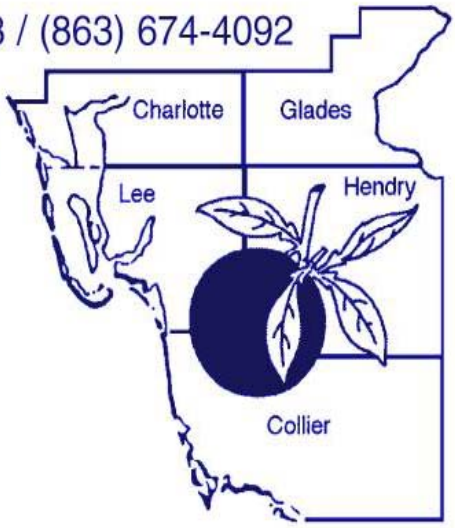
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA | IFAS EXTENSION

Hendry County Extension / P.O. Box 68 / LaBelle, Florida 33875-0068 / (863) 674-4092

Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 9, No. 5 **May 2006**

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

E-mail: maz@ifas.ufl.edu

U P C O M I N G E V E N T S

MANAGEMENT OF GREASY SPOT & PHYTOPHTHORA
MANAGEMENT OF CITRUS RUST MITES
Abacus from Rotam USA, a new abamectin product for citrus pest control

Speakers: John Frieden, Bob Johnson and Drs. Phil Stansly & Pete Timmer
Location: Immokalee IFAS Center
Date: Thursday, 4 May 2006, Time: 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon
2 CEUs for Pesticide License Renewal
2 CEUs for Certified Crop Advisors
Sponsor: **John Frieden**, **Rotam USA LLC**
There is no registration fee and lunch is free (Compliments of **Rotam USA LLC**). However, **RSVP is required**. To RSVP, call 863 674 4092 no later than 1May 2006 or send an e-mail to maz@ifas.ufl.edu

If you want to print a color copy of the Flatwoods Citrus Newsletter, get to the Florida Citrus Resources Site at http://flcitrus.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

FARM SAFETY DAY

Saturday, June 3, 2006, Immokalee IFAS Center

Coordinator: Mongi Zekri

Detailed information (including registration, activities, program, and sponsorship) is enclosed.

118th Annual Meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society (FSHS)

Date: June 4-6, 2006

Location: TAMPA MARRIOT WESTSHORE

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

CITRUS EXPO

IN FORT MYERS

Wednesday, August 23 &
Thursday, August 24, 2006

Extension Professional Associations of Florida (EPAF) Conference

September 11-14, 2006

Marco Island Marriott Resort, Golf Club and Spa

For more details, go to:

http://epaf.ifas.ufl.edu/2005%20EPAF/Conf%20Home%20exp.htm

52nd Annual Meeting of the InterAmerican Society for Tropical Horticulture (ISTH), Date: September 24-30, 2006

Location: Hotel Intercontinental, Isla Verde, San Juan, Puerto Rico

For registration, hotel and abstract submission, please visit:

http://agricultura.uprm.edu/horticultura/isth2006

For more information, contact Dr. Richard Campbell at:

rcampbell@fairchildgarden.org

Special Thanks **to the 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

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"The Standard of Quality in Low-Volume Irrigation"

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

David Courtney

Creel Tractor Company

3771 Palm Beach Blvd
Fort Myers, FL 33916
Phone: 1 800 282 7949
Fax: 239 694 6059

Dan Brunetti

The KeyPlex People

Morse Enterprises Limited, Inc.
Phone: 800 433 7017
Fax: 305 577 0692
keyplex@keyplex.com

Linda Lindenberg

Dow AgroSciences
Nextel 158*17*29733
Phone: 321 508 0817
LMLINDENBERG@dow.com

FIRST BANK

P.O. Box 697
LaBelle, FL 33975
LaBelle Phone: 863 675 4242
Fax: 863 675 1099
Moore Haven: 863 946 1515

Ed Early

DuPont Ag. Products

5100 S. Cleveland Ave., Suite 318-368
Fort Myers, FL 33907
Phone: 239 332 1467
Fax: 239 332 1707

Robert F. Gregg

SYNGENTA

Office Phone: 239 561 8568
Cell Phone: 239 410 0084
robert.gregg@syngenta.com

Donald Allen

AGLIME SALES, INC.

1375 Thornburg Road
Babson Park, FL 33827-9549
Mobile: 863 287 2925
Agnet # 52925

GeoAg Solutions

David Summers (863) 441 1200
dsummers@geoagsolutions.com

Neal Horrom (239) 369 9806
nhorrom@geoagsolutions.com
www.geoagsolutions.com

John Frieden – Manager
Abacus (abamectin)
Rotam USA LLC
4610 Ridgeview Circle
Valdosta, GA 31602
Phone: 229 253 1646
Johnfr@rotam.com

Bart Hoopingarner
Cerexagri-Nisso, LLC
3605 162nd Ave East
Parrish, FL 34219
Phone: 941 737 7444
Ag Net: 158*17*9485

Nufarm Agriculture USA
Craig Noll
Office-239 549 2494
Mobile-239 691 8060
craig.noll@us.nufarm.com
Gary Simmons
Phone: 772 260 1058

Jay Hallaron
Chemtura Corporation
Phone: 407 256 4667
Fax: 407 523 1097
Cell: 321 231 2277
jay.hallaron@chemtura.com

MONSANTO
Mike Prescott
Phone: 863 773 5103
Nextel Agnet: 886
Thad G. Boatwright
Phone: 561 478 4970
Nextel Agnet: 10556

Van Donnan
CitriBlen®
The Scotts Company
Phone: 407 340 2166
Van.Donnan@scotts.com

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

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

Rachel M. Walters
BAYER CropScience
Phone/Fax: 941 575 5149
Mobile: 239 707 1198
Nextel 158*17*41198
rachel.walters@bayercropscience.com

Gaylon D. Pfeiffer
BASF Corporation
11806 Marblehead Drive
Tampa, FL 33626
Phone: 813 967 0024
Fax: 813 818 8694
pfeiffg@basf-corp.com

Join us on Sunday (June 4th, 2006) afternoon for registration and meeting friends.

The Florida State Horticulture Society is pleased to announce the 119th Annual Meeting

- Joint meeting with the **Soil and Crop Science Society of Florida (SCSS)**.
- Meeting will be held **June 4, 5 and 6** at the Tampa Marriott Westshore Hotel.
- Registration forms can be downloaded at www.fshs.org and contain Hotel contact information.
- Keep your membership current by paying dues when you register.
- A hotel reservation by May 9th guarantees a room rate of $99.

Program highlights include:
Sunday, June 4 – Welcome reception
Monday, June 5 –

1. Keynote speaker Walter Kates, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association: **'The Immigration Debate and it's Impact on Florida Agriculture'**
2. '**Citrus Harvesting and Utilization Effects on Production: Barriers and Opportunities'** workshop
3. Industry reception

Tuesday, June 6 – **'Methyl Bromide Alternatives for Florida – In-service training'** workshop

June 5 and 6: Concurrent FSHS sessions with presentations on
Citrus – growing, harvesting citrus, emerging pest and disease issues
Handling and Processing –postharvest and food processing
Krome Memorial – temperate tree and tropical fruit crops
Ornamental, Garden and Landscape – foliage and flower crops, home horticulture
Vegetable – growing, harvesting, managing Florida's vegetable crops

June 5 and 6: Concurrent SCSS sessions with presentations on
Crops – growing and managing turf and other agronomic crops
Soils and Environmental Quality – soil, environmental impacts on crops

Not a FSHS member? Become a member when you register for the meeting, or download a membership form at www.fshs.org

See you at the meeting!
Jackie Burns, President, FSHS

GREASY SPOT

Management of greasy spot fungal disease must be considered in every grove whether the fruit is intended for processing or for fresh market. Greasy spot is usually severe on grapefruit, early season sweet oranges, and tangelos. Greasy spot can be a devastating disease. It causes defoliation and dieback, reduces fruit yield, and makes the tree weak and more susceptible to stresses and other pests. Symptom expression takes 3-4 months in grapefruit leaves, up to 6 months on grapefruit fruit and much longer in sweet orange.

Greasy spot spores germinate on the underside of the leaves and penetrate the leaves through the stomates (natural openings on the lower leaf surface). Warm humid nights and high rainfall in the summer favor infection and disease development. Favorable conditions for infection in SW Florida occur from late May through September. Leaves are susceptible once they are fully expanded and remain susceptible throughout their life. Two spray applications are needed to control greasy spot in SW Florida. The spring flush leaves can be protected with a spray in May or early June before the start of the summer rains. The summer flush leaves should be protected as soon as they are fully expanded. Oil sprays are equally effective from June through August. Copper fungicides are more effective when applied earlier in the season. Copper fungicides provide a high degree of control more consistently than oil sprays. Thorough coverage of the underside of leaves is very important and necessary for the control of greasy spot. High spray volumes (125-150 gal/acre) and slower tractor speeds may be needed for good control of this disease. There is a high risk of fruit spray burn when 5 gallons of oil are added to 4 lbs metallic copper. For fresh fruit, petroleum oil alone is inadequate for the control of greasy spot rind blotch. Heavier oils (455 or 470) are more effective for rind blotch than lighter oils (435), but may cause phytotoxicity problems. Copper is effective for the control of greasy spot rind blotch, but if applied in July or August at full rate in hot, dry weather with oil, it will cause fruit spotting. Enable can only be applied on grapefruit for rind blotch control on fruit and for greasy spot control on foliage. The strobilurin fungicides (Abound, Gem, Headline) can be used successfully to control greasy spot on any cultivar at any time. They can provide effective control of the disease on leaves and fruit, but should not be applied more than once a year. Addition of petroleum oil increases the efficacy of Enable, Abound, copper, and Gem.

•Processed fruit

May-June

- Petroleum oil (455, 470) 5-10 gal
- Cu fungicides 2-4 lb metal
- Abound, Gem, Headline + 5 gal oil
- Enable (grapefruit only)

July

- Petroleum oil (455, 470) 5-10 gal
- Cu fungicides 2-4 lb metal
- Abound, Gem, Headline + 5 gal oil
- Enable (grapefruit only)

•Fresh fruit

May-June

- Petroleum oil (455, 470) 10 gal
- Cu fungicides < 2 lb metal, No oil
- Abound, Gem, Headline + 5 gal oil

July

- Petroleum oil (455, 470) 10 gal
- Cu fungicides < 2 lb metal
- Abound, Gem, Headline + 5 gal oil
- Enable (grapefruit only) 8 oz. + 5 gal oil

MICROIRRIGATION 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.

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.

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.

Fertilizer Formulation	Solubility (lb/gal)
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.

Crystallization (salt out) temperatures for liquid urea	**60^0F @ 23%N**
	43^0F @ 20%N
	32^0F @ 18%N
	19^0F @ 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.

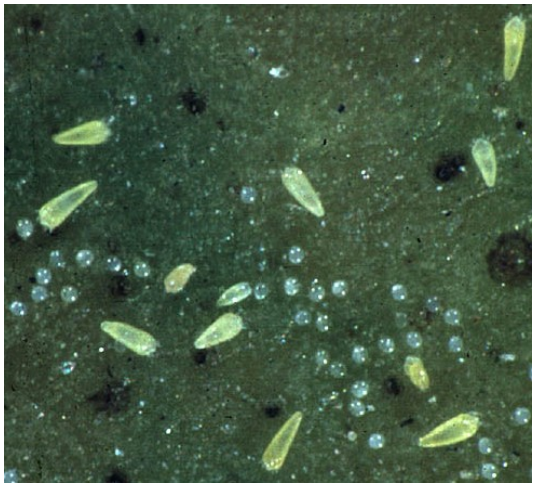
Injection Duration

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.

Pick up your free copy of the Gulf Citrus BMP (*Best Management Practices*) manual from the Hendry County Extension Office in LaBelle or the SW Florida Research & Education Center in Immokalee.

From the 2006 Florida Citrus Pest Management Guide: Rust Mites, Spider Mites, and Other Phytophagous Mites
By C.C. Childers, C.W. McCoy, H.N. Nigg, P.A. Stansly and M.E. Rogers

Citrus Rust Mites



The citrus rust mite and the pink citrus rust mite are found on all citrus varieties throughout Florida. The pink citrus rust mite develops to greater damaging populations early in the season (April-May). Both rust mites are important pests of fruit grown for the fresh market. On some specialty varieties (such as Sunburst tangerine), damage may be particularly severe on stems and foliage, causing leaf injury and drop. Fruit damage is the main concern with other varieties.

Egg deposition begins within two days after the female reaches sexual maturity and continues throughout her life of 2-3 weeks. The pink citrus rust mite populations can begin to increase in April to early May on new foliage, reaching a peak in mid-June to mid-July, depending on geographical location and weather. The pink citrus rust mite is more abundant in drier weather conditions. The citrus rust mite population densities increase in May-July and then decline in late August, but can increase again in late October or early November. Mite densities in the fall rarely approach those early in the summer. Generally, the north bottom of the tree canopy is preferred and supports the highest mite populations. While the primary effect of fruit damage caused by rust mites appears to be a reduction in grade, other conditions have been associated with severe fruit injury such as reduced size. Severe leaf injury to some specialty varieties (Ambersweet, Fallglo, and Sunburst can lead to leaf drop. Citrus groves producing fruit designated for the fresh market may receive 3-4 miticides/year typically during April, June, August, and October. In contrast, groves producing fruit designated for processing may not need to be treated. Miticides applied for the control of rust mites on fresh fruit varieties are often combined with compatible fungicides in the spring and summer. An alternative approach is using petroleum oil as a fungicide for greasy spot control and to suppress mites. Scouting for rust mite populations is very important for efficient control.

Spider Mites

They occur on citrus throughout the year and usually are most abundant in groves between March and June. They are found most commonly on the upper leaf surface of recently mature flush, and all stages of the mites orient along the mid-vein. As populations increase, they move to leaf margins and fruit. Spider mites feed primarily on mature leaves and differ from rust mites by feeding beneath the epidermal layer of cells. They are capable of removing cellular contents, causing cell destruction and reducing photosynthesis. Mesophyll collapse and leaf drop can result when trees are stressed by high spider mite infestations alone or in combination with sustained dry, windy conditions that may occur in early spring, late fall, or winter months. Spider mites prefer dry weather and low relative humidities in the range of 30 to 60% and generally do not pose a sustained problem in the higher humidity conditions that occur between June and September. An average of 5 motile spider mites/leaf equaled 70 to 80% infestation levels. This constitutes a treatment threshold for processing fruit. Spider mites are suppressed to low densities by several species of predacious mites and insects in some groves. However, when populations averaging 5 to 10 motile spider mites/leaf develop between September and May it would be reasonable to apply a miticide, especially if the trees are stressed. Petroleum oil provides some ovicidal activity against spider mite eggs. None of the other miticides provide ovicidal activity, and their residual activity must be sufficiently long-lasting to kill subsequently emerging larvae.

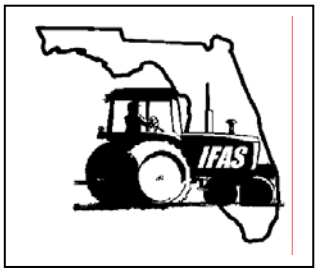
Application of Miticides.

Recommended Chemical Control. *READ THE LABEL.*

Supplemental (early Spring)	Post Bloom	Summer	Fall	Supplemental Fall
--	--	Agri-mek + oil	--	--
--	--	--	Comite	Comite
Dicofol	Dicofol	--	--	--
Envidor	Envidor	Envidor	Envidor	Envidor
--	Petroleum oil	Petroleum oil	Petroleum oil	--
--	--	--	Sulfur	Sulfur
--	--	Micromite	Micromite	--
Temik	--	--	--	--
Vendex	Vendex	--	Vendex	Vendex

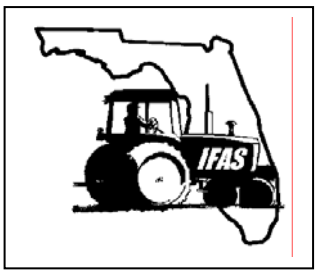
Except for petroleum oil, do not use the same miticide chemistry more than once a year.

The Sixteenth Annual Farm Safety Day



Saturday, 3 June 2006

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO EMPLOYERS



Safe and competent equipment operators are important to you as an employer. Accidents, which cause damage, injury or death to employees, equipment and crops are costly. We believe all types of accidents can be reduced with proper employee training. Our training has been designed to help your employees perform better, operate safely to prevent accidents, fulfill necessary training requirements and build pride in themselves and their farm company.

Certificates

The 2006 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 26th. It is the employer's responsibility to assure that the employee is present at 7:45 a.m. on June 3rd 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.**

The 2006 Southwest Florida Farm Safety 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 prizewinners 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.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SAFETY DAY

Saturday, June 3 2006
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 Avoiding Africanized Bees** – Dr. Phil Stansly

2. **Working Safely Around Lightning and Electrical Hazards** – Mr. Cesar Asuaje and Mr. Gene McAvoy

3. **Avoiding Heat Stroke and Heat Related Illness** – Mr. Paul Midney

4. **Eye Safety for Agricultural Workers and Preventing Eye Injuries** – Dr. Paul Monaghan

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
IFAS EXTENSION

Sponsorship for the
Annual Farm Safety Day

The Southwest Florida Farm Safety Day has been conducted annually since 1991. The program is strongly supported by area citrus, vegetable, sugarcane, and sod growers. Southwest Florida agricultural employers collectively send between 160 to 200 employees annually to receive training on various safety related topics. The Sixteenth Annual Farm Safety Day will be held on Saturday, June 3, 2006 and will feature a very comprehensive farm safety program.

We ask you to consider sponsorship of the Fifteenth Annual Farm Safety Day to help make it a success. Any profits generated will support extension and other farm safety related programming, such as WPS training, agent in-service-training, teaching tools and related equipment, and travel for extension agents to approved conferences and meetings.

Annual expenses are estimated to be approximately $3,000. Costs include lunches, refreshments, handouts, hats, awards (trophies, plaques, door prices), tent rentals, travel expenses for out-of-town speakers, and other supplies. Participants receive certificates of attendance and employers receive certificates of training that can be placed into the employee's file. The highlight of the Farm Safety Day is farm/equipment safety education and a tractor-driving contest. Trophies are provided to the winners along with display plaques for their respective companies.

We hope you will be able to help sponsor the Sixteenth Annual Farm Safety Day. We have enclosed a sponsorship form for your use. Please return the form and your sponsorship check as indicated on the form no later than May 26, 2006. As a sponsor, you will be recognized during the Farm Safety Day at the Master of Ceremonies and in the southwest Florida extension newsletters, "Flatwoods Citrus" and the "South Florida Pest and Disease Hotline." You will also receive a "Thank you" certificate.

Thank you for your support!

Dr. Mongi Zekri
Farm Safety Day Coordinator
Multi-County Citrus Agent, SWF
Hendry County Extension Office
P.O. Box 68
LaBelle, FL 33975

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
IFAS EXTENSION

16th Annual Farm Safety Day

WHEN: Saturday, June 3, 2006

WHERE: Southwest Florida Research & Education Center, Immokalee

AUDIENCE: Anticipate 160 farm workers, managers, equipment operators, and crew leaders from the 5-county area of Southwest Florida.

COST: Sponsorships: ____ $300 *Platinum*
____ $200 *Gold*
____ $100 *Silver*

Sponsorship goes to support awards, expenses, and other extension programs.

==========

SPONSORSHIP REGISTRATION FORM

Business_____

Name:_____

Address:_____

City:_____ Zip Code: FL_____

Contact Person:_____

Phone:_____ Fax:_____

☐ Check here if you are a $300 sponsor and desire an outdoor exhibit space.

Please make checks payable to: **SW Florida Citrus Advisory Committee**

Mail to:

Dr. Mongi Zekri
Multi-County Citrus Agent
Hendry County Extension Office
PO Box 68
LaBelle, FL 33975-0068

The 2006 FARM SAFETY DAY
REGISTRATION FORM

Please give us the names of those who will be attending our 16th Farm Safety Day on **Saturday, 3 June 2006**. The cost is $15.00 per person, which will include educational sessions, handouts, refreshments, lunch, the rodeo, and a cap.

Make checks payable to:
SW Florida Citrus Advisory Committee

Mail registration and checks to:
University of Florida, IFAS, SWFREC
Attention: Barbara Hyman
2686 State Rd. 29 North
Immokalee, FL 34142

Or fax registration to: 239 658 3469
Entry Deadline is Friday, May 26, 2006

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.

	English	Spanish		English	Spanish

***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.**

FLATWOODS CITRUS NEWSLETTER

☐ If you did not receive the ***Flatwoods Citrus*** newsletter and would like to be on our mailing list, please check this box and complete the information requested below.

☐ If you wish to be removed from our mailing list, please check this box and complete the information requested below.

Please send: Dr. Mongi Zekri
Multi-County Citrus Agent
Hendry County Extension Office
P.O. Box 68
LaBelle, FL 33975

Subscriber's Name:_____

Company:_____

Address:_____

City:_____State:_____Zip:_____

Phone:_____

Fax:_____

E-mail:_____

Racial-Ethnic Background

__American Indian or native Alaskan
__Asian American
__Hispanic
__White, non-Hispanic
__Black, non-Hispanic

Gender

__Female
__Male