

Pecan Update

Andrew Sawyer

Area Pecan Agent, Southeast Georgia



UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
EXTENSION

Tree Planting



Prune lateral and tap roots



Set the top lateral root even with the soil line



Cut back tree to 4 ½ feet tall

Top killer of first year trees in 2019

1. May was HOT and DRY

- When month did you plant?
- Did trees have water?

2. Budmoth Damage

- Bad year for budmoth
- Multiple generations



Pecan Budmoth



- Worse on newly planted trees
- Can have 5 – 6 generations a year

Control

1. Intrepid at early budbreak
2. Lorsban

Dimlin or other insecticides?



Other Insects on Young Trees



Adult June Beetle



May/June Beetles



Flatheaded Tree Borer



Asian Ambrosia Beetles on painted traps



Mouse Ear & Zinc Deficiency



- Zn important in leaf expansion & shoot elongation
- Curling, twisting of young leaves with wavy margins
- Low soil availability due to pH, nitrogen and phosphorus applications

Control

- Foliar sprays of Ni at **1 quart / 100 gal** when **resetting or Zn leaf tissue is < 50 ppm**
- Apply **1 – 3 lbs** of Zn sulfate per tree for first 3 to 4 years

- Mouse ear is a Nickel deficiency, rounded leaves
- Most often on 1st year trees
- Sites with high levels of Zn, Ca, Mg, Phosphorus

Control

- Foliar sprays of Ni at **1.5 quart / 100 gal**
- Spray 3 – 4 weeks apart
- Sept/Oct spray is beneficial





Controlling Bermuda in Young Trees

- Bermuda is a perennial grass
 - Multiple applications
 - Late in the season (September 1st)
- Herbicides for non-bearing trees
 - Fusilade (24 oz / acre)
 - Poast (2.5 pint / acre)
 - Select (6 – 8 oz / acre)
 - Glyphosate (1 – 2 quart / acre)
- Young Tree Program



1. After spring green up – Use a grass herbicide alone at a high rate
2. Mid summer – Use strong rate of glyphosate.
3. After August 15th – Use a grass herbicide mixed with a high rate of glyphosate. End of the year applications (late September/October) are the best on Bermuda as it is storing carbohydrates for the winter.

Common Young Tree Questions

1. Do we need to leaf tissue sample young trees?
2. Do we spray young trees for scab?
3. Do we need irrigation the first year of planting?

UGA Recommended Cultivars

Low Input	Medium Input	High Input	Conditional	Trial
Amling	Caddo	Desirable	Cape Fear	Byrd
McMillan*	Forkert*	Pawnee	Creek	Cunard
Excel*	Oconee		Kiowa*	Cherryle*
Elliott*	Sumner*			Avalon*
Kanza*	Zinner*			Morrill
Gafford				Ellis*
Lakota*				Huffman
				Treadwell

* Type II – Stigma receptive before pollen mature

Low-Input Cultivars

Cultivar	% Kernel	Nuts/lb	Harvest	Pollinators
Amling	55	57	Mid-October	Gafford, Kanza , Lakota , McMillan
Avalon*	54	47	Early October	Amling , Gafford
Excel*	50	45	Early October	Amling, Elliot , Gafford , Kanza , Lakota, McMillan
Elliot*	51	77	Mid-October	Amling , Gafford
Kanza*	51	68	Early October	Amling
Gafford	50	48	Late October	Excel , Lakota , McMillan
Lakota*	62	59	Late September	Amling
McMillan*	51	52	Early October	Amling , Gafford, Kanza

Low-Input Cultivar Disease Management

3 foliar sprays for disease

1. *Phosphite (April)*
2. *Group 3/11 (Mid-June)*
3. *Either (Late July)*

Fertilization Recommendations for Young Trees

Focus on P,K, Zn---not N!

Rate of 10-10-10/per tree

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

Apply Zinc Sulfate at 1-3lb per tree for the 1st 3-4 yrs
2-3 sprays foliar Zn if deficiency symptoms show
Mouse Ear Trees:

- Apply Ni at rate of 1.5 qts/100 gallons

If You Fertigate

Amount of N/acre

Year	April	May	June
1	0	0	5 lbs N
2-4	5 lbs	5 lbs	5 lbs

- Apply granular P,K, Zn over the tree row in March or April of years 1 and 2
 - 40 lbs P
 - 40 lbs K
 - 25 lbs Zn Sulfate