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# Flatwoods Citrus



**Vol. 14, No. 5**

**May 2011**

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



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**Previous issues of the Flatwoods Citrus newsletter can be found at:**

<http://irrec.ifas.ufl.edu/flcitrus/>

<http://citrusagents.ifas.ufl.edu/agents/zekri/index.htm>

# IMPORTANT EVENTS

## MANAGEMENT OF CITRUS DISEASES

Date: Thursday, May 26, 2011, Time: 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

Location: Immokalee IFAS Center

Coordinator: Dr. Mongi Zekri

-- Citrus blight, Citrus variegated chlorosis (CVC) and citrus leprosis - Symptoms, disease cycles and epidemiology, management strategies by [Dr. Ron Brlansky](#)

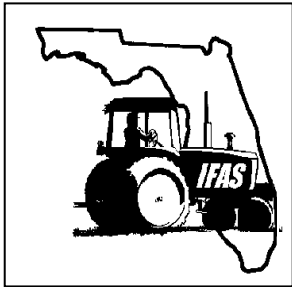
-- CVC and leprosis - Vector management by [Dr. Phil Stansly](#)

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

Sponsor: Stacey Howell, Bayer CropScience

Free lunch will be served (Compliments of Bayer CropScience).

**RSVP is required.** To RSVP, call 863 674 4092 or send an e-mail to [maz@ufl.edu](mailto:maz@ufl.edu)



## FARM SAFETY DAY

Saturday, May 21, 2011, Immokalee IFAS Center

See detailed information and registration deadline



## Florida State Horticultural Society

[FSHS Annual Meeting](#) - **Date:** June 5-7, 2011

**Location:** The Renaissance Vinoy Resort & Golf Club, St. Petersburg

April 15, 2011 - [Early Bird Registration](#) ended

May 11, 2011 - [Hotel reservation deadline](#) at FSHS discount rate

Tree Farming and Healthy Trees Workshop

June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2011, 9 am – 3:45 pm

Hendry County Extension Office (Dallas B. Townsend Agricultural Center)

[See details](#)



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## US: New research tells us 100% juice puts squeeze on disease



Orange juice may do even more for the body than previously thought, according to three new US studies released this week.

Presented at Experimental Biology 2011, one study suggests that children and adults who drink 100 percent orange juice tend to have better overall diet quality, higher intake of key nutrients and less risk of being overweight than adults who don't drink orange juice.

"A growing body of research has painted a clear picture that enhanced nutrient intake and better diet quality is associated with drinking 100 percent orange juice in both adults and children," said study co-author Carol E. O'Neil, PhD, MPH, LDN, RD, School of Human Ecology, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center.

Riverina Citrus Chairman, Frank Battistel said it was about time consumers realised that by choosing concentrated juice you are not getting the same health benefits and may as well be drinking soft drink.

"One hundred per cent juice means no concentrate or preservatives, it has to be freshly squeezed by the consumer or by our

Australian processors," Mr Battistel said.

Another study suggests that people aged four and older who consume 100 percent orange juice tend to have significantly higher daily intakes of several important nutrients including magnesium, iron, calcium, folate, thiamin, vitamin B6, carotenoids, vitamin C and vitamin D as compared to people who don't drink 100 percent orange juice.

Results of a third study suggest that adults who consume 100 percent orange juice also tend to have significantly lower BMI, waist circumferences and body fat percentages as compared to those who don't drink orange juice.

Mr Battistel said this is why juice labelling is so important, many juices carry confusing content descriptions –Made from Australian and imported ingredients.

"What we know is that this usually means the juice is not very Australian and that there are very few health benefits," Mr Battistel said.

"Australia's truth in labelling laws have failed to provide consumers with any meaningful information," Mr Battistel said.

"Most of the time the average Australian really has no idea what they are putting into their mouths, or where it is coming from," he said.

"It would be very helpful for our industry - and as these studies demonstrate to the health of the average Australian - if we had in place real, meaningful truth in labelling laws which stopped the spin and confusion for consumers," Mr Battistel said.

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## GREASY SPOT IS STILL A SEVERE PROBLEM

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>



# THE CITRUS LEAFMINER



Adults of the citrus leafminer (*Phyllocnistis citrella*) are tiny moths that hide within the canopy during the day and emerge at night to lay eggs individually on young, expanding leaf flushes.

Leafminer populations decline to their lowest levels during the winter due to cool temperatures and the lack of flush for larval development. Populations of leafminer build rapidly on the spring flush, although their presence is not apparent until late spring as populations increase while the amount of new foliage decreases. Throughout the ensuing warm season, leafminer populations vary with the flushing cycles and subsequent flushes are often severely damaged. The summer period of high leafminer damage coincides with the rainy season when canker spread is most likely.

Citrus leafminer greatly exacerbates the severity of citrus canker caused by *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*. This insect is not a vector of the disease. Nevertheless, leafminer tunnels are susceptible to infection much longer than mechanical wounds. Tunnels infected by canker produce many times the amount of inoculum than in the absence of leafminer. Control of leafminer should be optimized in areas where infection by canker is high. Natural enemies already present in Florida have responded to leafminer infestations, causing up to 90% mortality of larvae and pupae. These natural enemies include the introduced parasitoid *Agonaspis citricola* that has established throughout most of Florida

and is responsible for up to 30% of this mortality mostly later in the year.

## Leafminer Management Nonbearing Trees



On young trees, use of the soil-applied systemic insecticide imidacloprid is the most effective means of preventing mining damage on the new flush and has little direct effect on natural enemies. Soil drenches directly to the base of the tree with imidacloprid have been shown to provide at least 8 weeks control of leafminer. Compared to soil-applications of imidacloprid, foliar-applied insecticides provide a shorter duration of protection lasting only about 2 weeks depending on weather conditions and the uniformity of flush pattern.

Soil applications of imidacloprid should be made about 2 weeks prior to leaf expansion to allow time for the pesticide to move from the roots to the canopy. Avoid applications 24 hours prior to significant rainfall events which will result in movement of the product out of the root zone before it can be taken up by the plant. Because of limits on the amount of imidacloprid that may be applied on a per acre basis each season, only one application in the spring and possibly one in the fall are recommended. When the residual effects of the spring application have worn off, typically during the mid-summer rainy season, foliar sprays of other materials can be used on small trees to reduce leafminer damage if necessary. Reapplication of imidacloprid is

not recommended during this part of the season because of the likelihood of the material being washed away by frequent summer rains. Foliar sprays should be timed to coincide with the appearance of the first visible leaf mines which occur immediately following the feather leaf stage or about 13 days after budbreak. At this time, insecticide applications will provide protection for most of the leaves in the new flush.

### **Bearing Trees**

Trees with leafminer-damaged leaves are more likely to become sites for new canker infection. The only products currently available for leafminer control on large trees are foliar insecticide sprays. Soil applications

of imidacloprid are not effective for leafminer control on large trees due to use rate restrictions that limit the effectiveness of the product on trees greater than 6-8 feet in height. It should also be noted that aldicarb (Temik®), which has been demonstrated to suppress psyllid populations on large trees, does not provide control of leafminers. While a number of products are effective against this pest, achieving control of leafminer using foliar sprays on large trees is difficult due to the unsynchronized flush typically encountered during summer and fall. However, since leafminers affect only developing leaves, coverage of peripheral leaves in the canopy should be adequate to exert suppression when applying foliar pesticides.

## **Recommended Chemical Controls**

<b>Pesticide/Trade Name</b>	<b>IRAC MOA<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Rate/Acre<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Other Pests Controlled</b>
<b>Abamectin</b>				
Agri-Mek 0.15 EC + Petroleum Oil 97+% (FC 435-66, FC 455-88, or 470 oil)	6	5 oz + min of 1 gal oil	Do not apply Agri-Mek or any other abamectin-containing product within 30 days of last treatment. Do not apply more than 40 fl oz of Agri-Mek or any abamectin-containing product in a growing season. Do not make more than 3 applications of Agri-Mek or any abamectin-containing product in a growing season. Always apply with spray oil as directed. Do not apply in citrus nurseries.	Aphids, citrus psyllids
<b>Acetamiprid</b>				
Assail 70 WP	4	2 oz	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.	
<b>Diflubenzuron</b>				
Micromite 80WGS + Petroleum Oil 97+% (FC 435-66, FC 455-88, or 470 oil)	15	6.25 oz + 2% v/v	Do not apply more than 3 applications per season. See restrictions on label. Do not apply when temperatures exceed 94°F.	Citrus root weevils, citrus rust mites
<b>Imidacloprid (soil drench)</b>				
Admire Pro	4	7-14 oz	Limit of 0.5 lb/AI per acre per growing season regardless of application type (soil and/or foliar) and trade name of imidacloprid product used. Recommended application is a soil	Citrus psyllids
Admire 2 F	4	16-32 oz		

			drench made to base of trees up to 6 feet tall. Apply prior to or at onset of pest infestation for optimal results.	
<b>Methoxyfenozide</b>				
Intrepid 2F + Petroleum Oil 97+% (FC 435-66, FC 455-88, or 470 oil)	18	8 oz + 2% v/v	Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or 64 fl oz of product per acre per season. Do not apply within 14 days of last application.	
<b>Petroleum Oil</b>				
97+% (FC 435-66, FC 455-88, or 470 oil)	NR <sup>3</sup>	5 gal	Do not apply when temperatures exceed 94°F. 470 weight oil has not been evaluated for effects on fruit coloring or ripening. These oils are more likely to be phytotoxic than lighter oils.	
<b>Spinetoram</b>				
Delegate WG + Petroleum Oil 97+% (FC 435-66, FC 455-88, or 470 oil)	5	6 oz + 2% v/v	Do not apply more than 12 oz of Delegate WG in a growing season. Do not make more than 3 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 7 days of last treatment.	Citrus psyllids, orangedog
<b>Spinosad</b>				
SpinTor 2SC	5	6 oz	Limit of 2 applications per season.	Orangedog
<b>Thiamethoxam</b>				
<b>(soil drench)</b>				
Platinum 75 SG	4	1.83-3.67 oz	Do not exceed a total of 3.67 oz/Acre (0.172 lb a.i./A) of Platinum 75 SG or 0.172 lb a.i. of thiamethoxam-containing products per acre per growing season. Do not apply during pre-bloom or during bloom when bees are actively foraging.	Aphids, Asian citrus psyllid
<p><sup>1</sup>Mode of action class for citrus pesticides from the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) Mode of Action Classification V7 (2010). Refer to ENY-624, Pesticide Resistance and Resistance Management, in the 2011 Florida Citrus Pest Management Guide for more details.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Lower rates may be used on smaller trees. Do not use less than the minimum label rate.</p> <p><sup>3</sup>No resistance potential exists for these products.</p>				

**For more information, go to: 2011 Florida Citrus Pest Management Guide: Asian Citrus Psyllid and Citrus Leafminer by Rogers, Stansly and Stelinski at: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in686>**

## 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.

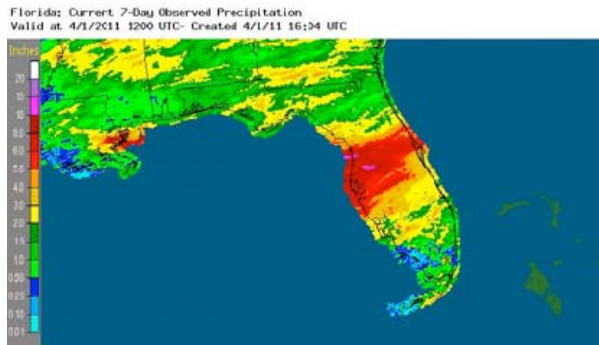
For more information, go to:

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



# SOUTHEAST CLIMATE CONSORTIUM (SECC) SPRING CLIMATE OUTLOOK

[http://agroclimate.org/forecasts/current\\_climate\\_outlook.php](http://agroclimate.org/forecasts/current_climate_outlook.php)



**La Niña weakens after remaining strong through the winter.** Last summer witnessed an abrupt change from El Niño to La Niña in the tropical Pacific Ocean. El Niño refers to a periodic (every 2-7 years) warming of the tropical Pacific Ocean along the equator from the coast of South America to the central Pacific, where La Niña is much the opposite phase where the same area cools down several degrees Celsius below normal. Both phases have dramatic impacts on the climate patterns of the Southeast, especially in the winter months. The current La Niña began as one of the strongest on record (since 1950) and maintained its strength through the heart of winter.

In the last month, sea surface temperatures have warmed considerably and La Niña is weakening quickly, as these events typically do in the spring of the year. Even though the ocean temperatures are returning to normal or “neutral” conditions, lagging impacts on the atmosphere and general circulation can persist into the early summer. We are anticipating that La Niña will continue to have some bearing on the climate patterns of the Southeast through spring and into the month of June.

Earlier this year many of the computer models that predict the Pacific Ocean were forecasting a continuation of La Niña into a second winter. Historically, many of the

stronger events have persisted for more than one year. The most recent runs of the models are now more conservative about predicting a second year of La Niña, but history tells us there is still a good chance for that to occur.

## **Current conditions – Heavy rains in the Southeast improving drought conditions.**

The last week of March brought an active weather pattern across the Southeast U.S., characterized by an energetic jet stream with frequent low pressure systems moving across the northern Gulf of Mexico. A slow moving cold front traversed the Southeast on March 26th through 28th, covering north Georgia and northeast Alabama with 1 to 3 inches of rainfall on March 26. By the 28th, the system stalled across central Florida and the associated squall line dumped a widespread 1 to 3 inches from Ocala, FL southward through Palm Beach County, with a heavier swath of 2-4 inches north of the Tampa area.

A similar system again moved across Florida on March 30th and 31st, again covering the area from Ocala southward to line from Sarasota to Port St. Lucie with a widespread 1 to 2 inches of rain and more in a swath from Tampa to Titusville and Daytona Beach. This rain was accompanied by severe storms and isolated tornadoes. On the previous day, north Florida, the Panhandle, and South Georgia received a good covering of 0.5 to 1.5 inches, with a couple of swaths of 2 inch plus rainfall.

The recent heavy rains across North the Southeast have gone a long way towards recharging soil moisture and replenishing lakes and rivers. The timing of the recent rainfall was very advantageous, as drought had been intensifying over the Southeast and looked likely to worsen as we enter the spring dry seasons. The recharge provides a bit of a buffer against the onset of spring dryness and decreases the risk of more extreme drought developing. For more information on recent and current conditions, please check out the following resources:



**Climate Outlook for the Spring and Early Summer.** While La Niña is expected to last through the spring, its influence on climate patterns of the Southeast weakens considerably as we progress into April, May, and June. With La Niña less of an influence on the weather patterns of the Southeast, we can anticipate normal spring and early summer climate patterns. Normal does not necessarily imply that seasonal temperature and/or precipitation will be near the long-term average, rather that there is little inclination towards wetter, drier, warmer, or colder due to events in the Pacific Ocean. Near normal rainfall and temperature is the most likely, but we can also anticipate the normal variability of weather and climate to be a factor in the next several months.

April and early May is the spring dry season in Florida, so the peninsula should continue to dry as temperatures and evapotranspiration increases.

During the summer the Southeast is characterized by hot, humid conditions and convective thundershowers. Coverage and frequency of these afternoon thunderstorms is higher in Florida.

Over Florida, the onset of the summer rainy season is usually anywhere from mid-May to early June. One benefit in beginning the year in a strong La Niña is that the onset of the summer rainy season over the Southeast is often a little earlier and more robust following a winter of La Niña conditions.

## **Wildfire Season**



**Dangerously dry conditions persist across South Florida** Much of the Southeast, including the peninsula of Florida, has seen plentiful widespread rainfall. The Keetch-Byrum Drought Index is unseasonably moist over much of the Southeast, with values running less 200 to 300 anywhere north of Lake Okeechobee. In South Florida, however, values are at 600 to 650, corresponding to the severe risk. Widespread heavy rains across north Florida in March and early April eased wildfire concerns here for the foreseeable future. Florida is now well into the spring dry season when brush and forests dry due to rising temperatures and normally light rainfall. Several winter freezes that penetrated into South Florida also helped kill small vegetation and provide additional fuel.

Our Keetch-Byrum Drought Index forecast indicates there is a good likelihood that high wildfire risk will persist through April over South Florida and spread northward in May over the Florida peninsula. Keep in mind that wildfires are a normal fixture of Florida's climate in the late spring. The peninsula is generally fairly dry throughout the winter season and vegetation and fuels continue to dry through the spring until the summer convective rains set in. The summer rains effectively end the wildfire season in the state, but potential for large fires will continue until rains begin in earnest. The wildfire season in Florida rarely lasts past mid-June.

## ERADICATION DECLARED IN MIAMI- DADE COUNTY PEACH FRUIT FLY PROGRAM



**Tallahassee, FL** - The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services announced today that eradication has been declared in the peach fruit fly outbreak in Miami-Dade County. Regulations have been lifted and fruit movement is no longer prohibited after three life cycles of the fruit fly have occurred and no additional peach fruit fly has been found. Trapping will continue under the statewide fruit fly detection and monitoring program.

Since November 2010, residents and businesses in the previously regulated area were prohibited from selling and enjoying their fruits and vegetables for a four-month period. This mandate cost the state thousands of dollars, and without the eradication efforts, could have destroyed entire crops.

The peach fruit fly is considered one of the most serious of the world's fruit fly pests due to its potential economic harm. It attacks many different fruits, vegetables and nuts, including mango, guava, citrus, eggplant, tomato, apple, peach, melon, loquat, almond and fig. The fruit flies lay their eggs in fruits and vegetables. In a

few days, the eggs hatch and maggots render the fruits or vegetables inedible.

A cooperative state and federal program monitors more than 56,000 fruit fly traps across the state as an early fruit fly detection network to prevent fruit fly introductions. State and federal agriculture officials continue to stress the importance of educating the public about the risks associated with bringing agricultural products into the state illegally (whether knowingly or not) that may harbor harmful pests and diseases, such as the peach fruit fly.

In November 2010, during routine fruit fly trapping, one male peach fruit fly, *Bactrocera zonata*, was found in a trap in a guava tree on a residential property in Miami. Intensive trapping was conducted by state and federal agricultural personnel throughout the eradication program. No additional peach fruit fly was found and the origin of the trapped peach fruit fly has not been determined. The U.S. Department of Agriculture continues to investigate how this pest was introduced into Florida, and state and federal officials continue to explore potential pathways for exotic fruit fly pest introductions.

To prevent further introductions of exotic fruit flies, state and federal agriculture officials request that when people travel they "Don't Pack a Pest." They must also only mail agricultural items with a permit and purchase plants from registered nurseries.

More information can be found at the Department's website, [www.freshfromflorida.com/pi](http://www.freshfromflorida.com/pi), or by calling the Department's toll-free help number, (888) 397-1517.

**Thanks to Buddy Walker and Julie Carson from the Immokalee IFAS Center!**

If you missed the following important events (**Citrus Mechanical Harvesting Field Day** and **Citrus Squeezer Seminar on April 21, 2011**) at the Immokalee IFAS Center, you can get to the presentations by going to the Immokalee IFAS Center website at: <http://swfrec.ifas.ufl.edu/>

**Citrus Mechanical Harvesting Field Day**

*Getting Ready for Abscission*

April 20, 2011

SWFREC, Immokalee

[Presentations and Agenda](#)

**Citrus Squeezer Seminar on April 21, 2011**

Under **News and Events**

[Citrus Black Spot Updates](#)

Paul Mears and Rusty Noah (FDACS)

[Economic Considerations to Treating HLB With the Standard Protocol or With an Enhanced Foliar Nutritional Program](#)

Allen Morris and Ron Muraro (CREC)

[Evaluation of products for the suppression of citrus canker on Valencia and Grapefruit](#)

Pam Roberts (SWFREC)

[Best Use of Insecticides to Control Asian Citrus Psyllid](#)

Phil Stansly (SWFREC)

**A Psyllid Management “Program” by Dr. Phil Stansly, UF-IFAS**

													Monitor ACP					
Dormant Season: •Broad-spectrum insecticide to target adults			Spring flush and bloom: Movento (pre bloom) Portal, Micromite if needed			Post-bloom: •Various possibilities if needed •Neonicotinoid drench for young trees		Summer flush Movento, Delegate if needed	Summer: •Relatively low risk. Monitor and spray as needed. Various options.			Fall flush: Systemic insecticide if needed						
OP	Pyrethroid					Oil Option												
Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct							

# The Twenty First Annual Farm Safety Day

Saturday, 21 May 2011

## 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 2011 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 6<sup>th</sup>.** It is the employer's responsibility to assure that the employee is present at 7:30 AM on Saturday, May 21<sup>st</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> Farm Safety Day on **Saturday, 21 May 2011**. The cost is \$15.00 per person, which will include educational sessions, handouts, pencils, 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 6, 2011

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact **Mongi Zekri** at [maz@ufl.edu](mailto:maz@ufl.edu) or **863 674 4092**.

# TWENTY FIRST ANNUAL SAFETY DAY

Saturday, May 21, 2011

Location: University of Florida, IFAS, SWFREC  
2685 State Rd. 29 North  
Immokalee, FL 34142



## SCHEDULE:

7:30-8:10	Check In, Coffee, Juice, Refreshments, Door Prices
8:10-9:00	Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4 (Begin sessions)
9:00-9:10	Break (change session)
9:10-10:00	Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4
10:00-10:10	Break (change session)
10:10-11:00	Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4
11:00-11:10	Break (change session)
11:10-12:00	Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4, and Door Prices
12:00-1:00	Lunch and Adjourn

## CONCURRENT SESSIONS:

1. Trends in Human Trafficking - [Marcela Rice and Carlene Thissen](#)
2. Transporting Agricultural Equipment and Vehicles in Farms and Public Roads - [Cesar Asuaje and Frank Dowdle](#)
3. Food Safety for Fruit and Vegetable Workers – [Gene McAvoy and Monica Ozores-Hampton](#)
4. Understanding and Avoiding Heat Related Illness - [Paul Midney](#)



## The 2011 FARM SAFETY DAY REGISTRATION FORM

Please give us the names of those who will be attending our 21<sup>st</sup> Farm Safety Day on **Saturday, 21 May 2011** 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 6, 2011

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>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**\*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.**

If there are any questions, please contact **Barbara Hyman ([hymanb@ufl.edu](mailto:hymanb@ufl.edu)) at 239 658 3400.**

**Tree Farming and Healthy Trees Workshop**  
**June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2011 9 am – 3:45 pm**  
**Dallas B. Townsend Agricultural Center, LaBelle**  
**1085 Pratt Blvd., Labelle, FL**



**\$15.00 pre-registered; \$20 day of workshop registration**

**9:00 – 9:45 - Forest management planning for the long term:** *focus on the American Tree Farm System, Forest Stewardship program, and forest management plans to tailor objectives and management actions to site characteristics.*

**9:45 - 10:45 - Non-certified pile burning:** *outline the requirements for burning agricultural piles with materials created on-site. Discuss benefits of certified pile burner program and use.*

**10:45 – 11:00 Break** *(view exhibits outside)*

**11:00 – 12:00 – Highlights of Silvicultural Best Management Practices:** *maintain high water quality during all aspects of forestry operations and avoid water quality violations.*

**12:00 – 1:00 – Lunch** *(view exhibits outside and inside on cost-share programs and opportunities for technical assistance)*

**1:00 – 2:00 – Outdoor demonstration session** – *view equipment and techniques to prepare sites for natural and artificial regeneration, planting techniques, site preparation techniques, and reduce wildfire risk.*

**2:00 – 2:45 – Tree Crops suitable for southwest Florida:** *examine production systems, timelines, methods and costs for eucalyptus, south Florida slash pine, longleaf pine, oak, hickory, and cypress.*

**2:45 – 3:00 – Break**

**3:00 – 3:45 – Food Plot Options for your Forest** – *learn about various levels of management for increasing food source diversity in the forests of southwest Florida, including quail, scrub jay deer, and gopher tortoises.*

**Special Opportunity:** bring in photos of your forest and natural area for on the spot advice and suggestions. Be a part of helping others learn what they can do on their forest.

**2011 Southwest Florida Cooperative Invasive Species Sponsors**



Workshop coordinated by:



TURRELL, HALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.   
Marine & Environmental Consulting

**Michael Weston** – Senior Forester – Caloosahatchee Forestry Center – FDACS-Division of Forestry

**Registration:** will cover lunch and workshop materials. \$15.00 prior to the workshop by check; \$20 if paid on the day of the workshop. Check must be made out to Friends of Florida State Forests with “for Caloosahatchee general fund” written in the memo. Checks can be sent into the Caloosahatchee Forestry Center, Attn: Michael Weston, 10941 Palm Beach Blvd., Fort Myers, FL, 33905.

Call (239) 690-3500 Ext. 118 or email [Michael.Weston@freshfromflorida.com](mailto:Michael.Weston@freshfromflorida.com) for questions.

# 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

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Subscriber's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

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## *Racial-Ethnic Background*

\_\_ American Indian or native Alaskan

\_\_ Asian American

\_\_ Hispanic

\_\_ White, non-Hispanic

\_\_ Black, non-Hispanic

## *Gender*

\_\_ Female

\_\_ Male