

Citrus Notes



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Dear Growers,

The 2011 Mid Florida Citrus Foundation at Conserv II will be hosting a grower field day on Tuesday, May 10, 2011. The Florida State Horticultural Society will be holding their annual meeting in June at the Vinoy Hotel in St. Petersburg. Catchup on the latest Atlantic hurricane forecast issued by Colorado State University. We hopefully will have a couple of production tools available soon, one on the FAWN and another on the AgroClimate website for growers. This month we have an article from CPA, Tom Bryant, about the expanded 1099 rules. Tim Hurner from UF/IFAS in Highlands County has a "Certified Pile Burner Class" scheduled for August. Don't forget to catch the "pesticide news and information" section.

Enjoy the issue,

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2011 Mid Florida Citrus Foundation Field Day at Conserv II

The 2011 Mid Florida Citrus Foundation Field Day will be held on Tuesday, May 10, 2011 at Conserv II in Orange County. I have attached a brochure that outlines the program and includes registration information. I think you will find the program to be very informative. Topics related to not only citrus production, but also peaches, pomegranates and even olives. Lunch will be provided by the program sponsors. Please don't forget to register. Registration can be returned by mail, email, phone, fax or by internet at the following link:

<http://mfcffieldday.eventbrite.com>

124th Annual Meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society



The annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society will be held on June 5 to 7, 2011 at the Vinoy® Renaissance St. Petersburg Resort & Golf Club. Meeting registration and hotel reservations can be made through the Florida State Horticultural Society website: <http://www.fshs.org/>

The following titles are the tentative talks for the citrus section:

Starch Analyses Between HLB-affected and Control Healthy Leaves Reveal Variations in the Amylose/Amylopectin Ratio. Ed Etxeberria and Pedro Gonzalez, UF/IFAS, CREC.

Salinity Tolerance of Cleopatra Mandarin Seedlings and Two of its Trifoliata Hybrids, US- 897 and x639. Jim Syvertsen and Wije Bandaranayake, UF/IFAS, CREC, Lake Alfred, FL.

Measuring and modeling transpiration in relation to citrus tree size using sap flow sensors. Laura Waldo, Kirandeep Mann, Arnold Schumann, CREC.

Citrus shoot age and flowering potential. L. Gene Albrigo and Eduardo J. Chica, CREC.

Stimulation of Flowering in Basal Buds of Sweet Orange by Removal of Terminal Buds before Floral Induction. Eduardo J. Chica; L. Gene Albrigo, CREC.

Quantification of Furanocoumarins and Acids in Grapefruit Hybrid Populations to Evaluate Their Relation and Assist Selection. Chunxian Chen, Fred Gmitter Jr., Carl Haun, Paul Cancalon, CREC & FDOC.

Response of citrus to exogenously applied salicylate compounds during abiotic and biotic stresses. Kirandeep Mann, Arnold Schumann, Timothy Spann, CREC.

Lack of Transmission of Huanglongbing (HLB) by Citrus Seed. Jim Graham, Evan Johnson, Diane Bright, Mike Irey. CREC & US Sugar Corp.

NAA Thinning of 'W Murcott'. Ryan Atwood, Nick Faryna and Ed. Stover, Lake County Extension Office, Faryna Grove Care & Harvesting and USDA/ARS, Ft. Pierce, FL.

Comparison of copper formulations for control of citrus canker on Hamlin orange. Jim Graham, Megan Dewdney and Henry Yonce,

CREC & KAC Agricultural Research, Inc.,
Deland, FL.

Foliar Sprays of Insecticides Targeted at
Flushing Citrus to Control Asian citrus psyllid
and Citrus Leafminer. Jawwad A. Qureshi,
Barry Kostyk and Philip A. Stansly,
SWFREC, Immokalee, FL

Evaluation of Wind Speeds within a Central
Florida Citrus Grove: Potential Implications
for Pesticide Spray Applications. W.C. Os-
walt, R.A. Atwood, S.H. Futch and M.E.
Rogers, Polk County, Lake Co. and CREC.

A Summary of Nematode Soil Sampling Re-
sults From the Indian River Area in 2010-
2011. Timothy P. Gaver, Larry Duncan and
Alex Truszkowski, St. Lucie County Exten-
sion Office, CREC and DuPont Crop Protec-
tion.

Cold Injury Following Horticultural Treat-
ments to Overcome Juvenility in Citrus Seed-
lings. Ed Stover, Greg McCollum, and Kim
Bowman, USDA/ARS, USHRL, Ft. Pierce,
FL.

DPR based slow release fertilizer for agricul-
ture and landscapes. Y. G. Yang, Z. L. He, P.
J. Stoffella and X. E. Yang, IRREC, Fort
Pierce, FL.

Air Temperatures within a Central Florida
Citrus Grove using Microsprinkler Irrigation
for Cold Protection. W.C. Oswalt, R.A. At-
wood and T.M. Spann, Polk County, Lake
County and CREC.

Economic Arguments For and Against Tree
Eradication to Control HLB. Fritz Roka,
SWFREC, Immokalee, FL. Balanced mineral
nutrition decreases greasy spot incidence in
citrus. Kirandeep Mann, Arnold Schumann,
Timothy Spann,

Rehabilitation of HLB infected trees by se-
vere pruning and good nutrition. Bob Rouse,
SWFREC, Immokalee, FL.

New Somatic Hybrid Rootstock Candidates
for Tree-Size Control and High Juice Quality.
J.W. Grosser and G.A. Barthe, CREC.

Update on the Advanced Citrus Production
System in Florida. Arnold Schumann, Kevin
Hostler, Kirandeep Mann, Laura Waldo,
CREC.

Optimal Replacement Times for Citrus
Groves: The Use of Advanced Production
Systems to Mitigate Endemic HLB. Robert A.
Morris, Ronald P. Muraro, CREC.



2011 Hurricane Season

The Atlantic Hurri-
cane season runs
from June 1st to No-
vember 30th each year. Historically, Colorado
State University issues a number of hurricane
season forecasts throughout the year. I usually
like to start checking-in prior to the beginning
of the current hurricane season to get their
latest forecast.

The 2011 extended range Atlantic hurricane
seasonal forecast was released on April 6,
2011. The authors are Dr. Philip Klotzbach
and Dr. William Gray of Colorado State Uni-
versity's, Tropical Meteorology Project.
Highlights include a forecast for 16 named
storms of which 9 will reach hurricane
strength and 5 of the 9 will be considered ma-
jor hurricanes of category 3, 4 or 5.

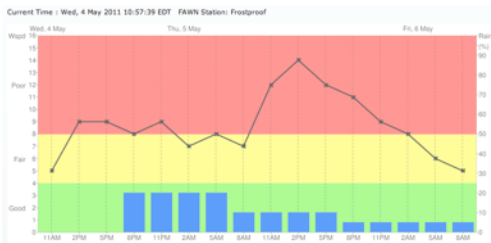
Calculated probabilities for a category 3, 4 or
5 hurricane making landfall along the entire
U.S. coastline is 72%. This compares to the
average for the last century of 52%. Specifi-

cally for the East Coast including peninsula Florida of 48% compared to the average of 31%. Probabilities for the Gulf Coast from the Florida panhandle to Brownsville of 47% compared with the average of 30%.

Additionally, their forecast makes reference to an expected transition of El Nino in the equatorial Pacific Ocean from the La Nina conditions we experienced this past winter to near-neutral conditions this summer.

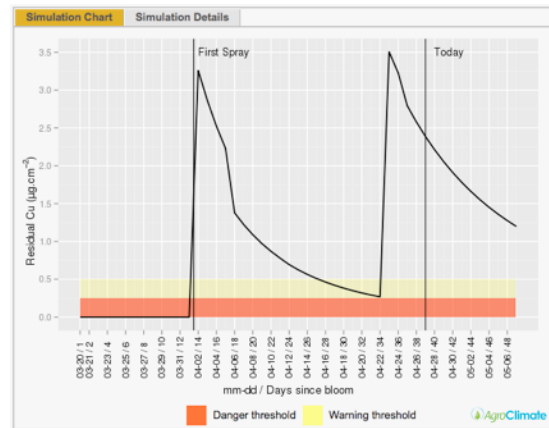
Now is the time to formulate your hurricane preparedness plans, don't wait until it is too late.

New Citrus Spray Application Tool Available on FAWN



There is a new citrus spray application tool that has just been added to the FAWN website (<http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu/>). This recently developed tool displays NWS (National Weather Service) forecasted weather data on wind speed and probability of rainfall for the next 3 days at any of the FAWN weather towers. The idea is that this can be used as a guide in determining whether or not the forecasted conditions fall into acceptable limits for making spray application. The limits used in the tool are forecasted wind speeds less than 8 mph and probability of rain less than 50%. This should not be used as a determining factor on making the spray application. Applicators should read and follow all pesticide label directions, evaluate and monitor the actual conditions at the application site and during the application.

Citrus Copper Decay Model Available next week on the Agroclimate Website



Along with the spray application tool on FAWN there is a citrus copper decay model which will be available on the agroclimate website: <http://agroclimate.org/>. The model should be online the week of May 9, 2011. Look for the link on the left side of the web page labeled “AgroClimate Tools”, then look for the model under “crop diseases” This model is an upgraded version of the old disc copper spray model. This allows the user to select the citrus variety, date or dates of the copper applications, the pounds metallic copper applied per acre and the spray volume in gallons per acre. The model allows the user to use weather data from FAWN weather stations or use their own site specific rainfall data. The model takes into account the amount of copper remaining to protect citrus fruit based on past rainfall and fruit enlargement.

Tax Notes - Expanded 1099 Rules Repealed

(Author: Thomas J. Bryant, CPA is Tax Partner, Beasley, Bryant & Company, CPA's, P.A., Lakeland, Florida (863) 646-1373)

The President, on April 14th, signed into law the Comprehensive 1099 Taxpayer Protection

and Repayment of Exchange Subsidy Overpayments Act of 2011. This article addresses only the 1099 aspect of the new law. This law repeals both the expanded Form 1099 information reporting requirements included in last year's health care legislation that affected all businesses, including farmers, and also those mandated by last year's Small Business Jobs Act on taxpayers who receive rental income.

The expanded 1099 rules included in the 2010 health care legislation would have subjected all types of business payments to information reporting. Had these new and expanded rules not been repealed, payments of \$600 or more annually to a single vender including purchases of goods, products and property as well as services and rentals would have been subject to 1099 reporting. This would include payments for feed, fertilizers, seed, day labor, equipment purchases and repairs, cows, and animal medications just to mention a few. The repeal laws are effective for payments made after December 31, 2011, the same date that the expanded rules were to take effect.

The Small Business Jobs Act also passed in 2010 required individuals who receive rental income to issue 1099 forms to service providers for payments of \$600 or more to a single provider in a calendar year. The new law repealed this expanded rule in its entirety and the repeal is effective for payments made after December 31, 2010 the same date these expanded rules were to take effect.

In summary, as a result of the repeal, the 1099 reporting rules remain unchanged with the original laws still in place. "All persons engaged in a trade or business and making payment in the course of such trade or business to another person" of \$600 or more in a single calendar year must report those payments to the IRS and to the recipient (IRC 6041(a)). These payments include, rent, compensations, remunerations, commissions, fees, and all

other forms of compensation for services rendered not reported on W-2s or other information reporting forms. The rules for reporting interest, royalties and pensions also remain the same. Payments to corporations for goods and services are generally not required to be reported.

The Small Business Jobs Act also increased the amount of penalties for failure to timely file Form 1099 information returns. Unfortunately, the increased penalties were not repealed.

For more information or questions on Form 1099 information reporting please contact me at (863)640-2008 or Tom@beasleybryantcpa.com .

For information on other relevant topics visit our website at www.beasleybryantcpa.com . We at Beasley, Bryant & Company, CPA's, P. A. are experienced in agricultural business problems, tax issues or concerns and are here to help you.

Certified Pile Burner Class



A Certified Pile Burner Class has been scheduled for:

Wednesday, August 17, 2011 at the Bert J. Harris, Jr. Ag Center in Sebring.

For details on the class, registration forms, etc. go to either http://www.fl-dof.com/training_education/training_schedule.html or <http://highlands.ifas.ufl.edu/>.

The Registration fee is \$50.00, class size is limited to 50.

The Certified Pile Burner class is designed to prepare people to become certified to burn piles of brush and debris that results from land clearing, removal of citrus trees, certain types of construction, etc. Persons who take the eight hour class will take an open book exam at the end of the day. Those who do not pass the exam can retake the exam at a later date. Once the exam is passed, the person will contact their local forester at DOF for their first pile burn. The local forester will issue a permit to burn based on the burn plan developed by the certified pile burner, and will observe the first burn. Then the person will receive a certification that is good for five years. At the end of five years the certification can be renewed provided there were five pile burns made during the five years.

A Certified Pile Burner can receive permits and priority to complete burns under less desirable, dryer weather conditions, they can receive multiple permits for burns and can burn two hours longer per day. This year the legislature has authorized a waiver of liability for damage or injury caused by a fire or resulting smoke provide the certified pile burner conducted the fire in accordance with certified pile burner standards, unless gross negligence is proven.”

Pesticide News and Information

NPEDS Update

On April 1, 2011, the EPA posted a pre-publication version of its draft final pesticide general permit for discharges of pesticide applications to U.S. waters on its website at www.epa.gov/npdes/pesticides. This pre-publication version of the draft final pesticide general permit has concluded interagency review by the Office of Management and



Budget. The EPA is currently engaged in consultation with federal resource agencies under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and this version of the draft final permit does not contain any additional or revised conditions that may result from ongoing ESA consultation. Terms resulting from ESA consultation may be added to this posted version of the permit when the final permit is issued. Since states are not generally required to perform ESA consultation to issue their permits, this preview of the draft final permit is intended to provide states with a complete picture of EPA’s “pre-ESA consultation” permit requirements that may be used to develop state permits. EPA was required to develop this general permit as a result of the 6th Circuit Court’s 2009 decision, which found that discharges from pesticides into U.S. waters were pollutants, and, therefore, will require a permit under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The EPA has requested, and the court has granted, an extension of the date when permits are required for these types of discharges from April 9, 2011 to October 31, 2011.

The Agency’s draft version of the final permit covers operators who apply pesticides that result in discharges from the following use patterns: (1) mosquito and other flying insect pest control; (2) weed and algae control; (3) animal pest control; and (4) forest canopy pest control. This permit would not cover 1) non-target spray drift, or 2) discharges of pesticides to water bodies that are impaired for that pesticide. Agricultural runoff and irrigation return flows are exempt from permitting under the Clean Water Act and, thus, do not require CWA permits. This permit also does not cover, nor is permit coverage required, for pesticide applications that do not result in a point source discharge to waters of the U.S. such as terrestrial applications for the purpose of controlling pests on agricultural crops, forest floors, or range lands.

This draft final permit is not considered a “final agency action.” House of Representatives voted to repeal the need for NPDES permitting at the end of March and Senator Pat Roberts, ranking member on the Senate Agriculture Committee, introduced legislation April 4th which mirrored the House bill. Under this proposed draft, approximately 35,000 pesticide applicators will need permits to cover about 500,000 applications per year. In a statement from Roberts’ office, he said EPA estimates the permit will cost states, local entities and pesticide applicators \$50 million and require one million hours to implement per year. Under the Clean Water Act, unlawful discharges are subject to \$37,500 per day in fines.

This version of the draft final permit requires permittees to minimize pesticide discharges, maintain and calibrate equipment, and monitor for and report any adverse incidents. Some permittees will also be required to implement pest management measures based on integrated pest management principles. The EPA is also developing an electronic system to make it easy for permittees to request permit coverage. (EPA letter, 4/1/11 & Feedstuffs.com, 4/4/11).

Agricultural Pesticide Use in Florida: A Summary, 2007-2009

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) recently released a summary of agricultural pesticide use in Florida from 2007–2009. Statewide pesticide usage data for 14 crops and 169 active ingredients (66 insecticides, 46 fungicides, 36 herbicides, 21 other) were included in the report. “Other” pesticides refer to active ingredients that are characterized other than herbicides, insecticides or fungicides, and include chemicals such as fumigants, miticides and postharvest sanitizers.

Oranges received the greatest amount of total pounds of pesticides. Nearly 90% of this total was insecticides. Oranges also received more pounds of herbicides than any other crop. Tomatoes ranked highest for fungicide and other pesticide usage. The top ten pesticides applied in Florida include petroleum distillate (25,647,600 lbs a.i./annually), methyl bromide (5,940,000 lbs a.i./annually), chloropicrin (2,117,900 lbs a.i./annually), glyphosate (1,532,800 lbs a.i./annually), copper hydroxide (1,176,500 lbs a.i./annually), aldicarb (869,100 lbs a.i./annually), chlorothalonil (800,900 lbs a.i./annually), mancozeb (639,500 lbs a.i./annually), diuron (512,300 lbs a.i./annually), and carbaryl (372,700 lbs a.i./annually). Copper hydroxide was the most applied fungicide, followed by chlorothalonil, mancozeb, maneb (256,700 lbs a.i./annually), and captan (221,400 lbs a.i./annually). The most applied insecticide was petroleum distillate, followed by aldicarb, carbaryl, endosulfan (171,300 lbs a.i./annually), and sulfur (126,100 lbs a.i./annually). Glyphosate ranked number one for the most applied herbicide, followed by diuron, simazine (313,400 lbs a.i./annually), sulfosate (166,200 lbs a.i./annually), and bromacil (73,700 lbs a.i./annually). The fumigant, methyl bromide was the leading “other” pesticide applied, followed by the fumigants chloropicrin and dichlorpropene (60,700 lbs a.i./annually), the sanitizer hydrogen peroxide (43,000 lbs a.i./annually), and the miticide spiroadiclofen (11,000 lbs a.i./annually). The complete FDACS summary of agricultural pesticide use in Florida: 2007-2009 can be found at http://www.flaes.org/pdf/PUI_narrative_2010.pdf.

Biotechnology

Dow AgroSciences’ five-gene trait stack technology has been approved by the Brazilian National Biosafety Technical Commission

(CTNBio) for sale in Brazil. This new trait stack controls major corn insect pests, offers tolerance to glyphosate and glufosinate herbicides and is expected to be available to Brazilian corn growers sometime in 2012. Powercore is the outcome of a cross-licensing agreement and research and development collaboration between Monsanto Company and Dow AgroSciences. The trait package provides broad spectrum and robust insect control using multiple modes of action from multiple genes. (USAgNet.com, 3/18/11).

In April, Syngenta and Bayer CropScience announced a co-development agreement on a 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) herbicide tolerance trait for soybean. The trait is in early development with launch in North America expected in the second half of this decade. By incorporating tolerance to HPPD herbicides (mesotrione, isoxaflutole, tembotrione), the new trait will provide an additional mode of action for weed control and the management of weed resistance. (MSN Money, 4/7/11).

Med Fly News

Two Mediterranean fruit flies were discovered in Pompano Beach in late March, leading the state to plan a more intense eradication program that will include pesticides and stripping fruit from trees. Both were found in a neighborhood east of U.S. 1 and south of Atlantic Boulevard. One was a female full of eggs, an ominous development in the fight against one of the world's most feared agricultural pests. The FDACS has expanded the quarantine area to 63 square miles of northeast Broward County, where fruit may not be moved off the property on which it was grown. The department plans to spray spinosad in the immediate area of the discovery, as well as strip fruit from trees to deprive the flies of food. Two medfly discoveries were confirmed last month in Pompano Beach and

a total of 57 Mediterranean fruit flies were discovered in Delray Beach and Boca Raton last summer. Clearing the 83-square-mile quarantine zone of the threat took more than two months and \$5 million. (*The Palm Beach Post News*, 3/25/11).