surfaces. The Texas A&M treatment threshold is an average of 3 aphids per compound leaf.

Walnut caterpillar: Watch for the next generation to occur on foliage which was not damaged by the previous generation. Walnut caterpillar prefers more mature foliage so regrowth from previous defoliation will not be at the right stage of maturity for the next generation. Texas can have two to three generations per year with 245 frost free days being an approximated dividing line between two and three.

Stink bugs/Leaffooted Bugs: You need to be a detective for this group. Pecan is only a feeding host for adult stink bugs so populations will move into an orchard from outside food sources.



**Figure 1.** *Gaura parviflora* around a pecan orchard

One of my favorite weeds to monitor and collect stink bugs and leaffooted bugs is *Gaura parviflora* shown in the picture above. Brown stink bugs and the leaffooted bug *Leptoglossus phyllopus* are common on this weed.

The biggest threat from these insects is when the pecans are in the water stage but feeding can occur after shuck split.

Pecan Leaf Scorch Mite

I have a lot of respect for mites. The best defense against mites is to recognize a problem before it gets out of hand. Mites tend to like hot dry dust conditions so I like to check trees near the dirt roads and turn rows.



Damage is characterized by a bronzing or browning along the central leaf vein as shown in the picture. Also, mites can be easily seen with the aid of a 10x loop. Recommended miticides can be found at the end of this letter.

Hickory Shuckworm

Treatments for HSW start when pecans reach the half-shell hardening stage. For early maturing cultivars such as Pawnee, Kanza, Mandan this can occur in late July.

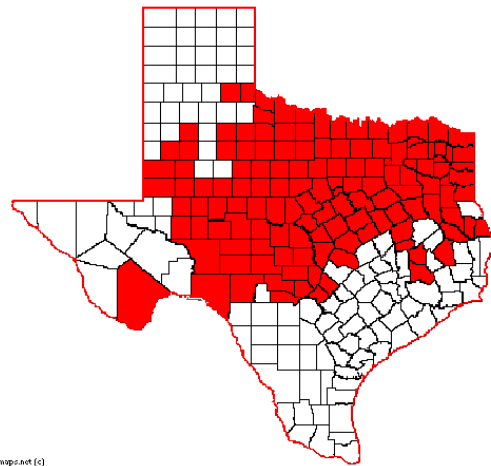
We do not have treatment thresholds for HSW so applications are made on the fact that there

was a problem the previous season. Recommended products are the same products recommended for pecan nut casebearer.

Pecan Weevil

The map below shows our most current distribution map for pecan weevil. If you feel that you have weevil and your county is not shown on the map please let me know.

Pecan Weevil Distribution 2019



Source: @ymapz.net (c)

**CROP PREDICTION**  
Ben Littlepage Memorial  
Pecan Gussetimate  
Tri-State meeting  
June 21, New Roads, LA

	Million/lbs
Alabama	1.5
Arizona	30.0
Arkansas	1.5
California	4.5
FL, NC, SC	2.5
Georgia	62.0
KS, MO	3.0
Mississippi	4.0
Louisiana	8.0
New Mexico	85.0
Oklahoma	28.0
Texas	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>266.0</b>

**STATE/REGIONAL MEETINGS**

**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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**The information given herein is for educational purposes only. References to commercial products or trade names are made with the understanding that no endorsement by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service is implied. The members of Texas A&M AgriLife**

**will provide equal opportunities in programs and activities, education, and employment to all persons regardless of race, color, sex, religion, 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**

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**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

**Table 7. Suggested insecticides to control pecan leaf scorch mite. This information is provided for educational purposes. Read and follow label directions.**

Insecticide			
Active ingredient	IRAC group	Brand name	Remarks
Fenbutatin-oxide	12B	Vendex® 50 WP	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Dicofol	unknown	Kelthane® MF	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest
Hexythiazox	10A	Onager® Savey® 50 DF Hexygon DF Hexy 2E	For non-bearing orchards only. Do not graze treated orchards.
Bifenazate	unknown	Acramite® 50 SC	Do not graze treated orchards.
Spirodiclofen	23	Envidor® 2 SC	Grazing allowed
Cyflumetofen	25	Nealta	Grazing allowed
Fenazaquin	21	Magus	Non-bearing trees only
Fenpyroximate	21A	Fujimite 5EC Portal XLO	Grazing allowed Grazing allowed