C-3 Arborist Memo

November 20, 2023

Mr. Brian Staver
Torrey Pacific Corporation
171 Saxony Road, Suite 109
Encinitas, CA 92024

RE: Torrey Crest
Consulting Arborist Report
Wisniewski & Associates File No. 21-1079

Dear Mr. Staver,
This is the Consulting Arborist Report you requested regarding the current conditions and recommendations for selected trees on the Torrey Crest Project in Encinitas, California.

The reason you requested this report was because of your concerns, and those of one of the adjacent property owners, about the risk and potential damage from failure of the dead standing Canary Island Date Palms - *Phoenix canariensis*. One of the standing dead trunks, without any fronds or head fell about six months ago.

Additionally, you had recently noticed die back of one of the branches in a Torrey Pine - *Pinus torreyana*, Tree No.119. You also pointed out that the one Macadamia Nut - *Macadamia ternifolia*, Tree No.118 on the property had been cut down. This was done without your permission by a tenant living on the property.
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OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CANARY ISLAND DATE PALMS

These trees had all been reviewed and documented in my report dated July 22, 2021. This report contains photographs of each tree and dead tree trunks at the time they were evaluated. I reviewed the trees and site conditions with you and Steve Hooker, the owner of One Tripp Tree Service, on 10/30/2023.

At the time of my initial evaluation six of these trees were alive. Three were in Fair condition and three were in Poor condition. Five of these trees are now dead, and one is functionally dead.

The reasons for the death of these trees appear to be attributed to three factors, sometimes as a single cause, but often in combination. The exact cause of death cannot be determined without laboratory analysis.

Each one these pests has been affecting, and killing, local Canary Island Date Palms for several years. Note this palm species is on the City of Encinitas List of Invasive Species of plants not to be planted in the city.

South American Palm Weevil - *Rhyncyophorus palmarum*
https://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/GARDEN/PLANTS/INVERT/palmweevil.html

Pink Rot Fungus – *Gliocladium vermoeseni*
https://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74148.html

Fusarium Wilt - *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis*
https://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74148.html

All the dead palm trees and dead trunks listed in **Table A** are scheduled to be removed starting on December 19, 2023.

TABLE A

Tree No.	Standing Tree & Apparent Cause of Death	Dead Trunk	Photo No.
40	South American Palm Weevil		1
41	Unknown		2
49	South American Palm Weevil		3
50		Yes	4
Note: This trunk moved at the base when pushed by hand and is in advanced decay.			
51		Yes	-
52		Yes	-
76		Yes	-
78	South American Palm Weevil		5
79		Yes	-
82	South American Palm Weevil		6
91		Yes	-
92		Yes	-
102		Yes	7
Note: This trunk fell about six months ago.			
105	Likely Fusarium Wilt with Pink Rot		8

Notes:

1. There are six additional live Canary Island Date Palms that are not scheduled to be removed at this time.
2. "Dead Trunk" indicates that there are no fronds attached.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MACADAMIA NUT

The entire canopy of the tree had been removed leaving the trunk approximately 4' high. The trunk has resprouted new branches.

I spoke with the tenant on 11/16/2023 and she explained the reason for the removal was that the tree was infested with rats. The rats had somehow been stuffing nuts into her car. The man removing the tree documented ten rat nests in the tree. Reviewing nuts on the ground revealed a single round hole typical of rat feeding.
See Photo No. 9.

I recommend removing the tree to prevent any further rat problems.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TORREY PINES

You pointed out to me significant dieback on one branch near the top of the canopy of Torrey Pine Tree No.119 on our site visit on 10/24/2023. Because of the diffuse light conditions at that time, it was difficult to make out the presence and extent of the die back.

On our subsequent site visit with Steve Hooker on 10/30/2023 it was clear that significant damage had occurred. The situation warranted evaluation by a Pest Control Advisor to discuss the problem and treatment options.

A representative from Aguilar Plant Care confirmed that the upper canopy decline was most probably caused by a feeding infestation of Pine Bark Beetles. There are several species of Bark Beetles that attack pines and other conifers. These beetles are in the family known as Scolytidae.
https://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7421.html

A treatment program using a micro-injected chemical compound, known by the trade name TREE-age, was proposed, and accepted. The work was performed by injecting the compound at measured distances around the base of the tree.

The immediately adjacent Torrey Pine, Tree No. X17, is co-owned with the owner of the property located at 1210 Melba Road. Although this tree exhibited no signs of die back, or any other insect damage in the canopy, you offered to cover the cost for treating that tree as well as a preventive caution. The two trees were treated on 11/13/2023.

TREE-age is reported to have an effective control time of 18-24 months.
See Appendix A.

It is also highly recommended to keep the trees well-watered to avoid stress. Stressed trees are more susceptible to beetle attacks, but the beetles are also known to attack healthy trees. See Photo Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

LIMITING CONDITIONS

1. Unless expressed otherwise: a) the information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of the evaluation, and b) the evaluation is limited to the visual ground level observation of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, or coring.

2. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies with this tree or this property may not arise in the future.

3. This work is not a Tree Risk Assessment.

Contact me if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Mark Wisniewski

California Licensed Landscape Architect No. 3281 - Retired
International Society of Arboriculture - Certified Arborist No. WE-0742A - Retired
International Society of Arboriculture - Tree Risk Assessment Qualified – Retired

Tim Clancy

American Society of Consulting Arborists - Registered Consulting Arborist #712
American Society of Consulting Arborists - Tree and Plant Appraisal Qualification
International Society of Arboriculture - Certified Arborist No. WE-0806A
International Society of Arboriculture - Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

Attachments: Consulting Arborist Disclosure Statement
Photographs
Appendix A

CONSULTING ARBORIST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

A consulting arborist is an individual who utilizes specialized education, knowledge, training and experience to examine and evaluate trees. By utilizing a diagnostic model, he makes recommendations for treatments and dosage to achieve desired objectives.

Recommendations to reduce risk and improve safety are of the highest priority. At times trees may be recommended for removal when they cannot reasonably be made safe, or potential targets such as people or property, cannot be relocated or eliminated. The client may choose to accept or disregard the consulting arborist's recommendation or to obtain additional advice.

The consulting arborist cannot identify every condition that may cause a structural failure of a tree or it's parts. Trees are dynamic organisms that interact with their environment in complex ways that are not fully understood. Many conditions located within trees, or below ground, cannot be fully evaluated. A consulting arborist cannot guarantee that a tree will be safe or healthy under all environmental conditions or for a specified period of time. Recommended treatments cannot be guaranteed.

The treatment, pruning or removal of trees, often involves factors beyond the scope of the consulting arborist's services. These factors can include, but are not limited to, concerns such as the following: property ownership, property boundary lines, disputes between neighbors and landlord tenant arrangements. A consulting arborist cannot take such factors into consideration without being provided complete and accurate information.

The client hiring the consulting arborist accepts full responsibility for authorizing the recommended treatments or remedial measures. The ability to manage trees is limited as they are living dynamic organisms constantly subjected to environmental stresses. All risks from trees cannot be eliminated. To live with and to work with trees is to accept a degree of risk.

Client: TORREY PACIFIC CORPORATION
171 SAXONY ROAD, SUITE 109
ENCINITAS, CA 92O24

I acknowledge receipt of this Consulting Arborist Report. I have also received and read this disclosure statement and will return a copy to the consulting arborist at the address shown below.

_____

Signature Title Date

WISNIEWSKI & ASSOCIATES
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT - INDEPENDENT CONSULTING ARBORIST
2036 Countrywood Way - Encinitas, California 92024-5401
(760) 840-7501
Licensed Landscape Architect No. 3281 - Retired
International Society of Arboriculture - Certified Arborist No. WE-0742A - Retired
International Society of Arboriculture - Tree Risk Assessment Qualified – Retired

PHOTOGRAPHS

All Photographs were taken on 11/13/2023.

Photo No. 1
Tree No. 40 Canary Island Date Palm - *Phoenix canariensis.*

Photo No. 2
Tree No. 41 Canary Island Date Palm - *Phoenix canariensis.*

Photo No. 3
Tree No. 49 Canary Island Date Palm - *Phoenix canariensis.*

Photo No. 4

Tree No. 50 Canary Island Date Palm - *Phoenix canariensis,* decayed trunk could be moved by hand.

Photo No. 5
Tree No. 78 Canary Island Date Palm - *Phoenix canariensis.*

Photo No. 6
Tree No. 82 Canary Island Date Palm - *Phoenix canariensis.*

Photo No. 7

Tree No. 102 Canary Island Date Palm - *Phoenix canariensis.* Trunk with extensive decay fell approximately in April 2023.

Photo No. 8
Tree No. 105 Canary Island Date Palm - *Phoenix canariensis.*

Photo No. 9

Tree No. 118 Macadamia Nut - *Macadamia ternifoilia*. This tree was cut back by the tenant on the property due to a rat infestation.

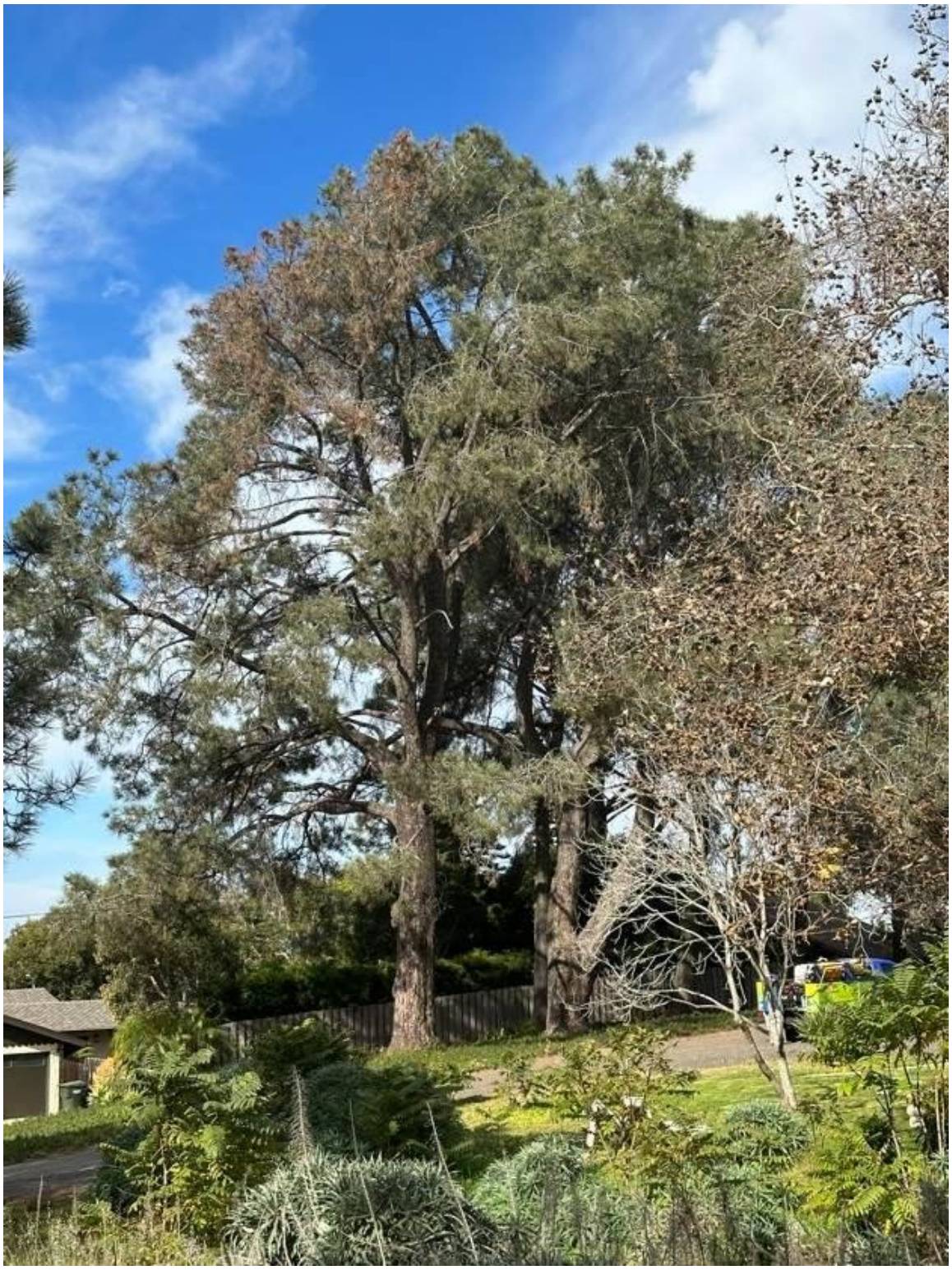

Photo No. 10
Tree No. 119 Torrey Pine - *Pinus torreyana*.

Photo No. 11
Tree No. 119 Torrey Pine - *Pinus torreyana*.

Photo No. 12
Tree No. X17 Torrey Pine - *Pinus torreyana*.

Photo No. 13
Tree No. X17 Torrey Pine - *Pinus torreyana*.

Photo No. 14
Tree No. 119 Torrey Pine - *Pinus torreyana*.

APPENDIX A

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY TO HUMANS FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

TREE-äge®

Injected insecticide for two year control of listed arthropod pests in deciduous, coniferous, and palm trees

Active Ingredient:	
Emamectin Benzoate[1]	4.0%
Other Ingredients	96.0%
Total	100.0%

[1]CAS No. 155569-91-8 Contains 0.36 lbs. emamectin per gallon.

EPA Reg No. 100-1309-74578

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING/AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Manufactured for Arborjet, Inc. 99 Blueberry Hill Road, Woburn, MA 01801 SCPPLABJ 1309A-L1C 1210

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:

Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physician: Early signs of intoxication include dilation of pupils, muscular incoordination, and muscular tremors. Vomiting within one-half hour of exposure can minimize toxicity following accidental ingestion of the product; rapidly after exposure (<15 minutes) administer repeatedly medical charcoal in a large quantity of water or ipecac. If toxicity from exposure has progressed to cause severe vomiting, the extent of resultant fluid and electrolyte imbalance should be gauged. Appropriate supportive parenteral fluid replacement therapy should be given, along with other required supportive measures (such as maintenance of blood pressure levels and proper respiratory functionality) as indicated by clinical signs, symptoms, and measurements. In severe cases, observations should continue for at least several days until clinical condition is stable and normal. Since emamectin benzoate is believed to enhance GABA activity in animals, it is probably wise to avoid drugs that enhance GABA activity (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, valproic acid) in patients with potentially toxic emamectin benzoate exposure.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment

HOT LINE NUMBER
For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal),
Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident)
Call 1-800-255-3924

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING/AVISO: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (Category C) such as barrier laminate; butyl rubber ≥14 mils; nitrile rubber ≥14 mils; or neoprene rubber ≥14 mils.
- Shoes and socks
- Protective eyewear

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is highly toxic to fish, mammals and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming trees.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ARBORJET, Inc. or Seller.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold ARBORJET and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ARBORJET warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ARBORJET, and, (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ARBORJET MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall ARBORJET be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ARBORJET AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ARBORJET OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

ARBORJET and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of ARBORJET.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

IMPORTANT: Read entire label before using this product. Failure to follow label instructions may result in poor control or tree injury. Failure to follow label directions may cause injury to people, animals and environment.

APPLICATION TO TREES

TREE-äge is for control of mature and immature arthropod pests of deciduous, coniferous, and palm trees including, but not limited to, those growing in residential and commercial landscapes, parks, plantations, seed orchards, and forested sites (in private, municipal, state, tribal and national areas). TREE-äge contains the active ingredient emamectin benzoate and is formulated to translocate in the tree's vascular system when injected. This product must be placed into active sapwood and will actively control pest for up to two years.

USE DIRECTIONS

TREE-äge is designed for use with tree injection devices that meet the label and dose requirements (for example, the Arborjet Tree Injection Systems) for the control of listed pests of trees. Follow manufacturer's directions for equipment use.

Dosages are based on the Diameter (in inches) of the tree at Breast Height (DBH"). Tree DBH is the outside bark diameter at breast height. Breast height is defined as 4.5 feet (1.37m) above the ground on the uphill side of the tree. For the purposes of determining breast height, the ground includes the duff layer that may be present, but does not include unincorporated woody debris that may rise above the ground line.

The diameter is determined by measuring the circumference of the tree at DBH", and dividing circumference (in inches) by three (3). To determine DBH" for multi-stemmed woody ornamentals, measure the DBH" for each stem or branch and add together for the total DBH" per tree.

(continued on reverse side)

APPLICATION TO TREES (CONTINUED)

Placement of Application/Injection Sites: Inject at the base of the tree. Inject into the stem within 12" of the soil, into the trunk flare or into tree roots exposing them by shallow excavation. Make applications into intact, healthy sapwood. Do not inject into injured areas or areas with decay. Select injection sites associated with stem growth.

Number of Injection Sites: Work around the tree, spacing injection sites approximately every 6.0 inches of tree's circumference.

Drill Depth: Drill through the bark then 5/8" to 1-5/8" (hardwoods) or 1-5/8" to 2" (conifers) into the sapwood with the appropriate sized drill bit. Use clean, sharp drill bits. Brad point bits are recommended. Precautions should be taken to avoid diseased areas and transferring infected tissues to other injection sites.

Resinous Conifers: In resinous conifers, such as pine and spruce, start the injection immediately after drilling into the sapwood. A prolonged delay may reduce uptake on account of resin flow into opening.

WHEN TO TREAT

TREE-äge contains the active ingredient emamectin benzoate which is a glycoside insecticide. It is active against immature and adult stages of arthropods. The primary route of toxicity is through ingestion.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS: Uptake of TREE-äge is dependent upon the tree's transpiration. Transpiration is dependent on a number of abiotic and biotic factors, such as soil moisture, soil and ambient temperature, and time of day. For uptake, apply when soil is moist, soil temperatures are above 45°F, ambient temperatures are between 40° to 90°F, and during the 24 hour period when transpiration is greatest, typically before 2:00 PM. Applications to drought or heat stressed trees may result in injury to tree tissue, poor treatment and subsequent control. Avoid treating trees that are moisture stressed or suffering from herbicide damage.

MONITOR TREE HEALTH and PEST INFESTATIONS: Effective injection treatment is favored by a full canopy (i.e., leaves) and healthy vascular system. Once these tissues are compromised by arthropod damage (larval galleries, defoliation, leaf mining, etc.) an effective and uniform application of TREE-äge may be difficult to achieve and subsequent control may be poor. 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 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.

TREE-äge may also be effective as a remedial treatment against some pests, such as those with slower development or if multiple life stages are susceptible to TREE-äge. Pests that attack the stem and branches such as bark beetles and clearwing borers may disrupt vascular tissue resulting in poor distribution in an infested tree. This includes the initial larval stages of pests, such as bark beetles and clearwing borers, that attack the stem and branches, which may disrupt vascular tissue resulting in poor distribution of the product in an infested tree. However, control may be achieved if larvae come into contact or feed on TREE-äge treated tissues.

USE

Use as formulated or dilute with equivalent 1 to 3 volumes of water or more, as necessary.

USE RATE TABLE

Tree Diameter (DBH) (Inches)	Low ml. product/ tree	Medium ml product/ tree	Medium - High ml. product/tree	High ml. product/ tree	Number of Injection Sites
4 to 6	15	25	50	-	3
7 to 9	20	40	80	-	4
10 to 12	30	55	110	165	5
13 to 15	35	70	140	210	6
16 to 18	40	75	150	225	7
19 to 21	50	100	200	300	8
22 to 24	-	115	230	345	10
25 to 27	-	130	260	390	11
28 to 30	-	145	290	435	12
31 to 33	-	160	320	480	13
34 to 36	-	175	350	525	15
37 to 39	-	190	380	570	16
40 to 42	-	205	410	615	17
43 to 45	-	220	440	660	18
46 to 48	-	235	470	705	20
49 to 51	-	250	500	750	21
52 to 54	-	265	530	795	22
55 to 57	-	280	560	840	23
58 to 60	-	295	590	885	25
61 to 63	-	310	620	930	26
64 to 66	-	325	650	975	27
67 to 69	-	340	680	1020	28
70 to 72	-	355	710	1065	30

The use of low, medium, medium high and high rates are based on the professional judgment of the applicator as to what constitutes a low, medium or high infestation.

Higher rates tend to provide longer residual and control of more difficult to control insects. See **Target Pest** for additional information in choosing the amount of product to apply.

APPLICATION IN TREES

Tree Tissue	Target Pest	Application Rate[1]	Comments
Seed and Cone	**Pine Coneworm** (*Dioryctria* spp) **Pine Cone Seed Bug** (suppression of *Leptoglossus* and *Tetyra* spp in the year of treatment)	Medium to High	For optimal control apply in the fall for early season pests or at least 30 days before insect attack.
Bud & Leaf	**Bagworm** **Fall Webworm** **Gypsy Moth** **Mimosa Webworm** **Oak Worm** **Tussock Moth** **Leafminers** (including Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera) **Honeylocust Plant Bug** **Pine Needle Scale** **Red Palm Mite** **Sawfly** (including Elm, Pine)	Low to High	Apply at least 2-3 weeks before the pest has historically been present. Consult with local extension agent for when this will occur in your area.
	Tent Caterpillars (including Eastern, Forest, Pacific, and Western) **Western Spruce Budworm, Winter Moth**	Low to Medium	
Shoot, Stem Trunk and Branch	**Flatheaded Borers** (including adult and larvae of Emerald Ash Borer)	Low to High	For control apply at least 30 days before historical egg hatch or adult flight and to trees whose vascular tissue is not damaged.
	Clearwing Borers (including Ash and Sequoia Pine Pitch Tube Moth)	Low to Medium	
	Roundheaded Borers (excluding Asian longhorn beetles) **Scolytids (bark beetles)** *Ips* Engraver Beetles, Mountain Pine Beetle, Southern Pine Beetle, Spruce Beetle, Western Pine Beetle Pinewood Nematode	Medium to High	If vascular tissue is damaged or plugged by insect galleries, nematodes or fungi, uniform treatment and control may not be achieved.

[1]Use medium to high rates for remedial and longer residual control

COMPATIBILITY

Do not mix TREE-äge before injection with other products such as insecticides, fungicides, plant growth regulators, surfactants, adjuvants, and fertilizers.

RESTRICTION

Do not apply to trees that may yield food consumed by humans or used in animal feed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place, away from children and pets. Keep from freezing.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

REV 4/2011

ARBORjet®
Revolutionary Plant Health Solutions

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY TO HUMANS FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

TREE-äge®

Date: September 12, 2014

Product: TREE-äge® EPA Reg. No. 100-1309-74578

Use: Additional Pests for Two-year Control in Deciduous, Coniferous, and Palm Trees

State: AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY

Manufactured for Arborjet, Inc. 99 Blueberry Hill Road, Woburn, MA 01801 SCPPL 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.

The user must refer to the federally approved labels for the above noted product and read and follow all directions for use, restrictions, and precautions.

The user should have this recommendation in its possession at the time of use.

Use of this product according to this bulletin has not been reviewed or endorsed by the Office of the Indiana State Chemist.

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.

APPLICATION IN TREES

Tree Tissue	Target Pest	Application Rate[1]	Comments
Bud and Leaf	Cankerworms, Casebearer, Conifer Mites, Eastern Oak Looper, Elm Spanworm, Leafrollers, Linden Looper, Pine Needle Miner, Pine Tip Moth, Poplar Tentmaker, Variable Oakleaf Caterpillar, Yellownecked Caterpillar	Low to High	For best results, apply at least 2-3 weeks before the pest has historically been present. Consult with local extension agent for when this will occur in your area.
Shoot, Stem, Trunk and Branch	Ambrosia Beetles (such as Polyphagous shot hole borer, *Euwallacea fornicatus*),[2] Banyan Stem Gall Wasp, Black Oak Gall Wasp, Black Turpentine Beetle, Carpenterworm, Cottonwood Twig Borer, Walnut Twig Beetle,[2] White Pine Weevil, Zimmerman Moth	Medium to High	For best results, apply at least 30 days before historical egg hatch or adult flight and to trees whose vascular tissue is not damaged. If vascular tissue is damaged or plugged by insect galleries, nematodes or fungi, uniform treatment and control may not be achieved.

[1]Use medium to high rates for remedial and longer residual control.

[2]Use of TREE-äge to control this insect may not result in the control of diseases vectored by the insect.

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

Expiration Date: September 12, 2019 Label Code: