



Date: January 31, 2022  
Product: IMA-jet, EPA Reg. No. 74578-1  
Use: Weevils including, South American Palm Weevil (*Rhynchophorus palmarum*), (*Rhynchophorus cruentatus fabricius*), Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*) and Red Palm Weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferruginaus*)  
State/District: FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE STATE OF TEXAS ONLY  
Expiration Date: December 31, 2025  
Manufactured for Arborjet, Inc. 99 Blueberry Hill Road, Woburn, MA 01801 SCPLLABJ 1309A-L1C 1210

**FIFRA Section 2(ee) Recommendation:** This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or approved by the EPA. This product bulletin should be in the possession of the user at the time of application of the product. All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

### Palms

In palms (i.e., monocots), only one injection site is required: locate the application site 1-3' from the soil level and drill 4" deep into the stem.

For flowering trees, make applications post bloom

Dosage: 4.0 – 8.0 mL IMA-jet Systemic Insecticide per inch of cumulative trunk diameter at breast height (54" from the ground). Space injection holes approximately 6" apart, around the circumference of the tree.

For trees larger than 12" in diameter, use the lower rate for for the targeted pest. If trees are severely infested, use the highest label rate specified for control of the targeted pest. For trees larger than 24" in diameter, always use the highest label rate for the targeted pest.

## WHEN TO TREAT

The South American palm weevil [*Rhynchophorus palmarum* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)], larvae feed in the crown of palm trees, causing significant damage that may result in the death of meristematic tissues. If meristematic tissue is destroyed, the palm death follows on account of an inability to produce new fronds. Canary Islands date palms, *Phoenix canariensis*, is particularly susceptible to the SAPW. The palmetto weevil, *Rhynchophorus cruentatus* Fabricius is native to Florida, but is known to occur along the coast west to Texas and east to South Carolina, and until recently was considered a minor pest, attacking only severely wounded and dying trees. However, it is now known to be a pest of stressed nursery and transplanted palms as well as apparently healthy Canary Island date (*Phoenix canariensis* Hortorum ex Chabaud), Bismarck (*Bismarckia nobilis* Hildebrandt & H. Wendl.) and Latan (*Latania* spp.) palms. The Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*) is nonnative to Hawaii and is found to feed on Coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), African oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), date palms, as well as bananas, sugarcane, papayas, sisal, and pineapples. Best outcomes are treatments applied prior to damage to meristematic tissues (palm weevils and rhinoceros beetle and). Optimally, treatment should be made preventively at least 2 to 3 weeks before arthropods historically infest the host tree. As a result of systemic movement and longevity of IMA-jet in trees, this interval may be extended much earlier to 6 months should tree dormancy, adverse weather, management, asynchronous life cycle of pests, etc., allow earlier application timing.

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2(ee) Registrant:  
Arborjet, Inc.  
99 Blueberry Hill Rd.  
Woburn, MA 01801

Label Code: