

MONITORING GUIDELINES

INSECT:	PECAN NUT CASEBEARER (<i>Acrobasis nuxvorella</i> Neunzig)
DESCRIPTION:	Adults: Moths are gray to almost black, about 1/3 inch long. They are only active at night when mating and egg laying occurs. Females will lay about 50-150 eggs during her 5-8 day life. Eggs: Eggs are flat, oval, and very small in size, but still able to view with the naked eye. They are greenish-white to white when first laid. Tiny red spots will appear giving the egg a pink color. Eggs require about 4 days to hatch. Larvae: Larvae appear olive-gray to jade green in color and will reach an approximate length of 1/2 inch.
HOSTS:	Pecans
DISTRIBUTION:	Found in all major Pecan growing areas from New Mexico to Georgia.
DAMAGE:	Larvae will feed on the buds for approximately 2 days before moving into the nutlets. Larvae then will tunnel into the nutlets, often destroying the entire cluster.
PHENOLOGY:	Overwinters as a first instar larvae in a hybernaculum on pecan twigs. Adults of the overwintering generation emerge and lay eggs in the spring.
LURE:	Pherocon Controlled Release Septa
LURE STORAGE:	Store in unopened factory-sealed packages in a cool place (maximum of 75 degrees F). Refrigerate or freeze carryover for annual storage.
TRAP DESIGN:	Pherocon ICP
PLACEMENT TIME:	Place traps in the orchard about 4 weeks prior to the anticipated spray date.
PLACEMENT PATTERN:	Traps should be placed within the orchard and hung from a tree. Trap height should be convenient, no less than 6 to 8 feet.
TRAP DENSITY:	Minimum of 5 traps/block.
SYSTEM MAINTENANCE:	For optimum use results, traps should be checked each day, or every other day. Minimum checking: 2 to 3 times a week.
RECOMMENDATIONS:	Begin scouting for Pecan Nut Casebearer eggs about 7-12 days after the first moths are captured.
NEVER:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Use more than one lure per trap.* Fail to count as recommended.* Fail to change lures as recommended.* Fail to change liners when needed.* Discard lures within field.* Fail to follow recommendations.

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HOW TO USE PECAN NUT CASEBEARER PHEROMONE TRAPS

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Pheromone lures: The lure is a rubber septa which has been saturated with a solution of the pheromone. Lures only attract male casebearer moths. The lure and pheromone are nontoxic.

Storing lures: Extra lures should be stored in a freezer. Never leave lures in a vehicle or areas where they may be exposed to high heat.

Lure Placement in Trap: Place the lure on its side in the sticky bottom of the trap. Replace lures every 4 weeks. Old lures should be removed from the trap and discarded outside the orchard.

Traps: Two types of traps are currently available. The wing trap which contains two pieces and the Delta trap which is triangular in shape. Both types of traps are effective. Traps should be replaced when the sticky material becomes hard or nonsticky to the touch.

Trap Placement: Place one trap per tree. Traps should be at least 50 feet apart. Hang traps on branch terminals that have nutlets. Traps should be hung at a convenient height above the orchard floor (6 to 8 feet).

Number of Traps to Use: Orchards less than 50 acres use at least 3 traps. Orchards larger than 50 acres use at least 5 traps. Place traps across the orchard and in different environmental areas such as in bottoms, near unmanaged natives, etc.

Trap Monitoring Frequency: Traps should be checked at least 3 times per week during major flight periods. On each sample date, count the number of moths, record the data, and remove moths from trap.

When to Start/End Trapping: Traps should be placed in the orchard approximately 4 weeks prior to an anticipated spray date.

Identifying Casebearer Moths in Traps: Casebearer moths are about 1/3 inch long and dark grey to almost black in color. A ridge of scales runs across the forewings about 1/3 the way back from where the wings attach to the body. Refer to the color pictures in the Texas A&M Casebearer Fact Sheet.

Recording Moth Captures: Record trap catches for each trap.

What Trap Collections Mean: Current research indicates that oviposition (egg laying) should occur 7 to 12 days after initial trap catches and nut entry will not occur until 12 to 16 days after initial catches.

Management decisions for the pecan nut casebearer must be made on scouting date. Pheromone traps are only a monitoring tool and no thresholds are established for any trap catches.