

Pecan

Carya illinoensis · Walnut family

DIFFICULTY Moderate

TYPE Deciduous perennial tree

MATURITY 5–8 years to first useful crop



SUN

Full sun



WATER

Regular, deep — appreciates consistent moisture



SOIL PH

6.0–7.0



SPACING

10–15m

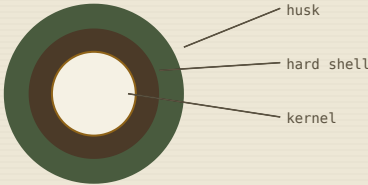


DEPTH

as per pot

01 A large, long-term investment

Pecans grow into substantial, long-lived trees and take longer than most nuts to bear — a genuine multi-generational planting, but a productive one once mature.



02 Planting

METHOD	Plant from a potted or grafted tree — grafted trees bear sooner and more reliably than seedlings.
SOIL	Deep, well-drained, fertile.
TIMING	Plant in winter while dormant.

04 Problems

- **Pecan scab** — dark spotting in humid climates; choose resistant varieties for humid regions.
- **Aphids** — cluster on new growth; encourage predators.
- **Poor nut fill** — inconsistent watering through summer; keep moisture steady.
- **Slow to bear** — patience needed; a long-term planting.

03 Growing care

- Give it plenty of room — pecans grow very large.
- Water deeply and consistently, especially through nut fill.
- Plant more than one variety for best pollination.
- Prune minimally, mainly to remove damaged wood.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Husks split and nuts drop naturally, typically autumn.
METHOD	Collect fallen nuts regularly from the ground.
CURING	Dry nuts in shell 1–2 weeks in a warm, airy spot.
STORAGE	Shelled kernels keep months airtight in a cool spot, longer frozen.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Nothing needing full sun close by	Small garden spaces	Not applicable — very long-lived perennial tree.