

Pecan Production

Andrew Sawyer – Area Pecan Agent, Southeast
Georgia

UF-IFAS Orchard Field Day

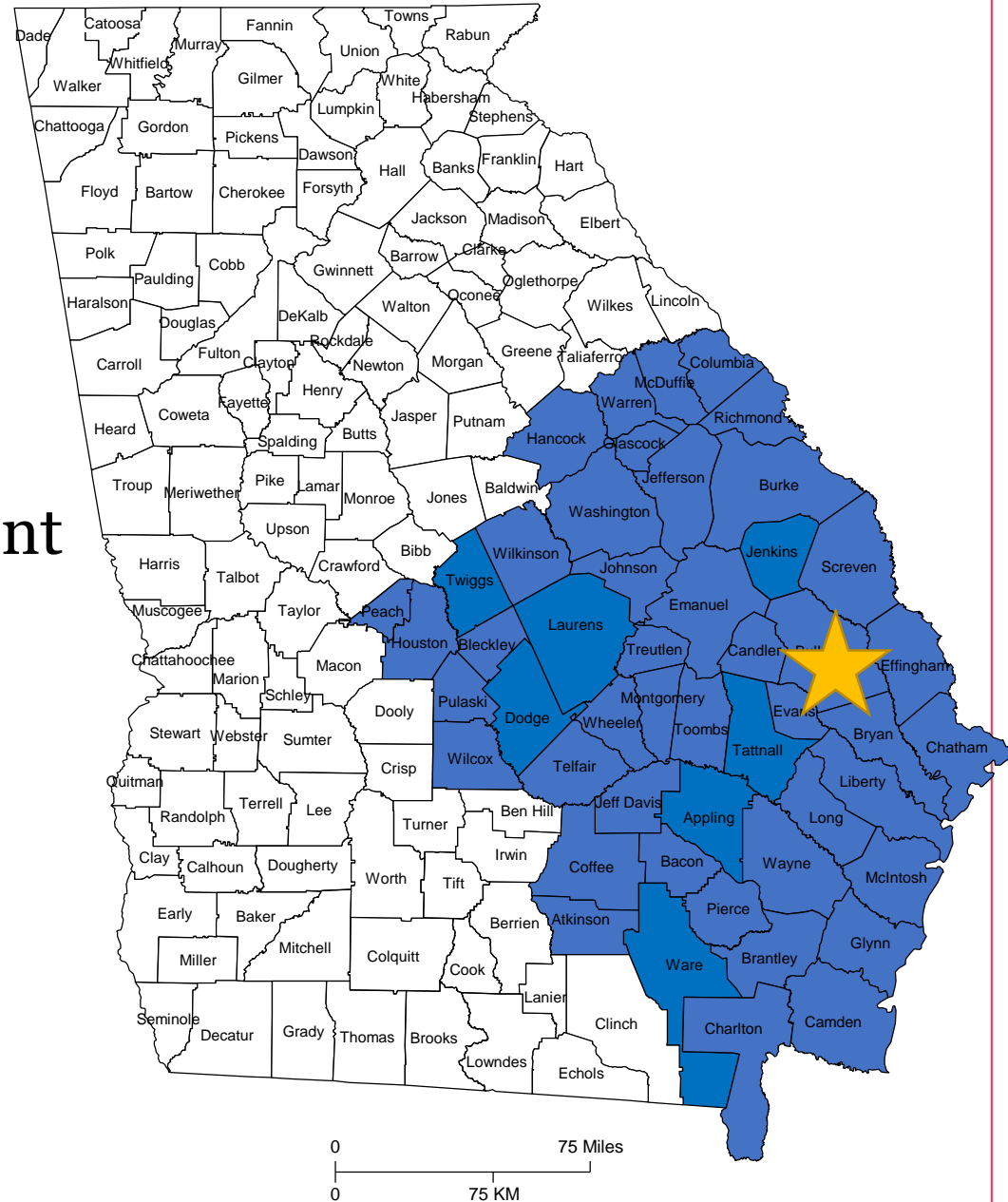
October 23, 2024



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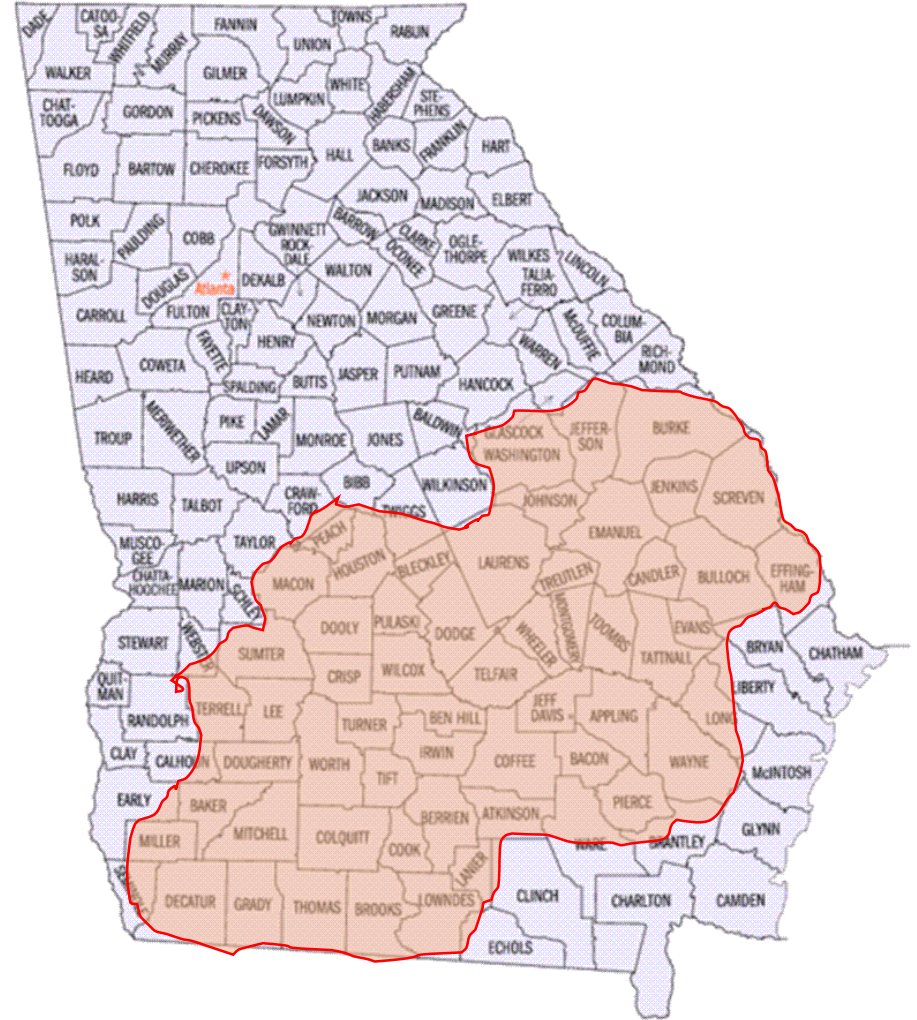
Overview

1. History
2. Low-Input Varieties
3. Orchard Establishment



Georgia Pecan Production

- Approx. 180,000 acres of mature orchards in production
- Approx. 5,000 acres of new orchards planted annually since 2012
- Approx. 80-90% of commercial orchards irrigated---mostly drip, micro
- Avg orchard planting increasing in size and planting density
- Large growers beginning to utilize hedging to manage sunlight/tree size

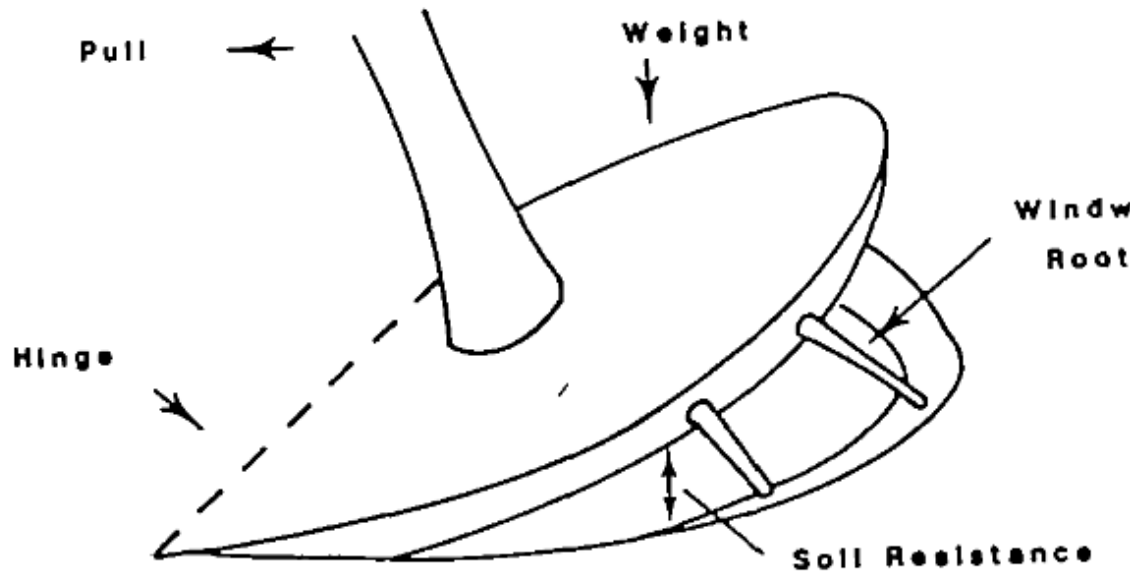


Hurricane Helene



Major Factors Driving Tree Stability

- Wind load (wind intensity, crown size, tree spacing)
- **Weight of associated root plate (“counterweight”)**
- Strength of windward roots
- Tree mass
- Tree weight distribution (center of gravity)



Coutts 1986, *Forestry*



2023 Problem for SE Pecan Industry

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Stuart	\$1.44	\$1.55	\$1.05-\$1.30	\$1.85-\$2.25	\$1.20-\$1.55
Desirable	\$2.20-\$2.40	\$2.40	\$1.70-\$1.90	\$2.30-\$2.40	\$1.50-\$1.85

- As long as cheap Mexican pecans flow into U.S., this will not change without new markets
- Can't control price you receive, nor cost of fertilizer, chemicals, fuel, etc.

For SE Pecans to Compete:

- 1) We need scab resistance
- 2) We need yield = 1500-2000 lbs range
- 3) We need to manage crop load



Two Different Routes for Growing Pecans

High Volume, High Input

- Hedge/Tight Spacing
 - 35 X 35
- Varieties
 - Pawnee
 - Creek
 - Caddo

Scab Resistance, Low Input

- Conventional Spacings
 - 25-35X50, 30 X 60, 40 X 40
- Varieties
 - Excel
 - Lakota
 - McMillan
 - Elliot



UGA Recommended Pecan Varieties

Low	Moderate	Mod/High	High
Avalon	Creek	Caddo	Byrd
Elliott	Kiowa	Cape Fear	Carroll
Excel	Oconee	Hoffman	Desirable
Kanza	Sumner	Schley	Morrill
Lakota	Zinner	Stuart	Pawnee
McMillan		Tanner	Treadwell
		Tom	
		Whiddon	

Low Input Test 3-Year Average

	Yield	Count	% kernel	Cost/A	Price (\$)	Gross (\$)	Net (\$)
Desirable	1490	43	53	1467.98	2.03	3024.70	1556.72
Pawnee*	1068	46	57	1439.98	2.55	2723.4	1283.42
Lakota	2249	48	57	1154.19	1.86	4183.14	3028.95
Excel	2260	46	49	1154.19	1.76	3941.60	2787.41
McMillan*	1162	56	53	1154.19	1.77	2056.74	902.55

---Lakota has to be fruit thinned for consistent yields

*Pawnee numbers from commercial orchard

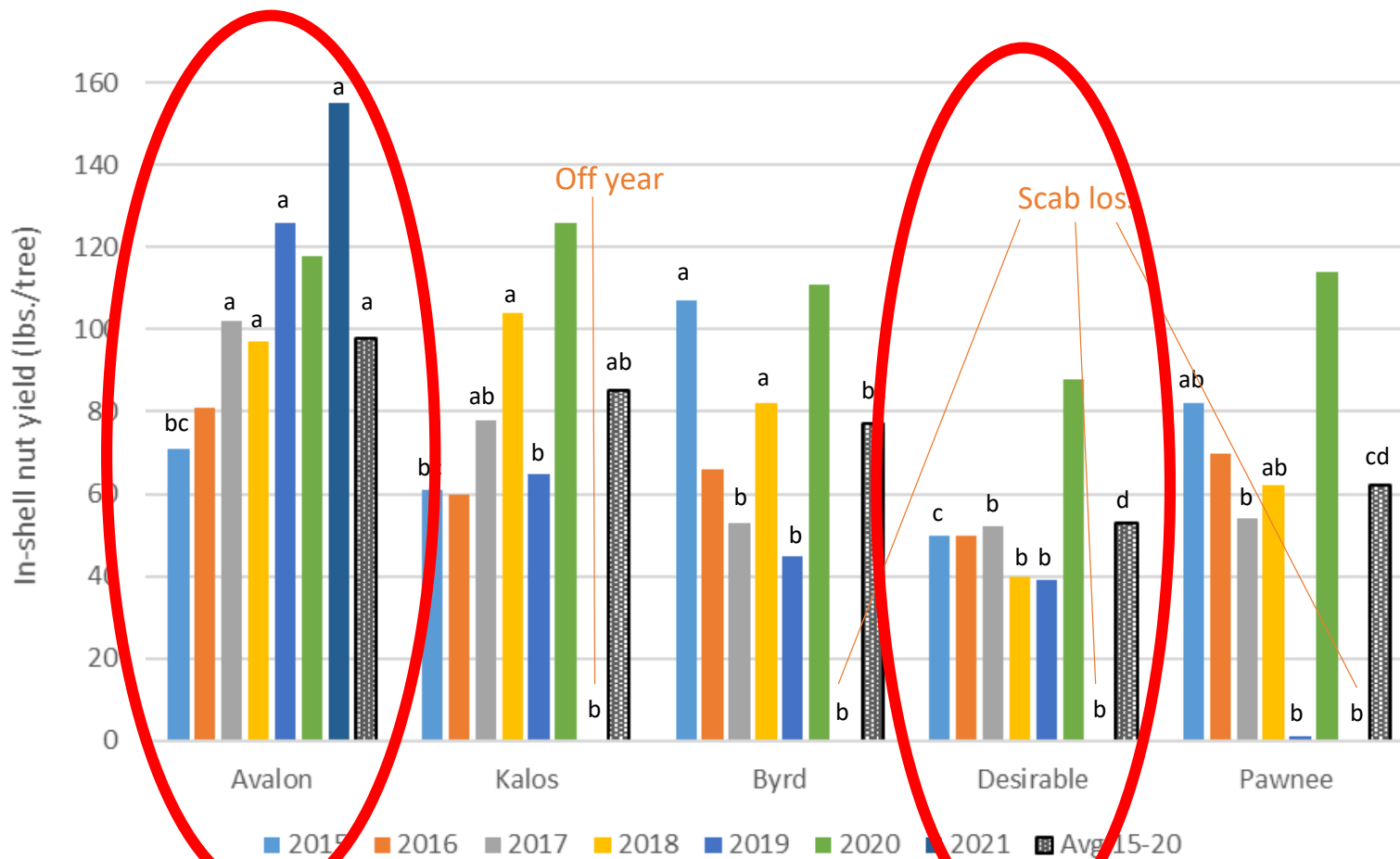
*McMillan trees approx. 1-2 yrs younger than Excel & Lakota



1. Varieties
2. Water
3. Pollination
4. Sunlight
5. Fertilization



Avalon vs. Desirable



40' x 40' Spacing

Avg. Yields 11-16

Avalon – 98 lbs.

Kalos – 85 lbs.

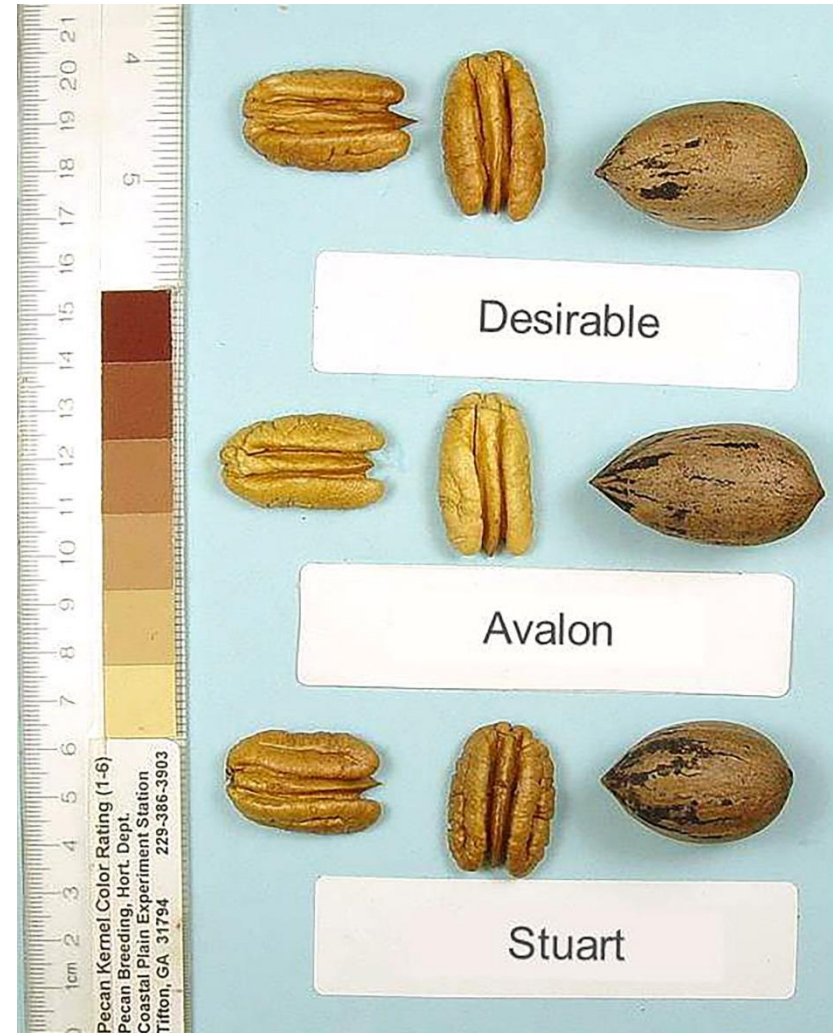
Byrd – 77 lbs.

Des – 53 lbs.

Pawnee – 62 lbs.

Avalon

- Selected by Dr. Patrick Conner from a cross between 'Gloria Grande' and 'Barton'.
- Selected for large size, good quality, and lack of scab.
- Good scab resistance
 - (similar to Elliott)
- Harvest date abt 1 wk before Desirable
- 47 nuts/lb, 54% kernel
- Mod. Cluster Size/Average Precocity
- Monitor black aphids
- Type II



Elliott

77 nuts/lb.

51% kernel

- Excellent resistance
- Good quality kernel
- Well-known to buyers
- Alternates
- Small nut size
- Freeze damage in north
- Yellow aphids a common pest



Kanza

68 nuts/lb.
51% kernel

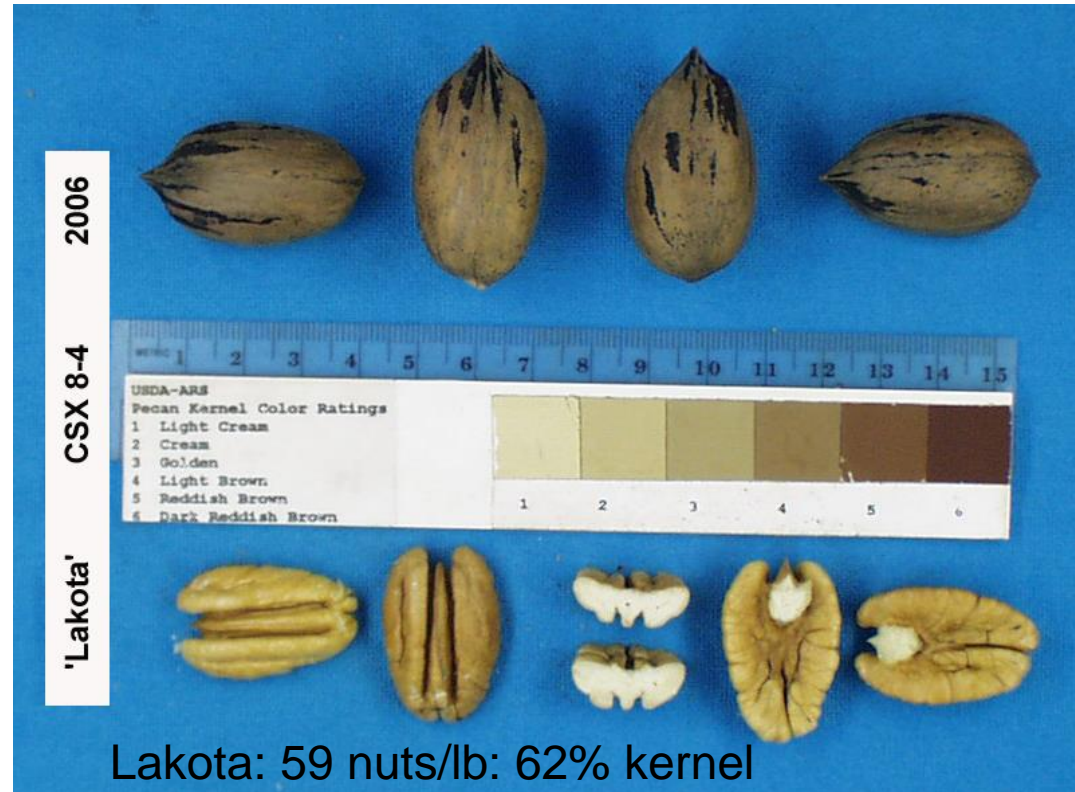


- Similar nut to 'Elliott'
- Cold hardy
- Early harvest data, end of September
- Small nut size
- Tends to alternate



Lakota*

- 59 nuts/lb*
- Nut size variable
- 62% kernel
- Good scab resistance
- Harvest late Sept.
- Heavy alternate bearing
- Good partner w/Pawnee



Lakota Issues



Lakota

Excel



Orchard Establishment

- Well drained soil
- Sandy loam topsoil/clay subsoil
- Shallow water table limits root growth
- Plant on nearly level or gently sloping land
- Avoid low areas for scab susceptible varieties



Pecan Water Demand

At 12 trees per acre, Drip/Microjet system capacity should be 3600-
4200 gallons/acre/day

4,000 gallons

Per

Acre

Per

Day

Pecan Irrigation Schedule for Bearing Orchards

<u>Month</u>	<u>% Full Capacity</u>
April	17%
May	26%
June	33%
July	40%
August	100%
September	100%

*If you receive 1" or more of rain from bud-break to the onset of kernel-filling, turn the system off for 3 days.

*Throughout the kernel filling period, apply irrigation daily regardless of rain events up to 2". With a 2" rain during kernel filling, turn the irrigation off for 3 days.

Drips vs Microjet

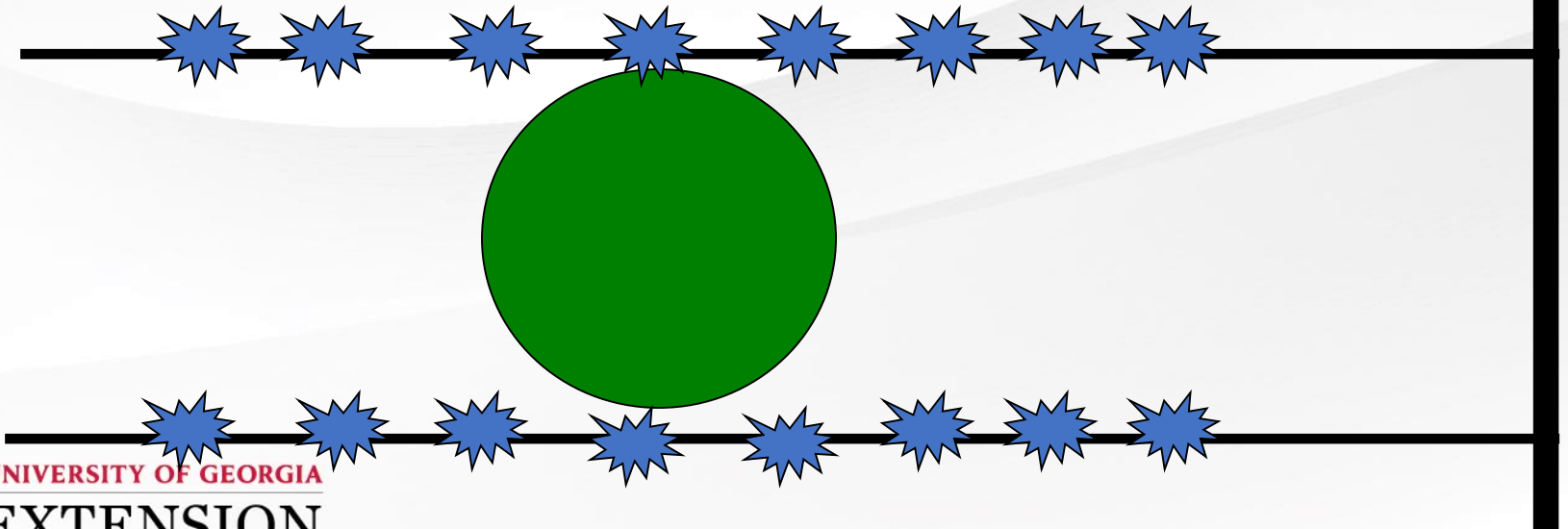


Drip

Microjet

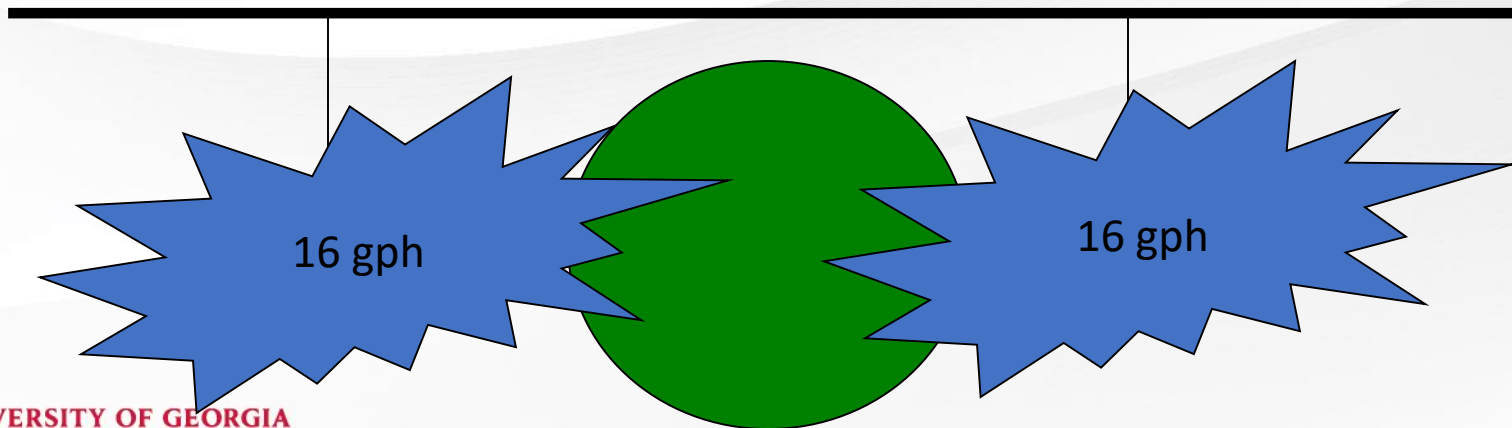
Drip Irrigation

- Lateral lines normally 6-8 ft from tree
- Most emitters used are 2 gph
- 8-12 emitters per tree



Microjet

- Same benefits as drip
- Larger wetted area
- Best system for establishment of young trees



Costs of Drip Irrigation

- Most irrigation in the SE uses well water
 - No water quality issues
- System Parts and Installation:
 - \$900 per acre
 - Subject to depreciation only after trees begin to bear crop
- Well & Pump: 4" + 5 hp = \$7800
 - 6" + 30 hp = \$34,000
 - Large acreage = >\$100,000
- Operation Cost: \$35-\$60 per acre



Irrigating Young Trees

1. Drip

- 1 emitter within 1 ft of tree; another 3-4 ft away
- Apply 48 gallon per week (2 gal / hr)
- Need to cover about 50% of the root zone with water

2. Microsprinkler

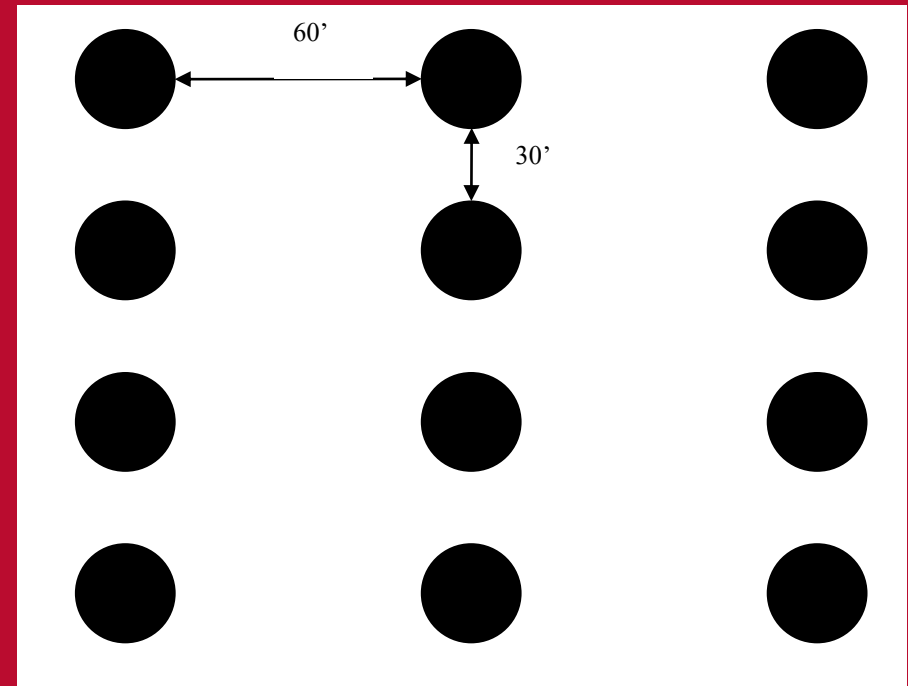
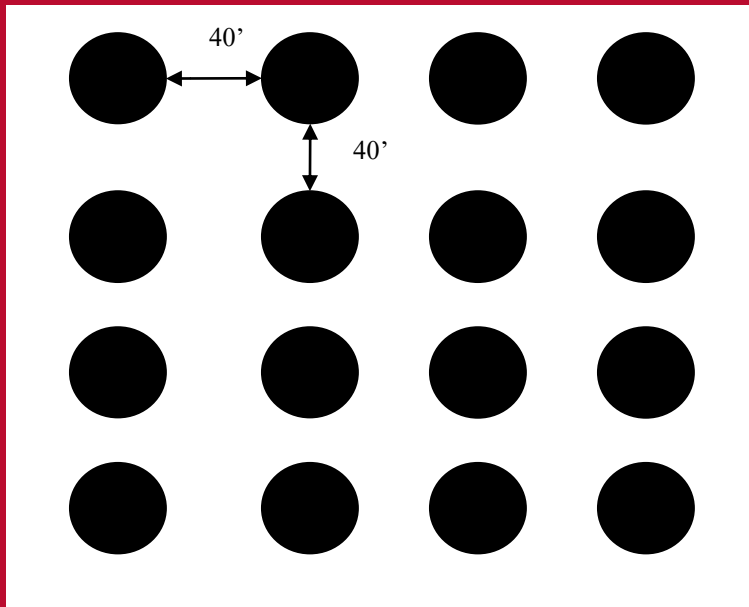
- 1 emitter 3-4 ft away
- Apply 100 gal per week (14 gal / hr)



Orchard Design

Tree spacing is based on level of management

Trees per acre = $43,560\text{ft}^2 / \text{tree width} \times \text{row width}$



Providing Sufficient Pollination

- In off year, yield may be as much as 30% less on trees more than 2 rows (80') from pollinator
- Pollinator should be placed no more than 150' from main variety
- Need 1 pollinator for up to 8 trees

EVERY 5TH TREE IN EVERY 5TH ROW



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Pecan Pollination Chart

	Pollen source is not compatible.
	Partial compatibility. Pollen source provides pollen in the first half of receptivity.
	Partial compatibility. Pollen source provides pollen in the second half of receptivity.
	Good compatibility. Pollen source provides pollen during most of the receptive period.

Cultivar to be pollinated														Pollen Sources
Amling	Apalachee*	Byrd	Caddo	Cape Fear	CherryLe	Creek	Cunard*	Desirable	Elliott	Excel	Forkert	Gafford	Giftpack	
I	I	I	I	I	II	I	II	I	II	II	II	I	II	
														Amling
														Apalachee*
														Byrd
														Caddo
														Cape Fear
														CherryLe
														Creek
														Cunard*
														Desirable
														Elliott
														Excel
														Forkert
														Gafford
														Giftpack
														Gloria Grande
														Headquarters
														Kanza
														Kiowa
														Lakota*
														Mandan
														McMillan
														MoneyMaker
														Moreland
														Morrill*
														Oconee
														Pawnee
														Schley
														Stuart
														Sumner
														Zinner

*To determine compatibility, find the cultivar to be pollinated in the **top row** and **scan down** the column for potential pollinators. Shading in the left half of the box indicates the pollinator would be effective in the first half of the cultivar's receptive period. Shading in the right half of the box indicates the pollinator would be effective in the last half of the receptive period. Shading of the entire box indicates pollen would be shed by the pollinator during most of the cultivar's receptive period. Data for cultivars with red type is preliminary.

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Cultivar to be pollinated														Pollen Sources		
Gloria Grande	Headquarters	Kanza	Kiowa	Lakota*	Mandan	McMillan	MoneyMaker	Moreland	Morrill*	Oconee	Pawnee	Schley	Stuart		Sumner	Zinner
II	II	II	II	II	I	II	II	II	II	I	I	II	II		II	II
																Amling
																Apalachee*
																Byrd
																Caddo
																Cape Fear
																CherryLe
																Creek
																Cunard*
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																Elliott
																Excel
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																Gafford
																Giftpack
																Gloria Grande
																Headquarters
																Kanza
																Kiowa
																Lakota*
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Planting Trees

1. Bare-root
2. Container

Plant either when dormant to ensure success.

January – February



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Planting

- Transplanting Nursery Trees
 - 18" or larger auger
 - Backhoe



Pruning Tips



Fill water $\frac{1}{4}$ into hole



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Fertilization



Newly planted trees



Broadcasting into herbicide strip



Fertilization Recommendation for Young Trees

❖ Focus on P, K, Zn---not N!

Rate of 10-10-10 / per tree

Year	April	June
1	0 lb	0 lb
2	0.5 lb	0.5 lb
3	1 lb	1 lb
4	2 lbs	2 lbs

❖ Apply Zinc Sulfate at 1-3lb per tree for the 1st
3 – 4 years

Equipment



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Planting

- Transplanting Nursery Trees
 - 18" or larger auger
 - Backhoe



Tractor Requirements

- Most tasks in a pecan orchard can be accomplished with 100-125 hp tractor



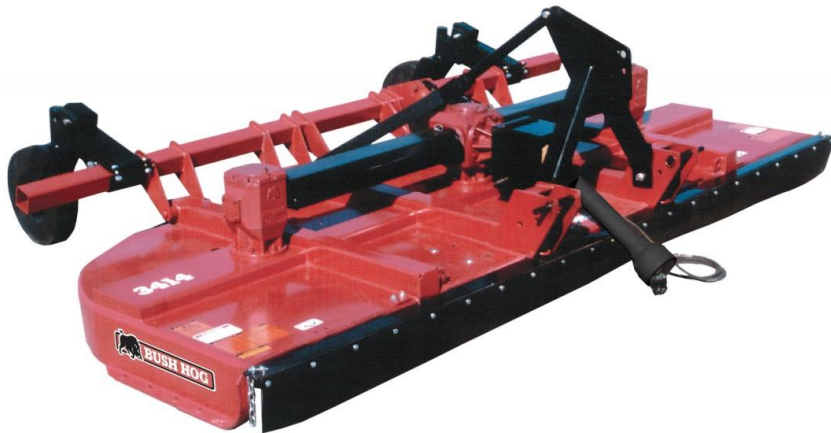
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Tractor Requirements

- Lighter tractor may be used for herbicide application, tree planting, limb removal, etc.



Mowers



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Herbicide Sprayers



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Air-Blast Sprayers



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Harvesting



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Shakers

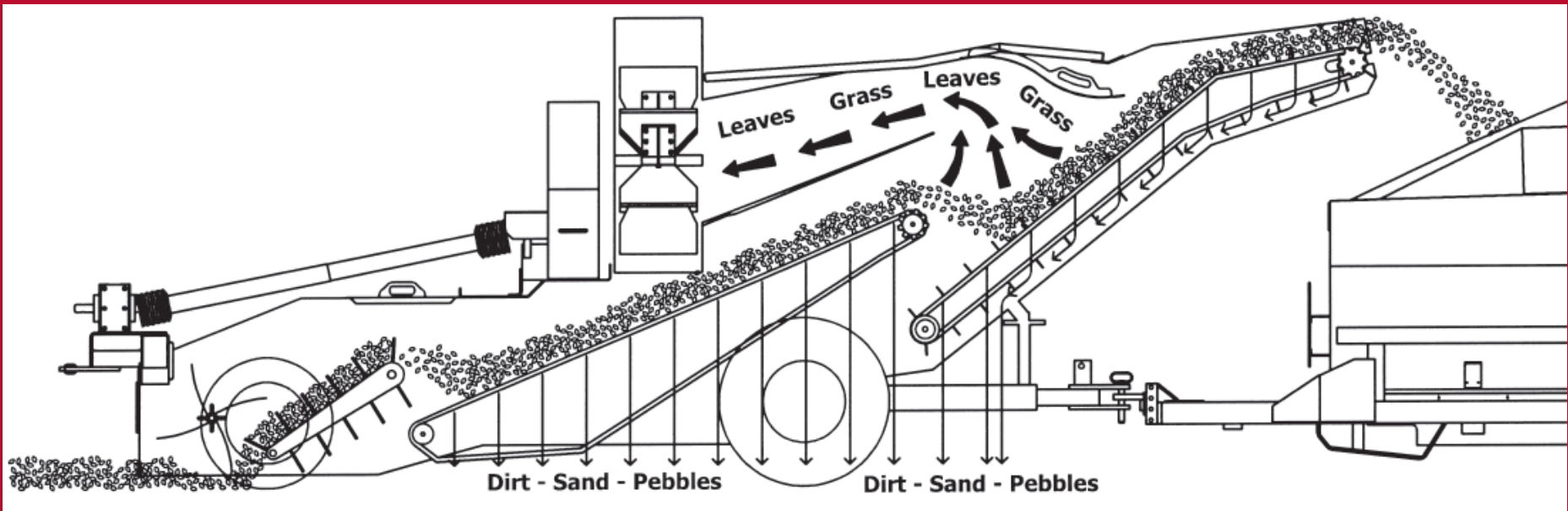


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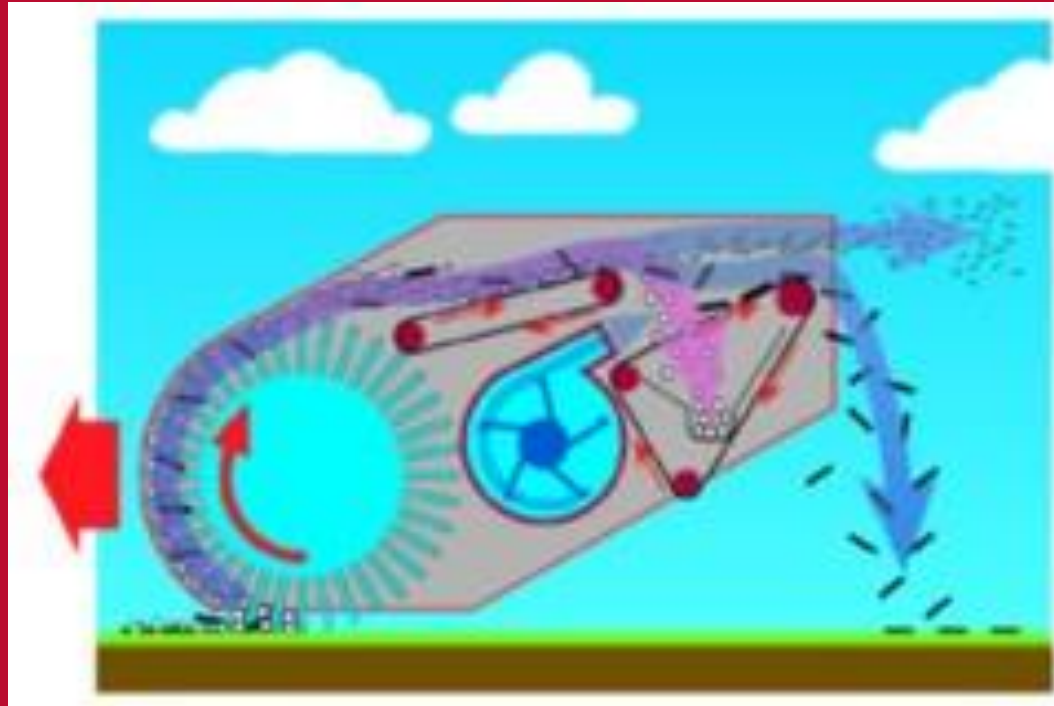
Harvesters



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Cleaner



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Pecan Organizations

- Georgia Pecan Grower's Association

www.georgiapecan.org

- U.S. Pecan Grower's Council

<https://uspecans.org/>

- American Pecan Council

<https://americanpecan.com/>



Questions?

Andrew Sawyer

912-512-3030



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