ARBORJET®
Revolutionary Plant Health Solutions

TREE INSECTS AND TREATMENT

PEST / DISEASE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TREE HOSTS	ACE-jet	AzaSol®	IMA-jet®	TREE-äge® R10 / G4	Eco-1® 40
Adelgids	Many species	Conifers, including hemlock, fir and spruce	X		X		
Aphids	Many species	Ash, oak, maple, willow and fruit trees	X[1]	X	X[1]		X[3]
Asian Longhorned Beetle	*Anoplophora glabripennis*	Elm, maple, birch, willow, box elder, horsechestnut, buckeye, European mountain ash, ash, poplar, albizzia, London plane and sycamore			X		
Bagworm	*Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis*	Juniper, arborvitae, cedars, pine, hemlock, spruce, Chinese elm, honeylocust, crabapple, maple, sycamore, box elder, willow, linden and poplar	X	X		X	
Bark Beetles	Subfamily: *Scolytinae Ips spp. Dendroctonus spp., Scolytus spp., Pityophthorus spp.*	Conifers, including pine, spruce, and fir; hardwoods including oak, elm, ash and walnut				X[1]	
Beech Leaf Disease	*Litylenchus crenatae (Nematode)*	Beech				X	
Birch Leafminer	*Fenusa pusilla; Mesa nana*	*Fenusa pusilla* on gray, European, and cut-leaf birch; *Mesa nana* on white, gray and yellow birch	X	X	X	X	
Black Vine Weevil	*Otiorhynchus sulcatus*	Yew, hemlock, Japanese andromeda, euonymus, mountain laurel and Japanese holly	X	X			
Boxelder Bug	*Leptocoris trivittatus*	Boxelder, ash, maple and fruit trees	X[1]	X			
Bronze Birch Borer (flatheaded borer)	*Agrilus anxius*	Birch species, primarily European white, water, paper, yellow, whitebarked Himilayan, gray and sweet birch	X		X	X	
Browntail Moth	*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*	Oak, apple, crabapple, cherry, beach plum, pear, hawthorn, shadbush, elm maple and willow	X[1]	X		X[1]	
Budworms	*Eupoicillia* spp.	Spruce, fir, tamarack, pine and hemlock	X	X		X[2]	
Cankerworms	*Paleacrita Vernata*	Red and white oak groups, maples, elms, hickories, ash and ornamental cherry	X	X		X	
Carpenterworm	*Prionoxystus robiniae*	Red oak, black locust, cottonwood, elm, maple and willow	X			X	
Casebearer / Caseworm	*Coleophora* species	Elm, pecan, larch, paper, gray, white birch	X[1]	X		X[1, 2]	
Clearwing Borers	*Parathrene dollii, P. tricinicta*	Alder, ash, birch, dogwood, lilac, hawthorn, Mountain ash, maple, oak, pine, poplar, sycamore, viburnum, willow, and fruit trees and plum	X[1]	X		X[2]	
Cottonwood Twig Borer	*Gypsonoma haimbachiana*	Cottonwood and poplar	X			X	
Eastern Oak Looper	*Phigalia titea*	Red and white oak groups, maples, elms, hickories, ash and cherry	X[1]			X	
Eastern Tent Caterpillar	*Malscosoma americanum*	Wild cherry, apple, and crabapple, cherry, peach, pear and plum	X[1]	X		X[1]	
Elm Leaf Beetle (larvae)	*Pyrralta luteola*	All variety of elm species	X	X	X		
Elm Spanworm	*Ennomos subsignarius*	Elms	X	X		X	
Emerald Ash Borer	*Agrilus planipennis*	Ash species, including green, white, black and blue ash	X	X	X	X	
Eucalyptus Longhorned Beetle	*Phoracantha recurva*	Eucalyptus	X		X	X	
Fall Cankerworm	*Alsophila pometaria*	Red and white oak groups, maples, elms, hickories, ash, ornamental cherry	X	X		X	
Fall Webworm	*Hyphantria cunea*	Hardwoods, preferring American elm, birch, cherry, crabapple, hickory, lilac, maple, pecan and walnut	X[1]	X		X[1]	

[1]Non-food bearing and/or ornamental plants only [2]Not for use in CA [3]Spray Only

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TREE INSECTS AND TREATMENT (CONTINUED)

PEST / DISEASE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TREE HOSTS	ACE-jet	AzaSol®	IMA-jet®	TREE-äge® R10/G4	Eco-1® 40
Flathead Borer/ Metallic Wood Borer/ Buprestid Borer	Family: *Buprestidae*	Ash, oak and birch	X	X	X	X	
Forest Tent Caterpillar	*Malocosoma disstria*	Hardwoods, preferring wild cherry, apple and crabapple, also ash, birch, blackgum, redgum, willow, witch-hazel, maple, oak, poplar, cherry, peach and plum	X	X		X	
Gall Midges	Subfamily: *Cecidomyiinae*	Oak, willow, elm, maple, walnut, hickory, pine and locust	X[1]				
Gall Wasp	*Cynipidae*	Oaks and ficus			X	X	
Gold Spotted Oak Borer	*Agrilus auroguttatus*	Oaks	X	X	X	X	
Gypsy Moth	*Lynamtria dispar*	Oak; white oaks preferred	X	X		X	
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	*Adelges tsugae*	Hemlock	X		X		
Honeylocust Plant Bug	*Diaphnocoris chlorionis*	Honeylocust	X	X	X		
Invasive Shot Hole Borer	*Euwallaecea* sp.	60+ species, including maples, sycamore, oaks, willows, alders and avocado				X[1]	
Ips Engraver Beetles	Subfamily: *Scolytinae*	Pine, spruce, hemlock and fir				X	
Japanese Beetle	*Popillia japonica*	Horsechestnut, maple, birch, citrus, eucalyptus, black walnut, crape myrtle, larch, crabapple, sycamore, poplar, cherry, plum, peach, pin oak, sassafras, mountain ash, linden and elm	X[1]	X	X[1]		
Lace Bugs	*Corythucha* spp.; *Stephanitis* spp.	Sycamore, oak, hackberry, basswood, hawthorne, crabapple, Mt. Ash, shadbush, mountain ash	X		X		
Leaf Miners	Orders: *Lepidoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera*	Oak, birch, beech, elm, flowering cherry, hawthorn and honeylocust	X	X	X	X	
Leafhoppers	Family: *Cicadellidae*	Broad host range	X[1]		X[1]		
Leafrollers	Family: *Tortricidae*	Ornamental ash, birch, box elder, elm, locust, maple, poplar, rose, willow, almond, apple, apricot, cherry, citrus, pear, plum and walnut	X[1]	X		X[1]	
Linden Looper	*Erannis tiliaria*	Almond, apple, apricot, ash, birch, boxelder, cherry, citrus, elm, locust, maple, pear, plum, poplar, rose, walnut and willow	X	X		X	
Mealybugs	Family: *Pseudococcidae*	Ficus, palm, catalpa, peach, pear and citrus	X[1]	X	X[1]		
Mimosa Webworm	*Homadaula anisocentra*	Mimosa and honeylocust				X	
Mountain Pine Beetle	*Dendroctonus ponderosae*	Pine species, primarily lodgepole, ponderosa, western white, sugar, limber and whitebark pines				X	
Oakworms	*Anisota senatoria; A. Virginiensis; A. Stigma*	Most species of oak	X	X[2]		X	
Peach Twig Borer	*Anarsia lineatella*	Fruit trees including apricots, nectarines, plums and prunes, as well as peaches		X			
Peach-Tree Borer	*Synanthedon exitiosa*	Fruit trees including peach, cherry, plum and other stone fruits		X			
Pine Cone Seed Bug	*Leptoglossus* and *Tetyra* spp.	Conifers			X	X	
Pine Coneworm	*Dioryctria* spp.	Loblolly, longleaf, pond, sand, shortleaf, slash and Virginia pines; also Douglas fir, true fir, spruce, western and Mt. Hemlock	X			X	
Pine Needle Miner	*Exoteleia pinifoliella*	Pines, primarily pitch and jack pine, but also red, Scotch, Virginia, shortleaf, longleaf, table mountain, ponderosa and lodgepole pines	X				
Pine Needle Scale	*Chionaspis pinifoliae*	Pines, preferring pitch, Virginia, Scotch, shortleaf, Monterey, loblolly, shortleaf, mugo and ponderosa pines	X	X		X	
Pine Tip Moth	*Rhyacionia frustrana*	Many pine including pitch, Virginia, scotch, shortleaf, monterey, loblolly, shortleaf, mugo and ponderosa	X	X	X	X	
Plant Bugs (Lygus)	*Lygus* spp.	Fruit trees such as apple, cherries, peach and pear; also strawberries and more	X[1]	X			

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TREE INSECTS AND TREATMENT (CONTINUED)

PEST / DISEASE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TREE HOSTS	ACE-jet	AzaSol®	IMA-jet®	TREE-äge® R10/G4	Eco-1® 40
Poplar Tentmaker (Caterpillar)	*Clostera inclusa*	Poplar and willow species	X	X			
Psyllids	Family: *Psyllidae*	Eucalyptus, acacia and pepper		X	X		
Red Oak Borer	*Enaphalodes rufulus*	Red oak group	X		X	X	
Red Palm Mite	*Raoiella indica Hirst*	Palms, such as coconut, areaca, princess/ hurricane and Christmas palms and birds of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*) and gingers (*Alpinia purpurata* and *Etlingera elatior*)				X	X[3]
Pinewood Nematode	*Bursaphelenchus xylophilis nematode*	Pine, cedar and spruce				X	
Roundheaded Borers/ Long-horned Borers	Family: *Cerambycidae*	Many species of hardwoods including beech, birch, elm, ash, hickory and more. Also seen in softwoods including spruce and pine	X		X	X	
Royal Palm Bugs	*Xylastodoris luteolus*	Cuban royal palms *(Roystonea regia)*	X	X	X		
Sawfly Larvae	Suborder: *Symphyta*	Pines, spruce, ash, larch, birch and willow	X	X	X	X	
Scale Insects (Hard)	Superfamily: *Coccoidea*	Pines, spruce, firs, hemlock, lilac, ash, willow, mountain ash, maple, linden and elms	X	X			
Scale Insects (Soft)	Family: *Coccidae*	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	*Dendroctonus frontalis*	Pines, preferably loblolly, shortleaf, Virginia and pitch pine				X	
Spider Mites	Family: *Tetranychidae*	Coniferous plants and many other hosts	X			X	X[3]
Spittlebugs	*Aphrophora spp.*	arborvitae, spruce, fir and pine		X			
Spring Cankerworm	*Paleacrita vernata*	Apple, ash, beech, elm, hickory, linden, maples and oaks	X	X		X	
Spruce Beetle	*Dendroctonus rufipennis*	Spruce				X	
Spotted Lanternfly	*Lycorma delicatula*	Maple, walnut, birch, yellow poplar and willow	X[1]		X[1]		
Tent Caterpillars	Family: *Lasiocampidae*	Alder, ash, birch, cottonwood and willow		X		X	
Thrips	Order: *Thysanoptera*	Dogwood, magnolia, maple, palm, viburnum and maple	X	X	X		
Tussock Moth	Family: *Lymantriidae*	Douglas fir, fir, maple, horsechestnut, birch, sycamore, poplar, linden, elm, rose and larch	X	X		X	
Twig Girdler	*Oncideres cingulata*	Pecan plantations, hickory, oak, poplar and elm	X		X[1]	X	
Two-lined Chestnut Borer	*Agrilus bilineatus*	Oaks	X	X	X	X	
Variable Oakleaf Caterpillar	*Heterocampa manteo*	Oaks, such as southern red, northern red, pin, willow, black, laurel, bur, and post oaks; also beech, basswood, paper birch and American elm	X	X		X	
Western Pine Beetle	*Dendroctonus brevicomis*	Ponderosa and Coulter pines				X	
Western Spruce Budworm	*Choristoneura occidentalis Freeman*	Douglas-fir, grand fir, white fir, subalpine fir, corkbark fir, blue spruce, Eengelmann spruce, white spruce and western larch	X			X	
White Pine Weevil	*Pissodes strobi*	Spruce (Sitka, white, Engelmann, black, Norway, red, Colorado blue), Pines (lodgepole, white, red, jack, Scotch, pitch) and Douglas-fir	X			X	
Whiteflies	Family: *Aleyrodidae*	Ash, red bud, pear, oak, chestnut, citrus, palms and gumbo limbo	X[1]	X	X[1]		X[3]
Whitemarked Tussock Moth	*Hemerocampa leucostigma*	Pecan, hickory, walnut, oak, willow and honey locust	X[1]	X		X[1]	
Willow Leaf Beetle (larvae)	*Plagiodera versicolora*	White & black willow preferred	X	X	X		
Winter Moth	*Operophtera brumata*	Oaks, maples, basswood, ash, crabapples and certain spruces	X	X		X	
Yellownecked Caterpillar	*Datana ministra*	Birch, elm, oak, maple, apple and crabapple	X[1]	X		X	
Zimmerman Pine Moths	*Dioryctria zimmermani*	Pines, such as Austrian, Scotch and ponderosa pines	X	X		X	

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TREE DISEASE AND TREATMENT

PEST / DISEASE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TREE HOSTS	Arbor-OTC®	PHOSPHO-jet	Propizol®	Eco-1 40®
Anthracnose	*Discula destructiva*	Ash, maple, beech, birch, dogwood, elm, linden, oak, sycamore and willow		X		
Anthracnose	*Gnomonia platani*	Sycamore		X	X	
Apple Scab	*Venturia inaequalis*	Crabapples, hawthorne and ornamental pear		X	X	
Ash Yellows	Phytoplasma	Ash	X			
Armilleria Root Rot	Armillaria heimii	Stone Fruit		X		
Black Spot	*Diplocarpon rosae*	Crabapples; hawthorne and ornamental pear		X		
Bacterial blight	*Xanthomonas axonopodis pv.*	Walnut, apple, pear, plum, cherry and lilac		X		
Basal Rot	*Fusarium Oxysporum*	Palms		X		
Blue Stain Diseases	*Grosmania clavigera, Leptographium longicalvatum, Ophiostoma minus*	Pines, spruce, fir			X	
Brown Rot	*Monilinia fructicola*	Citrus		X		
Citrus Collar Rot	*Phytophthora citrophthora*	Citrus spp.		X		
Citrus Root Rot	*Phytophthora nicotiane*	Citrus spp.		X		
Coconut Bud Rot/ Nut Fall	*Phytophthora katsurae*	Coconut *(Cocos nucifera)*		X		
Diplodia Tip Blight	*Diplodia sapinea*	Austrian pine			X	
Dogwood Phytophthora	*Phytophthora* spp.	Dogwood		X		
Downy Mildew	*Peronospora sparsa*	Stone fruit and avocado		X		
Dutch Elm Disease	*Ophiostoma ulmi*	Elms			X	
Fireblight	*Erwinia amylovora*	Crabapples; hawthorne and ornamental pear	X	X		
Fusarium Dieback	*Fusarium euwallaceae*	California sycamore, willow, oak and maple			X	
Leaf Diseases	Many spp.	Crabapples			X	
Lethal Bronzing (Formerly Texas Phoenix Palm Decline)	*Candidatus Phytoplasma palmae*	Palms, primarily Canary Insland date, silver/sylvester date, queen, sabal and cabbage palms	X			
Lethal Yellows	*Phytoplasma*	Palms	X			
Needle cast	*Lophodermium seditiosum*	Spruce		X		
Oak Wilt	*Ceratocystis fagacearum*	Red & white oaks			X	
Pitch canker disease	*Fusarium circinatum*	Monterey and bishop pine			X	
Phytophthora	*Phytophthora* spp.	Crabapples, hawthorne and ornamental pear		X		
Phytophthora Canker	*Phytophthora citricola*	Avocado		X		
Phytophthora Root Rot	*Phytophthora cinnamomi*	Avocado		X		
Phytoplasma Disease	Phytoplasma	Palms	X			
Powery Mildew		Stone fruit				X[3]
Root and Collar Rot	*Phytophthora* spp.	Stone fruits; cherries, peaches and plums		X		
Root Rots	*Phytophthora* spp.	Cedars, *Chamaecyparis*, fir and hemlock		X		
Stem Cankers	*Phytophthora* spp.	Ash, maple, beech, birch, elm, linden, oak, sycamore, willow, cedars, *chamaecyparis*, fir, hemlock, junipers and pine spp.		X		
Sudden Oak Death	*Phytophthora ramoram*	Oak spp.		X		
Thousands Canker	*Geosmithia morbida*	Walnut		X		
Verticillium wilt	*Verticillium dahliae*	Various shade trees		X		

ARBORJET
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ARBORPLUG® TECHNOLOGY

ARBORPLUGS - 070-0150 & 070-0156

The Arborplug is a technological advancement in trunk injection and a key component of the Arborjet injection methodology.

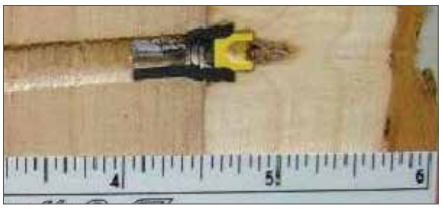
Plugless technology is also available for low volume, low pressure applications, and fast uptake trees.

ARBORPLUG ADVANTAGE

- Tight seal for fast, consistent, and complete injection
- Protects the surrounding environment and the applicator from unintended product contact
- Minimizes the number of injection sites and helps to inhibit infection
- Seals injection sites against insect or disease entrance while speeding site close-over

Creates the perfect injection interface; internal septum "seals" injection site.

Enables rapid, high volume product delivery directly into the xylem tissue.



Minimizes risk of infection or insect access and speeds site closure and healing.

RANGE OF ACCEPTABLE PLUG SETTING

- Fastest rate of uptake
- Least chance of leakage
- Best protection of the cambium
- Fastest drill site closure (growth over the Arborplug)

Proper set: below the cambium layer, in the xylem tissue

HOW TO DRILL, PLUG & INJECT ARBORPLUGS

DRILL

1. Use DBH/3 with the FSeries/TREE I.V or 8" spacing.
2. Use DBH/2 with the QUIK-jet AIR/QUIK-jet or 6" spacing.
3. For trunk pests use 4"-6" spacing.
   a. Always read and follow label instructions.
4. Choose healthy tissue, avoid damaged bark and/or compression wood or flat spots if possible.
5. Optimal plug locations are within 18" of soil line, along trunk flares where possible.
6. Drill 5/8"- 2" deep into tree xylem (white tissue).
   a. Use a 9/32" bit for #3 Arborplugs or a 3/8" bit for #4 Arborplugs.
   b. Drill a perpendicular hole (straight in not on an angle). Depress drill trigger fully, but do not apply pressure to the drill.
   c. Drill through the bark and allow the drill bit to "land' at the denser sapwood surface. This is where the largest portion of the plug should reside when set properly.
   d. Then, apply pressure to the drill and drill 5/8"- 2" deep into the sapwood.

PLUG

Insert and set Arborplug with set tool and hammer. The Arborplug surface should be just into the xylem. (See above for proper plug placement)

INJECT

Insert needle(s) and inject according to label instructions and equipment guidelines.

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VASCULAR CHARACTERISTICS & SOLUTION **UPTAKE**

RING POROUS TREES (FASTEST UPTAKE)		DIFFUSE POROUS TREES (MODERATE UPTAKE)		NON-POROUS TREES
Ash	Locust	Alder	Holly	**RESINOUS CONIFERS (SLOWEST UPTAKE)**
Butternut	Mimosa	American Hornbeam	Hophornbeam	Larch
Catalpa	Mulberry	Apple	Horse Chestnut	Pine
Cherry	Peach	Ash	Linden	Spruce
Chestnut	Pecan	Aspen	Live Oak	
Elm	Osage-Orange	Beech	Pear	**NON-RESINOUS CONIFERS (MODERATE UPTAKE)**
Hackberry	Oaks	Birch	Plum	Cedar
Hickory	(red and white oak groups)	Blackgum	Poplar spp.	Douglas Fir
Honeylocust	Sassafras	Boxelder	Magnolia	Fir
Golden Chain		Citrus	Maple	Hemlock
Kentucky Coffeetree		Coottonwood	Serviceberry	Juniper
		Crab Apple	Sourwood	Redwood
		Dogwood	Sweetgum	Yew
		Eucalyptus	Sycamore	
		Ficus	Tulip Poplar	
		Hawthorne	Walnut	
			Willow	

HELPFUL HINTS

- Many factors effect injection uptake time including; soil moisture, temperature, wind, humidity, and plant health.
- Size and type of vascular system also play a key role in uptake speed when other factors are equal.
- Trees are grouped above by vascular system type:
  - Ring porous tree types absorb fluids most rapidly
  - Diffuse porous tree types are moderate in speed of absorption and translocation
  - Non-porous trees will absorb fluids least rapidly
- Non-porous trees which are also "resinous" might require the use of a micro - infusion system such as F-Series or Tree IV to improve chemical uptake efficiency.

NUTRITIONAL **PRODUCTS**

		MACRO & MICRO NUTRIENTS %								
ARBORJET NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS	**DESCRIPTION**	**BORON**	**COPPER**	**IRON**	**MANGANESE**	**NITROGEN**	**PHOSPHORUS**	**POTASSIUM**	**SULFUR**	**ZINC**
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%

ARBORJET®
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EQUIPMENT KITS

QUIK-JET AIR® KIT

(070-2250)

Lightweight, air-powered injection system, featuring a onethumb switch operation, precise dose measuring in a rugged aluminum body, weighing less than 2 pounds.

QUIK-JET® KIT

(070-2250)

A cost-effective injection tool designed for lower doseapplications. It can also be used as a diagnostic tool to assess tree health and vascular activity.

FSERIES® 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.

F18 KIT*

(070-0065)

Inject trees with maximum speed, accuracy, and ease. Includes the features of the F12 kit with up to 18 injection lines, high pressure, multiple bottles, and the Hex PDS.

TREE I.V. 2-PACK KIT

(070-0010)

The tried and true micro-infusion system for coniferous and hardwood trees. Designed for high volume and low pressure treatments. 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.

AccuFlo® SOIL INJECTOR ISD

AccuFlo® SOIL INJECTOR KIT

(070-0050)

The AccuFlo® Soil Injector is the latest in Arborjet's product application technology, delivering precise and repeatable dosing at twice the pressure, and half the weight of competitor devices. A versatile, portable, and intuitive system for all of your soil injection, drench, and foliar spray application needs.

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

REV 12/2021

FORMULATIONS

INSECTICIDES

TREE-äge® R10

(040-4100) 1 pint*
(040-4105) 1 pint / Case of 8
(9.7% Emamectin Benzoate)

TREE-äge® G4

(040-4120) 1 quart*
(040-4125) 1 quart / Case of 4
(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 50 trees (10" DBH)**

IMA-jet® 10®

(040-20010) 1 liter*
(040-20015) 1 liter / Case of 4
(10% Imidacloprid)
***1 liter treats 25 trees (10" DBH)**

ACE-jet®

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

FUNGICIDES

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.**

BOTANICALS

ECO-1® 40

040-9040 1 gal - makes up to 128 gal
040-9050 2.5 gal - makes up to 320 gal
(31% Linseed Oil, 8% Rosemary, 1% Thyme Oil)

AzaSol®

(040-5001) 6 oz. container (8 packets, 0.75 oz each)
(040-5010) Single Packet (1 packet, 0.75 oz each)
(040-5007) 2lb container
(6% Azadirachtin)
***6 oz. treats approximately 43 trees (10" DBH) as a soil drench, and approximately 26 trees (10" DBH) as a trunk injection.**

GROWTH REGULATOR

Shortstop® 2SC

(040-1120**) 1 gallon*
(040-1125**) 1 gallon / Case of 4
(22.3% Paclobutrazole)
***1 gallon makes 12 gallons of diluted mixture**
**** For CA & OR use 040-1100/040-1110**

ANTIBIOTIC

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)**

NUTRIENTS

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™

(030-4130) 1 liter*
(030-4135) 1 liter / Case of 4
(1.0% N, 2.0% P, 2% K, 1% Fe, 2.2% Mn, 0.75% Mg, 0.4% Zn, 0.07% B)
***1 liter treats approximately 66 medium size palms or 25 hardwoods**

NutriRoot®

(030-4101) 1 quart container
(030-4103) 1 gallon container
(030-4105) 2.5 gallon container
Case sizes available.