Scouting Ornamental Production

GREENHOUSES

Lance Osborne & Juanita Popenoe

January 15. 2014

SCOUTING

SCOUT

SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT

SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT

SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT SCOUT

Mechanics of Scouting

Scouting isn’t just about looking for pests!!

Scouting includes knowing:

- What you need to look for.
- How hard or much you need to look.
- What to do when you find something.
- What to do once you know what you've found.
- Where to get help.
- What kind of records you need to keep.

Scouting includes:

- Determining what can you do to prevent a problem -- then actually doing it.
- Constantly checking to see if you are following your plans…Check list for in-house inspections—almost like an EPA pesticide inspection.
- Communicating all of this to everyone in the nursery
- Rewarding workers for participating…

Determine how one might be exposed to new problems. This includes:

- Importation of new plants.
- Landscape plants around your nursery.
- Exposure to other companies' plants.
- Pet plants, gifts or plant samples brought into the nursery.
- Plants returned to you by customers.

Importation of new plants.

Importation of new plants.

NO QUARNTINE AREA

Importation of new plants.

Landscape plants around your greenhouse.

Exposure to other companies' plants.

Exposure to other companies plants.

Pet plants.

Plants returned to you by customers.

Mechanics of Scouting

Objectives Clear and Articulated

Mechanics of Scouting

- Perform routinely and consistently
- Divide greenhouse into logical units and make maps of units to efficiently monitor
- Define key plants/key pests

Routine Scouting

Routine Scouting

- Look for
  - Abnormal plant symptoms
  - Direct evidence of insects, mites or pathogens
  - Situational problems i.e. holes in screening
- Walk at random in a zigzag pattern
- Select less healthy plants
- Lift plants out of pots to look at roots
- Examine new and old foliage growth looking at both leaf surfaces

Routine Scouting

- In greenhouses, walk every aisle and move from bench to bench in a snakelike path. Always begin scouting at a major doorway.
- Concentrate on the beginning, middle and the end of each bench and on areas near vents and other openings.
- Concentrate on plants that my not get the “best” treatment: ends of beds, pet plants, hanging baskets or weeds.

Routine Scouting

Aids Available to Scouts

- Yellow sticky traps – check 2 to 3 x/week, place 1/1000 sq ft., replace weekly.
- Sail traps – male scales and mealybugs
- Aspirator
- Indicator plants for detecting insects and mites
  - Tomato, lantana, gerbera, pentas, poinsettia, marigold, rose, *Ficus* spp., *Hedera* spp., hibiscus, chrysanthemum, impatiens and gloxinia.

IDENTIFICATION

mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/LSO

Mechanics of Scouting

Identification tools available onsite as soon as Regulatory Officials have identified which pests are regulated.

UPDATE OFTEN!!

Mechanics of Scouting

If something is found - protocols established to get the problem identified, reported and resolved.

UF/IFAS Insect ID Lab

- Mr. Lyle Buss
Bldg. 970
PO BOX 110620 IFAS
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611-0620
(352) 392-1901 ext. 190
FAX (352) 392-5660
E-Mail: ufinsectid@.ifas.ufl.edu
- More information on sample submission at:http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/SR010

FDACS-DPI

- Dr. G.B. Edwards

  Florida Dept. of Agriculture, DPI

  1911 SW 34th Street

  PO Box 147100

  Gainesville, FL 32614

  (352) 372-3505 ext. 194

  edwardg@doacs.state.fl.us

Mechanics of Scouting

Protocols and Paperwork Requirements Clear and Articulated

Reporting Requirements Known?

Situational Scouting

- Routinely inspect nursery with two goals in mind:
  - »Problem prevention
  - »Problem detection

Situational Scouting

- Use following to evaluate greenhouses:
  - Design
  - Maintenance
  - Water source and quality
  - Media
  - Containers and storage
  - Fertilization
  - Plant propagation
  - Plant production
  - Shipping

Situational Scouting

- Does this encourage a pathogen or pest?
- Does this allow the spread of a pathogen or pest?
- Does this favor the development of a plant problem?
- Does this allow the persistence of a pathogen/pest on site?

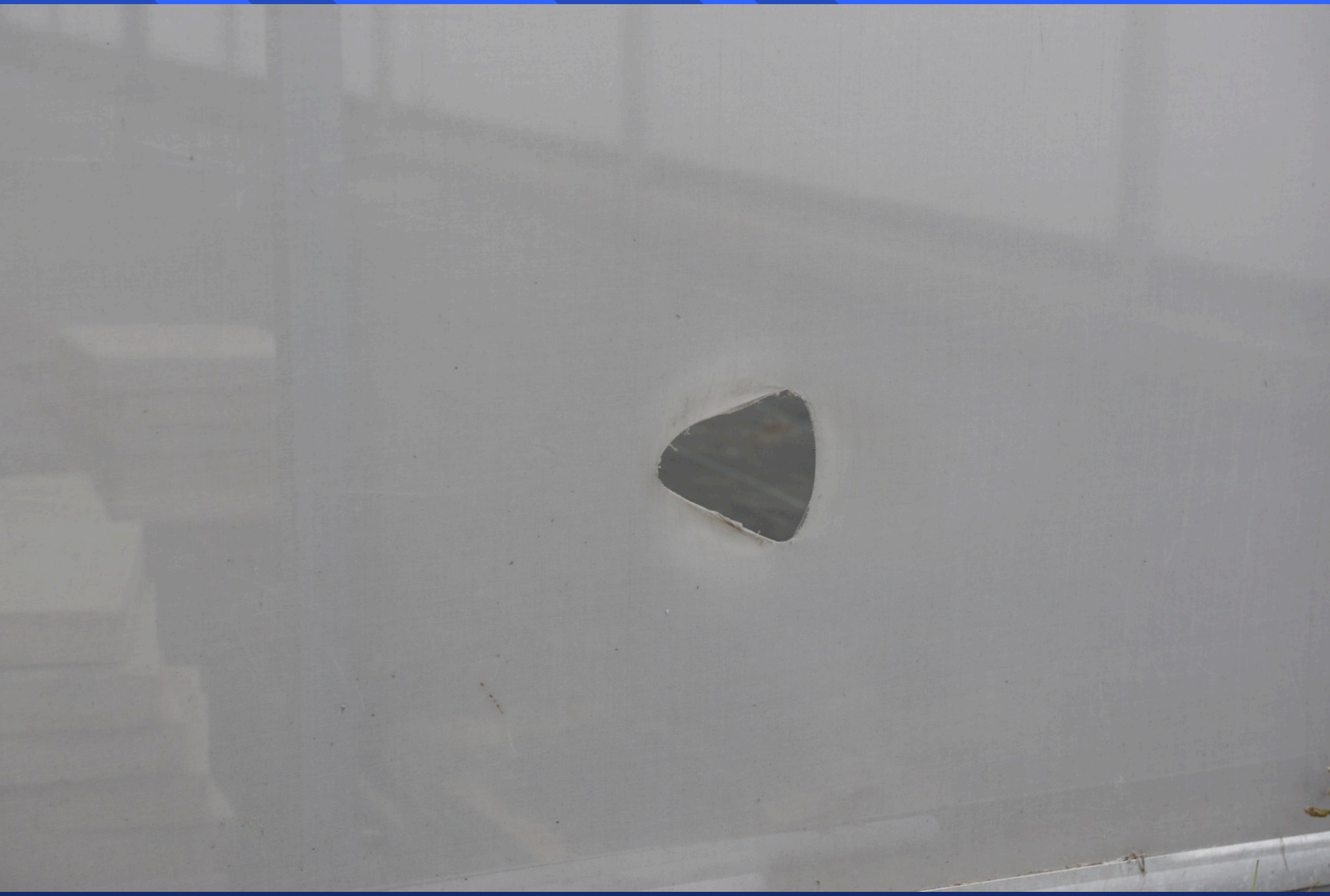
Situational Scouting

- Torn ground cloth – allows introduction of soil-borne pathogens
- Torn shade cloth or thrips screen, broken glass – allows entrance of pests
- Poor perimeter management – weeds host pathogens and pests
- Plant disposal – introduce foliar pathogens, nematodes and insect pests

©2001 The Regents of the University of California

Design Flaws

- Different size containers grouped together
- Tiered production
  - Requires special care to be successful
- No isolation or quarantine area
  - New plant material should be isolated for at least two weeks.



UC

"Mr. Osborne, may I be excused?
My brain is full."

Thank you!