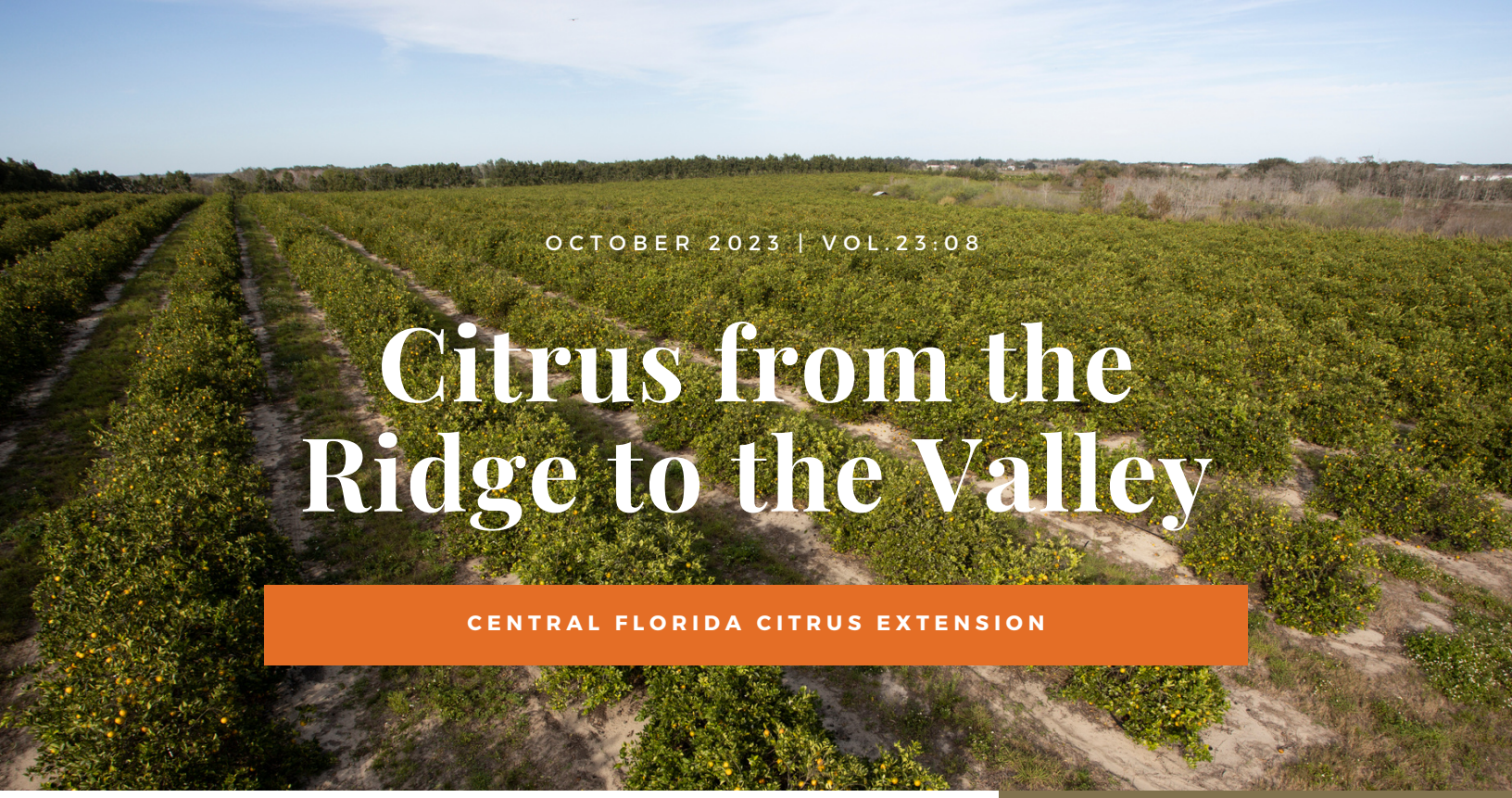

OCTOBER 2023 | VOL.23:08

Citrus from the Ridge to the Valley

CENTRAL FLORIDA CITRUS EXTENSION

December 2023

Welcome to our December issue!

The year is coming to an end and we wanted to thank you for reading our newsletter throughout the year.

We wish you and your families a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

In this issue we have included the following:

- Citrus Bud Induction Advisories,
- Citrus Monitor Systems,
- December OJ Break
- November Weather Outlook
- Highlands County Ag Safety Morning + Health Fair 2024

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UF/IFAS CREC Citrus Breeding- Lake Alfred

700 Experiment Station Rd., Lake Alfred, FL – Ben Hill Griffin Auditorium

December 20, 2023	1:00 PM	After the OJ Break (featuring presentations on citrus breeding)
January 23, 2024	1:00 PM	
February 21, 2024	1:00 PM	After the OJ Break

Attendees will be able to sample a range of varieties and complete survey forms that provide valuable feedback to the CREC Plant Improvement Team. Members of the Plant Improvement Team (Dr.'s Gmitter, Grosser, Chater, Wang) will be present to answer questions. Due to the heavy focus on orange and orange-like material, juice samples are often provided for displayed selections that may have potential in the juice stream. There are a large number of promising selections identified each year, but the team makes a concerted effort to keep the number of displayed selections to a manageable number.

2023-24 Citrus Flower Bud Induction Advisories

BY DR. TRIPTI VASHISTH

Dr. Tripti Vashisth has begun the 2023-24 citrus flower bud advisories. The bi-weekly advisories can be accessed at the following link: https://crec.ifas.ufl.edu/research/citrus-production/flower-bud-induction/ The following article is an overview of the flower bud induction authored by Dr. Vashisth, Associated Professor of Horticultural Science, UF/IFAS CREC, Lake Alfred:

Citrus flower bud induction starts in the fall and usually is completed by early January. Low temperatures first stop growth and then promote induction of flower buds as more hours of low temperatures accumulate (below 68˚ F or 20˚ C). Periods of high temperatures in winter can then initiate bud differentiation which after sufficient days of warm temperatures leads to bloom. Other conditions that can interfere with good flower bud induction include: 1) exceptionally high previous crop or 2) excessive leaf loss from hurricanes, freezes or other causes (canker, HLB) where tree recovery is not complete. Excessive leaf loss leads to low carbohydrate levels in developing buds which reduces their ability to become flower buds and/or to set. Further, continual warm weather after leaf loss stimulates new shoot growth. These new shoots wouldotherwise be potential flower buds in the spring thus reducing next year's crop potential.

2023-24 Citrus Flower Bud Induction Advisories, cntd.

BY DR. TRIPTI VASHISTH

Under normal Florida weather conditions but with a moderate to heavy previous crop, sufficient flower bud induction should be achieved when total accumulated hours of low temperatures (below 68 ˚F) exceed 800-850 hours. If the crop load is light and trees are healthy, sufficient flower bud induction may occur after 700-750 hours of accumulated low temperatures. A warm period of 7 to 12 days with temperatures from 80 to 85 ˚F can trigger growth (bud swelling) if 350-450 hours of low temperatures (below 68 ˚F) have accumulated. Later in the winter when the accumulated cool temperature induction hours are higher, fewer days (5-7 days) and lower daytime high temperatures (75 ˚F or above) are required to stimulate growth of buds. Weather information relative to Florida citrus flower bud development for the current and several previous years (back to 1998) can be obtained and evaluated with the Citrus Flowering Monitor System using data from the Florida Automated Weather System (fawn.ifas.ufl.edu) for locations near you. A 6-8 day forecast from the National Weather Service predicts Florida weather for several sites around the citrus belt for the next week. Find this information at: The Weather Channel has a 10 day forecast available as well. These are easy ways to see if a warm period is predicted for your specific area in Florida which could trigger flower bud growth.

UF/IFAS Tonya Weeks

Some flower buds will be induced in the range of 350 to 450 accumulated hours below 68 ˚F. Warm events after these levels of induction are met results in weak flowering intensity, and therefore many buds remain that can be induced by later cool periods, or these buds may sprout as vegetative shoots if warm weather continues and the trees are well irrigated. The first situation results in multiple cohorts of flower buds developing to different bloom dates or in simple terms extended bloom period. The second condition leads to low flowering-fruit set and excessive early spring, late winter vegetative growth. The time period in which an early warm period (7-12 days) can lead to an initial low number of buds growing and flowering is roughly mid-November to early December. Then after more cool temperatures additional flower buds are induced and a later warm period starts their growth and repeats of this temperature cycle result in multiple blooms, usually two to three, but all in the mid-February to early April normal spring flowering period.

For healthy citrus trees only two management tools are available to eliminate or reduce the chance of multiple blooms:

1. Sufficient drought stress to boost induction and stop growth: Water stress may be provided by stopping irrigation well before the predicted warm period occurs. If the warm periods(s) are of the typical 7 to 10 day duration, a coincident short period of drought stress will have little impact on current crop development or quality in healthy trees. If no rains interrupt a water stress condition in citrus trees, buds will not grow in response to high temperatures. If a warm period has passed, trees again can be irrigated to minimize current crop stress. Although no weather prediction is guaranteed, rains in the winter usually come on the fronts of cool periods. Sufficiently cool temperatures (below 68 ˚F) after a cold front rain will usually prevent growth even though soil moisture is adequate for growth. Normal healthy trees could have their induction boosted by applying some drought stress. Unfortunately, with weak root systems associated with HLB you shouldn't risk heavier preharvest fruit drop of the current crop by using water stress to prevent unwanted early vegetative growth and enhance induction of flowers. Do Not drought stress HLB-affected trees. In fact due to limited (small) feeder root system in HLB affected trees, the trees do experience some level of water deficit, any more water deficit cannot be beneficial for diseased trees.

2023-24 Citrus Flower Bud Induction Advisories, cntd.

BY DR. TRIPTI VASHISTH

Sufficient drought stress may be interpreted as leaf wilt observed by 10 or 11 am, but leaves recovering by early the next morning. In the shallow soils of bedded groves, it is relatively easy to create sufficient water stress to suppress growth by withholding irrigation for a few days if no rains occur. In deeper, sandy soils, 2 or more weeks without irrigation or rainfall may be required. To minimize the time required for soil to dry sufficiently to initiate water stress, the soil should be allowed to dry out by mid-November so that trees show wilt by mid-day. For bedded groves, minimum irrigation can then be applied at low rates as needed until a weather prediction indicates a warm period is expected. At this time, irrigation should be shut down. For deep sands, the soil needs to be dried out and kept nearly dry below 6 to 8 inches of depth until at least Christmas so that no growth can occur. Minimum irrigations that re-wet perhaps the top 6 to 8 inches of the root zone may minimize excessive drought, while allowing quick return to a water stress condition if a high temperature period is forecasted. Soil moisture monitoring can help to achieve these goals. Prolonged late-fall, early-winter drought may be risky for 'Hamlin' or other early maturing cultivars not yet harvested that tend to drop fruit near harvest.

2. A timely gibberellic acid (GA) spray before warm weather triggers growth. GA will reverse induction and knock out a weak first flower initiation, but it has to be applied just before or as the warm period starts. If induction level is above 600 or 650 hours the spray will not completely stop all of the flowering, but a more concentrated flowering should occur after the second warm period. In HLB-affected trees GA application has been shown effective in suppressing early flowering and narrowing down the flowering period. GA application will reduce the total number of flowers on tree. Under HLB conditions, reduced number of flower does not seem to affect final yield.

   Much of what has been stated above has now been incorporated into the 'Citrus Flowering Monitor Expert System for Florida'. Figure 1 represents the different aspects of flower induction as depicted by the software program. The program gives an average bloom situation represented by the shades of green to white, vegetative to heavy flowering, respectively. The left side line tracks low temperature accumulation. If the current crop is very heavy, then more cool induction is needed to compensate for the crop load effect. If the current crop is lighter or tree condition is better, then fewer total cool temperature hours are needed for an equal level of flowering. The right side line(s) track flower bud initiation and development to full bloom. Recommendations (text below graph) consider the current crop level in assessing when action should be taken to try to reduce or to enhance initiation in the flower bud development process. The system is available on-line: http://disc.ifas.ufl.edu/bloom. The on-line version can be used to evaluate any previous year back to 1998-99 by putting in a March or April date for a FAWN location of your choice in the menu. This program does not work if May through September dates are entered.

Additional uses of the 'Citrus Monitor Systems'

BY DR. TRIPTI VASHISTH

Timing initial spring psyllid spray – Initial bud growth in the spring is indicated by the 'Citrus Flowering Monitor System'. Until the leaves in those buds are visible (begin to unfold) there is no available plant material for adult psyllids to lay eggs and begin the cycle of a new population. An adult psyllid spray at this time is an effective way to disrupt the new psyllid population cycle and this timing provides much longer control. Bud break usually occurs about 2 to 3 weeks after initiation of bud growth (beginning of differentiation). You can follow this with the 'Citrus Flowering Monitor System'. Most growers cannot cover all of their citrus blocks quick enough with their ground equipment to get all blocks covered before feather flush is available for adult psyllids to lay eggs. An aerial application is more likely to meet the required timing even though canopy coverage is not as efficient. As this time approaches in December-January further details will be posted.

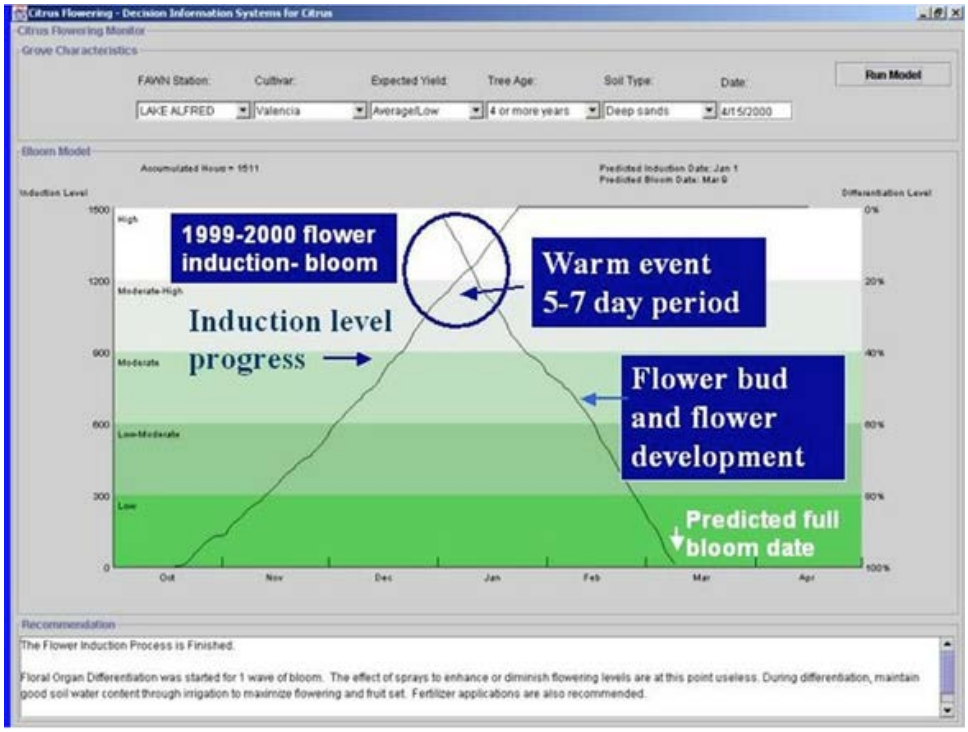

Figure 1. Citrus Flowering Monitor Expert System for Florida.

Appropriate time for bee movement into and out of citrus blocks – The 'Citrus Flowering Monitor System' can also be used to judge when 10% open flowers is likely to occur. In 2015 and 2016, early and late flowering years, respectively, 54 to 53 days occurred from initiation of bud growth until 10% open flowers. Further, when 17 years of flowering data were evaluated it was determined that the weeks until bloom from initiation of bud growth varied by 3 weeks and mean weekly temperatures for the first 4 weeks determined the length of the flower development period. Based on the data available, it appears that the time until10 % open flowers should increase about 7 days per each 5 degrees F above 60 degrees F. We will evaluate these timing predictions for growers to stop spraying more effective, harsher, pesticides for psyllid control and for beekeepers to move bees into citrus this coming spring. Bee removal timing appears to be about 11 to 15 days after full bloom. Again we will visit this issue as the model indicates that growth of the first wave of spring flowers has been initiated.

2023 November Weather Outlook

BY CHRIS OSWALT

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has recently published its latest weather outlook for December, and the outlook for temperature and rainfall is particularly noteworthy. According to the outlook, there is a higher probability of above-normal temperatures during this period (as indicated in Figure 1). This means that we may expect to experience warmer temperatures than typically seen during December.

The rainfall outlook (Figure 2) also presents a different picture, with the forecast indicating above-normal rainfall. This suggests that we may receive above-average amounts of precipitation than would be typical for December.

The El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecast also plays a crucial role in shaping the weather outlook for this period. Currently, we are under a strongly building El Niño condition. The forecast is for existing El Niño conditions to gradually strengthen into the winter of 2023-24. This strengthening is forecasted to result in a peak moderate to strong El Niño December to February. It is anticipated that these El Niño conditions will continue (with 80%) through March through May 2024. In this situation, we should look for cooler daily temperatures due to increased cloudiness associated with increased rainfall expected during winter El Niño conditions.

In conclusion, the latest NOAA weather outlook for the December 2023 period suggests that we may experience warmer temperatures and above-average rainfall than what is typical. However, the U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook has dry conditions improving for the west coastal area of peninsular Florida from just north of Tampa to coastal Lee County as well as the panhandle (depicted in Figure 3).

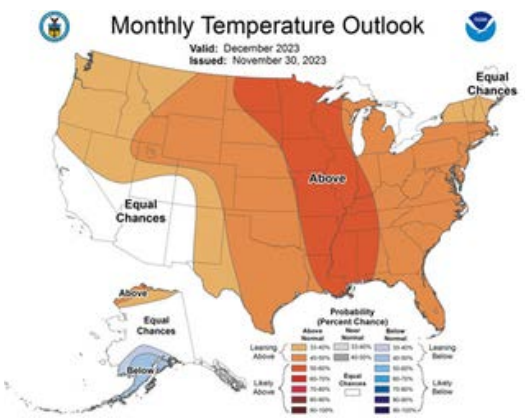

Figure 1 December 2023 temperature outlook

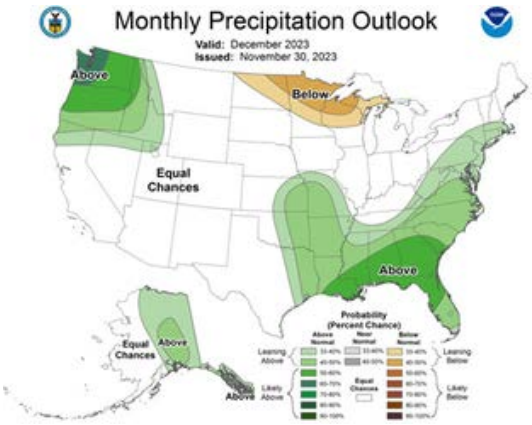

Figure 2 December 2023 precipitation outlook

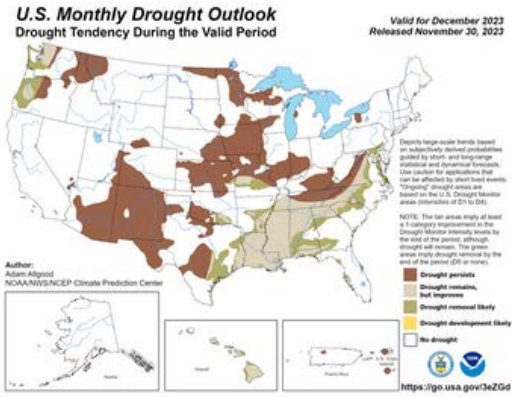

Figure 3 December2023 drought outlook

Three New Releases from the UF/IFAS CREC Citrus Breeding Program

Researchers: Fred G. Gmitter Jr., Jude W. Grosser, William S. Castle
Contact: Fred G. Gmitter Jr., fgmitter@ufl.edu UF/IFAS CREC UF/IFAS CREC

Take Home Message:

- Three new scion cultivars with potential for processing and fresh market were released by the UF/IFAS CREC breeding program in the last year.
- A sweet orange-like hybrid, a seedless lemon, and a compact and uniquely attractive mandarin provide opportunities for diverse segments of the Florida citrus industry, including nurseries catering to the home landscape marketplace.
- These three new releases demonstrate the value of a broad- based breeding program to support various aspects of the commercial citrus industry, as well as to meet the needs of Florida's citizen gardeners throughout the state.

Summary: Three new scion cultivars were approved for release in the last year. First is a seedless 'Eureka'-type lemon also selected for higher peel oil production, thus having dual-purpose potential. It was tested as CE-D5-1-9-42 in Florida and in a large trial in South America. Unlike other Eurekas, this selection has been grown on Flying Dragon rootstock, so it seems unaffected by the typical incompatibility of 'Eureka' on trifoliates. The second release is an early maturing, seedless and easy to peel mandarin hybrid, currently known as RES 19-56. This selection is naturally compact, and it bears fruit precociously and annually, without cross pollination. It has a unique bearing habit, with fruit frequently produced in clusters. It has performed well in citrus under protective screen (CUPS), where its compact growth habit is advantageous in minimizing the need for hedging. Its unique tree structure and bearing habit also suggests that it may be a valuable cultivar for Florida's many home gardeners, as it could be maintained as a potted ornamental citrus tree in poolside patios and lanais. Finally, a sweet orange-like hybrid selected as highly tolerant following more than 20 years of huanglongbing (HLB) exposure, known currently as 1859, was approved for release. Fruit of 1859 resemble sweet orange, mature beginning in mid-November and hold well on the tree until late January. During this time, their internal and external color improve significantly, finally developing a very deep orange color. The flavor is like sweet orange, though many people who tasted fruit or juice commented on tropical flavor notes.

Source: Keeping Florida Citrus Growers Informed. Aug 2023, pg. 68. UF/IFAS CREC. Lake Alfred.

Progress with Rootstock Screening for HLB Tolerance or Resistance

Researchers: Jude Grosser, Fred G. Gmitter, Jr., John Chater, Ahmad Omar, Manjul Dutt, Liliana Cano
Contact: Jude Grosser, jgrosser@ufl.edu UF/IFAS CREC

Take Home Message:

- Significant progress was made to combine emerging HLB-tolerant parents.
- Several new rootstock candidates were identified that do not support CLas replication in their roots.
- A rootstock that completely mitigates the disease brings all commercial scions back into play without the need for CUPS.

Effort Statement: The genetic diversity being examined for developing HLB tolerant or resistant rootstocks was increased significantly, as breeding is a continuum.

Summary: The ultimate solution to the huanglongbing (HLB) problem is having good rootstocks that can mitigate or eliminate HLB impacts in any grafted commercial scion. With this, growers could profitably grow any scion including grapefruit, 'Hamlin', or even 'Murcott'. Thus, our rootstock breeding efforts focus on directly screening new rootstock hybrids for their ability to confer HLB tolerance or perhaps even resistance to grafted scions. To date, approximately 20,000 hybrid seeds have been screened in our high throughput 'gauntlet' screening process. We have identified several promising hybrids showing the ability to transmit HLB tolerance across the graft union into the infected 'Valencia' scion. Most of the promising new rootstock candidates are from the 'gauntlet' screening, but we have also identified several from other sources. We currently have 14 new promising candidates established in tissue culture micropropagation at Agromillora, Florida and the Phillip Rucks Nursery TC Lab, and these are being worked into new stage 2 replicated trials. These include super root mutants from UFR-1, a hybrid of Sugar Belle® with trifoliate orange, several complex diploid and tetraploid hybrids produced from crosses of HLB-tolerant parents. Recently identified HLB-tolerant rootstocks include a hybrid of an HLB-tolerant pummelo with US-812, and a complex tetraploid hybrid from a cross of Nova + HBPummelo with Cleo + Swingle. Several of the most promising selections also have good genetics to battle other important rootstock issues including high salinity and citrus blight. Continued exploitation of expanded genetic diversity in rootstock improvement should lead to permanent solutions to HLB.

Source: Keeping Florida Citrus Growers Informed. Aug 2023, pg. 71. UF/IFAS CREC. Lake Alfred.

‘Parson Brown’ and Other Early Season Sweet Oranges

Researchers: Manjul Dutt, Nabil Killiny, Tripti Vashisth
Contact: Manjul Dutt, manjul@ufl.edu UF/IFAS CREC

Take Home Message:

- Citrus cultivars with improved scion genetics that can better withstand HLB offer the most promise for long-term citrus production in Florida.
- ‘Parson Brown’ sweet oranges are more tolerant to HLB with lower fruit drop than comparable ‘Hamlin’.
- Thorough evaluation of early season oranges can provide a sound base for long term economic sustainability.

Summary: ‘Parson Brown’ is an early maturing sweet orange variety that has consistently exhibited minimal leaf and fruit drop in the field compared with the ‘Hamlin’ sweet orange under similar conditions. Results from sampling trees from eight different locations across the citrus growing belt confirmed this cultivar is more tolerant to huanglongbing (HLB) with lower fruit drop than comparable “Hamlin’ sweet orange. However, most early season juice oranges, which are primarily produced to supplement the better-quality late season oranges have poor juice color, and which have significantly deteriorated under endemic HLB conditions. The handful of orange juice-processing plants left in Florida need more robust early season sweet orange cultivars to produce grade A quality juice in December and January. Thus, in addition to understanding the mechanism behind this perceived tolerance to HLB and lower fruit drop even under the current HLB conditions in the ‘Parson Brown’, we are also evaluating several other early season sweet oranges imported from the USDA’s germplasm repository in Riverside, California.

Source: Keeping Florida Citrus Growers Informed. Aug 2023, pg. 66. UF/IFAS CREC. Lake Alfred.

Putative Deletion Mutant STR-4-1 of X639 Rootstock Shows Promise

Researchers: Jude Grosser, Fred G. Gmitter, Jr., Ahmad Omar, John Chater
Contact: Jude Grosser, jgrosser@ufl.edu UF/IFAS CREC

Take Home Message:

- Discovery of a horticulturally viable rootstock that suppresses the scion auto-immune response to HLB would allow for all scions to be grown successfully in the field.
- STR-4-1 is essentially derived from X639 rootstock, a hybrid of Cleopatra x trifoliate orange, which is already among the most HLB-tolerant commercially available rootstocks.
- There is a good chance that STR-4-1 might be amenable to seed propagation in the future.

Summary: A new HLB-tolerant rootstock candidate, a putative deletion mutant STR-4-1 of X639, was discovered from a field trial of HLB-positive ‘Valencia’ trees on five rootstocks, remaining after a greenhouse nutrition study (all trees were planted with high titers of CLas in the ‘Valencia’ scion). After 18 months in a commercial grove, a few trees had died and most were struggling, including the other trees on X639 rootstock; however, one tree was growing vigorously and had already set approximately 50 fruits. We cut the scion to sprout the rootstock, and the recovered rootstock has now been propagated by rooted cuttings and tissue culture micropropagation (Agromillora, Florida). The recovered tree was CLas free. SSR marker testing revealed that all markers matched X639 as expected. However, ploidy analysis via flow cytometry showed a peak slightly before the standard X639 peak, suggesting a deletion. Preliminary testing of this rootstock with HLB-positive scions, including the highly susceptible ‘Honey Murcott’ suggests that the rootstock induces HLB tolerance without suppressing the CLas titer in the scion. This could mean that the auto-immune response responsible for the HLB symptoms in the scion is somehow being suppressed by the variant rootstock. This promising new rootstock is being mass-propagated for multiple Stage 2 trials to quickly determine its full potential. Deletions have played an important role historically in crop evolution, including the domestication of both African and Asian rice.

Source: Keeping Florida Citrus Growers Informed. Aug 2023, pg. 73. UF/IFAS CREC. Lake Alfred.

Food Safety Event Calendar

UF IFAS Extension UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Winter/Spring 2024

Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training

A one-day course for produce growers and packers who fall under FSMAs Produce Safety Rule.

- **November 30th, 2023 – Immokalee**
  https://psa113023.eventbrite.com
- **January 17th – Quincy**
  https://psa011724.eventbrite.com
- **January 29th – Wimauma**
  https://psa012924.eventbrite.com
- **April 17th – Naples**
  https://psa041724.eventbrite.com
- **April 18th – Belle Glade**
  https://psa041824.eventbrite.com
- **April 25th – Live Oak**
  https://psa042524.eventbrite.com
- **May 23th – Fort Pierce**
  https://psa052324.eventbrite.com

Remote- Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training

A three-day, three-hour virtual course for fruit and vegetable growers and packers who fall under FSMAs Produce Safety Rule.

- **December 12th - 14, 2023**
  https://psa121223.eventbrite.com
- **February 13th - 15th**
  https://psa021324.eventbrite.com
- **April 2nd – 4th**
  https://psa040224.eventbrite.com
- **May 7th – 9th**
  https://psa050724.eventbrite.com

Preventive Controls for Human Food- Preventive Controls Qualified Individual (PCQI) Training

This three-day course for those covered under FSMAs Preventive Controls for Human Food Rule

- **March 26th – 28th – Lake Alfred**
  https://fspca032624.eventbrite.com

Remote HACCP for Florida Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Packinghouses

A four-day virtual course focuses on HACCP principles for fruit and vegetable packinghouses.

- **January 22nd -25th**
  https://haccp012224.eventbrite.com

Sign up for an On-Farm Readiness Review

A free educational opportunity intended to prepare growers for FSMA Produce Safety Rule inspection. Participants must have taken a Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training.

To sign up for an On-Farm Readiness Review,

visit: www.fdacs.gov/ofrr.

For registration questions, contact sarahmccoy@ufl.edu
For general food safety questions, contact taylorlangford@ufl.edu

December 2023 OJ Break

UF | IFAS Extension
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

December 20, 2023
9:30 am to 12:00 pm

UF/IFAS Citrus Research & Education Center
BHG Citrus Hall
700 Experiment Station Rd
Lake Alfred, FL

UF/IFAS New Citrus Varieties

Drs. Jude Grosser, Fred Gmitter, John Chater & Manjul Dutt from the UF/IFAS Citrus Research and Education Center, will be discussing these important topics. Also, Dr. Flavia Zambon from the UF/IFAS Indian River Research and Education Center will participate in the program.

9:30 am Check-in, BHG Citrus Hall
9:45 am Update of the Indian River Research and Education Millennial Block
Dr. Flavia Zambon
10:10 am Update on new citrus varieties and rootstocks available to Florida citrus growers
Dr. Jude Grosser, Dr. Fred Gmitter, Dr. John Chater & Dr. Manjul Dutt
12:00 pm Lunch - Sponsored by Justin Cain and Chemical Dynamics
1:00 pm New Citrus Variety Fruit Display

Pre-registration is required by Friday, December 15, 2023 using the following link:
https://ufl.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_d5MuV2Ot2sV4iFM
Or Contact Joy Spencer to register 863-519-1041

2.0 RUP CEU's in Private, Ag Tree, Ag Row, and Demo & Research will be available.
1.0 Pest & 1.0 Crop Management Certified Crop Advisor CEU's will be available.

2023 - 2024 WINTER WEATHER WATCH PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 15, 2023 TO MARCH 15, 2024
REGISTRATION FEE: $100.00

It's once again time to register for the upcoming 2023 - 2024 Winter Weather Watch Program. Upon receiving your $100.00 registration payment, you will be sent an unlisted telephone number with which you can retrieve the latest **Ag Forecasts**, 24/7. **Please do not give this number to others**. The *Winter Weather Watch Program* is funded by the registration fees to pay for telephone equipment rentals, long distance calls, repairs and our consulting meteorologist. I will be putting a text messaging list together for notifying subscribers of unscheduled weather forecast updates. If you would please indicate which number to use for this service in the following format on your subscription form, i.e. (863) 519-1052 (txt). One additional request would be to indicate the counties that you are interested in receiving weather forecasts. If you have one that is not listed please let me know and I might be able to take it under consideration.

2023 - 2024 Winter Weather Watch Program

NAME:_____ PHONE NUMBER:_____
ADDITIONAL PHONE NUMBERS:_____
COMPANY:_____
MAILING ADDRESS:_____
EMAIL ADDRESS:_____
CITY:_____ZIP CODE:_____
COUNTIES OF INTEREST:

__ INLAND PASCO
__ INLAND HILLSBOROUGH
__ POLK
__ HIGHLANDS
__ HARDEE
__ DESOTO
__ INLAND CHARLOTTE
__ INLAND LEE
__ GLADES
__ HENRY
__ INLAND COLLIER

REGISTRATION FEE $100.00

PLEASE RETURN THIS REGISTRATION FORM AND YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO:

POLK COUNTY EXTENSION CITRUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PO BOX 9005, DRAWER HS03
BARTOW, FL 33831-9005

Highlands County

Ag Safety Morning & Health Fair 2024

Date: March 27th, 2024 @ 8:00AM

Location: Bert J. Harris Jr. Agricultural Center
4509 George Blvd, Sebring, FL, 33875

CEU's requested!

Price: $15 per person.
Pre-registration required!

Registration Link: https://agsafetyday2024.eventbrite.com

Contact: Lourdes Pérez Cordero
Phone: (863) 402-6540
E-mail: lperezcordero@ufl.edu

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