

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

# Flatwoods Citrus



**Vol. 13, No. 10**

**October 2010**

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



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

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

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

# IMPORTANT EVENTS & NEWS

## **Citrus Management Strategies in a new Disease Era**

PSYLLID, GREENING, BLACK SPOT, FOLIAR FEEDING, SAR

**Date: Thursday, October 7, 2010, Time: 8:30 AM - 12:00 Noon**

**Location: Immokalee IFAS Center**

Program Sponsors: [John Taylor & Cody Hoffman](#), Syngenta Crop Protection  
3 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal, 3 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs)  
Lunch is free, but **RSVP is required** for planning purposes. Please send an e-mail to [maz@ufl.edu](mailto:maz@ufl.edu) or call 863 674 4092.

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## Certified Crop Advisor Educational Seminar and CEU Session

**Date: October 13, 2010, 7:30 AM – 5:30 PM**

**See below for details and registration**

## **CITRUS SPOT BURNER WORKSHOP**

**Date and Time: October 27, 2010, 9:00 AM**

**Location: Hendry County Extension Office, LaBelle**

The workshop will explain the requirements for burning and the rules and regulations for burning and smoke management.

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## **2010 Florida Ag Expo**

**November 10, 2010 in Balm, Florida**

For more information and registration, go to: [www.FloridaAgExpo.com](http://www.FloridaAgExpo.com)

Complimentary lunch ticket IF registered by November 3, 2010



**THE CITRUS BLACK SPOT WEBPAGE** is available on the CREC website ([www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu](http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu)). It is located underneath the extension section or you may visit it directly at: [http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/black\\_spot/citrus\\_black\\_spot.htm](http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/black_spot/citrus_black_spot.htm)

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## **International Research Conference on Huanglongbing (HLB)**

**January 10-14, 2011, Orlando**

Registration started on Sept. 1, 2010; Registration fee: \$350.

Registration/Abstract Submission: [www.irchlb.org](http://www.irchlb.org)



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**E-mail: mwhite@nitro30.com**

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## COOPERATIVE DORMANT SPRAY PROGRAM AGAINST ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID IN SW FLORIDA



The Asian citrus psyllid is the vector for the citrus greening disease or Huanglongbing (HLB). During late fall and early winter, weather in Florida is generally dry and cool, causing citrus trees to cease producing new foliage that psyllids depend on to lay eggs and reproduce. Adults must then “overwinter” by feeding on mature leaves until the spring flush, generally in mid to late February. An effective tool to suppress the pest is the “dormant spray” which is a foliar application of insecticide directed against overwintering adults. The dormant spray attacks the pest at its weakest point, when beneficial insects like ladybeetles and lacewings are generally absent from the groves. The larger the treated area of citrus, the greater is the effectiveness of dormant sprays.

The Gulf region is launching another coordinated spray program to deal with the psyllids. We are seeking cooperation and support from ALL citrus growers. We are recommending 2 dormant sprays, the first in Nov-Dec after fall flush, and the second one in Jan-Feb before bud break or initiation of the new spring flush. These can be put on by air or by ground with any recommended insecticide to control psyllid adults.

To schedule an aerial spray in SW Florida, growers can contact Steve Fletcher, Fletcher Flying Service, Inc. Phone: 239 860 2028, e-mail: [fletcherflying@hotmail.com](mailto:fletcherflying@hotmail.com) and Jeff Summersill, Thomas R. Summersill, Inc., at 561 722 4502, e-mail: [trsummersill@msn.com](mailto:trsummersill@msn.com)

For more information, contact Dr. Phil Stansly (239 658 3400, [pstansly@ufl.edu](mailto:pstansly@ufl.edu)), Dr. Mongi Zekri (863 674 4092, [maz@ufl.edu](mailto:maz@ufl.edu)) or Mr. Ron Hamel (863 675 2180, [gulfcitruscapron@embarqmail.com](mailto:gulfcitruscapron@embarqmail.com))

**WE ARE SETTING UP A MEETING ON OCTOBER 15<sup>th</sup>, 2010 AT 10:00 AM AT THE HENDRY COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE IN LABELLE, PLEASE BE ACTIVE, GET INVOLVED, AND PLAN TO ATTEND.**

**Certified Crop Adviser**  
**Educational Seminar and CEU Session**

**October 13, 2010**

**7:30 AM to 5:30 PM**

**Soil and Water Management (5 CEUs)**  
**Crop Management (5 CEUs)**

**On-site host: UF/IFAS Citrus Research and Education Center in Lake Alfred**, and offered by videoconference at:

- **Gulf Coast REC in Wimauma**
- **Southwest Florida REC in Immokalee**
- **Indian River REC in Ft. Pierce**
- **University of Florida main campus in Gainesville**
- **Lake County Extension Office in Tavares**

**Speakers will deliver their presentation from the site in their respective area.**

**Regular registration is \$100**  
**Lunch will be provided at all sites.**

**Please send the attached registration form to the Citrus Research and Education Center, Lake Alfred.**

**Visit the CCA Seminar website at [www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/cca](http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/cca) for the specific program as it becomes available.**

**Future CCA Seminar Dates: Wednesday, April 13, 2011**  
**and Wednesday, October 12, 2011**



## Registration Form

**CERTIFIED CROP ADVISER CEU SESSION  
SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT (5 CEUs) – CROP MANAGEMENT (5 CEUs)**

*Wednesday, October 13, 2010*

[www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/cca](http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/cca)

**Registration by mail is \$100; Registration at the door is \$120.**

**On-site host: UF/IFAS Citrus Research and Education Center in Lake Alfred. Please register by October 9 for the videoconferences at Immokalee, Balm, Ft. Pierce, Gainesville and Lake County Extension Office in Tavares.** We need the advance notice to make additional arrangements at these sites.

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**I. LOCATION -Speakers will deliver their presentation from the site in their respective area.**

Lunch and refreshments provided at all locations.

Check one:

- Lake Alfred (host site)**  
UF/IFAS Citrus Research and Education Center, 700 Experiment Station Road,  
Lake Alfred, FL 33850; Tel. (863) 956-1151
- Immokalee (videoconference)**  
UF/IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, 2686 SR 29 N,  
Immokalee, FL 34142; Tel. (239) 658-3400
- Balm (videoconference)**  
UF/IFAS Gulf Coast Research and Education Center, 14625 County Road 672,  
Wimauma, FL 33598; Tel. (813) 634-0000
- Ft. Pierce (videoconference)**  
UF/IFAS Indian River Research and Education Center, 2199 S. Rock Road,  
Ft. Pierce, FL 34945; Tel. (772) 468-3922
- Gainesville (videoconference)**  
University of Florida campus in Gainesville (McCarty Hall, Room 2175)  
Contact is Mr. Greg Means at (352) 392-1951, ext. 253
- Gainesville (videoconference)**  
Lake County Extension Office in Tavares (1951 Woodlea Rd, Tavares, FL 32778)  
Contact is Mr. Ryan Atwood at (352) 343-4101



## II. CONTACT INFORMATION (Please print or attach a business card)

To register, complete this form and mail with payment.

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ FAX: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Dietary restrictions or special accommodations: \_\_\_\_\_

## III. PAYMENT

**Registration:** Includes admission to the 1-day workshop, handouts, lunch, coffee breaks.

By mail (\$100)                      \$100.00 × (No.) \_\_\_\_\_ = \$\_\_\_\_\_ (Total)                      At the door (\$120)

Please make payment by **check** payable to **CRE FOUNDATION**, or **CREF**.

Cancellations: If your cancellation is received in writing before October 7, 2009, we will be happy to refund your registration fee less a \$25 administrative fee. Fees cannot be refunded for registrations cancelled after October 7, 2009. Thank you and we look forward to seeing you soon!

Mail this form and payment to:

**Citrus Research and Education Foundation**  
**Attn: Jane Wilson**  
**700 Experiment Station Road**  
**Lake Alfred, FL 33850-2299**

**For questions about the CCA Seminar Program, contact one of the Program Coordinators:**

**Tom Obreza**, UF/IFAS Soil & Water Science Department, PO Box 110510, Gainesville, FL 32611; Tel. (352) 392-1951, ext. 243; e-mail: [obreza@ufl.edu](mailto:obreza@ufl.edu).

**Ed Hanlon**, UF/IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, 2686 SR 29 North, Immokalee, FL 34142-9515; Tel. (239) 658-3400; e-mail: [ehanlon@ufl.edu](mailto:ehanlon@ufl.edu).

**Rao Mylavarapu**, UF/IFAS Soil & Water Science Department, PO Box 110510, Gainesville, FL 32611; Tel. (352) 392-1951, ext. 202; e-mail: [raom@ufl.edu](mailto:raom@ufl.edu).

**Yoanna Newman**, UF/IFAS Agronomy Department, PO Box 110500, Gainesville, FL 32611; Tel. (352) 392-1811, ext. 212; e-mail: [ycnew@ufl.edu](mailto:ycnew@ufl.edu).

**For questions about registration**, please contact **Ms. Jane Wilson** at the CREC; Tel. (863) 956-1151, ext. 1309; e-mail: [wilsonmj@ufl.edu](mailto:wilsonmj@ufl.edu).

## LOW VOLUME APPLICATIONS FOR PSYLLID CONTROL ARE BECOMING POPULAR

Ryan Atwood, Mongi Zekri, Lukasz Stelinski, and Phil Stansly

1. Psyllid management requires multiple seasonal treatments, which is expensive.
2. During spring and summer, when psyllid populations peak, foliar applications of insecticides against the psyllid are effective for only 2-3 weeks.
3. Psyllids quickly re-colonize groves from surrounding areas.

### What is a Low Volume (LV) application?

1. Spray volumes are typically 2-5 GPA
2. LV applicators run at higher speeds (5-10 MPH)
3. LV applicators tend to produce smaller droplets and deploy more droplets per acre than standard airblast sprayers.
4. LV applications typically are made at night to minimize drift.



### Why should you be interested in Low Volume (LV) applications?

1. Application is relatively inexpensive!
2. Application is fast!
3. Covers relatively larger areas in short amount of time!
4. Some equipment is truck mounted allowing for quick access in and out of groves.

### Concerns with Low Volume application

1. Effectiveness of controlling psyllid adults, nymphs, and eggs?
2. Legality -Labeling.
3. The misuse of one product, no rotation of chemicals having different mode of action.
4. Potential for drift.
5. Worker Safety.

### In laboratory experiments, greater psyllid kill was obtained with smaller spray droplet size

### All current available LV machines work

With pre-flush application, LV is equivalent to HV when chemicals are applied to every row

### Do I need to add Oil?

NO for Pyrethroids like Danitol and Mustang  
YES for Delegate and Micromite, don't need much--1.5-2.0%

NEED MORE TESTING for organophosphates like Malathion and Dimethoate

### How fast should I run the truck?

For Pyrethroids (Danitol)—efficacy was equivalent between 5 and 8-10 MPH.

For an Organophosphate (Dimethoate)—efficacy was slightly better at 5 MPH than 8-10MPH.

### When should I apply?

Most efficient during the fall-winter dormant season

Must spray at night or early morning hours to minimize drift

Don't spray when wind is above 10 MPH—lots of drift and low efficacy



United States Department of Agriculture  
National Agricultural Statistics Service



# CITRUS

2009-2010 CITRUS SUMMARY  
PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE  
PRODUCTION BY COUNTY AND PER TREE

Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services  
2290 Lucien Way, Suite 300, Maitland, FL 32751-7057  
(407) 648-6013 · (407) 648-6029 FAX · [www.nass.usda.gov/fl](http://www.nass.usda.gov/fl)

September 23, 2010

## All Citrus Production Down 16 Percent

Florida accounted for 65 percent of the total U.S. citrus production with 159.3 million boxes of citrus in the 2009-2010 season, down 16 percent from the previous season's revised 189.2 million boxes. Production declines were noted for all categories except Honey tangerines and all tangerines.

All orange production fell 18 percent to 133.6 million boxes. Navel production is 2.3 million boxes, down 23 percent from the previous 2 seasons and the lowest since 1985-1986. All grapefruit production is down 6 percent to 20.3 million boxes. Honey tangerine production is up 69 percent from last season which was the lowest since 1994-1995.

The \$1.054 billion preliminary value of the 2009-2010 citrus crop is 1 percent greater than the revised value of \$1.047 billion for 2008-2009. The price per box is higher for all varieties. White grapefruit and tangelos rebounded from last season's lower prices and on-tree values more than doubled. The all tangerine value increased 73 percent. Only the orange on-tree values are lower.

## Florida Citrus Production, Utilization, Price, and Value, by Variety: Crop Years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010

Variety	Production (1,000 boxes)	Crop utilization		On-tree	
		Fresh use (1,000 boxes)	Processing (1,000 boxes)	Price per box (dollars)	Value of Production (1,000 dollars)
<b>Non-Valencia Oranges</b>					
2008-2009 .....	84,600	4,342	80,258	5.09	430,684
2009-2010 .....	68,600	3,827	64,773	5.61	385,041
<b>Valencia Oranges</b>					
2008-2009 .....	77,900	2,585	75,315	6.50	506,385
2009-2010 .....	65,000	2,023	62,977	7.25	471,347
<b>All Oranges</b>					
2008-2009 .....	162,500	6,927	155,573	5.77	937,069
2009-2010 .....	133,600	5,850	127,750	6.41	856,388
<b>White Grapefruit</b>					
2008-2009 .....	6,600	1,392	5,208	1.82	11,999
2009-2010 .....	6,000	1,541	4,459	5.65	33,925
<b>Colored Grapefruit</b>					
2008-2009 .....	15,100	7,947	7,153	4.68	70,697
2009-2010 .....	14,300	7,850	6,450	8.20	117,208
<b>All Grapefruit</b>					
2008-2009 .....	21,700	9,339	12,361	3.81	82,696
2009-2010 .....	20,300	9,391	10,909	7.44	151,133
<b>Tangelos</b>					
2008-2009 .....	1,150	504	646	1.73	1,984
2009-2010 .....	900	415	485	4.45	4,001
<b>Early Tangerines <sup>1</sup></b>					
2008-2009 .....	2,550	1,908	642	5.59	14,263
2009-2010 .....	2,250	1,550	700	10.32	23,210
<b>Honey Tangerines</b>					
2008-2009 .....	1,300	929	371	8.20	10,660
2009-2010 .....	2,200	1,461	739	9.05	19,915
<b>All Tangerines</b>					
2008-2009 .....	3,850	2,837	1,013	6.49	24,986
2009-2010 .....	4,450	3,011	1,439	9.71	43,194
<b>All Citrus</b>					
2008-2009 .....	189,200	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,046,735
2009-2010 .....	159,250	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,054,716

**Citrus Production by County and Production Area, by Type — Florida: 2009-2010**

County	All Citrus (1,000 boxes)	Oranges			Grapefruit		
		Non-Valencia (1,000 boxes)	Late (Valencia) (1,000 boxes)	All (1,000 boxes)	White (1,000 boxes)	Colored (1,000 boxes)	All (1,000 boxes)
Brevard.....	591	270	208	478	26	49	75
Charlotte.....	2,680	725	1,338	2,063	13	374	387
Collier.....	7,416	3,244	3,609	6,853	32	338	370
DeSoto.....	17,956	7,712	9,881	17,593	36	140	176
Glades.....	2,132	1,185	840	2,025	-	25	25
Hardee.....	13,027	8,747	3,889	12,636	63	103	166
Hendry.....	16,330	6,451	8,558	15,009	210	667	877
Hernando.....	311	290	4	294	-	4	4
Highlands.....	21,592	8,012	12,344	20,356	333	369	702
Hillsborough.....	3,023	2,194	662	2,856	11	19	30
Indian River.....	9,603	1,389	1,007	2,396	2,684	4,371	7,055
Lake.....	4,438	2,606	833	3,439	45	318	363
Lee.....	2,493	855	1,246	2,101	21	247	268
Manatee.....	6,111	3,553	2,350	5,903	54	62	116
Marion.....	353	240	57	297	2	10	12
Martin.....	3,132	809	2,139	2,948	52	90	142
Okeechobee.....	1,678	765	509	1,274	133	187	320
Orange.....	1,368	800	476	1,276	6	22	28
Osceola.....	3,115	1,710	883	2,593	221	221	442
Palm Beach.....	98	4	-	4	-	52	52
Pasco.....	2,902	2,337	468	2,805	5	23	28
Polk.....	27,875	13,170	11,354	24,524	621	1,119	1,740
St. Lucie.....	10,219	1,099	2,165	3,264	1,379	5,359	6,738
Sarasota.....	346	86	118	204	34	76	110
Seminole.....	137	94	21	115	-	8	8
Volusia.....	265	174	32	206	17	35	52
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	109	79	9	88	2	12	14
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>159,300</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>133,600</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>20,300</b>
Indian River.....	20,487	2,500	3,600	6,100	4,100	9,900	14,000
Northern.....	9,769	6,574	1,889	8,463	58	398	456
Central.....	52,282	22,726	24,511	47,237	1,142	1,702	2,844
Western.....	40,474	22,300	16,900	39,200	200	400	600
Southern.....	36,288	14,500	18,100	32,600	500	1,900	2,400
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>159,300</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>133,600</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>20,300</b>





United States Department of Agriculture  
National Agricultural Statistics Service

**CITRUS** COMMERCIAL CITRUS INVENTORY  
PRELIMINARY REPORT



Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services  
2290 Lucien Way, Suite 300, Maitland, FL 32751  
(407) 648-6013 · (407) 648-6029 FAX · [www.nass.usda.gov/fl](http://www.nass.usda.gov/fl)

September 23, 2010

**Orange Acreage Down 2 Percent  
Grapefruit Acreage Down 7 Percent  
Specialty Acreage Down 9 Percent**

Results of the annual commercial citrus inventory show a net decrease of 14,777 total citrus acres, or 2.6 percent, from the last survey. The gross loss of 25,109 acres was larger and the new plantings of 10,322 acres were smaller compared to the previous inventory. Of the 30 counties included in the survey, 23 recorded decreases and 7 showed increases in acreage. Martin County suffered the greatest loss in acreage of 4,386, while Polk County, which gained acreage for the second consecutive year, is up 842. Polk remains the leader in acreage with 83,471, and Hendry County continues to hold the most trees with 10.0 million.

Orange acreage declined for the sixth consecutive survey to 483,418, the lowest since the record low of 466,252 tallied in the 1986 inventory. Only the Central area showed an increase in orange acreage, while all other areas saw decreases. Valencias comprise 56 percent of the total orange trees, non-Valencias account for 43 percent, with the unidentified trees making up the remainder. Bearing trees comprise more than 93 percent of the total trees, the same percentage as recent years.

Grapefruit acreage fell to a new low of 50,189, representing only 56 percent of the pre-hurricanes figure. Both the white and colored seedless varieties lost more than 1,800 acres since the previous inventory. The Indian River District still holds 74 percent of the total grapefruit acreage even after losing more than 3,000 acres. Only 565 acres of seedy grapefruit remain.

Specialty acreage continued to decline to a record low of 20,430. All tangerine acreage fell 9 percent to 13,613. Honey tangerines account for 47 percent of the tangerine total with 6,456 acres. Sunburst acreage remains at 79 percent of the early tangerine total with 5,681 acres, while Fallglo acreage of 1,476 makes up the rest. Tangelo acreage decreased 10 percent to 4,727. Over one-half of the specialty acreage is located in the Central and Northern areas.

**All Citrus: Acreage, by Variety and Survey Year, and Changes Between Surveys – Florida**

Survey year	Oranges (acres)	Grapefruit (acres)	Specialty fruit (acres)	Total (acres)	Two year change		Net change (acres)	Total (acres)
					Gross loss (acres)	New plantings (acres)		
1972 <sup>1</sup>	659,418	124,142	94,459	878,019	82,948	19,496	-63,452	878,019
1974	642,431	130,326	91,341	864,098	40,181	26,260	-13,921	864,098
1976	628,567	137,909	85,893	852,369	40,518	28,789	-11,729	852,369
1978 <sup>1</sup>	616,020	136,342	78,873	831,235	49,127	27,993	-21,134	831,235
1980	627,174	139,944	78,165	845,283	25,925	39,973	+14,048	845,283
1982 <sup>1</sup>	636,864	139,939	71,053	847,856	51,942	54,515	+2,573	847,856
1984 <sup>1</sup>	573,991	134,680	52,694	761,365	159,719	73,228	-86,491	761,365
1986 <sup>1</sup>	466,252	117,845	40,395	624,492	185,598	48,725	-136,873	624,492
1988	536,737	119,606	41,586	697,929	52,240	125,677	+73,437	697,929
1990 <sup>1</sup>	564,809	125,300	42,658	732,767	85,858	120,696	+34,838	732,767
1992	608,636	135,166	47,488	791,290	74,704	133,227	+58,523	791,290
1994	653,370	146,915	53,457	853,742	45,214	107,666	+62,452	853,742
1996	656,598	144,416	56,673	857,687	35,947	39,892	+3,945	857,687
1998	658,390	132,817	54,053	845,260	49,325	36,898	-12,427	845,260
2000	665,529	118,145	48,601	832,275	59,516	46,531	-12,985	832,275
2002	648,806	105,488	43,009	797,303	77,197	42,225	-34,972	797,303
2004 <sup>2</sup>	622,821	89,048	36,686	748,555	88,875	40,127	-48,748	748,555
2006 <sup>2</sup>	529,241	63,419	28,713	621,373	150,805	23,623	-127,182	621,373
2008	496,518	56,881	23,178	576,577	66,924	22,128	-44,796	576,577
2009	492,529	53,863	22,422	568,814	19,918	12,155	-7,763	568,814
2010	483,418	50,189	20,430	554,037	25,109	10,332	-14,777	554,037

<sup>1</sup> January freezes in 1971, 1977, 1981, 1982, 1985, and 1986. December freezes in 1983, 1985, and 1989.

<sup>2</sup> August and September hurricanes in 2004, October hurricane in 2005.

### All Citrus: Acreage and Trees, by County and Year of Inventory

County	2006	2008	2009	2010	2006	2008	2009	2010
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Brevard.....	5,080	4,451	3,622	3,691	553.5	477.5	410.4	422.9
Charlotte.....	11,883	11,991	12,098	12,258	1,708.6	1,710.5	1,716.1	1,741.6
Citrus.....	145	138	139	130	16.9	15.5	15.7	14.8
Collier.....	33,394	31,596	31,247	30,366	4,881.7	4,634.0	4,579.5	4,443.5
DeSoto.....	61,083	61,426	62,304	62,508	8,181.7	8,239.5	8,304.5	8,334.6
Glades.....	8,555	9,052	9,090	8,571	1,390.0	1,392.8	1,389.7	1,285.7
Hardee.....	45,084	45,190	47,130	46,921	5,511.5	5,463.5	5,714.6	5,701.2
Hendry.....	79,726	69,927	66,821	66,814	12,280.5	10,576.8	10,038.6	10,019.9
Hernando.....	921	895	917	906	106.6	101.9	104.2	103.3
Highlands.....	62,671	62,599	62,443	62,440	8,252.9	8,025.6	8,018.5	8,044.0
Hillsborough.....	14,783	11,248	10,946	9,677	1,628.9	1,259.0	1,236.8	1,103.3
Indian River.....	40,191	39,013	38,377	35,497	4,504.3	4,344.1	4,204.0	3,843.2
Lake.....	15,198	13,100	12,884	12,397	2,122.5	1,829.2	1,797.3	1,729.3
Lee.....	10,658	10,373	10,477	10,511	1,489.3	1,417.1	1,433.1	1,436.4
Manatee.....	18,548	18,389	18,609	18,400	2,431.0	2,391.9	2,413.8	2,389.0
Marion.....	1,185	1,180	1,183	1,166	146.1	143.8	144.1	141.1
Martin.....	35,038	23,169	18,999	14,613	5,024.3	3,388.1	2,769.7	2,126.2
Okeechobee.....	9,222	8,327	7,930	7,627	1,056.9	940.1	901.2	876.3
Orange.....	4,548	3,674	3,618	3,572	549.4	437.8	433.4	426.2
Osceola.....	12,170	9,197	9,718	9,936	1,411.0	1,082.2	1,154.7	1,191.0
Palm Beach.....	1,668	997	1,013	453	256.4	170.6	164.5	80.1
Pasco.....	8,190	7,957	7,615	7,423	1,140.9	1,113.6	1,063.9	1,036.6
Polk.....	86,398	81,375	82,629	83,471	10,222.5	9,699.1	9,841.8	9,952.3
Putnam.....	182	190	203	202	30.5	29.5	30.5	30.3
St. Lucie.....	51,387	48,073	45,800	41,535	6,637.6	6,151.0	5,883.7	5,368.1
Sarasota.....	1,652	1,502	1,411	1,403	187.7	170.5	159.3	160.1
Seminole.....	529	491	482	428	59.6	56.9	55.4	50.2
Volusia.....	1,231	1,083	1,065	1,090	120.9	108.7	106.5	110.9
Other Counties <sup>1</sup> .....	53	55	44	31	5.3	5.3	5.0	2.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>621,373</b>	<b>576,577</b>	<b>568,814</b>	<b>554,037</b>	<b>81,909.0</b>	<b>75,376.1</b>	<b>74,090.5</b>	<b>72,164.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Alachua, Broward, and Pinellas in 2006; Alachua and Pinellas in 2008, 2009, and 2010.





# CITRUS ABANDONED ACRES

Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services  
2290 Lucien Way, Suite 300, Maitland, FL 32751  
(407) 648-6013 · (407) 648-6029 FAX · www.nass.usda.gov/fl

September 23, 2010

## Abandoned Acreage up 3 percent

In combination with the latest commercial citrus tree inventory, abandoned citrus groves were also identified. Experienced agricultural personnel evaluated tree condition and made an overall assessment of citrus groves contained in the maps of Florida citrus growing areas. The amount of abandoned citrus acreage is updated and published on an annual basis to keep pace with constant changes. Some citrus groves previously identified as abandoned have been removed and destroyed. Additional groves are added each year when they meet the abandoned grove criteria.

A grove is considered abandoned when the following conditions exist: no production care during the past 2 years, no weed control or grass mowing, livestock present, weather damage, neglected trees that are not economically feasible to maintain, or no commercial harvest during the last 2 seasons. In some cases, property owners or caretakers were contacted and questioned regarding future use of their citrus groves.

The Indian River District continues to lead with 51,196 abandoned acres, or 36 percent of the total. Increases in total abandoned acreage occurred in the Northern and Southern areas. Fourteen of the counties have more abandoned grove acres and 11 counties had an increase in understory acres. Results of this survey include 4,854 understory acres comprised of pine stands and forested areas with abandoned, unintentional, or feral citrus trees scattered under their canopy. These acres pose a potential threat as a possible source of pests and diseases.

## Florida Citrus: Abandoned Acreage by County and Survey Year

County	Parcels			Abandoned								
				Grove			Understory			Total		
	2008 (number)	2009 <sup>1</sup> (number)	2010 (number)	2008 (acres)	2009 <sup>1</sup> (acres)	2010 (acres)	2008 (acres)	2009 <sup>1</sup> (acres)	2010 (acres)	2008 (acres)	2009 <sup>1</sup> (acres)	2010 (acres)
Brevard.....	490	596	589	5,873	6,056	5,763	70	70	70	5,943	6,126	5,833
Charlotte.....	201	194	191	2,634	2,481	2,606	-	-	-	2,634	2,481	2,606
Citrus.....	10	11	11	192	175	120	-	27	90	192	202	210
Collier.....	29	27	22	522	430	338	-	-	-	522	430	338
DeSoto.....	493	488	388	5,473	5,343	3,498	-	-	-	5,473	5,343	3,498
Glades.....	33	35	46	557	565	769	-	-	-	557	565	769
Hardee.....	469	446	410	3,394	3,195	3,152	-	-	-	3,394	3,195	3,152
Hendry.....	400	416	434	12,259	12,399	12,575	37	37	37	12,296	12,436	12,612
Hernando.....	46	51	49	839	933	909	-	11	37	839	944	946
Highlands.....	186	194	200	2,105	2,147	2,393	-	-	-	2,105	2,147	2,393
Hillsborough.....	506	522	577	3,952	4,358	5,217	-	-	-	3,952	4,358	5,217
Indian River.....	786	792	724	13,781	13,234	11,947	-	-	124	13,781	13,234	12,071
Lake.....	782	809	928	9,290	9,766	10,230	754	1,242	2,287	10,044	11,008	12,517
Lee.....	107	109	110	887	897	825	-	-	-	887	897	825
Manatee.....	324	336	348	3,067	3,226	3,460	-	-	-	3,067	3,226	3,460
Marion.....	23	26	57	212	213	310	-	82	573	212	295	883
Martin.....	278	387	451	11,114	14,827	17,541	-	-	-	11,114	14,827	17,541
Okeechobee.....	56	87	100	1,092	1,998	1,984	-	-	-	1,092	1,998	1,984
Orange.....	261	273	297	2,530	2,621	3,197	-	49	100	2,530	2,670	3,297
Osceola.....	322	360	348	2,860	3,315	3,036	-	-	237	2,860	3,315	3,278
Palm Beach.....	176	169	176	5,857	5,618	5,936	-	-	-	5,857	5,618	5,936
Pasco.....	224	236	227	2,158	2,160	2,085	243	271	316	2,401	2,431	2,401
Polk.....	1,329	1,343	1,266	11,640	11,712	10,791	19	118	315	11,659	11,830	11,106
Putnam.....	14	12	13	117	98	101	-	-	-	117	98	101
St. Lucie.....	750	911	1,019	24,737	26,807	27,321	548	548	548	25,285	27,355	27,869
Sarasota.....	22	18	18	347	132	131	-	-	-	347	132	131
Seminole.....	95	93	79	762	646	483	-	-	8	762	646	491
Volusia.....	175	192	199	1,538	1,707	1,727	-	-	112	1,538	1,707	1,839
Others <sup>2</sup> .....	10	11	10	80	85	71	-	-	-	80	85	71
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,597</b>	<b>9,144</b>	<b>9,287</b>	<b>129,869</b>	<b>137,144</b>	<b>138,516</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>131,540</b>	<b>139,599</b>	<b>143,370</b>



# KEEP AN EYE ON CITRUS CANKER



It looks like the control of citrus canker has been neglected or not effectively dealt with in many areas and many citrus groves in Florida. Growers and production managers should aggressively and seriously control citrus canker. **Although citrus canker is mostly a cosmetic disease, it causes defoliation, shoot die-back, severe fruit drop and tree decline. Leaf susceptibility is complicated by the Asian citrus leafminer.** The galleries caused by leafminer larvae increase leaf susceptibility to canker.

## MANAGEMENT

Growers should use their best judgment in management of citrus canker. The entire state of Florida is under quarantine, and fruit movement is subject to specific regulations depending on market destination.

### 1. Decontamination

Where canker is absent, decontamination protocols are still in place and should be followed. With more canker around the state, the likelihood of further spread is greater than ever. Decontamination is especially important in harvesting operations, hedging and topping, and in any other practices involving extensive contact with foliage. Where canker is already

endemic, the primary means of control are: 1) planting of windbreaks, 2) protection of fruit and leaves with copper sprays, and 3) control of leafminer.

### 2. Windbreaks

Windbreaks are highly effective for reducing the spread of canker, but more importantly, they reduce the severity of the infection in endemic situations. When canker lesions are wetted, millions of bacteria ooze onto the leaf surface. While the bacterium can swim very short distances, it has no active means to penetrate the tissues. The vast majority of the infection occurs by wind-blown rains. Winds of 18 to 20 mph are needed to actually force bacteria into the stomates on leaves and fruit.

Windbreaks are the single most effective means of dealing with canker.

Windbreaks reduce wind speed for a distance ten times the height of the windbreak. That is, a 30-ft tall windbreak will exert an effect for about 300 ft. To be effective for canker control, windbreaks do not need to be dense. For more information on selection of plant species and design, visit

<http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/windbreaks/>.

### 3. Copper sprays

No material has proven more effective than copper products. Copper products are quite effective for preventing fruit infection, but much less effective for reducing leaf infection. Application of copper to young leaves protects against infection, but it is soon lost due to rapid expansion of the surface area. Also, copper has limited value in reducing disease spread. Fruit are susceptible to infection after the stomates open when the fruit are 1/4 to 1/2 inch in diameter. Oranges develop resistance in mid to late July. Grapefruit are susceptible from the 1/2 to 3/4 inch size to full expansion in late September to mid October. Infection through wounds can occur at any stage of fruit growth.



Programs needed for effective control of canker in Florida have not been fully determined. However, we believe that most of the infection of oranges will occur from April to July. With endemic canker, five copper sprays applied at 21-day intervals are recommended for early processing oranges: one in early April (fruit at 1/4 to 1/2-inch stage); a second in late April; a third in mid-May; a fourth in early June; and a fifth in late June to early July when the fruit is about a 1 1/2-inch diameter. Three applications at a 21-day interval should be sufficient for Valencias and midseason varieties: in mid-April (fruit at 1/4 to 1/2-inch stage), in early/mid-May, and late May/early June. Varieties of early oranges grown for higher color score (Early Gold, Westin, Ruby, Itaborai) are more susceptible than Hamlin and may require additional sprays before April and beyond July. Programs for fresh fruit are more complex, but many copper sprays are already used on these varieties. For fresh market grapefruit, a low rate of copper should be added to the spray of spring flush for scab. Subsequently, the copper spray program used for melanose control should also control canker, but additional applications will be required every 21 days when the fruit reach 1/2 to 3/4-inch size until fruit are fully grown in October. Copper may need to be added to applications of fungicides or petroleum oil. Spray programs for young and fruiting trees will have to be adjusted as more experience is gained. The rates of copper products depend on the length of protection expected and the weather. As little as 0.5 to 1.0 lb of metallic copper will protect spring flush growth or fruit during the dry spring season. However, in the rainy season, more than 1 lb of metallic copper may be required to protect fruit for 3-week periods.

To the extent possible, copper usage should be minimized since this metal accumulates in soil and may cause phytotoxicity to the fruit peel, or create environmental concerns.

#### **4. Leafminer control**

Leafminers do not spread canker, but extensive invasion of leafminer galleries by the bacterium greatly increases inoculum levels making the disease difficult to control. Leafminers are not usually a problem on the spring flush and no control is needed at that time. Leafminer control on the first summer flush can reduce disease pressure considerably. If properly timed, applications of petroleum oil, Agri-mek, Micromite, Spintor, or Assail will reduce damage by leafminer. Late summer flushes tend to be erratic and effective control at that time will probably be more difficult. (See [ENY-604 Soft-Bodied Insects Attacking Foliage and Fruit](#))



The citrus canker situation and the rules and regulations involving canker are changing rapidly. For current information on disease status and regulations, see the Web site of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services:

<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/canker/index.html> or the CREC Web site:  
<http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/canker/>

For more information on citrus canker, go to <http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/canker/index.htm> and <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/cg040>

Contact your county agent for additional information, training materials, and programs.

# FLATWOODS CITRUS NEWSLETTER EVALUATION FORM

**If you have not done so, please take a moment to rate the quality and usefulness of the information presented in the Flatwoods Citrus newsletter. Please send back the form to:**

**Dr. Mongi Zekri**  
**University of Florida, IFAS**  
**Hendry County Extension Office**  
**P.O. Box 68**  
**LaBelle, FL 33975**

**or e-mail it to [maz@ufl.edu](mailto:maz@ufl.edu) or fax it to: 863 674 4636. Thank you for your input!!!**

**Please circle or bold your answer**

- |   |                                    |    |              |
|---|------------------------------------|----|--------------|
| 1 Did the information seem up to date and accurate?               | Yes                                | No | Uncertain    |
| 2 Was the information delivered on time to be useful?             | Yes                                | No | Uncertain    |
| 3 Was the information relevant to your situation?                 | Yes                                | No | Uncertain    |
| 4 Was the information easy to understand?                         | Yes                                | No | Uncertain    |
| 5 Have you had an opportunity to use the information?             | Yes                                | No | Uncertain    |
| 6 Have you shared the information with someone else?              | Yes                                | No | Uncertain    |
| 7 Overall, how do you feel about the Flatwoods Citrus Newsletter? |                                    |    |              |
| Satisfied   | Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied |    | Dissatisfied |

8 **Do you have any suggestions that might improve the newsletter?**

**(Please write in any comments)**

9. How many years have you been using the Extension Service? \_\_\_\_\_ Years
10. What is your employment status?
- |                          |                         |                        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| _____ Grower             | _____ Chemical Industry | _____ Service Provider |
| _____ Production Manager | _____ Regulator         | _____ University       |
| _____ Consultant         | _____ Association       | Other _____            |

We appreciate your reactions and the time you have given us. Thank you, and please contact us when we may be of service to you.

# 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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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