

MISTLETOE REMOVAL - LEAFY MISTLETOE ON ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES

General Information

INFORMATION

This product: eliminates leafy mistletoe from ornamental deciduous trees and dwarf mistletoe from ornamental conifers. It also removes unwanted fruit on ornamental apple, crabapple, carob, elm, flowering pear, flowering plum, horsechestnut (Buckeye), oak, olive, sour orange, sweetgum, and sycamore trees.

Contact your Extension Pomologist, Farm Advisor, Horticultural Specialist or United Phosphorus Representative for local requirements on product spray volume, spray equipment and rates of application for varying weather conditions.

APPLICATION VOLUMES AND SPRAY COVERAGE

For optimum product efficacy, thorough spray coverage is necessary. This can be influenced by type of spray equipment, spray boom setup, nozzle selection, plant size, canopy density and spray pressure. Depending on these choices, the necessary spray volume will vary. For applications by air in California and Arizona, more than 5 gallons of water per acre should be used.

USE PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT MIX THIS PRODUCT WITH AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE AS IT MAY CREATE TOXIC FUMES. Other than permitted on the label, this product should not be used with additives.

Upon mixture, this product should be applied as soon as possible; in no case should the spray solution be stored overnight. Detrimental changes to plant growth, reduced yields, and plant injury may result from spray drift of this product to nearby crops and thus should be avoided. Do not plant another crop within 30 days after treatment.

This product is corrosive. Therefore, spills of concentrated product on the aircraft or other spray equipment should be avoided. Should such contact be made, immediately rinse with water.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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DWARF AND LEAFY MISTLETOE REMOVAL: A foliar spray of Phoenix Cardinal will remove dwarf mistletoe shoots in ornamental conifers and leafy mistletoe from ornamental deciduous trees.

Instructions

Make applications after fall leaf drop through mid-winter. For effective removal, all mistletoe shoots must be sprayed to wet. Use of a nonionic surfactant at permitted rates may increase effectiveness. Any mistletoe regrowth should be treated during the labeled application window.

Comments

Large mistletoe infections and mistletoe found in mesquite may be difficult to control with a single application and retreatment may be necessary.

Method

[Foliar spray](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

The REI is 72 hours in areas where average rainfall is less than 25 inches per year.

Timings

[After fall leaf drop through mid-winter.](#)