



## TREE INSECTS AND TREATMENT

PEST / DISEASE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TREE HOSTS	ACE-jet	AzaSol®	IMA-jet®	TREE-äge®/G4
Adelgids	Many species	Coniferous species, including hemlock, fir and spruce	X		X	
Aphids	Many species	Ash, oak, maple, willow, fruit trees	X	X	X	
Asian Longhorned Beetle	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Elm, maple, birch, willow, box elder, horsechestnut, Buckeye, European Mountain Ash, ash, poplar, Albizzia, London Plane, sycamore			X	
Bagworm	<i>Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis</i>	Juniper, arborvitae, cedars, pine, hemlock, spruce, Chinese Elm, honeylocust, crabapple, maple, sycamore, box elder, willow, linden, poplar.	X	X		X
Bark Beetles	Subfamily: <i>Scolytinae</i> *TREE-äge® ONLY - <i>Ips</i> Engraver Beetles, <i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> , <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> Zimmermann, <i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i> , <i>Dendroctonus brevicornis</i>	Conifers, including pine, spruce, and fir; hardwoods including oak				X
Birch Leafminer	<i>Fenusa pusilla</i> ; <i>Mesa nana</i>	<i>Mesa nana</i> - White, gray, Yellow Birch <i>Fenusa pusilla</i> - Gray, European, Cut-Leaf Birch	X	X	X	X
Black Vine Weevil	<i>Otiorhynchus sulcatus</i>	Broad host range, including yew, hemlock, Japanese andromeda, Euonymus, mountain laurel and Japanese holly	X	X	X	
Boxelder Bug	<i>Leptocoris trivittatus</i>	Boxelder, ash, maple, fruit trees	X	X		
Bronze Birch Borer (flatheaded borer)	<i>Agrilus anxius</i>	European white birch, water birch, paper birch, yellow birch, Whitebarked Himalayan Birch, Gray Birch, Sweet Birch	X		X	X
Browntail Moth	<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>	Oak, shadbush, apple, cherry, beach plum, hawthorn	X	X		
Budworms	<i>Eupoicillia</i> spp.	Spruce, fir, Fraser Fir, tamarack, pine, hemlock	X	X		X <sup>1</sup>
Cankerworms	<i>Paleacrita Vernata</i>	Red and white oak groups, maples, elms, hickories, ash, and cherry	X	X		
Carpenterworm	<i>Prionoxystus robiniae</i>	Red Oak, black locust, cottonwood, elm, maple, and willow	X			
Casebearer	<i>Coleophora</i> species	Elm, pecan, larch, paper, gray, white birch	X			
Citrus Longhorned Beetle	<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	Citrus trees, pecan, apple, hibiscus, sycamore, willow, pear, pigeon pea, poplar, oak, ficus and more			X	
Clearwing Borers	<i>Parathrene dollii</i> , <i>P. tricincta</i>	Alder, ash, birch, dogwood, lilac, hawthorn, Mountain Ash, maple, oak, pine, poplar, sycamore, viburnum, willow, and fruit trees and plum	X	X		X <sup>2</sup>
Cottonwood Twig Borer	<i>Gypsonoma haimbachiana</i>	Cottonwood, poplar	X			
Eastern Oak Looper	<i>Phigalia titea</i>	Red and white oak groups, maples, elms, hickories, ash, and cherry	X			
Eastern Tent Caterpillar	<i>Malscosoma americanum</i>	Ornamental crabapple, hawthorn, maple	X			X
Eastern Tent Caterpillar	<i>Malscosoma americanum</i>	Wild cherry, apple, and crabapple, hawthorn, maple, cherry, peach, pear, plum	X	X		
Elm Leaf Beetle (larvae)	<i>Pyrralta luteola</i>	All variety of elm species	X	X	X	
Elm Spanworm	<i>Ennomos subsignarius</i>	Elms	X	X		
Emerald Ash Borer	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> ) species, including green, white, black and blue ash	X		X	X
Eucalyptus Longhorned Beetle	<i>Phoracantha recurva</i>	Eucalyptus			X	X

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<sup>1</sup>Western Spruce Budworm only <sup>2</sup>Non-food-bearing plants



TREE INSECTS AND TREATMENT (CONTINUED)

PEST / DISEASE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TREE HOSTS	ACE-jet	AzaSol®	IMA-jet®	TREE-äge®/G4
Fall Cankerworm	<i>Alsophila pometaria</i>	Red and white oak groups, maples, elms, hickories, ash, cherry	X	X		
Fall Webworm	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	Many hardword species including Pecan, walnut, American Elm, hickory, fruit trees	X	X		X
Flathead Borers	Family: <i>Buprestidae</i>	Many tree species including ash, oak and birch trees and more	X	X	X	X
Forest Tent Caterpillar	<i>Malocosoma disstria</i>	Sugar maple and aspens, oaks; Water Tupelo, sweetgum, Swamp Black Gum; cottonwood,elms; Red Alder and willow, birch, flowering cherry, basswood, ash	X	X		X
Gall Midges	Subfamily: <i>Cecidomyiinae</i>	Oak, willow, elm, maple, walnut, hickory, pine, locust	X			
Gypsy Moth	<i>Lynamtria dispar</i>	Many oak species, White Oaks preferred	X	X		X
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	<i>Adelges tsugae</i>	Hemlock	X		X	
Honeylocust Plant Bug	<i>Diaphnocoris chlorionis</i>	Honeylocust	X			X
Ips Engraver Beetles	Family: <i>Scolytidae</i>	Conifers: Including spruce, Ponderosa and Lodgepole Pines, Engelman Spruce, Limber pines		X		X
Japanese Beetle	<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Horsechestnut, maple, birch, citrus, eucalyptus, black walnut, Crape Myrtle, larch, crabapple, sycamore, poplar, cherry, plum, peach, Pin Oak, Sassafras, Mountain Ash, Linden, elm	X	X	X	
Lace Bugs	<i>Corythucha</i> spp.; <i>Stephanitis</i> spp.	Sycamore, oak, hackberry, basswood, hawthorne, crabapple, Mt. Ash, Shadbush, Mountain Ash	X		X	
Leaf Miners	Orders: <i>Lepidoptera</i> , <i>Diptera</i> , <i>Hymenoptera</i>	Oak, birch, beech, elm, flowering cherry, hawthorn, and honeylocust	X	X	X	X
Leafhoppers	Family: <i>Cicadellidae</i>	Broad host range	X		X	
Leafrollers	Family: <i>Tortricidae</i>	Ornamental trees including ash, birch, box elder, elm, locust, maple, poplar, rose and willow. AzaSol - Fruit and nut trees including almond, apple, apricot, cherry, citrus, pear, plum, and walnut	X	X		
Linden Looper	<i>Erannis tiliaria</i>	Linden, red and White Oak, maples, elms, hickories, ash, and cherry	X	X		
Longhorned Borers	<i>Cerambycidae</i>	Many tree species including hardwoods and conifers susceptible, in particular, stressed trees	X	X	X	X
Mealy Bugs	Family: <i>Pseudococcidae</i>	Many species; ficus, palm, Catalpa, peach, pear, citrus, and more	X	X	X	
Mimosa Webworm	<i>Homadaula anisocentra</i>	Mimosa, honeylocust				X
Mites	Subclass: <i>Acari</i>	Many host species; conifers especially suscpetible	X			
Mountain Pine Beetle	<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	Pine, frequently on Lodgepole and sugar pine		X		X
Nantucket Pine Tip Moth	<i>Rhyacionia frustrana</i>	Pitch, Virginia, Scotch Pine, in New England and Mid-Atlantic, Shortleaf Pine in Central States, Monterey Pine in California, Loblolly and Shortleaf in South	X	X		
Oak Worms	<i>Anisota senatoria</i> ; <i>A. Virginiensis</i> ; <i>A. Stigma</i>	Most species of oak	X	X		X
Peach Twig Borer	<i>Anarsia lineatella</i>	Fruit trees including apricots, nectarines, plums and prunes, as well as peaches		X		
Peach Tree Borer	<i>Synanthedon exitiosa</i>	Fruit trees including peach, cherry, plum and other stone fruits		X		
Pine Cone Seed Bug	<i>Leptoglossus</i> and <i>Tetyra</i> spp.	Conifers			X	X
Pine Cone Worm	<i>Dioryctria</i> spp.	Loblolly, longleaf, pond, sand, shortleaf, slash and spruce, Virginia Pine. Douglas fir, True Fir, spruce, Western & Mt. Hemlock also susceptible.	X			X
Pine Needle Miner	<i>Exoteleia pinifoliella</i>	Pitch pine and jack pine are preferred, found on red, Scotch, Virginia, shortleaf, longleaf, table mountain, Ponderosa and Lodgepole Pines	X			
Pine Needle Scale	<i>Chionaspis pinifoliae</i>	Mugo pine and Scotch pine. Other pines affected: Austrian pine, red pine, and eastern white pine, spruce, firs, Douglas-fir and cedars				X
Pine Tip Moth	<i>Rhyacionia</i> spp.	Scotch, Mugo, Ponderosa	X	X	X	
Plant Bugs (Lygus)	<i>Lygus</i> spp.	Fruit trees such as peach trees, strawberries, stone fruits, and more	X	X		



TREE INSECTS AND TREATMENT (CONTINUED)

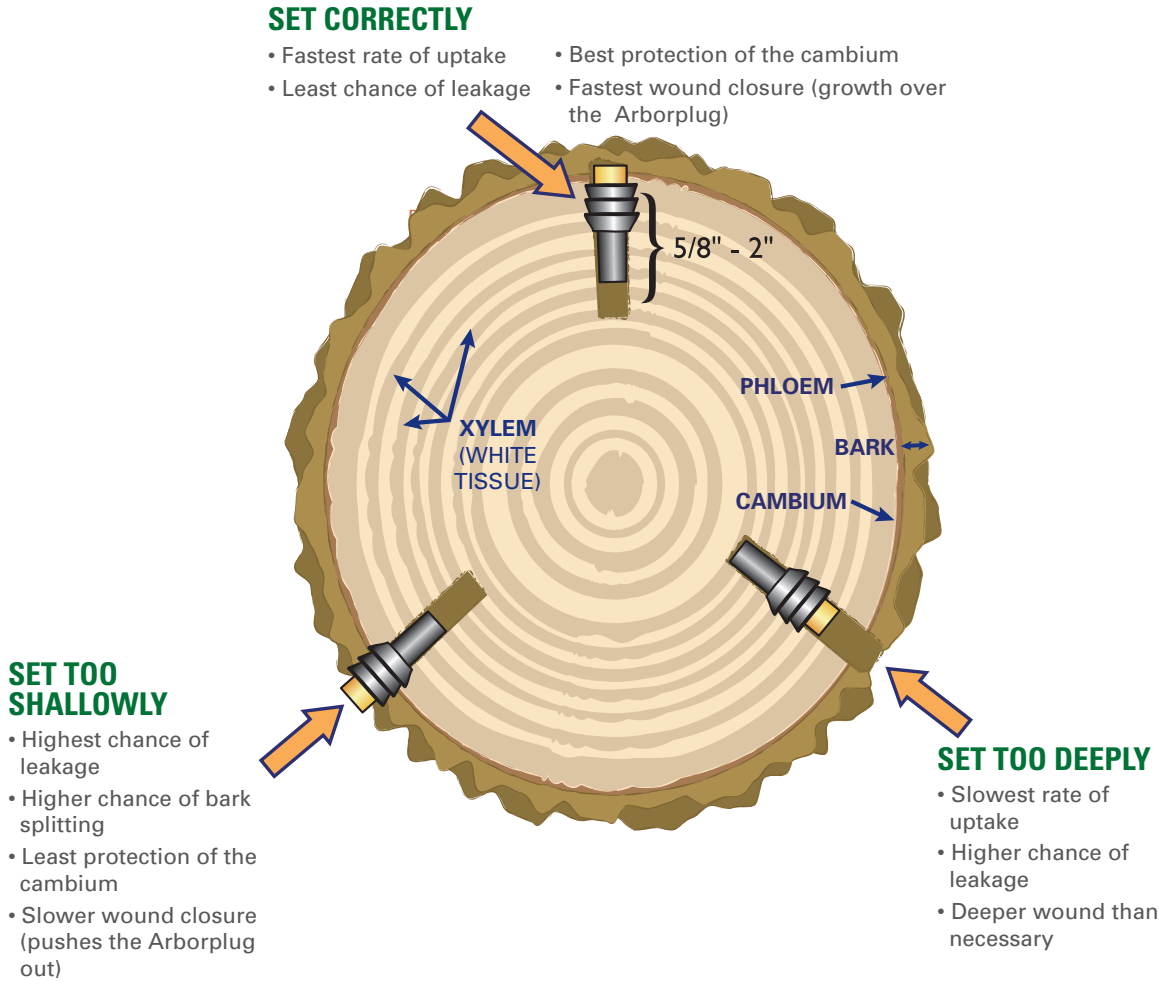
PEST / DISEASE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TREE HOSTS	ACE-jet	AzaSol®	IMA-jet®	TREE-äge®/G4
Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer	<i>Euwallaecea</i> sp.	40 species, including maples, sycamore, oaks, willows, alders, and avocado.				X
Poplar Tentmaker (Caterpillar)	<i>Clostera inclusa</i>	Poplar & willow species	X	X		
Psyllids	Family: <i>Psyllidae</i>	Several species of eucalyptus, acacia, pepper, and more.		X	X	
Red Oak Borer	<i>Enaphalodes rufulus</i>	Red Oak group	X	X		
Red Palm Mite	<i>Raoiella indica Hirst</i>	Coconut and areca palms, ornamental palms including hurricane or princess palm, Christmas palm, bird of paradise, <i>Strelitzia reginae</i> Banks gingers, <i>Alpinia purpurata Vieill.</i> , and <i>Etlingera elatior</i>				X
Pinewood Nematode	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilis</i>	Pine, cedar, spruce				X
Root Weevil (adults)	Family: <i>Curculionidae</i>	Hemlock, spruce, Arborvitae, oaks, magnolia, Sassafras, yellow poplar	X			
Roundheaded Borers	Family: <i>Cerambycidae</i>	Many species of hardwoods including beech, birch, elm, ash, hickory and more. Also seen in softwoods including elm and pine			X	X
Royal Palm Bugs	<i>Xylastodoris luteolus</i>	Cuban royal palms ( <i>Roystonea regia</i> )	X	X	X	
Rugose Spiraling Whitefly	<i>Aleurodicus rugioperculatus</i>	Palm, Gumbo Limbo, Mango, Avocado, tropical ornamental trees and shubs		X	X	
Sawfly Larvae	Suborder: <i>Symphyta</i>	Pines, spruce, ash, larch, birch, willow	X	X	X	X
Scale Insects (Hard)	Superfamily: <i>Coccoidea</i>	Pines, spruce, firs, hemlock, lilac, ash, willow, Mountain Ash, maple, linden, elms	X	X		
Scale Insects (Soft)	Family: <i>Coccidae</i>	Pine (pine tortoise), magnolia, tuliptree, shade trees and ornamental plants (European fruit lecanium), spruce (spruce bud), and maple (cottony maple scales)	X	X	X	
Southern Pine Beetle	<i>Dendroctonus frontalis Zimmermann</i>	All species of pine, but they show a strong preference for southern yellow pine species such as shortleaf, Virginia and pitch pines		X		X
Spider Mites	Family: <i>Tetranychidae</i>	Coniferous plants, and many other hosts	X			
Spring Cankerworm	<i>Paleacrita vernata</i>	Oak, elm, most common	X	X		
Spruce Beetle	<i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>	Spruce		X		X
Tent Caterpillars	Family: <i>Lasiocampidae</i>	Alder, ash, birch, cottonwood, and willow		X		X
Thrips	Order: <i>Thysanoptera</i>	Dogwood, magnolia,maple, palm, viburnum, maple	X	X	X	
Tussock Moth	Family: <i>Lymantriidae</i>	Douglas fir, fir, maple, horsechestnut, birch, sycamore, poplar, linden, elm, rose & larch	X	X		X
Twig Girdler	<i>Oncideres cingulata</i>	Pecan plantations, but also to lumber trees such as hickory, oak, poplar and elm			X	
Variable Oakleaf Caterpillar	<i>Heterocampa manteo</i>	Oaks: Southern red, northern red, pin, willow, black, laurel, bur, and post oaks. Exotic oaks, beech, basswood, paper birch, and American Elm	X	X		
Western Pine Beetle	<i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i>	Coulter and Ponderosa Pines		X		X
Western Spruce Budworm	<i>Choristoneura occidentalis Freeman</i>	Douglas-fir, grand fir, white fir, subalpine fir, corkbark fir, blue spruce, Engelmann Spruce, white spruce, and western larch	X			X
White Pine Weevil	<i>Pissodes strobi</i>	Sitka; white, Engelmann spruce, black spruce, Norway Spruce, Lodgepole Pine , white pine, red pine, jack pine, Scots pine, red spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce, Douglas-fir, pitch pine	X	X		
Whiteflies	Family: <i>Aleyrodidae</i>	Ash, Red Bud, Bradford Pear, oak, chestnut, citrus spp, palm spp, Gumbo Limbo		X	X	
Whitemarked Tussock Moth	<i>Hemerocampa leucostigma</i>	Pecan, hickory, walnut, oak, willow, honey locust	X	X		X
Willow Leaf Beetle (larvae)	<i>Plagioder a versicolora</i>	White & Black Willow preferred	X	X	X	
Winter Moth	<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Oaks, maples, basswood, ash, crabapples, certain spruces	X	X		X
Yellownecked Caterpillar	<i>Datana ministra</i>	Birch, elm, oak, maple, apple & crabapple	X	X		
Zimmerman Pine Moths	<i>Dioryctria zimmermani</i>	Austrian, Scotch, Ponderosa Pine	X	X		



TREE DISEASES AND TREATMENT

PEST / DISEASE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TREE HOSTS	Arbor-OTC®	PHOSPHO-jet	Propizol®
Anthracnose	<i>Discula destructiva</i>	Ash, Maple, Beech, Birch, Dogwood, Elm, Linden, Oak, Sycamore, Willow		X	
Anthracnose	<i>Gnomonia platani</i>	Sycamore			X
Apple Scab	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	Crabapples; Hawthorne, Ornamental Pear		X	
Ash Yellows	Phytoplasma	Ash	X		
Black Spot	<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i>	Crabapples; Hawthorne, Ornamental Pear		X	
Citrus Collar Rot	<i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i>	Citrus spp.		X	
Citrus Root Rot	<i>Phytophthora nicotiane</i>	Citrus spp.		X	
Coconut Bud Rot/ Nut Fall	<i>Phytophthora katsurae</i>	Coconut ( <i>Cocos nucifera</i> )		X	
Dogwood Phytophthora	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	Dogwood		X	
Dutch Elm Disease	<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i>	Elms			X
Fireblight	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Crabapples; Hawthorne, Ornamental Pear	X	X	
Leaf Diseases	Many spp.	Crabapples			X
Leaf Spot	<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.	Basswood/Linden, Hibiscus, Magnolia	X		X
Lethal Yellows	Phytoplasma	Palms	X		
Oak Wilt	<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	Red & White Oaks			X
Phytophthora	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	Tan oak, Coast live oak, Black oak, Crabapples; Hawthorne, Ornam. Pear		X	
Phytophthora Canker	<i>Phytophthora citricola</i>	Avocado		X	
Phytophthora Root Rot	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	Avocado		X	
Phytoplasma Disease	Phytoplasma	Palms	X		
Root and Collar Rot	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	Stone Fruits; Cherries, Peaches, Plums		X	
Root Rots	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	Cedars, <i>Chamaecyparis</i> , Fir, Hemlock		X	
Stem Cankers	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	Ash, Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm, Linden, Oak, Sycamore, Willow, Cedars, <i>Chamaecyparis</i> , Fir, Hemlock, Junipers and Pine spp.	X	X	
Sudden Oak Death	<i>Phytophthora ramoram</i>	Oak spp.		X	
Texas Phoenix Palm Decline	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma palmae</i>	Canary Island Date Palm, Silver or Sylvester Date Palm, Queen Palm, Sabal Palm, and Cabbage Palm	X		

PROPER ARBORPLUG® PLACEMENT



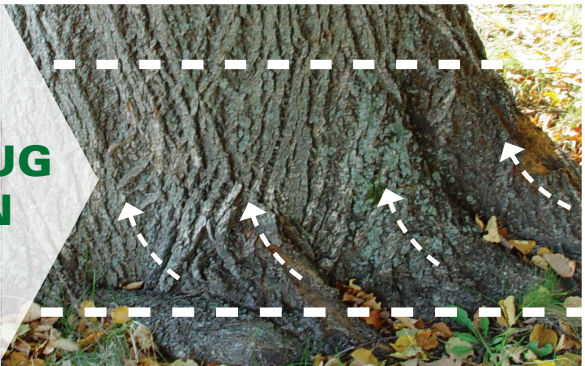
This drawing is not to scale.

SETTING ARBORPLUGS

Below are guidelines to determine the number of plugs to use:

- While using the TREE I.V. (DBH/3) (Diameter at Breast Height)
- While using the QUIK-jet or Air Hydraulic (DBH/2)
- Optimal plug locations selected within 18” of soil line
- Choose healthy tissue, avoid damaged bark and/or compression wood or flat spots if possible.

BEST  
ARBORPLUG  
INJECTION  
ZONE



ARBORJET  
INJECTION  
STEPS

1. DRILL

Drill 5/8”- 2” deep into tree xylem (white tissue). \* Drill hole perpendicularly, (straight in) not on an angle.

2. PLUG

Insert and set Arborplug with set tool. The Arborplug surface should be just into the xylem.

3. INJECT

Insert needle and inject.

\* 9/32” bit for #3 Arborplugs or 3/8” bit for #4 Arborplugs





VASCULAR CHARACTERISTICS & SOLUTION UPTAKE

RING POROUS TREES		DIFFUSE POROUS TREES		NON-POROUS TREES
Ash Butternut Catalpa Chestnut Elm Hackberry Hickory Golden Chain Kentucky Coffee-tree	Mulberry	American Horn-beam	Linden	<b>RESINOUS CONIFERS</b>
	Osage-Orange	Ash	Live Oak Pear	Pine
	Pin Oak	Beech	Poplar spp.	Spruce
	Red Oak	Birch	Magnolia	Douglas Fir
	Sassafras	Blackgum	Maple	Larch
	White Oak	Cherry	Serviceberry	<b>NON-RESINOUS CONIFERS</b>
		Crab Apple	Sourwood	Hemlock
		Dogwood	Sweetgum	Fir
		Holly	Sycamore	Redwood
		Hophornbeam	Tulip Poplar	Cedar
		Horse Chestnut	Willow	Yew
		Hawthorne	Walnut	
HELPFUL HINTS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many factors effect injection uptake time including; soil moisture, temperature, wind, humidity, and plant health.</li><li>• Size and type of vascular system also play a key role in uptake speed when other factors are equal.</li><li>• Trees are grouped above by vascular system type:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ring porous tree types absorb fluids most rapidly</li><li>- Diffuse porous tree types are moderate in speed of absorption and translocation</li><li>- Non-porous trees will absorb fluids least rapidly</li></ul></li><li>• Non-porous trees which are also “resinous” require slightly different injection techniques</li></ul>				

NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS

		MACRO & MICRO NUTRIENTS %								
ARBORJET NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS	DESCRIPTION	BORON	COPPER	IRON	MANGANESE	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS	POTASSIUM	SULFUR	ZINC
MIN-jet Iron	Alleviates symptoms of iron or manganese chlorosis. Promotes development & function of roots, stems, foliage	0.10%	0.10%	0.75%	0.38%	-	-	-	-	0.20%
PALM-jet	For use on palm and monocots, especially in manganese deficient soils, and where “Frizzle top” is prevalent	0.20%	-	2.1%	2.2%	1.0%	-	3.0%	1.5%	-
MN-jet FE	Works for chlorosis caused by micronutrient deficiency, and as a good choice for general tree nutrition.	0.10%	0.10%	2.0%	2.0%	-	-	1.0%	-	0.5%
NutriRoot™	Drought protection and root development via surfactants, humectants, kelp, humates, and micros. For use at planting and in maintenance on trees, plants, shrubs, and turf.	-	-	.75%	-	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	-	.25%



EQUIPMENT



**QUIK-jet® KIT**

(070-2250)  
The QUIK-jet is a cost effective injection tool designed for lower dose applications. It can also be used as a diagnostic tool to assess tree health and vascular activity. The QUIK-jet kit is a good starter kit for someone just getting into trunk injection and a great complementary tool to the TREE I.V.



**QUIK-jet AIR® KIT**

(070-2250)  
Simply Productive. One of our newest pieces of equipment delivers the simplicity of the QUIK-jet and the power of the VIPER Hydraulic for fast, easy, precise injections.



**TREE I.V. 2-PACK KIT**

(070-0010)  
Our most versatile injection system. For coniferous and hardwood trees. High volume, low pressure, can be used with mixable products. A perfect starter kit.



**TREE I.V. PRO KIT**

(070-0036)  
Designed for high dosage applications in all tree sizes and types. All the components you need for high production, including an extra TREE I.V. and Arborjet bucket instead of a carrying case.

**F SERIES®  
TREE I.V.**



**F12 KIT**

(070-0055)  
Maximize efficiency, with the first ever 120 psi micro-infusion system. Increase output with up to 12 injection lines, and maintain consistency with the state of art Hex PDS manifold. All included in the F12 Kit.



**F12 PRO KIT**

(070-0058)  
All of the exciting features of the F12 kit - high pressure, multiple bottles, Hex PDS - complete with a QUIK-jet to cover all of your injection needs. The F12 Pro really is the whole package.



**F18 KIT**

(070-0065)



**F18 PRO KIT**

(070-0068)  
All of the exciting features of the F18 kit - high pressure, multiple bottles, and the Hex PDS - complete with a QUIK-jet to cover all of your injection needs.

Call **781.935.9070** for technical support or visit us online at **arborjet.com** to find a distributor near you.

# FORMULATIONS

## INSECTICIDES



### TREE-äge®

(040-4100) - 1 liter\*  
(040-4105) - 1 liter / Case of 8  
(4% Emamectin Benzoate)  
\*1 liter treats 33 trees (10" DBH)



### TREE-äge® G4

(040-4120) 1 quart\*  
(4% Emamectin Benzoate)  
\* One quart treats 27 trees (10"DBH) at medium rate



### IMA-JET®

(040-2003) - 1 liter\*  
(040-2004) - 1 liter case of 8  
(040-20096) - 1 liter round case of 9  
(5% Imidacloprid)  
\*1 liter treats 25 trees (10" DBH)



### ACE-JET®

(040-2011) - Box of 20/15gms\*  
(040-2013) - Single Packet/15gms\*  
(97% Acephate)  
\*1 15gram packet treats 1 tree (10" DBH)



### Arbor-OTC®

(040-7500) - 1 oz. (28 g.)\*  
(040-7505) - 5 oz. (140 g.)  
(36.7% Oxytetracycline)  
\*1 oz. (28 g.) container treats 10 trees (10" DBH)



### PHOSPHO-JET®

(040-3011) - 1 liter\*  
(040-3016) - 1 liter case of 8  
(45.8% Phosphorous Acid)  
\*1 liter treats 20 trees (10" DBH)



### Propizol®

(040-6300) 1 liter\*  
(040-6302) 1 gallon  
(040-6310) 1 liter case of 8  
(040-6312) 1 gallon case of 2  
(14.3% Propiconazole)  
\*1 liter treats 10 trees (10" DBH) up to 1.5 acres for turfgrass applications, and up to 1,700 gallons for ornamental spray applications.



### ECO-1®

(040-7300) 32 fl. oz. RTU  
(040-7310) 8 fl. oz. concentrate  
(040-7320) 1 quart concentrate\*  
(040-7350) 1 gallon concentrate  
(040-7360) 2.5 gallon concentrate  
(10% Linseed Oil, 1.34% Thyme Oil, 0.66% Peppermint Oil)  
\*1 quart of concentrate treats up to 8,000 square feet and makes up to 8 gallons



### AzaSol®

(040-5001) - 6 oz. container (8 packets, 0.75 oz each)  
(040-5010) Single Packet (1 packet, 0.75 oz each)  
Larger sizes and bulk pricing available.  
(6% Azadirachtin)

\*6 oz. treats approximately 1 to 3 acres as an agricultural spray (mixes with 50-150 gallons of water), 43 trees (10" DBH) as a soil drench, and approximately 26 trees (10" DBH) as a trunk injection.



### Shortstop® 2SC

(040-1100) 1 gallon\*  
(040-1105) 1/2 gallon  
(040-1110) 1 gallon case of 4  
(22.3% Paclobutrazole)  
\*1 gallon makes 12 gallons of diluted mixture



### Mn-JET® Fe

(030-4160) 1 liter\*  
(2% Fe, 2% Mn, 1% K, 0.5% Zn, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% B)  
\*1 liter treats 20 trees (10" DBH) at low rate



### PALM-JET® Mg

(030-4030) - 1 gallon\*  
(1.2% N - 2.6% Potassium - 1.5% Sulfur - 2.1% Fe 2.2% Mn - 0.2% Zn - 0.2% B)  
\*1 gallon treats 75 trees (medium size palms) (10" DBH)



### NutriRoot®

(030-4100) 8 oz. container  
(030-4101) 1 quart container  
(030-4103) 1 gallon container  
Case sizes available.  
\*8 oz. treats 5 trees at transplant

## BOTANICALS

## GROWTH REGULATOR

## NUTRIENTS

## ANTIBIOTICS

## FUNGICIDES