



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

May 16, 2005

Warm days and cool nights have prevailed across the region for most of the past few weeks. Although daytime highs have been reaching into the upper 80's and even a few low nineties have been reported, nights have remained cool with lows in the 50 and 60's.

Significant rainfall fell over most of the southern peninsula during the week of May 2 –8. UF/IFAS FAWN weather stations reported a high of 2.64 inches and a low of 1.10 inches in Immokalee for the period. These totals do not tell the whole story as many of these showers were quite local in occurrence and a number of sites have reported greater total rainfall to as much as 4 inches or more in some places. Some of these showers were also accompanied by hail and high winds and crop damage has been reported in a number of places. At least one watermelon field in the Immokalee area has been reported as a complete loss.

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											
4/26 - 5/15/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ft Lauderdale											
4/26 - 5/15/05	62.9	92.4	2.26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	29.5	79.4
Fort Pierce											
4/26 - 5/15/05	56.2	87.3	2.64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	18.7	83.6	60.1
Homestead											
4/26 - 5/15/05	56.9	89.5	2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	12.9	32.0	56.5
Immokalee											
4/26 - 5/15/05	52.2	88.5	1.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	43.7	28.3	71.3	55.4

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

Wishing you all the best for a safe and restful summer break.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences is an Equal Employment Opportunity - Affirmative Action Employer authorized to provide research, educational, information, and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex, age, handicap or national origin.
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

Heavy rain at the beginning of the month slowed harvesting in some areas but growers are now gearing up for Memorial Day demand. Crops coming to market include snap beans, blueberries, cabbage, cantaloupe, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, potatoes, radishes, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, watermelon, and specialty items. Volume of items such as endive, escarole and lettuce coming to market is diminishing as the season reaches a close. Quality is mostly good with some rain check being reported, prices remain solid.

The short-term forecast from the National Weather Service in Miami indicates that atmospheric instability and low-level moisture will bring a chance of thunderstorms each day as sea breezes converge. This pattern may persist and even intensify as we approach the weekend – which could be wet. For additional information, visit the National Weather Service in Miami website at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/mfl/newpage/index.html>

Insects

Whiteflies

Growers and scouts in the Manatee Ruskin area report that whitefly numbers are on the increase and have really jumped up this week with the onset of warmer, drier weather. In addition, they note that with harvest underway, spraying has decreased.

Phyllis Gilreath reports that believe it or not, there is still at least one fall tomato field still standing (notice she did not say producing) which has served as a great source for whitefly and virus all season. She urges growers to destroy old crops as soon after final harvest as possible. Phyllis note that folks used to complain about having no crop free period in the summer, but Mother Nature does a better job of that in the summer than she has done in the winter these last few years, so winter seems to have become the major problem. But that doesn't mean that the resistance management guidelines should be forgotten. It is still critical to have a crop free period in the summer and if the new whitefly Q biotype shows up here, the need will be even greater.

Phyllis notes that potatoes have also been serving as a source of whitefly, which are disturbed on harvest and move to neighboring crops. She notes that luckily, these are not 'dirty' but they do add to the total population that can serve to transmit virus within the field from infected tomato plants. Silverleaf whitefly pupae and eggs are being found in increasing numbers as the season progresses, and growers are responding with IGR's.

Around Immokalee, whitefly adults are everywhere and continue to build with nymphs reaching some high levels in several locations. Foliar sprays seem to have little impact once the nymphs become high. Scouts have noted that spraying has also been reduced as season end approaches.

Reports from Palm Beach indicate that whiteflies remain low to moderate with some hotspots as the season winds down.

End of Season recommendations for whitefly management at crop termination:

- 1 Two-month crop free period from mid-June to mid-August
- 2 Correct crop destruction technique means control of existing whitefly populations in addition to the physical destruction of the crop.
 - Prompt and efficient crop destruction between fall and spring crops to maximally decrease whitefly numbers and TYLCV sources available to infect subsequent crops.

- Use a burn down herbicide such as Paraquat or Diquat in conjunction with a heavy application of oil (2-4 % solution) to quickly kill whiteflies.
- Time burn down sprays to avoid crop destruction during windy periods, especially when prevailing winds are blowing whiteflies toward adjacent plantings.

3 Destroy crops block by block as harvest is completed rather than waiting and destroying an entire field.

There have been reports of imidacloprid being used in Florida for growth/yield enhancement of watermelons. We are not aware of conclusive research data that indicates growth enhancement in melons in Florida, but whether you are using it for yield enhancement or for insect control, please keep in mind that the more crops the nicotinoid materials are used on, the more silverleaf whiteflies are exposed to it and this may negatively impact whitefly resistance management efforts across the area.

With news of the biotype Q whitefly which was recently found on poinsettia in Arizona and its resistance to many of our commonly used materials, growers would be well advised start paying more attention to resistance management guidelines.

Pinworms

Reports from Southwest Florida indicate that pinworms are increasing in several fields around Immokalee.

Respondents in the Palmetto area note that pinworms are quickly becoming a problem with numbers increasing significantly in some locations over the past week. Some reports indicate that pinworms are showing up in the tops of plants, but note that so far, no problems have been seen in the fruit..

If using insecticides against pinworms, treatment must begin when populations reach economic thresholds. The UF/IFAS Florida Tomato Scouting Guide Tomato has recommends season-long action thresholds of 5 adults/trap/night to initiate the application of mating disruptants and an action threshold of 0.7 larva per plant for the initiation of control measures.

Chemical controls include Agri-Mek (Abemectin) and Spintor which both have the advantage of being effective against leafminers as well as the additional benefit of being soft on beneficials. Avaunt is also labeled for control of this pest. It is also safe on beneficials and will not flare leafminers.

Lannate (Methomyl) and a variety of synthetic pyrethroids are also effective materials for the control of pinworm. Development of resistance to Lannate has been documented in pinworms in some parts of the country and excessive use of these broad-spectrum insecticides may result in outbreaks of leafminers and mites if they are present.

Organically acceptable biological and cultural control methods include the use of mating disruptants, field sanitation, and pyrethrin. Parasites can also be important in aiding in pinworm control.

Worms

Respondents from the Glades indicate that fall armyworms remain low, although there have been some reports of low levels of hatches in silks in a few areas during the past week, never exceeding 1%. Insecticide usage remains low, with many growers spraying just twice a week, or once every three days. (Note: sprays every two days, or even daily, are normal for this time of the year.)

Growers and scouts on the east Coast report finding a mixed bag of worms including loopers and melonworms as well as southern and beet armyworms. Numbers are mostly low.

Reports from the Bradenton area indicate that few worms, mostly loopers and beet armyworm continue to be reported.

Reports from Southwest Florida indicate that worm pressure is increasing with mostly southern armyworms and beet armyworms being reported. Melonworms are widely present in cucurbits.

Leafminers

Respondents in the Manatee/Ruskin area report that leafminer numbers are increasing in response to drier weather.

Some leafminer activity has been reported in scattered locations around Immokalee.

Pepper weevil

Reports from Southwest Florida indicate that pepper weevils continue to build and have reached moderate to high levels in a few locations.

Growers and scouts in Palm Beach report that weevils are fairly common in pepper with counts varying widely depending on the location.

Spider Mites

Reports from Palm Beach County indicate that spider mite activity is increasing in a variety of crops including eggplant, pepper and tomato.

Around Southwest Florida, spider mite pressure has been on the rise in melons, cantaloupe and a few tomato fields.

Broad mites

Respondents in Southwest Florida indicate that broadmites activity is picking up in pepper and some fields are showing foliar symptoms.

Growers and scouts in Palm Beach indicate that broadmites are present here and there, mostly in pepper.

Silk Fly

Silk fly levels in the Glades remain low. Respondents indicate that to date, there have been no plantings lost to silk fly damage, an unusual state of events this late in the season. Even on late plantings close to Lake Okeechobee, the region with the highest level of silk fly populations during this time of the year, no losses have been reported.

Diseases

Bacterial Leaf Spot

Respondents in Southwest Florida note bacterial spot has moved into top foliage and onto some younger fruit following the recent rains.

Reports from Manatee County indicate bacterial leaf spot still there, and showing up in tops of some plants after last weeks rain and in fruit. Some older plants showing severe foliage dieback on lower plant due to earlier infections.

Growers and scouts in Palm Beach report that bacterial spot pressure is present on pepper and tomato and indicate that incidence and severity varies widely depending on the location.

Downy Mildew

Reports from East Coast note that downy mildew remains a major problem in cucumber and squash in Palm Beach and St Lucie Counties.

Respondents in Southwest Florida note that incidence and occurrence of downy mildew in watermelon has increased substantially over the past few weeks. Downy mildew continues to be a big problem on cucumber and cantaloupe around Southwest Florida.

Powdery Mildew

Reports from Manatee County indicate some problems with powdery mildew on watermelon in a few isolated locations.

Respondents in Palm Beach report that powdery mildew is widely present on cucumber, cantaloupe, squash, tomato and pepper in a number of locations.

Powdery mildew is wide spread on squash and cucumber around Southwest Florida. Incidence and severity is moderate to high in some places. Powdery mildew is also present on pepper in a few locations.

Target Spot

Respondents in Manatee County indicate that target spot has increased following recent rains but note that occurrence remains scattered.

Reports from around Immokalee indicate that target spot is still around in tomato but not that problems have been minimal in recent weeks.

Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus

Reports from around southwest Florida indicate that TYLCV continues to increase in some fields but not that crops are nearing termination and are beyond the point where new infections will impact yields.

Growers and scouts in Manatee County report that some new TYLCV showing up in a few locations but note that most of the infections were in earlier plantings.

Respondents in Palm Beach indicate that TYLCV incidence is mostly below what has been seen in previous seasons but some hotspots with over 10% incidence have been noted.

Growers are urged to take precautions to rogue plants where feasible and practice a complete program of IPM and whitefly management including attention to sanitation and crop destruction.

Gummy Stem Blight

Growers and scouts in southwest Florida note that gummy stem blight has really jumped up in several melon fields around the area and is beginning to defoliate some fields.

Some gummy stem blight has been reported around Manatee County but incidence and occurrence is low.

Rust

Respondents from around Belle Glade report heavy bean common rust pressure on foliage, but no problems with pod infections despite heavy pressure. A few areas had infestations high enough to justify application of Quadris at close to the maximum rate, but it paid off, since there was no problem later with quality on harvested beans. Harvest is expected to wind down over the next few days.

Northern Corn Leaf Blight

Dr Rick Raid at the UF/IFAS Everglades Research and Education Center reports that the good news is that common rust in spring sweet corn should start to subside with the rising temperatures. But the bad news is that northern corn leaf blight (NCLB) is expected to pick up the slack, as most sweet corn has now fully tasseled and the recent rains favor this disease. Keep your eyes open for the long (2-3") elliptical lesions that cause necrosis on corn plants progressing from the bottom to the top.

Bean red node virus

Bean red node virus is popping up in snap bean fields around Belle Glade.

Caused by Tobacco Streak Virus, bean red node can be very severe in spring bean plantings. Symptoms on the pods are reddish sunken lesions that often have a circular appearance. Pods may also be severely deformed. Symptoms on infected foliage are somewhat more subtle: red discoloration of the nodal tissue where the leaf petiole attaches to the stem, and dark discoloration on the underside of some of the leaf veination. Yield losses can be severe or even total where the percentage of infected pods is too high to grade out. This disease is sometime confused with Rhizoctonia pod rot, but red node infected beans are less likely to be in direct contact with the ground.

Red Node is particularly troublesome in smaller plantings that may have a very high border to field area ratio. Though questions about its epidemiology remain, it is thought to be associated with thrips and weeds that may serve as a reservoir. Growers and scouts should be particularly observant about monitoring beans for thrips, detecting them early and preventing their build-up.

Mosaic

Mosaic has reached high levels in a number of watermelon fields around across southwest Florida.

Anthracnose

Growers and scouts in south Florida are reporting scattered problems with anthracnose on pepper.

Phytophthora

Growers in Palm Beach are reporting some scattered problems with Phytophthora on pepper and eggplant.

Growers and scouts around Southwest Florida continue to report scattered problems with *Phytophthora capsici* on pepper and watermelon.

Watermelon Vine Decline

Widespread reports of watermelon vine decline have been coming in from around Southwest Florida over the past few weeks. Growers and scouts report that it is showing up in more places and losses have ranged from total to a few affected plants and melons in small patches.

Symptoms of vine decline include a slight yellowing, wilting of the vines, scorched and brown leaves, defoliation, and rapid mature vine collapse. Frequently, fruit were observed with greasy necrosis (brown) on the interior portion of the rind that rendered the fruit non-marketable. Fruit quality is greatly reduced.

Disease progress can be very rapid. The decline may change from 10% of affected area to more than 80% within a matter of 7- 10 days. Disease incidence (dead plants) is sometimes near 100% and although some of the declined vines produce new healthy-looking shoots, these no longer produce viable fruit. Some growers have experienced significant losses – up to 100% of their crops.

Sanitation, Sanitation, Sanitation...

As we near the end of another season growers are reminded of the importance of sanitation in an integrated pest management program. Disease and insects do not magically materialize to plague growers. Many require a living host to carry them from one season to another.

Field sanitation is one of the most important tactics in vegetable pest and disease management. One of the best things that growers can do for themselves and their neighbors is to clean up crop residues promptly after harvest. Sanitation is an important IPM technique that should not be over looked as an effective, preventative tool against many vegetable pest and disease problems. Sanitation includes any practice that eradicates or reduces the amount of pathogen inoculum, pests, or weed seeds present and thus helps reduce or eliminate subsequent pest and disease problems.

Prompt crop destruction at the end of the season will immediately end the production of disease inoculum and insects and eliminate the spread of diseases and pests to any other host plants in the vicinity. Downy and powdery mildew on melons can spread via wind from older, diseased plants to plants in surrounding fields that are still maturing. These diseases are obligate parasites. This means that they can only grow and multiply on living host tissue. Some plant pathogens, such as the bacterium that causes bacterial spot of tomato and pepper, are unable to survive for extended periods of time outside of the host tissue. Plowing or disking under infected plant debris helps not only by covering up the inoculum but also speeds up the disintegration of plant tissue and kills the pathogen. Good sanitation will help control a number of important vegetable pathogens.

Cull piles should not be neglected as I have heard from several scouts over the past few years that have found both insects and diseases such as TYLCV, late blight, whiteflies and others in volunteer plants springing up around cull piles.

Soil tillage can destroy insects and expose them to birds and other predators. It can also speed the breakdown of plant residues that harbor insects and plant pathogens. By either allowing the organic matter in a field to decompose completely before you plant the next crop and /or allowing a fallow period between crops, you can enhance the control of a number of insects and diseases.

Destruction of tomato vines will kill off white fly populations and eliminate transmission of the tomato yellow leaf curl virus to subsequent crops and also eliminate inoculum from late blight and other fungal diseases. This is particularly important in the case of TYLCV, as sanitation and whitefly control are the only tools currently available for the management of this disease. A crop-free period is also considered a necessity for the control of a number of other important vegetable pests such as pepper weevil, tomato pinworm, and *Thrips palmi* and is recommended for management of all vegetable pests.

A little extra effort spent in cleaning up old fields at the end of the season may well prevent or reduce a number of potential problems next fall!

Summer weed management can be a challenge. Growers should check field margins to make sure that pest species are not building up there and migrating out into cropping areas. Many insects over summer on weeds, so efforts to control them can be profitable by reducing their movement into the crops next growing season.

Weeds are also known reservoirs of nematodes as well as a number of viral, fungal and bacterial pathogens. Weeds and volunteers should be removed to prevent the survival and over-summering of pathogens that could serve as inoculum reservoirs for the next crop. Techniques such as mowing off pepper should not be relied upon as this often results in re-sprouts, which can harbor pests and disease problems over summer.

The use of cover crops and summer fallowing of fields are also effective tools in reducing weed populations that can cause problems in the subsequent crop. The role of summer fallow in weed management is often overlooked. Summer fallow keeps new weed seeds from being added to the soil seed-bank. It also reduces the increases in asexual propagated plants such as nutsedges. Yellow nutsedge can put out 70 new tubers (nuts) every two months. Keeping the weeds from propagating will reduce the weed problems encountered during the next cropping season and help reduce insects and diseases that may over summer in weedy fields.

Chemical fallowing is a twist on the traditional method of fallowing that depends on disking fields through out the summer period to reduce weed pressure in subsequent crops. One approach uses Roundup to kill weeds during the crop free period.

Cover crops planted prior to the main cash crop can also improve soil fertility and provide a valuable source of organic matter.

When devising a crop rotation strategy, a grower should also be aware of which crops and cover crops might increase disease problems. Sunn hemp can increase soil populations of *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* damping-off fungi. Some varieties of cowpea may host of root-knot nematode. These factors should be considered before selecting a cover crop.

Soil solarization is the use of plastic tarps placed on the soil surface to increase soil temperatures to a level that kills soilborne pathogens, weeds, and other crop pests. Soil solarization works best when summer temperatures are uniformly high. These conditions don't always occur in Florida. Soil solarization will not eradicate a pathogen from a field, but it may lower pathogen populations.

Soil flooding is a related means of creating conditions—in this case, saturated soil over an extended period - that might result in a decline of soil-borne pathogens.

Integrated pest and disease management is a year round commitment that should incorporate a combination of cultural, biological and chemical pest management techniques.

Be a good neighbor and clean up!

News You Can Use

New Whitefly Biotype-Q

In March 2005, scientists at the Universities of Arizona and California identified the ‘Q’ strain of *Bemisia tabaci* on poinsettia plants in Arizona that originated from a nursery in California. This is the first time this particular strain has been found in the U.S. The Q-biotype is thought to have originated from the Mediterranean region and has plagued the southern Spain greenhouse production area for years. It is indistinguishable from the silverleaf whitefly.

This strain is known to have resistance to pyriproxyfen (Knack), buprofezin (Courier) and reduced susceptibility to the neonicotinoid insecticides imidicloprid (Admire), acetamiprid (Assail) and thiomethoxam (Platinum). Currently distribution of this biotype is in China, Egypt, France, Israel, Japan, Morocco, The Netherlands and Spain.

According to Dr. Dave Schuster, one of the problems is that the resistance is highly stable, even without continued selection, for a long period, perhaps years. This is contrasted with biotype B, where tolerance dissipates in just a few generations. The level of resistance in biotype Q will depend on the origin of the invasion and the history of previous exposure.

If it isn't already resistant, future resistance may be avoidable or manageable with strong adherence to resistance management recommendations. Therefore, the pressure will be even greater for growers to follow the recommendations on a regional basis. Because biotype B was moved around the world on poinsettia and because poinsettia is a good host for biotype Q, it is likely that this latter biotype may also move on poinsettia.

CORE CEUs Online

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.

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.

Plant Diagnostic Clinic at GCREC Balm

The plant diagnostic clinic at the new GCREC at Balm officially opened for business on April 11, 2005. Check the website for sample submission information and forms. Go to <http://gcrec.ifas.ufl.edu/> and click on Strawberry Page and then on Plant Pathology. Dr. Jim Mertely will head up the diagnostic clinic as he did at the Dover Center. At this time there is no charge for routine diagnostic samples from this production area, but special tests such as PCR or ELISA will be charged accordingly as these are more complex and take more time to perform.

Callisto® Herbicide Labeled for Sweet Corn

Callisto® (mesotrione) is now labeled as a postemergence and preemergence herbicide for control of annual broadleaf weeds in sweet corn.

Callisto® (Syngenta) is designed to tackle the toughest broadleaf weeds in corn, such as waterhemp, velvetleaf, ragweeds common lambsquarters and pigweed.

Preemergence: Callisto® may be applied at 6.0 - 7.7 fl oz/A (0.188 - 0.24 lb ai/A) for broadleaf weed control when applied alone. It can be tank mixed with other preemergence herbicides at rates of 5.0 - 6.0 fl oz 1A. For grass control, tank mixing with a preemergence grass herbicide is suggested.

Postemergence: Callisto® may be applied from the corn spike stage until 30 inches tall (8-leaf stage). Postemergence application should be made at 3.0 fl oz/A (0.094 lb ai/A). If no preemergence application has been made, 2 postemergence applications. Do not use a crop oil concentrate (COC) or urea-ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) in application to sweet corn. Callisto may be tank mixed with other postemergence herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum.

Transitory leaf bleaching has been seen when used with certain sweet corn hybrids. The response is only temporary and no yield loss has been detected. When nitrogen based additives have been used (AMS and UAN), more severe crop injury has been noted.

Callisto® owes its origins to the discovery of a natural herbicide secreted by the *Callistemon* plant. Syngenta calls this is Callisto® Plant Technology™ and claims it brings unprecedented broadleaf weed control and exceptional crop safety to Callisto®.

Extracted from the May 2005 issue of the UF/IFAS Vegetarian article by Dr. Bill Stall, professor, Horticultural Sciences Department

Up Coming Meetings

Manatee County

June 14, 2005 **CORE/Private Applicator Ag Pesticide License Exam Preparation Class**

Manatee County Extension Service
Palmetto Florida

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

Palm Beach County

June 6, 2005	General Standards/Core Test Review	8 AM – 10 AM	2 CEUs
	Aquatic Weed Control Test Review	1 PM – 3 PM	2 CEU's

Clayton E Hutchinson Agricultural Center
559 N Military Trail
West Pam Beach Florida, Florida

Call 561-233-1700.

Southwest Florida

May 19, 2005 **Spring Vegetable Field Day** 10 AM – 1 PM
and BioSafe Systems Product Update

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

Contact Gene McAvoy at 863-674-4092

May 25, 2005 **Tomatoes A-Z – Results of 2004-05 SW Florida BMP Trials** 5:30 PM - 8:00 PM

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

Contact Gene McAvoy at 863-674-4092

June 2, 2005 **Invasive Plant Field Day** 10:00 AM – 1:30 PM

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

Contact Ed Hanlon at 239-658-3400

June 11, 2005 **Farm Safety Day and Tractor Rodeo** 8:00 AM – 2:00 PM

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

Contact Barbara Hyman at 239-658-3400

Other Meetings

June 5-7, 2005 **Florida State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting**
Marriott Tampa Westshore
Tampa, Florida

Registration information at www.fshs.org or call 863-956-1151

Websites

Burning Authorizations Guide - Florida Farm Bureau Ag Policy Division and the FDACS Division of Forestry have partnered to publish this guide which will help landowners better understand the burning authorization process which should facilitate the use of prescribed fire to improve our forest and rangeland. To access the guide go to <http://floridafarmbureau.org/pdf/BurningAuthorizations.pdf>.

DeMott Auction Company - In the market for used farming equipment? Check out DeMott Auction Company, Inc., who conducts auctions throughout the Southeastern United States for farm, construction, and citrus equipment. Go to <http://www.demottauction.com/>

Quotable Quotes

If you can't be kind, at least have the decency to be vague.

If you lend someone \$20 and never see that person again, it was probably worth it.

It may be that your sole purpose in life is simply to serve as a warning to others.

Some mistakes are too much fun to only make once.

A truly happy person is one who can enjoy the scenery on a detour.

We could learn a lot from crayons. Some are sharp, some are pretty and some are dull. Some have weird names, and all are different colors, but they all have to live in the same box.

On the Lighter Side

Fifty Dollars

Farmer John and his wife Ruth went to the state fair every year, and every year John would say, "Ruth, I'd like to ride in that helicopter".

Ruth always replied, "I know John, but that helicopter ride is 50 dollars and 50 dollars is 50 dollars".

One year Ruth and John went to the fair, and John said "Ruth, I'm 85 years old. If I don't ride that helicopter, I might never get another chance.

Ruth replied "John that helicopter is 50 dollars and 50 dollars is 50 dollars".

The pilot overheard the couple and said, "Folks I'll make you a deal. I'll take the both of you for a ride. If you can stay quiet for the entire ride and not say a word I won't charge you a dime! But if you say one word, it's 50 dollars".

John and Ruth agreed and up they went. The pilot did all kinds of fancy maneuvers, but not a word was heard. He did his dare devil tricks over and over again, but still not a word.

When they landed, the pilot turned to John and said, "By golly, I did everything I could to get you to yell out, but you didn't. I'm impressed!"

John replied "Well I almost said something when Ruthie fell out, but, you know, 50 dollars is 50 dollars!"

Stress Management

A lecturer, when explaining stress management to an audience, raised a glass of water and asked, "How heavy is this glass of water?" Answers called out ranged from 20g to 500g. The lecturer replied, "The absolute weight doesn't matter. It depends on how long you try to hold it."

"If I hold it for a minute, that's not a problem. If I hold it for an hour, I'll have an ache in my right arm. If I hold it for a day, you'll have to call an ambulance." "In each case, it's the same weight, but the longer I hold it, the heavier it becomes."

He continued, "And that's the way it is with stress management. If we carry our burdens all the time, sooner or later, as the burden becomes increasingly heavy, we won't be able to carry on."

"As with the glass of water, you have to put it down for a while and rest before holding it again. When we're refreshed, we can carry on with the burden."

"So, before you return home tonight, put the burden of work down. Don't carry it home. You can pick it up tomorrow.

Whatever burdens you're carrying now, let them down for a moment if you can." "Relax; pick them up later after you've rested. Life is short. Enjoy it!"

This will be the last regular Pest and Disease Hotline issued for this season. Publication will resume with the start of the 2005 –2006 vegetable season. I would like to acknowledge and extend my sincerest thanks to all of the many contributors who graciously shared valuable information, which has made the hotline so successful and also for the generous support of all our sponsors with out which publication of the hotline would not be possible.

Hope that you all have a great summer and get some well-deserved rest and relaxation.

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.

The **South 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

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 Aget 28950

863-674-4097 fax

GMcAvoy@mail.ifas.ufl.edu

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

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
Fort Myers, Florida 33907
Phone 239-332-1467 Mobile 239-994-8594

Glades Crop Care, Inc.
**Leaders in Crop Health
Management**

Charlie Mellinger, Ph.D.
Phone 561-746-3740 Fax 561-746-3775

Rachel Walters
Bayer CropScience

1214 Twin Palm Drive
Fort Myers, FL 33919
Phone 239-278-9078 Cell 239-707-1198

Glen Kaufman
Paramount Seeds, Inc.

PO Box 1866
Palm City, Florida 34991
Phone 772-221-0653 Fax 772-221-0102

Walter Preston
Manatee Fruit Company

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

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

Gaylon Pfeiffer
BASF Corporation
11806 Marblehead Drive
Tampa, Florida 33913
Office 813-818-9594 Fax 813-818-8694
Mobil 813-967-0024

PREV AM
Vegetable Pest/Disease Control
www.oroagri.com
Jack Kilgore 239-707-7677
Len Duane 863-221-4725
UAP - PROSOURCE ONE -- TRIANGLE/CPS

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
"Our business is to help you grow"
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
Crompton
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

PUT YOUR NAME HERE

PUT YOUR NAME HERE

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