

# PECAN SPRAY SCHEDULE

## AND DISEASE/INSECT INFORMATION

### Diseases and insects most common in pecan trees in this area:

**Pecan Phylloxera** — Causes galls on leaves, twigs and nuts.

**Pecan Nut Casebearer** — Feeds on nutlets or, later in season, in the shucks.

**Hickory Shuckworm** — Tunnels in, and feeds on, shucks.

**Pecan Aphid** — Honeydew producing, sucking insects.

**Black Pecan Aphid** — Honeydew producing insects.

**Walnut caterpillar** — Feeds on leaves, does not produce web.

**Fall Webworm** — Caterpillar encased in large web, occasionally entire branches.

**Obscure Scale** — Sucking insect found on trunk/limbs. Color much like that of the bark. Difficult to see.

**Fungal diseases:** Pecan Scab, Sticky Schuck, Downy Spot, Vein Spot and Brown Leaf Spot.

### Prevention Spray Schedule:

**Mid-Jan. to mid-Feb.** — Dormant oil spray for control of obscure scale and phylloxera.

**Late February** (before buds break) — Dormant oil spray for control of phylloxera. Spray all limb surfaces, paying particular attention to the tree trunk. This is where phylloxera like to stay over winter.

**March** (or when leaves are 1/2 grown; pre-pollination) — Apply:

Insecticide: Zolone (highest recommended) or Lorsban

Fungicides: Benlate (benomyl) (Unfortunately, this isn't effective against all strains of scab anymore.)

Fertilizers: Foliar zinc & nitrogen compound: NZN or NZPN. Give four applications of zinc at two-week applications, starting with bud break. (Benlate, Zolone and zinc applications are compatible so if spray schedules coincide, they can all be sprayed on at the same time.)

**Late April** — Watch leaves closely. As soon as you see evidence of insect or disease damage, treat. Experts urge you to hold onto old pecan spray schedules, but don't spray unless you have a problem.

**August** — Hickory shuck worms require preventative treatment here. Apply Zolone spray as close as possible to August 15. Reapply the first week of September. If you see evidence of scab, use benomyl.

**After harvest** — Spray schedule should be continued to control Walnut Caterpillar, Fall Webworm, and fall foliage diseases. It is essential to keep the tree disease- and insect-free so the foliage will remain on as long as possible. The period between harvest and natural defoliation and dormancy is when the tree is utilizing the foliage to manufacture food for next year's nut production.

**Note:** Always read the complete manufacturer's label before applying chemicals. Products differ, so never exceed the recommended application amount. A pressure-type, power sprayer is recommended for tree spraying. A hose-end spray is the least desirable. For the most effective insect and disease control, the entire tree should be treated during each spraying.



2233 South Voss Road, (713) 782-8640  
1755 FM 1960 West, (281) 444-1210  
1200 North Dairy Ashford, (281) 493-0550  
[www.corneliusnurseries.com](http://www.corneliusnurseries.com)  
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