

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
119TH ANNUAL MEETING  
of  
**THE FLORIDA STATE  
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**

Held at  
Marriott Tampa Westshore  
Florida  
June 4-6, 2006

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**JACQUELINE K. BURNS, PRESIDENT 2006**

# 2006 FSHS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

## JACQUELINE K. BURNS

### Florida State Horticultural Society: 119 Years of Relevant, Quality Information for Florida's Horticultural Industries

It has been a pleasure to serve as this year's President of the Florida State Horticultural Society. This year we are meeting jointly with the Soil & Crop Science Society of Florida, and in a moment their President, Ken Boote, will deliver his address. Once again, our Annual Meeting promises to deliver relevant, quality information for Florida's horticultural industries. As always, information presented at our meeting is published in our Proceedings. Last year, our Proceedings were sent to members residing in 83 Florida cities, and to members and libraries in 15 U.S. states and 21 countries. This directly reflects interest in our information from horticultural audiences locally, regionally, domestically and internationally.

Florida State Horticultural Society has existed for 119 years. During this time, there have been attacks on the stability of our horticultural industries, including freezes, drought, insect pests, diseases, labor, and increasingly, urbanization. As a result, a decline in Florida farm acreage has occurred (Fig. 1). The last census of agriculture taken (2002) revealed that of the 10 million acres of Florida farmland, less than 4% was dedicated to horticultural crops (Fig. 2). Despite these challenges and downsized industries, horticulture remains vibrant, diverse and economically important for the state. Florida was second only to California in the production of foliage plants, cut flowers, bedding plants, and potted plants in the U.S., and the number one producer of cut cultivated foliage greens. Florida leads the U.S. in the sale of fresh snap beans, bell peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers and squash, and is the number one producer of citrus (National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2004; 2005). Florida's ornamental greenhouse and nursery business has now eclipsed previous state agricultural leaders (citrus, cattle) and is now the number one valued agricultural commodity at nearly \$1 billion (Fig. 3). The year-round availability of Florida produce (Fig. 4) speaks to the importance of these commodities to the state and nation.

I believe this information is absolutely relevant to this discussion, because the state of FSHS is reflected in the face of Florida's horticulture industries. Although our membership

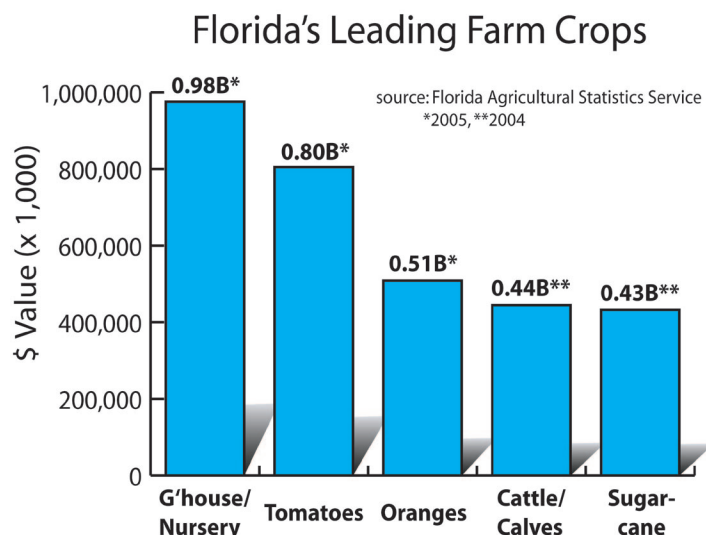
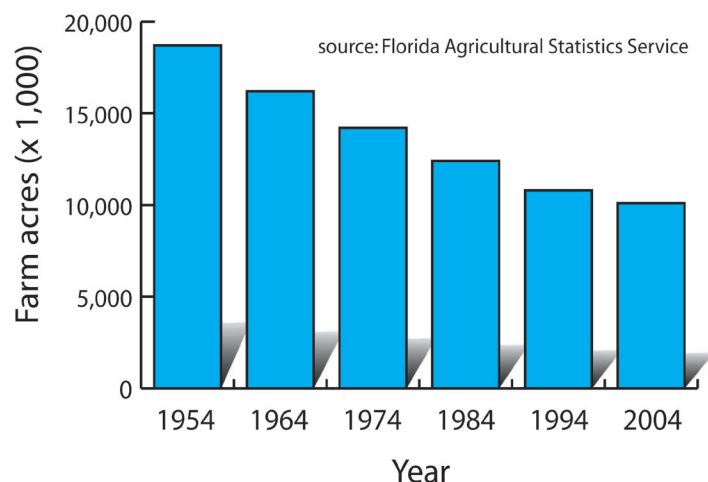
### Florida Farmland Utilization

Utilization (2002)*	Acres	% of state
Total state acres	34,558,261	100
Farm acres	10,414,877	30.1
Range-pastureland	3,400,193	9.8
Woodland	2,485,733	7.2
Citrus groves	871,733	2.5
Improved pastureland	813,694	2.4
Field crops	535,800	1.5
Vegetable fields	287,100	0.8
Fruit/nut orchards	31,094	> 0.01
Floricultural crops**	17,313	> 0.01
Commercial forests	12,000,000	34.7
National/state forests	2,144,393	6.2
Urban/suburban/industrial	9,998,991	28.9

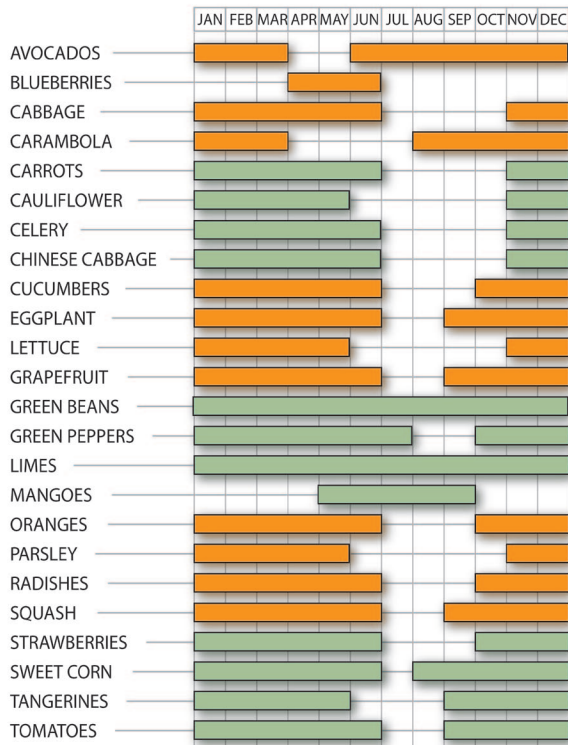
\* 2002 Census of Agriculture

\*\*2005 National Ag Stat Service

has been downsized and remains at about 300 members, we continue to provide information of value to the industry. Our contribution to Florida's horticulture industries has always been the timeliness, strength and access of information delivered at our annual meeting and published in our Proceedings. FSHS meeting organizers do an outstanding job attracting relevant presentations for the membership. Are you aware that access to electronic Proceedings at [www.fshs.org](http://www.fshs.org) is free for non-members from 3 years ago and earlier? Are you also aware that as a member of FSHS you can access the most current Proceedings information electronically?



### Availability of Florida Produce\*



\*Florida Agriculture and Consumer Services, 2004-2005

A significant change in the way FSHS will publish its Proceedings is underway. In the past, UF/IFAS academicians took advantage of IFAS policy to pay page charges for its authors to publish manuscripts. The overall cost to publish the FSHS Proceedings generally approached \$30,000, and page charges to IFAS covered roughly 50% of that cost. Last year, that policy ended, and some would argue, rightly so. Understanding that authors may look elsewhere to publish their work, the FSHS Board of Directors explored ways to reduce overall publication cost, while at the same time, keeping the Proceedings an attractive venue to deposit information relative to Florida horticulture. To that end, the contract with our printer was re-negotiated, and publishing prices restructured. As a result of these efforts, the FSHS cost to publish the Proceedings will be reduced by 45%. The FSHS membership will see the following changes: 1) members will receive Proceedings in CD format, 2) page charges were reduced to \$60/page for authors with research appointments, and 3) industry, grower and extension agent authors can publish 3 pages free of charge. This is a break-even situation. We are hopeful that the changes made to our Proceedings structure represent opportunities for everyone.

In closing, I have enjoyed leading the best state-wide horticultural society in the nation this year. Please join me in supporting our Society now and in the future. With the dedication of the FSHS Board of Directors and your support, our Society will remain relevant and viable for years to come!



## DEDICATION OF PROCEEDINGS CARL W. CAMPBELL, 1929-2006



CARL W. CAMPBELL

Probably no horticulturist of this generation has made a greater contribution to the collection and dissemination of current information on tropical and subtropical fruit crops, and their development as viable economic enterprises, than Carl W. Campbell. He was a foremost authority on tropical fruit cultivars and their culture, an activity he advanced in Florida throughout his academic career and allied work as a consultant in over 20 countries.

Carl Walter Campbell was born in Decatur, Illinois in 1929. He grew up on a farm where his family raised beef cattle. He attended Blackburn College (A.A. 1948) and Illinois State University (B.S. Ed. 1951), and later received a Master's degree from Kansas State University (1952). In 1952, he fulfilled the obligation for military service by serving two years as a soldier-scientist at the Army's top secret biology laboratory at Ft. Detrick, Maryland. Carl then attended Purdue University, where he was awarded the Ph.D. degree in Botany and Biochemistry in 1957.

Later that year, Dr. Campbell joined USDA at Chapman Field, Miami where he got his first exposure to the vast array of tropical fruits grown in subtropical Florida. He conducted research on maturity standards, ripening, storage and physiological disorders of many tropical fruits. At that time, acreage in limes, avocados, mango and other tropical crops was expanding rapidly in south Florida and there was a corresponding need for more horticultural research. As a part of the expansion of the University of Florida's work at Homestead, Dr. Campbell was hired by the Subtropical Experiment Station (now known as the Tropical Research and Education Center) as a horticultural researcher in 1960. In 1981, he changed to a multiple appointment as a researcher, teacher and extension specialist. He remained at the station until retiring in 1988 as Professor Emeritus. While at Homestead, he

conducted research on introduction of new tropical fruits, selection of superior cultivars adapted to local environments, methods of propagation for commercial production, plant water and nutritional requirements, methods of pruning and tree care, and commercial production systems for tropical fruits. He supplied valuable, practical information on cultivars and on the production of many fruits previously essentially unknown to North America. His clear and understandable style of writing made his publications particularly valuable for educating students new to tropical horticulture as well as growers in need of straight facts. Carl was the author of over 160 publications. In 1981 and 1988 he was Visiting Professor at the Panamerican School of Agriculture at Zamorano, Honduras. While at Homestead, he also taught a popular biennial summer course in tropical fruit production, attended by a mixed clientele of students of local, national and international origin. Many of his students have since assumed important positions in education, public service and commerce throughout the Americas.

He was a man of definite opinions, based on his own considerable experience of the world. Many of us know that if we could not handle the truth—don't ask, because he would give you the unabashed truth whether it was good or bad.

When he came to south Florida, the environment was more pristine. At that time, Carl combined his love of nature and high degree of intelligence setting about to familiarize himself with the local flora and fauna. For many years, he was an active member of the Native Plant Workshop, the Rare Fruit Council and was involved with the Nature Conservancy before it became the powerful organization it is today. He was very active in the Florida State Horticultural Society since 1957 and was the Vice-President of the Krome Memorial Section in 1963, the President in 1984 and Chairman of the Board in 1985. In view of his meritorious service to Florida horticulture and to the Florida State Horticultural Society, Carl was awarded the award of Honorary FSHS Membership in 1988. He was also quite active in the American Society for Horticultural Science where he served as Vice-President of the International Division.

Since coming to Florida, Dr. Campbell has been an influential member of the Interamerican Society for Tropical Horticulture. It is safe to say the organization would not have survived in its present healthy condition had he not been one of its most active supporters over a long period of time. His positive effect in the community has also been recognized: in 1996, the Dade County AGRICouncil gave him its "Ag Pioneer" Award and he is the recipient of numerous other local awards. Carl received so many awards and accolades; it would be difficult to list them all. Four awards are significant career achievement awards and they are discussed in the text that follows.

The history of Dr. Carl Campbell's career accomplishments leaps to the forefront of our attention. For those of you who knew Carl outside the career, you knew a family man with a devoted wife of 55 years, Becky, and five wonderful children—two girls, Nan and Laurie, and three boys, Rob, Craig and Richard. To show that the "apple never falls far from the tree," the girls are both homemakers and businesswomen and all three of the boys are professional horticulturists. The family enjoyed lots of activities together on a regular basis includ-



## Significant Achievement Awards

1982	FSHS	<b>Presidential Gold Medal</b> Contributions to horticulture in Florida through work published in the Proceedings of FSHS over the previous 6 years in the Krome Memorial Section.
1986	ASHS	<b>Fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science</b> Election as a Fellow of the Society is the highest honor that ASHS can bestow on its members, in recognition of truly outstanding contributions to horticulture and the Society.
1998	ASHS	<b>Outstanding International Horticulturist B Career Award</b> Recognizes an international horticulturist who has made an outstanding and valuable contribution to international horticultural science, education, research and/or outreach for 10 or more years.
2006		<b>Honorary Doctor of Science</b> degree from his undergraduate alma mater, Blackburn College in Carlinville, Illinois awarded for career accomplishments.

ing a visit on this past Thanksgiving to Everglades Park—just days before Carl's death.

The Florida State Horticultural Society wishes to honor this man of distinction and unwavering supporter of FSHS,

and his horticulture-oriented and supporting family. As such, we dedicate this year's Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society to the memory of Dr. Carl Walter Campbell.

# KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO THE 119TH MEETING OF THE FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, JUNE 2006

## The Immigration Debate and It's Impact on Florida Agriculture



WALTER KATES  
*Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association*

When Jackie called me and invited me to be the FSHS Keynote Speaker at the 119<sup>th</sup> Annual FSHS Meeting, several things came to mind. I told Jackie that generally a Keynote Speaker is someone that is very optimistic and delivers a positive message. The Speaker should set the tone for the rest of the meeting and leave the membership with a good feeling about themselves and the future. I am not so sure this topic is will achieve that! Furthermore, how does one discuss something like immigration to a group of people coming largely from academic backgrounds, with limited experience in the agricultural labor field? How can I make this topic interesting to this group and hold their attention? Let me first begin with a little bit about the history of immigration in the US and Florida, some of the changes that have taken place over the years in this area, and then perhaps some of the challenges that we will face in the future. In fact, some of us would argue that we are already facing these challenges now in Florida and perhaps other states such as California.

This issue is certainly a timely one. Immigration has always been important in Florida agriculture. Most people are not aware of it, but Florida agriculture, particularly labor-intensive Florida agriculture since the 1940s during the war, has always been dependent to some extent upon the use of either legal or illegal workers coming into this country to work in our crops.

During WWII is when the use of immigrant labor really took off. We had huge labor shortages throughout the coun-

try in agriculture and of course other industries. At that time, the US government established what was known as the War of Manpower Administration. In this War of Manpower Administration, two programs were proposed. One of them was the Braceros program. Braceros was a government-to-government program whereby the United States and Mexican governments would sit down every year or periodically and develop a contract under which these workers would be employed. Those workers were largely utilized in California, Arizona, and other western states. For the east coast, the Braceros program was not a practical solution, so a West Indies program was implemented. Again, this was a government-to-government program negotiated annually by the United States government and various Caribbean island nations known as WICLO (West Indies, Central Labor Organization). When the war was over, most of the returning troops didn't go back into agriculture; they went into everything except agriculture unfortunately. So these programs continued, but eventually what happened is the government pulled out of these programs. So employers came together and formed associations, and they in turn started negotiating labor contracts.

The West Coast Braceros program and the East Coast West Indies program continued until about 1952. That year, the first massive immigration bill, known as the National Immigration and Naturalization Act, was written by Congress. What that bill did was actually take the West Indies program and turn it into a Visa program known as the H2 program. Under this program, workers could come here temporarily to perform a service, and when that service was completed, they would go home. The West Coast was able to maintain the Braceros program. The East and West Coast programs remained separate because it was generally felt that the Braceros program was going to be eliminated, and we did not want our West Indies program at that particular time to be eliminated as well.

As expected, in 1964 the Braceros program was eliminated. This led to mass illegal entries into the US. If you look at graphs depicting numbers of immigrants coming to the US illegally over the years, it's interesting to note that from 1964 onward, there was a steady increase, and most people attributed that to the fact that the Braceros program was eliminated. Because it was eliminated, there were no legal means for workers to enter the US from Mexico and other countries to perform seasonal low-skilled or unskilled labor. Fortunately, we were able to maintain the H2 program on the east coast of Florida and continued to use it for years. We used workers from Jamaica, predominantly, but there were a lot of workers from the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominique and St. Vincent, among others.

The West Indies program continued until the early to mid 1970s. That program started to go downhill simply because there were a tremendous number of workers coming into Florida illegally from Mexico. As illegal workers increased, the number of legal farm workers in the state decreased. With the exception of the sugarcane industry, which used about 10,000 legal workers until about 1992, legal migrant workers

from the Caribbean eventually went to zero. We walked on this path and remained in fairly good shape in terms of labor for several years, but then Congress decided in 1986 that the immigration law needed to be changed again and illegal immigrants needed to be dealt with. So the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) was passed. This Act essentially did 3 things. First, it legalized workers that were here illegally now (about 3 million, not the 12 million in the US today). Second, it established an agricultural H2A program. This program took the visas of the H2 program and split it into half. One-half was H2A visa for the agriculture seasonal worker and the other H2B was for low- or unskilled workers in other industries. With the H2B visa, a cap of 66,000 workers per year was implemented. This 66,000 cap is usually used within the first month of the fiscal year in which the government has their quota designated! So as a consequence, very few people can use the H2B program. We're very fortunate on the H2A visa side simply because we have been able to maintain that program without a cap. The problem we had, though, was we had to pay a price for it to some extent, because we had to 1) guarantee free housing and free transportation, 2) define the period of time the worker was going to be in the US performing the work, and 3) pay what is known as a premium wage. The industry agreed to these terms simply because a cap on the H2A program would have likely been a consequence of non-compliance, and this would have been devastating. So the H2A program sort of rolled along and was supposed to help agriculture maintain a steady work force, but unfortunately, what happened, after 2 or 3 years, these workers became more and more prolific in English, and felt more comfortable in this country. Like any other immigrant that comes to the US, they moved up the chain of skills, went to year-round employment and eventually left agriculture.

The IRCA was supposed to stop illegal immigrants from coming into this country. It didn't work, largely for two reasons. First, the government never put anyone on the borders to stop illegal immigrants from entering because it was thought the employer (through the I-9 process), would be verifying that people were here legally to work. In theory, it was to be a self-policing program, with employers playing a key role. Unfortunately, cottage industries sprang up almost immediately that crafted fraudulent documents. A person could go to just about any town along the Mexican border or any town along the Texas to California borders and buy all the fraudulent documents you wanted. You could get Social Security cards, immigration cards, driver licenses, birth certificates: almost any document you wanted. What the IRCA says is that the employer was not allowed to question the authenticity of the document the worker presented, unless on its face, it appeared to be fraudulent. Well, how many people in here are forensic experts?! When you see immigration, social security, or related documents and they appeared to be real, you accept them. This opened the floodgates. Agriculture now in the State of Florida probably comprised of 80-85% illegal workers. That's a sad statistic, but it is the truth.

Years ago many recognized that opening the immigration floodgate was going to cause problems (this was actually about 7 years ago, because many demographic studies were being done on our agricultural workforce). The University of Florida participated in nationwide surveys that attempted to quantify the immigration numbers and its effect. Some of you may remember that Dr. Leo Polopolous participated in some of the surveys. These surveys came out nationwide under the

NAWS program (National Agricultural Worker program) which is funded by the United States Dept. of Labor. The surveys were done across the country every 2 or 3 years and were really quite good in describing the work force we have. Since the Immigration Bill said that there's bound to be a great shortage of workers, plans were made to bring in several more thousands of workers to work in agriculture. But, of course, that program never kicked in because of the number of illegals that came in.

So the NAWS program was quite successful. It gave us a lot of useful data. For example, we learned that 85 to 90% of the agricultural workers in Florida are illegal immigrants. This is particularly true with harvest crews and other labor-intensive industries. These immigrants are young, single, male workers, predominantly from Mexico, although we are seeing a shift to Central and even South America, and a lot of them coming in now are indigenous people speaking regional languages. Spanish-speaking people cannot communicate with these workers because they speak an entirely different language. So what we've been seeing is transitions within the Latino work force. They have less than a 4<sup>th</sup> grade education. In fact, the majority of them have virtually no education. They do not want to live in the United States but they want to work here and then go home. Another interesting statistic is that 80% of the illegal immigrants are what's known as shuttle migrant workers. That is, they come into this country; they work in one particular crop and don't migrate up the eastern seaboard. Once that crop is finished, they'll go back to their home country. Years ago, if we wanted to find out what our labor supply was going to be, all we had to do was look at the states north of us, like North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia, all the way up the Eastern Seaboard. If they were having labor shortages, we'd know we'd have problems because we were basically the home state for the migrant workers for the Eastern Seaboard and, to a lesser extent, the Midwest. This same phenomenon holds true for laborers in the Midwest, and we could not predict our labor-flow based on their situation. If Midwest growers didn't have shortages of workers, that didn't necessarily mean we wouldn't have shortages, because those workers would all go back to their home country. Another striking fact that came out of these surveys was that 25% turnover in this work force occurred every year. In other words, 25% of these returning workers do not work in agriculture. Now that's really frightening, but what's more, we're not having replacement workers come in from Mexico to take these people's places because the US is closing off the border. Coming over here this morning from Orlando, I heard the First National Guard is going on the border today, as we speak. The Guard is coming from Utah, California, Texas and Arizona. Of course, the workers in this country here illegally in Florida agriculture know this. They read the paper just like we do.

What does this all mean? Because the border in being sealing off and because of attrition within the agriculture work force we have now, we're slowly being strangled. What's happening is many seasonal workers in agriculture are not going home. They're staying here in this country because they can't get back in to the US, and they're scared to death to go home. Many of them believe they need to be in a more stable position, so they're going into non-agriculture jobs with year-round industries. They are typically seen at construction sites, landscapes, nurseries, lawn and yard maintenance sites, hotels, and restaurants. If you ask a lot of these workers where they originally started from, they'll tell you agriculture, and



they have slowly gravitated out. The net effect of this shift is the amount of money going from the United States to Mexico is on the increase. Again, a new work force is not coming in to take their place. Recognizing this problem, we went to Senator Graham of Florida about 7 years ago and found a sympathetic ear.

At that same time, the Social Security Administration decided to start sending letters to employers whose employee records did not match the database record. In other words, an effort was made to identify illegal immigrants using fraudulent Social Security and other documents where the names and numbers didn't match or exist. As these letters were sent, my office just rang off the hook. Growers and other agricultural industry employers were asking "What are we supposed to do with these things, and what are these things all about?" What we were finding in agriculture was we had employers (many were large employers, with a 1000 people in the field every single day or more) would get 95% of their Social Security information that they sent in on the W2s come back saying it was a mismatch or the number doesn't exist. The net effect of this was to bring to the forefront a problem that many employers were turning a blind eye, thinking in the end that this would never affect them. When they got those stacks of letters from the Social Security Administration, it woke them up. During the times we were talking to Senator Graham about doing something, he agreed to sponsor a bill known as the Ags Jobs Bill. At that time, the Ags Jobs Bill was a reform of the H2A program. We wanted to make the program less bureaucratic. I don't know how many of you have even heard of the H2A program but it's a tremendous proliferation of paper and complicated to complete. In our quest to improve the H2A program, we had three goals: 1) make it less cumbersome and less bureaucratic; 2) make it economically competitive so that all agriculture employers could use it, and 3) make it timely so that workers could be employed when needed with minimum to no delay.

We sat down with the Senator's staff and wrote the Ags Jobs Bill, and I think it was an excellent piece of legislation. We almost got it passed. We were very stealth in the way we did this. We got it past the House. This was about 5 years ago. The senator put it on the Omnibus Reconciliation Act. I don't know how many of you are familiar with those, but usually at the end of the legislative session, the Congress rarely completes a budget in a timely fashion to meet the fiscal year deadline, so in these cases they would just extend the original budget deadline onward for several months until an agreed-upon new budget could get through. The Omnibus Reconciliation Act would have passed except for one person. That person was Senator Graham from Texas. He was about the only Senator I guess who read the thing and said I don't like this legalization program we have in here dealing with agricultural workers. At that time, Senator Graham from Texas was a very powerful man within the Senate and in the end, the Bill was marked out. That's how close we came to getting this program approved.

As the Clinton Administration arrived, we knew we had to do something in order to build the fire behind this program, and so we started negotiating with advocate groups and thus we came up with a rather generous legalization program. This program did more than the Ags Jobs program did for people that were here illegally.

Well, that brings us up to the present. Where are we? I think most of you have probably read in the paper and

learned that the Senate has passed their immigration bill. The House has passed their immigration bill. Although when you look at the two of them, you wouldn't believe it was the same bill. The House bill is very draconian with increased employer sanctions. Further, it makes every illegal person here now a federal felon. It puts a lot more support on the border and it also puts a lot more enforcement on the interior with employers. Another thing it does, which of course really scared us, was that it made the verification program that employers have to go through with their employees mandatory. That means you have to go through a social security database which will be merged with an INS database to determine whether or not the document that the individual has given you is authentic. If it's not authentic, the individual cannot be hired. If you hire them, it's a \$50,000 fine. If you refuse, then you will pay another \$50,000 fine. There were essentially 30 or 40 congressmen that pushed through this bill on the House side in December. At that time, the President made numerous visits around the country talking about immigration. The reason he was doing that was to try to spur the Senate to do something which would be a lot more palatable than what the House did. The Senate recently concluded their bill, and essentially it's got three components. It has the same component as the House does only not quite as draconian. Workers were not felons and the penalties were not \$50,000, but still they proposed a substantial fine. This issue is polarizing. There's no middle ground. What do you do with the 12 M workers that are here now in this country illegally? Do you deport them? Someone told me that if all 12 M were deported, it would take a string of buses from the Mexican border all the way up to Alaska. How do you logically do it? Well, believe it or not, our senator, Senator Martinez, stepped into the fray with a nudge from the White House and he has done just an absolute gentleman's job. He has taken on a thankless task for being a freshman senator. The Senator developed a 3-step scheme which is a component of the Senate Bill. If you've been in this country illegally for up to 5 years or more, and you can prove it, then you can stay in this country and get temporary residency status and work legally. If you've been here from 2 to 5 years, you can stay in this program for 3 years and you can work, but at the end of that 3-year period you have to go home. Then you can get a guest worker Visa at the border at the port of entry and then come back in. If you've been here 2 years or less, you must go home. This is essentially how the Senate bill reads.

To wind this up, you have the Senate Bill and you have the House Bill. The two have to come together in Conference Committee and so far the Senate and the House, the Speaker, and the Majority Leader of the Senate have not named conferees. Senator Martinez thinks that they'll probably name conferees to the Senate probably either this week or next week. Then the House must name their conferees. One of the problems we have on the House side is Speaker Hastart has made the comment on several occasions that unless they can get a bill out of that conference with Republican majority support in the House, will not allow it to go forward. Because of this, I think the only way that we will have an immigration bill this year is if the President gets in there very, very strongly and pushes to get a bill passed. At this time, the House and the Senate are far apart on this particular issue. The other thing that's staring everybody in the face is the entire House of Representatives is up for election this year. Obviously, this is a very political hot potato. It's an issue that just garners an awful lot of emotional reaction. There's a lot of misunderstanding

about exactly what's taking place, and in many respects the media can be blamed. So I guess what it comes down to is: "If you're running for Congress or you're one of the 50% that's up in the Senate, what are you going to do as far as allowing the bill to get out?" Obviously, the Republicans don't want to be the scapegoat. They don't want the Democrats to stand up and say well, "We wanted to pass the bill. It was a good bill but the Republicans stopped it." The Republicans are a little bit afraid of what will happen. So there's a lot of trepidation I guess on both sides as to the final outcome. That's where we are now and despite whether we have an immigration bill or not, there is one thing I can say for certain: we will have a decreased labor supply. It's not going to get better in the foreseeable future. This year, we saw more enforcement in Florida agriculture than I have seen in 15 years, and we will likely have more of it coming. The President just got through a \$2.5 B bill for increased interior enforcement and border enforcement, including the National Guard. I've had folks tell me already that they have some workers that have come to them at the end of the season and said "Look, I've got to go home and I'm probably not going to be back." Because of the National Guard presence, workers consider the situation to be very serious. So I think regardless of whether an Immigration Bill passes or not, I think we're going to be in for some very, very challenging times in agriculture. I really do.

A part of the Senate version contains a guest-worker component. It's an H2C program. One of the arguments espoused by the opponents of legalization will say, "We don't mind if they come here, but if they want to stay they must get in line with everybody else and become a citizen." What they don't realize is there is no guest work or program which allows low- or

unskilled workers into this country legally. There is no immigration program, either permanent or temporary that allows that. The only one it does allow is an H1B program which is for high-tech engineers, doctors, and those that the computer industry uses quite a bit. I remember once debating an individual on this topic some time ago, and they kept saying 'you know if they come in here legally and they follow the rules, we don't mind. I said, "O.K. How do they do that?" They can't do it, unless they marry a U.S. citizen or they have \$2 M and can open a business and guarantee that they're going to hire 6 workers in 5 years. Otherwise there is no program for these people to come in here. So the Senate version has a H2C program. Now the H2A and the H2B program (I know we're getting somewhat complicated on this) are temporary programs for temporary or seasonal jobs. The H2C program is for year-round jobs. Employers can bring in foreign workers, let's say for construction, to work in an H2C job for up 3 years on that Visa. Then they can renew it for another 3 years. At the end of that 6-year period, the employer can then petition for that individual to come here on a permanent residency basis. In other words, he'd become a green card holder or a permanent resident, or the employee can self-petition if the Department of Labor says there's a shortage of workers in that particular occupation for which that worker was engaged. There are a number of other components attached to the Senate version that I will not get into here. But essentially, that's how this program is proposed to work. Now here's the kicker. Going into the debate in the Senate, the bill was originally written with a cap of 400,000 H2C workers per year depending on the demand but was amendment by some of the Republicans to be capped 200,000 workers per year.

## A BREAKFAST MEETING WITH DR. MARK MCLELLAN – IFAS DEAN FOR RESEARCH ON IFAS BECOMING THE BEST OF THE BEST



DR. MARK MCLELLAN

I am very pleased and happy to be here. I really enjoyed the opportunity last night to meet and greet some of you folks and I just wanted to take a minute or two to talk about where I came from before coming to Florida and talk a little bit about where we're hopefully taking things in the near future. I'm a food scientist by training. Don't try to hold that against me, but I came out of Cornell University. I was 18 years there and finished up as Department Chair my last 4 years there. I then stepped out of the academic department role and moved to Texas to head up a multi-disciplinary research institute that essentially was a piece of paper and some volunteers when I walked in the door. By the time I left 6 years later, we had built a building and we had about a 170 faculty and about 30 employees. We still had only 2 employees on State Line so it was a highly entrepreneurial-type concept. More importantly, it ultimately proved the point to me that once you build extraordinarily strong disciplines, there is incredible opportunity when you get those disciplines to work together and make a multi-disciplinary format.

Coming to Florida was an incredible opportunity to take the experiences that I appreciated and enjoyed as a faculty member, as a Department Chair, and then as an Institute Center Director and try to apply some of that thinking to an entire college and program. Of course here in IFAS, we have an extraordinary opportunity. I likened Florida to one of the three big horses of agriculture research in the U.S.: California, Texas, and Florida. Ultimately what we really expect

when people land on soil in this country, is that one of the first places they think of as the very best research in agriculture is the University of Florida.

Well, this has been an interesting few months since arriving here back in July 2005. We have gone through an extraordinary amount of transformation. When you look at the leadership from the top, right down through the entire University, there's an extraordinary amount of change. Once we had learned where the bathrooms were, we were trying to figure out our jobs. Once we figured out our jobs, we were trying to figure out how to work with each other. Let me tell you, when you start with a new President, the Provost, all the Senior Vice-Presidents and every Dean all new in the job in the last 24 months, that's an extraordinary amount of change to happen at once.

On the bright side of things, there's an extraordinary amount of excitement. The energy levels are in places I've never seen before and the willingness and commitment to partner with each other across programs is extraordinary. In fact, inside the IFAS system is one of the first times I've seen a very balanced commitment across teaching, research, and extension. A lot has to do with the fact that we're all relatively new in the job, but it's extraordinary. I don't think I've ever been in an institution that has seen that kind of balance and willingness to support and collaborate across the three missions to move your focus as needed depending on the particular issue.

We are looking at a lot of transformation. We're looking for innovation, and very clearly we are striving to pick out opportunities to innovate. It's part of that energy. There will be times when we'll see opportunities to innovate and we'll try to step forward and support those. We're also seeking opportunities for public/private partnerships. We believe that the institution must seek ways to partner very strongly with the private sector, not only for the opportunity to garner support resources but also for the opportunity for recognitions and support, and so many other opportunities other than just resource support.

Restructuring of the IFAS Administration has been strong. A lot is happening and I know early on this Society felt the effects of one of our early steps in restructuring and we'll come back and talk about one of my favorite subjects—page charges in just a moment.

Well, we are seeking ways to creatively remove barriers for faculty. We're trying to support, rebuild and enhance the structures there in the first place to support faculty and help them be successful. One of the structures that is very important to my office is the Office of Sponsored Programs. It's an area that had a reduced focus in the past and it now has a very enhanced focus with a lot of need for changing things.

We are looking for ways to highlight and promote our programs. This coming summer we'll be hosting some unusual visitors. Senior Vice-Presidents of Research of major corporations around the U.S. I'm starting actually with companies that I happen to know well. That's the Sr. Vice-President of Frito Lay will be in this summer and also, the Sr. Vice-President for Research at Starbucks. Why Starbucks? Because they have a ton of cash and any company that has a lot of cash, you want to attract them to IFAS and what it stands for. Whether it's agriculture research or natural resources research or our systems sciences research.



A trio of folks from Tropicana will be coming in including Vice-Presidents from Chicago. The Sr. Vice-President for Research and Development of Kellogg's will be in this coming fall. These will be visitors looking at the technical capacity of all of IFAS. Not any one particular program, but what we've been trying to do is raise IFAS up on the radar screen of corporate America to make sure they understand the capacity of our research programs here in IFAS and that we're excited.

So far, the invitations to these folks have been well received. We are tending to partner with a football game or two and that always helps, but that's OK. You use whatever it takes to grease the skids. You put it beside a technical briefing and a visit and it becomes very valuable.

So what's been happening over the last few months? Certainly the biggest news is what's happening in Tallahassee. We have just finished the legislative program in Tallahassee with a new budget that is absolutely unprecedented. We put a full court press into Tallahassee with all of the Deans, Supporting Deans, and the Associate Deans coming into Tallahassee at various times talking about the programs of IFAS. I don't think we've ever had such a press where legislators were very carefully briefed on the programs and interests and the concerns of IFAS. What it delivered was essentially an unprecedented commitment from the State of Florida.

Very quickly, I'll mention some of the blockbusters and I'm sure most of you have heard of them. The Emerging Pathogens program with a \$50 M building 6 M in faculty and staff support. Two million of that was dedicated to Ag Natural Resources side of the family. This will be an incredible opportunity to really make an impact on issues that are near and dear to all parts of our agricultural system here. They tell me that every storm that blows in, there's at least a dozen new arthropods that have never been seen in Florida and I'm sure on the pathogens side, there's just as many.

Fifteen million dollars in infrastructure repair. Again, an unprecedented number, dropped into our lap to take care of the overwhelming need for dealing with leaky roofs, air conditioners that barely get us below 80 and many, many other cases. So these are just a few. There are many others that go on, but this was really driven by first building relationships with the legislators in a full court press and really telling the story across all three missions of IFAS, Teaching, Research, and Extension, to ensure that they understood where we're headed.

We're just coming out of the first public year of our capital campaign at UF. Again, this is an unprecedented level in the tens of millions of dollars donated to IFAS, particularly during this year. These are long-term endowments all based on relationship building, trying to make sure that people understand our passion and our interest in taking the programs that IFAS manages to the next level of performance. People like joining winning teams. They like investing in winning teams and we use that term an awful lot. Investment. That's exactly what the State of Florida does in IFAS. Invest in our programs. It expects a payback in every turn on that investment. It's an important concept. We are in a business here and our business is creating a sustainability in agriculture and natural resources in the state of Florida. We have our challenges as you all well know.

We have had an interesting time restructuring inside IFAS Research Administration. I come with a very different background from you—a Research Administration at the College and Program level. I am very pleased to walk through the staff that are around me because quite frankly, I think they repre-

sent an illustration of the strengths of our research administration. Mary Duryeau is staying on as a new Associate Dean. She's a forester by training, focuses on natural resources, extraordinary past history in working with Personnel issues and the P&T process. She just was awarded a half a million dollar grant last year. She is still working strong and a great illustration of where we hope to take things in terms of leadership. Mary now is the statewide or certainly IFAS wide leader in terms of bio fuels and the opportunities in that area for Florida agriculture. She has spoken all around the State and was particularly well spoken to leaders in Tallahassee regarding IFAS interests. It's a good illustration of taking the Associate Dean's level and saying "It's time to perform as a leader, as someone who can carry the flag." It's a little bit of restructure, a little bit different than previous models in the past where we didn't quite have this kind of expectations.

Dr. Doug Archer joined us as an Associate Dean, Food Microbiologist. He's the past Asst. Surgeon General of the United States. Extraordinarily well-respected in the areas of Food Safety and he now carrying a leadership role in IFAS on the emerging pathogens as we build this new building and hire these faculty. There will be focus on emerging pathogens; this will be the person around whom we'll build a team Coordinating that entire effort in trying to lead us in a smart and nimble way to the future and as of 6 days ago, one of your own, George Hochmuth, joined us as a new Associate Dean. With past experience at North Florida Research and Education Center, George brings a reality check to what the Research and Education Centers are all about. A strong history in nutrient and water management, not only as a horticulturist but also as someone who can bridge from plant sciences all the way through the animal sciences, George brings extraordinary opportunities and he's only been on the job 6 days. I haven't given him an IFAS leadership role yet, but it's coming.

So where are we heading, what's going on here? IFAS wide, clearly we are looking to raise the entire harbor, if you would, believing that all ships rise when you raise that harbor—when you raise that tide. We are committed across all units to see a balance and an in-depth research model that spans everything from early discovery, basic research, right on through to innovation and to application. It's maintaining that balance across all units and all programs that's essential to our future. It's one thing to identify, understand, and appreciate that certain faculty have expertise in different areas, but we're asking all units to maintain balance across those areas. We think it will strengthen all of our units and programs and it's important to do that.

We talk about peer-reviewed publications. Journal publications are the coining of the realm. I believe as you look at peer-reviewed publications to increase automatically, concurrently you're going to see all other good things happen which means increased external funding. Increased resources from the private sector and lots of opportunity for exposure and leadership. So we continue to look at publications as the true measure of productivity and importance of a lot of our programs.

We are looking to bolster and support the disciplines. I don't think you can build a world-class, world-recognized, the best of the best agriculture programs without very strong disciplines. Every unit is encouraged to look at itself and find ways where we're missing the boat, where we're missing the capacity to deliver those world class disciplines. It is based on those disciplines that we'll have an opportunity to build multi-

disciplinary teams. I think there are tremendous opportunities there and this includes Centers. As of this last month, all IFAS Centers will be reporting into the Deans for Research, Extension, and Teaching at a programmatic level. We're very excited about that because we think we can make a difference and make an improvement in how we view those Centers and the opportunities that will be presented by Centers that will be discipline teams.

We are committed very strongly to outside stakeholder support. That's a very important statement. We believe fervently that IFAS cannot stand as an Ivory Tower, IFAS must have an extraordinary stakeholder base, and this includes right down to the individual unit level. I think there are times when we all have to answer the question, "How have you done in the last 6 months and where are you heading for the next 6 months?" This includes programs, everything from the Sr. Vice-President and Deans' level right on down to the individual unit programs.

We just finished 5 regional meetings with our IFAS Regional Advisory Councils, where precisely those were the kinds of questions we were being asked. Where are you going in these issues? What have you done in these issues? And tell us about your plans in the following issues. The five regional councils, each with about 30 to 40 representatives, stakeholders in the State of Florida, will be met with every 6 months. To those folks, we at the Deans' level and Sr. Vice-Presidents' level will be answering those questions. Now what we're saying is that we expect that same thing to happen at every unit level. It's important to have a strong stakeholder base that is there not only to recognize and carry your flag, but also to help raise the awareness of your programs both in the state and national. It's also important because of the investment that's expected of us to make sure their programs are applicable and of importance to those that care and essentially write the check at the consumer level.

As I indicated earlier some of the concerns we've had as IFAS Sponsored Programs. We are very fortunate to have an extraordinary strong and experienced leader in Sponsored Programs. It has been by far the most daunting challenge of my job to try and turn that program around. We have had a huge number of challenges thrown at us and I will say they told me I would find a few skeletons when I took this job. I just didn't think I'd find an army of them behind closed doors.

Nevertheless, I meet regularly with Sponsored Programs. It has an intensive focus of my time and it warrants it. A lot of your hard work as faculty and that of those of you who are sponsors, has to be passed through and administered through that program. So it deserves to have the very best focus put on it. We can make many, many excuses. We have new accounting systems, all sorts of things, but the bottom line is it really doesn't matter. Right now we have got to clean that up, and we're in the process that is addressing it step by step, and I swear I'm getting grayer by the day as we go through that step by step process.

We are committed to supporting graduate students and undergraduate research experience. I am very interested in ways to enhance that and will be looking for possibilities. I've met with faculty that want to go after National Needs Fellowships training grants. I was fortunate to be successful in gaining some of those during my years at Cornell, and I'm very encouraged in the fact we can do that.

Finally, one of the things that we are very supportive of and looking at is trying to help our faculty and be recognized in national leadership and state leadership roles. It is a very

important issue trying to raise programs' awareness, trying to raise the talk and interest in our programs, and that our faculty are positioned very strongly for leadership roles.

There are times when we make decisions that are hard. One of the first decisions we made had a direct impact with this Society. We decided to remove the funding of page charges and reprint charges to the individual units. We know that was hard for this particular Society and the Soil and Water Science Society. That removal process generated a \$130,000 in available income. That's how much we were spending on page charges and reprint charges. We took that amount and we found what we believe is one of the strongest grantsmanship training programs that we could put our fingers on. It's a state-of-the-art program headed up by an extraordinary team of individuals with tremendous success behind them. My past experience with them was that they could make a huge impact when people attended their programs and we made a 3-yr commitment with this group. As it turns out, it costs us about \$130,000 a year to put on this program. It basically offers two separate seminars that train faculty on how to write grants and then a very specialized workshop program where a select few faculty get to go into a 4-month intensive training. By the time they come out of that intensive training, that's a very unusually trained individual.

We hope that this program will have quantifiable results in terms of changes in the success of our faculty in getting more grants. It's a 3-year commitment and it'll reach all the way down to our graduate students. By the time we enter our 3rd year, it will not just be faculty, but we literally will be training our graduate students to be among the best grant writers going out. I think it will be one of the biggest things impacting the recognition, the quality of our programs, not just the science discipline that's critical. We wouldn't send out strong graduates without that, but they will be enhanced with a grantsmanship training skills that I don't think you'll see anywhere competitive with us—not at the rate we're going at it. So I have great excitement for that. I think it was a smart investment. I know it was difficult to implement but we think overall it was a very smart investment.

One of the first things I did when I arrived here was I gave out Tim Collins' book "Good to Great." It's OK to be good, but really where we want to be is great, and that's exactly our direction. So let me pause there and ask if there are any questions. I'd be happy to answer. Folks, we have sort of picked to low-hanging fruit when it comes to research. The easy stuff has sort of been done and you just have to look around the room and talk to the folks that have been here many, many years. The challenges are getting more and more extraordinary and more and more difficult. They're taking more specialized facilities, more specialized talent. The resources needed to address the issues are more complicated and the teams of faculty required to address agricultural challenges are probably needing to be more unusual in their sense of multi-disciplining. I think that IFAS has an extraordinary opportunity to be among the best of the best, and that's exactly where we're heading, the best of the best.

**Question:** I guess from time to time Mark, there's been reviews and conversations about the future of the experiment stations, the off-campus centers, and what their relationship is with the main campus and so forth. Not too much has changed, but certainly at the time that the Bradenton Center was changed from Bradenton to Balm, there was a lot of con-

versation about that. I wonder if you have some thoughts about that sort of situation for the future.

**Answer:** As the new guy coming in, and then spending a few weeks time in Tallahassee, something becomes very, very clear. This state very much values its Research and Education Centers around the state. You will not see the number of RECs increase in this state. I just do not believe that we will ever see that happen again. At the same time, I don't think you see any significant decline. In fact, you will probably see an enhancement of those Centers which really as we see changes in the politics coming up we'll have a new governor coming in. There is just a lot of interests. The fact that we were able to achieve that \$15 M investment was primarily because it was spread across the state. That was the bell weather. It was not that we got a few buildings in Gainesville that needed support. I think in the great balance of things, our RECs can be extraordinarily powerful, should be powerful, and are powerful. Basically we are seeing strong work done across those RECs. I think it's a place where we need to maintain that every unit, every program, needs a balance in everything from discovery and basic research to innovation and application. Just because you're an off-campus center doesn't exclude you from that. Neither can the on-campus centers be excluded from that breadth. So it's important to keep that monitor going. Right now the State of Florida sees fit to maintain and support reasonably well those RECs. Coming from the State of Texas, when I look at our infrastructure in comparison, we have a few Taj Mahals. We have some extraordinary facilities in comparison. When I go further to other states, the change is even more dramatic and the comparison is even more dramatic. We have some beautiful infrastructure here. We have some that needs a little TLC too. We understand that, but I think that we will not see any particular change in that in the near future.

**Question:** As you go round the state and talk to various groups and listen to the advisory groups and so forth, Mark, what do you hear about IFAS? What do people say these days about IFAS?

**Answer:** It was interesting, when we met with these first five regional councils. We sort of huddled together ahead of time and we all decided we were going to bite our tongue. Literally, in all five of those meetings, we said nothing; the administration said nothing. We sat and listened. They all, we had an external stakeholder group that managed the meetings, organized the discussion and got us going. For the most part, one of the resounding things we hear about is communications. That we need to communicate better, more frequently, more often about what we're doing. That we need to remember to communicate even to our choir that already should, you would think, know us inside out. They want even more. Communications was an overwhelming theme in our listening sessions. As you can imagine, there are key themes that came up, but probably again, across all the programs, one theme that resounded very strongly was economic viability and sustainability in the agriculture system of the state. Everyone talked about the "harvesting of fire hydrants" vs. the harvesting of crops and the concern that reflects. Everyone talked about value of land and development pressure and how do you keep farms viable. Well, you keep farms viable by enable people to make a living on them and we have to remember that as part of our key mission has got to be the sustainability of farms through the development of our science to support

and enable farmers, growers and ranchers to be successful. Key things also include things such as water resources and water quality. In this state also, nutritional management in terms of nutrition availability for the plants and water systems. Again, that was throughout. The MPs constantly talked about. Interestingly we had discussions on the connection between agriculture production and human health and nutrition. Can we make that link stronger? People looking for the best way to add value to what they do, the concept at the farm gate, as well as the opportunity to create value at the farm gate. So I think everyone of those meetings, the listening session ran about an hour and a half. We had detailed copious notes on those concerns and our next meeting with those stakeholders will be basically saying this is what we heard, this is where we're at, this is what we've got in place now, and this is what we're thinking about going for. What do you think? That will start a discussion and then we'll do another listening session 6 months later and iteration will keep going as we keep refining, at least Research and Administration and each of the other two missions in terms of where we're heading with these things.

**Question:** We recently went through a strategic plan and approached our advisory councils and our constituents. We asked what our strengths and weaknesses were. We got a lot of confirmatory information that confirmed what we already knew about ourselves. In that process, we also did some calling of citrus growers who were on a mailing list from another organization. We called them cold to find out what they knew about IFAS. The amazing trend was that many, many of them had no idea what IFAS was. It's one thing getting information from your known constituents—sitting down and listening to your advisory council, but there's a whole other group of people out there of potential constituents that have never heard of IFAS. Do you have any thoughts on how that issue might be addressed?

**Answer:** You know this is the first time we've run these regional advisory councils. I think the way you addressed that is ensuring those councils are representative of those all potential constituents that are not typically a part of us, and that's risky, that's scary. I don't think we've done a good job of that, and yet there are incredible opportunities there. It's a double-edged sword, you know, anytime you're engaging like that because you might be asked to do things you're uncomfortable about or that you haven't thought about, or for which you don't have the resources. Yet if you don't ask the very question, you don't get the opportunity to see the opportunities ahead for you. So, I think at our level, when we're asking these stakeholder groups, they are fairly state based and regional based, but we need to seek ways to enhance that. Still, I keep coming back to the role of these stakeholder groups and to me, it's to see that we are positioned as national and international leaders, as well as state leaders. So we need folks that are well outside our realm asking the question, "Well who are you? I haven't heard anything about you. How do we get you up into the radar screen? How do we get you talked about all across this country as the place for arthropod research or the place for new flower varieties or on and on and on. So you have to make a very conscious effort to do that and it's a process that you evolve towards. It's hard to do that day 1, but it's something you have got to do.

**Question:** With the emphasis on getting information out to national and international audiences, do you see a continued support for presentation of research at a state-wide program



like this. I know environmental horticulture doesn't have much support to present things at Florida State Horticulture Society meeting.

**Answer:** Let me be careful. I don't mean to say in any way shape or form that our emphasis is strictly on a national or international basis of communications. That is not the case. I think it has to be very balanced right from your constituency in your backyard, right on through to a state-wide, national, international. I've never, ever, ever heard of local supporter or stakeholder saying no we don't want you to be a national leader. Most people do. They want you to be that good. O.K. So there's a commonality there that happens. What we heard over and over again is IFAS, you must communicate better. You must do a better job of making your case, what you do with what you got and how far you go with it. How do you push the envelope? How do you make it better for us all? How do you enable us to be sustainable as an agriculture and natural resource system out there?

**Question:** I'd like to make a comment as a producer and a challenge. The comment as a producer is the cliché global economics. We're now competing with producers whether you're in ornamentals getting geranium cuttings from Africa or citrus from Brazil or vegetables like we are from Mexico or South America or wherever. The marketplace is much more difficult. So now the challenge is "What are you as the head of research going to do to try to enhance Florida agriculture to stay viable under these global economic realities."

**Answer:** I think that there are probably a number of places we could take this conversation. I'd like to talk about our cultivar release program and our licensing process where we're, for the first time, thinking globally in terms of how we make an impact in our release of cultivars and our licensing process. But I think, ultimately, the bottom line answer to what you're posing

there is, and the situation you're posing is that the faculty research programs of IFAS must be seen as second to none and among the best in the world. To do that, in my perspective, do as much as you possibly can to clear some of the bureaucracy out of the way to enable the opportunity for resources to flow to build the skills of those that are on the ground already and to retain the best of our best and that's an extraordinary challenge. Retaining good faculty and to get rid of those that aren't performing. There's a lot of things we can do, and some of those are not easy, and not comfortable, but we have to pull all stops out to enable our faculty to be the best they can be. In essence, that's where the strength is in IFAS research.

**Question:** Speaking of communications and stakeholders, I've lived in Dade County over 40 years. In the early days, way back, there was early warning program that came out of the University of Florida that communicated an awful lot of things the University was doing including a lot that IFAS was doing. This may still be going on. If it is, I'm not aware of it. But it seemed at the time to be a pretty effective way of getting ideas across to a lot of people.

**Answer:** I absolutely agree with what you're pointing at there. At Texas A&M, I used to do a lunchtime hour session with the horticulturist that even as a food scientist, I didn't miss that horticulture program at lunch. I knew it was wonderful, and really connected with me as a homeowner, what I was interested in and it reached a tremendous audience and what it did was it put Texas A&M in my brain as a homeowner, so I think that's a constituency that certainly doesn't hurt to have solidly on your side, and we have a few programs that are on the air like that. Family and Consumer Sciences has a program Family Album. I believe there's one now that's being developed in terms of gardens and Don Poucher, I think, is developing that. So we understand what you're saying. That's a good point.

**FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC.**  
**AWARDS CEREMONY**  
**MARRIOTT TAMPA WESTSHORE HOTEL, JUNE 4, 2006, 5:00 PM**

**AGENDA**

Chairman George Hochmuth, assisted by President Jackie Burns, Secretary Jeff Brecht and Program Coordinator Steve Sargent.

**I. BEST PAPER AWARDS**

**(Proc. Florida State Horticultural Society Volume 118)**

Awarded for the best and most meritorious paper as printed in the previous year's Proceedings from its respective section.



**Citrus Section:** Carl C. Childers and Michael E. Rogers. For their paper, "Chemical control and management approaches of the Asian citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama (Homoptera: Psyllidae) in Florida citrus." Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 118:49-53. (Medal, printed certificate and \$200 check)

**Handling and Processing Section:** Jan A. Narciso. For her paper, "An assessment of methods to clean citrus fruit surfaces." Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 118:437-440. (Medal, printed certificate and \$200 check)



**Krome Memorial Section:** Cecile T. Olano, Raymond J. Schnell, Wilber E. Quintanilla, and Richard J. Campbell. For their paper, "Pedigree analysis of Florida mango cultivars." Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 118:192-197.

(Medal, printed certificate and \$200 check)

**Ornamental, Garden & Landscape Section:** Robert H. Stamps, Diane K. Rock, and Annette L. Chandler. For their paper, "Vase life comparison of ornamental asparagus species and cultivars." Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 118:365-367. (Medal, printed certificate and \$200 check)



**Vegetable Section:** Christine M. Worthington and Chad M. Hutchinson. For their paper, "Accumulated growing degree days as a model to determine key developmental stages and evaluate yield and quality of potato in northeast Florida." Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 118:98-101. (Medal, printed certificate and \$200 check)

**II. CROSS-SECTIONAL BEST PAPER AWARDS**

**President's Industry Award.**

Awarded for the single best paper given at the 2005 Florida State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting by an industry author. (Plaque)

Kenneth D. Shuler, Stephen J. Nie, Deanna V. Shuler, and Pei-Ann N. Shuler. For their paper, "Growing and marketing cilantro and Italian parsley at local green markets in southeast Florida." Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 118:330-341.



**Council Memorial Tomato Research Award.**

Awarded for the work with the most potential to further the fresh market tomato industry in Florida through advances reported in any single publication in any scientific or technical form published during the two previous calendar years. (Printed certificate and \$200 check)



James P. Gilreath, Myriam N. Siham, and Bielinski M. Santos. For their paper, "Nutsedge (*Cyperus* spp.) control and methyl bromide retention with different mulches." Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 118:160-162 (2005).

**Student Best Paper Awards.**

First Place (\$300) Christine Worthington. Yield and Quality of 'Atlantic' and 'Harley Blackwell' as a Result of Multiple Planting Dates, Nitrogen Rates and Accumulated Growing Degree Days in Northeast Florida. Christine M. Worthington\*

and Chad M. Hutchinson, University of Florida, Dept. of Horticultural Sci., Gainesville, Florida



Second Place (\$200) Sarah Smith. The Effect of Time after Harvest on Stem Scar Water Infiltration in Tomato. Sarah M. Smith\*, J. W. Scott and J. A. Bartz, University of Florida IFAS





Third Place (\$100) Betty Brew. Determination of Optimum Storage Conditions for 'Baby' Summer Squash Fruit Cucubita pepo. B. S. Brew\*, A. D. Berry, and S. A. Sargent, Horticultural Sci. Dept., UF/IFAS

### III. MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARDS

#### PRESIDENTIAL GOLD MEDAL AWARD



Awarded Dr. **Richard J. Campbell**, Fairchild Tropical Garden, Miami, FL, for having contributed most to Florida horticulture through work published in the Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society over the preceding six-year period in the Krome Memorial Section.

#### Past Presidential Gold Medal Award Winners

1965: R. C. J. Koo	1987: A. G. Smajstrla
1966: R. A. Conover	1988: W. B. Sherman
1967: J. R. Orsenigo	1989: D. G. Burch
1968: W. E. Waters	1990: J. P. Jones
1969: W. Grierson	1991: A. R. Chase
1970: P. F. Smith	1992: W. M. Miller
1971: T. W. Young	1993: H. K. Wutscher
1972: J. W. Strobel	1994: P. M. Lyrene
1973: C. A. Conover	1995: J. M. Stephens
1974: A. H. Rouse	1996: J. P. Jones
1975: J. O. Whiteside	1997: G. J. Wilfret

1976: C. R. Barmore	1998: S. A. Sargent
1977: J. F. Morton	1999: R. C. Bullock
1978: S. J. Locascio	2000: J. H. Crane
1979: C. A. Conover	2001: S. F. Anderson
1980: J. H. Bruemmer	2002: G. J. Hochmuth
1981: W. S. Castle	2003: J. Chen
1982: C. W. Campbell	2004: E. Baldwin
1984: V. L. Guzman	2005: Brian J. Boman
1986: L. A. Risse	2006: Richard J. Campbell

### IV. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

#### ROBERT J. KNIGHT, JR.

Dr. Robert J. (Bob) Knight, Jr. (Bob) was born in Clearwater, Florida. Both of his parents were Florida natives. One grandfather was a nurseryman, the other a citrus grower. He attended the University of Florida (B.S. Ag. 1951) and the University of Virginia (Charlottesville—Ph.D. Biology 1958).

From 1958-1961, Bob was employed by the Agricultural Research Service, USDA at Beltsville, MD breeding blueberries and bramble crops. From 1962-1994 he was a Research Horticulturist with ARS at the U.S. Plant Introduction Station on Old Cutler Road, Miami.

Bob was President of the Florida Chapter of The Nature Conservancy in 1971.



ROBERT J. KNIGHT, JR.



Since 1994 Bob has been a Courtesy Professor at IFAS/TREC, University of Florida at Homestead.

While with USDA Bob evaluated tropical fruit crops and went on plant exploration trips to southeast Asia, South and Central America and Mexico, and Egypt. One of his mango selections, 19-50 ('Winters') has been used in Brazil to breed cultivars recently introduced. He brought carambola seed from Malaysia that gave rise to the 'Arkin' cultivar, and brought back scionwood of Thai mango cultivars new to this part of the world. He bred and introduced *Passiflora* cultivars 'Incense' and 'Byron Beauty', and at Homestead has demonstrated that autumn-bearing red raspberries can be cultivated as a winter crop in south Florida as strawberries are grown here.

A member of FSHS since 19XX, Bob was Vice President of the Krome Memorial Section in 1967, and served on many nominating committees and Best Paper committees over the years. He received the Outstanding Paper Award in the Krome Memorial section in 1975 (Volume 87) for his paper, "The potential of cold tolerant avocado introductions in breeding for enhanced winter hardiness."

Other papers covered in the Proceedings (and listed in indexes) covered fruit trees useful in Florida's dooryard plantings, self-incompatibility in passion fruit, sapodilla and carambola, evaluation of mango, longan and lychee introductions, south Florida's potential for research in tropical horticulture and allied studies, and the history of tropical fruits under trial in Florida during the Society's first 100 years. He discovered that 'Golden Star' carambola overcomes self-incompatibility and will fruit from self-pollination, and also found that 'Golden Star' and its seedlings have a greater tolerance of south Florida's alkaline soils than do cultivars recently imported from southeastern Asia.

#### DANIEL J. CANTLIFFE

Dr. Daniel J. (Dan) Cantliffe was born in New Jersey and got his B.S. in Horticulture from Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, PA in 1965. He earned his M.Sc. Horticulture in 1967 and Ph.D. in Plant Physiology in 1971, both from Purdue University, Lafayette, IN.

Dan has been a member of FSHS since coming to Florida in 1974. He was Vice President of the Vegetable Crops Section and Member of the Executive Committee from 1984-85. He was the President of the Society from 1991-92 and Chairman of the Executive Committee from 1992-93. Dan has also served FSHS in a number of other capacities.

Dan has published 60 articles in the Proceedings, the first publication in 1975, and he has published in the Proceedings continuously over his 32-year career in Florida. His papers have won the Best Paper Award in the Vegetable Section six times and he won the Best Paper Award in the Garden and Landscape Section in 2005.



DANIEL J. CANTLIFFE

Dan has been very active in the Society with regard to bringing students to the meetings and attending meetings. Many of Dan's students have won Best Student Paper Awards at the Annual Meetings.

Dan has made a major contribution to Florida horticulture. His career has been at the University of Florida, Horticultural Sciences Department, since he joined as assistant professor in 1974. He rapidly rose through the ranks to Associate Professor in 1976 and Professor in 1981. He started as Chairman of the Vegetable Crops Department in 1985. In 1992 when the former Fruit Crops Department and Vegetable Crops Department were combined into the Horticultural Sciences Department, he was named Chair and continues in this capacity to today.

In 2005, Dan was awarded a University of Florida Research Foundation Professorship and was named IFAS International Scholar. He has been the advising Chair for 50 graduate students and has been a member of an additional 25 supervisory committees. Dan has had nearly 30 visiting faculty and post-docs work in his lab at UF.

With nearly 700 manuscripts to his CV, Dan has been an advisor for industry, the scientific community, and other research universities world wide. He currently is a member of 12 professional organizations, and has received more than 40 awards and honors.

## Presidents of the Florida State Horticultural Society from 1888 to Present

1888-1896	Dudley W. Adams	1959	S. John Lynch	1983	Charles A. Conover
1897-1904	George L. Tabor	1960	W. L. Thompson	1984	Carl W. Campbell
1905-1906	C. T. McCarty	1961	Ruth S. Wedgworth	1985	Fred Bistline
1907-1908	P. H. Rolfs	1962	John H. Logan	1986	Al H. Krezdorn
1909	William C. Richardson	1963	Herman J. Reitz	1987	Richard F. Matthews
1910-1922	H. H. Hume	1964	Willard M. Fifield	1988	T. T. Hatton
1923-1929	L. B. Skinner	1965	Ernest L. Spencer	1989	W. H. Krome
1930-1936	John S. Taylor	1966	Arthur F. Mathias	1990	Tom J. Sheehan
1937	C. W. Lyons	1967	Ed H. Price, Jr.	1991	Larry K. Jackson
1938-1940	Charles I. Brooks	1968	J. R. Beckenbach	1992	Daniel J. Cantliffe
1941	T. Ralph Robinson	1969	G. M. Talbott	1993	Michael O. Taylor
1942	Henry C. Henricksen	1970	F. E. Gardner	1994	Salvatore J. Locascio
1943-1947	Frank M. O'Byrne	1971	O. R. Minton	1995	Mohamed A. Ismail
1948	William F. Ward	1972	R. A. Dennison	1996	Walter J. Kender
1949	Frank Stirling	1973	B. E. Colburn	1997	Fred Saunders
1950	Leo H. Wilson	1974	G. G. Norman	1998	Larry E. Beasley
1951	G. Dexter Sloan	1975	Leon Miller	1999	David W. Buchanan
1952	Frank L. Holland	1976	John W. Sites	2000	Will E. Waters
1953	R. S. Edsall	1977	J. B. Pratt	2001	Frederick S. Davies
1954	M. U. Mounts	1978	R. R. Reed	2002	William S. Castle
1955	H. A. Thullbery	1979	J. F. Morton	2003	Jonathan H. Crane
1956	R. A. Carlton	1980	C. Wayne Hawkins	2004	Craig Campbell
1957	R. E. Norris	1981	W. Grierson	2005	George J. Hochmuth III
1958	A. F. Camp	1982	Roger Young	2006	Jacqueline K. Burns

## HONORARY MEMBERS\*

Anderson, J. B.	1922	Henricksen, H. C.	1939	Reitz, Herman J.	1970
Anderson, Shirley F.	2002	Holland, Frank L.	1962	Reitz, J. Wayne	1955
Beckenbach, J. R.	1967	Holland, Spessard L.	1945	Robinson, T. Ralph	1942
Berckmens, P. J.	1893	Hoyt, Avery S.	1950	Rolfs, P. H.	1921
Berger, E. W.	1940	Hoyt, R. D.	1914	Rolfs, Mrs. P. H.	1921
Berry, Robert E.	1987	Hubbard, E. S.	1922	Ruehle, George D.	1958
Blackmon, G. H.	1964	Hume, H. Harold	1927	Saunders, Fred	1999
Bosanquet, L. P.	1924	Ismail, Mohamed A.	1996	Sharpe, Ralph H.	1974
Brown, Arthur C.	1952	Jackson, Larry K.	2000	Shaw, Miss Eleanor G.	1927
Bryan, Herbert H.	2003	Jamison, F. S.	1962	Sherman, Wayne B.	2003
Burgis, Donald S.	1980	Johnson, Warren O.	1965	Showalter, Robert K.	1984
Calvert, David V.	1997	Jones, John Paul	1997	Singleton, Gray	1962
Camp, A. F.	1956	Kender, Walter J.	2000	Skinner, L. B.	1931
Campbell, C. W.	1988	Knight, Robert J., Jr.	2006	Sloan, G. Dexter	1964
Cantliffe, Daniel J.	2006	Koo, R. C. J.	1978	Smith, Paul F.	1972
Carlton, R. A.	1962	Krezdorn, A. H.	1979	Smoot, John J.	1986
Chase, J. C.	1939	Krome, William H.	1973	Spalding, Donald H.	1987
Chase, S. O.	1939	Krome, William J.	1927	Spencer, E. L.	1962
Childers, N. F.	1993	Krome, Mrs. Isabelle B.	1960	Steffani, C. H.	1958
Clayton, H. G.	1956	Lawrence, Fred P.	1973	Stephens, James M.	1995
Colburn, Burt	1970	Lipsey, L. W.	1924	Stevens, H. B.	1934
Commander, C. C.	1952	Locascio, Salvatore J.	1996	Swingle, W. T.	1941
Cooper, W. C.	1981	Logan, J. H.	1965	Taber, George L.	1914
Dickey, R. D.	1968	Lynch, S. John	1975	Tait, W. L.	1941
Edsall, R. S.	1967	MacDowell, Louis G.	1968	Talbott, George M.	1980
Everett, Paul H.	1986	Magie, Robert O.	1977	Tenny, Lloyd S.	1956
Fairchild, David	1922	Mathias, A. F.	1972	Thompson, Ralph P.	1962
Fifield, Willard M.	1955	Matthews, Richard F.	1992	Thompson, W. L.	1962
Flagler, H. M.	1903	Mayo, Nathan	1940	Thullbery, Howard A.	1962
Floyd, Bayard F.	1944	McCornack, A. A.	1986	Todd, Norman	1991
Floyd, W. L.	1939	Menninger, Edwin A.	1964	Tucker, David P.	1999
Ford, Harry	1985	Miller, Leon W.	1972	Veldhuis, M. K.	1972
Forsee, W. T., Jr.	1973	Miller, Ralph L.	1972	Ward, W. F.	1962
Gaitskill, S. H.	1909	Montelaro, James	1985	Waters, Will E.	1997
Gardner, Frank E.	1967	Morton, Julia F.	1989	Webber, H. J.	1941
Garrett, Charles A.	1951	Mounts, M. U.	1958	Wedgworth, Ruth S.	1965
Goldweber, Seymour	1984	Mowry, Harold	1950	Wenzel, F. W.	1973
Grierson, William	1979	Murdock, Del I.	1984	Wheaton, T. Adair	1994
Guzman, Victor L.	1987	Newell, Wilmon	1940	Wilfret, Gary J.	1998
Haden, Mrs. Florence P.	1934	Norman, Gerald G.	1967	Wilson, Lorenzo A.	1934
Harding, Paul L.	1968	Norris, Robert E.	1962	Wiltbank, William J.	1987
Hart, W. S.	1909	O'Byrne, Frank M.	1962	Winston, J. R.	1960
Hastings, H. G.	1939	Overman, A. J.	1988	Wolfe, H. S.	1964
Hatton, Thurman T.	1987	Painter, E. O.	1909	Young, T. W.	1978
Hayslip, Norman C.	1981	Peterson, J. Hardin	1950	Yothers, W. W.	1976
		Pratt, J. B.	1980	Ziegler, L. W.	1976
		Redmond, D.	1983		
		Reed, R. R.	1970		

\*Date year award made.

## OUTSTANDING GROWERS OR COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURISTS

Norman Todd	Gary E. Zill	Derek Burch
Grove Crafters, Labelle, FL, 1997	Zill High Performance Plants, Boynton Beach, FL, 2000	Masterworks, Plantation, FL, 2003
Ted Winsberg	Murray J. Corman	Scott Emerson
Green Cay Farms, Boynton Beach, FL, 1998	Garden of Delights, Davie, FL, 2001	Citrus & Vegetable Magazine, Tampa, FL, 2004
Larry K. Jackson	Craig Campbell	James "Buster" Pratt
Horticultural Consultant, Auburndale, FL, 1999	Valent Biosciences, Orlando, FL, 2002	Hanes City, FL, 2005

# FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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