

Overview of the New Mexico Pecan Industry & NMSU Pecan Extension Programming

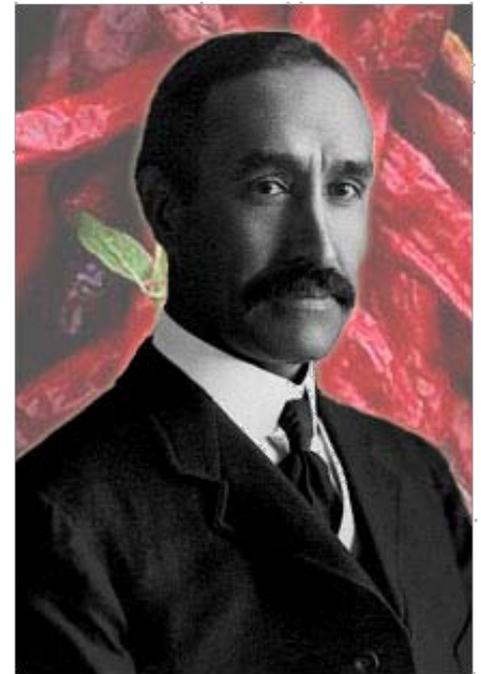


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The New Mexico Pecan Industry Had Its Start At NMSU

- 1916: Fabian Garcia planted pecan variety trial at the NMSU Horticultural Farm.



AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, N. M.



Stahmann Farms

- In the 1930's Deane Stahmann planted first sizeable commercial pecan acreage in the Southwest.
- Stahmann and his heirs forged strong and lasting ties between the industry and NMSU

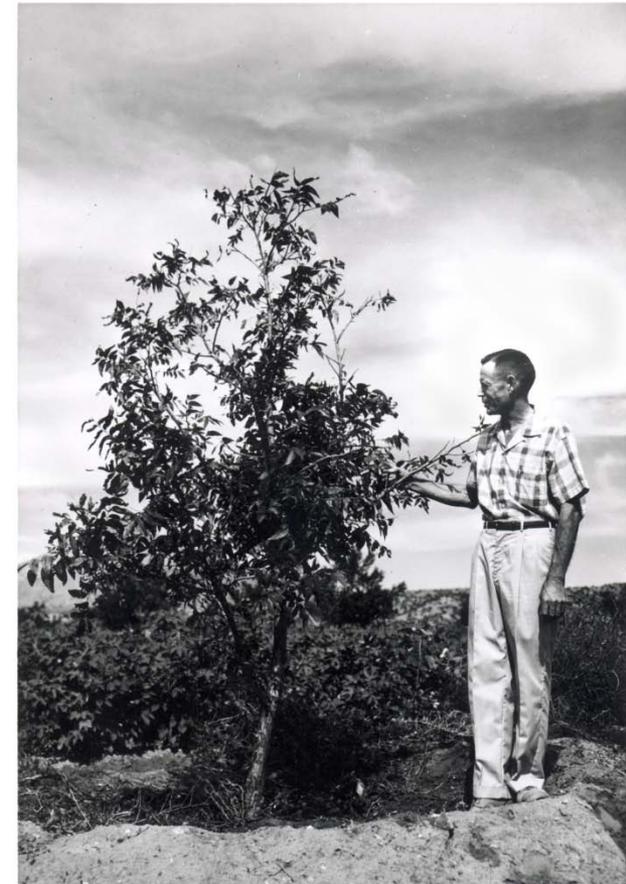


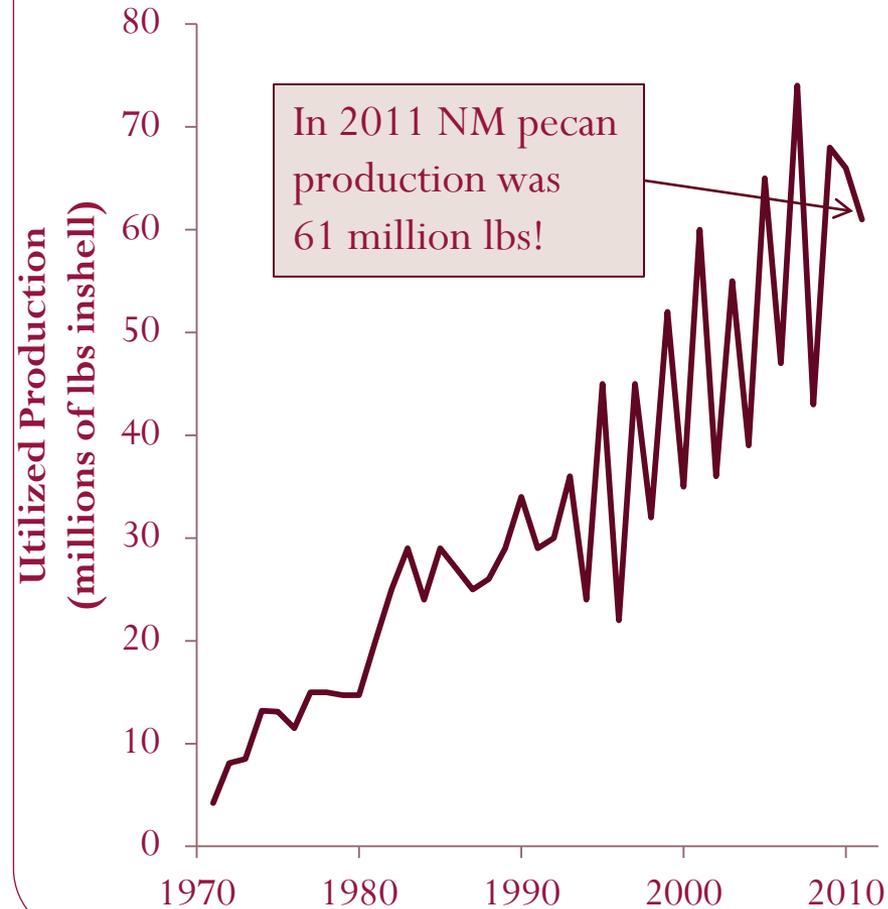
Photo courtesy Sally Stahmann



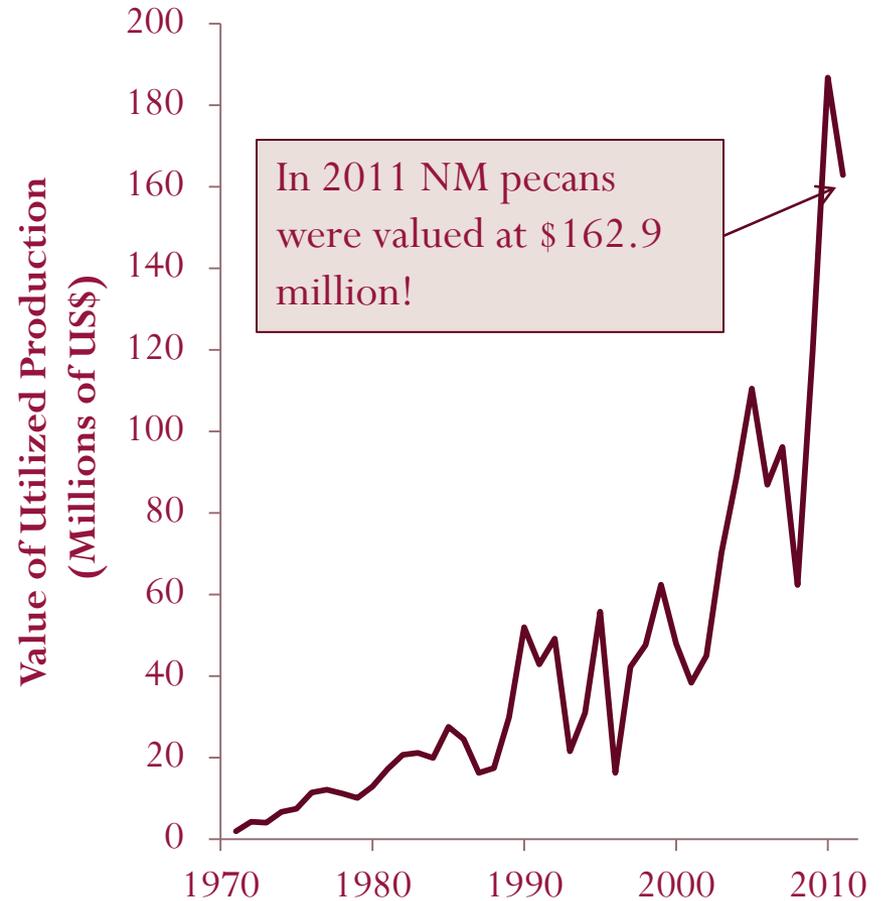
New Mexico Pecans are on the Rise

Source: NASS

Production



Value



NM Ranks High in Pecan Production & Dollar Value

State	2011 State Production (millions of lbs)	2011 State Production Rank	State	2011 State Production Value (millions \$)	2011 State Production Value Rank
GA	102	1	GA	264.6	1
NM	61	2	NM	162.9	2
TX	32	3	TX	77.9	3
AL	19	4	AZ	51.8	4
AZ	19	5	AL	31.7	5
LA	10	6	LA	16.0	6
OK	6	7	OK	11.4	7
MS	5	8	CA	9.9	8
FL	4	9	MS	8.4	9
CA	4	10	FL	6.2	10

Source USDA NASS (<http://usda01.library.cornell.edu/usda/current/NoncFruiNu/NoncFruiNu-03-15-2012.pdf>)

NMSU Cooperative Extension Service Programs for New Mexico Pecan Growers

Annual Western Pecan Growers Association Conference & Tradeshow

- March 3-5, 2013

Western Pecan Production Short Course

- Sept. 25-28, 2012



County Field Days & Workshops



NMSU Cooperative Extension Service

Programs for New Mexico Pecan Growers

Plant Diagnostic Clinic

- Identification of insect pests, weeds, & diseases/disorders.
- Pest management programs.



Pesticide Applicator Safety Education Program

- Educating applicators regarding pesticide laws, application, and safety.



Minor Use Pesticide Registration Program (IR-4)



NMSU Cooperative Extension Service

Programs for New Mexico Pecan Growers

NMSU Pecans Website

<http://pecans.nmsu.edu>

- Links to pecan industry news and events
- Online access to more than 70 pecan-related NMSU Extension “how-to” guides and circulars.

“Pecanigator” Online Irrigation Scheduling Tool



Marketing Structure Options for New Mexico Pecan Growers
 Guide Z-308
 Jay M. Lillywhite, Richard Heerema, John M. White, Jennifer Simonsen¹
 Cooperative Extension Service • College of Agriculture and Home Economics

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Pecan growers usually sell their crop right after harvesting. Because so many producers are small, they do not have the proper facilities to store their crop and sell it throughout the year, which could help...

—USDA Economic Res 2003, FTS-304, May 28

Pecan growers in the state sell their crop to shellers over a long period of time. Storing the crop for growers due to the long time they look to the cash product. Growers sometimes harvest their pecans in independent shelled, but the sheller when the price is backed up for any weeks during peak price risk for growers.

The standard marketing option for most growers made impossible by the alternatives available to them. These marketing alternatives and may be utilized to increase per-unit...

ALTERNATIVES FOR INDIVIDUAL GROWERS & GROUPS

Several alternatives to individual growers, but they may also be...

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Producing and marketing organic pecans in New Mexico
 Circular 632
 Richard Heerema, Jim Libbin and John White¹
 Cooperative Extension Service • College of Agriculture and Home Economics

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INTRODUCTION

Extraordinary advances have been made in the field of chemistry in the past century, and the high yields and high quality produced by modern farms can be attributed in large part to the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers. However, borne out of concern that these synthetic chemicals might cause human disease and environmental damage, the organic movement has developed in support of agriculture that uses safe, environmentally friendly and natural (i.e., non-synthetic) means of enriching soils and controlling pests.

It took several decades for organic agriculture to gain popular acceptance, but by the 1990s organic agriculture had clearly entered mainstream America. According to the Food Marketing Institute, about half of U.S. shoppers now buy organic foods and almost 3/4 of retail food stores in the U.S., including some of the largest national grocery store chains, carry organic foods. Furthermore, there are 2.2 million acres of organic cropland and pasture in the U.S. today. The organic tree nut industry makes up a tiny but very rapidly growing sector of U.S. organic agriculture. In 1997 there were 4,508 acres of organic tree nut acres.

What does “organic” mean?

“Organic food is produced by farmers who emphasize the use of renewable resources and the conservation of soil and water to enhance environmental quality for future generations. Organic food is produced without using most conventional pesticides; fertilizers made with synthetic ingredients or sewage sludge; bioengineering; or ionizing radiation.”

—National Organic Program, “Organic Food Standards and Labels: The Facts”

to know exactly how the products they were buying differed from “conventional” products. But with an ever-increasing presence of organic agriculture nationwide, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) put into action in 2002 the National Organic Program (NOP), a formalized organic certification program. Today, all agricultural products bearing the “organic” label must have been produced and handled in accordance with the National Organic Standards.

Mineral Nutrition in Organic New Mexico Pecan Orchards

To grow and set fruit normally, pecan trees require adequate levels of 14 mineral nutrients: nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, zinc, iron, boron, manganese, molybdenum, copper, chlorine and nickel. Deficiency in any one of these nutrients can potentially limit pecan yield—but only a few of these minerals are commonly deficient in New Mexico pecan trees. As the basis of your orchard min-



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For more information, visit the College of Agriculture and Home Economics on the



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