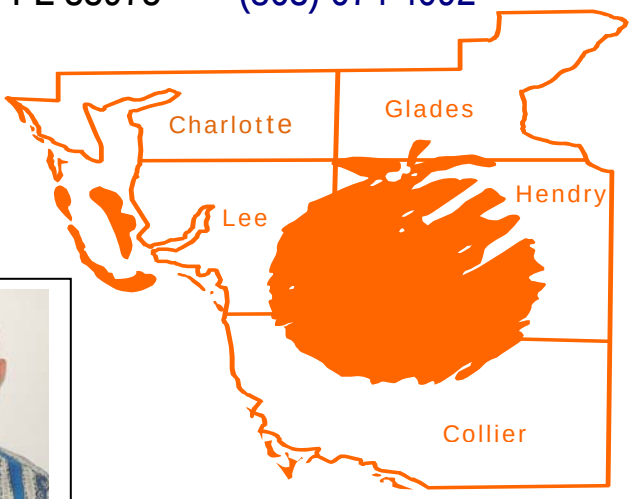
UF UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA
IFAS Extension

EXTENSION

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

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

Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 14, No. 7 **July 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://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

Scheduling copper applications

Hands-on copper scheduler program simulation

--What's new in the world of scheduling copper applications?

--Scheduler demonstration

--Question & Answer

--Hands-on program simulation

Speaker: Dr. Megan Dewdney, UF-IFAS, CREC

Location: Southwest Florida Research and Education Center

Date and Time: Thursday, July 14, 2011, **10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon**

Coordinator: Dr. Mongi Zekri

Free lunch will be served. **RSVP is required**.

To RSVP, call 863 674 4092 or send an e-mail to **maz@ufl.edu**

1 CEU for Pesticide License Renewal

1 CEU for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs)

Sponsor: **Ed Early, DuPont Ag. Products**

Free lunch will be served (Compliments of **DuPont Ag. Products**).

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

Attendees will receive a rain gauge, a copper scheduler instruction card and other goodies.

CITRUS EXPO

IN FORT MYERS

Wednesday, August 17 &
Thursday, August 18, 2011

See enclosed program on page 6

www.CitrusExpo.net

CITRUS EXPO

The World's Premier Citrus Expo!

Click here to see the Seminar Program!

Pre-Registration is OPEN!

STATEWIDE FALL CITRUS EXTENSION WORKSHOPS

Immokalee, October 11	Tavares, October 12
Bartow, October 13	Arcadia, October 18
Sebring, October 20	Fort Pierce, October 25

Jerry Southwell
Yara North America, Inc.
863-773-0154 Office
863-773-5088 Fax
Jerry.Southwell@yara.com

Sam Monroe
Nichino America Inc.
7387 61st Street
Vero Beach, FL 32967
Phone: 772-473-0873
E-mail: smonroe@nichino.net

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mroberts@agraquest.com
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Heath Prescott
KeyPlex®
Toll Free: 800 433 7117
Mobile: 863 781 9096
Nextel: 159*499803*6

Scott Houk
Dow AgroSciences
13543 Troia Drive
Estero, FL 33928
Phone: 239-243-6927
SEHouk@dow.com

FIRST BANK
P.O. Box 697
LaBelle, FL 33975
LaBelle Phone: 863 675 4242
Fax: 863 675 1099
Moore Haven: 863 946 1515

Ed Early
DuPont Ag. Products
5100 S. Cleveland Ave.,
Suite 318-368
Fort Myers, FL 33907
Phone: 239 994 8594
Edward.L.Early@USA.dupont.com

Cody Hoffman
SYNGENTA
1505 Paloma Dr., Fort Myers, FL 33901
Mobile: 321 436 2591
Fax: 239 479 6279
cody.hoffman@syngenta.com

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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WELLS FARGO

Lester Clark
Vice President
Tel 239-896-1821
Fax 239-896-1819
lester.clark@wellsfargo.com

Donald Allen
AGLIME SALES, INC.
1375 Thornburg Road
Babson Park, FL 33827-9549
Mobile: 863 287 2925
Agnet # 52925

Nufarm Agriculture USA
Craig Noll
Office-239 549 2494
Mobile-239 691 8060
craig.noll@us.nufarm.com
Gary Simmons
Phone: 772 260 1058

MONSANTO
Jack Conroy
Phone: 863 318 1486
Fax: 886 318 8617
Mobile: 863 559 4468
Andrew.j.conroy@monsanto.com

FMC
FMC Corporation APG
Ronald Palumbo
Cell: 305 304-7491
Nextel Agnet: 14772
ronald.palumbo@fmc.com
fmccrop.com

Chemtura Crop Protection
Jay Hallaron
Phone: 407 256 4667
Fax: 407 523 1097
Cell: 321 231 2277
jay.hallaron@chemtura.com

Todd Wilson
Tiger-Sul Products
Bentonite Sulphur
Micronutrients
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twilson@bakerbro.com

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

Jeff Summersill
THOMAS R. SUMMERSILL, INC.
Custom Aerial
Ground Application
Mobile 561-722-4502, Agnet # 33169
trsummersill@msn.com

Stacey Howell
***BAYER* CropScience**
239-272-8575 (mobile)
239-353-6491 (office/fax)

stacey.howell@bayercropscience.com

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

2011 Citrus Expo℠ Seminar Program

"Proactive Innovations for a Positive Future"
Lee Civic Center, North Ft. Myers, FL
August 17 & 18, 2011

Wednesday - August 17

Update from the CRDF

9:30 What research is being funded and how is the information being communicated to the industry

9:50 The CRDF Commercial Products Development Committee – moving research to the field

Marketing and Economics

10:10 The World Citrus Industry – markets, pricing and competition

10:35 Funding marketing to grow demand while maintaining research funding

11:00 Labor costs for producing Florida citrus

11:25 Revisiting H2A and other labor programs

The Growers' Perspective

11:45 Grower presentation on cost and labor constraints and how to meet the bottom line

12:00 Lunch

2:00 Area wide IPM: Integrated startegies for managing pests and diseases

2:20 CHMAs – the effects of area wide management on Asian citrus psyllid populations

The Growers' Perspective

2:40 How to get involved in developing a CHMA in your area – pros and cons of participating in a CHMA

3:00 Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs): A glossary of terms

3:10 GAPs: New FDA regulations and the impacts on Florida's citrus industry

The Growers' Perspective

3:40 How to implement and manage a GAPs program in your operation

Thursday - August 18

9:00 HLB nutritional research update: Yield data and tree health

9:25 Changes in phloem plugging in HLB-infected trees on a foliar nutrition program

The Growers' Perspective

9:40 What is being applied, how is it being applied and the results

10:00 Advanced Citrus Production Systems (ACPS): bringing the citrus grove into the 21st century

The Growers' Perspective

10:30 Establishing a commercial scale ACPS grove: the costs, complexity and feasibility

The Future

11:00 Long-term solutions to HLB: GMOs, AMPs and other acronyms that will save the day

11:30 Around the next bend in the road – CVC, leprosis and other diseases on the horizon

12:00 Lunch

LEAF AND SOIL SAMPLING AND ANALYSES TO ADJUST FERTILIZER PROGRAMS

Optimum growth and yield of high quality fruit cannot be obtained without adequate nutrition. The most successful fertilizer program should be based on tissue analysis, knowledge of soil nutrient status through soil analysis combined with university recommendations. The deficiency or excess of an element will cause disturbance in plant metabolism and lead to poor performance.

Plant analysis

Used in conjunction with other data and observations, tissue analysis aids in evaluating the nutrient elements of the soil-plant system. It has proven useful in confirming nutritional deficiencies, toxicities or imbalances, identifying "hidden" toxicities and deficiencies where visible symptoms are not manifested, and evaluating the effectiveness of fertilizer programs.

Leaf Sampling

For reliable results and useful interpretation of lab analysis reports, citrus growers, production managers, and consultants must follow the proper procedures for leaf sampling and sample handling because improperly collected leaf samples will provide misleading information about the nutritional status of the trees and the fertilizer programs.

Considerable care is needed in taking samples. Chemical analysis values can only be useful if the samples obtained are representative of the blocks they were taken from. The proper sampling, preparation and handling would affect the reliability of the chemical analysis, data interpretation, nutritional recommendations, and adjustment of fertilizer programs.

Leaf samples must also be taken at the proper time because nutrient levels within leaves are continually changing. However, leaf mineral concentrations of most nutrients are relatively stable within 4 to 6 months after emergence of the spring flush. Therefore, for mature tree blocks, the best time would be in July and August to collect four- to six-month-old spring flush leaves. If taken later in the season, the summer flush would probably be confused with the spring flush.

Each leaf sample should consist of about 100 leaves taken from non-fruiting twigs of 15- 20 uniform trees of the same variety and rootstock, and under the same fertilizer program. Clean brown paper bag should be used. Information sheets from the testing lab should be completed for each sample as this information helps when interpreting the results. The sample bag and the corresponding information sheet should each be carefully labeled with the same identity so that samples and sheets can be matched in the laboratory.

Sampling techniques for leaves

♦ Immature leaves should be avoided because of their rapidly changing composition.

♦ Abnormal-appearing trees, trees at the edge of the block and trees at the end of rows should not be sampled because they may be coated with soil particles and dust or have other problems.

♦ Do not include diseased, insect damaged, or dead leaves in a sample. Use good judgment.

♦ Select only one leaf from a shoot and remove it with its petiole (leaf stem).

Diagnosing growth disorders

♦ Collect samples from both affected trees as well as normal trees.

♦ Trees selected for sampling should be at similar stage of development and age.

♦ Whenever possible, confine the sampling area to trees in close proximity to each other.

Handling of leaf samples

♦ Samples should be collected in clean paper bags and clearly identified.

♦ They should be protected from heat and kept dry and cool (stored in portable ice chests), and placed in a refrigerator for overnight storage if they cannot be washed and oven dried the same day of collection.

♦ For macronutrient analysis, leaves usually do not need to be washed.

♦ Leaves should be dried in a ventilated oven at 60-70^{o}C.

Preparation for analysis

♦ Leaves that have been recently sprayed with micronutrients for fungicidal (Cu) or nutritional (Mn, Zn) purposes should not be analyzed for those micronutrients because it is unlikely to remove all surface contamination from sprayed leaves.

♦ For accurate Fe and B or other micronutrient determination, samples would require hand washing, which is best done when leaves are still in a fresh condition.

Soil analysis

Soil analysis is an important method for gaining basic information regarding the chemical status of the soil. Soil analysis is particularly useful when conducted over several years so that trends can be seen.

Unlike leaf analysis, there are various methods and analytical procedures of soil analysis used by laboratories. In Florida, soil tests for the relatively mobile and readily leached elements such as N and K are of no value. Soil tests are mainly important for pH, P, Mg, Ca, and Cu. For Florida sandy soils, using the Mehlich-1 or double acid (hydrochloric acid + sulfuric acid) extraction procedure adopted by the University of Florida analytical lab, 40-60 lbs/acre (20-30 ppm) of P, 70-120 lbs/acre (35-60 ppm) of Mg, 500-800 lbs/acre (250-400 ppm) of Ca, and 5-10 lbs/acre (2.5-5 ppm) of Cu are considered adequate for citrus. A Ca:Mg ratio of 7:1 seems desirable and ratios of higher than 10 may induce Mg deficiency problems. Copper levels higher than 50 lbs/acre may be toxic to citrus trees if the soil pH is below 6.

Soil sampling

The accuracy of a fertilizer recommendation depends or how well the soil sample on which the recommendation was based represents the area of the grove. In Florida, if soil samples were to be collected once a year, the best time would be at the end of the summer rainy season and prior to fall fertilization, usually during September and October. However, soil sampling may be conducted at the same time as leaf sampling to save time and reduce cost.

Standard procedures for proper sampling, preparation and analysis have to be followed for meaningful interpretations of the test results and accurate recommendations. Each soil sample should consist of 15-20 soil cores taken at the dripline of 15-20 trees within the area wetted by the irrigation system to a depth of 6 inches. The area sampled should be uniform in terms of soil and tree characteristics and correspond to the area from which the leaf sample was taken.

Individual cores should be mixed thoroughly in a plastic bucket to form a composite sample. Subsample of appropriate size should be taken from the composite mixture and put into labeled paper bags supplied by the lab. Soil samples should be air-dried but not oven-dried before shipping to the testing laboratory for analysis.

Conclusion

Tissue and soil analyses are a powerful tool for confirming nutrient deficiencies, toxicities and imbalances, identifying "hidden hunger," evaluating fertilizer programs, studying nutrient interactions. However, if initial plant and soil sampling, handling, and analysis of the sample were faulty, the results would be misleading.

If properly done, tissue and soil analyses can point the way toward more economical and efficient use of fertilizer materials, avoiding excessive or inadequate application rates.

For more details, consult UF-IFAS publication SL 253, "Nutrition of Florida Citrus Trees," at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/SS/SS47800.pdf

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Standard Table for Assessing Nutritional Status and Adjusting Fertilizer Programs for Citrus

Leaf analysis standard for assessing current nutrient status of citrus trees based on concentration of mineral elements in 4- to 6-month-old-spring-cycle leaves from non-fruiting terminals.

Element	Deficient less than	Low	Satisfactory	High	Excess more than
Nitrogen (N) (%)	2.2	2.2-2.4	**2.5-2.8**	2.9-3.2	3.3
Phosphorus (P) (%)	0.09	0.09-0.11	**0.12-0.17**	0.18-0.29	0.30
Potassium (K) (%)	0.7	0.7-1.1	**1.2-1.7**	1.8-2.3	2.4
Calcium (Ca) (%)	1.5	1.5-2.9	**3.0-5.0**	5.1-6.9	7.0
Magnesium (Mg) (%)	0.20	0.20-0.29	**0.30-0.50**	0.51-0.70	0.80
Sulfur (S) (%)	0.14	0.14-0.19	**0.20-0.40**	0.41-0.60	0.60
Chlorine (Cl) (%)	------	------	**less than 0.5**	0.5-0.7	0.7
Sodium (Na) (%)	------	------	**less than 0.2**	0.2-0.5	0.5
Iron (Fe) (ppm)	35	35-59	**60-120**	121-200	250
Boron (B) (ppm)	20	20-35	**36-100**	101-200	250
Manganese (Mn) (ppm)	18	18-24	**25-100**	101-300	500
Zinc (Zn) (ppm)	18	18-24	**25-100**	101-300	300
Copper (Cu) (ppm)	4	4-5	**6-16**	17-20	20
Molybdenum (Mo) (ppm)	0.06	0.06-0.09	**0.1-1.0**	2-50	50

CALCAREOUS SOILS

For more details, consult UF-IFAS publication SL 253, "Nutrition of Florida Citrus Trees," at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/SS/SS47800.pdf

Calcareous soils are alkaline (have pH values greater than 7) because of the presence of free $CaCO_3$. Calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) can occur naturally in soils or can be added with alkaline irrigation water. Special nutritional management is required to grow citrus successfully on calcareous soils. However, planting citrus trees on these soils may not be economically feasible. The presence of $CaCO_3$ affects the availability of almost all nutrients.

Nitrogen (N)

Nitrification, which is the conversion of ammonium (NH_4^+) to nitrate (NO_3^-) by soil bacteria, is most rapid in soils with pH values between 7 and 8. Ammonia volatilization is the loss of N to the atmosphere through conversion of the ammonium ion to ammonia gas (NH_3). Volatilization of ammoniacal-N fertilizer is significant when the soil surface pH is greater than 7. Nitrogen loss through ammonia volatilization on calcareous soils is a concern when ammoniacal N is applied on the soil surface and remains there without moving it into the soil. When applying dry fertilizer containing urea or ammoniacal N, the fertilizer should be moved into the root zone through irrigation or mechanical incorporation if rainfall or irrigation is not imminent. Applying a portion of the required N fertilizer foliarly (urea, potassium nitrate, calcium nitrate) will improve the N status. Applying N with irrigation water (fertigation) and scheduling irrigation to maintain the N in the root zone is a sound method to reduce N leaching losses.

Phosphorus (P)

When P fertilizer is added to a calcareous soil, it undergoes a series of chemical reactions with Ca. These reactions decrease P solubility through a process called P fixation. Consequently, the long-term availability of P to plants is controlled by the application rate of soluble P and the dissolution of fixed P. Applied P is available to replenish the soil solution for only a relatively short time before it converts to less soluble forms of P. Phosphorus fertilizer should be applied each year in newly planted groves on previously-non-fertilized soil until the groves begin to bear fruit. As the trees approach maturity, P applications can be limited to once every few years. Diagnostic information from leaf and soil testing can help determine whether P fertilization is necessary.

Potassium (K) & magnesium (Mg)

It is often difficult to increase K and Mg uptake with fertilizer applied to calcareous soils. High soil Ca suppresses K and Mg uptake by citrus trees through the competition of Ca, Mg, and K. In cases where soil-applied fertilizer is ineffective, the only means of increasing leaf K and Mg concentration is through foliar application of water-soluble fertilizers, such as potassium nitrate, monopotassium phosphate, or magnesium nitrate.

Mg deficiency

A solution of 20 lbs KNO_3 per 100 gallons of water has been shown to raise leaf K, especially if applied two or three times during the year.

For citrus on noncalcareous soils, nitrogen and potassium fertilizer applications with a 1:1 ratio of N to K_2O are recommended. If leaf testing on calcareous soils reveals that high soil Ca may be limiting K uptake, the K_2O rate should be increased by about 25% to have a N:K_2O ratio of 1:1.25.

Zinc (Zn) & manganese (Mn)

At alkaline (high) pH values, Zn and Mn form solid compounds with low water solubility, decreasing significantly their availability to plants. On alkaline soils, soil applications of Zn and Mn fertilizers are ineffective. The least expensive way to correct effectively Zn and Mn deficiencies is through foliar sprays. Preliminary research data indicate little difference in magnitude of foliar uptake, regardless of the form of carrier or chelate applied.

Iron (Fe)

Iron is considerably less soluble than Zn or Mn in high pH soils. Thus, inorganic Fe contributes relatively little to the Fe nutrition of plants on calcareous soils. Citrus rootstocks vary widely in their ability to overcome Fe deficiency. The easiest way to avoid lime-induced Fe chlorosis in citrus trees to be planted on calcareous soils is to use tolerant rootstocks.

Existing Fe chlorosis can be corrected through soil application of Fe chelates. Foliar application of iron compounds has not proven satisfactory on citrus trees because of poor translocation within the leaf. Furthermore, foliar sprays of Fe have the possibility to cause fruit and leaf burn.

Sulfur products used as soil amendments

Soil acidulents can improve nutrient availability in calcareous soils by decreasing the soil pH. Soils with visible lime rock or shell in the root zone would require repeated applications of a high rate of acidulent. Examples of S-containing acidulents include elemental sulfur (S) and sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4). These compounds act to neutralize $CaCO_3$ with acid. Ammonium sulfate [$(NH_4)_2SO_4$] acidifies the soil by converting NH_4^+ to NO_3^- during nitrification. The sulfate ion (SO_4^{2-}) alone possesses no acidifying power. Elemental S is the most effective soil acidulent. Although not an acidic material itself, finely ground elemental S is converted quickly to sulfuric acid in the soil through microbial action. Sulfuric acid reacts more quickly than any other material, but it is hazardous to work with and can damage plants if too much is applied at one time. Dilute concentrations of sulfuric acid can be applied safely with irrigation water and used to prevent Ca and Mg precipitates from forming in microirrigation lines. Repeated applications of sulfuric acid with irrigation water will tend to lower soil pH within the wetted pattern of the emitter.

The soil within the wetted pattern of a microirrigation emitter often becomes alkaline when the water contains bicarbonate, while the surrounding soil may be neutral or acidic. To lower the soil pH in this situation, acid or acidifying fertilizer must be applied to the wetted pattern only.

Summary of *citrus nutrition on calcareous soils*

1. Calcareous soils are alkaline because they contain free $CaCO_3$.

2. The availability of N, P, K, Mg, Mn, Zn, and Fe to fruit trees including citrus decreases when soil $CaCO_3$ concentration increases to more than 3% by weight. These soils generally have a pH value in the range of 7.6 to 8.3.

3. To avoid ammonia volatilization, fertilizers containing ammonium-N or urea should be moved into the root zone with rainfall or irrigation, or be incorporated into the soil.

4. Phosphorus fertilizer applied to calcareous soils becomes fixed over time. Plant P status can be evaluated using a leaf tissue test. If citrus leaf P is less than 0.12% indicating reduced soil P availability, then P fertilizer should be applied.

5. Trees planted on calcareous soils require above normal rates of K or Mg fertilizer for satisfactory nutrition. Foliar sprays of potassium and magnesium nitrates are effective where soil applications are not.

6. The least expensive and most effective way to correct Zn and Mn deficiencies of fruit trees is through foliar application of inorganic or organic chelated forms.

7. The easiest way to avoid lime-induced Fe chlorosis is to plant trees budded on tolerant rootstocks.

8. The most effective remedy for lime-induced Fe chlorosis on nontolerant rootstocks involves the use of chelated Fe.

9. Sulfur products that act as soil acidulents can potentially improve nutrient availability in calcareous soils.

$CaCO_3$ Neutralizing Power of Several S Sources

Sulfur Source	Amount Needed to Neutralize 1,000 lbs $CaCO_3$
Elemental Sulfur	320 lbs
Concentrated sulfuric acid (66° Baume)	68 gallons
Ammonium sulfate 21-0-0-24S	900 lbs

Citrus Copper Application Scheduler Meeting Series

Presented by: University of Florida and Citrus Extension Agents

Wednesday, June 29th
Highlands County Extension Office
4509 George Blvd., Sebring
Contact Tim Hurner (plowboy@ufl.edu), 863-402-6540

Tuesday, July 12th
DeSoto County Extension Office
2150 NE Roan St., Arcadia
Contact DeSoto County Extension Office (shf@ufl.edu), 863-993-4847

Thursday, July 14th
Southwest Florida Research and Education Center
2685 State Road 29 N, Immokalee
Contact Mongi Zekri (maz@ufl.edu), 863-674-4092

Tuesday, July 19th
Citrus Research and Education Center
700 Experiment Station Road, Lake Alfred
Contact Chris Oswalt (wcoswalt@ufl.edu), 863-519-8677

Tuesday, July 26th
Lake County Extension Office
1951 Woodlea Rd., Tavares
Contact Maggie Jarrell (mjarrell@ufl.edu), 352-343-4101 ext. 2730

Wednesday, July 27th
Indian River Research and Education Center
2199 South Rock Rd., Ft. Pierce
Contact Tim Gaver (tgaver.49@ufl.edu), 772-462-1660

Agenda

10:00 am What's new in the world of scheduling copper applications?
Dr. Megan Dewdney, UF-IFAS-CREC
10:50 am Scheduler Demonstration
11:15 am Question and Answer
11:30 am Hands-on program simulation

UF UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA
IFAS Extension

Pre-registration is required.

Participants will receive a rain gauge and copper scheduler instruction card

Florida Gulf Citrus Growers Association

Florida Gulf Citrus Growers are good neighbors and good stewards of the land. They are keenly aware that they must carefully balance the needs of the environment and the needs of citrus growing. This delicate balance starts in the basic design of the groves, and then to the use of the latest technology and the most progressive management practices. All these factors enable Florida Citrus Growers to be sustainable in this region. Growers carefully manage the water resources through state-of-the-art low volume computerized irrigation systems, spraying water directly to the root zone. There are many other positive impacts that citrus groves have on the environment. Go to http://www.gulfcitrus.org/ and become a member or an associate member.

GULF CITRUS GROWERS ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

Membership:

Membership in the Scholarship Foundation is open to all Gulf Citrus Growers Association (GCGA) members for just $25 per year. Members are able to vote for and serve on the Board of Directors for the Foundation.

Donations:

Donations are a crucial source of funding for scholarship awards and may be made to the Foundation at any time during the year in any denomination, **regardless of membership status**. Checks should be made payable to the Foundation. For more details, please call the GCGA office at **863 675 2180**.

The GCGA Scholarship Foundation is a non-profit corporation operating under Section 501 © (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions are tax deductible as allowed by law.

Gulf Citrus Growers Association Scholarship Foundation, Inc.

P. O. Box 1319, LaBelle, Florida 33975 (863) 675-2180 / Fax: (863) 675-8087 / Email: gulfcitrus@embarqmail.com

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 a BS degree; **3.0** for MS and PhD degrees.
- A demonstrated **commitment** to complete the degree at a state college, community college or university.

Applicants must complete the attached application, which includes a statement of release giving the selection committee permission to verify information submitted.

*****APPLICATION DEADLINES ARE DECEMBER 31 AND JULY 31*****

Gulf Citrus Growers Association Scholarship Foundation, Inc.

P. O. Box 1319, LaBelle, Florida 33975 (863) 675-2180 / Fax: (863) 675-8087 / Email: gulfcitrus@embarqmail.com

Scholarship Application

Personal Data

Name: _____Student ID # _____

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 DECEMBER 31 AND JULY 31*****

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
Phone: (863) 674-4092 / Fax: (863) 674-4636
E-mail: maz@ifas.ufl.edu

Flatwoods Citrus

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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