



UNIVERSITY OF
FLORIDA

E X T E N S I O N

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Hendry County Extension

PO Box 68 LaBelle, Florida 33975-0068

Phone (863) 674-4092

SOUTH FLORIDA VEGETABLE PEST AND DISEASE HOTLINE

October 7, 2005

A series of tropical disturbances over the past week to ten days has brought significant rain to south Florida spelling an end to the dry weather that has endured over much of the region since mid-August. Rainfall totals have ranged from 2.86 inches reported at the UF/IFAS FAWN Weather Station in Homestead to 4.01 inches in Immokalee. Local totals have been higher with some growers reporting as much as 8 –10 inches of precipitation for the period. Temperatures remain a few degrees above normal with daytime highs upper 80's and low 90's. Nighttime lows have been mostly in the mid to low 70's.

Damp cloudy conditions have greatly increased disease pressure over the reporting period. Wet weather has also delayed land prep and planting schedules in some areas with some Homestead growers still struggling to catch up from the flooding associated with Katrina, which delayed planting schedules by several weeks. Some growers have reported increases in damping off as a result of soggy conditions as well as some yellowing and poor performance associated with loss of fertilizer from leaching rains. There have also been a few reports of fertilizer burn resulting from over rapid solubilization of hot bands in new plantings.

FAWN Weather Summary*

Date	Air Temp (°F)		Rainfall (Inches)	Hours Below Certain Temperature (hours)							
	Min	Max		40°F	45°F	50°F	55°F	60°F	65°F	70°F	75°F
Bradenton											
9/1 - 9/22/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ft Lauderdale											
9/1 - 9/22/05	73.7	88.7	5.90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6
Fort Pierce											
9/1 - 9/22/05	69.9	89.1	3.86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.7
Homestead											
9/1 - 9/22/05	68.6	89.2	2.68	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	36.5
Immokalee											
9/1 - 9/22/05	70.3	90.3	4.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0

• Note – FAWN system weather info for Bradenton is not available at this time

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Fall planting is in full swing across south Florida with a variety of crops being planted. Growers have started planting strawberries in the Plant City area and sweet corn planting will start in Homestead with the next week to 10 days. Okra harvest is winding down in the Homestead area due to weak prices and the need for fall land.

The short-term forecast from the National Weather Service in Miami calls for the upper low which is currently off the northern coast of Cuba to move rapidly to the northeast with the plume of moisture currently affecting south Florida to move to the east as winds become more southwesterly. Drier air will begin to push into the area on Saturday greatly reducing the chance of precipitation through the early part of next week, which promises to bring sunshine to the area. For additional information, visit the National Weather Service in Miami website at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/mfl/newpage/index.html>

Insects

Recent rains seem to have suppressed insect activity to some degree over the past few days.

Worms

Worm pressure that was described as extremely high in many areas in the last hotline following a major hatch out three weeks ago has eased in most places.

Respondents in the Glades report fall armyworm counts in the range of 75-95% in the sweet corn last week, but note that sprays have reduced populations to 10-12% at the highest. Reports indicate good results with 1/3 lb Lannate SP or 3.5 oz Avaunt but add that it took 2-3 sprays to get the worms down to manageable levels.

Growers and scouts on the east Coast indicate that worm pressure has fallen off over the past few weeks with mostly beet armyworms, although growers continue to find a few loopers and a few hornworms.

Reports from the Bradenton area indicate that worms have been steady all season but note that numbers seem to have jumped up in the last week or so. According to Dr. Dave Schuster, Entomologist at the UF/IFAS GulfCoast REC, beet armyworms have been the predominate species in pepper, with southern armyworm and some fruitworms and loopers on tomato. In addition to the run of the mill worms, Dave also reports finding scattered specimens of the velvet armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*) in his research plots.

Growers in west central Florida note that worm activity is also picking up on cabbage and oriental veggies.

Reports from southwest Florida indicate that worm pressure is down from a couple of weeks ago but note that there are still plenty around. Growers are seeing mostly beet armyworms but also a good measure of fruitworms, southern armyworms, hornworms, loopers and melonworms.

Around Homestead reports note that worm pressure has dropped off following a major worm hatch out about three weeks ago but indicate that they are still finding a few beet and southern armyworms, fruitworms, and loopers.

Whiteflies

Growers and scouts on the east Coast report that whitefly pressure is variable. Reports indicate that counts have been low in Martin and Palm Beach Counties but note that there have been problems on some farms in St Lucie and Indian River Counties where some hotspots are being reported.

Whitefly activity is beginning to pickup in the Manatee Ruskin area but reports indicate that TYLCV incidence has been low.

Around Immokalee, whiteflies remain low in most locations but there have been some reports of flare-ups and scattered hotspots, which have warranted control.

Whiteflies remain low in the Homestead area. Reports from Glades Crop Care indicate that that biotype sampling for Biotype Q has yielded only B biotype to date.

Leafminers

Respondents in the Manatee/Ruskin area report some increase in leafminer activity.

Reports from Homestead indicate that a few leafminers are starting to show up on tomatoes, beans and eggplant but note that leafminer and whiteflies numbers often increase rapidly around the end of November as beans begin to be harvested in the area.

Growers and scouts in Southwest Florida report that leafminers are beginning to show up in counts but remain well below threshold levels.

East Coast growers report some leaf miner activity in tomato, eggplant and pepper.

Spider Mites

Around Southwest Florida, a few spider mites are present on some farms in areas adjacent to sugar cane windbreaks.

Reports from Palm Beach County indicate that growers are finding a few red spider mites as well as two spotted mites in a few scattered locations.

Broad mites

Respondents in East Coast production areas report some heavy broad mite infestation in older pepper nearing harvest in a few weeks but note that over all numbers are low and occurrence is scattered.

Around southwest Florida broad mites are starting to show up in pepper but remain low and under control in most places.

Pepper Weevil

Reports indicate that a few pepper weevils have started to show up in early pepper plantings around LaBelle.

Thrips

Respondents in Palm Beach and Martin Counties note that some damage suggestive of *Thrips palmi* is being seen in pepper in scattered locations.

Diseases

Damp overcast weather has contributed to increases in several diseases over the past few weeks most notably bacterial leaf spot.

Bacterial Leaf Spot

Around Southwest Florida growers and scouts report a dramatic increase in bacterial spot with new bacterial spot showing up almost everywhere in the past week or so. Fields that were looking very nice 4-5 days ago are now showing lots of fresh leaf spots. In addition to the weather the fact that many planting are now being pruned and tied has helped assist the spread. Some isolated reports indicate up to 50% defoliation on first tie stage tomatoes in areas, which received a lot of rain last week. Given the rain this week that could mean a really bad problem next week. Scouts indicate seeing more problems in tomato than pepper but note that peppers are now getting hit as well.

Reports from Manatee County indicate that bacterial leaf spot incidence has really jumped up this week in a number of fields and note that in some places lesions are starting to show up on fruit. Testing indicates that in many places the bacteria sampled is mostly copper resistant strains.

East coast growers report that bacterial spot is bad and getting worse.

Respondents in Homestead indicate that bacteria active on most susceptible crops, especially tomato that had spot right out of the plant house. They note that recent weather is likely to favor a big jump in bacteria over the next week.

Bacterial spot is one of the most serious diseases of tomato and pepper in Florida because it can spread rapidly during warm periods with wind driven rains, and because fruit symptoms reduce marketability.

Bacterial spot is caused by the bacterium, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv *vesicatoria*. Entry into the plant occurs through stomata or wounds made by wind driven soil, insects, or cultural operations. Bacterial spot can be seed transmitted, but most inocula comes from volunteers or infected plant debris in the soil. Temperatures of 75-87°F are ideal for bacterial spot but infections can occur at higher or lower temperatures.

Symptoms of bacterial spot appear as small, water-soaked, greasy spots on infected leaflets. On tomatoes, distinct spots with or without yellowing occur. Individual leaf spots may coalesce with each other, resulting in the browning of entire leaflets. Fruit spots often begin as dark specks with or without a white halo. As spots enlarge, they become raised and scab-like.

In pepper, symptoms are similar to those in tomato, except that spots may be lighter in color and fruit lesions may appear blistered. In mature plants, leaflet infection is most concentrated on older leaves and defoliation may occur in severe infections. Positive diagnosis requires lab tests as other diseases may cause symptoms that appear similar to those of bacterial spot.

An integrated approach is needed to manage this disease. Sanitation is important. Pepper and tomato volunteers and solanaceous weeds should be destroyed between crops. Transplant houses should be located away from tomato or pepper fields. Purchase only certified disease-free transplants.

Since water movement spreads the bacteria from diseased to healthy plants, workers and farm equipment should be kept out of fields when fields are wet because the disease will spread readily under wet conditions.

There are commercial pepper varieties that are resistant to races 1, 2 and 3, but researchers have identified no fewer than ten different races of *Xanthomonas campestris*. Since no variety incorporates resistance to all known races, it is important that growers use varieties that have resistance to races that occur in their area. No resistant tomato varieties are available commercially.

It is important to apply sprays before and during rainy periods. If conditions are favorable, frequent spraying may not be sufficient to maintain bacterial spot below damaging levels.

The traditional recommendation for bacterial spot control consists of copper and maneb or mancozeb. Attention to application techniques is as important as choice of material in achieving adequate control. The effectiveness of copper is limited, because of the widespread occurrence of copper tolerance among strains of *X. campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*.

There is some indication that the use of organosilicate adjuvants and applications of magnesium might increase the incidence and severity of bacterial spot infections.

In the past few years several new products have come on the market that have given good results in research trials when used in rotation with traditional controls. These include Tanos (Dupont) as well as the SAR elicitor Actigard (Syngenta), and Serenade (AgraQuest).

Over the past few years, some growers and researchers have experienced success with the bacteriophage (bacterial virus) AgriPhage (Omnilytics) for the control of bacterial spot.

A number of growers have also reported good results using Oxidate (Biosafe Systems) as a sanitizing agent following cultural operations or weather events favoring the development and spread of the disease.

Phytophthora

Growers and scouts around Palm Beach County are reporting mostly low levels of Phytophthora on eggplant, pepper and tomato. Most infections are in the roots and crowns of affected plants but some aerial blight has been reported on pepper.

Reports of scattered problems with Phytophthora around southwest Florida have also been received.

Pythium

Respondents in Homestead report some problems with pythium on early-planted beans.

Reports from the Glades indicate that due to the wet warm conditions, damping off due to Pythium has been a problem in some of the leafy vegetables such as lettuce and dill.

Other South Florida production areas are also reporting minor problems with damping off (both pythium and rhizoctonia) in scattered locations following recent rains.

Southern Corn Leaf Blight

Dr Rick Raid, Plant Pathologist at the Everglades REC reports that while corn and beans in the Glades are still on the small side for much in the way of foliar diseases, he suggests that sweet corn growers and scouts should keep their eyes open for Southern Corn Leaf Blight caused by the fungus *Bipolaris maydis*. **Strobilurin fungicides such as Headline or Quadris (Amistar) are most efficacious in controlling this disease, followed by the sterol inhibitors, such as Tilt, Propimax, or Bumper.** He recommends rotating or tank mixing

these with a broad-spectrum protectant such as mancozeb or chlorothalonil for resistance management. It is also highly recommended that disease not be allowed to build up to high levels before initiating fungicide programs.

Southern Blight

Scattered problems with southern blight mostly on tomato from a number of areas around South Florida

Bacterial Wilt

Respondents in Manatee County report continuing problems with bacterial wilt in a few locations. This disease is traditionally more of a problem in North Florida.

Symptoms include wilting of upper leaves during the warmest part of the day. The wilted leaves initially retain their green color and do not fall as the disease progresses. Vascular tissues in the lower stem will show a dark brown discoloration. A cross section of the stem will produce a white, bacterial streaming when suspended in clear water.

Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus

Tomato yellow leaf curl virus is present at mostly low levels in most south Florida production areas. Some secondary spread from infected transplants has been reported.

Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus

Reports from growers and scouts in Martin, Palm Beach and neighboring counties indicate that they are experiencing a significant level of tomato spotted wilt infections in pepper assumed to be arriving on infected transplants. In some fields incidence exceeding more than 5% infection rate has been reported.

Bean red node virus

Dr Rick Raid, Plant Pathologist at the UF/IFAS Everglades Research and Education Center reports that he is seeing bean red node virus in a few snap bean fields in the Glades.

Red node is caused by a strain of tobacco streak virus. Initial symptom is reddening of the nodes of the stem. Discoloration and necrosis of the stem and apical tissues may follow and infected plants may bend and break at discolored nodes. Sunken reddish lesions develop on young pods and when necrosis is extensive pods become shriveled and discolored. Affected plants are frequently stunted and mortality can be high if plants are infected in the seedling or pre-bloom stage.

Red node can be seed borne so use of certified disease free seed is important. The disease is also transmitted by thrips (*Frankliniella* sp.).

Destruction of potential reservoirs of the virus such as white and yellow sweet clover may also help reduce spread of the disease.

News You Can Use

Easy Way to Earn CORE CEUs

Many growers have taken advantage of the CORE CEUs available through Citrus and Vegetable Magazine's CORE CEU program, sponsored by Bayer CropScience. If you haven't, this is an easy,

convenient way to earn the 4 CORE CEUs that you now need to renew your pesticide license. You just read an article, available in the magazine or online, request and complete the question set and return to the author, and you can earn one CORE CEU for each article. The latest CORE CEU article on Sprayer Calibration is available in the September issue of Citrus and Vegetable Magazine.

Please note that these articles are not valid indefinitely. While some are valid for one year from the date of publication, others are valid for shorter periods, at the discretion of the author. So don't delay. You can earn these CEUs at any time prior to renewing your license. Back articles are available online at Citrus & Vegetable Magazine's website.

Minimum Wage Will Rise by 25 Cents

Florida's minimum wage will increase to \$6.40 an hour in 2006, a 25 cent an hour increase to match inflation as required by an initiative passed last year. The state's minimum wage went up to \$6.15 an hour in May because of a constitutional amendment approved by voters in 2004. The amendment tied the state's minimum wage to inflation, requiring an adjustment each year. The \$6.40 rate will start Jan. 1, the Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation announced Friday. For workers whose tips are counted as part of their wage, the minimum will go from the current \$3.13 an hour to \$3.38 an hour Jan. 1, plus the worker's tips.

Fumigants Face Risk Assessment

The EPA is taking a hard look at fumigants; you have until October 12 to comment on the risk assessments. Fumigants are a difficult case. In many cases where fumigants are used, there is no effective substitute. However, fumigants can pose serious risks to human health and the environment. The Agency needs information to balance the risks and benefits.

Methyl Bromide - Fumigant Uses - EPA extends to October 12, 2005, the deadline for the submission of public comments on its July 13, 2005 Federal Register Notice announcing the availability of the Agency's human health and environmental fate and effects risk assessments and related documents for the fumigant - EPA notes that " ... *Methyl bromide is a broad-spectrum fumigant chemical that can be used as an acaricide, antimicrobial, fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematicide, and vertebrate control agent. The most prevalent use pattern is as a soil fumigant; however, it is also used as a structural fumigant and for post harvest treatment of commodities...*" - Publicly available documents are to be posted in EPA docket identification (ID) number OPP-2005-0123 at <http://docket.epa.gov/edkpub/index.jsp> - EPA OPPTS OPP Contact: Susan Bartow, Special Review and Reregistration Division at 703-603-0065; fax: 703-308-8041; e-mail: Bartow.Susan@EPA.gov - EPA September 9 *Federal Register*: <http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20051800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2005/05-18009.htm> 1,3-

Dichloropropene (trade name, Telone), a Fumigant Pesticide - EPA Extends to October 12, 2005, the deadline for the submission of public comments on human health risk assessment and related documents - Publicly available documents are to be posted in EPA docket identification (ID) number OPP-2005-0124 at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket/> - EPA OPPTS OPP Contact: Diane Sherman, Special Review and Reregistration Division at 703-308-0128; fax: 703-308-8041; e-mail: Sherman.Diane@EPA.gov - EPA September 12 *Federal Register*: <http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20051800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2005/05-18074.htm>

Dazomet, a Fumigant Pesticide - EPA extends to October 12, 2005, the deadline for the receipt of public comments on human health risk assessment and related documents - EPA OPPTS OPP Contact: Dirk Helder, Special Review and Reregistration Division at 703-305-4610; fax: 703-308-8041; e-mail: Helder.Dirk@EPA.gov - EPA September 12 *Federal Register*: <http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20051800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2005/05-18075.htm>

Metam Sodium, a Fumigant Pesticide - EPA extends to October 12, 2005, the deadline for the receipt of public comments on human health risk assessment and related documents - EPA OPPTS OPP Contact: Dirk Helder, Special Review and Reregistration Division at 703 305 4610; fax: 703 308 8041; e-mail: Helder.Dirk@EPA.gov - EPA September 12 *Federal Register*: <http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20051800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2005/05-18076.htm>

New Class of Insecticide Announced

Research teams at Nihon Nohyaku Co., Ltd., Bayer CropScience, and DuPont have developed two new broad-spectrum insecticides that show promise as safer and more effective ways to fight pest insects that damage food crops. The insecticides, which represent the first synthetic compounds designed to activate a novel insecticide target called the ryanodine receptor, may also help tackle the growing problem of insecticide resistance.

Currently, many of the most widely used insecticides today act on only a handful of exploited physiological targets, such as those that interfere with acetylcholinesterase, an enzyme that helps control nerve activity. Some experts are concerned that resistance and cross-resistance may lead to reduced efficacy, so there are efforts to replace these materials with those that have a different mode of action.

Targeting the ryanodine receptor may offer a promising alternative. Ryanodine, a natural alkaloid discovered years ago in a species of tropical plant, has been used to study muscle physiology in a wide variety of organisms, including insects and mammals. Ryanodine receptors regulate muscle and nerve activities by modifying levels of internal calcium in these cells. These receptors exist in both mammals and insects but have distinct differences. Researchers have known that ryanodine itself has insecticidal properties, but until now, no synthetic molecules had been identified that potently and selectively target these receptors in insects.

Nihon Nohyaku Co., Ltd., based in Japan, and Bayer CropScience AG in Germany have jointly developed flubendiamide, the first example of the phthalic acid diamides, a novel group of insecticides that activate the ryanodine receptor. The insecticide is highly effective against many different species of caterpillars, says Masanori Tohnishi, a senior research scientist at Nihon Nohyaku. In early tests, the compound showed high activity against the tobacco budworm (*Heliothis virescens*), which is known to cause serious damage to cotton, tobacco and other crops. The compound did not have any measurable effect on mammalian ryanodine receptors, according to Peter Lümmen, Ph.D., a research scientist at Bayer CropScience.

DuPont, based in Wilmington, DE, is developing another group of compounds that target the ryanodine receptor. Called anthranilic diamides, these novel compounds show excellent control of pest insects with exceptional mammalian safety, according to the researchers. They were the first to demonstrate the mode of action of these ryanodine receptor-active molecules, says Daniel Cordova, a researcher at DuPont Crop Protection. Both classes of compounds have high potency, the researchers say, although they are structurally different. Both insecticides are still in developmental stages. The research team at DuPont says they have cloned ryanodine receptors from several insect species and that these receptors may help provide a better understanding of their role in calcium signaling, which could lead to new insights into human diseases. (*Chemically Speaking* 9/2005).

Pesticide Actions

On August 31, the EPA published tolerances for the herbicide S- metolachlor. Uses of importance to Florida include: sweet/field/pop corn, cotton, onion, peanut, sorghum, soybean, and tomato (paste), as well as head and stem brassicas (subgroup 5A), legume foliage (subgroup 7A), fruiting vegetables (group 8), leaf petiole vegetables (subgroup 4B), edible podded legumes (subgroup 6A), pea and bean (subgroup 6C), root vegetables (subgroup 1B), and tuberous and corm vegetables (group 1C). Associated animal tolerances were also approved. (*Federal Register*, 8/31/05).

On August 31, the EPA published tolerances for the insecticide flonicamid. Uses of importance to Florida include: cotton, stone fruit (group 12), potato and potato flake, spinach, tomato paste and puree, cucurbit vegetables (group 9), fruiting vegetables (group 8), and leafy brassicas (subgroup 5B). Associated animal tolerances were also approved. (*Federal Register*, 8/31/05).

Operation CleanSweep – Statewide Pesticide Pick-UP

Operation CleanSweep is a mobile pesticide collection program that provides a safe way to dispose of cancelled, suspended and unusable pesticides at no cost. The program is available to farms, groves, greenhouses, nurseries, golf courses, forestry, and pest control services. Pesticide dealers can participate for a fee.

For more information contact, Kim Hainge - haingek@doacs.state.fl.us or Keith Myhre – myhrek@doacs.state.fl.us

Job Opportunities

AgraQuest Inc. is seeking an experienced capable individual to serve as a Technical Representative for the SE USA. Contact Steven Melchert, AgraQuest Southeast Regional Manager at 239-437-4350.

Southwest Florida packer/shipper has immediate openings for the following positions:

Sales Assistant – Entry sales assistant needed. At least one year of industry related experience preferred. Responsibilities include assisting current sales staff with workload, servicing current accounts and establishing new accounts.

Shipping Supervisor – must have knowledge of computers and produce business. Industry related experience required.

Truck driver – fulltime truck driver needed. Class A CDL drivers license is required. Must be willing to travel to Georgia for six weeks in spring and fall, remainder of the year is local driving in southwest Florida.

For inquiries, contact Rita at 239-657-2227 or fax resume to 239-657-6037.

Farm Labor Law Compliance and Work Place Safety

Thursday, October 20, 2005 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

**Career Service Center of Collier County
750 South 5th Street, Immokalee**

Agenda

8:00 – 8:30 Registration and morning refreshments

Morning Session: Farm Labor Law Compliance

8:30 – 8:45	Welcome and opening remarks	Cesar Asuaje, Fritz Roka, UF/IFAS
8:45 – 9:45	State regulations concerning FLC requirements, minimum wage, transportation, and child labor –	Emmit Bryson, Hector Perez, Eddie Galvan, Barbara Wisher, DBPR
9:45 – 10:00	Refreshment Break	

10:00 – 10:30	Federal regulations concerning Fair Labor Standards Act, MSPS, and transportation –	Juan Coria, Diane Milford, USDoL
10:30 – 11:00	Human Trafficking	Lt. Bill Rule, CCSD
11:30 – 12:00	Grower and Farm Labor Contractor relationships	employer panel

12:00 – 1:00 Lunch

Afternoon Session: Farm safety

1:00 – 2:00	Developing a work place safety culture	Luis Rodriguez, USDoL/OSHA
	Worker Protection Standards	Gloria Lopez, FLDACS
2:00 – 2:15	Refreshment Break	
2:15 – 2:45	General Farm Safety and Heat stress	Laura Powell, Cesar Asuaje, Gene McAvoy, UF/IFAS
2:45 – 4:00	Emergency Response Field Sanitation, Citrus Canker & Food Safety	Russell Gardner, HCHD Jack Hebb, Darren Coles, UF/IFAS

Sponsors include: Southwest Florida Farm Safety Committee, Gulf Citrus Growers' Association and Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association

For additional information, please contact: Dr. Fritz Roka – 239- 658-3400 or Mr. Cesar Asuaje - 561 233-1727

Up Coming Meetings

Manatee County

December 8, 2005 Cucurbit Production Workshop 1:30 PM – 4:30 P.
GulfCoast Research and Education Center, Wimauma.

For more information, contact Phyllis Gilreath at 941-722-4524 or prgilreath@ifas.ufl.edu or Alicia Whidden at 813-744-5776 or AJWhidden@ifas.ufl.edu

December 13, 2005 CORE/Private Applicator Ag Pesticide Training and Testing 9:00 AM
Manatee County Extension Service, Palmetto 2 CORE CEUs

For more information, contact Phyllis Gilreath at 941-722-4524 or prgilreath@ifas.ufl.edu.

Southwest Florida

October 10-11, 2005 Spanish Pesticide Applicator Training and Testing

Hendry County Extension Office
1085 Pratt Boulevard Oct 10 – CORE
LaBelle, Florida 33935 Oct 11 – Private

Contact 863-674-4092 for details – **Note:** the tests will be given in English

- October 11, 2005** **Does Phosphorus deserve to be called a macronutrient?
and BASF Product Update** 6:00 PM
- UF/IFAS - SW Florida Research and Education Center
Hwy 29 N
Immokalee, Florida
- Contact Gene McAvoy at 863-674-4092
- October 18, 2005** **What you Need to Know about PACA – Perishable Agricultural Commodity Act
and Update on Florida’s Agricultural License and Bond Law** 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM
- UF/IFAS - SW Florida Research and Education Center
Hwy 29 N
Immokalee, Florida
- Contact Gene McAvoy at 863-674-4092
- October 20, 2005** **Farm Labor Law Compliance
and Work Place Safety Seminar** **8:00 am to 4:00 pm**
- Career Service Center of Collier County
750 South 5th Street
Immokalee, Florida
- For information, contact Dr Fritz Roka at 239-658-3400 - see details
- November 1,2005** **WPS – Train the Trainer** 8:30 AM
- Hendry County Extension Office
1085 Pratt Boulevard
LaBelle, Florida 33935
- Contact Gene McAvoy at 863-674-4092
- November 1,2005** **Innovations in Plastic Mulches and Recycling Opportunities** 6:00 PM
- UF/IFAS - SW Florida Research and Education Center
Hwy 29 N
Immokalee, Florida
- Contact Gene McAvoy at 863-674-4092
- Other Meetings
- October 12, 2005** **Certified Crop Advisor Seminar** 7:50 AM – 6:30 PM
- UF/IFAS Indian River Research and Education Center 10 CCA CEU’s
2199 S Rock Road
Fort Pierce, Florida
- Contact Dr. Tom Obreza at 352-392-1951 or Dr. Ed Hanlon at 239-658-3400

Note: available by videoconference at UF/IFAS Research and Education Centers in Balm, Gainesville, Immokalee, Lake Alfred, and Quincy. Late Registration after Oct 6 - \$120. Lunch provided at all sites.

October 19-20, 2005 Workshop on the Management of Tomato Diseases

UF/IFAS, North Florida Research and Education Center
155 Research Road
Quincy, Florida 32351

Registration fee is \$20 payable by October 1, 2005

Contact Laura Ritchie at: LSRitchie@ifas.ufl.edu

Websites

Tomato Institute Proceedings - The last four issues of the Tomato Institute Proceedings can now be accessed online at <http://gcrec.ifas.ufl.edu/vegetables.htm>

Need fact sheets? Virtually any topic, pertaining to pesticides, pest control, agronomic production, or just about anything else may be found on the **University of Florida/IFAS EDIS** web site: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/> Here you can find thousands of publications written by IFAS specialists on a wide range of ag topics.

Water Quality/Quantity Best Management Practices for Florida Vegetable and Agronomic Crops. The row crop BMP manual, which has been adopted by Department rule, can be seen in its entirety at <http://floridaagwaterpolicy.com/PDFs/BMPs/vegetable&agronomicCrops.pdf>

Quotable Quotes

A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity... An optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty. - Winston Churchill

I find that the harder I work, the more luck I seem to have! - Thomas Jefferson

The bend in the road is not the end of the road unless you fail to make the turn. - Unknown

There is a real magic in Enthusiasm. It spells the difference between mediocrity and accomplishment. - Norman Vincent Peale

Do not follow where the path may lead. Go instead where there is no path and leave a trail. - Ralph Waldo Emerson

On the Lighter Side

Southern Rules

The following is a community service to help outsiders understand the rules of the Southerner's mind:

1. That farm boy you see at the gas station did more work before breakfast than you do all week at the gym.
2. It's called a "gravel road." No matter how slow you drive, you're going to get dust on your Lincoln Navigator. Drive it or get it out of the way!

3. We all started hunting and fishing when we were seven years old. Yeah, we saw that Bambi movie, too. We got over it.
4. Go ahead and bring your \$600 Orvis fishing rod. Don't cry to us if a large mouth bass breaks it off at the handle. We have a name for those little 13-inch trout you fish for... bait.
5. Pull your pants up! You look like an idiot.
6. If that cell phone rings while a bunch of mallards are making their final approach, we will shoot it. You might want to ensure it's not up to your ear at the time
7. No, there's no "Vegetarian Special" on the menu. Order steak, pork chops. Order em rare. Or, you can order the Chef's Salad and pick off the two pounds of ham and turkey.
8. Tea -- yeah, we have tea. It comes in a glass over ice and it's sweet. You want it hot? Set it in the sun. You want it unsweetened? Add a lot of water.
9. You bring Coke into my house, it better be brown, wet, and served over ice!
10. You have a sixty-thousand-dollar car. We're real impressed. We have a quarter of a million-dollar combine that we only use two weeks a year.
11. Let's get this straight. We have one stoplight in town. We stop when it's red. We may even stop when it's yellow.
12. We eat dinner together with our families. We pray before we eat--yeah, even breakfast. We go to church on Wednesdays and Sundays, and we go to high school football games on Friday nights. We still address our seniors with "yes, sir" and "yes, ma'am," and we sometimes still take Sunday drives around town to see friends and families.
13. We don't do "hurry up" well.
14. Greens -- yeah, we have greens, but you don't putt on them. You boil them with salty fatback or fresh pork.
15. Yeah, we eat catfish, bass and bream. You really want sushi and caviar? It's available down at the bait shop.
16. They are pigs. That's what they smell like. Get over it. Don't like it? Interstate 75 goes two ways. Interstate 10 goes the other two. Pick one.
17. Grits are corn. You put butter, salt, and maybe even some pepper on them. If you want to put milk and sugar on them, then you want cream of wheat -- go to Kansas. That would be I-40 West.
18. So every person in every pickup truck waves? Yeah, it's called being friendly. Understand the concept?
19. That Highway Patrol Officer that just pulled you over for driving like an idiot --his name is "Sir," no matter how young he is.
20. You burn an American flag in our town, you get beat up. Any questions?

Barefoot in the Snow – A Prayer for Our Soldiers

Close your eyes and picture in your mind the soldier at Valley Forge as he holds his musket in his bloody hands. He stands barefoot in the snow, starved from lack of food, wounded from months of battle and emotionally scarred from the eternity away from his family surrounded by nothing but death and the carnage of war. He stands fast with fire in his eyes and victory on his breath. He looks at us now in anger and disgust and tells us this...

I gave you a birthright of freedom born in the Constitution and now your children graduate too illiterate to read it. I fought in the snow barefoot to give you the freedom to vote and you stay at home because it rains.

I left my family destitute to give you the freedom of speech and you remain silent on critical issues, because it might be bad for business.

I orphaned my children to give you a government to serve you and it has stolen democracy from the people.

It's the soldier not the reporter that gives you the freedom of the press.

It's the soldier not the poet who gives you the freedom of speech. It's the soldier not the campus organizer who allows you to demonstrate.

It's the soldier who salutes the flag, who serves the flag and whose coffin is draped with the flag that allows the protester to burn the flag.

“Lord hold our troops in your loving hands. Protect them as they protect us. Bless them and their families for the selfless acts they perform for us in our time of need. Amen.”

Contributors include: Joel Allingham/AgriCare, Inc, Karen Armbruster/SWFREC, Kathy Carbiener /Agricultural Pest Management, Jim Connor/SWFREC, Bruce Corbitt/West Coast Tomato Growers, Dr. Kent Cushman/SWFREC, Dr. Phyllis Gilreath/Manatee County Extension, Fred Heald/Farmers Supply, Sarah Hornsby/AgCropCon, Cecil Howell/H&R Farm, Loren Horsman/Glades Crop Care, Bruce Johnson/General Crop Management, Dr. Mary Lamberts/Miami-Dade County Extension, Leon Lucas/Glades Crop Care, Bob Mathews, Glades Crop Care, Gene McAvoy/Hendry County Extension, Alice McGhee/Thomas Produce, Jimmy Morales/Pro Source One, Tim Nychk/Nychk Bros. Farm, Chuck Obern/C&B Farm, Teresa Olczyk/ Miami-Dade County Extension, Darrin Parmenter/Palm Beach County Extension, Dr. Ken Pernezny/EREC, Dr. Pam Roberts/SWFREC, Dr. Nancy Roe/Farming Systems Research, Wes Roan/6 L's, Kevin Seitzinger/Gargiulo, Jay Shivler/ West Coast Tomato Growers, Ken Shuler/Stephen's Produce, Ed Skvarch/St Lucie County Extension, John Stanford/Thomas Produce, Mike Stanford/MED Farms, Dr. Phil Stansly/SWFREC, Eugene Tolar/Red Star Farms, Dr. Charles Vavrina/SWFREC, Mark Verbeck/GulfCoast Ag, and Alicia Whidden/Hillsborough County Extension.

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Gene McAvoy

County Extension Director / Extension Agent III

Regional Specialized Agent - Vegetables/Ornamental Horticulture

Hendry County Extension Office

PO Box 68

LaBelle, Florida 33975

Web: <http://hhort.ifas.ufl.edu/>

863-674-4092 phone

239-860-8811 mobile - Nextel Agnet 28950

863-674-4097 fax

GMcAvoy@mail.ifas.ufl.edu

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Thomas Produce Company

Of South Florida
Grower and Shippers of Quality Vegetables
9905 Clint Moore Road
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Robert Murray
Florida Favorite Fertilizer

787 Overriver Drive
North Fort Myers, Florida 33903
Phone 800-457-0807 Cell 239-707-2272

LaBelle Plant World, Inc.

Tommy Smith: President
Scott Smith: Vice President
We Grow Plants for the Pros
LaBelle, Florida Phone 863-675-2020

Fred Heald
Farmers Supply Inc

710 Broward Street
Immokalee, FL 34142
Phone 239-657-8254 Fax 239-657-2005

Gargiulo

Growers Shippers Importers Exporters
David Pensabene: Production Manager
Naples Operations
Phone 239-353-0300 Fax 239-353-3407

Damon Shelor
ProSource One

Immokalee, Florida
Office 239-657-8374 Cell 239-707-6142
E-mail: dshelor@ProSourceOne.com

Ted and Trudy Winsberg
Green Cay Farms, Inc.

Rt. 1, Box 331B
Boynton Beach, Florida 33437-9727
Phone 561-499-5345

Ed Early
Dupont Agricultural Products

5100 South Cleveland Avenue
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Phone 561-746-3740 Fax 561-746-3775

Rachel Walters
Bayer CropScience

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Punta Gorda, FL 33982
Phone 941-575-5149 Cell 239-707-1198

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Paramount Seeds, Inc.

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Phone 772-221-0653 Fax 772-221-0102

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Manatee Fruit Company

PO Box 128
Palmetto, Florida 34220-0128
Phone 941-722-3279 Fax 941-729-5151

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Gaylon Pfeiffer
BASF Corporation
11806 Marblehead Drive
Tampa, Florida 33913
Office 813-818-9594 Fax 813-818-8694
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Thad G. Boatwright
Monsanto Crop Protection
1089 Forsythia Lane
West Palm Beach, FL 33415
Office 561-478-4970 Fax 561-478-4970
Cell 561-719-6820

Jack E Kilgore II
Chemical Dynamics
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7150 E Brentwood Road
Fort Myers, Florida 33919
Cell 239-707-7677 Nextel: 158*17*24422

Chuck Obern
C & B Farm
CR 835
Clewiston, FL 33415
Office 863-983-8269 Fax 863-983-8030
Cell 239-250-0551

Bart Hoopingarner
Cerexagri
11933 73rd St. E
Parrish, FL 34219
Cell 941-737-7444 Fax 941-776-8127
bart.hoopingarner@cerexagri.com

Jay Hallaron
Chemtura Corporation
321-231-2277 cell 407-256-4667 cell
jay_hallaron@cromptoncorp.com

Jared Revell
United Agri Products
116 Jerome Drive
Immokalee, Florida
239-657-3168 office 239-253-0585 cell

Dr. Henry Yonce
KAC Agricultural Research
Scouting, Consulting
Research
386-736-0098 work 386-527-1124 cell
HDYONCE@msn.com

Ted Holmes
Southern Regional Sales Manager
CDMS- ChemSearch
Phone 941-746-6087 ted@cdms.net

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