



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 8, 2009

Temperatures over the past two weeks been averaging slightly above seasonal norms with daytime highs reaching the upper 80's and low 90's and nighttime lows dipping into the upper 50's and low 60's.

It is still dry around Southwest Florida and getting drier with most areas reporting little or no rain. Southwest Florida was the exception with Immokalee reporting just over 0.6 inches with some higher accumulations reported around. Some areas of LaBelle saw three or four brief but heavy showers in as many nights earlier this week although total precipitation was mostly low around 0.25 – 0.30 inches. Hot windy conditions have increased plant stress, dried soils and helped drop water tables even further as growers irrigate in an effort to keep up with evapotranspiration rates approaching 2 tenths of an inch per day. National Weather reports that this has been the second driest season on record.

FAWN Weather Summary

Date	Air Temp °F		Rainfall (Inches)	Ave Relative Humidity (Percent)	ET (Inches/Day) (Average)
	Min	Max			
Balm					
4/24 – 5/6/09	49.87	93.42	0.00	67	0.17
Belle Glade					
4/24 – 5/6/09	55.35	90.43	0.00	72	0.18
Clewiston					
4/24 – 5/6/09	58.1	91.11	0.00	67	0.18
Ft Lauderdale					
4/24 – 5/6/09	63.91	86.97	0.05	65	0.18
Fort Pierce					
4/24 – 5/6/09	55.17	90.55	0.00	69	0.17
Homestead					
4/24 – 5/6/09	56.5	87.73	0.03	71	0.18
Immokalee					
4/24 – 5/6/09	53.04	95.74	0.64	67	0.19

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

Crops coming to market include beans, blueberries, cabbage, cantaloupe, celery, collards, cucumber, eggplant, endive, lettuce, peppers, squash, strawberries, sweet corn, tomatoes and specialty items. Season is winding down around Southeast and southwest Florida and most areas will finish up over the next few weeks while harvesting activity in Manatee/Ruskin area picks up seasonally. Watermelon harvest is running full bore around Southwest Florida. The season is about done in Homestead with the exception okra and some specialty items.

The short-term forecast from the National Weather Service in Miami indicates the deep layer ridge will result in the continuation of southeast flow with an increase in low level moisture and one or two showers mostly in interior locations as on shore flow will help keep the east and west coast metro areas free of precipitation.

Not much change foreseen in the extended forecast, a weak cold front could sag south early next week destabilizing the atmosphere to allow for a few more convective storms.

For additional information, visit the National Weather Service in Miami website at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/mfl/newpage/index.html>

Insects

Pepper weevils

Reports from the East Coast indicate that pepper weevils are horrible and are widely present completely ruining pepper in a number of places and will probably finish off some fields. Weevils are also causing problems in eggplant.

Around Southwest Florida, growers and scouts report that weevil pressure is high across the area with many adults moving around and note that larvae are also getting high damaging fruit many areas.

Dr Dave Schuster reports pretty good control with chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) in his trials last spring. It could be alternated with some the standards like Actara/Assail/Venom and Vydate. He notes as we are approaching the end of the season, one of the best recommendations is off season sanitation.

Thrips

Growers and scouts in Palm Beach County report that thrips pressure seems to be dropping off in some places but is still giving pepper growers a hard time in others. Growers are also reporting problems in squash, cucumber and eggplant as well as cilantro and herbs.

Around the Glades, thrips are active in snap beans and other crops.

Around Southwest Florida, thrips are still present in a nearly all crops but haven't been causing many problems, and scouts indicate that westerns are very low in most areas. Some problems with western flower thrips have been reported in a few fields and in some greenhouse situations.

Respondents in Manatee County report that thrips are still active but indicate numbers appear to declining but note that there are still plenty of western flower thrips around. Dave Schuster encourages growers to be judicious in their use of Radiant/SpinTor to avoid possible resistance and, when possible, to stop spraying broad spectrum insecticides like pyrethroids, etc. to conserve thrips natural enemies, especially minute pirate bugs. Requiem, Beleaf and Movento are possible rotation partners.

Spider mites

Reports from the Ruskin area indicate that spider mites are really flaring up with a steady increase in mites, both two-spot and russets, in several crops including tomatoes.

Growers in scouts across south Florida report that spider mites are common with some fields supporting large populations. Reports indicate that a number of watermelon fields are being treated and leaf bronzing is common. A few russet mites are also being reported on tomato around Immokalee.

Respondents in Palm Beach note that spider mites seem to be everywhere and are causing problems cucurbits, eggplant, and tomato.

Broad mites

Reports from East Coast growers indicate that broad mites are around in mostly low numbers.

Respondents report that broad mites are rebounding in a number of areas around Southwest Florida.

Scouts in Manatee County continue to find broad mites in peppers.

Whiteflies

Scouts in the Manatee Ruskin area reports indicate that whitefly numbers are up and down and generally on the increase. Growers and scouts indicate that activity remains lower than usual perhaps due to excellent control with new compounds like Coragen, Movento, etc. in combination with old standards.

In Collier and Hendry counties, whitefly numbers are trending higher as growers reduce sprays but in general remain lower than past seasons although growers are reporting some hot spots where numbers are moderate to high. Over all TYLCV remains low. Where growers are cleaning up fields some whitefly movement has been noted, watermelon growers are advised to be attentive to prevent possible issues with vine decline.

Respondents around Palm Beach report lower than usual whitefly numbers with some scattered problems on tomato and squash.

Respondents in Homestead report as always, whitefly is a nearly perennial problem in a number of crops.

Worms

Around Southwest Florida, respondents note that worms are increasing in all crops. Armyworms, loopers, fruitworms are all around. Pinworms remain very low. Melonworm and pickleworm are widespread and increasing. Diamondbacks are building in brassicas. In watermelons, rindworm damage is accumulating in some fields. Some melon growers have reported that in fields where worms on melons tried to get going, one shot of Coragen applied foliarly crushed them

Reports from east coast production areas indicate that worm pressure is increasing as the weather warms with beet armyworms causing some problems in pepper. Melon worms are common in cucurbits. A few pinworms are beginning to show up in tomato and eggplant primarily on organic operations.

Growers and scouts around Manatee County report that armyworms are showing up in tomatoes and pepper in fairly high numbers and they are beginning to find worm egg masses in tomatoes and peppers. Respondents also note a jump in pinworm activity.

Worm pressure is increasing in corn and other crops in the Glades. Diamondback moths are plentiful and widely present on Chinese vegetables and other leafy brassicas.

Leafminers

Respondents from the Hillsborough/Manatee area indicate that leafminers pressure is up and down depending on the locations.

Growers and scouts in other areas of South Florida report that leafminer pressure remains mostly low and continues to decline in most places.

Stinkbug

Reports indicate that problems with stinkbugs and leaftooted bugs are increasing and are causing scattered problems in some locations around South Florida.

Diseases

Powdery Mildew

Reports indicate that powdery mildew is really taking off around Manatee County. Powdery mildew has really increased in the melons and other cucurbits on, and is even showed up in some tomato fields.

Respondents in Palm Beach report that powdery mildew is rampant in pepper and is defoliating pepper in some places. It is also causing problems in a number of crops including parsley, mint eggplant, cucumber, squash and tomato.

Growers and scouts around Immokalee report that powdery mildew is common in tomato and pepper causing premature leaf yellowing on tomato in a few places and has knocked the lower leaves off pepper plants in several fields.

Powdery mildew has been the main melon disease and is pretty much in all fields and has caused some defoliation in hotspots. Powdery is also a major problem in zucchini and yellow squash.

Around Homestead, respondents indicate that powdery mildew remains a problem on squash and other cucurbits.

Powdery mildew of watermelon is a fairly recent phenomenon in Florida possibly because of the combination of dry spring seasons with the conversion of much of the watermelon acreage to drip irrigation which maintains dry foliage.

Powdery mildew of watermelon appears as yellow blotches on the oldest leaves first. Later these mosaic-like blotches become bronzed and turn dark brown or purple and may be mistaken for wind burn. Ken Pernezny, UF/IFAS Pathologist reports this is a tough diagnosis on watermelon as growers usually only see light yellow, non-descript spots on the upper leaf surface with diffuse, light-brown areas on the under leaf surface and little evidence of the white masses of sporulation that are commonly seen with other powdery mildews are not seen commonly with the powdery mildew of watermelon. Using low power magnification it

may be possible to see a little hint of fungal growth. Examination of this tissue under the microscope is essential to observe the characteristic PM spores that look like loaves of bread.

Control of powdery mildew of watermelon can be achieved with chlorothalonil, the high rates of mancozeb, the strobilurin fungicides such as Amistar, Cabrio, Flint, and others, and sterol inhibitors like Rally. New materials like Procure, Pristine and Quintec have also shown good efficacy.

Resistance management involving the rotation of fungicides of differing modes of action is especially important in combating powdery mildew as this disease has historically proven quite adept at developing resistance to fungicides with a specific mode of action such as benomyl, triadimefon and the strobilurins. Growers should be sure to follow labeled instructions regarding the number of applications per season and rotate between different fungicide classes.

Sulfur, potassium bicarbonate and copper products may provide some control for organic producers. Micronized sulfur can be quite effective but may burn foliage under the high temperatures experienced in the late spring in south Florida.

The biological fungicide AQ-10 can also be effective against powdery mildew. The bio-fungicide AQ10 parasitizes powdery mildew and can, when applied properly, provide good control at several stages during the season. Research shows that AQ10 can be used as long as disease incidence does not exceed a threshold of 3% on leaves and clusters. At higher levels of pressure, AQ10 must be applied in rotation with sulfur or other products to assure acceptable control. Good spray coverage is critical to success.

Powdery mildew of pepper is caused by *Leveillula taurica*, which is a very different powdery mildew fungus from that causing powdery mildew on cucurbits. The fungus which affects cucurbits *Podosphaera xanthii* (*Sphaerotheca fulginea*) or, occasionally, *Erysiphe cichoracearum*, grows on both surfaces of a leaf and forms haustoria within some epidermal cells to absorb nutrients and produces spores on both surfaces.

In contrast, *Leveillula taurica* grows only within a leaf until it produces spores, a growth habit which is similar to *Alternaria* and most other foliar plant pathogenic fungi. *Leveillula taurica* is a species complex that infects over 1000 plant species in 74 families, including tomato and eggplant as well as pepper.

Detecting powdery mildew on pepper can be difficult. The white powdery growth characteristic of powdery mildew diseases occurs primarily on the underside of leaves with diffuse yellow spotting on the upper surface but in severe infections white powdery mycelia will be present on both sides of the leaf. Affected leaves tend to drop off the plant, as occurs with bacterial leaf spot.

TYLCV

On the East Coast, tomato yellow leaf curl virus is present and increasing seasonally in a number of areas. Fortunately growers are past worrying about this disease at this stage of the game.

Reports from Homestead indicate that TYLCV is present on tomatoes but incidence remains low.

Growers and scouts in the Manatee Ruskin area report TYLCV is around and showing some increase in incidence with respondents reporting a higher incidence of virus is along the 41 corridor around Sun City.

Around Southwest Florida TYLCV incidence is increasing at season end but too late to make a difference.

Fusarium Crown Rot

Around SW Florida, fusarium crown rot is bad some older tomato fields planted to susceptible varieties.

Reports from Palm Beach indicate that the situation with fusarium remains static with little change over the past few weeks.

In Manatee County growers and scouts report that fusarium problems are increasing in tomato with both fusarium crown rot and fusarium race 3 causing problems especially in fields with a history of the disease.

Downy Mildew

In the Manatee Hillsborough area, downy mildew is showing up on cucumber but is still largely absent on squash, pumpkin, watermelon, cantaloupe, and basil.

Growers and scouts around Southwest Florida report that downy mildew is still active in cucumbers and hitting them hard in a number of places. It is also present at lower levels in some squash.

Around Palm Beach County, downy mildew is severe on cucumbers and is reaching high levels in many squash fields. It is also present on winter squash in some places.

Respondents from Homestead report that downy mildew is around on squash, but is not too bad due to the dry weather.

Across South Florida, downy mildew is widely present on basil.

Northern corn leaf blight

Rick Raid reports that northern corn leaf blight and common rust are both on the increase in sweet corn, with northern corn leaf blight in particular picking up over the past week. Foliar blights and rust may be successfully controlled using fungicides, if host-plant resistance is insufficient. Strobilurin and triazole fungicides are most efficacious against these diseases and should be used in a program with the broad-spectrum protectant mancozeb. Folicur (a triazole) now has a Florida label. Note that the REI for most crops is 12 hrs but for sweet corn it is 19 days. (PHI is 7 days.) This can pose an obstacle for some small growers.

Bean Rust

Reports indicate that there is some rust around on beans.

Late Blight

Around Immokalee growers and scouts report that late blight is still kicking with scattered reports of active lesions still being detected.

Around Palm Beach, growers and scouts report that late blight pressure is tapering off in the face of warmer drier weather.

Respondents in Manatee County report some localized flare up of late blight following recent rains.

Reports from Homestead indicate some late blight is still present on tomato in places.

Bacterial leaf spot/Bacterial speck

Reports from Manatee County indicate that surprisingly with the dry weather bacterial spot activity is picking up in tomato and some respondents indicate they have seen some really bad fields. Dr Gary Vallad, Pathologist at GCREC, notes in a couple instances where samples were submitted to the lab, the culprit was actually bacterial speck (which displayed uncharacteristically large lesions, but still had the chlorotic halo and he isolated *Pseudomonas*).

Target Spot

Target spot is mostly low around South Florida but reports indicate it is active in a few places.

Gummy Stem Blight

Around Southwest Florida, gummy stem remains a non starter in watermelon and has not been a major issue this season.

Growers around Manatee indicate that gummy stem is a bit of a concern up in some watermelon fields around the area.

Phytophthora

Some problems have been noted with *Phytophthora capsici* around SW Florida primarily on cucurbits and peppers where growers are over irrigating.

Grower and scouts around Palm Beach County report some issues with aerial phytophthora on pepper in places that experienced higher rain fall totals in the past few weeks.

Mosaic

Mosaic virus is present on squash around South Florida.

Vine Decline

No reports of vine decline have been received from around South Florida this season.

Around Manatee County some virus activity has been reported in squash and cantaloupe – preliminary diagnosis is cucurbit leaf crumple (CuLCRV) but lab results are still pending.

Sanitation, Sanitation, Sanitation...

Once again as we near the end of the deal, 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 overlooked 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 several scouts over the past few years have reported that they 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, a crop free period, 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 and will become increasingly important in the post-methyl bromide era. 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 and again promises to become more important in the absence of methyl bromide as a component of a comprehensive methyl bromide alternative strategy. 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 nutsedge. 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.

News You Can Use

November 2008 to April 2009 is the Second Driest Dry Season on Record

After parts of south Florida recorded a record-dry winter, a continuation of drier than normal conditions dominated the area during the months of March and April. This has resulted in the second driest period from November 2008 through April 2009 over most of the region. Only 1970-1971 saw a drier November through April period.

Most of south Florida recorded less than half of the normal precipitation from November through April, with many interior and western areas of south Florida recording less than 25% of the normal precipitation. Only isolated parts of northern metro Broward County and southern metro Palm Beach County received any appreciable rainfall during the dry season, mostly coming during a single heavy rain event in mid-March.

Following are specific rainfall amounts and departure from normal, in inches, for several south Florida locations: Site	Nov 08-Apr 09 Rainfall	Departure from Normal
Miami	4.66	- 10.82
Miami Beach	6.91	-7.66
Fort Lauderdale	4.74	-14.83
West Palm Beach	6.79	-15.45
Naples	2.31	-9.46
Immokalee	2.32	-10.41
Moore Haven	3.75	-10.78
Belle Glade	2.74	-11.10

A contributing factor to the near-record dry conditions this dry season is the presence of La Niña, which is a periodic cooling of sea surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific Ocean. La Niña influences global weather patterns, and is typically associated with drier than normal precipitation over south Florida. This is mainly due to the jet stream and associated storm tracks staying farther north during La Niña winters. This weather pattern often leads to a lack of moisture and atmospheric dynamics necessary to produce rainfall, resulting in mostly dry frontal passages.

When will south Florida see a return to wet weather? The start of the south Florida rainy season typically occurs between May 20 and May 27, when a combination of warmer temperatures and increasing atmospheric moisture leads to near-daily rainfall which lasts into October. Unfortunately, the last few weeks of the dry season are often significant as there is a lag between the warmer early May temperatures and the increase in moisture that marks the start of the rainy season in late May. Therefore, dry conditions are accentuated during early and mid May and can lead to extreme fire danger levels and decreasing water levels.

For further information on the rainy season outlook, see the recent release issued by the National Weather Service Miami Forecast Office. For day-to-day weather forecasts, statements and warnings, visit our web site at weather.gov/Miami

3-Week Sign-Up for Organic Conversion Program begins May 11

Washington, D.C. May 5, 2009 - USDA today announced a special three- week sign-up for farmers in the process of converting to organic farming to receive technical and financial assistance through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), a move applauded by the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition and its grassroots member organizations across the country.

The organic conversion assistance was provided for by the 2008 Farm Bill but the plan went awry when the Bush Administration issued rules for the EQIP program just before leaving office which baffled state and local offices of USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). As a result, in a majority of states organic farmers and transitioning farmers were simply not being served, in contradiction of Congress' intent in the farm bill.

"This was a was a wrong that needed righting, and with today's announcement USDA is not only setting it right, but doing so in an innovative and farmer-friendly manner," said Aimee Witteman, NSAC Executive Director. "We thank NRCS and USDA leadership for listening to the concerns of organic farmers and applaud their new initiative."

Today's announcement sets-aside \$50 million out of the \$1 billion EQIP program for a special three-week sign-up for farms converting to organic production, farms expanding their organic production, or existing organic farms who desire conservation support to reach even higher levels of environmental performance. The sign-up period begins Monday, May 11 and goes through Friday, May 29. Six core conservation practices (conservation crop rotation, cover cropping, integrated pest management, nutrient management, rotational grazing, and forage harvest management) are being made available to transitioning organic farmers on a nationwide basis. Each state may then also add a variety of "facilitating" conservation practices specific to the type of agriculture in their region.

"Obviously we would wish to have more than a very short three weeks to work with our farmer networks to get the word out and get farmers into local NRCS offices to sign up for this exciting new initiative," said Witteman. "We will work quickly to get the word out far and wide and our member organizations with expertise in organic agriculture will be helping farmers understand their options under the new program terms."

Organic farming has strong environmental benefits for soil and water quality, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity. In recognition of this fact, Congress retooled the EQIP program in the 2008 Farm Bill to provide a general EQIP priority for organic farming in the program overall as well as a specific EQIP subcomponent for farms converting in whole or in part to organic farming.

The new initiative addresses the special "organic conversion assistance" component of EQIP in particular. Funding under the organic conversion section of the farm bill is capped at not more than \$20,000 per farm per year, and not more than \$80,000 per farm in any 6-year period. Organic farmers may opt to compete in this special pool, with the tighter payment caps, or may opt instead to compete in the regular EQIP pool for which

the 6-year cap is \$300,000. However, under the terms of the new initiative announced today, farmers will receive higher payments, relative to conventional EQIP rates, for five of the six national core practices for organic conversion option. The higher payment rates reflect the higher management costs associated with the mandatory three-year organic transition period and the higher ongoing management costs associated with organic farming.

Florida Small Farms Alternative Enterprises Conference

Sustaining Small Farms; Strengthening Florida's Communities

August 1 & 2, 2009

Osceola Heritage Park

Kissimmee, Florida

The vast majority of Florida's nearly 44,000 farms are classified as small farms. Calculated on an area or on an economic basis, nearly 90% of all Florida farms are small farms. Recent increased efforts to meet the educational needs of small farmers in Florida became visible through the work of the University of Florida/IFAS and Florida A&M University Small Farms Focus Team. Efforts have included the development of an extensive website specifically targeted at small farmer needs. The site (<http://smallfarms.ifas.ufl.edu>) receives over 70,000 hits monthly and includes a calendar of small farms events. A series of regional small farms conferences were initiated in 2006. At least a dozen regional conferences are held annually and in addition, many other county or local programs are being held now. These programs are being attended by a few thousand people annually.

As the success of the local and regional meetings, became very apparent, a common question has also emerged from the small farmers. That question is how can we get more information and get to the "next level"? Although the regional educational programs have been successful in satisfying many educational needs, all Florida small farmers are faced with similar challenges of (economics: land, gas, inputs) increasing regulatory pressures, challenges of marketing, etc. so that by coming together as a diverse group, solutions can be identified. This has brought us to the stage of starting a statewide small farms conference for Florida.

The Conference will be useful and important to small farmers, allied industry representatives, researchers, educators, institutional members, policy-makers, small farm commodity associations, foundations, and other interested in strengthening the small farm community in Florida.

The Conference includes many activities that benefit small farmers including:

A general educational session to attract well known speakers on topics of broad interest.

Concurrent educational sessions (presentations, workshops, hands-on demonstration, and discussion groups) will be provided to share results of groundbreaking research and provide educational support for producers to operate sustainable and profitable enterprises.

A large exhibition area to introduce new products and technologies to small producers will be available. Industry suppliers, allied organizations, educational groups, funding agencies, foundations, and other allied industry representatives with services for small farmers will be encouraged to participate.

Other activities will include other creative ways to facilitate farmer networking at the Conference.

All these activities in total will help facilitate networking, dialog, and visioning among members of the Florida small farms community, and to increase awareness of the small farms industry to decision makers, supporting institutions, and the general public.

Educational Program Content
Danielle Treadwell, Committee Co-Chair
University of Florida, IFAS
Horticultural Sciences Department
PO Box 110690
Gainesville, FL 32611-0690
TEL: 352-392-1928
EMAIL: ddtreadw@ufl.edu

General Conference Information
Mandy Stage, Conference Coordinator
University of Florida, IFAS
Office of Conferences & Institutes (OCI)
PO Box 110750
Gainesville, FL 32611-0750
TEL: 352-392-5930
EMAIL: mstage@ufl.edu

<http://smallfarms.ifas.ufl.edu/floridasmallfarmsconference/index.htm>

Obama Administration Proposes New Immigration Raid Policy

In a newspaper article released March 31, 2009 - (link to article <http://www.courant.com/news/politics/hc-tc-nw-immigration-0331.artmar31,0,4823465.story>), Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials confirmed that DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano will order federal agents to target employers for arrest and prosecution rather than the workers who are in the country illegally. This change is keeping pace with comments made by President Barack Obama in his 2008 campaign in which he stated that past enforcement efforts have failed because they focused on illegal immigrants, rather than those who hired them.

Agriculture in Florida employs over 750,000 workers, many of whom are migrant workers. While employers are used to seeing enforcement efforts aimed towards illegal immigrants, the new changes set forth by President Obama will seek to shift the focus of raids from the employees to the employers. Employers should be aware of this shift in policy and continue to take proper actions to ensure their compliance with existing and future employment regulations.

Source: Florida Farm Bureau Agricultural Policy Bulletin– April 18, 2009

I-9 Form Changes

Changes to the I-9 form (employment eligibility verification) rule will now take effect April 3. These changes represent another attempt by the Department of Homeland Security to intensify the regulations which apply to employers and prospective employees. Information about the changes as well as a copy of the Employer's Handbook is available online at: <http://www.uscis.gov/>.

Pesticide Potpourri

Kaiso – NuFarm announces the first ever wettable granule, Lambda-cyhalothrin insecticide with patented Sorbie™ technology from NuFarm.

Opportunities

Manufacturing Company Seeks Energetic Sales Person – Will TRAIN

Kennco Mfg., Inc. is a 36-year-old company manufacturing farming equipment and fabricated metal components for customers throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico. We are in Ruskin, Fl. which is located right off of I-75 about 30 minutes from North Tampa and South Bradenton/Sarasota.

We are looking for an enthusiastic, self-starter to join our sales team. We will train on our product and industry but are looking for go-getters with a desire to sell.

Duties to include:

Cold Calling

Handling inbound sales calls

Prospecting to warm accounts

Presenting & Selling our agriculture equipment directly to the end-user

Site visits to help farmers setup/run equipment

Meet and exceed sales quotas

Participating in Tradeshows and planning the marketing/sales direction

Becoming a subject matter expert in the Plastics Farming industry

What You Need to Succeed:

Bachelor's Degree in Ag Science, or Ag Engineer helpful

Knowledge of farm equipment or large machinery a plus

Excellent written and verbal communication skills, problem solving and team player skills

MS Suite proficiency

Excellent references

Past sales and/or marketing experience

Ability to meet sales goals

Kennco Mfg., Inc. is a Drug Free Workplace and an Equal Opportunity Employer with a full benefits package. For more information please visit our website at www.KenncoMfg.com.

Send Resume and salary requirements to KenncoJobs@aol.com.

SALES REPS

The Roller Group is a world-wide agricultural supplies company, present in 38 countries worldwide. Our core businesses include specialty fertilizers and innovative nutrition solutions. Our products focus on high quality and are designed for creating profitable agriculture. These proprietary products are supported by ongoing research and development.

To continue our development in Florida, we are seeking TWO SALES REPRESENTATIVES within TIMAC Agro USA, a Roller Group subsidiary. We have an opening in the Ft. Pierce/Vero Beach area and one in the Belle Glade/Moore Haven area. The areas have good established business and need to be further developed. The successful candidates will have the following attributes and experience:

- Excellent communication skills with outgoing and enthusiastic personality
- Proven track record of success in driving a sales territory within the agricultural sector
- Excellent team member with a minimum of 5 years experience at such a position.
- Preference will be given to candidates with a solid network of contacts with agricultural growers in the area.

We offer a full benefit program including medical and dental, 401-K, and company vehicle. The successful candidate will receive base salary plus commission, with tremendous upside potential.

Contact: Clancy Clark
Regional Manager
Times Agro USA
cclark@timasusa.com
Cell - 813-917-3609

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT: FIELD DEVELOPMENT REPRESENTATIVE - EASTERN USA

Certis USA, a leading manufacturer and marketer of biological and botanical products for pest management, is seeking a highly motivated and articulate professional to serve as lead technical representative in the Eastern USA (Florida/Southeast, Mid-Atlantic and Great Lakes areas). Position reports to the Director of Technical Development, within the Sales & Marketing Group.

Major Responsibilities:

- Working with the Product Development team, conduct field research and provide analyses to support marketing strategies for new products and market expansion of existing products.
- Technical support of the field sales team, including management of grower demonstration trials, work with key influencers, presentations to customers, and development of technical bulletins and other marketing aids.

Requirements:

- MS or PhD in Plant Pathology, Entomology, Agronomy, or related discipline.
- 2-5 years practical experience in commercial product development, research/extension, or technical sales & marketing related to agricultural or horticultural pest management.
- Demonstrated field research skills in experimental design, statistical analysis, application technology, etc.
- Willingness to travel within the assigned geography (may exceed 50% of time depending on season and location).
- Excellent verbal and written communications skills, including proficiency with PowerPoint, Excel, Word, and other presentation/communication tools.
- Ability to work in teams in a fast-paced, rapidly changing market environment. The ideal candidate will have leadership skills necessary for future advancement into managerial positions for the company's long term strategic growth.

Location at company headquarters in Columbia, Maryland is preferred, but others may be considered for outstanding candidates already located within key market areas in the assigned geography.

Please send your résumé to probinson@certisusa.com or mail to Human Resources, Certis USA, L.L.C., 9175 Guilford Road, Suite 175, Columbia, Maryland 21046 EOE

Farm Land for Lease

Farm Land for lease in LaBelle area – contact Greg Jones at 863-675-0545

Agriculture land available for a long term lease of 8-10 years. This 320 acre property is located in Martin County on Hwy 609 and 3 miles north of Hwy 710 (The Beeline Hwy). It is within the Troop Indiantown Water District (TIWD) which provides for irrigation water and free-flowing drainage. This land is free of wetlands and cleared for farming. Contact Miguel Perales: 561-718-4635.

Quality agricultural land for lease or possible joint venture production of vegetable crops, bio-fuels etc. is available in Martin County. Easy access to SR 710 and SR 76, under drip and/or overhead irrigation, Call Mitch Hutchcraft at 239-405-1694

Up Coming Meetings

Manatee County

May 12, 2009 **WPS Train the Trainer** **9am-12pm**

Manatee Co. Extension Office
Palmetto, FL

Contact Crystal Snodgrass at 941-722-4524

June 3, 2009 **CORE/Private Training and Exams** **8am-12pm**

Manatee Co. Extension
Palmetto, Florida

Contact Crystal Snodgrass at 941-722-4524

Palm Beach County

May 14, 2009 **Worker Protection Standard and** **8:30 AM – 3:00 PM**
Train the Trainer Workshop

UF/IFAS EREC
3200 East Palm Beach Road
Belle Glade, Florida

Cost is \$25.00

Southwest Florida

May 13, 2009 **Vegetable Growers Meeting – Beneficial Microorganisms** **6:00 PM**

UF/IFAS Southwest Florida Research & Education Center
SR 29N
Immokalee, Florida

Contact 863-674-4092

May 19, 2009 **UF/IFAS Spring Vegetable Field Day** **10 AM – 1:30 PM**

UF/IFAS Southwest Florida Research & Education Center
SR 29N
Immokalee, Florida

Contact 863-674-4092 for more information or to register.

Other Meetings

June 7-9, 2009

Florida State Horticultural Society Meeting

Jacksonville, Florida

For more information contact Mary Lamberts at 305-248-3311 x234, email to lamberts@ufl.edu or go to <http://www.fshs.org/meetings.htm>

August 1 & 2, 2009

Florida Small Farms Alternative Enterprises Conference

"Sustaining Small Farms; Strengthening Florida's Communities"

Osceola Heritage Park
Kissimmee, Florida

Educational Program Content

General Conference Information

Danielle Treadwell, Committee Co-Chair
University of Florida, IFAS
Horticultural Sciences Department

Mandy Stage, Conf Coordinator.
University of Florida, IFAS
Office of Conferences & Institutes

TEL: 352-392-1928

EMAIL: ddtreadw@ufl.edu

TEL: 352-392-5930

EMAIL: mstage@ufl.edu

<http://smallfarms.ifas.ufl.edu/floridasmallfarmsconference/index.htm>

Websites

The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service's Fruit and Vegetable Market News Portal (MNP) provides access to timely and comprehensive marketing information on a wide range of fruit and vegetable products traded around the country. Custom reports by item can be generated on volumes, prices at shipping point, terminal markets and more including historical information by date range. Set your browser to <http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv>

Spanish Dict.com – want to learn or brush up on your Spanish language skills – this website offers free go-at-your own pace classes to help you expand your vocabulary and ability to communicate. Go to <http://my.spanishdict.com/learn>

Quotable Quotes

Filth and old age, I'm sure you will agree, are powerful wardens upon chastity. - Geoffrey Chaucer

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

In a progressive country change is constant; ...change... is inevitable. - Benjamin Disraeli

There are three kinds of lies: lies, damned lies, and statistics. - Benjamin Disraeli

Be silent as to services you have rendered, but speak of favors you have received. – Seneca

Get all the fools on your side and you can be elected to anything. - Frank Dane

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. - Alexander Pope

On the Lighter Side

Doo Wop Oldies Quiz *

Are you old enough to know these? Thirty great memories about music that caused our parents and teachers grief! Take the quiz and see how you score as a true 'Oldies Fan.'

1. When did 'Little Suzie' finally wake up?

- (a) The movie's over, it's 2 o'clock
- (b) The movie's over, it's 3 o'clock
- (c) The movie's over, it's 4 o'clock

2. 'Rock Around The Clock' was used in what movie?

- (a) Rebel Without A Cause
- (b) Blackboard Jungle
- (c) The Wild Ones

3. What's missing from a Rock & Roll standpoint? Earth _____

- (a) Angel
- (b) Mother
- (c) Worm

4. 'I found my thrill . . .' where?

- (a) Kansas City
- (b) Heartbreak Hotel
- (c) Blueberry Hill

5. 'Please turn on your magic beam, _____ bring me a dream,:'

- (a) Mr.. Sandman
- (b) Earth Angel
- (c) Dream Lover

6. For which label did Elvis Presley first record?

- (a) Atlantic
- (b) RCA
- (c) Sun

7. He asked, 'Why's everybody always pickin' on me?' Who was he?

- (a) Bad, Bad Leroy Brown
- (b) Charlie Brown
- (c) Buster Brown

8. Bobby Darin's 'Mack The Knife,' the one with the knife, was named:

- (a) MacHeath
- (b) MacCloud
- (c) MacNamara

9. A Name the song with "A-wop bop a-loo bop a-lop bam boom."

- (a) Good Golly, Miss Molly
- (b) Be-Bop-A-Lula
- (c) Tutti Frutti

10. Who is generally given credit for originating the term 'Rock And Roll'?

- (a) Dick Clark
- (b) Wolfman Jack
- (c) Alan Freed

11. In 1957, he left the music business to become a preacher:

- (a) Little Richard
- (b) Frankie Lymon
- (c) Tony Orlando

12. Paul Anka's 'Puppy Love' is written to what star?

- (a) Brenda Lee
- (b) Connie Francis
- (c) Annette Funicello

13. The Everly Brothers are . .

- (a) Pete and Dick
- (b) Don and Phil
- (c) Bob and Bill

14. The Big Bopper's real name was:

- (a) Jiles P. Richardson
- (b) Roy Harold Scherer Jr.
- (c) Marion Michael Morrison

15. In 1959, Berry Gordy, Jr., started a small record company called...

- (a) Decca
- (b) Cameo
- (c) Motown

16. Edd Brynes had a hit with 'Kookie, Kookie, Lend Me Your Comb'. 'What TV show was he on?'

- (a) 77 Sunset Strip
- (b) Hawaiian Eye
- (c) Surfside Six

17. In 1960 Bobby Darin married:

- (a) Carol Lynley
- (b) Sandra Dee
- (c) Natalie Wood

18. They were a one hit wonder with 'Book Of Love':

- (a) The Penguins
- (b) The Monotones
- (c) The Moonglows

19. The Everly Brothers sang a song called 'Till I _____ You.'

- (a) Loved
- (b) Kissed
- (c) Met

20. Chuck Berry sang 'Oh, _____, why can't you be true?'

- (a) Suzie Q
- (b) Peggy Sue
- (c) Maybelline

21. 'Woolly _____'

- (a) Mammouth
- (b) Bully
- (c) Pully

22. 'I'm like a one-eyed cat . . .'

- (a) can't go into town no more
- (b) sleepin' on a cold hard floor
- (c) peepin' in a seafood store

23. 'Sometimes I wonder what I'm gonna do . . .'

- (a) cause there ain't no answer for a life without booze
- (b) cause there ain't no cure for the summertime blues
- (c) cause my car's gassed up and I'm ready to cruise

24. 'They often call me Speedo, but my real name is'

- (a) Mr. Earl
- (b) Jackie Pearl
- (c) Milton Berle

25. 'You're my Fanny and nobody else's'

- (a) girl
- (b) butt
- (c) love

26. 'I want you to play with my'

- (a) heart
- (b) dreams
- (c) ding a ling

27. 'Be Bop A Lula . . .'

- (a) she's got the rabies
- (b) she's my baby.
- (c) she loves me, maybe

28. 'Fine Love, Fine Kissing?'

- (a) right here
- (b) fifty cents
- (c) just for you

29. 'He wore black denim trousers and . . .'

- (a) a pink carnation
- (b) pink leotards
- (c) motorcycle boots

30. 'I got a gal named . . .'

- (a) Jenny Zamboni
- (b) Gerri Mahoney
- (c) Boney Maroney

* email for answers

This will be the last regular Pest and Disease Hotline issued for this season. Publication will resume with the start of the 2009 –2010 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.

Note: State and local budgets cuts are threatening to further reduce our funding – if you are receiving currently receiving the hotline by mail and would like to switch over to electronic delivery – just drop me an email. It is much quicker and you will get the hotline with in minutes of my completing it and help conserve dwindling resources at the same time. Thanks to those that have already made the switch.

Contributors include: Joel Allingham/AgriCare, Inc, Jeff Bethel/Yoder Brothers, Bruce Corbitt/West Coast Tomato Growers, Dr. Phyllis Gilreath/Manatee County Extension, Michael Hare/Drip Tape Solutions, Fred Heald/Farmers Supply, Sarah Hornsby/AgCropCon, Cecil Howell/H & R Farms, Loren Horsman/Glades Crop Care, Bruce Johnson/General Crop Management, Dr. Mary Lamberts/Miami-Dade County Extension, Leon Lucas/Glades Crop Care, Mark Mossler/UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office, Gene McAvoy/Hendry County Extension, Alice McGhee/Thomas Produce, Dr. Gregg Nuessly/EREC Chuck Obern/C&B Farm, Dr. Aaron Palmateer/TREC, Dr. Ken Pernezny/EREC, Dr. Rick Raid/ EREC, Dr Ron Rice/Palm Beach County Extension, Dr Pam Roberts/SWFREC, Dr. Nancy Roe/Farming Systems Research, Wes Roan/6 L's, Dr. Dak Seal/ TREC, Kevin Seitzinger/Gargiulo, Ken Shuler/Stephen's Produce, Crystal Snodgrass/Manatee County Extension, John Stanford/Thomas Produce, Mike Stanford/MED Farms, Dr. Phil Stansly/SWFREC, Dr David Sui/Palm Beach County Extension, Dr Gary Vallad/GCREC , Mark Verbeck/GulfCoast Ag, Alicia Whidden/Hillsborough County Extension, Dr Henry Yonce/KAC Ag Research and Dr. Shouan Zhang/TREC.

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 IV
Regional Specialized Agent - Vegetables/Ornamental Horticulture

Hendry County Extension Office
PO Box 68
LaBelle, Florida 33975
Web: <http://hendry.ifas.ufl.edu/>

863-674-4092 phone
2863-673-5939 mobile - Nextel 159*114449*
863-674-4097 fax
GMcAvoy@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

Wedgworth's Inc

Big W Brand Fertilizer
Phone 561-996-2076 Cell 239-707-2272

Wes Mathis

Triangle Chemical Company

2821 Old State Road 8
Venus, Florida 33960
Toll Free 866-893-7848 Cell 863-673-2892

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

Mark Myers

Agriliance/ProSource One

Immokalee, Florida
Phone 239-657-8374 Mobile 239-253-6631
E-mail: memyers@agriliance.com

Dr. Nancy Roe

Farming Systems Research

5609 Lakeview Mews Drive
Boynton Beach, Florida 33437
Phone 561-638-2755

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

32871 Washington Loop Road
Punta Gorda, FL 33982
Phone 941-575-5149 Cell 239-707-1198

Glen Kaufman

Paramount Seeds, Inc.

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

Farmer Mikes LLC

Mike Clevenger J.J. Black
15960 CR 858
Immokalee, FL 34142
Office 239-658-0592 Fax 239-658-0593

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

Jim Cartwright
Syngenta Crop Protection
PO Box 960639
Miami, FL 33296
Office 305-3800492 Cell 305-439-5968

OmniLytics - AgriPhage
Safe Natural Effective
Vegetable Bacteria Control
Henry Mills - 561-261-1545
Tony Swensen - 801-808-2132

Jason Osborne
Marrone Bio Innovations

239-707-7168 cell
josborne@marronebio.com

Brent Beer
**Beer Leveling &
Land Development**
Office 863-675-1663 863-673-3173 cell
158*17*43857 Nextel

Certis USA
Bio-Pesticides for Crop Production

Joe Craig - 863-291-9203
Chuck Goodowns - 352-538-4471

Scott Houk
Dow AgroSciences LLC

Phone 239-948-3999
Email sehok@dow.com

FMC
FMC Corporation APG
Ron Palumbo
Cell 305-304- 7941
Nextel Agnet 14772
Ronald.Palumbo@fmc.com www.fmccrop.com

Steve Mike Dave
Jamerson Farms

Growers, Packers and Shippers of
Florida's Finest Vegetables
Phone 239-229-5734 Fax 239-368-0969

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

Donald Allen
AGLIME SALES INC
1375 Thornburg Road
Babson Park, Florida 33827-9549
Office 863-638-1481 Fax 863-638-2312
Mobil 863-287-2925

OxiDate® BioSafe Systems LLC
TerraClean® Luis Hansen
305.793.9206
StorOx® Sim NiFong
863.441.1057
info@biosafesystems.com

AgraQuest Inc

Steve Melchert
Eastern Divisional Manager
239-633-2403 cell

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

Garry Gibson
BASF Corporation
1502 53rd Avenue
Vero Beach, Florida 32966
Office 772-778-4646 AGNET 21726
w.garry.gibson@basf.com

ORO AGRI
Pesticides and Spreader Oils
OROCIT/ PREV-AM/WETCIT
Jerry Dukes 941-524-1312
UAP/Agriliance/Helena

Valent USA
"Products That Work
From People Who Care"
Sarah Markle 863-673-8699

Jack Kilgore
239-707-7677
Natural Industries Inc
info@naturalindustries.com
Actinovate® AG
Biological Fungicide

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

Bart Hoopingarner
UPI- formerly Cerexagri
3605 162 Ave E
Parrish, FL 34219
Cell 941-737-7444 Fax 941-776-1844
bart.hoopingarner@uniphos.com

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

Matt Arnold
Crop Production Services
116 Jerome Drive
Immokalee, Florida
239-657-3168 office 239-464-5763 cell

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

Richard Roles
Roles Marketing International
Distributors of Agrigro and Super Cal
10% Calcium
richard@rmiint.com www.rmiint.com
Cell 561-644-3511

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