



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 14, 2012

Fortunately, Tropical Storm Isaac spared South Florida from any significant wind damage but did bring heavy rains and flooding to much of south Florida in August – a reminder that tropical storms pose more than one kind of threat.

September has seen a return to more to a more normal seasonal rainfall pattern. Despite recent rains, some of Collier County’s wetlands especially around Immokalee remain abnormally dry for this time of year

### FAWN Weather Summary

Date	Air Temp °F		Rainfall (Inches)	Ave Relative Humidity (Percent)	ET (Inches/Day) (Average)
	Min	Max			
<b>Balm</b>					
8/1 – 9/13/12	66.34	95.59	13.34	86	0.15
<b>Belle Glade</b>					
8/1 – 9/13/12	68.54	95.7	16.72	89	0.16
<b>Clewiston</b>					
8/1 – 9/13/12	70.38	95.02	14.40	84	0.15
<b>Ft Lauderdale</b>					
8/1 – 9/13/12	70.16	95.22	15.59	80	0.16
<b>Fort Pierce</b>					
8/1 – 9/13/12	67.3	94.82	3.98 ??	84	0.15
<b>Homestead</b>					
8/1 – 9/13/12	69.76	95.27	20.22	85	0.17
<b>Immokalee</b>					
8/1 – 9/13/12	67.21	99.54	10.67	83	0.17

**Welcome back and wishing you all the best for a great 2012 -2013 Season**

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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

**Crops have been in the ground for over a month in the Manatee area are looking good while transplanting is picking up around Immokalee and on the East Coast.** Some corn has gone in around Belle Glade but wet weather has delayed the planting of nearly all leafy greens in the Glades

**The National Weather Service forecast indicates that for the short term, scattered showers and a few thunderstorms will be possible for the east coast metro areas in the morning while in afternoon the sea breeze boundaries will move inland with storms focusing across the interior and along the gulf coast sea breeze.** Temperatures will remain in the mid 80s to the lower 90s.

**By mid-week, a cold front associated is forecast to sweep eastward and stall over north or central Florida but to the north of our area as it loses its upper support.** This will result in the low-level flow to veer to the south and southwest Monday through Wednesday as a warm front lifts north over the eastern gulf and Florida. The resultant deep and moist southwest flow should translate to higher than normal rain chances...especially over the North and northeastern sections of the forecast area from Lake O to the Palm Beach area.

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

## **Insects**

### **Whiteflies**

**Respondents in the Manatee/Ruskin area report that whitefly numbers are variable on both tomatoes and squash with some scouts reporting high numbers in a number of locations while on other farms numbers remain low.** Dr Hugh Smith, Entomologist at the UF/IFAS GCREC has been sampling adult SWF from area farms and is testing them to see if they are viruliferous.

**Around Immokalee, whitefly pressure has started higher than normal, possibly due to the drier than normal summer.** Reports indicate that some fields are being invaded within a couple of days of transplanting. **At SWFREC,**

**Reports from Palm Beach indicate that whitefly adults are fairly widespread in low numbers in many areas.** Scouts report finding some whitefly eggs and small nymphs coming in on some transplants.

### **Management of Whiteflies, Whitefly-Vectored Plant Virus, and Insecticide Resistance for Vegetable Production in Southern Florida**

#### **Recommendations:**

##### **A. Crop Hygiene**

Field hygiene should be a high priority and should be included as an integral part of the overall strategy for managing whitefly populations, TYLCV incidence, and insecticide resistance. These practices will help reduce the onset of the initial infestation of whitefly, regardless of biotype, and lower the initial infestation level during the cropping period.

1. Establish a minimum 2 month crop free period during the summer, preferably from mid-June to mid-August.
2. Disrupt the virus-whitefly cycle in winter by creating a break in time and/or space between fall and spring crops, especially tomato.

## **B. Cultural Control Practices.**

Reduce overall whitefly populations, regardless of biotype, and avoid introducing whiteflies and TYLCV into crops by strictly adhering to correct cultural practices.

1. Use proper pre-planting practices.

a. Plant whitefly and virus-free transplants.

b. Delay planting new fall crops as long as possible.

c. Use determinant varieties of grape tomatoes to avoid extended crop season.

d. Use TYLCV resistant tomato cultivars where possible and appropriate, especially during historically critical periods of virus pressure. Whitefly control must continue even with use of TYLCV resistant cultivars because these cultivars can carry the virus.

f. Use TYLCV resistant pepper cultivars when growing pepper and tomato in close proximity.

g. Use ultraviolet light reflective (aluminum) mulch on plantings that growers find are historically most commonly infested with whiteflies and infected with TYLCV.

### **2. Post-planting practices.**

a. Apply an effective insecticide to kill whitefly adults prior to cultural manipulations such as pruning, tying, etc.

b. Rogue tomato plants with symptoms of TYLCV at least until second tie. Plants should be treated for whitefly adults prior to roguing and, if nymphs are present, should be removed from the field, preferably in plastic bags, and disposed of as far from production fields as possible.

c. Manage weeds within crops to minimize interference with spraying and to eliminate alternative whitefly and virus host plants.

## **Insecticidal Control Practices for Whiteflies.**

### **1. Delay resistance to neonicotinoid and other insecticides by using a proper whitefly insecticide program.**

Follow the label!

a. Use neonicotinoids in the field only during the first six weeks of the crop, thus leaving a neonicotinoid-free period at the end of the crop.

b. As control of whitefly nymphs diminishes following soil drenches of the neonicotinoid insecticide or after more than six weeks following transplanting, use rotations of insecticides of other chemical classes.

c. Use selective rather than broad-spectrum control products where possible to conserve natural enemies and enhance biological control.

### **2. Soil applications of neonicotinoid insecticides for whitefly control.**

a. For best control, use a neonicotinoid as a soil drench at transplanting, preferably in the transplant water.

- b. Soil applications of neonicotinoids through the drip irrigation system are inefficient and not recommended.
- c. Do not use split applications of soil drenches of neonicotinoid insecticides (i.e. do not apply at transplanting and then again later).

### **3. Foliar applications of neonicotinoid insecticides for whitefly control.**

- a. Foliar applications, if used instead of or in addition to soil drenches at transplanting, should be restricted to the first 6 weeks after transplanting. Do not exceed the maximum active ingredient per season according to the label.
- b. Follow scouting recommendations when using a foliar neonicotinoid insecticide program. Rotate to non-neonicotinoid insecticide classes after the first 6 weeks and do not use any neonicotinoid class insecticides for the remaining cropping period.

**For more information, see Management of Whiteflies, Whitefly-Vectored Plant Virus, and Insecticide Resistance for Vegetable Production in Southern Florida at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in695>**

### **Pepper Weevils**

**Growers and scouts in several areas report finding some pepper weevils on plants that have been in the ground for less than 10 days.**

**Scouting efforts should concentrate on a search for adults in leaf whorls, flowers and fruit during morning hours.** Commercially available pheromone traps may also aid in early detection. Fruit and flower buds should be examined for damage and fallen fruit and buds examined for presence of larvae.

**Spraying should commence at the first sign of weevils or with flowering in fields with a history of problems.** Vydate has been the standard control and has given pretty good results when sprayed weekly in trials at the Southwest Florida Research and Education Center although reduced susceptibility has been reported by some producers. A total of 24 pints can be applied for the season.

**Other products that have performed well in trials include Belay (Clothianidin), Capture (bifenthrin), Kryocide (cryolite), Assail (acetamiprid), Actara (thiomethoxam) and Venom (Dinotefuran).**

**Organic growers have few options – Pyganic may provide some control of adults.** Some growers report that tank mixes of Pyganic and diatomaceous earth may provide some synergy and enhance control. Application of products like Surround (kaolin clay) may help reduce egg-laying. Sanitation including removal and destruction of damaged and fallen fruit is an important control measure.

### **Worms**

**Around Belle Glade, Dr Gregg Nuessly, Entomologist at UF/IFAS EREC reports that fall armyworms have kept going on corn all summer, and advises that growers with early planted corn should be scouting it for eggs and small larvae within the first week out of the ground.**

**Around Southwest Florida, worms are present but overall pressure has been low, depending on the crop and location, scouts are finding beet and southern armyworms, fruitworms, loopers, melonworms and leaf tiers.** A few pinworms are showing up in traps. Scouts report that beet armyworm egg laying has increased in recent days in tomato and pepper.

**On the East Coast, respondents report that worm pressure on young tomato is starting to pick up.** Scouts are finding mainly beet armyworms.

**Reports from the Manatee County area indicate that worm pressure was heavy behind the full moon at the end of August with both beet and southern armyworm.**

### **Cucumber Beetles**

**Cucumber beetles are present around Southwest Florida and in the Glades.** Around Belle Glade, Dr Gregg Nuessly reports that banded cucumber beetles have done well on spiny amaranth all summer and are ready to move to vegetables. He notes that the adults can cause lots of damage in a short time to newly emerged plants.

**Adults are greenish yellow in color with a red head and black thorax.** Usually there are three transverse bands and a thin green band running down the center of the insect's back, but the banding pattern is variable, and sometimes almost absent. Adults are good fliers and can invade and damage fields quickly.

**The banded cucumber beetle is omnivorous, attacking numerous plant species and plant parts.** While the pest prefers feeding on weeds in the genus *Amaranthus*, it attacks a wide range of vegetables. Vegetables affected include cucumber, squash, bean, pea, sweet potato, okra, corn, lettuce, onion, and cabbages. Damage may occur to foliage, blossoms, crown, and roots. Delayed growth, plant stunting and stand loss can result from heavy feeding damage by adults.

**Insecticides are used to prevent damage to roots by larvae.** Typically, granular insecticides are applied over the row, either at or just after planting. Numerous pesticides are labeled for treatment of cucumber beetle larvae.

**Foliar insecticides are often needed to prevent damage to seedlings and young plants, but adults are rarely abundant enough to warrant control on large plants.** Chemical control of adults is through contact or bait insecticides. Baits may be attractive as they selectively treat the beetles as they eat the baits.

**Since many weed species host this insect, effective weed control can be valuable in reducing damage to seedlings.**

### **Aphids**

**A few aphids are showing up here and there around South Florida.**

### **Leafminers**

**Some leafminer stippling and a fairly low numbers of mines are appearing on some tomatoes and squash in some places around Manatee and in SW Florida.**

### **Diseases**

#### **Bacterial Spot**

**Around Immokalee, new bacterial spot infections have been reported in a number of recently set tomato fields, and some of these fields have a high incidence of infection for this stage of the season.**

**Growers and scouts report that in some instances bacteria spot infected plants are coming out of greenhouses.** In some instances, plants looked ok in the trailer but after 5-7 days in ground they were literally blighted down to the ground and will have to be reset.

**Reports from the Manatee Ruskin area indicate that bacterial spot is present but is mostly low in plant bottoms although growers fear that recent heavy rains this could change rapidly.**

**Bacterial spot is one of the most serious diseases of tomato in Florida because it can spread rapidly during warm periods with wind driven rains, and because fruit symptoms reduce marketability.**

**Bacterial spot is caused by several species of *Xanthomonas* spp. In Florida, the major species encountered is *X. perforans*.**

**Symptoms of bacterial spot appear as small, water-soaked, greasy spots on infected leaflets.** On tomatoes, distinct spots with or without yellowing occur. Individual leaf spots may coalesce with each other, resulting in the browning of entire leaflets. Fruit spots often begin as dark specks with or without a white halo. As spots enlarge, they become raised and scab-like.

**An integrated approach is needed to manage this disease.**

**Exclusion is the best means of managing bacterial spot on tomato.** Unfortunately, even the best bactericidal treatment offers only limited protection when environmental conditions are favorable for rapid disease development, especially during periods of heavy, wind-driven rains.

**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 and seed.

**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.**

**No resistant tomato varieties are available commercially.**

**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.** The effectiveness of copper is limited, because of the widespread occurrence of copper tolerance among strains of *Xanthomonas*.

**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), Regalia (Maronne Bio-Innovations) and Serenade and Sonata (AgraQuest).

**Several recent trials have shown good control with the SAR elicitor Actigard (Syngenta).**

**Over the past few years, a number of 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 new strains of bacteria and submit the samples to Omnilytics for reformulation.

**Some 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.**

**Bacterial leaf spot has also been active in basil in the Palm Beach area.**

## Pythium

**Pythium is present on tomato, peppers and watermelons around South Florida and is causing some stand loss in places affected by heavy rains.**

**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.**

**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 in contrast to 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.

**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.

**Pythium is one of the Oomycetes or “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.** A number of broadleaf and grassy weeds may host Pythium spp. and serve as important sources of inocula.

**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. Fumigant formulations containing chloropicrin are the most effective in providing control.

**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.** Control is at best temporary as under the right conditions zoospores from un-fumigated soil may readily re-infest treated bed.

**A number of chemical treatments are available for the control of damping off. Seed treatments containing mefenoxam (Apron) work best.**

**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.** Biological products like SoilGuard and Serenade Soil may also provide some control.

### **Basil Downy Mildew**

**Basil downy mildew is already showing up around South Florida given the warm, moist conditions of the last couple of weeks.** Dr. Richard Raid, Plant Pathologist at UF/IFAS EREC recommends a preventative program using a good phosphite fungicide, alternated or tank-mixed with azoxystrobin.

**Under favorable conditions for disease development, sprays must be at least weekly, perhaps even more frequently.** Since there is abundant inoculum all over south Florida, growers should not wait until the disease shows up.

**Dr. Raid notes that Sect 24 labels have been approved for Subdue and Heritage for control of basil downy mildew in greenhouses only.**

### **Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus**

**Around Immokalee, some early TYLCV has been detected in tomato.**

**In the Manatee Ruskin area, tomato yellow leaf curl virus is mostly low at less than 1% in most places although at least one report of fairly high virus incidence in a field has been received from the Plant City area.**

### **Fusarium**

**Fusarium has been active in some young basil in the Palm Beach area.**

## **News You Can Use**

### **SFWMD Moves Historic Magnitude of Water**

West Palm Beach, FL — Since the onslaught of Tropical Storm Isaac five days ago, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) has moved more than 25 billion gallons of water in western Palm Beach County, which was heavily inundated with rainfall during the storm. The agency's Emergency Operation Center remains fully activated, and emergency operations continue to provide flood relief to communities hit hardest by the 1-in-100-year storm event.

“The District's flood control pumps and infrastructure were operating at maximum capacity to move huge volumes of water through the regional system during and after the event,” said Tommy Strowd, SFWMD Director of Operations, Maintenance and Construction. “With areas of western Palm Beach County receiving more than a foot of rain over a three day period, water managers moved water at record rates to reduce the impacts of flooding.”

### **Stormwater Volume**

Based on radar rainfall estimates, up to 14.85 inches of rain fell over 72 hours in an area of western Palm Beach County known as the C-51 Basin, encompassing communities that include Royal Palm Beach, Loxahatchee Groves and the Acreage. In five days, water managers moved 25 billion gallons of water in the C-51 Basin in response to the storm, enough to fill 38,000 Olympic-size swimming pools. At the peak of storm response, the



C-51 canal was moving 9,600 cubic-feet of water per second, the highest rate ever recorded. The C-51 Basin covers 100,000 acres, one-quarter the size of Lake Okeechobee.

In addition to the regional system's permanent pumps moving water through the primary canal system, the District also deployed nine temporary pumps in western Palm Beach County to help alleviate flood conditions in the Acreage and Deer Run communities.

## Rainfall

August rainfall to-date for the Palm Beach County area was 16.18 inches. This is double, or approximately 8.64 inches more rainfall, than the average for the month. The C-51 Basin received 27 percent of its average annual rainfall in the four days of rainfall associated with Tropical Storm Isaac. Eastern Broward, Miami-Dade, Martin and St. Lucie counties, the Lower Kissimmee Basin and Lake Okeechobee all received above-average rainfall for the month.

## Regional Flood Control

The South Florida Water Management District operates and maintains the regional water management system known as the Central and Southern Florida Project, which was authorized by Congress more than 60 years ago to protect residents and businesses from floods and droughts. The regional water management system is comprised of more than 1,600 miles of canals, 1,000 miles of levees/berms, 1,300 water control structures and 64 pump stations. During the past five years, the District has invested approximately \$240 million to maintain the region's flood control infrastructure and ensure it operates at optimal capacity.

Randy Smith, South Florida Water Management District Office  
August 31, 2012

## **Record-Breaking Wet August...**

After a mixed-bag of rainfall for much of the summer, the month of August was characterized by periods of widespread heavy rainfall.

Most of the eastern metro region of south Florida received anywhere from 10 to 20 inches of rain, with another area of over 10 inches over western sections of Collier and Hendry counties.

Of the 31 sites that report daily rainfall over mainland South Florida, all but five reported monthly rainfall in excess of 10 inches. Two locations, Palm Beach Gardens and West Palm Beach, exceeded 20 inches for the month. Tropical Storm Isaac was responsible for much of this rainfall, but heavy rain fell on several other days in August as South Florida was under a predominantly moist southerly wind flow resulting from lower atmospheric pressure over the eastern half of the United States.

According to the South Florida water management district, it was the 5th wettest august for the district since 1932 (note: the district includes areas north and northeast of Lake Okeechobee not covered by NWS Miami). In areas where summer rainfall was copious even before August, particularly over the east coast metro, year-to-date rainfall is on pace to break the all-time record for a calendar year. These Locations include Miami International Airport (68.48 inches as of 8/31), Miami Beach (48.34 inches) and the Redland (63.54 inches). West Palm Beach is on pace for their second-wettest year on record (61.47 inches).

## Temperatures

The increased cloud cover and rainfall played a big role in keeping temperatures near to slightly below normal during August. This is a continuation of the temperature patterns observed since the beginning of the rainy season in May.

## Outlook and hazards

The long-range outlook by the climate prediction center for the rest of September calls for equal chances of above, below or near normal precipitation and temperatures. Long-range models such call for drier-than-normal conditions through September and extending into October. This reflects the typically-high amount of uncertainty in long-range outlooks. Considering that September ranks as one of the wetter months of the year, this still means we'll see areas of locally heavy rain which is typical of the time of year.

September in South Florida means that tropical cyclones are a possibility. September ranks second behind October as the month in which South Florida has been directly hit by hurricanes, and is the month of greatest major hurricane strikes. While South Florida did not experience major wind impacts from Isaac last month, the severe flooding experienced in some areas was a stark reminder that tropical cyclones bring more than one type of threat. Make sure you are prepared for the peak of hurricane season by ensuring that personal and business hurricane plans are in place.

Go to [ready.gov](http://ready.gov) for information and preparedness checklists.

See full article at

<http://forecast.weather.gov/product.php?site=NWS&issuedby=MFL&product=PNS&format=CI&version=1&glossary=1>

National Weather Service Miami FL  
September 4, 2012

### **Was it a hot summer?**

Not really: Naples Airport didn't have a single day top 95 °F and daytime temperatures consistently stayed below the long-term daily high.

### **Lake Okeechobee rising, pulses coming soon?**

"At 14.85 feet (Wednesday), we're already at that level where we may have to consider releases from Lake Okeechobee to the St. Lucie estuary," said Zafar Hyder, water management engineer with the Corps. "According to the National Weather Service climate forecasts, the next 12 months may have above average rainfall amounts for this region."

If releases were needed — such as pulse releases that are designed to mimic rain events — they would be the first since July 2010. Water managers initiated Lake Okeechobee releases that spring that began in late March and took place for nearly four months.

This year, on the last Sunday and Monday of August, Tropical Storm Isaac dumped copious amounts of rain over Lake Okeechobee and the surrounding area that drain into it.

In two weeks, the level of the 433,000-acre lake rose 2.66 feet from Isaac rain.

Fortunately, the rainfall was nothing like rain events with Tropical Storm Fay in August 2008 or Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne in September 2004. Fay drove the lake up nearly four feet in two weeks, and the hurricanes pushed it up 5.38 feet in one month.

### **New Virus for Florida Tomatoes**

Dr Jane Polston, Plant Pathologist, University of Florida, Gainesville, has reported finding a new virus in Florida tomato.

Tomato chlorotic spot virus (TCSV) was found for the first time this past spring in field tomato plants in Miami-Dade and Hendry Counties. This identification was based on the necrotic symptoms, ELISA, reverse-transcription PCR with 6 different pairs of primers and sequence comparisons of the PCR products with sequences of known viruses.

Tomato chlorotic spot virus causes necrosis in tomato leaves and stems, and causes ringspots and other deformations of the fruit. This virus was found in necrotic plants which later died this past spring in Homestead. Tomato chlorotic spot virus is similar but distinct from other tospoviruses, such as Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) and Groundnut ringspot virus (GRSV), viruses with which some Florida tomato growers may be familiar.

### **Up Coming Meetings**

<b>September 18, 2012</b>	<b>Pepper Workshop</b>	<b>12 Noon – 2:30 PM</b>
	SW Florida Research and Education Center SR 29 N Immokalee, FL 33935	
	RSVP – 863-674-4092	
<b>September 25, 2012</b>	<b>Irrigation Workshop</b>	<b>12 Noon – 2:30 PM</b>
	SW Florida Research and Education Center SR 29 N Immokalee, FL 33935	
	RSVP – 863-674-4092	
<b>September 19, 2012</b>	<b>UF/IFAS Farm Labor Supervisor Core Training Program*</b>	<b>8:00 AM—5:00 PM</b>
	SW. FL Research & Education Center 2685 SR 29th N. Immokalee, FL 34142-2685 (239) 658-3400	

**\*Multiple locations and dates as below.**

**October 2, 2012**                      **Vegetable Pest, Disease and Nutrient Workshop**                      **8:00 AM - 4:00 PM**

Gulf Coast Research and Education Center

This workshop is free of charge. Please register at:  
<http://gcrecvegetableworkshop.eventbrite.com/>  
CEUs and CCA credits will be available.

**October 5, 2012**                      **Spanish Private License Prep Class**                      **8:30 AM - 4:00 PM**

Hendry County Extension Office  
1085 Pratt Boulevard  
LaBelle, Florida 33935

Call 863-674-4092 to register

**November 4-6, 2012**                      **21st International Pepper Conference**

Naples Grande  
Naples, Florida

For more information, go to <http://www.conference.ifas.ufl.edu/pepper2012/>

**November 7, 2012**                      **Florida Ag Expo: Gulf Coast Research and Education Center**

Registration is now open. For more information and to register please visit:  
<http://www.floridaagexpo.com/>

## **UF/IFAS FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR CORE TRAINING PROGRAM**

This program will provide farm labor contractors and others involved with farm labor management with training in knowledge and understanding of legal compliance issues in four key areas:

**Agenda 8:00 am—5:00 pm**

### **MORNING SESSION**

**WAGE & HOUR** - 2 hours - 8:00 am—10:00 am

Violations, disclosure of pre-work conditions and rules of deductions, wage summary, minimum wage, hours worked

**HR COMPLIANCE** - 2 hours - 10:00 am—12:00 pm

Discrimination, temporary disabilities, pregnant women, sexual harassment, child labor, human trafficking

**LUNCH**—12:00—1:00 pm

## **AFTERNOON SESSION**

**WPS, FIELD SANITATION, FOOD SAFETY** - 2 hours - 1:00 pm—3:00 pm

Pesticides, decontamination, postings, field sanitation regulations, food safety

**SAFE DRIVING** - 2 hours - 3:00 pm—5:00 pm

Vehicle maintenance, inspections, defensive driving, rural driving

Lunch provided with registration for at least 2 “Core” classes.

## **DATES and LOCATIONS**

**Immokalee** - Wednesday Sept. 19th  
SW. FL Research & Education Center  
2685 SR 29th N.  
Immokalee, FL 34142-2685  
(239) 658-3400

**Fort Pierce** - Wednesday Sept. 26th  
Indian River Research & Education Center  
2199 S Rock Road  
Ft Pierce, FL 34945-3138  
(772) 468-3922

**Wimauma** - Wednesday Oct. 17th  
Gulf Coast Research & Education Center  
14625 CR 672  
Wimauma, FL 33598-6101  
(813) 634-0000

**Arcadia** - Tuesday Oct. 23rd  
Family Service Center  
310 W Whidden Street  
Arcadia, FL 34266-4193  
(863) 993-4846

**Sebring** - Tuesday Oct. 30th  
Bert J. Harris Ag Center, Auditorium  
4509 George Blvd  
Sebring, FL 33875-5837  
(863) 402-6540

**Belle Glade** - Wednesday Oct. 31st  
Everglades Research & Education Center  
3200 E Palm Beach Road  
Belle Glade, FL 33430-4702  
(561) 993-1500

(Additional dates and locations can be added on request)

WHO: Supervisors of farm workers: Labor contractors, crew leaders, growers, bus and van drivers, office staff: payroll and HR.

LANGUAGE: English or Spanish

FEE: \$ 10.00 per unit  
\$ 40.00 per complete day

### **2012 Florida Ag Expo Program & Speakers\***

**UF/IFAS Gulf Coast Research and Education Center (GCREC)  
Balm, FL  
November 7, 2012**

7:30 - 8:15 a.m. Registration and Complimentary Breakfast/Vendor Booths Open

8:15 - 8:20 a.m. Welcome and Overview  
Jack Rechcigl, Director, UF/IFAS, GCREC

8:20 - 9:00 a.m. Adam Putnam, Commissioner of Agriculture (Invited)

### **Marketing Forum**

#### **9:00 - 10:00 a.m. Session I - Developing New Market Potentials for Growers**

Moderator - Mike Stuart, FFVA

- How to make your product stand out to buyers (TBD)
- Farm to School Marketing Program - Robin Safley, FDACS
- Local Choice - Tracy Irani, UF/Scientific Thinking Educational Partnership (STEP), AEC Department

10:00 - 10:30 a.m. Refreshments/Vendor Booths Open

#### **10:30 - 11:30 a.m. Session II - How To Make Your Product Stand Out**

Moderator: Ted Campbell, Florida Strawberry Growers Association

- Gary Wishnatzki, Wish Farms (social media)
- Jessica Kerstein, Lipman Produce
- Greg Styers, Bejo Seeds

11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Lunch/Vendor Booths Open

### **New UF Varieties**

Moderator: Crystal Snodgrass, County Vegetable Agent, Manatee County Extension

1:00 - 1:15 p.m. Tomatoes, Sam Hutton, UF/IFAS, GCREC

1:15 - 1:30 p.m. Strawberry, Vance Whitaker, UF/IFAS, GCREC

1:30 - 1:45 p.m. Peaches, Jose Chaparro, UF/IFAS, Horticultural Sciences Dept.

1:45 - 2:00 p.m. Blueberries, James Olmstead, UF/IFAS Horticultural Sciences Dept.

2:00 - 2:15 p.m. Potatoes, Lincoln Zotarelli, UF/IFAS Horticultural Sciences Dept.

2:15 - 3:00 p.m. Refreshments/Vendor Booths Open

## **Pest Management**

Moderator - Alicia Whidden, UF/IFAS

3:00 - 3:15 p.m. The Potential Of Oil Seed Crops As Beneficial Rotation Crops For Florida Fruit And Vegetable Growers, Dan Chellemi, USDA ARS

3:15 - 3:30 p.m. Disease Update, Gary Vallad, UF/IFAS, GCREC

3:30 - 3:45 p.m. Insect Update, Hugh Smith, UF/IFAS, GCREC

3:45 - 4:00 p.m. Weed Management, Peter Dittmar, UF/IFAS Horticultural Sciences Dept.

(CEUs available for the Pest Management session)

**Field Tours** 10:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.

- Plant Pathology, Gary Vallad
- Entomology, Hugh Smith
- Tomato Breeding and Genetics, Jay Scott and Sam Hutton

**Walking tours of the greenhouses and horticultural crop research areas tour stops include:**

- Vegetable and small fruit horticulture mechanical harvesting
- Caladium variety trials
- Plant diagnostic laboratory operations
- Greenhouse studies for insect management on strawberry plants
- Greenhouse studies for whitefly management on tomato plants
- On-site wastewater (septic system) for passive removal of N
- Soilless culture for strawberry and vegetable production
- Demonstration of fruit and vegetable cooling methods

\*Subject to change

## **Farm Land for Lease**

Farm Land for lease in LaBelle area – contact Clyde Lavender at 863-673-2338

Farm Land for lease on Babcock Ranch, Hwy 31, Charlotte County. Rotational fields or permanent locations, phone 941-639-3958

## **Websites**

**Tomato Institute Proceedings** are available at [http://swfrec.ifas.ufl.edu/vegetable\\_hort/tomato\\_institute/](http://swfrec.ifas.ufl.edu/vegetable_hort/tomato_institute/)

**EarthPlat** is a new plat-map service for all 67 counties in Florida that displays parcel boundaries and property data for over 10 million parcels on Google Earth – check it out at

[http://www.earthplat.com/earthplat\\_aboutus.aspx?m=](http://www.earthplat.com/earthplat_aboutus.aspx?m=)

## **Quotable Quotes**

“If you don't know where you are going, any road will get you there.” - Lewis Carroll

“We tend to forget that happiness doesn't come as a result of getting something we don't have, but rather of recognizing and appreciating what we do have.” - Frederick Keonig

“Thousands of candles can be lit from a single candle, and the life of the candle will not be shortened. Happiness never decreases by being shared.” Buddha

“It was only a sunny smile and little it cost in the giving but like morning light it scattered the night and made the day worth living.”

"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything."~ Albert Einstein

“Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow.” – Albert Einstein

## **On the Lighter Side**

### **5 Five Terms Used By Women Defined**

- (1) FINE – this is the word women use to end an argument when they know they are RIGHT and YOU need to SHUT UP.
- (2) NOTHING – means SOMETHING and you need to be worried.
- (3) GO AHEAD – this is a dare, not permission! DO NOT DO IT.
- (4) WHATEVER – is a woman’s way of saying screw you.
- (5) THAT’S OK – she is thinking long and hard on HOW and WHEN you will pay for your mistake.

BONUS WORD: WOW! – This is not a compliment; she’s just amazed that one person could be so stupid.

## **Gender Bender**

A SPANISH Teacher was explaining to her class that in Spanish, unlike English, nouns are designated as either masculine or feminine. She continued:

'House' for instance, is feminine: 'la casa.'  
'Pencil,' however, is masculine: 'el lapiz.'

A student asked, 'What gender is 'computer?'

Instead of giving the answer, the teacher split the class into two groups, male and female, and asked them to decide for themselves whether 'computer' should be a masculine or a feminine noun. Each group was asked to give four reasons for its recommendation.

The men's group decided that 'computer' should definitely be of the feminine gender ('la computadora'), because:

1. No one but their creator understands their internal logic;
2. The native language they use to communicate with other computers is incomprehensible to everyone else;
3. Even the smallest mistakes are stored in long term memory for possible later retrieval; and



4. As soon as you make a commitment to one, you find yourself spending half your paycheck on accessories for it.

The women's group, however, concluded that computers should be Masculine ('el computador') , because:

1. In order to do anything with them, you have to turn them on;
2. They have a lot of data but still can't think for themselves;
3. They are supposed to help you solve problems, but half the time they ARE the problem; and
4. As soon as you commit to one, you realize that if you had waited a little longer, you could have gotten a better model.

**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 within minutes of my completing it and help conserve dwindling resources at the same time. Thanks to those that have already made the switch.**

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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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