

How Will 2013 Affect 2014?

2003 Pecan Crop: 75 million

2004 Pecan Crop: 45 million

• 2013 Pecan Crop: 55 million or less 89 million

Trees attempted a good crop Heavy Disease/Insect Pressure Cloudy Conditions

Chance for good return crop

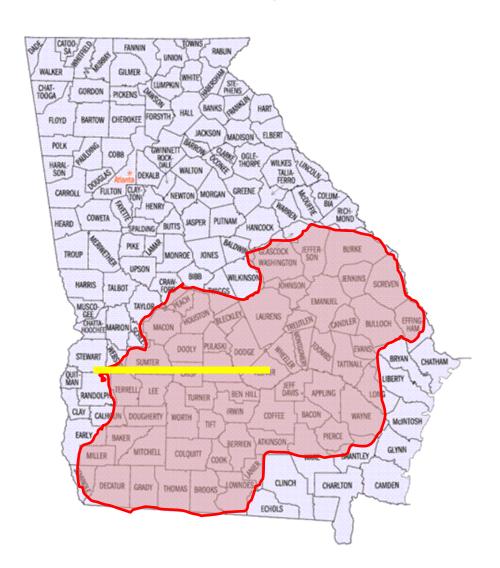
If Yields fair to good with good quality or Trees never set crop

Poor return crop potential

If Crop lost after August or Poor Quality=Stressed Trees

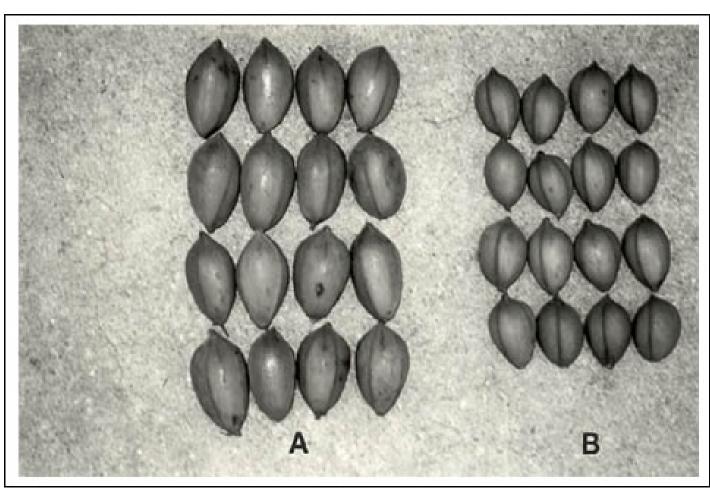
2014 Georgia Pecan Crop

- Carry-over of scab inoculum
- Cool, wet spring
- Late budbreak
- Heavy scab pressure prior to June
- Dry nut sizing period
- Short crop
- Small nut size/High % pops/reduced weight

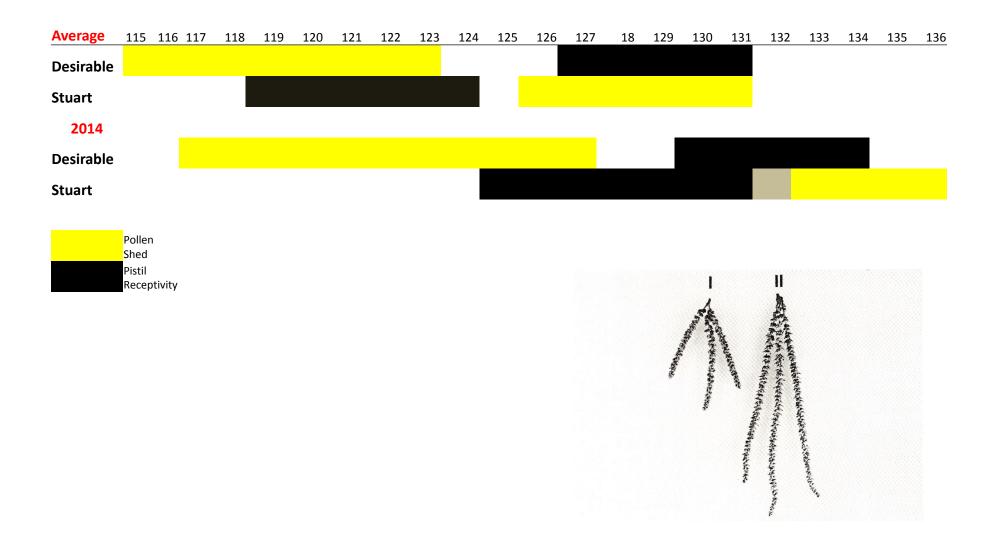


Nut Size Determined By:

Soil moisture during sizing
Crop Load
Temperature
Sunlight



Pollination Dates





Ovule was not fertilized (poor pollination)

OR

Fruit aborted following nut sizing (pollen incompatability or insufficient carbohydrates)

2015 Fertilization



What Herbicides are Safe to Use Around Young Trees?

Postmergence:

- Glyphosate, Paraquat, or Glufosinate ---burndown
- Sandea---nutsedge, pigweed, wild radish
- Aim---pigweed/morning glory
- Venue---wild radish, pigweed, morning glory
- Basagran—some broadleafs and yellow nutsedge
- Poast---annual and perennial grasses
- Select---annual/perennial grasses
- Fusilade---annual/perennial grasses

Pre-emergence:

- Surflan
- Prowl
- Chateau
- Alion can be used after year 3.
- Simazine can be used after year 2
- Diuron can be used after year 3 (avoid on sandy soils)



Young Tree Irrigation

