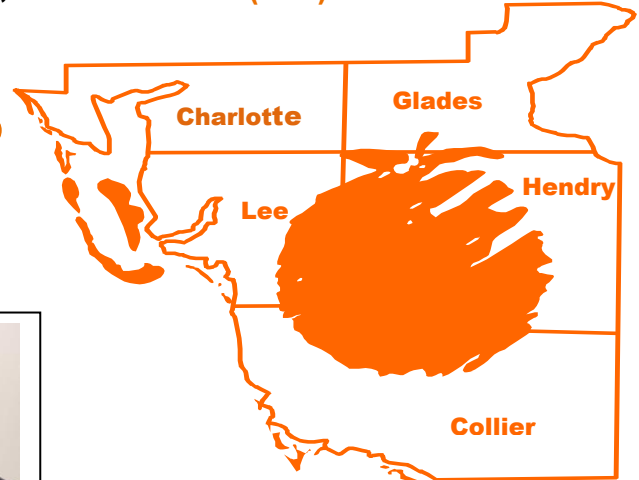


Hendry County Extension, P.O. Box 68, LaBelle, FL 33975 (863) 674 4092

Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 13, No. 5

May 2010

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



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

CITRUS BLACK SPOT WORKSHOP

**--A NEW CITRUS EXOTIC DISEASE IN FLORIDA
--IDENTIFICATION & MANAGEMENT**

Date: Thursday, May 6th, 2010
Time: 10:00 AM – Noon

Location: Immokalee IFAS Center

**Presenter: Dr. Megan Dewdney
Plant Pathologist
Lake Alfred CREC**

Coordinator: Dr. Mongi Zekri

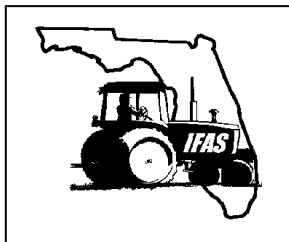
Free goodies: hand lenses and several laminated color sheets on black spot and other citrus diseases



Refreshments and Lunch are sponsored by **Donny Oleniczak & Rachel Walters with Bayer CropScience** and by **Garry Gibson & Joe Mitchell with BASF.**

Thanks for their support! RSVP is required for planning purposes. Call 863 674 4092 or send an e-mail to maz@ufl.edu

Thanks to Cody Hoffman with Syngenta Crop Protection for also volunteering to help.



FARM SAFETY DAY

Saturday, **May 22, 2010**, Immokalee IFAS Center

Information & registration form are attached.

Coordinator: Dr. Mongi Zekri

2010 FSHS Annual Meeting - June 6-8

Location: [The Plantation Inn](#), Crystal River, FL

May 6: [Hotel registration](#) deadline at FSHS rate

Go to: <http://www.fshs.org/meetings.htm>



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NEWS RELEASE

United States Department of Agriculture • Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service • Legislative and Public Affairs
4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737-1232 • Voice (301) 734-7799 • Web: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov>

Contact:
Nolan Lemon (919) 855-7008
Andrea McNally (301) 734-0602

USDA Confirms New Citrus Disease in Florida

WASHINGTON, April 8, 2010 - The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) today confirmed the presence of *Guignardia citricarpa*, or citrus black spot, in Florida.

During a routine grove survey, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' (FDACS') Division of Plant Industry (DPI) collected a suspect sample from a commercial orange grove in Collier County. After conducting polymerase chain reaction testing of the submitted tissue and DNA samples from Florida, APHIS' National Plant Germplasm and Biotechnology Laboratory and Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory in Beltsville, Md., confirmed the presence of *G. citricarpa* in the samples, thereby corroborating with FDACS-DPI's plant pathology laboratory's initial diagnostic results.

"This detection demonstrates the effective and collaborative nature of the citrus health response program," said Rebecca Bech, deputy administrator for APHIS' plant protection and quarantine. "It has not only provided the infrastructure upon which we made this early detection but also the framework for APHIS' regulatory response.

"We are working in collaboration with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the University of Florida's Citrus Research and Education Center and the citrus industry to limit the spread and impact of this disease through swift regulatory actions, education and informed compliance."

A fungal disease marked by dark, speckled spots or blotches on the rinds of fruit, citrus black spot is an economically significant citrus disease. It causes early fruit drop, reduces crop yield and renders the highly blemished fruit unmarketable. While all commercial citrus cultivars are susceptible to citrus black spot, the most vulnerable are lemon and late-maturing citrus varieties like Valencia. Although disease symptoms are expressed clearest on the rinds of fruit, the risk of this disease spreading through fruit movement is minimal. The greatest risk of disease transmission is associated with the spores released from fallen, decomposing citrus leaves.

Citrus black spot occurs in subtropical regions of the world with summer rainfall. The disease has been found in Argentina, coastal areas of Australia, Brazil, China (mainland and Hong Kong), Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, areas of South Africa with summer rainfall, Swaziland, Taiwan, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

For information on the cooperative citrus health response program, log onto:
www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/citrus/index.shtml.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272, or (202) 720-6382 (TDD).

Black Spot is here in FL



In April 2010, The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) confirmed the presence of *Guignardia citricarpa*, or citrus black spot on a suspect sample collected in March 2010 by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' (FDACS') Division of Plant Industry (DPI) from a commercial orange grove in Collier County, Florida. DPI inspectors have been working around the clock and checking other neighboring groves. So far, black spot has been found in more than 5 groves in Immokalee.

Citrus black spot is one of the most important fungal diseases of citrus. The symptoms are necrotic lesions on fruit that make them unacceptable for fresh market. When disease is severe, black spot may cause extensive premature fruit drop that reduces yields. Lemons, grapefruits, limes, and mandarins are especially susceptible and late maturing varieties, such as Valencias, can suffer severe yield losses due to premature fruit

drop. Sour orange and Tahiti lime are not susceptible.

Black spot causes cosmetic lesions on the rind of fruit that are the most conspicuous symptom of infection. Fruit symptoms can be quite variable. Black spot lesions begin as small orange or red spots with black margins and enlarge to become necrotic lesions. Green tissue may surround the black lesions.

Infection of citrus black spot is favored by warm wet conditions in the summer, presence of susceptible fruit, and presence of abundant inoculum. The primary source of infection is ascospores (sexual spores) produced on dead leaves on the ground. Ascospores are forcibly ejected during rains or irrigation onto fruit and infection occurs mostly in late spring and summer. Fruit are susceptible for 4-5 months after petal fall. Although infection occurs when fruit are young, the fungus undergoes a long period of latency and symptoms may not appear until the fruit become mature.

Currently, there are 2 product groups registered for citrus in the US for black spot control: coppers and the strobilurins (Abound, Gem and Headline).

The strobilurin fungicides can be used at any time for disease control. Copper fungicides are more economical and have more residual activity than the strobilurins. However, copper fungicides applied in hot weather can be phytotoxic to the fruit. Use of strobilurins in hot weather will avoid fruit damage. To reduce pesticide resistance, the maximum number of applications of strobilurins per block should not exceed 4/year for all diseases. Protective treatments using these fungicides must be properly timed, and up to 5 sprays may be required during the period of susceptibility. Removal of dead leaves in groves reduces inoculum potential and may be an effective practice.



Citrus Health Response Program Update April 2010

A publication of the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, Charles H. Bronson, Commissioner

Citrus Black Spot Identified in Collier County

During a routine survey requested by a grower in early March, an inspector from the FDACS Division of Plant Industry's Citrus Health Response Program (CHRP) identified a suspected infection of citrus black spot, *Guignardia citricarpa*, on Valencia oranges in a grove in Collier County.

Initial laboratory analyses by FDACS/DPI confirmed the citrus black spot finding, and subsequent testing by the USDA at their Beltsville, Maryland laboratory provided the final confirmation.

Federal and state agriculture officials have joined forces to address the challenges this new citrus disease presents.

Highlights of efforts to date include:

- ✓ Conducted delimiting surveys at 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7-mile arcs around the positive finds (see map on back)
- ✓ In addition to ongoing CHRP surveys, identifying other high-risk areas for survey
- ✓ Inspections of shipments received at packing houses and processing plants are also being conducted
- ✓ Because lemons are highly susceptible to citrus black spot, all lemon groves in Florida have been surveyed - no suspects have been identified
- ✓ Surveys of residential areas surrounding the area are also underway
- ✓ USDA APHIS has issued Emergency Action Notices (EAN) to five groves within the 1-mile arc around the initial detection area. EANs were also issued to the processing facilities that receive fruit from those groves. EANs specify the requirements for moving fruit, the decontamination treatment requirements for equipment, and how leaves and other plant debris remaining in trailers and field boxes are to be treated and destroyed
- ✓ A forensic investigation is underway in hope of determining the origin of the citrus black spot infection
- ✓ Next steps include the appointment of the CHRP Working Group to focus on citrus black spot regulations, research and outreach initiatives

Citrus black spot has long been on the radar of Florida agricultural officials because of its capacity to blemish fruit and reduce yield. This find marks the first report of this fungal pathogen in North America, and constitutes a major jump in the geographical range of the pathogen. Until this suspected discovery, the nearest known infections were in Argentina and Brazil.

CHRP has been in place since 2006 and is designed to detect and mitigate the impact of serious citrus pests and diseases. The CHRP program has concentrated on grove survey and packinghouse inspections for citrus disease symptoms including citrus black spot, and, as a result inspects a large percentage of the Florida citrus crop annually. The isolated detection of citrus black spot, while unfortunate, is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the early detection network within the program.



Citrus black spot is a fungal disease marked by dark necrotic spots or blotches on the rinds of fruit, it produces early fruit drop, reduces crop yields, and if not controlled renders the highly-blemished fruit unmarketable.

While all commercial citrus cultivars are susceptible to CBS, the most vulnerable are lemon and late-maturing citrus varieties like Valencia followed by grapefruit.

Although disease symptoms are expressed clearest on fruit, the risk of spreading this disease through fruit movement is minimal.

The greatest risk of disease transmission lies in the inoculum of fallen, decomposing citrus leaves. Spores are discharged into the air during onset of warm, wet weather, mostly during late spring and summer.

CBS occurs in subtropical regions of the world with summer rainfall, and the disease has been found in Argentina, coastal areas of Australia, Brazil, China (mainland and Hong Kong), Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, areas of South Africa with summer rainfall, Swaziland, Taiwan, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe.

Stipulations for Movement of Citrus Fruit from EAN Regulated Areas for Citrus Black Spot

EAN Regulated Areas:

TRS 47-29-27 (mb 4)

TRS 47-29-35 (mb 1, mb 5, mb 6, mb 7)

TRS 47-29-34 (mb 1, mb 2, mb 3, mb 4, mb 5, mb 6, mb 7, mb 8, mb 9, mb 10)

TRS 48-29-03 (mb 1, mb 2, mb 3, mb 4, mb 5, mb 6, mb 7, mb 8, mb 11)

TRS 48-29-10 (mb 1, mb 2, mb 3, mb 4, mb 5, mb 6, mb 7, mb 9, mb 11)

TRS 48-29-11 (mb 3, mb 4)

Movement EAN Regulated Fruit:

All vehicles with an open trailer or cargo area transporting Florida citrus that originates in a regulated citrus black spot area are required to transport and cover the load in a manner to preclude the loss of citrus fruit, stems, leaves, and debris while in transit. The following requirements are to be used to determine if vehicles are in compliance:

1. Vehicles with solid wall construction on the sides and rear of the cargo area need only be covered on the open top, providing that openings around any tailgates or hinged door do not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
2. Vehicles with side and rear wall construction of wire mesh screen or expanded metal greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1-11/16 inch must have the cargo area covered completely (to the bed of the vehicle). Only the open top of the cargo area is required to be covered when the screen mesh openings are less than or equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1-11/16 inch in diameter.
3. If mesh size is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1-11/16 inch, all reductions in hole size must be done from within the cargo area (e.g., adding steel, fabric or hardware cloth lining).
4. Vehicles transporting pallet boxes, field boxes, etc., must have the cargo area covered in a manner that does not allow any openings greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch exposing the fruit. In most cases, this cover will have to extend to below the top of the bottom row of boxes. However, if the pallet boxes or field boxes are stacked in a solid wall with no openings of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more on the side or back, only the open tops of the exposed boxes are required to be covered.
5. Covers or tarpaulins may be constructed of any fabric that has a weave of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. In addition, covers must be in good repair and securely fasten or tied down in a manner that will prevent the loss of fruit, leaves, or plant debris while in transit. Leaves, stems, debris, culled fruit, or other plant material of any host plant may also be transported by the following:
 - a. Place securely in a plastic bags.
 - b. Move in an enclosed or covered vehicle cargo area. The cargo must be enclosed or covered in a manner so as to have no openings greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch exposing the leaves, litter, etc.
 - c. When plant material comes directly in contact with the vehicle, the vehicle must be decontaminated following movement.

Stipulations for Movement of Citrus Fruit from EAN Regulated Areas for Citrus Black Spot

6. Upon departing any citrus grove, all personnel and equipment must be cleaned free of fruit, limbs, leaves, soil and debris prior to chemical decontamination.
7. Identify of each load fruit must be maintained by issuing an individually numbered trip ticket containing the following information:
 - a. Name of Grove, Owner/agent, Harvester
 - b. License tag number.
 - c. Number of boxes contained in load (if not bulk)
 - d. Grove block fruit originated in
 - e. Processing plant or packinghouse to which fruit is destined
 - f. Date of harvest

Processors that Receive EAN Regulated Fruit for Citrus Black Spot:

1. Shipments of fruit originating from an EAN regulated citrus black spot area are subject to regulation, and all activities must be reported to PPQ prior to the fruit dump process and the handling of regulated debris. This includes the assurance of tarped trucks upon arrival and USDA, PPQ supervision of the removal and handling of plant debris and trailer decontamination.

Contact information for local PPQ Offices is listed below:

| Citrus Fruit Processor | Plant Protection and Quarantine Office Contact |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Louis Dreyfus | Ft. Pierce Office Supervisor - Carl Lightfoot Contact Number - 772-429-2046 |
| Florida's Natural | Haines City Office Supervisor - John Hadman Contact Number - 863-421-4131 |

2. Shipments emptied at the processing plant trailers, tarps, field boxes, and field bins must be cleaned of all leaves and other plant debris.
3. All leaves and other plant debris cleaned from trailers, tarps, field boxes or field bins must be handled in one of the following methods under PPQ supervision:
 - Heat treated to at least 180 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of at least one hour
 - Incinerated
 - Buried at a landfill to a depth of at least six feet
4. After being emptied at the processing plant and cleaned of plant debris, trailers, field boxes or bins must be disinfected using:
 - a. Quaternary Ammonia at label rates; or
 - b. Sodium Hypochlorite at 200 parts per million with a pH of 6.0 to 7.5

GREASY SPOT

Management of greasy spot must be considered in groves intended for processing and fresh market fruit. Greasy spot is usually more severe on leaves of grapefruit, pineapples, Hamlins, and tangelos than on Valencias, Temples, Murcotts, and most tangerines and their hybrids.

Greasy spot spores germinate on the underside of the leaves and the fungus penetrates through the stomates (natural openings on lower leaf surface). Warm humid nights and high rainfall, typical of Florida summers, favor infection and disease development.



On processing Valencias, a single spray of oil (5-10 gal/acre) or copper + oil (5 gal/acre) should provide acceptable control when applied from mid-May to June. With average quality copper products, 2 lb of metallic copper per acre usually provide adequate control. The strobilurin fungicides (Abound, Gem, or Headline), as well as Enable 2F, are also suitable with or without

petroleum oil. On early and mid-season oranges and grapefruit for processing, two sprays may be needed especially in the southern part of the state where summer flushes constitute a large portion of the foliage. Two applications also may be needed where severe defoliation from greasy spot occurred in the previous year. In those cases, the first spray should be applied from mid-May to June and the second soon after the major summer flush has expanded. Copper fungicides provide a high degree of control more consistently than oil sprays. Control of greasy spot on late summer flushes is less important than on the spring and early summer growth flushes since the disease develops slowly and defoliation will not occur until after the next year's spring flush. Thorough coverage of the underside of leaves is necessary for maximum control of greasy spot, and higher spray volumes and slower tractor speeds may be needed than for control of other pests and diseases.

The program is essentially the same for fresh fruit. That is, a fungicide application in May-June and a second in July should provide control of rind blotch.



A third application in August may be needed if rind blotch has been severe in the grove. Petroleum oil alone is less effective than other fungicides for control of greasy spot rind blotch (GSRB). Heavier oils (455 or 470) are more effective for rind blotch control than are lighter oils (435). Copper fungicides are effective for control of GSRB, but may result in fruit spotting especially if applied at high rates in hot, dry weather or if applied with petroleum oil. If copper fungicides are applied in summer, they should be applied when temperatures are moderate, at rates no more than 2 lb of metallic copper per acre, without petroleum oil or other additives, and using spray volumes of at least 125 gal/acre. Enable 2F can be applied for greasy spot control at any time but is especially indicated in mid to late summer for rind blotch control.

The strobilurin fungicides (Abound, Gem, or Headline) or Enable 2F can be applied at any time to all citrus and provide effective control of the disease on leaves or fruit. Use of a strobilurin (Abound, Gem, or Headline) is especially indicated in late May and early June since it will control both

melanose and greasy spot and avoids potential fruit damage from the copper fungicides at that time of year. A strobilurin fungicide should not be applied more than once a year for greasy spot control. Addition of petroleum oil increases the efficacy of these products.

•Processed fruit

May-June

- Petroleum oil (455, 470) 5-10 gal
- Cu fungicides 2-4 lb metal
- Abound, Gem, Headline + 5 gal oil
- Enable

July

- Petroleum oil (455, 470) 5-10 gal
- Cu fungicides 2-4 lb metal
- Abound, Gem, Headline + 5 gal oil
- Enable

•Fresh fruit

May-June

- Petroleum oil (455, 470) 10 gal
- Cu fungicides < 2 lb metal, No oil
- Abound, Gem, Headline + 5 gal oil

July

- Petroleum oil (455, 470) 10 gal
- Cu fungicides < 2 lb metal
- Abound, Gem, Headline + 5 gal oil
- Enable 8 oz. + 5 gal oil

For more information on greasy spot, go to
[**http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/cg018**](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/cg018)

CITRUS RUST MITES



The citrus rust mite and the pink citrus rust mite are found on all citrus varieties throughout Florida. The pink citrus rust mite develops to greater damaging populations early in the season (April-May). Both rust mites are important pests of fruit grown for the fresh market. On some specialty varieties (such as Sunburst tangerine), damage may be particularly severe on stems and foliage, causing leaf injury and drop. Fruit damage is the main concern with other varieties.



Egg deposition begins within two days after the female reaches sexual maturity

and continues throughout her life of 2-3 weeks. The pink citrus rust mite populations can begin to increase in April to early May on new foliage, reaching a peak in mid-June to mid-July, depending on geographical location and weather. The pink citrus rust mite is more abundant in drier weather conditions. The citrus rust mite population densities increase in May-July and then decline in late August, but can increase again in late October or early November. Mite densities in the fall rarely approach those early in the summer. Generally, the north bottom of the tree canopy is preferred and supports the highest mite populations. While the primary effect of fruit damage caused by rust mites appears to be a reduction in grade, other conditions have been associated with severe fruit injury such as reduced size. Severe leaf injury to some specialty varieties (Ambersweet, Fallglo, and Sunburst) can lead to leaf drop.

Citrus groves producing fruit designated for the fresh market may receive 3-4 miticides/year typically during April, June, August, and October. In contrast, groves producing fruit designated for processing may not need to be treated. Miticides applied for the control of rust mites on fresh fruit varieties are often combined with compatible fungicides in the spring and summer. An alternative approach is using petroleum oil as a fungicide for greasy spot control and to suppress mites, psyllids, and leafminers. Scouting for rust mite populations is very important for efficient control.

For more information, go to:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/CG002>

ONE OF THE MANY PSYLLID MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS FOR MATURE CITRUS TREES

Regardless of your citrus greening (HLB) management strategy, psyllid control is critical.

We are recommending sprays for psyllids based on scouting. However, assuming that the populations justified applications, this is one of the so many foliar programs that can be used for mature citrus trees.

November: Mustang

January: Danitol

April: Movento or Sevin

May/June: 1st oil spray plus Delegate

July/August: 2nd oil spray plus Lorsban

October: Imidan or Dimethoate



For a complete list of registered chemicals for psyllid control and for more details on psyllid management on bearing and non-bearing trees, go to:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in686>

All the products recommended for psyllid suppression listed in the IFAS document have been demonstrated in field trials conducted by the University of Florida to be effective for reducing psyllid populations. However, it should be noted that ***most of these products will have negative effects on natural enemy populations*** that keep other potential pests below damaging levels. Thus, ***it is likely that new pest problems may develop as a result of increased insecticide use for psyllid suppression***. However, the problems posed by these other potential pests are far less serious than the threat posed by the citrus greening disease.

Because of the attraction of adult psyllids to the new flush, **young trees** that produce multiple flushes throughout the year are at greater risk of greening infection than mature trees. Even without greening, young trees in the field need to be protected for about 4 years from psyllids and leafminers to grow optimally. Soil-applied systemic insecticides will provide the longest lasting control of psyllids with the least impacts on beneficials. Imidacloprid and thiamethoxam are both neonicotinoid insecticides. Drench applications of Imidacloprid and thiamethoxam are by far the most effective way to use these products.

For more details on psyllid management on bearing and non-bearing trees, go to:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in686>

The Twentieth Annual Farm Safety Day

Saturday, 22 May 2010

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO EMPLOYERS

Safe and competent equipment operators are important to you as an employer. Accidents, which cause damage, injury or death to employees, equipment and crops are costly. We believe all types of accidents can be reduced with proper employee training. Our training has been designed to help your employees perform better, operate safely to prevent accidents, fulfill necessary training requirements and build pride in themselves and their farm company.

Certificates

The 2010 Southwest Florida Farm Safety Day is almost here. Farm Safety Day is an educational event designed to emphasize the importance of farm/equipment safety. Each participant is presented with a certificate of attendance and **the employer will be provided with a certificate of training that can be placed into the employee's file.**

Registration Info

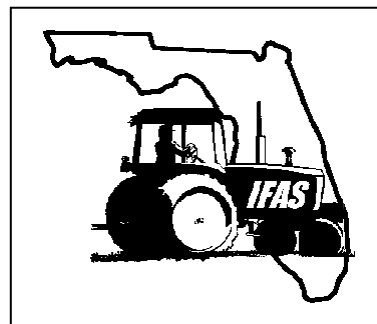
The deadline for registration is May 7th. It is the employer's responsibility to assure that the employee is present at 7:30 AM on Saturday, May 22nd at the Immokalee IFAS Center, 2685 State Rd. 29 North, Immokalee, FL 34142 to receive their nametag. Upon arrival each participant will check in at the registration table and receive a packet containing their nametag, instructions (in both English and Spanish) session handouts, an evaluation form, rodeo cap and pencil. They will be directed to their respective course sessions.

Please give us the names of those who will be attending our 20th Farm Safety Day on **Saturday, 22 May 2010**. The cost is \$15.00 per person, which will include educational sessions, handouts, refreshments, lunch, and a cap.

Make checks payable to: SW Florida Citrus Advisory Committee

Mail registration and checks to:

University of Florida, IFAS, SWFREC
Attention: **Barbara Hyman**
2685 State Rd. 29 North
Immokalee, FL 34142
Or fax registration to: 239 658 3469
Entry Deadline is Friday, May 7, 2010



If there are any questions, please feel free to contact **Mongi Zekri** (maz@ufl.edu) or **Gene McAvoy** (gmcavoy@ufl.edu) at 863 674 4092.

The 2010 FARM SAFETY DAY REGISTRATION FORM

Please give us the names of those who will be attending our 20th Farm Safety Day on **Saturday, 22 May 2010** at the Immokalee IFAS Center, 2685 State Rd. 29 North, Immokalee, FL 34142. The cost is \$15.00 per person, which will include educational sessions, handouts, refreshments, lunch, and a cap.

Make checks payable to:
SW Florida Citrus Advisory Committee

Mail registration and checks to:
University of Florida, IFAS, SWFREC
Attention: Barbara Hyman
2685 State Rd. 29 North
Immokalee, FL 34142

Or fax registration to: 239 658 3469
Entry Deadline is Friday, May 7, 2010

Company Name:

Administrative Contact Person:

E-mail address:

Mailing Address:

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ County: _____

Please list the employees who will be attending our safety training and please check their language preference*. If there is not enough space to fill in all attendants, please attach an additional sheet with the necessary information.

| | <u>English</u> | <u>Spanish</u> | | <u>English</u> | <u>Spanish</u> |
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***Please Note: It is very important that we know the language capabilities for each attendee. Next to each attendee's name please mark in which language they are more fluent.**

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