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Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

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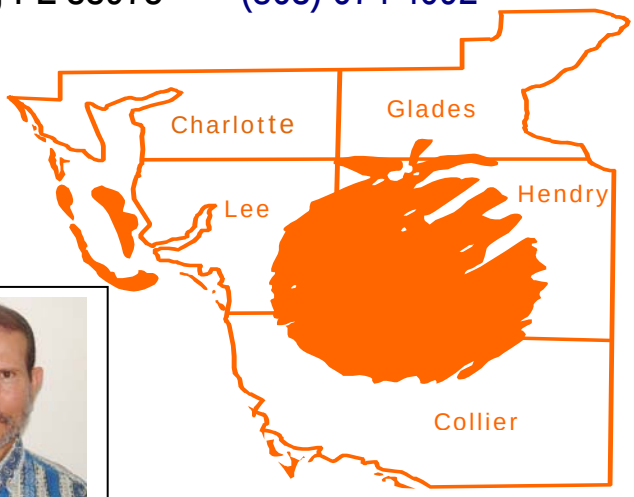
Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 18, No. 1 **January 2015**

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://citrusagents.ifas.ufl.edu/agents/zekri/index.htm
http://irrec.ifas.ufl.edu/flcitrus/

I M P O R T A N T E V E N T S

Wednesday, January 14th, 2015, 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon
Scouting and Management of Citrus Insect Pests

Location: UF-IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, Immokalee
Program Sponsors: *ROTOR GROUP LLC*

Victor Serur; (786) 449 7348;
vserur@helicopterspray.com
Herman Mejia; (754) 366 0795
hmejia@helicopterspray.com
Jose Fernandez (305) 450 5310
jef@helicopterspray.com

Speakers: Dr. Phil Stansly, Dr. Jawwad Qureshi, and Dr. James Tansey

1. Scouting citrus for pests and beneficials
2. Management of Asian Citrus Psyllid in Organic and Conventional Citrus
3. Citrus Health Management Areas: Coordinated Asian Citrus Psyllid Control

2 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs)
2 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal
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
No pre-registration = No lunch

2015 Florida Citrus Show

Wednesday, January 28, 2015
Thursday, January 29, 2015
Havert L. Fenn Center,
Fort Pierce

http://www.cvent.com/events/2015-florida-citrus-show/event-summary-9dbcf46205a8473ea8e489ebc510161b.aspx
CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs)
CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal

2015 Florida Citrus Show Program, **Subject to change**

Wednesday, January 28

Moderator: Parker Platts, Multi-county Citrus Extension Agent

Perspective -- Past, Present, and Future

8:50 -9:00 Welcome - Indian River Citrus League, *Scott Lambeth, Chairman IRCL*

9:00 -9:20 Projected Grapefruit Production, Packout, and Economic Returns, *Ariel Singerman*

9:20 -9:40 The Future of Fresh Grapefruit in the HLB Era, *TBD*

9:40 -9:55 Early Results From Protected Agriculture Citrus Trials, *Barrett Gruber*

9:55 -10:45 Visit the Trade Show

10:45-11:00 Managing MRLs and Integrating New Products, *Mark Ritenour*

11:00-11:15 Irrigation Mangement Considerations for HLB, Brian Boman

11:15-11:35 Accounting For Intensive Management -- New Production Budgets for Florida Fritz Roka

11:35-11:55 Firewall Effects on Canker in Grapefruit, *Kent Morgan*

11:55-1:30 Lunch – Visit the Trade Show

Moderator: Steve Futch, Multi-county Citrus Extension Agent

Management Strategies

1:30 -1:50 CHMA Forensic Analyses and Risk-based Optimization for FL, CA, TX, AZ, *Tim Gottwald*

1:50 -2:10 Ongoing U.S. Research on Genetically Engineering Citrus with HLB Resistance, *Ed Stover*

2:10 -2:30 Revisiting Citrus Canker and Phytophthora Control Strategies, *Jim Graham*

2:30 -3:30 Visit the Trade Show

3:30 -3:50 A Summary of Nutritional Programs for HLB Management, *Tripti Vashisth & Bob Rouse*

3:50 -4:30 Potential HLB Solutions in the Pipeline, *Panel Discussion with B. Scully, M. Rogers, and H. Browning*

Thursday, January 29

Moderator: Laurie Hurner, Multi-county Citrus Extension Agent

Insect Control

8:00 -8:30 Visit the Trade Show / Continental Breakfast

8:30 -8:50 New Research and Latest Recommendations for Psyllid Control, *Michael Rogers*

8:50 -9:10 Developing New Psyllid Control Tactics based on Insect Biology, *David Hall*

9:10 -9:30 Success Story: Mating Disruption of Citrus Leaf Miner, *Steve Lapointe*

9:30 -10:30 Visit the Trade Show

Living with HLB

10:30-10:50 Soil and Water Acidification for Biocarbonate Reduction, *Kelly Morgan*

10:50-11:10 40,000 Foot View of HLB Solutions, *Harold Browning*

11:10-12:00 Grower Strategies to Maintain Production in HLB-Infected Groves, *Grower Panel*

12:00-1:15 Lunch – Visit the Trade Show

Moderator: Barrett Gruber, IFAS-IRREC

Promising treatments to reduce or eliminate HLB symptoms

1:15 -1:30 Fruit Drop Trends and Potential Remidies, *Gene Albrigo*

1:30 -1:50 Update on Antibiotics use in HLB, *Bob Shatters*

1:50 -2:10 Update on Antimicrobial Therapies for HLB Mitigation, *Charles Powell*

2:10 -2:30 Psyllid Insecticide Resistance: Current Status and Future Tools, *Lukaz Stlenski*

2:30 -2:50 Thermotherapy - New Research Developments, *Jim Syvertsen*

2:50 -3:10 Thermotherapy - Scaling up to Commercial Viability, *Reza Eshani*

Tuesday, February 3rd, 2015

Scouting and Managing Citrus Fungal Diseases

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

Speakers: Dr. Megan Dewdney, Dr. Pam Roberts, and Cody Hoffman

1. Alternaria brown rot and citrus scab symptoms and managements
2. Melanose and greasy spot symptoms and management, and the copper model
3. Postbloom fruit drop
4. Citrus black spot and Phytophthora management
5. Quadris Top

2 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs)

2 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal

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

No pre-registration = No lunch

Annual Certified Pile Burners Course in SW Florida

Registration fee: $50

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

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

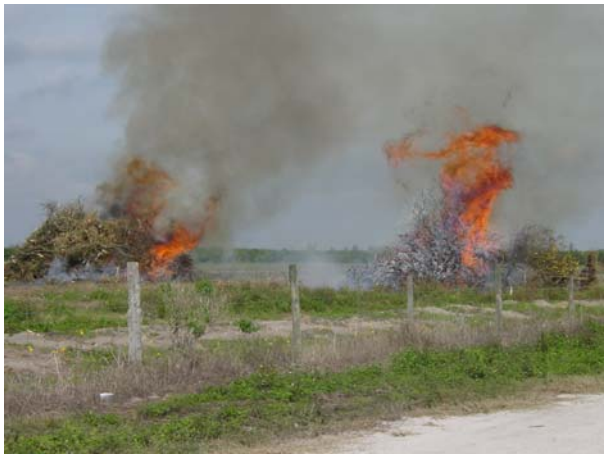
PRE-REGISTRATION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT PAYMENT OF THE REGISTRATION FEE

Date & time: Thursday, 5 February 2015, 7:30 AM – 4:30 PM.

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***.

Registration form and agenda are included here. Detailed information is available in the previous issue of this newsletter and online: http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Florida-Forest-Service/Education/For-the-Community/Withlacoochee-Training-Center-WTC/Class-Schedule



2015 International Research Conference on Huanglongbing (HLB)

Mark your calendar and plan to attend the 4th International Research Conference on HLB in Orlando, Florida USA
February 9-13, 2015
Visit the IRCHLB website for more information - Click here for IRCHLB website
http://flcitrusmutual.com/hlb-conference/register.aspx

Wednesday, March 18th, 2015

Growing citrus trees undercover, and citrus nutrition and irrigation including BMPs and the 4Rs concept

Speakers: Dr. Barrett Gruber and Dr. Kelly Morgan
2 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs)
2 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal
Pre-registration is required. No registration fee and lunch is free Thanks to **Mark White** & **Chris Kamberg** with ***G.P. Solutions, LLC***.
To reserve a seat, call 863 674 4092, or send an e-mail to Dr. Mongi Zekri at: maz@ufl.edu
No pre-registration = No lunch

2015 ANNUAL FLORIDA CITRUS GROWERS' INSTITUTE

Date & Time: Tuesday, 7 April 2015, 8:00 AM – 3:45 PM
Location: Avon Park Campus of South Florida Community College
Coordinators: Citrus Extension Agents, UF-IFAS
Agenda and information on registration will be available next month

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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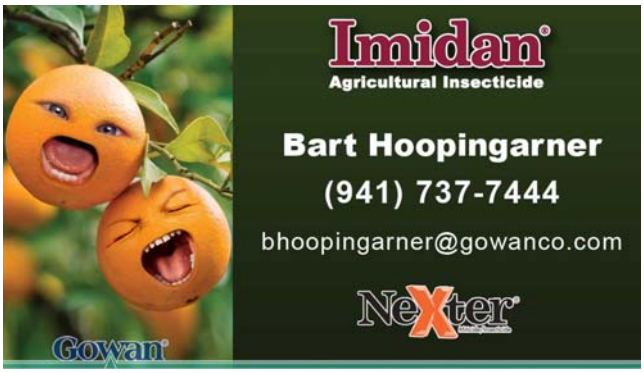

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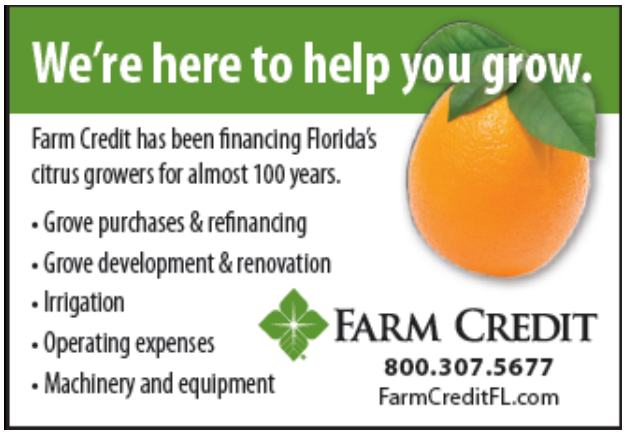

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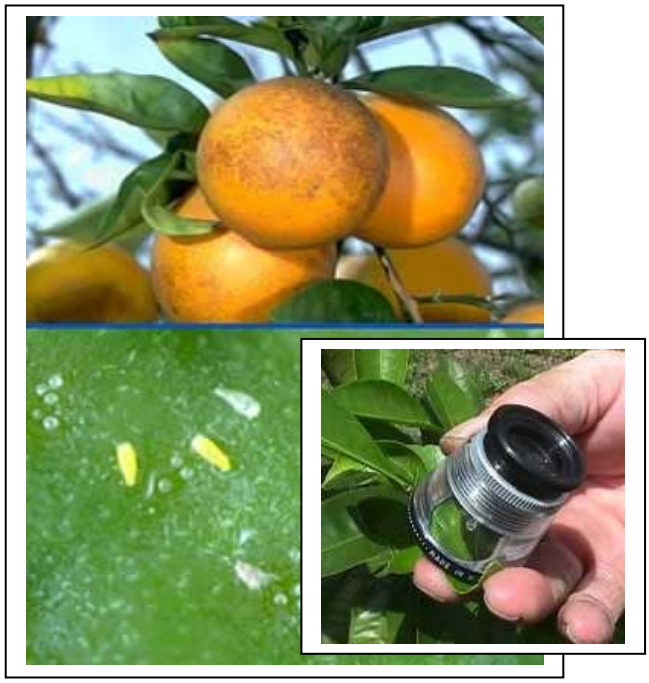
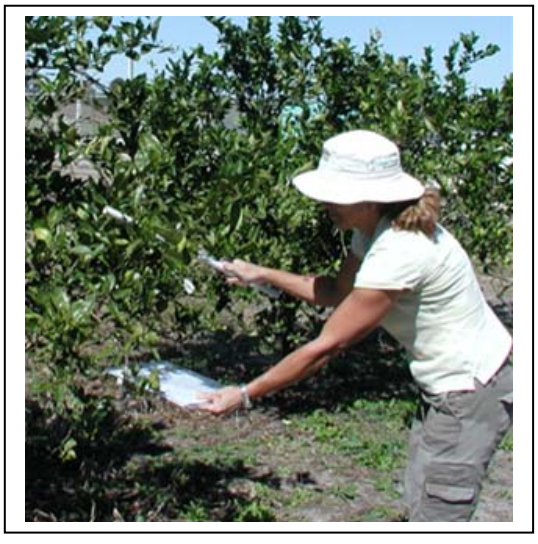
SCOUTING FOR PESTS

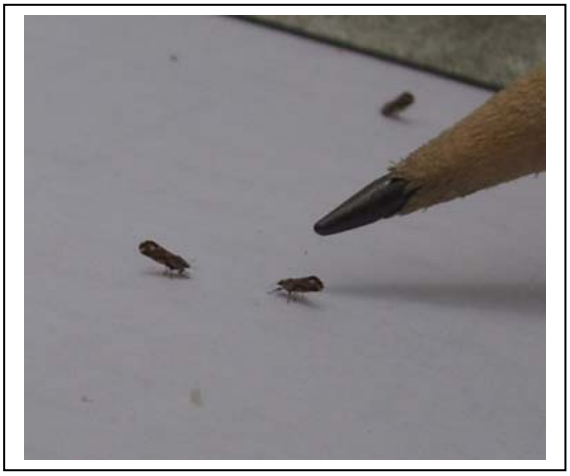
Florida citrus industry uses sustainable production practices. Florida citrus growers help preserve environmental quality by using many sound cultural practices including integrated pest management (IPM) strategies. IPM depends on grove scouting and close observations to determine the need and timing for pesticide applications as well as modification of cultural practices to minimize damage. Scouting for early warnings of pests and diseases is becoming very important in citrus operation. Scouting not only helps growers control pests more efficiently, but also lowers the use of pesticides and the chances of pesticide resistance.

In most cases, there is no way to predict on a seasonal basis the incidence and severity of pests. However, based on grove history and frequent observations, many situations can be reasonably assessed. With most citrus pests, the pressure must be high before economic damage levels on the processing fruit crop are experienced. Pest populations should be suppressed only when high levels of infestation threaten tree vigor and productivity. There are several techniques and procedures for scouting and there are many things to know before scouting.

To learn more, you need to attend the workshops on scouting for citrus insect pests and fungal diseases on 14 January 2015 and on 3 February 2015.







Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMAs)

Go To: http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/chmas/index.shtml

Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMA's): Developing a psyllid management plan
Dr. Phil Stansly, UF-IFAS

Effective control of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, is an important component of greening (HLB) management programs. Over the past several years, experience in Florida has shown that the most efficient way to control psyllids is for citrus growers to work together on an area-wide basis. The need for area-wide control of psyllids is due to the dispersal behavior of this pest which tends to be from areas of high incidence to areas of low incidence. When differences in timing of psyllid control programs exist within an area, the net movement of psyllids results in re-infestation, despite the repeated attempts of individual growers to maintain psyllid populations at low levels. *Successful psyllid management is a team effort with all citrus growers as participants.*

Establishment of Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMAs) has proven to be an important strategy for reducing the spread of HLB. The primary goal of the formation of CHMAs is to coordinate psyllid control efforts to reduce the effect of psyllid movement between commercial citrus operations and thus reduce the need for repeated insecticides applications to maintaining ACP populations at low levels throughout. Due to the limited number of pesticide modes of action available for controlling psyllids, CHMAs could serve an important function in slowing pesticide resistance in psyllid populations by reducing the number of sprays needed to control ACP.

Two key time slots are identified when grower coordination of psyllid control efforts are likely to be most effective in reducing overall psyllid populations. These are the so-called "dormant sprays" during the cool months of the year when trees are not normally flushing so psyllids cannot reproduce. The objective is to reduce the overwintering population of adults to help Mother Nature limit ACP survival through to the spring flush. Thus, both sprays are directed at the same generation of adults. The first coordinated spray identified is during the month of November or early December, just after the fall flush period has ended and the second spray is in January before spring flush. Use of an organophosphate insecticide is recommended for the first dormant spray and a pyrethroid insecticide for the second. However, the order could be reversed in some blocks to accommodate harvest operations since the pyrethroids (Danitol, Baythroid or Mustang) have 1 day preharvest intervals (PHIs). It could even be possible to make both dormant sprays with a pyrethroid since, by directing the sprays against the same generation of ACP, there is little or no opportunity for selection by the population against that mode of action.

Other times of the year when additional coordinated sprays may be convenient and effective include post-harvest (May-June) and pre-harvest (September). In general, it is good to avoid repeating modes of action during the year. There are many possible options for the post-harvest spray, depending on pest pressure, economics and personal choice (see below). The important thing is to "get'er done". If both dormant sprays are to be made with a pyrethroid, an organophosphate could be used for the September spray without repeating that mode of action. This is an easy-to-agree-upon alternative since OPs are inexpensive and effective although MRL's may preclude their use for some fresh fruit growers. Most grower's will want to fill in with additional sprays at other times of the year. Warm winter weather which may be accompanied by rain as it was last year, can cause trees to flush in the winter, thus reducing the effectiveness of dormant sprays. Options to control ACP during the critical spring flush have been limited due to bloom and harvesting operations. Movento and Closer both have 1-day PHIs and can be sprayed on bloom. Micromite and Portal have longer PHIs but could also be worked in during that time. Additional spray options at other times of the year are included below.

Spray Options for Pest Management as of Sep 2013

Criteria

Efficacy
Adults/nymphs
Secondary pests

Resistance management
Frequency of use
Rotation MOAs

Conservation of beneficials
Broad-spectrum vs Selective

Cost!

Dormant ← → Growing

Months	Nov-Dec	Jan	Feb-Mar	Apr	May -June	July - Aug	Sep-Oct
Products	OP (e.g. Imidan, Dimethoate, chlorpyrifos)	Pyrethroid (Mustang Danitol Baythroid)	Movento[1] Portal[2] Closer[3] Micromite[4] Intrepid[5]	Oil Portal[2] Closer[3] Micromite[4]	Movento[1] Delegate[6] Abamectin[7] AgriFlex[8] Voliam Flexi[9] Knack[10]	OIL	Movento[1] Portal[2] Closer[3] Micromite[4]
Pests Controlled	ACP Weevils	ACP Weevils	ACP adults[3] ACP nymphs[1,2,3,4] Mites[1,2,4] Leafminer[4,5] Weevils[4] Scales[1] Aphids[1,3]	ACP adults[3] ACP nymphs [2,3,4,] Mites[2,4] Leafminer[4] Weevils[4] Aphids[1,3]	ACP adults[6,9] ACP nymphs[1,6,8,9] Rustmite[1,7,8] Leafminer[6,7,8,9] Scales[1,8,9,10]	Everything	ACP adults[3] ACP nymphs[1,2,3,4] Rustmite[1,2,4] Leafminer[4] Weevils[4] Scales[1] Aphids[3]

[1-10] Specify insecticides recommended for this slot.
Best not to repeat any chemical mode of action in any particular year

Example Insecticide Programs for ACP and Other Pests in Florida that Avoid Repeating Modes of Action

	Insecticide Sprays per year (excluding oil alone)						Other pests Controlled	MOA**
	One	Two	Four	Five	Eight	Ten		
Jan	Pyrethroid	Pyrethroid	Pyrethroid	Pyrethroid	Pyrethroid	Pyrethroid	Weevils	3
Feb			Movento*^	Movento*^	Movento *^	Movento *^	Rustmite Scales	23
Mar						Portal^	Spidermites, Rustmites	21
Apr	Oil	Oil	Oil	Oil	Micromite*^	Micromite*^	Leafminer Rustmite Weevils	15
May					Voliam Flexi	Abamectin*	Leafminer Leafminer, Rustmite	4A,28 6
Jun			Delegate*	Delegate*	Delegate*	Voliam Flexi	Leafminer	5 4A+23
Jul	Oil	Oil	Oil	Oil	Abamectin*	Closer	Leafminers, Rustmites Aphids	6 4D
Aug						Oil	Rustmite, Leafminer	
Sep				Micromite*^	APTA^	Delegate*	Leafminer Rustmite, Spidermites Rustmite ,Weevils Leafminer	5 21 15
Oct						APTA^	Rustmite Spidermites	21
Nov-Dec		OP	OP	OP	OP	OP	Weevils	1B

*Generally applied with oil or another surfactant ǂ May not be necessary due to low populations ^ Primarily for control of nymphs ** www.irac-online.org

New insecticides for ACP control in Florida Citrus

Product	MOA*	Label	Rate (Oz/ac	PHI	Bees	Other Pests
Closer	4c	Now	2.75-5.75	1 d	Advisory	Aphids, CRS
Sivanto	4(abcd?)	Jun 14?	10-14	1 d	Advisory	Aphids thrips scales mealybugs whiteflies
Exirel	28	Jul 13 ?	13.5-20.5	1 d	Toxic	CLM
Apta	21	Sep 13?	14-27	14 d	Toxic	CRM

*4: Nicotinoid
28: Diamid
21: METI (Mitochondrial electron transport inhibitor)

Spray Options for Citrus Pest Management Including products not yet labeled Sep 2013

Dormant ← → **Growing**

Months	Nov-Dec	Jan	Feb-Mar	Apr	May - June	July - Aug	Sep-Oct
Products	OP	Pyrethroid	Movento[1] Portal[2] Closer[3] Micromite[4] Intrepid[5] Exirel[11]	OIL Portal[2] Closer[3] Micromite[4] Exirel[11] Apta[12] Sivanto[13]	Movento[1] Delegate[6] Abamectin[7] Knack[10] Exirel[11] Apta[12] Sivanto[13]	Oil Closer[3] Sivanto[13]	Movento[1] Closer[3] Delegate[6] Apta[12] *Sivanto[13]*
Pests	ACP Weevils	ACP Weevils	ACP[1,2,3,6,11] Mites[1,2,4] Leafminer[4,5,6,11] Weevils[4] Scales[1] Aphids[3]	ACP[2,3,11,12,13] Mites[2,4,12] Leafminer[4,11] Weevils[4] Aphids[3,13]	ACP[1,6,8,9,11,12,13] Rustmite[1,7,12] Leafminer[6,7,11] Scales[1,10,13]	ACP[3,13]	ACP[1,3,6.12,13] Leafminer[6] Rustmite[12] Scales[1,13] Aphids[3,13] Mealybugs[1]

[1-13] Specify insecticides. Products in red not labeled for citrus as of Sep 2013.
Best not to repeat any chemical mode of action in any particular year

GCGA "GULF" CHMA Team Captains			
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	Danny Pool	863-673-2832	dannypool73@yahoo.com
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	Rob Atchley	863-673-1515	Rob.Atchley@duda.com
	Joby Sherrod	863-675-0545	Joby.Sherrod@duda.com
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8.	**South Collier CHMA**		
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9.	**North Collier CHMA**		
	John Hoffman	239-825-3286	jhoffman@barroncollier.com
10.	**Corkscrew CHMA**		
	Tom Kirschner	239-340-4729	kirschnertfk@yahoo.com
	*Seminole CHMA is not listed/participating		

In SW Florida, check with your CHMA captain to coordinate a spray for psyllid control

EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION

issued by

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

8 January 2015

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/ensodisc.pdf

Synopsis: There is an approximately 50-60% chance of El Niño conditions during the next two months, with ENSO-neutral favored thereafter.

During December 2014, positive sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies decreased across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific. At the end of the month, the weekly Niño indices ranged from +0.8°C in the Niño-4 region, to +0.5°C in the Niño-3.4 region, to 0.0°C in the Niño-1+2 region. The positive subsurface heat content anomalies (averaged between 180º-100ºW) also decreased during December in response to an upwelling equatorial oceanic Kelvin wave.

Although the surface and sub-surface temperature anomalies were consistent with El Niño, the overall atmospheric circulation continued to show only limited coupling with the anomalously warm water. The equatorial low-level winds were largely near average during the month, while upper-level easterly anomalies continued in the central and eastern tropical Pacific. The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) remained slightly negative, but the Equatorial SOI remained near zero. Also, rainfall remained below average near the Date Line and was above-average over Indonesia. Overall, the combined atmospheric and oceanic state remains ENSO-neutral.

Similar to last month, most models predict the SST anomalies to remain at weak El Niño levels (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index between 0.5°C and 0.9°C) during December-February 2014-15, and lasting into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2015. If El Niño were to emerge, the forecaster consensus favors a weak event that ends in early Northern Hemisphere spring. In summary, there is an approximately 50-60% chance of El Niño conditions during the next two months, with ENSO-neutral favored thereafter (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome).

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 5 February 2015. 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.

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National Centers for Environmental Prediction
NOAA/National Weather Service
College Park, MD 20740

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

WATER WATCH

Keeping an Eye on Water Resources

District-Wide Conditions for December 15, 2014

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) is issuing the following briefing:

Most of the South Florida Water Management District saw little rainfall during the past 7 days. Water supply demands continue to increase across the District, as is typical during the dry season. Regional water storage areas such as the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) continue receding but levels are adequate at this time.

Lake Okeechobee, however, remains above its historical average for this time of year, and the impacts of a potential El Niño and other climate factors are still unknown. Because of this uncertainty, water managers are maximizing movement of water south from the lake for cleaning in the Stormwater Treatment Areas and delivery to the WCAs.

The dry season typically runs from mid-October to mid-May with about 18 inches of rain on average.

Water Levels in Key Locations (December 15)		
Location	**Today's level**	**Water Supply Floor**
WCA-1	16.94 feet	14.00 feet
WCA-2A	12.24 feet	10.50 feet
WCA-3A	10.21 feet	7.50 feet

Water Conservation

- South Florida is under the District's Year-Round Landscape Irrigation Rule that limits residential and business landscape irrigation to two or three days per week.
  - To determine watering days and times in your area, contact your local government or visit www.sfwmd.gov/2days.
- Permitted water users such as nurseries, agriculture, golf courses and utilities can find water use conditions in their permits online at www.sfwmd.gov/ePermitting.
- For tips and information about water conservation, visit www.savewaterfl.com.

Lake Okeechobee Operations

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manages Lake Okeechobee water levels based on its regulation schedule and the best available science and data provided by its staff and a variety of partners, including SFWMD.
  - SFWMD makes an operational recommendation each week based on conditions. The most recent Operational Position Statement is available at www.sfwmd.gov/opsreports.

Lake Okeechobee Levels	
Today (Dec. 15)	**15.37** feet
Historical Average for Today	**14.73** feet
This Date One Year Ago	**14.44** feet

Moving Water South

- For weekly updates on the volumes of water being moved south by SFWMD operations, visit www.sfwmd.gov/movingwatersouth.

United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

CITRUS JANUARY FORECAST MATURITY TEST RESULTS AND FRUIT SIZE

Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
2290 Lucien Way, Suite 300, Maitland, FL 32751-7057
(407) 648-6013 · (855) 271-9801 FAX · www.nass.usda.gov/fl

January 12, 2015

Florida All Orange Production Down 5 Percent
Florida Non-Valencia Orange Production Down 8 Percent
Florida Valencia Orange Production Down 2 Percent
Florida All Grapefruit Production Unchanged
Florida All Tangerine Unchanged
Florida Tangelo Production Unchanged
FCOJ Yield 1.59 Gallons per Box (42° Brix)

2014-2015 SEASON FORECAST DATES	
February 10, 2015	May 12, 2015
March 10, 2015	June 10, 2015
April 9, 2015	July 10, 2015

Citrus Production by Type and State – United States

Crop and State	Production [1]			2014-2015 Forecasted Production [1]	
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	December	January
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)
Non-Valencia Oranges [2]					
Florida	74,200	67,100	53,300	52,000	48,000
California	45,500	42,500	39,000	40,500	40,000
Texas	1,108	1,499	1,400	1,627	1,670
United States	120,808	111,099	93,700	94,127	89,670
Valencia Oranges					
Florida	72,500	66,500	51,300	56,000	55,000
California	12,500	12,000	11,000	10,000	10,000
Texas	311	289	376	345	345
United States	85,311	78,789	62,676	66,345	65,345
All Oranges					
Florida	146,700	133,600	104,600	108,000	103,000
California	58,000	54,500	50,000	50,500	50,000
Texas	1,419	1,788	1,776	1,972	2,015
United States	206,119	189,888	156,376	160,472	155,015
Grapefruit					
Florida-All	18,850	18,350	15,650	15,000	15,000
White	5,350	5,250	4,150	4,000	4,000
Colored	13,500	13,100	11,500	11,000	11,000
California	4,000	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,000
Texas	4,800	6,100	5,700	5,750	6,000
United States	27,650	28,950	25,350	24,750	25,000
Lemons					
California	20,500	21,000	19,000	19,000	20,000
Arizona	750	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,200
United States	21,250	22,800	20,800	21,000	22,200
Tangelos					
Florida	1,150	1,000	880	800	800
Tangerines					
Florida-All	4,290	3,280	2,900	2,500	2,500
Early [3]	2,330	1,910	1,750	1,400	1,400
Honey	1,960	1,370	1,150	1,100	1,100
California [4]	10,800	13,000	14,500	16,000	15,500
Arizona [4]	200	200	200	220	220
United States	15,290	16,480	17,600	18,720	18,220

[1] Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; lemons-80, tangelos-90; tangerines and mandarins in Arizona and California-80, Florida-95.
[2] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. Includes small quantities of tangerines in Texas and Temples in Florida.
[3] Fallglo and Sunburst varieties.
[4] Includes mandarins, tangelos, and tangors.

All Oranges 103.0 Million Boxes

The 2014-2015 Florida all orange forecast released today by the USDA Agricultural Statistics Board is 103.0 million boxes, down 5 percent from December and 2 percent less than last season's production. The total comprises 48.0 million boxes of the non-Valencia oranges (early, midseason, Navel, and Temple varieties) and 55.0 million boxes of Valencia oranges.

Regression data used are from the 2006-2007 through 2013-2014 seasons. For those previous 8 seasons, the January forecast has deviated from final production by an average of 3 percent, with 5 seasons above and 3 below, and with differences ranging from 1 percent below to 10 percent above. All references to "average", "minimum", and "maximum" refer to the previous 8 seasons unless noted.

Non-Valencia Oranges 48.0 Million Boxes

The forecast of non-Valencia production is lowered by 4.0 million boxes to 48.0 million boxes. The Non-Valencia harvest has reached almost 4 million boxes per week. Estimated utilization to January 1, 2015, with an allocation for non-certified fruit is 15.8 million boxes. At 303 pieces of fruit to fill a 90-pound box, final fruit size is the lowest in a series dating back to the 1960-1961 season; final droppage at 22 percent is close to the maximum record set last season. The Navel forecast, included in the non-Valencia forecast, is unchanged at 1.5 million boxes and now represents 3 percent of the non-Valencia total. The Row Count survey conducted December 30-31, 2014 showed 34 percent of the non-Valencia (excluding navels) rows harvested, and 76 percent of the Navel rows harvested.

Valencia Oranges 55.0 Million Boxes

The forecast of Valencia production is lowered by 1.0 million boxes to 55.0 million boxes. Current fruit size is at the minimum and is projected to be below the minimum at harvest. Current droppage is above average and is projected to be well above average at harvest.

All Grapefruit 15.0 Million Boxes

The forecast of all grapefruit production remains at 15.0 million boxes. The white grapefruit forecast is unchanged at 4.0 million boxes. The colored grapefruit forecast is unchanged at 11.0 million boxes. Current fruit size for both white and colored grapefruit is less than average, and is projected to be close to the minimum at harvest. Current droppage for both white and colored grapefruit is close to the maximum and is projected to be close to the maximum at harvest.

All Tangerines 2.5 Million Boxes

The forecast of all tangerine production is continued at 2.5 million boxes. The early tangerine forecast (Fallglo and Sunburst) is unchanged at 1.4 million boxes, and the later maturing Honey forecast remains at 1.1 million boxes. The Fallglo tangerine harvest is over while the Sunburst harvest is nearly complete. The harvesting of the late maturing Honey tangerine is getting underway. Projected Honey fruit size is slightly below the minimum while the projected droppage rate is slightly above the maximum.

Tangelos 800 Thousand Boxes

The forecast of tangelo production is unchanged at 800,000 boxes. The Row Count survey conducted December 30-31, 2014, showed 36 percent of the rows were harvested. Components were final last month with size below average and droppage above the maximum.

FCOJ Yield 1.59 Gallons per Box

The projection for frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) is lowered to 1.59 gallons per box of 42° Brix concentrate. First yield projections for the components are 1.45 gallons per box for the early-midseason portion, and 1.72 for the late (Valencia) portion. Last season's final yields for all oranges, as reported by the Florida Department of Citrus were: 1.569080 gallons per box for all oranges, 1.521318 gallons per box for early-midseason oranges, and 1.642463 gallons per box for late (Valencia) oranges.

Forecast Components, by Variety — Florida: January 2015

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

Type	Bearing trees	Fruit per tree	Droppage	Fruit per box
	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(percent)	(number)
ORANGES				
Early-midseason	22,707	890	22	303
Navel	970	295	21	139
Valencia	31,190	624	28	241
GRAPEFRUIT				
White	1,199	477	26	117
Colored	3,374	445	23	119

Registration Form

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

Florida's Certified Pile Burner Program

Thursday, February 5, 2015

Location: UF-IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center
2685 SR 29, Immokalee, FL 34142
See: http://www.imok.ufl.edu/ for directions

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

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

Name

Mailing address

Email address

Phone Number

FFS Customer Number

Florida's Certified Pile Burner Training
Thursday, February 5, 2015
UF-IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center
2685 SR 29, Immokalee, FL 34142
See: http://www.imok.ufl.edu/ for directions

Registration starts at 7: 45 AM

1. Opening Comments and Introduction	08:30 – 09:10 AM
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 PM**
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!

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