







SPRAY PERIOD	SPRAY TO USE	TO CONTROL
<u>Dormant</u> [JanFeb.]	•FL Fruit Tree Spray or Neem Oil•HY 55% Malathion•HY Dormant Oil orFL Horticultural Oil Spray	Scab Prevention Phylloxera Gall (Suppression) Scale & Overwintering Aphids
Bud Break [March-New Terminal Growth 2" Long] *See Care & Maint	•FL Fruit Tree Spray •HY Zinc Sulfate 4 lb. Bag •HY 55% Malathion enance Section*	Downy, Spot Scab Rosette Prevention Leaf Casebearer, Sawfly, Phylloxera (Suppression)
Pollination [April-June]	 •HY 55% Malathion or ferti-lome Borer, Bagworm, Tent Caterpillar & Leafminer Spray •FL Fruit Tree Spray •HY Zinc Sulfate 4 lb. Bag Repeat at 7 day intervals as needed 	Yellow Aphids, Webworms, Casebearer, Sawfly, Phylloxera, (Suppression) Scab, Brown Leaf Spot, Mites Rosette Prevention
Water Stage of Pecan Kernel [July-August]	 •HY 55% Malathion or ferti-lome Borer, Bagworm, Tent Caterpillar & Leafminer Spray •FL Fruit Tree Spray or NG Neem Oil Repeat at 7 day intervals as needed 	Case Bearer, Shuckworm, Pecan Weevil, Twig Girdler Sticky Shuck, Scab
Dough Stage of Pecan Kernel [September]	•HY 55% Malathion or ferti-lome Borer, Bagworm, Tent Caterpillar & Leafminer Spray •FL Fruit Tree Spray or NG Neem Oil	Black Aphid, Shuckworm, Pecan weevil, Shuckworm, Casebearer, Fall Webworm, Twig Girdler and Walnut Caterpillar. Scab, Mites









PECAN INSECTS

- Aphids Small, soft bodied yellow, green or black insects on foliage. Produces sticky
 "Honeydew" and cause yellow blotches on leaves.
- Hickory Shuckworm 3/8" white caterpillars, tunneling through shucks.
- Mites Tiny arthropods in fine dusty webs. Feed on leaves making them look "Scorched".
- Pecan Leaf Casebearers- Caterpillars in ½" gray cases feeding on leaves in Spring. In Summer leaves will have small winding blotches.
- Pecan Nut Casebearers ½" long olive green caterpillars. In early Spring they tunnel through new shoots. Later they will feed on nuts and be found in the shucks.
- Pecan Weevil White grubs feed on the nuts in late Summer.
- Phylloxera Galls on twigs, leaves and nuts.
- Sawflies Light green caterpillar skeletonizes leaves in early Spring.
- Scale Hard scale on twigs contain soft bodied, sucking insects.
- Webworms Caterpillars produce large white webs around entire branches and feed on leaves.

PECAN DISEASES

- Brown Leaf Spot Small reddish-brown to gray spots on undersides of leafs.
- Downy Spot Downy, buff or greenish yellow lesions on leaves.
- Rosette New leaflets small, yellow, crinkled and deformed. May have reddish spots and in leaves.
- Scab on Leaves Olive spots on undersides of leaves.
- Scab on Nuts Small Black, sunken or raised spots which may cover the entire shuck.
- Sticky Shuck Large, shinny, black, sunken areas may cover ¼ to ½ of shuck. Shuck will not shed.

CARE & MAINTANCE

- At Bud Break Remove all dead twigs, limbs, leaves & nuts on the ground. Maintain a clean area to prevent insect & fungal problems.
- Use Hi-Yield "Spreader Sticker" with your Insecticides & Fungicides.
- *Fertilization Apply ferti-lome "*Fruit Tree and Pecan Tree Food* " Just before or at "Bud Break" stage.
- Your Weevil & Casebearer insects will be your biggest challenge to insure a quality Pecan corp.
- Avoid drift from Zinc Sulfate to Apricot trees, due to possible defoliation.

