After a brutally hot summer, which the National Weather Service claims is the hottest summer on record for Southeast Florida and the second hottest on record in Naples, the weather finally broke about ten days ago and Mother Nature gave us a little hint – just a suggestion of a cooler weather. It is still hot with day time highs in the low 90’s but early mornings and evening are dipping into the mid 70’s.

All stations have reported anywhere from 2 – 8 or more inches of rain for the month of August, but showers have been scattered with some areas receiving more than others.

Growers are preparing land and laying plastic as weather permits. Growers in Manatee began setting plants at the beginning of August and a few growers in Immokalee started planting around August 10 and planting is increasing as we go into September. Some okra is being harvested in Homestead.

### FAWN Weather Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Air Temp °F</th>
<th>Rainfall (Inches)</th>
<th>Ave Relative Humidity (Percent)</th>
<th>ET (Inches/Day) (Average)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balm</td>
<td>67.01</td>
<td>96.49</td>
<td>8.88</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade</td>
<td>69.30</td>
<td>97.39</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clewiston</td>
<td>68.94</td>
<td>95.83</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft Lauderdale</td>
<td>74.05</td>
<td>97.36</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Pierce</td>
<td>71.37</td>
<td>96.19</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead</td>
<td>68.98</td>
<td>95.13</td>
<td>7.06</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immokalee</td>
<td>66.22</td>
<td>100.40</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The short-term forecast from the National Weather Service in Miami forecast indicates that the weak surface ridge of high pressure which bought heavy rainfall to many locales on Sunday will move north by Monday and in time the easterlies will deepen and strengthen a bit through the week as another ridge will come off the southeast coast by late Tuesday and reinforce the previous ridge. As a result for Tuesday through at least the end of the week, the main focus for afternoon and evening thunderstorm activity will be over the west side of South Florida and nocturnal activity mainly over the Atlantic and East Coast.

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

Insects

Whiteflies

Around SW Florida, growers and scouts report that whiteflies are present in what seems like above normal levels for so early in the season. Reports indicate that they are swarming into new fields the day after they are transplanted. Scouts also report finding a few plants showing brand new TYLCV symptoms.

Respondents from the Manatee/Ruskin area report that they had quite a few early white fly adults in early planted tomato but report that numbers are beginning to dwindle this week with the exception of few high counts on field margins. Some scouts are reporting disappointing results with Venom as a soil drench in tomatoes and melons and note that whitefly control is fading within 3 weeks. They are wondering if heavy rains may be a factor.

Worms

Growers and scouts in all areas report finding armyworm egg masses and note that growers are having some scattered problems with worms including beet armyworm. Reports indicate that pressure seems to be increasing in places but remains low overall.

Spider mites

Respondents around SW Florida report that they are finding a few spider mites on weeds, which is unusual for this time of year.

Mole Crickets

Reports from all areas indicate that mole crickets are active in places under plastic and some growers report that a few fields have lost plants where mole crickets cut plants off.

Diseases

Bacterial leaf spot

Growers and scouts in the Manatee Ruskin area indicate that they are seeing a lot of bacteria coming out of transplant houses on transplants and indicate that more than one transplant house is involved. Some plants were received in such poor condition that they were reportedly dumped. They also note some increases in the fields after heavy rains in August.

Around Immokalee, bacterial spot is present as might be expected for our fall crops. Some tomatoes are being infected early and have enough disease to stunt growth already. In some areas which got hit hard by
heavy rains last month, respondents indicate infection levels are nearing 50% of plant bio-mass in the field and some new flower hands are showing infection very early. Other fields have remained clean thus far. Scouts report that pressure is slightly above normal and report problems with infected transplants coming from more than one transplant producer.

Not many peppers going in yet around SW Florida but scouts also report finding some bacterial spot on peppers.

TYLCV

Around Immokalee, respondents in a few areas indicate that they are already finding a few plants with TYLCV symptoms and wonder that with higher whiteflies whether or not this maybe a an indication of problems later this season.

Pythium

Growers in scouts in all areas reports some problems with pythium where it is taking out a few transplants in some fields especially in wetter fields and wet field ends and continues to attack a few older plants. Some reports note that pythium seems to be worse in some places where a single alternative fumigant was used. AS we move away from methyl bromide, growers will need to combine fumigants and well as pre-plant herbicides and fungicides to get desired control depending on the pest spectrum present.

Other Issues

Telone Injury

Growers in a few places are reporting possible Telone damage to tomatoes on very wet beds. Beds were set 3 to 4 weeks prior to transplanting but rains have kept beds extremely wet.

Note: that as we transition to alternative fumigants, growers will have to adopt and make allowances for great plant back times especially on wet or cold soils.

Scald

In at least one instance a grower planting on black plastic had considerable heat scald (not a good idea in the fall).

News You Can Use

Hottest Summer on Record for Southeast Florida and the Second Hottest on Record in Naples

National Weather Service, September 1, 2010: August was yet another month of above normal temperatures across South Florida, finishing among the top 10 warmest August periods on record (see table below for details).

The continued hot temperatures in August culminated what is the hottest summer on record for all 4 primary South Florida climate locations. The summer period is defined as the months of June, July and August.

Following are the average summer 2010 temperatures and departure from normal for the 4 sites:

- Miami International Airport had an average summer 2010 temperature of 85.17 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 2.0 degrees above normal, and sets the record for the all-time hottest June-August period on record for the Miami
area. The previous hottest summer on record was 84.98 degrees set back in 1998. Daily maximum temperatures reached or exceeded 90 degrees on 80 days, second most for any summer period (record is 86 days in 1998). The minimum temperature did not drop below 80 on 40 days this summer, breaking the previous record of 33 days set in 1998. Temperature records in Miami go back to 1895.

- Palm Beach International Airport had an average summer 2010 temperature of 84.6 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 2.4 degrees above normal, and sets the record for the all-time hottest June-August period on record for the West Palm Beach area. The previous hottest summer on record was 84.2 degrees set back in 1998. Daily maximum temperatures reached or exceeded 90 degrees on 79 days, tied for the third most number of days for any summer period (record 83 days set in 1951). The minimum temperature did not drop below 80 on 25 days this summer, easily breaking the previous record of 14 days set in 2003 and 2005. Temperature records in West Palm Beach go back to 1888.

- Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport had an average summer 2010 temperature of 84.6 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 2.4 degrees above normal, and sets the record for the all-time hottest June-August period on record for the Fort Lauderdale area. The previous hottest summer on record was 84.57 degrees set back in 1998. Daily maximum temperatures reached or exceeded 90 degrees on 67 days, well short of the record of 84 days set back in 1924. The minimum temperature did not drop below 80 on 38 days this summer, easily breaking the previous record of 32 days set in 2006. Temperature records in Fort Lauderdale go back to 1912.

- Naples Municipal Airport had an average summer 2010 temperature of 84.3 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 2.6 degrees above normal, and is the second hottest June-August period on record for the Naples area, falling just short of the record hottest summer of 84.5 degrees set back in 1944. Daily maximum temperatures reached or exceeded 90 degrees on 82 days, short of the record of 90 days set back in 1944. The minimum temperature did not drop below 80 on 8 days this summer, just short of the record of 10 days set back in 2007. Temperature records in Naples go back to 1942.

The main culprit for the record-breaking heat this summer has been a very persistent high pressure area in the middle and upper levels of the atmosphere over most of the eastern half of the United States. High pressure aloft tends to limit the overall amount of cloud cover and allows for greater heating during the day, as well as keep temperatures warm at night due to light east winds from the warmer than normal ocean waters off the Florida coastline.

Highest daily maximum temperature readings this summer for the main reporting stations were as follows

- Fort Lauderdale: 95 on July 10.
- West Palm Beach: 96 on July 12 and 30.
- Naples: 97 on June 12.

Over interior sections, temperatures reached and exceeded the 100 degree mark during several periods this summer: June 14 and 16, July 8 through 10, July 28 through 31 and August 14 through 20. The highest unofficial temperature reading was 102 degrees at Brighton Reservation in northern Glades County on July 31.

In a year of temperature extremes from one of the coldest winters in recent memory to the hottest summer on record, it is interesting to note that the average temperature for the year across south Florida is still running a few degrees below the January-August normal.

Rainfall/Severe Weather

Most of south Florida received above normal rainfall in August. Areas of northern Palm Beach County and inland sections of Collier County received as much as 15 inches of rain in August, with a large area of greater
than 10 inches covering most of the Everglades and parts of the metro areas along both coasts. The only area which received below normal August rainfall was extreme southern Miami-Dade County, where totals ranged anywhere from 4 to 8 inches.

A few flooding events occurred in August, mainly in Palm Beach County, but fortunately no significant impacts to property were noted.

The only significant severe weather of note in August was a tornado which moved through a 2-mile area of West Boca Raton around 6 PM on August 7th, with damage mostly to trees, fences and power lines and very minor structural damage

Below are August 2010 average temperatures and departure from normal in degrees Fahrenheit for the 4 main climate sites:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Aug 2010 Average (F)</th>
<th>Departure From Normal</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>+1.5</td>
<td>4th warmest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lauderdale</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>+1.5</td>
<td>6th warmest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Palm Beach</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>+1.6</td>
<td>5th warmest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>+1.8</td>
<td>7th warmest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below are August rainfall totals and departure from normal in inches for select south Florida locations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>August 2010 Rainfall</th>
<th>August Departure From Normal and Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami Int’l</td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>+0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lauderdale Int’l</td>
<td>11.55</td>
<td>+4.67 (9th wettest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach Int’l</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>+0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples Regional</td>
<td>7.13</td>
<td>-0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami Beach</td>
<td>7.77</td>
<td>+2.33 (13th wettest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore Haven</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>+2.57 (20th wettest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Gate</td>
<td>14.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWS Miami (FIU Main)</td>
<td>13.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach Gardens</td>
<td>13.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juno Beach</td>
<td>12.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outlook for September

The Climate Prediction Center’s outlook for September calls for equal chances of near, warmer or cooler than normal temperatures across south Florida. CPC’s precipitation outlook for September calls for about a 60 percent chance of above normal rainfall.

La Niña conditions developed in July and are expected to continue through the remainder of the year and into the winter of 2011. More information on La Niña’s potential impacts on South Florida’s weather this upcoming dry season will be provided in the coming weeks.

September marks the peak of hurricane season in the Atlantic basin, and South Florida is certainly no stranger to hurricanes during the month. September ranks second only behind October as far as number of hurricane strikes per month is concerned, and all persons are advised to make sure that their hurricane kits and plans are prepared and ready to be used in case a storm threatens or impacts our region.

For the latest weather conditions, forecasts, warnings, advisories and statements, please visit the National Weather Service Miami-South Florida Forecast Office’s web site at [http://www.weather.gov/southflorida](http://www.weather.gov/southflorida).
2010 Florida Tomato Institute Program
The Ritz-Carlton, Naples, Florida

Wednesday, September 8, 2010

Morning Session Moderator: Gene McAvoy, Hendry County Extension Service, LaBelle.

9:00 Welcome – Dan Cantliffe UF/IFAS, Distinguished Professor and Chair of the Horticultural Sciences Department, Gainesville.
9:20 Wastewater Characterization in Tomato Packinghouses - Gurpal Toor, UF/IFAS, GCREC, Wimauma.
9:40 Some Highlights from the University Of Florida Tomato Breeding Program - Jay Scott, UF/IFAS, GCREC, Wimauma.
10:30 Environmental and Geographical Variables Associated with TYLCV Epidemics in Southwest Florida - William Thurchek, USDA/ARS Fort Pierce.
10:50: Investigating the Q Invasion of Bemisia tabaci in Florida: Current Status and Update - Cindy Mckenzie, USDA/ARS Fort Pierce.
11:10 Current and Future Needs and Opportunities for the Florida Tomato Industry - Gene McAvoy, Hendry County Extension Service/IFAS, LaBelle.

11:30 lunch (on your own)

Afternoon Session Moderator: Crystal Snodgrass, Manatee County Extension Service, Palmetto.

1:00 Differentiation and Integrated Management of Tomato Bacterial Speck and Spot - Gary Vallad, UF/IFAS GCREC, Wimauma.
1:20 Effects of Shoot Pruning on Bacterial Spot Severity and Yields of Tomato Cultivars - Bielinski Santos, UF/IFAS GCREC, Wimauma.
1:50 New Fumigant Regulations Coming in December - Joseph Noling, UF/IFAS CREC Lake Alfred.
2:15 Methyl Bromide Alternatives Research Update - Andrew MacRae, UF/IFAS GCREC, Wimauma.
2:40 Industry Updates – Mary Lamberts, Miami-Dade County Extension Service, Homestead.
3:30 adjourn

Opportunities Available Now for Conservation Assistance and Funding

GAINESVILLE, September 2, 2010 — The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Florida has set a cutoff date of October 29, 2010, to submit applications for several voluntary conservation programs that may help eligible participants pay for conservation practices to prevent soil erosion, improve water quality, restore wetlands and provide habitat for wildlife.

• The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is a conservation program that provides financial and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers who face threats to soil, water, air, and related natural resources on their land. Through EQIP, NRCS develops contracts with agricultural producers to voluntarily implement conservation practices. Persons engaged in livestock or agricultural production and owners of non-industrial private forestland are eligible for the program. Eligible land includes cropland, rangeland, pastureland, private non-industrial forestland, and other farm or ranch lands.
• The Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) is a voluntary program for developing or improving high quality habitat that supports fish and wildlife populations of National, State, Tribal, and local significance. Through WHIP, the NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to private and Tribal landowners for the development of upland, wetland, aquatic, and other types of wildlife habitat.

• The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners and Tribes to restore, protect, and enhance wetlands in exchange for retiring eligible land from agriculture.

• The Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) is a program for landowners and operators to protect grazing uses and related conservation values by conserving grassland, including rangeland, pastureland, shrubland, and certain other lands.

• The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) is available on Tribal and private agricultural lands and non-industrial private forest land. CSP encourages producers to address resource concerns in a comprehensive manner by undertaking additional conservation activities; and improving, maintaining, and managing existing conservation activities.

NRCS encourages interested parties to visit with our staff as soon as possible. Applicants who apply early have more time to resolve any program or land eligibility issues.

Although applications are accepted on a continuous basis, Florida NRCS has established a cut-off date of October 29, 2010.

For more information on conservation assistance contact your local NRCS Field Office listed in the telephone directory under “U. S. Government” or for evaluation and ranking of eligible applications for the 2011 program year.

To find your nearest NRCS Service center, go to http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=fl

Math Lessons for Locavores

By Stephen Budiansky

It’s 42 steps from my back door to the garden that keeps my family supplied nine months of the year with a modest cornucopia of lettuce, beets, spinach, beans, tomatoes, basil, corn, squash, brussels sprouts, the occasional celeriac and, once when I was feeling particularly energetic, a couple of small but undeniable artichokes. You’ll get no argument from me about the pleasures and advantages to the palate and the spirit of eating what’s local, fresh and in season.

But the local food movement now threatens to devolve into another one of those self-indulgent — and self-defeating — do-gooder dogmas. Arbitrary rules, without any real scientific basis, are repeated as gospel by “locavores,” celebrity chefs and mainstream environmental organizations. Words like “sustainability” and “food-miles” are thrown around without any clear understanding of the larger picture of energy and land use.

The result has been all kinds of absurdities. For instance, it is sinful in New York City to buy a tomato grown in a California field because of the energy spent to truck it across the country; it is virtuous to buy one grown in a lavishly heated greenhouse in, say, the Hudson Valley.

The statistics brandished by local-food advocates to support such doctrinaire assertions are always selective, usually misleading and often bogus. This is particularly the case with respect to the energy costs of transporting food. One popular and oft-repeated statistic is that it takes 36 (sometimes it’s 97) calories of fossil fuel energy
to bring one calorie of iceberg lettuce from California to the East Coast. That’s an apples and oranges (or maybe apples and rocks) comparison to begin with, because you can’t eat petroleum or burn iceberg lettuce.

It is also an almost complete misrepresentation of reality, as those numbers reflect the entire energy cost of producing lettuce from seed to dinner table, not just transportation. Studies have shown that whether it’s grown in California or Maine, or whether it’s organic or conventional, about 5,000 calories of energy go into one pound of lettuce. Given how efficient trains and tractor-trailers are, shipping a head of lettuce across the country actually adds next to nothing to the total energy bill.

It takes about a tablespoon of diesel fuel to move one pound of freight 3,000 miles by rail; that works out to about 100 calories of energy. If it goes by truck, it’s about 300 calories, still a negligible amount in the overall picture.

(For those checking the calculations at home, these are “large calories,” or kilocalories, the units used for food value.) Overall, transportation accounts for about 14 percent of the total energy consumed by the American food system.

Other favorite targets of sustainability advocates include the fertilizers and chemicals used in modern farming. But their share of the food system’s energy use is even lower, about 8 percent.

The real energy hog, it turns out, is not industrial agriculture at all, but you and me. Home preparation and storage account for 32 percent of all energy use in our food system, the largest component by far.

A single 10-mile round trip by car to the grocery store or the farmers’ market will easily eat up about 14,000 calories of fossil fuel energy. Just running your refrigerator for a week consumes 9,000 calories of energy. That assumes it’s one of the latest high-efficiency models; otherwise, you can double that figure. Cooking and running dishwashers, freezers and second or third refrigerators (more than 25 percent of American households have more than one) all add major hits. Indeed, households make up for 22 percent of all the energy expenditures in the United States.

Agriculture, on the other hand, accounts for just 2 percent of our nation’s energy usage; that energy is mainly devoted to running farm machinery and manufacturing fertilizer. In return for that quite modest energy investment, we have fed hundreds of millions of people, liberated tens of millions from backbreaking manual labor and spared hundreds of millions of acres for nature preserves, forests and parks that otherwise would have come under the plow.

Don’t forget the astonishing fact that the total land area of American farms remains almost unchanged from a century ago, at a little under a billion acres, even though those farms now feed three times as many Americans and export more than 10 times as much as they did in 1910.

The best way to make the most of these truly precious resources of land, favorable climates and human labor is to grow lettuce, oranges, wheat, peppers, bananas, whatever, in the places where they grow best and with the most efficient technologies — and then pay the relatively tiny energy cost to get them to market, as we do with every other commodity in the economy. Sometimes that means growing vegetables in your backyard. Sometimes that means buying vegetables grown in California or Costa Rica.

Eating locally grown produce is a fine thing in many ways. But it is not an end in itself, nor is it a virtue in itself. The relative pittance of our energy budget that we spend on modern farming is one of the wisest energy investments we can make, when we honestly look at what it returns to our land, our economy, our environment and our well-being.

Pesticide Pot Pourri

- BASF advises that there is a new label for Prowl H2O in tomatoes reducing the PHI to 21 days

- UPI notes that FDACS has recently a new label for Florida Rimon 0.83EC. Recently added crops include:
  - Beans (snap and dry)
  - Berries (low growing) including strawberry and cranberry
  - Cucurbit vegetables
  - Fruiting vegetables

- Syngenta advises that a Section 3 Supplemental Label has been approved for Voliam Xpress® Insecticide. Use/Changes:
  - Alfalfa and alfalfa grown for seed (also field corn, popcorn, seed corn)
  - Sweet corn
  - Grass forage, fodder and hay
  - Legume vegetables (peas and beans)
  - Sugarcane
  - Tobacco
  - Tuberous and corm vegetables

- Voliam Flexi® Insecticide has also been granted a Section 3 Supplemental Label Use/Changes:
  - Added directions for use for: Citrus fruit crop group;
  - Mint; Strawberry; Tobacco; Tuberous and corm vegetables
  - Related pests for all crops
  - Deleted bullet point in Resistance Management section
  - Added Venturi injector to Irrigations Systems operating directions
  - Revised Pollinator Precautions
  - Revised Rotational Restrictions section

- Bayer CropScience advises that BELT SC has received EPA and State approval for use in Soybean and Legume Vegetables (Crop Groups 6 and 7 including Edible-podded and Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean, Dried Shelled Pea and Bean and foliage of Legume Vegetables). Belt may be used at 3 oz/A for a total of 6 oz/A per season with a 1 Day PHI - Edible podded and succulent shelled peas and beans.

South Florida Vegetable Pest and Disease Hotline – if you get the hotline second hand from another source you may be missing the Quotable Quotes and the Lighter Side – to subscribe direct – email gmcavoy@ufl.edu

Up Coming Meetings

Southwest Florida

September 7, 2010 Food Safety Workshop 1:30 AM – 5:00 PM

Ritz Carlton Hotel
280 Vanderbilt Beach Road
Naples, Florida

No registration required. Participation will count as an official training for tomato growers, handlers and shippers who are subject to the TGAP/TBMP audit. A
certificate of participation will be presented to each participant completing the training and pre/post tests.

**September 8, 2010**  
**Tomato Institute**  
9:00 AM – 3:00 PM  
Ritz Carlton Hotel  
280 Vanderbilt Beach Road  
Naples, Florida  

No registration required.

**September 19 -21, 2010**  
**FFVA 67th Annual Meeting**  
Ritz Carlton Hotel  
280 Vanderbilt Beach Road  
Naples, Florida  

Contact FFVA for details – www.ffva.com

**Other Meetings**

**Sept 29 – Oct 1, 2010**  
**FFVA 36th Annual Agricultural Labor Seminar.**  
6515 International Drive  
Orlando, Florida 32819  
Contact FFVA for details – www.ffva.com

**Oct. 13-15, 2010-09-05**  
**69th Annual Meeting of the Florida Farm Bureau Federation**  
Hilton Oceanfront Resort  
Daytona Beach, Florida

**November 10, 2010**  
**Florida Ag Expo**  
UF/IFAS Gulf Coast Research and Education Center  
Balm, Florida  

For details and to register on line, go to http://floridaagexpo.com/

**Opportunities**

**Farm Land for Lease**

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

Quality agricultural land with easy access to SR 710 and SR 76. 1000+/- acres, available in Martin County for lease, or possible joint venture production of vegetable crops, bio-fuels, etc. Call John Merritt at 863-699-6090.

**Websites**

**Florida Grower Earn CEU’s Online** – need some CEUs for your restricted use pesticide license? Go to http://www.growingproduce.com/floridagrower/ceu/ Both CORE, private and category CEU’s are available.
What Ever Happened to those Old Westerns? – take a trip down memory lane and visit this fun website - http://oldfortyfives.com/thoseoldwesterns.htm

Weather Underground – keep tabs on tropical weather systems at http://www.wunderground.com/tropical/

Hendry Glades Farm Bureau on Facebook - Check it out at http://www.facebook.com/pages/Hendry-Glades-Farm-Bureau/261471122796 - membership provides a multitude of benefits, and you don't have to be a farmer to belong to Farm Bureau. Other local Farm Bureau Offices are also on Facebook.

Quotable Quotes

Knowledge talks, wisdom listens.

It is better to stay silent and be thought a fool, than to open one’s mouth and remove all doubt.

When the character of a man is not clear to you, look at his friends.

The mind is like a parachute. It doesn’t work unless it’s open.

Going to church doesn’t make you a Christian, anymore than standing in your garage makes you a car.

Things turn out best for the people who make the best of the way things turn out.

On the Lighter Side

You Just Might Be A Redneck, if …

• It never occurred to you to be offended by the phrase, 'One nation, under God.'
• You've never protested about seeing the 10 Commandments posted in public places.
• You bow your head when someone prays.
• You stand and place your hand over your heart when they play the National Anthem.
• You treat our armed forces veterans with great respect, and always have.
• You've never burned an American flag, nor intend to.
• You know what you believe and you aren't afraid to say so, no matter who is listening.
• You respect your elders and raised your kids to do the same.
• You'd give your last dollar to a friend.

Guess that makes me a redneck…. hope you are too.

History Exam...

Everyone over 40 should have a pretty easy time at this exam. If you are under 40 you can claim a handicap.

1. In the 1940s, where were automobile headlight dimmer switches located?
   a. On the floor shift knob.
   b. On the floor board, to the left of the clutch...
   c. Next to the horn.
2. The bottle top of a Royal Crown Cola bottle had holes in it. For what was it used?
   a. Capture lightning bugs.
   b. To sprinkle clothes before ironing.
   c. Large salt shaker.

3. Why was having milk delivered a problem in northern winters?
   a. Cows got cold and wouldn't produce milk.
   b. Ice on highways forced delivery by dog sled.
   c. Milkmen left deliveries outside of front doors and milk would freeze, expanding and pushing up the cardboard bottle top.

4. What was the popular chewing gum named for a game of chance?
   a. Blackjack
   b. Gin
   c. Craps

5. What method did women use to look as if they were wearing stockings when none were available due to rationing during WW II.
   a. Suntan
   b. Leg painting
   c. Wearing slacks

6. What postwar car turned automotive design on its ear when you couldn't tell whether it was coming or going?
   a. Studebaker
   b. Nash Metro
   c. Tucker

7. Which was a popular candy when you were a kid?
   a. Strips of dried peanut butter.
   b. Chocolate licorice bars.
   c. Wax coke-shaped bottles with colored sugar water inside.

8. How was Butch wax used?
   a. To stiffen a flat-top haircut so it stood up.
   b. To make floors shiny and prevent scuffing.
   c. On the wheels of roller skates to prevent rust.

9. Before inline skates, how did you keep your roller skates attached to your shoes?
   a. With clamps, tightened by a skate key.
   b. Woven straps that crossed the foot.
   c. Long pieces of twine.

10. As a kid, what was considered the best way to reach a decision?
    a. Consider all the facts.
    b. Ask Mom.
    c. Eeny-meeny-miney-MO.

11. What was the most dreaded disease in the 1940s and 1950s?
    a. Smallpox
    b. AIDS
    c. Polio
12. 'I'll be down to get you in a ________, Honey'
   a. SUV
   b. Taxi
   c. Streetcar

13. What was the name of Caroline Kennedy's pony?
   a. Old Blue
   b. Paint
   c. Macaroni

14. What was a Duck-and-Cover Drill?
   a. Part of the game of hide and seek.
   b. What you did when your Mom called you in to do chores.
   c. Hiding under your desk, and covering your head with your arms in an A-bomb drill.

15. What was the name of the Indian Princess in the Howdy Doody Show?
   a. Princess Summerfallwinterspring
   b. Princess Sacajawea
   c. Princess Moonshadow

16. What did all the really savvy students do when mimeographed tests were handed out in school?
   a. Immediately sniffed the purple ink, as this was believed to get you high.
   b. Made paper airplanes to see who could sail theirs out the window.
   c. Wrote another pupil's name on the top, to avoid their failure.

17. Why did your Mom shop in stores that gave Green Stamps with purchases?
   a. To keep you out of mischief by licking the backs, which tasted like bubble gum.
   b. They could be put in special books and redeemed for various household items.
   c. They were given to the kids to be used as stick-on tattoos.

18. Praise the Lord, & pass the ________?
   a. Meatballs
   b. Dames
   c. Ammunition

19. What was the name of the singing group that made the song 'Cabdriver' a hit?
   a. The Ink Spots
   b. The Supremes
   c. The Esquires

20. Who left his heart in San Francisco?
   a. Tony Bennett
   b. Xavier Cugat
   c. George Gershwin

Email for answers.

Note: State and local budgets cuts are threatening to further reduce our funding – if you are currently receiving the hotline by mail and would like to switch over to electronic delivery – just drop me an email. It is much quicker and you will get the hotline 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.
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WISHING YOU ALL THE BEST FOR A SUCCESSFUL AND PROFITABLE 2010-2011 VEGETABLE SEASON

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