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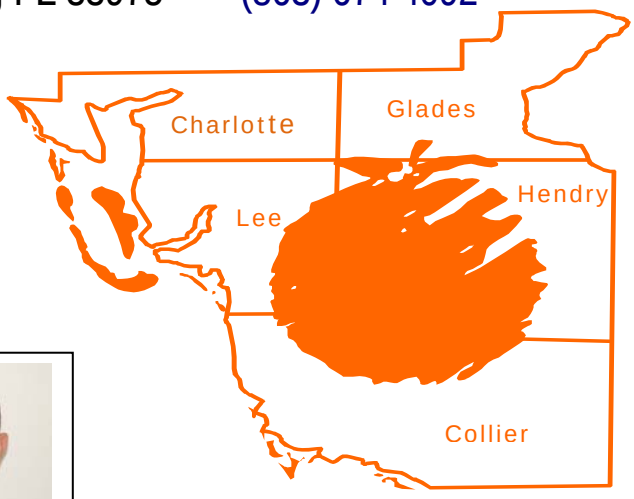
IFAS Extension

EXTENSION

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

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

Flatwoods Citrus



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

Vol. 14, No. 1 **January 2011**

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

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Previous issues of the Flatwoods Citrus newsletter can be found at:
http://irrec.ifas.ufl.edu/flcitrus/
http://citrusagents.ifas.ufl.edu/agents/zekri/index.htm

IMPORTANT EVENTS & NEWS

Workshop on PEST SCOUTING AND MANAGEMENT

(psyllids, leafminers, scales, mites, thrips, and the Sri Lanka weevil)

Speakers: Mr. Barry Kostyk & Drs. Phil Stansly and Jawwad Qureshi

Date, time, location: Thursday, 10 February 2011, 10:00AM-12:00 Noon, Immokalee IFAS Center

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

RSVP is required. Call **863 674 4092** or send an e-mail to maz@ufl.edu

Annual Certified Pile Burners Course in SW Florida

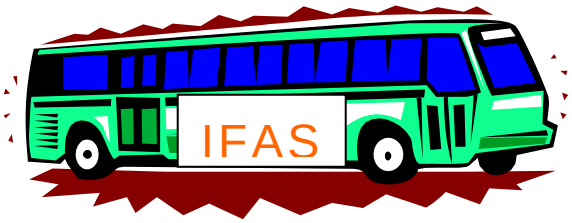
Thursday, 17 February 2011, 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM, Immokalee IFAS Center.

Class size is limited to the first 50 people.

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.

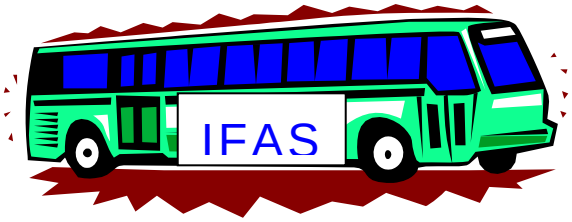
Registration starts at 7:30 AM. For more details and registration, go to:
http://www.fl-dof.com/training_education/training_schedule.html
Or send an e-mail to maz@ufl.edu or call 863 674 4092.

HENDRY COUNTY EXTENSION AG TOUR



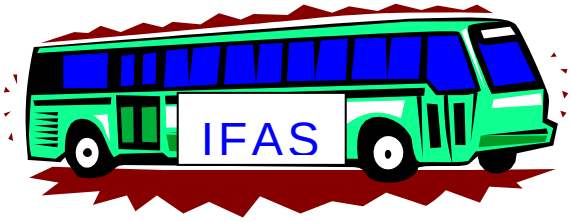
Saturday, 5 February 2011
For more information or to sign up,
call Debra at 863 674 4092

CHARLOTTE COUNTY EXTENSION AG TOUR



Wednesday, 16 February 2011
For more information or to sign up, call
Holly Shackelford at 941-764-4352

COLLIER COUNTY EXTENSION AG TOUR



Wednesday, 16 March 2011
For more information or to sign up, call
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Citrus Disease Protection
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www.sunbeltcitrus.com

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FREE EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION

Citrus Low Volume Applicator Calibration Rodeo for Low Volume Pesticide Application Equipment

A collaborative effort between UF/IFAS Extension Service, the USDA ARS and FCPRAC
9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
Polk County Extension Service, Bartow, February 3, 2011 (Thursday)
Southwest Florida Research & Education Center, Immokalee, February 4, 2011 (Friday)

What's this about?

The United States Department of Agriculture's Agriculture Research Service (USDA ARS) has a research team from Texas that specializes in agricultural equipment calibration. These experts will be in Florida to assist with the calibration of low volume sprayers to determine spray particle size distribution during application. Low volume sprayers are generally considered to apply less than 10 gallons per acre.

Who should participate?

Anyone that has or operates a low volume spray applicator and is interested in determining their equipment particle size distribution should participate in this free event. A confidential printed report will be provided to the operator of the tested equipment.

Why is particle size important?

Several of the commonly used pest control materials state specific droplet size requirements on their label. Applicators are required to comply with all sections of the pesticide label to be in compliance with labeling requirements. Spray particle size also has a significant impact on spray disposition within the tree and potential success in controlling targeted pests.

How do I sign up for the event?

Please contact either Steve Futch or Jane Wilson at 863-956-1151 to schedule a time to bring in your spray equipment to one of the above locations to be tested. Scheduling appointment times will help minimize excessive waiting time at the calibration event. Scheduling appointments are limited and on a first to call basis and at 20 minute intervals. Equipment tested needs to be free of any pesticide or pesticide residue at the time of testing.

Freeze Damage to Citrus Trees

Severe freezes can damage leaves, twigs, and even kill entire trees. Freeze damage to citrus occurs when water inside the fruit, leaves, and twigs becomes ice and ruptures the cell membranes. During the fall and winter, extended periods of cool weather prior to a freeze can allow citrus trees to harden and acclimate, and therefore withstand more cold weather than non-acclimated trees. On the other hand, freeze damage is more severe when it follows a warm spell. Because new growth is more susceptible to freeze damage, do not do anything that stimulates new growth during the winter.

Symptoms of Freeze Damage

The evidence of freeze damage to citrus fruit is the presence of ice crystals in the fruit. Ice formation inside the fruit usually ruptures the juice sacs. Within several days of warm weather after a freeze, water will be lost from the fruit causing a reduction in its juice content.

Following severe freezes, mature fruit should be harvested as soon as possible to minimize losses due to excessive fruit drop and reduction in juice content.

Freezes cause the leaves to dry out, curl, turn brown, and fall.

If twigs and wood have not been damaged severely, the leaves will rapidly shed.

If twigs or wood have been seriously damaged, the frozen leaves may remain attached on the tree for several weeks.

After a severe freeze, twig dieback can continue for a couple of years. Another sign of severe freezing damage includes splitting of barks.

The true extent of freeze damage to branches may not be clear within the first three months following a freeze. No attempt should be made to prune or even assess damage from freezes until at least the new spring flushes get fully expended and mature.

Care of Freeze-Damaged Trees

Pruning Freeze-Damaged Wood

No pruning should be done until late in the spring or the summer after a freeze. In early spring, freeze-damaged trees often produce new growth that soon dies back. Sufficient time should be given for the dying back to cease and for the new healthy growth to take place and fully expand. Experience has shown that early pruning does not promote recovery and that delaying pruning to the proper time will save money.

Irrigation & Fertilization

When leaves are lost, evaporation from the tree canopy is greatly reduced. Therefore, the amount of water required should be reduced. Over irrigation will not result in rapid recovery, but may cause root damage. Normal irrigation should be practiced when trees regain their normal foliage development and canopy density. Fertilization of freeze-damaged trees should also be reduced until the trees are back to their original size and their canopy is back to the original density.

FACTORS AFFECTING BLOOM, FRUIT PRODUCTION AND QUALITY

In subtropical regions during the winter months, the temperature normally falls below 70 °F for several months. This causes growth to cease and trees to become dormant for about 3 months. This dormancy, among other things, induces flowering when warmer temperatures in the early spring cause resumption of vegetative growth. In a tropical climate, there is no period of cold temperature to induce dormancy. However, with periods of less than ample soil moisture, flushes of bloom and vegetative growth normally follow periods of drought.

It is well known that vegetative growth is competitive with fruit growth for available nutrients such as sugars and minerals. Flushes of heavy vegetative growth will reduce the solids available to developing fruit, while a period of dormancy will increase solids. This competition for nutrients between vegetative growth and fruit development is one of the reasons reducing solids concentration often found in oranges produced in the tropics as compared with those produced in subtropical regions.

Fruit production and quality is influenced by many factors including climatic conditions and production practices. Within fairly broad parameters of adequate soil and reasonably good cultural and crop protection practices, climate is the most important component of the climate-soil-culture complex causing differences in fruit quality among commercial citrus production areas.

CLIMATE

There is considerable diversity among citrus cultivars in their response to climate, especially as regards to market quality of the fruit. For example, 'Navel' develops its best eating and eye-appeal qualities in a Mediterranean type climate with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summer. In wet, tropical regions, it tends to be large, with poorly colored rinds, and low total soluble solids and acid in the juice. However, 'Valencia' is adapted to a broad range of climates, producing excellent to acceptable fruit quality in most of the important citrus regions. Unlike 'Navel', most grapefruit cultivars develop optimum internal quality in warm climates with little winter chilling.

Cultural practices cannot completely overcome these differences. For example, there is no known cultural practice that allows California (with Mediterranean climate) to produce low-acid, thin-peel Florida world top quality grapefruit.

Worldwide, climate has a significant effect on citrus yield, growth, fruit quality, and economic returns. In growing regions where the average temperatures remain high all year, chlorophyll levels remain high for oranges and tangerines and the fruit peel stays green, while the peel color of oranges and mandarins is more intense and of greater eye-appeal at maturity in the cold-winter subtropical climates.

In lowland tropical areas, due to the high respiration rate at warm temperatures, the fruit mature fast, do not have sufficient time to accumulate high

soluble solids levels and acidity declines so rapidly that the soluble solids/acid ratio increases sharply and the fruit quickly become insipid and dry. Total soluble solids (TSS) in the fruit accumulate most slowly in cool coastal areas. Maximum levels of TSS are usually attained in the mid-tropics and in humid subtropical regions with warm winters. Total acid (TA) levels are generally greatest in semiarid or arid subtropical and coastal regions and decline more slowly than in other regions. This decrease in TA is primarily a function of temperature (heat unit accumulation) and the rapid respiration of organic acids at those temperatures.

GROWTH REGULATORS

Application of plant growth regulators can provide significant economic advantages to citrus growers when used in appropriate situations. Depending on cultivar and timing, plant growth regulators may improve fruit set, increase fruit size by reducing cropload, extend the harvest season by delaying rind aging, and reduce preharvest fruit drop.

Gibberellic acid (GA) is recommended for citrus hybrids that are weakly parthenocarpic and without sufficient cross-pollination to improve fruit set. Applied from full bloom to two-third petal fall, GA can effectively set and produce an excellent crop of seedless Robinson, Nova, Orlando, Minneola, or other self-incompatible mandarin hybrids. Application of GA to citrus fruit approaching maturity enhances peel firmness and delay peel senescence.

Application of GA in the fall often increases juice extraction from sweet oranges. It is likely that GA enhances juice extraction efficiency because increased peel firmness provides better mechanical support for fruit within extraction cups.

Applied in winter during floral induction to cultivars that routinely flower heavily but set poor crops such as Navel and Ambersweet, GA reduces flowering and often results in increased fruit set. A combination of GA and 2,4-D has been used in many fresh fruit growing regions to enhance peel strength and extend the harvest seasons for grapefruit and oranges.

Naphthaline acetic acid (NAA) is used to reduce the number of fruit with excessive set. The advantage of NAA thinning in heavily cropping trees is increased fruit size. The greatest response has been shown when the average fruit diameter is around half an inch, which typically occurs 6 to 8 weeks postbloom. Thinning of Murcott and Sunburst tangerine with NAA was found to increase fruit size, mean fruit weight, and percent packout.

CULTIVAR/ROOTSTOCK

The most important determinant of fruit production and quality under the control of the grower is the selected cultivar. Under comparable conditions, ‘Hamlin’ orange always has poorer juice color and lower soluble solids than ‘Midsweet’ or ‘Valencia’ orange. On the other hand, ‘Hamlin’ produces higher,

more consistent yields per acre than any other sweet orange cultivar. 'Valencia' is worldwide known to produce premium quality fruit. Its internal quality is excellent. The fruit has high sugars, superior flavor, and deep orange juice color at maturity.

Beside the cultivar, many horticultural characteristics are influenced by the rootstock including tree vigor and size, fruit yield, fruit size, maturity date, and fruit quality. One of the best known examples is the small fruit size of 'Valencia' budded on Cleopatra mandarin rootstock. Cleopatra mandarin is well suited for use with tangerines, Temple, and tangerine hybrids. Cleo is not widely used for grapefruit and 'Valencia'. Sweet orange and grapefruit cultivars on Cleo generally produce small fruit and are not precocious. Low yield results from poor fruit set and size and fruit splitting. Scions on Cleo are most productive on heavier soils.

Larger fruit with thicker, rougher peel, and lower concentrations of soluble solids and acids in the juice are generally associated with cultivars budded on fast-growing vigorous rootstocks such as rough lemon and Volkamer lemon. However, these rootstocks impart high vigor to the scion and induce high yield. Tangerine fruit from trees grown on vigorous rootstocks tends to be puffy, hold poorly on the tree, and have high incidence of granulation.

Cultivars on slower-growing rootstocks, generally do not produce vigorous vegetative growth, but tend to produce small to medium size fruit with smooth peel texture and good quality fruit with high soluble solids and acid contents in the juice. This latter group of rootstocks includes trifoliate orange and some of its hybrids (citranges and citrumelos). Sweet oranges budded on Citrumelos have been profitable over the long term. Planted on the right soils, trees on Swingle are very productive at high-density plantings.

IRRIGATION AND NUTRITION

Although citrus trees develop largely in response to their genetic endowment and the climate, good production practices can have favorable influences on fruit production and quality. Cultural practices that attempt to cope with climatic or weather problems include irrigation and nutrition. Irrigation is of particular importance during the spring, which coincides with the critical stages of leaf expansion, bloom, fruit set, and fruit enlargement.

Irrigation increases fruit size and weight, juice content and soluble solids-acid ratio. Soluble solids per acre may increase due to yield increase. However soluble solids per box and acid contents are reduced. Through its tendency to stimulate vegetative growth, irrigation in the dry fall and winter may reduce soluble solids in the fruit. Decline in total acid levels can also be aggravated by excessive irrigation.

Citrus trees require a good water management system and a balanced nutrition program formulated to provide specific needs for maintenance and for expected yield and fruit quality performance. Adequately watered and nourished trees grow stronger, have better

tolerance to pests and stresses, yield more consistently, and produce good quality fruit. On the other hand, excessive or deficient levels of watering or fertilization will result in low fruit yield and oversize fruit with poor quality and diluted soluble solids content.

The most important nutrients influencing fruit quality are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. However, when any other nutrient is deficient or in excess, fruit yield and quality are negatively altered. Nitrogen (N) increases juice content, TSS per box and per acre, and acid content. However, excessive N can induce excess vigor and promote a vegetative rather than a flowering tree and can result in lower yields with lower TSS per acre. In contrast, low N levels promote extensive flowering but fruit set and yields are poor.

Phosphorus reduces acid content, which increases soluble solids-acid ratio. Potassium (K) increases fruit production, fruit size, green fruit and peel thickness. Foliar spray of potassium nitrate or monopotassium phosphate in the spring often increases fruit size of tangerine and grapefruit, and fruit size and total pound solids of 'Valencia' orange. Foliar application (6-8 weeks before bloom) of urea can increase flowering and fruit set.

SUNLIGHT AND PRUNING

Even though citrus trees can tolerate shade and still flower and fruit, maximum flowering occurs when leaves are fully exposed to the sun. Therefore, pruning including topping and hedging to avoid crowding is extremely important for optimum flowering. The amount of fruit that is set has a very significant effect on fruit quality. There is a positive correlation between the number of fruit per tree and fruit quality. When the number of fruit per tree is low, the peel texture, shape of fruit, and often fruit color are poor. Quality of individual fruit varies significantly, even on the same tree. Inside heavily shaded fruit have less total soluble solid than outside exposed fruit. Insufficient light contributes to reduced total soluble solid concentration of inside fruit nourished by heavily shaded leaves.

Pruning is also an important factor affecting fruit production and quality. Crowded conditions result in poor light and reduction in fruit yield, size, and external quality. Therefore, good management dictates the need to prune before the occurrence of these undesirable effects.

It is well established that shoots with fruit do not flower the following year. A heavy fruit crop tends to deplete carbohydrates and results in a small crop and increased vegetative growth the following year. Pruning after a heavy crop additionally stimulates vegetative growth and reduces fruit yield the following year. Pruning after a light crop and before an expected heavy crop can increase fruit size and help reduce alternate bearing. Pruning or topping and hedging usually increase fruit size and packout of fresh-market fruit by reducing cropload, thus increasing net cash returns to growers.

PESTS AND DISEASES

The improvement in fruit quality that a grower can achieve through choice of rootstocks, irrigation/nutrition management, and other grove practices may easily be overwhelmed by pests, diseases, and other injuries. Excessive leaf loss will noticeably reduce flowering the following spring and fruit production. The primary causes of leaf loss are freeze and tropical storm injury, salt and water stress problems including drought stress and flooding injuries, mites, greasy spot, herbicides and pesticide toxicities. Excessive leaf loss in the fall and in early winter is the worst thing that can happen to citrus trees. It will reduce flowering, fruit set, and fruit yield.

FLOWER BUD INDUCTION ADVISORY #3 for 2010-2011-12/21/10

Gene Albrigo, Horticulturist Emeritus, Lake Alfred CREC

http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/flowerbud/index.htm

This is a fortnightly service to our citrus growers posted on the CREC website. The internet Expert System on intensity and time of bloom can be accessed anytime: http://orb.at.ufl.edu/DISC/bloom

Current Status: The weather has continued to be cool with projections for another week to 10 days with highs near the threshold for induction, <68 o F. This means that another 130 to 150 hours will be added to the current 835 to 1150 accumulated cool hours from southern to northern citrus areas. The minimum hours in southern areas will therefore be above 975 hours of cool temperature induction at the end of another week (December 28th), which will be 100 hours above the minimum required for a good economic bloom if the current crop is low to moderate. Therefore, it appears that bloom should be more than adequate for next year's crop on healthy trees. One negative aspect of the recent weather is that at least 50 hours were less than 41 degrees F. These hours were probably not effective because the induction process apparently doesn't proceed at temperatures colder than 41o F. Trees in low areas may have sustained some damage from the recent freezing temperatures. Remember, if damaged leaves persist after a freeze, it indicates that the green tissue of the shoot was also damaged. The associated buds will be lost. If damaged leaves quickly abscised, the buds should be ok and will grow normally and most of these buds will be flower buds this year.

Even though we should have good flowering with the cool temperature induction that will have occurred by New Years, it is still a good idea to delay the beginning of bud growth until after 10 January. This will delay flowering to a more normal bloom date and delay loss of cold hardiness. This can be accomplished by keeping soil moisture low and having the trees in a slightly droughty condition so that the buds will not grow if a warm period occurs. With the high induction levels that are now present, the buds will begin to grow if daytime high temperatures reach the high 70s to 80 o F for just a few days. Remember, watch the weather reports and if daytime high temperatures are projected to go back up into the 80 degree range after next week keep soil moisture low to avoid initiation of bud growth.

Since cool temperatures will continue past next week, flower enhancing sprays are probably not needed. The exceptions could be trees with a heavy crop and/or weak root systems due to high water levels this past summer and fall. If a warm period that is forecast to last 5 or more days with maximum temperatures above 75-80 degrees F does occur before January 10th then with adequate soil moisture for growth, growers can consider applying either 53 to 60 lbs of foliar urea/acre or a PO3 product at 3 pints to 2 quarts per acre depending on which product is used [60 % P (3pts) or if 26 % P (2 qts)]. The chosen material should be applied in 80 to 125 gal of water in the first 3 to 4 days at the beginning of the warm period. These products apparently increase the stress level and enhance the amount of flowering induced by the cool temperatures.

Have a Merry Christmas and New Year. The next advisory will be the first week of January.

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

Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMA's)

http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/chmas/index.htm

Creation of Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMAs) has been identified as a high priority for Florida citrus growers to slow the spread of citrus greening disease and preserve the current Florida commercial citrus acreage. The purpose of CHMAs is to encourage neighboring citrus growers to work together to combat citrus greening, particularly through the coordination of psyllid control efforts. The information found in the links below is provided to aid Florida citrus growers in establishing CHMAs in their areas.

CHMA overview | **CHMA toolkit**

Contact information | **Active CHMA Websites**

CHMAs Overview

What is a CHMA? | **Why create a CHMA?**

How do CHMAs function? | **How do I establish a CHMA in my area?**

Contact Information

To request assistance in establishing a CHMA in your area, please contact your local citrus Extension agent at **http://citrusagents.ifas.ufl.edu/locate/**
Any additional questions can also be addressed to **Michael E. Rogers**, Associate Professor of Entomology, Citrus Research & Education Center; email: **mrgrs@ufl.edu**

Dr. Steve Futch is taking a group of citrus growers/production managers for a trip to Brazil. The trip is being arranged for June 11 – 17, 2011 with departure from Miami using American Airlines. The approximate cost per participant with 12 participating would be $3000 and with 15 the cost would be $2700. Departure from other cities would incur the additional airfare. These costs are based upon current airfare and exchange rates and subject to change. The entire week would be spent in the state of Sao Paulo and groves would be visited Monday – Friday with a return to the US on Friday night and arrival in Miami on Saturday morning. If you or someone you know may be interested in participating, please contact Dr. Futch at 863-956-1151 or at shf@crec.ifas.ufl.edu. Once he has 8 to 10 committed, a deposit of $300 per person to guarantee the rates would be required. The deposit would not be refundable but transferable to someone that you find to take your place.

Gulf Citrus Growers Association Manager's Memo

REGIONAL CITRUS PSYLLID SUPPRESSION PLAN

As you are keenly aware, the Citrus Greening (HLB) disease is one of the most serious citrus diseases in the world. In Florida, our citrus industry is united in its efforts to battle this disease to survive! The industry's recent commitment to the unprecedented multi-million dollar investments into production research stands as testimony to the extent of our fight. It is hoped that the research investment will pay great dividends very soon, and that growers will have more "tools" to deal with HLB!

During the past 2 years, UF/IFAS scientists, including Drs. Phil Stansly, Alejandro Arevalo, Mongi Zekri and others in the "GULF" region… have concluded that "THE" most effective tactic that growers can "immediately" employ in their groves is a targeted dormant spray program to reduce the population of the citrus psyllids, which are vectoring "greening"! In addition, these scientists recently documented the results of our region's spraying initiative from the last 2 seasons and are promoting TWO sprays for the 2010-2011 season during the coming "dormant period"! We are targeting the (November--December and January--February) periods. This is the time when the psyllid populations are in decline here in the "GULF" region, and "the science" indicates that this timeframe would be the most effective time to conduct our comprehensive, coordinated psyllid suppression plan using aerial and ground spraying of selected chemical insecticides.

In this regard, the Gulf Citrus Growers Association, UF/IFAS' Southwest Florida Research and Education Center and the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumers Services' Division of Plant Industry are initiating "ROUND THREE" of our "regional" psyllid suppression plan featuring coordinated aerial and comprehensive ground spraying throughout the five county "Gulf" area. Meetings have been held through GCGA's Production & Research Committee to put this plan together. This MEMO is your "INVITATION" to join our fight against the psyllid! PLEASE review our "Gulf" Citrus Psyllid Suppression Plan.

2010-2011

REGIONAL CITRUS PSYLLID SUPPRESSION PLAN/GULF CHMA

Based upon the best available science, the psyllid suppression plan will begin in the "Gulf" citrus production region in early November. The plan will feature cooperative aerial and/or ground applications of selected insecticides. This season's plan again suggests TWO application periods: NOVEMBER-DECEMBER AND JAUNUARY-FEBRUARY!
These recommendations are based on the scientific evaluation of the last two season efforts!

The "Gulf" citrus production region has been sub-divided into Sub-Regions. Each Sub-Region will be coordinated by volunteer "Team Captain(s)", who will follow-up with citrus growers within their Sub-Region to implement the plan. The "Sub-Regions", and respective "Team Captains" AND their CONTACT INFORMATION are as follows:

EASTERN HENDRY SUB-REGION: **Jim Snively (863) 228-0002**
Joe Hilliard, II (863) 673-2043
Danny Sutton (863) 675-2966

GLADES CO.--ORTONA SUB-REGION: **Kevin Rayburn (863) 673-8900**

CENTRAL HENDRY SUB-REGION: **Mark Colbert (863) 673-0262**
Jim Cloughley (772) 473-9370
Wes Mathis (863)-673-2892

FELDA/CORKSCREW SUB-REGION: **Dr. Mongi Zekri (863) 674-4092**
Bryan Beer (863) 675 1663

N. & S. SR 82/SR 29 SUB-REGION: **Tom Kirschner (239) 340-4729**

SOUTH IMMOKALEE SUB-REGION: **Paul Meador (863) 675-8500**

CHARLOTTE COUNTY SUB-REGION: **Fred Walters (941) 628-9310**

AERIAL APPLICATORS will also serve as "key contacts" throughout the plan's implementation. They will be making contacts on their current "grower customers", as well as on growers within the "Sub-Regions" based on efficient aerial "logistics".
Our AERIAL APPLICATORS are: Steve Fletcher, Fletcher Flying Service (239) 860-2028 and Jeff Summersill TRS AG Services (561-722-4502).
"Pre" and "Post" testing for Psyllids will be coordinated through UF/IFAS'/ SWFREC scientists and FDACS/DPI staff as to measure our program's effectiveness. Their phone numbers are: Dr. Phil Stansly (239) 464-7395 and Paul Mears (239) 707-6084. Please Call Paul Mears to set a psyllid scouting appointment before you spray. PLEASE CONTACT THE TEAM CAPTAIN NEAREST YOUR GROVE, YOUR AERIAL APPLICATOR AND/OR THE "GCGA" OFFICE TO PARTICIPATE IN OUR EFFORTS!

YOUR SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION WILL MAKE OUR EFFORT A SUCCESS!

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