

Herbicide Label

- Milestone® Specialty Herbicide, EPA Reg No. 62719-519 (Dow AgroSciences LLC, Indianapolis, IN). Refer to pg. 9 of the label allowing for injection in Hawai'i only. <http://www.cdms.net/ldat/ld77N017.pdf>

Guides for Herbicide Injection:

- A Practitioner's Guide for Testing Herbicide Efficacy With the Incision Point Application (IPA) Technique on Invasive Woody Plant Species. <http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/oc/freepubs/pdf/WC-11.pdf>
- Practitioner's Guide for Effective Non-Restricted Herbicide Techniques to Control and Suppress Invasive Woody Species in Hawai'i. <http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/oc/freepubs/pdf/WC-10.pdf>

Guides for Measuring Tree Height

- <http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/links.html>
- <http://www.wikihow.com/Measure-the-Height-of-a-Tree>

Local Sources for Herbicide Purchasing

- Garden Exchange: <http://www.gardenexchange-hilo.com>
- BEI Hawaii: <http://www.beihawaii.com>
- Crop Production Services Inc.: <http://www.cpsagu.com/regions/Hawaii>

Key Search Terms for Online Purchasing

Drop Dispenser Bottle, Hatchet, Bush Pilot Hatchet, Survival Hatchet, Camping Hatchet

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MĀNOA
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Proper Technique for Injecting Albizia (*Falcataria moluccana* L.) with the herbicide Milestone® (active ingredient: aminopyralid)



This guide explains how to administer an effective herbicide injection application to medium and large albizia canopy trees occupying natural areas in accordance with the Milestone® Specialty Herbicide, (EPA Reg No. 62719-519). It is a violation of federal law to use this herbicide in a manner inconsistent with its registered application methods.

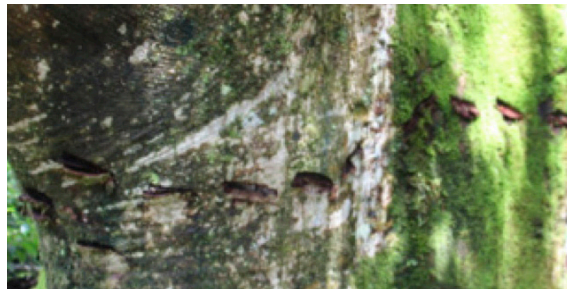
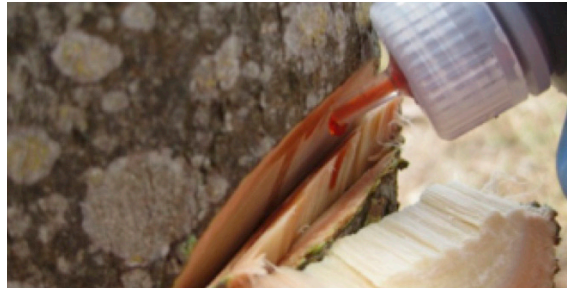
ALWAYS READ THE LABEL FIRST!

Incision Point Application

The injection method, also known as Incision Point Application (IPA), is a calibrated, hygienic, and efficient technique for administering suppressive or lethal herbicide doses directly to the exposed vascular systems of woody species. In previous studies, Milestone® (active ingredient aminopyralid; Dow AgroSciences LLC, Indianapolis, IN) injections were proven to be lethal to albizia trees with a 12 in.-diameter trunk administered with *a 0.5 ml dose of undiluted herbicide injected into hatchet incisions spaced every 10 in. around the circumference of the trunk, at a height within 3 ft. above ground level. For trunks >24 in. diameter, injections should be spaced every 5 in. For trunks >36 in. diameter, injections should be spaced every 2 in. (complete girdle).*

Application Technique

1. Make an incision with the hatchet at a 45° angle that penetrates just beyond the bark and cambium layers (approximately 2–3 in. deep) so that it creates an intact trough/notch (see figure). You may widen the notch by wiggling the blade.
2. With a dropper bottle, deliver the herbicide dose to the center of the incision so that all of the herbicide is retained within the trough. This is accomplished by slowly and precisely squeezing the bottle to deliver one drop at a time. Be sure that the incision is deep enough to prevent the herbicide from overflowing at the seam. Dropper calibrations have consistently measured 11–12 drops per 0.5 ml, but individual droppers may vary and should be tested.



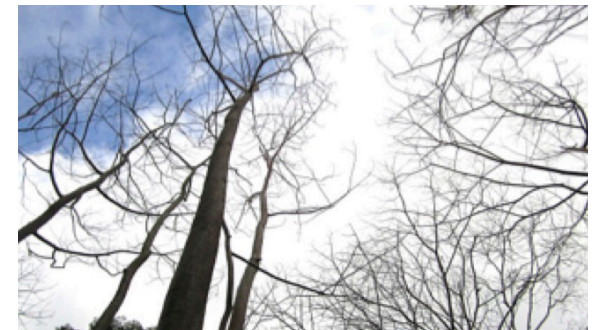
Steps to a proper injection: (i) incision using a hatchet at an angle to create a clean, intact trough; (ii) herbicide drops retained and absorbed into the vascular system of the target tree; (iii) large-sized tree with close injection spacing.

Equipment and Resources

- Hatchet/machete
- Drop dispenser bottles (1–8 fl. oz.)
- Herbicide formulation
- Tape measure
- GPS
- PPE: safety goggles and nitrile gloves

Management Plan

1. This method is only for use on trees that can be treated without risk to buildings and infrastructure.
2. Do not exceed the maximum allowable amount of 7 fl. oz. per acre, which is equal to 414 injections (0.5 ml each). Medium-sized trees are treated with 2–3 ml total, which is enough for up to 200 trees (~50 large trees) per acre.
3. Do not treat large trees that may damage infrastructure and block right-of-ways. Estimate impact zone to be greater than the height of the tree (see *Guides for Measuring Tree Height*).
4. Dead standing trees are brittle and dangerous to cut: if you plan to cut the trees down, do not use this technique.
5. Consult with a certified arborist for proper removal of large trees.



CAUTION! Dead standing trees are hazardous to property and personal safety!

Expected Results

Warning! This technique leaves dead trees in place. Complete canopy defoliation can be expected within 4–6 weeks. Canopy collapse can be expected within 2 years, and the tree may continue decomposing for a decade or longer. Retreatment of large trees may be necessary if new leaf canopy is observed 12 months after first treatment.