



OKLAHOMA PECAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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Michael Smith, Editor

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Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association is published 4 times per year and is a benefit or being an association member. Contact the Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association c/o Horticulture & Landscape Architecture, Oklahoma State University, 358 Agriculture Hall, Stillwater, OK 74078-6027 for further information.

President's Corner

Charles Rohla, OPGA President

The pecan season is starting! Bud swelling and leaf burst are occurring. At this time it looks like it should be another good year with above average prices forecasted. I hope everyone is ready for the season. I recently attended the Southeastern Pecan Growers' Association Annual Conference in Biloxi. During the conference the National Pecan Grower council and US Pecans held their meetings. US Pecans was developed through a grant from the USDA's Foreign Agriculture Service Market Access Program. US Pecans focuses on increasing consumption of pecans through exports to foreign markets. The countries targeted through the current grant are Canada, China, India and European Union. I was able to attend a trip to Canada with US Pecans in January. We met with major Canadian nut importers to discuss increasing the demand for pecans. Additional missions will be held throughout the year.

Two upcoming events to remember are Ag Day at the Capitol which will be on April 13th. We will have a booth and look forward to showcasing the association. Also, the annual Pecan Grower's Conference is around the corner and we anticipate a big turnout. The meeting is being held in Batlesville, June 26th through the 28th at the Hilton Garden Inn and reservations are due by June 5th. We are looking for a new treasurer and secretary for the association. If you are interested or have any suggestions, please contact me at ctrhola@noble.org or 580-490-1253.

Horticulture Pecan Research Endowment

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

As of this writing contributions total \$78,350, and the Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association has pledged \$20,000. This is your opportunity to make a difference in the future of Oklahoma pecans and O.S.U. research and education. Creation of an Endowed Professorship will ensure that pecan research at O.S.U. continues indefinitely. Remember, our goal is to reach \$250,000 to get matching funds from the T. Boone Pickens gift and the State of Oklahoma. Checks should be

made out to the O.S.U. Foundation and mailed to Michael Smith, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, 360 Agricultural Hall, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. Contributions to the Endowment are tax deductible.

Below is a list of those contributing to the Endowment.

2008

Paul and Maxine Haydon
Bert and Elizabeth Blumer
J.D. and Dwayne Scott
G.F. Parsons
Edward L. Boyd, Jr.
John Barnes
Henry Bellmon
Alvin and Debra Stein
Michael and Carole Smith
Virginia Merritt Autry
Tim Montz
Bag-A-Nut, LLC

2009

Joe Ihle
Diane Couch
Terry D. Powell
George Carlson
Dean McCraw
Carole and Max Matheson
Bill Ault
Glenn Taylor
Michael and Carole Smith
Williams Companies
Paul and Maxine Haydon

2010

Irvin R. (Bud) Blakley
Michael and Carole Smith
Bob Hightower
Joe Ihle
Bill & Suzen Ihle
Danny & Joyce Lincicome
James & Norma Hinton

• Seabrook Griffin
• William & Remona Bourne
• Paul and Maxine Haydon
• Irvin R. (Bud) Blakley
• Willard & Ellen Ringgold
• Fred Ripsey Trust & Farm
• Mike & Ellen Mayer
• James Derby
• Frances Aldredge
• Larry & Jo Ann Lynch
• Jim & Deann Smith

2011

• Darl & Andrea Mount
• Harold Lester
• Chuck Selman
• Steven Raybourn
• Al & Mary Newkirk
• Scott & Janice Landgraf

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• **eXtension and Pecan Growers: A Potential New Learning Environment**
• *Eric T. Stafne*

• **What is eXtension?**

• eXtension (extension.org) was created by the
• USDA National Institute for Food and Agriculture
• (formerly CSREES) which is the federal agency that
• oversees cooperative extension. Its mission is to cre-
• ate a “national internet-based educational network
• that is integral to and complements the community
• based cooperative extension system with 24/7/365
• availability.” extension consists of “communities
• of practice” (CoPs) within the particular disciplines
• served by cooperative extension and will deliver the
• most current, objective, research-based information
• from the land-grant university system. The focus
• will be on useful and practical tools, information,
• resources and recommendations. This is a formal,
• national system funded by experiment station dol-
• lars that takes the enormous scope of extension
• information and puts it in one place.

eXtension is an interactive learning environment that delivers scientifically sound, researched knowledge from the land-grant universities that have done the work across. eXtension connects commercial growers, amateurs, and consumers with experts in the field. eXtension does not function like a typical search engine or information-based website. It is a location on the web where university content providers aggregate already existing material into one centralized location and produce new educational and information resources. The idea behind eXtension is to help solve real-life problems in real time.

What does eXtension offer to growers?

eXtension offers expertise in many different fields through the accumulated knowledge of land-grant university researchers and extension personnel. This expertise lends credibility and a sense of comfort knowing that the information is reliable because it is based on sound research methods. eXtension also offers a direct connection to the foremost experts in the field of interest, where if one cannot find an answer on the website, a question can be directed to an expert in the field. The hallmark of eXtension is developing creative solutions to complex questions and delivering those solutions in a dynamic, relevant, and timely way.

What’s the next step for pecans?

In February, pecan researchers, extension personnel, and industry participants all met at the Noble Foundation in Ardmore to discuss ways to further enhance research, extension education, and industry development. One of the ideas to come out of this meeting was to potentially apply for a USDA Specialty Crops Research Initiative grant to start an eXtension project on pecans. Grants are available for up to \$500,000 to get the project off the ground. One potential area of concern is that the Pecan IPMpipe (<http://pecan.ipmpipe.org/>) already exists and covers some of the same material that an eXtension site would. However, the original funding stream of the Pecan IPMpipe will run out soon. Could the Pecan IPMpipe material somehow be integrated into eXtension?

• These are some of the questions that we are hoping to sort out in the near future.

• Monte Nesbitt of Texas A&M has taken the lead in forming the potential project. So far he has had discussions with several people to figure out just how to proceed. If the pecan extension community does decide to go ahead and pursue this project, the grant proposal will be due in January 2012. In order to be successful in the grant process, strong industry support must be demonstrated. This does not mean letters of support, but rather industry dollars. How much? It may not need to be very much, especially if several state grower organizations kick in to support it.

• In my opinion, the time is now if we wish to pursue this. A pecan eXtension site could be a “one-stop-shop” on the web for pecan information which the industry has needed for years. I would encourage you to take a look at some other crops that are already in the eXtension system and see what they offer. Below are some links to peruse:

- Beef Cattle: <http://www.extension.org/beef%20cattle>
- Corn and Soybeans: <http://www.extension.org/soybeans>
- Cotton: <http://www.extension.org/cotton%20industry>
- Organic Agriculture: <http://www.extension.org/organic%20production>
- Grapes: <http://www.extension.org/grapes>

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Escherichia coli in Hazelnuts

• “Multistate Outbreak of E. coli O157:H7 Infections Associated with In-shell Hazelnuts” is the title of a CDC “Investigation Announcement” which notes that “ ...CDC is collaborating with public health officials in California, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ... As of March 4, 2011, seven persons infected with the outbreak strain of E. coli serotype O157:H7 have been reported ... Collaborative investigative efforts of local, state, and federal public health and

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•

regulatory agencies have associated this outbreak with eating in-shell hazelnuts ... Most of the in-shell hazelnuts were purchased from bulk bins at retail food stores. Source tracing has identified a common distributor for the hazelnuts consumed by ill persons: DeFranco & Sons in Los Angeles, California ...”

Pecan Publications

Below are abstracts of recent articles published in various refereed journals concerning pecan. The entire article is available by accessing the journal in which it was published. A refereed journal is one where articles are peer reviewed and may be accepted or rejected for publication. Acceptance rate for publication varies among journals and is generally between 10% and 40% of the articles submitted for publication.

HortScience (2009), 44: 1914 - 1920.

Effectiveness of State-level Pecan Promotion Programs: The Case of the Texas Pecan Checkoff Program

Eli D. Moore. Customer Marketing Group, Inc., The Woodlands, TX

Gary W. Williams, Texas Agribusiness Market Research Center, Texas A&M University

Marco A. Palma. Department of Agricultural Economics, Texas A&M University

Leonardo Lombardini, Department of Horticultural Sciences, Texas A&M University

The Texas Pecan Board was established in 1998 to administer the Texas Pecan Checkoff Program and is financed through a half cent per pound assessment on grower pecan sales. The Board spends the assessment collections on a variety of advertising campaigns in an attempt to expand demand for Texas pecans and to increase the welfare of Texas pecan growers. This article presents an evaluation of the economic effectiveness of the Texas Pecan Checkoff Program in expanding sales of Texas pecans. First, the effects of Texas Pecan Board promotion on sales

of all Texas pecans are determined using the ordinary least squares estimator followed by a test for differential effects of Texas Pecan Board promotion activities on sales of improved and native Texas pecan varieties using the seemingly unrelated regression estimator. The analysis indicates that the Texas Pecan Checkoff Program has effectively increased sales of improved varieties of Texas pecans but has had no statistically measurable impact on sales of native varieties of Texas pecans. A benefit-cost analysis determines that \$35.00 in additional sales revenues are generated for every dollar invested in promotion, indicating that the Texas pecan promotion program has been financially successful. The per unit return is large but on a very few dollars available for investment in promotion implying the need for more investment for more meaningful returns.

Agricultural and Forest Entomology (2008), 10: 363-373

Movement of adult pecan weevils *Curculio caryae* within pecan orchards

Ted E. Cottrell and Bruce W. Wood, USDA-ARS, Byron, GA

1. The pecan weevil *Curculio caryae* (Horn) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) is an indigenous pest of pecan *Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch, in North America. Understanding the movement of this pest from the orchard floor to host trees could lead to pest management practices that exploit weevil behaviour and thus reduce insecticide application to the entire orchard canopy. Furthermore, no information exists on diel periodicity of pecan weevil movement.

2. Movement of adult pecan weevils crawling and flying to the host trunk, flying to the host canopy, crawling within the host canopy and flying between host trees was studied using four types of passive traps over four seasons. Each type of trap was used to capture weevils at different locations on or near the tree and to discriminate flying versus crawling behaviour.

3. More pecan weevils crawl to the trunk than fly

and a proportion of the population flies directly from the orchard floor into the pecan canopy. The majority of this movement occurs at dusk.

4. The vertical distribution of weevils was generally uniform throughout the canopy but more weevils were captured in suspended traps nearest tree tops, rather than traps near the ground, when flying between trees and this was significantly so for two of 4 years.

5. The results of the present study are contrary to previous reports suggesting that most adult pecan weevils fly to the pecan trunk after emergence from the soil; however, our results did indicate that a proportion of the population flies directly from the orchard floor into the pecan canopy and thus would circumvent strategies that attempt to control weevils moving up the trunk.

HortScience (2010); 45: 911 - 917.

Influence of Elevating Tree Potassium on Fruit Drop and Yield of Pecan

Bruce W. Wood, USDA-ARS, Byron, GA

Lenny Wells and Frank Funderburke, Department of Horticulture, University of Georgia,

Excessive Stage II fruit drop (i.e., June drop) often limits profitability of certain pecan [*Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) C. Koch] cultivars. Anecdotal evidence indicates that one cause of drop is linked to a nutrient element deficiency. This study examines the consequences of improving tree potassium (K) nutrition on fruit drop, nutmeat yield, and kernel quality (i.e., % kernel) in ‘Desirable’ orchards in which generally accepted foliar analysis standards indicate satisfactory tree K nutritional status (i.e., 0.75% or greater to 2.5% K/dry weight). Multiyear field studies of two such orchards found that elevating leaf and fruit K concentration through soil banding of potash over drip irrigation emitters: 1) increased fruit retention by reducing Stage II fruit drop; 2) increased in-shell nut yield; and 3) increased nut quality by increasing percentage kernel. Potash applied through soil banding elevated foliar and fruit K concentration by 0.1% to 0.4% units within a few months post-application depending on

the amount applied; however, the beneficial effects of a single potash soil band application diminished after the first year. A comparison of the K concentration of retained fruit versus abscised fruit during the Stage II fruit drop window found that retained fruit possessed endogenous K concentrations of 1.2% to 1.7% (dry weight basis) in one orchard and 1.45% to 1.9% in a second orchard, whereas aborted fruit possessed K at 0.65% to 1.2% in one orchard and 0.75% to 1.2% in a second orchard, respectively, thus establishing 1.25% K as a “drop threshold” under conditions of this study. The total K concentration of retained fruit is typically 0.25% to 0.50 K/dry weight greater than dropped fruit. Considerable K-associated late-spring fruit drop can occur in ‘Desirable’, although early- to midsummer leaf analysis indicates trees were K-sufficient, hence implying that young fruit likely possesses a higher K requirement than does foliage. These K-associated benefits to trees meeting accepted K sufficiency criteria is evidence that K nutrition management of ‘Desirable’ pecan merits re-evaluation and possibly pecan K nutrition in general.

Scientia Horticulturae (2010), 125: 117-122

Relationship of leaf necrosis and defoliation to phosphorus and potassium concentrations in selected tissue and to certain fruit quality parameters of pecan

Michael W. Smith, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, Oklahoma State University
Pecan [*Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch] trees developed necrotic areas in the leaves late in the growing season. July samples indicated that leaf P (0.114% DW) and K (0.62% DW) were low, but other elements were within accepted sufficiency ranges. Relationships between leaf P and K concentrations with nut quality and return bloom were determined. Trees were rated for leaf necrosis 1 October using a 1 (none)–5 (severe) scale. Fruit were harvested and analyzed for weight/nut, kernel weight, and kernel grade. Leaflet pairs collected 1 October from fruit bearing shoots were analyzed for N, P and K. Return bloom was determined on

branches that bore fruit the previous year. Necrosis ratings were positively related to leaf N and negatively correlated with weight/nut; kernel, shuck and leaf P concentrations; and kernel and leaf K concentrations. Leaf, kernel and shuck P concentrations were positively correlated with weight/nut and percentage number 1 kernels. Leaf K was positively correlated with return bloom and weakly negatively correlated to weight/nut. Phosphorus was the primary element limiting fruit development and K shortage substantially reduced return bloom. Data support minimum pecan leaf standards in July for fertility recommendations of 1.0% K and 0.14% P.

HortTechnology, (2008); 18: 481 - 488.

Consumer Knowledge of Nutritional Attributes of Pecans and Factors Affecting Purchasing Behavior

Leonardo Lombardini, Tina M. Waliczek and Jayne M. Zajicek, Texas A&M University

A study was conducted among the attendees of the Annual Texas Master Gardener Conference held in College Station, TX, in May 2006. Participants were asked to complete a 31-question survey to understand their knowledge of the nutritional attributes and storage guidelines of pecans (*Carya illinoensis*). A total of 177 attendees completed the survey, corresponding to 32.2% of the total number of conference attendees. Participants were asked to complete the survey to test their nutritional knowledge, purchasing attitude, consumption, and storage preferences of pecans (23 questions). The remaining eight questions requested biographical and demographic information. Results revealed that taste was the main reason people ate pecans followed by the perception of eating something healthy. Over four-fifths of survey respondents knew that pecans contain heart-healthy fats and proteins. Approximately one-half of the respondents were aware that pecans are a source of minerals and antioxidants. However, 86.9% of the respondents believed that consuming pecans could lead to an increase in the levels of low-density lipoprotein ("bad") cholesterol, which is opposite of what was reported by

clinical studies. Over one-third of the respondents did not think that pecans require refrigeration to maintain flavor. Moreover, over half of the respondents did not believe that pecans store better if kept in the shell. Although the sample was limited because it was one of convenience, in general, respondents had good eating habits and a very positive attitude toward pecans. However, more educational programs are necessary to inform them about the health properties and proper storage methods of pecans.

Transactions of the ASABE, (2010), 53: 961-969.

Local Adaptive Thresholding of Pecan X-Ray Images: Reverse Water Flow Method

Mathanker, S.K.; Bowser, T.; Maness, N.O.; Weckler, P.R.; Wang, N., Oklahoma State University

Segmentation of food product images by global thresholding methods has met with limited success due to unimodal image histograms and inhomogeneous backgrounds. Local adaptive thresholding methods have been successful in segmenting images with inhomogeneous backgrounds; however, there are limited studies applying them to food products. This article evaluates selected local adaptive thresholding methods and proposes a new faster method. The proposed method consists of modifications to the Oh water flow method. For pecan images, the proposed method and the Oh method were able to segment insect-eaten nutmeat and insect exit paths with orientation parallel to the x-ray beam. By adjusting the threshold, the proposed method was also able to segment insect exit paths with perpendicular orientation. The proposed method required only 38.9% of the computation time required by the Oh method. Two applications of the single Otsu threshold method and the Kim method both worked well for larger defects. Pixel misclassification error and relative foreground area error were used as objective indices to evaluate the segmentation results, and the results by the Oh method and the proposed method were comparable. The proposed method also performed well for sample citrus, metallic structure,

and cell images. The proposed method is faster and simpler in approach, yet robust and accurate. Features can be extracted from the segmented images for defect classification, thus providing a step toward on-line non-destructive machine vision inspection. The proposed method should be extendable to images with uni-modal histograms and inhomogeneous backgrounds.

HortTechnology, (2009); 19: 518 - 520.

Profitability of Mechanical Fruit Thinning of ‘Sumner’ and ‘Cape Fear’ Pecan

M. Lenny Wells, D. Scott Carlson and R. Philip Edwards, Department of Horticulture, University of Georgia

The effects of mechanical fruit thinning on pecan [*Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch] yield, nut quality, and profitability were assessed using ‘Sumner’ and ‘Cape Fear’ pecan trees cultivated in a commercial orchard. The moderate to light production year (OFF year) return crop and return crop value of ‘Cape Fear’ and ‘Sumner’ was increased by mechanical thinning in the year of high production (ON year). This enhanced the 2-year total value and 2-year average value of both cultivars. Increased profitability of these cultivars with mechanical fruit thinning results primarily from higher yields and prices in the OFF year of production, which offset any loss in yield and/or crop value generated by fruit thinning in the ON year. Premature germination of ‘Cape Fear’ pecans was reduced from 34% to 4% with mechanical fruit thinning. Mechanical fruit thinning appears to be a highly valuable practice, leading to increased profit potential for ‘Cape Fear’ and ‘Sumner’ pecan.

Oklahoma’s Weather

Michael Smith, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture

Oklahoma experienced extreme low temperatures during the 2010-11 winter, reaching a record low of -31° F in northern Oklahoma (Fig. 1).

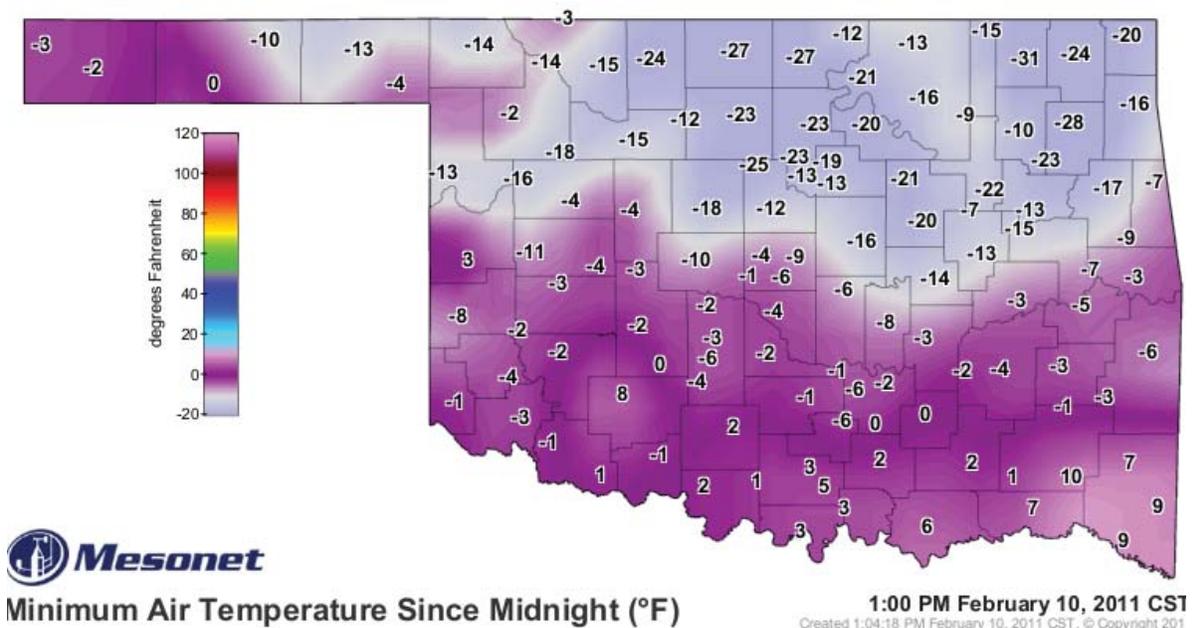


Fig. 1. Minimum temperatures recorded at Oklahoma Mesonet sites on February 10, 2011

Observations over the area suggest that there was little damage to pecan trees. In an orchard where temperatures reached -21 slight wood (xylem) damage was observed on ‘Caddo’. In addition, a few dead catkin buds were detected on ‘Pawnee’, ‘Caddo’ and ‘Maramec’. However, no dead female flower buds were observed. Bill Reid, Kansas State University, reported some wood damage on ‘Pawnee’ exposed to -16° F at Chetopa, KS. None of the damage observed is serious or expected to affect the 2011 crop.

Temperatures much warmer than those experienced February 10 have caused extensive tree damage in the past. The primary difference between past damaging events and the current extreme weather is the conditions that preceded the extreme weather (**Fig. 2**). Trees lose cold hardiness in response to warm weather and gain hardiness in cold weather. The loss of cold hardiness in warm temperatures is considerably more rapid than hardiness is gained in cold. Preceding the extreme low temperatures on February 10, night and day temperatures were below 40° F for 10 days. This allowed trees to acclimate to cold temperatures. The key during this 10-day period was that day temperatures remained in a range that avoids loss of cold hardiness. A more common occurrence in Oklahoma is that hardiness gains during the night are lost during the day.

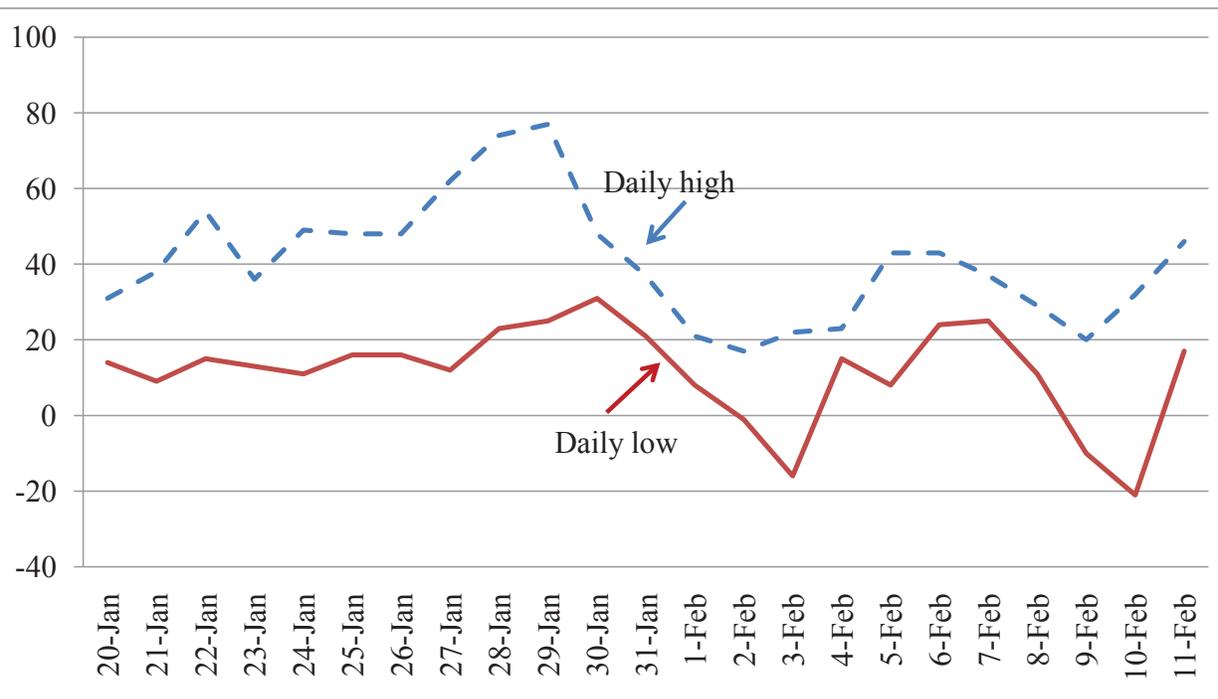


Fig. 2. Daily maximum and minimum temperatures during selected dates in January and February 2011.

Certain cultural or physiological factors also can predispose trees to cold injury. First, there are enormous differences among cultivars in their susceptibility to cold injury. Typically, “southern type” cultivars may be damaged when “northern types” escape any injury. Research has demonstrated that excessive crop load or nutrient deficiency also predisposes trees to cold injury. Shortages of N, P or K are often associated with tree damage from cold, but any element that is deficient will increase susceptibility to cold injury. Other items that stress trees, such as extreme drought, waterlogged soil, or early defoliation from disease or insects increase cold injury susceptibility.

Fungicides for Control of Pecan Scab

William Reid, Pecan Experiment Field, Kansas State University, northernpecans.blogspot.com

One of the most common questions I've been getting about pecan culture concerns the best choice of fungicide to use to control pecan scab. The 2009 and 2010 growing seasons were especially bad years for the spread of scab and many growers suffered tremendous nut losses from the disease. Small nuts, whose shucks turn black and don't open properly, are the common symptoms of a pecan scab outbreak. To control pecan scab on the shucks of your pecan crop, it is essential to apply a fungicide that can prevent an infection from starting and can not stop an infection that has already become well established.

In the table on this page and the following, you'll find a list of all the fungicides currently labeled for pecan scab control. You will note that many of the products currently on the market contain the same active ingredient. Further, each of these fungicides can be grouped by mode of action. The mode of action is important to know because this information is useful in determining how effect the fungicide is in pecan scab control. The largest group fungicides, the triazoles, offer good control of scab on the foliage but weak control on the nuts. For control of nut scab, the strobilurins, triphenyl tin, and combination products that contain a strobilurin are most effective. Thiophanate-methyl seems to provide poor control for both leaf and

Fungicide Group	Active Ingredient	Product Name
Strobilurins (Group 11)	Azoxystrobin	Abound
		Heritage
	Pyraclostrobin	Headline
	Kresoxim-methyl	Sovran
Triazoles (Group 3)	Propiconazole	Banner Maxx
		Bumper
		Fitness
		Orbit
		Procon-Z
		Prokoz Fathom
		Propensity
		Propiconazole E-Pro
		Propimax
		Quali-Pro Propiconazole
	Tilt	
	Fenbuconazole	Enable
	Metconazole	Quash
		Tourney
	Tebuconazole	Folicur
Monsoon		
Orius		
Tebustar		
Tebuzol		
	Toledo	

Fungicide Group	Active Ingredient	Product Name
Benzimidazoles (Group 1)	Thiophanate-methyl	T-methyl
		Thiophanate Methyl
		Topsin M
Triphenyl tin compounds (group 30)	Triphenyltin Hydroxide	Agri Tin
		Super Tin
Combinations (group numbers in parentheses)	Tebuconazole (3), Trifloxystrobin (11)	Adament
	Boscalid (7), Pyraclostrobin (11)	Pristine
	Difenoconazole (3), Azoxystrobin (11)	Quadris Top
	Propiconazole (3), Azoxystrobin (11)	Quilt
	Propiconazole (3), Trifloxystrobin (11)	Stratego

Classified ads may be placed in the newsletter for free by OPGA members. Send your ad to Mike Smith at mike.smith@okstate.edu and it will appear in the next newsletter and subsequent newsletters until notification to remove the advertisement.

BAMBOO FRAILING POLES

12'-14' \$6.50 each
 16'-18' \$8.25 each
 20'-22' \$10.00 each
 Pecan and Ag, Bristow, OK 918-367-5529

PECAN ORCHARD FOR SALE

Pecan Orchard for sale. 110 acres. Includes shop, store & office. 2000 sq. ft. living quarters has 2 bedrooms & 2 baths, plus bunk room. 2100+ improved premium papershell pecan tress. 8.5 miles south of Idabel, OK and 11 miles north of Texas state line on Hwy 259. Joy's Pecan Orchard REDUCED to \$695,000. Shelling equipment included. 580-286-3550 or 580-257-0655.

PARTS, REPAIRS and OVERHAULS

On all Nut Hustler and Savage pecan equipment. Pecan and Ag, Bristow, OK. 918-367-5529.

PECAN TREE SALE

Wall Family Farm
 Container Grown 7 gal. Tree Can
 Grafted varieties 4-7 ft. \$18.00
 Native Pecan 7ft. \$10.00
 Winston 972-563-3991
 Marilyn 972-236-3991
wallsfarm@sbcglobal.net
wallsfamilyfarm.com



ALMOND STREET COLD STORAGE, ABILENE, TX

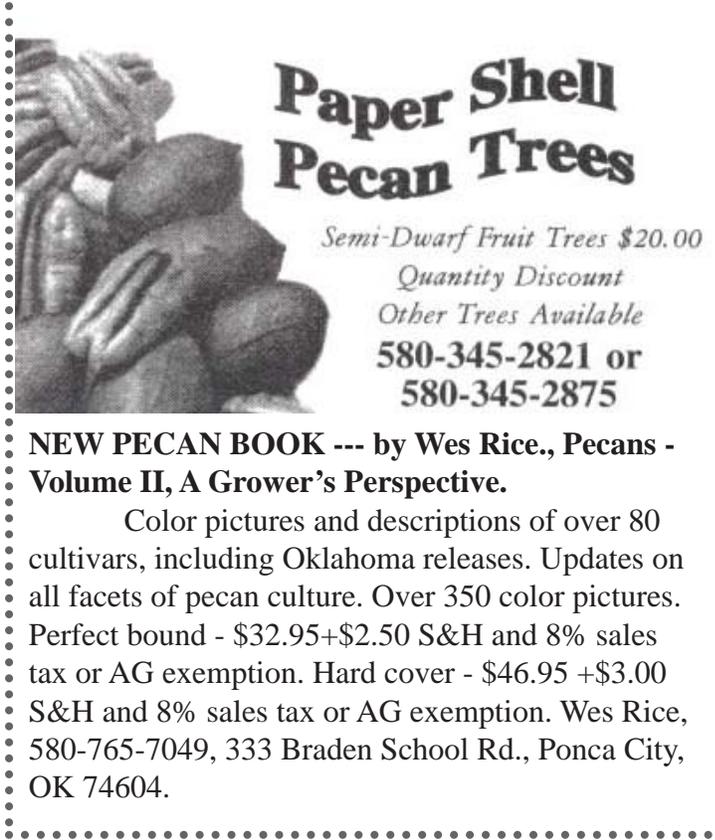
Will finance your storage and transportation cost until you sell your pecans. For more information, please call Larry Jones at 325-673-4801.

FOR SALE - FMC 4300 Diesel shaker \$13,000.
 Call Tim Montz

TAKING ORDERS FOR CIRCLE PECAN WEEVIL TRAPS. \$17.50 each. Contact Suzen Ihle at 918-367-6168.

FOR SALE BY OWNER

38 acres, small progressive pecan operation. Property has 700 trees in four different varieties: Mohawk, Maramec, Pawnee and Oconee. There are currently 500 mature trees in production and 200 grafted. Two out buildings on the property, a 1800 sq.ft. shop with restroom and office and 4800 sq.ft. machine/sorting shed, below ground irrigation system as well as some above ground lines. Two large fishing ponds. Very nice 2500 sq.ft. home built in 1997, well groomed surroundings. Located between Hwy 69 and the Muskogee Turnpike, 10 minutes from Muskogee, 45 minutes from Tulsa. Secluded area near Arkansas River. Will provide photos upon request. 918-683-4017.



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

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 and 8% sales tax or AG exemption. Wes Rice, 580-765-7049, 333 Braden School Rd., Ponca City, OK 74604.

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
RR1 Box 148
Madill, OK 73446
okpecan@trinex.net 580-796-7644

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Renew

New Member

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

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

Return Service Requested
