NEW MEXICO COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

2025

SAMPLE PECAN ENTERPRISE BUDGETS TO PRODUCE

PECANS

MESILLA VALLEY

Flood Irrigated with 300 acres.

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INTRODUCTION

This study presents sample costs for producing pecans in the Mesilla Valley in New Mexico. The production practices described in this study are typical for growing pecans in the Mesilla Valley, but they will not apply to every situation; hence, the study is intended as a guide only. Production cost estimates are important as they can be used, for example, to make production decisions, determine potential returns, prepare budgets, and evaluate production loans. Sample costs and prices for labor, materials, equipment, and custom services are based on current figures.

The hypothetical farm operation, production practices, overhead, and calculations are described under the ASSUMPTIONS section. For additional information or an explanation of the calculations used in the study, call the Cooperative Extension Service, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, (575) 646-7577.

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ASSUMPTIONS

Land. This report is based on a pecan farm with 7-8 plots of about 40 acres located within 5 miles from farm headquarters. Thus, the farm has a total of 300 acres of pecan growing land. The orchard is farmed by the owner.

Trees. The pecan varieties planted in Mesilla Valley are Wichita, Western, and Bradley. However, in this study we do not specify the varieties. All orchards will include at least two varieties to ensure adequate pollination. Trees are planted at a spacing of 30' X 30'with 48 trees per acre. The lifespan of the pecan tree is assumed to be 100 years. The establishment costs of the orchard are not considered in this study.

Irrigation System. The irrigation system is flood irrigation, which is used in most Mesilla Valley farms. Water is delivered to the orchard from the Elephant Butte Irrigation District to the farm through canals. Otherwise, farms pump water from a ground source. The pump system lasts 30 years and is considered an improvement to the property.

Water Costs. Water is a combination of canal water and water pumped from a well. Canal water has an assumed cost of $125/acre-foot for canal water. However, water charges will vary depending on water rights, power source, well characteristics, and irrigation setup. Applied water for each year is estimated to be 50-acre inches per planted acre. Because of drought conditions, the Elephant Butte Irrigation District, which provides water to the Mesilla Valley, only supplies 2-acre feet of canal water (equal to 24 acre-inches) per planted acre. We assume the remaining 26-acre inches of water were supplied by pumping water. The pumping water cost was accounted for by the cost of the irrigation system and its laborers as mentioned above. re Trees

Cultural practices for producing pecans vary by grower and region. The production practices and inputs used in this study serve only as a sample.

Pruning. Pruning is done to permit sunlight penetration. It is done during January or February. Mechanical towers are used. One-half of the trees are hedged and topped each year, usually in alternating rows, resulting in a hedging and topping cut to one side of every tree adjoining that row. Prunings are placed in alternate row middles by a 9' brush rake and shredded. The brush removal crew includes the tractor driver and one person on the ground.

Fertilization. Nitrogen (N) fertilizer such as UAN-32 (liquid fertilizer) is applied using a fertilizer spreader powered by a 90 HP tractor at a rate of 100 pounds of N per acre in March and again in July. Zinc is applied as

a foliar spray four times every 2-4 weeks from April through May. Zinc sulfate is mixed with low biuret urea (Urea LB) or potassium nitrate each time to enhance zinc uptake. The application method is foliar broadcast by a tractor-pulled Power Take Off (PTO) -driven air-blast sprayer. Producers should check individual fertilizers and pesticide labels for compatibility, mixing, and usage.

Pest Management. The pesticides and rates mentioned in this study are those listed in New Mexico State University Pecan Management (NMSU CES, 2024). For more information on other pesticides available, pest identification, monitoring, and management, visit the NMSU pecan management website at pecans.nmsu.edu/management.html. Contact the local county extension office or the NMDA Pesticide Compliance Division for information on pesticide use permits. Pesticide costs may vary by location and grower's volume.

Insects. Two major insect pests of pecans are aphids and pecan nut casebearer. Yellow and black aphids can be controlled with the systemic insecticides Closer 2SC and Beleaf 50SG, which are applied in July, August, and September. Pecan nut casebearer is a nut-feeding insect that can be controlled with the insecticides Intrepid Edge and Confirm applied in June and July. All insecticides are applied using an air blast sprayer with a 1,000 gallon tank powered by a 100 HP tractor.

Weeds. They are controlled with chemical and mechanical (mowing) practices. Annual weeds are controlled in the tree row (about 20% of the total acres) during February by a strip spray of a residual pre-emergence herbicide – Treflan or Karmex DF. Other chemical weed controls are carried out in the tree row during the production season -- March, April, May, and July -- and involve spot sprays using glyphosate (Roundup), a systemic herbicide. In addition, mechanical mowings are done five times from April to August with a mower-flail powered by the 90 HP tractor.

Harvest. Mature pecan orchards are typically harvested during the fall season, generally from November through December. In many orchards, most of the crop is collected during the first harvest pass, while a second pass may be conducted two to three weeks later to collect remaining nuts that drop after the initial harvest. The majority of pecans are harvested mechanically. Mechanical harvesting begins by shaking the tree trunk to drop the nuts. The sweeper sweeps the pecans into the orchard row middles, where they are picked up by a mechanical harvester and dumped into field trailers. The pecans are then hauled from the field to a cleaner and huller to remove hulls and

foreign material. Harvested pecans are then sold to wholesalers. In this study, it is assumed that the harvesting and cleaning work is done by a custom harvesting and cleaning company. All costs for custom harvest operations are charged on a per-pound basis ($0.55 per pound), although harvesting costs are reported on a per-acre basis in the enterprise budget tables.

Yields and Returns. Annual yields for common pecan varieties are typically around 2,000 pounds per acre of clean, dry, in-shell pecans. Based on 2025 market conditions, yields are slightly lower than in 2024 (1,950 lbs per acre). An estimated price of $2.50 per pound is used in this study to evaluate potential profits and losses.

Pickup/ATV. The study assumes the pickup/ATV is for general farm use, such as moving laborers, picking up supplies and parts, monitoring the orchard, and checking the irrigation system. ATVs are also used for spot and insecticide spraying and are included in those specific costs. The authors estimated travel times.

Labor. This study assumes labor rates of $25 per hour for machine operators and $16.00 for general labor to which a payroll overhead of 38% is added. Thus, for example, $25 + ($25* 0.38) = $34.5 is the total hourly rate for machine operators. Labor for operations involving machinery is 10% higher than the machine operation time given in Table 1 to account for the extra labor involved in equipment set-up, moving, maintenance, work breaks, and field repair. For example, 1.5 hours of machine operations increased by 0.15 hours, resulting in 1.65 hours of machine operator's time.

Wages for management are not included as cash costs. Any returns above total costs are considered as returns to management and risk. However, growers wanting to account for management may wish to add a fee. The manager makes all production decisions, including cultural practices, pest management recommendations, and labor.

Equipment Operating Costs. The operating costs of equipment use consist of repairs, fuel, and lubrication. Repair costs are based on purchase price, annual hours of use, total hours of life, and repair coefficients provided by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE). Fuel and lubrication costs are also determined by ASAE equations based on maximum PTO horsepower and fuel type. Prices for on-farm diesel and gasoline are assumed as $3.33 and $2.68 per gallon, respectively. The fuel, lube, and repair cost per acre for each operation in Table 1 is determined by multiplying the total hourly operating cost in Table 6 for each piece of equipment used for the selected operation times the hours per acre. Tractor and ATV time is 10% higher than implement time for a given operation to account for setup, travel, and downtime.

Interest In Operating Capital. Interest in operating capital is based on cash operating costs and is calculated monthly until harvest at a nominal interest rate of 8.75% per year. A nominal interest rate is the typical market cost of borrowed funds.

Risk. Production risks should not be minimized. While this study makes every effort to model a production system based on typical, real-world practices, it cannot fully represent financial, agronomic, and market risks affecting pecan production's profitability and economic viability.

Cash Overhead Costs

Cash overhead consists of various expenses paid out during the year assigned to the whole farm and not to a particular operation. These costs include property taxes, interest on operating capital, office expenses, liability & property insurance, equipment repairs, and management.

Property Taxes. In Doña Ana County (where the Mesilla Valley is located), the average per-acre value of tillable farmland in 2025 was $16,546. Taxable value of property is: (per acre value of tillable farmland) /3 * non-residential county tax rate. The county tax rate is 2.9% of the property.

Insurance. Insurance for farm investments varies depending on the assets included and the amount of coverage. Liability insurance covers accidents on the farm and is estimated at $8.33 per acre, resulting in $2,500 for the 300-acre farm. In this study, costs paid for crop loss insurance and participating government programs are not included.

Office Expense. Office and business expenses are estimated at $52 per producing acre (300 acres). These expenses include office supplies, telephones, bookkeeping, accounting, legal fees, shop and office utilities, and miscellaneous administrative charges. The cost is assumed based on indirect data with different sources such as internet sources, NM factsheets, and local stores but not based on any actual data

Management/Supervisor Salaries. The owner farms the orchard. Therefore, no salaries are included for management. Any returns above costs are considered a return to management.

Investment Repairs. Annual maintenance is calculated as two percent of the purchase price.

Non-Cash Overhead

Non-cash overhead is calculated as the capital recovery cost for equipment and other farm investments.

Capital Recovery Costs. Capital recovery cost is the annual depreciation and interest costs for a capital investment. It is the amount required each year to recover the difference between the purchase price and salvage value (unrecovered capital). It is equivalent to the annual payment on a loan for the investment, with the down payment equal to the discounted salvage value (Kay, Edward, & Duffy, 2020). The formula for the calculation of the annual capital recovery costs is:

Capital recovery costs = ((Purchase Price - Salvage Value) x Capital Recovery Factor)
+ (Salvage Value x Interest Rate).

Salvage Value. Salvage value is an estimate of the remaining value of an investment at the end of its useful life. For farm machinery (tractors and implements), the remaining value is a percentage of the new cost of the investment (Kay, Edward, & Duffy, 2020). The percent remaining value is calculated from equations developed by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) based on equipment type and years of life. The life in years is estimated by dividing the wear-out life, as given by ASAE, by the annual hours of use in this operation. For other investments, including pump systems, buildings, and miscellaneous equipment, the value at the end of its useful life is assumed to be zero. The purchase price and salvage value for equipment and investments are shown in the tables.

Capital Recovery Factor. Capital recovery factor is the annual payment whose present value at compound interest is one, and depends on interest rate used and the lifespan of the machine (AAEA, 2000).

Interest Rate. The real interest rate of 3% used to calculate capital recovery cost was obtained from the bank of Doña Ana County American AgCredit, formally Farm Credit in 2023.

Building. The buildings are assumed to have a total size of 2,400 square feet with metal construction on a cement slab.

Tools. This includes shop, hand, and miscellaneous field tools, such as pruning tools.

Fuel Tanks. Two gravity-fed 250-gallon fuel tanks are on metal stands in a cement containment pad meeting federal, state, and county regulations.

Equipment. Farm equipment can be purchased new or used, but the study uses the current purchase price for new equipment. The new purchase price is adjusted to 60% to reflect a mix of new and used equipment. Annual ownership costs for equipment and other investments are shown in the Whole Farm Annual Equipment, Investment, and Business Overhead Costs (Table 5). Equipment costs are composed of three parts: non-cash overhead, cash overhead, and operating costs. Both overhead factors have been discussed in previous sections, except taxes. In New Mexico, equipment taxes are calculated as:

$$\text{equipment tax} = \left(\frac{\text{new value of equipment}}{2}\right) \text{X } \frac{1}{3} \text{ X non} - \text{residential county tax rate}$$

The equation has been used in New Mexico State University cost and return estimates (CARE) for farms and ranches 2013-2024. That reflects in the unique situation of New Mexico equipment tax.

The tax rates of other investment facilities are assumed to be 1% of their value.

Table Values. Due to rounding, the totals may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

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NMSU COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Table 1. COST PER ACRE TO PRODUCE PECANS

MESILLA VALLEY 2025

Operation	Operation Time (Hrs/Acre)	Cash and Labor Costs per Acre: Labor Cost	Fuel, Lube & Repairs	Material Cost	Custom/ Rent	Total Cost	Your Cost
:Pre-Harvest:	1.42	98	11	0	0	109	
Prune: Mechanical (1/2 orchard)							
Prune: Shred Prunings Alt Middles	0.23	9	4	0	0	13	
Weed: Strip (Karmex DF)	0.16	6	1	22	0	29	
Weed: Spot Spray 4X (Roundup)	0.64	24	14	5	0	43	
Weed: Mow Middles 5X	0.74	28	4	0	0	32	
Irrigate: 12X (both canal and pump)	1.76	67	0	250	0	317	
Fertilize: Nitrogen (UN32)	0.14	5	3	24		32	
Fertilize: Foliar N (Urea **LB)** & Zinc (Zn Sulfate) 4X	0.14	5	3	54	0	54	
Insect: Aphid foliar (Close 2 SC and Beleaf 50SG)	0.29	11	6	39	0	56	
Insect: pecan nut casebearer (Intrepid Edge)	0.29	11	6	27	0	44	
Pickup: Business Use	4.50	171	52	0	0	223	
ATV General Field Use	3.00	114	11	0	0	125	
TOTAL Pre-Harvest COSTS	13.31	549	115	421	0	1,085	
Harvest:							
Shake, Sweep & Haul	0.00	0	0	0	700	700	
Cleaning					400	400	
TOTAL HARVEST COSTS	0.00	0	0	0	1,100	1,100	
Interest on operating capital (real interest 8.75%)						191	
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE		449	125	547	1,100	2,376	
CASH OVERHEAD:							
Office Expense						52	
Liability Insurance						8	
Property Taxes (land, equipment, investment)						167	
Investment Repairs						45	
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						272	
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE						2,648	
NON-CASH OVERHEAD: (Investments)				Annual Cost Capital Recovery			
Buildings				15		15	
Fuel Tanks 2 -500 gal				2		2	
Shop/Field Tools				5		5	
Flood Irrigation System				67		67	
Equipment				65		65	
TOTAL NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						154	
TOTAL COSTS/ACRE						2,802	

Table 2. NET RETURNS PER ACRE TO PRODUCE PECANS

MESILLA VALLEY - 2025

	Quantity Total/Acre	Unit	Price or Cost/Unit	Value or Cost/Acre
GROSS RETURNS – Pecans	1,950.00	lbs	2.50	4,875
COST				
Herbicide:				
Karmex DF	3.00	Lbs	7.3	22
Roundup power max	0.72	Pint	6.50	5
Insecticide:				
Closer 2 SC	4.00	fl oz.	4.68	19
Beleaf 50 SG	0.07	Lbs	439.95	21
Intrepid Edge(2X)	10.00	fl oz	2.73	27
Fertilizer:				
UNA-32	100.00	lbs	0.24	24
Urea Low Biuret (46-0-0)	12.00	lbs	0.92	11
Zinc Sulfate 36%	24.00	lbs	1.80	42
Irrigation:				
Water – District	52.00	ac.in.	4.81	250
Custom/Contract:				
Harvest, Sweep, Pickup	1.00	acre	700.00	700
Cleaning			600.00	400
Labor (machine)	14.64	hrs.	34.50	505
Labor (non-machine)	2.00	hrs.	22.00	44
Fuel – Gas	11.40	g/h	2.68	52
Fuel – Diesel	32.48	g/h	3.33	30
Lube				13
Machinery repair				20
Interest on operating capital @8.75%				191
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS/ACRE				2,376
NET RETURNS ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				2,499
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS:				
Office Expense				52
Liability Insurance				8
Property Taxes				167
Investment Repairs				45
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE				272
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE				2,648
NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)				
Buildings				15
Fuel Tanks 2- 500 gal				2
Shop/Field Tools				5
Flood Irrigation System				67
Equipment				65
TOTAL NON-CASH OVERHEAD COSTS/ACRE				154
TOTAL COSTS/ACRE				2,802
NET RETURNS ABOVE TOTAL COSTS				2,073

[1]

[1] Total costs exclude land, management and risk.

Table 3. MONTHLY CASH OUTFLOW COST PER ACRE TO PRODUCE PECANS
MESILLA VALLEY -2025

Beginning JAN – Ending DEC.	JAN..	FEB.	MAR.	APR..	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG..	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Pre-Harvesting:	.												
Prune: Shred Prunings at Middles	13												13
Prune: Mechanical (1/2 Orchard)	110												110
Weed: Mow Middles(5X)				8	8	8	9	9					42
Weed: spot spray(5X)			13	13	13		12						51
Weed: strip spray(1X)		12											12
Irrigate: canal and pump (12X)	26		26	26	56	26	52	52	26	27			317
Fertilizer: Nitrogen			16				16						32
Fertilizer: foliar				32	31								63
Insect: Aphid foliar: Closer 2 SC and Beleaf 50 SG						18	18	20					56
Insect: Pecan case bearer: Intrepid Edge						22	22						44
Pickup Truck Use	18	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	221
ATV use	10	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	124
TOTAL PRE-HARVESTING COSTS	**177**	**42**	**85**	**109**	**138**	**103**	**157**	**109**	**54**	**55**	**28**	**28**	**1085**
Harvest:													
Shake, Sweep, Pickup & Haul											700	0	700
Cleaning												400	400
TOTAL HARVEST COSTS											**700**	**400**	**1,100**
Interest on Operating capital @8.75%	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	191
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS:/ACRE	**193**	**58**	**101**	**125**	**154**	**119**	**173**	**125**	**70**	**71**	**744**	**443**	**2,376**
Overhead (Capital Recovery)													
Office Expense	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	52
Liability Insurance										8			8
Property Taxes	83					84							167
Investment Repairs	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	45
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS	**90**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**9**	**93**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**16**	**8**	**8**	**272**
TOTAL CASH COSTS/ACRE	**283**	**65**	**109**	**134**	**163**	**212**	**181**	**133**	**78**	**87**	**752**	**451**	**2,648**

TABLE 4. WHOLE FARM ANNUAL EQUIPMENT, INVESTMENT, AND BUSINESS OVERHEAD COSTS

MESILLA VALLEY – 2025

ANNUAL EQUIPMENT COSTS

Yr.	Description	Price	Yrs. Life	Salvage Value	Capital Recovery	Cash Overhead Taxes	Cash Overhead Total
25	90 HP 4WD Tractor	91,000	15	26,390	6,204	446	6,650
25	100 HP 4 WD Tractor	91,000	15	26,390	6,204	446	6,650
25	Pickup Truck 1/2 Ton (4 units)	128,000	5	42,240	19,993	628	20,621
25	Flail Mower 14'	16,890	10	5,067	3,076	166	3,242
25	ATV-4WD (3 units)	27,900	8	8,091	3,065	137	3,202
25	ATV sprayer 200-gal 26'	9,700	6	4,656	1,071	48	1,119
25	Brush Rake 9'	1,800	25	270	96	9	105
25	Pruning Tower	26,900	20	5,380	1,608	132	1,740
25	Fertilizer spreader PTO	15,000	12	5,700	1,105	74	1,179
25	Air-Blast 1,000 gallons sprayer	47,000	8	20,680	4,370	230	4,600
	TOTAL	340,590		14,931	49,791	2,315	49,106
	60% of New Cost*	204,354		89,959	28,075	1,389	29,464

*Used to reflect a mix of new and used equipment

ANNUAL INVESTMENT COSTS

Description	Price	Yrs. Life	Salvage Value	Capital Recovery	Cash Overhead Taxes	Repairs	Total
INVESTMENT							
Buildings 2400sqft	60,000	30	4,200	2973	321	1,200	4,173
Fuel Tanks 2-500gal	8,900	30	623	441	48	178	619
Shop/Field Tools	20,000	30	1,400	991	107	400	1391
Well/Pumps/Filters 40Ac 7 units	248,800	30	0	12,694	1,244	4,976	17,670
TOTAL INVESTMENT	337,700	-	6,223	17,098	1,720	6,854	23,852

ANNUAL BUSINESS OVERHEAD COSTS

Description	Units/ Farm	Unit	Price/ Unit	Total Cost
Liability Insurance	300	acre	7.71	2,313
Office Expense	300	acre	100.00	30,000

TABLE 5. HOURLY EQUIPMENT COSTS

MESILLA VALLEY – 2025

Yr.	Description	Pecan Hours Used	Total Hours Used	Cash Overhead		Operating Cost			Total Costs/hrs.
				Capital Recovery	Taxes	Lube & Repairs	Fuel	Total	
25	90 HP 4WD Tractor	347.7	1066	3.49	0.15	3.68	13.17	16.85	20.49
25	100 HP 4 WD Tractor	259.2	1066	3.49	0.15	3.90	14.63	18.53	22.17
25	Pickup Truck 1/2 Ton (4 Units)	1,350.0	1600(400)	7.50	0.21	2.88	8.59	11.47	19.18
25	Flail Mower 14'(2 units)	270.0	400(200)	4.61	0.06	1.69	0.00	1.69	6.36
25	ATV-4WD (3 Units)	1,459.2	1,500(500)	1.23	0.05	0.79	2.82	3.61	4.89
25	ATV Sprayer 200 gal. 26'	240.0	250	2.57	0.02	0.78	0.00	0.78	3.37
25	Brush Rake 9'	34.5	80	0.72	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45	1.17
25	Pruning Tower	213.0	200	4.82	0.04	3.39	4.68	8.07	12.93
25	Fertilizer Spreader PTO	43.2	100	6.63	0.02	3.00	0.00	3.00	9.65
25	Air-Blast PTO 1000 gal. Sprayer	259.2	300	8.74	0.08	3.13	0.00	3.13	11.95

Table 6. OPERATIONS WITH EQUIPMENT
MESILLA VALLEY 2025

Operation		Equipment			Rate/ Broadcast	
Cultural:	Month	Tractor	Implement	Material	Acre	Unit
Prune: Mechanical (1/2 orchard)	January-Feb	Prune Tower	Self-powered			
Prune: Shred Prunings Alternate Middles	January-Feb	90 HPMFWD	Brush Rake 9'			
Weed: Strip Spray	February	ATV4WD	ATV 200 gal 26' Sprayer	Treflan,Karmex DF	3	lbs
Weed: Spot Spray 4X	March	ATV4WD	ATV 200 gal .26' Sprayer	Roundup PM	0.18	Pint
	April	ATV4WD	ATV 200 gal. 26' Sprayer	Roundup PM	0.18	Pint
	May	ATV4WD	ATV 200 gal. 26' Sprayer	Round up PM	0.18	Pint
	July	ATV4WD	ATV 200 gal. 26' Sprayer	Roundup PM	0.18	Pint
Mow Middles 4X	April	90 HPMFWD	Mower - Flail 14'			
	May	90 HPMFWD	Mower - Flail 14'			
	July	90 HPMFWD	Mower - Flail 14'			
	August	90 HPMFWD	Mower - Flail 14'			
Irrigate 12X	January	Canal or Pump		Water	4	ac.in.
	March	Canal or Pump		Water	4	ac.in.
	April	Canal or Pump		Water	4	ac.in.
	May	Canal or Pump		Water	8	ac.in.
	June	Canal or Pump		Water	4	ac.in.
	July	Canal or Pump		Water	8	ac.in.
	August	Canal or Pump		Water	8	ac.in.
	September	Canal or Pump		Water	8	ac.in.
	October	Canal or Pump		Water	4	ac.in.
		Total			52	ac.in.
Fertilizer: Nitrogen	March	90 HPMFWD	Fertilizer Spreader	UN-32	50.00	lbs
	July	90HPMFWD	Fertilizer Spreader	UN-33	50.00	lbs
Fertilizer: Foliar 2X	April	100HP MFWD	Air Blast Sprayer	Urea Low Biuret	6.00	lbs
				Zinc Sulfate	12.00	lbs
	May	100HP MFWD	Air Blast Sprayer	Urea Low Biuret	6.00	lbs
				Zinc Sulfate	12.00	lbs
Insect: Aphid (foliar)	July	100HP MFWD	Air Blast Sprayer	Close 2 SC	2	fl oz
	August	100HP MFWD	Air Blast Sprayer	Beleaf 50SG	0.07	lbs
	September	100HP MFWD	Air Blast Sprayer	Close 2 SC	2	fl oz
Inset: Pecan nut casebearer	June	100HP MFWD	Air Blast Sprayer	Intrepid Edge	5	fl oz
	July	100HP MFWD	Air Blast Sprayer	Intrepid Edge	5	fl oz
Harvest Shake Sweep Pickup	November	Custom				
Cleaning	December	Custom				