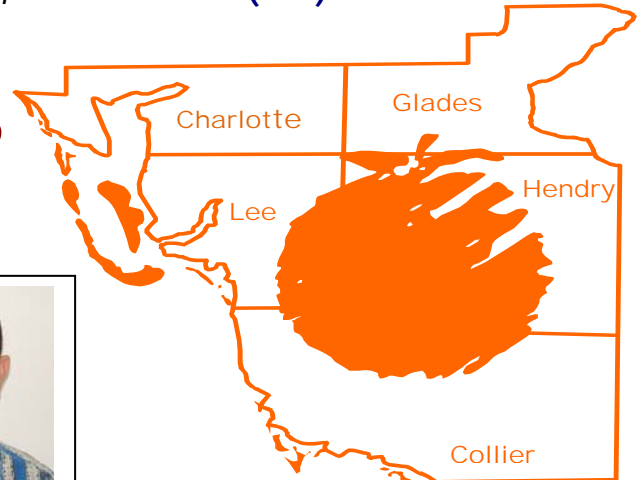


Hendry County Extension, P.O. Box 68, LaBelle, FL 33975 (863) 674 4092

Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 16, No. 10

October 2013

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



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

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

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

IMPORTANT EVENTS

Citrus Field Day & Seminar-Immokalee IFAS Center

The number of seats is limited to the first 70 people who preregister. Sorry!

Program Coordinators: Dr. Mongi Zekri and Julie Carson, UF-IFAS Extension

Program Sponsor: Ward Gunter with Everris

Date: Tuesday, November 5th, 2013, Time: **9:30 AM** – 12:00 Noon

9:30 AM

Visit field trials:

- a. Dr. Phil Stansly – Young Tree Care and Protection from ACP
- b. Dr. Bob Rouse –
 1. HLB Hamlin trees after six years of Boyd nutritional treatments
 2. Rehabilitation of HLB trees with pruning and nutritional treatments
 3. Four-year-old HLB trees receiving commercially available nutrition treatments

11:00 AM **Break**

11:10 AM Dr. Pam Roberts – Citrus Black Spot Fungicide Trials

11:35 AM Dr. Fritz Roka – CMNP's Effect on Mechanical and Hand Harvesting Productivity

12:00 Noon **Lunch**

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

A complimentary lunch will be provided. Thanks to **Ward Gunter with Everris**. Advance registration is required for an accurate meal count. Call 863 674 4092, or send an e-mail to Dr. Mongi Zekri at maz@ufl.edu

All You Need To Know About Citrus BMPs

Speakers: Dr. Kelly Morgan and Callie Walker

Program Coordinator: Dr. Mongi Zekri, UF-IFAS Extension

Date: Tuesday, November 12th, 2013, Time: **10:00 AM** – 12:00 Noon

Location: UF-IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center

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

Annual Certified Pile Burners Course in SW Florida

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

REGISTRATION FORM MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED OUT

PRE-REGISTRATION IS NOT ACCEPTED WITHOUT PAYMENT OF THE REGISTRATION FEE

Date & time: Tuesday, 4 February 2014, 7:30 AM – 4:30 PM.

Location: Immokalee IFAS Center

The Florida Division of Forestry and University of Florida Cooperative Extension Service will be conducting a Certified Pile Burners Course that will show you how to burn piles **legally, safely and efficiently**. Most importantly, it could save a life. If you burn piles regularly, don't put off registering for this training. Don't wait.

The number of trainings offered and attendance at each training is LIMITED.

For more details and pre-registration, go to:

http://www.freshfromflorida.com/content/download/32006/788162/Certified_Pile_Burner_Class-2014.pdf

For other class schedule go to:

<http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Florida-Forest-Service/Education/For-the-Community/Florida-Center-for-Wildfire-and-Forest-Resources-Management-Training/Class-Schedule>

Special Thanks to sponsors of the "Flatwoods Citrus" newsletter for their generous contribution and support. If you would like to be among them, please contact me at 863 674 4092 or maz@ufl.edu



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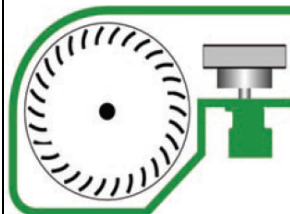
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Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMAs)

<http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/chmas/index.shtml>



What is a CHMA?

Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMAs) are grouping of commercial citrus groves in close proximity where growers work cooperatively to manage the spread of HLB. Participants in a CHMA coordinate psyllid control sprays to provide long-lasting effective psyllid control to minimize movement of psyllids between groves and reduce the time needed before additional sprays are required. Grower participation in a CHMA is voluntary; however, growers should encourage their neighboring growers to participate as the level of overall success of the program is dependent on participation of all groves in the area.

Why create a CHMA?

The current driving force behind creation of CHMAs in Florida is the need for effective psyllid control in order to manage the spread of HLB. While there are a number of effective insecticide products currently available for controlling psyllids, the movement behavior of psyllids between groves makes gaining control of their populations difficult, regardless of what product is applied. Experience in Florida and elsewhere has shown that when neighboring growers work together to coordinate psyllid sprays, this group effort can effectively reduce psyllid populations over a large enough area to prevent rapid reinfestation of groves and potentially reduce the number of insecticide applications needed per season to manage psyllid populations. ***The goal of the CHMA is to coordinate the timing and ensure the proper rotation of pesticide mode of action to obtain the best psyllid control possible while minimizing the potential for pesticide resistance development. Growers can use any application method they desire (aerial, low-volume, speed sprayer) so long as these goals are achieved.***

How do CHMAs function?

Implementation of CHMAs will be the result of the collaboration of several groups of participants.

Citrus growers / regional grower organizations are the driving force behind this voluntary program. For each CHMA there will be one or more grower team leaders who will organize local CHMA planning meetings. The team leaders will also help to maintain the flow of communications between their CHMA and the non-grower participants (UF-IFAS and FDACS). Team leaders will also serve as a point of contact for growers who are interested in participating in the CHMA.

UF-IFAS will help to facilitate the establishment and continued functioning of CHMAs. **UF-IFAS County Agents** will serve the CHMAs in their regions by assisting in the organization of planning meetings, provide information to help make management decisions, and serve as a liaison between the CHMA and the UF-IFAS specialists and support staff. **UF-IFAS Extension Specialists** (Entomologists, Horticulturalists and Plant Pathologists) are also available to attend CHMA planning meetings when needed to deliver extension presentations and provide any additional information required in developing a CHMA's plan of action. **UF-IFAS Extension Support Staff** keep the websites for each CHMA up-to-date with the latest news, schedule of planned coordinated sprays, and psyllid scouting reports.

FDACS-DPI will aid in the development of each CHMA by providing up-to-date maps of each CHMA for planning meetings and posting on the CHMA website. **FDACS-DPI-CHRP** will also conduct routine psyllid scouting of each CHMA to provide real-time information on psyllid populations in each CHMA. These reports will be made available on the CHMA website to document the success of the CHMA program and serve as a tool for making pest management decisions.

How do I establish a CHMA in my area?

In areas where a CHMA is not yet established and there is grower interest, contact should be made with the [local UF-IFAS Extension County Agent](#) to request assistance IFAS with the coordination of the first CHMA planning meeting. The goal of the first planning meeting is to delineate the area comprising the CHMA based on the grouping of commercial citrus groves in the area. Following the first planning meeting, UF-IFAS will work with FDACS-DPI to create detailed maps of the commercial citrus groves in the proposed CHMA. Local growers/industry leaders will then coordinate a second CHMA planning meeting and encourage all growers in the proposed CHMA area to attend. At the second CHMA meeting, the proposed area for the CHMA will be discussed and revised if needed. The group will then develop a plan of action for the coming season which will include the number of coordinated applications to be made, the timing of those applications and the pesticide mode(s) of action to be used. Upon reaching a consensus, the plan of action will be posted on the CHMA website for future reference. Notices of additional CHMA meetings, pest updates and pesticide application reminders will be posted on the CHMA website as well as through email and local grower organization communications.

CHMA Toolkit

- [Developing a psyllid management plan](#)
- [Material selection and scheduling guides](#)
- [Quick reference guide to citrus insecticides and miticides](#)
- [Young Tree Care](#)
- [Coordinated Spray Plan Template](#)

Presentation on CHMAs

- [Citrus Expo presentation given 8/18/10](#)
- [Florida Citrus Show presentation given 1/20/11](#)
- [CHMA update IRREC, Ft. Pierce 9/27/11](#)
- [Utilizing ACP Scouting Reports given 11/8/11](#)
- [Mapping of Citrus Health Management Areas 4/2/13](#)
- [Florida Citrus Mutual CHMA results 6/13/13](#)

Contact Information

To request assistance in establishing a CHMA in your area, please contact your local citrus Extension agent <http://citrusagents.ifas.ufl.edu/locate/>

Any additional questions can also be addressed to Brandon Page, CHMAs Program Assistant
Citrus Research & Education Center

Email: bpage@ufl.edu

Office: 863.956.8653

Fax: 863.956.4631

Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMAs)

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

Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMA's): Developing a psyllid management plan

Michael E. Rogers, Philip A. Stansly and Lukasz L. Stelinski

Effective control of the Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama) is an important component of Huanglongbing (HLB) management programs. Over the past several years, experience in Florida has shown that the most efficient way to control psyllids is for citrus growers to work together on an area-wide basis. The need for area-wide control of psyllids is due to the dispersal behavior of this pest which has been shown to move repeatedly between commercial citrus groves. When differences in timing of psyllid control programs exist within an area, the back and forth movement of psyllids could result in rapid re-infestations, despite the repeated attempts of individual growers to maintain psyllid populations at low levels. ***Successful psyllid management is a team effort with all citrus growers as participants.***

Establishment of Citrus Health Management Areas (CHMAs) has been proposed as an important strategy for reducing the spread of HLB. The primary goal of the formation of CHMAs is to coordinate psyllid control efforts to reduce the effect of psyllid movement between commercial citrus operations and thus reduce the need for repeated back-to-back insecticides applications for maintaining psyllid populations at low levels. Due to the limited number of pesticide modes of action available for controlling psyllids, CHMAs could also serve an important function in slowing pesticide resistance development in psyllid populations by coordinating applications of pesticides with similar modes of action.

Two key time slots and two more possible time slots are identified where grower coordination of psyllid control efforts are likely to be most effective in reducing overall psyllid populations. The first coordinated spray identified is during the month of November, just after the fall flush period has ended. Use of an organophosphate insecticide is recommended which would be appropriate for growers who do not plan on harvesting fruit during this time of the year. Blocks that will be harvested within 7 days of the coordinated spray could be treated with a pyrethroid. The next coordinated spray in January would be made in those blocks with an OP while the rest of the area would be rotated to a pyrethroid. For any additional coordinated sprays conducted, growers are encouraged to rotate between these two pesticide modes of action. Use of organophosphate and pyrethroid insecticides for coordinated sprays is suggested because of 1) their general effectiveness in controlling all life stages of psyllids present when applications are made 2) there are multiple product choices within each mode of action and 3) these products can be applied using various application methods. As a result, these products provide flexibility to growers with different financial constraints making widespread participation in the program more likely to occur. Between the two optimal and two additional times identified for coordinated sprays, guidance is given for selecting additional products for psyllid control where growers choose to incorporate additional products into their overall psyllid management program.

Spray Options for Pest Management as of Sep 2013

Criteria

Efficacy

Adults/nymphs
Secondary pests

Resistance

management
Frequency of use
Rotation MOAs

Conservation of

beneficials
Broad-spectrum
vs Selective

Cost!

Dormant



Growing



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

¹⁻¹⁰ Specify insecticides recommended for this slot.

Best not to repeat any chemical mode of action in any particular year

by Dr. Phil Stansly

Example Insecticide Programs for ACP and other pests in Florida

	Insecticide Sprays per year (excluding oil alone)					Other pests Controlled	MOA**
	One	Two	Four	Five	Eight		
Jan	Pyrethroid	Pyrethroid	Pyrethroid	Pyrethroid	Pyrethroid	weevils	3
Feb			Movento**^	Movento**^	Movento **^	rustmite, scales	23
Mar					Portal^	spidermites rustmites	21
Apr	Oil	Oil	Oil	Oil	Oil	leafminer rustmite	
May			Delegate*	Delegate*	Delegate*	Leafminer	5
Jun	Abamectin**^ or (AgriFlex)*	leafminer (rustmite)			6 (4)		
Jul	Oil	Oil	Oil	Oil	Closer	Aphids	
Aug							
Sep				Micromite**^	Micromite**^	leafminer rustmite weevils	15
Oct							
Nov-Dec		OP	OP	OP	OP	weevils	1B

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

New insecticides for ACP control in Florida Citrus

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

*4: Nicotinoid

28: Diamid

21: METI (Mitochondrial electron transport inhibitor)

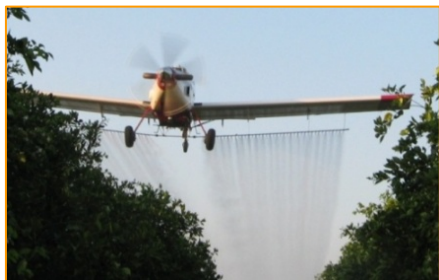
Spray Options for Citrus Pest Management Including products not yet labeled Sep 2013

Dormant ← **Growing** →

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

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

GULF CHMA -- 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.

Suggestion by Dr. Phil Stansly

--Dormant spray #1: organo-phosphate (Imidan, Lorsban, or Dimethoate)

--Dormant spray #2: pyrethroid (Mustang or Danitol)

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 and Jeff Summersill, Thomas R. Summersill, Inc., at 561 722 4502, e-mail: trsummersill@msn.com

For more information, contact Dr. Phil Stansly (239 658 3400, pstansly@ufl.edu), Dr. Mongi Zekri (863 674 4092, maz@ufl.edu) or Mr. Ron Hamel (239 690 0281, gulfcitruscapron@embarqmail.com)

2013 WATER WATCH

Keeping an Eye on Water Resources

District-Wide Conditions for September 9, 2013

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

After a rainfall reprieve in August, average rainfall marked the first nine days of September in South Florida. Water levels in some areas across the District have fallen and are now closer to wet season targets. Water Conservation Areas 2 and 3 and Lake Okeechobee as well as other key groundwater and surface water levels, however, remain high following a torrential start to the wet season.

The District continues to operate the water management system to maximize flood control, especially as the region is entering the peak of hurricane season. The District also continues to store as much water as possible in an effort to reduce discharges to coastal estuaries.

Water Levels in Key Locations (September 9)		
Location	Today's level	Target for this date
East Lake Tohopekaliga	56.76 feet	56.62 feet
S-65C on Kissimmee River	35.63 feet	34.87 feet
WCA-2	13.13 feet	12.52 feet
WCA-3	11.03 feet	10.16 feet

Water Storage

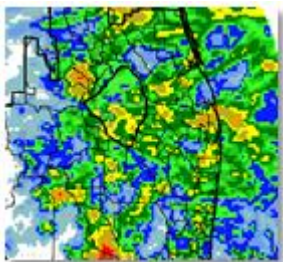


- The SFWMD has taken numerous steps to add temporary water storage across the regional flood control system. A web page with project descriptions, emergency storage actions, comprehensive map, fact sheet and links to related information provides details on these efforts. Visit www.sfwmd.gov/storage.

Coastal Estuaries

- The SFWMD is actively working with local, state and federal partners on [strategies](#) to improve the health of the St. Lucie Estuary. Visit www.sfwmd.gov/stlucie.
- The SFWMD is actively working with local, state and federal partners on [strategies](#) to improve the health of the Caloosahatchee Estuary. Visit www.sfwmd.gov/caloosahatchee.

Rainy Season Readiness

- Flood control in South Florida is achieved through an interconnected drainage system. Neighborhood ditches, swales and conduits carry excess stormwater to secondary canals operated by local water control districts, cities or counties. Secondary canals then carry excess water to the SFWMD's primary regional canal system.
- Residents, property managers and homeowners associations are encouraged to:
 - Keep ditches, swales, drainage grates and retention lakes clear of debris
 - Know whether a nearby canal is an SFWMD primary regional canal or a secondary canal maintained by a local municipality or drainage district
 - Make sure trees or other vegetation do not encroach on canal right-of-way

Track the Wet Season with SFWMD Online Weather Resources		
Near Real-Time Raindar 	Monthly Rainfall 	Seasonal Rainfall 
Displays rain gauge-adjusted radar estimates	Tracks monthly basin rainfall, updating daily	Provides seasonal rainfall amounts by basin
<i>Click on the graphics above, or see more SFWMD weather data here.</i>		

Lake Okeechobee Operations

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manages Lake Okeechobee water levels with the goal of balancing flood control, public safety, navigation, water supply and ecological health. The Corps bases operational decisions — whether to retain or release water in the lake — on its regulation schedule and the best available science and data provided by its staff and a variety of partners, including SFWMD.

Lake Okeechobee Levels	
Today (September 9)	15.51 feet
Historical Average for Today	14.42 feet
This Date One Year Ago	14.71 feet

- SFWMD makes an operational recommendation each week based on conditions. The most recent Operational Position Statement is available at www.sfwmd.gov/opsreports.

Navigation

- The S-310 navigational lock is closed from 9 p.m. to 5:30 a.m. due to high water levels in Lake Okeechobee. Additionally, the lock is operated by a lock tender from 5:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.
- Additional information on navigational locks in the region can be found at www.sfwmd.gov/recreation.

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ENDANGERED SPECIES RANK BEHIND ECONOMY, HEALTHCARE, FOOD SAFETY

By Tory Boyd

Although the majority of Floridians consider endangered species as extremely or highly important, they ranked the issue well behind topics such as the economy, health care and food safety in a recent survey by the UF/IFAS Center for Public Issues Education.

The online survey of 499 state residents showed that 66 percent of respondents rated endangered species to be extremely or highly important. The issue, however, ranked low compared to topics such as the economy, which was considered extremely or highly important by 88 percent of respondents, and health care at 84 percent.

"We don't know for sure why, but it is interesting that the public is very attentive, concerned and supportive of the protection of endangered species," PIE Center Director Tracy Irani said. "That may indicate that it's personally relevant for Floridians and that may be why they are paying attention to the issue."

When asked to rate their level of concern about endangered species on a scale of one to 10, 27 percent of respondents placed themselves at a 10 or very concerned. Overall, Floridians displayed high levels of concern, with 17 percent rating their concern at a nine and 23 percent indicating their level of concern at an eight.

PIE Center researchers said that the public might pay special attention to endangered species because they have been exposed to information about potential threats and causes and might find the issue personally relevant.

"As Floridians, most of us have the experience of being on a beach and seeing those signs about sea turtles nesting or have gone to see the manatees, and I think those are experiences that resonate," Irani said.

The PIE Center study is the third in a quarterly series of public opinion surveys that examine important issues in Florida. Previous topics include water quality and quantity and immigration.

Results from the endangered species survey come on the 40th anniversary of the Endangered Species Act, which, according to the Fish and Wildlife Commission, has prevented the extinction of [99 percent of the species that are listed](#).

"It's very interesting to see in the findings of this study that 40 years later, people still support the idea of protecting plants and animals that are endangered and supportive to the extent that they're willing to make sacrifices or to say that they are personally responsible for protection," she said.



CITRUS

2012-2013 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) 648-8013 · (407) 648-8029 FAX · www.nass.usda.gov/fl

September 19, 2013

All Citrus Production Down 9 Percent, Value Down 32 Percent

The \$1.12 billion preliminary on-tree value of the 2012-2013 citrus crop is 32 percent less than the revised value of \$1.64 billion for 2011-2012. Florida accounted for 63 percent of the total U.S. citrus production in 2012-2013 with 156.2 million boxes, down 9 percent from the previous season's 171.0 million boxes. Production decreased for all citrus varieties when compared to last season.

All orange production decreased by 9 percent to 133.6 million boxes. Navel production is 2.2 million boxes, down 17 percent from the 2011-2012 season. All grapefruit production is down nearly 3 percent to 18.4 million boxes. Production of Honey tangerines is down 30 percent and early tangerine production is down 18 percent, resulting in a 24 percent decrease in all tangerines. Tangelo production is down 13 percent. Fresh use of Valencia oranges and tangelos is up and processed utilization of white grapefruit increased compared to last season.

The price per box is higher for tangelos and tangerines but lower for all other citrus varieties. The early tangerine on-tree value increased 37 percent, raising the value of all tangerines 13 percent. All other citrus varieties showed decreases in on-tree value.

Citrus Production, Utilization, Price, and Value, by Variety – Florida: Crop Years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

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)
Non-Valencia Oranges					
2011-2012	74,200	3,998	70,202	8.88	659,157
2012-2013	67,100	3,695	63,405	5.93	397,586
Valencia Oranges					
2011-2012	72,500	2,090	70,410	10.99	796,560
2012-2013	66,500	2,336	64,164	8.33	554,169
All Oranges					
2011-2012	146,700	6,088	140,612	9.92	1,455,717
2012-2013	133,600	6,031	127,569	7.12	951,755
White Grapefruit					
2011-2012	5,350	1,147	4,203	6.17	32,987
2012-2013	5,250	1,003	4,247	5.30	27,804
Colored Grapefruit					
2011-2012	13,500	6,782	6,718	7.57	102,242
2012-2013	13,100	6,756	6,344	6.36	83,306
All Grapefruit					
2011-2012	18,850	7,929	10,921	7.17	135,229
2012-2013	18,350	7,759	10,591	6.06	111,110
Tangelos					
2011-2012	1,150	434	716	9.65	11,101
2012-2013	1,000	474	526	10.21	10,209
Early Tangerines¹					
2011-2012	2,330	1,665	665	7.49	17,448
2012-2013	1,910	1,307	603	12.54	23,955
Honey Tangerines					
2011-2012	1,960	1,173	787	10.66	20,888
2012-2013	1,370	904	466	14.20	19,456
All Tangerines					
2011-2012	4,290	2,838	1,452	8.99	38,376
2012-2013	3,280	2,211	1,069	13.22	43,370
All Citrus					
2011-2012	170,990	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,640,423
2012-2013	156,230	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,116,444

(X) Not applicable.

¹Fallglo and Sunburst varieties.

Citrus Production by County and Production Area, by Type – Florida: 2012-2013

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.....	587	267	229	496	14	31	45
Charlotte.....	3,607	962	1,921	2,883	13	487	500
Collier.....	9,940	4,016	5,278	9,294	37	433	470
DeSoto.....	17,865	8,477	8,983	17,460	86	218	304
Glades.....	2,713	1,463	1,146	2,609	-	39	39
Hardee.....	13,859	9,908	3,589	13,497	41	127	168
Hendry.....	20,751	7,471	12,065	19,536	226	734	960
Hernando.....	199	181	3	184	-	5	5
Highlands.....	19,073	6,877	11,265	18,142	239	331	570
Hillsborough.....	2,310	1,659	498	2,157	9	28	37
Indian River.....	8,253	1,173	1,004	2,177	2,366	3,482	5,848
Lake.....	3,474	1,741	653	2,394	23	542	565
Lee.....	3,257	1,042	1,743	2,785	34	334	368
Manatee.....	6,095	3,837	2,120	5,957	34	55	89
Marion.....	306	212	37	249	1	19	20
Martin.....	1,722	418	1,167	1,585	66	57	123
Okeechobee.....	1,841	695	712	1,407	120	235	355
Orange.....	1,088	615	372	987	2	47	49
Osceola.....	2,956	1,567	899	2,466	238	206	444
Pasco.....	2,474	1,894	465	2,359	2	49	51
Polk.....	24,596	11,516	10,486	22,002	381	986	1,367
St. Lucie.....	8,502	751	1,713	2,464	1,286	4,539	5,825
Sarasota.....	351	114	110	224	30	72	102
Seminole.....	92	61	14	75	-	9	9
Volusia.....	176	127	20	147	2	17	19
Other ²	143	56	8	64	-	18	18
Total.....	156,230	67,100	66,500	133,600	5,250	13,100	18,350
Indian River.....	16,789	1,800	2,700	4,500	3,700	8,100	11,800
Northern.....	7,832	4,854	1,565	6,419	28	686	714
Central.....	46,238	19,746	22,535	42,281	822	1,514	2,336
Western.....	40,485	24,000	15,300	39,300	200	500	700
Southern.....	44,886	16,700	24,400	41,100	500	2,300	2,800

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Each production area showed a decrease in citrus production compared to 2011-2012 except the Southern area which produced nearly 2 million boxes more than the 2011-2012 season. The top 5 citrus producing counties were Polk (24.6 million), Hendry (20.8 million), Highlands (19.1 million), DeSoto (17.9 million), and Hardee (13.9 million). Hendry County had the largest actual increase in production while Polk county production decreased the most. By percentage, Lee County had the greatest increase in production while Seminole County had the greatest decrease.

Estimates of county production are prepared from objective survey data used in forecasting citrus crop production. The apportionment of final harvest to the counties is based on bearing trees, an estimate of the average fruit per tree, and the drop and size surveys. Sample size used in these surveys and the distribution of the sample groves around the State are chosen to minimize error in the estimates of production and are not to be considered as accurate for the counties as at the State or area levels.



CITRUS COMMERCIAL CITRUS INVENTORY
PRELIMINARY REPORT

Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
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September 19, 2013

All Citrus Acreage and Tree Numbers Down 1 Percent

Results of the annual Commercial Citrus Inventory show total citrus acreage is 524,640, down 1 percent from the last survey and the lowest in a series which began in 1966. Orange, grapefruit, and specialty acreage set new lows in the series. The gross loss of 15,115 acres is the lowest since 1968, and the 8,262 acres of new plantings are the fewest in the series. The result is the smallest net change in the last decade. Of the 29 counties included in the survey, 20 recorded decreases in acreage, 8 showed increases, and 1 county remained constant. Martin County, down 1,234 acres, has suffered the greatest loss for 5 straight years and has been declining since 1994. Desoto County has recorded gains in the last 6 surveys and this year's gain of 929 acres is the most of any county. Polk remains the leader with 81,696 acres and 9.9 million trees.

Orange acreage declined for the ninth consecutive survey to 459,311, down 1 percent from the previous survey. All production areas showed decreases in orange acreage. Valencias comprise 56 percent of the identified orange trees and non-Valencias account for 44 percent. Unidentified trees represent 1 percent of the total trees. Bearing trees comprise 93 percent of the total orange trees, similar to recent years.

Grapefruit acreage fell 1 percent from the last survey to 47,656. Seedless varieties lost 648 acres and seedy grapefruit declined 3 percent since the previous inventory. All production areas showed decreases in grapefruit acreage. The Indian River District still holds 75 percent of the total grapefruit acreage even after losing 227 acres.

Specialty acreage continued to decline and is down 4 percent from the last survey at 17,673. All tangerine acreage fell 4 percent to 12,108. Honey tangerines account for 49 percent of the tangerine total with 5,930 acres. Despite losses, Sunburst acreage continues to account for 79 percent of the early tangerine total with 4,863. Tangelo acreage decreased 5 percent to 3,985 but a 1 percent increase in the Minneola variety was recorded. Lemon acreage fell 66 percent since the 2012 survey. The Central area contains 36 percent of the specialty acreage total. Only the Indian River production area showed an increase in specialty acreage.

All Citrus: Acreage, by Variety and Survey Year, and Changes Between Surveys – Florida: 1978 - 2013

Survey year	Oranges (acres)	Grapefruit (acres)	Specialty fruit (acres)	Total (acres)	Change ³		Net change (acres)
					Gross loss (acres)	New plantings (acres)	
1978 ¹	616,020	136,342	78,873	831,235	49,127	27,993	-21,134
1980	627,174	139,944	78,165	845,283	25,925	39,973	+14,048
1982 ¹	636,864	139,939	71,053	847,856	51,942	54,515	+2,573
1984 ¹	573,991	134,680	52,694	761,365	159,719	73,228	-86,491
1986 ¹	466,252	117,845	40,395	624,492	185,598	48,725	-136,873
1988	536,737	119,608	41,586	697,929	52,240	125,677	+73,437
1990 ¹	564,809	125,300	42,658	732,767	85,858	120,696	+34,838
1992	608,636	135,166	47,488	791,290	74,704	133,227	+58,523
1994	653,370	146,915	53,457	853,742	45,214	107,666	+62,452
1996	656,598	144,416	56,673	857,687	35,947	39,892	+3,945
1998	658,390	132,817	54,053	845,260	49,325	36,898	-12,427
2000	665,529	118,145	48,601	832,275	59,516	46,531	-12,985
2002	648,806	105,488	43,009	797,303	77,197	42,225	-34,972
2004 ²	622,821	89,048	36,686	748,555	88,875	40,127	-48,748
2006 ²	529,241	63,419	28,713	621,373	150,805	23,623	-127,182
2008	496,518	56,881	23,178	576,577	66,924	22,128	-44,796
2009	492,529	53,863	22,422	568,814	19,918	12,155	-7,763
2010	483,418	50,189	20,430	554,037	25,109	10,332	-14,777
2011	473,086	48,990	19,252	541,328	21,769	9,060	-12,709
2012	464,918	48,191	18,384	531,493	19,383	9,548	-9,385
2013	459,311	47,656	17,673	524,640	15,115	8,262	-6,853

¹ January freezes in 1977, 1981, 1982, 1985, and 1986. December freezes in 1983, 1985, and 1989.

² August and September hurricanes in 2004, October hurricane in 2005.

³ One year change beginning in 2009.

All Citrus, Acreage and Trees, by County and Year of Inventory – Florida: 2010 - 2013

County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Brevard.....	3,691	3,430	3,330	3,062	422.9	396.7	387.3	360.6
Charlotte.....	12,258	12,607	13,071	13,213	1,741.6	1,796.2	1,869.7	1,887.6
Collier.....	30,366	30,078	30,780	30,410	4,443.5	4,406.1	4,503.3	4,452.0
DeSoto.....	62,508	63,247	64,258	65,187	8,334.6	8,435.5	8,595.2	8,732.4
Glades.....	8,571	8,433	8,149	8,222	1,285.7	1,265.9	1,240.9	1,253.3
Hardee.....	46,921	47,121	46,792	46,690	5,701.2	5,749.9	5,726.8	5,732.0
Hendry.....	66,814	64,797	63,792	63,291	10,019.9	9,723.1	9,553.4	9,500.1
Hernando.....	906	813	800	839	103.3	88.2	88.1	98.5
Highlands.....	62,440	62,301	61,525	61,685	8,044.0	8,004.2	7,898.3	7,960.5
Hillsborough.....	9,677	8,715	8,023	7,342	1,103.3	1,009.9	938.6	870.1
Indian River.....	35,497	34,899	32,820	31,922	3,843.2	3,781.6	3,592.3	3,527.4
Lake.....	12,397	11,903	11,060	10,311	1,729.3	1,680.4	1,577.4	1,480.5
Lee.....	10,511	10,490	10,589	10,415	1,436.4	1,429.5	1,444.6	1,419.7
Manatee.....	18,400	18,410	18,300	17,939	2,389.0	2,378.3	2,368.0	2,320.2
Marion.....	1,166	1,180	1,151	1,154	141.1	142.0	137.7	138.0
Martin.....	14,613	10,046	7,183	5,949	2,126.2	1,499.9	1,102.7	928.7
Okeechobee.....	7,627	7,079	6,850	6,650	876.3	843.3	819.4	797.7
Orange.....	3,572	3,515	3,373	3,238	426.2	420.8	405.5	389.4
Osceola.....	9,936	9,871	9,502	9,218	1,191.0	1,195.5	1,164.0	1,135.0
Pasco.....	7,423	7,097	7,040	6,846	1,036.6	993.1	984.4	964.8
Polk.....	83,471	82,577	82,572	81,696	9,952.3	9,878.6	9,938.8	9,923.8
Putnam.....	202	196	193	184	30.3	29.7	29.6	28.2
St. Lucie.....	41,535	39,223	37,424	36,247	5,368.1	5,118.7	4,865.6	4,737.2
Sarasota.....	1,403	1,398	1,336	1,335	160.1	157.7	151.4	152.4
Seminole.....	428	422	428	401	50.2	49.8	52.5	49.6
Volusia.....	1,090	981	815	825	110.9	100.6	85.8	86.8
Other Counties ¹	614	499	337	369	97.6	65.5	44.1	47.3
Total.....	554,037	541,328	531,493	524,640	72,164.8	70,640.7	69,565.4	68,973.8

¹ Includes Citrus, Palm Beach, and Pinellas.

Citrus Statistics - 2012-2013 Season

Area	Fruit production (1,000 boxes)	Acreage (acres)	Tree number	Abandoned acreage (acres)
Charlotte	3,607	13,213	1,887,600	2,297
Collier	9,940	30,410	4,452,000	662
Glades	2,713	8,222	1,253,300	675
Hendry	20,751	63,291	9,500,100	8,449
Lee	3,257	10,415	1,419,700	736
SW Florida	40,268	125,551	18,512,700	12,819
Florida	156,230	524,640	68,973,800	126,978
Percentage SW FL/FL	25.8%	23.9%	26.8%	10.1%



CITRUS ABANDONED ACRES

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September 19, 2013

Abandoned Acreage Down 3 Percent

Abandoned citrus groves were identified during the latest commercial citrus tree inventory. 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 regarding future use of their groves.

All five production areas showed decreases in abandoned acres. Of the 29 counties surveyed, 6 showed increases, 3 had no change, and 20 showed decreases in total abandoned acreage. The Indian River production area leads with 38 percent of the state's total abandoned acreage while the Western area has the least at 10 percent. By county, the greatest decrease of abandoned acres is 1,290 or 45 percent of the previously reported total in Okeechobee County. The greatest percentage of increase is in Collier County where the abandoned acres have more than doubled. Results of this survey include 5,569 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.

Citrus Abandoned Acreage by County and Survey Year – Florida: 2011 – 2013

County	Parcels			Abandoned								
				Grove			Understory			Total		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
(number)	(number)	(number)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Brevard	581	581	565	5,188	5,188	4,585	70	70	70	5,238	5,257	4,655
Charlotte	179	177	175	2,431	2,378	2,297	-	-	-	2,431	2,378	2,297
Collier	17	19	31	256	286	662	-	-	-	256	286	662
DeSoto	364	363	339	3,393	3,305	3,112	-	-	-	3,393	3,305	3,112
Glades	48	47	38	809	800	675	-	-	-	809	800	675
Hardee	384	373	362	2,844	2,906	2,858	-	-	-	2,844	2,906	2,858
Hendry	357	333	377	8,809	7,882	8,449	37	37	37	8,846	7,919	8,486
Hernando	55	57	57	938	944	941	37	37	37	975	981	978
Highlands	206	232	232	2,540	3,240	3,240	-	-	-	2,540	3,240	3,240
Hillsborough	580	548	487	4,815	4,308	3,664	-	-	-	4,815	4,308	3,664
Indian River	734	743	781	12,118	12,130	12,307	124	124	124	12,242	12,254	12,431
Lake	946	1,001	1,033	9,911	10,582	10,766	2,727	2,727	2,730	12,638	13,309	13,497
Lee	101	97	93	796	767	736	-	-	-	796	767	736
Manatee	324	312	308	3,232	3,212	3,139	-	-	-	3,232	3,212	3,139
Marion	58	68	67	317	244	205	573	691	691	890	935	896
Martin	588	559	554	17,368	17,127	16,495	-	-	-	17,368	17,127	16,495
Okeechobee	145	156	105	2,674	2,858	1,568	-	-	-	2,674	2,858	1,568
Orange	291	285	261	3,245	3,026	2,420	320	360	486	3,565	3,386	2,906
Osceola	347	335	337	2,930	2,852	2,836	-	-	-	2,930	2,852	2,836
Pasco	219	208	207	1,963	1,805	1,680	332	343	465	2,295	2,148	2,145
Polk	1,178	1,087	1,063	9,339	8,652	8,436	410	410	410	9,749	9,062	8,846
Putnam	15	16	16	85	93	93	-	-	-	85	93	93
St. Lucie	1,050	1,146	1,134	26,685	28,519	28,145	548	548	322	27,233	29,067	28,467
Sarasota	18	17	18	131	130	131	-	-	-	131	130	131
Seminole	77	75	60	440	401	309	8	8	8	447	409	316
Volusia	193	199	198	1,675	1,684	1,676	112	112	112	1,787	1,796	1,788
Others ¹	208	180	180	6,236	5,632	5,554	90	76	76	6,326	5,630	5,630
Total	9,259	9,214	9,078	131,146	130,949	126,978	5,388	5,542	5,569	136,534	136,533	132,547

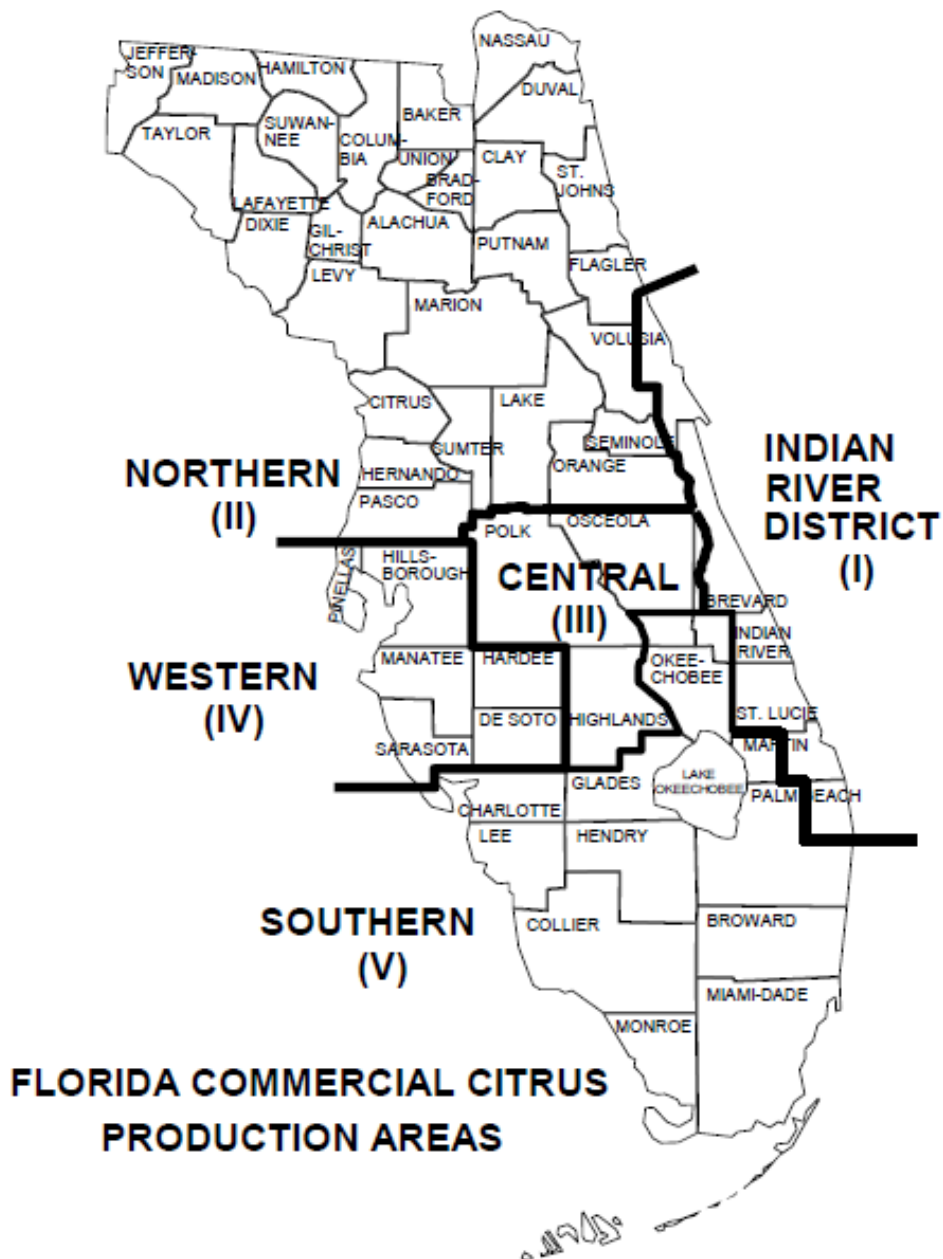
- Represents zero.

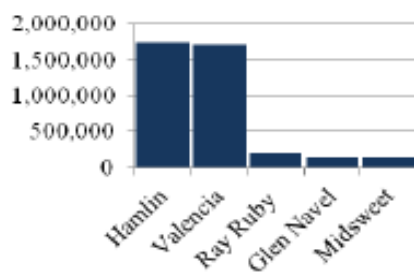
¹ Alachua (in 2011), Citrus, Palm Beach, and Pinellas counties.

Citrus Abandoned Acreage by Production Area and Survey Year – Florida: 2011 – 2013

Production Area	Parcels			Abandoned								
				Grove			Understory			Total		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Indian River	(number)	(number)	(number)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Indian River	2,621	2,730	2,756	49,874	51,352	50,372	784	784	558	50,658	52,136	50,930
Northern Area	1,820	1,838	1,823	18,191	18,238	17,521	4,087	4,241	4,494	22,277	22,521	22,015
Central Area	1,764	1,689	1,667	16,064	16,035	15,803	480	480	480	16,544	16,515	16,283
Western Area	1,672	1,616	1,517	14,414	13,876	12,920	-	-	-	14,414	13,876	12,920
Southern Area	1,382	1,341	1,315	32,603	31,448	30,362	37	37	37	32,640	31,485	30,399
Total	9,259	9,214	9,078	131,146	130,949	126,978	5,388	5,542	5,569	136,534	136,533	132,547

- Represents zero.





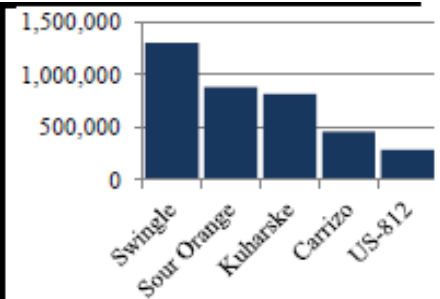
Top 20 Varieties

1	Hamlin	1,735,953
2	Valencia	1,712,441
3	Ray Ruby Gft	188,904
4	Glen Navel	156,383
5	Midsweet	146,032
6	Ruby Red Gft	104,714
7	Minneola Tangelo	67,116
8	Murcott	38,534
9	Ori Mandarin	34,970
10	Cara Cara Navel	32,162
11	Rio Red Gft	28,685
12	Meyer Lemon	27,297
13	Valencia Rohde	24,503
14	Vernia	24,267
15	Key Lime	23,484
16	Owari Satsuma	22,046
17	Meiwa Kumquat	21,509
18	Sunburst	20,477
19	Pineapple	16,834
20	US Early Pride	15,277

Most Popular Cultivars

Top 20 Clones

1	Hamlin 1-4-1	1,442,486
2	Valencia SPB-1-14-19	1,102,707
3	Valencia F-55-4	312,267
4	Valencia SPB-1-14-31	269,412
5	Ray Ruby Gft CGIP-103	188,904
6	Hamlin 8-1-5	157,230
7	Glen Navel F-56-11	156,383
8	Midsweet DPI-800-6-9	145,987
9	Hamlin 8-1-4	136,237
10	Ruby Red Gft F-58-39	104,714
11	Minneola F-60-5	67,116
12	Murcott 130-1	38,534
13	Ori CGIP-134	34,970
14	Cara Cara CGIP-104	32,162
15	Rio Red Gft CGIP-110	28,685
16	Meyer Le DPI-843-15	27,297
17	Rohde Red 472-11-43	24,503
18	Vernia DPI-441-15	24,222
19	Key Lime SPB-51	23,484
20	Meiwa Kum F-27-29	21,509



Top 20 Rootstocks

1	Swingle	1,296,363
2	Sour Orange	880,473
3	Kuharske	813,333
4	Carrizo	456,454
5	US-812	283,977
6	X-639	252,034
7	US-897	149,173
8	Cleopatra	141,265
9	US-802	133,577
10	Volkamer	101,732
11	Kinkoji	87,472
12	Flying Dragon	30,508
13	Sun Chu Sha	23,303
14	C-35 Citrange	13,300
15	Rough Lemon	10,317
16	US-942	6,380
17	Research Stock	5,728
18	Smooth Flat Sev	3,400
19	Pon trifoliata	2,967
20	Benton	2,700

Dooryard Citrus Varieties

3 nurseries reported making dooryard propagations

The 225,796 dooryard propagations reported represent 5% of total nursery propagations. Other nurseries are propagating obvious dooryard varieties, but reporting the propagations as commercial. In those cases the propagations are not listed below, but they are tallied as commercial.

1	Minneola Tangelo	17,652	17	Sunburst		33	Sanbokan	1,750
2	Meiwa Kumquat	17,367	18	Long Fruit Kumquat	4,650	34	Centennial Kumquat	1,700
3	Owari Satsuma	12,718	19	Sanguinelli Blood	3,800	35	Parson Brown	1,650
4	Meyer Lemon	12,425	20	Lakeland Limequat	3,500	36	Calamondin	1,600
5	Summerfield Navel	12,400	21	Flame Grapefruit	3,150	37	Eureka Lemon	1,550
6	Valencia	12,120	22	Moro Blood Orange	3,100	38	Ambersweet	1,500
7	Key Lime	11,757	23	Ponkan	3,050	39	Clementine	1,500
8	Cara Cara Navel	9,400	24	Thornless Key Lime	3,000	40	Hirado Buntan Pum	1,500
9	Hamlin	8,715	25	Rio Red Grapefruit	2,995	42	Ortanique	1,500
10	Kaffir Lime	7,900	26	Pink Var Lemon	2,900	43	Temple	1,500
11	Dancy Tangerine	6,728	27	Orlando Tangelo	2,305	44	Pineapple	1,185
12	Ray Ruby Grapefruit	6,550	28	Duncan Grapefruit	2,208	45	Ponderosa Lemon	1,150
13	Persian Lime	6,520	29	Marsh Grapefruit	1,972	46	Robinson	1,030
14	W Murcott	6,250	30	Thompson Pink Gft	1,970	47	Nagami Kumquat	802
15	Ruby Red Grapefruit	5,070	31	Murcott	1,830	48	Bud Blood Orange	304
16	Glen Navel	5,048	32	Page	1,750		Total	225,796

Rootstocks				# Sechin Seed Trees	2012 Rank	
2013		#	%			
1	Swingle	1,296,363	27.6	1,017	1	
2	Sour Orange	880,473	18.7	514	3	
3	Kuharske	813,333	17.3	677	2	
4	Carrizo	456,454	9.7	286	4	
5	US-812	283,977	6.0	260	9	
6	X-639	252,034	5.4	299	5	
7	US-897	149,173	3.2	314	11	
8	Cleopatra	141,265	3.0	132	7	
9	US-802	133,577	2.8	257	8	
10	Volkamer	101,732	2.2	81	6	
11	Kinkoji	87,472	1.9	230	10	
12	Flying Dragon	30,508	0.6	52	18	
13	Sun Chu Sha	23,303	0.5	70	13	
14	C-35 Citrange	13,300	0.3	154	17	
15	Rough Lemon	10,317	0.2	61	14	
16	US-942	6,380	0.1	47	12	
Other rootstocks used						
17	Research Stocks	5,728		25	C-22 Bitters	439
18	Smooth Flat Sev	3,400		26	C-54 Carpenter	379
19	Poncirus tri.	2,967		27	Willits Citrange	300
20	Benton	2,700		28	C-57 Furr	280
21	Unknown*	1,500		29	C-146	270
22	Bittersweet	1,000		30	Own Root	264
23	Macrophylla	850		31	Orlando	200
24	Changsha	790				

Rootstock	#	%
Swingle	1,296,363	28%
Sour Orange	880,473	19%
Kuharske	813,333	17%
Carrizo	456,454	10%
US-812	283,977	8%
X-639	252,034	5%
US-897	149,173	3%
Cleopatra	141,265	3%
US-802	133,577	3%
Other	294,279	6%

5 rootstocks account for 79% of all nursery propagations

10 rootstocks account for 96% of all nursery propagations

Sour Orange is used for 73% of all grapefruit

Rough Lemon & Sour Orange were the two favorite rootstocks in the 1953 thru 1974 timeframe

1,555 seed source trees were planted this year and over 3,000 additional seed source types where budded this year. These trees upon reaching bearing potential will provide adequate seed for common rootstock varieties.

Percent by Citrus Type							
	Grapefruit	Kumquat	Lemon	Lime	Mandarin	Pummelo	Sweet O.
CARRIZO	5.5	0.5	0.4	7.7	5.1	11.5	10.5
CLEOPATRA	0.004	5.5	0	0	14.7	0	2.5
KINKOJI	0.7	1.9	3.3	0	2.3	64.9	1.7
KUHARSKE	1.0	0	0.9	0	2.3	5.0	20.6
SOUR ORANGE	72.7	9.7	52.1	63.4	35.3	0	11.8
SUN CHU SHA	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0.5
SWINGLE	6.4	0.8	0.9	9.4	14.2	9.6	31.4
US-802	0.5	0	2.2	0.9	1.2	0	3.2
US-812	2.0	0	0	0	0.8	0	7.0
US-897	4.0	2.4	0.0	0	12.0	7.1	2.4
US-942	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.8	0.1
VOLKAMER	0	70.7	27.4	3.7	2.7	0	1.5
X-639	6.4	0	0	0	3.3	0	5.6
Other Stocks	0.8	8.5	12.8	14.9	4.2	0.1	1.2

Flatwoods Citrus

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Multi-County Citrus Agent
Hendry County Extension Office
P.O. Box 68
LaBelle, FL 33975

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E-mail: _____

Racial-Ethnic Background

__ American Indian or native Alaskan

__ Asian American

__ Hispanic

__ White, non-Hispanic

__ Black, non-Hispanic

Gender

__ Female

__ Male