



UNIVERSITY OF
FLORIDA

E X T E N S I O N

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

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SOUTH FLORIDA VEGETABLE PEST AND DISEASE HOTLINE

May 22, 2014

Weather the past few weeks has been dominated by cool nights and warm days with daytime temperatures beginning to reach into upper 80's and low 90's with nights still lingering in the 60's.

Conditions for have been dry for the past week or so but rainy weather this spring has kept disease going in a number of locations. Most locations reported in excess of 2 inches for the period with Okeechobee recording a whopping 6.5 inches for the past 4 weeks.

The spring deal is winding down around south Florida with many producers in Immokalee and Homestead and Palm Beach beginning to clean up as the season progresses northward.

FAWN Weather Summary

Date	Air Temp °F		Rainfall (Inches)	Ave Relative Humidity (Percent)	ET (Inches/Day) (Average)
	Min	Max			
Balm					
4/22 – 5/22/14	52.48	92.75	3.64	75	0.17
Belle Glade					
4/22 – 5/22/14	57.63	91.09	2.01	80	0.18
Clewiston					
4/22 – 5/22/14	56.52	94.24	2.53	76	0.17
Ft Lauderdale					
4/22 – 5/22/14	63.3	89.29	2.07	71	0.19
Homestead					
4/22 – 5/22/14	60.51	91.29	1.74	74	0.18
Immokalee					
4/22 – 5/22/14	52.68	96.94	2.86	75	0.18
Okeechobee					
4/22 – 5/22/14	52.59	94.01	6.5	80	0.17

“Remember, when in doubt - scout.”

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The National Weather Service reports mostly dry conditions are expected to prevail into the weekend as high pressure remains positioned across the area. This will also allow afternoon high temperatures to reach the low to mid 90s across the interior with upper 80s to near 90 degrees near the coasts.

The upper ridging begins to break down late in the weekend as a trough pushes offshore the New England states. Weak impulses emanating from this system could reach the Atlantic Coast of Florida. This feature along with a weak gulf breeze could slightly enhance chances for showers and possibly a few thunderstorms across the interior and west by Sunday afternoon.

The surface high pressure will slide further east by the early part of next week yielding a more easterly flow to prevail which will allow for more shower and thunderstorm chances across the interior due to gulf breeze interactions.

By mid-week, deep moisture will surge into the area due to midlevel southwest flow. This will increase shower and thunderstorm coverage through the latter half of the week.

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

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 throughout the summer period to reduce weed pressure in subsequent crops. One approach uses glyphosate to kill weeds during the crop free period. Note with some combinations of high use rates, heavy weed infestation, soil fumigation, short plant back times and other factors growers have experienced carryover resulting in phytotoxicity and plant damage in subsequent crops on sandy soils.

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

With new regulations for fumigants, building soil organic matter content with summer cover crops can help provide credit which will allow reductions in the proposed required buffer zones which will come into effect in 2012. For example by raising soil organic content to the 1 - 2 % level in the fumigated block you can reduce buffer zones by 20%, increase soil organic content to 2 - 3 % and you get a 30% buffer zone reduction.

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

Tips to Avoid Heat Related Illness

Despite a relatively cool spring, it is getting hot out there - remember to take care of yourself and your workers in hot weather and avoid heat related illness.

Summer in Florida can be overwhelmingly hot, even for long-time residents. Heat stress, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke are illnesses that can overcome you when your body is unable to cool itself.

Heat stress hits quickly, and it may be deadly.

The most serious forms of heat related illness include heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke.

As many as 600 people die of heat-related causes a year across the United States.

Never leave children or pets in a parked car. The temperature inside cars can rise to 135°F in less than ten minutes, which can kill children or pets. If you see a child or pet left unattended in a parked car, you should call 911.

Slow down. Strenuous activities should be reduced, eliminated, or rescheduled to the coolest time of the day. At-risk Individuals should stay in the coolest available place, not necessarily indoors.

Clothing is important. Dress for summer. Use common sense and wear light colors, a loose weave, long sleeves and a hat. Lightweight, light-colored clothing reflects heat and sunlight and helps your body maintain normal temperatures.

Put less fuel on your inner fires. Foods that increase metabolic heat production--such as proteins--also increase water loss.

Drink plenty of water and other nonalcoholic fluids. Your body needs water to keep cool.

Drink plenty of fluids even if you don't feel thirsty.

People who may be at most risk:

- (1) have epilepsy or heart, kidney, or liver disease;
- (2) are on fluid-restrictive diets; or
- (3) have a problem with fluid retention, should consult a physician before increasing their consumption of fluids.

Do not drink alcoholic beverages. Alcohol dehydrates you.

Do not take salt tablets unless specified by a physician. People on salt-restrictive diets should consult a physician before increasing their salt intake.

Spend more time in air-conditioned places. Air conditioning in homes and other buildings markedly reduces danger from the heat. If you cannot afford an air conditioner, spending some time each day in an air-conditioned environment (during hot weather) can offer some protection.

Don't get too much sun. Sunburn makes it harder for you to cool off.

REMEMBER TO DRINK BEFORE YOU FEEL THIRSTY!

Factors Leading to Heat Stress:

- High temperature and humidity
- Direct sun or heat
- Limited air movement
- Physical exertion
- Poor physical condition
- Some medicines
- Inadequate tolerance for hot workplaces

Symptoms of Heat-related Illnesses

Heat Cramps - Rest in a cool place, drink sports drink, and stretch the cramped muscle.

Heat Exhaustion - Hot and sweaty.

Headaches, dizziness, lightheadedness, or fainting

Weakness and moist skin

Mood changes such as irritability or confusion

Upset stomach or vomiting

Move the victim to a cool place, give the person sports drinks, lay them down and elevate their legs, remove excess clothing, sponge with cool water and fan the person. If there's no improvement within half an hour, call 911.

Heat Stroke - Clammy and dry.

Dry, hot skin with no sweating

Mental confusion or loss of consciousness

Seizures or fits

This is The Big One! This one can, and does, kill. CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY even if the victim seems to be improving; move the victim to a cool place, remove excess clothing, keep the head and shoulders slightly elevated, fan the victim and spray with water, place ice packs under the arms, by the groin and sides of the neck where the big veins are. Ice will help cool the blood.

Preventing Heat Stress

- Know the signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses, and monitor yourself and your coworkers.
- Block out direct sun or other heat sources.
- Use cooling fans and air-conditioning; rest regularly.
- Drink lots of water--about one cup every fifteen minutes.
- Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothes.
- Avoid alcohol, caffeinated drinks, and heavy meals.

How to Treat Victims of Heat-related Illness

Call 911 (or local emergency number) at once.
Move the affected person to a cool, shaded area.
Loosen or remove heavy clothing on victim.
Provide cool drinking water to victim.
Fan and mist the person with water.

EPA extends comment period for Worker Protection Standard revisions

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is extending the comment period for the proposed revisions to the agricultural Worker Protection Standard for an additional 60 days, until August 18, in response to requests from growers, industry, farmworker advocates and states for additional time to provide input.

In a release, EPA said, "The proposed changes provide significant improvements to worker training regarding the safe use of pesticides, including how to prevent and effectively treat pesticide exposure. Increased training from every five years to every year and signage would help farmworkers protect themselves and their families from pesticide exposure."

"Workers and others near treated fields would be better protected from pesticide overspray and fumes," the release continued. "In addition, the EPA has proposed that children under 16 be legally barred from handling all pesticides. These revisions protect workers while ensuring agricultural productivity and preserving the traditions of and exemptions for family members working on family farms."

EPA Purpose Statement: The EPA proposes to revise the existing Worker Protection Standard (WPS) at 40 CFR part 170 to reduce the incidence of occupational pesticide exposure and related illness among agricultural workers (workers) and pesticide handlers (handlers) covered by the rule. This regulation, in combination with other components of EPA's pesticide regulatory program, is intended to prevent unreasonable adverse effects of pesticides among pesticide applicators, workers, handlers, the general public, and vulnerable groups, such as minority and low-income populations.

Proposed changes include:

- Increased frequency of mandatory trainings (from once every five years to annually).
- Expanded mandatory posting of no-entry signs for the most hazardous pesticides.
- First time-ever minimum age requirement: Children under 16 will be prohibited from handling pesticides, with an exemption for family farms.
- No-entry buffer areas surrounding pesticide-treated fields for protecting workers and others.
- Measures to improve the ability to enforce compliance.
- Respirator use must be consistent with the OSHA standards.
- Make available to farm workers or their advocates (including medical personnel) information specific to the pesticide application, including the pesticide label and Safety Data Sheets.

For more information or to comment on EPA's WPS proposals go to <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/safety/workers/proposed/index.html>

UK Study Examines Organic Diet and Risk of Cancer

A new study has found that eating an organic diet does not reduce the risk of cancer. Researchers monitored the health of 600,000 women aged 50 or older for nine years asking whether they ate pesticide-free organic food.

Roughly 50,000 of the women developed one of the 16 most common cancers during the study period in total. No difference in overall cancer risk was found between a comparison of 45,000 women who “always” or “usually” chose organic food and 180 women who never ate organic food. “In this large study of middle-aged women in the UK we found no evidence that a woman’s overall cancer risk was decreased if she generally ate organic food,” Professor Tim Key, a Cancer Research UK-funded scientist at Oxford University, said.

Researchers did find a small increased risk of breast cancer in organic consumers, but they explained it could be contributed to other factors. They also found a reduction in the risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma was linked to eating organic, but noted that it may not be a real association. “More research is needed to follow-up our findings of a possible reduction in risk for non-Hodgkin lymphoma,” Key added. Dr. Claire Knight, the charity’s health information manager, explained how important this study is to those who believed eating organic reduced cancer risk. “This study adds to the evidence that eating organically grown food doesn’t lower your overall cancer risk,” Knight said.

“Scientists have estimated that over 9% of cancer cases in the UK may be linked to dietary factors, of which almost 5% are linked to not eating enough fruit and vegetables. So eating a well-balanced diet which is high in fruit and vegetables – whether conventionally grown or not – can help reduce cancer risk.” (CBS Atlanta, 3/30/14).

Pesticide Pot-pouri

Pesticide Registrations and Actions - Food Related Actions

- On March 7, the FDACS conditionally registered Torac® (tolfenpyrad) insecticide for use on leafy greens to control aphids and thrips. The EPA registration number for the Nichino America, Inc. product is 71711-31. (FDACS PREC Agenda, 4/3/14).
- On April 14, the FDACS conditionally registered Zonix® (rhamnolipid biosurfactant) biofungicide for prevention and control of fungi in agricultural settings as well as in ornamentals and sod farms. (FDACS PREC Agenda, 5/1/14).
- Based on a request by IR-4, tolerances have been granted for residues of the fungicide fenamidone (Reason®). Tolerances of interest to the region include green bean and ginseng. (Federal Register, 3/12/14).
- Based on request by Chemtura Corporation, a tolerance has been granted for residues of the fungicide ipconazole (Vortex®) in legume vegetables (group 6). (Federal Register, 3/19/14).
- Based on a request by IR-4, tolerances have been granted for residues of the herbicide clomazone (Command®) on head and stem brassicas (subgroup 5A), cowpea forage/hay, succulent or dry southern pea, and rhubarb. (Federal Register, 4/2/14).

Up Coming Meetings

May 28, 2014

Farm Help LLC - Spring Spray Day

8:30 - Noon

UF/IFAS Everglades Research & Education Center
3200 East Palm Beach Road
Belle Glade, FL 33430

Contact Jeff Summersill at 561-722-4502.

April 30, 2014

Spring Vegetable Field Day

9:00 AM to 2:00 PM

UF/IFAS Southwest Florida Research and Education Center
2685 SR 29 N
Immokalee, Florida 34142

Please RSVP to Debra at 863-674-4092 or dcabrera@ufl.edu

June 23-24, 2014

Florida Seed Association Annual Seed Seminar

UF/IFAS Plant Science Research & Education Unit
2556 West Highway 318
Citra, Florida 32113

Contact Arlen Wood @ 863-698-6879 or email awood92014@aol.com

Registration is \$100/ \$35 for University Faculty and students

June 25, 2014

**Exam Review for Private Applicator
and General Core Standards**

8am to 5pm

UF/IFAS Gulfcoast Research and Education Center
Wimauma, Florida

Please RSVP to crys21@ufl.edu or (941)722-4524

Cost is \$30 for both/ \$15 for one.

June 25, 2014

WPS Train-The-Trainer program

UF/IFAS Gulfcoast Research and Education Center
Wimauma, Florida

Please RSVP to crys21@ufl.edu or (941)722-4524

Cost is \$20.

30th Annual Florida Seed Association Seed Seminar Program

UF/IFAS Plant Science Research & Education Unit
2556 West Highway 318
Citra, Florida 32113

Tuesday June 23

12:30 Registration

1:00 – 1:30 - Dr Kevin Folta – UF/IFAS Horticulture - Reframing the Communication on Transgenic Crops

1:30 – 2:00 - Dr. Dennis Gray, UF/IFAS MREC - The Application of Precision Breeding for Crop Improvement

2:00 – 2:30 Erica Renaud – Vitalis Organic Seeds / Enza Zaden North America, Inc. – Organic Seed Industry
Erica Renaud – Vitalis Organic Seeds / Enza Zaden North America, Inc. – Culinary Herbs

2:30 – 3:00 - Dr Jay Scott – UF/IFAS GCREC - Fla. 8923, Fla. 8638B, and Fla. 8624 tomato breeding line releases with novel genetic resistance to TYLCV

3:00 – 3:30

3:30 – 4:00 - Steve Parker, Monsanto BioAg - “The Growing Role of Biologicals in Agriculture”

4:00 – 4:30 - Dr Kevin Kenworthy, UF/IFAS Agronomy - Update on the UF forage annual ryegrass program and turfgrass program

4:30 – 5:00 - Syngenta/FarMore Technology

Wednesday June 24

8:30 – 9:00 Dr Ann Blount – UF/IFAS NREC - Greener Pastures - the UF Forage Breeding Program

9:00 – 9:30 - Dr Patricio Munoz – UF/IFAS Agronomy - Update on the UF/IFAS forage breeding programs in bermudagrass and alfalfa

9:30 – 10:00 - Dr Barry Tillman – UF/IFAS NREC - Update on the UF/IFAS Peanut Breeding Program

Break

10:30 – 11:00 - Dr Ali Babar - UF/IFAS Agronomy - Quality aspects and high temperature stress tolerant wheat variety development for the South-Eastern US

11:00 – 11:30 - Dr Wilfred Vermerris -UF/IFAS Microbiology – UF/IFAS Sweet Sorghum Breeding Program

11:30 – 12:00 - FDACS – Seed Industry Update

12:00 Lunch

1:00 – 3:00 – Optional Tour of the UF/IFAS Plant Science Research & Education Unit

Contact Arlen Wood @ 863-698-6879 or email awood92014@aol.com

November 17-20, 2014

22 International Pepper Conference

Viña del Mar
Chile

For more details, go to <http://www.pepper2014.cl/en/>

Websites

Tell Me More – resources to help you tell agriculture’s story - <http://tellmemore.croplifeamerica.org/>

National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service - ATTRA - is developed and managed by the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) – lots of information and resources for sustainable farming <https://attra.ncat.org/>

Quotable Quotes

No act of kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted!

Thankfully, dreams can change. If we'd all stuck with our first dream, the world would be overrun with cowboys and princesses.

Experience is a hard teacher because she gives the test first, the lesson afterwards.

Avoid those sour-souled pessimists who listen to your dreams then say, "Yeah, but what if . . ." The heck with "what if. . ." Do it! The worst thing in life is to look back and say: "I would have; I could have; I should have." Take risks, make mistakes.

Every family has one weird relative – if you don't know who it is it, it is probably you!

On the Lighter Side

Southern Boys vs Northern Boys

One morning three South Georgia good old boys and three Yankees were in a ticket line at the Atlanta train station heading to Athens, GA for a big football game.

The three Northerners each bought a ticket and watched as the three Southerners bought just one ticket among them.

"How are the three of you going to travel on one ticket?" asked one of the Yankees.

"Watch and learn," answered one of the boys from the South.

When the six travelers boarded the train, the three Yankees sat down, but the three Southerners crammed into a bathroom together and closed the door.

Shortly after the train departed, the conductor came around to collect tickets.

He knocked on the bathroom door and said, "Tickets please." The door opened just a crack, and a single arm emerged with a ticket in hand. The conductor took it and moved on.

The Yankees saw this happen and agreed it was quite a clever idea. Indeed, so clever that they decided to do the same thing on the return trip and save some money.

That evening after the game, when they got to the train station, they bought a single ticket for the return trip, while to their astonishment the three Southerners didn't buy even one ticket.

"How are you going to travel without a ticket?" asked one of the perplexed Yankees.

"Watch and learn, answered one of the Southern boys.

When they boarded the train, the three Northerners crammed themselves into a bathroom, and the three Southerners crammed themselves into the other bathroom across from it.

Shortly after the train began to move, one of the Southerners left their bathroom and walked quietly over to the Yankees' bathroom. He knocked on the door and said, "Ticket please.

There's just no way on God's green earth to explain how the South lost the Civil War.

Old Geezer Quiz

1. In the 50s, if you had a flat rear tire, you often had to remove the _____?

- a. Necker knob
- b. Curb feeler
- c. Fender skirt

2. What color flash bulbs did Dad use for color film?

- a. Blue
- b. Pink
- c. Plaid

3. What was the parking brake called when you were a kid?

- a. Emergency brake
- b. Pull Stop
- c. Breaker. Breaker.

4. Way before Air Jordan, what was a kid's shoe of choice?

- a. Buster Brown
- b. PF Flyers
- c. Old Stinkers

5. In what year did Dewey Defeat Truman according to the Chicago Tribune?

- a. 1946
- b. 1948
- c. 1952

6. Before the Orkin Man, what technology was part of most home bug deterrence?

- a. Shoe Fly
- b. Fly paper
- c. 50 mm Phlit gun

7. Dixie cups had what printed on their tops?

- a. Secret decoders
- b. Movie stars
- c. WW II propaganda slogans

8. What was the prevailing method of birth control in the 50s?

- a. Heavy lifting and cold showers
- b. Fear
- c. Girdles and crinoline petticoats

9. Jimmy Durante said what at the end of every show?

- a. Aloha, my friends.

- b. Good night, Mrs. Calabash, wherever you are.
- c. Remember, wherever you go, my nose will get there first.

10. Popeye the sailor man; Popeye the sailor man. I'm strong to the finish, _ _ _ _ , Popeye the sailor man.
- a. cause I eats me spinach
 - b. my dad was big and Finnish
 - c. the music a bit tinnish?

11. In the quaint greasy spoon jargon of yore, what did knock the horns off one, and drag it through the garden mean?
- a. 86 the customer, then kick him out the back door
 - b. Rare hamburger or steak with tomato and lettuce
 - c. Cooties

12. Lincoln Logs were for what use?
- a. A diary of the presidency
 - b. Keep track of fat cats who sleep in the Lincoln Bedroom
 - c. Building toy structures

13. Ward and June bring what to mind?
- a. A popular TV series called Leave it to Beaver
 - b. A Chicago family of butchers and knife sharpeners called The Cleavers
 - c. Inventors of the clicker, Jack Ward and Ernest June

14. Cops and Robbers, Cowboys and Indians, and Zorro are all forms of what?
- a. Alcoholic beverages
 - b. Capitalism
 - c. Children's play

15. What was the cheapest way to turn a bicycle into a motorcycle?
- a. Baseball cards in the spokes
 - b. Rig an electric motor with a very long cord
 - c. Turning left into the path of a Harley

16. Tinker toys date back to when?
- a. 1914
 - b. 1949
 - c. 1967

17. In grade school, what was the worst thing that could happen to you when being picked for a team?
- a. Getting picked last
 - b. Getting your uniform dirty
 - c. Not having the team tattoo

18. If we dared to swear and our parents heard us, we immediately found out what _ _ _ tasted like.
- a. Meatballs
 - b. Soap
 - c. Sarsaparilla

19. What was one thing the Lone Ranger and Roy Rogers would never do?

- a. Kill someone
- b. Shot a squirrel
- c. Eat lima beans

20. What convertible offered an optional radio that automatically increased its volume as the car accelerated?

- a. 1912 Franklin
- b. 1943 Jeep
- c. 1957 Ford Thunderbird

SCORING

17 - 20 correct: You are definitely older than dirt, but memory is obviously intact.

12 - 16 correct: Not quite older than dirt.

0 - 11 correct: You are either a young pup or one sad excuse of a geezer!

Email for answers...



This will be the last hotline for the season – have a safe and restful summer season!

Note: State and local budgets cuts are threatening to further reduce our funding – if you are 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 within 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 Bechtel/Syngenta Flowers, Bruce Corbitt/West Coast Tomato Growers, Gordon DeCou/Agri Tech Services of Bradenton, Dr Nick Dufault/ UF/IFAS, Carrie Harmon/UF/IFAS Plant Disease Clinic, Fred Heald/The Andersons, Sarah Hornsby/AgCropCon, Cecil Howell/H & R Farms, Bruce Johnson/General Crop Management, Barry Kostyk/SWFREC, Leon Lucas/Glades Crop Care, Chris Miller/Palm Beach County Extension, 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. Monica Ozores-Hampton/SWFREC, 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, Dr. Phil Stansly/SWFREC, Dr Gary Vallad/GCREC , Mark Verbeck/GulfCoast Ag, Dr. Qingren Wang/Miami-Dade County Extension, 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

Gene McAvoy
County Extension Director / Extension Agent IV
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Special Thanks to the **generous support** of our **sponsors**; who make this publication possible.

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