



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. 6, No. 5

May 2003

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



UPCOMING EVENTS

Seminar at the Hendry County Extension Office, LaBelle

Tuesday, May 20, 2003, 10:00 AM –12:00 Noon

Greasy spot and possible contaminants from pesticides and fertilizers

Speaker: Cathleen Osgood and Drs. Tom Obreza, Pete Timmer and Pam Roberts

2 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal

2 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors

Sponsor: Bobbitt Jenkins, BASF Corporation

Following the seminar, we are planning a free lunch (Compliments of BASF Corporation) for only who call 863 674 4092 no later than 19 May.

Seminar at the Immokalee IFAS Center

Tuesday, June 17, 2003, 10:00 AM –12:00 Noon

Record keeping software for grove practices and how to find citrus information

(Pest Management Guide, Fact Sheets, Labels, etc.) on the Internet

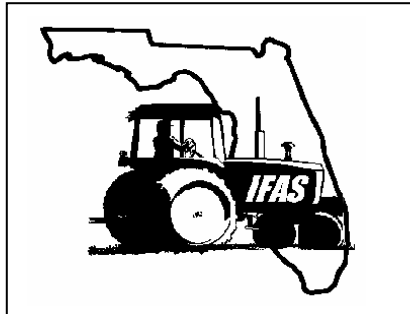
Speakers: Rick Montney, Diana Hagan and Drs. Mark Ritenour and Richard Buker

Sponsor: Aglime Sales, Inc., Babson Park, FL

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

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL SHORT COURSE

Date: May 19-22, 2003, registration form was enclosed in the previous issue



FARM SAFETY DAY

Saturday, June 7, 2003, Immokalee IFAS Center

Coordinator: Mongi Zekri

CITRUS EXPO IN FORT MYERS

Wednesday, August 27 &
Thursday, August 28, 2003



116th Annual Meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society (FSHS)

June 8-10, 2003

Sheraton World Resort, Orlando, Florida

<http://www.lal.ufl.edu/fshs/>

49th Annual Meeting of the InterAmerican Society for Tropical Horticulture

August 31- Sept 6, 2003

Fortaleza, Brazil

<http://www.isth.cjb.net/>

American Society for Horticultural Science

100th Annual International Conference

October 3-6, 2003

Rhode Island Convention Center, Providence, Rhode Island

<http://www.ashs.org/>

International Society of Citriculture

10th International Citrus Congress

February 15-20, 2004

Agadir, Morocco

http://www.lal.ufl.edu/ISC_Citrus_homepage.htm

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 863 674 4092.

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Fax: 239 995 0691

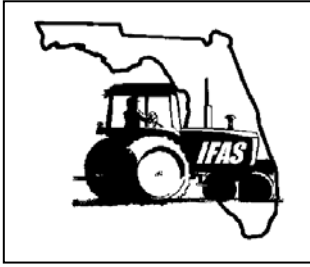
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LaBelle, FL 33975
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Fax: 863 675 2104

FARM CREDIT
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The 2003 SW Florida Farm Safety Day



AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO EMPLOYERS



Certificates

The 2003 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 23rd. It is the employer's responsibility to assure that the employee is present at 7:45 a.m. on June 7th 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 "E" for English or an "S" 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 239 658 3415.**

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 863 674 4092.

Susan S. Thayer

Maxijet, Inc.

8400 Lake Trask Rd.
P.O. Box 1849, Dundee, FL 33838
Phone: 800 881 6994
Fax: 800 441 6294

David Courtney

Creel Tractor

Company

3771 Palm Beach Blvd
Fort Myers, FL 33916
Phone: 1 800 282 7949

MONSANTO

Donna Muir Strickland

Phone: 863 675 4250
Nextel Agnet: 6808

Thad G. Boatwright

Phone: 561 478 4970
Nextel Agnet: 10556

John W. Coley

Irrigation maintenance,
Spot herbiciding,
Young tree care,
& Tree planting services
Phone: 863 673 2222

Wayne Simmons

SIMMONS CITRUS NURSERY

1600 Hwy 29 South
LaBelle, FL 33935
Phone: 863 675 4319
Fax: 863 675 6963

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Fort Myers, FL 33907
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11051 Championship Drive
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FERTIGATION

It is the application of soluble fertilizers through irrigation systems.

Some advantages of fertigation:

- Fertilizer is placed in the wetted area where feeder roots are extensive,
- Fertilizer may be applied more frequently in small amounts so that it is available when the tree needs it,
- Increased fertilizer application frequency can increase fertilizer efficiency and reduce leaching,
- Application cost is much lower than that of dry or foliar fertilizer application.

For microirrigation to be most effective, water and nutrients should be applied simultaneously.

Fertilizer efficiency and fertilizer cost savings of fertigation are greatest for young trees.

Fertigation is not recommended for non-uniform, poorly designed irrigation systems.

It should be kept in mind that fertilizer and water is wasted when fertigating a very wet soil to keep up with a programmed fertigation schedule. Water and nutrient uptake are drastically reduced under waterlogged soil conditions.

It is essential that backflow prevention devices be used to prevent fertilizers to contaminate the water supply.

It is very important to determine how long it takes for the fertilizer to travel to the farthest emitter because the system has to be flushed for at least that length of time.

Some disadvantages of fertigation:

- Extra equipment (filter, injection device, tank, backflow prevention system) must be added to the irrigation system,
- Soluble fertilizers are more expensive than granular fertilizers,
- Fertilizer application uniformity and coverage depend on the proper design and accuracy of the irrigation system,
- Fertilizers injected into an irrigation system may contribute to its plugging.

Caution should be taken when applying solutions containing phosphorus. Phosphorus can combine with dissolved calcium and magnesium in the irrigation water to form insoluble precipitates that clog the irrigation lines.

To avoid emitter plugging, a properly designed microirrigation system should include:

- A method of filtering irrigation water,
- A means of injecting chemicals into the water,
- Equipment for flushing the system,
- And in some cases a settling basin to allow aeration and the removal of solids.



THE CITRUS PSYLLID

The Asian citrus psylla or psyllid, *Diaphorina citri* can be a serious pest of citrus. The citrus psyllid is similar to aphids and the citrus leafminer in requiring young leaves for reproduction. However, unlike aphids and the citrus leafminer, adult psyllids can survive on hardened leaves and move to new flush as it becomes available. Young trees should be monitored early in flush cycles to detect aggregations of adults on expanding terminals. High populations of adults should be treated before they reproduce.



Immature psyllid feeding on growing citrus terminals cause permanent damage to young leaves and shoots. They cause leaf distortion and curling of tender growth (flush).



Badly-damaged leaves will die and fall off. Control of the citrus psyllid should be taken seriously if young trees are involved. The citrus psyllid breeds exclusively on young flush and has a very high reproductive rate. Multiple, overlapping generations can lead to very high populations. Eggs are laid in the late winter and spring on young leaves in the buds or in leaf axils. The egg stalk is forced into the leaf tissue by the ovipositor of the female. Each female may lay up to 800 eggs during her two-month lifespan. The life cycle takes about 20 days and there may be up to 30 overlapping generations per year. Adults are about the size of aphids (2.5 mm).

The citrus psyllid is an efficient vector of greening disease, which is considered the most serious citrus disease in Asia.

Although we don't have the disease at this time, a future introduction of the pathogen would result in effective transmission of the disease by the psyllids that are now here, causing a serious negative impact on our industry. Infected trees or branches with the greening disease will suffer heavy leaf drop, out-of-season flushing and flowering, reduced yield, and dieback. Fruit on infected trees will be small in size and low in juice quality. Many fruit will fall prematurely, while those that remain on the tree will not color properly, but will remain green on the shaded side, hence the name of the disease "greening". Root systems including feeder roots will poorly develop.

All species of citrus appear to be susceptible, but sweet oranges, mandarins, and tangelos are most affected in Asia. Greening seems to be primarily a disease of sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*) with Valencias showing more pronounced leaf symptoms than navels. It is less of a problem on grapefruit, lemon, and lime.

The psyllid also attacks landscape plants (jasmine orange, *Murraya paniculata*). Generalist predators such as lacewings, syrphid flies, lady beetles, and spiders attack psyllids. These native natural enemies are not expected to suppress the pest populations to a non-economic level. Two parasitoids, *Diaphorencyrtus aligarhensis* and *Tamarixia radiata* of the pest have been imported in Florida and are being released in a classical biological control program. These two natural enemies are recorded as primary (beneficial) parasitoids.



Citrus growers and homeowners may use pesticides to reduce damage on their citrus trees. It is recommended to use pesticides that can help suppress psyllids, but not disrupt natural enemies of citrus pests. The use of oil is less disruptive and should be used. Petroleum oil at the concentration of 3 to 5% should provide adequate control.

Tests with petroleum oil sprays against citrus psylla indicated that oil was most toxic to first and second instar nymphs and provided good control if applied frequently. Insects do not develop resistance to oil, oil has a low toxicity to vertebrates, and oil breaks down readily in

the environment. Based on feed back from citrus growers and production managers in Florida, spray oil works effectively in knocking down psyllid populations.



Soil applied Admire and foliar applied Provado, Danitol, and Lorsban are also recommended for the control of the citrus psyllid. Get your copy of the 2003 Florida citrus pest management guide.



CHEMIGATION AND FERTIGATION

Microirrigation is an important component of citrus production systems in Florida. Microirrigation is more desirable than other irrigation methods for several reasons. Three important advantages are (1) water conservation, (2) the potential for significantly improving fertilizer management and (3) for cold protection. Research has shown that when properly managed (no overirrigation), water savings with microirrigation systems can amount to as much as 80% compared to subirrigation and 50% compared to overhead sprinkler irrigation. Microirrigation provides for precise timing and application of fertilizer nutrients in citrus production. Fertilizer can be prescription-applied during the season in amounts that the tree needs and at particular times when those nutrients are needed. This capability helps growers increase the efficiency of fertilizer application and should result in reduced fertilizer applications for citrus production. Research has also shown the important advantage of microsprinklers for freeze protection of citrus.

Chemigation

Chemigation refers to the application of a chemical into or through an irrigation system. It includes the application of fertilizers, acids, chlorine and pesticides. Fertigation is specifically the application of fertilizer (plant nutrients) through an irrigation system. Acidification is the introduction of an acid, such as phosphoric, sulfuric or hydrochloric acid into an irrigation system. Chlorination is the introduction of chlorine, such as liquid sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) into an irrigation system. Because

microirrigation emitters are small, they clog easily. An adequate filtration system is necessary to prevent the introduction of soil particles (sand, silt and clay) and water-borne debris into the microirrigation tubing. Additional anti-clogging techniques include acidification, which prevents or removes mineral precipitates, and chlorination, which removes and prevents the growth of bacteria and algae are also needed.

The main benefits of chemigation are timely application and precision placement, reduced application, and improved management of fertilizers and other chemicals. Timely applications of small but precise amounts of fertilizer directly to the root zone allow growers to effectively manage fertilizer programs. This conserves fertilizer, saves money and optimizes yield and quality. Chemigation can save time, reduce labor requirements and conserve energy and materials. However, chemigation is beneficial only to the extent that the microirrigation system is adequately designed, fully functional and properly managed.



In many situations, chemigation is as good or better than conventional application methods. However, conventional application is still preferred or required for some materials. Never inject a material that is not labeled and recommended for the crop and for injection through the

system. Always follow label directions. Keep in mind that in Florida backflow prevention regulations apply. Be sure to check the current guidelines. Any components that will be in contact with fertilizer, chlorine or acid should be resistant to corrosion.

Diluting Chemicals to be Injected

Injection pumps must be accurately calibrated by properly adjusting the injection rate. Ideally, an injection pump should be capable of being adjusted to the desired injection rate. However, it is not always possible to obtain an injector pump that accurately injects at low chemical injection rates (commonly encountered with drip systems). Injection rates for fertilizers are usually much higher than injection rates for chemicals such as liquid chlorine or acid. In some situations, it may not be possible to lower the injection rate enough to inject concentrated solutions at the desired rate. This problem can usually be overcome by adding a precise amount of water to dilute the concentration of the concentrated material. Chemicals should be injected into the system at a point before the filters. Filters help prevent particulate matter which may be in the chemical solution from entering the irrigation system and causing clogging problems.

Determining Injection Rate

Before calibrating the injection pump, determine the desired injection rate. Use the following steps as a guide.

1. Determine the area (acres) to be chemigated.
2. Determine the volume of chemical solution (gallons) to be applied per acre.
3. Determine the total number of gallons needed to treat the area (step 1 x step 2).
4. Determine how long (hours) the system will be run during this chemigation event.

5. Use the following equation to convert minutes to hours

Equation 1. minutes : 60 = hours (hr)

6. Calculate the desired injection rate in gal/hr (step 3 divided by step 4).

7. Use the following equations to convert gallons per hour (gal/hr) to milliliters per minute (ml/min) or ounces per minute (oz/min).

Equation 2. 63.09 x gal/hr = ml/min

Equation 3. 2.13 x gal/hr = oz/min

Example: Twenty acres are to be chemigated with 1.25 gal of solution per acre and the chemical is to be injected for 1 hour 15 minutes.

How many gallons of chemical solution will be required?

What is the desired injection rate?

How many ml of solution would a correctly calibrated pump inject each minute?

--Determine how many gallons of chemical solution are required (step 1 x step 2). Twenty acres x 1.25 gal per acre = 25 gal. Therefore, 25 gallons of chemical solution are required for 20 acres.

--Convert minutes to hours (equation 1). 15 minutes : 60 = 0.25 hr. Injection time of 1 hour 15 minutes is therefore equal to 1.25 hr.

--Determine the injection rate (step 3 divided by step 4). Twenty five gallons divided by 1.25 hour = 20 gal/hr. Therefore, the desired injection rate is 20 gallons per hour.

--Determine how many ml of solution are to be injected each minute (equation 2).

$63.09 \times 20 \text{ gal/hr} = 1261.8 \text{ ml/min}$.

Therefore, a correctly calibrated injection pump will inject 1262 ml (rounded to nearest whole number) of chemical solution in one minute.

Calibrating the Injection Pump

Chemigation should never be attempted without accurate calibration.

Manufacturers' suggested settings are helpful guides. However, to ensure that recommended amounts are being applied at the desired concentrations, calibrate the injection pump on-site. The objective of calibrating the injection pump is to adjust the pump injection rate to the desired injection rate. The pump injection rate is determined by measuring the volume of solution pumped through the injection pump (injected volume) during a specific duration of time (usually 60 to 120 seconds). With the system running, fully charged, and the point of injection at the same height that it will be during actual injection, collect and measure the solution pumped through the injector pump in 60 seconds. The volume should be 1262 ml (from step 7). If any amount other than 1262 ml is pumped through the injector pump, re-adjust the injector pump setting and repeat this procedure until 1262 ml are collected in 60 seconds. When 1262 ml are collected in 60 seconds, the injector pump is calibrated to inject at the desired rate of 20 gallons per hour.

Fertigation

Fertigation is the timely application of small amounts of fertilizer through irrigation systems directly to the root zone. Compared to conventional ground application, fertigation improves fertilizer efficiency. Subsequently, comparable or better yields and quality can be produced with less fertilizer. To effectively fertigate crops, growers must properly maintain microirrigation systems to apply water and fertilizer uniformly. In addition, growers must determine (1) which fertilizer formulations are most suitable for injection, (2) the most appropriate

fertilizer analysis for different age trees and specific stages of growth, (3) the amount to apply during a given fertigation event, and (4) the timing and frequency of applications.

Fertilizers are the chemicals most often injected into irrigation systems. Properly managed applications of plant nutrients through irrigation systems significantly enhance fertilizer efficiency while maintaining or increasing yield. On the other hand, poorly managed fertigation may result in substantial yield losses. Fertilizers are available in different forms and concentrations. Formulations usually contain two or more nutrients and the solubility of various formulations vary significantly. Fertigation involves deciding which and how much nutrients to apply, selecting the most effective formulations, properly preparing solutions for injection, and scheduling injections to ensure that essential nutrients are available as needed.

Many sources of nitrogen and potassium are suitable for injection through microirrigation systems. They include ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, urea-ammonium nitrate, urea, calcium nitrate, potassium chloride, and potassium nitrate. When using phosphorus (P), magnesium (Mg) cannot be used because Mg-P compounds will precipitate. The use of P can also be a problem when high levels of calcium (Ca), Mg, or iron (Fe) are in the irrigation water.



Solubility of Fertilizer Formulations

Solubility indicates the relative degree to which a substance dissolves in water. Solubility of fertilizer is a critical factor when preparing stock solutions for fertigation, especially when preparing fertilizer solutions from dry fertilizers.

<u>Fertilizer Formulation</u>	<u>Solubility (lb/gal)</u>
Ammonium nitrate	9.8
Calcium nitrate	8.5
Potassium chloride	2.3
Potassium nitrate	1.1

Hot water increases solubility and makes dissolving fertilizer easier and quicker. Hot water may be especially helpful when dissolving a fertilizer such as potassium nitrate, which actually cools the solution as it dissolves. Because solubility is reduced when water cools, it is not a good practice to heat water in order to dissolve "extra" fertilizer (more than is soluble at normal temperatures). As the solution cools, this extra fertilizer will come out of solution (precipitate or "salt out") and possibly clog emitters.

A solution of 50 percent urea by weight results in 23-0-0 and has a salting-out temperature of 60 degrees F. In order to store and handle liquid urea during cooler temperatures, the nitrogen concentration must be lowered to reduce salting problems.

<u>Crystallization</u>	60°F @ 23%N
<u>(salt out)</u>	43°F @ 20%N
<u>temperatures</u>	32°F @ 18%N
<u>for liquid urea</u>	19°F @ 16%N

Liquid Fertilizer Formulations

Preparation of nutrient stock solutions from dry fertilizers may require considerable time and effort and can generate sediments. Therefore, commercially prepared liquid fertilizer solutions (true solutions, not suspensions) that are completely water-soluble should be used. Liquid fertilizers are available in a variety of formulations (8-0-8, 8-2-8, etc.). Liquid formulations are very convenient, because they can be injected directly (without mixing in water) with a variable rate injection pump. Although transportation costs make liquid formulations a little more expensive, they save time and labor and help prevent problems associated with poorly made "home mixes." Also, they eliminate the problems caused by insoluble materials found in some dry fertilizers. Even with liquid formulations, again, be careful when injecting fertilizers containing phosphorus or sulfur (S) into microirrigation systems. Phosphorus and S may react with calcium and/or magnesium in the irrigation water to form mineral precipitates that could clog emitters.

Injection Duration

A minimum injection time of 45 to 60 minutes is recommended. This time is sufficient for uniform distribution of nutrients throughout the fertigation zone. Limit injection time to prevent the application of too much water, because excessive water leaches plant nutrients below the root zone. In addition, too much water saturates the soil, causing damage to roots. The maximum injection time depends on soil type, nutrients, and water requirements of the crop. However, as a general rule, a "reasonable" maximum duration of injection should not exceed two hours per zone.

The 2003 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.

Thirteenth Annual Farm Safety Day



Saturday, June 7, 2003



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 **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
Ralph Mitchell
Holly Shackelford

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SAFETY DAY

Saturday, June 7, 2003

Southwest Florida Research and Education Center
2686 S.R. 29 N., Immokalee, FL

SCHEDULE:

7:45-8:10	Check In and Coffee
8:10-9:00	Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4 (Begin sessions by group no.)
9:00-9:10	Break (change session)
9:10-10:00	Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4
10:00-10:10	Break (change session)
10:10-11:00	Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4
11:00-11:10	Break (change session)
11:10-12:00	Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4
12:00-12:30	Lunch
12:30-2:30	Rodeo
2:30-3:00	Awards Presentation

CONCURRENT SESSIONS:

1. Recognizing and Preventing Heat Stroke and Heat Related Illness - Paul Midney, Marion E. Fether Medical Center.
2. Causes and Prevention of Eye Injuries for Farm Workers - Dr. Paul Monaghan, USF, Tampa.
3. Preventing Poisoning in the Home Environment - Cesar Asuaje, Extension Agent II- UF/IFAS Palm Beach County Extension, Gene McAvoy, Extension Agent II- UF/IFAS Hendry County Extension.
4. - Accidents - Causes and Prevention and Personnel Protective Equipment - Your Last Defense Against Injury - Dr. Carlos Balardi, Extension Agent IV- UF/IFAS Dade County Extension.

The program will offer 2 CEUs for pesticide license renewal.

FARM SAFETY DAY

**Saturday, June 7, 2003
SW Fl. Research & Education Center
2686 State Road 29 North
Immokalee, Florida
7:45 a.m. - 3:00 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: Recognizing and Preventing Heat Stroke and Heat Related Illness**
- Session 2: Causes and Prevention of Eye Injuries for Farm Workers**
- Session 3: Preventing Poisoning in the Home Environment**
- Session 4: - Accidents - Causes and Prevention and Personnel Protective Equipment –Your Last Defense Against Injury–**

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, refreshments, lunch, rodeo, and cap. Two CEUs for pesticide license will be provided. Registration is limited to 200 people; be sure to register early!

The 2003 FARM SAFETY DAY REGISTRATION FORM

Please give us the names of those who will be attending our June 7th 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: 239 6583469

Entry Deadline is Friday, May 23, 2003

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.