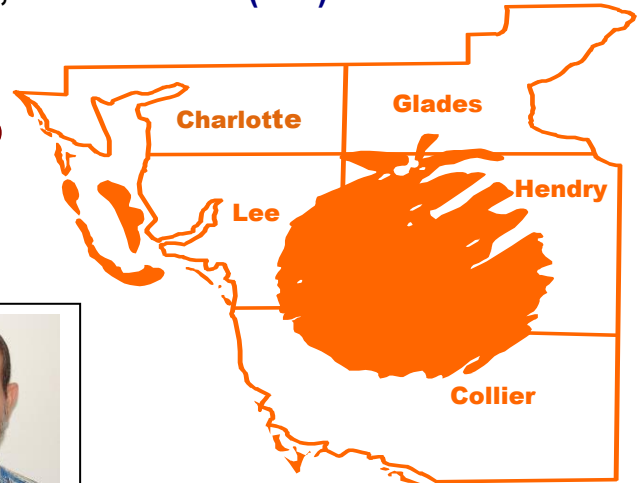


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Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 25, No. 12

December 2022

Dr. Mongi Zekri
Multi-County Citrus Agent, SW Florida



Mongi Zekri

Have a Happy Holiday Season and a Productive New Year!!!

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CITRUS DECEMBER FORECAST MATURITY TEST RESULTS AND FRUIT SIZE

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December 9, 2022

Florida All Orange Production Down 29 Percent from October Forecast
Florida Non-Valencia Orange Down 36 Percent
Florida Valencia Orange Production Down 24 Percent
Florida All Grapefruit Production Down 10 Percent
Florida All Tangerine and Tangelo Production Down 14 Percent

| FORECAST DATES - 2022-2023 SEASON | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| January 12, 2023 | April 11, 2023 | | |
| February 8, 2023 | May 12, 2023 | | |
| March 8, 2023 | June 9, 2023 | | |
| | July 12, 2023 | | |

Citrus Production by Type – States and United States

| Crop and State | Production ¹ | | 2022-2023 Forecasted Production ¹ | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | 2020-2021 (1,000 boxes) | 2021-2022 (1,000 boxes) | October (1,000 boxes) | December (1,000 boxes) |
| Non-Valencia Oranges² | | | | |
| Florida | 22,700 | 18,250 | 11,000 | 7,000 |
| California ³ | 41,300 | 31,800 | 38,000 | 38,000 |
| Texas ³ | 1,000 | 170 | 900 | 900 |
| United States..... | 65,000 | 50,220 | 49,900 | 45,900 |
| Valencia Oranges | | | | |
| Florida | 30,250 | 22,800 | 17,000 | 13,000 |
| California ³ | 7,700 | 8,600 | 9,100 | 9,100 |
| Texas ³ | 50 | 30 | 250 | 250 |
| United States..... | 38,000 | 31,430 | 26,350 | 22,350 |
| All Oranges | | | | |
| Florida | 52,950 | 41,050 | 28,000 | 20,000 |
| California ³ | 49,000 | 40,400 | 47,100 | 47,100 |
| Texas ³ | 1,050 | 200 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| United States..... | 103,000 | 81,650 | 76,250 | 68,250 |
| Grapefruit | | | | |
| Florida-All | 4,100 | 3,330 | 2,000 | 1,800 |
| Red | 3,480 | 2,830 | 1,800 | 1,620 |
| White | 620 | 500 | 200 | 180 |
| California ^{3,4} | 4,200 | 4,100 | 4,100 | 4,100 |
| Texas ³ | 2,400 | 1,700 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| United States..... | 10,700 | 9,130 | 8,100 | 7,900 |
| Lemons³ | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 750 | 950 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| California..... | 20,100 | 24,900 | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| United States..... | 20,850 | 25,850 | 24,150 | 24,150 |
| Tangerines and Tangelos | | | | |
| Florida | 890 | 750 | 700 | 600 |
| California ³ | 28,800 | 17,400 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| United States..... | 29,690 | 18,150 | 20,700 | 20,600 |

¹ Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California and Texas-80, Florida-85; lemons-80; and tangerines and mandarins in California-80, Florida-95.

² Early non-Valencia (including Navel) and midseason non-Valencia varieties in Florida; Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California; Early and mid-season varieties in Texas.

³ Estimates carried forward from October.

⁴ Includes pummelos in California.



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December 9, 2022

Florida All Orange Production Down 29 Percent from October Forecast
Florida Non-Valencia Orange Down 36 Percent
Florida Valencia Orange Production Down 24 Percent
Florida All Grapefruit Production Down 10 Percent
Florida All Tangerine and Tangelo Production Down 14 Percent

All Oranges 20.0 Million Boxes

The 2022-2023 Florida all orange forecast released today by the USDA Agricultural Statistics Board is 20.0 million boxes, down 8.00 million boxes from the October forecast. If realized, this will be 51 percent less than last season's final production. The forecast consists of 7.00 million boxes of non-Valencia oranges (early, mid-season, and Navel varieties) and 13.0 million boxes of Valencia oranges. A 9-year regression was used for comparison purposes. All references to "average", "minimum", and "maximum" refer to the previous 10 seasons, excluding the 2017-2018 season, which was affected by Hurricane Irma. Average fruit per tree includes both regular bloom and the first late bloom.

Non-Valencia Oranges 7.00 Million Boxes

The forecast of non-Valencia production is lowered 4.00 million boxes from the October forecast to 7.00 million boxes. Current fruit size is below average and projected to be below average at harvest. Current droppage is projected to be above the maximum at harvest. The Navel forecast, included in the non-Valencia forecast, is 150,000 boxes, and is 2 percent of the non-Valencia total.

Valencia Oranges 13.0 Million Boxes

The forecast of Valencia production is lowered 4.00 million boxes from the October forecast to 13.0 million boxes. Current fruit size is below the minimum and is projected to be below the minimum at harvest. Current droppage is projected to be above maximum at harvest.

All Grapefruit 1.80 Million Boxes

The forecast of all grapefruit production is lowered 200,000 boxes from the October forecast to 1.80 million boxes. If realized, this will be 46 percent less than last season's final production. The red grapefruit forecast is lowered 180,000 boxes to 1.62 million boxes. Fruit size of red grapefruit at harvest is projected to be below average, and droppage is projected to be above the maximum. The white grapefruit forecast is decreased 20,000 boxes to 180,000 boxes. Projected fruit size of white grapefruit at harvest is below average; projected droppage is above average.

Tangerines and Tangelos 600,000 Boxes

The forecast for tangerines and tangelos is decreased 100,000 boxes from the October forecast to 600,000 boxes and is now 20 percent less than last season's utilization of 750,000 boxes. This forecast number includes all certified tangerine and tangelo varieties.

Citrus seminar in-person and via Zoom at the Immokalee IFAS Center

January 2023 Citrus Seminar

Date and time: January 10, 2023, 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

Program sponsor: **Justin Newsome with Syngenta**

Coordinator: Mongi Zekri

2 CEUs for pesticide license renewal

2 CEUs for certified crop advisors

1. **Title:** Plant pathogens (i.e., Phytophthora and exotic viruses) that may exacerbate the HLB effects on citrus trees

Speaker: **Dr. Ozgur Batuman**, Assistant Professor in Plant Pathology, UF-IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, Immokalee

Dr. Batuman will introduce a few pathogens, including Phytophthora and two exotic viruses that cause diseases in citrus worldwide. More recently, one of the viruses has been found in dooryard citrus in California. Fortunately, we do not have them in Florida. However, getting familiar with their disease symptoms and vigilance can help avoid introducing these exotic pests to Florida. We should avoid having any additional stress factors to already HLB-devastated trees in our groves.

2. **Title:** Canopy disease management of citrus

Speaker: **Dr. Megan Dewdney**, Associate Professor in Plant Pathology, UF-IFAS Citrus Research and Education Center, Lake Alfred

Dr. Dewdney will speak about the management of citrus black spot and any new findings she has. She will review the basics of canker and current recommendations. She will give an update on postbloom fruit drop and the likelihood of infection for the upcoming bloom period. She will also talk about managing algal spot in citrus groves.

CEUs for pesticide license renewal

Earn CORE CEUs online through Southeast AgNet & Citrus Industry magazine

<http://citrusindustry.net/ceu/>

The following series of articles and quizzes are available with their expiration dates noted:

- **2022 #4:** Making Sense of Pesticide Formulations (10/31/23)
- **2022 #3:** Agricultural Pesticide Licensing: Frequently Asked Questions (7/31/23)
- **2022 #2:** How Weather Affects Pesticide Applications (4/30/23)
- **2022 #1:** Increasing Pesticide Effectiveness With Adjuvants (1/31/23)

Each article grants one General Standards (Core) CEU when submitted and approved toward the renewal of a Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services restricted-use pesticide license.

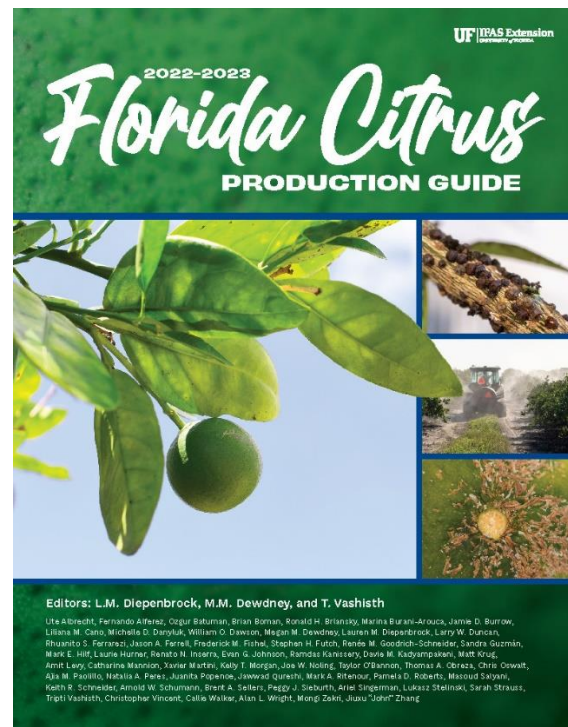
The objective of the Florida Citrus Production Guide is to assist citrus growers in the identification of pest management options and the selection of appropriate control measures. This publication should serve as a reference once it has been determined that control measures might be warranted. It is not intended to replace pesticidal product labels which contain important usage information and should be immediately accessible for reference. Violations of directions for use printed on the label are against State and Federal laws. Care should be taken to select only those treatments best suited for control of the specific pest(s) identified as requiring suppression. Products listed in all tables have been shown to be efficacious, non-phytotoxic to citrus, and relatively safe on non-target arthropods and microorganisms when used as directed. However, it is important to realize that results may not be consistent under different environmental, application, and tank mix conditions.

PRODUCTION GUIDE MENU

- [General](#)
- [Horticultural Practices](#)
- [Mites, Insects & Nematodes](#)
- [Diseases](#)
- [Weeds](#)
- [Pesticides](#)

If you did not pick up your hard copy of the newly updated Florida Citrus Production Guide at the Citrus Expo, you can find the electronic version online <https://crec.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/production-guide/>

If you need hard copies, you can get them free from your Citrus Extension Agent or from the Citrus Research & Education Center in Lake Alfred and the Southwest Florida Research and Education Center in Immokalee.



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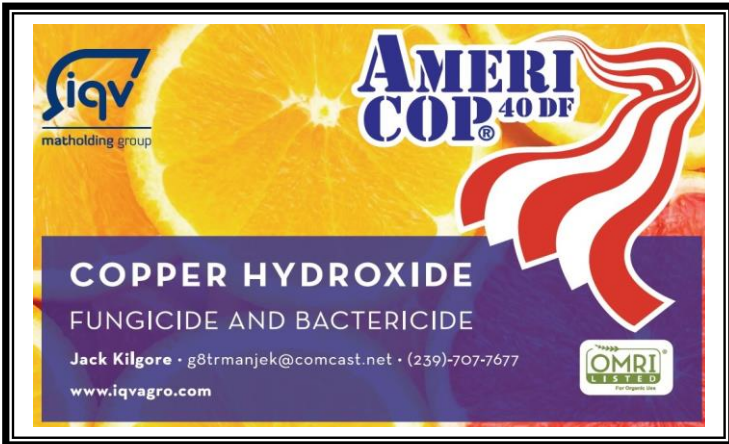


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EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION

issued by

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NCEP/NWS
and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society
8 December 2022

ENSO Alert System Status: [La Niña Advisory](#)

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to continue into the winter, with equal chances of La Niña and ENSO-neutral during January-March 2023. In February-April 2023, there is a 71% chance of ENSO-neutral.

Below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) persisted in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean during the past month [\[Fig. 1\]](#). All of the latest weekly Niño index values were near -1.0°C, except for the Niño-1+2 index which was at -0.5°C [\[Fig. 2\]](#). In November 2022, negative subsurface temperature anomalies weakened [\[Fig. 3\]](#), reflecting an eastward expansion of the above-average subsurface temperatures in the western and central Pacific and contraction of the below-average temperatures across the eastern Pacific [\[Fig. 4\]](#). Low-level easterly wind anomalies and upper-level westerly wind anomalies were evident across most of the equatorial Pacific throughout the month. The convection pattern continued to show suppressed convection over the western and central tropical Pacific and enhanced convection over Indonesia [\[Fig. 5\]](#). Overall, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system continued to reflect La Niña.

The most recent IRI plume indicates that La Niña will persist into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2022-23. For the dynamical model averages, ENSO-neutral is favored in January-March 2023, while the statistical model average shows the transition to ENSO-neutral occurs in February-April 2023 [\[Fig. 6\]](#). The forecaster consensus, which also considers the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME), is split on whether La Niña or ENSO-neutral will prevail during January-March 2023. Regardless, there is higher confidence that ENSO-neutral will emerge by the Northern Hemisphere spring. In summary, La Niña is expected to continue into the winter, with equal chances of La Niña and ENSO-neutral during January-March 2023. In February-April 2023, there is a 71% chance of ENSO-neutral [\[Fig. 7\]](#).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). A probabilistic strength forecast is [available here](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 12 January 2023.

To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

Climate Prediction Center
National Centers for Environmental Prediction
NOAA/National Weather Service

<https://crec.ifas.ufl.edu/research/economics/>

Cost of Production for Processed Oranges in Southwest Florida in 2021/22

Dr. Ariel Singerman, Associate Professor and Extension Economist

University of Florida, IFAS CREC, Lake Alfred, Florida

This article presents estimates for the cost of production per acre for processed oranges grown in southwest Florida in 2021/22. The estimates were obtained by surveying growers by mail regarding the actual costs of their production programs, which allows reporting representative estimates of the current grove caretaking practices, input combinations, and costs in commercial operations. This is important because, since the outbreak of HLB, growers have been changing their practices from season to season in an attempt to cope with the disease. Thus, surveying growers allows not only to report estimates that closely reflect their cost but also to track the changes they make to their cultural practices. However, the cost estimates below do not represent any individual operation. Instead, their purpose is to serve as a benchmark for the Florida citrus industry.

The number of acres managed by the combined operations of the sample of participating growers accounted for approximately 41,900 acres; representing 18% of the acreage devoted to oranges in Southwest Florida, which was estimated at 234,763 by the USDA-NASS (2022). The questionnaire asked growers to provide annual, per acre costs by program for a “typical” irrigated, mature grove (10+ years old), including costs related to their tree replacement program. The figures below were obtained by computing the weighted average of the responses by the acreage of each of the growers.

Table 1 shows the cultural cost of production by program. The estimates include both the cost of materials and the cost associated with their application. The total cost for weed management—which includes chemical and mechanical mowing as well as herbicides—was \$287.43 per acre. At \$491.10 per acre, foliar sprays represented the largest cost. Fertilizer was the second-largest expense at \$424.37 per acre. The expense for pruning was \$30.04 per acre, while that for irrigation was \$132.03 per acre. Adding all the costs listed above, the cultural cost of growing oranges for processing without tree replacement was \$1,364.98 per acre.

Growers were also asked to provide details regarding their reset practices, including the number of trees replaced in their groves. On average, growers replaced six trees per acre during 2021/22. The total cost of tree replacement, including tree removal, site preparation, and supplemental care of those six young trees was estimated at \$148.66 per acre. Adding such figure to the total cost above adds up to a total production cost with tree replacement of \$1,513.64 per acre.

Figure 1 depicts a double pie chart. The larger pie shows the cost of each program as well as the percentage relative to the total cultural production costs with tree replacement. The smaller pie in Figure 1 provides greater detail regarding the individual components included in foliar sprays. Insecticides accounted for \$186 per acre (which represented 12% of the cultural cost of production); fungicides accounted for \$96 per acre (6%); foliar nutritionals for \$103 per acre (7%); ground application totaled \$106 per acre (7%).

Figure 2 shows a comparison of the cost of the caretaking programs in 2021/22 relative to 2020/21. The main changes in practices in 2020/21 compared to the previous season are as follows. The largest change was the increase in spending for weed management, which increased by \$71 relative to last season. The second-largest change was the reduction in spending for irrigation, which was cutback, on average, by \$65 per acre. The third-largest change was a reduction in spending for tree replacement. On average, growers cut back that program by \$45 per acre.

In addition to cultural costs, growers typically have to incur in other costs when managing their groves; those costs include management, regulatory, and opportunity costs. Table 2 shows the total cost of production for processed oranges grown in southwest Florida during 2021/22 was \$1,859.90 per acre, down \$23 per acre compared to the previous season. Based on this estimate, the break-even prices per box and per pound solids for different levels of yield are presented in Table 3. Break-even prices were calculated on an on-tree and delivered-in basis. The latter assumes harvesting costs per box were \$3.69 for early and mid-season and \$3.72 for Valencias. The calculations in Table 3 also include the Florida Department of Citrus (FDOC) assessment of \$0.12 per box for the 2021/22 season. Thus, for example, the on-tree and delivered-in break-even prices for early and mid-season for covering the total costs of production with yield at 125 boxes per acre were \$3.04 and \$3.82 per pound solids, respectively. For Valencias, the on-tree and delivered-in break-even prices for covering the total costs of production with yield at 125 boxes per acre were \$2.86 and \$3.60 per pound solids, respectively.

Summary

This article presents a summary of the 2021/22 costs of production for processed oranges grown in southwest Florida. The methodology chosen to collect the data consisted of surveying growers directly so as to reflect their costs. The cultural cost and total cost of production for processed oranges this season were \$1,513.64 per acre and \$1,859.90 per acre, respectively. Typical users of these estimates include growers and consultants, who use them as a benchmark; property appraisers, who use them to compute the taxes for property owners; and researchers, who use the estimates to evaluate the economic feasibility of potential new technologies.

Figure 1. Cultural Costs of Production (in dollars per acre) for Processed Oranges Grown in Southwest Florida, 2021/22

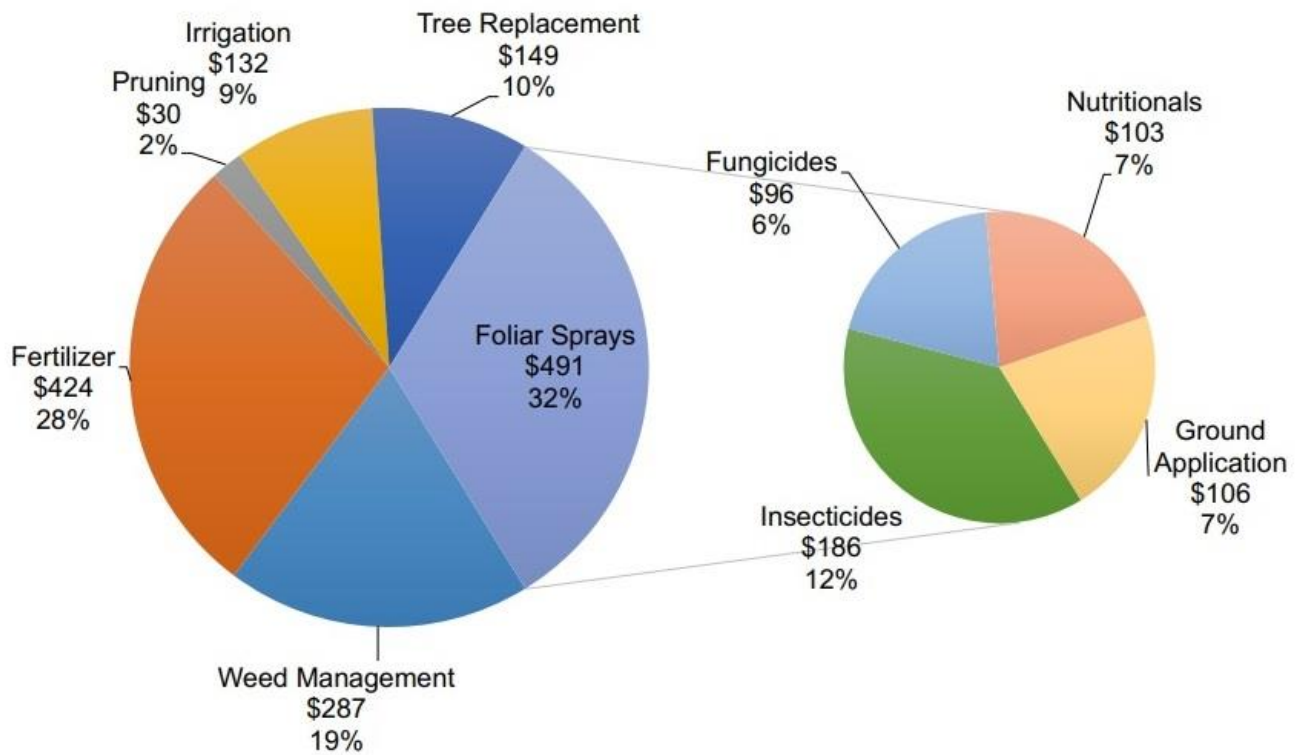


Table 1. Cultural Costs of Production per Acre for Processed Oranges Grown in Southwest Florida, 2021/22

| Costs represent a mature grove (10+ years old) including resets | Number of Applications | Materials Cost per acre (\$) | Application Cost per acre (\$) | Total Cost per acre (\$) |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cultural Costs | | | | |
| <u>Weed Management</u> | | | | |
| Mowing (Chemical & mechanical) | 8 | 0.57 | 125.58 | 126.16 |
| Herbicides | 3 | 112.51 | 48.77 | 161.28 |
| Total Weed Management Costs | | | | 287.43 |
| <u>Foliar Sprays</u> | | | | |
| Insecticides | | 185.54 | | |
| Fungicides | | 96.28 | | 385.13 |
| Nutritionals | | 103.32 | | |
| Application: | | | | |
| Ground | 5 | | 105.97 | 105.97 |
| Total Foliar Sprays Costs | | | | 491.10 |
| <u>Fertilizer</u> | | | | |
| Ground/Dry Fertilizer | 3 | 225.06 | 22.23 | 247.29 |
| Fertigation/Liquid Fertilizer | 10 | 175.68 | 1.40 | 177.08 |
| Total Fertilizer Costs | | | | 424.37 |
| <u>Pruning</u> | | | | |
| Topping & Hedging | 1 | | 29.71 | 29.71 |
| Chop/Mow Brush | 1 | | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| Total Pruning Costs | | | | 30.04 |
| <u>Irrigation</u> | | | | |
| Irrigation System ¹ | | | | 72.90 |
| Fuel for pump | | | | 59.12 |
| Total Irrigation Costs | | | | 132.03 |
| Total Cultural Production Costs without Tree Replacement | | | | 1,364.98 |
| <u>Tree Replacement (6 trees):</u> | | | | |
| Tree Removal (Clip-shear; use front-end loader) | | | | 20.00 |
| Site Preparation and Plant Tree (Includes reset trees) | | | | 30.00 |
| Supplemental Fertilizer, Sprays, Sprout, etc. (Trees 1-3 years old) | | | | 98.66 |
| Total Tree Replacement Costs | | | | 148.66 |
| Total Cultural Costs with Tree Replacement | | | | 1,513.64 |

¹ Irrigation system includes: maintenance and repairs to emitters, clean ditches, ditch and canal maintenance, water control

Table 2. Total Costs of Production per Acre for Processed Oranges Grown in Southwest Florida, 2021/22

| | | Total Cost per acre (\$) |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Total Cultural Costs | | 1,513.64 |
| Other Costs | Interest on Operating (Cultural) Costs | 75.68 |
| | Management Cost | 115.33 |
| | Property Tax/Water Management Assessment | 28.73 |
| | Interest on Average Capital Investment | 126.52 |
| Total Other Costs | | 346.27 |
| Total Costs | | 1,859.90 |

Figure 2. Cost of Production by Program for Processed Oranges Grown in Southwest Florida, 2020/21 vs. 2021/22

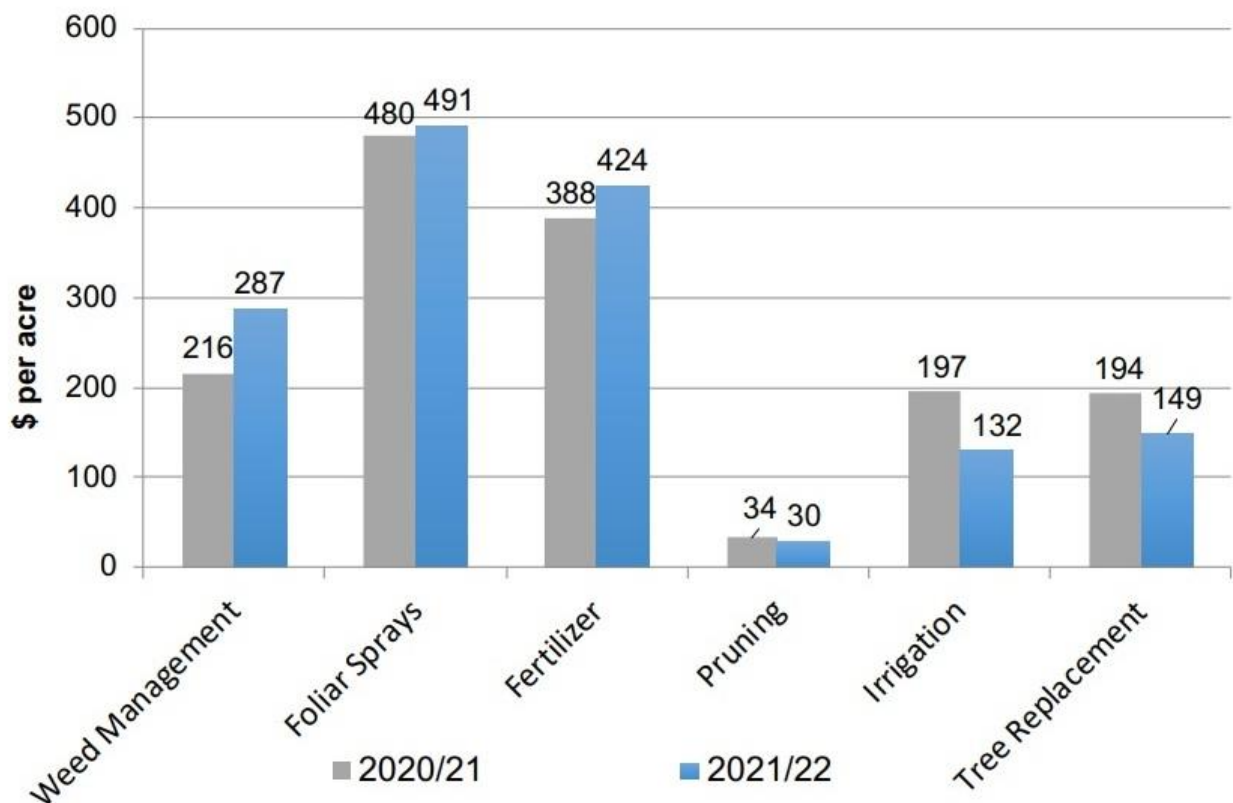


Table 3. Break-Even Price per Box and per Pound Solids for Processed Oranges Grown in Southwest Florida, 2021/22

A. Early and Mid-Season Oranges

| | Yield (boxes per acre) | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 |
| | <i>dollars per acre</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Cost of Production per acre | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 |
| Pick and Haul per acre (\$3.69/box) | 369 | 461 | 554 | 646 | 738 | 830 | 923 | 1015 | 1107 |
| FDOC assessment (\$0.12/box) | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| Total Delivered-in Cost per acre | 2241 | 2336 | 2431 | 2527 | 2622 | 2717 | 2812 | 2908 | 3003 |

| <u>Break-even Price:</u> | \$ per box | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | On-tree | 18.60 | 14.88 | 12.40 | 10.63 | 9.30 | 8.27 | 7.44 | 6.76 |
| Delivered-in | 22.41 | 18.69 | 16.21 | 14.44 | 13.11 | 12.08 | 11.25 | 10.57 | 10.01 |

| <u>Break-even Price:</u> ¹ | \$ per pound solids | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | On-tree | 3.80 | 3.04 | 2.54 | 2.17 | 1.90 | 1.69 | 1.52 | 1.38 |
| Delivered-in | 4.58 | 3.82 | 3.31 | 2.95 | 2.68 | 2.47 | 2.30 | 2.16 | 2.05 |

Assumes 4.89 pound solids per box based on Florida Department of Citrus (FDOC) Processor Statistical Report for the 2021/22 season

B. Valencia Oranges

| | Yield (boxes per acre) | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 |
| | <i>dollars per acre</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Cost of Production per acre | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 |
| Pick and Haul per acre (\$3.72/box) | 372 | 465 | 558 | 651 | 744 | 837 | 930 | 1023 | 1116 |
| FDOC assessment (\$0.12/box) | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| Total Delivered-in Cost per acre | 2243.9 | 2340 | 2436 | 2532 | 2628 | 2724 | 2820 | 2916 | 3012 |

| <u>Break-even Price:</u> | \$ per box | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | On-tree | 18.60 | 14.88 | 12.40 | 10.63 | 9.30 | 8.27 | 7.44 | 6.76 |
| Delivered-in | 22.44 | 18.72 | 16.24 | 14.47 | 13.14 | 12.11 | 11.28 | 10.60 | 10.04 |

| <u>Break-even Price:</u> ¹ | \$ per pound solids | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | On-tree | 3.58 | 2.86 | 2.38 | 2.04 | 1.79 | 1.59 | 1.43 | 1.30 |
| Delivered-in | 4.32 | 3.60 | 3.12 | 2.78 | 2.53 | 2.33 | 2.17 | 2.04 | 1.93 |

¹Assumes 5.20 pound solids per box based on Florida Department of Citrus (FDOC) Processor Statistical Report for the 2021/22 season

Citrus Insect Pest Spray Programs

Dr. Jawwad Qureshi and Dr. Phil Stansly, UF IFAS- Immokalee


Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) control has been the main objective of Florida citrus growers for more than 10 years. While some may question the value of controlling ACP in trees with high HLB incidence, replicated field studies have shown the economic benefit of maintaining young flush pathogen free. Good ACP control starts with effective dormant sprays that will control ACP when populations are low, reducing ACP infestation and thus HLB infection of the all-important spring flush. Pyrethroids (Danitol, Baythroid or Mustang) and organophosphates (dimethoate, chlorpyrifos, or Imidan) provide great winter season control of ACP. Best not to use pyrethroids or OPs again during the year except for border sprays which will reduce the need for whole block applications. Follow up with bloom sprays of labeled products to clean up stragglers. Subsequent whole block sprays should target ACP as well as other pests like rust mites and leafminers that may be problematic.

The table below offers alternative products for different months, depending on which pests are of major concern at the time. Neonicotinoids like imidacloprid, thiamethoxam or clothianidin have not been included as spray options due to their importance for controlling ACP in young trees. Superscripts after the pesticide name are now in sequential order to facilitate use and correspond to superscripts after pests controlled. Make choices based on: (1) effectiveness against ACP and other pests that may be problematic, (2) avoiding repetition of any insecticide mode of action in the interest of resistance management, and (3) rebuilding and maintaining an effective natural enemy complex in the grove. Confining the broad-spectrum insecticides (pyrethroids and organo-phosphates) to the winter season and border sprays during growing season will help conserve these products as well as populations of beneficial insects and mites.

Spray Options for Citrus Pest Management

Dormant Season

Growing Season



| Months | Nov-Dec | Jan | Feb-Mar | Apr | May - June | July - Aug | Sep-Oct |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Products * Labeled for bloom | OP ¹ (e.g. Imidan, Dimethoate, chlorpyrifos) | Pyrethroid ² (Mustang Danitol Baythroid) | *Sivanto ³ *Movento ⁴ *Portal ⁵ *Micromite ⁶ Intrepid ⁷ Exirel ⁸ | Portal ⁵ Micromite ⁶ Exirel ⁸ Apta ⁹ Sivanto ³ Oil ¹³ | Movento ⁴ Delegate ¹¹ Abamectin ¹² Knack ¹⁴ Exirel ⁸ Apta ⁹ Sivanto ³ Oil ¹³ MinectoPro ¹⁰ | Sivanto ³ Apta ⁹ OP ¹ MinectoPro ¹⁰ Oil ¹³ | Movento ⁴ Delegate ¹¹ Apta ⁹ Sivanto ³ Oil ¹³ |
| Pests | ACP Weevils | ACP Weevils | ACP Mites Leafminer Weevils Scales Aphids | ACP Mites Leafminer Weevils Aphids | ACP Rustmite Leafminer Scales | ACP | ACP Rustmite Leafminer |
| <p>ACP+++ 1,2,3,4,8,9,10 ACP++ 5,11 ACP+ 6,12 Leafminer 6,7,8, 9,11, 12 Rustmite^{4, 12} Scales^{4,13} Aphids^{3,4} Mealybugs^{3,4} (+++ excellent, ++ good, + fair)</p> | | | | | | | |

2022 - 2023 WINTER WEATHER

WATCH PROGRAM



NOVEMBER 15, 2022 TO MARCH 15,
2023

REGISTRATION FEE: \$100.00



It's once again time to register for the

upcoming 2022 - 2023 Winter Weather Watch Program.

Upon receiving your \$100.00 registration payment, you will be sent an unlisted telephone number with which you can retrieve the latest **Ag Forecasts**, 24 hours a day.

Please do not give this number to others. The *Winter Weather Watch Program* is funded by the registration fees to pay for telephone equipment rentals, long distance calls, repairs and our consulting meteorologist.



2022 - 2023 Winter Weather Watch Program

NAME: _____ PHONE NUMBER: _____

ADDITIONAL PHONE NUMBERS: _____

COMPANY: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

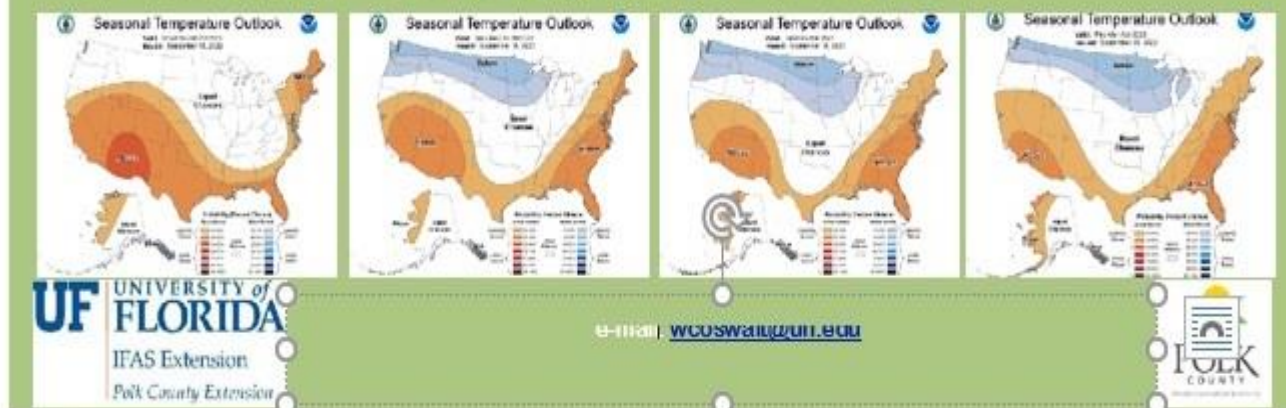
CITY: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

REGISTRATION FEE \$100.00

PLEASE RETURN THIS REGISTRATION FORM AND YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO:

**POLK COUNTY EXTENSION CITRUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PO BOX 9005, DRAWER HS03
BARTOW, FL 33831-9005**

Winter Weather Watch



UF/IFAS Polk County Cooperative Extension Service

The 2022 - 23 version of the Winter Weather Watch will begin on November 15, 2022. Time is short so send in your subscription form to receive timely agricultural winter weather forecasts and information.

The 2022-23 edition of the Polk County Winter Weather Watch program will begin on November 15, 2022. The program provides growers with winter weather forecast information specifically geared toward agricultural interests in West Central and Southwest Florida. The program provides subscribers with an unlisted phone number for (24 hour/7 days a week) access to daily weather forecasts. The zone forecasts are from the National Weather Service (NWS) and are listed on the automated phone menu, so you can select the products you are interested in. Forecasts include the zone forecasts, 6-10 and 8-14 day outlook forecasts. In addition to the forecasts we have special weather narratives provided as needed in the event of freezing temperatures and a weekly outlook provided by our own meteorologist Fred Crosby. When freezing temperatures are predicted in our area additional updates will include the afternoon zone forecast and the modified sunset brunt minimum temperature equation. If this is not enough we will also provide the weekly citrus leaf freezing temperatures and the 2022-23 Winter Weather Watch manual.

Subscriptions for the Winter Weather Watch program are only \$100.00 for the entire 4 month

period (Nov 15 to Mar 15). The cost is about the same as one tank (well maybe two now days) of gas for your pickup truck. You can subscribe to the Winter Weather Watch by completing and returning a "subscription form" or calling Joy Spencer at 863-519-1041 or email at j.spencer@ufl.edu

Forecast Schedule

The following schedule lists the products available from the Winter Weather Watch. The times and specific days of week and the forecasted minimum temperature dictate when these forecasts products will be updated. Our Winter Weather Watch area includes the following areas by county: Pasco, Hillsborough, Polk, Highlands, Hardee, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Lee, Glades, Hendry and Inland Collier.



Forecast Schedule

| Forecast Product | Above 32 ° F | 32 ⁰ -29 ⁰ F | Below 28 ⁰ F |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Zone* | <i>Daily 8:30 a.m.</i> | <i>Daily 8:30 a.m.</i> | <i>Daily 8:30 a.m.</i> |
| 6-10 & 8-14 Day Outlooks* | <i>Mon/Wed/Fri 8:30 a.m.</i> | <i>Mon/Wed/Fri 8:30 a.m.</i> | <i>Mon/Wed/Fri 8:30 a.m.</i> |
| Weekly Outlook | <i>Friday 5:00 p.m.</i> | <i>Friday 5:00 p.m.</i> | <i>Friday 5:00 p.m.</i> |
| Leaf Freezing Temperatures | <i>Friday 5:00 p.m. & on the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN)</i> | <i>Friday 5:00 p.m.</i> | <i>Friday 5:00 p.m.</i> |
| Special Weather Narratives | <i>As Needed</i> | <i>Daily 3:00 p.m.</i> | <i>Daily 3:00 p.m.</i> |
| Afternoon Zone* | <i>None</i> | <i>Daily 4:00 p.m.</i> | <i>Daily 4:00 p.m.</i> |
| Sunset/Brunt | <i>None</i> | <i>As Needed</i> | <i>Daily 7:00 p.m.</i> |

*NWS products are subject to changes in schedule timing based on NWS release of these products



Gulf Citrus Growers Association Scholarship Foundation, Inc.

11741 Palm Beach Blvd., #202, Fort Myers, FL 33905
(239) 690-0281 / Fax: (239) 690-0857

About the Gulf Citrus Growers Association

The citrus growers of southwest Florida are committed to supporting education as a long-term investment in the future of our industry. The first Gulf Citrus scholarship was awarded in 1992 through the Gulf Citrus Growers Association, a trade organization representing growers in Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee Counties.

The Gulf Citrus Growers Association Scholarship Foundation was established in 2000 as a non-profit entity to oversee the distribution of these awards. Scholarship applications are accepted throughout the year and are reviewed semi-annually by a Scholarship Selection Committee comprised of academic and industry members. The number and amount of awards vary depending upon the number of applications received and available funds.

Applicants who are not selected may submit a new application for consideration in the next selection cycle. Previous award winners may also reapply.

Scholarship Criteria

Preferred requirements for scholarships are as follows:

AA, BS, MS and PhD Degrees:

- Completion of all placement testing and a **declared major** in agriculture or related major.
- Completion of **12 credit hours** towards agriculture or related degree.
- Minimum overall grade point average of **2.5** for AA and BS degrees; **3.0** for MS and PhD degrees.
- A demonstrated **commitment** to complete the degree at a state college, community college or university.

Applicants must complete the attached application and have their official transcripts sent directly by their universities to:

Gulf Citrus Growers Association Scholarship Foundation, Inc.

Dr. Mongi Zekri, Application Coordinator

Hendry County Extension Office

P. O. Box 68

LaBelle, FL 33975

(863) 674-4092 / Fax: (863) 674-4636

E-mail: maz@ufl.edu

***** APPLICATION & OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN JULY 31 OR JANUARY 5*****



Gulf Citrus Growers Association Scholarship Foundation, Inc.

11741 Palm Beach Blvd., #202, Fort Myers, FL 33905
(239) 690-0281 / Fax: (239) 690-0857

Scholarship Application

Personal Data

Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Home Address: _____

City/State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Employer: _____

Address: _____

City/State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

Does your employer reimburse you for tuition or other expenses incurred toward your degree? Yes ___ No ___

Educational Information

College or University in which you are enrolled: _____

Department / Degree Program: _____

I am working toward the following: AA ___ BS ___ MS ___ PhD ___ Other ___

Courses Taken in Major (completed):

Courses (in which you are currently enrolled):

Total Credit Hours Toward Degree: _____ Cumulative Grade Point Average (GPA): _____

Expected Date of Graduation: _____

Please answer the following questions in complete sentences with as much detail as possible.

What are your career goals? _____

What is the potential value of your education to the citrus industry *in southwest Florida*?

I authorize the release of this application and any relevant supporting information to persons involved in the selection of recipients for Gulf Citrus Growers Association scholarships.

Applicant's Signature

Date

*****APPLICATION & OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN JULY 31 OR JANUARY 5*****

Please return this application and have your official transcripts sent directly by your university to:

Gulf Citrus Growers Association Scholarship Foundation, Inc.
Dr. Mongi Zekri, Application Coordinator
Hendry County Extension Office
P. O. Box 68
LaBelle, FL 33975
(863) 674-4092 / Fax: (863) 674-4636
E-mail: maz@ufl.edu

Flatwoods Citrus newsletter by regular mail stopped this year.
You will receive your copy only through e-mail or through the following link:

<https://citrusagents.ifas.ufl.edu/newsletters/>

If you did not receive the *Flatwoods Citrus* newsletter and would like to be on our e-mailing list, please check this box and complete the information requested below.

If you wish to be removed from our e-mailing list, please check this box and complete the information requested below.

Please send: Dr. Mongi Zekri
Multi-County Citrus Agent
Hendry County Extension Office
P.O. Box 68
LaBelle, FL 33975
or E-mail: maz@ufl.edu

Subscriber's Name: _____

Company: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Racial-Ethnic Background

American Indian or native Alaskan

White, non-Hispanic

Asian American

Black, non-Hispanic

Hispanic

Gender

Female

Male