



SOUTH AMERICAN PALM WEEVIL

TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR SAPW CONTROL FOR TREE CARE PROFESSIONALS



Palm Tree Removal



Monitoring for Symptoms



Palm Tree Treatment

INTRODUCTION:

Current research shows South American palm weevil is an aggressive pest targeting palm trees, mainly Canary Islands date palms, near the Tijuana/San Diego Border and moving North.

A large factor when determining treatment options is how at risk a certain tree is. Judicious monitoring is required to know how active adult SAPW are in the area. If it is in a high risk area, you will need to develop some kind of insecticide program to control feeding, establishment, and ultimately death to the tree.

SAPW MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

MONITOR TREES CONSISTENTLY FOR SAPW ACTIVITY.

Early SAPW detection greatly improves the chances of saving

1



DETERMINE TREATMENT FACTORS FOR A SPECIFIC SITE OR TREE.

What is the safest most effective approach for the public, homeowner, and tree?

2

PROTECT TREES WITH A SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE APPLIED TO EITHER THE TRUNK, CROWN, OR SOIL.

3-4 treatments a year will be needed

3



TREAT TREES WITH INFESTATIONS IMMEDIATELY.

Crown spraying along with a soil systemic has shown to be the most effective control

4



TREATMENT OPTIONS

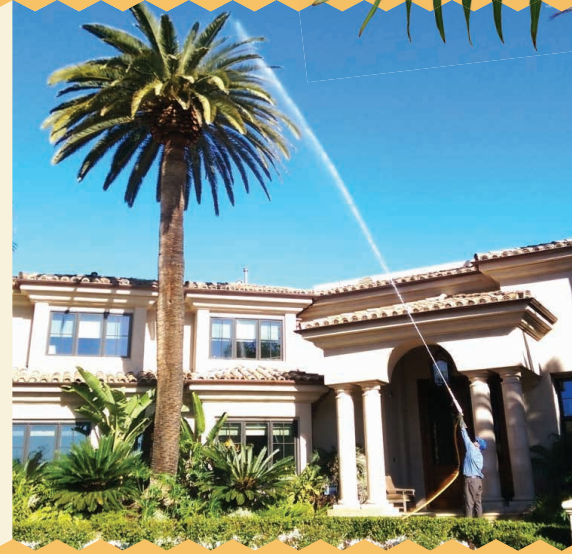
FOR SOUTH AMERICAN PALM WEEVIL

CROWN SPRAYING

Crown spraying is an insecticide treatment applied to the center meristem area, targeting active adults to disrupt their lifecycle. Bifenthrin, imidacloprid, and/or dinotefuran are the active chemicals used in this method.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER:

- ▶ Public areas, parks, HOA, Riparian/overgrown areas may require special permissions.
- ▶ Cannot be applied in weather such as rain, wind, or heat.
- ▶ Very tall palms will be difficult to properly drench the crown.



TRUNK & BASAL SPRAY

A systemic insecticide is applied to the outer bark and root flare of the palm. A mixture of Dinotefuran (205) and Pentra Bark are the active chemical agents.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER:

- ▶ Faster uptake than other treatment methods.
- ▶ Does not last as long as other treatments (2-3 months).



ROOT & SOIL DRENCH

Systemic insecticides are applied to the immediate root zone of the palm tree. The insecticide will trans-locate upward with the new fronds, helping protect against new feeding. A mixture of Imidacloprid (75%), Dinotefuran (20%) are used as the active chemical agents.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER:

- ▶ Translocation to the crown can take 60 days or more to complete.
- ▶ Soil conditions such as lack of water, runoff or slope can make proper uptake difficult.

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When treatment is no longer an option for an infested palm tree, quick removal is imperative to stopping the spread of SAPW to other trees.

