



Leopard™

For preplant and preemergence weed control in field corn and for preplant weed control in cotton, peanuts and soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Rimsulfuron N-((4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamid.....	16.7%
Thifensulfuron-methyl Methyl 3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl -2-thiophenecarboxylate.....	16.7%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....66.6%

TOTAL:100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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 FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA REG. NO. 71368-131

Manufactured for
Nufarm Inc.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803



Net Weight
60 Oz.
(1.7 kg)

 **Nufarm**
Grow a better tomorrow

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a 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.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or 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)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Chemical-resistant gloves;
- Shoes and socks;

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

Engineering Control Statement:

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. **DO NOT** apply to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

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

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

DO NOT use this product until you have read the entire label. **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 requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Restricted entry-interval (REI) 4 hours for all post-application activities

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 any waterproof material;
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LEOPARD™ herbicide is a water-soluble granule containing 33.4% active ingredient by weight. LEOPARD is a selective herbicide for burndown and residual control of certain annual grass and broadleaf weeds when applied preplant or preemergence to field corn. It may also be applied 30 days or more preplant to cotton or soybeans and 45 days or more preplant to peanuts for winter vegetation management. Residual weed control is dependent on rainfall or sprinkler irrigation for herbicide activation. LEOPARD herbicide may be applied in tank mixtures with other herbicides labeled for use in the intended crop. However, in the case of tank mixes with other herbicides, the most restrictive label must be followed.

LEOPARD is absorbed through the roots and leaf tissue of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move LEOPARD into the soil. Susceptible weeds will generally not emerge from preemergence application. In some cases susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. The herbicidal action of LEOPARD may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices.

Rate Summary LEOPARD

Rate of LEOPARD	Pounds of Active Ingredient Rimsulfuron	Pounds of Active Ingredient Thifensulfuron - methyl
1.5 oz	0.016 lb ai	0.016 lb ai
2.0 oz	0.021 lb ai	0.021 lb ai
2.7 oz	0.028 lb ai	0.028 lb ai

RESTRICTIONS

Crops	Maximum Oz of Product/Acre/ Single Application	Maximum Lb AI/ Acre/Single Application	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Maximum Oz of Product/Acre/ Year	Maximum Lb AI/A per Year
Corn, Field	2.7 oz	0.028 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.028 lb ai thifensulfuronmethyl	1	2.7 oz	0.028 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.028 lb ai thifensulfuronmethyl
Cotton, Soy	2.0 oz	0.021 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.021 lb ai thifensulfuronmethyl	1	2.0 oz	0.021 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.021 lb ai thifensulfuronmethyl
Peanuts	1.5 oz	0.016 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.016 lb ai thifensulfuronmethyl	1	1.5 oz	0.016 lb ai rimsulfuron + 0.016 lb ai thifensulfuronmethyl

- **DO NOT** plant cotton or soybeans less than 30 days following an application of 1.5 ounces per acre of LEOPARD herbicide or less than 60 days following an application of >1.5 to 2.0 ounces per acre of LEOPARD.
- **DO NOT** plant field corn less than 30 days following an application of LEOPARD in the states of Florida east of US 231 and Georgia.
- **DO NOT** plant peanuts less than 45 days following an application of LEOPARD.
- **DO NOT** apply the organophosphate insecticide "Counter" within 30 days of a preplant or preemerge application of LEOPARD except in the states of Alabama, Florida and Georgia in which case do not apply the organophosphate insecticide "Counter" within 45 days of a preplant or preemerge application of LEOPARD since crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 1.0 oz (0.0625 lb) active ingredient rimsulfuron per acre per crop year to field corn or soybeans from all rimsulfuron containing products. In soybeans this includes the preplant application of LEOPARD.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 0.5 (0.03125 lb) oz active ingredient rimsulfuron per acre per crop year to cotton or peanuts from all sources. This includes the preplant application of LEOPARD.
- **DO NOT** apply to coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off target spray movement.
- **DO NOT** apply postemergence to any crop.
- **DO NOT** graze, feed forage, grain or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of LEOPARD application.
- Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - **DO NOT** drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water.

PRECAUTIONS

Apply at least 3 weeks between preemergence applications of LEOPARD and postemergence applications of rimsulfuron containing products, such as REALM® Q, STEADFAST® Q, or RESOLVE® Q. LEOPARD may interact with certain insecticides applied to soybean, peanuts, cotton, or corn. Crop response varies with field crop, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type.

LEOPARD may be applied to crops previously treated with "Fortress", "Aztec", or "Force" insecticides or other Non-organophosphate (OP) soil insecticides regardless of soil type.

Preplant/Preemergence applications of LEOPARD to corn where an application of chlorpyrifos, or phorate is planned may cause unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils of less than 4% organic matter.

Crop injury may occur following an application of LEOPARD if there is a prolonged period of cold weather and/or in conjunction with wet soils. Bedding flat ground or rebuilding beds in fields treated with LEOPARD may increase the potential of crop response due to an increased concentration of herbicide in the planting-seed zone.

Prevent drift or spray to desirable plants. Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use. It is recommended to flush the sprayer system and recharge with clean water when there are extended periods between LEOPARD applications. See Sprayer Cleanup section of this label for instructions.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

LEOPARD, which contains the active ingredients rimsulfuron and thifensulfuron -methyl, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of LEOPARD herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your Nufarm representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your Nufarm representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than
- Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of LEOPARD and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, including mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.

For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

DO NOT apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

DO NOT release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

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MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.

Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.

DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

DO NOT apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.

DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.

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

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.

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. When applying aurally to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

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.

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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Field Corn - Preplant-Preemergence

Rate

Apply LEOPARD at 1.5 - 2.7 ounces per acre.

Nufarm specifies a use rate of 1.5 oz per acre for most applications. Consult Nufarm technical bulletins for additional application rates. See cumulative rimsulfuron rate limitations restrictions noted in this label. Not all field corn varieties have been tested; nor does Nufarm have access to all seed company data. Consequently, Nufarm is not responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of LEOPARD on field corn. When tank mixing check the tank mix partner label for resistance and instructions for use. In addition; consult with your local Nufarm representative for any additional supplemental labeling information relative to potential corn hybrid sensitivity to LEOPARD.

Timing to Crop

LEOPARD may be applied preplant after fall harvest through early spring, up to planting, whenever the ground is not frozen, to control emerged weeds and to provide limited residual control of early-emerging spring weeds. Additionally, LEOPARD may be applied anytime after planting, but before corn emergence. **DO NOT apply postemergence to corn.**

In the states of Florida east of US 231, and Georgia, apply LEOPARD at least 30 days prior to planting.

Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants as noted in this label.

Sequential Application – LEOPARD may be used in a sequential herbicide program for corn. Apply LEOPARD for burndown and residual weed control, followed by a post, in-crop application of REALM® Q, RESOLVE® Q, REVULIN® Q or STEADFAST® Q herbicides. Allow at least 3 weeks between preemergence applications of LEOPARD and postemergence applications of rimsulfuron containing products, such as REALM® Q, STEADFAST® Q, or RESOLVE® Q. Refer to the appropriate product label for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop guidelines, and cautionary statements prior to application.

Additional Control of Grasses and Broadleaves

LEOPARD may be tank mixed with preplant/preemergence grass and broadleaf herbicides such as atrazine, to provide added residual activity or burndown activity on emerged weeds. Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and soil-type restrictions.

Cotton/Soybeans - Preplant Only

Rate

Apply LEOPARD at 1.5 ounces per acre 30 days prior to planting.

Apply LEOPARD at > 1.5 to 2.0 ounces per acre 60 days prior to planting.

If planting soybeans with BOLT® technology, apply LEOPARD at 1.5 - 2.7 ounces per acre 0 days or more prior to planting. Refer to Rotational Crop Guidelines for additional rotational interval information.

Timing to Crop

LEOPARD may be applied preplant after fall harvest through early spring 30 days or more prior to planting if using 1.5 ounces per acre or 60 days or more prior to planting if using >1.5 - 2.0 ounces per acre whenever the ground is not frozen, to control emerged weeds and to provide limited residual control of early-emerging spring weeds.

Additional Information - Soybeans:

Soybeans can be planted per the label guidelines following a LEOPARD application provided any one of the following conditions is met:

- The soybean variety has a high degree of crop resistance to ALS inhibiting and/or sulfonylurea herbicides. Consult seed provider for confirmation.
- Soil has not been excessively cold and wet at time of planting early season soybeans. **DO NOT** plant soybeans to poorly drained soils under cool and excessively wet conditions. Soil temperature needs to be >50° F and the soil temperature needs to be trending warmer which is conducive to good early soybean growth.
- Field soil with pH 6.5 or less. Refer to “The Importance of Soil pH” for additional information.

If none of these conditions are met, extend soybean recrop interval to 10 months.

Sequential Application - Soybeans

LEOPARD may be used in a sequential herbicide program in soybeans. Apply LEOPARD for burndown and residual weed control 30 days or more prior to planting, followed by an appropriate application of products such as Cloak, Panther SC or Panther Pro herbicides. Refer to the product labels for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop guidelines, and cautionary statements prior to application.

Additional Control of Grasses and Broadleaves

LEOPARD may be tank mixed with herbicides registered for cotton or soybeans. Refer to the product labels for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop guidelines, and cautionary statements prior to application.

Peanuts - Preplant Only

Rate

Apply LEOPARD at 1.5 ounces per acre.

Refer to Rotational Crop Guidelines for additional rotational interval information.

Timing to Crop

LEOPARD may be applied preplant after fall harvest through early spring 45 days or more prior to planting peanuts whenever the ground is not frozen, to control emerged weeds and to provide limited residual control of early-emerging spring weeds.

Additional Control of Grasses and Broadleaves

LEOPARD may be tank mixed with preplant herbicides registered for peanuts, such as AFFORIA™, CINCH®, and FIRSTSHOT® SG. Refer to the product labels for use restrictions, application information, rotational crop guidelines, and cautionary statements prior to application.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

For control of emerged weeds, application of LEOPARD must contain an appropriate adjuvant. If applied in tank mix combination with a glyphosate or glufosinate herbicide that contains a built-in adjuvant system, no additional surfactant needs to be added. Consult local Nufarm fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Use Restriction: **DO NOT** use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below 5.0 or above 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 – 8.0 allow for optimum stability of LEOPARD.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

In addition to a spray adjuvant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used.

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.

TANK MIXTURES

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 limitation 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.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of LEOPARD and other pesticides. Use a clear quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-ups, forms flakes, sludge, gel, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination need not be used.

WEEDS CONTROLLED/SUPPRESSED

LEOPARD may be tank mixed with glyphosate (such as Credit Xtreme), paraquat, glufosinate (such as Cheetah), saflufenacil, 2,4-D LVE (such as Weedone brands), and dicamba (such as Clash or Diablo) or Weedmaster, Spitfire herbicides for improved control of the below emerged weed species when applied preplant or preemergence. For application methods and other use specifications; use the most restrictive label directions for the intended combination.

Broadleaf & Grass Weeds	LEOPARD Alone	Burndown LEOPARD tank mixed with glyphosate + 2,4D or dicamba	Residual LEOPARD Alone
Alfalfa, volunteer	C	C	NC
Barley, volunteer	C	C	S
Barnyardgrass	C	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	C	C	C
Buckwheat, common	C	C	NC
Buttercup, smallflower	C	C	NC
Carpetweed	NC	C	S
Canada thistle	S	C	NC
Chamomile, false	NC	C	C
Chickweed (common, mouseear)	C	C	NC
Cocklebur	S	C	S
Crabgrass	C ¹	C	S
Cupgrass, woolly (1")	C	C	NC
Curly Dock	C	C	NC
Dandelion (6" diameter)	C	C	NC
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	C ²	C	NC
Field pennycress	C	C	NC
Filaree, redstem	NC	C	C
Foxtail (bristly, giant, green, yellow)	C	C	C
Geranium, Carolina	C	C	NC
Groundsel, common	C	C	NC
Henbit	C	C	C
Knotweed, prostrate	C	C	NC
Jimsonweed	NC	C	S
Johnsongrass, seedling	S	C	NC
Kochia	C ³	C	C ³
Lambsquarters, common	C	C	C
Marestail (Horseweed)	S	C	C ³

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Broadleaf & Grass Weeds	LEOPARD Alone	Burndown LEOPARD tank mixed with glyphosate + 2,4D or dicamba	Residual LEOPARD Alone
Millet, wild proso	S	C	NC
Morningglory, ivyleaf	S	C	S
Mustard (birdsrape, black)	C	C	C
Mustard, wild	C	C	NC
Nightshade, hairy	S	C	S
Nightshade, black	NC	C	S
Palmer amaranth	NC	C ⁴	S ⁴
Panicum, fall	C	C	S
Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth)	C ⁴	C	C
Purslane, common	S	C	C
Quackgrass	S	C	NC
Ragweed, common	S	C	S
Russian thistle, seedling	NC	C	S
Ryegrass, Italian	S ⁴	C	S ⁴
Sandbur (field, longspine)	NC	C	NC
Shattercane (4")	C	C	NC
Shepherd's purse	C	C	NC
Signalgrass, broadleaf	S	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C	C	S
Smartweed, Ladysthumb	C	C	NC
Stinkgrass	S	C	NC
Velvetleaf	C	C	S
Wallflower, bushy	C	C	NC
Wheat, volunteer	C	C	C
Wild buckwheat	NC	C	NC
Wild oat	S	C	S
Wild radish	C	C	NC
Yellow nutsedge	S	C	NC

C= Control

S= Suppression

NC = No Control

1 = <1/2"

2 = Must add 2,4D LVE or dicamba for control

3 = ALS Sensitive

4 = Resistant biotypes are known to occur

Mixing Instructions

Fertilizer Carrier Instructions

LEOPARD may be dissolved in water and added to liquid fertilizer for preemergence application. When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, always dissolve LEOPARD in clean water before adding to fertilizer solutions. Add the LEOPARD solution to the final complete liquid fertilizer mixture – do not add LEOPARD during the fertilizer mixing process. Always use good agitation while adding the dissolved LEOPARD solution to liquid fertilizers and maintain good agitation until sprayed. When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, conduct a compatibility test with all components prior to mixing. **DO NOT** use with spray additives or liquid fertilizer carriers that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 - 8.0 allow for optimum stability of LEOPARD.

Water Carrier Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of clean water only.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of LEOPARD.
3. Continue agitation until the LEOPARD is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes. When the water temperature is 40° F or less, it is important to allow agitation and mixing to occur for the full 5 minutes to ensure the product is completely dissolved.
4. Once the LEOPARD is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. LEOPARD needs to be thoroughly mixed and dissolved with water before adding any other materials such as water conditioners or other additives.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) in the proper mixing order.
6. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling of spray components could occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. At the end of the day, or for extended periods of time between LEOPARD applications, it is advised to flush boom hoses and lines of spray solution and recharge with clean water. This will aid in proper sprayer cleanout when concluding LEOPARD applications before moving on to spray other products/crops.
8. Apply LEOPARD spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation. If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider this advisory when using the companion herbicide.

Ground Application

Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light, scattered stands of weeds. For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE Standard S572.1. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. Heavy crop residues may reduce burndown control of emerged weeds if residues impede spray coverage. Higher spray volumes and pressures can improve burndown control in heavy crop residue situations.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA. Restriction: **DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off target spray movement.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

The following rotational intervals must be observed:

1.5 OZ/A MAXIMUM USE RATE

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Corn, field	Anytime
Soybeans with BOLT® Technology	Anytime
Potatoes	1
Cotton *	1
Soybeans *	1
Tomato	1
Cereals, Winter	3
Cereals, Spring	9
Alfalfa	10
Canola	10
Corn, pop, seed or sweet	10
Cucumber	10
Flax	1.5
Peanuts	10
Peas	10
Rice	10
Red Clover	10
Sorghum	10
Snap beans, dry beans	10
Sunflower	10
Sugarbeets	10
Sugarcane	4†
Sweet potatoes/yams**	1.5
Tobacco	1.5
Crops Not Listed	18
Corn, field	Anytime

* In the states of Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas west of I-35 (not including the counties containing I-35) the rotational interval to cotton and soybeans is 10 months. In the state of Virginia the soybean rotational interval is 2 months. In the state of Missouri, excluding the bootheel, the soybean rotational interval south of I-70 is 2 months and north of I-70 is 10 months. Sulfonylurea resistant soybean rotational interval is one month. Refer to Additional Information - Soybeans page 5.

** On soils with pH 6.5 or less.

† Only for the state of Louisiana. Recrop to sugarcane in all other states is 18 months.

GREATER THAN 1.5 OZ/A UP TO 2.7 OZ/A MAXIMUM USE RATE

Rotation Crop	Interval (months)
Corn, field	Anytime
Soybeans with BOLT® Technology	Anytime
Potatoes	1
Tomato	1
Sulfonylurea Resistant Soybean	1
Cereals, Winter	4
Cereals, Spring	9
Corn pop, seed or sweet	10
Cotton†	10
Cucumber	10
Flax	10
Soybeans *	10
Snap beans, dry beans	10
Sunflower	10
Crops Not Listed	18
† The rotation interval must be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the growing season.	
* If a maximum use rate of 2.0 oz/A is used the rotational interval is 2 months except in the states of Illinois, Missouri excluding the bootheel, Oklahoma, Texas or Virginia.	

SPRAYER PREPARATION/CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before LEOPARD is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products.

When spraying or mixing equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of LEOPARD, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight. To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of LEOPARD as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles, screens, and the end caps of sprayer booms and clean separately in a bucket containing water. The rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank, hoses, boom and nozzles. Ensure boom sections between end nozzles and the end of the boom are clean of deposits (It is directed to remove end caps and visually inspect). If needed, thoroughly flush rinse water through the boom sections with the end caps removed to ensure booms are clean and free of any residue or deposits.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tank is advised to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When LEOPARD is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product need to be examined and the most rigorous procedure need to be followed.
4. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines directed on other product labels.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. PH variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, such as those samples taken for soil fertility specifications, may not detect areas of high pH. Sub-sampling is advised for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is advised.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as areas bordered by limestone gravel roads, river bottoms subject to flooding, low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur, eroded hillsides, along drain tile lines, and areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6-8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches, is advised. Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

PRODUCT BRAND NAME	ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S)	EPA REGISTRATION
Canopy®	metribuzin + chlorimuron ethyl	352-444
Cinch® ATZ Lite	atrazine + S-metolachlor + atrazine related compounds	352-623
Cinch® ATZ	atrazine + S-metolachlor + atrazine related compounds	352-624
Cinch® Herbicide	S-metolachlor	352-635
Canopy® EX	chlorimuron ethyl + tribenuron methyl	352-635
Synchrony® XP	chlorimuron ethyl + tribenuron methyl	352-648
Envive®	flumioxazin + chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl	352-756
Enlite®	flumioxazin + thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl	352-757
Steadfast® Q	nicosulfuron + rimsulfuron	352-774
Resolve® Q	rimsulfuron + thifensulfuron methyl	352-777
Realm® Q	mesotrione + rimsulfuron	352-837
Instigate®	mesotrione + rimsulfuron	352-873
Canopy® Blend	metribuzin + chlorimuron ethyl	352-886
Trivence®	metribuzin + flumioxazin + chlorimuron ethyl	352-887
Revulin® Q	mesotrione + nicosulfuron	352-900
Abundit® Edge	glyphosate	352-922

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Keep container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125° F. If storage temperature of this product is below 32° F, the material must not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Non-refillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less:] Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Contact Nufarm's Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330 to arrange for return of the empty refillable container.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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