



OKLAHOMA PECAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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Michael Smith, Editor

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President's Corner

By Bob Knight

I spent some time struggling to enjoy the World Cup Soccer match on television. The first thing I noticed is that they don't seem to score very much and the second was the pistachio commercial. Not a single pecan commercial presented. Inexplicably to me, soccer is the world's most popular game and here we have an ad for a nut that someone else grows. By any measure, pistachios are not superior to pecans. The reason they are on TV and we are not is pretty simple: They have gotten their act together.

The pecan industry has always been a fairly ungovernable mob. Each part of the industry thinks the other is getting the better of them. Being scattered across 15 states, we pretty much all went our own way. The last two years of difficulty selling our crop seems to be bringing us together. At one time ours was an American industry, but not anymore. With large plantings in South Africa, Mexico and Australia and one of the biggest users in Asia, we have lost control. The only possible solution is to increase the demand for pecans. The other tree nuts have done it. Not only have they increased, and met, the demand for their tree nuts, but they have also increased the prices they receive. That sounds like a lot better deal than sticking our crop in a freezer someplace and hoping that somebody comes along and wants to buy it. We have an excellent product to sell and excellent story to tell if we can only get the word out.

The American Pecan Board has come into existence to put together a market order for pecans, similar to the one in place in the other tree nuts. Under this arrangement as a group, we would assess ourselves on a nationwide basis for the purpose of marketing our crop. The rules for this will be written by pecan growers and shellers in conjunction with experts from the USDA. After

Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association is published 4 times per year and is a benefit of 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.

a year or so for comment, the pecan industry will vote on the market order. The Oklahoma representative for this will be Scott Landgraf of Madill. This is a critical time for our industry. Mike Adams, an economist and pecan grower from Texas who is also on the board, came to our summer conference and made an excellent case for the plan. The board is meeting at the Texas summer conference to work out more of the details. The OPGA voted at our meeting to help pay Scott Landgraf's expenses for this enterprise. I support Scott's efforts and our board supports his efforts. The membership present at the meeting voted to support Scott. I would like to express my thanks to Scott and Mike and the rest of the American Pecan Board for their efforts on my behalf.

Sherman Produce Recalls Bulk and Packaged Walnuts Due to Possible Health Risk

May 21, 2014 - St. Louis-based Sherman Produce is voluntarily recalling walnuts comprising of 241 cases of bulk walnuts packaged in 25 lb bulk cardboard boxes and Schnucks brand 10 oz trays with UPC 00338390032 with best by dates 03/15 and 04/15. The products are potentially contaminated with *Listeria monocytogenes*. *Listeria monocytogenes* is an organism which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, and others with weakened immune systems. Although healthy individuals may suffer only short-term symptoms such as high fever, severe headache, stiffness, nausea, abdominal pain and diarrhea, *Listeria* infection can cause miscarriages and stillbirths among pregnant women. However, no illnesses have been reported to date. These products were sold to retailers in Missouri and Illinois from March – May, 2014.

The recall was initiated after FDA sampling detected *Listeria monocytogenes* in walnuts sampled at the facility. All walnuts processed in the facility during the same timeframe as the product found positive are being recalled.

Whatever Happened to "Normal"? Walt Thrun

This year for pecan growers began with 'abnormal' challenges. Many growers in Oklahoma are dealing with the affects of a hard freeze which occurred on the morning of April 15th.

On Friday and Saturday, April 11th and 12th, we hosted a father/daughter campout. The weather was great. Two days later on the following Monday, the high temperature was just 47 degrees. Pecan buds had just begun to swell. However, overnight the temperature dropped into the mid-20s for several hours and the results were immediately noticeable.

Our records indicate we normally apply the first foliar zinc in mid-April. The first zinc application was made on May 13th year after new growth recovery. According to our records, the normal initial fungicide application is made on the first of May; this year the first fungicide application was made on May 24th. So we are nearly a month behind "normal".

In addition to a cooler than normal spring, rainfall measured just 7.25 inches from March through May which was just 65% of the previous three- years average of 11.1 inches for the same period. Total moisture received in January and February was just .65 inches.

The adverse effects of the abnormal weather this spring cannot be quantified at this early date. Pollination was a major issue. Our 'Maramec' trees are 40 -50 feet tall and we have several native trees strategically located throughout the orchard to serve as pollinators. Hopefully, the freeze didn't affect the tops of the natives or the 'Maramec'. However, lower branches throughout the orchard have very few nutlets. Time will tell. We will be monitoring the magnitude of the June nut drop for indications of freeze damage.

While we cannot control the weather, we can attempt to mitigate the negative effects with time-proven orchard management. For example, the first time in several years, we timed one of the zinc applications to coincide with spraying for first-generation pecan nut Casebearer. And for certain, we will not do any mechanical thinning this year.

At the time of this writing, we are experiencing heavy scab hours. Rainfall during the past 30 days was 6.1 inches and we are experiencing 5 or 6 scab hours a day at our location. Several lower branches that were missed with the previous fungicide application have serious scab affects with leaves beginning to curl. Scab can be effectively controlled with careful observation and an effective fungicide program. It is so important that a grower not depend totally on local weather reporting stations to determine a spray schedule.

Each orchard is unique regarding scab conditions. Factors affecting scab include orchard elevation, surroundings that inhibit air movement, proximity to rivers or lakes, etc. It is best to monitor temperature and humidity levels at each location if possible. Even if the crop is short this year, it is important to keep the trees healthy throughout the season and maintain foliage as late as possible to give next year's crop a potential advantage.

As a side note, this year was a very successful grafting year. Interestingly, the majority of grafting was done during the third week of May. This is again, two to three weeks behind "normal".

My son keeps prodding me to prepare a manual for him on orchard management so that when he takes over he will be up to the task. My response is that Oklahoma has an abundance of existing published research relative to pecan growing. For any question relating to pecan growing, he just needs to check the publications of OSE researchers Mike Smith, Phil Mulder, et. al., and he will find a multitude of timeless information.

With all the challenges with the weather and etc., I remain totally optimistic concerning the pecan opportunity in Oklahoma. There will always be a ready market for a good product. I chose to cultivate a local market with repeat customers, both wholesale and retail.

Walt Thrun's new book entitled: "*America's Vision vs. God's Standard of Justice: Rethinking the American Dream*" was released in May.

Hickory Shuckworm and Pecan Weevil

Jackie Lee, OSU entomology extension specialist (Jackie.lee@okstate.edu)

Look out for Hickory Shuckworm

Pecans are susceptible to hickory shuck-worm damage during water through gel stages (Fig. 1). This insect tunnels into the shuck and disrupts normal kernel development. Infested nuts can be poor quality, later maturing, and scarred. Also, the damaged shuck will tend to stick to the nuts, or fail to open, which creates "sticktights". If you have had a heavy infestation of pecan phylloxera (Fig. 2) or a prior history of hickory shuckworm, treat with a labeled insecticide when pecans reach half-shell hardening. "What does phylloxera have to do with it?" Hickory shuckworm will feed and lay eggs on phylloxera galls and developing nutlets. This allows the population to build up, and when it does, the second and third generation can cause damage to pecans. You can scout the pecans for the eggs and larval entry points, which are very distinctive and accented by white areas (Fig. 3) or put out pheromone traps to monitor for this pest.



Fig. 1. Hickory Shuckworm adult



Fig. 2. Pecan phylloxera galls



Fig. 3. Hickory shuckworm egg

Pecan Weevil Time

It is time to start thinking about pecan weevil (Fig. 4). In Oklahoma peak weevil emergence generally occurs in late-August to mid-September; however, this timing can be earlier or later depending on soil moisture. Typically, weevil emergence will increase 3-4 days after a 1-2 inch rainfall. Trapping and monitoring for pecan weevil is important until shuck split. After pecan weevils emerge from the soil they will enter the tree by flying to the canopy or crawling up the trunk (perhaps up to 85%). This explains why traps (Fig. 5) which fit around the trunk have been found to be more efficient than other trap types. Since traps are not placed on the ground, it leaves this area free of obstacles for machinery and grazing cattle.

In mid-July place two traps around 10 trees throughout your orchard. Monitor these traps daily for pecan weevil. If you have 0.3 pecan weevils per trap per day, you will need to spray a labeled insecticide. For more information on trap construction and pecan weevil monitoring and biology consult EPP-7190 and EPP-7079 which can be found at: <http://okpecans.okstate.edu/pecan-pests>.



Fig. 4. Pecan weevil adult.



Fig. 5. Circle trap for pecan weevil

Historic Pecan Yields and Forecasted Yield

State	2008 USDA	2009 USDA	2010 USDA	2011 USDA	2012 USDA	Avg. of 2013 industry forecasts	TriState Pecan Conference 6-20-2014
AL	8.0	14.0	5.0	19.0	4.0	7.2	9.0
AR	1.5	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.3	3.0
AZ	17.5	20.0	22.0	18.5	20.0	20.2	18.0
CA	3.8	3.9	5.7	3.7	4.8	4.2	4.0
FL	1.7	3.1	1.5	4.0	2.0	1.1	1.0
GA	70.0	100.0	75.0	102.0	100.0	75.8	65.0
KS	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.4	2.0
LA	5.0	9.0	20.0	10.0	15.0	5.4	16.0
MS	1.5	3.0	2.1	5.0	2.5	1.5	1.0
MO	0.9	2.0	0.8	1.5	2.5	w/KS	1.0
NM	43.0	68.0	66.0	61.0	65.0	53.8	55.0
NC	0.7	NA	-	-	-	0.9	0.5
OK	5.0	13.5	20.0	6.0	25.0	8.2	15.0
SC	3.4	2.0	1.5	3.0	1.8	0.8	0.5
TX	30.0	60.0	70.0	32.0	55.0	32.0	65.0
U.S.	193.9	302.0	293.7	269.7	302.8	213.6	256.0

2012 Census of Agriculture

Michael Smith, Department of Horticulture & Landscape Architecture

Pecan acreage in the U.S.A. 2012 Agricultural Census was 543,487 acres; 466,145 bearing acres and 77,342 non-bearing acres (Figs. 1 & 2). There was a 6.6% decrease in total pecan acreage compared to the last Agriculture Census in 2007.

Improved pecan acreage increased 5% and native acreage dropped 20% between 2007 and 2012 (Figs. 3 & 4). In 2014, improved pecan acreage accounted for 60% of the total acreage. The 20% drop in native acreage probably reflects the severe drought during 2011 and 2012 in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri where a lot of the native production resides. The Census asks for harvested acreage during the year of the census and many acres of natives were not harvested in 2012.

Oklahoma currently has 138,523 acres of pecans; about 86% of the acreage is bearing and the rest is nonbearing (Figs. 5 & 6). Pecans are produced on 2,482 Oklahoma farms. The leading states in pecan production are Georgia 123,415 acres, Texas 164,882 acres, and New Mexico 41,331 acres. Oklahoma is normally fourth in total production. Other states with significant acreage include Alabama 16,340, Arizona 17,061, Arkansas 11,591, California 3,309, Florida 11,760, Kansas 5,639, Louisiana 16,215, Mississippi 8,482, Missouri 11,011, and South Carolina 4,663.

Improved production in Oklahoma accounted for 18% of total acreage in 2012 and 15% in 2007 (Figs. 7 & 8). During the period 2003 to 2012 Oklahoma's production has swung widely; from a low of 5 million pounds to a high of 30 million pounds (Fig. 7). In 2012, the second year of exceptional drought, Oklahoma's production as reported by the USDA-NASS was 25 million pounds. In 2012, nuts were small, generally ½ size, and there was no market for the smallest sizes. Numerous trees and acreages were not harvested because of the drought and depressed prices for small native pecans. If rainfall had been normal in 2012 and pecan prices reasonable, I believe Oklahoma would have produced 60 million pounds.

The 2012 market value of all Oklahoma agricultural products ranks fruits, tree nuts and berries as 10th representing 0.6% of total sales (Table 1). Cattle and calf sales dominated Oklahoma agricultural products, ranking 1st and accounting for 47.7% of total sales.

Table 1. Market value of Oklahoma Agricultural Products Sold

Item	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank by sales	Percent of total sales
Cattle and calves	3,402,919	1	47.7
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans & dry peas	1,283,997	2	18
Poultry and eggs	961,302	3	13.5
Hogs and pigs	656,407	4	9.2
Other crops & hay	270,641	5	3.8
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture & sod	208,109	6	2.9
Milk from cows	164,341	7	2.3
Cotton & cottonseed	51,851	8	0.7
Horses, ponies, mules, burros & donkeys	42,166	9	0.6
Fruits, tree nuts, & berries	41,373	10	0.6
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, & sweet potatoes	19,333	11	0.3
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, & milk	13,227	12	0.2
Other animals & other animal products	12,382	13	0.2
Aquaculture	1,271	14	<0.1
Cut Christmas trees & short rotation woody crops	265	15	<0.1

Fig. 1. U.S.A. Bearing Pecan Acres - Total 466,145 acres

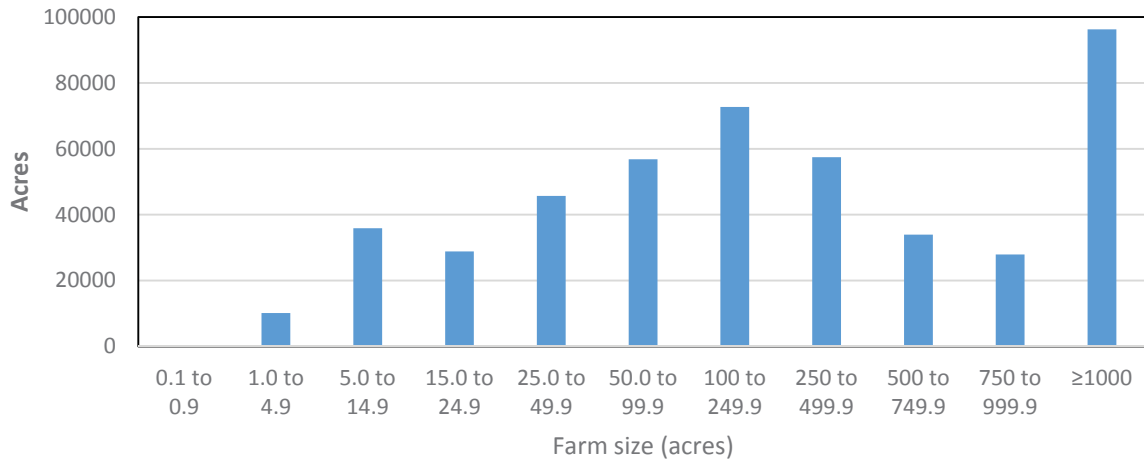


Fig. 2 U.S.A Nonbearing Pecan Acres - Total 77,342 acres

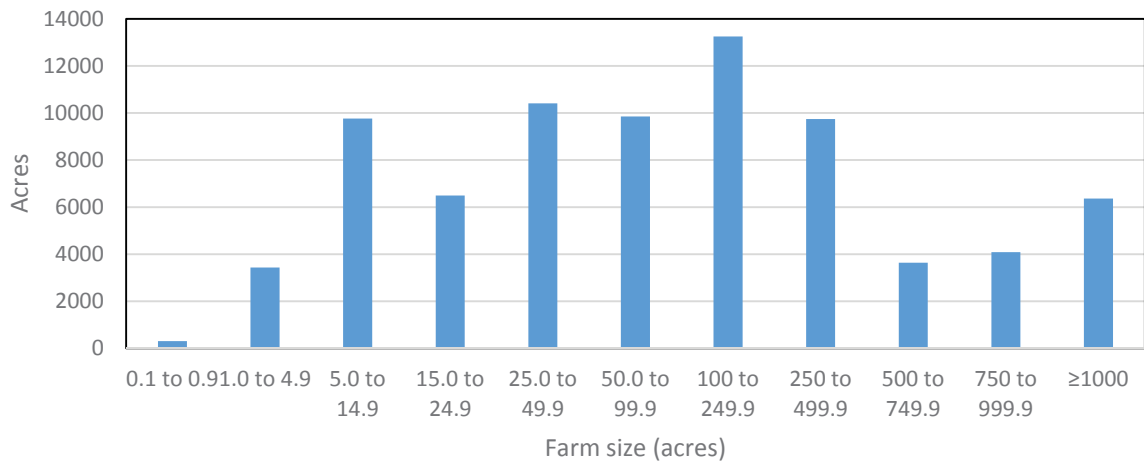


Fig. 3. Improved vs. Native Pecan Acreage in 2012

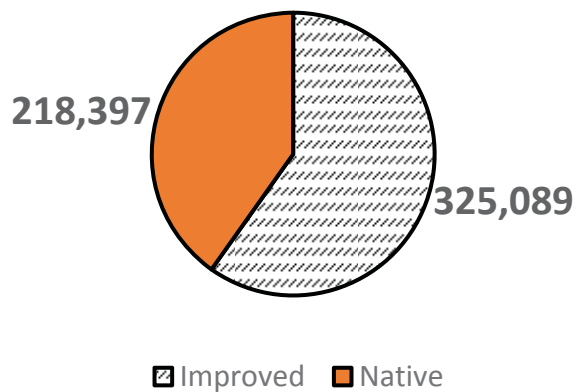


Fig. 4. Improved vs. Native Pecan Acreage in 2007

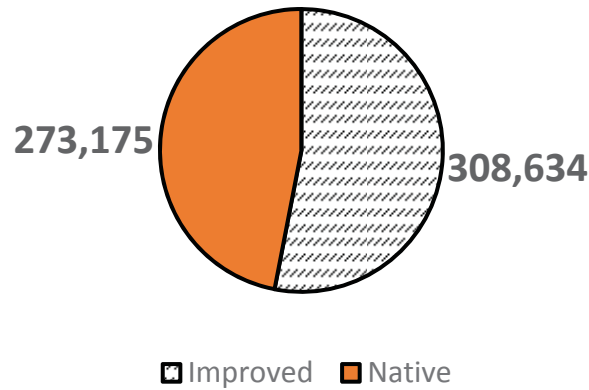


Fig. 5. Oklahoma Bearing Pecan Acreage - Total 119,160 acres

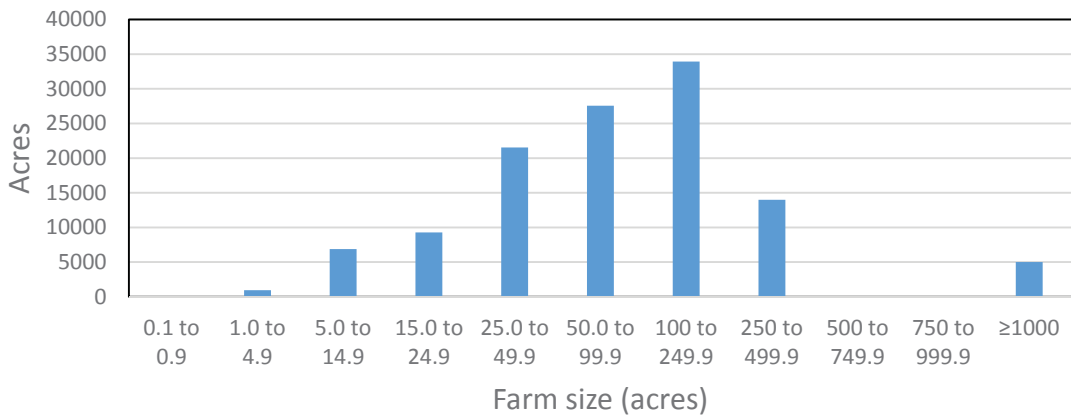


Fig. 6. Oklahoma Nonbearing Pecan Acreage - Total 19,363 acres

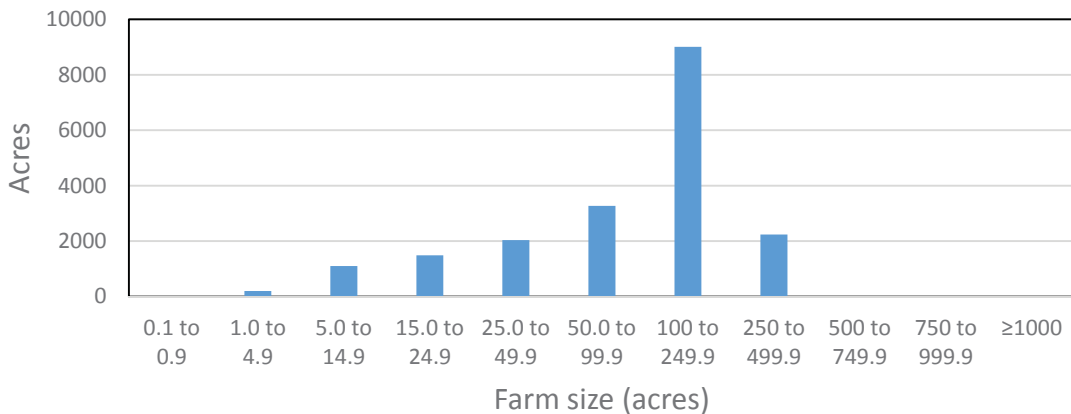


Fig. 7. 2012 Oklahoma Pecan Acreage - 104,306 acres

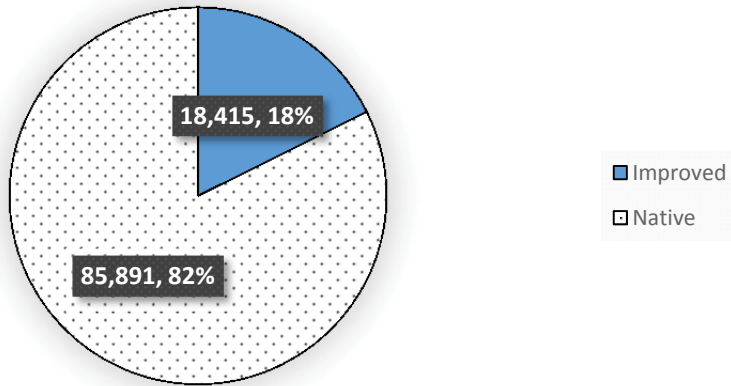


Fig. 8. 2007 Oklahoma Pecan Acreage - 141,675 acres

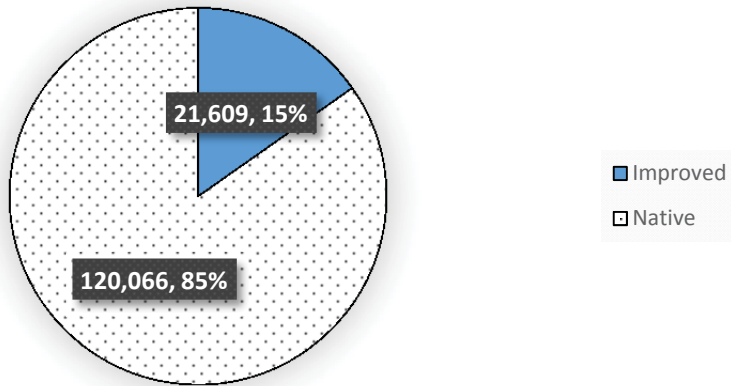
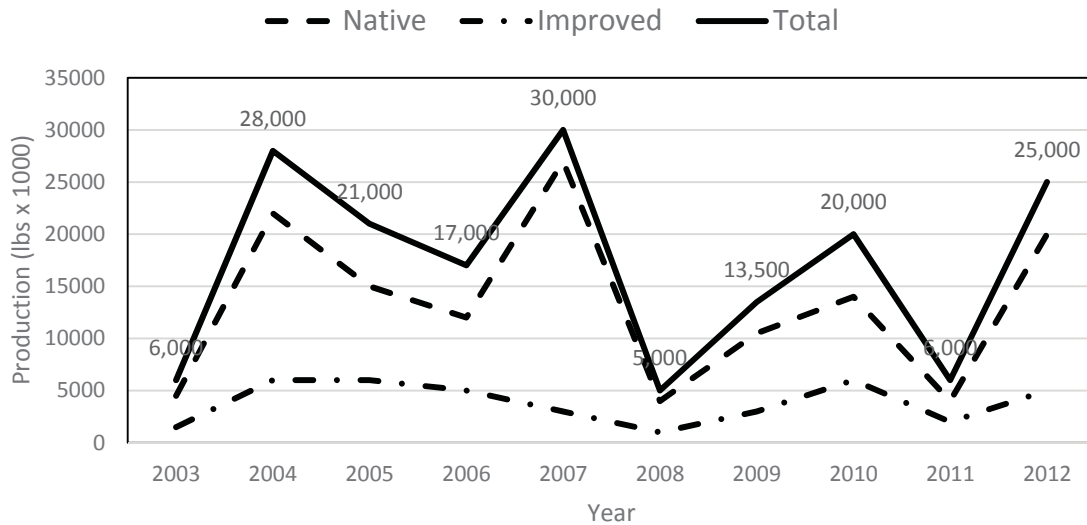


Fig. 7. Oklahoma Production - 10 year avg. 17,739,000 lbs



Pecan Leaf Analysis Instructions

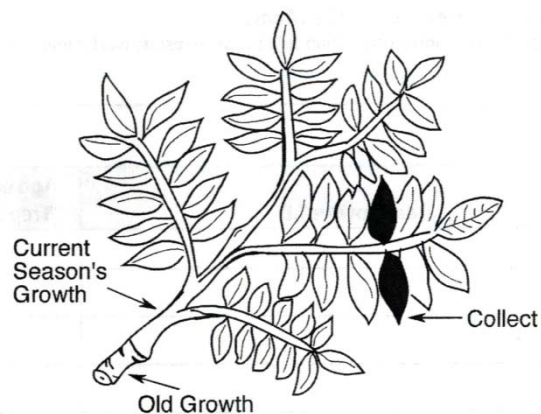
Becky Carroll

Maintaining proper nutrition is vital to a successful pecan orchard. A balance of proper nutritional levels will provide the best conditions to produce a consistent crop. Applying unneeded fertilizer without knowing nutritional levels can be an unnecessary expense, detrimental to the environment, and harmful to the health of your pecan trees. Inadequate fertilization may affect the availability of other nutrients, can reduce growth, and may reduce cold hardiness and the overall health of the trees. Soil samples are useful to determine pre-plant nutrition needs and soil pH but the most reliable indicator of pecan tree fertility needs is leaf analysis. Leaf analysis can be used to diagnose or confirm nutrient problems after symptoms appear. More importantly, these tests can determine nutrient shortages or excesses before symptoms develop or yield is reduced. This service is available through the OSU county extension centers across Oklahoma. For a list of the county extension offices - <http://countyext2.okstate.edu>.

To ensure accurate results, the following instructions should be followed:

- Collect leaf samples in JULY.
- Do not mix varieties into one sample. Native trees from one area may be sampled as one variety.
- Samples should be from uniform trees. It may be from one tree or several acres. Different soil types and management practices may need separate leaf samples.
- Collect 100 leaflets for each sample.
- Select the middle pair of leaflets located on the middle leaf of current season's growth. Remove leaves with a downward or backward pull so that the leaf stem remains attached to the leaf.
- Choose leaves from accessible shoots on different sides of the trees. Do not collect from suckers, water sprouts, or limbs that do not receive sunlight.
- Avoid leaves with insect, disease, or mechanical injury or leaves that are not representative of the sample.
- Do not use galvanized containers, rubber gloves or come in contact with materials that may contaminate the samples.
- Remove spray residue or dirt by dipping leaves in tap water for one minute or less.
- After washing, spread the leaflets out to air-dry until they will crumble. Don't expose to direct sunlight or heat to dry.
- Place dry leaflets in a paper bag and return to the county extension office.
- Provide identification for each sample when presenting to the extension office.

Samples will be sent to the OSU Soils, Water, and Forage Laboratory for analysis. The fee for each sample is \$20. Results of analysis will be returned to the extension office for nutrient recommendations.



Pecan Show Results – 2014

Becky Carroll, Extension Assistant

Variety	Class	Placing	First Name	Last Name	County	kernel %	Nuts/lb
Burkett	03 - Burkett	1	Royce	Flaming	Alfalfa	52.8	51.6
Burkett	03 - Burkett	2	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	48.2	50.8
Comanche	06 - Comanche	1	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	51.4	41.8
Graking	07 - Graking	1	Larry	Martin	Stephens	54.0	37.3
Kanza	09 - Kanza	1	Bob	Hightower	Osage	54.6	53.3
Kanza	09 - Kanza	2	Bernard	Flaming	Kay	53.0	49.5
Kanza	09 - Kanza	3	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	53.8	56.9
Maramec	12 - Maramec	1	Walt	Thrun	Rogers	56.9	39.5
Maramec	12 - Maramec	2	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	57.8	41.8
Maramec	12 - Maramec	3	Bob	Hightower	Osage	57.0	47.5
Mohawk	13 - Mohawk	1	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	58.2	33.2
Mohawk	13 - Mohawk	2	Royce	Flaming	Alfalfa	54.1	40.7
Mohawk	13 - Mohawk	3	Larry	Martin	Stephens	53.2	34.3
Pawnee	14 - Pawnee	1	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	58.5	38.5
Pawnee	14 - Pawnee	2	Chester	Bench	Choctaw	59.3	46.8
Pawnee	14 - Pawnee	3	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	58.1	33.7
Stuart	22 - Stuart	1	Royce	Flaming	Alfalfa	51.1	48.2
Stuart	22 - Stuart	2	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	46.0	42.8
Western	24 - Western	1	Bernard	Flaming	Kay	57.1	53.4
Nacono	26 - Other Cultivars	1	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	52.7	36.7
Clark 2	26 - Other Cultivars	2	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	58.2	36.0
Giles	26 - Other Cultivars	3	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	55.9	63.5
Podsednik	26 - Other Cultivars		Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	49.3	25.4
Waco	26 - Other Cultivars		Larry	Martin	Stephens	48.9	56.2
Podsednik	26 - Other Cultivars		Royce	Flaming	Alfalfa	48.5	29.2
Lakota	26 - Other Cultivars		Louis John, Jr.	Sandmann	Coal	59.9	50.5
Desirable	26 - Other Cultivars		Dick	Hoffman	Payne	46.0	52.0
Oconee	26 - Other Cultivars		Dick	Hoffman	Payne	52.5	41.0
Waco	26 - Other Cultivars		Dick	Hoffman	Payne	53.2	45.0
Podsednik	26 - Other Cultivars		Dick	Hoffman	Payne	50.3	31.2
Gafford	26 - Other Cultivars		Dick	Hoffman	Payne	44.7	54.7
Seedling	27 - Large Native	1	Larry	Martin	Stephens	51.5	50.9
large native	27 - Large Native	2	Bernard	Flaming	Kay	48.8	53.5
large native	27 - Large Native	3	Walt	Thrun	Rogers	45.2	51.1
entry 1 native	28 - Small Native	1	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	49.4	69.7
small native	28 - Small Native	2	Bernard	Flaming	Kay	53.6	91.6
entry 2 native	28 - Small Native	3	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	46.1	62.3
small native	28 - Small Native		Bob	Hightower	Osage	48.5	84.9
Native	28 - Small Native		Ed & Shirley	Pruitt	Lincoln	48.2	70.4

Awards Presented at 2014 OPGA Meeting

Grower of The Year.....Chester Bench, Hugo, Oklahoma
 Grove of The Year.....Selman Farms, Skiatook, Oklahoma
 Herman Heinrichs Award.....Dan Hamilton, Coleman, Oklahoma
 Field Day Host.....Selman Farms, Skiatook, Oklahoma

2013 State Pecan Show Winners

Largest Pecan.....“Podsednik” - 25.4 nuts/lb.....Jim Smith, Pottawatomie County
 Highest % Kernel – “Lakota” – 59.9 % kernel.....Louis John Sandmann, Jr., Coal County
 Champion Native – 51.5% kernel & 50.9 nuts/lb.....Larry Martin, Stephens County
 Best of Show – “Nacono” –52.7% kernel & 36.7 nuts/lb.....Dick Hoffman, Payne County

2014 Pecan Food Show Grand Champions

Grand Champions were presented with the Mount Silver Awards. The Adult Grand Champions received silver serving pieces and the Junior Grand Champions were awarded silver pecan jewelry.

Adult Winners:

Pecan Pie.....Louise Bryant, Ada, OK
 Pecan Cakes – “Pecan Apple Fritter Cake”.....Mary Newkirk, Miami, OK
 Pecan Breads & Rolls – “Bread Machine Pecan Cinnamon Rolls”.....Emily Bartel, Tulsa, OK
 Pecan Cookies – “Mocha Logs”.....Linda Bryant, Roff, OK
 Pecan Candy – “Pecan Pie Fudge”.....Elizabeth Savage, Madill, OK
 Pecan Meats – “Salted Pecans”.....Linda Bryant, Roff, OK
 Pecan Specialty – “Pecan Cheddar Crackers”.....Linda Bryant, Roff, OK

Junior Winners:

Pecan Bread & Rolls – “Pecan Pie Muffins”.....Sammy Naugle, Sand Springs, OK
 Pecan Cookies – “Easy Pecan Oatmeal Cookies”.....Stape Gooch, Tulsa, OK

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.

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.

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 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

BIRD GARD uses a birds’ primal fears and natural survival instincts to repel them. Protect from 1.5 acres up to 30 acres. ABSOULUE SATISFACTION GUARANTEE. If you are not completely satisfied with the operation, quality or results of using ANY Bird Gard product, simply return the product to the place of purchase within 1 year for a prompt refund of your purchase price.

Call Jim or Deann Smith 405-273-1235

PARTS, REPAIRS and OVERHAULS

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

BAG-A-NUT PECAN HARVESTERS FOR SALE

Reap the benefits of owning pecan trees and pick up those pecans without the pain of bending over or getting on your hands and knees. Our pecan harvesters will pick up any variety of pecans, inside of the hull or out. For prices on the Bag-A-Nut Harvesters go to www.BagANut.com or call us at 800-940.2688.”

TAKING ORDERS FOR CIRCLE PECAN WEEVIL TRAPS.

\$17.50 each. Contact Suzen Ihle at 918-367-6168.

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.

NUT POCKETS & FORK

Set of nut pockets and fork for Meyer cracker. Size: 15-18. \$75.00

Kearby Weatherly 918-407-3079

PECAN TREES: Baker Pecans has bare root Giles root stock grafted to Kanza, Pawnee, with limited supply of Lakota, Caddo, Nacono, and Meramec. Available beginning Feb. 2015. Advanced orders with Roger Baker, 580-371-5228.

Tishomingo, OK. rwjrbaker@sbcglobal.net



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
Amanda Early, Treasurer
2115 N. Dobi
Stillwater, OK 74075
amanda.early@okstate.edu 405-744-8800

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

_____RENEW

_____NEW MEMBER

Grower Member--\$75.00

Industry Member--\$150.00

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