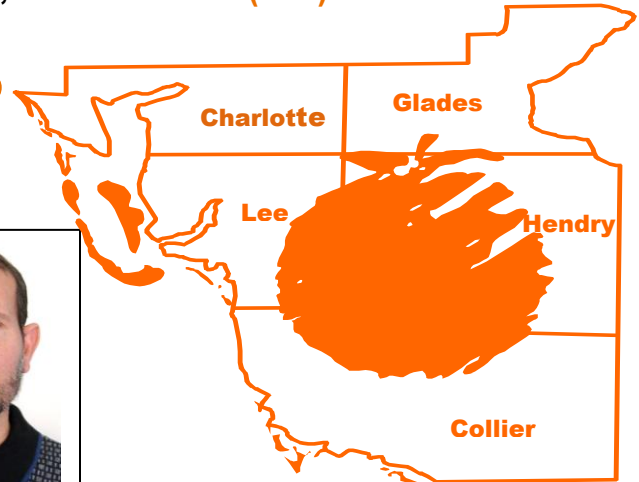


Hendry County Extension, P.O. Box 68, LaBelle, FL 33975 (863) 674 4092

Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 12, No. 2

February 2009

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



U P C O M I N G E V E N T S

-- **Workshop for citrus growers, production managers, grove supervisors, and pest scouts on recognition, scouting, and evaluation of psyllids, scales, mites, thrips, and the Sri Lanka weevil in citrus groves**

Date: Thursday, March 12, 2009, Time: 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

Location: Southwest Florida REC (Immokalee)

Speakers: Drs. Phil Stansly, Jawwad Qureshi, and Alejandro Arevalo

Program Sponsor: Parker Oswald, Gowan Co.

2 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal

2 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs)

Thanks to Parker Oswald! Lunch is free, but **RSVP is required** for planning purposes. To RSVP, call 863 674 4092 or send an e-mail to maz@ifas.ufl.edu

If you want to print a color copy of the **Flatwoods Citrus Newsletter**, get to the **Florida Citrus Resources Site** at <http://flcitrus.ifas.ufl.edu/>

PESTICIDE LICENSE TRAINING & TESTING

CORE, PRIVATE APPLICATOR, Ag TREE CROP, AQUATIC

Tuesday, 17 February & Wednesday, 18 February 2009

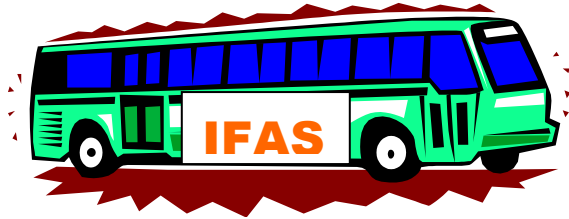
Location: University of Florida, IFAS, Hendry County Extension Office, LaBelle

For more information and/or registration, call 863 674 4092

Mark your calendar

STATEWIDE CITRUS GREENING PROGRAM IN BARTOW on Tuesday, April 7, 2009

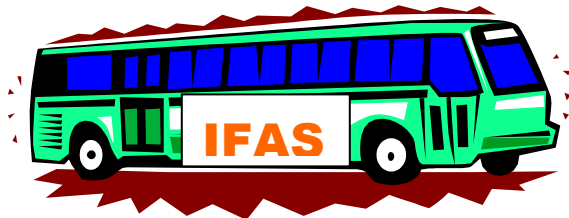
CHARLOTTE COUNTY EXTENSION AG TOUR



Tuesday, 17 March 2009

**For more information or to sign up,
call Holly Shackelford at 941/764-4352**

COLLIER COUNTY EXTENSION AG TOUR



Wednesday, 18 March 2009

**For more information or to sign up,
call Robert D. Halman at 239-353-4244**

Citrus Mechanical Harvesting Field Day and Workshop: Addressing Processors' Questions

Date: Wednesday, April 22, 2009

Location: UF-IFAS, Southwest FL Research and Education Center, Immokalee

See enclosed details

Special Thanks to the following sponsors (on pages on pages 3, 4, and 5) of the Flatwoods Citrus Newsletter for their generous contribution and support. If you would like to be among them, please contact me at 863 674 4092 or maz@ifas.ufl.edu



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Fax: 863 675 3725



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Arcadia, FL 34266

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Fax: 863 494 6460

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Nichino America

Paul Hudson

Phone: 941 924 4350

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phudson@nichino.net



Wellmark



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Professional Fire Ant Bait



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Jack Kilgore
M: 239-707-7677 Nextel: 158*17*24422
g8trmanjek@comcast.net

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LAND DEVELOPMENT**
Citrus Tree Removal – Ditch Cleaning
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863 673 3173 **Mobile**
158*17*43857 **Nextel**

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G.P. SOLUTIONS
Liquid fertilizers, Micronutrients, & Organic Products
Phone: 239 214 1072
Fax: 863 938 7452
E-mail: mwhite@nitro30.com

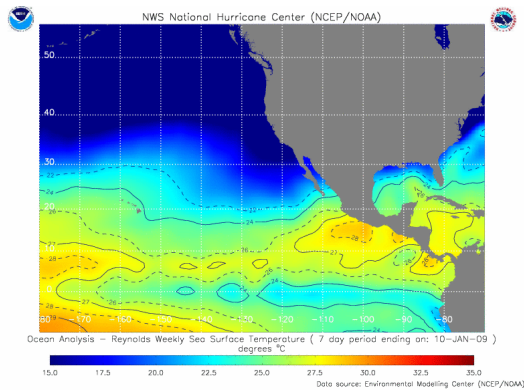
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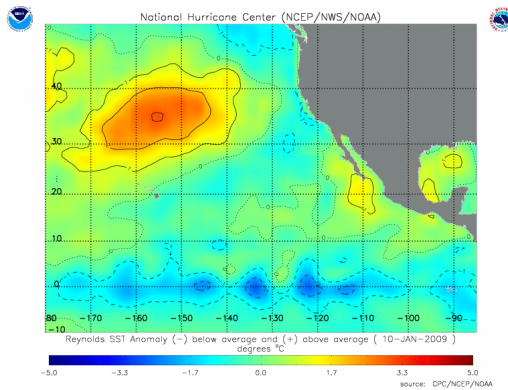
Garry Gibson
BASF Corporation
1502 53rd Avenue
Vero Beach, FL 32966
Cell: 772 473 1726
Fax: 772 567 2644
w.garry.gibson@basf.com

CLIMATE PHASE FORECAST

La Niña conditions have abruptly returned to the Pacific Ocean



Current East Pacific SST Analysis
Click on each image for a full-size version.



Current East Pacific SST Anomaly Analysis
Click on each image for a full-size version.

Sea surface temperatures along the equator in the eastern and central Pacific Ocean have cooled substantially in the last month, marking a return to La Niña. La Niña refers to colder than normal waters along the equator in the eastern and central Pacific, and can be thought of as the opposite of El Niño. The Pacific Ocean had been in the Neutral phase since April of 2008, following another La Niña in the fall and winter of 2007/2008. Multi-year La Niña events are not uncommon in the historical record and are known to bring extended drought to parts of the Southeast.

During the past several months, the atmosphere over the tropical Pacific Ocean has been giving indications that a La Niña might be building. The Southern Oscillation Index, the difference in average surface pressure between the western and central Pacific, has been highly positive since early October. In addition, stronger than normal easterly trade winds have been measured in the central and western Pacific since October and it is these trade winds which drive the change in Ocean temperatures. In spite of these atmospheric signals, the sea surface temperatures had remained near normal, or in the neutral range. In late December, however, cold water that had been building below the surface broke through and surface waters cooled rapidly.

This La Niña is expected to last at least through the remainder of the winter and spring seasons. La Niña is known to bring a warmer than normal and dry climate pattern to the Southeast during this time.

For more information on climate impacts in the Southeast, see the latest climate outlook.
http://agroclimate.org/forecasts/current_climate_phase.php

[NOAA's Climate Prediction Center](#)

Citrus Demand Lessening and Growers are Hurting

Highlands Today

By **GARY PINNELL**, gpinnell@highlandstoday.com or 863-386-5828



After the [hurricanes](#) of 2004, [citrus growers](#) were philosophical. Sure, 175 million boxes of citrus were just 58 percent of what they had produced seven years ago, but if the supply went down, and demand remained the same, prices would go up. Profits would even out.

So, what really happened?

The [price of orange juice](#) at the supermarket back then was \$2 to \$2.50 per gallon, according to the USDA. Today, the advertised price is \$6 per gallon at Target.

The price went up so high, people quit buying as much OJ.

"The plants are full," says John Barben, co-owner of groves in Avon Park. "They've got a lot of juice in storage."

So much juice in storage that the [juice processors](#) are telling the Barbens to pick more slowly.

"We've picked very little," Barben said. "This is despite the fact that [Cargill](#) and Sun Pure plants closed in the past two years."

Two big reasons for the oversupply:

- The economy. Moms are deciding which is more important, Barben elaborated, \$6 orange juice or \$4 milk.
- The [citrus industry](#) is spending \$20 million less per year on [TV commercials](#) and magazine advertising. Instead, growers dedicated the money to research the citrus greening disease. Spread by an insect, greening bacteria destroys fruit and kills trees within a couple of years. Greening has been found in almost all 32 citrus-producing counties.

Orange juice demand is down and the supply is up, so the price processors are paying growers like Barben dropped from \$1.30 last year to 85 cents a gallon this year.

What does all that mean to grove owners?

"We've got to start making decisions," Barben said. "The disease is killing us, and we know advertising works. But there are only so many dollars. It's going to be tough for the next couple of years. "At 85 cents a gallon, we can't do all the things we need to do to stay in business."

Many growers have dropped out.

In 1998, 785,900 acres of trees grew 13,600 tons of citrus for Florida. But last year, Florida had 554,400 acres of trees that produced 7,200 tons of citrus.

"If we were to drop to 400,000 acres, would we start losing processing plants?" asked Michael W. Sparks, executive vice president and CEO of Florida Citrus Mutual. The answer may come soon.

There's little doubt that urban development, hurricanes, cold snaps, canker and greening will continue. More trees will go. Fewer growers will replant.

Florida Orange Estimate Down Again

LAKELAND - On Monday, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reduced its orange crop estimate for the 2008-2009 season by 3 million boxes.

"Hopefully, the reduced production will spur higher prices to growers, because right now they are facing very high input costs associated with disease pressure and fertilizer prices," said Michael W. Sparks, executive vice president and CEO of Florida Citrus Mutual. "We are in the middle of a very challenging season."

This is the second time the USDA has revised the citrus projection downwards. In October, government scientists guessed 166 million 85-pound boxes would be picked. The January estimate is 162 million boxes. The USDA maintained that 23 million boxes of grapefruit will be produced in 2008-09.

Last year, Florida Citrus Mutual estimated the Florida [citrus industry](#) employs 76,000 people and creates a \$9.3 billion annual impact on the economy.

Founded in 1948, representing nearly 8,000 grower members, Florida Citrus Mutual is the state's largest citrus grower organization. More info: www.flcitrusmutual.com

For the complete USDA estimate, go to www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Florida/Publ...

USDA to buy \$26M in orange juice inventories

News Chief staff report

Published: Friday, January 9, 2009

LAKELAND - The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) plans to purchase approximately \$26 million worth of orange juice to be donated to child nutrition and other domestic food assistance programs, Florida Citrus Mutual announced Thursday.

The action follows a September request by Mutual that the USDA purchase a significant amount of orange juice to help reduce inventories and boost grower returns. In its request, the Lakeland-based growers organization told the USDA of the rising production costs, lower prices and mammoth inventories now facing Florida citrus growers.

The USDA commitment equates to about 7.3 million gallons.

"In addition to helping one of the country's great agriculture industries, this significant USDA purchase will provide a healthy beverage for students, mothers and their children across the United States," Michael W. Sparks, the executive vice president and CEO of Florida Citrus Mutual, said for a news release issued Thursday.

Sparks said U.S. Rep. Adam Putnam of Bartow "was instrumental in this process."

According to the news release, the USDA purchases high-quality food products each year for a variety of uses, including the national school lunch program, the school breakfast program, the summer food service program, the nutrition program for the elderly and the emergency food assistance program.

In a news release issued from Washington, Putnam praised the USDA commitment to purchase the orange juice.

"This is a great way to get the healthiest juice product in the hands of America's schools, which are struggling with tight budgets and limited nutritious choices for their lunchrooms," the congressman said.

Putnam has roots in the Florida citrus industry. Prior to his election to Congress in 2000, he worked in his family's citrus and cattle business.

Citrus Forecast Reduced; Won't Help Farm Prices

By [Kevin Bouffard](mailto:kevin.bouffard@theledger.com), kevin.bouffard@theledger.com or at 863-422-6800.

THE LEDGER

In a normal economy, a 2 percent drop in the Florida orange crop might lead to a 2- to 3-cent hike in farm prices, said Bob Norberg, an economist and a deputy executive director at the Florida Department of Citrus.

But because this is not a normal economy, Norberg declined making any firm prediction after the U.S. Department of Agriculture shaved 3 million boxes of oranges off the 2008-09 Florida citrus crop, reducing the total to 162 million boxes.

"This helps decrease orange juice supply and will help work off the excess inventory," he said.

The 3 million boxes translates to 20 million fewer gallons of orange juice from this season's crop, which represents about 10 percent of the excess inventory held by Florida juice processors, Norberg said.

That normally would increase demand from Florida processors, who buy 95 percent of the state's orange crop, for this season's fruit, he said, but the national economic crisis is playing havoc with agricultural commodity prices.

"This is a manageable crop, and hopefully the reduced production will spur higher prices to growers because right now they are facing very high input costs associated with disease pressure and fertilizer prices," said Michael Sparks, chief executive at Lakeland-based Florida Citrus Mutual, the state's largest growers' representative.

When the season began in October, Florida processors were offering about 85 cents per pound solids for early and mid-season oranges harvested through March. The current cash price is about 70 cents, Citrus Mutual reports.

Pound solids is a standard measure of the amount of juice squeezed from citrus fruit.

The crop decline may have come too late in the season to affect prices for this season's early-mid oranges, Norberg said. Processors probably have purchased most of that crop. It could help the farm price for Valencia oranges, which are picked from March through June, he said. The juicier Valencias normally sell for about 15 cents more per pound solids than early-mids.

That didn't happen last season, however, when the average Valencia price of \$1.40 per pound solids was the same as the early-mid average, according to Citrus Mutual.

Citrus growers say they need about \$1.25 per pound solids to break even.

The USDA kept the projected Valencia crop at 78 million boxes. It held Florida grapefruit at 23 million boxes, tangerines at 4.9 million boxes and tangelos at 1.5 million boxes.

NUTRITION OF CITRUS TREES

Fertilizer management should include calibration and adjustment of fertilizer spreaders, booms, pumps, or irrigation systems to accurately deliver fertilizer rates and place fertilizers within the tree rootzone. To increase fertilizer efficiency, soil and leaf analysis data should be studied and taken into consideration when generating a fertilizer program and selecting a fertilizer formulation. Dry fertilizer application should be split into 3 to 4 applications per year with a complete balanced fertilizer. For mature trees, the highest nutrient requirement extends from late winter through early summer. This coincides with flowering, heavy spring flush, fruit set, and fruit development and expansion. For best fresh fruit quality, nutritional requirements, particularly nitrogen (N), should decrease late in the summer and fall. Based on tree demands, 2/3 to 3/4 of the yearly fertilizer amount should be applied between February and June. In warm areas such as southwest Florida where tree growth can continue certain years during the winter, fertilizer applications should also be made in the fall to satisfy vegetative growth demand. However, fall fertilizer applications may sometimes delay fruit color development and fruit maturity for early and mid-season cultivars. For more information, go to **“Nutrition of Florida Citrus Trees, 2nd Edition”** By Thomas A. Obreza and Kelly T. Morgan <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/SS/SS47800.pdf>

IFAS fertilizer guidelines for nonbearing citrus trees

Year in grove	Lb N/tree/year (range)	Lbs Fertilizer/tree/year (range)		Lower limit of application frequency	
		6-6-6	8-8-8	Dry	Fertigation
1	0.15 – 0.30	2.5-5.0	1.9-3.8	6	10
2	0.30 – 0.60	5.0-10.0	3.8-7.5	5	10
3	0.45 – 0.90	7.5-15.0	5.6-11.3	4	10

IFAS fertilizer guidelines for bearing citrus trees (4 years and older)

Oranges	Grapefruit	Other varieties	Lower limit of application frequency	
Lbs N/acre/year (range)			Dry	Fertigation
120 - 200	120 - 160	120 - 200	3	10

Rates up to 240 lbs/acre may be considered for orange groves producing over 700 boxes/acre and up to 180 lbs/acre for grapefruit groves producing over 800 boxes/acre. Young trees planted on previously uncropped soils should receive fertilizer containing the following ratio of elements: nitrogen-1, phosphorus-1, potassium-1, magnesium-1/5, manganese-1/20, copper-1/40, and boron-1/300.

ASSESSING FREEZE DAMAGE

The first step in managing freeze-damaged trees is to assess the extent of damage. It is very difficult to make an immediate assessment of damage. Some ice formation in the top ¼ inch of the juice vesicles indicates mild damage, while solid ice formation in the center signifies severe damage and loss of a portion of the crop. Generally, 4 hours or more of temperatures of 28 ° F or below will cause some mature fruit damage. If extensive fruit damage has occurred, some fruit abscission would occur within 1-2 weeks following a freeze. High daytime temperatures following a freeze will, in particular, accelerate fruit drop and segment drying. Fruit should be harvested as soon as possible after a freeze and processed quickly to minimize reduction in juice content and yield losses. After ice in the fruit has melted, water is transpired through the peel, thus decreasing juice content.

Leaf damage is difficult to assess during a freeze night. Water soaked or curled leaves may or may not be significantly damaged. The morning following a freeze, leaves may be rolled up and appear dry and dull green. These leaves will probably, but not always, abscise over the next week depending on temperature. Freeze-damaged leaves abscise between the petiole and the lamina (leaf blade) with the petiole dropping later. Within 1 week of a freeze, the extent of leaf damage should be quite apparent. Trees can recover even from total defoliation and in some cases, flowers and fruit will be produced in the next season, depending on when a freeze occurs, whether flower buds have already been initiated and the extent of wood damage.

The consequences of freeze-damage to twigs, stems and trunks are more difficult to assess than that to fruit or leaves. In general, small twigs will be damaged before larger limbs and trunks. Twig or limb dieback may not become visible for weeks after a freeze. It is common for large limbs to bud out in the spring following a freeze, only to die back in the summer due to latent freeze-damage to cambial tissues. Another indication of wood damage is when leaves turn brown but do not abscise following a freeze. This indicates more severe freeze-damage than defoliation alone, and usually indicates severe limb damage.

Because freeze-damage to the wood is so difficult to assess, freeze-damaged trees should not be pruned until late spring or early summer. After the extent of freeze-damage has been assessed by evaluating the extent of cambial discoloration, pruning should be done to minimize problems resulting from melanose (a fungus which is harbored in dead wood).

Cultural practices for freeze-damaged trees

Changes in cultural practices will probably have to be made depending on severity of the freeze-damage. It is important to assess freeze-damage accurately before altering cultural practices. In mild to moderate damage, partial or total defoliation with no wood damage, it is important to regrow the canopy as rapidly as possible. Trees should receive recommended fertilizer rates during the winter and spring and adequate but not excessive irrigation as new leaves develop. Most water loss is through the leaves and therefore it is unnecessary to apply heavy irrigation to defoliated trees. However, adequate soil moisture is important to promote uptake of nutrients and growth of new leaves. Weed control becomes a problem because the orchard floor receives more sunlight than a fully canopied orchard. Recommended rates of preemergence material should be applied.

Cultural practices should be modified when severe leaf and wood damage have occurred. In this case, the size of the canopy and roots has been reduced and the tree requires less water and nutrients. For example, if canopy size is reduced by one-third, fertilizer and irrigation rates should be reduced by that amount. Trees should receive more frequent light applications of water and fertilizer because of reduced tree size.



Citrus Health Response Program Update, January 2009

Abandoned Grove Initiative

Recognizing the pest and disease risks associated with abandoned groves, the state has initiated a comprehensive plan for their destruction. Key components include:

- Cataloguing all abandoned groves throughout the state
- Mapping all high-risk abandoned groves
- Notifying owners of abandoned groves and asking what their intentions are for said properties
- Informing owners that if their groves are not kept in production, they will not be considered part of the CHRP
- Informing owners that if they take action and eliminate any live citrus trees in abandoned groves, this will be considered a bonafide agricultural practice and owners will remain in compliance with CHRP guidelines, thus maintaining their agriculture exempt status

Other CHRP Program Highlights

- Gulf Citrus Growers Association Cooperative Aerial Citrus Psyllid Spray Program:** DPI Immokalee office assisting with program which began December 1st and will continue to February 1st. Program involves spraying the outer boundaries of the GCGA's area and working inward. UF/IFAS and DPI have been surveying areas to get estimated pre-treatment psyllid counts. Early reports indicate a relatively high percentage of grower participation; however efforts to increase participation continue.
- DPI CHRP offices continuing multiple-pest surveys, grower-requested surveys, site verifications and SHARE program. A small number of fresh fruit survey requests being received in Immokalee, Tavares, Winter Haven and Vero Beach offices.
- Winter Haven office has completed nursery environs surveys and has started on residential surveys targeting early detection of exotic citrus pests.

Summary of Activities through December 2008

Activity	October	November	December	FY Total*
Multi-pest survey (MPS) #4	5,662 acres	8,171 acres	7,225 acres	41,492 acres
Fresh fruit survey	15,893 acres	4,226 acres	1,318	30,879 acres
Grower requested survey	1,659 acres	419 acres	358	9,968 acres
Nursery environs survey				
- commercial	1,130 acres	937 acres	1,403 acres	3,918 acres
- residential	116 properties	0 properties		3,151 properties
Fresh fruit applications	10	1		442*
Harvesting permits issued	2,072	376**	240	3,759

*FY 7/1/08 - 6/30/09

Total includes 46 fresh fruit applications received in June

** Number has been revised to reflect current information



Grower Services - How can we help?

- Supplemental Surveys:** scout for pests and diseases upon grower request, as resources permit
- Fresh Fruit Surveys:** export to the European Union
- Disease Recognition Training:** identify citrus canker, HLB, CVC and citrus leprosis
- Self-Survey Training:** plan, execute and document surveys
- Decontamination Training:** learn proper mixtures and application
- Train-the-Trainer:** improve and customize training programs one-on-one

**For survey and training services,
please contact your local CHRP office
www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi
or the
DPI Helpline
1-800-282-5153**



1-800-282-5153 **www.doacs.state.fl.us/chrp**

CITRUS GREENING SCOUTING COMPANIES

Disclaimer: The listing in this publication does not indicate general or specific endorsement or exclusion of product or service, nor does it indicate approval by the University of Florida, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, or the Florida Cooperative Extension Service.



If you would like your company information to be added to this list, please contact **Jamie Yates**, jdyates@ufl.edu or 863 956 1151.

For information on greening, go to:
<http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/greening/links.htm>

Circle H Citrus, Inc.

PO Box 14049, Ft. Pierce, Florida 34979

Contact: Hoyt Howard

Office: 772-461-8868

Cell: 772-643-5789

Fax: 772-461-9477

Email: hoytjr@bellsouth.net

Method: Walking

Counties: Indian River, Martin,

Okeechobee, St. Lucie

Citrus Solutions, LLC

PO Box 1341, Zolfo Springs, Florida 33890

Contact: Matt Moye

Cell: 863-990-0071

Fax: 863-735-1670

Email: moyeboy2@hotmail.com

Method: Walking

Counties: All Florida counties

Florida Citrus Service, Inc.

PO Box 295, Arcadia, Florida 34265

Contact: Herb Pollard (863-990-0111)

Contact: Tim Wood (863-244-8938,

tacwood@verizon.net)

Office: 863-993-1138

Fax: 863-993-2002

Method: Walking

Counties: All Florida counties

Krause Grove Service, Inc.

2807 Ralph Johns Road Wauchula Florida 33873

Contact: Efran Schraeder

Office: 863-735-1286

Cell: 863-781-0090

Fax: 863-735-2532

Email: kgses@earthlink.net

Website: www.krausegroveservice.com

Methods: Walking, ATV, Elevated Platform

Counties: Desoto, Hardee, Highlands, Manatee, Polk

Lennon Grove Service

2701 Dean Ridge Road, Orlando, Florida
32825

Contact: Bill Lennon

Office: 407-384-1411

Cell: 407-719-5496

Fax: 407-384-9678

Email: lgscitrus@aol.com

Method: ATV

Counties: Brevard, Lake, Marion, Orange,
Osceola, Seminole, Volusia

Nuvee Enterprises, Inc.

8501 SW 10th Lane, Okeechobee, Florida
34974

Contact: Bruce Sutton

Cell: 863-697-8840

Fax: 863-357-7764

Email: nuveeinc@yahoo.com

Website: www.nuveeinc.com

Methods: Walking, Elevated Platform

Counties: Collier, Desoto, Hendry,
Highlands, Indian River,

Okeechobee, Manatee, Martin, Palm
Beach, Polk, St. Lucie

**Pest and Disease Management, LLC
(dba PDM Scouting Service)**

PO Box 1669, Avon Park, Florida 33826

Contact: Holly L. Chamberlain

Office: 863-453-3040

Cell: 863-990-7268

Fax: 863 453 0564

Nextel: 158*11977*6

Email: HLChamberlain@embarqmail.com

Website: <http://pdmscoutingservice.com/>

Methods: Walking, ATV, Elevated
Platform

Counties: All Florida counties

**Statewide Harvesting and Hauling,
LLC**

PO Box 1804, Dundee, Florida 33838

Contact: Saul Avila

Office: 863-439-4225

Cell: 863-287-0865

Fax: 863-439-9503

Email: savila@statewideharvesting.com

Methods: ATV, Elevated Platform

Counties: Brevard, DeSoto, Glades,
Hardee, Hendry,

Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River,
Lake, Manatee,

Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Polk, Seminole,
St. Lucie, Volusia

Todd Holtsberry, Inc.

Davenport, Florida

Contact: Todd Holtsberry

Cell: 407-729-9068

Email:

toddholttsberryinc@tampabay.rr.com

Method: ATV

Counties: All Florida counties





Citrus Mechanical Harvesting Field Day and Workshop: Addressing Processors' Questions

Wednesday, April 22, 2009

University of Florida, Southwest FL Research and Education Center
2686 State Road 29 North
Immokalee, FL 34142

Agenda

- 7:30** Registration, coffee and refreshments
- 7:45** Welcome and program outline – Dr. Fritz Roka, UF/IFAS
- 8:00** Field trip to grove site to observe Oxbo canopy shaker and other harvesting equipment
(RSVP by April 7th required)
- Abscission Demonstration-** Dr. Bob Ebel (UF/IFAS)
- Yield monitoring and Other Machine Enhancements** – Dr Reza Ehsani (UF/IFAS)
- 10:00** Return to SWFREC-Immokalee for following presentations:
- Debris Study-** Dr. Tim Spann (UF/IFAS)
- Food Safety-** Dr. Michelle Danyluk (UF/IFAS)
- Trailer Load Allocations-** Dr. Fritz Roka (UF/IFAS)
- Round Table Discussion with Citrus Processors:**
- 11:00** Mr. Mitch Willis & Mr. Dana Stump - Tropicana
Mr. Tristan Chapman- Southern Gardens
Mr. Dave Crumbly- Florida's Natural Growers
Mr. Marcelo Bellarde - Citrusuco
- 11:45** Update on Abscission Research and CMNP Registration- Dr. Fritz Roka, (UF/IFAS)
- 12:00** Field Day Evaluation/Lunch (sponsored)/Adjourn

Please RSVP to Barbara Hyman at hymanb@ufl.edu or call (239) 658-3461

Flatwoods Citrus

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

If you wish to be removed from our 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

Subscriber's Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Racial-Ethnic Background

___ American Indian or native Alaskan

___ Asian American

___ Hispanic

___ White, non-Hispanic

___ Black, non-Hispanic

Gender

___ Female

___ Male