



UNIVERSITY OF
FLORIDA

E X T E N S I O N

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Hendry County Extension

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SOUTH FLORIDA VEGETABLE PEST AND DISEASE HOTLINE

November 24, 2006

A strong cold front plunged temperatures across south Florida to the lowest levels seen since last February causing the mercury to dip into the mid 30's in some normally colder interior locations. Some light frost was seen in the LaBelle area on car windshields Tuesday morning. The front, which began digging into the area on Monday November 20, brought unseasonably cold temperatures as much as 15 degrees below normal for much of the past week.

Daytime highs for the period were in the 60's 70's and 80's and nighttime lows in the 60's, 50's 40's and 30's in some places.

Most places received minimal precipitation for the period with Balm recording the highest total rainfall at just over a half-inch. Despite mostly dry conditions, many areas have also heavy morning dews that have helped increase in disease pressure.

Reports indicate that cold winds associated with the front caused windburn to sensitive like beans squash and cucumbers in places and will undoubtedly affect yield and quality of some items in coming weeks.

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
Balm											
11/10 – 11/24/06	40.2	82.1	0.63	0.0	18.5	18.9	37.1	20.1	1.2	30.0	66.4
Ft Lauderdale											
11/10 – 11/24/06	42.5	83.8	0.46	0.0	4.1	13.9	1.8	12.2	5.1	3.4	14.1
Fort Pierce											
11/10 – 11/24/06	35.9	83.4	0.07	13.5	17.9	4.4	2.6	9.4	10.0	7.8	25.9
Homestead											
11/10 – 11/24/06	37.8	83.0	0.08	4.6	10.5	6.6	23.2	6.0	15.8	8.0	20.7
Immokalee											
11/10 – 11/24/06	38.4	84.6	0.23	6.2	23.8	27.1	0.3	16.7	18.0	6.9	34.6

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE, FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCES, SEA GRANT AND 4-H YOUTH, STATE OF FLORIDA, IFAS, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COOPERATING

Harvesting to meet the Thanksgiving demand continued at an active pace. Crops coming to market include cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, radishes, snap beans, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, watermelons and specialty items. Light shipments of strawberries are expected the Plant City and Dover areas beginning next week as cooler temperatures aid berry development. Quality is mostly good.

The short-term forecast from the National Weather Service in Miami calls for a gradual warming trend over the next few days and clear dry conditions with highs in the low 80's and lows in the 50's until the next front arrives towards weekend. For additional information, visit the National Weather Service in Miami website at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/mfl/newpage/index.html>

Insects

Worms

Around Southwest Florida, respondents report that worm pressure has begun to diminish in some places but note that a number of hotspots where pressure remains high still persist especially the further south one goes. Reports indicate that southern armyworms are the primary species in many places but a mix of other worms are present including pickleworm, which is causing problems in squash in some places.

In the Glades respondents indicate that in some locations fall armyworm pressure continues to be high in sweet corn but indicate that populations have begun to decline over the past two weeks. Growers report that worm populations have been difficult to keep in check and despite nearly daily applications of tank mixes with new egg masses and first instar larvae continuing to be found on successive visits to the field. The colder temperatures should help with the control issue by dramatically slowing their development and probably killing some larvae. The colder temperatures also greatly reduce the amount of flying that the adults can do at night.

On the East Coast reports indicate that worm pressure has declined to the lowest levels of the season over the past few days.

Whiteflies

Around Immokalee, whitefly levels are generally low but numbers continue to build in older plantings.

Whitefly numbers remain mostly low on the East Coast. Nymphs are starting to increase in some older tomato and growers have begun to apply IGR's as necessary. Some problems have been noted in pepper and squash.

Around Homestead, growers are reporting some problems with whiteflies in tomato.

To review the revised UF/IFAS Recommendations for Management of Whiteflies, Begomovirus, and Insecticide Resistance for Florida Vegetable Production and the New Tomato Burn-Down Rule, visit the Manatee County Extension website at <http://manatee.ifas.ufl.edu/vegetable.htm>

Broad Mites

Reports from Palm Beach and other east Coast Counties indicate that broadmites continue to cause problems in eggplant and pepper.

Growers and scouts around SW Florida indicate that broadmite continue to be a problem in pepper and have noted increased pressure over the past few weeks in some locations.

Leafminer

On the East Coast, leafminers continue to build in tomato and eggplant with many growers now applying controls.

Around Immokalee, leafminers are continuing to increase seasonally with more fields being sprayed.

Aphids

Winged aphids are increasing in a variety of crops around Immokalee. No colony formation has been noted.

East Coast growers also report an increase in winged aphid numbers and note that some colony formation has been detected in scattered locations.

Dr Gregg Nuessly, Entomologist at UF/IFAS EREC in Belle Glade reports a doubling in aphid numbers caught in aerial traps two weeks ago compared to the previous week, and another doubling in the counts last week from the previous week indicating that winged aphids are on the move and growers should be on the lookout for aphids moving into their fields. Gregg notes that many of these will be killed by predators and fungal pathogens before they are able to start successful new colonies, but advises that growers should be scouting for colonies that appear to be growing and that need treatment to keep them from reaching damaging numbers.

Pepper Weevil

Growers and scouts have noted an increase in pepper weevils in several locations around southwest Florida over the past few weeks and report that incidence of dropped fruit is becoming more common in some plantings.

Respondents in Martin County note some problems with pepper weevils.

Thrips

Growers on both coasts note an increase in thrips numbers in pepper with some feeding damage present around the calyx of pepper fruits.

Diseases

Late Blight

Glades Crop Care has reported a confirmed finding of late blight on tomato in the Immokalee area late last week. The infection is in a fairly large planting, which has multiple infections widely scattered throughout the field. Numerous infected plants are present with symptoms ranging from single lesions to several hotspots throughout the field where plants display multiple late blight lesions.

Since that time the disease was also confirmed on potato in the Immokalee area and there have been unconfirmed reports of additional finds on tomato.

Late blight can easily devastate a tomato or potato field within a few weeks if it is not properly controlled. Since the disease can spread so rapidly, growers should scout their fields thoroughly each day, especially when cool and wet conditions conducive to disease development prevails. Since late blight symptoms may be

confused with symptoms of other diseases, the following diagnostic pointers may help growers distinguish between the late blight and other diseases.

Late blight symptoms on leaves appear as irregularly shaped brown to purplish lesions with indefinite border lesions can span veins. The lesions may be seen any time of day, on any stage of plant growth and on leaves of any age. Velvety, white fungal growth may appear on the lower surface of affected leaflets early in the morning before leaves dry and/or in the lower canopy.

On stems, purplish lesions may be seen any time of day and may be found any where on the stem. Cottony, white growth of fungus on stems with lesions can often be seen early in the morning and/or in the lower canopy. Stems with lesions are brittle and break easily. Lesions are confined to epidermis and cortex. Leaf rolling and wilting is often associated with stem lesions and purpling of leaflets may occur in some varieties.

The disease thrives under cool and wet conditions. Temperatures between 50 and 80°F combined with moist conditions such as rain, fog, heavy dews, or relative humidity above 90 percent are conducive for disease development. Night temperatures in the mid-fifties with daytime temperatures from the mid-fifties to mid-seventies are ideal for this disease.

Currently, fungicides are the most effective means of controlling late blight and will remain the primary tool until cultivars with resistance to this disease become available. Fungicides slow the rate at which the disease develops in the field by creating a protective barrier on the foliage. Just applying a chemical, however, does not necessarily equate with effective disease control. Relative effectiveness of a product, coverage, and timing must be factored into the equation for maximum benefit.

Numerous fungicide products are registered for late blight control. Protectants, as the name implies, protect foliage from infection by spores. Protectant chemicals must be well distributed over the leaf surface and must be applied before spores land on leaves. They are ineffective against established infections.

Systemic products become distributed locally within plant tissues and protect foliage from infection by spores. Newer products such as Curzate (DuPont) boast “kick back” action that can help arrest infestation if applied within 48 –72 hours of initial infection. They may kill some established infections and may suppress production of new spores. Even a short break in spray schedules, despite what is said regarding some of the newer fungicides, can result in a dramatic increase in blight under the conditions we have had during the past two weeks.

In Florida, it has been observed that seldom does a widespread late blight epidemic occur on tomatoes in the Manatee-Ruskin area unless the disease was present in the Immokalee area and/or Dade County. Since late blight has been confirmed on tomato in Immokalee, growers in other areas are advised to adhere to a preventative spray program.

Growers are advised to be aware of the presence of the disease in SW Florida and should be alert for the appearance of symptoms in their fields as well as be sure to apply protective fungicides such as chlorothalonil. In addition, it may not a bad idea to put out an application of the late blight fungicide of your choice - Previcur Flex (Bayer Crop Science), Reason (Bayer Crop Science), Curzate (DuPont), Forum (BASF) to help prevent possible infections. No other disease will find an unprotected field as rapidly as late blight.

TYLCV

Around Southwest Florida, tomato yellow leaf curl virus remains mostly low.

Respondents on the East Coast continue to report mostly low TYLCV levels with scattered plants being found mostly on field edges and borders.

Reports from Homestead indicate that TYLCV is present in a number of fields.

Downy Mildew

Around Immokalee downy mildew is widely present in cucumbers and squash and has reached moderate to high levels in some older fields. Organic growers are having particular difficulty in achieving control and disease is a limiting yield.

On the East Coast, downy mildew is present on calabaza, cucumbers and squash. Incidence and severity is moderate.

Leaf symptoms can be used to diagnose downy mildew in the field in most cases. On cucurbits other than watermelon, small yellowish areas occur on the upper leaf surface. Later, a more brilliant yellow coloration occurs with the internal part of the lesion turning brown.

Usually the spots will be angular as they are somewhat restricted by the small leaf veins. When the leaves are wet, a downy white-gray-light blue fungus growth can be seen on the underside of individual spots (lesions). As the disease develops an exaggerated upward leaf curling will often occur.

Some growers are reporting good control using high rates of Previcur alternated with Ranman. They stress that it is important to begin application early before symptoms are seen, even as early as the first true leaf stage.

Powdery Mildew

Growers and scouts around South Florida are reporting increasing problems with powdery mildew on squash and cucumbers. Incidence and severity is high in some older fields. Powdery mildew is more widespread and a bigger problem in squash.

Reports indicate that powdery mildew is also present on cucurbits on the east Coast. Growers and scouts note a sharp increase in incidence especially in squash. Dr Ken Pernezny reports that in some cases symptoms are present predominately on the lower leaf surfaces suggesting spray coverage may be inadequate.

Fusarium Crown Rot

Around Immokalee, some problems with fusarium crown rot in tomato continue to be reported.

Scattered problems with fusarium crown rot on tomato have also been noted on the East Coast.

Bacterial Spot

Around Immokalee, bacterial spot is causing problems in a number of locations. Growers report finding fresh lesions in older fields where the disease was established as well as new infections in some younger fields.

Growers and scouts on the East Coast producers report that bacterial spot remains mostly low but indicate finding new infections in a number of places following recent morning showers in coastal areas.

Target Spot

Around Southwest Florida, target spot levels are increasing rapidly in some older fields. The recent cloudy, wet days have provided a good environment on the inner foliage for target spot to get started and growers are starting to report some fruit infections.

Southern Blight

Southern blight continues to wilt down plants in a number of locations around South Florida.

Early Blight

Growers and scouts around Homestead, Immokalee and Palm Beach County are beginning to report seeing low levels of early blight in scattered locations. Infections are mostly present on lower leaves but some fruit infections have been reported in places.

Downy Mildew of Cruciferous Crops

Reports from Dr Rick Raid Pathologist at UF/IFAS EREC indicates that downy mildew, caused by the fungus *Peronospora parasitica*, has become more of a problem on cruciferous crops grown in the Glades in recent days. The disease usually starts on the oldest leaves and moves up the plant. This is because of the cooling temperatures with morning fogs. Evident as yellowing leaves with black flecks supporting sporulation most prevalent on the lower leaf surface, this disease may be controlled using one of the numerous phosphonic fungicides. It is recommended that these be rotated or tank mixed with a broad-spectrum protectant such as chlorothalonil for resistance management. Care should be taken not to mix with a copper fungicide, as phytotoxicity may result.

Yellow Spotting of Leafy Vegetables

During the past week, distinct yellow chlorotic spots were observed across a wide array of leafy vegetables in the Glades. The fact that the same symptoms were seen on so many crops and over such a widespread area suggests that the disorder may have been the result of weather or atmospheric event. There is some evidence that the spots may have been a plant response to nutritional imbalances incited by particular environmental conditions, although this hypothesis has not been tested. It is certain, however, that no biotic pathogens were observed to be involved with this particular outbreak.

White Mold on Snap Beans

Dr Raid advises that bean growers should begin to think about Sclerotinia or white mold control as south Florida temperatures are definitely dropping. Usually not a problem during the warmer, early fall months, white mold can be a significant problem if steps have not been taken to control the disease by cultural means (i.e. fallow flooding, crop rotation, or deep plowing). There are a number of fungicides labeled for Sclerotinia control, with most being applied at or near bloom. Examine the fungicide label for specifics in this regard.

Downy Mildew of Lettuce

Dr Raid notes that thus far, lettuce in south Florida has been free of downy mildew caused by *Bremia lactucae*. However, since we are definitely experiencing downy mildew favorable conditions, it is strongly advised that all lettuce growers be on a preventative maneb/phosphonic fungicide program. Phosphonic fungicides can be rotated with a number of dissimilar fungicides to prevent or slow development fungicide resistance. Read all labels for rates, and possible plant back restrictions.

News You Can Use

Tomato Plant Burn Down Rule

As we approach the beginning of the end of the season, just a reminder that the Tomato Plant Burn Down rule will be enforced this season. The rule can also be seen at

<http://manatee.ifas.ufl.edu/Vegetables/TomatoBurnDownRule.pdf>

Tomato Plant Burn-Down Rule

CHAPTER 5B-59 PLANT PEST CONTROL

5B-59.001 Plant Pest Control.

5B-59.002 Standards for Determining when to Cease Use of a Pesticide During an Emergency Response to a Plant Pest Infestation Which Involves the Aerial Application of a Pesticide to an Urbanized Area.

5B-59.003 Tomato Plant Destruction.

(1) Definitions. For the purpose of this rule, the definitions in Sections 1.01, 500.03, 570.02, 677.102, and 581.011, Florida Statutes, and the following definitions shall apply:

(a) Commercial Tomato Producer. A person who is engaged in and has an economic risk in the business of producing, or causing to be produced, tomatoes for market.

(b) Final harvest. When an active pest management system is no longer maintained in the field following tomato harvest or if harvest has not occurred or not intended and no pest management system is being maintained.

(2) Tomato Plant Destruction. Within five days following the final harvest of a tomato crop, commercial tomato producers shall destroy remaining tomato plants on the production site using a chemical burn-down with a contact desiccant type herbicide that is EPA labeled and approved for this use such as paraquat or diquat that also contains a minimum three percent oil and a nonionic adjuvant to destroy crop vegetation. This must be followed by immediate complete destruction by crop removal unless double cropping is planned.

(3) The commercial tomato producer failing to destroy tomato plants within five days following final harvest as described in (2) shall be issued an immediate final order. An immediate final order issued by the department pursuant to this section shall notify the property owner that the tomato plants that are the subject of the immediate final order must be removed and destroyed unless the commercial tomato producer, no later than 10 days after delivery of the immediate final order requests and obtains a stay of the immediate final order from the district court of appeal with jurisdiction to review such requests. The commercial tomato producer shall not be required to seek a stay of the immediate final order by the department prior to seeking the stay from the district court of appeal. If the commercial tomato producer refuses or neglects to comply with the terms of the notice within 10 days after receiving it, the director or her or his authorized representative may, under authority of the department, proceed to destroy the tomato plants. The expense of the destruction shall be assessed, collected, and enforced against the commercial tomato producer by the department.

Thanks to Phyllis Gilreath, UF/IFAS Manatee County Extension

Pesticide Spray Recordkeeping and Central Posting Records

This month pesticide license holders should have received a packet of information from the Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Service. The information included the 2006 Pesticide Applicator News, a pamphlet on pesticide recordkeeping and a sample form for pesticide recordkeeping.

The pamphlet explains what information you need to keep for your pesticide records and that you must retain the records for 2 years. This sample form is fine for spray recordkeeping but must be modified if you will be using it for posting your spray activities on your Central Posting location.

To be in compliance for Worker Protection Standards the following items must be listed on the Central Posting location for pesticide spray activity for each farm.

- Date and time you finished spraying
- Treated area- use designation workers will know, such as Block 1, 2, etc.
- Pesticide Brand Name for every product used in spraying
- Active Ingredient of each product
- EPA registration number for each pesticide
- Restricted Entry Interval- in hours such as 0, 12, 24, etc. date and time REI expires
- Be sure to leave your Central Posting records up for at least 30 days after the REI has expired. If you are spraying several chemicals together in the tank and there are different REIs the longest REI is the one to be used for allowing workers back in the field.

Make sure you have the correct information recorded for each type of pesticide record.

Prepared by Alicia Whidden, UF/IFAS Hillsborough County Extension Service

SFWMD Issues Water Shortage Warning

The South Florida Water Management Governing Board issued a water shortage warning for the Lower East coast including Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward and eastern Palm Beach counties. Additionally, the Board declared a mandatory water shortage order for the Lake Okeechobee Service area which includes the Everglades Agricultural Area, and portions of Hendry, Glades, Lee, Okeechobee, Palm Beach and Martin counties. This order is effective Friday, November 17 and will primarily impact agricultural and commercial water users as well as public water supply utilities around the Lake and withdrawals from the Caloosahatchee River.

Although conditions are not as serious as they were at this stage in the last water shortage (the Lake stage is 8 inches higher now than it was on Nov 6th, 2000, growers will likely be put on a similar, though not as severe, water rationing program as in 2001, so it is critical that producers be prepared for significant changes in the way they are now managing their irrigation.

On a positive note it appears that el Niño conditions are in place in the Pacific Ocean and, in years when that has persisted through the winter, there has never been a water shortage for Lake users. But the District, and growers, must act on the actual Lake stage, not a weather service prediction.

BMP Update Information

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) will be modifying a few of their rules to include nutrient management BMPs as a part of a BMP implementation schedule. The applicable rules, which are in the Florida Administrative Code, are 5M-2, 5M-5, 5M-7 and 5M-8. These rules address Indian River Citrus, Peace River Citrus, Gulf Citrus and Vegetable and Agronomic Crops statewide, respectively. Specifically, FDACS is proposing to make one change under the Notice of Intent to Implement section in each of these rules. The proposed change will place more emphasis on accelerated implementation of nutrient management for farmers that are currently enrolled in the BMP program.

In order to do this, a workshop has been scheduled to inform growers of this change. This will be a joint workshop, whereby both citrus and vegetable growers are encouraged to attend. In the Immokalee area, the workshop is scheduled for December 5th at 1:30 p.m. and will be at the UF/IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education center, Hwy 29, Immokalee, Florida, phone 239-658-3400. Please try to attend this important meeting.

Grower's IPM Guide for Florida Tomato and Pepper Production – The UF/IFAS IPM Florida office has been assembling an IPM decision-making resource for Florida's pepper and tomato industry. This guide will serve as an interdisciplinary, comprehensive resource to assist growers in the adoption of IPM tactics as means to reduce the risk of epidemics, conserve chemistries against resistance and reduce overall production costs.

The Grower's IPM Guide is a work in progress and suggestions and comments are welcome. The guide can be seen on line at <http://ipm.ifas.ufl.edu/agricultural/vegetables/tomato/T&PGuide.htm>. When completed it will be published and will be available for purchase.

Florida Ag Expo - the Florida Vegetable industry's only seminar and trade show!

December 8-9, 2006
UF/IFAS Gulf Coast Research and Education Center
Balm, FL

Thanks to a partnership between the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS), the Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, the Florida Tomato Committee, the Florida Strawberry Growers Association, and *Florida Grower* magazine, this first-ever event will mark the beginning of a series of educational and entertaining seminar experiences.

The UF/IFAS Gulf Coast Research and Education Center in Balm will host the Florida Ag Expo. This new facility symbolizes the innovative nature of the state's fruit and vegetable growers. The Florida Ag Expo will feature seminars, demonstrations, variety trials, and exhibits designed to help growers increase sales, lower costs, and maximize productivity.

Two days of seminars by leading industry experts will inform and educate you on the latest production trends and techniques. Some of the biggest names in the industry and beyond will be on hand to discuss issues that matter to you. Don't miss Commissioner of Agriculture Charles Bronson, U.S. Rep. Adam Putnam, and many more of Florida's most influential decision makers.

Equipment and field products will be on display and in use during the many Florida Ag Expo demonstration periods. See the latest in tractors, sprayers, plastic applicators, irrigation products, and much, much more.

More than 30 of the hottest new tomato and strawberry varieties will be available for inspection and taste testing at the Florida Ag Expo field trial area. See first-hand how these varieties grow in the field and how they stack up against some of the old favorites.

More than 60 exhibitors will be available to discuss their latest products and services and how they can help you more profitably run your business. You will be able to tour vendors from nearly every sector of the industry to help provide the edge you need to beat the competition.

Advanced Building Concepts will have a prototype of the latest in affordable and durable farmworker housing for you to tour. The design features of the ICS Solution include Category 4 hurricane loadings, savings of up to 50% on annual energy costs, moisture and mildew barriers, and non-combustible walls and roof.

Look for your official Florida Ag Expo Show Guide in your November issue of *Florida Grower* magazine. Registration is free and can be done online at www.floridagrower.net/agexpo/. You can also register at the seminar, or avoid the lines and preregister by visiting www.floridagrower.net or by calling 407-539-6552

For reservation information on rooms near the UF/IFAS GCREC in Balm, contact our host hotel:
The Inn At Little Harbor, Ruskin, FL
800-327-2773
www.staylittleharbor.com

If you have any questions about exhibiting at the 2007 Florida Ag Expo, please contact *Florida Grower* magazine's Marc Stockwell at 407-539-6552, or by e-mail at mlstockwell@meistermedia.com.

The UF/IFAS Gulf Coast Research and Education Center is located at 14625 County Road 672, Wimauma, FL 33598. Telephone 813-634-0000. Website <http://gcrec.ifas.ufl.edu/>

Employment Opportunities

Enza Coastal Seeds Inc. is seeking a farm manager in the Bradenton/Sarasota area.

Farm manager will be responsible for all aspects of setting up and managing the day to day activities on a 40 - 50 acre vegetable research farm.

Interested applicants can call Dr. Bill Kasokas at 941-932-3546

Alico Inc is seeking an experienced sod producer to manage their LaBelle Sod Farm. Contact Dwight Rockers at 863-675-2966

Up Coming Meetings

Manatee County

November 27, 2006

WPS Train-the-Trainer Workshop

10:00 AM.

Manatee County Extension Service
Palmetto, Florida

Review of WPS guidelines for those wishing to become certified to train workers and handlers. Two CEUs are also offered in Private and other categories (**NO CORE CEUs**)

Contact Phyllis Gilreath at 941-721-4524 for more information.

December 6, 2006

Labor/ Migrant and Seasonal Workers Protection Act Seminar

Manatee Convention Center (Civic Center)
Palmetto, Florida

5:30 PM

For registration and additional information please contact - Mike Rios US DOL at 813-288-1400 ext.28 or 813-245-9055

December 12, 2006

Private Pesticide Applicator Training and Testing. 9:00 AM.

Manatee County Extension Service
Palmetto, Florida

2 CORE CEUs offered for those who have a current license.

Contact Phyllis Gilreath at 941-721-4524 for more information.

Palm Beach County

December 4, 2006

Pesticide Applicator Testing
West Palm Beach, Florida

General Standards/Core Training (2 CEUs)	8:00 am - 10:00 AM
Aquatic Weed Control Test Review (2 CEUs)	1:00 pm - 3:00 PM

Southwest Florida

December 4, 2006

Labor/ Migrant and Seasonal Workers Protection Act Seminar

Turner Agri-Civic Center	5:30 PM
Arcadia, Florida	

For registration and additional information please contact - Mike Rios US DOL at 813-288-1400 ext.28 or 813-245-9055

December 5, 2006

BMP Rule Development Workshop 1:30 pm

UF/IFAS - SW Florida Research and Education Center
Hwy 29 N
Immokalee, Florida

Contact Gene McAvoy at 863-674-4092

December 15, 2005

Fall Vegetable Field Day 10 AM - Noon

UF/IFAS - SW Florida Research and Education Center
Hwy 29 N
Immokalee, Florida

Contact Gene McAvoy at 863-674-4092

Other Meetings

November 29, 2006

Certified Crop Advisor's Fall Continuing Education Seminar

South Florida Community College
600 West College Drive
Avon Park, Florida

For information on cost and registration contact Lorrie Key at 863-784-7033 or Julie Baker at 863-784-7034

December 3-6, 2006
December 6-8, 2006

4th International Bemisia Workshop
International Whitefly Genomic Workshop

Hawk's Cay Resort
Duck Key, Florida

For more information, go to <http://conference.ifas.ufl.edu/bemisia>

December 8 –9, 2006

Florida Ag Expo

UF/IFAS Gulfcoast Research and Education Center
14625 County Road 672
Wimauma, Florida 33598

Featuring educational sessions, equipment displays, demonstrations and field trials, see article above for more details.

Websites

UF/IFAS Featured Creatures provides in-depth profiles of insects, mites, nematodes, and other organisms that are of interest to Florida's residents. An associated purpose is to support professionals in agriculture, horticulture, and urban pest control. To find detailed information on a variety of pest insects, go to <http://creatures.ifas.ufl.edu/>

Operation Cleansweep is a program that provides farmers, nursery operators, golf course operators, and pest control services a one-time safe and economical way to dispose of their cancelled, suspended, and unusable pesticides. For more information, go to <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/cleansweep-pesticides/>

Quotable Quotes

Far and away the best prize that life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing. - Theodore Roosevelt

A vote is like a rifle: its usefulness depends upon the character of the user. - Theodore Roosevelt

In the first place, we should insist that if the immigrant who comes here in good faith becomes an American and assimilates himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with everyone else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed, or birthplace, or origin. But this is predicated upon the person's becoming in every facet an American, and nothing but an American.... There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag... We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language... and we have room for but one sole loyalty and that is a loyalty to the American people. - Theodore Roosevelt

Don't hit at all if it is honorably possible to avoid hitting; but never hit soft! - Theodore Roosevelt

Keep your eyes on the stars, and your feet on the ground. - Theodore Roosevelt

On the Lighter Side

No hablamos Espanol

A West Virginia couple, both bona fide rednecks, had 9 children. They went to the doctor to see about getting the husband "fixed". The doctor gladly started the required procedure and asked them what finally made them make the decision - why after nine children, would they choose to do this.

The husband replied that they had read in a recent article that one out of every ten children being born in the United States was Mexican, and they didn't want to take a chance on having a Mexican baby because neither of them could speak Spanish.

Those Born 1930-1979!

To all the kids who survived the 1930's 40's, 50's, 60's and 70's !!

First, we survived being born to mothers who smoked and/or drank while they were pregnant. They took aspirin, ate blue cheese dressing, tuna from a can, and didn't get tested for diabetes.

Then after that trauma, we were put to sleep on our tummies in baby cribs covered with bright colored lead-based paints.

We had no childproof lids on medicine bottles, doors or cabinets and when we rode our bikes, we had no helmets, not to mention, the risks we took hitchhiking. As infants & children, we would ride in cars with no car seats, booster seats, seat belts or air bags.

Riding in the back of a pick up on a warm day was always a special treat.

We drank water from the garden hose and NOT from a bottle.

We shared one soft drink with four friends, from one bottle and NO ONE actually died from this.

We ate cupcakes, white bread and real butter and drank koolade made with sugar, but we weren't overweight because WE WERE ALWAYS OUTSIDE PLAYING !

We would leave home in the morning and play all day, as long as we were back when the streetlights came on.

No one was able to reach us all day. And we were O.K.

We would spend hours building our go-carts out of scraps and then ride down the hill, only to find out we forgot the brakes. After running into the bushes a few times, we learned to solve the problem.

We did not have Playstations, Nintendo's, X-boxes, no video games at all, no 150 channels on cable, no video movies or DVD's, no surround-sound or CD's, no cell phones, no personal computers, no Internet or chat rooms..... WE HAD FRIENDS and we went outside and found them!

We fell out of trees, got cut, broke bones and teeth and there were no lawsuits from these accidents.

We ate worms and mud pies made from dirt, and the worms did not live in us forever.

We were given BB guns for our 10th birthdays, made up games with sticks and tennis balls and, although we were told it would happen, we did not put out very many eyes.

We rode bikes or walked to a friend's house and knocked on the door or rang the bell, or just walked in and talked to them!

Little League had tryouts and not everyone made the team. Those who didn't had to learn to deal with disappointment. Imagine that!!

The idea of a parent bailing us out if we broke the law was unheard of.

They actually sided with the law!

These generations have produced some of the best risk-takers, problem solvers and inventors ever! The past 50 years have been an explosion of innovation and new ideas.

We had freedom, failure, success and responsibility, and we learned HOW TO DEAL WITH IT ALL!

If YOU are one of them . . . CONGRATULATIONS!

You might want to share this with others who have had the luck to grow up as kids, before the lawyers and the government regulated so much of our lives for our own good

And while you are at it, forward it to your kids so they will know how brave (and lucky) their parents were.

Nail In The Fence

There once was a little boy who had a bad temper. His Father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the back of the fence.

The first day the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks, as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily gradually dwindled down. He discovered it was easier to hold his temper than to drive those nails into the fence.

Finally the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all. He told his father about it and the father suggested that the boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper.

The days passed and the young boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone.

The father took his son by the hand and led him to the fence. He said, "You have done well, my son, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one.

You can put a knife in a man and draw it out. It won't matter how many times you say I'm sorry, the wound is still there. " A verbal wound is as bad as a physical one.

Friends are very rare jewels, indeed. They make you smile and encourage you to succeed.

They lend an ear, they share words of praise and they always want to open their hearts to us."

Please forgive me if I have ever left a hole.

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