



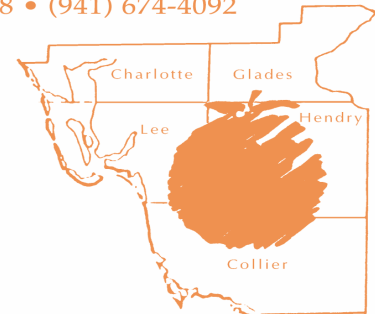
UNIVERSITY OF  
FLORIDA

EXTENSION

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Hendry County Extension • P.O. Box 68 • LaBelle, Florida 33975-0068 • (941) 674-4092

# Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 5, No. 5 May 2002

Dr. Mongi Zekri, Multi-County Citrus Agent

## UPCOMING EVENTS

Tuesday, May 21, 2002, 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

### **Greasy spot and other fungal diseases**

Location: Immokalee IFAS Center

Speaker: Drs. Pete Timmer and Pam Roberts

Sponsor: Larry McCauley, Griffin LLC

2 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal and 2 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors

*Following the seminar, we are planning a free lunch (Compliments of Griffin LLC) for only who call Sheila at 863 674 4092 no later than 17 May.*

### **Florida Agricultural Conference & Trade Show (FACTS)**

Date: May 22-23, 2002, Location: Lakeland Center, Lakeland

Saturday, June 1, 2002, 7:45 AM – 2:45 PM

Location: Immokalee IFAS Center

### ***Farm Safety Day (Detailed information enclosed)***

Coordinator: Dr. Mongi Zekri

2 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal



**If you want to print a color copy of the Flatwoods Citrus Newsletter, get to the Florida Citrus Resources Site at**

**<http://www.fcprac.ifas.ufl.edu/>**

**You can also find all you need and all links to the University of Florida Citrus Extension and the Florida Citrus Industry**

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Tuesday, June 18, 2002, 10:00 AM –12:00 Noon

**Update on new citrus cultivars and rootstocks**

**New Location: Hendry County Extension Office in LaBelle**

Speakers: Drs. Jude Grosser, Fred Gmitter, and Kim Bowman

Sponsor: Les Stephens, Duda Citrus Nursery

2 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors

Wednesday, August 21 & Thursday, August 22, 2002

**Citrus Expo in Fort Myers**

For more information, call Bob Rouse at 941 658 3400 or Mongi Zekri at 863 674 4092.

**ATTENTION FARMERS!!!**

**Have You Had Difficulty Getting Paid?  
Are You Looking for Ways to Protect your Crop?  
Are You Looking for Ways to Manage your Risk?**

THEN... FLORIDA FARM BUREAU HAS A SEMINAR THAT YOU MUST ATTEND

**“Farming in the New Millennium”**

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

**PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

**PACA, DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

**LICENSE & BOND AND CROP INSURANCE**

**Three Seminars are Scheduled**

**May 23, 2002**

**SW FLORIDA RESEARCH & EDUCATION CENTER, IMMOKALEE**

**REGISTER BY MAY 9**

June 25, 2002 North Florida Research & Education Center Quincy

Register by June 10

**JULY 16, 2002, FLORIDA FARM BUREAU, GAINESVILLE,**

**<http://FloridaFarmBureau.org/risk>**

ALL SEMINARS ARE FROM 8:30 AM – 1:00 PM

INCLUDES LUNCH

FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

**Contact Carolee Howe to Register**

(352) 378-8100 EXT. 1091 OR

EMAIL: [chowe@sfbic.com](mailto:chowe@sfbic.com)

Special Thanks to these sponsors of the Flatwoods Citrus Newsletter for their generous contribution and support. If you would like to be among them, please contact me at Phone: 863 674 4092, Fax: 863 674 4636 or E-mail: maz@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu

Susan S. Thayer  
***Maxijet, Inc.***  
8400 Lake Trask Rd.  
P.O. Box 1849, Dundee, FL 33838  
Phone: 800 881 6994  
Fax: 800 441 6294

Shelby Hinrichs  
**Nufarm Agriculture USA**  
6943 Scarboro Drive  
Fort Myers, FL 33919  
Phone: 941 437 9970  
Fax: 941 437 2646

Larry McCauley  
***Griffin LLC***  
5843 Deer Flag Drive  
Lakeland, FL 33811  
Mobile: 863 712 6487  
Fax: 863 607 9403

Jerry Southwell  
***Hydro Agri***  
574 Green Ash Lane  
Wauchula, FL 33873  
Phone: 863 773 0154  
Fax: 863 773 5088

Robert Murray  
Florida Favorite Fertilizer  
787 Overiver Drive  
North Fort Myers, FL 33903  
Phone: 800 457 0807  
Fax: 941 995 0691

Robert M. Bancroft  
***Citrus Hedging, Inc.***  
P.O. Box 1366  
LaBelle, FL 33975  
Phone: 863 675 2190  
Fax: 863 675 2104

***FARM CREDIT***  
***SOUTHWEST FLORIDA***  
330 N. Brevard Ave.  
Arcadia, FL 34266  
Phone: 800 307 5677  
Fax: 941 494 6460

Rachel Martin Walters  
***AVENTIS*** CropScience  
Phone & Fax: 941 542 8831  
Mobile: 941 707 1198  
E-mail:  
rachel.walters@aventis.com

Bobbitt Jenkins  
***BASF Corporation***  
11100 Lakeland Circle  
Fort Myers, FL 33913  
Phone: 941 561 2812  
Fax: 941 561 6985  
Mobile: 941 707 1603 AGNET #6652

## *Melanose*

Control of this fungal disease should only be targeted to susceptible cultivars such as grapefruit where the fruit is intended for the fresh fruit market. Grapefruit is susceptible to melanose infection from fruit set until it reaches 3 inches in diameter.



Control of melanose should start in April and continue at 2-3-week intervals depending on the rainfall through June until the fruit becomes resistant. Copper fungicides are effective for only short periods when applied to rapidly expanding

fruit or leaves. Use 2 lbs/acre of metallic copper for each 3-week period. Benlate spray at petal fall for scab control can reduce the inoculum for melanose infection. The May-June copper spray to control greasy spot is considered to be the last spray for melanose control. If copper fungicides are applied in the summer, they should be applied when temperatures are moderate, at rates no more than 2 lb/acre of metallic copper without petroleum oil, and using spray volumes of at least 125 gal/acre. Abound is also effective for melanose control and can be used at any time for disease control. Copper fungicides are more economical for melanose control until June. Since copper fungicides applied in hot weather can damage fruit, use of Abound at that time will avoid this damage and control greasy spot as well as melanose. Abound appears to have lower residual activity for melanose control than do copper fungicides. Thus, applications may have to be made at shorter intervals especially when rainfall is high.

## *Citrus Leafminer*



Citrus leafminer can occur on new flush throughout the growing season, but usually does not affect the first spring flush. Citrus leafminer generally does not significantly affect growth and yield of mature trees. Biological control through natural enemies already present in Florida and the introduced parasitoid wasp makes

a significant contribution in suppressing the problem. However, nursery stock, resets, and young trees are very vulnerable to severe damage because of their frequent flushes. Residual activity of most pesticides is limited by rapid and frequent appearance of new and unprotected flushes so that 2-3 weeks control is the best that can be expected. Therefore, scouting is necessary to determine peak periods of larval activity during flushing periods to increase the efficacy of chemicals. Chemical application should begin when 1/3 of the flush leaves shows active mines. Pesticides should be rotated to reduce selection for resistance. Since citrus leafminer affects only the new flush leaves, coverage of the peripheral leaves in the canopy should be adequate. Petroleum oil at the concentration of 3 to 5% should provide adequate control.

Special Thanks to the following sponsors of the Flatwoods Citrus Newsletter for their generous contribution and support. If you would like to be among them, please contact me at Phone: 863 674 4092, Fax: 863 674 4636 or E-mail: maz@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu

**Jay L. Hallaron**  
**UNIROYAL CHEMICAL/  
CROMPTON CORPORATION**  
4953 Hidden Springs Blvd  
Orlando, FL 32819  
Phone: 907 256 4667

**Donna Muir Strickland**  
***MONSANTO***  
P.O. Box 1723  
LaBelle, FL 33975  
Phone: 863 675 4250  
Fax: 863 674 0282

**John W. Coley**  
**Irrigation maintenance,  
Spot herbiciding,  
Young tree care,  
& Tree planting services**  
Phone: 941 290 9373

**Wayne Simmons**  
**SIMMONS CITRUS  
NURSERY**  
1600 Hwy 29 South  
LaBelle, FL 33935  
Phone: 863 675 4319  
Fax: 863 675 6963

**Ed Early**  
***DU PONT Ag. Products***  
5100 S. Cleveland Ave., Suite 318-368  
Fort Myers, FL 33907  
Phone: 941 332 1467  
Fax: 941 332 1707

**Robert F. Gregg**  
***SYNGENTA***  
11051 Championship Drive  
Fort Myers, FL 33913  
Phone: 941 561 8568  
Fax: 941 561 8569

**FIRST BANK**  
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Phone: 863 675 4242  
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**AIRWORK**  
**Aerial Spraying**  
Fixed Wing & Helicopter  
P.O. Box 5100  
Immokalee, FL 34143  
Phone: 941 657 3217  
Fax: 941 657 5558



## *Citrus Rust Mites*

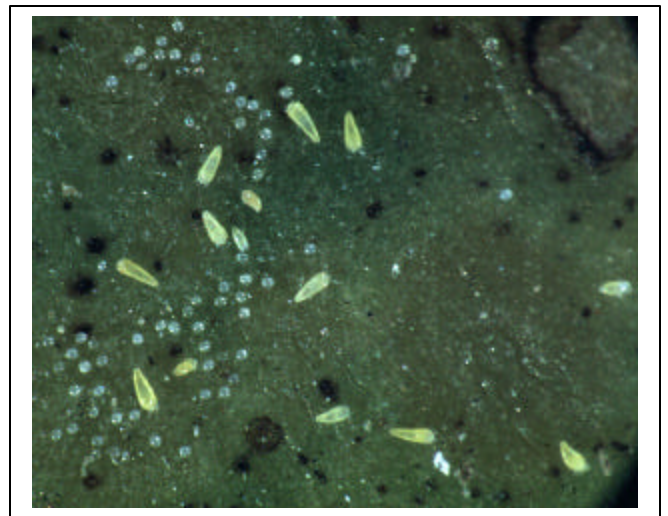
Citrus rust mite is found on all citrus cultivars throughout Florida. Citrus rust mite is mainly a pest problem on fruit grown for the fresh market. However, on some cultivars such as Sunburst, Fallglo, and Ambersweet, rust mite damage can be severe on stems and foliage and may cause leaf injury and leaf drop. Mite populations usually begin to increase in April on new foliage and reach a peak in June-July. Depending on weather conditions and the occurrence of natural enemies (predatory mites and the fungus, *Hirsutella*), citrus rust mite populations usually decline in August, but increase again in October and November.

Generally, the north bottom section of the tree is preferred and supports the highest mite populations. When rust mite injury occurs on fruit before fruit maturity (late spring-summer), fruit size will be reduced and fruit drop may occur. Leaf injury can be severe and may result in significant leaf drop particularly for Ambersweet, Fallglo, and Sunburst varieties.

Miticides applied for the control of citrus rust mites on fresh fruit cultivars are usually combined with compatible fungicides in the spring and summer. Scouting or monitoring of rust mite populations is very important and should be carried out every 2 weeks throughout

the fruit season. The number of citrus rust mite per square centimeter should be determined by averaging 80 readings per 10 acres (1 area of 1 cm<sup>2</sup> midway between the sun and shade areas of 1 fruit collected from each quadrant of 20 trees).

The threshold at which chemical treatment would be recommended is 2 mites and 10 mites/cm<sup>2</sup> for fresh fruit and processed fruit, respectively. Other methods of sampling and scouting rust mite populations and use of various types of miticides are described in the 2002 Florida citrus pest management guide. There are several miticides such as 10 oz Agri-Mek plus a minimum of 1 gal petroleum oil/acre, 10 gallons petroleum oil/acre, and several formulations of Micromite that can be used to control citrus rust mites. Get your copy of the 2002 Florida citrus pest management guide from your extension office. Always alternate materials to minimize development of pesticide resistance. Most miticides require a pH spray solution not to exceed 7. Other miticides such as Comite, Nexter, and Vendex should not be mixed with copper or oil because they may cause damage to leaves and fruit and/or their residual effect may be reduced. **Always read the product label prior to use.**



# MICRONUTRIENTS IN CITRUS NUTRITION

**Iron (Fe):** One of the functions of Fe is to act as a catalyst in the production of chlorophyll. Iron deficiency has been of importance on calcareous soils in certain areas of Florida where the soil contains high amount of calcium carbonate and has a pH of 8.0. Iron deficiency is attributed to low Fe content in white sandy areas near lakes and places known locally as “sand soaked areas”. Iron deficiency can be induced by high levels of P and accumulations of heavy metals, primarily Cu, in the soil. In Florida, Fe deficiency is commonly associated with Zn and Mn deficiencies.

The symptoms of Fe deficiency are also known as “iron chlorosis”. They occur on new growing leaves which are very light in color and sometimes almost white but with the veins greener than the remainder of the leaf. In acute cases, the leaves are reduced in size, very thin, and shed early. The trees die back severely on the periphery and especially in the top. Fruit set, yield, and fruit size will be reduced.



Iron deficiency is usually associated with high soil alkalinity, but it is also associated with over irrigation, prolonged spells of wet soil conditions or poor drainage and low soil temperature.

Several areas affected with Fe chlorosis in south Florida have been materially helped or completely cured by careful control of irrigation and drainage. Iron deficiency sometimes occurs where excess salts are present in the soil.



Iron deficiency has been found to be one of the most difficult deficiencies to correct especially on calcareous soils. Foliar applications of Fe are not recommended because of their lack of effectiveness and risk of leaf and fruit burn. At their best, foliar sprays of Fe produce a spotted greening of the leaves rather than an overall greening. The most reliable means of correcting Fe chlorosis in citrus is by soil application of iron chelates. Iron sulfate has not given satisfactory control on either acid or alkaline soils. Citrus rootstocks vary in their ability to absorb Fe. Trifoliate orange and its hybrids (Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo citrange) are the least able to do so.

**Zinc (Zn):** Zinc is essential for the formation of chlorophyll and function of normal photosynthesis. Zinc is also needed for the formation of auxins which are growth-promoting substances in plants.

Zinc deficiency symptoms are characterized by irregular green bands along the midrib and main veins on a background of light yellow to almost white. The relative amounts of green and



yellow tissue vary from a condition of mild Zn deficiency in which there are only small yellow splotches between the larger lateral veins to a condition in which only a basal portion of the midrib is green and the remainder of the leaf is light yellow.

In less acute stages, the leaves are almost normal in size, while in very acute cases the leaves are pointed, abnormally narrow with the tendency to stand upright, and extremely reduced in size. In mild cases, Zn deficiency symptoms appear on occasional weak twigs. Fruit formed on these weak twigs are drastically reduced in size and have an unusually smooth light-colored thin skin and very low juice content.



Zinc deficiency symptoms can be so severe that they may mask or noticeably alter the symptoms of other deficiencies or disorders. Deficiency in Zn can develop due to soil depletion or formation of insoluble compounds. Excessive P or N has also been found to induce or aggravate Zn deficiency.



A single spray of a solution containing 2 to 4 lbs of elemental Zn per acre from Zn sulfate, oxide, or nitrate can correct Zn deficiency. Under severe deficiency conditions however, application of Zn sprays may be necessary on each major flush of growth to keep the trees free of deficiency symptoms because Zn does not translocate readily to successive growth flushes. Foliage injury can be reduced by adding 2 to 3 lbs of hydrated lime to the spray. Maximum benefit is obtained if spray is applied to the young growth when it is two-thirds to nearly fully expanded and before it hardens off. Treatment on the spring flush is preferable. Soil application of Zn in the fertilizer is neither an economical nor an effective way to correct Zn deficiency. One of the early diagnostic symptoms of a disorder known as young tree decline or “blight” is a Zn deficiency pattern in the leaves. Correction of the symptoms will not alleviate the disorder, and trees will never recover from the disease.

**Manganese (Mn):** Manganese is involved in the production of amino acids and proteins. It plays a role in photosynthesis and in the formation of chlorophyll.



Manganese deficiency occurs commonly in Florida. It is particularly evident in the spring after a cold winter. Manganese deficiency leads to a chlorosis in the interveinal tissue of leaves but the



veins remain dark green. Young leaves commonly show a fine pattern or network of green veins on a lighter green background but the pattern is not so distinct as in Zn or Fe deficiencies because the leaf is greener. By the time the leaves reach full size, the pattern becomes more distinct as a band of green along the midrib and principal lateral veins with light green areas between the veins.



In more severe cases, the color of the leaf becomes dull-green. Interveneal leaf areas may develop many whitish opaque spots which give the leaf a whitish or gray appearance. The leaves are not reduced in size or changed in shape by Mn deficiency, but affected leaves prematurely fall from the tree. No particular twig symptoms have been related to Mn deficiency. In cases of acute Mn deficiency, the growth is reduced giving the tree a weak appearance.



Manganese deficiency may greatly reduce the crop and the color of the fruit. Manganese deficiency is frequently associated with Zn deficiency. This combination of the two deficiency symptoms on leaves is characterized by dark green veins with dull whitish green areas between the veins. In such combinations, the Mn deficiency is acute and the Zn deficiency is relatively mild.

In Florida, Mn deficiency occurs on both acid and alkaline soils. It is probably due to leaching in the acid soils and to insolubility in the alkaline soils. For deficient trees on alkaline soils, treatments by sprays of Mn compounds are recommended. On acid soils, Mn can be included in the fertilizer. Foliar spray application quickly clears up the pattern on young leaves but older leaves respond less rapidly and less completely. When Mn sprays are given to Mn-deficient orange trees, fruit yield, total soluble solids in the juice and pounds solids per box of fruit increase. Foliar spray of a solution containing 2 to 3 lbs of elemental Mn on two-third to fully expanded spring or summer flush leaves is recommended. If N is needed, adding 7 to 10 lbs of low biuret urea will increase Mn uptake.

**Boron (B):** Boron is particularly necessary where active cell division is taking place. Boron plays an important role in flowering. Florida sandy soils are low in B, and a deficiency of this element in citrus occasionally occurs under field conditions. The deficiency may be aggravated by severe drought conditions, heavy lime applications, or irrigation with alkaline water. Boron is very mobile in the soil profile of sandy soils and readily leaches by rainfall or excess irrigation.

Boron deficiency is known as “hard fruit” because the fruit is hard and dry due to lumps in the rind caused by gum impregnation. The chief fruit symptoms include premature shedding of young

fruits. Such fruit have brownish discoloration in the white portion of the rind (albedo), described as gum pockets or impregnations of the tissue with gum and unusually thick albedo. Older fruit are undersized, lumpy, mis-shapen with an unusually thick albedo containing gum deposits. Seed fails to develop and gum deposits are common around the axis of the fruit.



The first visual symptoms of B deficiency are generally the death of the terminal growing point of the main stem. Further symptoms are a slight thickening of the leaves, a tendency for the leaves to curl downward at right angles to the midrib, and sometimes chlorosis.

Young leaves show small water soaked spots or flecks becoming translucent as the leaves mature. Associated with this is a premature shedding of leaves starting in the tops of the trees and soon leaving the tops almost completely defoliated. Fruit symptoms appear to be the most constant and reliable tool for diagnostic purposes.

Borax and other B compounds are generally used in treating citrus affected with B deficiency. They can be applied either foliarly or in the fertilizer. As a maintenance program, apply B in the fertilizer at an annual rate equivalent to 1/300 of the N rate. In Florida, foliar spray applications have been found much safer and more efficient than soil

application. Soil applications frequently fail to give satisfactory results during dry falls and springs and may result in toxicity problems if made during the summer rainy season. Boron solubility in the soil is reduced at soil pHs below 5 and above 7. Foliar spray may be applied during the dormant period through post bloom, but preferably during early flower development. Treating at this growth stage is important because boron does not move very readily from other parts of the tree to the buds. Applying boron at this time will assist in flower initiation and pollen production, satisfy the needs for pollen tube growth, and enhance fruit set. For maintenance spray application, 0.25 lb/acre of B (1.25 lbs of soluble borate containing 20% B) may be used. Boron levels in the leaf tissue should not drop below 40 ppm or exceed 120 ppm (dry wt basis). Where deficiency symptoms are present, double the amount suggested. Use care not to apply more than the recommended amount because it is easy to go from deficiency to excess.



**Copper (Cu):** Copper also has a role in photosynthesis and chlorophyll formation. The functions of Cu in the mineral nutrition of plants are numerous. Heavy fertilization with N tends to increase the severity of Cu deficiency.

If Cu in citrus leaves falls below 4 ppm in dry matter, severe Cu deficiency will develop. In the range of 4 to 5 ppm,



mild to moderate deficiency symptoms may occur. Copper deficiency rarely occurs when the Cu concentration in leaves is 6 ppm or above.

Excessive applications of nitrogenous fertilizers have been considered for years a contributing cause for this trouble giving rise to the term “ammoniation”. The cause might be an unbalanced N/Cu ratio.



The first symptom is the formation of unusually vigorous large dark green foliage with a “bowing up” of the midrib. The twigs are also unusually vigorous, long, soft, angular, frequently “S” shaped and more or less drooping.



Fruit symptoms are most pronounced on oranges. Brown stained areas of hardened gum on the rind of the fruit may precede the appearance of leaf and twig symptoms. In severe cases, dieback of young twigs will occur and the

twigs will be covered by reddish brown droplets of gums.



Insufficient available Cu in the soil is believed to be the primary cause of the symptoms described. Copper deficiency is more of a problem on newly planted flatwoods land than the ridge. Prevention or cure of Cu deficiency is accomplished by either foliar sprays or soil applications of Cu compounds. A Cu spray of solution containing 2 to 3 lbs of elemental Cu applied during bloom time commonly causes an almost immediate recovery and results in a good setting of normal fruit. Copper deficiency can be a controlling factor in fruit production, and acute Cu deficiency may put trees entirely out of production. Foliage sprays are often valuable emergency treatments when symptoms of Cu deficiency are first observed.

### **CONCLUSION**

**Most micronutrient deficiencies may be recognized by visual symptoms. However, leaf analysis is often helpful in verifying deficiencies particularly when non-typical symptoms or multiple nutrient deficiencies appear. Leaf analysis also provides information on low, but not yet deficient, amounts of an element so that treatment may be applied to prevent a deficiency.**

# EntoNet (SCOUTING FOR RUSTMITE AND MORE)

**You can get an effective scouting program through the EntoNet.**

The EntoNet is a central repository of agricultural insect and disease data.

Collect your grove information and get graphical reports and analysis.

You can sign up for the EntoNet and take advantage of these features:

- Easy to Use Grower Software
- Graphical Displays of Pest Density
- Confidential Reporting and Interpretation
- Data Synchronization Across the Internet
- Survey All Important Citrus Insects and Diseases
- Grove Management Training and Simulation Software
- Conduct Grove Surveys Using Our Handheld Computers
- Decision Support Models for Pest, Weed, and Water Management
- Collect and Analyze Crop Maturity Information for Harvest Optimization

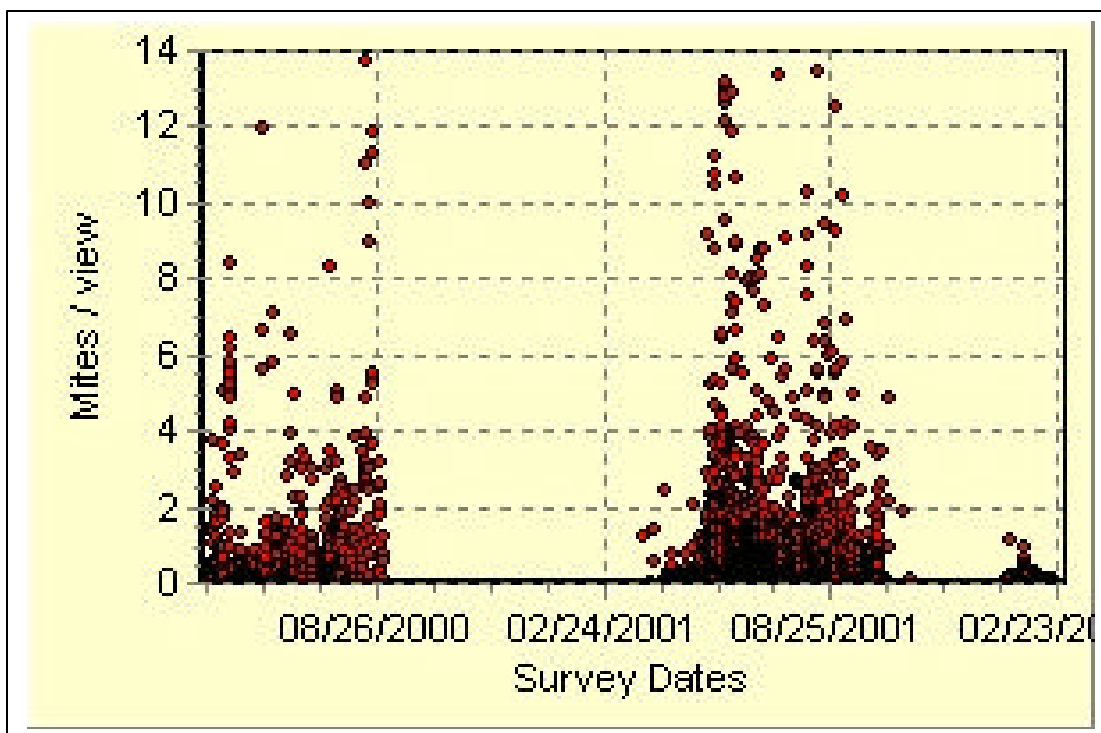
For more information on the team involved in designing and developing EntoNet, visit

<http://www.entonet.com/default.asp>

<http://www.entonet.com/about.html>

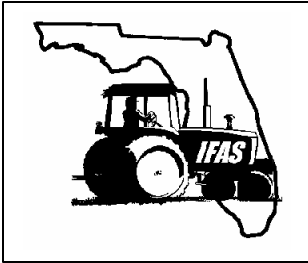
Contact your Novartis representative for information on how your farm can take advantage of the innovative crop protection services provided by the EntoNet.

For more information, contact John Taylor, Technical Support Representative with Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. at [john.taylor@syngenta.com](mailto:john.taylor@syngenta.com)

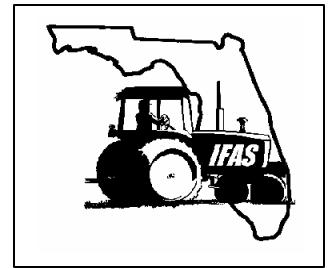




# The 2002 Southwest Florida Farm Safety Day



## AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO EMPLOYERS



### Certificates

The 2002 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 24th.** It is the employer=s responsibility to assure that the employee is present at 7:45 a.m. on June 1st 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, lunch ticket, rodeo cap and pencil. They will be directed to their respective course sessions.

In the event of a substitution, **the substitute employee must let the registration desk know** the name of the person they are replacing. A new nametag with the same color coding will be issued.

### Language Preference

The courses will be marked by color coded signs. The signs will rotate throughout the morning session and the employee will follow the color sign that matches their nametag. Courses will be offered in both Spanish and English so it is very **important to either check an AE@ for English or an AS@ for Spanish on the registration form.**

### Tractor Rodeo

Participation in the rodeo will be on a first come/first serve basis and a driver must be designated. Only one driver per farm will be allowed. You must have your participator registered prior to the day of the rodeo to insure your company=s participation. If company checks are issued from somewhere other than your local office, please contact Barbara and arrangements will be made to proceed with pre-registration.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact **Barbara Hyman at 941/658-3415.**

# *The 2002 Southwest Florida Farm Safety Day*

## **FARM DAY CONTEST RULES**

Each farm location may select one representative to participate in the tractor driving equipment safety rodeo contest planned as part of this training. Farm contestants will be competing for first, second and third place prizes. The prize winners will be given special recognition and awards following the completion of the rodeo. The farm with the winning contestant will hold the rotating trophy, which will be passed along to the winning farm each year of the event. Only one individual may be selected to represent a farm. Only 10 contestants will be accepted for competition so register early!

**Purpose:** The rodeo is an educational and competitive event designed to emphasize the importance of farm/equipment safety. It allows designated participants the opportunity to demonstrate their skills in equipment operation and to practice the safety techniques they have learned.

**Contest Rules:** Only one contestant per farm, ranch or grove is allowed to participate in the rodeo contest. A maximum of 10 total participants will be allowed to compete due to time restraints. Registration will be on a first come/first serve basis. It is up to the farm to designate their equipment rodeo contestant when registering. Each contestant must participate in all three events, which make up the rodeo. Awards will be given to the top three scores in the overall rodeo competition.

### **Rodeo Events:**

(1) *Equipment Safety Check* - Tractor and implement must be properly inspected for safety prior to starting and during the operation of equipment. Safety checks must be verbally called out to the judge. Failure to practice safety will result in a loss of points.

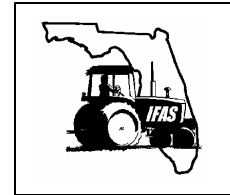
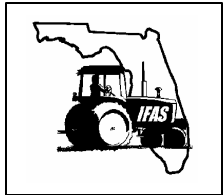
(2) *Backing* - After the safety inspection of the equipment, the implement must be backed into a stall from a 90 degree angle. Once the tractor is in reverse - it must stay there. Operation of equipment **must** be at a safe and proper speed. Scores are determined by (1) the number of scrapes and/or knock down of markers, (2) utilization of clutch, and (3) distance from back of stall. The driver must back the equipment all the way to the back of the stall, regardless of how many markers are hit.

(3) *Driving Course* - Once the backing event is complete, the contestant will proceed (on the same equipment) directly in to the driving course. Operation of equipment **must** be at a safe and proper speed. The course will consist of several challenging angles and widths. Scores are determined by (1) number of scrapes and/or knock down of markers, (2) utilization of clutch, and (3) time to accomplish event safely.

# Twelfth Annual Farm Safety Day

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Saturday, June 1, 2002



## Committee Assignment

**Mongi Zekri**

Overall Coordinator

Treasurer, Program evaluation, Food service

**Gene McAvoy/Pam Roberts**

Morning Program Coordinator

\*Assisting **Julie Carson** (Hats, badges, trophies, plaque engraving)

**Buddy Walker** (Audio & visual aid equipment)

**Cesar Asuaje** (Program assistance)

**Fritz Roka**

Afternoon Program Coordinator

1. **Steve Taylor** Rodeo Course Design/Set-up,  
Outdoors facilities, Parking

2. **Fritz Roka** Rodeo Rules, Judges & Judging

\*Assisting **Susan Steed**

**Ralph Mitchell**

**Holly Shackelford**

3. **Cesar Asuaje** Rodeo Master of Ceremonies (Awards & sponsor recognition)

**Bob Rouse/Barbara Hyman/Mickey Pena**

Registration Coordinators

(Registration & program materials,  
duplication, distribution & mail out)

\*Assisting **Julie Carson** Registration the day of the meeting

**Susan Steed**

**Ralph Mitchell**

**Holly Shackelford**

**University of Florida/IFAS presents  
the Twelfth Annual**

**Farm Safety Day**  
(formerly Tractor Safety Rodeo)

**Saturday, June 1, 2002  
SW Fl. Research & Education Center  
2686 State Road 29 North  
Immokalee, Florida  
7:45 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.**



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.

This type of specialized 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.

**This year=s training sessions will be on the following four topics:**

- Session 1: Personal Safety Equipment and Sun Safety**
- Session 2: Sprayer Calibration**
- Session 3: Safe Lifting, Pushing, Pulling**
- Session 4: Safe Tractor and Machinery Operation.**

*Lunch is included.*

The final event is the Equipment Operators Rodeo. Contestants will demonstrate their driving and safety skills. Awards will be presented to the contestants with the top scores and to their respective farms. The winning contestants must be present to receive their award.

**\$15.00 registration fee includes educational sessions, lunch, rodeo and cap. Two CEUs for pesticide license will be provided. Registration is limited to 200 people; be sure to register early!**



## The 2002 FARM SAFETY DAY REGISTRATION FORM

Please give us the names of those who will be attending our June 1<sup>st</sup> Farm Safety Day. The cost is \$15.00 per person, which will include educational sessions, lunch, the rodeo and a cap.

**Make checks payable to:**  
SW Florida Extension Citrus Advisory Committee

**Mail registration and checks to:**  
University of Florida, IFAS, SWFREC  
Attention: Barbara Hyman  
2686 State Rd. 29 North  
Immokalee, FL 34142  
**Or fax registration to:** (941) 658-3469

**Entry Deadline is Friday, May 24, 2001**

Company Name:

Administrative Contact Person:

E-mail address:

Mailing Address:

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ County:

**Name of authorized driver for tractor rodeo contest, one per farm:**  
\_\_\_\_\_ **Alternate/second choice:** \_\_\_\_\_

**(Any driver substitutions made the day of the event will require authorization by his/her company.)**

Please list the employees who will be attending our safety training and rodeo 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>
_____	9	9	_____	9	9
_____	9	9	_____	9	9
_____	9	9	_____	9	9
_____	9	9	_____	9	9
_____	9	9	_____	9	9
_____	9	9	_____	9	9
_____	9	9	_____	9	9
_____	9	9	_____	9	9
_____	9	9	_____	9	9

**\*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.**