



OKLAHOMA PECAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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Baker Pecans

Michael Smith

Dept. of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture

Roger Baker and family have been in business for many years growing, custom harvesting and cleaning, and marketing pecans. They also have a retail shop in Tishomingo where they offer cracking and shelling along with an assortment of pecan candies, jams, honey and various gifts. Their diversified operation also includes production of selected vegetables.

Another segment of Baker Farm is activities for schools and other groups. A few of the attractions include a corn maze, petable barnyard animals, hay and train rides, go-carts and other activities for youth entertainment and education. Additional information is available at <http://bakerpecans.com/>.

Recently they added a pecan nursery to their repertoire. Roger starts trees in individual containers in a greenhouse about two months before planting to the field (Fig. 1). He then transplants the seedlings into plastic-covered, irrigated, raised-beds (Fig. 2). This ensures that he has a nearly perfect stand of vigorous, healthy trees. Additionally, since the trees' roots were trimmed during transplanting a large multi-branched root system develops (Fig 3). A healthy root system that rapidly regenerates when transplanted to the final orchard site is vital for success.

Roger produces trees suitable for northern Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri. He uses Giles seedling rootstocks, a rootstock shown to have superior cold hardiness. Rootstocks are grown two years and



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then patch budded to a suitable cultivar (*Fig. 4*). His current production (available in 2016) includes about 20,000 trees consisting of 12 cultivars. About 25% of the trees are budded to 'Kanza' and 20% to 'Pawnee'. In 2017, he plans to produce about 30,000 trees.

Roger is using a double row planting system in his nursery causing the trees to seek light by leaning away from each other (*Fig 4*). This tree structure may prove beneficial to Oklahoma growers and others planting in an area with persistent wind from one primary direction. These trees should be planted such that they lean to the southwest. Oklahoma's prevalent wind will tend to push the trees back resulting in a straighter tree trunk than using a tree that was initially straight. Prevailing winds frequently cause straight trees to lean slightly to the north.



Fig. 1. Pecan seedlings in the greenhouse.



Fig. 2. Pecan seedlings being transplanted from the greenhouse to the field in plastic-covered, irrigated, raised-beds.



Fig. 3. Typical multi-branched pecan root system resulting from transplanting a container-grown seedling to a field nursery bed.



Fig. 4. Roger Baker kneeling beside Giles rootstocks that were patch budded in late summer. Patch buds will be forced in spring by stripping the bark above the bud then using the killed top as a stake for growth resulting from the patch bud.

Awards Presented at 2015 OPGA Meeting

Grower of The Year – Dwayne Scott, Depew, Oklahoma
Grove of The Year – Landgraf Farms, Madill, Oklahoma
Herman Heinrichs Award – Dick Hoffman, Stillwater, Oklahoma
Field Day Host – Hauani Creek Farms, Madill, Oklahoma
Special Award to Celebrate Savage Equipments 50th anniversary

2014 State Pecan Show Winners

Largest Pecan – “Podsednik” – 26.6 nuts/lb, Jim Smith, Pottawatomie County
Highest % Kernel – “Wichita” – 61.5% kernel, Rita Britton, Tillman County
Champion Native – 53.3 % kernel, 70.1 nuts/lb, Bernard Flaming, Kay County
Best of Show – “Pawnee” – 57.6 % kernel, 37.1 nuts/lb, Dick Hoffman, Payne County

2015 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 – Linda Bryant, Roff, OK - Pecan Pie
Pecan Cakes – Noah Wolff, Madill, OK – Mema’s Pecan Butter Cake
Pecan Breads & Rolls – Becky Carroll, Tryon, OK - Pecan Coconut Banana Bread
Pecan Cookies – Noah Wolff, Madill, OK – Cranberry Pecan Cookies
Pecan Candy – Linda Bryant, Roff, OK – Pecan Pralines
Pecan Meats – Frances Savage, Madill, OK – Crunchy Praline Pecans
Pecan Specialty – Becky Carroll, Tryon, OK – Banana Nut Bread Balls

Junior Winners:

Pecan Cookies – Cade Reece, Perkins, OK – Butter Pecan Cookies
Pecan Candy – David Wall, Perkins, OK – Pecan Candy
Pecan Specialty – Raphael Wall, Perkins, OK – Christmas Pecan Roll

Federal Marketing Order

Pecan growers are taking a giant step forward, organizing to create a Federal Marketing Order that will provide funds for market promotion and research dealing with pecans. We are benefiting from the current marketing efforts, but more can be done to expand demand. Thousands of new pecan acreages will be coming into production and we must have the funds necessary to promote the use of pecans nationally and internationally.

The draft of the Federal Marketing Order for Pecans has been posted on the American Pecan Board’s web-site: www.pecanboard.com. To view, click on the tab ‘Pecan FMO’.

Paul Haydon

Today, I received sad news from Susan Haydon Raybourn. Paul Haydon was recently diagnosed with a high grade Glioblastoma brain tumor. He is at his farm home, near Okemah, where he is on Hospice care. Paul and Maxine Haydon have been active supporters of the Oklahoma Pecan Growers’ Association throughout my career. In fact, their involvement with OPGA began when Eddie Whitehead was the state extension specialist working with pecans and Herman Hinrichs was on the research and teaching side. Their pecan/cattle operation is one of the premier operations in Oklahoma.

We extend our best wishes to Paul, Maxine and the Haydon family.

Endowed Graduate Assistantship

Michael Smith
Dept. of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture

Thanks to several contributors and especially to Dwayne Scott we have the J.D. "Scotty" Scott Endowed Professorship. The professorship supports a position in research and teaching that specifically deals with research on pecan. Dr. Coon, Vice President, Dean and Director of the Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, announced at the OPGA meeting at Ardmore in June that he intended to refill my position, probably before I retire. Funding the Professorship plus the support and interest expressed by Oklahoma pecan producers made this possible.

I proposed to the OPGA Officers and Board of Directors that an Endowed Graduate Assistantship be created to support the Professorship. The group supported this proposal. Naming rights for this endowment will go to the person making the largest contribution. Everyone that contributes will help ensure the continued support and prosperity of Oklahoma pecans.

Graduate students represent the next generation of professionals supporting the horticultural industry. Entry into a graduate program is very competitive, with only the top students being chosen. Graduate students normally receive a stipend while attending graduate school. The most common is a one-half time assistant that requires the graduate student to work 20 hours per week for their major professor on research projects. The work is in addition to their research required to complete a thesis.

Funding a one-half time assistantship requires about \$20,000 per year. An endowment of \$400,000 is required to generate this amount annually plus return some to the principal. Since there are currently no matching funds like we had for the Professorship, we must raise the entire amount. This is a substantial amount of money, but there is no set time limit to achieve the goal. I am working with the OSU Foundation to seek funding from other sources in addition to those from our producers and supporting industry.

Contributions can be made directly to the OSU Foundation, Heidi Griswold, hgriswold@OSUgiving.com, Office 405.385.5656 | Cell 405.332.3370; designating it for the "Pecan Enhancement Endowment" or by sending a check to Michael Smith, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, 360 Agricultural Hall, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. Checks must be made payable to the **OSU FOUNDATION**.

New Pecan Exhibits for State & County Fairs

Becky Carroll

The Oklahoma Pecan Growers Association is sponsoring a new opportunity for 4-H'ers to learn about the pecan industry. The Pecan Information Exhibit will highlight the member's involvement with pecans and pecan programs. The OPGA hopes that these exhibits will promote the pecan industry and educate the 4-H member as well as those that attend the fair to view the exhibits. Winners will be awarded ribbons and premiums and are asked to attend the annual OPGA meeting in June to display their winning exhibit.

PECAN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

- ✓ Eligibility: Any 4-H member interested in learning more about pecans and the pecan industry may prepare an exhibit.
- ✓ The exhibit shall consist of an educational exhibit that will fit a 3' wide x 3' deep area. It must be free-standing with sides attached. A notebook should be included in the display. Each county may have one exhibit in each class.
- ✓ The exhibit should provide information about the pecan industry such as history, importance to state, health benefits & nutrition, uses, production, processing, storage requirements or other topics pertaining to pecan.
- ✓ The exhibit should increase the public awareness of the importance and impact of the specific sector of the pe-

can industry. The notebook should include any involvement the exhibitor has had with teaching others, giving talks or demonstrations, preparing pecan foods, planning programs, producing pecans, field trips, etc.

- ✓ The notebook may be typed or handwritten and should include pictures.
- ✓ Awards furnished by the Oklahoma Pecan Growers Association. 1st place entries should be available to display at annual OPGA meeting in June the following summer.
- ✓ Criteria for judging: 30 points completeness of educational lesson; 30 points public appeal; 40 points notebook. Ribbons will be placed on the top ten (10) in each class.

Jr. Division (ages 9-13) \$40 \$30 \$20 \$10 \$10
 Sr. Division (ages 14 and over) \$40 \$30 \$20 \$10 \$10

Good news and bad news – as usual

Walt Thrun

Several bits of good news include cost decreases in several key items required for pecan growing. Diesel fuel prices have decreased during the past year by approximately 34%, i.e. prices last year were around \$3.60 gallon and now are about \$2.39 per gallon. Fertilizer costs, i.e. Nitrogen (46-0-0) at 125 lbs per acre last year were \$72.40 per acre. This year the cost was just \$56.60 per acre. That’s a hefty savings of more than 20%.

Two popular fungicides now have generics per the following:

<u>Fungicide</u>		<u>Cost per gallon</u>
Enable (3)		
Active ingredients Fenbuconazole	23.5%	\$239 (single gallon container)
Other	76.5%	
Generic		
TebuStar (3)		
Active ingredients Tebuconazole	38.7%	\$115.60 (2.5 gallon container)
Other	61.3%	
Generic		
Onset (3)		
Same as TebuStar above		\$78 (2.5 gallon container)
Abound (11)		
Active ingredients Azoxystrobin	22.9%	\$264 (2.5 gallon container)
Other	77.1%	
Generic		
AzoxyStar (11)		
Active ingredients Azoxystrobin	22.9%	\$205 (2.5 gallon container est.)
Other	77.1%	

Retail prices listed above were prices actually paid with the exception of AzoxyStar which was provided by the manufacturer, i.e. Albaugh Inc. Growers need to be very proactive in checking out new generics and their availability. It appears that several patents are expiring. Also, check the label for TebuStar and note the usage per acre may be less than Enable. Be sure an acre is what works best for you.

But now there are some other recent challenges facing growers this season. Most of the state experienced excessive rainfall during May and June to date. Our orchard received 13.75 inches during May with 15 days producing measurable rain. The next closest monthly rain total within the previous 10 years was June, 2008 when we received

13.25 inches. Also in 2008, we didn't harvest a single Maramec pecan. We were not sure whether the excessive rain was a factor or not. In the first three weeks of June of this year, another 4.95 inches was received thanks to tropical depression Bill.

Due to our location on river bottom land surrounded by hardwood forests, we have been called "scab haven" by OSU. Even during the previous five years with less than normal rainfall, five or six fungicide applications were required for the Maramec which is classified as "moderately" susceptible. Our orchard has in previous years experienced up to 300 scab hours during May through August.

Ironically while we were completing the second fungicide application with scab hours approximating 75, the neighboring mesonet station (which received more rain than our orchard) reported 19.98 scab hours and posted "do not spray" for a moderately susceptible cultivar with a 20 hour safe net. During the third week of June, the station was forecasting 24 scab hours per day. Remember to be cautious when managing exclusively with models.

Another challenge is to determine if pollination was successful prior to the excessive rain. We'll be watching closely for nut drop. The excessive rain and standing water also caused several young trees that were grafted six weeks prior to the rain to fail after healthy initial growth.

Another problem from the excessive rain was making ruts in the orchard floor from spraying equipment. Hopefully that won't cause too serious of a problem when harvesting. Also mowing is far behind and the tall wet grass and legumes promote scab. Tall orchard growth also means we need to be very watchful for fawns when mowing.

We did remove 16 thirty-five year old crowded Maramec trees after last season's harvest which freed up 2 plus acres of sunlight for the orchard. That doesn't sound like much, but fewer trees mean more production.

There are always some new and different challenges. Once again, whatever happened to normal?

2014 Oklahoma State Pecan Show Results

Variety	Class	Placing	First Name	Last Name	County	kernel %	Nuts/lb
Burkett	02 - Burkett	1	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	54.2	41.4
Burkett	02 - Burkett	2	Virginia	Walker	Tillman	56.3	56.0
Choctaw	04 - Choctaw	1	Rita	Britton	Tillman	58.1	54.9
Kanza	07 - Kanza	1	Bob	Hightower	Osage	52.6	52.7
Kanza	07 - Kanza	2	Bernard	Flaming	Kay	51.6	51.5
Kanza	07 - Kanza	3	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	52.2	53.3
Kanza	07 - Kanza		Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	50.8	47.6
Maramec	10 - Maramec	1	Walt	Thrun	Rogers	55.1	45.0
Maramec	10 - Maramec	2	Bob	Hightower	Osage	56.8	44.1
Maramec	10 - Maramec	3	Aaron	White	Muskogee	55.1	40.0
Maramec	10 - Maramec		Dick	Hoffman	Payne	55.7	43.8
Mohawk	11 - Mohawk	1	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	59.3	32.9
Mohawk	11 - Mohawk	2	Walt	Thrun	Rogers	57.8	39.3
Mohawk	11 - Mohawk	3	Aaron	White	Muskogee	55.8	38.4
Pawnee	14 - Pawnee	1	Dick	Hoffman	Payne	57.6	37.1
Pawnee	14 - Pawnee	2	Bob	Hightower	Osage	58.7	42.7
Pawnee	14 - Pawnee	3	Jerry	Nielsen	Canadian	57.0	40.4
Pawnee	14 - Pawnee		Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	57.4	34.2
Podsednik	16 - Podsednik	1	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	50.1	26.6

Western	22 - Western	1	Bernard	Flaming	Kay	55.8	50.0
Wichita	23 - Wichita	1	Rita	Britton	Tillman	61.5	63.5
Mahan	24 - Other Cultivars	1	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	57.2	32.9
Large Native #1	25 - Large Native	1	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	53.8	53.8
Large Native	25 - Large Native	2	Walt	Thrun	Rogers	47.1	50.9
Large Native #2	25 - Large Native	3	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	45.8	56.3
small native #2	26 - Small Native	1	Bernard	Flaming	Kay	53.3	70.1
small native	26 - Small Native	2	Bernard	Flaming	Kay	53.4	76.6
Small Native	26 - Small Native	3	Jim	Smith	Pottawatomie	48.9	65.0
Seedling	26 - Small Native		Carol	Pritchett	Tillman	45.4	62.8

Bored of Borers?

Dr. Jackie Lee, Fruit and Pecan Extension Entomologist

This year I have had quite a few calls in my office regarding wood borers. Wood borers come in all different shape, sizes and species. I am not going to focus on a single one since many of them are treated the same. They all are very similar in that they are attracted to stressed or wounded trees. A tell-tale sign that you have a borer infestation is insect frass on the trunk of the tree or in the crotch of the tree (*Fig. 1*). This will look like a pile of sawdust. Old borer damage may ooze sap from the wound. Young non-bearing orchards are at the greatest risk. Borers will often seek out newly grafted trees because they are attracted to the wound. Newly grafted trees and young trees can be girdled by borers. Inspect newly grafted trees often. If you find a pile of frass, inspect it for larvae, which are cream colored and worm-like, by scraping the frass away from the bark. If there are only a few trees affected, you can easily scrape off the frass and kill the larvae by hand. If larvae are not present under the frass, they have likely tunneled into the tree. If you have a large infestation, a trunk drench with a chlorpyrifos product will do the trick. This treatment is best applied in May before the larvae have tunneled into the trees. Borers are rarely a problem in established, producing orchards that are fertilized and watered well. A few things to remember about borers is that they are attracted to stressed trees, and the following can put your trees at risk: drought stress, nutrient stress, physical damage (ice storm etc.), new grafts. To stay ahead of borer problems water and fertilize trees as recommended. Scout for problems and put out a spray in May if needed. Remember to use a pesticide product labeled for pecans and follow all label recommendations. If you need help identifying a borer infestation contact your local extension office.



Fig. 1. Borer frass on trunk.

Reminder.....Weevil season is upon us

If you do not have your pecan weevil traps up, be sure and get them out as soon as possible. If you need any advice on monitoring or trap design check out OSUs fact sheets on pecan weevil. They can be found at: <http://okpecans.okstate.edu/pecan-pests>

Photo courtesy of Bill Reid Kansas State Univ.

Glyphosate Resistant Marestalk (Horseweed) and Windmill Grass

Jake Montz, Montz Pecan Shed
Michael Smith, Dept. of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture

Glyphosate was introduced in the mid-1970's as a broad spectrum burndown weed killer. It is currently used more worldwide than any other herbicide. Glyphosate has been among our most useful tools to control unwanted vegetation under pecan trees.

Extensive use of glyphosate has resulted in certain species becoming resistant to this herbicide. Some weed species where resistance has been reported that are commonly encountered in pecan orchards are marestalk, common ragweed, Palmer amaranth, goosegrass, Johnsongrass and certain ryegrass species. In Oklahoma pecan orchards, there have been reports of glyphosate resistant marestalk and common ragweed. Alternative burndown herbicides are needed to maintain control of unwanted vegetation.

A study was initiated in early-May near Burkburnett, Texas at the Montz pecan orchard. Glyphosate resistant populations of marestalk and windmill grass were present in a young pecan orchard (*Fig. 1*). Treatments are outlined in Table 1. The glyphosate brand used in the study was Helosate by Helena. Glyphosate was also tank mixed with the burndown herbicides carfentrazone-ethyl (Aim EC from FMC) or pelargonic acid (Scythe from Dow AgroSciences) to enhance the activity of glyphosate. Glufosinate (Rely or Liberty or Ignite from Bayer) was applied at two rates and paraquat (HelmQuat from Helena) was applied at a single rate. All herbicides were applied with an adjuvant, Hellfire from Helena. Hellfire is a proprietary product that enhances herbicide burndown activity similar to ammonium sulfate. The surfactant used with all herbicides was Ad-Spray90 from Helena. Herbicides were applied with a boom-type sprayer delivering 30 gal/acre when the marestalk was about 4 inches tall. Treatments were applied to complete tree rows in strips that were 12 feet wide and 2310 feet long.



Fig. 1. Glyphosate resistant marestalk in a young pecan orchard near Burkburnett, Texas.

Glyphosate applied at up to 2 qts/acre was generally ineffectual. Adding either carfentrazone-ethyl or pelargonic acid to glyphosate applied at 1 qt/acre had little effect on efficacy. Control of targeted weed species was inadequate using paraquat. Glufosinate effectively controlled target species at both rates used in the study, although the lower rate required longer for a complete kill. Subsequent observations were in agreement with results collected seven days after treatment. Considering both efficacy and cost the 29 fl oz/acre rate of glufosinate appears to be the best choice when glyphosate resistance is encountered. Glufosinate is sold under three trade names; Rely, Liberty and Ignite. Only Rely has a label for use in pecan orchards.

Plant species, temperature, plant size and plant stress level affect the efficacy of burndown herbicides. Generally, warmer temperatures improve kill and reduce the time to death. Small plants are usually much more susceptible to burndown herbicides than larger plants of the same species. Stressed plants, such as those previously treated with a non-lethal herbicide rate or drought stressed, are typically more resistant to burndown treatment.

Resistance management with fungicides has been stressed in publications and at meetings. Resistance management for herbicides is also needed to prevent establishment of populations that are no longer susceptible to commonly used herbicides. This includes herbicides with postemergence activity such as glyphosate, glufosinate or paraquat and those with preemergence activity such as simazine, diuron or pendimethalin. Resistance typically develops slowly in weed populations so herbicide rotation can be on a multi-year basis.

Table 1. The influence of selected herbicides on control of glyphosate resistant marestail and windmill grass. All chemicals were applied with an adjuvant, Hellfire from Helena at 4 pts/100 gal, and a non-ionic surfactant, Ad-Spray90 from Helena at 2 pts/100 gal. Marestail was about 4 inches tall at the time of application.

Treatment	Chemical and rate	Chemical and rate	Results after 7 days
1	None	---	Weeds are healthy and growing well.
2	Helosate Plus (glyphosate, 41% ai) @ 1 qt/a	---	Weeds look worse than untreated, but will survive.
3	Helosate Plus (glyphosate, 41% ai) @ 2 qt/a	---	Weeds a little worse than the 1 qt/acre and may die.
4	Helosate Plus (glyphosate, 41% ai) @ 1 qt/a	Aim EC (carfentrazone-ethyl, 22.3%) @ 1 fl oz/a	Similar to treatment 3
5	Helosate Plus (glyphosate, 41% ai) 1 qt/a	Scythe (pelargonic acid, 57%) @ 2 qts/100 gal	Similar to treatment 2
6	Rely* or Liberty or Ignite (glufosinate-ammonium) @ 82 fl oz/a	---	All weeds are fried, i.e. no weeds of any kind alive.
7	Rely* or Liberty or Ignite (glufosinate-ammonium) @ 29 fl oz/a	---	All marestail dead and windmill grass heavily damaged and may die. Looks very promising.
8	HelmQuat (paraquat 43.8%) @ 40 fl oz/a	---	Tops of marestail remain green and windmill grass looks untreated.

President's Letter

Robert Knight

Later this month yours truly and Scott Landgraf, among others, will be in Dallas to testify before the USDA in support of the Federal Market Order for pecans. This is a formal procedure. If all goes according to plans, the market order will be in place for the 2016 crop year. The next step will be to seat a board to oversee the market order and then to hire a marketing firm to handle a coordinated marketing effort.

We will be advocating as strongly as possible for Oklahoma Native Pecans. Many of us are still waiting to be paid for native pecans we sold over the last few years. We all hope that this never happens again. We believe that if marketed properly they will be recognized as the delicacy that they are and not relegated to second class status. For the last 5 years Oklahoma has lead the nation in native pecan production. We know that if the prices for natives were in line with that paid for named cultivars that many more natives would be managed and harvested. The current USDA acreage figure for pecans in Oklahoma is 140,000 of which 120,000 acres are natives. I believe that the true number of acres of pecan trees in Oklahoma is much higher than that, but many are not gathered.

Oklahoma State University has finished the first phase of an evaluation of a comparison of the health risks associated with groves with and without cattle in them. The next part of the evaluation has to do with doing the science to make recommendations on the timing for the removal of cattle from the groves pre harvest. Your OPGA dues were used to help finance the first part of this study and will help pay for the second phase as well. The Food Safety and Modernization Act will be coming into effect for the 2016 crop year and we want to be able to make some recommendations to the federal people.

For our part as growers we need to grow the best possible natives. This is the time to begin putting up your weevil traps and begin monitoring. The Circle traps are remarkably effective tools. In my experience it is possible to essentially eliminate weevil damage if the crop is monitored and sprayed. If you graze cattle, get them out of the grove in time for the manure to be well dried, at least 60 days (the study will give us better data).

I know that we have had some difficult years but I am optimistic for the future of our crop. This is based on the fact that there are a lot of good people working on the science and marketing associated with pecans and that it is the best tasting nut out there.

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.

RECENT PECAN BOOK (2005) --- by Wes Rice., Pecans - Volume II, A Grower's Perspective.

Color pictures and descriptions of over 80 cultivars, including Oklahoma releases. Updates on many facets of pecan culture. Over 350 color pictures. Perfect bound - \$32.00; hard cover, \$45.00. Add \$3.00 S&H for either, plus 8% sales tax or AG or other qualified tax exemption. Rice's 1994 pecan book is out of print. Wes Rice, 580-765-7049, 333 Braden School Rd., Ponca City, OK 74604.

BAMBOO FRAILING POLES

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Pecan and Ag, Bristow, OK 918-367-5529 **PARTS, RE**

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Pecan and Ag, Bristow, OK. 918-367-5529.

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

SELMAN FARMS, LLC - Buyer of Inshell Pecans
Call Chad Selman @ 918-521-9806

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