Warm dry weather has been the rule over the past two weeks. Temperatures have averaged several degrees above normal, with daytime temperatures in the low to mid 80’s, while nighttime lows have ranged between the mid 50s and to low 60s.

Warm dry weather has favored crop growth and recovery of freeze damaged plants. The weather has assisted planting and harvesting progress but warm breezy conditions have increased the need for irrigation.

A number of respondents continue to report salted related problems and salt damage in plantings. There have also been indications of rising salt levels in well water being pumped in coastal areas.

The FAWN Weather Station in Immokalee has not reported any rain since the beginning of February. Many mornings have seen dense fog and heavy dews.

Pepper and snap bean planting is slowing seasonally. Growers are actively planting cucurbits and potato harvesting has begun. Most crops are in fair to good condition. Vegetables available include tomatoes, peppers, sweet corn, squash, potatoes, strawberries, snap beans, radishes, eggplant, lettuce, escarole, endive, Chinese cabbage, and specialty crops.

As might be expected insect pressure has increase significantly in response to warming temperatures. Disease pressure remains at fairly low levels.

The National Weather Service in Miami forecast is calling for warm windy conditions with temperatures in the 80’s through next Wednesday. It will be partly cloudy with a slight chance of afternoon showers each day.

Immokalee Weather Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Air Temp °F</th>
<th>Rainfall (Inches)</th>
<th>Hours Below 40°F</th>
<th>Hours Below 45°F</th>
<th>Hours Below 50°F</th>
<th>Hours Below 55°F</th>
<th>Hours Below 60°F</th>
<th>Hours Below 65°F</th>
<th>Hours Below 70°F</th>
<th>Hours Below 75°F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/9 - 2/22/01</td>
<td>52.9 - 88.0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>116.6</td>
<td>177.1</td>
<td>216.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Water restrictions imposed on November 29th, by the South Florida Water Management District remain in place and have been extended to east coast production areas. Restrictions vary by area. More detailed information about water-use restrictions is available on the District's web site at http://www.sfwmd.gov. Maps of the affected areas are also on the web site under "water shortage."

Phase 2 restrictions for water use, are now in effect for South Florida. This includes; Palm Beach, Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward, Collier, Hendry, Lee, and parts of St. Lucie, Glades, Charlotte, and Okeechobee counties. Agricultural users dependent on Lake Okeechobee and the Caloosahatchee River remain under Phase 3 restrictions.

Reports from a number of locations indicate continued strong leafminer pressure on a variety of crops. Some growers have indicated a cyclical nature to leafminer pressure while other report that pressure has been constant.

Worm activity is picking up as temperatures moderate.

Respondents indicate increased numbers of tomato fruitworms and southern armyworms in a number of areas. At least one report indicated a major outbreak of southern armyworms in tomato.

Several respondents have reported scattered occurrence of melonworm in squash.

Winged aphids have become fairly active across the area in a variety of crops. Numbers are generally low and incidence is spotty. Respondents indicate that a few potato and pepper fields have required treatment for aphids where colonies became established. Fairly high aphid populations are being seen in some potato fields. Admire has given good control on pepper and tomatoes.

Reports indicate that whitefly populations are slowly increasing but remain at fairly low levels across SW Florida.

A number of reports indicate a rise in thrips activity on pepper and tomato. Populations have reached moderate levels in some fields. Respondents indicate that they are primarily seeing Florida flower thrips (Frankliniella bispinosa) at this time.

Growers are advised to be alert for spider mites. Several respondents have reported problems in watermelons and eggplants. Recent field surveys have indicated high populations of mites on nightshade along ditch banks and field margins, which represents a potential source of infestation. Given projections for continued dry conditions, spider mites will remain a threat to a variety of crops.

Several growers are reporting renewed broad mite activity in pepper after several weeks of no broad mite activity being reported.

There have been no further reports of late blight after initial findings of the disease on potato around Immokalee.

A number of reports are indicating increased incidence of powdery mildew on squash. Incidence is moderate in some older fields. Weather forecasts for this spring suggest that powdery mildew may be a major concern this season.

There have been several reports of gummy stem blight on seedling watermelon.

Several respondents report an increase in the incidence of tomato yellow leaf curl. Incidence remains low around 1 plant per acre in the most severely affected fields.
Sanitation is important as is the control of the whitefly vector. Admire (imidicloprid) has shown excellent results in controlling whiteflies in tomato. Later in the season, alternative materials may be needed as Admire wears off. Infected plants should be rogued on identification. Crops in fields that have been harvested should be cleaned up as soon as possible to prevent the carry over of insect populations and disease inoculum.

Reports indicate target spot is causing some serious foliage loss to inner foliage in some older tomato fields.

Several respondents indicate observing some new early blight activity in both tomato and potato fields.

A number of growers have reported that bacterial leaf spot slowly increasing in some pepper and tomato plantings. Foggy mornings and heavy dews in recent weeks have created favorable conditions for bacterial leaf spot activity. Overall, incidence remains low and occurrence is spotty. Several growers have indicated seeing bacterial leaf spot activity in plantings where overhead irrigation was employed for freeze protection.

Dr Pam Roberts indicates that the severity of bacterial spot of pepper and tomato caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria can be affected by the nutritional status of the plant. The most clear-cut response is the effect of magnesium (Mg) on bacterial spot of pepper. An increase in foliar disease severity was seen by application of magnesium (Mg) to pepper leaves by foliar spray or soil applications. Therefore, caution should be exercised in foliar feeding of bell peppers with Mg so as not to enhance disease severity.

The effect of nitrogen (N) and potassium (P) on disease is not as definite as Mg. On other crops, high N and/or low P favored development of diseases on such as bacterial spot on peach, bacterial blight on lima bean, and angular leaf spot of cucumber.

On tomato, one study showed that high N with either low or high P reduced disease severity of bacterial spot (Nayudu and Walker, 1960). However more recent studies (Jones et al. 1983; Csizinszky et al. 1988; Jones et al. 1988) looked at both the effect on disease severity and yield. These studies found that increased N resulted in decreased disease severity but yield was relatively unaffected. Increased K had little to no effect on disease severity of bacterial leaf spot and yield was decreased or unaffected.

In summary, higher levels of N can reduce the amount of disease seen but this reduction in disease symptoms may not be expressed as increased yield. Higher levels of K did not greatly affect either disease symptoms or yield. Magnesium definitely increases the amount of disease symptoms of bacterial leaf spot. Yield data is unavailable for Mg.

GAP’S FOR VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Good agricultural practices (GAP’s) to minimize microbial risks on the farm begin before planting, continue through the growing season, and proceeds through post harvest handling.

Select fields that are not downwind or downstream from animal feedlots or similar containments, use caution in spreading manure, and maintain detailed records for all farming activities.

During production, ensure optimal irrigation water quality, exclude animals and birds (wild and domestic) from the crop, do not sidedress with fresh manure, and ensure employee hygiene with adequate facilities and training. Maintain records of water testing results and employee training sessions.

At harvest, use well-cleaned and sanitized bins and containers and harvest aids such as knives. Keep storage facilities washed, rinsed, and sanitized and ensure that the temperature is maintained at desired levels by using a recorder.
In the packing house, maintain cleanliness by washing, rinsing, and sanitizing equipment, walls, and floors, exclude birds and rodents, use clean and properly chlorinated water to wash produce, and ensure proper employee hygiene. Keep accurate records to document all procedures and maintenance activities.

All workers should be educated about the importance of restroom use and proper hand washing. Workers should be provided proper gloves, aprons, and hairnets to minimize contamination. Implementing well-documented GAP’s can facilitate an expeditious traceback procedure so that suspected microbial contamination can be traced to the field or point of origin.

Product Updates:

Aventis Crop Science advises that their new product Previcur-Flex has been registered by the EPA for control of late blight on potatoes. The active ingredient in this product is propamocarb which was one of the active ingredients in Tattoo C. Recommended rates are from 0.7 – 1.2 pts/acre depending on disease pressure. No more than 6.0 pts/A may be applied in a single season. PHI is 14 days. Propamocarb gives the grower the flexibility to mix other materials of his choice with it.

Registration of the product is also being sought in Florida. Because propamocarb is a newly registered active ingredient, the Florida Department of Agriculture will conduct a rather extensive review of the data base. The Review Board's next meeting is scheduled for March 15. A decision on the registration of Previcur Flex will be available at the earliest on March 31. Any requests for additional data will delay the registration in Florida.

Since the registration of propamocarb on tomatoes has not yet been obtained, a Section 18 on tomatoes could be granted in 2001 if the State of Florida submits an application. A Section 18 on potatoes could not possibly be granted since EPA has already registered this use.

BASF has confirmed registration for Acrobat 50WP on potatoes & tomatoes in the state of Florida by the State Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services. Acrobat 50WP is said to offer superior protection against late blight in both crops.

Acrobat 50WP Facts Sheet

**Active Ingredient**: Dimethomorph  
**Formulation**: 50% Wettable Powder  
**Rates**: 4 to 6.4 ounces per acre for potato late blight, 6.4 ounces on tomatoes, do not exceed 32 oz/A/season  
**Packaging**: 4 lb bag  
**REI**: 12 hours  
**PHI**: 4 days  
**Mode of Action**: Cell wall disruption. Unique to any other compound. Will be an excellent rotation partner.  
**Tank Mixes**: For resistance management, MUST be tank mixed with labeled late blight fungicides , except Mefenoxam or Metalaxyl.

Syngenta Crop Protection is currently seeking a Section 18 label for Actara in Florida for use on peppers for the control of pepper weevil. Experimental results from trials conducted here in SW Florida by Dr Phil Stansly have indicated efficacy in the control of pepper weevil.

Growers who have experienced difficulties controlling pepper weevils with Vydate and who feel they need a more efficacious product are invited to communicate with the State Department of Agriculture and express their interest regarding their support for this Special Local Need (Section 18) label.
They should address their concerns to Mr. Charlie Clark at DACS and send a copy to Mike Aerts with FFVA.

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Attn. Mr. Charlie Clark
Environmental Administrator
Pesticide Registration Section
3125 Connor Blvd.
Building #6
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association
Attn: Dr. Mike Aerts
4401 E. Colonial Ave.
Orlando, FL 32814

Letters should indicate that growers are having difficulty controlling pepper weevil with available materials.

Other points that might be included in your letter would include the following:

- the need to use the maximum rate and the maximum number of applications to achieve control of weevils,
- old standbys are losing their efficacy against pepper weevils,
- the adverse effect of alternative materials on beneficial insects, and
- the fact the need for more sprays raises production costs.

AgraQuest announces registration of it’s Serenade® Biological Fungicide by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, for use on vines, fruits, vegetables, walnuts and hops.

The bio-fungicide is registered for use on the following vegetables - cucurbits, leafy vegetables, peppers, and tomatoes. It is claimed to be effective against a number of other economically important diseases including other powdery mildews, downy mildews, early blight and walnut blight.

"Serenade is the first foliar applied, Bacillus-based bio-fungicide strong enough to stop foliar diseases of fruits and vegetables," according to Pamela Marrone, AgraQuest’s President and CEO. “The result is a fungicide that can compete head to head with conventional pesticides on performance, reliability and ease of use.” Serenade is produced via a sustainable fermentation technology which utilizes a natural microbe and agricultural raw materials such as crop proteins and carbohydrates.

Serenade is a biological product with a unique mode of action. At field rates, it is gentle on the environment, does not harm beneficial insects or cause secondary pest outbreaks and can be applied up to and including the day of harvest. Serenade fits into IPM programs, particularly those aimed at resistance management. It can be applied as a foliar spray alone, in alternating spray programs or in a tank mix with other EPA registered products. Recommended rates range from 3 – 8 lbs per acre on vegetables. is REI is 4 hours and the product may be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

Serenade stops plant pathogen spores from germinating, disrupts germ tube and mycelial growth and inhibits attachment of the plant pathogen to the leaf by producing a zone of inhibition restricting the growth of these disease causing pathogens. The patented strain of Bacillus subtilis contained in Serenade has also been shown to colonize pathogens, thus causing inhibition of the pathogen's germ tube elongation.
Serenade also activates the production of plant anti-fungal enzymes, inducing the plant's Systemic Acquired Resistance (SAR) response.

**Gordon Smith to retire as Editor Emeritus of Citrus & Vegetable Magazine.**

Gordon has been a long time supporter of agriculture and has been a regular feature in Citrus and Vegetable Magazine over the years. **You are cordially invited to a reception honoring Gordon Smith, retiring Editor Emeritus of Citrus & Vegetable Magazine.**

**Date:** March 30, 2001  
**Location:** Citrus Research and Education Center, Lake Alfred, Florida  
**Time:** 1 - 3p.m.  
**Please RSVP** before March 28, 2001  
Contact Sandi at 800-362-1571.

Hope to see you there.

**Quality Tests for Lab-Raised Beneficial Insects**

A few simple tests adapted by the Agricultural Research Service can now help commercial insectaries determine the quality of beneficial insects raised on artificial diets.

In biological control programs, researchers have in hand a variety of predatory insects, including the big-eyed bug, *Geocoris punctipes*, and the lacewing, *Chrysoperla carnea*. Beneficial insects such as these are used to check the spread of damaging crop pests like aphids, scale insects and mealybugs.

Instead of feeding the beneficials their natural diets, researchers have developed a variety of artificial ones—mainly composed of cooked chicken eggs, lima bean meal, wheat germ, soy flour, yeast, vitamins and preservatives—that provide the necessary nutrition at a fraction of the cost.

To determine which diet recipe produces the most vigorous insects, researchers have measured differences in the weight, longevity, biomass accumulation and fecundity the insects achieve. Now scientists with ARS' Biological Control and Mass-Rearing Research Unit in Mississippi State, Miss., led by entomologist Allen C. Cohen, have adapted biochemical and immunological tests that will allow producers to measure the insects' overall health.

The scientists found a correlation between the artificial diets and an increase in insects' egg production. Insects reared on a diet made of chicken egg and a plant product—rather than chicken egg and a meat paste—had more yolk proteins in their eggs, which is predictive of a healthier insect. The researchers have also adapted enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA)—which are based on the ability of an antibody to recognize and bind to a specific antigen—to identify possible pathogens in the insects.

**According to Cohen, these tests will help producers quickly and accurately predict whether a specific diet or rearing condition is good or bad for the insect, saving time and money in the process.**

**Scientific contact:** Allen C. Cohen, ARS Biological Control and Mass Rearing Research Unit, Mississippi State, Miss.; phone (662) 320-7380, fax (662) 320-7571, acohen@bcmrru.msstate.edu.
**Websites**

**Agricultural Research Magazine** is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's science magazine. It is published monthly by the Agricultural Research Service and provides updates on the latest news and research developments at ARS. It can be viewed online at: [http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/index.html](http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/index.html).

**Up Coming Meetings:**

**February 27-28, 2001**
**Florida Weed Science Society Annual Meeting**
Gainesville, Florida
For information call 941-722-4524

**March 5 –8, 2001**
**Florida Post-Harvest Horticulture Industry Tour**
For information contact Abbie Fox 352-392-1928 ext. 235

**March 13, 2001**
**Vegetable Growers Meeting**
Identification, Sampling and Management of Nematodes
Hendry County Extension Auditorium
1085 Pratt Boulevard
LaBelle, Florida
For information contact 863-674-4092

**March 27-28, 2001**
**Pesticide Applicator License Training and Examinations**
March 27 AM - CORE Class
March 27 PM – Private Ag or Commercial/Public Row Crop category
March 28 AM – Commercial/Public Tree Crops category
March 28 PM - – Commercial/Public Aquatic category

There will be a $5 registration fee for each days program.
For registration information contact 863-674-4092

**March 17-19, 2001**
**United 2001 Annual Conference & Trade Show**
Tampa, Florida.

This is a great opportunity to meet with your colleagues and counterparts in the vegetable industry from around the world! Highlights include a comprehensive educational program including produce technology, food safety, packaging, and commodity specific workshops. Vegetable growers, shipper, packers and others in the vegetable industry can take advantage of special discount registration rates by calling Gene McAvoy at the Hendry County Extension Office at 863-674-4092 or Claire E. Kratch at the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association 703-836-3410 ext.125.

**April 22-26, 2001**
**85th Annual Meeting of the Potato Association of America (PAA 2001)**
St. Augustine, Florida.

Hosted by the University of Florida/IFAS Hastings Research and Education Center, the conference will provide a forum for the presentation of new scientific information, conduct business of the association and facilitate fellowship among colleagues. The conference theme is Potato Plant Health into the New
Millennium. Three days of stimulating paper sessions will be kicked off with a dynamic symposium entitled, "Impact of New and Emerging Diseases and Technologies on Potato Seed Certification" co-sponsored by the Certification and Pathology Sections of the PAA. Emphasis will be on challenging soil-borne diseases.

Oral and poster abstracts are being accepted through January 10, 2001. For more information visit the conference website: http://www.ifas.ufl.edu/~conferweb/paa/ or contact the University of Florida, IFAS Office of Conferences by phone (352) 392-5930 or by fax (352) 392-9734, or by Email: mtatlock@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu

August 3, 2001

Florida Certified Crop Advisor Exam
South Florida Community College
Avon Park, Florida
Call FFAA at (863) 293-4827 for registration information.

Headlines of 2050:

- Plague of Spotted Owls Threaten Crops, Livestock
- Texas Executes Last Remaining Citizen
- President "Bonecrusher" Jones to Face Chief Justice "Mad Dog" Ortega In Cage Match
- Younger Generation's Music Provokes Outrage of Elders
- Nursing Home Lawsuit Case: Clinton Denies Candy Stripper's Allegations
- Court Clears AOL/TimeWarner/GE-Disney/Cisco/Ford/RJR-Nabisco/Exxon-Mobil of Monopoly Charges
- 50-Year Study: Diet and Exercise Key to Weight Loss

Contributors include: Karen Armbrester/SWFREC, Jim Connor/SWFREC, Bruce Corbitt/West Coast Tomato Growers, Fred Heald/Farmers Supply, Sarah Hornsby/AgCropCon, Cecil Howell/H&R Farm, Leon Lucas/Grades Crop Care, Gene McAvoy/Hendry County Extension, Alice McGhee/Thomas Produce, Tim Nychk/Nychk Bros. Farm, Chuck 0bern/C+B Farm, Dr. Pam Roberts/SWFREC, Wes Roan/6 L's, Kevin Seitzinger/Gargiulo, Jay Shivler/ F& F Farm, Ben Stanaland/Pacific Tomato Growers, John Stanford/LNA Farm, Mike Stanford/MED Farms, Dr. Phil Stansly/SWFREC, Eugene Tolar/Red Star Farms, and Dr.Charlie Vavrina/SWFREC, Donna Verbeck/GulfCoast Ag.

The SW Florida Pest and Disease Hotline is compiled by Gene McAvoy and is issued on a biweekly basis by the Hendry County Cooperative Extension Office as a service to the vegetable industry.

Gene McAvoy
Extension Agent II
Vegetable/Ornamental Horticulture 863-674-4092 phone
Hendry County Extension Office 941-860-8811 mobile
PO Box 68 863-674-4097 fax
LaBelle, FL 33975 gmcavoy@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu
http://www.ifas.ufl.edu/~gmcavoy/index.htm
Special Thanks to the generous support of our sponsors; who make this publication possible.

Thomas Produce Company
Of South Florida
Grower and Shippers of Quality Vegetables
9905 Clint Moore Road
Boca Raton, Florida 33496

Rohm and Haas Company
7100 Twin Eagle Lane
Fort Myers, Florida 33912
Phone 941-561-8733 Mobile 941-707-2272

Robert Murray

KeyPlex
PO Box 11094
Naples, FL 34101
Phone 941-910-4837 Fax 941-514-0168

Fred Heald

LaBelle Plant World, Inc.
Tommy Smith: President
Scott Smith: Vice President
We Grow Plants for the Pros
LaBelle, Florida Phone 941-675-2020

Farmers Supply Inc
710 Broward Street
Immokalee, FL 34142
Phone 941-657-8254 Fax 941-657-2005

Bob Conrad

Gargiulo
Growers Shippers Importers Exporters
David Pensabene: Production Manager
Naples Operations
Phone 941-353-0300 Fax 941-353-3407

Asgrow Vegetable Seeds
1923 Indian Creek Drive
Fort Myers, Florida 33917
Phone 941-370-5893 Fax 941-543-7003

Ed Early

AGTROL International
6943 Scarboro Drive
Fort Myers, Florida 33919
Phone 941-437-9970 Fax 941-437-2646

Dupont Agricultural Products
5100 South Cleveland Avenue
Fort Myers, Florida 33907
Phone 941-332-1467 Mobile 941-994-8594

Shelby F. Hinrichs

Griffin LLC
13171 Lake Meadow Drive
Fort Myers, Florida 33913
Phone 941-274-3102 Fax 941-274-6663

Mike Raines
Special Thanks to the generous support of our sponsors; who make this publication possible.

Ted and Trudy Winsberg
Green Cay Farms, Inc.
Rt. 1, Box 331B
Boynton Beach, Florida 33437-9727
Phone 561-499-5345

Donna Muir Strickland
Monsanto Crop Protection
PO Box 1723
LaBelle, Florida 33975
Phone 941-675-4250

Glades Crop Care, Inc.
Leaders in Crop Health Management
Charlie Mellinger, Ph.D.
Phone 561-746-3740 Fax 561-746-3775

Mark Verbeck
Bayer Crop Protection
20750 N River Road
Alva, Florida 33920
Phone 941-728-8847 Cell 941-980-5295

Glen Kaufman
Paramount Seeds, Inc.
PO Box 1866
Palm City, Florida 34991
Phone 561-221-0653 Fax 561-221-0102

Walter Preston
Manatee Fruit Company
PO Box 128
Palmetto, Florida 34220-0128
Phone 941-722-3279 Fax 941-729-5151

Robert F. Gregg
Syngenta Crop Protection
11051 Championship Drive
Fort Myers, FL 33913
Office 941-561-8568 Fax 941-561-8569

Thermo Trilogy Corporation
Dr. Adam Muckenfuss 561-781-2233
Sales: Joe Craig 941-965-1145
Ed Dickenson 941-318-9004
Javelin® Agree® Trilogy® Neemix®

AgriEnergy Resources
Sam Hipp
21417 1950 E St., Princeton IL 61356
Phone 954-563-8753 Fax 815-872-1928
http://www.agrienergy.net

Scott Allison
DIAMOND R FERTILIZER
1155 Commerce Drive
LaBelle, Florida 33935
Phone 941-675-3700 Cell 941-851-0613
Special Thanks to the generous support of our sponsors; who make this publication possible.

**PLANTBOY, Inc.**  
Crop Protection Management  
Syed Fazli, Ph.D. (Texas A&M)  
Certified Professional Crop Consultant/Pathologist  
Phone 954-731-2065 Fax 954-341-2152

**Dow AgroSciences LLC**  
292 Lake Pearl Drive  
Lake Placid, Florida 33852  
Phone 941-699-9150 Cell 941-745-0237

**Sim Nifong**

**AgCropCon@aol.com**

**Sarah Hornsby, CCA**  
*Agricultural Crop Consulting, Inc*  
Scouting: Manatee, Hillsborough, Collier  
Office/Fax 941-776-1122  
Cell 941-713-6116  
Email: AgCropCon@aol.com

**Mr and Mrs Raymond Cordell**  
410 Via Esplande  
Punta Gorda, Florida 33950

**Colony Helicopters**  
Aquatic Weed Spraying  
Citrus Spraying  
Frost Protection  
Offices in LaBelle and Ft Pierce  
1-800-741-8944

**Capital Agricultural Property Services, Inc.**  
201 South Orange Avenue, Suite 790  
Orlando, Florida 32801  
407-649-4878

**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

**Justin Cain**  
*Chemical Dynamics*  
PO Box 486  
Plant City, Florida 33564-0486  
Office 813-752-4950 Fax 863-638-1383  
Mobil 863-581-0431

**Bobbit Jenkins**  
*BASF Corporation*  
11100 Lakeland Circle  
Fort Myers, Florida 33913  
Office 941-561-2812 Fax 941-561-6985  
Mobil 941-707-1603

**PUT YOUR NAME HERE**

If you would like to help sponsor this publication, please contact us, your help is desperately needed!

**NOTE:** The acknowledgement of sponsorship in no way constitutes or reflects an official endorsement of these businesses or their products or services by either the University of Florida, IFAS, the Florida Cooperative Extension Service, or the Hendry County Extension Office. Sponsors have no control over the content of this publication.