



2(ee) Bulletin

Mectinite

EPA Reg. No. 74779-17

For Control of Listed Pests

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FIFRA Section 2(ee) Recommendation: This recommendation is permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or approved by the U.S. EPA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product bulletin must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements and precautions on the EPA registered container label.

Information contained in this bulletin is not intended to replace or amend any product labeling. Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in mix combinations.

PEST	APPLICATION RATE FOR TRUNK INJECTION
South American Palm Weevil (<i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i>) Palmetto Weevil (<i>Rhynchophorus cruentatus</i> Fabricius) Palm Leaf Skeletonizer (<i>Homaledra sabalella</i>) Red Palm Weevil (<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>)	Use the high rate of Mectinite.

Application Equipment: Use with tree injection devices that meet the label and dose requirements.

Placement of Application/Injection Site: For Palms, use 1 (preferred) to 4 injection sites per tree. Inject within 1 to 3 feet from the soil level, above the lignified tissues. Using a clean, sharp, appropriately sized drill bit, drill 4" deep into the stem. Make applications into intact, healthy tissue. Do not inject into injured areas or areas with decay.

When to treat: The South American palm weevil (SAPW) larvae feed in the crown of palms, causing significant damage that may result in the death of the meristematic tissues and ultimately the death of the palm. SAPW feed on multiple palm species but primarily attack Canary Islands date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*).

The palmetto weevil is native to Florida but is known to occur along the coast west to Texas and east to South Carolina. It typically attacks wounded and dying trees but has now become a pest of stressed nursery and transplanted palms and healthy Canary Island date, Bismarck (*Bismarckia nobilis*), and Latan (*Latania* spp.) palms.

Palm leaf skeletonizer 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 (*Latania lontaroides*) as well as other palms.

For best results, treat prior to damage to meristematic tissues (palm weevils) and prior to severe leaf skeletonization (palm leaf skeletonizer). Optimally, make applications at least 2 to 3 weeks before insects historically infest the host trees. This interval may be extended up to 6 months prior to infestation, depending upon tree dormancy, weather conditions, and pest life cycle.

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