ENLIST™ WEED CONTROL SYSTEM
2020 PRODUCT USE GUIDE

Enlist™ herbicides, used with Enlist E3™ soybeans,
Enlist cotton and Enlist corn
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For additional information and resources about the Enlist™ weed control system, visit Enlist.com.
The Enlist™ weed control system

The Enlist™ weed control system is composed of traits, herbicides and our management resource, Enlist Ahead. This complete system is designed to work together, with Enlist herbicide-tolerant traits enabling the use of Enlist herbicides. To help get the most from the Enlist system, use Enlist Ahead for tools, training and rewards. Here are the basics before we get into detailed recommendations in the Product Use Guide.

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<th>HERBICIDE TOLERANCES</th>
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<td>2,4-D choline</td>
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Enlist Duo® herbicide with Colex-D® technology combines the proven performance of 2,4-D choline and glyphosate in a convenient, proprietary blend. Enlist One® herbicide is a straight-goods 2,4-D choline product with Colex-D technology that provides additional tank-mix flexibility with products listed on EnlistTankMix.com, such as Liberty® herbicide, glyphosate, residual herbicides and insecticides.

Following burndown, Enlist Duo and Enlist One with Colex-D technology are the only herbicides containing 2,4-D that are labeled for preemergence and postemergence use on Enlist™ crops.

Get the best results with the Enlist™ Ahead management resource

Enlist™ Ahead is a management resource that helps you get the best results from the Enlist weed control system while protecting herbicide-tolerant technology for the future. Enlist Ahead provides educational resources, such as this Product Use Guide, describing label requirements, responsible stewardship and best practices that help you:

- Make on-target applications on your crops
- Select and use different modes of action in the same growing season
- Prevent herbicide resistance from developing in your fields (Learn more on this topic on Pages 32 and 33)

Following the best practices presented in Enlist Ahead will help you achieve optimum results and sustain the long-term performance of the Enlist weed control system. It is also important to read and follow the refuge requirements and Insect Resistance Management (IRM) requirements in the Corteva Agriscience Product Use Guide.

*Products listed on EnlistTankMix.com have not been tested for crop response or physical tank-mix compatibility. Listing on website does not imply agronomic recommendation or endorsement of use.*
On-target characteristics of 2,4-D choline with Colex-D® technology

Enlist herbicides are different than 2,4-D ester, amine and other traditional formulations:
- Near-zero volatility
- Reduced physical drift potential
- Better handling characteristics

APPLICATION RATE
Enlist Duo® herbicide 4.75 pt./A
Enlist One® herbicide 2 pt./A

Enlist™ herbicides control tough and herbicide-resistant weeds, including, but not limited to:
- Common ragweed
- Giant ragweed
- Lambsquarters
- Marestail
- Morningglory
- Waterhemp
- Pigweed (including Palmer amaranth)

For a full listing of weeds controlled, reference the Enlist® and Enlist Duo® herbicide labels.

Take control of tough weeds with Enlist Duo® and Enlist One® herbicides

Use Enlist® herbicides as the cornerstone of a season-long program approach for weed management on crops with Enlist traits.

Enlist™ herbicides control tough and herbicide-resistant weeds, including, but not limited to:

Select the right application rate
Apply 4.75 pints of Enlist Duo® herbicide or 2 pints of Enlist One® herbicide per acre to young, actively growing annual weeds, according to the product label directions. With the prevalence of glyphosate-resistant weeds, it is recommended to use the high rates of Enlist™ herbicides for maximum efficacy. Spray when weeds are 6 inches tall or less.

Key practices to remember:
- Use high rates for best weed management.
- Spray when weeds are 6 inches tall or less.
- Spray when weeds are actively growing.

The product labels for Enlist Duo and Enlist One also contain important information about application equipment requirements, restrictions and precautions, and weed management.

Products listed on EnlistTankMix.com have not been tested for crop response or physical tank-mix compatibility. Listing on website does not imply agronomic recommendation or endorsement of use.

Postemergence passes on Enlist™ acres

Enlist™ traits enable multiple options for postemerge herbicide sprays, allowing design of a program approach that fits that acre. Consider your weed pressure, weather conditions and agronomic situation when assessing which Enlist herbicide and tank-mix partners work best.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENLIST DUO®</th>
<th>ENLIST ONE® + LIBERTY HERBICIDE</th>
<th>ENLIST ONE® + GLYPHOSATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Enlist Duo @ 4.75 pt./A</td>
<td>Enlist One @ 2 pt./A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammonium sulfate (AMS) as needed</td>
<td>Liberty® herbicide @ 32 oz./A</td>
<td>Glyphosate @ high rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5 to 3 lb./A of AMS</td>
<td>Durango® DMA® herbicide is the preferred glyphosate tank-mix partner for Enlist One.</td>
<td>ALS as needed</td>
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</table>

Check EnlistTankMix.com for all qualified AMS and glyphosate products.

ENLIST DUO® ENLIST ONE® + LIBERTY HERBICIDE ENLIST ONE® + GLYPHOSATE

Enlist Duo @ 4.75 pt./A Enlist One @ 2 pt./A Enlist One @ 2 pt./A
Ammonium sulfate (AMS) as needed Liberty® herbicide @ 32 oz./A Glyphosate @ high rate
1.5 to 3 lb./A of AMS Durango® DMA® herbicide is the preferred glyphosate tank-mix partner for Enlist One. | ALS as needed |

Check EnlistTankMix.com for all qualified AMS and glyphosate products.
Use Enlist™ herbicides as part of a program approach
You’ll have the greatest success in weed management if you use an Enlist™ herbicide as part of a program approach for weed control in Enlist crops. This improves weed control, reduces weed competition during key stages of crop growth and helps manage herbicide resistance.

Key items to remember:
• Enlist herbicides can be used in burndown, preemergence and postemergence on crops with the Enlist trait.
• Up to three applications may be made per season at the high rate:
  – One application in burndown or preemergence
  – Up to two applications postemergence, at least 12 days apart
• Always use a true broad-spectrum soil residual herbicide4 (not Group 4 or Group 9) in your weed management plan.
• Consider using a layered residual, such as S-metolachlor, in your post passes for longer-lasting weed control.

Enlist™ herbicides — no plant-back restriction to Enlist E3™ soybeans
Use Enlist™ herbicides as part of a program approach for weed control in Enlist crops. This improves weed control, reduces weed competition during key stages of crop growth and helps manage herbicide resistance.

Enlist™ herbicides – no plant-back restriction to Enlist E3™ soybeans

4Talk to your retailer for recommendations on preemergence herbicides for your farm.

Enlist™ herbicides — no plant-back restriction

Enlist™ herbicides — no plant-back restriction

Assure II herbicide is the only FOP herbicide currently labeled for post use on Enlist corn.
DuPont Cinch ATZ and FulTime NXT are Restricted Use Pesticides.
Enlist One® + Liberty® Herbicides

Application flexibility. Weed control certainty.

Put Enlist One® herbicide + Liberty® herbicide to work for you on Enlist E3™ soybean and Enlist™ cotton acres. With multiple sites of action working together to control herbicide-resistant weeds, you can maximize the value of the tolerances in the Enlist trait. Adopt a zero-tolerance policy on weeds with Enlist One + Liberty herbicides.

How it works

With a tank mix of Enlist One® + Liberty® herbicides or sequential applications of Enlist Duo® and Liberty herbicides, you get effective postemergence control on tough broadleaves like waterhemp and Palmer amaranth, plus broad-spectrum control of a host of other weed species.

And because of the inherent stability of 2,4-D choline, adding Liberty herbicide in the tank with Enlist One does not increase the potential for volatility due to acidification.

Use a tank mix of Enlist One + Liberty herbicides as part of a complete program approach for season-long weed control:

- Start clean with a burndown or tillage.
- Use effective preemergence residual herbicides.
- Spray postemergence when weeds are small: 3 inches tall or less
- Use up to two postemergence applications each of Enlist herbicides and Liberty herbicide.

Even these weeds don’t stand a chance:

- Palmer amaranth
- Waterhemp
- Kochia
- Marestail
- Giant ragweed

*May require a broader management plan including timely application and use of a soil residual herbicide.
Tank-mixing with Enlist™ herbicides

Applying an Enlist™ herbicide in a tank mix with other products

The wide application window for an Enlist™ herbicide offers opportunities for tank mixes with other qualified products, such as other herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, micronutrients and adjuvants.

Key items to remember:

• A tank mix of an Enlist herbicide and other qualified herbicides allows applicators to spray multiple modes of action on tough weeds.

• For pigweed and waterhemp pressure, farmers should consider a tank mix of Enlist One® herbicide + Liberty® herbicide, the preferred glufosinate tank-mix partner with Enlist One.

• For heavy grass pressure, farmers can either use Enlist Duo® herbicide, a convenient blend of 2,4-D choline and glyphosate, or Enlist One + glyphosate. Durango® DMA® herbicide is the preferred glyphosate tank-mix partner with Enlist One.

• Layering residual herbicides as part of a tank mix with Enlist herbicides helps provide season-long control of tough broadleaf weeds and grasses.

• Only tank-mix partners listed on EnlistTankMix.com1 may be used with Enlist Duo® herbicide or Enlist One® herbicide.

• Farmers and applicators can select from many qualified ammonium sulfate (AMS) products and defoamers, as well as many other adjuvant options, listed on EnlistTankMix.com.

Tank-mix sequence procedures

• Start with a clean sprayer before mixing a load with Enlist One® or Enlist Duo® herbicide.

• Recommended water carrier volume with Enlist herbicides is 10 to 15 gallons per acre.

• Use qualified nozzles and corresponding pressure ranges. See Pages 16 and 17.

Begin with half-full tank of water carrier.

Begin agitation and continue throughout mixing process.

Add products one at a time, in the following order:

1. AMS/water conditioning agents

2. Preslurry water-soluble packets

3. Wettable powders/dry flowables

4. Compatibility agents

5. Liquid flowables

6. Capsule suspension (CS) or suspension emulsion (SE)

7. Emulsifiable concentrate (EC)

• Such as S-metolachlor

8. Soluble liquids (SL)

• Glyphosate products, including Durango® DMA® and DuPont™ Abundit® Edge herbicides

• Glufosinate products, including Liberty® herbicide

• Enlist Duo at 4.75 pt/A or Enlist One at 2 pt/A

9. Crop oil concentrate (COC), NIS, other adjuvants

10. Top off with water carrier

Note on mixing with glyphosate products:

When mixing with Enlist One, do not pour glyphosate products into the tank at the same time as Enlist One, and do not allow concentrated products to come into contact. Add products one at a time, allowing enough time for recirculation between additions of each separate product. Failure to add products one at time, use sufficient water during agitation, or allow sufficient agitation may result in salting out.

Ammonium sulfate/water-conditioning agents

The addition of an ammonium sulfate (AMS) or water-conditioning agent helps maintain optimum performance of Liberty herbicide and glyphosate products tank-mixed with Enlist™ herbicides on annual and perennial weeds, particularly under hard water conditions or drought conditions. The addition of AMS products does not affect the inherently low-volatility qualities of the 2,4-D choline in Enlist herbicides. The most current list of qualified ammonium sulfate and water-conditioning agents is available at EnlistTankMix.com.

Anti-foam/defoamers

The addition of an anti-foaming agent is highly encouraged for ease of mixing and sprayer cleanout. The most current list of qualified anti-foam/defoamers is available at EnlistTankMix.com.

1Products listed on EnlistTankMix.com have not been tested for crop response or physical tank-mix compatibility. Listing on website does not imply agronomic recommendation or endorsement of use.
Check EnlistTankMix.com when planning your application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUALIFIED TANK-MIX PARTNERS</th>
<th>ARE NOT:</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Products that passed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-mandated drift testing protocol, which is part of the conditions of registration for Enlist herbicides. | • Tested for crop response
• Tested for physical tank-mix compatibility
• An agronomic recommendation
• An endorsement of any kind from Corteva Agriscience
• An indicator of performance |

As part of the conditions of registration for Enlist™ herbicides, the EPA established a tank-mix testing protocol. One reason the drift testing protocol exists is to protect sensitive areas, where endangered species may have habitat, from spray drift.

All qualified tank-mix products have passed established standards for spray performance. The most current list, which has the only tank-mix partners allowed by the EPA, is available at EnlistTankMix.com.1

Refer to all individual product labels, supplemental labeling and fact sheets for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all precautions and limitations on the labels, including application timing restrictions, soil restrictions, minimum plant-back interval and rotational guidelines. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture.

The addition of tank-mix products may cause increased crop response such as leaf speckling. Applications of emulsifiable concentrate products, or crop oils (including crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated seed oil concentrate (MSOC), high surfactant oil concentrates (HSOC) and vegetable-based oils are more likely to result in a crop response.

1Products listed on EnlistTankMix.com have not been tested for crop response or physical tank-mix compatibility. Listing on website does not imply agronomic recommendation or endorsement of use.

If you have further questions about proper handling and use of these products, or if you become aware of potential misuse or incidents involving these products, please contact Corteva Agriscience at 855-ENLIST1 (855-365-4781).
Selecting the right nozzles to optimize coverage and manage drift

The right nozzles can maximize product performance by managing the interaction between application volume, nozzle flow rate, nozzle type, operating pressure, travel speed, nozzle spacing and droplet size category.

Key items to remember:
• Use a labeled nozzle that provides the best possible coverage while appropriately managing spray droplets.
• Use sufficient water carrier volume: 10 to 15 gal./A is recommended for Enlist™ herbicides.
• Use a labeled nozzle that provides the best possible coverage while appropriately managing spray droplets.

Only use nozzle and pressure combinations specifically listed on the Enlist Duo® or Enlist One® herbicide labels.

| Enlist One® herbicide LABELED NOZZLES WITH PRESSURE RANGES (PSI) |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| MANUFACTURER       | MODEL               | 10                  | 20                  | 30                  | 40                  | 50                  | 60                  | 70                  | 80                  | 90                  |
| ALBIIZ             | AV150-025           | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | AV150-023           | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | AV150-021           | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | AV150-004           | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | AV150-002           | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
| GREENLEAF          | TDKL 110-013*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-012*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-011*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-010*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-009*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-008*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
| HYPIRO             | TDKL 110-014        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
| JOHN DEERE         | TDKL 110-013*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-012*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-011*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
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|                    | TDKL 110-009*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-008*       | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
| LECHLER            | TDKL 110-013        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-012        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-011        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
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|                    | TDKL 110-009        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TDKL 110-008        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TFKL 110-012        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
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|                    | TFKL 110-008        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
| WILGER             | TFKL 110-013        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TFKL 110-012        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
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|                    | TFKL 110-009        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |
|                    | TFKL 110-008        | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              | MAX 25              | MIN 15              |

* Asterisks in this table indicate specific nozzles qualified with both Enlist One® and Enlist Duo® herbicides.

† Always read and follow the product label as well as state and local requirements.
Field planning and application best management practices

Start with field planning

Field planning is being aware of your surroundings in terms of compatible crops and susceptible crops.

Good field planning is just good common sense; it'll help maximize your success and the results of the Enlist™ weed control system. Prior to an application of an Enlist herbicide, carefully note the wind speed, wind direction, and the crops and landscape that are adjacent to the field you plan to spray.

Keep an eye on wind direction during an application — be aware of shifting winds during your application. DO NOT SPRAY Enlist herbicides when wind is blowing toward adjacent susceptible crops.

Check wind speed and direction

- Recommended wind speed range is 3 to 10 mph; federal label maximum wind speed is 15 mph. Check with your state on maximum wind speed.
- Always understand what crops and landscape are downwind prior to making an application of Enlist™ herbicides when deciding whether to spray or wait for better wind conditions.
- Be aware of shifting winds during your application.

Avoid downwind susceptible crops

An important part of stewardship with the Enlist™ weed control system is staying aware of your surroundings. It is especially important to protect susceptible crops that have a high relative sensitivity to the 2,4-D choline in Enlist herbicides.

DO NOT SPRAY Enlist herbicides when the wind is blowing toward adjacent susceptible crops.

DO NOT SPRAY SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS

Cotton without Enlist™ trait
Grapes
Cucurbits
Fruiting vegetables
Tomatoes
Tobacco

KNOW WHAT’S AROUND YOU

An important part of stewardship with the Enlist™ weed control system is staying aware of your surroundings. It is especially important to protect susceptible crops that have a high relative sensitivity to the 2,4-D choline in Enlist herbicides.

An advantage of having a compatible adjacent crop to an Enlist™ field is you may apply an Enlist herbicide when wind is blowing within labeled wind speed range toward that compatible crop.

COMPATIBLE CROP EXAMPLES

Saybeans without Enlist™ trait
Corn
Wheat
Alfalfa
Rice
Peanuts
Sorghum

Controlling spray drift to improve on-target application

To minimize the potential for herbicide drift, consider these factors when deciding when and how to apply an Enlist™ herbicide:

- Be mindful that wind and wind speed are within label parameters.
- Use only labeled nozzles and pressure ranges.
- Avoid temperature inversions.
- Confirm the method of application is consistent with the label.

Always read and follow the product label as well as state and local requirements related to application of pesticides. Apply an Enlist herbicide only with properly calibrated ground application equipment.

Remember:

Do not apply an Enlist™ herbicide under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Do not allow contact of the herbicide with foliage, green stems or exposed nonwoody roots of crops or desirable plants, including trees and cotton without the Enlist trait, because severe injury or destruction may result. Even small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Before making an application, please refer to your state’s sensitive-crop registry (if available) to identify any commercial specialty or certified organic crops that may be located nearby. At the time of your application, the wind cannot be blowing toward adjacent commercially grown tomatoes and other fruiting vegetables (EPA Crop Group 8), cucurbits (EPA Crop Group 9), grapes or cotton without the Enlist trait. Examples of EPA Crop Group 9 cucurbits include watermelon, pumpkin, squash and cucumbers.

Know and follow state and local requirements

When you apply an Enlist™ herbicide, you must follow all state and local pesticide application requirements for Enlist Duo® and/or Enlist One® herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Enlist Duo and Enlist One are not registered for sale or use in all states or counties.
If an adjacent susceptible crop is downwind, **DO NOT SPRAY** an Enlist™ herbicide. Use Liberty® herbicide or glyphosate to stay ahead of weeds if necessary. Buffer distances do not protect downwind adjacent susceptible crops. The best scenario is to wait until wind is blowing directly away from the vineyard, tomatoes or other susceptible crop.

It’s OK to spray when wind is blowing away from susceptible crops and toward soybeans without the Enlist E3™ trait. Soybeans without the Enlist E3 trait are not a susceptible crop, meaning you can spray when the wind is blowing toward them with no field separation.

It’s OK to spray and no wind directional restrictions when wind is blowing toward an adjacent compatible crop, such as corn, wheat, alfalfa or sorghum.

Watch for shifting wind during the application. If wind shifts toward the susceptible crop, stop spraying.

If an adjacent susceptible crop is downwind, **DO NOT SPRAY** an Enlist™ herbicide. Use Liberty® herbicide or glyphosate to stay ahead of weeds if necessary. Buffer distances do not protect downwind adjacent susceptible crops. The best scenario is to wait until wind is blowing directly away from the cotton without the Enlist trait.

It’s OK to spray when wind is blowing away from cotton without the Enlist trait and toward soybeans without the Enlist E3™ trait. Soybeans without the Enlist E3 trait are not a susceptible crop, meaning you can spray when the wind is blowing toward them with no field separation.

It’s OK to spray and no wind directional restrictions when wind is blowing toward an adjacent compatible crop, such as soybeans, corn, wheat, alfalfa, peanuts or rice.

Watch for shifting wind during the application. If wind shifts toward the cotton without the Enlist trait, stop spraying.
Avoiding temperature inversions

A temperature inversion occurs when a layer of warm air covers a layer of cooler air and acts like a lid, preventing the cooler air from rising and dissipating into the upper atmosphere. During a temperature inversion, spray particles can become trapped in the warmer layer of air and stay suspended until wind movement increases, resulting in off-target movement. Never spray if you suspect a temperature inversion. You run the risk of damaging susceptible plants in nearby fields, lawns and gardens. Wait until later in the day and check again for a more favorable application environment.

Before every application, use steps like these to make sure a temperature inversion is not occurring:

- Monitor temperatures using weather apps for your smartphone when planning an application and always check conditions in the field. If the temperature is within 5 degrees of the overnight low, closely check wind speed and particle movement in the field.
- Measure wind speed using an anemometer. If wind is less than 3 mph, do not spray.
- Use smoke or powder to indicate particle movement. The smoke or powder should drift gently with the wind. If it gathers in a stationary, suspended cloud, that indicates a temperature inversion — do not spray.
- Measure the temperature at ground level (approximately 3 feet) and at 7 feet above ground. If the difference is more than a few degrees, it is considered an inversion.

DO NOT APPLY AN ENLIST™ HERBICIDE IF YOU SUSPECT A TEMPERATURE INVERSION

Steps to protect sensitive areas

The labels for Enlist One® and Enlist Duo® herbicide require a downwind buffer from sensitive areas, which may be a habitat for endangered species.

To minimize the chance for an Enlist™ herbicide to come in contact with sensitive areas, you must maintain a 30-foot downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from any area except:

1. Roads (paved or gravel surfaces)
2. Planted agricultural fields (except those crops mentioned in the susceptible plants section)
3. Agricultural fields that have been prepared for planting
4. Areas covered by the footprint of a building, shade house, greenhouse, silo, feed crib or other man-made structure with walls and/or roof

To maintain the required downwind buffer zone, measure wind direction prior to the start of any swath that is within 30 feet of a sensitive area. No application swath can be initiated in or into an area that is within 30 feet of a sensitive area if the wind direction is toward the sensitive area.
Completely drain the system (including lines and spray boom) for at least five minutes.

Remove and clean the filters and strainers.

Fill the tank with clean water to at least 10% of total tank volume (including cleaning agents at recommended rates, if desired).

Circulate through the entire system for at least 15 minutes.

Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight if time allows.

Spray out the solution through the boom/nozzles.

**Cleanout and record keeping**

Clean out the sprayer and all spray equipment after applying an Enlist™ herbicide

After applying an Enlist™ herbicide, be sure to clean out the sprayer before making your next application to any other crop. Thorough cleanout of the entire sprayer – including spray tank, boom, screens, filters, hoses and nozzles – is the first step to minimize the potential for sprayer contamination and damage to susceptible crops. Also, remember to keep other equipment, such as pumps, clean before switching to the next product. Follow the most stringent cleanout recommendation of any tank-mix partner included in the tank with Enlist herbicides.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIPLE-RINSE SPRAYER</th>
<th>UNLESS THE NEXT CROP YOU’RE SPRAYING IS Glyphosate-Tolerant Corn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As outlined in this Product Use Guide</td>
<td>Single-rinse sprayer with at least 10% of sprayer volume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Record your application details**

As part of good farm management practices, maintain detailed records of spraying, including:

- Field location and number of acres sprayed
- Crop sprayed and stage of growth
- Date of application, start time and finish time
- Herbicide sprayed and application rate
- Nozzles used and operating pressure
- Travel speed and application rate
- Air temperature and relative humidity
- Wind speed and direction
- Sprayer and boom cleanout
- Sprayer and boom cleanout

1. Completely drain the system (including lines and spray boom) for at least five minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water to at least 10% of the total tank volume.
3. Circulate through system for at least 15 minutes.
4. Spray out the solution through the boom/nozzles.
Application summary

Apply with confidence
Successful use of Enlist™ herbicides begins with proper application. Below is a summary of best management practices for applying an Enlist herbicide. Visit Enlist.com/Apply for a downloadable Application Guide. Always read and follow label requirements.

BEFORE SPRAYING

Application window
Apply Enlist™ herbicides within the appropriate growth stage windows.
- **Enlist cotton:** No later than midbloom stage
- **Enlist E3™ soybean:** No later than R2 or full flowering stage
- **Enlist corn:** No larger than V8 growth stage or 30 inches tall, whichever happens first

Tank-mix partners
Only tank-mix Enlist Duo® and Enlist One® herbicides with qualified tank-mix partners. Find them at EnlistTankMix.com.

Nozzles
Use only nozzle and pressure combinations listed on the product labels of Enlist herbicides.1

Sprayer contamination
Clean your sprayer before using Enlist herbicides to avoid contamination from a prior application.

PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO WIND AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

Wind speed, weather
**Wind speed:** Drift potential is lowest at wind speeds less than 10 mph. Target applications at wind speeds greater than 3 mph but less than 10 mph.
**Caution:** Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.
**Consult:** Some states have additional restrictions on wind speed. Check your state regulations on wind speed.

Temperature inversions: Do not spray during a temperature inversion.
**Caution:** Inversions are more common between dusk and dawn

Susceptible crops
Spray when wind is blowing away from susceptible crops listed on the Enlist herbicide labels. This includes: tomatoes, fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, grapes, cotton without the Enlist trait and tobacco.
**Caution:** There is no acceptable buffer distance when the wind is blowing toward an adjacent susceptible crop. DO NOT SPRAY if wind is blowing toward a susceptible crop.

APPLICATION

Spray volume
Use a spray volume of 10 to 15 gallons or more per acre for ground equipment and apply with calibrated ground equipment.
**Do not apply less than 10 gallons of total spray volume per acre.** In general, increase spray volume as crop canopy, height and weed density increase to obtain adequate spray coverage.1

Spray rate
Use spray rates from the product label when weeds are shorter than 6 inches and crops are within the appropriate growth stage window.
- **Enlist Duo® herbicide:** Spray 4.75 pints per acre.
- **Enlist One® herbicide:** Spray 2 pints per acre.

Spray pressure
Use an appropriate spray pressure based on product label requirements and conditions. Ground speed, product volume and nozzle selection all factor into the appropriate spray pressure.

Boom height
To minimize spray drift potential, maintain a boom height as specified by the nozzle manufacturer, usually 24 inches or less above crop canopy.1

AFTER SPRAYING

Cleanout
After applying an Enlist™ herbicide, follow the proper steps to clean out your sprayer. Triple rinse is required for all cleanouts unless the next crop you are spraying is glyphosate-resistant corn.

1Products listed on EnlistTankMix.com have not been tested for crop response or physical tank-mix compatibility. Listing on website does not imply agronomic recommendation or endorsement of use.

1Always read and follow the product label as well as state and local requirements.
Soybeans, cotton and corn with the Enlist™ trait

What to know about Enlist™ soybean varieties

When you plant Enlist™ soybean varieties, you get crop tolerance to 2,4-D choline, glyphosate and glufosinate. Enlist E3 soybeans provide crop tolerance that enables you to use Enlist Duo® or Enlist One® herbicide as part of a program approach for weed control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HERBICIDE TOLERANCE OF ENLIST E3™ SOYBEAN VARIETIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D CHOLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLYPHOSATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUFOSINATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When growing Enlist™ soybeans near conventional soybeans and/or soybeans without the Enlist E3 trait (coexistence)

Soybeans are a naturally self-pollinating crop with very low risk of mixing by cross-pollination. Consult biotradestatus.com for regulatory approval information.

Use only herbicides authorized for application on Enlist E3™ soybeans

Following burndown, Enlist Duo® and Enlist One® with Colex-D® technology are the only herbicides containing 2,4-D that are labeled for preemergence and postemergence use on Enlist E3™ soybeans.

What to know about Enlist™ cotton

When you plant any Enlist™ cotton variety, you get crop tolerance to 2,4-D choline, glyphosate and glufosinate herbicides. Enlist cotton provides crop tolerance that enables you to use Enlist Duo® or Enlist One® herbicide as part of a program approach for weed control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HERBICIDE TOLERANCE OF ENLIST™ COTTON VARIETIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRAIT STACK: WIDESTRIKE® 3 INSECT PROTECTION, ROUNDUP READY® FLEX, ENLIST™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D CHOLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLYPHOSATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUFOSINATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stalk destruction for Enlist™ cotton

All Enlist™ cotton varieties are tolerant to 2,4-D choline, glyphosate and glufosinate herbicides; therefore, stalk destruction for Enlist cotton may differ from traditional chemical stalk destruction procedures. Herbicide active ingredients other than 2,4-D must be used for stalk destruction for Enlist cotton. Recommended options include dicamba, Duplosan® and thidiazuron with crop oil concentrate. For full details, see Enlist.com or your PhytoGen or Corteva representative.

For more information on the Boll Weevil Eradication Program and complete requirements, visit the Texas Department of Agriculture website: TexasAgriculture.gov/RegulatoryPrograms/CottonStalkDestruction.

When growing Enlist™ cotton near conventional cotton and/or cotton without the Enlist trait (coexistence)

Cotton is a naturally cross-pollinated crop, and a small amount of cotton pollen movement to nearby fields is not uncommon. You can reduce undesired pollen movement with a few simple steps:

- Maintain a noncotton buffer between fields containing crops with biotechnology traits and conventional crop fields.
- Consider field location relative to the field containing biotech traits. Cotton fields oriented upwind will have less cross-pollination compared with fields located downwind.
- Discuss your plans with relevant neighbors in advance.

Use only herbicides authorized for application with Enlist™ cotton

Following burndown, Enlist Duo® and Enlist One® herbicides with Colex-D® technology are the only herbicides containing 2,4-D that are labeled for preemergence and postemergence use with Enlist™ cotton.
What to know about Enlist™ corn

When you plant any corn hybrid with the Enlist™ corn trait, you get crop tolerance to 2,4-D choline, glyphosate and aryloxyphenoxypropionate (FOP) herbicides. Enlist corn provides crop tolerance that enables you to use Enlist Duo® or Enlist One® herbicide as part of a program approach for weed control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HERBICIDE TOLERANCE OF ENLIST™ CORN HYBRIDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMARTSTAX® ENLIST™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D CHOLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLYPHOSATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOP HERBICIDES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUFOSINATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYCLOHEXANEDIONE (DIM) HERBICIDES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Controlling volunteer corn

Because Enlist™ corn is tolerant to 2,4-D choline, glyphosate and FOP herbicides, use a cyclohexanedione (DIM) herbicide, such as Select Max or Poast Plus, to control volunteer Enlist corn in subsequent years.

When growing Enlist™ corn near conventional corn and/or corn without the Enlist trait (coexistence)

Com is a naturally cross-pollinated crop, and a small amount of corn pollen movement to nearby fields is not uncommon. You can reduce undesired pollen movement with a few simple steps:

- Maintain a noncorn buffer between fields containing crops with biotechnology traits and conventional crop fields.
- Consider field location relative to the field containing biotech traits. Cornfields oriented upwind will have less cross-pollination compared with fields located downwind.
- Discuss your plans with relevant neighbors in advance.

Use only herbicides authorized for application on Enlist™ corn

Following burndown, Enlist Duo® and Enlist One® herbicides with Colex-D® technology are the only herbicides containing 2,4-D that are labeled for preemergence and postemergence use with Enlist™ corn. Assure II herbicide (quizalofop) is the only FOP herbicide expressly labeled for preemergence and postemergence use on Enlist corn.
Using the Enlist™ weed control system to help prevent herbicide resistance development

Glyphosate technology became the farm industry standard for weed control for many farmers. But using glyphosate as the primary, or only, herbicide site of action has resulted in an increase in glyphosate-resistant and hard-to-control weeds, including waterhemp, marestail, Palmer amaranth and giant ragweed. Repeated use of any single herbicide may reduce its effectiveness for weed control.

You can help manage weed resistance with an understanding of herbicide resistance and taking steps to prevent it.

How weed resistance spreads

For the first few years you use a herbicide, targeted weeds are controlled. However, if you repeatedly apply the same herbicide — or herbicides with the same site of action — a few naturally occurring resistant weeds can remain in the field each year. As time goes on and resistant weeds thrive, the weed population starts to contain an even larger number of resistant weeds. Over time, the resistant weeds become the dominant population — rendering the herbicide no longer effective on that species.

The Enlist™ weed control system provides an effective tool to use against these herbicide-resistant weeds including glyphosate, ALS- and HPPD-resistant weeds. Use the Enlist system as part of an integrated weed management program to deliver the exceptional performance you need.

Take advantage of different herbicide modes of action

It is a best practice to minimize selection for herbicide-resistant weed populations by proactively diversifying weed control strategies. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and an overlapping weed control spectrum in combination with other practices, such as tillage operations and/or other cultural practices where appropriate. Using the labeled rate for herbicides and following directions for use is important to help prevent the onset of resistance.

Steps to help prevent weed resistance

Implementing a successful weed resistance management program will help ensure the continued efficacy of the Enlist™ weed control system. These steps are important to the ongoing success of your program.

1. Use a herbicide PROGRAM APPROACH — with multiple sites of action
   • Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage. Use a broad-spectrum soil residual herbicide with different sites of action in a weed control program, followed by a timely postemergence application of an Enlist herbicide.
   • If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide that has a site of action other than Group 4 or 9 (Enlist Duo® herbicide was used) or Group 4 (if Enlist One® herbicide was used) and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing seed, root or tuber production.
   • Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
   • Rotate the use of an Enlist herbicide with non-Group 4 and non-Group 9 herbicides (when using Enlist Duo) or non-group 4 (when using Enlist One).
   • Never use Enlist One alone. Always plan a program approach with Enlist One plus additional qualified tank-mix partners containing non-Group 4 herbicides or sequential postemergence applications of non-Group 4 herbicides.
   • Avoid using more than three applications of an Enlist herbicide and any other Group 4 or Group 9 herbicide (when using Enlist Duo) or Group 4 (when using Enlist One) within a single growing season unless in conjunction with another site of action herbicide with an overlapping spectrum.

2. Make TIMELY APPLICATIONS of herbicides
   • Apply full labeled rates of an Enlist herbicide for the most difficult-to-control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.

3. SCOUT WEEDS before and after application
   • Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and use rates will be appropriate for the weed spectrum and weed size present.
   • Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed spectrum.
   • Early detection of possible resistant species can limit the spread of these weed populations and allow for the implementation of alternate weed management practices.

4. SEE THE BIG PICTURE, beyond the field and the herbicide
   • Incorporate nonchemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
   • Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest, to reduce weed seed production.
   • Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.

5. Agronomic and cultural PRACTICES
   • Rotate crops and cultural practices to allow for a wider range of weed control practices.
   • Use only commercial, weed-free crop seed.

Report any incidence of nonperformance of an Enlist™ herbicide against a particular weed species to a representative or 855-ENLIST1 (855-365-4781).

The Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) classifies 2,4-D as a Group 4 herbicide (synthetic auxin) and glyphosate as a Group 9 herbicide (inhibitor of EPSP synthase). As with some herbicides, some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to 2,4-D or glyphosate may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population.
What you’ll need before using this technology

Before you can legally obtain, plant or grow crops containing the Enlist™ trait, you must have a valid, executed Corteva Agriscience Technology Use Agreement on file with Corteva Agriscience.

You can electronically sign the agreement at AgCelerate.com or through the AgCelerate app. You may request a copy of your signed agreement by calling 800-901-0012.

You can also sign the Technology Use Agreement by:
• Calling 800-258-3033
• Visiting traitstewardship.com

You should always review your Technology Use Agreement and consult your trait provider’s technical guides before planting — and always read and follow pesticide label directions. If you have questions about this guide or a crop containing Corteva Agriscience technologies and traits, contact your seed seller.
Why monitoring compliance is important

Stewardship is achieved by your adherence to the Technology Use Agreement, Product Use Guides and all applicable product labels. Identifying fields where Enlist™ crops are grown and what herbicides are applied to these fields is key information required to monitor compliance. Through third-party surveys and on-farm assessments, farmers may receive a request for information about fields planted with Enlist crops and herbicides used. Failure to follow stewardship requirements will result in action by Corteva Agriscience that may include requiring additional education and training, monitoring, and up to and including loss of access to the technology.

Helpful resources for you

- **Website for the Enlist™ system**: Enlist.com
- **Qualified tank-mix products**: EnlistTankMix.com
- **Cotton stalk destruction**: TexasAgriculture.gov/RegulatoryPrograms/CottonStalkDestruction.aspx
- **Herbicide Resistance Action Committee**: hracglobal.com
- **Take Action**: iwilltakeaction.com
- **Trait Regulatory and Market Status**: biotradestatus.com
- **Trait Stewardship**: traitstewardship.com
- **Weed Resistance Risk Assessment Tool**: weedtool.com
- **Weed Resistance Management Training**: soygrowers.com
- **Weed Science Society of America**: wssa.net
Seed coat

Understanding seed coat color variation in Enlist E3™ soybeans

In addition to ease of use, exceptional weed control and high yield potential with Enlist E3™ soybeans, farmers may occasionally see a seed coat color variation. This color variation in Enlist E3 soybeans is from naturally occurring substances found in soybeans. It typically appears as a light brown band connecting ends of the hilum and/or light brown shadows on each side of the hilum. It can range from very slight to a darker tint and varies in frequency, geography, growing season (year to year) and position on the plant or within pods. The seed coat color variation is not due to application of herbicides, such as 2,4-D choline.

Based on our years of study and experience, we’re confident in the performance and grain quality of Enlist E3 soybeans. And when it comes to getting genetics with high yield potential and unparalleled weed control, we think you’ll like what you see with the Enlist E3 soybeans.

To learn more about seed coat color variation, visit Enlist.com.