

INTRODUCTION

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The Pecan nut tree (*Carya illinoensis*) originates from the southern central states of the U. S. A.; it is found along the lower Mississippi River valley and the river bottoms of Texas and northerss Mexico. (Arnold and Lawrence, 1973).

The Pecan is a popular well known tree that can be grown successfully in a subtropical climate and accordingly has low chilling requirements. During the summer monthes the Pecan requires high temperatures for maximum fruit growth. Thus the average monthly maximum temperature must rise above 28°C during summer and be lower than 23°C during winter. On the other hand the average monthly minimum temperature must be above 16°C during the summer but lower than 8°C during winter (Joubert, 1983). McEachern (1995) said that a Pecan trees can live with little or no care in much of Texas; however if it is expected to look good as a landscape tree or if it is expected to produce high quality pecans every year, the Pecan is a very high management crop he also asked about that this tree survived when other species of large trees died, yet the Pecan trees is uniquely to the hot, dry windy Texas climate because it can tolerate stress. If Pecans are stressed in the fall, they will not set a large crop the following year, and the tree will survive on food stored in the massive limb, trunk and root system.

Under A.R.E. environmental condition Pecan is highly Productive than persian walnut and other nut trees. The total area cultivated with Pecan trees reached 359 Feddans according to the