



UNIVERSITY OF
FLORIDA

E X T E N S I O N

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Hendry County Extension

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SOUTH FLORIDA VEGETABLE PEST AND DISEASE HOTLINE

September 18, 2009

The 2009 -2009 planting season is under way with the first crops in the Manatee Ruskin area going into the ground at the end of July followed by planting in Immokalee and Palm Beach/Martin County in mid August.

South Florida is enjoying a more normal rainy season than we have had in recent years with most places enjoying near normal to above normal rains. Near daily rains last week in many places disrupted land preparation and planting but growers are getting back on track with some drier weather this week. The FAWN Weather Stations in Balm, Clewiston and Immokalee recorded the highest totals with some farms reporting 7 – 9 inches for the week.

Daytime highs reaching the upper 80's and low 90'as and nighttime lows dipping to the low to mid 70's.

FAWN Weather Summary

Date	Air Temp °F		Rainfall (Inches)	Ave Relative Humidity (Percent)	ET (Inches/Day) (Average)
	Min	Max			
Balm					
9/12 – 9/17/09	70.02	95.56	5.36	84	0.14
Belle Glade					
9/12 – 9/17/09	69.57	93.94	3.56	89	0.14
Clewiston					
9/12 – 9/17/09	69.76	99.03	6.98	86	0.14
Ft Lauderdale					
9/12 – 9/17/09	72.91	92.73	5.48	84	0.13
Fort Pierce					
9/12 – 9/17/09	70.16	92.50	0.91	87	0.16
Homestead					
9/12 – 9/17/09	70.7	92.03	3.53	83	0.13
Immokalee					
9/12 – 9/17/09	69.48	97.7	6.12	87	0.15

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

Growers are preparing land, laying plastic and the pace of planting fall crops is picking up seasonally. Most crops look good although wet weather last week has resulted in some increased disease pressure.

The short-term forecast from the National Weather Service in Miami indicates the remnants of Fred are expected to reach Florida increasing rain chances during the first portion of the week as the weakening system pushes through. Behind the remnants of Fred, a fairly strong mid level ridge is expected to settle in across the region which may keep shower activity fairly sparse to the later part of the week.

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 on the east coast indicate whitefly numbers are mostly low to moderate but higher than usual for this time early in the season. In some cases, scouts report finding whitefly nymphs on tomato and eggplant transplants coming from the greenhouse.

Around SW Florida, whitefly adults are present in significantly higher numbers that we have seen that past several seasons at this time.

In the Manatee County area reports indicate early whitefly numbers have also been higher than usual with numbers ranging from low to very high depending on the location. Dr Dave Schuster reports that widespread incidence silverleaf on squash.

Worms

Around Immokalee, worm pressure is reported to be abnormally low for the fall season with a few armyworms being reported.

Scouts in the Manatee area report finding plenty of worms, including beet armyworms, southern armyworms, loopers, fruitworms, and hornworms. Nymphs are now beginning to appear in the oldest planting planted in late July.

On the East Coast respondents are reporting mostly beet armyworms along with a few southern armyworms and melonworms showing up in cucurbits.

Broad mites

Around Southwest Florida broad mites are beginning to show up in pepper and eggplant.

Leafminers

A few leafminers are being to show up in the Manatee Ruskin area and reports indicate that some growers are putting out Coragen on plants that have been in the ground around 5-6 weeks.

Diseases

Pythium

Some losses from pythium are being reported in all areas especially in those areas hardest hit by rains over the past few weeks.

The combination of abundant soil moisture and elevated temperatures conspire to make the fall planting season a prime time for vegetable growers in Florida to encounter problems with *Pythium* spp. on a variety of vegetables. Pythium typically attacks roots causing damping off, seedling blights, root rots and wilting of affected crops. In some instances, Pythium may affect the above ground portions of crops.

The host range for *Pythium* spp. is extremely wide. Vegetable crops commonly infected include beans cucurbits, peppers, southern peas, strawberries, and tomatoes. A number of broadleaf and grassy weeds may host *Pythium* spp. and serve as important sources of inocula.

Pythium is one of the “water molds.” It thrives in moist soils and multiplies and spreads rapidly under wet conditions. Although Pythium is capable of producing several spore types, zoospores and oospores are most important. Zoospores are mobile. They are produced rapidly and in great numbers and contribute to the organism’s ability to cause disease almost “over night.” Zoospores may be detected within half an hour after a site is flooded and can “swim” for up to 30 hours and move three or more inches through soil.

Oospores are extremely durable and can survive in soil and infected crop debris for more than 10 years.

Pythium is often associated with root rots and pre emergent and post emergent damping off. One of the characteristics of tissue infected with *Pythium* spp. is the presence of water-soaked or greasy appearing tissue. This is distinct from the orange to red to dark, sunken lesions caused by *Rhizoctinia solani*.

Infection with *Pythium* spp. also causes wilting of numerous crop species. Plants affected by Pythium root and stem rots commonly exhibit yellowing of the lower leaves.

In small plants planted thickly, such as greenhouse transplants, Pythium can infect and colonize the plants with the result that the entire plant is destroyed. Look for water-soaked tissue in this situation. It is also common to see white mycelial growth in such situations.

Excess fertilizer, flooded soils, insect feeding, and nematode feeding may also contribute to dysfunctional roots. For accurate diagnosis, it is best to submit samples to a reputable diagnostic laboratory.

Resistant cultivars do not exist so control of Pythium depends on a variety of tactics. Crops should be planted on raised beds in well-drained soils.

Pre-plant soil fumigation is effective if applied correctly. Soil solarization has successfully suppressed *Pythium* in some cases. If a solarization or a soil fumigant is used, raised beds are important since fumigated soil has minimal or no beneficial organisms to compete against pathogens.

A number of chemical treatments are available for the control of damping off. Seed treatments containing mfenoxam (Apron) work best. Mefenoxam should be used in combination with a broad-spectrum fungicide to avoid the development of resistance.

Fungicidal drenches such as Ridomil Gold (mefenoxam) are effective for the suppression of seedling blights and root rots if applied before infection occurs.

Several biological control agents, including actinomycetes and other bacteria and fungi, are available commercially for suppression of *Pythium* and other soil borne pathogens. Their success rate has been variable.

Some soils are naturally suppressive to diseases caused by *Pythium* or may become suppressive by increasing organic matter or manipulating soil pH. Incorporation of cover crops prior to planting may support competing organisms in the field, but in some cases may result in increased populations of the pathogen. Sunn hemp has been implicated in this regard.

Bacterial leaf spot

Respondents in Southwest Florida report that bacterial spot is pretty widespread and has caused some serious defoliation in a few fields. Tomatoes have been hit more than pepper. They note also that bacterial spot infection on transplants seems to be greater this fall.

Around Manatee County is bacterial leaf spot is widespread but reports indicate that it is not as bad a might be expected given the rains of the past few weeks.

Scouts in Palm Beach County report finding bacterial leafspot on some tomato transplants coming from the greenhouse and note some problems with bacterial spot in the field mostly on tomatoes.

An integrated approach is needed to manage this disease. Sanitation is important. Pepper and tomato volunteers and solanaceous weeds should be destroyed between crops. Transplant houses should be located away from tomato or pepper fields. Purchase only certified disease-free transplants.

Since water movement spreads the bacteria from diseased to healthy plants, workers and farm equipment should be kept out of fields when fields are wet because the disease will spread readily under wet conditions.

Researchers have identified no fewer than ten different races of *Xanthomonas euvesicatoria*. Since no variety incorporates resistance to all known races, it is important that growers use varieties that have resistance to races that occur in their area. No resistant tomato varieties are available commercially.

Commercial pepper varieties resistant to races 1, 2 and 3 have been on the market for several years and over the past year or so a number of newer varieties which incorporate additional resistance to races 4 and 5 have come on the market. Seminis and others have introduced several varieties of sweet pepper that are resistant to Races 1 through 5 including PS 5776 and PS 8302. Harris Moran has introduced Patriot and Revolution which includes Race 1, 2, 3 and 5 resistance. Harris Moran 2641 has resistance to races 1 through 4. All of these have performed well in trials demonstrating dramatically reduced infection rates.

It is important to apply sprays before and during rainy periods. If conditions are favorable, frequent spraying may not be sufficient to maintain bacterial spot below damaging levels.

The traditional recommendation for bacterial spot control consists of copper and maneb or mancozeb. Attention to application techniques is as important as choice of material in achieving adequate control. The effectiveness of copper is limited, because of the widespread occurrence of copper tolerance among strains of *X. euvesicatoria*.

There is some evidence that the use of organosilicate adjuvants and applications of magnesium might increase the incidence and severity of bacterial spot infections.

In the past few years several new products have come on the market that have given good results in research trials when used in rotation or together with traditional controls such as copper. These include Tanos (Dupont) as well as the SAR elicitor Actigard (Syngenta), and Serenade (AgraQuest).

Over the past few years, some growers and researchers have experienced success with the bacteriophage (bacterial virus) AgriPhage (Omnilytics) for the control of bacterial spot. Success with AgriPhage requires a high level of management and sampling to detect and

A number of growers have also reported good results using Oxidate (Biosafe Systems) as a sanitizing agent following cultural operations or weather events favoring the development and spread of the disease.

TYLCV

Respondents in Manatee/Ruskin area note that TYLCV incidence is increasing rapidly around Central Florida and ranges from very little to about 70-80% in some older blocks. This is not a good situation at all for this early in the season.

Around Immokalee, TYLCV is present in several locations, with some infections coming in on transplants but there has been some secondary spread already.

Growers and scouts around Palm Beach report that TYLCV incidence is very low and that they are finding only a few scattered plants here and there.

Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus

Scouts report finding a few TSPWV infected pepper plants in some east coast locations. It is suspected that this came on plants from Georgia.

Southern Blight

Low levels southern blight on pepper is being reported from scattered locations around Palm Beach and Martin Counties.

Some southern blight is also present around Manatee County.

Phytophthora

A few problems with Phytophthora have been reported around Immokalee and in Palm Beach.

Mosaic

Growers are reporting some problems with mosaic on early planted squash in Palm Beach County.

News You Can Use

Growers Should Plan for Longer Turn-around for Pesticide License Renewals

Growers who have had to renew their Private Applicator Restricted Pesticide License recently have found that they had a very long wait to receive their new license. FDACS Bureau of Compliance Monitoring, which handles pesticide license renewals, advises that due to state budget cuts their is short staffed and things are taking longer to get done.

First your renewal goes to a finance department that processes your payment and that is taking at least a week longer and then it goes to the person that checks your paperwork and issues the new license and this is also taking about a week longer than in the past. With all the delays in processing you could find your operation without a license during a critical time in your production season.

To try to prevent a delay in receiving your license renewal, here are some tips.

When you receive your license renewal in the mail, which typically comes 6-8 weeks before your license will expire, have your paperwork ready and send it in right away. The longer you wait the greater the chance you will not get your renewal back before the expiration date.

Know your renewal date and be sure you have the continuing education units (CEUs) you need for renewal before you get your renewal notice. For a Private Applicator license you need 4 Private Applicator CEUs and 4 CORE CEUs for every 4 year renewal cycle. Do not wait until the renewal notice comes in to try to find all your credits. If you need help call your local Extension Office and start working on the credits so you can have them by the time you receive your renewal notice.

Fill out your renewal paperwork and don't forget to include the check for the renewal fee. Be sure on your CEU paperwork that you have filled in the top part of the paperwork with your information and be sure to sign the CEU form. Also be sure you mail in the correct number of CEUs for each category. You can always have more but you must have at least 4 for each category. If you have any questions call your local Extension Office for help.

Thanks to Alicia Whidden, Berry Times, 9/09

Will the Environmental Protection Agency Clamp Down on Runoff?

Environmental legal groups, US Department of Justice and EPA attorneys have cooked up a deal to control runoff from your farm or ranch. Are you ready to be required to obtain a Clean Water Act permit for your farming operation?

You may not know about Clean Water Act permits, otherwise known as NPDES permits. All industry and publicly owned treatment works must have these permits, which are written by your friendly regional EPA office and subject to public notice and comment. Then EPA may decide after receiving this comment to issue the permit or make changes in limiting the amount of pollutants that may be discharged to a water of the United States.

In an action where law is being created through a Consent Order signed by a U.S. District Court Judge, a new approach under the Clean Water Act will likely require farmers in Florida in the future to have legal limits set on the runoff coming from their farms which goes into Florida waterways.

In fact the environmental groups filing the law suit believe the consent order model developed between themselves, EPA and Department of Justice lawyers will serve as a model for other states.

It appears, for the first time, that EPA will start developing and setting a numeric number to control runoff from farming and ranching operations. This would mean there will be limits on the runoff that might contain waste or fertilizer from your farm or ranch based on nutrient quality standards (read as limits for phosphorous and nitrogen runoff).

This Consent Order appears to ignore the language of the agricultural storm water runoff exemption that we in agriculture have enjoyed since 1973. The environmental community believes that rain causes runoff with contaminants to run into the waterways of the US. They believe that Agricultural runoff from our farms is harming and possibly poisoning ecosystems.

The law suit, with the deal cut in the Consent Order, will be the first time where EPA will be issuing standards of numeric limits to limit runoff from Florida's farms. The environmental groups believe that with numeric limits developed in water quality standards it will be much easier for EPA or environmental groups to force the regulation of agricultural runoff from farms and ranches.

The environmental groups are crediting the new administration for quick action in attempting to regulate nutrient runoff and compare this action to the foot dragging of the Bush administration.

A number of agricultural groups in Florida sought to intervene. They have a court order seeking a hearing on the Consent Decree.

Individuals involved in tillage and animal agriculture better hope industry's lawyers point out there is an agricultural storm water exemption that Congress has made very clear when courts have in the past tried to regulate runoff from our fields and ranches.

American Agriculturist, September 14, 2009

Vintage Ripe tomatoes win USDA marketing order exemption

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is exempting imported Vintage Ripe tomatoes from Florida's tomato marketing order shape requirements.

Effective Oct. 5, the USDA in the Federal Register provides a partial exemption from the minimum shape standards for imported heirloom tomatoes grown and marketed by Six L's Packing Co. Inc., part of the Immokalee, Fla.-based Lipman Family Cos.

The USDA in April issued a final rule amending the rules under the order exempting the heirloom tomatoes shipped in the U.S. domestic market from the shape requirements. The new USDA rule, published Sept. 4, formally exempts imported Vintage Ripe tomatoes.

Skip Jonas, field compliance officer for the Florida Tomato Committee, Maitland, which administers the federal marketing order governing Florida-grown tomatoes, said the change is a normal USDA housekeeping measure that requires the agency to apply the same rules required of domestic-grown tomatoes to imports.

Jonas said he wasn't sure of heirloom tomato production, but said only two major companies, Lipman and Procacci Bros. Sales Corp., Philadelphia, actively grow and market heirloom tomatoes. Procacci, which markets its heirloom tomatoes as Ugly Ripes, won exemption in 2007.

Heirloom tomatoes are known for their misshapen appearance with deep and ridged shoulders.

In its rule, the USDA notes that heirloom-type tomatoes have been gaining favor with consumers and that Vintage Ripes were specifically bred to meet growing demand.

Because the tomatoes have difficulty meeting established shape requirements and because of their higher production costs, "producing these tomatoes for market may not be financially viable without an exemption," the USDA said.

The USDA notes, however, that the Vintage Ripe tomatoes are only exempt from the shape requirements of the grade and must still meet all other aspects of the U.S. No. 2 grade.

Halted reservoir construction leaves South Florida taxpayers with \$280 million tab

Thundering explosions that shook the earth and stopped traffic on U.S. 27 once signaled progress in South Florida's long-stalled struggle to provide water to revive the Everglades.

Work crews spent nearly two years scraping away muck and blasting through limestone to lay the groundwork for a city-sized reservoir on farmland in southwest Palm Beach County.

But now, after South Florida taxpayers invested almost \$280 million in the unfinished project, water managers say the reservoir might be in the wrong place.

Instead of becoming one of the first finished projects in the multi-billion-dollar replumbing of the Everglades' River of Grass, work was stopped in June 2008. Last week, the South Florida Water Management District voted to spend \$12 million to cancel the construction contract.

District officials insist that taxpayer money was not wasted on a \$280 million boondoggle. Instead of walking away, they say they just pushed pause and are re-evaluating how to best use the land.

Everglades restoration plans are changing because of the pending half-billion-dollar deal to buy 73,000 acres from U.S. Sugar Corp to build reservoirs and stormwater treatment areas.

The unfinished reservoir project could be converted to a less-expensive treatment area or smaller reservoir that fits in better with plans for U.S. Sugar land, according to the district.

The U.S. Sugar deal, coupled with a legal challenge filed against the reservoir, made it more fiscally responsible to stop building the reservoir than to proceed with another \$400 million in anticipated construction costs, district board Chairman Eric Buermann said.

Yet critics of the U.S. Sugar deal point to the unfinished reservoir as evidence that the land buy just leads to more delays and diverts money from helping the long-suffering Everglades.

They dispute that the district can easily rework the construction at the reservoir site into another restoration project.

Leaving the reservoir unfinished was a waste of money and a "disaster for the Everglades," said Dexter Lehtinen, attorney for the Miccosukee Tribe. The tribe's lands are located in the Everglades and Lehtinen is waging a legal battle against the U.S. Sugar deal.

"We have gone backward because of the U.S. Sugar deal," Lehtinen said.

The reservoir was supposed to be a key part of the plan to correct decades of draining land for farming and development that robbed the Everglades of water.

The 16,700-acre reservoir, planned on old sugar cane fields beside U.S. 27, could have held 62 billion gallons of stormwater. Embankments rising 30-feet high were envisioned to hold a massive pool of water up to 12.5 feet deep.

The work completed so far included a 13.5-mile-long canal to capture water that seeps through the earthen structure. Work crews also scraped away the mucky soil in a 100-foot-wide, 22-mile-long swath of land that was to become the base of the reservoir embankments.

The district's board opted to at least temporarily stop construction, initially citing concerns about the

ramifications of a lingering legal challenge to the reservoir filed by the National Resources Defense Council.

Representatives for the environmental group were surprised by the move, saying they didn't want construction stopped but instead wanted more guarantees that the reservoir water would be dedicated to environmental needs.

Just a few weeks after construction stopped in June 2008, Gov. Charlie Crist and district officials announced plans to buy U.S. Sugar farmland.

The reservoir was originally supposed to be finished by 2010. "That should have been the priority," said district board member Michael Collins, who cast the only vote against canceling the construction contract.

Instead, the district is focused on trying to borrow the money needed to close on the U.S. Sugar deal by a June deadline. Meanwhile, those mounds of rock piled on the reservoir land near U.S. 27 stand as a monument to stalled progress.

By Andy Reid, South Florida Sun Sentinel September 17, 2009

Spinosyn Use Ban Extended

Tony W. Weiss of Dow AgroSciences advises that the prohibition on the use of spinosyns has been extended in SE FL. The attached labels define the prohibition of use in Broward and certain areas of Palm Beach County, until July 1, 2010.

Growers in other areas of the state that are still able to use spinosyn products would be well advised to practice an aggressive resistance management program utilizing all IPM techniques including preservation of beneficial insects to avoid falling into a similar situation.

Western flower thrips can not be controlled by the used of insecticides alone. A knowledge-based integrated approach to manage this pest is required.

Label Search Help Available

Mark Mossler with the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office has extended an offer to assist growers with pesticide label searches on CDMS. You can contact Mark at 352-392-4721 or at plantdoc@ufl.edu

Pesticide Potpourri

Based on a request by IR-4, the EPA has approved tolerances for the fungicide cyazofamid (Ranman®). Tolerances of importance to Florida include okra and fruiting vegetables (group 8). (Federal Register, 7/8/09).

Based on a request by IR-4, the EPA has approved tolerances for the insecticide/miticide fenpy-roximate (Portal®). Tolerances of importance to Florida include cucumber, okra, melon (group 9A), and fruiting vegetables (group 8). (Federal Register, 7/29/09).

Based on a request by IR-4, the EPA has approved tolerances for the insecticide indoxacarb (Avaunt®). Tolerances of importance to Florida include bushberry (blueberry). (Federal Register, 7/10/09).

Based on a request by IR-4 and Bayer CropScience, the EPA has approved tolerances for the fungicide fenamidone (Reason®). Tolerances of importance to Florida include cilantro, okra, turnip greens, and root vegetables except radish (group 1B). (Federal Register, 7/15/09).

Hendry County Extension Office
1085 Pratt Boulevard
LaBelle, Florida

Contact 863-674-4092. Registration fee is \$10

September 23, 2009

Pesticide Applicator Training & Testing
Row Crops/Tree Crops
Aquatic

8:00 AM
1:00 PM

Hendry County Extension Office
1085 Pratt Boulevard
LaBelle, Florida

Contact 863-674-4092. Registration fee is \$10

September 24, 2009

Food Safety Train the Trainer Class

8:30 AM – 3:30 PM

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

Contact 863-674-4092 for more information or to register. Registration fee is \$20

September 29, 2009

Pesticide Applicator Training & Testing
Row Crops/Tree Crops
Aquatic

8:00 AM
1:00 PM

Hendry County Extension Office
1085 Pratt Boulevard
LaBelle, Florida

Contact 863-674-4092. Registration fee is \$10

October 6, 2009

SW Florida Agricultural Water
Management Conference⁹

9:30 a.m. – 3:00 p.m

Dallas Townsend Agricultural Center
LaBelle, Florida

Places are limited - you must RSVP to Bernadette Rashford at Gulf Citrus Growers at 863-675-2180 before October 2, 2009 to participate.

October 8, 2009

Vegetable Growers Meeting - Row Middle
Weed Control and Fumigant RED Up-Date

6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

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

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

Opportunities

A Commercial Horticulture Extension agent is needed to serve Seminole County. For qualifications and application information go to <http://personnel.ifas.ufl.edu/0001-4093%20Seminole%20Co.pdf> Deadline to apply is Sept. 25.

Websites

The Florida Tomato Committee Food Safety Resources – go to http://www.floridatomatoes.org/food_safety.html for information on Tomato Good Agricultural Practices TGAPS and the Tomato Best Management Practices Manual.

Knott's Handbook for Vegetable Growers 5th Edition – all 630 pages of the classic reference for vegetable growers can now be found on-line at <http://www.scribd.com/doc/7904829/Handbook-for-Vegetable-Growers-5th-Ed>

Quotable Quotes

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned, nor hell a fury like a woman scorned. - William Congreve

A hero is an ordinary individual who finds strength to persevere and endure in spite of overwhelming obstacles. - Christopher Reeve

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill. Great works are performed not by strength, but perseverance. - Samuel Johnson

No wise man ever wished to be younger. - Jonathan Swift

You can't build a reputation on what you are going to do. - Henry Ford

On the Lighter Side

Elk Sex

Two guys are drinking in a bar.

One says, "Did you know that Elks have sex 10 to 15 times a night?"

"Aw man..." says his friend, "and I just joined the VFW!"

The Economy is in Trouble

We are in trouble...

The population of this country is 300 million. 60 million are retired, that leaves 140 million to do the work

There are 85 million in school, which leaves 55 million to do the work.

Of this there are 35 million employed by the federal government, leaving 20 million to do the work.

2.8 million are in the armed forces preoccupied with killing Osama Bin-Laden, which leaves 17.2 million to do

the work.

Take from that total the 15.8 million people who work for state and city governments and that leaves 1.4 million to do the work.

At any given time there are 188,000 people in hospitals, leaving 1,212,000 to do the work.

Now, there are 1,211,998 people in prisons, which leaves just two people to do the work.

You and me.

And there you are, sitting on your butt, reading jokes

Nice. Real nice!

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 Beethel/Syngenta Flowers, 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.

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

Thomas Produce Company

Of South Florida
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Big W Brand Fertilizer
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Wes Mathis

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Glades Crop Care, Inc.

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

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