



OKLAHOMA PECAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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Michael Smith, Editor

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In This Issue

- *President's Corner* - pg. 1
- *OSU Horticultural Budget Software Now Available* - pg. 2
- *Honors & Awards* - pg. 2
- *Oklahoma Pecan Commodity Board* - pg. 2
- *Fungicides for Pecan Scab Control* - pg. 3
- *Insecticides for Pecan* - pg. 4
- *2003 Oklahoma State Pecan Show Results* - pg. 6
- *2004 OPGA Food Show Results* - pg. 6
- *Agriculture Commodity Referendum Petition* - pg. 7
- *Fiscal Budget Overview for 2005* - pg. 8
- *Pecan eLearning Website Now Ready for Access* - pg. 10
- *Pecan Fact Sheets on the Web* - pg. 10
- *OPGA Auction* - pg. 11
- *Classified Ads* - pg. 11



President's Corner

We just finished our 74th annual Convention and Show at Idabel, OK. We had a good meeting. Our pecan exhibits were down as expected because of the light crop last year. We had an excellent field day with a very good turn out at the Josefy Orchard owned by Basil Savage. If you missed it, you missed seeing a very beautiful orchard.

Our food show auction was very successful, raising over \$2,500 to donate to OSU for pecan research.

Since we lost Dean McCraw, our extension pecan specialist, to retirement and he was not replaced because of the budget crunch, we are looking at new ways to regain a pecan specialist. One of the ways that we have found is by helping contribute through a pecan checkoff. The association voted to circulate a petition to ask for a vote of the growers for a one-half cent checkoff on pecans to be used for research and extension programs that support production and marketing. We have until the first of August to obtain 200 signatures to bring it to a vote. If you would like more information, please contact me at (580) 332-7329 or Bill Ihle at (918) 367-5529. We would appreciate your help because we feel this is badly needed for the pecan industry in Oklahoma. The states around us who have already passed this are reaping the benefits.

The following officers and board members were elected to new terms: Carrel Bryant, President; Robert Schoenecke, Vice President; Suzen Ihle, Secretary; and Janice Landgraf, Treasurer; Doug Pittman, Gene Anderson and Tom Peay were re-elected as board members.

Congratulations to Dr. Mike and Carole Smith on being selected as Pecan Growers of the Year. We think it is an honor that is well deserved.

Now its time to mark your calendars, and make plans to attend the 75th Pecan Growers Convention and Show next year in Stillwater on June 19th, 20th and 21st. We will be visiting the Pecan and Fruit Research Station near Perkins on June 19th and on June 21st, we will visit the Hoffman Pecan Farm for our field Day. I look forward to seeing you there.

Carrel Bryant

OSU Horticultural Budget Software Now Available *Roger Sahs, Extension Assistant*

A new set of horticultural Enterprise Budget Software is currently available through Oklahoma State University that targets specialty crops such as pecans. This decision-making tool offers a producer the ability to explore and evaluate management alternatives even before capital investments are made. Watermelon, peaches, and wine grapes are also available.

The Microsoft Excel-based software provides users access to important agricultural science information and economic concepts during an "interactive" budget building process. In addition to estimating the full economic costs and returns to an enterprise, the software may also be used to generate cash flow budget files for Integrated Farm Financial Statements (IFFS) 2000 software also available through OSU.

The horticulture budgets are available at no charge for a limited time only that ends on September 30. Software including user's guide is available online or on CD-ROM. Online users will be notified via e-mail as to their login name and password. There is a fee structure in place for the traditional commodity set of crop and livestock budgets.

For more information, see the website at: www.agecon.okstate.edu/budgets or contact me by phone at (405) 744-7075 or email at rvsahs@okstate.edu.

Honors & Awards

A few of the top honors given out at the state show held in Idabel June 11-13th were the Herman Hinrichs award presented to Dr. Mike Hall. Dr. Hall is a Stillwater native and OSU graduate with a PhD in Entomology. Dr. Hall has been at the LSU Pecan Research Station since 1980 where he studies insect pest management systems.

Grower of the Year honors were given to Mike & Carole Smith. Most everyone knows this duo as an important part of the research program at OSU, but since 1994 they have been establishing an improved orchard near Cleveland, OK.

A special thanks goes out to our retiring officers. Bill Ihle, former President and Cathie Shelton, past treasurer have served the organization well. We would like to thank them for their hard work and dedication to the pecan industry.

Congratulations to each of the 2003 Pecan Show Winners!

Best of Show was exhibited by Michael Mayer, Muskogee, OK -

Pawnee - 39.6 nuts/lb & 57.6 % Kernel.

The Largest Pecan was a Mohawk (33.8 nuts/lb) entered by Michael Mayer, Muskogee, OK.

Highest % Kernel pecan was awarded to a Success from Kaison Walker, Tillman County with 58.9 % Kernel.

The Champion Native was entered by Randy Hasley, Tillman County. The seedling was 61.2 nuts/lb and 56.3 % Kernel.

Oklahoma Pecan Commodity Board

Dear OPGA member,

At the OPGA state pecan show in Idabel, the general membership voted unanimously to pursue the creation of the Oklahoma Pecan Commodity Board. The Oklahoma Commodity Referendum Act is the vehicle that will be used to pursue our goals, as it spells out the rules and regulations of the process. The purpose of the Oklahoma Pecan Commodity Board will be to support and promote a healthy pecan industry through supplemental funding for extension and research activities that support pecan production and marketing. The board will consist of six members elected by their peers. The assessment will be ½ cent per pound of pecans sold that will be collected at the first point-of-sale. Producers may obtain an assessment refund by the prescribed process allowed by law. Only producers who have 15 acres or more of pecans or 225 pecan trees or more would be affected by the program. Producers with less than 15 acres of pecans or less than 225 trees would be exempt from the program but may voluntarily participate in the program.

The process to bring this pecan initiative to a state wide vote begins with the petition process. Many OPGA members left the recent state convention with petition in hands to get signatures state wide. It takes a minimum of 200 signatures by eligible producers to proceed with this process. Only producers with 15 acres of pecans or more, or 225 pecan trees or more are eligible to sign the petition and vote. Inside this newsletter, you will find a copy to the petition. There will also be a petition at each County Extension office. If you support this effort by your OPGA and have not had a chance to sign the petition, please do so. I hope you can take some time to go to your pecan neighbors, discuss this with them and get their signatures. We need all the help we can get. Signed petitions have to be in hand by August 6, 2004. You may mail your petitions to me, Bill Ihle, P. O. Box 1295, Bristow, OK. 74010 or give them to an OPGA board member.

The Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association is the voice

to the Oklahoma pecan industry and it is up to us to prepare our industry for the future. Pecan research and extension is very important to us as growers and such a self-help funding program will go a long ways to meet our goals. If you have any questions please give me a call at 918-367-5529.

Thanks for all your help,

W. C. "Bill" Ihle

Chairman

Fungicides for Pecan Scab Control

Michael Smith and Sharon von Broembsen

Control of pecan scab requires that a suitable fungicide be applied at the correct rate and at the proper time. Sharon von Broembsen, OSU plant pathologist, developed a pecan scab infection model to aid in timing fungicide applications. Producers that have used this model for timing fungicide applications have been very satisfied with the results. The model is available on the internet at <http://www.agweather.mesonet.org/>.

Several fungicides are available for scab control. Specific labels for each fungicide can be found at <http://www.cdms.net/>. Fungicides commonly available in Oklahoma, their rates and costs are listed in Table 1. Managing pecan scab resistance to fungicides is critically important if we are to retain activity of these chemicals. Katy Stevenson, Univ. of Georgia plant pathologist, reported that in Georgia pecan scab races were detected that were resistant to Enable and Orbit. No such resistant races have been detected in Oklahoma, but misuse of the fungicides could lead to development of resistance to Enable and Orbit. In Oklahoma, Sharon found pecan scab races resistant to Benlate, and elsewhere there is widespread pecan scab Benlate resistance. Topsin M's mode of action is similar to that of Benlate, so a pecan scab race that is resistant to Benlate will be resistant to Topsin M. Pro-

ducers must use fungicides wisely to minimize the likelihood of resistance developing in the pecan scab population. Resistance to some of the newer fungicides can develop very quickly, within a single season. It is essential that producers follow recommendations to avoid selecting pecan scab races with fungicide resistance. Otherwise, we may be left with no options to control this devastating disease.

There are two options to manage fungicides that avoid resistance developing in a short time span. First, the Agpak (Super tin/Orbit) listed at the bottom of table 1 is designed to minimize resistance development. It can be used as the only fungicide throughout the season. There is also a Super tin/Enable Copak that could be used in the same manner, but it is not as commonly available in Oklahoma as the Agpak. The downside is that Agpak is a toxic (signal word Danger) restricted use chemical and the tractor used for application must be equipped with a cab. The second option in managing resistance is to rotate fungicide classes. Some pesticide companies recommend that not more than two successive applications of a fungicide class be applied, and then another class should be used for the next application. For instance, if Enable (triazole class) was used for one or two applications, a fungicide from another class such as Abound (strobilurin class) should be chosen for the next application. Orbit would not be a suitable rotation with Enable since both are triazole class fungicides with a similar mode of action.



Table 1. Fungicides for pecan scab control. Prices may vary among dealers and with time.

Brand name	Chemical class	Price	Rate	Price/acre low rate	Price/acre high rate	Signal word	Grazing restriction
Enable 2F	Triazole	\$65.83/40 fl. oz.	8 fl. oz./acre	\$13.17	---	Caution	Yes
Orbit	Triazole	\$125.00/qt.	4-6 fl. oz./acre	\$15.63	\$23.44	Warning	Yes
Abound	Strobilurin	\$282.20/gal.	6.2-12.3 fl. oz./acre	\$13.67	\$27.12	Caution	No
Sovran	Strobilurin	\$106.25/lb.	Prepollination 2.4-3.2 oz./acre Postpollination 3.2-4.8. oz./acre	Prepollination \$15.94 Postpollination \$21.25	Prepollination \$21.25 Postpollination \$31.88	Caution	No
Headline	Strobilurin	\$515.03/2½ gal.	6-7 fl. oz./acre	\$9.66	\$11.27	Warning	No
Topsin M	Thiophanate-methyl	\$109.38/5 lbs.	0.5-1 lb/acre	\$10.94	\$21.88	Caution	No
Super tin/Orbit Agpak	Organometal/Triazole	\$65/38.75 oz	5 acres/38.75 oz.	\$13.00	---	Danger	Yes

Insecticides for Pecan

Michael Smith and Phil Mulder

Typically, three to six insecticide applications are used for pecan production in Oklahoma. Listed in the following table are typical times for insecticide application, target pests, recommended chemicals and other information. There are other pesticides registered for use on pecan, but these are the ones we would choose for the particular problem. Prices are quoted from a single source and may vary with time and dealer.

Frequently, an insecticide application plus zinc is applied at budbreak to control several pests. Asana, Ammo and Warrior are broad spectrum pyrethroids that control several early season pests. Lorsban and Malathion are organophosphates that also control a broad range of pests. These same pesticides will also control first and second generation pecan nut casebearer, but they are not recommended at those times since beneficial arthropods would be killed, leading to aphid outbreaks. During budbreak, there are normally few beneficial arthropods in the tree, because during this time prey species are minimal. Therefore, a broad spectrum insecticide rarely incites other problems when used at budbreak. Provado is a target specific insecticide used for phylloxera and aphid control. Usually some of the other insects listed in table 1 are present in damaging numbers, so broad spectrum insecticides are normally a better choice for application at budbreak.

Pesticides of choice for first and second generation pecan nut casebearer are specific to Lepidoptera (moth) larvae. Broad spectrum pesticide application should be avoided during this time since they can cause aphid or mite outbreaks. Both Confirm and Intrepid have shown excellent results in controlling pecan nut casebearer, hickory shuckworm, fall webworm, walnut datana, and other Lepidoptera foliage feeders. Confirm and Intrepid are made by the same company (DowAgrosciences), and Confirm is scheduled to be phased out. Confirm (tebufenozide) will be replaced by Intrepid (methoxyfenozide). Both of these compounds have a novel mode of action, that mimics a molting hormone of Lepidoptera. After ingestion, larvae undergo an incomplete and premature molt that is ultimately lethal. These products are commonly referred to as Insect Growth Regulators (IGR's). While death of the larvae may take several days, feeding ceases almost immediately (within hours) after ingestion of treated plant material. While these insecticides are quite target-specific, they can be hazardous to sensitive aquatic invertebrates; therefore, caution should be used when applying these materials near water or in areas prone to flooding and sub-

sequent runoff. In addition, some sub-lethal effects have been documented on honey bees. These sub-lethal symptoms appear to effect learning and foraging behavior of honey bees. Fortunately, honey bees do not actively forage in pecan, so unless there are nearby beekeepers, this concern should be minimal.

Javelin, Dipel and Entrust are suitable for use in organically-managed orchards. These first two compounds contain a bacterial endotoxin (*Bacillus thuringiensis*, B.t.) that is specific to Lepidoptera larvae. Neither pesticide has shown as much efficacy, nor do they possess the longer residual seen with Confirm or Intrepid. However, Javelin and Dipel will substantially reduce damage if applied at the correct time and rate. Normally, application of Javelin and Dipel is delayed until there are about 2% damaged clusters since the residual is short and larvae must be actively feeding to ingest the toxins. Entrust is a relatively new product also available from DowAgrosciences. This product contains essentially the same active ingredient found in the insecticide Spintor (spinosad - a mixture of spinosyn A and D). Entrust is a wettable powder that must be mixed with water and applied as a foliar spray. Spintor is a liquid (suspension concentrate) that is also mixed with water and applied similarly; however, it is not cleared for organic pecan production. The active ingredient in these products is a fermentation by-product of a naturally occurring soil organism, *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*. Similar to Confirm and Intrepid, Spinosad products can be toxic to aquatic invertebrates; therefore, caution should be used near water. Unlike the IGR materials, which can effect learning and foraging behavior in honey bees, Spinosad products are toxic to bees. Therefore, extreme caution should be used when applying these materials near beehives or where bees may be foraging treated crops. Although the spinosad products do not possess the longer residual capacity seen in IGR's they do have ovicidal activity (causes mortality to eggs of caterpillars); therefore, similar to the IGR products, timing of application may not have to be quite as precise as treatment with B.t. products. Unfortunately, costs associated with spinosad products are rather extreme in comparison to the IGR's or B.t.'s, so unless there is a market advantage for producing organic pecans, then choice of insecticide should be based on expense and efficacy. For nearly complete control of pecan nut casebearer, at a reasonable cost, Confirm or Intrepid should be applied when most of the pecan nut casebearer eggs are red. In some instances, it may be desirable to delay application to allow some fruit thinning to occur before pesticide application. This practice should only be used when produc-

tion is abundant and subsequent thinning is desirable. In addition, subsequent generations of pecan nut casebearer can build to extremely high levels if left unchecked. If casebearer are allowed to thin the early crop, it is advised that thorough monitoring and scouting for second generation larvae be conducted.

Damage tolerance from pecan weevil varies with the market strategy for the crop. Producers selling pecans to a sheller normally tolerate some weevil damage, although it does reduce crop value. Producers that plan to market their crop directly to the public or wholesale their crop to retailers have no tolerance for pecan weevil larvae infesting the nuts. Pecan weevil control requires from one to four well-timed insecticide applications. The number of insecticide treatments required varies among years, and according to producer tolerance to weevil damage. For years, Sevin 80S has been the insecticide of choice to control pecan weevil. It continues to be efficacious, and has a relatively long residual activity — 10 to 14 days in most cases. However, price increases for Sevin have caused many producers to seek alternative insecticides for weevil control. Mustang-Max, Asana XL, Ammo, and Warrior are synthetic pyrethroids also labeled for control of pecan weevil. Pyrethroids tend to be very efficacious, but have

shorter residual activity (5-10 days) than Sevin. Any one of these four pyrethroids should control pecan weevil well when timed properly (see OSU Facts F-7190). However, producers should be aware that residual activity of pyrethroids is shorter than Sevin and that the formulations differ. Synthetic pyrethroids are formulated as suspension or emulsifiable concentrates, while Sevin is a soluble powder. While both types of products go into solution well; when applied to a leaf or nut surface, liquid formulations will dry as a fine film, while the powder will dry in an almost blotchy coating. The consequence of the film left may relate to the amount of residual left behind for an adult weevil to pick up when penetrating a pecan. In addition, if a spreader-sticker is added to the tank, this would further spread the material thinner. While this practice is a good approach with foliar feeding caterpillars, it is likely not a good approach with pecan weevil and may ultimately affect the toxic dose consumed by the weevil as it penetrates the nut. In 2003, several growers experienced problems associated with control of pecan weevil with synthetic pyrethroids. It is likely that their problems may have been connected to these aforementioned limitations. We are continuing to study the utility of these new chemistries in managing pecan weevil and anticipate that their usefulness will be discovered in controlling this important pest of pecan.

Table 1. Insecticides for pecan.

Time of application	Target pest	Recommended pesticide	Price	Rate/acre	Price/acre	Signal word	Grazing restriction
Budbreak	Phylloxera, over wintering pecan nut casebearer, hickory shoot curculio, sawfly, other leaf feeders	Asana XL*	\$96.11/gal	4.8-14.5 fl. oz.	\$3.60-\$10.88	Warning	Yes
		Ammo 2.5 EC	\$116.62/gal	3-5 fl. oz.	\$2.73-\$4.55	Caution	Yes
		Lorsban 4E*	\$93.09/2.5 gal	2-4 pts.	\$9.31-\$18.61	Caution	Yes
		Malathion 57 EC	\$64.45/2.5 gal	1.2 pts.	\$3.93	Caution	No
		Warrior 1EC*	\$250.00/gal	2.56-5.12 fl.oz.	\$5.00-\$10.00	Warning	Yes
	Phylloxera	Provado 1.6F	\$561.36/gal	3.5-7 fl. oz.	\$15.34-\$30.70	Caution	Yes
May 20 to June 10	First generation pecan nut casebearer; additional pests that may be controlled: fall webworm, walnut datana, other Lepidoptera foliage feeders	Confirm 2F	\$454.20/2.5 gal	8-16 fl. oz.	\$11.36-\$22.71	Caution	Yes
		Javelin WG	\$55.21/5 lb	1-4 lbs.	\$11.04-\$44.17	Caution	No
		Intrepid 2F	\$235.00/gal	4-8 fl. oz.	\$7.34-14.69	Caution	No
		Dipel ES	\$93.00/2.5 gal	1-4 pts.	\$4.65-\$18.60	Caution	No
		Spintor 2SC	554.16/gal	4-10 fl. oz.	\$17.32-\$43.29	Caution	No
		Entrust 80 WP	\$322.00/lb	1.20-3.0 oz.	\$25.15-\$60.37	Caution	No
July 15-25	Second generation pecan nut casebearer, hickory shuckworm, fall webworm, walnut datana, other Lepidoptera foliage feeders	Confirm 2F	\$454.20/2.5 gal	8-16 fl. oz.	\$11.36-\$22.71	Caution	Yes
		Javelin WG	\$55.21/5 lb	1-4 lbs.	\$11.04-\$44.17	Caution	No
		Intrepid 2F	\$235.00/gal	4-8 fl. oz.	\$7.34-14.69	Caution	No
		Dipel ES	\$93.00/2.5 gal	1-4 pts.	\$4.65-\$18.60	Caution	No
		Spintor 2SC	554.16/gal	4-10 fl. oz.	\$17.32-\$43.29	Caution	No
		Entrust 80 WP	\$322.00/lb	1.20-3.0 oz.	\$25.15-\$60.37	Caution	No
Aug.-Oct	Pecan weevil, stink bug, plant bug	Sevin 80S	\$58.97/10 lb	2.5-6.28 lb.	\$14.74-\$37.03	Warning	No
		Mustang Max	\$196.00/gal	2.56-4 fl. oz.	\$3.92-\$6.13	Warning	Yes
		Ammo 2.5 EC	\$116.62/gal	3-5 fl. oz.	\$2.73-\$4.55	Caution	Yes
		Asana XL	\$96.11/gal	4.8-14.5 fl. oz.	\$3.60-\$10.88	Warning	Yes
		Warrior 1EC	\$250.00/gal	2.56-5.12 fl.oz.	\$5.00-\$10.00	Warning	Yes

Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association Food Show
Idabel, OK June 12, 2004

2003 Oklahoma State Pecan Show Results
Becky Carroll, Extension assistant

Name	County	Class	Variety	kernel %	nuts/lb	Placing
A.B. Gattis	Tillman	01 - Apache	Apache	56.8	53.8	1
Dick Hoffman	Payne	02 - Barton	Barton	51.1	54.3	1
Lois Kent	Tillman	03 - Burkett	Burkett	54.3	53.5	1
Randy Hasley	Tillman	03 - Burkett	Burkett	58.2	49.6	2
Randy Hasley	Tillman	05 - Choctaw	Choctaw	54.6	52.3	1
Rita Britton	Tillman	05 - Choctaw	Choctaw	52.3	75.3	2
Ralph Burba	Tillman	07 - Graking	Graking	48.0	43.9	1
Carole Smith	Pawnee	09 - Kanza	Kanza	48.7	57.9	1
Randy Hasley	Tillman	10 - Kiowa	Kiowa	57.6	48.9	1
Michael Mayer	Muskogee	12 - Maramec	Maramec	57.3	38.2	1
Dick Hoffman	Payne	12 - Maramec	Maramec	55.9	50.4	2
Michael Mayer	Muskogee	13 - Mohawk	Mohawk	55.2	33.8	1
Dick Hoffman	Payne	13 - Mohawk	Mohawk	55.4	39.8	2
Dorothy Bennett	Oktuskee	13 - Mohawk	Mohawk	53.8	41.9	3
Michael Mayer	Muskogee	14 - Pawnee	Pawnee	57.6	39.6	1
Dick Hoffman	Payne	14 - Pawnee	Pawnee	55.9	39.9	2
Rita Britton	Tillman	14 - Pawnee	Pawnee	52.0	62.4	3
Michael Mayer	Muskogee	22 - Stuart	Stuart	45.1	44.2	1
Kaison Walker	Tillman	23 - Success	Success	58.9	55.0	
Abby Espinosa	Tillman	24 - Western	Western	51.3	72.9	1
Jimmy Espinosa	Tillman	24 - Western	Western	50.3	75.5	2
Lois Kent	Tillman	25 - Wichita	Wichita	54.4	73.8	1
Dick Hoffman	Payne	26 - Other	Oconee	55.0	51.0	1
Randy Hasley	Tillman	26 - Other	Unknown	52.3	61.4	2
Dick Hoffman	Payne	26 - Other	Giles	47.0	70.4	3
A.B. Gattis	Tillman	26 - Other	Cowley	49.5	70.7	
Randy Hasley	Tillman	26 - Small seedling	Seedling	56.3	61.2	1
Abby Espinosa	Tillman	28 - Small seedling	Seedling	49.5	75.8	2
Jimmy Espinosa	Tillman	28 - Small seedling	Seedling	48.2	80.9	3
Tom Fleming	Mayes	28 - Small seedling	Seedling	41.2	130.9	
Tom Fleming	Mayes	28 - Small seedling	Seedling	33.2	117.8	
Tom Fleming	Mayes	28 - Small seedling	Seedling	39.5	98.8	

Adult Division

Category	Class	Placing	Name	City	Recipe Name
Breads & Rolls	Quick	1	Elece Hollis	Boynton	Zucchini Pecan Bread
Breads & Rolls	Quick	2	Kathryn Floyd	Ada	Banana Nut Bread
Breads & Rolls	Quick	3	Becky Carroll	Tryon	Banana Nut Bread
Grand	Rolls	1	Linda Bryant	Ada	Cinnamon Rolls
Grand	Cakes	1	Ellen Mayer	Muskogee	Lane Cake
	iced	2	Shirley Peay	Allen	Aunt Gertrude's Toasted Butter Pecan Cake
	iced	3	Ruth Ann Hightower	Ralston	Potato Cake
Cakes	Uniced	1	Bryant Kelley	Ada	Pecan Pie Cake
Cakes	Uniced	2	Linda Bryant	Ada	Pineapple Pecan Upside Down Cake
Cakes	Uniced	3	Ellen Mayer	Muskogee	Pecan Pie Cake
Grand	Brittle & Pralines	1	Andrea Rohla	Stillwater	Pecan Brittle
Candy	Brittle & Pralines	2	Ruth Ann Hightower	Ralston	Pecan Brittle
Candy	Brittle & Pralines	3	Linda Bryant	Ada	Pralines
Candy	Divinity	1	Linda Bryant	Ada	Divinity
Candy	Divinity	2	Sylvia Brantley	Ada	Divinity
Candy	Fudge	1	Louise Bryant	Ada	Cranberry Pecan White Fudge
Candy	Fudge	2	Andrea Rohla	Stillwater	Chocolate Pecan Fudge
Candy	Other	1	Becky Carroll	Tryon	Chocolate Caramel Drops
Grand	Other	2	Kathryn Floyd	Ada	Pecan Logs
Cookies	Brownies	1	Bryant Kelley	Ada	Mississippi Mud Dessert Brownies
Cookies	Brownies	2	Lisa Bryant	Ada	Yummy Brownies
Cookies	Brownies	3	Linda Bryant	Ada	Texas Brownies
Cookies	Cookies	1	Ellen Mayer	Muskogee	Clear the Cupboard Cookies
Cookies	Cookies	2	Shirley Peay	Allen	Magic Cookie Bars
Cookies	Cookies	3	Janna Kelley	Ada	Oatmeal S'more Cookies
Pecan Meats	Candied	1	Linda Bryant	Ada	Candied Pecans
Pecan Meats	Candied	2	Kathryn Floyd	Ada	Boston Baked Pecans
Grand	Pecan Meats	3	Andrea Rohla	Stillwater	Southern Candy Pecans
Pecan Meats	Salted & Spiced	1	Becky Carroll	Tryon	Hickory Flavored Pecans
Pecan Meats	Salted & Spiced	2	Andrea Rohla	Stillwater	C Bar B Spiced Pecans
Grand	Pies	1	Jean Hoffman	Stillwater	Deviled Pecans
	Other	1	Linda Bryant	Ada	Fudgey Nut Pie
	Other	2	Andrea Rohla	Stillwater	Cherry Pecan Pie
	Other	3	Louise Bryant	Ada	Creamy Blackberry Pecan Pie
Pies	Standard	1	Linda Bryant	Ada	Pecan Pie
Pies	Standard	2	Mike Lynn	Oklmulgee	Pecan Pie
Pies	Standard	3	Andrea Rohla	Stillwater	Pecan Pie
Grand	Specialty	1	Bryant Kelley	Ada	Baklava
	Specialty	2	Becky Carroll	Tryon	Chevy Granola Bars
	Specialty	3	Linda Lamb	Whitefield	Creamy Pecan Bars
	Specialty	1	Linda Bryant	Ada	Cheedar Pecan Wafers
	Specialty	2	Elece Hollis	Boynton	Pecan Granola
	Specialty	3	Andrea Rohla	Stillwater	Herb Pecan Salad Dressing

Junior Division

Category	Class	Placing	Name	City	Recipe Name
Grand	Cakes	1	Cafti Cheary	Stillwater	Fudgey Candy Bar Cake
Grand	Cookies	1	Olivia Hamilton	Allen	Pecan Chocolate Chip Cookies
	Cookies	2	Conner Carroll	Tryon	Nanny's Oatmeal Cookies
	Cookies	1	Olivia Hamilton	Allen	Pecan Pie Surprise Bars
Grand	Pecan Meats	1	Brett Cheary	Stillwater	Smoky Bear Pecans
	Pecan Meats	2	Tommy Lee Peay	Allen	Roasted Pecans

Fiscal Budget Overview for 2005

Implementing a pecan check-off program by creating the Oklahoma Pecan Commodity Board will strengthen the future of pecan research and extension programs. The Division of Agriculture & Natural Resources budget is in a crisis. The number of scientists working on pecans throughout the U.S. has declined even in good economic times. To sustain strong research and extension programs that are responsive to your needs the self-help Oklahoma Pecan Commodity Board is needed.

The following is a summary of the budget overview presented by Dr. Sam Curl, Dean, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Budget increases in fiscal year 2005 (FY05) totaled \$466,074 for the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station (OAES) and \$412,383 for the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service (OCES) (Table 1). Unfortunately, this increase does not cover the estimated increase in mandatory costs. In addition, faculty and staff have not had a raise for three years, and a much-needed salary program is anticipated in FY05. Obviously the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources will continue to experience great stress on its budgets. The increase in the OCES budget does not include the special appropriation for Cooperative Extension to restore the number of field staff to its 2002 level. This will be addressed later.

Table 1. FY05 State Appropriations, not including \$3.3 million special appropriation for restoration of Cooperative Extension Field Staff.

	FY05			
	FY04 base	\$ increase	% increase	Est. increase in mandatory costs
OAES	\$21,012,296	\$466,074	2.22	\$651,575
OCES	\$20,770,183	\$412,383	1.98	\$442,382

Budget shortfalls began in FY02 and continue to date (Table 2). Both reductions in annual receipts and increased mandatory costs have stressed the OAES budget. Bottom line, the OAES has suffered a total dollar loss of about \$7 million over FY02, FY03, and FY04 compared with state appropriations at the beginning of FY02. The situation is similar for the OCES with a cumulative dollar loss of a little over \$7 million during the three fiscal years.

To cope with budget shortfalls faculty and staff have been reduced. Two successful retirement incentive programs resulted in reducing personnel by 66 positions. These positions are not being refilled plus any vacancies that occur for other reasons are not being refilled. In addition, there have been sharp reductions in maintenance and operations allocations to

Table 2. OAES and OCES cumulative budget shortfalls.

	FY02	FY03	FY04	Cumulative
	<i>OAES</i>			
Annual receipts shortfall*	-\$902,469	-\$1,933,863	-\$2,464,468	-\$5,264,800
Increase in mandatory costs*	-\$257,466	-\$551,641	-\$889,942	-\$1,699,049
Total for 3 fiscal years				-\$6,963,849
	<i>OCES</i>			
Annual receipts shortfall*	-\$839,064	-\$1,884,498	-\$2,281,033	-\$5,004,595
Increase in mandatory costs*	-\$368,419	-\$700,061	-\$1,030,061	-\$2,098,541
Total for 3 fiscal years				-\$7,103,136

*Compared to the beginning of FY02.

departments/units. These reductions in personnel and departmental/unit allocations were not sufficient to completely offset the impact of the budget shortfalls, but kept us operational in the short term.

Earlier I indicated that OCES received \$3.3 million to restore County Extension Field Staff to FY 2002 levels. Currently base staffing is 1.5 professional educators in each county. This will be increased to 2 professional educators in each county. Area Specialists in production agriculture will be increased from 15 to 21. In addition costs increases to be required of county government for professional educators will be reduced. Unfortunately, these new funds do not affect staffing at the state level or funds available for state level Extension Specialists.

The Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources has undergone extensive strategic planning during the last year, and identified several research and extension priority areas. Comprehensive Initiatives are the largest and highest priority initiatives where we are making and will continue to make sizable investments in both research and extension. These Comprehensive Initiatives are broad areas in which we will have statewide teams made up of both faculty and staff representing both research and extension interests. Our goal is to have a seamless continuum all the way from discovery in the laboratory to application in the field for these Comprehensive Initiatives. The six Comprehensive Initiatives identified for the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources are below.

- Cattle and Forages
- Community Resource and Economic Development
- Crop Management
- Environmental Quality and Waste Management
- Farm and Agribusiness Management
- Wheat – Multiple Uses

Other initiatives are termed Focused and Program Initiatives. These are lower priority, and will not have the personnel or resources afforded the Comprehensive Initiatives. The Division's reorganization process is a continuing process. Budget limitations necessitates that priorities be established. In some cases, we may be unable to serve all areas of agriculture in Oklahoma. We are committed to existing personnel whenever possible; committed to students and to maintaining academic offerings – not necessarily our current number of departments/units but our disciplinary programs; committed to present and future users of research and extension, to supporting our partner agencies and organizations; committed to enhancing team efforts statewide, to reducing administrative and overhead costs, and to utilizing all of our resources as efficiently as possible.

The Division has had a steady growth in undergraduate enrollment for each of the past seven years. Undergraduates have increased from 1,766 in 1997 to 2,052 in 2003, a 16% increase. This growth is in direct contrast to what has taken place at most agriculture schools around the nation. In addition, the Division has an 87% student retention rate.

The academic scholarship awards for undergraduate students have increased substantially from 1997 to 2004. In 1997 \$323,000 were awarded to students, and in 2004 awards totaled \$803,500, a 149% increase.

Our students and faculty are recognized nationally for their outstanding leadership as well as their academic achievements. Numerous examples could be cited, but I will only highlight a few. With about 12% of the students in the University, we had 5 of the Alumni Association's Top 12 graduating seniors this year, 5 of the Top 12 last year, and 5 of the Top 10 the year before that. Twenty-one of our faculty are Regents Professors (highest faculty rank in the University, only ½% of the faculty hold the rank of Regents Professor). In FY04 faculty in the Division won regional and national awards for teaching, research and extension activities.



Pecan eLearning Website Now Ready for Access

Dean McCraw and Phil Mulder

The Oklahoma Pecan Management eLearning Course is ready for use and can be accessed on the World Wide Web at <pecan.okstate.edu>. Note that the site does not require insertion of “www”.

This site was developed and edited by Dean McCraw and Phil Mulder. The project was made possible by financial support from the Oklahoma Pecan Growers Association among other agencies.

The cost of the web course is \$75.00 which allows unlimited access to the site for one year. The following information is taken from the introductory page and gives complete information on content and procedures.

The course is organized into seven phases as follows:

Introduction: Characteristics of the Oklahoma Industry; Definitions; Botany of the pecan; Human dietary benefits of pecans; Author credits; Sponsorship.

Native pecan management: Assessing investment potential; Grove improvement; Management priorities; Orchard floor management; Pecans and livestock; Determining pecan tree value; Organic production

Improved variety management: Orchard site selection; Orchard establishment; Propagation; Variety selection; Nutrition; Training; Pruning; Irrigation; Crop load management; Weed control

Pest management: IPM concepts; Insect management; Disease management; Wildlife depredation management; Organic options.

Storage, Food Safety and Sanitation: Storage considerations; Food safety; Sanitation

Economics and marketing: Economics; Marketing

Equipment: Overview; Minimum equipment needs; Commonly used equipment; Calibration

Each section and subtopic is directly accessible from a common menu. The user can navigate through the course at self pace and return to any section at will.

Links will open in a new window. To return where you left off, simply close the new window

The course can be used as a supplement to the classroom offering of the Oklahoma Pecan Management course for those of you who take the classroom course in person or as a “next best alternative” for those of you who for various reasons are not able to take the in person offering.

Every effort has been made to make the course compatible with the most commonly available computer hardware and software. Some parts of the program e.g. PowerPoint programs will run very slowly if you are operating through a modem. However, these programs merely offer information supportive to information

already in the text.

We hope you find this program useful in improving your pecan management expertise. If you have questions please do not hesitate to let us know.

Pecan Fact Sheets

Visit <http://osueextra.okstate.edu/topical/lawnyardandgarden/fruitsnuts.shtml> for the following Pecan Fact Sheets.

F-6200: A Calendar for Pecan Growers. Includes a month-to-month calendar for the care of pecan trees and groves.

F-62010: Pecan Varieties for Oklahoma. Lists varieties of pecans best suited for Oklahoma.

F-6204: Bark Grafting Pecans. Shows grafting procedures and give guides for aftergraft care.

F-6205: Splice and Tongue Grafting Pecans. Discusses the proper way to splice and tongue graft pecan trees.

F-6206: Patch Budding Pecans. Discusses the correct way to use the propagation technique of patch budding.

F-6207: Starting Pecan Trees. Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the three major ways of establishing pecan trees.

F-6208: Improving Native Pecan Groves. Discusses how to get the most out of native pecan groves.

CR-6209: Commercial Pecan Insect and Disease Control. Gives recommendations for control of insects and diseases of pecans.

F-6217: Collecting and Storing Pecan Propagation Wood. Discusses the proper methods of collecting and storing of propagation wood.

F-6230: Four-Flap Grafting of Pecans. Discusses the proper method of four-flap grafting.

F-6232: Fertilizing Pecan and Fruit Trees. Discusses when and how to fertilize pecan and fruit trees.

F-6245: Training Pecan Trees. Discusses the proper pruning and treatment of pecan trees to achieve the best mature trees.

F-6247: Establishing a Pecan Orchard. A well planned, organized orchard will prove to be more efficient by requiring less inputs and offering larger potential returns.

F-6251: Pecan Crop Load Management. Discusses how to maintain consistent high quality nuts and reduce the pecan tree’s tendency toward alternate bearing.

F-7189: The Pecan Nut Casebearer. Describes biology and phenology of the pecan nut casebearer on pecans. Suggests methods for monitoring, scouting and treatment.

F-7190: Monitoring Adult Weevil Populations in Pecan and Fruit Trees in Oklahoma. Information to provide better understanding of the biology and phenology of the plum curculio and the pecan weevil. Describes use of traps

to monitor abundance and movement into and within the orchard landscape environment.

F-7642: Pecan Diseases: Prevention and Control. Discusses the prevention and control of diseases of pecan trees.

OPGA Auctions

Michael Smith, Dept. of Hort. and L.A.

Thank you to all who participated in the food auction at the OPGA banquet. These funds are an important part of the funding for my research program on pecans. In fact, the money from the food auction is more than I receive annually from state appropriations for research on pecans. The food auction raised \$2585.

There was another auction on Sunday at the field day that raised \$2500. Thanks to Savage Equipment Company and Basil Savage for the generous gift supporting horticultural pecan research.

<p>Classified Advertisement For sale: Two Meyer crackers. Call Bob Knight at 918-321-6011.</p>

Membership Application

We invite you to become a member of the Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association. Membership includes the *OPGA Newsletter*, *Pecan South* and *Pecan Grower*. Make your checks payable to OPGA and mail to:

Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association
Janice Landgraf, Treasurer
RR 1 Box 148
Madill, OK 73446
okpecan@trinex.net (580) 795-7644

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

Renew New Member

Grower Member	\$50.00
Industry Member	\$125.00
Extension/Research/Student	\$40.00

Return Service Requested

Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association
 c/o Horticulture & Landscape Architecture
 Oklahoma State University
 360 Agricultural Hall
 Stillwater, OK 74078-6027