

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

Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 21, No. 12 **December 2018**

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



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

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Seminar

Pre-registration is required. No registration fee and lunch is free. To reserve a seat, call 863 674 4092 or send an e-mail to Dr. Mongi Zekri at maz@ufl.edu

Scouting and managing citrus diseases

Location: Southwest Florida Research & Education Center, Immokalee

Date & time: Wednesday, January 16, 2019, 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon.

Speakers: Dr. Ozgur Batuman and Dr. Megan Dewdney, UF-IFAS

Program Coordinator: Dr. Mongi Zekri, UF-IFAS

Sponsor:

2 CEUs for certified crop advisors (CCAs)

2 CEUs for pesticide license renewal

Agenda

10:00 AM - 10:50 AM

Dr. Megan Dewdney, UF-IFAS

1. Brown rot: scouting, symptoms, life cycle, epidemiology, damage, management
2. Citrus canker: scouting, symptoms, life cycle, epidemiology, damage, management

10:50 AM - 11:40 AM

Dr. Megan Dewdney, UF-IFAS

3. Citrus black spot: scouting, symptoms, life cycle, epidemiology, damage, management
4. Postbloom fruit drop: scouting, symptoms, life cycle, epidemiology, damage, management

11:40 AM - 12:00 Noon

Dr. Ozgur Batuman, UF-IFAS

5. Citrus greening (HLB): scouting, symptoms, life cycle, epidemiology, damage, management

Seminar

Pre-registration is required.

No registration fee and lunch is free Thanks to **Sam Monroe with Nichino**.
To reserve a seat, call 863 674 4092, or send an e-mail to Dr. Mongi Zekri at:
maz@ufl.edu

2 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs)
2 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal

Starting at 10:00 AM

All You Need to Know About Scouting and Management of Citrus Insect Pests

Date: Thursday, **February 14, 2019**, Time: 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

Location: Immokalee IFAS Center

Program Coordinator: Mongi Zekri, UF-IFAS

Program Sponsor: Sam Monroe with Nichino

Agenda

----10:00 AM - 11:00 AM

1. **Scouting and managing citrus pests and beneficials**

Citrus leafminer and citrus psyllid: damage, symptoms, scouting, life cycle, management

Dr. Jawwad Qureshi, UF-IFAS

11:00 AM – 11:10 AM Break

----11:10 AM - 11:40 AM

2. **Scouting and managing citrus rust mites (CRM)**

Scouting methods, update on new products for CRM control

Barry Kostyk, UF-IFAS

----11:40 AM – 12:00 Noon

3. **Nichino Citrus Product Update** as part of your pesticide resistance management program

Dr. Scott Croxton, Nichino

Annual Certified Pile Burners Course in SW Florida

Wednesday, 6 February 2019

Pre-registration is required to attend, and class size is limited to the first 50 people.

PRE-REGISTRATION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT PAYMENT OF THE REGISTRATION FEE.

Registration fee: \$50

The \$50 fee covers the training sessions, a booklet with all the presentations in color, other handouts, refreshments, and lunch.

Send your registration form and check as soon as possible. This class usually gets full 3-4 weeks before the event.

Location: The Immokalee IFAS Center

The Florida Division of Forestry and University of Florida Cooperative Extension Service will be conducting a Certified Pile Burners Course that will show you how to burn piles **legally, safely and efficiently.**

Most importantly, it could save a life. If you burn piles regularly, don't put off registering for this training. When the weather is dry, certified pile burners will receive priority for authorization to burn. Also, certified pile burners are allowed to burn up to two hours longer per day and get multiple day authorizations. Don't wait. The number of trainings offered and attendance at each training is LIMITED. This training will be held from 8:00 am till 4:30 pm at the **Southwest Florida Research and Education Center in Immokalee.**

[Detailed information including registration is attached here in this newsletter issue.](#)



Special Thanks to sponsors 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@ufl.edu



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If you would like to be among
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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 November 2018

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Watch**

Synopsis: El Niño is expected to form and continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2018-19 (~80% chance) and into spring (55-60% chance).

ENSO-neutral continued during October, despite widespread above-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the equatorial Pacific Ocean (Fig. 1). All four Niño regions showed increased SST anomalies in October, with the latest weekly values near +1.0°C in the Niño-4, Niño-3.4 and Niño3 regions, and +0.2°C in the Niño-1+2 region (Fig. 2). Positive subsurface temperature anomalies (averaged across 180°-100°W) also continued (Fig. 3), due to the persistence of above-average temperatures at depth across the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific Ocean (Fig. 4). However, atmospheric convection remained slightly suppressed near the Date Line and over Indonesia (Fig. 5). Low-level westerly wind anomalies were observed over the eastern Pacific during October, while weak upper-level westerly wind anomalies were present over the far western Pacific. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation indices were near zero. Despite the above-average ocean temperatures across the equatorial Pacific Ocean, the overall coupled ocean-atmosphere system continued to reflect ENSO-neutral.

The majority of models in the IRI/CPC plume predict a Niño3.4 index of +0.5°C or greater to continue through the rest of the fall and winter and into spring (Fig. 6). The official forecast favors the formation of a weak El Niño, with the expectation that the atmospheric circulation will eventually couple to the anomalous equatorial Pacific warmth. In summary, El Niño is expected to form and continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2018-19 (~80% chance) and into spring (55-60% chance; click [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#) for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

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](#)). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 13 December 2018. 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
College Park, MD 20740**

COLD HARDINESS AND COLD PROTECTION

Two major environmental factors in Florida citrus that regulate cold hardiness are temperature and water.

At 55° F, citrus plant growth slows. As temperatures remain below 55° F, citrus trees will continue to acquire acclimation to these cooler temperatures. This process is reversible during warm winter periods, and de-acclimation (loss of acclimation) can occur. The greatest amount of citrus acclimation occurs during consistently cool fall and winters. Once de-acclimation occurs citrus trees will generally not re-acclimate to the same level prior to the onset of de-acclimation.

Irrigation and fall/winter rainfall can have a pronounced effect on the citrus acclimation process. Drought induced stress has been shown to increase the tolerance of citrus trees to freezing temperatures when compared to well watered or over watered citrus trees in Florida. However, excessively drought stressed trees are more susceptible to freeze damage.

Critical Temperatures for Florida Citrus

It is very important to know the critical temperature at which freezing temperatures can damage citrus. Minimum temperature indicating thermometers are a wise investment for any grower concerned with freeze/frost protection. Thermometers should be installed in the coldest grove locations. They should be placed at a height of 42 inches (4.5 ft) on a stand, sheltered at the top and facing north. In citrus trees, there can be a great deal of variation in the minimum temperature at which plant damage will occur.

The reference temperature and duration for the initiation of the freezing process in round oranges is 28° F for four hours. Tangerines and fruit with smaller mass would receive freeze damage after shorter durations, while grapefruit would require longer durations.

Minimum temperatures of 26° F will damage fully mature, harden-off leaves that have not received any acclimation. Minimum temperatures of 30° F can significantly damage unhardened new flush leaves. Leaves that have received extensive acclimation have been shown to survive temperatures as low as 20° F in Florida.

Protecting citrus trees from cold damage

Cultural practices can have a major influence on the cold hardiness of citrus trees. A clean, hard-packed soil surface intercepts and stores more solar radiation during the day and releases more heat at night than a surface covered with vegetation or a newly tilled area. Irrigation should be applied minimally during the fall and winter. Reducing irrigation results in an increase in the cold tolerance of citrus trees and enhances tree stress resulting in an increase in the formation of flower buds. Excessive application of nutrients should be avoided late in the fall especially with young citrus trees. Heavy hedging or topping during the winter can reduce citrus cold hardiness by reducing canopy integrity that would trap heat released by the soil. This should be avoided.

Water from micro sprinkler irrigation protects young trees by transferring heat to the tree and the environment. The heat provided is from two sources, sensible heat and the latent heat of fusion. Most irrigation water comes out of the ground at 68° to 72°F, depending on the depth of the well. The major source of heat from irrigation is provided when the water in the liquid form changes to ice (latent heat of fusion).

As long as water is constantly changing to ice, the temperature of the ice-water mixture will remain at 32°F. The higher the rate of water application to a given area, the greater is the amount of heat energy that is applied. When expecting a freeze, turn on the water early before the air temperature reaches 32°F. Remember that in cold pockets, the ground surface can be colder than the air temperature reading in a thermometer shelter. Once irrigation has begun, the system must run for the duration of the time plant temperatures are below the critical temperature. Growers are recommended to use the information at the FAWN website (<http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu>) to determine when it would be safe to turn off or on their micro-sprinkler irrigation system. For more details, go to <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/HS179>, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/CH182>, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/CH054>

In bedded groves to provide additional cold protection, water should also be pumped high in the ditches the day before and during the time of freezing weather.

FLOWER BUD INDUCTION ADVISORY #2 for 2018-2019-12/11/18

The following information has been developed as part of the Decision Information System for Citrus

L. Gene Albrigo, Horticulturist Emeritus
Citrus Research & Education Center, Lake Alfred, FL

FLOWER BUD INDUCTION ADVISORY #2 for 2018-2019-12/11/18

This is a service to our citrus growers posted on the CREC website. The indicated Expert System on intensity and time of bloom can be accessed at the designated Web Site: <http://disc.ifas.ufl.edu/bloom> If you are not familiar with the website and flower bud induction in citrus you should read the overview section in the first advisory this year.

The on-line version has been updated so that you can shift from one FAWN weather site to another without back tracking. More FAWN sites have been added to the menu. Another added feature is that the total accumulated hours is now listed as is the projected hours to be accumulated the following week. Additionally estimates of the start of bud break for psyllid spray timing and 5-10 % open flowers to aid in managing psyllid sprays and bee movement for the bloom period will occur with the first initiation of flower bud growth.

Flower bud induction status in 2017-18 for the 2018-2019 crop -- n this El Niño winter, cool temperatures are accumulating and rainfall is occurring on the cold fronts as expected. Citrus locations currently have accumulated moderate inductive temperature hours, < 68 degrees F, of 430 to 600 hours from southern to northern areas, respectively. The next 7 days will have low cool temperature accumulation of 100 to 150 hours, south to north. The totals of 530 to 750 hours after this week should be 2/3rd to 3/4th of the total we would like to have for a good economic flower induction level. The following week (10 days out) still looks to be moderately cool with little chance of warm enough temperatures to stimulate bud growth.

Accumulation of cool temperatures and prevention of growth during a fall or winter warm spell is very important for good 2018-19 citrus production. The weather needs to continue to stay cool to prevent early initiation of bud growth, which can occur with daytime temperatures in the mid-80s for 7 to 10 days after accumulated cool inductive temperatures have reached 450 to 500 hours. Fortunately, we have had few continuous days of 80 degree daytime highs and 10 more days of cool weather are predicted by the weather service. Ten cool days will get us to Christmas which is a common date for a warm period to initiate flower bud growth. Continued cool weather until New Year's day would be even better.

If you have any questions, please contact me (albrigo@ufl.edu).

From the USDA CITRUS DECEMBER FORECAST

All Oranges 77.0 Million Boxes

The 2018-2019 Florida all orange forecast released today by the USDA Agricultural Statistics Board is 77.0 million boxes, unchanged from the November forecast. If realized, this forecast will be 71 percent more than last season's final production. The forecast consists of 32.0 million boxes of the non-Valencia oranges (early, midseason, and Navel varieties) and 45.0 million boxes of the Valencia oranges. Regression data used are from the 2008-2009 through 2016-2017 seasons. All references to "average", "minimum", and "maximum" refer to those 9 seasons unless noted. The hurricane affected 2017-2018 season is excluded from the regressions.

Non-Valencia Oranges 32.0 Million Boxes

The forecast of non-Valencia production is unchanged at 32.0 million boxes. Current fruit size is below the minimum and projected to be below the minimum at harvest. Current droppage is above average and is projected to be above average until harvest. The Navel forecast, included in the non-Valencia forecast, is unchanged at 800 thousand boxes, and is 3 percent of the non-Valencia total. Final Navel size is below average and droppage is close to the maximum.

Valencia Oranges 45.0 Million Boxes

The forecast of Valencia production is unchanged at 45.0 million boxes. Current fruit size is below the minimum and is projected to be below the minimum at harvest. Current droppage is above average and projected to be above average at harvest.

All Grapefruit 6.40 Million Boxes

The forecast of all grapefruit production is unchanged at 6.40 million boxes. If realized, this forecast will be 65 percent more than last season's final production. The red grapefruit forecast is 5.30 million boxes. Fruit size of red grapefruit at harvest is projected to be below average and droppage is projected to be above average. The white grapefruit forecast is 1.10 million boxes. Projected fruit size of white grapefruit at harvest is below average, while projected droppage is above average.

Tangerines and Tangelos 1.20 Million Boxes

The forecast for tangerine and tangelos is unchanged at 1.20 million boxes, 60 percent more than last season's hurricane affected utilization of 750 thousand boxes. This forecast number includes all certified tangerine and tangelo varieties.

Reliability

To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the December 1 Florida production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the December 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the December 1 Florida all orange production forecast is 7.6 percent. However, if you exclude the three abnormal production seasons (three hurricane seasons), the "Root Mean Square Error" is 7.3 percent. This means chances are 2 out of 3 that the current all orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 7.6 percent, or 7.3 percent excluding abnormal seasons. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 13.2 percent, or 12.8 percent excluding abnormal seasons.

Changes between the December 1 Florida all orange forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 7.88 million boxes (7.30 million, excluding abnormal seasons), ranging from 1.00 million boxes to 19.0 million boxes including abnormal seasons, (1.00 to 19.0 million boxes excluding abnormal seasons). The December 1 forecast for all oranges has been below the final estimate 4 times, above 16 times, (below 4 times, above 13 times, excluding abnormal seasons). The difference does not imply that the December 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

Forecast Components, by Type – Florida: December 2018

[Survey data is considered final in December for Navels, January for early-midseason (non-Valencia) oranges, February for grapefruit, and April for Valencia oranges]

Type	Bearing trees (1,000 trees)	Fruit per tree (number)	Droppage (percent)	Fruit per box (number)
ORANGES				
Early-midseason (Non-Valencia)	19,718	813	27	340
Navel	951	213	26	142
Valencia	29,262	609	28	257
GRAPEFRUIT				
Red	2,573	369	35	127
White	540	362	35	116



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

CITRUS DECEMBER FORECAST MATURITY TEST RESULTS AND FRUIT SIZE



Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
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December 11, 2018

Florida All Orange Production Unchanged from November Forecast
Florida Non-Valencia Orange Production Unchanged
Florida Valencia Orange Production Unchanged
Florida All Grapefruit Production Unchanged
Florida All Tangerine and Tangelo Production Unchanged

FORECAST DATES - 2018-2019 SEASON	
January 11, 2019	April 9, 2019
February 8, 2019	May 10, 2019
March 8, 2019	June 11, 2019
July 11, 2019	

Citrus Production by Type – States and United States

Crop and State	Production ¹		2018-2019 Forecasted Production ¹	
	2016-2017 (1,000 boxes)	2017-2018 (1,000 boxes)	November (1,000 boxes)	December (1,000 boxes)
Non-Valencia Oranges ²				
Florida	33,000	18,950	32,000	32,000
California ³	39,300	35,900	40,000	40,000
Texas ³	1,090	1,530	1,800	1,800
United States	73,390	56,380	73,800	73,800
Valencia Oranges				
Florida	35,850	26,000	45,000	45,000
California ³	9,000	9,500	9,000	9,000
Texas ³	280	350	600	600
United States	45,130	35,850	54,600	54,600
All Oranges				
Florida	68,850	44,950	77,000	77,000
California ³	48,300	45,400	49,000	49,000
Texas ³	1,370	1,880	2,400	2,400
United States	118,520	92,230	128,400	128,400
Grapefruit				
Florida-All	7,760	3,880	6,400	6,400
Red	6,280	3,180	5,300	5,300
White	1,480	700	1,100	1,100
California ³	4,400	4,000	3,900	3,900
Texas ³	4,800	4,800	6,200	6,200
United States	16,960	12,680	16,500	16,500
Lemons ³				
Arizona	1,550	1,000	1,400	1,400
California	20,500	21,200	20,000	20,000
United States	22,050	22,200	21,400	21,400
Tangerines and Tangelos				
Florida-All ⁴	1,620	750	1,200	1,200
Early ⁵	600	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Royal	210	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Honey	530	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tangelo	280	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California ^{3,6}	23,800	19,200	23,000	23,000
United States	25,420	19,950	24,200	24,200

NA Not available.

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

³ Estimates carried forward from November.

⁴ In 2016-2017, includes Fallglo, Sunburst, Royal, and Honey tangerine varieties and tangelos. Beginning in 2017-2018, includes all certified varieties of tangerines and tangelos.

⁵ Fallglo and Sunburst varieties.

⁶ Includes tangelos and tangors in California.



**Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
UF-IFAS Hendry County Extension Service**

**P.O. Box 68
LaBelle, FL 33975**

Information for the next Certified Pile Burners Course:

The Florida Forest Service and University of Florida Cooperative Extension Service will be conducting a Certified Pile Burners Course on **Wednesday, February 6, 2019**. This course will show you how to burn piles *legally, safely and efficiently*. Most importantly, it could save a life. If you burn piles regularly, don't put off registering for this training. When the weather is dry, certified pile burners will receive priority for authorization to burn. Also, certified pile burners are allowed to burn up to two hours longer per day and get multiple day authorizations. Don't wait. The number of trainings offered and attendance at each training is LIMITED. This training will be held from 8:30 am till 4:30 pm at the **Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, Immokalee, Florida**. Included are a registration form and program agenda.

Registration is required to attend and class size is limited. To attend please send the following information (see form on next page):

1. Your full name (as wanted on your pile burning certificate).
2. Your mailing address (where you want the certificate mailed).
3. Your Florida Forest Service Customer Number (It is the number that you are required to give the FFS when you call in for your burn permits. If you do not know it please call the local FFS office and ask them to create one for you).
4. Your email address (if you have one) and/or contact phone number.
5. A check made out to: Hendry County 4-H for \$50.00.

The first fifty individuals to provide these five requirements will be registered; there will be a 7-day non refundable fee limit. If you do not make the training and did not contact our office at least one week before the class, you will not receive a refund. There will be a test at the end of the session. You must receive a grade of 70% or higher on the exam and demonstrate a proper pile burn with your local FFS office to become certified. Once you are certified it will be noted with your customer number, thus it is important for us to have the proper number. If you do not have a customer number the FFS office will set one up for you. Fill out the registration form on the next page and return as directed.

Sincerely,

Mongi Zekri

For Questions Contact: Dr. Mongi Zekri at maz@ufl.edu or 239-595-5494

Registration Form

Florida's Certified Pile Burner Program
Wednesday, February 6, 2019

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

Please send this form and a check for \$50.00 made payable to:
Hendry County 4-H

Mail to: Dr. Mongi Zekri
Hendry County Extension Office
P. O. Box 68
LaBelle, FL 33975

Name

Mailing address

Email address

Phone Number

Florida Forest Service Customer Number, <https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Florida-Forest-Service/Our-Forests/Field-Operations/County-Foresters/Find-a-County-Forester>



**Florida's Certified Pile Burner Training
Wednesday, February 6, 2019**

**Location: Southwest Florida Research and Education Center
2685 State Road 29 North, Immokalee, FL 34142
(239) 658-3400**

All Times Are Local

1. Opening Comments and Introduction	08:30 – 09:10
2. Fire Weather	09:10 – 09:50
3. BREAK	09:50 – 10:00
4. Smoke Management	10:00 – 11:20
5. Open Burning Regulations	11:20 – 12:15
6. LUNCH (provided)	12:15 – 01:15
7. Planning and Implementation	01:15 – 02:30
8. Safety	02:30 – 03:10
9. BREAK	03:10 – 03:20
10. Public Relations	03:20 – 04:00
11. Wrap Up & Test	04:00 – 04:30

Please bring a Pencil for the Exam!



Location & Contact Information

**Location: Southwest Florida Research and Education Center
(Immokalee IFAS Center)**

2685 State Road 29 North, Immokalee, FL 34142 (239) 658-3400

**Contact: Dr. Mongi Zekri, Multi-County Citrus Extension Agent
Hendry County Extension Office, P.O. Box 68, LaBelle, FL 33975**

Office Phone: 863 674 4092

Cell: 239 595 5494

E-mail: maz@ufl.edu



Florida's Certified Pile Burner Training *Frequently Asked Questions*



Q: Why should I be a certified pile burner?

A: Certified pile burners are trained to burn piles *legally, safely and efficiently*. Most importantly, it could save a life. Also, when the weather is dry, certified pile burners will receive priority for authorization to burn by the Florida Forest Service (FFS). Also, certified pile burners are allowed to burn up to two hours longer per day and get multiple day authorizations.

Q: What is a Pile Burner Customer Number?

A: When you call the FFS for an authorization to burn, you will be assigned a personal customer number. This number references your information so it doesn't need to be gathered each time you call for an authorization. You must have your individual FFS customer number in order to be certified.

Q: Is there a test?

A: Yes, the test is 20 questions and open-book. You must receive a score of at least 70% to pass.

Q: What if I don't pass?

A: Very few people fail the test but if you do, you will be provided another opportunity to take the test at a later date. If you fail the second time, you must re-register and take the training again.

Q: Why do you ask for my email on the application form?

A: Email is the fastest and most convenient method to inform registrants of their registration status. If no email address is provided then all correspondence will be sent through the federal mail. This can take several days to relay messages and this may not be practical if changes are made to the course schedule or for last minute registrations.

Q: How much does it cost to register for the training?

A: Registration for the training is \$50 per person and includes lunch, training materials and testing.

Q: How long does my certification last, and how long do I have to complete the certification from the time I finish the class?

A: As long as the person with the certification uses their number at least 5 times in a period of 5 years their certification will not expire under the current program. You **MUST** complete the certification burn within a year of taking the class.

Q: Will certified burners be notified if their certification expires?

A: Yes, notification will be sent out to them to let them know of their upcoming certification expiration date.

Q: Will I be certified at the end of the one day training?

A: No, you will need to follow the written instructions that you will receive from the FFS to become certified. You will need to complete a simple burn plan, have it reviewed and approved locally by the FFS and also have the burn itself reviewed and approved by the FFS.

Q: Is there a minimum age to be a certified pile burner?

A: Yes, you must be at least 18 years old to take the test and be a certified pile burner.



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 send their transcripts including grades for the courses taken the previous semester and complete the attached application, which includes a statement of release giving the selection committee permission to verify information submitted.

*****APPLICATION DEADLINES ARE JULY 31 AND JANUARY 5*****



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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 DEADLINES ARE JULY 31 AND JANUARY 5*****

Please return this application with your official transcripts 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



EXTENSION
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Hendry County Extension • P.O. Box 68 • LaBelle, Florida 33975-0068 • (941) 674-4092

Flatwoods Citrus



TOPICS DISCUSSED IN THE FLATWOODS CITRUS NEWSLETTER -YEAR 2018-

January	Hedging, Topping, and Skirting Citrus Trees
	Red Tide Information
	Factors Affecting Citrus Fruit Production and Quality
	Fungicide Effectiveness
February	Postbloom Fruit Drop
	Citrus Black Spot
	Importance of Sprayer Calibration
	Importance of Fertilizer Spreader Calibration and Maintenance
	Nutrition of Citrus Trees
	Foliar Feeding
	Boron
	Microsprinkler Irrigation & Fertigation
Mobile Irrigation Lab	
March	Plant Growth Regulators (PGRs)
	Spider Mites
April	Foliar Feeding
	Micronutrients in Citrus Nutrition
	Citrus Canker
	Pesticide Recordkeeping
	Importance of Sprayer Calibration
	Importance of Fertilizer Spreader Calibration and Maintenance
	Precision Agriculture
May	Best Management Practices (BMPs)
	Neutralizing Excess Bicarbonates from Irrigation Water in Florida
	Citrus Rust Mites
	Greasy Spot Fungal Disease
	Fire Ants
June	Flooding Injury
	Water Table Measurement and Monitoring
	How to Reduce Drift?
	Weed Management
	Leaf and Soil Sampling and Analyses to Adjust Fertilizer Programs

July	Resetting in Citrus Groves
	Phytophthora
	Pesticide Resistance and Resistance Management
	Danger of Heat Stress
	Managing Heat Stress
August	Flooding Injury and Importance Of Drainage
	Greasy Spot Fungal Disease
	Leaf and Soil Sampling and Analyses to Adjust Fertilizer Programs
	Effect of Water pH on Efficacy of Pesticides
	Algae
	Irrigation, Nutrition and Fruit Quality
	Brown Rot Management
September	Effect of Water pH on Efficacy of Pesticides
	Fall Nutrition of Citrus Trees
	Citrus Black Spot
	Soil Acidity & Liming
	Managing Excessive Bicarbonates With Acidification
	Suggested Facility Security Practices
	Lovebugs
	Citrus Leprosis
	Pesticide Recordkeeping
October	Citrus Spray Programs for 2018-2019
	Resetting in Citrus Groves
	Florida Commercial Citrus Statistics
	Important Statistics from the Florida Citrus Budwood Annual Report
November	Winter Weather Watch
	Hedging, Topping, and Skirting Citrus Trees
	Drought
	Saline Irrigation Water: Impacts on Citrus Production
	Microsprinkler Irrigation & Fertigation
	Mobile Irrigation Lab
	Certified Pile Burners Course
December	El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Diagnostic Discussion
	Cold Hardiness and Cold Protection
	Flower Bud Induction Advisory #2 for 2018-2019-12/11/18
	Citrus Forecast
	Certified Pile Burners Course
	Gulf Citrus Growers Association Scholarship Foundation, Inc.

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