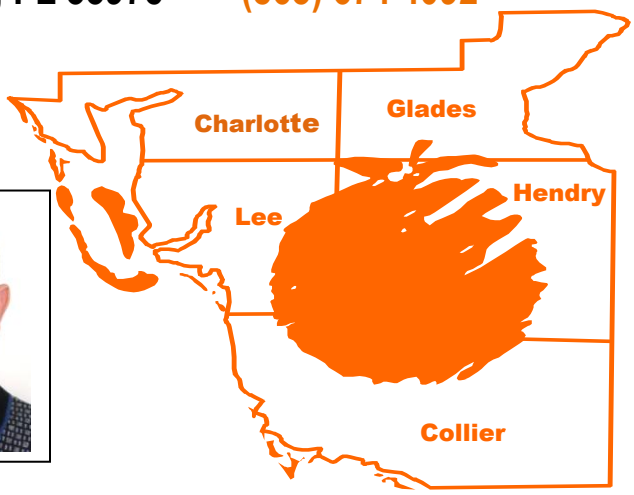
UF UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA
IFAS Extension

EXTENSION

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

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

Flatwoods Citrus



Vol. 11, No. 5 May 2008

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

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

Florida State Horticultural Society

& The Soil and Crop Science Society of Florida

Date: June 1- 4, 2008

Location: Ft. Lauderdale Marriott North Hotel

The detailed program for the citrus session is enclosed here.

For more information about the Florida State Horticultural Society, including meeting details, on-line registration and FSHS membership dues payment, please visit www.fshs.org. For additional assistance, contact the Program Coordinator.
Contact information: Eric Simonne (352) 392-1928, ext. 208, esimonne@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 7, 2008, Immokalee IFAS Center
Coordinator: Mongi Zekri

Information on registration, program agenda, and sponsorship are enclosed in this issue.

FLORIDA CITRUS INDUSTRY ANNUAL CONFERENCE

June 11-13, 2008
Hyatt Regency Coconut Point Resort and Spa,
Bonita Springs, Florida
For more information, visit www.flcitrusmutual.com
or call 863 682 1111

CITRUS EXPO

IN FORT MYERS

Wednesday, August 20 &
Thursday, August 21, 2008

INTERNATIONAL CITRUS CONGRESS

Location: Wuhan (Capital of Hubei province), **China**
Date: October 26-30 2008

http://ICC2008.hzau.edu.cn

Email:
ICC2008@mail.hzau.edu.cn

Special Thanks to all 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.

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Greening Summit INFO

Missed the Greening Summit?
View guest presentations and learn about the event held in Avon Park April 8th, 2008
Go to the Citrus Agents website at:
http://citrusagents.ifas.ufl.edu/

Greening Found in Cuba

It has been confirmed that Citrus Greening (HLB) has been found in Cuba. It is thought that HLB was carried to the island by wind-blown psyllid vectors since Cuba's quarantine procedures are very strict. Further spread in the Caribbean Basin might be possible because Cuba is often in the path of hurricanes.

Ag Committee Says Yes To Windbreak Pine

By Frank Giles, April 2008

The January issue of Florida Grower informed readers of the benefit of Australian Cunningham pine (***Casuarian cunninghamiana***) as a windbreak to protect citrus from windblown canker. Unfortunately, the Cunningham pine is banned because it was lumped in with other species of Australian pines as invasive pests. In fact, some species of the Australian pines are invasive, but after several years of research, there is good evidence that the Cunningham pine would be manageable to plant as a windbreak.

Good news came out of the state legislature last week, which is rare these days when the Senate Ag Committee approved a measure to allow the state's citrus industry to further test the tree as a windbreak. The measure will allow a pilot program where growers can test the pine's effectiveness as windbreak that will not be invasive by nature in St Lucie, Martin, and Indian River counties. Growers and the legislation's sponsor Rep. Ralph Poppell, R-Vero Beach, believe the tree will prove its worthiness. The measure still must pass through a few more rounds approval in the legislature before becoming law.

As grower Bobby Edsall said in the January cover story, "As a windbreak, the Cunningham pine gets a grade A, with all the features we want."

Plant Growth Regulators (PGRs)

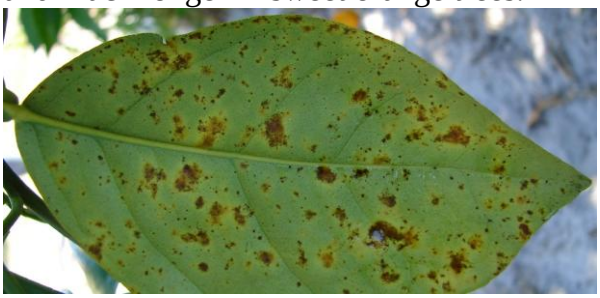
Plant growth regulator sprays can provide significant economic advantages to citrus growers when used in appropriate situations. Many citrus growers routinely use PGRs to enhance crop profitability. Depending on variety and timing, PGRs may improve fruit set, increase fruit size by reducing crop load, extend the harvest season by delaying rind aging, and reduce pre-harvest fruit drop. Excessive rates, improper timings, untested surfactants or tank mixes, and inappropriate environmental conditions can result in phytotoxicity, erratic results, and/or greatly reduced cropping. Growers are urged to become familiar with PGRs through application to small plots before treating significant acreage. To avoid drift onto susceptible crops in surrounding areas, products containing 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) have stringent requirements for application conditions. Consult with your County Extension Office.

Since PGRs function by directly influencing plant metabolism, plant response can vary considerably with concentration, making sprayer calibration and accurate material measurement especially important. Studies show that variability in spray deposition increases as spray volume is reduced below 250 gallons/acre in mature citrus groves. At lower water rates, canopy closest to the sprayer manifold tends to retain much more material than other plant surfaces. Because material concentration is especially important in PGR use, water volumes below 125 gallons/acre are not generally recommended.

Unlike most agrichemicals applied to crop, efficacy of PGRs depends on entry of materials into plant tissues. Uptake is influenced by a number of factors: amount of PGR applied, concentration of PGR, presence of surfactants, solution pH, environmental conditions during and after application, foliage condition, and plant stress level. Application of PGRs is recommended only on healthy citrus blocks. Even when properly applied, some PGRs may cause leaf curling, especially when sprayed on young leaves.

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 trees.



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 about fully expanded and remain susceptible throughout their life. Two spray applications are needed to control greasy spot. 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 be applied in mid to late summer 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 8 oz. + 5 gal oil

SECC Spring Climate Outlook,

Date updated: March 28, 2008

Current Conditions

La Niña not as dry as expected in some areas. For months, both the Southeast Climate Consortium and NOAA's Climate Prediction Center have been predicting an increased likelihood of drier than normal and warmer patterns for the fall, winter, and early spring seasons in the Southeast, especially in Florida, South Alabama, and South Georgia. The reason is that a moderate to strong La Niña (colder than normal ocean temperatures along the equator in the eastern and central Pacific Ocean) developed this past fall. La Niña is well known to typically bring drier conditions and warmer weather to the Southeast in the colder months (November through March). The threat of a dry winter, when most recharge of surface and groundwater takes place in Georgia and Alabama, did not bode well for any lasting relief in the drought-stricken areas of these states.

Fortunately, this winter has been anything but typical as far as La Niña and rainfall is concerned. January and February saw a pattern that brought frequent storms and low pressure systems along the Gulf Coast. Several heavy rainfall events impacted the Panhandle and North Florida, South Alabama, and South and Central Georgia. The recent rainfall has helped bring surface water, groundwater, and soil moisture up sufficiently in these areas that they are now considered to be drought-free according to the US Drought Monitor.

In other areas, rainfall has not been so plentiful and drought conditions persist. The hardest hit areas of North Alabama and North Georgia are still experiencing rainfall deficits. Lake and reservoir levels, such as Lake Lanier that supplies Atlanta, are still significantly below normal and have not received as much recharge as hoped during the winter season. Likewise in South Florida, where low Lake Okeechobee levels are dictating water restrictions in South and Southwest Florida.

AFRICANIZED HONEYBEES

Africanized Honeybees (AHB) -- also called "Africanized bees" acquired the name "killer bees" because they will viciously attack people and animals who unwittingly stray into their territory, often resulting in serious injury or death.
It is not necessary to disturb the hive itself to initiate an AHB attack. In fact, Africanized bees have been known to respond viciously to noises or even vibrations from vehicles, equipment and pedestrians.
Though their venom is no more potent than native honeybees, Africanized bees attack in far greater numbers and pursue perceived enemies for greater distances. Once disturbed, colonies may remain agitated for 24 hours, attacking people and animals within a range of a quarter mile from the hive.
Africanized bees are becoming a problem in Florida.

Bee Invasion

Africanized bees proliferate because they are less discriminating in their choice of nests than native bees, utilizing a variety of natural and man-made objects, including hollow trees, walls, porches, sheds, attics, utility boxes, garbage containers and abandoned vehicles. They also tend to swarm more often than other honeybees.

Bee Safety

The best safety advice is to avoid an encounter with unfriendly Africanized Bees. Be alert for danger. Remember that AHB sting to defend their colony, so be on the look out for honeybee swarms and colonies.

- Be alert for bees coming in and out of an opening such as a crack in a wall, or the hole in a utility box.
- Listen for the hum of an active bee colony.
- Look for bees in holes in the ground, holes in trees or cacti, and in sheds.
- Be extra careful when moving junk that has been laying around.
- Be alert for bees that are acting strangely. Quite often bees will display some preliminary defensive behavior before going into a full-fledged attack.
- When you are outdoors, in a rural area, a park or wilderness reserve, be aware of your surroundings and keep an eye out for bees the way you would watch out for snakes and other natural dangers.
- Don't panic at the sight of a few bees foraging in the flowers. Bees are generally very docile as they go about their normal activities.

Be Prepared

- Wear light-colored clothing. Bees tend to attack dark things. Dark clothing, dark hair, any thing dark in color could draw the animus of AHB.
- Bees are sensitive to odors, both pleasant and unpleasant. The smell of newly cut grass has been shown to disturb honeybees. Avoid wearing floral or citrus aftershaves or perfume.
- Check your house and yard at least once a month to see if there are any signs of bees taking up residence. If you do find a swarm or colony, leave it and keep family and pets away. Find a pest control company or a local beekeeper to solve the problem.
- To help prevent honeybees from building a colony in your house or yard, fill all cracks and crevices in walls with steel wool and caulk. Remove piles of refuse, honeybees will nest in an old soda can or an overturned flowerpot. Fill holes in the ground.

Bee Attack

Bees target the head, and nearly all those who suffer serious stinging incidents with Africanized Bees are overcome by stings to the head and face.

The best method of escaping a bee attack is to cover your head and run for shelter. Any covering for your body, especially for your head and face, will help you escape. A small handkerchief or mosquito net device that fits over the head could easily be carried in a pocket. If you do not have these, grab a blanket, coat, towel, anything that will give you momentary relief while you look for an avenue of escape. If you have nothing else, pull your shirt up over your face. The stings you may get on your chest and abdomen are far less serious than those to the facial area.

- Try to find shelter as soon as possible. Take refuge in a house, tent or a car with the windows and doors closed.
- **DO NOT JUMP INTO WATER! Bees will wait for you to come up for air.**
- Once you are away from the bees, evaluate the situation. If you have been stung more than 15 times, or if you are having any symptoms other than local pain and swelling, seek medical attention immediately.
- If you see someone else being stung or think others are in danger, call 911 immediately.
- Remove stingers as soon as possible to lessen the amount of venom entering the body. Scrape stingers off the skin with a blunt instrument or plastic card. Do not remove bee stingers with fingers or tweezers – this only forces toxins into the victim's body.

AHB Facts

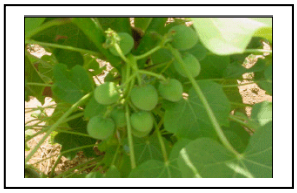
- Are slightly smaller than the European honeybee, but only an expert can tell them apart
- Defend their hive more rapidly than the European honey bee
- Usually sting in greater numbers
- Are less selective about where they nest
- Swarm more often than European honey bees
- Do not have stronger venom than the European honey bee
- Each bee can only sting one time – females die after stinging
- Are not native to the U.S.; they came from Africa

NEW BIODIESEL CROP JATROPHA TAKING OFF IN S.W. FLORIDA

By ***LAURA LAYDEN***,
Naples Daily News

http://naplesnews.com

Saturday, April 5, 2008



Jatropha curcas, a tree-shrub that shows promise as a new biodiesel crop in the U.S. that could one day power engines and generators

The roots for a new energy crop in Southwest Florida have been planted.

In LaBelle, a company called My Dream Fuel LLC is cultivating Jatropha curcas, a tree-shrub that shows promise as a new biodiesel crop in the U.S. that could one day power engines and generators.

Nearly 1 million seedlings are in the ground at a nursery in Hendry County and promoters are looking for farmers – here and across the country – to raise them as oil-producing plants.

Researchers say the plant can produce four times more fuel per acre than soy, and 10 times more than corn.

The demand for oil from the plant already is strong, said Paul Dalton, a former child advocate and attorney who owns My Dream Fuel.

"There are about 100 buyers for every gallon you produce," he said.

His company soon will open a $1.5 million, 15,000-square-foot center for seed crushing and plant cloning at the State Farmers' Market off Edison Avenue in Fort Myers.

The Jatropha tree, native to Mexico and Latin America, has been grown in other countries, such as India and Africa, for fuel and medicine. It produces fruit with oily seeds that can be crushed to make biodiesel.

In India, there are large plantations with millions of Jatropha trees and My Dream Fuel has a contract with the government to train 1,500 farmers to grow the trees. In China, there are now more than 1 million acres of Jatropha growing.

Locally, Dalton has so much faith in the trees that he expects to put another 1 million in the ground in LaBelle before June.

His company is one of the first to do large plantings of trees in the U.S., he said.

Some of the trees came from a cloning plant in Mysore, India, and some came from the company's own testing program.

The cloning plant here will be able to churn out plants at the rate of 1 million a month, Dalton said.

"We studied our mother trees that we use to clone for over six years, and we have over 500 of them. So we have the largest bank of mother trees in the world, of any company," he said.

In Southwest Florida and across the state, more crushing plants are planned to keep up with the expected growth in demand for Jatropha oil.

In Collier County, the small farming town of Immokalee is being scoped as a possible site for a processing plant that would produce biodiesel from the oil.

Leading that effort is Golden Gate Estates resident Dave Wolfley, the owner of Sunshine Biofuels, a start-up company formed two years ago to build an alternative fuel plant.

The biggest issue had been finding the feedstock.

Jatropha is just what Wolfley has been searching for.

"There is a ton of money in it," he said.

He's searching for large landowners in Southwest Florida who are willing to give Jatropha a try. He said he's found a few, but he won't reveal their names.

Concerned about pollution and the country's dependence on foreign oil, Wolfley has developed a small processing plant in his garage where he uses waste vegetable oil from restaurants to cook up his own biodiesel to fuel a Jeep and a Ford pickup truck.

Dalton expects his seedlings to go quickly. Last year, his company sold its entire inventory of about 12,000 trees in four days, he said. Back then, the trees were in pots and there wasn't a nursery.

"We know of a couple of groups from New York and from Spain that want to plant in Texas and Brazil. So in the next couple of weeks, we may exhaust our current supply," Dalton said.

In Southwest Florida, Dalton is targeting citrus growers with diseased trees and cattle ranchers looking to diversify.

The dreaded canker and greening diseases have left thousands of acres of citrus land sitting bare, which could be used to grow the new energy crop. The hardy Jatropha is more resistant to disease and can survive a three-year drought.

The Jatropha crop has the potential to be more profitable than citrus, Dalton said.

The average farmer can gross a little more than $2,000 an acre annually at current prices, and the plants live 40 to 50 years, he said.

The main expense for the grower is the plant itself. A seedling costs $3, with a $2 planting fee.

My Dream Fuel offers to plant and harvest the trees mechanically for growers. Under the arrangement, growers prepare the fields and maintain them. The plants require an occasional watering and virtually no fertilizing.

"It's such an easy tree to care for. It doesn't really require much at all," Dalton said.

For the first 500 gallons of oil produced, larger growers get all the profits. After that, there's a sharing arrangement.

In all, My Dream Fuel has about 1.5 million trees in the ground in Southwest Florida.

Eight months ago, Dalton donated 1,500 seedlings to Lee County for several test plots, including one on a nearly 1-acre farm in the Buckingham area.

LaBelle Grove Management in Hendry County also purchased young trees for an experiment of its own.

The test projects have gone well, Dalton said.

A few other growers are trying Jatropha in Southwest Florida, but they're keeping it quiet, in part because they want to stay ahead of the competition, he said.

Ron Hamel, executive vice president of the Gulf Citrus Growers Association, representing growers in a five-county region, said he hasn't heard that growers are jumping all over the idea.

But the potential for a new crop has created a buzz in the industry.

"I haven't heard anything negative about it," Hamel said.

Locally, environmentalists don't seem to be raising a big fuss about Jatropha.

"If it lives up to its promise of being a very productive source for biofuel, then great," said Brad Cornell, a policy advocate for Audubon of Florida and the Collier County Audubon Society.

The society doesn't support growing corn for ethanol because there's no efficient way to do it, and there are concerns about greenhouse gas emissions, he said.

Roy Beckford, an agricultural and natural resource agent for the University of Florida/IFAS in Lee County, has pushed Jatropha as an alternative crop for South Florida growers for years.

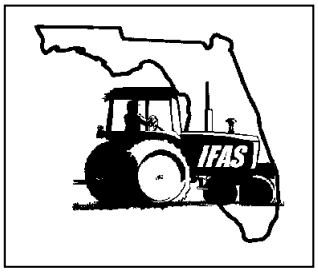
He said it's actually good for the environment because one acre of plantings, which is about 600 trees, will remove four metric tons of carbon dioxide gas from the air a year.

Beckford is overseeing several experiments with Jatropha in Lee County. He's also working with a few farmers with plans to grow the trees commercially on 10-acre plots in North Fort Myers and Arcadia.

One grower in Lee County has set aside 200 acres for the promising crop, Beckford said.

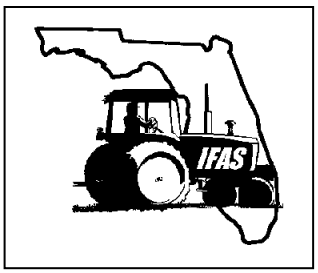
"Certainly in our area we are kind of pioneering this whole thing," he said.

The Eighteenth Annual Farm Safety Day



Saturday, 7 June 2008

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 2008 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

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 239 658 3400.**

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SAFETY DAY

Saturday, June 7, 2008

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

SCHEDULE:

7:30-8:10	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. **Sprayer calibration - drift control by Phil Stansly & Barry Kostyck**
2. **Food safety - hand washing and sanitation by Gene McAvoy & Monica Ozores Hampton**
3. **Basic Farm Safety/ Lock out and tag out by César Asuaje & Gene McAvoy**
4. **Mosquitoes and Health - What you need to Know? by Ginny Day & Lorenzo Daetz**

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 140 to 180 employees annually to receive training on various safety related topics. The Eighteenth Annual Farm Safety Day will be held on Saturday, June 7, 2008 and will feature a very comprehensive farm safety program.

We ask you to consider sponsorship of the Eighteenth 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), 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 Eighteenth 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 23, 2008. 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

18th Annual Farm Safety Day

WHEN: Saturday, June 7, 2008

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 2008 FARM SAFETY DAY
REGISTRATION FORM

Please give us the names of those who will be attending our 18th Farm Safety Day on **Saturday, 7 June 2008**. The cost is $15.00 per person, which will include educational sessions, handouts, breakfast, 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 23, 2008

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
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***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.**

2008 Joint Annual Meeting
Florida State Horticulture Society &
Soil and Crop Science Society of Florida
June 1-4
Fort Lauderdale Marriott North

CITRUS SECTION

Kelly Morgan, Presiding

Monday Morning Session, 10:00-12:00

A-Mechanical Harvest

10:00 **Scheduling the Harvest of Florida Oranges to Maximize Juice Production.** Jacob Searcy*, Fritz Roka, and Thomas Spreen, Food Resource Economics Department, UF/IFAS, Gainesville, FL. [C1]

10:15 **The Economic Value of Abscission for Mechanically Harvest Late-season 'Valencia' Oranges.** German Blanco*, Fritz Roka and Jackie Burns. UF/IFAS, Food Resource Economics Department, Gainesville, FL, Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, Immokalee, FL and Citrus Research and Education Center, Lake Alfred, FL. [C2]

10:30 **Interaction of Drought Stress and CMNP on Abscission of Oranges**. Robert C. Ebel, Kelly Morgan, Peter Newman, Jacqueline K. Burns, Jim Syvertsen, UF/IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, Immokalee, FL and Citrus Research and Education Center, Lake Alfred, FL. [C3]

B-Weather Data Collection and Management Inputs

10:45 **The Florida Automated Weather Network: Ten Years of Providing of Weather Information to Florida Growers,** William R. Lusher, John L. Jackson and Kelly T. Morgan, UF/IFAS, Gainesville, FL and Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, Immokalee, FL. [C4]

11:00 **El Niño-Southern Oscillation Effects on Freeze Probabilities in Florida,** Clyde Fraisse, Howard Hu, Guillermo Baigoria. UF/IFAS, Agricultural and Biological Sciences Department, Gainesville, FL. [C5]

11:15 **Citrus Cold Weather Protection and Irrigation Scheduling Tool Using Florida Automated Weather Network Data,** John L. Jackson, Kelly T. Morgan, and William R. Lusher, UF/IFAS, Gainesville, FL and Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, Immokalee, FL. [C6]

11:30 **Glyphosate and Carfentrazone Tank-mix for Hard-to-control Weeds in Citrus.** Shiv D Sharma, M. Singh and S.H. Ftuch. CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C7]

11:45 Discussion

12:00 End of morning session/LUNCH

Monday Afternoon Sessions, 1:30-5:00

C – Workshop: Greening, Canker, and Psyllid Management

1:30 **How the Florida Citrus Production Research Advisory Council Works Together with Other Industry Organizations for Solutions to the Greening Crisis,** Steve Rodgers, Ecostat, Inc., Highland City, FL. [C8]

1:45 **Metabolite Profiling of Healthy and Huanglongbing-infected Citrus Leaves: Work in Progress.** Juan M. Cevallos, José I. Reyes De Corcuera, CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C9]

2:00 **Means and Pathways for Long-range Movement of Citrus Greening in Florida.** Susan Halbert, Manjunath Keremane and Chandrika Ramadugu. Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, LaBelle, FL. [C10]

2:15 **Real-Time PCR Increases Efficiency and Sensitivity for Testing Citrus Budwood Source Trees,** Peggy J. Sieburth, Karen Nolan, Richard Dexter and Steve Alderman. Bureau of Citrus Budwood Registration, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Winter Haven, FL. [C11]

2:30 **Greening Effects on Fruit Size Distribution in a Citrus Tree.** Tim Spann, CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL and Chris Oswalt, Polk County Extension, Bartow, FL. [C12]

2:45 **Progress in Manipulating Citrus Defense Pathways in Favor of Citrus Resistance Against Greening and Canker.** Abeer Adhed Khalaf, Vicente J. Febres, Frederick G.Gmitter and Gloria A. Moore. CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C13]

3:00 Citrus Section Business Meeting

3:15 Break

3:30 **Greenhouse Investigations on the Effect of Guava on Infestations of Asian Citrus Psyllid in Citrus**. D.G. Hall, T.R. Gottwald, N.M. Chau, K. Ichinose, L.Q. Dien, and G.A.C. Beattie. [C14]

3:45 **Evaluation of Low-volume Application Technologies for Psyllid Control: Initial results**. Ryan Atwood, Lukasz Stelinski and Masoud Salyani., Lake County Extension, UF/IFAS, Tavares, FL, and CRCEC, Lake Alfred, FL. [C15]

4:00 **Impact of Insecticidal Control on Asian Citrus Psyllid and its Natural Enemies.** A. H. Jawwad, H. Qureshi, Alejandro Arevalo, and Philip A. Stansly. SWFREC, UF/IFAS, Immokalee, FL. [C16]

4:15 **Dynamics of Mortality Factors of the Citrus Psyllid in South Florida.** Jorge E. Peña, R.E. Duncan and Josep A. Jacas. CREC, Lake Alfred, FL. [C17]

4:30 **Streptomycin Controls Citrus Canker in Brazil and Florida and Reduces Risk of Copper Phytotoxicity on Grapefruit.** J.H. Graham, CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL; R.P. Leite, Jr., Instituto Agronômico do Paraná, Londrina, Paraná, Brazil; and, H.D. Yonce, KAC Agricultural Research, Inc. Deland, FL. [C18]

4:45 **Combating Huanglongbing and Canker via Genetic Engineering of Citrus.** M. Dutt, A. Omar, V. Orbovic, G. Barthe, J. Gmitter, M. Vasconcellos, C. Dunning and J.W. Grosser. CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C19]

5:00 End of Afternoon Sessions

Tuesday Morning Sessions, 10:00-12:15

D-Citrus Horticultural Management

10:00 **Citrus Best Management Practices: Efforts and Achievements in Florida**. Geovanne Stinghen, BMP Project, UF/IFAS, Immokalee, FL. [C20]

10:15 **Spectral Differentiation of Young Flush and Old Citrus Leaves.** M. Salyani, R. Ehsani, A. Mishra, and R. Sweeb. CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C21]

10:30 **Results of Ground and Foliar Application of Nitamin Urea Polymer to Citrus.** Gene Albrigo, CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C22]

10:45 **Microbial Soil Amendments do Little to Improve Citrus Tree Performance in Florida Soils**. A.W. Schumann, J.P. Syvertsen, and J.H. Graham, CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C23]

11:00 **Rootstocks Affect the Yield and 16-Year Survival of 'Valencia' Trees Grown in Immokalee**. Bill Castle, CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C24]

11:15 **Growth, Tree Survival, and Juice Quality of Early-Season Sweet Oranges Grown on Seven Rootstocks in Immokalee**. Bill Castle, CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C25]

11:30 **In Vitro Germination of Citrus Seed to Produce Seedlings for Genetic Transformation.** R.P. Niedz, U.S. Horticultural Research Laboratory, ARS-USDA, Ft. Pierce, FL. [C26]

11:45 **The Likelihood and Consequences of Introduction of the Spherical Mealybug, *Nipaecoccus viridis*, into Florida, and its Effects on Citrus Production.** D.D. Thomas, Plant Medicine Program, Dept. Plant Pathology Dept., UF/IFAS, Gainesville, FL. [C27]

12:00 **Considering the Citrus Grove of the Future**. Ed Stover, USDA, Fort Pierce, FL, and William S, Castle, CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C28]

12:15 **Incorporation of Air Temperature into a Model That Predicts Loosening of Oranges by CMNP**. Robert C. Ebel, SWFREC, UF/IFAS, Immokallee, and Jacqueline K. Burns, CREC, UF/IFAS, Lake Alfred, FL. [C29]

12:30 End of Meeting

(* = STUDENT COMPETITION PRESENTER)

Flatwoods Citrus

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

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

Subscriber's Name:_____

Company:_____

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City:_____State:_____Zip:_____

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E-mail:_____

Racial-Ethnic Background

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

Gender

__Female __Male