

MALIBU™

SPECIMEN LABEL

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% w/w
Aminopyralid, triisopropanolamine salt.....	40.23%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	59.77%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 2 lb aminopyralid acid equivalent per gallon.
 Contains 20.91% aminopyralid acid equivalent (ae).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, Storage and Disposal, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

Consulte el folleto interior para obtener información adicional completa Primeros auxilios, Declaraciones de precaución Instrucciones de uso Almacenamiento y eliminación y Condiciones de venta y garantía

For 24-Hour Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident Response Information, Call CHEMTREC toll free at (800) 424-9300

Para obtener información sobre derrames, fugas, incendios, exposiciones o accidentes químicos las 24 horas, llame a CHEMTREC sin cargo al 1-800-424-9300.

Manufactured By:
ALBAUGH, LLC
 1525 NE 36th Street, Ankeny, IA 50021



HOTLINE NUMBER / NÚMERO DE LÍNEA DIRECTA

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center (1-800-222-1222) or doctor or going for treatment. For non-emergency exposure information on this product, call Albaugh's product information line at 1-888-347-6732 (7 days/week, 24-hr). For medical emergencies, dial 911.

Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. Para información sobre la exposición a este producto que nos sea emergencia, llame al 1-888-347-6732 (7 días/semana, 24-hr). Para emergencias medicas, llame al 911.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section “**Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use.**”
- It is mandatory to follow the “**Use Precautions and Use Restrictions**” section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied.
- Consult with an Albaugh, LLC representative (1-800-247-8013) if you do not understand the **Use Precautions** and **Use Restrictions**.
- For more information on how to manage materials treated with aminopyralid and to prevent this product from contaminating compost, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides>



Warning: Do not move treated plant materials or manure from animals who have grazed on treated plant materials to sites where manure may be collected or sensitive crops are grown.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs, in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides, the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS (40 CFR 170.607(d-f)).

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS RIESGOS PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS Y ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

Evite el contacto con la piel, los ojos o ropa.

EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores de pesticidas (plaguicidas) deberán usar:

- Camisa de manga larga, pantalones largos
- Zapatos y calcetines

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza/mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE separadamente de otra ropa para lavar.

RECOMENDACIONES DE SEGURIDAD PARA EL USUARIO

Los usuarios deben:

- Lávese las manos antes de comer, beber, masticar goma o tabaco, o ir al baño. Quitarse la ropa/EPP inmediatamente si el pesticida entra dentro de ellos. Luego lávese abundantemente y póngase ropa limpia.
- Quítese el EPP inmediatamente después de manipular este producto. Lave el exterior de los guantes antes de quitárselos. Tan pronto como sea posible, lávese bien y cámbiese a ropa limpia.
- Quítese el EPP inmediatamente después de manipular este producto. Lave el exterior de los guantes antes de quitárselos. Tan pronto como sea posible, lávese bien y cámbiese a ropa limpia.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. Do not apply directly to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: Aminopyralid is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Users are advised not to apply aminopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of aminopyralid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

IRRIGATION WATER STATEMENT: Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply to snow or frozen ground.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Not for Sale, Use, or Distribution in Nassau County and Suffolk County in New York State.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

DIRECCIONES DE USO

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal. Lea atentamente todas las Instrucciones de uso antes de aplicar.

No aplique este producto de manera que entre en contacto con trabajadores u otras personas, ya sea directamente o por deriva. Solo los manipuladores protegidos pueden estar en el área durante la aplicación. Para cualquier requisito específico de su estado o tribu, consulte a la agencia estatal o tribal responsable de la regulación de pesticidas.

No para venta, uso o distribución en el condado de Nassau y el condado de Suffolk en el estado de Nueva York.

No debe usarse en pastos en Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island y Vermont. Todos los demás usos etiquetados están permitidos en estos estados, incluidas las áreas de pastoreo dentro y alrededor de estos sitios.

REQUISITOS DE USO AGRICOLA

Utilice este producto solo de acuerdo con su etiqueta y el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés), 40 CFR Parte 170. Esta ley contiene los requisitos para la protección de los trabajadores agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos, y para las personas que manipulan pesticidas agrícolas. Contiene requisitos para la capacitación, descontaminación, notificación y asistencia de emergencia. También contiene instrucciones específicas y excepciones relacionadas con las indicaciones en esta etiqueta acerca del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés), y el intervalo de ingreso restringido. Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta (requisitos para uso agrícola) aplican únicamente a los usos de este producto que están cubiertos por el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola.

No ingrese o permita el ingreso de trabajadores a las áreas tratadas durante el intervalo de acceso restringido (REI, por sus siglas en inglés) de 48 horas.

El equipo de protección personal requerido para el acceso anticipado a áreas tratadas de acuerdo con el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, y que involucra el contacto con material tratado, como plantas, tierra o agua, es:

- Overol (mameluco)
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos hechos de material resistente al agua- La Categoría A (p.ej. laminados impermeables, goma de butilo, goma de nitrilo, goma de neopreno, polietileno, cloruro de polivinilo (PVC, por sus siglas en inglés), o Viton®)
- Calcetines y zapatos
- Gafas protectoras

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

REQUISITOS DE USO NO AGRÍCOLA

Los requisitos en este recuadro se aplican a los usos de este producto que NO están dentro del alcance de la Norma de Protección del Trabajador para pesticidas agrícolas (40 CFR Parte 170). El WPS se aplica cuando este producto se usa para producir plantas agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros o invernaderos.

Restricciones de entrada para usos que no son WPS: Para aplicaciones en pastizales y pastizales de pasto permanente (no cosechados para heno) y áreas que no son de cultivo, no ingrese ni permita que los trabajadores ingresen a las áreas tratadas hasta que los rociados se hayan secado.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Malibu™ is used for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines on:

- Rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP);
- Non-crop areas for example, airports, borrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;
- Natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools;
- Grazed areas in and around these sites.

Malibu™ is also used for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including spring wheat, winter wheat, and durum) and field corn.

Malibu™ can be used to control broadleaf plants in grass revegetation programs.

Malibu™ can be applied in the summer to control broadleaf weeds prior to forb planting. Forbs can be seeded 90 days after a summer application as a dormant fall planting or the following spring.

USE INFORMATION

Apply the specified rate of Malibu™ as a coarse low-pressure spray. **DO NOT** apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage or intended application site. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, a non-ionic agricultural surfactant or other adjuvant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the adjuvant label.

Malibu™ may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment on any registered use site specified on this label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: DO NOT apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 7 fl oz per acre per year. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

For basal bark and cut stubble and all types of cut surface applications, see woody plant section.

Low-Volume Foliar Treatment: To control susceptible woody plants, use Malibu™ alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides in water. The spray concentration of Malibu™ tank mixes and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and type of spray equipment used. With low-volume application, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars.

For best results, an adjuvant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck-mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 14 fl. oz. of Malibu™ (0.22 lb acid equivalent) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 7 fl. oz. of Malibu™ (0.11 lb acid equivalent) per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet the weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Malibu™ applied must not exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer with a known volume per acre. Table 1 shows Malibu™ amount to mix for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Table 1. Amount of Malibu™ (in mL) to mix in 1 gallon of water

Gallons per Acre GPA	Amount of Malibu™ (in mL) to Add to Achieve Target Application Rate		
	5 fl oz/A	7 fl oz/A	14 fl oz/A
20	7.5	10.5	21.0
30	5.0	7.0	14.0
40	3.8	5.3	10.5
50	3.0	4.2	8.4
60	2.5	3.5	7.0
70	2.1	3.0	6.0
80	1.9	2.6	5.3
90	1.7	2.3	4.7
100	1.5	2.1	4.2

Note: Table 1 above shows mixes for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA). Use a syringe to measure mL (cc).

Conversions:

1 tsp = 5mL 3 tsp = 1Tbsp 30mL = 1 fluid ounce 2 Tbsp = 1 fluid ounce 1cc = 1mL

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing with Water: To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of Malibu™ and other herbicides (if tank mixing). Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as adjuvants, surfactants, or drift control and deposition aids.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active principal) or adjuvant at 0.25 to 0.5% volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as, high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Malibu™ may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product(s), and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a compatibility test (jar test) to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Malibu™ and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated, and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Invert Emulsion Spray Mixtures: Malibu™ can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: Malibu™ is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that Malibu™ will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank.

Note: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid may be required if Malibu™ is mixed with a 2,4-D-containing product and liquid fertilizer. **Mixing Malibu™ and 2,4-D in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test.** Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

USE RATES AND TIMING

Malibu™ may be applied as a broadcast spray by ground or aerial equipment or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given, use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages or when under less-than-favorable growing conditions. For optimum uptake and translocation of Malibu™, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Malibu™ provides post emergence control and preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

Malibu™ can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

Malibu™ can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Malibu™, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Plants Controlled

The following weeds and woody plants will be controlled with the rates of Malibu™ indicated below in Table 2. For best results, most weeds and woody plants should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when optimal longer term residual control is desired. Malibu™ also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Table 2. Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled

NOTE: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Amaranthaceae
Bedstraw	<i>Galium spp.</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Rubiaceae
Beggarticks	<i>Bidens spp.</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteracea

(continued)

Table 2. Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (*cont.*)

NOTE: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
Broomweed, annual	<i>Amphiachyris dracunculoides</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Burdock, common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	4 – 7	Biennial	Asteraceae
Buttercup, hairy	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Ranunculaceae
Buttercup, tall	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Ranunculaceae
Buttercup spp.	<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	4 – 7	Various	Ranunculaceae
Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Cat's ear, common	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris spp.</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Chamomile, scentless	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	4 – 6	Perennial	Asteraceae
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	7	Annual	Caryophyllaceae
Cinquefoil, sulfur (1)	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Rosaceae
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	3 – 5	Annual	Asteraceae
Clover	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Crazyweed	<i>Oxytropis</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	3 – 5	Annual	Euphorbiaceae
Crownvetch	<i>Securigera varia</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Cudweed, purple	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Daisy, oxeye (1)	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Polygonaceae
Evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Onagraceae
Fiddleneck (13)	<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Boraginaceae
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Onagraceae
Fealbane, flax-leaf	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	5 – 7	Annual/Biennial	Asteraceae
Hawkweed, orange (2)	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Hawkweed, yellow (2)	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Henbane, black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5 – 7	Annual/Biennial	Solanaceae
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	5 – 7	Annual/Biennial	Lamiaceae
Hogweed, giant	<i>Heracleum mactegazzianum</i>	7	Perennial	Apiaceae
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Solanaceae
Horseweed (maretail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Ironweed, tall	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Ironweed, western	<i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>	7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Knapweed, diffuse (3)	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	5 – 7	Biennial/Perennial	Asteraceae

(continued)

Table 2. Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (*cont.*)

NOTE: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
Knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Knapweed, Russian (4)	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Knapweed, spotted (3)	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	5 – 7	Biennial/Perennial	Asteraceae
Knapweed, squarrose	<i>Centaurea virgata</i>	5 – 7	Biennial/Perennial	Asteraceae
Knapweeds	<i>Centaurea spp.</i>	5 – 7	Biennial/Perennial	Asteraceae
Knotweeds, Japanese, bohemian (11)	<i>Reynoytria japonica</i>	7 – 14	Perennial	Polygonaceae
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	3 – 5	Annual	Polygonaceae
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	5 – 7	Annual	Chenopodiaceae
Lespedeza, annual	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	5 – 7	Annual	Fabaceae
Licorice, wild	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Locoweed	<i>Astragalus spp.</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	7	Woody Perennial	Fabaceae
Locust, honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	7	Woody Perennial	Fabaceae
Loosestrife, purple (12)	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	7 – 14	Perennial	Lythraceae
Mayweed, scentless	<i>Tripleurospermum perforate</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Mayweed, stinking	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	7	Annual	Asteraceae
Medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	7	Woody Perennial	Fabaceae
Mullien (5)	<i>Verbascum spp.</i>	7	Biennial	Scrophulariaceae
Mustard, tansy (preemergence)	<i>Descurainia spp.</i>	7	Annual/Biennial	Brassicaceae
Mustard, black (preemergence)	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	7	Annual	Brassicaceae
Nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Solanaceae
Oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>	5 – 7	Biennial	Asteraceae
Pea, Swainson	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Povertyweed	<i>Iva axillaris</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	7	Annual	Zygophyllaceae
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	3 – 5	Annual	Asteraceae
Ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	4 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Ragwort, tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Redbud	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	7	Woody Perennial	Fabaceae
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>	7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	3 – 5	Annual	Polygonaceae

(continued)

Table 2. Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (*cont.*)

NOTE: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
Sneezeweed, bitter	<i>Helenium amarum</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Soda apple, tropical (6)	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Solanaceae
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceae</i>	7	Annual	Asteraceae
Sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	3 – 5	Perennial	Asteraceae
Spanishneedles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
St. Johnswort, common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Clusiaceae
Stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	5 – 7	Annual	Poaceae
Starthistle, Malta (7)	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	3 – 5	Annual	Asteraceae
Starthistle, purple (7)	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	3 – 5	Biennial	Asteraceae
Starthistle, yellow (7)	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	3 – 5	Annual	Asteraceae
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Sweetclover, white	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	5 – 7	Biennial	Fabaceae
Sweetclover, yellow	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	5 – 7	Biennial	Fanaceae
Tarweed, hayfield	<i>Hemizonia congesta</i>	7	Annual	Asteraceae
Tarweed, narrow or yellowflower	<i>Holocarpha virgata</i>	7	Annual	Asteraceae
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus spp.</i>	4 – 7	Biennial	Dipsacaceae
Thistle, artichoke	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteracea
Thistle, blessed milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	4 – 7	Biennial	Asteraceae
Thistle, bull (8)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	3 – 5	Biennial	Asteraceae
Thistle, Canada (9)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Thistle, woolly distaff	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	4 – 7	Annual	Asteraceae
Thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	7	Annual	Asteraceae
Thistle, musk (8)	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	3 – 5	Biennial	Asteraceae
Thistle, plumeless (8)	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	3 – 5	Biennial	Asteraceae
Thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	5 – 7	Biennial	Asteracea
Thistle, Russian (preemergence)	<i>Salsola spp.</i>	7	Annual	Chenopodiaceae
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	7	Perennial	Simaroubaceae
Trefoil, birdsfoot	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	5 – 7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Vetch	<i>Vicia spp.</i>	3 – 7	Perennial	Fabaceae
Willoweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	5 – 7	Annual	Onagraceae
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria brachybotris</i>	7	Woody Perennial	Fabaceae
Wormwood, absinth (10)	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	6 – 7	Perennial	Asteraceae
Yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	7	Perennial	Asteraceae

(1) **Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy:** Apply Malibu™ at 4 to 6 fl oz per acre to plants in the pre-bud stage of development.(2) **Orange or yellow hawkweeds:** Apply Malibu™ at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.

(continued)

- (3) **Diffuse, spotted, and squarrose knapweeds:** Apply Malibu™ at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.
- (4) **Russian knapweed:** Apply Malibu™ at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the spring and summer at early bud to flowering stages and to dormant plants in the fall.
- (5) **Mullein:** Apply to the rosette stage
- (6) **Tropical soda apple:** Apply Malibu™ at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.
- (7) **Malta, purple, and yellow starthistle:** Apply Malibu™ at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.
- (8) **Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles:** Apply Malibu™ at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 4 to 5 fl oz when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages. 2,4-D at 1 lb ae per acre should be tankmixed with Malibu™ starting at the late bud stages.
- (9) **Canada thistle:** Apply Malibu™ at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.
- (10) **Absinth wormwood:** Apply 6 to 7 fl oz per acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results.
- (11) **Invasive knotweeds: Japanese, Bohemian, giant knotweeds:** Optimum suppression of invasive knotweeds with Malibu™ herbicide is obtained when applications are made to plants that are at least 3 to 4 feet tall. Results of field trials conducted in the western U.S. indicate that high volume applications (100 gpa or greater) of Malibu™ at 7 fl oz per acre or a spot treatment rate up to 14 fl oz per acre (see restrictions under Spot Application) applied in summer will provide good control of invasive knotweeds. In the upper Midwest, mowing in summer followed by fall application of Malibu™ (prior to frost) provided the best control. Infestations of invasive knotweed that are mowed should be allowed to regrow to at least 3 feet in height prior to herbicide treatment. Monitoring and follow-up herbicide treatments on regrowth will be necessary to control resprouts and achieve long-term control.
- (12) **Purple loosestrife:** For optimum control apply Malibu™ at 7 fl oz per acre plus 1 pint to 1 quart of 2,4-D Amine 4 (EPA Reg. No. 42750-19) or 1 to 2 quarts of Triclopyr 3A (EPA Reg. No. 42750-127). Spot treatments may also be made by applying Malibu™ at 14 fl oz per acre (see restrictions under Spot Application) with or without the addition of 2,4-D Amine 4 (EPA Reg. No. 42750-19) or Triclopyr 3A (EPA Reg. No. 42750-127).
- (13) **Fiddleneck:** For optimum control apply Malibu™ at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre when the plants are young and before flowering. Use higher rates if the plants are older and larger. In California optimal application timing is November through March.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- For applications on pastures and rangeland, do not release spray at a height greater than 4 ft. above the ground. For all other uses, do not release spray at a height greater than 3 ft. above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Sprayer Applications:

- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift.
- Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Malibu™ contains a Group 4 synthetic auxin. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.
- In croplands, use an effective integrated pest management (IPM) program, integrating tillage or other mechanical methods, crop rotation, or other cultural control methods into weed control programs whenever practical.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to an herbicide. Application of an herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.

- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Do not treat seedling plants grown for transplant in greenhouses, shade houses, or field plots.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or an Albaugh representative for the latest resistance-management information.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Malibu™. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing Malibu™ is washed or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Malibu™ may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.

Cutting grass hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass to allow herbicide to work.

Application Before Seeding Grasses:

Malibu™ can be applied to control broadleaf weeds prior to grass planting. Grass seed germination and seedling development can be adversely affected by many factors such as seed viability and seedling vigor, soil condition (sub-optimal soil temperatures or soil water content), weather after planting, seedbed preparation and seed placement, disease, insects, or animals. Malibu™ applications will help to reduce competition from weeds and improve the chance for successful grass stand establishment.

Post-Emergence Application on Grass:

During the season of establishment, Malibu™ should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor). Most perennial grasses are tolerant to Malibu™ at this stage of development. Malibu™ may suppress certain established grasses such as smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition.

Field Bioassay Instructions:

In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), epinasty, necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, corn, forage grasses, native grasses, or grasses grown for hay.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section “**Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use.**”
- It is mandatory to follow the “**Use Precautions and Use Restrictions**” section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied.
- Consult with an Albaugh, LLC representative (1-800-247-8013) if you do not understand the **Use Precautions** and **Use Restrictions**.
- For more information on how to manage materials treated with aminopyralid and to prevent this product from contaminating compost, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides>



Notification and Recordkeeping Requirements for Application to Pastures:

The applicator must document that they have notified property owners/operators, or customers, in writing, of the compost and animal bedding/feed prohibitions within 14 days of the application. Applicators must keep the records of notification for two years. This record must include date of application, the name of the applicator, the EPA registration number of the product applied, the area(s) treated, and a copy of the written notification provided to the property owner/operator. Notification may be made via email, mail, paper handout, or by any other written communication method. Records must be made available to State Pesticide Regulatory Official(s), and to EPA upon request. If this information is already being retained, duplicate records are not needed.

- It is recommended that applicators also transmit at the time of notification relevant educational materials for managing treated plant matter, as available. Additional educational materials for aminopyralid will be posted at: <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides>
- Applications to pasture by property owners/operators on their own property are exempt from this notification and record keeping requirement.
- Applications to pasture on public land (i.e., lands managed directly by state, tribal, or local authorities) are exempt from this notification requirement.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **Maximum Application Rate:** On all labeled use sites except field corn and wheat, do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl. oz. of Malibu™ (0.11 lb. aminopyralid acid equivalent) per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 14 fl. oz. of Malibu™ (0.22 lb aminopyralid acid equivalent) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 7 fl. oz. of Malibu™ (0.11 lb. aminopyralid acid equivalent) per acre per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. If products containing the same active ingredient(s) are tank mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient rate per acre per application and per year. See Corn and Wheat Use Directions for application rate restrictions.
- Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product around public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.
- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: DO NOT** aerially apply Malibu™ within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. DO NOT** treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT use grasses treated with Malibu™ in the preceding 18 months for seed production.**
- **DO NOT** apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Malibu™. **DO NOT** apply Malibu™ within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
- **DO NOT** treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- **DO NOT** apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.
- This product is persistent and may be present in treated plant materials for months to years after application.
- **DO NOT** sell or transport treated plant materials or manure from animals that have grazed on treated plant materials off-site for compost distribution or for use as animal bedding/feed for 18 months after application. Treated plant materials can be recycled onsite or left in the field to decompose.
- Manure from animals that have grazed or eaten forage or hay harvested from treated areas within the previous three days may only be applied to the fields where the following crops will be grown: pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat and corn.
- Animals that have been fed aminopyralid-treated forage must be fed forage free of aminopyralid for at least 3 days before movement to an area where manure may be collected, or sensitive crops are grown.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.

- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**

- **DO NOT** plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields or areas treated with aminopyralid or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - **DO NOT** plant a broadleaf crop in fields or areas treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
 - For more information on how to manage aminopyralid treated materials and to prevent aminopyralid from contaminating compost please visit <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides>
- **Crop Rotation: DO NOT** rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture, or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Broadleaf crops are sensitive to aminopyralid residues in the soil and prediction of crop safety by field bioassay (see instructions below) is the BEST way to determine planting options. Broadleaf crops such as canola, flax, and alfalfa can require **at least 2** to 3 years depending on the crop and environmental conditions. More sensitive crops such as soybeans, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, and peas may require a longer plant-back interval and should not be planted until a field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop. See Corn and Wheat Use Directions for crop rotational intervals after applications to these crops.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF MEDUSAHEAD RYE AND OTHER WINTER ANNUAL GRASSES

Malibu™ applied broadcast at 7 to 14 fl oz (0.11 – 0.22 lb aminopyralid acid equivalent) per acre can suppress or control many winter annual grasses including medusahead rye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) and downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*, also called cheatgrass). The key to optimum results is the timing of application. Applications should be made in late summer prior to rains and seed germination in order to provide the best possibility of suppression or control. In general, annual grass control or suppression will be poor if any of the winter annual grass seeds have germinated prior to application even if they have not yet emerged through the soil surface. Tank mixes with glyphosate at 12 fl oz a.e. per acre, where a non-selective herbicide can be used or where desired grasses are dormant and will not be harmed, will aid in controlling any winter annual grasses that germinated prior to application. Spot treatment restrictions (see Spot Application section) apply for rates above 7 fl oz per acre for broadcast applications.

CONTROL OF TERRESTRIAL WEEDS NEAR AND UP TO THE WATER'S EDGE

Malibu™ can be used to treat terrestrial weeds that extend up to the water's edge. **Do not apply directly to water.** This product must not be used to treat vegetation standing in the water. When controlling terrestrial weed species near and up to the water's edge, take precautions to minimize incidental overspray to the adjacent water. Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product near public waters. Permits may be required to treat such areas. Apply the specified rate (listed in Table 2) of Malibu™ as a coarse low-pressure spray as ground broadcast or spot applications. Do not apply aerially for control of weeds growing at or near the water's edge. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. It is also permissible to treat target weeds within dry non-irrigation ditches and seasonally dry transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools) but only at times when those sites are dry and are forecasted or managed by water control systems to remain dry for at least 2 weeks following application.

Use Rate Restrictions: DO NOT broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz of Malibu™ (0.11 lb aminopyralid acid equivalent) per acre per year.

The total amount of Malibu™ applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 14 fl. oz. Malibu™ (0.22 lb aminopyralid acid equivalent) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 7 fl. oz. Malibu™ (0.11 lb aminopyralid acid equivalent) per acre per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL

Malibu™ may be applied to control woody plants by any application method listed on the label on any site listed.

Malibu™ may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided:

- (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, and
- (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products.

Use as directed in the Directions For Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow Mixing Instructions.

Add Malibu™ to tank mixes for improved brush control on species such as alder, aspen, blackberry, boxelder, cherry, coyote brush, conifers, cottonwood, elm, maple, poplar, oak, brooms (Scotch, Spanish, French, Portuguese), gorse, hackberry, Russian and Autumn olive, and salt-cedar.

Low or High-Volume Foliar Applications:

For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, Malibu™ may be added to tank mixes with product containing the following active ingredients, labeled for use on the intended site:

Active Ingredient(s)
Glyphosate, dimethylamine salt
Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt
2,4-D, diethylamine salt
Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
2,4-D triisopropanolamine salt + picloram triisopropanolamine salt
Picloram-potassium
Clopyralid, monoethanolamine salt
Glyphosate-isopropylammonium

Low-Volume Basal Bark Applications:

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply herbicide mix (see below for rates) with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems but not to the point of runoff. The use of a Spraying Systems Y2 nozzle or similar nozzle is recommended, which will narrow the spray pattern to target individual stems. Herbicide concentration should vary with tree diameter, bark thickness, volume used per acre, and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

Malibu™ may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species in the Fabaceae family (legumes), or in combination with other products containing active ingredient triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications should not exceed the maximum use rate per acre for the site.

Mix Malibu™ at 0.5 to 5% v/v alone or with a tank mix partner containing active ingredient triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents as recommended by the manufacturer). The basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicides such as Malibu™. See Table 3 to calculate the amount of Malibu™ that can be applied per acre at the various volumes and rates. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. If using a tank mix, mix the oil-based products containing active ingredient triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester thoroughly with basal oil and add any other oil-based products before adding the water-based products. If the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required.

Oil and water-based mixtures can separate over time. Long-term storage is not recommended without vigorous agitation prior to use or without a recommended compatibility agent.

Use caution when treating areas adjacent to susceptible and desirable species to avoid root uptake and possible injury when using Malibu™ or other soil active herbicides.

Low-Volume Stem Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants (see Table 2) with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 0.5 to 5 gallons of Malibu™ in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Apply the spray in a 6-inch to 10-inch wide band that completely encircles the stem. Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff. The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made anytime, including winter months.

Table 3: Amount of Malibu™ Required for Various Rates and Volumes

% of Malibu™ in Basal Mix	Fluid Ounces of Malibu™ by GPA (gallons per acre)						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.0	1.3	2.6	3.8	5.1	6.4	7.7	9.0
1.5	1.9	3.8	5.8	7.7	9.6	11.5	13.4
2.0	2.6	5.1	7.7	10.2	12.8		
2.5	3.2	6.4	9.6	12.8			
3.0	3.8	7.7	11.5				
3.5	4.5	9.0	13.4				
4.0	5.1	10.2					
5.0	6.4	12.8					

NOTE: Avoid treating high density of stems adjacent to desirable trees with roots in the treatment zone. See Table 4 for guidance on estimated volume per acre by treated stem density. Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Malibu™. Applications of Malibu™ within the root zone of desirable trees should not be made unless injury can be tolerated. Severe injury or plant death can occur if used near roses or leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.

Table 4: Estimated Gallons of Spray Solution per Acre for Basal Bark Applications on Various Stem Densities

Number of Stems per Acre	Volume Range	Target Spacing
	(gallons per acre)	(feet between brush/trees)
250	1.0 – 1.7	8.4
500	2.0 – 3.3	5.9
750	3.0 – 5.0	4.9
1000	4.0 – 6.6	4.2
1250	5.0 – 8.3	3.8
1500	5.9 – 9.9	3.4

Chemical Side Trimming

Malibu™ may be tank mixed with products containing active ingredients triclopyr (triethylamine salt), Glyphosate (glyphosate-isopropylammonium), triclopyr (butoxyethyl ester), Glyphosate dimethylamine salt, or other labeled herbicides for effective chemical limb trimming applications. These applications are designed to control only the portion of the plant which is treated, and calibrated equipment is essential. Mix Malibu™ at 0.1 to 0.5% v/v plus the recommended rate of the tank mix partner(s) plus surfactant, or mix Malibu™ at 7 fl oz per acre with the other tank mix partner(s) at the recommended rates. Use lower rates of Malibu™ where higher gallons per acre of spray solution are used but not to exceed the 7 fl oz per acre maximum labeled rate. Direct the spray solution to cover only the portion of the plant to be controlled. Avoid spraying the crown of the tree to allow for side trimming and not complete control of the tree. For conifers in particular, to avoid more injury than intended, it is advisable to apply on less than 1/3 of the tree canopy. Avoid treating under or around desirable tree species such as legumes like locust and mimosa, Douglas-fir, conifers, or other sensitive trees unless injury or death of the tree can be tolerated.

CUT STUBBLE APPLICATIONS

To prevent re-sprouting of susceptible woody species or germination of susceptible broadleaf plants after mowing or hand cutting on any site listed on label, use Malibu™ at 7 fl oz per acre in a tank mix with products containing active ingredient picloram-potassium at 0.5 – 1.0 lb a.e. per acre, triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester at 4 to 6 lbs a.e. per acre, triclopyr, triethylamine salt at 4.5 – 6 lb a.e. per acre, 16 fl oz per acre of a 2 lb ai per gallon imazapyr product or equivalent, or with other herbicides labeled for the site. Best results may be obtained with good coverage of the remaining cut stems and when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Recommended spray volume is 10 to 50 gallons per acre. Applications should not be made when the soil is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. It is recommended that applications be made soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

CUT SURFACE

Apply Malibu™ in the cut surface applications listed below for control of susceptible tree species such as legumes like albizia, mimosa, locust, etc. Mixtures of Malibu™ and products containing active ingredients triclopyr (triethylamine salt) or triclopyr (butoxyethyl ester) may be effective on species other than legumes such as elm, maple, oak and conifers.

Cut surface applications may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples in the spring.

Cut-Stump Treatment

Apply Malibu™ as a 10% dilution v/v in water, by spraying or painting all the exposed cambium layer on the freshly cut surface. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 0.03 fl. oz. (1mL) of 10% v/v Malibu™ in water through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 0.03 fl. oz. (1mL) of 10% v/v Malibu™ in water into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with 10% v/v Malibu™ in water.

Incision Point Application (IPA) also known as Tree Injection or Hack and Squirt (For Use in Hawaii ONLY)

For control of susceptible tree species such as albizia and other legumes and susceptible tree species, make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a machete, hatchet, or similar equipment so that the cuts are about 6 inches apart between centers. Inject 0.017 – 0.03 fl. oz. (0.5 – 1 mL) of undiluted Malibu™ into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut as soon as possible after cutting. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

PREEMERGENT WEED CONTROL

Typically, Malibu™ is used as a post emergent herbicide but it has preemergent activity on susceptible weeds. Use Malibu™ as a preemergence spray prior to weed seed germination. Control will depend upon species susceptibility, application timing, and environmental conditions such as precipitation following application. When applied at rates lower than 7 fl oz per acre, Malibu™ can provide short-term control of some susceptible weeds, but when applied at 7 fl oz (broadcast) or 14 fl oz (spot treatment), weed control is extended.

Best results for use as a preemergent application for total vegetation control are obtained if Malibu™ at 7 fl oz per acre is tank mixed with other herbicides to broaden the weed spectrum and to control grasses. If grasses and broadleaf weeds tolerant to Malibu™ are present at the time of application or will germinate on the site, then tank mixtures with other herbicides containing the active ingredients listed below or other herbicides labeled for total vegetation control applications.

Active Ingredient(s)
Flumioxazin
Diuron
Glyphosate, dimethylamine salt
Glyphosate-isopropylammonium
Dithiopyr
Sulfometuron
Indaziflam
Diquat dibromide + Glyphosate-isopropylammonium + Indaziflam
Indaziflam + Rimsulfuron

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR AREAS SUCH AS SUBJECT POLES, SUBSTATIONS, AND OTHER SMALL AREAS

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 14 fl. oz. Malibu™ (0.22 lb acid equivalent) per acre per year to small spots for clearing around utility subject poles to help prevent fire damage, on small substations, and other spot areas. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

SPRAYER CLEAN-OUT INSTRUCTIONS

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts, and tomatoes.

DO NOT use spray equipment used to apply Malibu™ for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply Malibu™ should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Wheat, Including Durum (NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME)

Malibu™ controls annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum) not underseeded with a legume.

APPLICATION TIMING AND WEEDS CONTROLLED

Timing to Crop: Apply as a broadcast treatment to actively growing wheat from the 3-leaf crop growth stage up to early jointing stage (Zadoks scale 30). **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

Timing to Weeds: Apply when weeds are actively growing and at specified growth stages. For best results on perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Unfavorable growing conditions such as drought or temperatures near freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Spot Application: To prevent over-application, spot treatments must be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. For spot application, apply the specified rate in a spray volume of 0.5 gallons or more per 1000 sq feet.

Table 5: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Note: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to footnotes below.

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Suppressed [†]	Application Rate
Buckwheat, wild(2) Chamomile Dock, curly Grape species Horseweed (marestail) Lentils, volunteer Lettuce, prickly Mayweed (dogfennel) Peas, volunteer Sowthistle, annual Sunflower (1) Wormwood, biennial	Bindweed, field Knotweed Ladysthumb (1) Lambsquarters Mustard species Pennycress, field Pigweed species Smartweed, green (1) Sowthistle, perennial (3) Thistle, Canada (3) Thistle, Russian	Broadcast: 0.57 fl oz per acre Spot Treatment: 0.013 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.4mL per 1,000 sq. ft.)

[†]Suppression is considered to be a reduction in weed competition (reduced weed population or vigor) in treated compared to untreated areas. Tank mixing with a labeled herbicide may be required to achieve consistent control of these weeds.

- (1) For best results, apply up to the 2 – 4 leaf stage of growth.
- (2) For best control, apply in the 1 – 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
- (3) For best results, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Perennial Weeds: Malibu™ will control top growth and inhibit regrowth of perennial weeds during the season of application (season-long control). Malibu™ may cause a reduction in perennial weed shoot growth in the season following application, but effects may be inconsistent due to variability in size and vigor of perennial root systems and growing conditions.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.57 fl. oz. of Malibu™ (0.0089 lb. aminopyralid acid equivalent) per acre per growing season.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvesting of grain and straw.

TANK MIXTURES

To broaden the spectrum of weed control or to improve control of certain weeds, Malibu™ may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides containing active ingredients registered for postemergence application in wheat (Table 6). See tank mixing precautions under Mixing Instructions. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

Table 6: Tank Mixtures for Wheat, Including Durum

Products containing the following active ingredients may be tank mixed with Malibu™ for improved control of listed weeds:

Active Ingredient(s)	Rate (lb a.e./A)	Additional Weeds Controlled
2,4-D ester or amine	0.24 – 0.36	Lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, Canada thistle, Russian thistle
MCPA ester or amine	0.24 – 0.36	Lambsquarter, mustard
Fluroxypyr-meptyl	0.1	Kochia, bedstraw (cleavers), chickweed, volunteer flax
Thifensulfuron	0.02 – 0.04	Lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, Russian thistle
Tribenuron-methyl	0.001 – 0.002	Mustard, Canada thistle, Russian thistle
Metsulfuron	0.0005	Lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, Russian thistle

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of this product in treated plants, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Table 7: Crop Rotation Intervals

Note: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to footnotes following tables.

Rotation Crops	Rotation Interval ⁽¹⁾ in Months
Wheat (including durum)	0
Barley, Grasses, Field Corn, Grain Sorghum, Millet, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Sweet Corn	4
Safflower, Canola (rapeseed), Flax, Mustard, Popcorn	9
Alfalfa, Dry Bean, Soybean, Safflower, Sunflower, Sugarbeet, Potato	18
Chickpea, Field Pea, Lentil	24
Crops not Listed	24 ⁽²⁾

(1) The above listed crop rotational intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of specified crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, Malibu™ is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelated factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of crop residues, supplemental fall irrigation, and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

(2) Perform a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. **DO NOT** rotate to unlisted crops prior to 24 months following application without a field bioassay.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in Table 7 above for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Field Corn and Field Corn Grown for Ensilage POST EMERGENCE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

APPLICATION TIMING AND WEEDS CONTROLLED

Timing to Crop: Apply as a broadcast treatment to actively growing corn before it reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first).

Timing to Weeds: Apply when weeds are actively growing and at specified growth stages. For best results on perennial weeds, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. Unfavorable growing conditions such as drought or temperatures near freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Spot Application: To prevent over-application, spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. For spot application, apply the specified rate in a spray volume of 0.5 gallons or more per 1000 sq ft.

Table 8: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Note: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to footnotes below.

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Suppressed [†]	Application Rate
Buckwheat, wild(2) Cocklebur Lentils, volunteer Lettuce, prickly Peas, volunteer Sowthistle, annual Sunflower (1) Wormwood, biennial	Dock, curly Knotweed Ladysthumb (1) Lambsquarters Smartweed, green (1) Sowthistle, perennial (3) Thistle, Canada (3)	Broadcast: 0.57 to 1.7 fl oz per acre Spot Treatment: 0.014 to 0.04 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.4 to 1.2 mL per 1,000 sq. ft.)

[†]Suppression is considered to be a reduction in weed competition (reduced weed population or vigor) in treated compared to untreated areas. Tank mixing with a labeled herbicide may be required to achieve consistent control of these weeds.

- (1) For best results, apply up to the 2 – 4 leaf stage of growth.
- (2) For best control, apply in the 1 – 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
- (3) For best results, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Tank Mixing

Malibu™ may be tank mixed or followed by other overlay or postemergence treatments registered for use on corn to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a jar test described in the Tank Mix Compatibility Testing section below.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **DO NOT** tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, **DO NOT** tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for Sprayer Clean-Out.)

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is specified prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Malibu™ and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up or forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank-mix combination should not be used.

Use Precautions:

- **Hybrid Seed Production:** Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured by Malibu™. Inbred lines should be thoroughly tested for crop tolerance before treating large acreage.
- Uneven application of Malibu™ can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Over application may result in crop injury or rotational crop damage from soil residue.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply Malibu™ to sweet corn or popcorn.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- An interval of at least 3 days is required between each application.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** **DO NOT** exceed a total application rate of 1.7 fluid ounces per acre of Malibu™ in a single crop year. **DO NOT** apply greater than 0.57 fl. oz. of Malibu™ per acre (0.0089 lb ae per acre) in a single application, or corn injury and reduction of yield may result.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval:** No pre-harvest interval is required for Malibu™ treated field corn harvested for grain. If field corn is grown for forage or ensilage, application must occur before corn reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first) and an interval of at least 8 days is required between application and harvest.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of this product in treated plants, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Table 9: Crop Rotation Intervals

Note: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to footnotes following tables.

Rotation Crops	Rotation Interval ⁽¹⁾ in Months
Wheat (including durum)	0
Barley, Grasses, Field Corn, Grain Sorghum, Millet, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Sweet Corn	4
Safflower, Canola (rapeseed), Flax, Mustard, Popcorn	9
Alfalfa, Dry Bean, Soybean, Safflower, Sunflower, Sugarbeet, Potato	18
Chickpea, Field Pea, Lentil	24
Crops not Listed	24 ⁽²⁾

(1) The above listed crop rotational intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of specified crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, Malibu™ is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelated factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of crop residues, supplemental fall irrigation, and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

(2) Perform a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. **DO NOT** rotate to unlisted crops prior to 24 months following application without a field bioassay.

- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target sites. Spray drift of Malibu™ to emerged soybean or soil to which soybeans will be planted during the same growing season may cause soybean injury.
- **Read and follow these Advisories to minimize drift to non-target areas:**
 - Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large-droplet size sprays.
 - Use low pressure application equipment capable of producing a large-droplet spray. Do not use nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. Droplet size has been shown to be the single most important factor affecting drift from ground applications.
 - While increasing droplet size does reduce the potential for spray drift, larger droplets do not eliminate drift if environmental or application conditions are inappropriate for application.
 - Use larger capacity nozzles to increase flow rate rather than increasing spray pressure.
 - Keep height of ground-driven spray booms as low as possible above the target to minimize exposure to evaporation and wind while still providing good coverage. Applications made late in the growing season with excessive boom heights drastically increase the potential for spray drift.
 - Do not apply when wind is gusting or wind speed exceeds 15 mph as uneven spray coverage and drift may result. Avoid application to border rows adjacent to susceptible crops such as soybeans, field peas, or sunflowers under windy conditions unless one of the following drift management steps is taken:
 - (1) application is made only when the wind direction is such that the susceptible crop is up-wind from the treatment area (wind blowing from the susceptible crop toward the treated crop); or
 - (2) the applicator leaves an adequate buffer zone between the treated crop and the susceptible crop, and coarse or low drift nozzle configurations are used.
 - A drift control or deposition agent may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift due to wind when making applications adjacent to susceptible crops, but may not be effective after prolonged pumping of the spray mix.
 - On calm days with little or no wind, check for temperature inversions before making herbicide applications. Temperature inversions occur under calm conditions with little or no wind and air temperature increases with increasing height above the ground. Inversion conditions may be indicated by a layer of fog or mist near the ground and, under clear conditions, may be detected by use of a smoke column. A temperature inversion is indicated when smoke does not rise in a column, but layers at some level above the ground. Do not apply herbicides if temperature inversion conditions exist in the treatment area.

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to, or exposure of, non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply Malibu™ after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of Malibu™. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with Malibu™ by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining Malibu™ from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. For optimum cleaning, a tank cleaner such as liquid ammonia (1 gallon per 100 gallons of water) or other commercial tank cleaner is required in the second rinse if the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn, repeat steps 1 and 2 again and thoroughly wash the spray mixture from the outside of spray tank and the boom.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT freeze. **DO NOT** store below 40°F. If solid crystals are observed, warm material to above 60°F by placing container in warm location. Shake or roll container periodically to redissolve solids.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

CONTAINER HANDLING (≤ 5 gallons):

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

CONTAINER HANDLING (> 5 gallons):

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

(continued)

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO

No contamine agua, comida ni forrajes mediante el almacenamiento y desecho.

ALMACENAMIENTO DE PLAGUICIDAS: No congelar. No almacene a menos de 40 °F. Si se observan cristales, caliente el material a más de 60 °F colocando el recipiente en un lugar cálido. Agite o haga rodar el recipiente periódicamente para volver a disolver los sólidos.

DESECHO DE PESTICIDAS: Los desechos resultantes del uso de este producto deben eliminarse en el sitio o en una instalación de eliminación de desechos aprobada. Se prohíbe el vertido a cielo abierto.

DISPOSICIÓN DEL ENVASE (<5 galones):

No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Enjuague tres veces (o equivalente). Una vez limpio, ofrezca el envase para ser reciclado o reacondicionado, o perfore y deseche en un relleno sanitario apropiado, o deseche utilizando otros métodos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Enjuague tres veces de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llena el recipiente hasta ¼ de su capacidad con agua. Vuelva a colocar y apriete los cierres. Inclíne el recipiente de costado y gírelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás, asegurando al menos una revolución completa, durante 30 segundos. Coloque el recipiente sobre su extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Voltee el recipiente sobre su otro extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vacíe el líquido de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacene el líquido de enjuague para su posterior uso o eliminación. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Enjuague a presión de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Sostenga el recipiente boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoja el agua de enjuague para su posterior uso o eliminación. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el costado del recipiente y enjuague a aproximadamente 40 PSI durante al menos 30 segundos. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

Recipientes no recargables (>5 galones):

No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Enjuague tres veces (o equivalente). Una vez limpio, ofrezca el envase para ser reciclado o reacondicionado, o perfore y deseche en un relleno sanitario apropiado, o deseche utilizando otros métodos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

(continuada)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (cont.)

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

CONTAINER HANDLING (PLASTIC TOTES/DRUMS):

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO (cont.)

Enjuague tres veces de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llena el recipiente hasta ¼ de su capacidad con agua. Vuelva a colocar y apriete los cierres. Incline el recipiente de costado y gírelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás, asegurando al menos una revolución completa, durante 30 segundos. Coloque el recipiente sobre su extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Voltee el recipiente sobre su otro extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vacíe el líquido de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacene el líquido de enjuague para su posterior uso o eliminación. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Enjuague a presión de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Sostenga el recipiente boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoja el agua de enjuague para su posterior uso o eliminación. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el costado del recipiente y enjuague a aproximadamente 40 PSI durante al menos 30 segundos. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

MANIPULACIÓN DE CONTENEDORES (TOTES/TAMBORES DE PLÁSTICO):

No reutilice ni rellene este recipiente. Enjuague tres veces (o equivalente). Una vez limpio, ofrezca el envase para ser reciclado o reacondicionado, o perforo y deseche en un relleno sanitario apropiado, o deseche utilizando otros métodos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Enjuague tres veces de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llena el recipiente hasta ¼ de su capacidad con agua. Vuelva a colocar y apriete los cierres. Incline el recipiente de costado y gírelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás, asegurando al menos una revolución completa, durante 30 segundos. Coloque el recipiente sobre su extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Voltee el recipiente sobre su otro extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vacíe el líquido de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o almacene el líquido de enjuague para su posterior uso o eliminación. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Enjuague a presión de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Sostenga el recipiente boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoja el agua de enjuague para su posterior uso o eliminación. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el costado del recipiente y enjuague a aproximadamente 40 PSI durante al menos 30 segundos. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

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