

Wichita County Pecan Spray Schedule

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Early Season (May, June)

PECAN NUT CASEBEARER -- Best control is by utilizing pheromone traps. Timing is critical to control newly hatched casebearer larvae before they enter the nuts. Once inside, larvae are protected from insecticide treatments. In spring, examine nutlets carefully for casebearer eggs to determine whether egg infestations are high enough to justify treatment and/or when to apply insecticide. Often, most eggs are laid during a two-week period in late May and early June in north Texas. See Controlling the Pecan Nut Casebearer, E-173 (below) <http://www.agrilifebookstore.org/>

Early Season (usually June)

PECAN APHIDS—presence of visible “shiny” leaves due to aphid honey dew.
Imidicloprid treatment per the label.

PECAN “DROP”— This is the natural occurrence of dropping some nuts if conditions are unable to supply moisture, nutrients of the current load on the tree. No remedy, plus it assures best chance of quality nuts.

WALNUT CATERPILLAR -- infestations may appear late spring or after foliage has matured. To help prevent significant defoliation, one should recognize the following conditions and early detection: localized areas of skeletonized leaves; colonies of reddish-brown larvae; foliage loss from larvae feeding; masses of cast skins on the tree trunk or main scaffold limbs; fecal material (frass) on sidewalks, driveways, equipment, and ground. Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) or spinosad products may offer control but are slow acting. Bt products may only last 1-2 days before retreatment is needed. See Walnut Caterpillar, E-041 at <http://www.agrilifebookstore.org/>

Late Summer (August, September)

PECAN WEEVIL—treat when kernels reach “gel” stage.
Bifenthrin, pyrethrin, or Sevin per label directions. May require 2 treatments 2 weeks apart.

Fall (September till frost)

Fall Webworm—May be difficult to reach the entire tree. Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) or spinosad products may offer control but are slow acting. Bt products may only last 1-2 days before retreatment is needed.

Remember a single or low numbers of trees may not be feasible or prudent to treat with chemicals, especially as inadequate coverage limits control of most pests. Also, some treatments may assist nut quality and quantity but pecan trees are of little value in leaf and tree health per se.

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