

Nufarm

LeopardTM



Herbicide

A non-selective herbicide for post emergence broadcast use on canola, corn, cotton, and soybean designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate tolerant. Leopard may be used for weed control in non- glufosinate tolerant cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop. Leopard may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional or transgenic variety of canola, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. Leopard may be used for post emergence weed control in listed tree, olive, vine, and berry crops. Leopard may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glufosinate ammonium* 24.5%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

..... 75.5%

TOTAL:

..... 100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2

**Equivalent to 2.34 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

Shake Well, Agitate or Recirculate Before Use

**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 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 71368-119

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

For Medical Emergencies Only,
Call (877) 325-1840

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



Nufarm

Grow a better tomorrow.

FIRST AID	
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 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 to an unconscious person.
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.
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

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear (if appropriate).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to Leopard are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils,
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks and
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).
- Wear a chemical resistant apron when mixing/loading and cleaning equipment.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with Leopard's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling Leopard. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, except as allowed by the Use Directions for rice on this label. 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.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, Leopard may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur to minimize water run-off is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not use Leopard until you have read the entire label. Do not apply Leopard in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

In the State of New York Only: Not For Use In Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use Leopard 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 Leopard that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. **Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry-interval (REI) of 12 hours, with the exception of sweet corn irrigation activities, which has a 4-day REI.** 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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants;
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber 14 mils, nitrile rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) > 14 mils, or Viton > 14 mils, and
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks; protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING LEOPARD

Leopard may be applied as a burndown treatment **prior to planting or prior to crop emergence** of any conventional or transgenic variety of canola, sweet corn¹, corn, cotton, olive, rice¹, soybean or sugar beet.

POST EMERGENT TREATMENTS

Post emergence row crop applications of Leopard may be made only to crops tolerant to glufosinate, the active ingredient in Leopard. Tank mixtures of Leopard with other products may impact crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury.

Contact the seed manufacturer or seed distributor to determine if the seed variety is designated and supported as glufosinate tolerant.

Crops not containing a gene that expresses glufosinate tolerance will not be tolerant to Leopard and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than crops tolerant to the active ingredient in Leopard.

Post emergent applications of Leopard may be applied to conventional or other transgenic cotton not tolerant to the active ingredient in Leopard using a hooded sprayer.

TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRY TREATMENTS

Applications to trees, vines and berries should avoid contact of Leopard solution, spray drift or mist with green bark, stems or foliage as injury may occur to trees, berries and vines. Only trunks with callused mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of Leopard with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

¹ – Not for use in California

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Leopard is a water-soluble herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in a variety of crops. Uses include applications as foliar sprays in trees, vines and berry crops for control of emerged weeds; broadcast burndown applications prior to planting or crop emergence in labeled conventional row crops; and as over-the-top applications in canola, corn, cotton, soybeans and sugar beets designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate tolerant. Leopard may be used for weed control in non-glufosinate tolerant cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in crop. Leopard may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

Contact the seed manufacturer or seed distributor to determine if the seed variety is designated and supported as glufosinate tolerant.

It is important to always follow a responsible integrated weed management program.

Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management in your area.

Leopard is only foliar-active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply Leopard to actively growing weeds as described in the Weed Control Recommendations for Row Crops section to get maximum weed control. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

- Leopard is rainfast 4 hours after application to most weed species; therefore, rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- Applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Loveland Products, Inc. representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for Leopard in your region.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.
- To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

GLUFOSINATE TOLERANCE OF SEEDS

Contact the seed manufacturer or seed distributor to determine if the seed variety is designated and supported as glufosinate tolerant.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of Leopard are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)
Canola, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Soybeans, and Sugar beets	May be planted at any time
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables and Small Grains (Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, Rye, Teosinte, Triticale, and Wheat)	70 days
All other crops	180 days

*See *Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation* for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after application of Leopard to potatoes.

Integrated Weed Management

The active ingredient in Leopard is glufosinate-ammonium, which is a glutamine synthetase inhibitor (Group 10). Integrated weed management guidelines promote an economically viable, environmentally sustainable, and socially acceptable weed control program regardless of the herbicide(s) used. The highlights of successful integrated weed management include:

1. Correctly identify weeds and look for trouble areas within field to identify resistance indicators.
2. Rotate crops.
3. Start the growing season with clean fields.
4. Rotate herbicide modes of action by using multiple modes of action during the growing season and apply no more than 2 applications of a single herbicide mode of action to the same field in a 2-year period. One method to accomplish this is to rotate herbicide tolerant trait systems.
5. Apply listed rates of herbicides to actively growing weeds at the correct time with the right application techniques.
6. Control any weeds that may have escaped the herbicide application.
7. Thoroughly clean field equipment between fields.

Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management for your area.

WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS

Rates in fluid ounce of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights are shown in the weed control tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate.

Broadleaf Weed Control					
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22.0 Fl Oz/A	29.0 Fl Oz/A ^{ab}		22.0 Fl Oz/A	29.0 Fl Oz/A ^{ab}
Amaranth, Palmer ²	NR	4"	Morningglory, sharppod ²	2"	4"
Anoda, spurred	3"	5"	Morningglory, smallflower ²	4"	6"
Beggarweed, Florida	4"	5"	Morningglory, tall ²	6"	8"
Black medic	5"	7"	Mustard, wild	4"	6"
Blueweed, Texas	5"	7"	Nightshade, black	4"	6"
Buckwheat, wild	6"	7"	Nightshade, eastern black	6"	8"
Buffalobur	6"	7"	Nightshade, hairy	6"	8"
Burcucumber	6"	10"	Pennycress (stinkweed)	4"	6"
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2"	4"	Pigweed, redroot ²	3"	4"
Carpetweed	4"	6"	Pigweed, prostrate ²	3"	4"
Chickweed, common	6"	8"	Pigweed, spiny ²	3"	4"
Cocklebur, common	6"	14"	Pigweed, smooth ²	3"	4"
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	4"	6"	Pigweed, tumble ²	3"	4"
Cotton, volunteer ¹	6"	8"	Puncturevine	4"	6"
Croton, tropic	3"	5"	Purslane, common	2"	4"
Croton, woolly	2"	4"	Pusley, Florida	S	3"
Eclipta	4"	6"	Ragweed, common	6"	10"
Devil's claw	2"	4"	Ragweed, giant	6"	12"
Fleabane, annual	6"	8"	Senna coffee	4"	6"
Galinsoga, hairy	6"	8"	Sesbania, hemp	6"	8"
Galinsoga, small flower	6"	7"	Shepherd's purse	6"	8"
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4"	5"	Sicklepod (java bean)	4"	6"
Geranium, cutleaf	4"	6"	Sida, prickly	4"	5"
Hempnettle	4"	6"	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6"	14"
Horsenettle, Carolina ³	2"	4"	Smellmelon	4"	6"
Jimsonweed	6"	10"	Sowthistle, annual	6"	8"
Knotweed	3"	5"	Soybeans, volunteer ¹	6"	8"
Kochia ²	4"	6"	Spurge, prostrate	2"	4"
Ladysthumb	6"	14"	Spurge, spotted	2"	4"
Lambsquarters, common ²	4"	6"	Starbur, bristly	4"	6"
Mallow, common	4"	6"	Sunflower, common	6"	14"
Mallow, Venice	6"	8"	Sunflower, prairie	3"	5"
Marestail	S	6 to 12"	Sunflower, volunteer	6"	10"
Marshelder, annual	4"	6"	Thistle, Russian ³	S	6 to 12"
Morningglory, entireleaf ²	6"	8"	Velvetleaf ²	3"	4"
Morningglory, ivyleaf ²	6"	8"	Waterhemp, common ²	NR	5"
Morningglory, pitted ²	6"	8"	Waterhemp, tall ²	NR	5"

^a In cotton, Leopard may be applied at 29.0 fluid ounces per acre 3 times per year.

^b Do not apply more than 22.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard post emergence in a single application to canola and corn.

S Indicates suppression

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

² For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species.

³ May require sequential applications for control.

NR not recommended

Grass Weed Control					
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22.0 Fl Oz/A	29.0 Fl Oz/A ^{ab}		22.0 Fl Oz/A	29.0 Fl Oz/A ^{ab}
Barley, volunteer ³	3"	4"	Millet, wild-proso	6"	7"
Barnyardgrass	3"	5"	Millet, proso volunteer	6"	7"
Bluegrass, annual	3"	5"	Oat, wild ²	3"	4"
Corn, volunteer ¹	10"	12"	Panicum, fall	3"	5"
Crabgrass, large ²	3"	5"	Panicum, Texas	4"	6"
Crabgrass, smooth ²	3"	5"	Rice, red	4"	6"
Cupgrass, woolly	6"	12"	Rice, volunteer ¹	4"	6"
Foxtail, bristly	6"	8"	Sandbur, field ²	S	2"
Foxtail, giant	6"	12"	Shattercane	6"	8"
Foxtail, green	6"	12"	Signalgrass, broadleaf	3"	5"
Foxtail, robust purple	6"	8"	Sprangletop	4"	6"
Foxtail, yellow ²	3"	4"	Sorghum, volunteer	6"	8"
Goosegrass ³	2"	3"	Stinkgrass	4"	6"
Johnsongrass, seedling	3"	5"	Wheat, volunteer ²	4"	5"
Junglerice	3"	5"	Witchgrass	4"	6"

^a In cotton, Leopard may be applied at 29.0 fluid ounces per acre 3 times per year.

^b Do not apply more than 22.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard post emergence in a single application to canola and corn.

S Indicates suppression

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink crops or glufosinate tolerant from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10 to 21 days after the first application is recommended for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.

² For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

³ A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weeds**

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of Leopard are recommended (22.0 fluid ounces per acre followed by 22.0 fluid ounces per acre). Please refer to **Application Instruction and Crop Use Directions** for maximum use rates per year.

Alfalfa	Bursage, woollyleaf	Milkweed, common*	Quackgrass*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Milkweed, honeyvine*	Sowthistle, perennial
Bermudagrass	Clover, Alsike	Muhly, wirestem*	Thistle, bull
Bindweed, field	Clover, red	Nightshade, silverleaf	Thistle, Canada
Bindweed, hedge	Dandelion	Nutsedge, purple*	Timothy*
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dock, smooth	Nutsedge, yellow*	Wormwood, biennial*
Blueweed, Texas	Dogbane, hemp*	Orchardgrass	
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray*	Poinsettia, wild	
Burdock	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Pokeweed	

*Suppression Only

** See the *Application for Use on Cotton* section of this label for additional use rates.

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.

Ground Application: Refer to the *Rate Tables* for proper application rates. **DO NOT** apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. To avoid drift and insure consistent weed control, apply Leopard with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern. Leopard should be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10.0 gallons of water per acre using minimum spray pressure of 40 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80° or 110°

flat fan nozzles is highly recommended for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45° angle forward will result in better spray coverage. **Under dense weed/crop canopies, a broadcast rate of 15.0 to 20.0 gallons of water per acre should be used so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. DO NOT** use raindrop nozzles. Boom height should be based on nozzle manufacturer recommendations. See the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label for additional information on proper application of Leopard.

Aerial Application: Poor coverage will result in reduced weed control. For optimal weed control, apply Leopard in a minimum of 10.0 gallons per acre. Apply Leopard using nozzles and pressures that generate medium (about 300 to 400 microns) spray droplets category as reported by the nozzle manufacturer and in accordance to ASABE S 572 based upon the selected air speed. Do not use nozzles and pressures that result in coarse sprays. Fine sprays should also be avoided to minimize spray drift risk. See the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label for additional information on proper application of Leopard.

Compatibility Testing

If Leopard is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture prior to mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25.0 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility as follows:

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1.0 quart jar.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16.0 fluid ounces of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16.0 fluid ounces of Leopard to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes, and evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the *Storage and Disposal* section of this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Tank Mix Instructions: Leopard may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Leopard cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

Leopard must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. Leopard is formulated to mix readily in water.

Prior to adding Leopard to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if an herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see *Cleaning Instructions*).

Mix Leopard with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Start agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner, prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of Leopard and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based antifoam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc. have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners recommended on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

Cleaning Instructions

Before using Leopard, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if an herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment should be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using Leopard, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift may result in injury to non-target crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. Do not apply when weather conditions, wind speed or wind direction may cause spray drift to non target areas. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale use, or consumption can occur.

Aerial Drift Management: The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45°.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see *Wind, Temperature and Humidity*, and *Temperature Inversions* below). AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Applications should be avoided below 2 miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

Temperature Inversions: Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

Leopard may be applied as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence** of any conventional or transgenic variety of canola, corn, cotton, rice*, soybean or sugar beet. Apply a minimum of 29.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard for burndown of existing weeds just prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, cotton, rice*, soybean, or sugar beets. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Leopard.

*Not for use in California.

Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures.

- In **cotton**, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard. **If more than 29.0 fluid ounces per acre are used in any single application, the year total may not exceed 72.0 fluid ounces per acre, including all application timings.**
- In **soybean**, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard. **If 29.0 to 36.0 fluid ounces per acre are used in a single burndown application, 1 additional in-season application may be made at up to 29.0 fluid ounces per acre. The year total may not exceed 65.0 fluid ounces per acre, including all application timings.**
- In **canola, corn, rice*, and sugar beets**, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard. No additional applications of Leopard may be made post emergence to the crop during the year.
- In **rice***, following a burndown application, there must be a minimum 7-day holding period after flooding of the field.

*Not for use in California.

	Burndown	In Season Applications of designated glufosinate products (LibertyLink® or glufosinate varieties only)	Annual Max
Cotton Use Pattern ¹	29.0 fl oz/A	2 applications at 22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A*	87.0 fl oz/A
Cotton Use Pattern ²	30.0 to 43.0 fl oz/A	1 application at 22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A*	72.0 fl oz/A
Soybean Use Pattern	29.0 to 36.0 fl oz/A	1 application at 22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A**	65.0 fl oz/A
Canola, Corn, Rice (Not for use in California.), Sugar beets	29.0 to 36.0 fl oz/A	None	36.0 fl oz/A

* Libertylink or glufosinate tolerant cotton OR with hooded sprayer for non-glufosinate tolerant varieties (see *Cotton* use directions).

** Libertylink or glufosinate tolerant soybeans only (see *Soybean* use directions).

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

Apply Leopard only to canola designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds: Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Leopard. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of Leopard on canola may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage of the canola. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield.

Apply Leopard at 22.0 fluid ounces per acre per application. A second application of Leopard may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Restrictions to the Directions For Use on Canola

- **DO NOT** use on canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications of Leopard per year. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard within 65 days of harvesting canola.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 44.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard per year.
- If Leopard was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section under the *Information* heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

Spray Additives

Leopard must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3.0 pounds per acre. Anti-foams or drift control agents may be added if needed. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

Canola Tank Mix Instructions

Leopard at 22.0 fluid ounces per acre plus AMS may be used in tank-mix combination with certain herbicides for improved control of larger than labeled grasses. Leopard may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the canola to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Leopard cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. The AMS rate may be reduced to 1.5 pounds per acre when Leopard is tank mixed with a reduced rate of one of the grass herbicides specified below.

Tank Mix Partners for Leopard on Invigor LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Canola

Tank Mix Partner	Rate (Fl Oz/A)
Assure II	4.0 to 5.0
Poast	6.0 to 8.0
Intensity	2.0 to 3.0
Intensity One	4.0 to 6.0

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING FOR CANOLA FOR TRANSGENIC SEED PROPAGATION

Up to 3 applications of Leopard at up to 22.0 fluid ounces per acre per application may be made to canola for transgenic seed propagation. Applications may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18-30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, 8 or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes).

Restrictions to the Directions for Canola for Transgenic Seed Propagation

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications of Leopard at up to 22.0 fluid ounces per acre per application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 66.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard per year.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
- **DO NOT** use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SWEET CORN

(Not for use in California.)

Apply Leopard only to corn labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant.

Application Timing for Sweet Corn

Applications for Leopard on sweet corn may be made from emergence until sweet corn is 24 inches tall or in the V-7 stage of growth, i.e., 7 developed collars, whichever comes first. Apply at a rate of 20.0 fluid ounces per acre. Leopard must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS) for use on sweet corn. Two applications of Leopard can be made to sweet corn in a year.

Restrictions to the Directions For Use on Sweet Corn

- **DO NOT** apply Leopard within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 40.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard on sweet corn per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications of Leopard to the sweet corn crop. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- If Leopard was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section under the *Information* heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

See *Application Directions for Use on Field Corn and Silage Corn* for *Application Methods*, *Mixing Instructions*, and *Weed Control Tables*.

Tank Mix Instructions for use on Sweet Corn:

Leopard may be tank mixed with Laudis® Herbicide, Callisto®, Atrazine, or Permit®. When using Leopard in tank mix combinations, carefully follow the *Directions for Use* labeling of the selected partner.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

Apply Leopard only to corn designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Leopard. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of Leopard on corn may be made with over-the-top broadcast or drop nozzles from emergence until corn is 24 inches tall or in the V-7 stage of growth, i.e., 7 developed collars, whichever comes first. For corn 24 inches to 36 inches tall, only apply Leopard using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of Leopard following the use of soil-applied insecticides will not injure corn.

Apply Leopard at 22.0 fluid ounces per acre per application. A second application of Leopard or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Restrictions to the Directions For Use on Field Corn and Silage Corn

- **DO NOT** apply Leopard within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications of Leopard to the crop. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 44.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard on corn per year.
- If Leopard was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.)
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section under the *Information* heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

Spray Additives

For corn and sweet corn, Leopard must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). It is recommended to use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3.0 pounds per acre (17.0 pounds per 100 gallons). When temperatures exceed 85 °F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 pounds per acre (8.5 pounds per 100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.

Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

Corn Tank Mix Instructions

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Leopard. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Leopard may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the corn to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Leopard cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Tank Mix Partners for Leopard on LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Corn:

2,4-D	Distinct [®]	metolachlor ²	Slider [®] ATZ
acetochlor	Halex [™] GT	nicosulfuron	Spirit [®]
Aim ^{®2}	Hornet [®] WDG	NorthStar [®]	Status [®]
atrazine	Impact [®]	pendimethalin ¹	Yukon [®]
Callisto [®]	Laudis	Permit [®]	Zemax [™]
Camix ^{®2}	Lexar ^{®2}	Python [®] WDG	
Capreno [®]	LumaX ^{®2}	s-metolachlor ²	

¹ Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail, and volunteer corn.

² It is recommended that these products are tank mixed at half the use rate with Leopard to reduce risk of crop response.

Corn Insecticide Tank Mix Partners for Leopard:

To provide weed and insect control in corn, Leopard may be mixed with the following insecticides:

Ambush [®] Insecticide	Baythroid [®] XL Insecticide	Pounce [®] 3.2 EC Insecticide	Tombstone [™] Helios [®]
Asana [®] XL Insecticide	Lorsban [®] 4E Insecticide	Tombstone	Warrior [®] Insecticide

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Leopard may be applied as a broadcast, over-the-top, post-emergence spray or as a directed spray only to LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant cotton. Leopard may be applied post-emergence to non- or glufosinate tolerant cotton varieties or cultivars by using equipment designed to minimize contact of the spray with the cotton foliage. See the Application Methods on Non-glufosinate tolerant Cotton section for selection of shielding equipment. Severe injury or death may result if Leopard contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT designated as glufosinate tolerant. Tank mixtures of Leopard with other products may impact crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury.

Application Rates and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Leopard. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Apply Leopard to cotton from emergence up to the early bloom stage at 22.0 to 29.0 fluid ounces per acre. Should environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard may be made to cotton. If more than 29.0 fluid ounces per acre are used in any single application, the annual total may not exceed 72.0 fluid ounces per acre, including all application timings. See *Restrictions to the Directions* for use on Cotton below for additional information.

Refer to the *Weed Control Table for Row Crops* section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. In weed populations with mixed species, select the highest rate required to control all the species. Volunteer LibertyLink crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of Leopard. A repeat application of Leopard or tank mixes with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not emerged at the time of application. See the *Tank Mix Instructions for Use on Cotton* to select suitable tank mix partners.

Use Pattern	1st Application	2nd Application	3rd Application	Annual Maximum
Option 1	22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A	22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A	22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A	87.0 fl oz/A
Option 2	30.0 to 43.0 fl oz/A	22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A	None	72.0 fl oz/A

Restrictions to the Directions For Use on Cotton

- **DO NOT** apply Leopard to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.
- Up to 3 applications of Leopard may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29.0 fluid ounces per acre. **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fluid ounces (including all application timings) to cotton per year under this application scenario. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of Leopard at up to 43.0 fluid ounces per acre may be made to cotton. **DO NOT** apply more than 43.0 fluid ounces of Leopard in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29.0 fluid ounces is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29.0 fluid ounces may be made to cotton. The annual total use rate under this scenario may not exceed 72.0 fluid ounces of Leopard. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section under the *Information* heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

Application Methods to LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton

Refer to the Weed Control Table for Row Crops to select the proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their size. Uniform and thorough spray coverage is required to achieve consistent weed control. For ground application, apply Leopard to LibertyLink cotton as an over-the-top foliar spray or as a spray directed to the lower one-third of the cotton stand.

Application Methods to Non- Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton

Application of Leopard to cotton varieties not designated as glufosinate tolerant requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds, while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop.

Herbicide rates and spray volume instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per acre} = \text{Amount of banded product needed per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast spray VOLUME per acre} = \text{Banded spray volume needed per acre}$$

Post-Harvest

Leopard may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 29.0 fluid ounces per acre is used in a single application, the annual total may not exceed 72.0 fluid ounces per acre, including all application timings. Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

Cotton Tank Mix Instructions

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of Leopard. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Leopard may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the cotton to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Leopard cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Tank mixtures of Leopard with other products may impact crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury.

LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton: For cotton tolerant to Leopard, Dual Magnum® or Staple® Herbicide may be tank-mixed with Leopard and applied over-the-top post-emergence to enhance weed control and/or provide residual control.

All Cotton Types: The following herbicides may be mixed with Leopard for hooded-spray application to enhance weed control and/or provide residual weed control:

Postemergence Over-The-Top Tank Mix Partners for Leopard on LibertyLink Cotton

Assure II clethodim	Fusilade® DX Fusion®	metolachlor Poast Plus®	Select Max® Staple
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APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS

Apply Leopard only to soybeans designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rates and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Leopard. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Adding ammonium sulfate with Leopard may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of Leopard on LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant soybeans may be made from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage.

Apply Leopard to LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant soybeans from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage at 22.0 to 29.0 fluid ounces per acre. See weed chart to determine rate. Should environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 36.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard may be made to soybeans followed by one additional application at a maximum of 29.0 fluid ounces per acre with an annual maximum of 65.0 fluid ounces per acre. Leopard may be applied alone, or in a tank mix application with a residual herbicide to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application. Tank mixtures of Leopard with other products may impact crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury.

Although timely post applications of Leopard can provide complete weed control, residual herbicides at burndown, planting, or tank mixed with Leopard help ensure optimal weed management, particularly if environmental conditions delay timely post applications. Residual herbicides can also reduce early season weed competition and are a key element of good weed resistance management practices.

Use Pattern Rate Ranges

1st Application	2nd Application	Annual Maximum
22.0 to 36.0 fl oz/A	22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A	65.0 fl oz/A

Restrictions to the Directions For Use on Soybeans

- **DO NOT** apply Leopard within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 65.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard on soybeans per growing year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 36.0 fluid ounces per acre of Leopard in a single application.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section under the *Information* heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.
- Sequential applications should be at least 5 days apart.

Soybean Tank Mix Instructions

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement Leopard. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Leopard may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the soybean to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Leopard cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Tank Mix Partners for Leopard in LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Soybeans

Assure II	Flexstar [®]	Phoenix [™]	Resource [®]
Classic [®]	Fusilade DX	Poast Plus	Select Max
clethodim	Fusion	Prefix [®]	Sharpen [®]
Cobra [®]	Harmony [®] GT	Pursuit [®]	Synchrony [®] XP
Fierce [®]	metolachlor	Raptor [®]	Ultra Blazer [®]
FirstRate [®]	Optill [®]	Reflex [®]	

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION

Leopard may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates", i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that are not tolerant to glufosinate-ammonium during seed propagation.

- **Canola:** Leopard may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use on Canola* for use rates and application timing.
- **Corn:** Inbred lines, plants not possessing glufosinate-ammonium tolerance, will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of tolerant corn "segregates," Leopard may be applied at 22.0 fluid ounces per acre plus AMS at 3.0 pounds per acre (17.0 pounds per 100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth, i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars. A second treatment of 22.0 fluid ounces per acre plus AMS at 3.0 pounds per acre may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24 inches tall. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85 °F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 pounds per acre (8.5 pounds per 100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.

- **Cotton:** Leopard may also be used in cottonseed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cottonseed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use on Cotton* for use rates and application timing.
- **Soybeans:** For the selection of tolerant soybean “segregates,” Leopard may be applied at up to 22.0 to 36.0 fluid ounces per acre when soybean is in the third trifoliolate stage. A second treatment of 22.0 to 29.0 fluid ounces per acre may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications should be at least 5 days apart.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LISTED TREE, VINE, AND BERRY CROPS

Apply this to the tree, vine, and berry crops listed below. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

REGISTERED CROPS

Berries (Crop Subgroup 13-07B):

Crop Subgroup 13-07B Bushberry Subgroup

Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European, barberry; gooseberry; cranberry, highbush; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry; lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Citrus Fruits (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp.) (Crop Group 10):

Crop Subgroup 10-10A. Orange Subgroup

Orange or tangerine/mandarin - Calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; Mediterranean mandarin; orange, sour; orange, sweet; satsuma darin; tachibana orange; tangerine (mandarin); tangelo; tangor; trifoliolate orange; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Crop Subgroup 10-10B. Lemon/Lime Subgroup

Lemon or lime - Australian desert lime; Australian finger lime; Australian round lime; brown river finger lime; kumquat; lemon; lime; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; Russell River lime; sweet lime; Tahiti lime; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Crop Subgroup 10-10C. Grapefruit Subgroup

Grapefruit - Grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; pummelo; tangelo; unqi fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Olives: all olive varieties

Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11):

Crop Group 11. Pome Fruits Group

Apple; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; pear; pear, oriental; quince; azarole; hook; medlar; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12):

Crop Group 12. Stone Fruit Group

Apricot; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, chickasaw; plum, damson; plum, Japanese; plumcot; prune; and cultivars varieties and/or hybrids of these

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14 including Pistachios):

Crop Group 14. Tree Nuts Group

Almond; beech nut; Brazil nut; butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut (bush nut); pecan; walnut, black and English

Grapes: all grape varieties (table, wine and raisins)

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Leopard. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. Do not retreat these weeds with Leopard until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply Leopard as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in tree, vine, and berries listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading *Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine and Berry Crops*. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of Leopard may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of Leopard solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, vines, and berries. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of Leopard with parts of trees, vines, or berries other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

Apply Leopard at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	Product rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48.0 fl oz/A
Weeds < 6" in height pre-tiller grasses	56.0 fl oz/A
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56.0 to 82.0 fl oz/A

Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

Banded applications may be used using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed for treatment}$$

Application Methods for Spot or Directed-Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers only (no mechanically pressured handgun applications allowed): mix Leopard at 1.7 fluid ounces of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine and Berry crops

Broadleaf Weeds

Alkali sida	Fleabane, annual	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Ammannia, purple	Goosefoot	Morningglory, pitted	Sowthistle, annual
Arrowhead, California	Gromwell, field	Mullein, turkey	Spurge, prostrate
Buckwheat, wild	Groundcherry, cutleaf	Mustard, wild	Starthistle, yellow
Buffalobur	Groundsel, common	Nettle	Sunflower, common
Burclover, California	Henbit	Nightshade, black	Sunflower, prairie
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Nightshade, eastern black	Sunflower, volunteer
Chickweed, common	Knotweed	Nightshade, hairy	Swinecress
Chinese thornapple	Kochia	Pennycress	Thistle, Russian
Cocklebur, common	Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, redroot	Turnip, wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Lettuce, miner's	Pineapple weed	Velvetleaf
Cudweed	Lettuce, prickly	Puncturevine	Vervain
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	London rocket	Purslane, common	Vetch
Dodder	Mallow, common	Radish, wild	Virginia copperleaf
Eclipta	Malva (little mallow)	Ragweed, common	Willow herb panicle
Fiddleneck	Marestail	Ragweed, giant	
Filaree	Mayweed	Redmaids	
Filaree, redstem	Morningglory, entireleaf	Shepherd's-purse	

Grass Weeds

Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, smooth	Junglerice	Shattercane
Bluegrass, annual	Cupgrass, woolly	Oat, wild	Sprangletop
Brome, ripgut	Foxtail, giant	Panicum, fall	Stinkgrass
Bromegrass, downy	Foxtail, green	Panicum, Texas	Wheat, volunteer
Canarygrass	Foxtail, yellow	Rush, toad**	Windgrass
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, annual*	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, large	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field	

Biennial and Perennial Weeds

Aster, white heath	Clover, red	Horsetail	Paragrass	Thistle, musk
Bindweed, field	Clover, white	Lovegrass	Plantain	Torpedograss
Bindweed, hedge	Dallisgrass	Mugwort	Poison ivy/oak	Vaseygrass
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dandelion	Mullein, common	Quackgrass	Woodsorrel
Bromegrass, smooth	Dock, curly	Mustard, tansy	Rocket, yellow	Yarrow, common
Bulrush**	Dogbank (hemp)	Nutsedge, purple	Rose, wild	
Burdock	Fescue	Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	
Canada thistle	Golden rod, gray	Onion, wild	Spurge, leafy	
Clover, Alsike	Guineagrass	Orchardgrass	Thistle, bull	

* apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

**indicates suppression

Restrictions to the Directions For Use on Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

- **DO NOT** apply more than 164 fl oz of Leopard per acre (3 lbs ai/A) to berry bushes and stone fruit in a 12 month period. Maximum application rate of 82 fl oz per acre (1.5 lbs ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz (4.5 lbs ai/A) of Leopard per acre to tree, nuts, vines, pome fruit, citrus and olives in any calendar year. Maximum application rate of 82 fl oz per acre (1.5 lbs ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** graze harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard aerially to tree, berry, or vine crops.
- **DO NOT** apply Leopard within 14 days of nut, fruit, berry, or grape harvest.
- Applications to citrus fruits, pome fruits and olives must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- Applications to stone fruit must be a minimum of 28 days apart:
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

Sucker Control with Leopard

Leopard will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused. For sucker control, apply a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56.0 fluid ounces of product per acre. Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers should not exceed 12 inches in length.

Tank Mix Partner Instructions

Leopard does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Leopard or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Leopard may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Leopard cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Chateau®
Devrinol® 50WP
Goal® 1.6E

KarmeX® DF
Princep® 4L
Simazine 4L

Simazine 80W
Simazine 90
Sinbar® 80W

Solicam® DF
Surflan® AS

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESSICATION

Application Rates and Timing

Apply Leopard at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Apply 21.0 fluid ounces per acre. Do not split this application or apply more than 1 application per harvest. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20.0 to 100 gallons per acre) to obtain a thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30.0 gallons of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply Leopard with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

Restrictions to the Directions For Use in Potato Vine Desiccation

- **DO NOT** apply more than 21.0 fluid ounces per acre to potato vines per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of Leopard.
- **DO NOT** apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- Canola, corn, cotton, rice, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of Leopard as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale until 30 or more days after an application of Leopard as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use precautions section until 120 or more days after an application of Leopard as a potato vine desiccant.

FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

Leopard may be used as a substitute for tillage to control or suppress weeds in the grass, broadleaf and biennial/perennial weed tables in this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post harvest, prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply Leopard at 22.0 or 29.0 fluid ounces per acre to fallow fields to control specific weeds. Leopard must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine are recommended with Leopard to enhance total weed control. When using Leopard in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions of use of the most restrictive label. See *Application and Mixing Procedures* section of this label for additional information on how to apply Leopard. See the *Information* section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as recommended, Leopard controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, other public areas and general nonselective farmstead weed control. Refer to the *Application Directions for Use on Listed Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops* for appropriate application broadcast and spot spray application rates and lists weeds controlled.

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 should not exceed 125° F. If storage temperature of this product is below 32° F, the material should 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:

NOTE: This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the Net Contents section of this products labeling for the applicable “No refillable” or “Refillable” designation. Follow the container handling instructions below that apply to your container type / size.

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.

Non-refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable Container: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Close all openings and replace all caps. Contact Nufarm’s Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330 to arrange for return of the empty refillable container.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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