

2020 SUNFLOWER CANADA PRODUCT USE GUIDE



Introduction

This 2020 Product Use Guide provides technical information about Corteva Agriscience™ sunflower products and sets forth requirements and guidelines for the use of these products. Please read all of the information pertaining to the technology you will be using, including stewardship and related information.

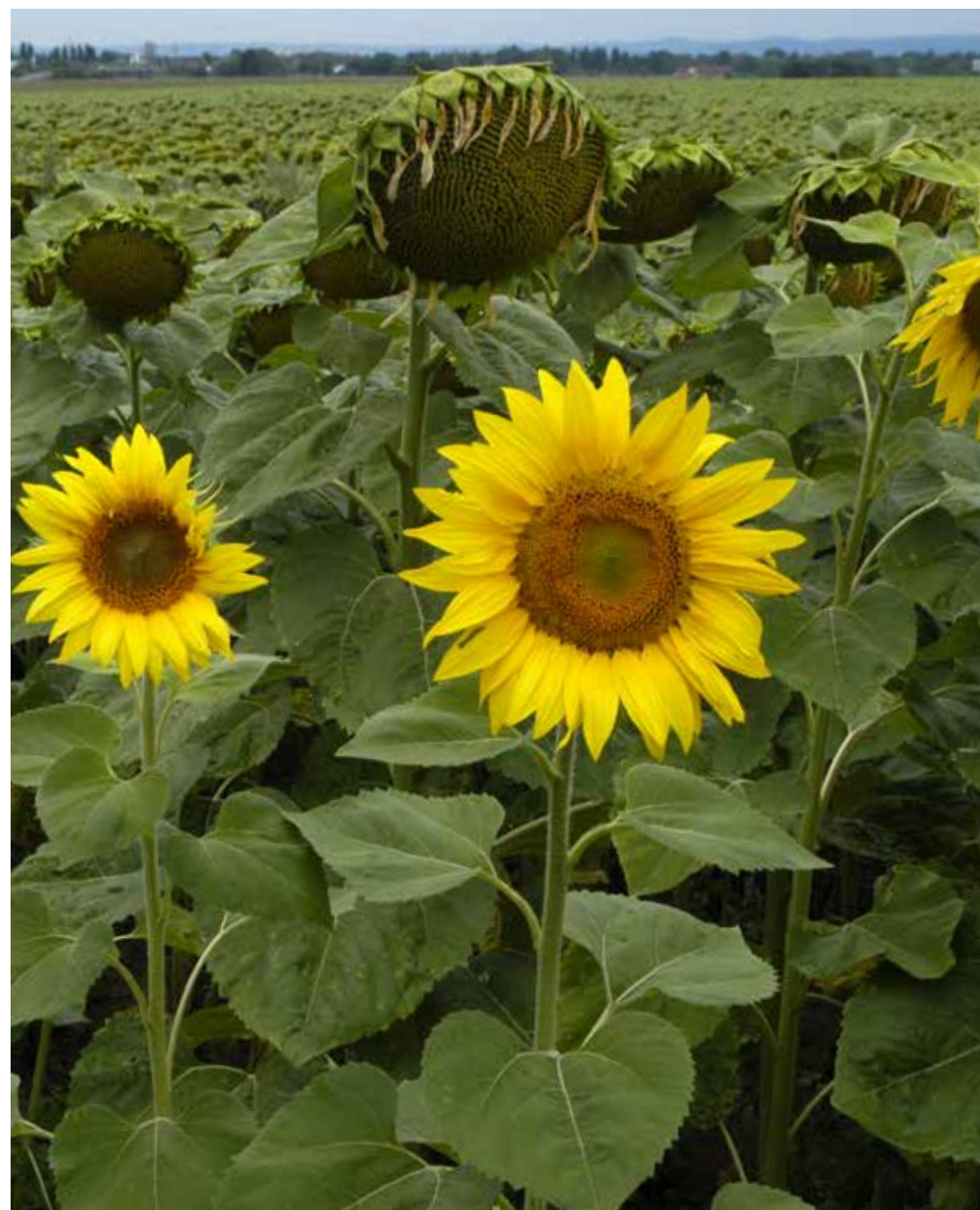
This technical guide is not a pesticide product label. It is intended to provide additional information and to highlight approved uses from certain product labels. Read and follow all precautions and label instructions on any agricultural or pesticide products that you are using.

Not all products described in this Product Use Guide are available in all Corteva Agriscience™ brands.

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If you have any questions, contact your sales professional.



Stewardship Overview

A Message About Stewardship

Corteva Agriscience™ is committed to the responsible management of all its seed products.

Proper stewardship of Corteva Agriscience products is beneficial to growers and other stakeholders, including enabling continued grower access to Corteva leading germplasm and biotechnology traits in seed products and helping to enhance grower productivity and profitability. Proper stewardship also promotes responsible use of these products, such as mitigating potential resistance development to enhance long-term durability of Corteva Agriscience technologies. When combined with best management practices, Corteva Agriscience products provide options for growers and their customers.

By accepting delivery of any Corteva Agriscience brand product, growers are contractually obligated to comply with all laws, regulations, and Corteva Agriscience stewardship requirements described in Product Use Guide(s) and any product-specific stewardship requirements, as each may be amended from time to time by Corteva Agriscience. To help enable grower success and protect Corteva technologies, growers must agree and understand the stewardship requirements, such as potential grain use restrictions, including but not limited to:

- Sign and comply with the Corteva Agriscience™ Technology Use Agreement (TUA) at www.agcelerate.ca, which may be amended from time to time. Signing the TUA permits access to the Corteva Agriscience germplasm and the biotech trait technologies in Corteva Agriscience seed products.
- Follow Stewardship requirements detailed in Product Use Guide(s), (www.corteva.ca/en/trait-stewardship.html) and on product-specific labels.
- Read and follow all seed, pesticide, or other product labels and information.
- Implement appropriate product-specific Insect Resistance Management (IRM) and/or Herbicide Resistance Management (HRM) practices, as required by Corteva Agriscience and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Following IRM and HRM requirements helps limit development of insect and herbicide resistance and helps to maintain the long-term durability of these technologies.
- Use of Corteva Agriscience seed products solely for producing a single commercial crop encourages the development of better, higher-yielding germplasm and additional technologies and innovations, further improving agricultural productivity.
- Growers are required to discuss trait acceptance and grain purchasing policy with the grain purchaser or grain handler prior to the delivery and sale of crop products (e.g., grain or other plant material containing biotech traits) and only deliver grain to a purchaser or grain handler that agrees grain and by-products will be marketed in markets where such products are authorized for the specific use. For more detailed information on the status of a trait or stack, please visit www.biotradestatus.com.
- Follow any additional stewardship requirements that Corteva Agriscience deems necessary for a particular product (e.g., grain or feed use or geographical planting restrictions, or use of an authorized herbicide).
- Any forward-looking statements made by Corteva Agriscience related to regulatory approval timelines by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. Any forward-looking statements of anticipated regulatory authorization timelines are not guarantees of government agency action and are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events that may not be realized.
- Contact your local sales professional for more information.

By using Corteva Agriscience products, growers further understand and agree that (1) all crops and materials containing biotech traits (e.g., grain) may only be (a) exported, transferred or moved to or (b) used, processed, or transferred in jurisdictions where all necessary regulatory authorizations have been granted for those crops and materials for such activities, (2) it may be unlawful to export, transfer, or move materials containing biotech traits across borders into jurisdictions where their import and use is not authorized, including through a third party, and (3) products authorized in Canada may or may not be authorized in all global markets; therefore, the combination of these traits and the grain and certain byproducts (including oil) from these products may not be authorized in some markets.



Advancing Best Practices in Agricultural Biotechnology

Our Commitment to Excellence Through Stewardship®

www.excellencethroughstewardship.org

Corteva Agriscience™ is a member of Excellence Through Stewardship® (ETS). Corteva Agriscience products are commercialized in accordance with ETS Product Launch Stewardship Guidance and in compliance with the Corteva Agriscience policies regarding stewardship of those products.

In line with these guidelines, our product launch process for responsible launches of new products includes a long-standing process to evaluate export market information, value chain consultations, and regulatory functionality. Growers and end-users must take all steps within their control to follow appropriate stewardship requirements and confirm their buyer's acceptance of the grain or other material being purchased.

Excellence Through Stewardship® is a registered trademark of Excellence Through Stewardship.

Intellectual Property Protection

Corteva Agriscience™ has a long history of investing in intellectual property to provide growers with high performing varieties and industry leading services. Our continued commitment to product research results in Corteva Agriscience brand products that consistently deliver high yields to help make you more profitable. Corteva Agriscience uses patents and Variety Registration laws to protect our investment in patented germplasm, native and transgenic traits, and breeding technologies. Variety Registration laws give breeders exclusive control over plant varieties for up to 20 years, enabling Corteva Agriscience to bring new products to the marketplace supported by improved technology.

It is important to note that Corteva Agriscience product offerings, even if not biotech, can carry multiple types of intellectual property protection, such as patented genetics, patented breeding technologies, Plant Breeder's Rights, patented transgenic traits, and patented native traits, including through the terms and conditions of use found in the Corteva Agriscience TUA.

The purchase of any Corteva Agriscience variety or trait is done so under license with certain limitations. By using the seed supplied in connection with a Corteva Agriscience Technology Use Agreement, you agree to the fact that the seed – and technology within that seed – includes subject matter owned by Corteva Agriscience, or licensed from a third party, that is protected under Canadian intellectual property laws. **Under this contract, you agree to a single-commercial planting of the seed and agree to not bin run or save your seed.**

Coexistence

For decades, multiple agricultural systems have successfully coexisted in Canada and around the world, from initial production through supply chains to the ultimate end users. Over time, management practices to facilitate these different agricultural systems have developed and have been continuously improved so that high purity and high quality seed and grain is available to help growers, handlers, and end-users maximize opportunities and take full advantage of the wide variety of technologies available to each. One example of successful coexistence is the production of similar commodities in close proximity, such as field corn, sweet corn, white corn, and popcorn. Coexistence strategies should be designed to meet market requirements using science-based industry standards and management practices, and should be flexible to facilitate diverse options and choice for growers and the food and feed supply chain. This flexibility also should include the ability of coexistence strategies to be modified as changes in products, markets, or practices take place. The on-going success of coexistence has depended upon cooperation, communication, flexibility, and mutual respect for each cropping system among the entire value chain. Over the years, growers have adapted to changes and innovation in agriculture by using new farm management practices, new technologies, and other appropriate practices and can continue to do so into the future.

It is therefore incumbent on all growers to consider and implement management practices to satisfy the relevant marketing and stewardship practices required by the desired end market. By choosing to grow any crop, growers are inherently agreeing to use practices appropriate to ensure the integrity and marketability of those crops for the intended market and that suitable management and stewardship practices are being implemented, considering each neighbors' farm management. This is true regardless of the particular market being served, whether it is specialty crops,

Why is a TUA required?

- A TUA is required for the purchase of any Corteva Agriscience seed - all crops, biotech and non-biotech. The TUA serves as an agreement between the customer and Corteva Agriscience demonstrating that the customer understands and agrees to follow all license terms, stewardship and applicable legal responsibilities related to their seed products.
- Even though some products do not contain biotech traits, the TUA protects the intellectual property associated with non-biotech products such as germplasm and other intellectual know-how and patents.
- The TUA grants a limited license for the grower to use/plant Corteva Agriscience seed containing Corteva Agriscience sourced technologies (including germplasm, non-biotech traits, and biotech traits) and produce a single commercial crop.
- The TUA requires growers to use and follow the applicable product use guide and labels (seed and herbicide).
- The TUA prohibits certain activities such as saving seed or use of unauthorized herbicides on Enlist™ crops (where applicable).

By abiding by your Corteva Agriscience Technology Use Agreement, you are helping Corteva Agriscience continue to invest in advances in genetics and technology that bring forward new research discoveries. These discoveries ultimately help you increase production and meet new pest and production challenges.

identity-preserved crops, organically-produced crops, conventionally produced crops or crops with biotech traits.

For products receiving premiums, the grower is producing a crop supported by a special market price, and therefore assumes responsibility for meeting any applicable market specifications to receive the applicable premium price from that market. Likewise, for products containing biotech traits that may not yet be approved in certain export markets or have special considerations related to production practices (e.g., herbicide application, specialty characteristics), the grower assumes responsibility for the stewardship conditions and implementation related to use of such technologies. Even though the ultimate responsibility is on the grower producing a crop for a particular market to implement appropriate stewardship practices and requirements, including those communicated by a seed provider, it is also each grower's responsibility to communicate with and be aware of the planting intentions of his or her neighbors to gauge the need for any appropriate management and coexistence practices. By communicating what is being grown on neighboring fields and the potential implications of those crops on each growers' management decisions, growers can utilize some of the following coexistence considerations to limit potential conflicts, while acknowledging the generally recognized and accepted occurrence of the movement of incidental amounts of pollen:

- What is the crop biology and what are the product characteristics, specifically considering whether or not the crop is self-pollinating or cross-pollinating;
- What options exist to arrange or select planting locations and fields to help minimize the potential for outcrossing to or from a particular crop, by considering, for example, appropriateness of buffer rows, environmental windbreaks, or land devoted to conservation;

- What options exist related to staggering planting times to help temporally isolate a given crop from the potential of unintended outcrossing;
- What are cleaning and handling options for a particular crop that could help to minimize the potential for inadvertent comingling during planting, harvesting or cleaning activities, considering the use of planters, combines, seed storage bins, seed hopper/boxes, transportation vehicles, and other equipment pre- and post-harvest; and

- Understanding characteristics of applied technologies or pest management tools and the potential impact to different types of crops planted in the vicinity.

In today's agricultural marketplace, growers share common goals of increasing productivity and profitability, and through planning and proactive management measures, coexistence can help all growers meet their productivity goals and stewardship responsibilities while respecting their neighboring farming operations.

Seed Treatment Stewardship

Seed treatments, including fungicides, insecticides, nematicides, and amendments, play a critical role in agriculture and the production of a healthy crop. In addition to helping manage against early season pests and diseases, they serve as a viable alternative to foliar and soil applications.

Seed treatment management and responsible stewardship play a vital role in sustaining our environment while maximizing crop health. Responsible stewardship practices help maintain seed and seed treatment integrity, which keeps the active ingredient on the seed to achieve the maximum crop health benefit for the investment. In addition, these practices help minimize the potential for adverse effects on producers and the environment, including pollinators, which may be present at the time of planting.

Handling

- Always read and follow the label directions and recommendations for proper handling and use of treated seed and seed treatments.
- Use personal protection equipment as recommended on the product label or seed tag.
- Follow all safety precautions as indicated on the label/seed tag.
- Transport and transfer treated seeds safely and in a manner that eliminates the risk of spill and dust.

For more information on pollinator health visit:
<http://honeybeehealthcoalition.org>

Planting

- Always follow planter manufacturer recommendations and avoid excess use of talc and graphite.
- Be aware of the environment in and around your field, taking note of nearby bee hives and flowering plants and weeds, which could be attractive to pollinators.
- Limit dust movement from seed packages containing seed treatment. For example, consider factors such as wind speed and direction, and avoid shaking the bottom of the treated seed bag when filling planting equipment.
- Do not transfer treated seed next to active bee hives, at field margins, and adjacent to flowering plants and vegetation.
- For pneumatic planters, direct the exhaust toward the soil surface.
- Ensure all seeds are planted/incorporated into the soil at proper planting depth.
- Follow labeling requirements for disposal/use of unused seed.

Disposal and Cleanup

For a short video on treated seed disposal and cleanup, click here or type into your web browser the following:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2XNG_SYXJbA

- Properly dispose of seed packaging/containers in accordance with country and local regulations and container return policy.
- Clean planting equipment in a manner that minimizes dust.
- Avoid cleaning planting equipment next to active bee hives, at field margins and adjacent to flowering plants and vegetation.

Corteva Agriscience™ is an active participant in industry stewardship best management practices through collaboration with Crop Life Canada, the Canadian Corn Pest Coalition, the Canadian Seed Trade Association and CleanFarms.

Additional best management practices can be found:

<http://cdnseed.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Pollinator-Protection-Best-Management-Practices.pdf>

Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) Stewardship Requirements for Neonicotinoids

Neonicotinoid insecticides are toxic to bees. Dust generated during the planting of treated seed may be harmful to bees and other pollinators. To help minimize the dust generated during planting, refer to the complete guidance "Pollinator Protection and Responsible Use of Treated Seed – Best Management Practices" on the Health Canada webpage on pollinator protection at www.healthcanada.gc.ca/pollinators.

When using a seed flow lubricant with this treated seed, only Fluency Agent by Bayer CropScience is permitted. Carefully follow use directions for this seed flow lubricant.

Do not load or clean planting equipment near bee colonies, and avoid places where bees may be foraging, such as flowering crops or weeds. When turning on the planter, avoid engaging the system where emitted dust may contact honey bee colonies.

Spilled or exposed seeds and dust must be incorporated into the soil or cleaned up from the soil surface.

Integrated Pest Management

As a grower, integrated pest management (IPM), provides you the opportunity to tailor how you manage weeds, insects, and diseases in your fields. IPM integrates responsible use of traits, crop protection products, and cultural management practices to:

- Prevent the buildup of pests through starting with a clean field and rotating crops and traits.
- Use seed products, planting technology, and seedling rates that are appropriate for a given crop in a particular geographic area.
- Scout: Monitor for pest populations throughout the growing season to determine if treatment is necessary.
- Intervene when required, using combination of approaches to manage the pest population.
- Use appropriate maturity products and harvest schedules, destroying crop residue promptly.
- Minimize over-wintering of pests through soil management practices.
- Use crop rotation, including products with different traits, to delay onset of resistance.
- Use multiple modes of action in crop protection products to reduce likelihood of resistance development.



CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE DOES NOT MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES OR RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED OR MARKETED BY OTHER COMPANIES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THOSE THAT ARE LABELED FOR USE IN CROP(S) CONTAINING CORTEVA TECHNOLOGY. CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AND ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN CROPS CONTAINING CORTEVA TECHNOLOGY. ALL QUESTIONS AND COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM THE USE OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED OR MARKETED BY OTHER COMPANIES, OR THE IMPACT TO CORTEVA TECHNOLOGY FROM THE USE OF SUCH PRODUCTS, SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THOSE COMPANIES. IT IS GROWERS OBLIGATION TO READ AND FOLLOW PRODUCT LABEL REQUIREMENTS. CORTEVA AND ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MISUSE OR MISAPPLICATION OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING PESTICIDES, BY A GROWER.

Additional stewardship information may be found at www.corteva.ca/en/trait-stewardship.html or consult your local sales professional. You may also contact Corteva Agriscience at: 1-800-667-3852.

Monitoring Insect Pests

It is important to carefully monitor fields for all pests to determine whether treatment with a pest control method is needed. Scouting techniques and remedial pest control treatments should address the fact that larvae must hatch and feed before incorporated plant protection technologies have an effect on the pests. Scouting should be performed regularly, particularly after periods of heavy or sustained egg laying (especially during bloom), to determine whether larval survival is significant in a particular field.

Weed Management

Herbicide tolerance technology provides convenient, effective, and economical weed control in crops. However, intensive long term use of any single herbicide mode of action can lead to the development of weeds resistant to that mode of action. Planting crops that enable use of multiple herbicide modes of actions as part of an IPM program can provide consistent, effective weed control while reducing the potential for resistance development. Talk to your local sales professional about the herbicide tolerance in your crops.

Herbicide Groups

The Weed Science Society of America categorizes herbicides into different groups based on their mode of action. If a given weed population has plants resistant to a herbicide in one group, that weed population may not be able to be effectively managed using only other herbicides in that group. However, that weed population may be able to be managed with a different herbicide from a different herbicide group, whether alone or in combination with a herbicide from that same group, or by using other weed management practices, such as mechanical practices. Note that herbicide classification may not, in all circumstances, address weeds resistant to particular herbicides. Consult your local sales professional, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified individuals to discuss appropriate actions to address specific weeds that appear to show resistance to a particular herbicide.

Weed Management Techniques and Guidelines

Using varied weed control methods is recommended to help slow the development of resistant weed populations. Such varied weed control methods may include using multiple herbicides that act on weeds through different modes of action with similar spectrum, use of tillage or other mechanical methods, and other practices. Use of tillage must be balanced against possible soil and water conservation issues that aggressive tillage

may cause. When using herbicides, studies have shown that using the herbicide in compliance with label directions and at labeled rates is important to slow the development of resistant weeds. Also, scouting for surviving weeds after herbicide application can help identify resistant weeds and provide valuable information on how to manage resistance by using different weed management methods. If resistant weeds are identified, one of the most effective ways to inhibit the development of resistant populations or spread of resistance is to use methods that prevent weeds from reproducing by seed or through vegetative propagation. It is also important to clean equipment between sites, as this slows the spread of weed seed between fields.

When using herbicide tolerant crops it is important to start with a clean field, either by using tillage or a burndown herbicide application. In general:

- Begin the season with a clean, weed-free field.
- Use multiple weed control techniques, such as multiple herbicides with different modes of action, tillage, or other mechanical weed control techniques, considering soil and water conservation issues.
- Use herbicides at their proper rates at the appropriate times and following all label directions.
- If surviving weeds are found, control those weeds before they can set seed or otherwise reproduce.

Herbicide Resistant Weeds

Grower awareness and proactive management of herbicide resistant weeds are part of a successful weed control program. Suspected herbicide resistance is defined as the situation where the following three indicators occur at a site or location:

- 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.

With confirmed herbicide resistance, other weed management practices should be employed to control and prevent the spread of a population of herbicide resistant weeds. Your Corteva Agriscience™ sales professional can provide recommendations for a particular herbicide resistant weed. Report any incident of non-performance against a specific weed of the herbicide used to your Corteva sales professional, local retailer, or county extension agent. Corteva herbicide product labels include weed resistance management language and approved labels, including supplemental labeling, must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by contacting your state's pesticide lead agency or the website www.cdms.net.

Sunflower Hybrids with the Dupont™ ExpressSun® Trait

Not all products described in this Product Use Guide are available in all Corteva Agriscience™ brands.

ExpressSun® trait

Why should I grow sunflower hybrids with DuPont™ ExpressSun® tribenuron methyl herbicide tolerant technology?

The technology combines high-yielding sunflower hybrids tailored to your regional conditions with a full package of agronomic traits and tolerance to broad-spectrum herbicides, delivering efficient and effective weed control, crop quality, and global market acceptance.

Sunflower hybrids with the DuPont™ ExpressSun® herbicide tolerant trait are tolerant to EXPRESS® herbicide. The hybrids have been bred using traditional breeding techniques to provide tolerance to specific herbicides.

- The DuPont™ ExpressSun® herbicide tolerant trait system provides improved weed control over non-herbicide tolerant sunflower hybrids with traditional herbicides, and gives farmers the flexibility to spray herbicides after crop emergence.
- Express herbicide contains the active ingredient tribenuron methyl. This is a Group 2 herbicide. The ExpressSun trait only provides tolerance to tribenuron methyl and not other Group 2 herbicides.
- EXPRESS herbicide will damage any non-herbicide tolerant sunflower hybrid.

It is imperative that good agricultural practices, the herbicide label instructions, local laws and the guidelines below are followed to preserve the efficacy of the technology and comply with all stewardship recommendations.

Management of Volunteer Sunflowers with Herbicide Tolerant Technology

As with all sunflower crops, good volunteer management is essential to avoid competitive weeds in the following crops and the build-up and spread of major diseases.

Volunteers with the herbicide tolerance traits can be controlled in crops other than sunflowers by tillage and/or any non-Group 2 herbicide currently registered for sunflowers. Please contact your local herbicide retailer / distributor to determine the best herbicide options available.

- Plan at least a year ahead when planting sunflower hybrids with herbicide tolerant technology to include a diverse weed management plan and crop rotation that optimizes volunteer control in the next crop.
- Always employ good field hygiene in and around fields of sunflower hybrids with herbicide tolerant technology. Control volunteers in neighboring areas and avoid field-to-field movement of seed with planting, cultivation, and harvesting equipment.
- Prior to planting sunflower hybrids with herbicide tolerant technology, scout for volunteers and wild sunflowers in neighbouring areas. Control these by using tillage, mowing and/or non-Group 2 herbicides alone or in a tank mix, prior to seed set.

Management of herbicide resistance in weeds

The potential for weeds to develop herbicide resistance to herbicides must be considered when planning herbicide use. Herbicide resistance in weeds can develop and spread when a resistant plant reproduces and multiplies with repeated use of the same herbicide mode of action.

- Always grow sunflower hybrids with herbicide tolerant technology in rotation with other non-herbicide tolerant crops. Use at least a 3-year crop rotation, this allows the use of alternate weed control methods, prevents build up of volunteers and also reduces pressure from common sunflower insect pests, diseases and Orobanche. As an additional good practice, avoid planting sunflower hybrids with herbicide tolerant technology in areas with a history of heavy infestations by wild sunflower.
- Do not rely on Group 2 herbicides for weed control across the crop rotation, but alternate modes of action at least 2 out of every 4 years on your fields. Using more than one mode of action herbicide in a mixture is a proven practice to delay the development of resistant weeds. To be effective in preventing the build up of resistance, an herbicide mixture must contain active ingredients which give high levels of control of the target weed and are from different mode of action groups. Please refer to the EXPRESS herbicide information label for more details.
- Maintain detailed field records so that cropping and herbicide history is known.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to detect weed escapes or shifts. If a potentially resistant weed or weed population has been detected, use available control methods to avoid seed dispersion in the field.
- Clean equipment before moving between fields and after harvest to minimize the dispersion of weed and volunteer sunflower seed.

If you suspect a weed control failure is caused by weed resistance to an herbicide you should first contact your local sales professional.

¹ Group 2 herbicides, i.e., ALS inhibitors, are products based on the following chemical families: imidazolinones, pyrimidines, sulfonamides, sulfonyleureas, triazolopyrimidines. For more information on herbicide groups, please follow this link: <http://www.hracglobal.com/pages/classificationofherbicidesiteofaction.aspx>

PRODUCT USE STATEMENT: This seed contains the ExpressSun® trait provides resistance to tribenuron-methyl herbicides labeled for use with the ExpressSun trait. **WARNING:** The ExpressSun trait will safeguard **ONLY** against applications of tribenuron-methyl herbicides labeled for use with the ExpressSun trait, when applied at labeled rates. The ExpressSun trait **WILL NOT** safeguard against applications of other herbicides which require a different herbicide resistance gene. Always read and follow herbicide label instructions prior to use. **ACCIDENTAL APPLICATIONS OF INCOMPATIBLE HERBICIDES TO THIS HYBRID COULD RESULT IN TOTAL CROP LOSS.**

YOU MUST SIGN A TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT, READ THE PRODUCT USE GUIDE PRIOR TO PLANTING.

Notes

Notes grid with letters N, W, E, S marking corners.

ExpressSun[®] trait

ExpressSun[®] is a trademark of DuPont or its affiliates. Express[®] is a trademark of FMC.

Always follow grain marketing, stewardship practices and pesticide label directions in accordance with the Product Use Guide (PUG) or other product-specific stewardship requirements including grain marketing and pesticide label directions

Roundup[®] brand agricultural herbicides will kill crops that are not tolerant to glyphosate. Roundup[®] and Roundup Ready[®] are trademarks or registered trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC used under license. Individual results may vary, and performance may vary from location to location and from year to year. This result may not be an indicator of results you may obtain as local growing, soil and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years whenever possible.

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Corteva Agriscience (or its chemical company partners) shall have no liability whatsoever for any losses or damages resulting from, or related to, or in connection with, (a) the use of incorrect herbicides applied to sunflower hybrids that contain the herbicide tolerant traits or (b) non-compliance with any of the other instructions set forth above, and all such liability is hereby expressly disclaimed by Corteva Agriscience and waived by you. If you have any questions on anything outlined in this document or would like additional information please contact your local sales professional.

