

Hedging Pecan Trees

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Hedging and Tree Spacing

Top trees at height consistent with row spacing

Top no higher than 40' regardless of tree spacing



21.5 ft between tree driplines

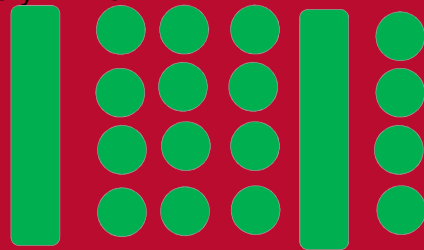
35



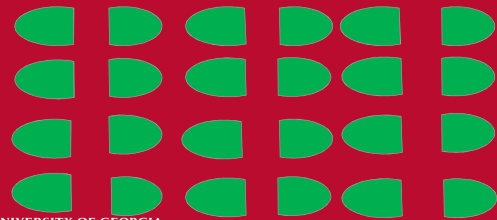
Row-width = 35'

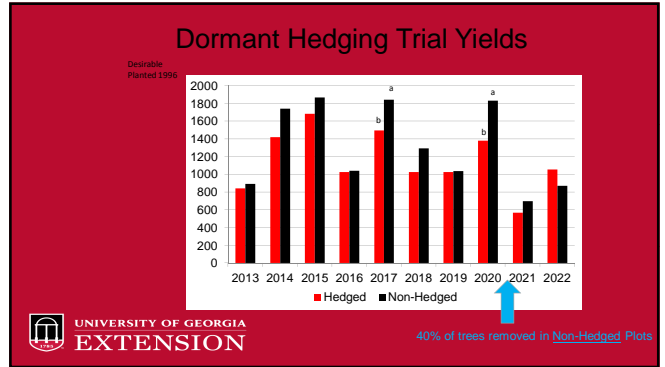
Cut 6-7' from trunk

Every 4th Row



Every Other Middle

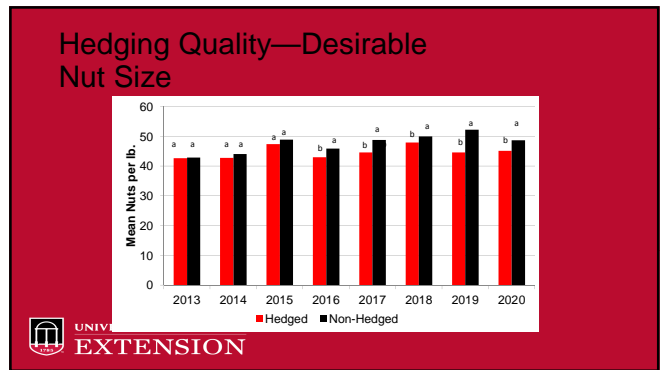




Hedge pruning effects on scab?

- ❑ After hedge pruning, fresh growth is produced and grows throughout the season
- ❑ These leaves are susceptible to scab (susceptible cultivars)
- ❑ Consequently, fruit on hedged trees may have more severe scab

Clive Bock, USDA

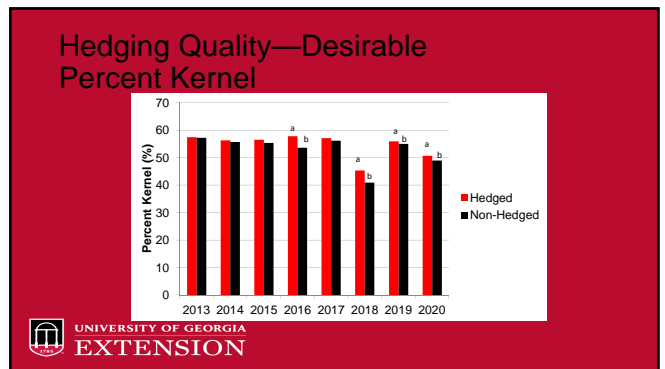


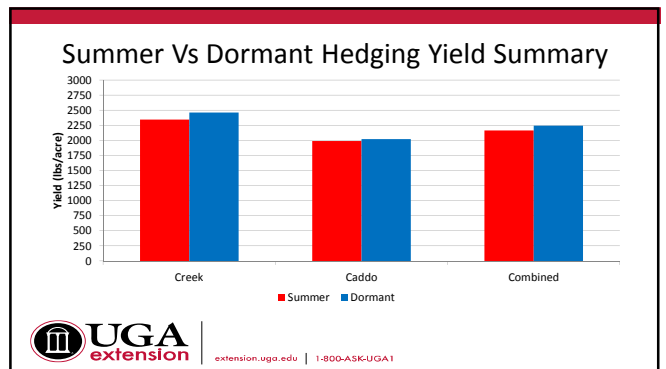
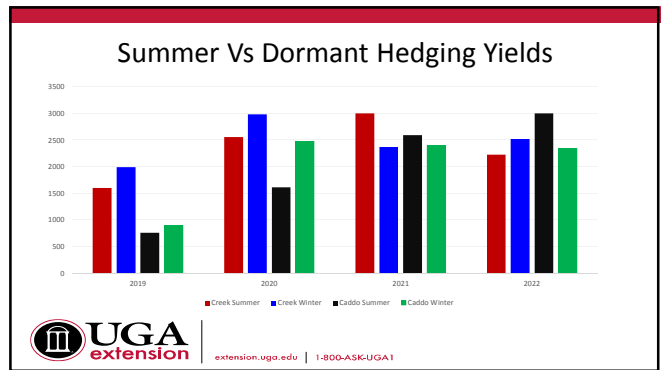
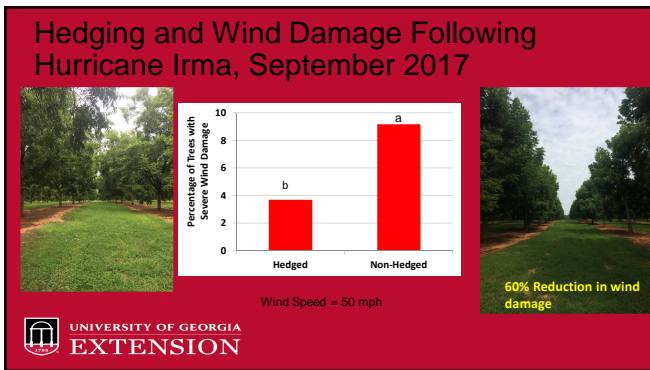
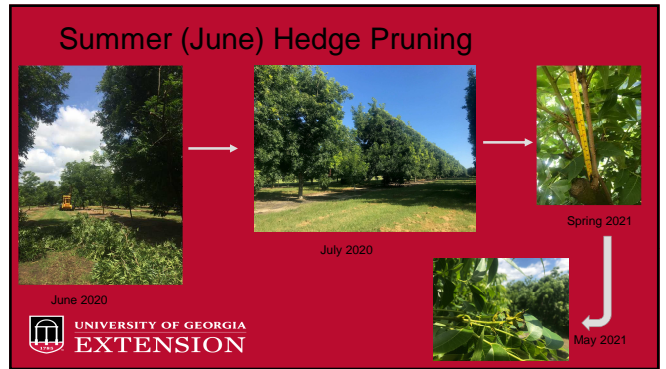
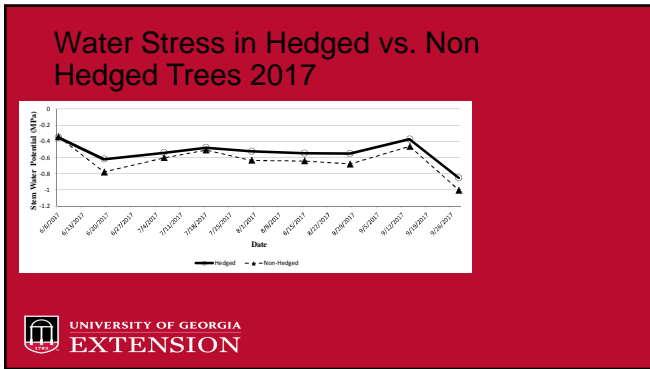
Hedge Pruning Effect on Pecan Scab

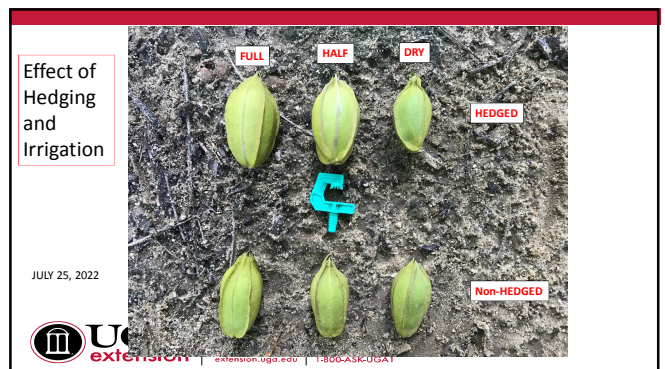
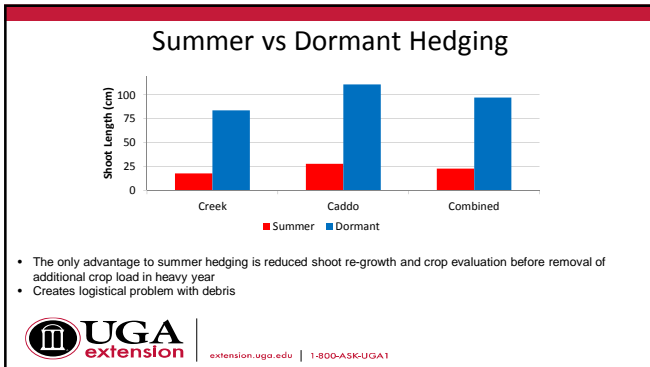
- ❑ Under the same fungicide regime hedge pruning cannot be said to increase or decrease scab severity in the canopy up to 40 ft (12.5 m)
- ❑ There is an increasing advantage to hedging as more of the fruit are within reach of effective fungicide coverage & inoculum removed

So, although more susceptible tissue, the effect is offset by better fungicide coverage

Clive Bock, USDA







- ### Hedging Summary
- No significant difference in yield
 - Variety Specific—Trees that fruit on the inside of the canopy respond best
 - Increase in nut size and quality
 - Better fungicide coverage
 - Increased water efficiency of hedged trees
 - Reduction in wind damage
 - No Difference in Summer vs Dormant with regard to production or quality
 - The tighter the tree spacing, the earlier you need to begin hedging
- UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA EXTENSION

