



Pest e-alerts



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Pecan Nut Casebearer - Earlier and Heavier Than Normal

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Reports have been literally flooding in about earlier and greater numbers of pecan nut casebearer (PNC) across the region. Higher than normal temperatures this spring, accompanied by the drought conditions and now heavy rainfall have led to a flash of emergence of this significant nut pest. This activity is anywhere from 1-2 weeks ahead of schedule. Table 1 provides a snapshot of adult male trap captures over the past week. All traps were set out between April 30 and May 4. Every location had several days with no captures. Numbers reflected in this table represent totals from three traps per location. No numbers present in a square indicates that data are not available yet or that traps were not checked on that day.

Table 1. Adult male PNC captures in 3 traps per location in May 2011. Please go to <http://pecan.ipmpipe.org/> for real-time tracking of the trapping data across the pecan belt.

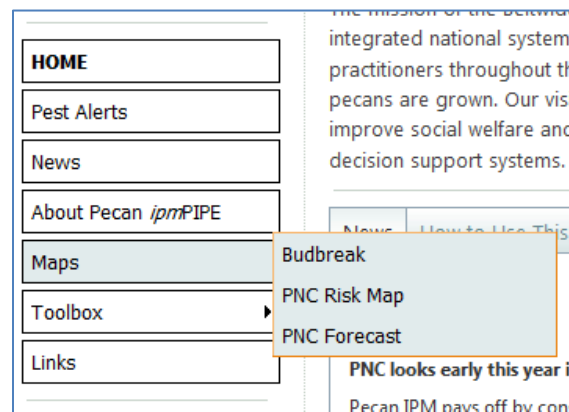
Location (County – Grower)	May 7	May 8	May 9	May 10	May 11
Love - Rohla	0	0	131		
Love - Hicks	0	0	86		141
Carter - Griffeth	11	4			
Carter - Conrad	5	0	17		
Johnston - Garone	0	4	18		
Stephens - Martin	0	5			
McClain - Staggs	0	0	0	0	5
Oklahoma - Couch	0	0	0	0	2
Payne – Perkins Station	0	0	0	7	11
Mays - Williams	0	0	0	0	0

Locations above are depicted from South to North and you can see a progression as you move northward. At the time of this writing the PNC trap catches are being reported as far north as Payne



County. With PNC activity being dependent on temperature and with spring temperatures higher than normal across the state, we are not seeing as much difference in activity from south to north. PNC pheromone traps provide real time information on activity for individual orchards. Information on this activity across the pecan belt is posted at the “ipmPIPE” website at: <http://pecan.ipmpipe.org/>. You can follow the progression of PNC at this site. The black and white markers are locations of volunteer producers that are reporting PNC captures. When trap captures are received the marker turns green. When the decision window opens, which is the time when a producer can go to the orchard and make a decision on whether to apply a treatment or not, the marker turns yellow. When the decision window closes, the marker turns red. For producers that are running their own traps you can make a prediction on egg lay for your orchard from your trap catch data at two different websites.

At <http://pecan.ipmpipe.org/>, go to maps and PNC forecast. Click on the warning then place a marker on your orchard site with a right click of the mouse. Next, enter the date of your first significant moth catch (first date of two consecutive collection nights). The program then provides you with a table and a graph of predicted percent completion of oviposition. The best to start scouting is the time when 25% oviposition is predicted. Producers should examine 310 pecan clusters for the presence of PNC eggs or damage and continue to scout similarly for the critical four day window (12-16 days after first capture of adult moths). At this time, also estimate crop load to determine the need for treatment and to justify the expense.



Products recommended for PNC include the softer products (Intrepid, Confirm, B.t.) that are gentler on beneficial organisms and safer for the environment. At the website <http://pecan.ipmpipe.org/> there is a searchable insecticide data base (and fungicide data base) in the “Tool Box” link on the left of the home page. The site allows growers to search by active ingredient, pest, company, organic certification, or you can look at the entire list of labeled pecan insecticides for any and all pests.

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