



# OKLAHOMA PECAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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Michael Smith, Editor

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## President's Corner

*Robert Schoenecke, OPGA President*

As morning temperatures cool off it appears that one of the toughest or challenging summers that I can remember is coming to an end. These cool temperatures seem to put harvest time on the fast track and by the time you read this, many will have already started harvest. Despite continued drought conditions it appears from the reports across the state that we have a pretty good crop and harvest for this year.

As I have come in contact with various growers and industry contacts across the state, the subject of "dedicated container" continues to surface. There appears to be some variations as to how NPSA's policy will be carried out or enforced. In order for you to make sure that you are going to be able to use your containers, I would recommend that you contact your buyer and discuss this policy with them.

Another issue that we as an organization need to keep close watch on is the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) rules under the Clean Air Act. EPA is currently in the final stages of its rulemaking process to consider regulating agricultural dust under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards of the Clean Air Act. In its proposed rule, EPA included an exclusion of dust generated by agricultural operations. However, EPA is now considering abandoning this proposed exclusion. If EPA decides to regulate agricultural particulate matter, the dust produced by tilling soil, planting and harvesting crops, driving on dirt roads, cattle moving in feedlots, spreading of nutrients on fields, outdoor storage of bulk materials and feed mixing is among the dust that could be regulated by the end of the year.

This issue has a direct major effect on the members of our organization as well as many others. It is recommended that you contact your Members of Congress and Administration officials and urge them to contact EPA, opposing this proposed regulation.

I will try to monitor this issue for details and updates, so If you have any questions, or need further information on this issue, please contact me.

## Pecan Water Management

*Charles Rohla, Noble Foundation*

After returning from the Oklahoma and Texas Pecan Growers' Association meetings, where water management was a topic of discussion, I felt the need to write about pecan water management. I have participated in several drought seminars and received numerous calls from cooperators over the past several months concerning water related issues. I have been asked numerous times, about how the drought will affect pecan production this year.

Water stress can create a number of problems with pecans. Water is crucial in different stages of development in production. Water is important in most stages of pecan development beginning with shoot growth (late March and early April), crop set (early-mid May), nut sizing (June-August), kernel fill (mid August through September), shuck split (October) and finally next year's crop. Any stress on the tree in the late development stage can result in major fruit drop. Late season water stress can cause leaf drop, and impair shuck opening (sticktight). Long-term stress like stress from the current drought can cause reduced crop set the following year, branch dieback, and even tree death.

Many people have asked how much water a pecan tree requires. Well, there have been estimates of about 55 inches of water a year (Miyamota, 1983). However, some estimates are as low as 30 inches per year (McEachern, 1982), and other estimates as high as 72 inches per year.

If we say a mature pecan tree requires 55 acre inches per year, which most of this water is used during the growing season (April through October or 225 days) the daily water use can be predicted as follows:

55-acres inches per year x 27,154 gallons per acre-inch =

1,493,470 gallons per acre, per year

1,493,470 gallons/ 225 days of growing = 6,638 gallons/acre/day

6,638 gallons/ 35 trees per acre = 190 gallons per tree per day

The standard recommendation of water requirements for pecan trees are 1 to 2 inches per week can be calculated into daily water requirements as follows:

1-acre inch x 27,154 gallons per acre-inch/ 7 days = 3,879 gallons/acre/day

3,879 gallons per day/ 35 trees per acre = 111 gallons per tree, per day

(Stein, 1994)

Remember that trees get water from the soil and the

deeper the soil the greater the water holding capacity. For example, a tree growing in a soil 7-feet in depth has a potential of 9,000 gallons of available water per tree compared to a soil 7-inches in depth, which has a potential of only 800 gallons of available water per tree. Therefore, for a mature tree that uses 100 gallons per day, the 7-foot soil can supply water for 90 days while the 7-inch soil can supply water for only 8 days (McEachern, 2006). Another factor that plays into water holding capacity is the soil type. Sandy soils have less water holding capacity than loams or clay soils. So a 7-foot loamy soil holds more water than a 7-foot sandy soil. Therefore, starting the season off with a full soil profile is important as is receiving rainfall or using irrigation to provide the recommended water requirement.

For more information about irrigation systems and scheduling irrigation application look for future articles or contact us if you have any questions.

McEachern, G.R. 1982. Pecan water requirements, p.112. In: G.R. McEachern (ed.) Texas Pecan Handbook. Texas Agricultural Extension Service, College Station.

McEachern, G.R. 2006. Pecan water management without irrigation. Pecan South Vol. 39:3.

Miyamota, S. 1983. Consumptive water use of irrigated pecans. J. Am. Soc. Hort. Sci. 108:676-681.

Stein, L.A. 1994. Irrigation management for pecans p. 144. In: Smith, M.W., William Reid and Bruce Wood (eds) Sustaining Pecan Productivity Into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Second National Pecan Workshop Proceeding.

## Notes on Cultivar Response to Drought

*Michael Smith*

*Horticulture & Landscape Architecture Department*

The 2006 growing season will go down in the record books as among the hottest and driest that Oklahoma has experienced. The drought was even more severe than 2006 rainfall records indicate since there has been little precipitation since early August 2005. Thus, subsoil moisture was low before the 2006 summer's heat began to take its toll.

The response of several cultivars to severe drought conditions were observed in a 20-acre orchard (Fig. 1). The soil was a silty clay loam. Trees were 12-years-old growing on 'Giles' rootstock. Rainfall records indicated that 1.8, 2.1, 4.1, 0.9 and 2.9 inches of rainfall were received in May through September, respectively. Below is a summary of each cultivar's response to the stress.

Moser (642): Most will not be familiar with this selection. It is one of Herman Hinrichs' selections that continues to show promise. However, it definitely lacked drought tolerance. In July, before other cultivars were showing signs of stress, this cultivar dropped all pecans on every tree in the orchard. Some defoliation occurred during the rest of the season, but not severe.

Giles: This cultivar responded poorly to the drought. Most of the fruit and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the leaves dropped by mid August. The fruit that remained was extremely small, typically about 30% of normal size.

Mount: Trees retained most of their leaves, but the fruit was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  size and extremely tapered at the basal end.

Kanza: Fruit was retained on the trees and ranged from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  size. Nut shape was typical for 'Kanza'. The nuts appear to be well-filled and good quality. Leaf drop was moderate in mid August – greater leaf drop than 'Mount' but far less drop than 'Giles'.

Mohawk: Leaf was moderate and fruit drop was heavy. Remaining fruit were extremely small compared to normal size Mohawks and misshapen.

Barton: Barton trees experienced the second most defoliation of the cultivars in the orchard. They also dropped most of their fruit. Remaining fruit were extremely tapered at the basal end.

Pawnee: Pawnee trees survived the extreme conditions better than other cultivars. Trees experienced little leaf drop. Fruit range in size from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in size and were the typical in shape for 'Pawnee'. Kernels appear to be well filled and good quality.



**Fig. 1. Non-irrigated 'Pawnee' (top left) and 'Kanza' (top right) compared to irrigated 'Pawnee' (bottom left) and 'Kanza' (bottom right) during mid August.**

## 2007 Pecan Management Course Enrollment

Becky Carroll

Horticulture & Landscape Architecture Department

The 2007 Fundamentals of Pecan Management Course will begin enrolling students in November. The 8 month course is designed for both experienced and novice pecan growers, or for those who are considering becoming a pecan grower.

The course will begin in March, meeting one Tuesday afternoon a month through October, except June. Located at the Oklahoma Pecan & Fruit Research Station north of Perkins, participants get the chance to learn in both the classroom and orchard about timely management practices. Total orchard management programs for native and improved pecan cultivars are covered.

Dr. Eric Stafne, Fruit & Pecan Extension Specialist with the assistance of Dr. Phil Mulder and numerous other pecan specialists and growers will present the monthly course. Class members will receive a notebook with reference materials, make a pecan variety board, and grow rootstock trees from seed. A certificate of completion will be awarded to those completing the course. The students will also have the opportunity to use the web based course located at <http://pecan.okstate.edu>.

Registration forms will be available online at [http://www.okstate.edu/ag/asnr/hortla/ftpcns/ok\\_pecan\\_mgmt\\_course.htm](http://www.okstate.edu/ag/asnr/hortla/ftpcns/ok_pecan_mgmt_course.htm) or by contacting Stephanie Larimer at [stephanie.larimer@okstate.edu](mailto:stephanie.larimer@okstate.edu) or 405-744-5404. Cost for the course is \$250 per person.

The first class begins on March 20th at 1 pm. Please register early to ensure a seat in the course.

## Oklahoma State Pecan Show 2006

Be sure to get the word out to everyone to enter their best pecans in the state show this year. There will not be any qualifying regional or district pecan shows this year. However, some county/area shows will be held at the discretion of the County Extension Educator. Growers are encouraged to participate in county shows if available. Winning entries from county shows will be sent to the state show. If no county/area show is available, growers may enter pecans directly by sending samples to Becky Carroll, 360 Ag Hall, OSU, Stillwater, OK 74078. Samples should arrive by January 12, 2007.

Samples should be entered in a sealed plastic or paper bag. Label the bag on the outside and place a label inside the bag. Information should include exhibitor's name and

address, county, and type of pecan entered. Be sure to follow the guidelines that are listed below before sending entries.

A few helpful hints: Take the time to select pecans that are all the same cultivar, or same size and shape natives – don't send mixed pecans. Select uniform, clean, uncracked pecans. Presentation can make the difference between two very similar samples. Make sure to send 2 pounds of pecans in a labeled and sealed bag.

General Rules and Guidelines

- All entries must be grown in Oklahoma during the current season.
- Each entry shall consist of two pounds of nuts.
- Entries deemed unworthy by the judges will not compete for awards.
- Label each entry as to exhibitor's name, address and cultivar of nuts. If more than one native (seedling) pecan exhibit is made, identify the nuts from separate trees by numbers. Only one exhibit of each cultivar or native tree may be entered by one individual.
- Each entry will compete in one of the following 28 classes:
  1. Apache
  2. Barton
  3. Burkett
  4. Cheyenne
  5. Choctaw
  6. Comanche
  7. Graking
  8. Gratex
  9. Kanza
  10. Kiowa
  11. Mahan
  12. Maramec
  13. Mohawk
  14. Pawnee
  15. Peruque
  16. SanSaba Improved
  17. Schley (eastern)
  18. Shawnee
  19. Shoshoni
  20. Sioux
  21. Squirrels Delight
  22. Stuart

23. Success
24. Western
25. Wichita
26. Other Cultivars
27. Large-Native (seedling)
28. Small-Native (seedling)

- Each grower is allowed to participate at one county show of his or her choice.
- Each grower is allowed to enter one entry in each show class with the exception of Class 26 (Other Cultivars), Class 27 (Large-seedling) and Class 28 (Small- seedling)
- Each grower may enter one entry from each native (seedling) tree.
- Entries should be shipped or mailed to arrive at the show at least one day prior to the deadline.
- County pecan shows will not be affected by these rules and procedures.
- Only first and second place winners in each class of each county/area show will be eligible to compete in the State Pecan Show. Following each county show, eligible entries will be placed in cold storage, and judged before the Oklahoma Pecan Growers Annual Meeting. At that time, the winning entries will be displayed with awards and recognitions. All entries will become the property of the OPGA.
- First and second place winners in each class at the State Pecan Show will receive ribbons.
- State Pecan Show Special Awards – Trophies will be awarded for the largest pecan entry, the entry having the highest kernel percentage, the champion native and the best entry of the show.
- If a qualifying show is not available, growers may submit entries in accordance with these guidelines directly to the State Show. Entries in the state show must be received by January 12, 2007 at the following address:

Oklahoma State University  
Department of Horticulture & Landscape Architecture  
Attn: Becky Carroll  
360 Ag Hall  
Stillwater, OK 74078-6027

## What Can Pecans Learn From Blueberries?

*Eric T. Stafne*

*Horticulture & Landscape Architecture Department*

Since I work with several crops aside from pecans sometimes I might have an insight into another industry that could have cross application to the pecan industry. One such example is the blueberry industry. An article in the July 2006 issue of *The Fruit Growers News* piqued my interest, mainly because of the title – “Blueberry promotion efforts pay about \$6 for each \$1 spent”. That was a revelation to me. Is it really true? And if so, then how is it done?

Blueberry growers throughout the U.S. pay \$12 per ton for purposes of promotion, research, and consumer information. There are more than 1,400 blueberry producers in the United States that contribute nearly \$1.5 million dollars each year, of which half is devoted to promotion efforts within the United States. A researcher at Cornell University wanted to find out if the growers were seeing a benefit from their investment.

The blueberry industry has benefited from several factors in recent years, including: the growth of consumer disposable income, a decrease in the price of blueberries (thus making them more accessible to people of lower income levels), the increased health consciousness throughout the United States and the desire to consume food with healthy properties, and the per capita consumption of blueberries has increased from 5 ounces in 1978 to 19 ounces in 2004. All of these factors have contributed to the success of blueberries in recent years. However, there is more to the story.

Prior to 2001, the North American Blueberry Council had a voluntarily funded promotion program. In 2001, the United States Highbush Blueberry Council (USHBC) was created to further the blueberry industry by expanding efforts in promotion, education, and research. The USHBC initiated a mandatory check-off program that in effect doubled spending for promotion activities. For the period from 2001 through 2004, these promotion activities increased demand for blueberries by an average of 9 million pounds per year (a 3% increase). It was also determined that the mandatory check-off program increased the grower’s average price per pound by 1.8 percent.

The conclusion of the story is that the USHBC spent about \$700,000 on promotion per year for 2001 through 2004 that translated to an income return of \$4.4 million dollars, or about \$6 for each \$1 spent.

People in the United States eat four times as many blueberries today as they did thirty years ago. The blueberry

industry has been a vanguard in the areas of promotion, education, and research. They have an established model to follow and success to be emulated. The pecan industry in Oklahoma and throughout the nation would benefit greatly from such an endeavor.

For more information on the USHBC visit: [www.blueberry.org](http://www.blueberry.org)

## A Perplexing Report on the State of Pecan Science

*Eric T. Stafne*

*Horticulture & Landscape Architecture Department*

I recently attended the annual conference of the American Society for Horticultural Science. It was held in the cradle of pecan improvement – New Orleans, Louisiana. If you don’t already know the story, the first selection and propagation of improved trees was done by a slave named Antoine at the Oak Alley plantation in 1846. The first successful grafting was performed using a cultivar later named ‘Centennial’. From then on, the improvement and propagation of pecans became more important in the southern United States and has led to the industry that currently exists.

New Orleans is an interesting city and just by walking around one can see the importance that pecans play in the everyday gastronomy of the residents. Pecan pralines, pecan oil, pecans in the bread pudding, pecan flavored coffee, and pecan-crust fish dishes are only a few of the uses that have become staples of the food industry in New Orleans. Aside from the prominence of pecans, New Orleans is still trying to recover from Hurricane Katrina and is not quite the same place I had visited previously. However, it is a city worth visiting at least once.

Since the conference was being held in the place where pecan improvement began I was expecting to see some exciting research presented. Imagine my chagrin when only three papers had pecans as a topic of research, but really I shouldn’t have been surprised. The resources being put into pecan research is dwindling around the country and it is showing up in the number of papers filtering through research journals and scientific conferences. Of course there could be other reasons why only three papers were presented: 1) this may not be the primary forum for pecan research, 2) perhaps apprehension of holding a meeting during hurricane season kept some researchers away, or 3) the rising cost of travel had an effect on attendance. Any of these reasons could account for the poor turnout of pecan scientists, but they didn’t seem to curtail the folks who work on other crops like apples, strawberries, tomatoes, or even pawpaws.

The first paper was contributed by Sagaram, Lombardini, and Grauke from Texas A&M on Variation in Leaf Anatomical Traits of Pecan Cultivars. They looked at ‘Pawnee’, ‘Mohawk’, and ‘Starking Hardy Giant’ collected from three different locations to determine geographic variation of anatomical traits from pecan leaves (stomatal density, stomatal index, and epidermal cell density). The overall finding was that stomatal density and epidermal cell density of the cultivars were different at a particular location, but not within a cultivar at different locations. So essentially, ‘Pawnee’, ‘Mohawk’, and ‘Starking Hardy Giant’ all have different stomatal densities and epidermal cell densities at a particular location, but location did not affect the densities for any of the cultivars.

The second paper was delivered by Patrick Conner of the University of Georgia. He studied the effects of nitrogen fertigation on first-year pecan seedling growth. Pecan seedlings in this study were fertigated (fertilized through an irrigation system) with calcium nitrate at varying rates every two weeks from May through October. Conner concluded that the nitrogen needs of the pecan seedlings were met by a preplant application of 56 kg/ha of nitrogen applied as 10N-10P-10K. Therefore, the fertigation of the seedlings after the initial fertilizer application was unnecessary for improved growth.

The final paper was given by Villarreal, Lombardini, and Cisneros-Zevallos from Texas A&M looking at the effect of electron beam (E-beam) irradiation on pecan kernels. They found that minor changes occurred in phytochemical content and antioxidant capacity of the kernels, especially a decrease in tocopherol content and an increase in oxidation rate for the cultivar Desirable. However, the changes were slight and they concluded that E-beam irradiation did not substantially affect the quality of pecan kernels.

Those were the three pecan papers given at the ASHS annual conference. Personally, I have some concern for the future of pecan research. In the past, Oklahoma State University has been at the forefront of providing important advances in the field of pecan science. Just think how significant the impact of studies done on nutrition, pest and weed control, and crop load thinning has been to the overall success of your operation. Even without research, pecans will continue to be an important crop in Oklahoma. But how well will the pecan industry compete in the future with other crops that have more financial and scientific resources to make advancements in research and in the marketplace? Unfortunately, I think in the not so distant future we will find out.

## Depredation Control

*Michael Smith*

*Horticulture & Landscape Architecture Department*

Fall has arrived and some native pecans, ‘Peruque’, ‘Osage’, ‘Pawnee’ and other early-maturing cultivars have begun shuck split. To preserve the crop, attention must switch from fighting insect and disease pests to vertebrate pests. The first among these are the squirrels. You have all observed the shell remnants under your trees from squirrel feeding (Fig. 1). Each squirrel can destroy several pounds. A few years ago, I believe it was Grant Huggins of the Noble Foundation that stated his research indicated producers could pay a bounty of \$5/squirrel and be money ahead. His research was on native pecans that were valued at about \$0.40/pound. This year native pecans will bring over \$1/pound and perhaps over \$1.50/pound. Cultivars will bring substantially more than native pecans, especially for gift-pack quality pecans. It is obvious that controlling the hundreds of squirrels that invade an orchard to feast on your pecans is an economically sound investment. The next question is what methods are used to control squirrels?

The first method normally employed is shooting. This is very effective for the squirrels that you locate. Most pecan producers will have a 12 gauge shotgun in the pickups during the fall. However, it is virtually impossible to find enough time to control squirrels by shooting alone.

Another effective method is trapping. Two types of traps are normally employed. The first is a single-spring leg-hold trap in either a size 0 or 1. I prefer a size 0 since it is easier to set and has proven extremely effective for squirrels. The trap is fastened to a platform that is secured to the side of a tree about 4- to 5-feet above the ground



**Fig. 1. Shell fragments from squirrel feeding.**



**Fig. 2. Size 0 leg-hold trap resting on a platform**



**Fig. 3. Bait holding wires of body-hold trap that are bent to hold a pecan.**

(Fig. 2). Treated 5/4 deck boards work well as the platform. They can be constructed into an “L” shape and fastened to the trunk with deck screws. The trap does not need any bait. Squirrels like to rest on perches so they are naturally attracted to the trap.

The other trap that is commonly used is the body-hold (Conibear) trap. Use of body-hold traps requires a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator’s (NWCO) Permit consisting of the NWCO certification, which is a one-time certification, and a Professional Trapping License. The preferred trap for squirrels is a single-spring 110 size trap. These traps should be baited to be most effective. The tips of the bait-holding wires can be bent so that they will hold a pecan that has a hole drilled through the center (Fig. 3). The trap is placed on tree trunk, using a platform (Fig. 4). A strip of wood fastened to the platform seems to help the trap stay in place.

Nuts of many hickory species mature before pecans, and squirrels will feed heavily on hickories. By initially setting traps on hickory trees squirrel numbers can be reduced 2 to 3 weeks before they attack pecans. Early-season squirrel trapping on either pecan or hickory trees seems to be more effective than trapping later in the harvest season.

Crows are typically a more serious pest than squirrels and require abatement. The resident crow population is annoying and destroys some pecans. However, the greater threat of significant loss is the massive flocks of crows that



**Fig. 4. Baited body-hold trap.**

migrate into Oklahoma about the time that the shucks open.

Wildlife Services initiated a program a few years ago to reduce crow densities by use of a poison that is relatively selective. The poison can only be administered by Wildlife Services personnel. Bait stations must be supplied by the producer. These are normally about 4 feet squares and must high enough above the ground that other animals cannot easily reach the bait, typically 5 or 6 feet high. These stations typically work best when placed outside of the orchard, near a staging area for the crows. This is the area where crows congregate before making foraging runs into the orchard. Observations suggest that this program is somewhat effective while pecans are available. Generally, crows prefer pecans over the corn or dog food used for bait, but it does produce some control. However, after pecans are harvested crows readily feed at the bait stations and populations in the immediate area can be substantially reduced. This should decrease crows in the area next year. If you are interested in this program contact Kenny Kellett at 918-652-3479.

Propane cannons (Fig. 5) are another effective means of reducing crow depredation. These deter crows by explosions that simulate a shotgun blast. The frequency of the explosion can be adjusted with a regulator. To remain effective crows must also be hunted so that they associate the sound with danger. Propane cannons are normally rated to protect 5 to 20 acres of orchard per cannon. The cannons should be moved weekly to avoid crows becoming accustomed to the location.

Scarecrows are also effective in deterring crows from entering an orchard. These can be quickly constructed



**Fig. 5. Propane cannon with 12-gauge shotgun.**

using a PVC pipe frame and some old clothes. For a head, a plastic Halloween Jack-o-lantern topped with a cap is quite effective.

Other items that dissuade crows are reflective tapes and scare-eye balloons. These should be placed high on poles where they can flap in the wind. Crows are very intelligent and cautious birds, and anything out to the ordinary normally discourages them for a time.

With time, crows will become accustomed to all these scare tactics. To delay this, the various tactics should be added gradually throughout the season. At first, I start with one propane gun per 20 acres, and then, go to one gun per 10 acres. When this begins to fail, I add scarecrows. As they begin to ignore the cannons and scarecrows, reflective tape can be added. Crows should be hunted on a regular basis throughout the season with the aid of crow calls to retain some effectiveness of the cannons. Hopefully, by the time they become accustomed to all these tactics, harvest is complete.

## **OPGA Web Page Makes Changes**

*Becky Carroll*

*Horticulture & Landscape Architecture Department*

Did you know that the OPGA has a web page? It is located at <http://www.hortla.okstate.edu/pecan/opga/index.html>. A copy of the page is located on the following page. Newly added are the officers and board members contact information, as well as pecan and food show winners.

The web page was designed to give potential pecan growers a place to find out information about the organization. Membership information, newsletters, meeting registrations, and pecan management course information can assist new or old growers in finding resources.

There is also a link to my email for questions. All through the year, questions are sent looking for help with production or management issues. Until the pecan source list became available, that lists growers and the products available, numerous emails were sent looking for pecans to buy and people to custom harvest. Now when I receive one of these emails, I can direct them to the source list. Any OPGA member is eligible to be included on the list and can be added by contacting me at [becky.carroll@okstate.edu](mailto:becky.carroll@okstate.edu).

If you have suggestions to improve the web page, please let me know.





## Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association

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[2006 OPGA Annual Meeting](#)

[2006 Pecan Mgmt Course](#)

[Membership Information](#)

[OPGA Newsletters](#)

[OPGA Nutritional Brochure](#)

[Pecan Source List](#)

[State Pecan Show](#) (Entry & Rules)

[2006 Pecan Food Show Winners](#)

[2005 State Pecan Show Results](#)



The Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association strives to provide educational opportunities and support for its members with the objective of cost effective production and marketing of high quality pecans.

The Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association was incorporated in 1927. Today approximately 400 pecan growers are members of the association.



[Questions?](#)

[OPGA Officers and Board Members](#)

# 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 \_\_\_\_\_

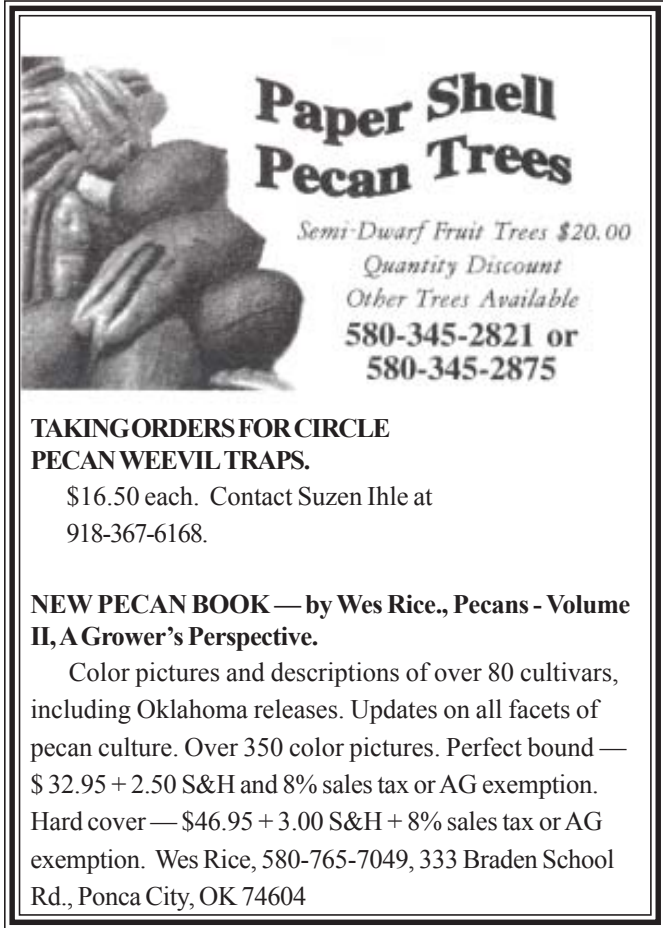
Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone ( \_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ email: \_\_\_\_\_

Renew       New Member

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



**Paper Shell Pecan Trees**  
Semi-Dwarf Fruit Trees \$20.00  
Quantity Discount  
Other Trees Available  
580-345-2821 or  
580-345-2875

**TAKING ORDERS FOR CIRCLE PECAN WEEVIL TRAPS.**  
\$16.50 each. Contact Suzen Ihle at 918-367-6168.

**NEW PECAN BOOK — by Wes Rice., Pecans - Volume II, A Grower's Perspective.**  
Color pictures and descriptions of over 80 cultivars, including Oklahoma releases. Updates on all facets of pecan culture. Over 350 color pictures. Perfect bound — \$ 32.95 + 2.50 S&H and 8% sales tax or AG exemption. Hard cover — \$46.95 + 3.00 S&H + 8% sales tax or AG exemption. Wes Rice, 580-765-7049, 333 Braden School Rd., Ponca City, OK 74604

Return Service Requested

Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association  
c/o Horticulture & Landscape Architecture  
Oklahoma State University  
360 Agricultural Hall  
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