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Investigating the Impacts of Pecan Hedging on Pest and Beneficial Insects

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Mechanical Hedge Pruning

Manage tree size and optimize sunlight and water requirements

Common practice in dryer environments; removes upper canopy limbs top prevent excessive growth and outreach. (Lombardini 2006)

Benefits (for southeastern US)

- 1.) Prevents overcrowding of orchards**
- 2.) Increases windstorm resistance**
- 3.) Beneficial to nut quality and yield**
- 4.) Reduces excessive shading
- 5.) Reduces alternate nut bearing
- 6.) Improves stem water level and decreases water stress
- 7.) Alleviates problems associated with new trend of high density planting (Wells 2018)



Mechanical Hedge Pruning



Mechanical Hedge Pruning

Hedged



Not Hedged



PECAN HEDGING AND PEST MANAGEMENT

- ❑ Has shown to have positive implications on disease (scab) management by ensuring better fungicide coverage.

plant disease

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RESEARCH

Severity of Scab and its Effects on Fruit Weight in Mechanically Hedge-Pruned and Topped Pecan Trees

Clive H. Bock and **Michael W. Hotchkiss**, USDA-ARS-SEFTNRL, Byron, GA 31008; **Tim B. Brenneman** and **Katherine L. Stevenson**, University of Georgia, Tifton 31793; **William D. Goff**, Auburn University, Auburn, AL; **Michael W. Smith**, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater 74078; **Lenny Wells**, University of Georgia, Tifton 31793; and **Bruce W. Wood**, USDA-ARS-SEFTNRL



Will this have the same effect on insect pest management?



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How does hedging affect insect pests and natural enemies?



Crop Protection
Volume 113, November 2018, Pages 75-83



Canopy management of macadamia trees and understory plant diversification to reduce macadamia felted coccid (*Eriococcus ironsidei*) populations

Rosemary Gutierrez-Coarite ^a, Javier Mollinedo ^a, Alyssa Cho ^b, Mark G. Wright ^a

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cropro.2018.07.014>

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- ❑ Pruning the canopy increased sunlight availability and understory plant species diversity.
- ❑ Sunlight and plant diversity increases predation and parasitism on *Eriococcus ironsidei*.
- ❑ Increase in natural enemies likely contributed to the reduction of *E. ironsidei* abundance.



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What about in pecans?



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STUDY SITE: Marshallville, GA

~25-yr-old Trees: Hedged vs Non-Hedged

MARSHALLVILLE, GA

Hedged Rows 
Non-Hedged Rows 

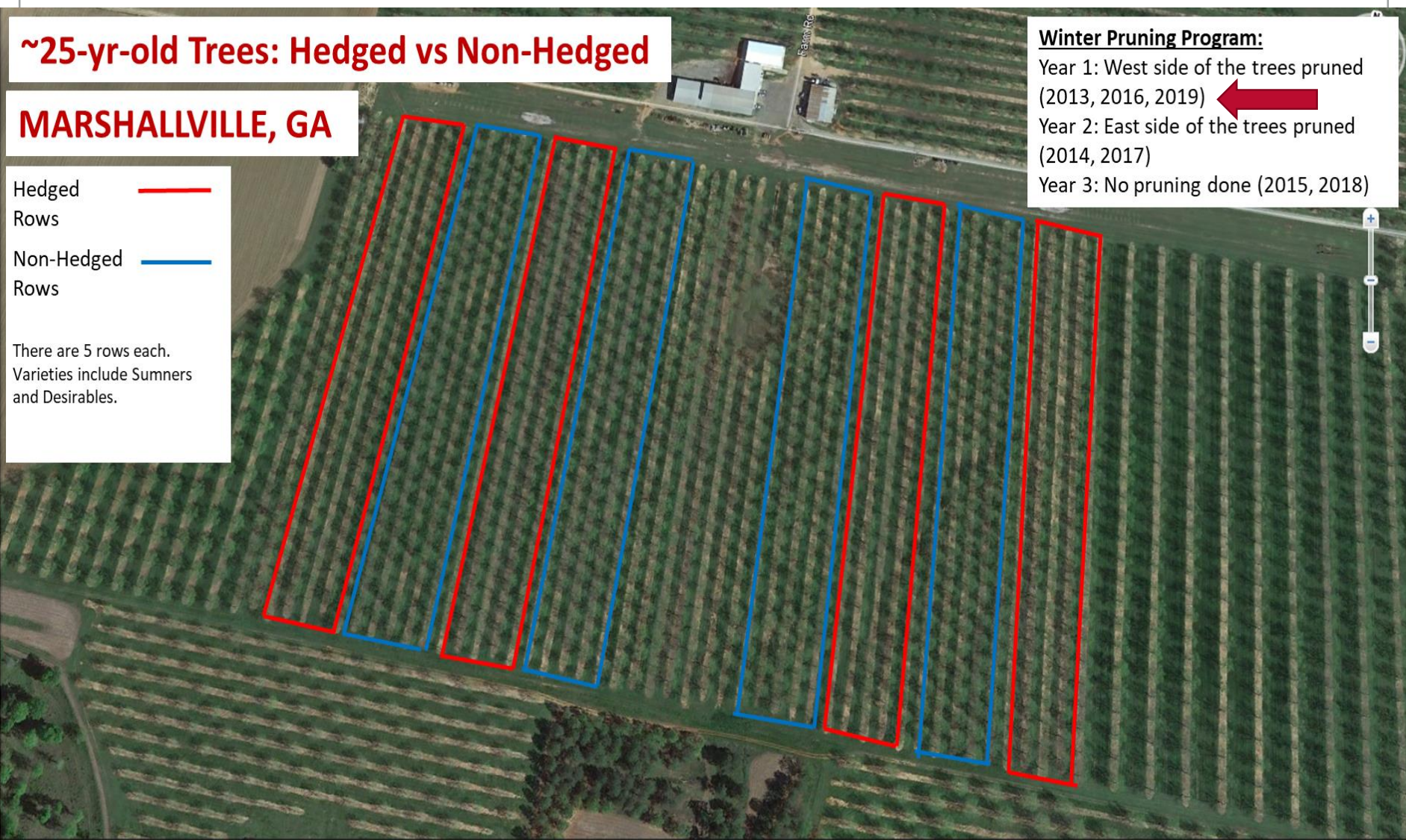
There are 5 rows each.
Varieties include Summers
and Desirables.

Winter Pruning Program:

Year 1: West side of the trees pruned (2013, 2016, 2019) 

Year 2: East side of the trees pruned (2014, 2017)

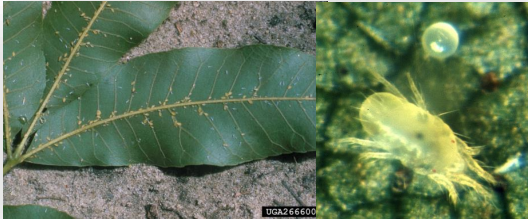
Year 3: No pruning done (2015, 2018)



PEST AND PEST INJURY SAMPLING: 2018 & 2019

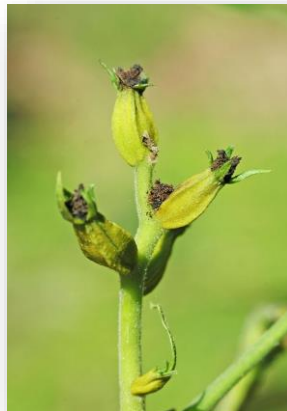
Foliage Feeders

Aphids
Mites

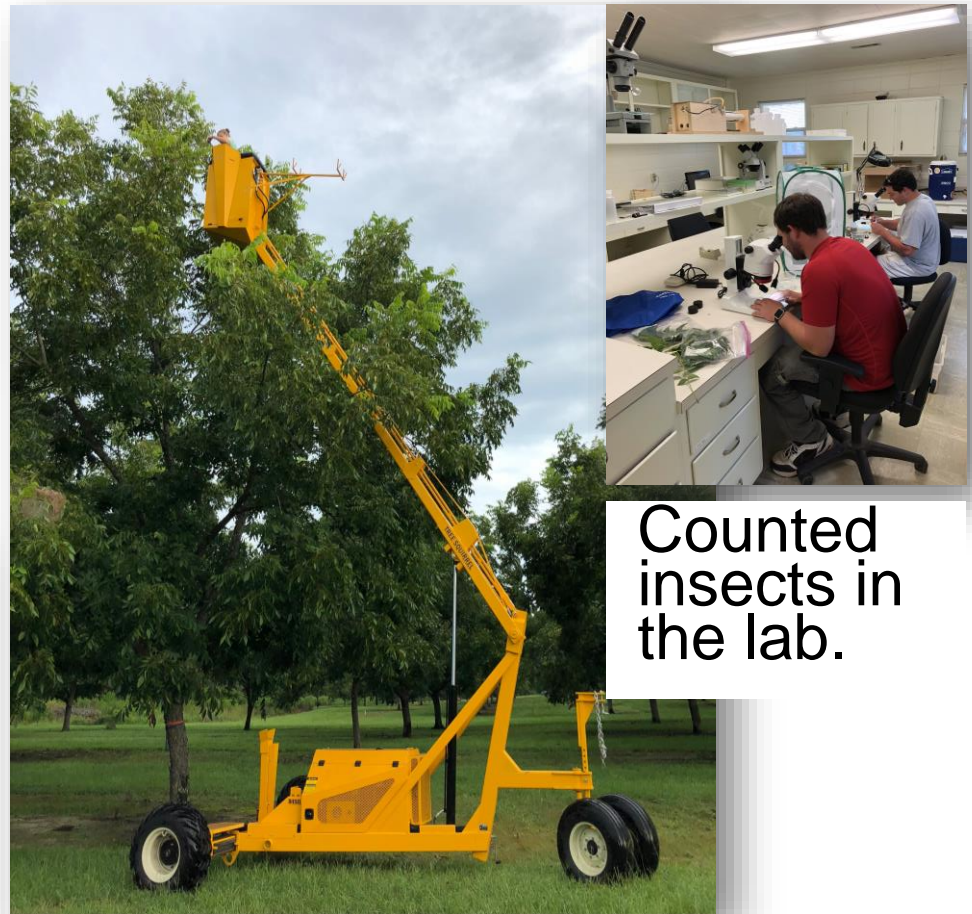


Nut Feeders

Nut casebearers



Insect Injury at Harvest



Counted
insects in
the lab.

We collected samples:
upper and lower canopy

NATURAL ENEMIES: 2018 & 2019

Aphid Parasitism & Predatory Mites

- ❑ Leaf Samples



Parasitized Aphids



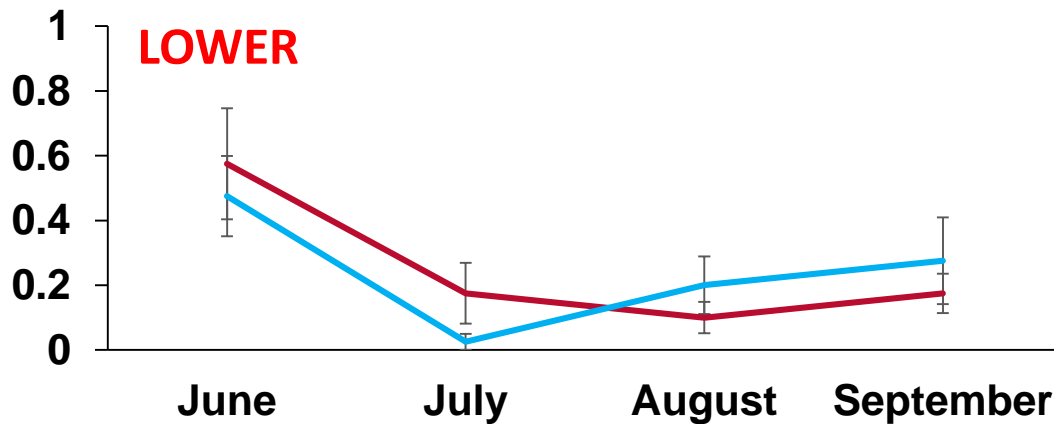
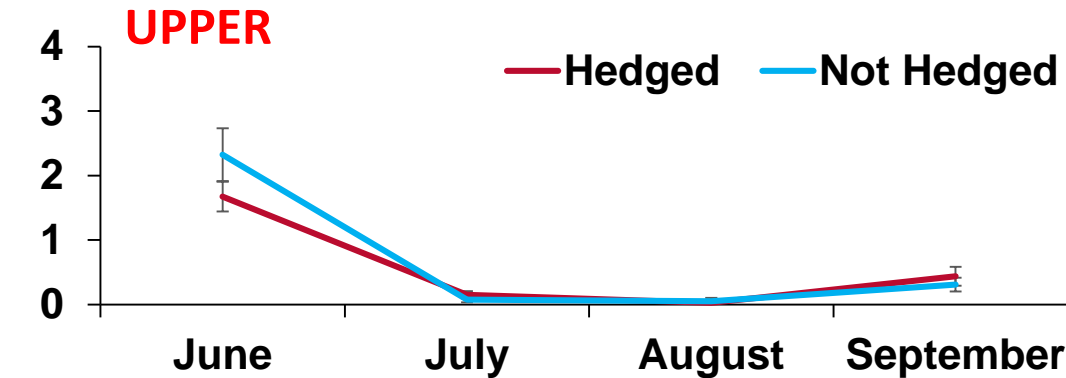
Western Predatory Mites

Predators & Parasitoids

- ❑ Yellow Sticky Card Trapping



RESULTS: NO. OF APHIDS (2018)

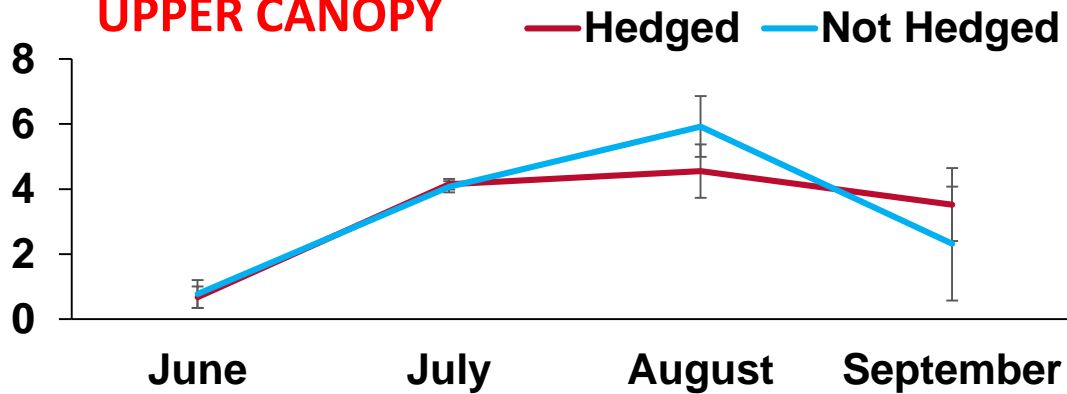


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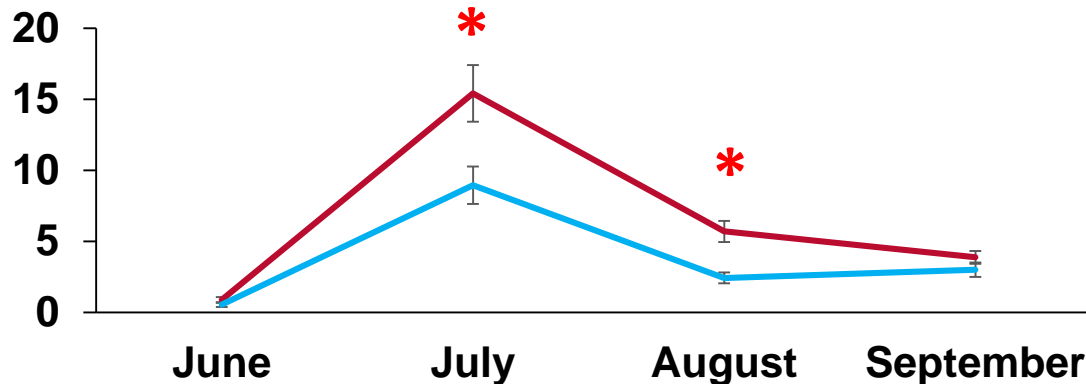
- June: more aphids in the upper canopy
- Aphid populations did NOT differ between hedged vs non-hedged trees

RESULTS: NO. OF APHIDS (2019)

UPPER CANOPY



LOWER CANOPY

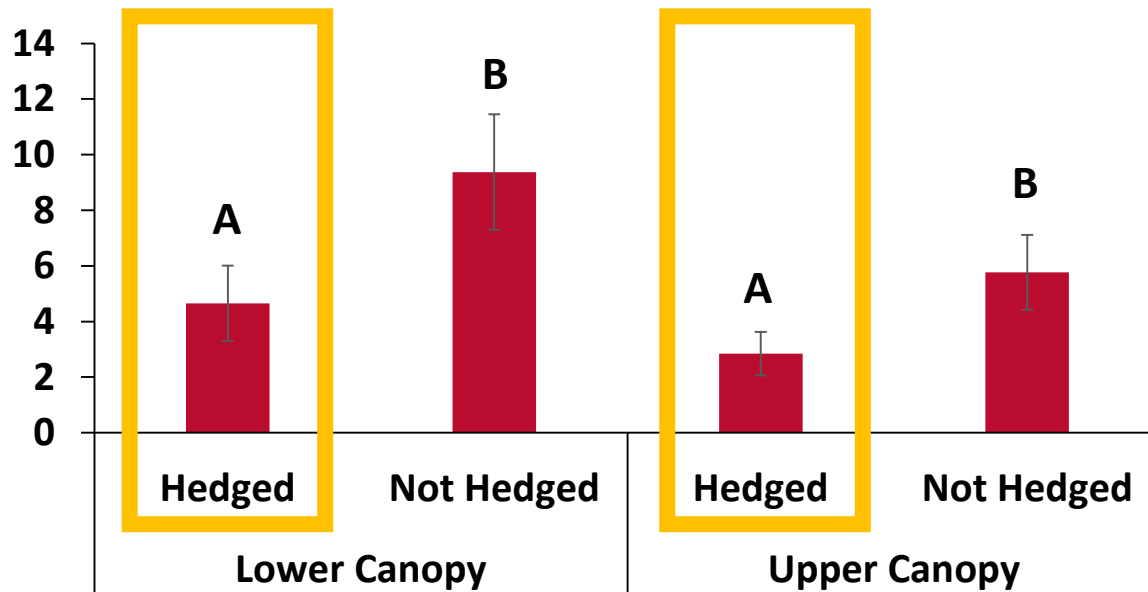


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- Upper canopy: no difference between hedged and non-hedged trees.
- Lower canopy: aphids were higher on hedged trees compared to non-hedged trees in July and August.

RESULTS: BLACK APHID INJURY (2018, September)

Chlorotic Spots per Compound Leaf

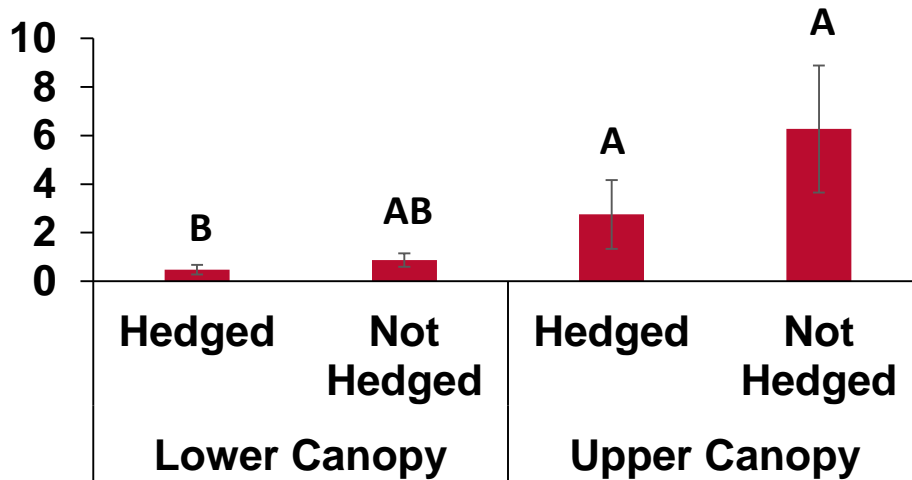


Black aphid injuries on hedged trees were lower.

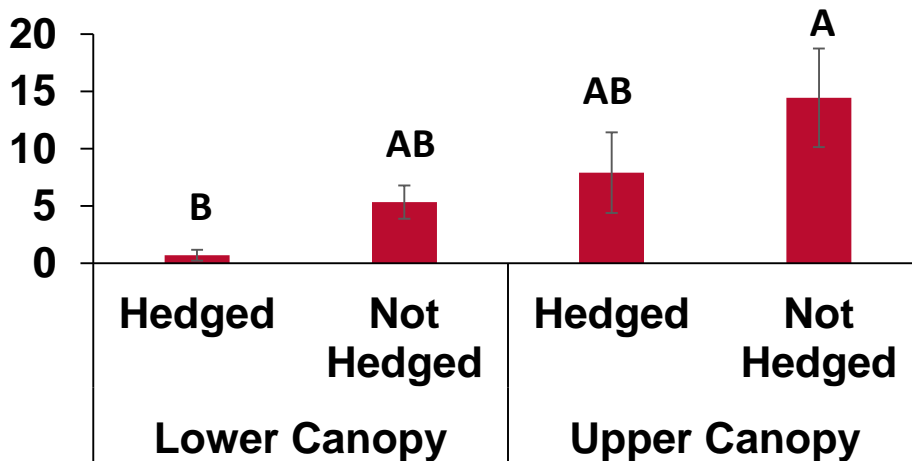


RESULTS: BLACK APHID INJURY (2019)

AUGUST

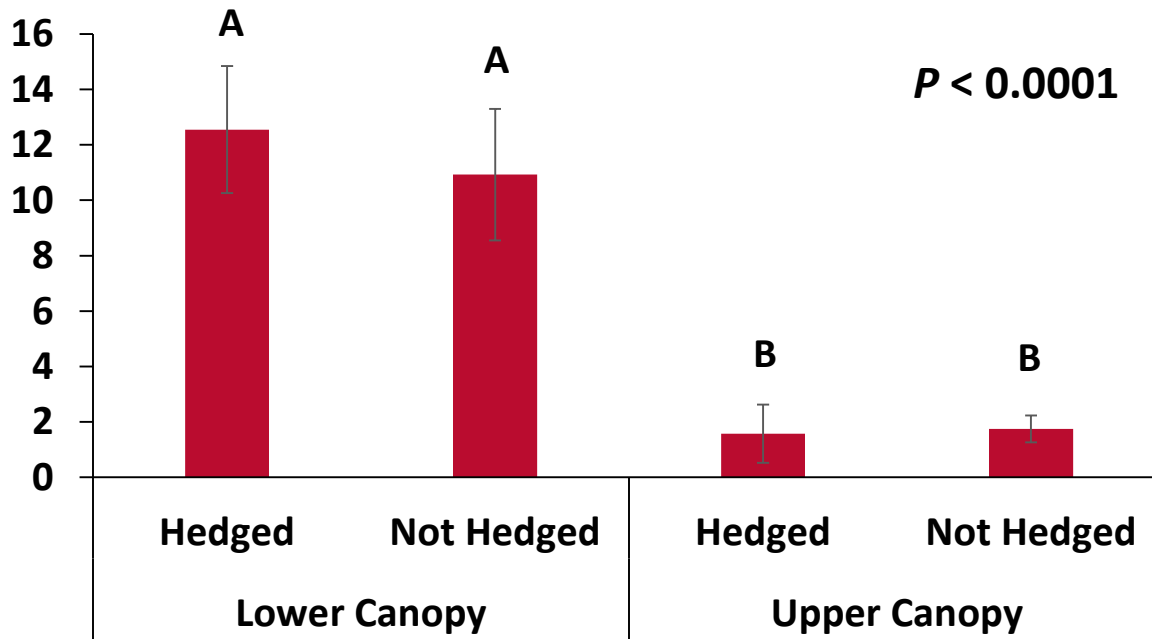


SEPTEMBER



- No difference in injury between hedged and non-hedged trees.
- Significantly more injury in the upper canopy.

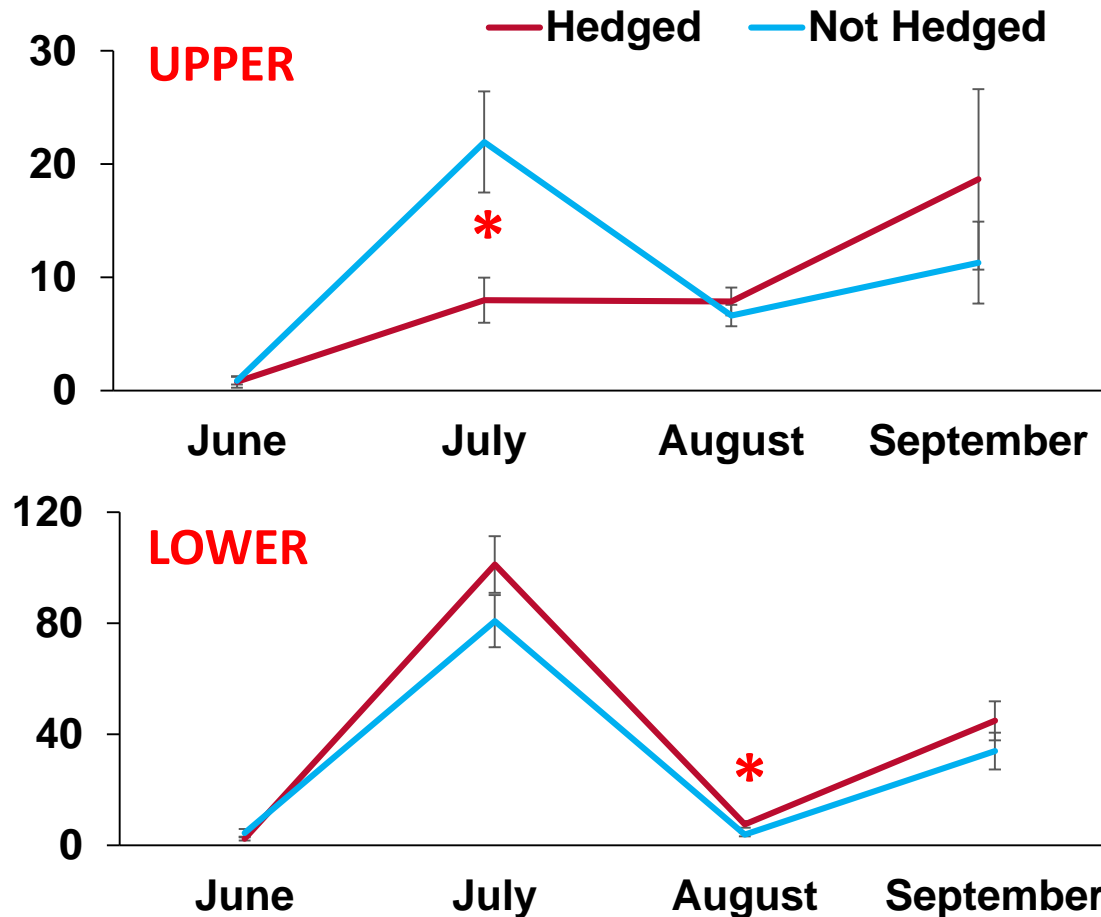
RESULTS: LEAF SCORCH MITES (2018, August)



- More PLSM in the lower canopy than upper canopy
- No diff. between hedged vs non-hedged

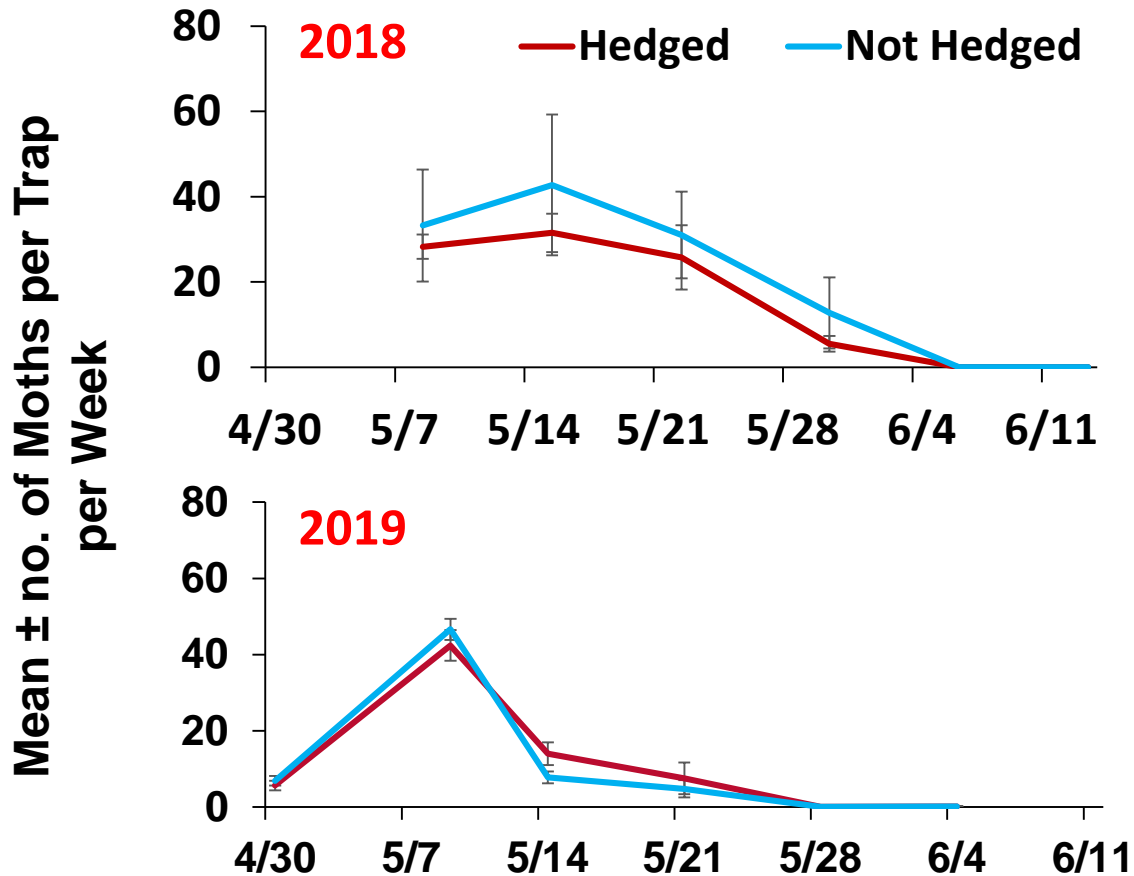


RESULTS: SCORCH MITES (2019)



- More mites in the lower canopy than in upper canopy.
- Upper canopy: more mites in non-hedged trees in July.
- Lower canopy: more mites in hedged trees in August.

RESULTS: Nut Casebearer Moths



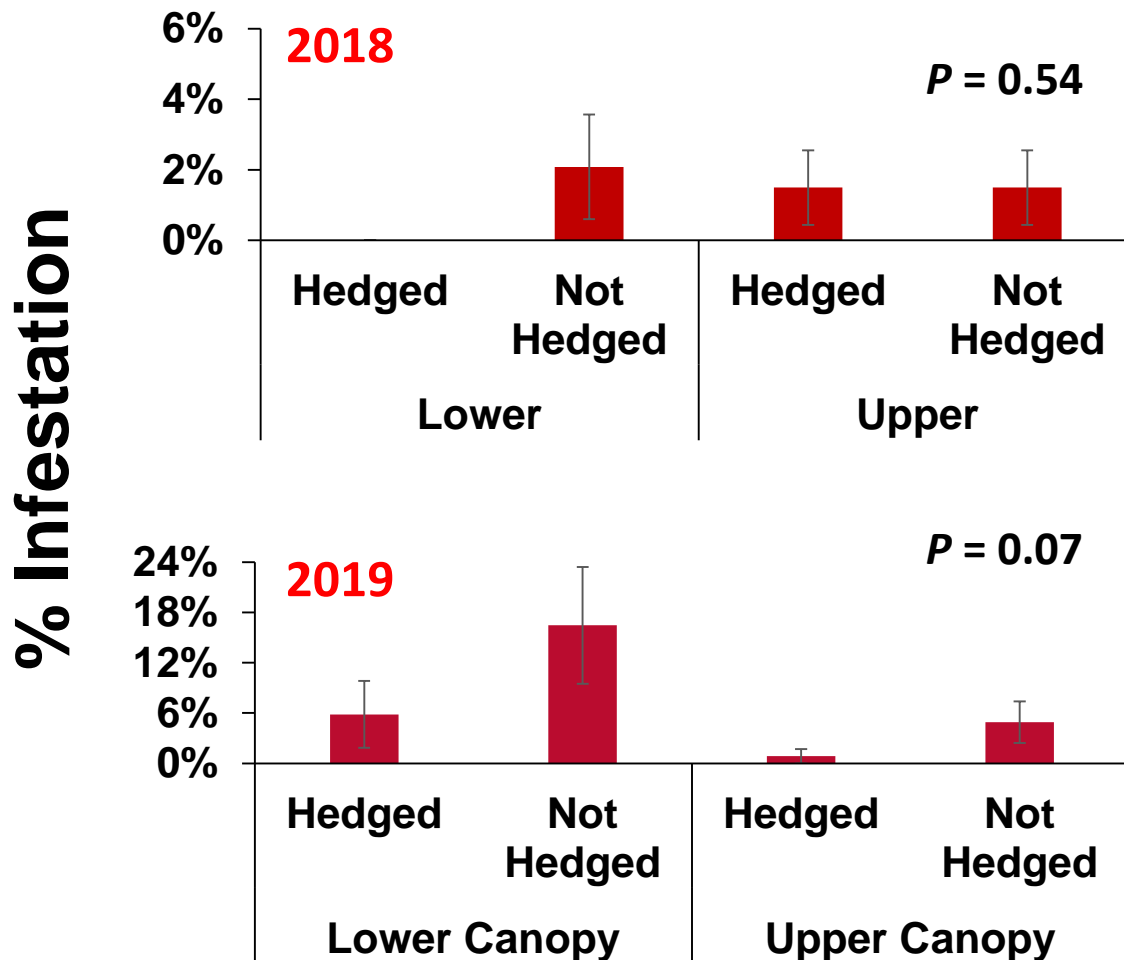
**Pheromone-baited Trap
(deployed lower canopy)**



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➤ **No differences in the PNC moths between hedged and non-hedged blocks**

RESULTS: Nut Casebearer Infestation (June)

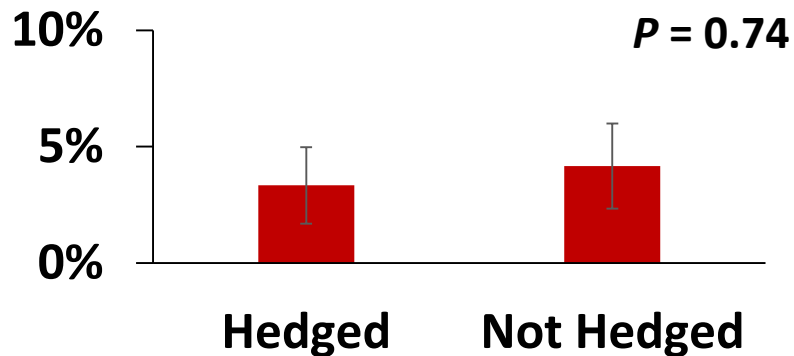


Infestation = nuts with egg, larva or larval feeding

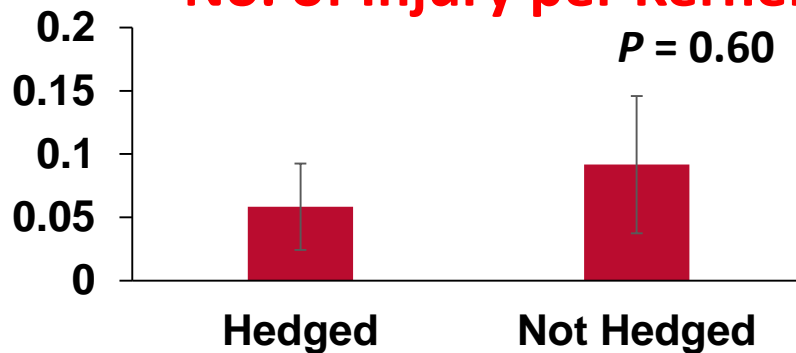
- Infestation was higher in 2018 than 2019.
- No differences in the PNC infestation rates between hedged and non-hedged blocks.

RESULTS: Insect-Related Injury at Harvest (2018)

% Infestation



No. of Injury per Kernel



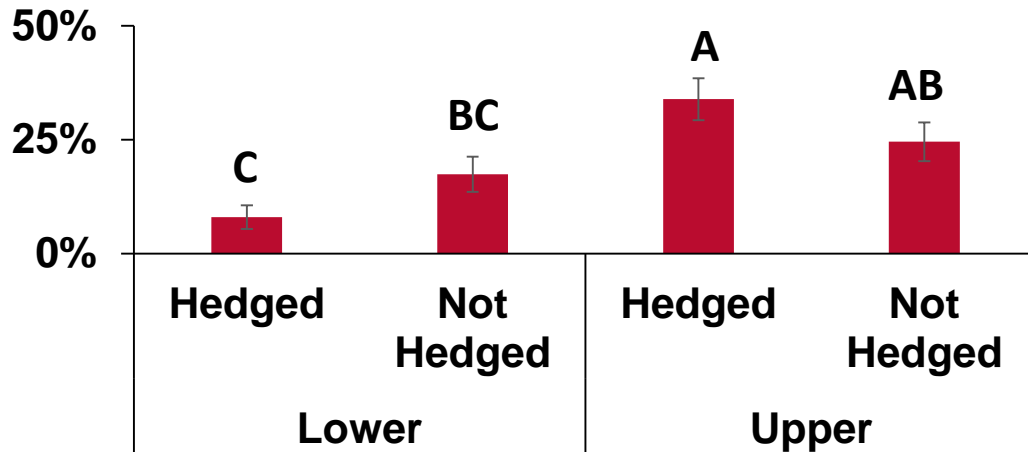
Examined total of 120 nuts from each treatment.



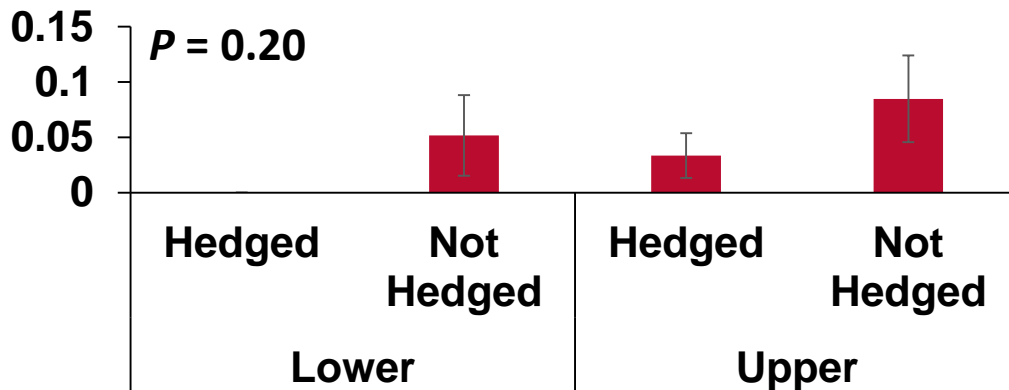
➤ No differences in insect-related injury at harvest between hedged and non-hedged blocks

RESULTS: Insect-Related Injury at Harvest (2019)

% Infestation



No. of Injury per Kernel



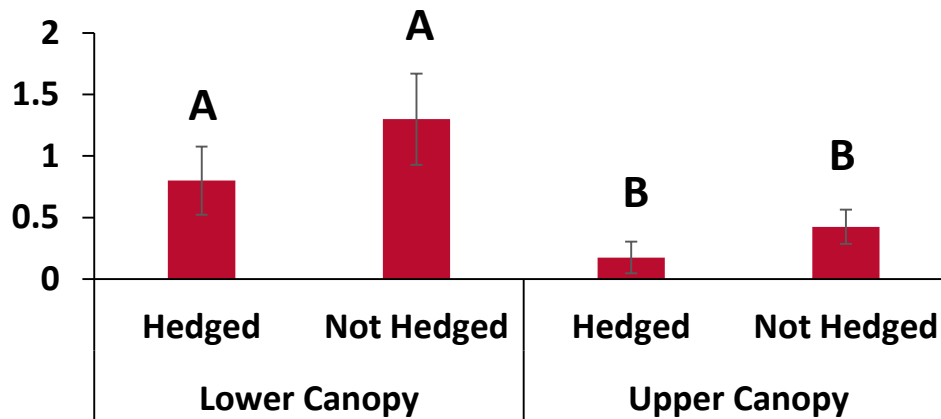
Examined total of 240 nuts (120 upper and lower) from each treatment.

- No differences in insect-related injury at harvest between hedged and non-hedged blocks

NATURAL ENEMIES

PREDATORY MITES (2018)

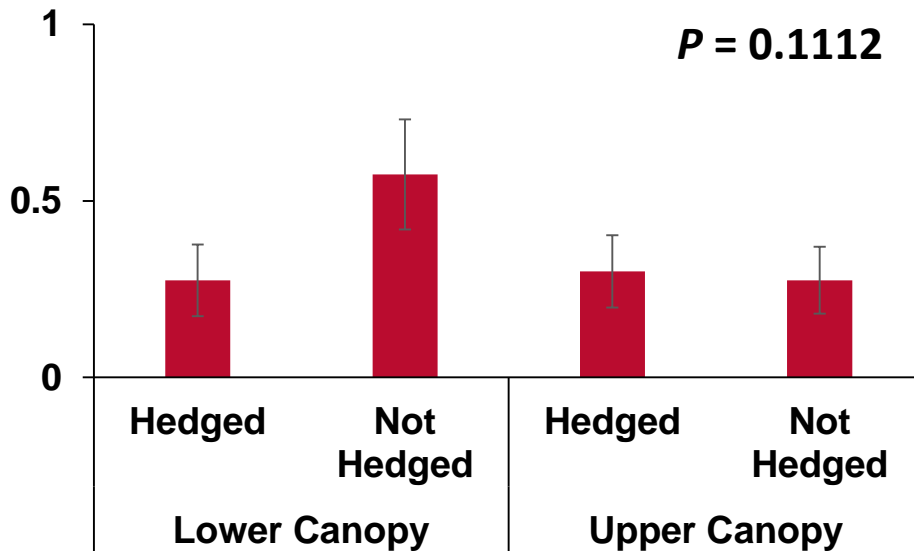
Western Predatory Mite



- More predatory mites in lower than upper canopy (~more PLSM in the lower canopy)
- No difference between hedged vs non-hedged

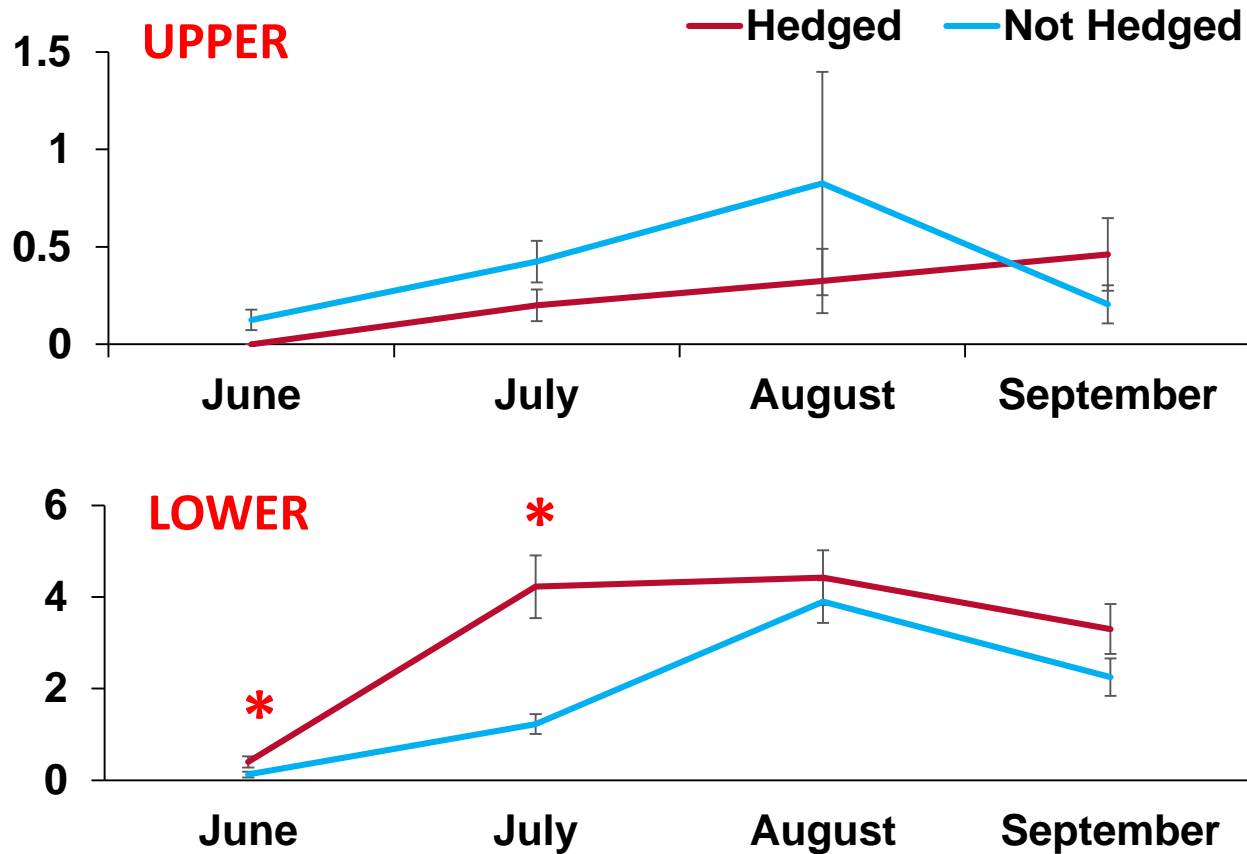
NATURAL ENEMIES

PREDATORY MITES (2019)



➤ No difference in predatory mite populations between hedged vs non-hedged

RESULTS: APHID PARASITISM (2018)



Parasitized Aphid



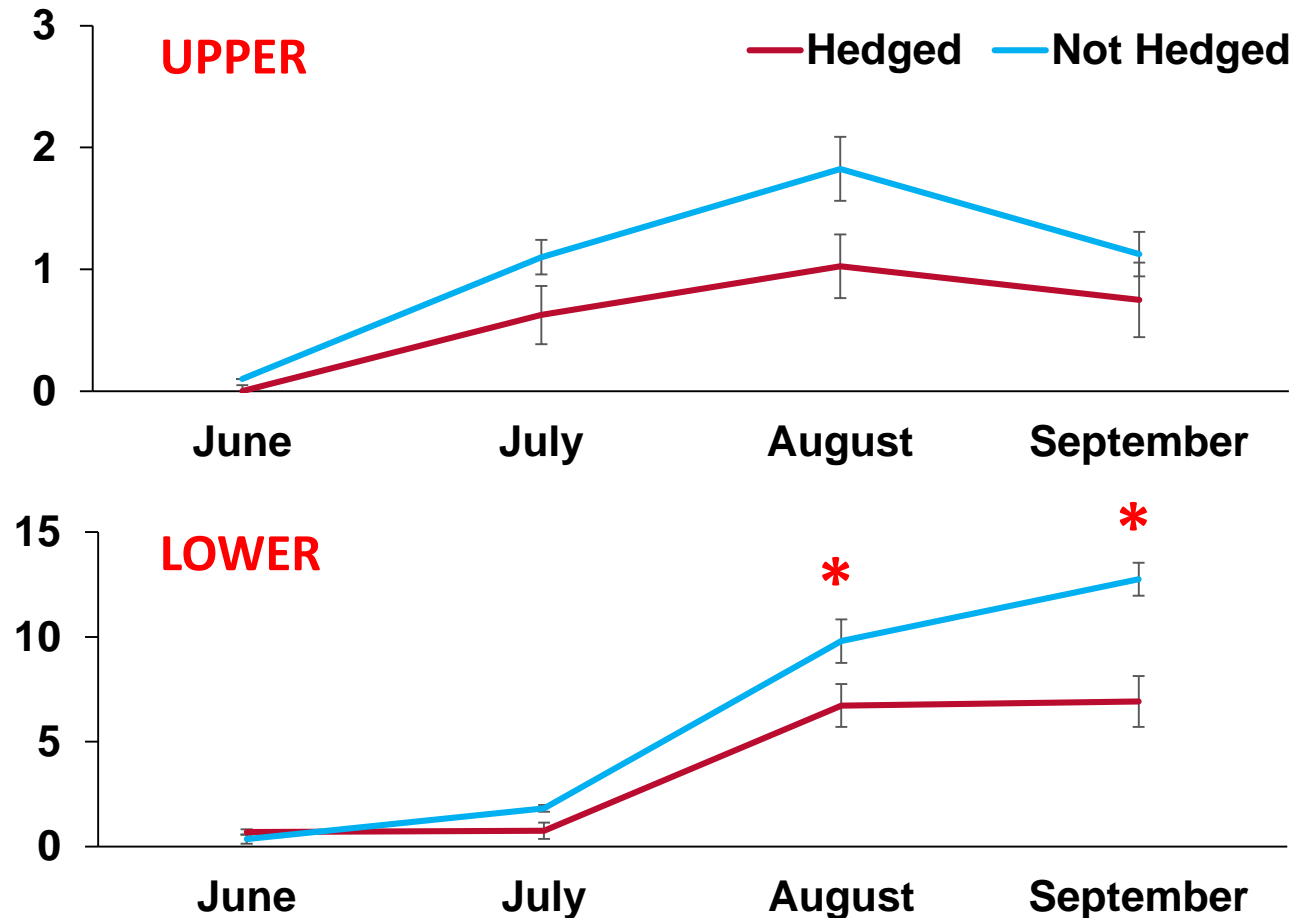
Unhatched



Hatched

- Upper canopy, no difference between hedged and non-hedged trees.
- Lower canopy, more parasitized aphids were found on hedged trees.

RESULTS: APHID PARASITISM (2019)



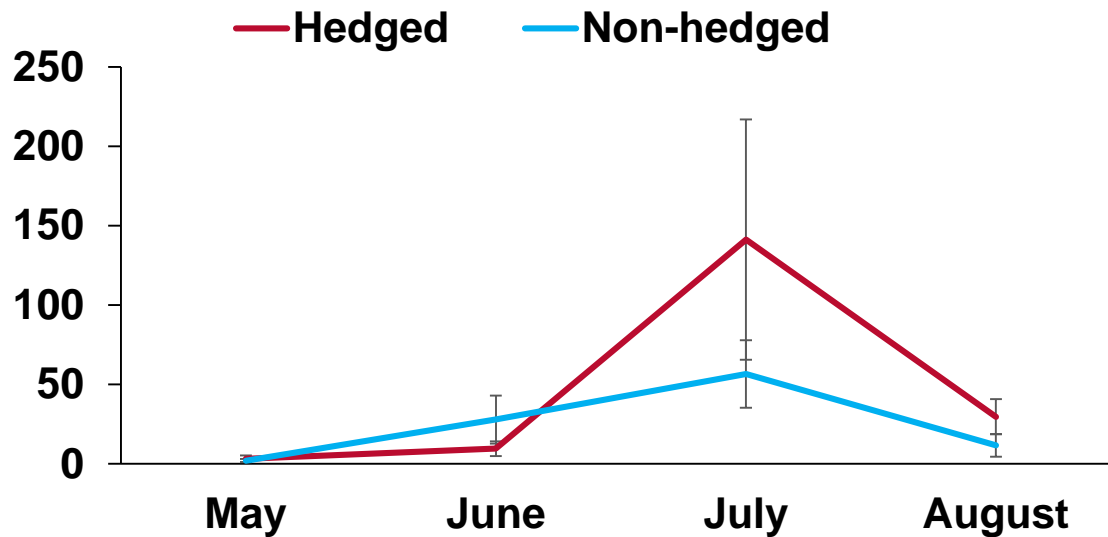
Parasitized Aphid



- More parasitized aphids in the lower canopy.
- Upper canopy: no difference between hedged and non-hedged trees.
- Lower canopy: more parasitized aphids on non-hedged trees.

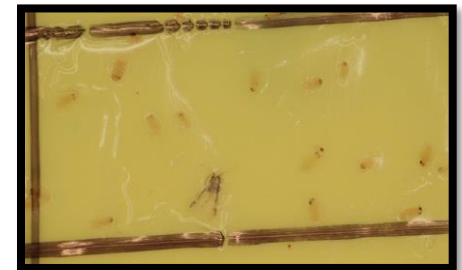
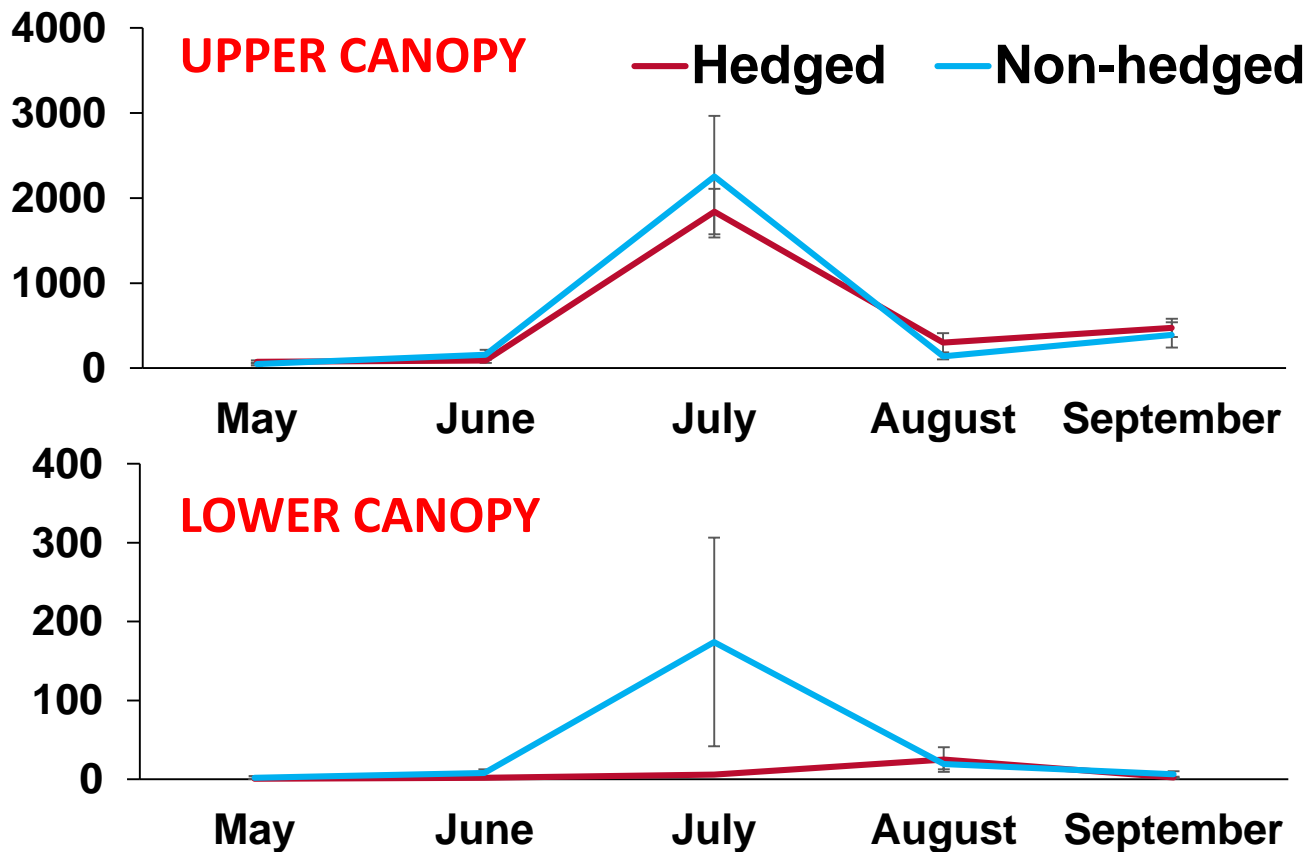
RESULTS: APHID PARASITIC WASPS (2018)

LOWER CANOPY



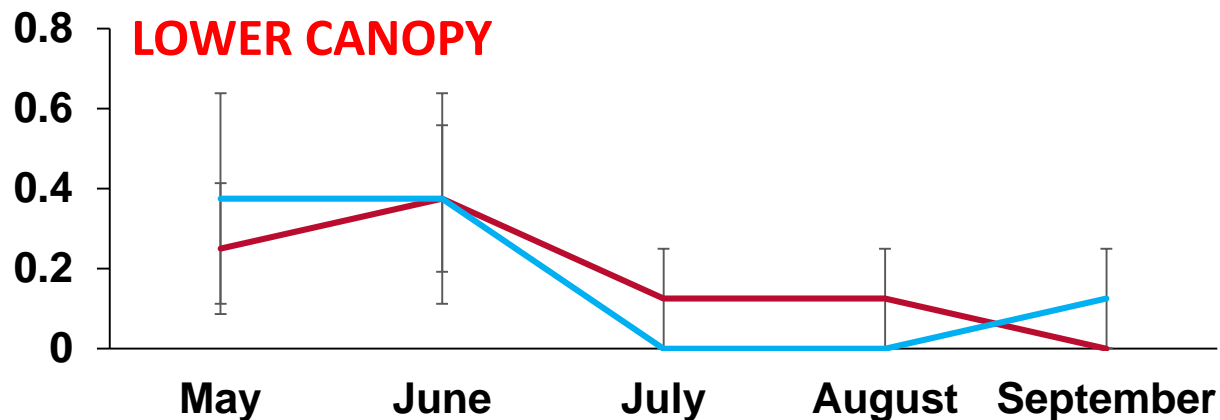
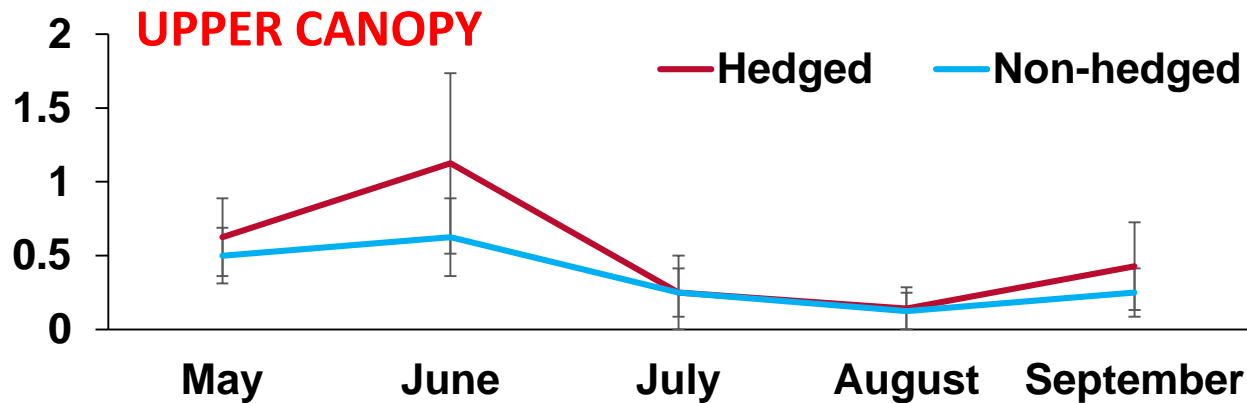
- Parasitoid numbers did NOT differ between hedged & non-hedged trees.
- Highest wasp population occurred in July.

RESULTS: APHID PARASITIC WASPS (2019)



- Significantly more wasps were found in the upper canopy.
- Wasps did NOT differ between hedged & non-hedged trees.
- Highest wasp population occurred in July.

RESULTS: OTHER PREDATORS (2019)



- Significantly more predators were found in the upper canopy.
- Predator numbers did NOT differ between hedged & non-hedged trees.

RESULTS SUMMARY: 2018 versus 2019

2018: Hedging showed no effects on the populations of pests and natural enemies but it did show positive implications by way of reduced black aphid injury and early-season increased parasitism rates.

2019: Aphid populations were higher on hedged trees during mid-season. Mites were higher in lower canopy of hedged trees in Aug, and higher in the upper canopy of non-hedged trees in July. Black aphid injury was the same. Aphid parasitism was higher on non-hedged trees later in the season. Natural enemy populations did not vary between hedged and non-hedged trees.

Winter Pruning Program in Marshallville:

Year 1: West side of the trees pruned (2013, 2016, **2019**)

Year 2: East side of the trees pruned (2014, 2017)

Year 3: No pruning done (2015, **2018**)



Effects of hedging on arthropod populations (pests and natural enemies) may differ depending on the cycle (timing) of the hedging program.

RESULTS SUMMARY: 2018 versus 2019

2018: Hedging showed no effects on the populations of pests and natural enemies but it did show positive implications by way of reduced black aphid injury and early-season increased parasitism.

2019: Aphid populations were higher on hedged trees during mid-season. Mites were higher in lower canopy of hedged trees in Aug, and higher in the upper canopy of non-hedged trees in July. Black aphid injury was the same. Aphid parasitism was higher on non-hedged trees later in the season. Natural enemy populations did not vary between hedged and non-hedged trees.

2018 and 2019: Injury on nutlets by PNC and insect-related injury at harvest did not differ between hedged and non-hedged trees.



In general, our results imply that hedging do not make insect problems worst in a conventionally managed orchard.

FUTURE WORK

- **Effects of hedging of older trees versus younger trees**
- **Summer versus winter hedging?**
 - **Diseases**
 - **Insects (Pests and Natural Enemies)**
 - **Belowground communities**
 - **Economic analysis**



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THANK
YOU!!!

