

Date: October 12, 2021  
Product: TREE-äge® G4, EPA Reg. No. 74578-10  
Use: South American Palm Weevil (*Rhynchophorus palmarum*), Palmetto Weevil (*Rhynchophorus cruentatus* Fabricius) and Palm Leaf Skeletonizer (*Homaledra sabalella*)  
State/District: AL, AZ, CA, FL, GA, HI, LA, MA, MS, NC, SC  
Manufactured for Arborjet, Inc. 99 Blueberry Hill Road, Woburn, MA 01801 SCPL ABJ 1309A-L1C 1210

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This recommendation for use of this product is permitted under Section 2(ee) of FIFRA and has not been submitted to or been approved by EPA.

### Palms

Make applications into palms 2-3 feet from the soil level, above the lignified tissues. One (typical) to 4 injection points may be installed. Drill into the palm tissue 4" deep, or up to 1/3 trunk diameter.

In Palms always use the low ml. product/tree

## 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 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 (*Lantania* spp.) palms.

Palm leaf skeletonizer (*Homaledra sabalella*) is native to Florida and is found to feed on cabbage palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*), Coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), Chinese fan palm (*Livistona chinensis*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), red latan palm (*Lantania lontaroides*), as well as other palms.

Best outcomes are treatments applied prior to damage to meristematic tissues (palm weevils) and prior to severe leaf skeletonization (palm leaf skeletonizer).

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 TREE-äge G4 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: