AMINOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
2,4-D	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

MALIBU™ PLUS D

SPECIMEN LABEL

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: **% w/w**

Aminopyralid, Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-2,4-D, dimethylamine salt: 8.04%

Dimethyl amine salt of (2,4-dichlorophenoxy) acetic acid: 40.91%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 51.05%

TOTAL: 100.00%

Acid Equivalents:

aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) – 4.18% - 0.41 lb/gal (50 g/L)

2,4-D [(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) acetic acid] – 33.98% - 3.33 lb/gal (400 g/L)

This product is formulated as a soluble concentrate (SL).

NOT FOR RESIDENTIAL USE

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER / PELIGRO

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

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

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

FIRST AID	
If In Eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency medical treatment information, contact Albaugh at 888-347-6732 (7 days/week, 24-hr). For medical emergencies, dial 911.

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

SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

ALBAUGH®
your alternative

EPA Reg. No. 83100-78
AD021926

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) > 14 mils, or Viton > 14 mils.
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. 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 Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.607(e-f), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.607(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 immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, was thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. **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. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY:

2,4-d and 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.

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.

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.

Physical Chemical Hazards:
Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents, hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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, Distribution, or Use in New York State.
Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, 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, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

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: DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Malibu™ Plus D may be used for control of susceptible weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds, on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads) and non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites.

Malibu™ Plus D is **NOT** registered for use in California on non-cropland areas such as rights-of-way, roadsides, non-irrigation ditch banks, natural recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails, and grazed areas in and around these non-cropland sites.

Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, Malibu™ Plus D is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Malibu™ Plus D and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of MALIBU™ PLUS D or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weed), biological (weed competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth state to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout 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 plant 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.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

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™ Plus D. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing Malibu™ Plus D is washed, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Malibu™ Plus D may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.
- **Seeding Grasses:**
  - **Preemergence:** Grasses may be reseeded in the fall following an application of Malibu™ Plus D applied in the spring or early summer.
  - **Postemergence:** During the season of establishment, Malibu™ Plus D 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™ Plus D at this stage of development. Malibu™ Plus D may suppress certain established grasses, such as smooth bromegrass (*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 starting a minimum of one year after herbicide application and following harvest of the treated crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of 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 intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, 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 "**Restrictions For All Uses**" 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 "**Restrictions For All Uses**".
- 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

Forage and Manure Management

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.

RESTRICTIONS FOR ALL USES

- This product is not intended for reformulation or repackaging into other end-use products.
- **DO NOT** treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- **Maximum seasonal rate:** Apply no more than 2.1 pints (34 fl oz) (0.87 lbs acid equivalent 2,4-D) (0.11 lbs. acid per equivalent aminopyralid) per acre per season.
- Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre.
- **DO NOT** use this product in residential areas.
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of previous application.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- **Maximum Application Rate: DO NOT** broadcast apply more than 2.1 pints (34 fl oz) per acre of Malibu™ Plus D per year. The total amount of Malibu™ Plus D applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment per year must not exceed 2.1 pints (34 fluid oz) per acre. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 4.2 pints (68 fluid oz) per acre of Malibu™ Plus D per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions: DO NOT** harvest forage for hay within 7 days of Malibu™ Plus D application. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds can compromise the weed control. Wait 14 days prior to cutting grass hay to allow for maximum herbicide activity.
- **DO NOT use this product for impregnation on dry fertilizer, unless specified in a Albaugh, LLC state specific product bulletin.**

- **DO NOT** apply this product on 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.
- 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.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
  - **DO NOT** plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated in the previous year with 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 residues 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 accelerated by supplemental irrigation.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. **DO NOT** graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- 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.

For applications to pasture:

- 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/pesticide-reevaluation/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidineherbicides.
- 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.
- **Seeding Legumes: DO NOT** plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid residues remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- **Crop Rotation: DO NOT** rotate non-cropland to cropland for one year following an application of Malibu™ Plus D. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Most broadleaf crops are more sensitive and can require **at least** 2 years depending on the crop and environmental conditions. **DO NOT** plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.
- **Malibu™ Plus D is highly active against many broadleaf plant species. DO NOT** use this product on areas where loss of desirable broadleaf forage plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Malibu™ Plus D through movement into the soil. **DO NOT** apply Malibu™ Plus D 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.
- **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.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10ft. 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 15mph 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 . swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use . swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.
- Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind.
- 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.
- If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.
- Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind.
- 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. If applying at wind speeds less than 3mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants
Do not apply under circumstance where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

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

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates

NON-CROPLAND AREAS

Malibu™ Plus D may be applied alone or in tank mix combination to non-cropland areas, such as non-irrigation ditch banks*, industrial and storage areas, airports, roadsides*, railroad and utility rights-of-way*, including grazed areas* on these sites as an aerial or ground broadcast treatment, as a spot application, or as a high volume foliar application (see Application Methods section). Refer to the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled section for application rates specified for specific broadleaf weeds.

* Not registered for use in California

RESTRICTIONS:

Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):
- Limited to 2 applications per year
- Maximum of 2.1 pints (34 fluid oz) (0.87 lbs ai/acre 2,4-D) and (0.11 lbs ai/acre aminopyralid)/acre per application per year
- Do not apply more than 2.1 pints per acre per year.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications

Postemergence (woody plants)
- Limited to 1 application per year
- Maximum of 2.1 pints (34 fluid oz) (0.87 lbs ai/acre 2,4-D) and (0.11 lbs ai/acre per year aminopyralid)/acre per application

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Restrictions for Non-Irrigation Canal Ditchbank Application and Terrestrial Weeds near and up to the Water's Edge (Not registered for use in California)

Use Rate Restrictions:

- Limited to 2 applications per year
- Minimum of 30 days between applications
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.1 pints (34 fluid oz) (0.87 lbs ae 2,4-D / (0.11 lbs ae aminopyralid) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.1 pints (34 fluid oz) per acre per year

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 4.2 pints (68 fluid oz) of Malibu™ Plus D (1.75 lbs acid equivalent) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate.

DO NOT use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS

For Ditchbank Weeds:

- **DO NOT** allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface.
- **DO NOT** spray across stream to opposite bank.

For Shoreline Weeds:

- Allow no more than 2-foot overspray onto water.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended that separate spray equipment be used on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, and tomatoes.

DO NOT use spray equipment used to apply Malibu™ Plus D for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, crops or desirable sensitive 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™ Plus D 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 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.

APPLICATION METHODS:

Apply the specified rate of Malibu™ Plus D as a coarse low-pressure spray. **DO NOT apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce weed control and increase spray drift potential**.
Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the surfactant label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provides 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 2.1 pints (34 fl oz) per acre per annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to broadcast-applied rate of up to a maximum of 4.2 pints (68 fl oz) on 50% of the treated field. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Malibu™ Plus D applied must not exceed 2.1 pints (34 fl oz) per acre per year (see comments in the Use Precautions and Restrictions section above on Maximum Application Rate).

Table 1: Amount of Malibu™ Plus D **(in fl oz)** to mix in **3 gallons of water**

Product Amount (in fl oz) to Mix in 3 Gallons of Water for Various Application Rates

GPA	19 fl oz/A	24 fl oz/A	34 fl oz/A
20	2.9	3.6	5.1
30	1.9	2.4	3.4
40	1.4	1.8	2.6
50	1.1	1.4	2.0
60	1.0	1.2	1.7
70	0.8	1.0	1.4
80	0.7	0.9	1.3
90	0.6	0.8	1.1
100	0.6	0.7	1.0

Table 2: Application rates in the table below are based on treating an area of 1000 sq ft. An area of 1000 sq ft is about 10.5 by 10.5 yards in size. Mix the amount of Malibu™ Plus D (fl oz or milliliters) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 0.5 to 2.5 gallons of water, depending upon the spray volume required to treat 1000 sq ft. A delivery volume of 0.5 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 22 gallons per acre and 2.5 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 109 gallons per acre.

Product Amount per 1000 sq. ft. to Equal Broadcast Rate

Broadcast Rate		Product Amount per 1000 sq. ft.	
(fl oz/acre)	(pt/acre)	(fl oz)	(mL)
19	1.2	0.44	13
24	1.5	0.55	16
34	2.1	0.78	23

Note: 1 mL = 1 cc and 1 fluid ounce (fl oz) = 29.6 milliliters (mL) = 2 tablespoons = 6 teaspoons

To calculate the amount of Malibu™ Plus D for areas larger than 1000 sq ft: Multiply the table value (fl oz or milliliters) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet. For example, if the area to be treated is 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (3500 sq ft divided by 1000 sq ft = 3.5).

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™ Plus D and other registered tank mix herbicides. Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as 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 ingredient) 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™ Plus D at rates of up to 2.1 pints (34 fl oz) per acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other labeled herbicides (such as triclopyr-, clopyralid-, or picloram-containing products) to broaden the spectrum of weeds and brush controlled or to improve control of certain weeds. Malibu™ Plus D 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 and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products, and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

- 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 jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Precautions:
- 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 Sprayer Clean-Out instructions.)
- Always perform a (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™ Plus D 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 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily mix 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 agent may resolve mix incompatibility.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions
Malibu™ Plus D is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that Malibu™ Plus D will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to large scale batch 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. Use of a compatibility agent could be used to help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. When mixing Malibu™ Plus D in liquid fertilizer, mix Malibu™ Plus D in water (in a 1:1 ratio at the minimum) and add to the spray tank first, then add the liquid fertilizer to the spray tank. **Note**: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. **Mixing Malibu™ Plus 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.

Suggested Mixing Procedure:
1. With continuous vigorous agitation dilute herbicide with water (1 part herbicide to 2 parts water) before adding to liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution.
2. Apply as soon as mixing is complete, maintaining continuous, vigorous agitation throughout mixing and application without interruption.
3. Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions.
4. **DO NOT** store the spray mixture.

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

USE RATES AND TIMING:

DO NOT use Malibu™ Plus D if loss of legumes species or other broadleaf species cannot be tolerated.

Malibu™ Plus D may be applied postemergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds listed on this label; weeds other than those listed may also be controlled by this herbicide. When a rate range is given, use a higher rate in the range to control weeds at advanced growth stages or under less-than-favorable growing conditions (e.g., drought stress) or for longer residual control. Best weed control results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated plants. For optimum uptake and translocation of the herbicide, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

For most species, 2 hours between application and rainfall provides a sufficient amount of time to avoid loss in weed control due to herbicide wash-off of the treated foliage.

Malibu™ Plus D also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Weed establishment following Malibu™ Plus D application will depend upon application rate, season of application, and growing condition.

Malibu™ Plus D can provide long-term control of 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 broadleaf weed control is most effective where forage grasses are allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

Malibu™ Plus D can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired non-cropland plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Malibu™ Plus D, it is important that vegetation management practices, including grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, reseeding with desirable plants, etc., be used to increase the competitiveness of desired forages. Used as part of an integrated management program, Malibu™ Plus D can serve as a catalyst for rapid improvement of rangeland, permanent grass pasture, and CRP, and non-cropland sites by alleviating the adverse competitive effect of weeds on the yield and quality of forages and other desirable plant species. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management systems.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Early to Mid-Spring Applications. Malibu™ Plus D can be applied at rates between 0.8 and 1.2 pints (13 to 19 fluid oz) product per acre in early to mid-spring when weeds are less than 2 inches tall; applications in this rate range are most effective when conditions are favorable for plant growth.

The following weeds will be controlled at 1.2 to 2.1 pints (19 to 34 fluid oz) product per acre. For best results, apply when weeds are actively growing, and conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable, when weeds are mature, when weed foliage is tall and dense or when residual control is important. Malibu™ Plus D also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds that emerge following application. Increasing application rate to the high end of the rate range specified will extend period of residual control.

Table 3. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

WEED SPECIES			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Life Cycle[c]**	**Plant Family**
Rate Range: 1.2 – 1.5 pints (19 – 24 fl oz) Product per Acre			
bedstraw	*Galium spp.*	perennial	Rubiaceae
bedstraw, smooth	*Galium mollugo*	perennial	Rubiaceae
broomweed, annual[a]	*Amphiachyris dracunculoides*	annual	Asteraceae
carrot, wild[a]	*Daucus carota*	biennial	Apiaceae
cinquefoil, hoary	*Potentilla argentea*	perennial	Rosaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur[a,b]	*Potentilla recta*	perennial	Rosaceae
clover, sweet	*Melilotus officinalis*	biennial	Fabaceae
clover, white	*Trifolium repens*	perennial	Fabaceae
cocklebur[a]	*Xanthium strumarium*	annual	Asteraceae
croton, woolly[a,b]	*Croton capitatus*	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch[a]	*Securigera varia*	perennial	Fabaceae
daisy, oxeye[a,b]	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	perennial	Asteraceae
falsedandelion, Carolina[a]	*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*	annual/biennial	Asteraceae
fleabane, annual[a]	*Erigeron annus*	annual	Asteraceae
horsenettle, Carolina[a,b]	*Solanium carolinense*	perennial	Solanaceae
lettuce, prickly[a]	*Lactuca serriola*	annual	Asteraceae
pokeweed, common	*Pytolacca americana*	perennial	Phytolaccaceae
ragweed, common[a,b]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	perennial	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy[a,c]	*Senecio jacobaea*	perennial	Asteraceae
sneezeweed, bittera	*Helenium amarum*	annual	Asteraceae
starthistle, yellow[a,c]	*Centaurea solstitialis*	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, bull[a,b]	*Cirsium vulgare*	biennial	Asteraceae

(continued)

Table 3. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled *(cont.)*

WEED SPECIES			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Life Cycle[c]**	**Plant Family**
Rate Range: 1.2 – 1.5 pints (19 – 24 fl oz) Product per Acre			
thistle, musk[a,b]	*Carduus nutans*	biennial	Asteraceae
histle, plumeless[a,b]	*Carduus acanthoides*	biennial	Asteraceae
vervain, blue[a]	*Verbena hastata*	perennial	Asteraceae
vervain, hoary[a]	*Verbena stricta*	perennial	Asteraceae
vetch, common[a]	*Vicia sativa*	annual	Fabaceae
woodsorrel, yellow[a]	*Oxalis stricta*	perennial	Oxalidaceae
wormwood, absinth[a,b]	*Artemisia absinthium*	perennial	Asteraceae
Rate Range: 1.5 – 2.1 pints (24 – 34 fl oz) Product per Acre			
acacia spp.[a,†]	*Acacia spp.*	perennial	Fabaceae
actinomeris, wingstem	*Verbesina alternifolia*	perennial	Asteraceae
beebalm, pony[a,b] (horse mint)	*Monarda pectinata*	annual	Lamiaceae
blackberry spp. [a,†]	*Rubus spp.*	perennial	Rosaceae
blackbrush [a,†]	*Acacia rigidula*	perennial	Fabaceae
bullnettle, Texas [†]	*Cnidoscolus texanus*	perennial	Euphorbianceae
amaranth, spiny [a]	*Amaranthus spinosus*	annual	Amaranthaceae
burdock, common [a,b]	*Arctium minus*	biennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy [a]	*Ranunculus sardous*	perennial	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall [a,b]	*Ranunculus acris*	perennial	Ranunculaceae
camphorweed [a]	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*	annual	Asteraceae
chickweed, common [a]	*Stellaria media*	annual	Caryophyllaceae
chicory [a]	*Cichorium intybus*	perennial	Asteraceae
coneflower, upright prairie [g]	*Ratibida columnifera*	perennial	Asteraceae
cudweed, purple	*Gnaphalium purpureum*	annual	Asteraceae
dandelion, common[a]	*Taraxacum officinale*	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, broadleaf[a]	*Rumex obtusifolius*	perennial	Polygonaceae
dock, curly[a]	*Rumex crispus*	perennial	Polygonaceae
dogfennel[c]	*Eupatorium capillifolium*	perennial	Asteraceae
evening primrose, cutleaf[a]	*Oenothera laciniata*	annual	Asteraceae
false dandelion, Carolina[a]	*Tragopogon dubius*	biennial	Asteraceae
fiddleneck, common	*Amsinckia intermedia*	annual	Boraginacceae
fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*	perennial	Onagracee
fleabane, annual[a]	*Erigeron annus*	annual	Asteraceae
goldenrod, Canada[a]	*Solidago canadensis*	perennial	Asteraceae
goldenrod, Missouri[a]	*Solidago missouriensis*	perennial	Asteraceae
goldenrod, rigid	*Solidago rigida*	perennial	Asteraceae

(continued)

Table 3. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled *(cont.)*

WEED SPECIES			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Life Cycle[c]**	**Plant Family**
Rate Range: 1.5 – 2.1 pints (24 – 34 fl oz) Product per Acre			
gumweed, curlycup	*Grindelia squarrosa*	biennial	Asteraceae
*hawkweed, orange[a,b]	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow[a,b]	*Hieracium pratense*	perennial	Asteraceae
henbit[a]	*Lamium amplexicaule*	annual/biennial	Lamiaceae
honeylocust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	perennial	Fabaceae
horehound[†]	*Marrubium vulgare L.*	perennial	Lamiaceae
horseweed[a]	*Conyza canadensis*	annual	Asteraceae
Huisache[a,†]	*Acacia farnesiana*	perennial	Fabaceae
indigo, blue	*Baptisia australies*	perennial	Fabaceae
ironweed, tall	*Vernonia gigantea*	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	*Vernonia baldwinii*	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed	*Centaurea spp.*	biennial	Asteraceae
*knapweed, brown	*Centarea jacea*	perennial	Asteraceae
*knapweed, diffuse[a,b]	*Centarea diffusa*	biennial	Asteraceae
*knapweed, Russian[a,b]	*Acroptilon repens*	perennial	Asteraceae
*knapweed, spotted[a,b]	*Centaurea stoebe*	biennial	Asteraceae
kudzu[a,b]	*Pueraria montana*	perennial	Fabaceae
lambsquarters, common[a]	*Chenopodium album*	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lespedeza, annual	*Lespedeza striata*	annual	Fabaceae
Locust, black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	perennial	Fabaceae
marshelder, annual[a]	*Iva annua*	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, scentless[a]	*Tripleurospermum perforate*	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking[a,b]	*Anthemis cotula*	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black[a]	*Medicago lupulina*	perennial	Fabaceae
mesquite, honey[a,†]	*Prosopis glandulosa*	perennial	Fabaceae
Mexican-tea	*Dysphania ambrosioides*	annual/perennial	Chenopodiaceae
mullein[e]	*Verbascum spp.*	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
nightshade, silverleaf[f]	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	perennial	Solanaceae
partridgepea[a]	*Chamaecrista fasciculata*	annual	Fabaceae
plantain, broadleaf[a]	*Plantago major*	perennial	Plantaginaceae
plantain, buckhorn[a]	*Plantago lanceolata*	perennial	Plantaginaceae
pricklyash, lime[†]	*Zanthoxylum fagara*	perennial	Fabaceae
ragweed, false	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	annual	Asteraceae
rose, macartney[†]	*Rosa bracteate*	perennial	Fabaceae
rose, multiflora[e]	*Rosa multiflora*	perennial	Rosaceae

(continued)

Table 3. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled *(cont.)*

WEED SPECIES			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Life Cycle[c]**	**Plant Family**
Rate Range: 1.5 – 2.1 pints (24 – 34 fl oz) Product per Acre			
sicklepod[a]	*Senna obtusifolia*	annual	Fabaceae
sida, prickly[†]	*Sida spinosa*	annual	Malvaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	annual	Polygonaceae
snow-on-the-mountain[†]	*Euphorbia marginata Pursh*	annual	Euphorbiaceae
soda apple, tropical[a,b]	*Solanum viarum*	perennial	Solanaceae
sowthistle, perennial[a,b]	*Sonchus arvensis*	perennial	Asteraceae
sowthistle, prickly[a]	*Sonchus asper*	annual	Asteraceae
Spanish needles	*Bidens bipinnata*	annual	Asteraceae
*starthistle, yellow[a,b]	*Centaurea solstitialis*	annual	Asteraceae
sumac, smooth	*Rosa glabra*	perennial	Anacardiaceae
sunflower, common[a]	*Helianthus annua*	annual	Asteraceae
tallow tree, Chinese[a,†]	*Triadica Loureiro*	perennial	Euphorbiaceae
Teasel[a]	*Dipsacus spp.*	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, Canada[a,b]	*Cirsium arvense*	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*	biennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common[a]	*Achillea millefolium*	perennial	Asteraceae

[a] These plants are indicated to be invasive in the USDA-NRCS, PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).
[b] Plants designated as noxious weeds in at least one state (PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).
[c] Spot treatment at rates up to 4.2 pints (68 fl oz) per acre of Malibu™ Plus D may be particularly effective against dense patches of perennial broadleaf plants.
[d] Apply during rosette stage
[e] See specific use directions below for multiflora rose.
[f] Apply at flowering stage
[g] Apply when actively growing before flowering
*Not registered for use in California
[†] Suppression only

Specific Use Directions

Multiflora Rose, Individual Plant Treatment – Use 2.1 pints (34 fluid oz) of Malibu™ Plus D in 100 gal of water with 2 pints (32 fluid oz) or 0.25% v/v of a non-ionic surfactant. Or, 1.5 pints (24 fluid oz) of Malibu™ Plus D can be tank mixed with the appropriately labeled amount of a triclopyr-containing product. Apply from full leaf through flowering. For best results, delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 4.2 pints (68 fluid oz) of Malibu™ Plus D per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate.

Multiflora Rose, Broadcast Treatment – Use 1.5 to 2.1 (24 to 34 fluid oz) per acre of Malibu™ Plus D can be tank mixed with the appropriately labeled amount of a triclopyr-containing product per acre. Apply from full leaf through flowering. For best results, delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing.

CONTROL OF TERRESTRIAL WEEDS NEAR AND UP TO THE WATER'S EDGE (Not registered for use in California):

Malibu™ Plus D 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™ Plus D 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized material prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

Nonrefillable, rigid, plastic containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.
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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use 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 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.

Nonrefillable, rigid, plastic containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.
Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 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 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.

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