



UNIVERSITY OF
FLORIDA

E X T E N S I O N

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Hendry County Extension

PO Box 68 LaBelle, Florida 33975-0068

Phone (863) 674-4092

SOUTH FLORIDA VEGETABLE PEST AND DISEASE HOTLINE

September 18, 2011

Season changes are subtle in South Florida but the past few mornings have been a little cooler and drier than they have been for the past few months suggesting that cooler weather may not be far off.

July and August saw near average rainfall across the area along with slightly above normal temperatures. Although most areas have received near normal rainfall amounts which helped to ease drought conditions somewhat; long-term rainfall deficits remain a concern.

Following a wet start to the month in many areas, conditions have dried out quickly in most places over the past 10 days or so with water levels dropping rapidly in ditches and canals. Daytime temperatures have been running in the low to mid 90's with nights dipping into the upper 60's and 70's.

FAWN Weather Summary

Date	Air Temp °F		Rainfall (Inches)	Ave Relative Humidity (Percent)	ET (Inches/Day) (Average)
	Min	Max			
Balm					
9/1 – 9/17/11	65.46	94.33	0.96	82	0.15
Belle Glade					
9/1 – 9/17/11	65.71	95.83	3.00	88	0.17
Clewiston					
9/1 – 9/17/11	68.16	95.59	2.66	84	0.16
Ft Lauderdale					
9/1 – 9/17/11	71.78	94.57	1.95	82	0.15
Fort Pierce					
9/1 – 9/17/11	67.87	94.66	1.06	85	0.16
Homestead					
9/1 – 9/17/11	67.39	94.28	3.77	85	0.15
Immokalee					
9/1 – 9/17/11	65.12	99.3	3.06	84	0.17

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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

Fall planting and land preparation continued in between showers. Early planting began in the Manatee County area in late July followed by SW Florida in mid-August. Vegetable farmers who were busy pumping water out of some low lying fields due to heavy rains two weeks ago are now irrigating. Growers are reporting that hot night-time temperatures in August and early September has resulted in excessive bloom drop in early tomato and pepper plantings. Some scalding and plant loss due to hot wet weather has also been reported.

The National Weather Service forecast for the coming week calls for a fairly benign weather pattern across South Florida with daytime highs to remain near normal along the SE Coast and above normal across interior and particularly Southwest Coast mainly through the middle of the week. By mid-week, low and mid-level southerly flow will develop, resulting in increasing moisture levels from the middle of the week through next weekend with an increasing chance of showers. Towards the end of the week, an early season front will move into the state but at this time it appears that upper level forcing will not be sufficient to bring it to south Florida.

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

Insects

Whiteflies

Growers and scouts in the Manatee Ruskin area are reporting a steady influx of whiteflies although numbers have been variable noting that they spray one day and they are back in several days. Several respondents have noted that whitefly adult numbers were high to very high on all the early tomato plantings and some virus is showing up.

Around SW Florida, reports indicate that silverleaf whitefly numbers vary greatly. Scouts report that some locations seem to be under serious pressure while other areas don't seem to have any whiteflies.

Respondents on the East Coast, report that whitefly adults are common in low levels (~ 1 per plant) in a number of areas but little virus is present. Whiteflies are also present in some older squash.

Insecticidal Control Practices for Whiteflies.

1. Delay resistance to neonicotinoid and other insecticides by using a proper whitefly insecticide program. Follow the label!

a. On transplants in the production facility, do not use a neonicotinoid insecticide if biotype Q is present. If biotype B is present, apply a neonicotinoid one time 7-10 days before shipping. Use products in other chemical classes, including Fulfill, soap, etc. before this time.

b. 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.

c. 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 including insecticides effective against biotype Q. Consult the Cooperative Extension Service for the latest recommendations.

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

e. Do not apply insecticides on weeds on field perimeters. These could kill whitefly natural enemies and, thus, interfere with biological control, as well as select for biotype Q, if present, which is more resistant to many insecticides than biotype B.

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>

Worms

Reports from SW Florida indicate that a variety of worms are around and pressure seems to be increasing over the past couple of days. Scout report finding a mixed bag including tomato hornworms, tomato fruitworms, fall, southern and beet armyworms.

In the Palmetto/Ruskin area, respondents note that worms will not quit and numbers are higher than they have seen for the past few years. Reports indicate while fall, yellowstriped and beet armyworms are the worst in many locations, there are plenty of hornworms, fruitworms, and a few pinworms around as well.

Around Palm Beach County, worm pressure has been moderate or higher with mainly beet armyworms and looper being reported. In addition to pepper and tomatoes, loopers have been reported in basil.

In the Glades, high numbers of corn earworm have been reported in sorghum this summer and growers now planting corn are advised to be on the lookout for these and fall armyworm.

Dr. Gregg Nuessly reports that beet and Hawaiian beet webworms have been extremely common around Belle Glade. He notes that many of the available amaranth weeds have been repeatedly defoliated by larvae of these species and the adults can be seen in clouds flying from weeds as you walk through fields. Gregg advises that these adults will be looking for food and the sensitive leafy vegetable crops should be scouted for these adults soon after planting. Spinach is particularly sensitive to these species.

A few cutworms have been reported taking down seedlings in several places around South Florida.

Armyworm ID

The fall armyworm, (*Spodoptera frugiperda*), may be the most damaging Florida armyworm. It may be light tan to shades of gray or green. The head capsule is usually shiny black or brown, with a prominent yellow or white inverted Y marking on the front. The body has many black tubercles, or round, mole like structures. When fully grown, the caterpillar reaches 1 1/2".

The beet armyworm, (*Spodoptera exigua*), is about 1 1/4" long when mature. The body is usually some shade of green but can vary, with prominent dark lateral bands running its full length. There is a single prominent black spot behind the head, about halfway up the side of the body and right above the second pair of true legs. Beet armyworms are often the most difficult to control.

The southern armyworm, (*Spodoptera eridania*) is one of the more robust armyworms and is often called a "climbing cutworm." The mature larva can exceed 1 1/2" in length and can be either gray or pinkish. It strongly resembles the yellowstriped armyworm. The head of the southern armyworm is usually yellow to light orange. The lateral stripe on the side of the body is interrupted by a large dark patch at the beginning of the abdomen.

The yellowstriped armyworm, (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*), has a brownish head with a pale yellow inverted V on the upper front. It has distinct bright yellow lines on the top of the sides of the body. The yellowstriped armyworm occurs with both overall pale and dark colored bodies. It has two rows of black triangle shaped markings running the length of the body. Each row is offset from the center of the back. A thin white line runs lengthwise through each series of dark triangles. The yellowstriped armyworm is more common in north Florida

Leafminers

Respondents on the East Coast report a few early leafminers showing up in young eggplant.

A few leafminers are also beginning to show up on tomatoes in the Manatee Ruskin area but remain below threshold levels.

Broadmites

Low levels of broadmites are being reported on pepper around South Florida. Some appear to be coming on transplants while in other cases they are present on weed on field margins as well. Growers should be aware for infestations moving down the rows where they are present.

Spidermites

A few two-spotted mites are present on tomatoes and eggplants around South Florida. In some cases significant populations are have been seen on broad leaf weeds growing on field borders.

Thrips

Fairly high numbers of thrips have been reported on pepper around Sarasota and Manatee Counties.

Some thrips are also present on young pepper and beans in the Palm Beach area.

Aphids

Aphids have been showing up in some fall watermelon around south Florida.

High numbers of green peach aphids are showing up in some specialty green around SW Florida.

Crickets

Some mole cricket activity has been noted in a few new plantings around Southwest Florida.

Diseases

Bacterial Spot

Respondents in the Manatee Ruskin area report that there is a good bit of bacterial spot in tomato but note that in many cases the plants are growing ahead of it. Reports indicate that some varieties and blocks are worse than others.

Around Palm Beach, bacterial spot is currently the major disease issue in tomato. Respondents note that in most cases it came on infected transplants. Reports of infected pepper plants have also been received but bacterial spot incidence remains lower in pepper.

Growers and scouts in SW Florida also report that bacterial spot is widespread on tomato and has been spreading, mostly in tomatoes. They are also reporting problems with tomato transplants coming infected with bacteria from the plant house. In some cases, infections are said to be severe with seedlings more resembling lollipop sticks than tomato transplants.

Scattered problems have also been noted in pepper but incidence is mostly low and growers are reporting good results with bacterial spot resistant cultivars for the most part.

Transplant producers have also reported difficulty in controlling bacteria in their facilities and note that they are being forced to move plants out earlier than normal as if they are held in the transplant house for the full six weeks infecting are running through the trays. Growers are complaining about plant quality.

Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus

Growers in the Manatee Ruskin area are reporting some mostly low levels of TYLCV infections in early tomato plantings, although in some places incidence as high as 10-15% has been reported at 2nd tie.

Around SW Florida, a few scattered TYLCV infected plants have been reported in a couple of fields.

Glades Crop Care reports finding bacterial spot, early blight, and TYLCV on tomato volunteers around field edges and along ditches in several fields on the day transplanting started – growers should scout fields prior to planting and eliminate any volunteers as if this situation exists, it means your field is inoculated when you start planting and this is never a good situation.

Pythium

Low levels of pythium have been reported in several places around South Florida taking out a few pepper plants here and there.

Powdery Mildew

Respondents in Palm Beach County have reported some powdery mildew just starting to show up on young squash.

Southern Blight

Some scattered infections have been reported in pepper.

Groundnut Ringspot Virus

A few GRSV infected tomato plants have been reported from fields around SW Florida and Palm Beach County. These are mostly one plant here and there.

Groundnut Ringspot Virus in Florida was recently published and can be found on-line at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pp282>

Target Spot

Reports from the Manatee Ruskin area indicates that low levels of target spot are present in a few older tomato plantings.

News You Can Use

Federal Government to Allow Florida less Stringent Water Standards

The feds concede to Florida's contention that some cleanup would be too expensive.

Despite complaints by environmental groups that it will lead to more pollution, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has approved Florida's request to change state standards for its waterways so they aren't as stringent.

The new standards allow for some waterways - man-made canals, for instance - to be classified as no longer appropriate for swimming or fishing, allowing only "incidental contact."

The reason, say state officials, is that cleaning them up would cost more than it's worth.

State Department of Environmental Protection spokeswoman Dee Ann Miller said changing the classifications for such waterways allows the DEP "to focus protection on our most valuable water resources."

But Linda Young of the Clean Water Network contended that the change "is so broad and all-encompassing that it undermines the basis for Florida water protection." The fact that the Obama administration approved it, she said, means Obama is "as bad or worse than Bush" at protecting water quality.

The current state standards were created in 1968. They divide the state's waterways into five categories based on their usage.

Class I is for drinking water. Class II means it's clean enough to eat the oysters and other shellfish harvested there. Class III means it's clean enough for someone to swim there or to eat the fish caught there. Class IV means it's only good for irrigating crops, and Class V is primarily for industrial use.

No one is supposed to dump pollution into those waterways in quantities sufficient to change their use. In other words, no one can degrade a Class III waterway so that it becomes a Class IV or V. To make sure that doesn't happen, the state sets limits on how much pollution can be dumped into each waterway per day, something called a total maximum daily load.

In 1998, state officials drew up a list of 1,200 Florida waterways that had trouble meeting their classification because they were impaired by pollution. About 80 percent had problems with high levels of nutrients and low levels of dissolved oxygen - both manifestations of fertilizer-heavy runoff, which is the target of some controversial regulations that federal officials plan to impose in Florida.

Most of the state's waterways are designated as Class III, safe for fishing and swimming. What the EPA has approved is a new subcategory called Class III-Limited, which is aimed at waterways that the state says can't be cleaned up enough to meet Class III status without spending more than it's worth.

The rules for each one would be site-specific. In those waterways, boating might be allowed, for instance, but not prolonged physical contact with the water.

"They wanted a classification that didn't have to be clean enough for people to swim in," Young said.

Class III-Limited would also not have the same kinds of fish and other aquatic life found in a natural system. Whether people would be allowed to catch and eat those fish - or would want to - is a matter of debate.

A Sept. 6 letter from EPA official Jim Giattina to DEP Secretary Herschel Vinyard says the Class III-Limited designation is being approved because it meets the legal requirements for "the highest uses that are attainable." The EPA's letter says the state cannot change any waterways to the new classification without showing that the change "will result in the protection of all existing uses, as well as the standards of downstream waters." The DEP must post a public notice and also let EPA review the change first.

By Craig Pittman, St Petersburg Times

Summer 2011 Weather Summary

The dry pattern that persisted across South Florida from late 2010 continued into June, and in fact, Miami Beach recorded its driest June on record with only 1.15 inches of rain for the entire month. But the area was not without exception; Miami International Airport recorded 12.22 inches during the same period. Average temperatures for the month of June were also slightly above normal as less cooling rain occurred. July and August brought in near average rainfall across the area along with slightly above normal temperatures.

The near normal rainfall amounts helped to somewhat ease the drought conditions even though long-term rainfall deficits remained.

September through November Outlook

The Climate Prediction Center's (CPC) three month forecast for South Florida is that of roughly average temperatures and precipitation. With that said, the average high temperature across South Florida in September is around 90 degrees with the average low in the mid-70s. Average rainfall for the month of September is 8 to 10 inches. October is a month of transition with the dry season starting on average during October 17, although there have been instances of it starting as early as the end of September and as late as the beginning of November. November is normally the first full month of the dry season with average highs in the low 80s and low temperatures in the 60s. Average rainfall for the month of November along the gulf coast is around 2 inches with rainfall totals along the east coast slightly higher at 3 to 5 inches.

Drought Conditions Remained Nearly Steady Over South Florida for the Last Half of August

The last half of August was a little drier than the first half of August where only about 1 to 3 inches of rainfall occurred over South Florida. The reason for the lower rainfall amounts was that the subsidence of Hurricane Irene moved through South Florida as Irene passed to the east of the area.

The rainfall that occurred during the last half of August has kept the drought conditions nearly steady over South Florida. Abnormally dry conditions remained over the eastern portion of Glades, Hendry, and Collier counties. Rest of the interior and east coast metro areas remained in severe drought conditions to Moderate drought conditions. The only area that improved was over the northern portion of Palm Beach County where the moderate drought conditions became abnormally dry conditions.

The level of Lake Okeechobee was around 10.65 feet as of August 31, which is around 3.55 feet below normal for this time of the year. The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) December through February forecast indicates there is now a 50 percent chance of seeing La Niña conditions this winter across south Florida. This means that the upcoming winter months could be drier than normal across the area if La Niña develops

La Niña Likely to Impact South Florida Weather Next Spring

La Niña, the cooling of equatorial waters in the Pacific Ocean, has a positive correlation with dryer-than-normal spring weather in south Florida which can amplify our typical dry season which stretches from November - May.

Farmers are highly concerned that the likelihood of remaining in water shortage restrictions will create a scenario where growing crops for the winter markets will be in jeopardy. These high value crops provide a lot of economic stability for Florida.

Florida Farm Bureau is calling on the South Florida Water Management District and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to act in a prudent manner to do everything they can to lessen this impact on south Florida agriculture.

South Florida Water Management District Staff Propose Sale of Excess Property

The Governing Board Project & Lands Committee was presented an overview of proposed surplus lands during their September 8th meeting in West Palm Beach. This is the start of an annual district-wide review of lands under District ownership.

This year's review targets 3,175 acres in the following counties:

Glades	421.01 Acres	Martin	65.18 Acres
St. Lucie	571.56 Acres	Miami-Dade	1058 Acres
Hendry/Lee	674.08 Acres	Okeechobee	278.10 Acres
Highlands	86.56 Acres	Osceola	20.41 Acres

The estimated value of the surplus land is \$40 – 50 million.

Basil Recall

Sanith Ourn Farm of Indiantown, Florida, is recalling Fresh Hot Basil herb because it may have the potential to be contaminated with salmonella.

The recalled Fresh Hot Basil was distributed to retailers and one wholesale location in WA, OR, and RI on August 23, 2011 and August 30, 2011. Hot Basil has a 5 day shelf life.

Three hundred and ninety pounds (390 lbs) of product was shipped in 10 lb. shipping containers marked with FLT DATE of 08/23/11 and 08/30/11. Retailers may have bundled or wrapped the hot basil in small foam trays prior to placing on retail shelves.

No illnesses have been reported to date in connection with this problem.

This issue was identified through routine sampling by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/Recalls/ucm271762.htm>

Everglades Agricultural Area Phosphorus Best Management Practices (BMP) Training Workshop

Date/Time: Thursday, September 29, 2011, from 9:00 am to 2:00 pm.

Lunch will be provided.

Location: Conference Center Building
Everglades Research and Education Center
3200 E. Palm Beach Road
Belle Glade, FL 33430.

Target Audience: Everglades Agricultural Area growers and farm personnel, water managers, and pesticide and fertilizer applicators.

Training Overview: The goals of the workshop are to review with participants the operating principles of the EAA BMP program and provide them with the latest implementation information. Pesticide Applicator and Certified Crop Advisor Continuing Education Units (CEUs) will be provided to workshop participants.

Speakers and topics covered in the training will include:

- Samira Daroub, BMP Regulatory Program of the EAA (Rule 40E-63)
- Les Baucum, Wise use of pesticides w/emphasis on Ametryn and Atrazine
- Jango Bhadha, BMP performance and overview
- M.S. Josan, Sediment and particulate controls
- Bill Donovan, BMP verification methodology
- Barry Glaz, Sugarcane production, water tables, and BMPs
- Mabry McCray, Nutrient application, soil fertility, and soil testing
- Ron Rice, Managing aquatic weeds in EAA farm canals
- Julio Sanchez, Pump operations and efficiencies
- Tim Lang, BMP research update

Registration: Please reserve your participation in the workshop by September 26, 2011, by contacting Tim Lang via email: talang@ufl.edu or by phone: 561-261-2354.

For additional BMP training information or if you have specific BMP related questions, please contact Samira Daroub by email: sdaroub@ufl.edu or by phone: 561-993-1593.

Smart Strategies for Social Media

Thursday, Oct. 6, 2011 - 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

**Rosen Plaza Hotel
9700 International Drive, Orlando**

Please join the Ag Institute of Florida for the final program in its 2011 Luncheon Workshop Series. This half-day workshop is timed to coincide with the Florida Farm Bureau's annual meeting to make it convenient.

To register, please visit <http://aginstitutesmartsocialmedia.eventbrite.com/>.

The Rosen is located just across International Drive from the Peabody Hotel, site of this year's Florida Farm Bureau Annual Meeting. If you're attending the FFB meeting, you are invited to start your conference experience here.

Morning Session 1:

Beyond the Basics: Building a Strong Social Media Program
Nora McFarland, OWL Desk

Morning Session 2:

Social Media in Action: Florida Dairy Farmers
Aaron Wockenfuss and Alayna Rivera

Luncheon:

Socialize Much? How to Effectively and Strategically Use Social Media
Dr. Tracy Irani and Kevin Kent, UF Center for Public Issues Education

Florida Ag Expo

There is still plenty of time to register for the 2011 Florida Ag Expo featuring Ag Commissioner Adam Putnam and Hillsborough County Commissioner Al Higginbotham as guest speakers. Hosted by the Univ. of Florida/IFAS Gulf Coast Research Center in Balm on Wednesday November 9th, the program includes educational sessions, grower panel, and a variety of field tours highlighting strawberries, tomatoes, caladiums, greenhouse studies, and plant diagnostic lab. The agenda is full and we are expecting a large crowd, so register today!

To register visit <http://www.floridaagexpo.com> The program is also available for your review at <http://www.floridaagexpo.com/program>

Up Coming Meetings

September 18 - 21 **FFVA Annual Convention**

Ritz-Carlton
Palm Beach

For more information, go to <http://www.ffva.com>

October 6, 2011 **Smart Strategies for Social Media** 9 AM to 1 PM

Rosen Plaza Hotel
9700 International Drive
Orlando

To register, please visit <http://aginstitutesmartsocialmedia.eventbrite.com/>

October 17 – 19, 2011 Restricted Use Pesticide Applicators Training and Testing

October 17 – Core/Private
October 18 – Natural Area/Aquatic
October 19 – Row Crop/Rights of Way

Hendry County Extension Office
1085 Pratt Boulevard
LaBelle, Florida

Call or email Debra at 863-674-4092 or dcabrera@ufl.edu for more information

November 9, 2011 Florida Ag Expo

UF/IFAS Gulf Coast Research Center
Balm, Florida

For more information and to register visit <http://www.floridaagexpo.com>

Nov. 30 - Dec 1, 2011 3rd International Phytophthora capsici Conference

Hawks Cay
Duck Island, Florida Keys.

For more information go to: <http://conferences.dce.ufl.edu/pcap/>

Opportunities

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

Bean Grower Wanted

C & E Farms, Inc. specializes in green beans:
P.O. Box 315
Cheriton VA 23316-0315

They have a Florida operation outside Parrish and are looking for an Immokalee area farm or farmers to grow 400 acres of beans for the winter market (Feb-Mar harvest).

If you are interested or need more information the contact person for Florida is Bob Colson at 757-710-5272.

Scouting Services

Professional, experienced scout seeking new customers in the central and southwest growing region for the 2011-2012 production season. Agricultural Pest Management Inc. provides individual customized vegetable scouting services, with years of experience in conventional, organic, and greenhouse production.

Is it time to reevaluate your current pest management strategy? Contact Kathy Smith to set up an appointment. Call 941 628-4541 or email mikat21@verizon.net

Websites

Soil Fumigant Toolbox - EPA also has an on-line Soil Fumigant Toolbox which provides training, outreach, and other resource materials for applicators and handlers, communities, state and local agencies, and others interested in understanding and implementing the current requirements for safe use of soil fumigants. Fumigant Management Templates and sample FMPs for each fumigant are available.

It can be found at http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/reregistration/soil_fumigants/

The Vegetable Irrigation Scheduler is a new service from the UF/IFAS Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) - enter the specifications of your irrigation system and click - Create Schedule to create a 2-week irrigation schedule. <http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu/tools/irrigation/vegetable/>

Organic Heirloom Tomato Seeds and Heirloom Tomatoes – one of the best sources for heirlooms
<http://www.tomatofest.com/>

Quotable Quotes

Whatever you are, be a good one. - Abraham Lincoln

Just living is not enough. One must have sunshine, freedom, and a little flower. - Hans Christian Andersen

Life is a ticket to the greatest show on earth. - Martin H. Fischer

Life is like a coin. You can spend it any way you wish, but you only spend it once. - Lillian Dickson

To succeed in life, you need three things: a wishbone, a backbone and a funnybone. - Reba McEntire

On the Lighter Side

Blonde Jokes

A blonde and her husband are lying in bed listening to the next door neighbor's dog. It has been in the backyard barking for hours & hours.

The blonde jumps up out of bed and says, "I've had enough of this". She goes downstairs.

The blonde finally comes back up to bed and her husband says, "The dog is still barking. What have you been doing?"

The blonde says, "I put the dog in our backyard; let's see how THEY like it!"

Two Blondes with Hammers.....

Lynn & Judy were doing some carpenter work on a Habitat for Humanity House.

Lynn was nailing down house siding, would reach into her nail pouch, pull out a nail and either toss it over her shoulder or nail it in.

Judy, figuring this was worth looking into, asked, “Why are you throwing those nails away?”

Lynn explained, 'When I pull a nail out of my pouch, about half of them have the head on the wrong end so I throw them away.'

Judy got completely upset and yelled, “You moron! Those nails aren't defective! They're for the other side of the house!”

Drive Inn

Did you hear about the two blondes who froze to death in a drive-in movie?

They had gone to see 'Closed for the Winter.'

Advice for a Good Life

1. Give people more than they expect and do it cheerfully.
2. Marry a man/woman you love to talk to. As you get older, their conversational skills will be as important as any other.
3. Don't believe all you hear, spend all you have or sleep all you want.
4. When you say, 'I love you,' mean it.
5. When you say, 'I'm sorry,' look the person in the eye.
6. Be engaged at least six months before you get married.
7. Believe in love at first sight.
8. Never laugh at anyone's dream. People who don't have dreams don't have much.
9. Love deeply and passionately. You might get hurt but it's the only way to live life completely.
10. In disagreements, fight fairly. No name calling.
11. Don't judge people by their relatives.
12. Talk slowly but think quickly.
13. When someone asks you a question you don't want to answer, smile and ask, 'Why do you want to know?'
14. Remember that great love and great achievements involve great risk.
15. Say 'bless you' when you hear someone sneeze.
16. When you lose, don't lose the lesson!
17. Remember the three R's: Respect for self; Respect for others; and responsibility for all your actions.

18. Don't let a little dispute injure a great friendship.
19. When you realize you've made a mistake, take immediate steps to correct it.
20. Smile when picking up the phone. The caller will hear it in your voice.
21. Spend some time alone.

WISHING YOU ALL THE BEST FOR A PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE 2011 -2012 VEGETABLE SEASON

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.

Contributors include: Joel Allingham/AgriCare, Inc, Jeff Bechtel/Syngenta Flowers, Bruce Corbitt/West Coast Tomato Growers, Fred Heald/Farmers Supply, Sarah Hornsby/AgCropCon, Cecil Howell/H & R Farms, Loren Horsman/Glades Crop Care, Bruce Johnson/General Crop Management, Barry Kostyk/SWFREC, 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. Monica Ozores-Hampton/SWFREC, Dr. Ken Pernezny/EREC, Dr. Rick Raid/ EREC, Dr Ron Rice/Palm Beach County Extension, Dr Pam Roberts/SWFREC, Dr. Nancy Roe/Farming Systems Research, Wes Roan/6 L's, Dr. Dak Seal/ TREC, Kevin Seitzinger/Gargiulo, Ken Shuler/Stephen's Produce, Crystal Snodgrass/Manatee County Extension, John Stanford/Thomas Produce, Mike Stanford/MED Farms, Dr. Phil Stansly/SWFREC, Dr David Sui/Palm Beach County Extension, Dr Gary Vallad/GCREC , Mark Verbeck/GulfCoast Ag, Alicia Whidden/Hillsborough County Extension, Dr Henry Yonce/KAC Ag Research and Dr. Shouan Zhang/TREC.

The **South Florida Pest and Disease Hotline** is compiled by **Gene McAvoy** and is issued on a biweekly basis by the **Hendry County Cooperative Extension Office** as a service to the vegetable industry.

Gene McAvoy
County Extension Director / Extension Agent IV
Regional Specialized Agent - Vegetables/Ornamental Horticulture

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

863-674-4092 phone
863-673-5939 mobile - Nextel 159*114449*
863-674-4637 fax
GMcAvoy@ifas.ufl.edu



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Thomas Produce Company

Of South Florida
Grower and Shippers of Quality Vegetables
9905 Clint Moore Road
Boca Raton, Florida 33496

Shawn Barley

Wedgworth's Inc
Big W Brand Fertilizer

(863) 441-9255 cell

Carol Howard

Mobley Plant World

1351 W Cowboy Way
LaBelle, Florida 33935
Phone 863-675 -2020

Fred Heald

Farmers Supply Inc

710 Broward Street
Immokalee, FL 34142
Phone 239-657-8254 Fax 239-657-2005

Gargiulo

Growers Shippers Importers Exporters
David Pensabene: Production Manager
Naples Operations
Phone 239-353-0300 Fax 239-353-3407

Mark Myers

Agrilance/ProSource One

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

Dr. Nancy Roe

Farming Systems Research

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

Ed Early

DuPont Agricultural Products

5100 South Cleveland Avenue
Fort Myers, Florida 33907
Phone 239-332-1467 Mobile 239-994-8594

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

Stacey Howell

Bayer CropScience

3481 3rd Ave NW
Naples, FL 34120
Phone (239) 353-6491 Cell (239) 272-8575

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Paramount Seeds, Inc.

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

Bart Hoopingarner

Gowan Company

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Parrish, FL 34219
Phone 941-776-1105 Cell 941-737-7444

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Cody Hoffman
Syngenta Crop Protection
1505 Paloma Dr.
Fort Myers, FL 33901
Cell 321- 436-2591

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Safe Natural Effective
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Dave Cole - 561-261-1545
Tony Swensen - 801-808-2132

Jason Osborne
Marrone Bio Innovations

239-707-7168 cell
josborne@marronebio.com

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

Certis USA
Bio-Pesticides for Crop Production

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

Scott Houk
Dow AgroSciences LLC

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

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

Steve Mike Dave
Jamerson Farms

Growers, Packers and Shippers of
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Phone 239-229-5734 Fax 239-368-0969

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

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

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

AgraQuest Inc

Mike Roberts
Central Florida Regional Sales Manager
(863) 956-1544 office (863) 207-7779 cell
mroberts@agraquest.com

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

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Natural Industries Inc
info@naturalindustries.com
Actinovate® AG
Biological Fungicide

Chuck Obern
C & B Farm
CR 835
Clewiston, FL 33440
Office 863-983-8269 Fax 863-983-8030
Cell 239-250-0551

Scott Allison
Diamond R Fertilizer
PO Box 1898
LaBelle, FL 33975
(863) 675-3700
sagator@aol.com

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

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

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

Grower's Management, Inc
P.O. Box 130
Belle Glade, FL 33430
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