

July 5, 2017, No. 17-7

Bill Ree, Extension Program Specialist III – IPM
AgriLife Extension South Campus
1470 William D. Fitch Parkway, 2150 TAMU
College Station, TX 77843-2150
979-458-0335 – office
w-ree@tamu.edu
<http://pecanipm.tamu.edu>

Figure 1 shows nut entry from second generation PNC. I feel that the threat from second generation has pretty much passed for most of Texas except for maybe the most northern counties. I have seen little activity except for one orchard with a light crop that had as much as 18% entry.

PECAN SPITTLE BUG



Figure 2. Spittle masses on nutlets from immature pecan spittle bug

TEXAS PECAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
4348 Carter Creek, Suite 101 Bryan, TX 77802
Ph: 979-846-3285; Fax: 979-846-1752
pecans@tpga.org , www.tpga.org

TPGA CONFERENCE AND CEU's
 During the upcoming TPGA Conference and Trade Show, July 9 – 11th, there will be one hour of CEU given for IPM during the min-short course on Monday morning. For those of you that will want/need a CEU, **you must have your license number**. Due to the new forms that have to be submitted to TDA **you cannot get credit if you do not include your license number.** Bring your license/license number if you want to get your CEU.

2ND GENERATION PECANNUT CASEBEARER



Figure 1. Second generation PNC damage

Here in the Brazos, Burleson Washington county area I have seen very little spittle bug activity, however, last month there was some heavier than normal activity in Bastrop and Comal counties. There are not any specific guidelines for making management decisions for this insect. If management is needed (more than 25% of clusters infested) a wide range of products are labeled which can be found in the insecticide search at

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

WALNUT CATERPILLAR

Based on past activity time in Fort Bend County it is time for the second generation walnut caterpillar to be active. A producers best defense against having significant damage is to recognize activity before

damage occurs. Egg masses can be found on the underside of leaflets and will be white, large (500+ eggs), only in a single layer and clean, unlike fall webworm eggs that are covered with “fuzz”. Treatment insecticides for homeowners will be products containing Bt. or spinosad. Commercial producers can use the same products or other caterpillar specific materials found in our commercial guide at <http://www.texasinsects.org/tree-crops.html>.



Figure 3. Walnut caterpillar egg mass

FALL WEBWORM



Figure 4. Fall webworm egg mass

Earlier this spring I observed more fall webworm activity than have I have is several years. I have now seen some new activity which is the start of the second generation. FWW does not seem to be an issue for commercial producers but can be serious for homeowners. FWW egg masses are covered with “fuzz”

and can be two layers deep. Figure 4 shows a FWW egg mass that is close to hatch. If needed, applications of products with Bt or spinosad will provide good control.

2017 COUNTY/ STATE/REGIONAL MEETINGS/EVENTS

Texas County Field Days

July 28, 2017

Bastrop County Field Day
 Pecan Grove Farm
 Contact: Bastrop County Extension Service Office,
 (512) 581-7186

STATE/REGIONAL MEETINGS

July 9-12, 2017

TPGA Annual Conference
 Embassy Suites
 Frisco, TX
 Contact: TPGA @ 979-846-3285

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

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
