As part of our commitment to enhancing grower productivity and profitability, growers can download a free Insect Resistance Management (IRM) corn refuge calculator.

This tool will help you:
- Determine appropriate refuge calculation based upon your growing area and the trait(s) you’re planting
- Calculate quantity of standard seed bags to purchase
- View possible planting options for your selected trait categories

Visit www.irmcaculator.com to download the free application today.
This 2013 Technology Use Guide (TUG) provides a concise source of technical information about Monsanto’s current portfolio of technology products and sets forth requirements and guidelines for the use of these products. As a user of Monsanto Technology, it is important that you are familiar with and follow certain management guidelines. Please read all of the information pertaining to the technology you will be using, including stewardship and related information. Growers must read the 2013 IRM Grower Guide prior to planting for important information on planting and Insect Resistance Management.

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 directions in the label booklet and separately published supplemental labeling for the Roundup® agricultural herbicide product you are using, as well as any other pesticide products.

Included in this guide is information on the following:

- Stewardship Overview
- Insect Resistance Management
- Integrated Pest Management
- Weed Management
- Coexistence
- Identity Preserved Production
- Treated Seed Best Practices
- Corn Technologies
- Cotton Technologies
- Genuity® Roundup Ready 2 Yield® and Roundup Ready® Soybeans
- Genuity® Roundup Ready® Alfalfa
- Genuity® Roundup Ready® Spring Canola
- Genuity® Roundup Ready® Winter Canola
- Genuity® Roundup Ready® Sugarbeets
- Performance Series™ Sweet Corn

If you have any questions, contact your Authorized Retailer or Monsanto at 1-800-768-6387.
A MESSAGE ABOUT STEWARDSHIP
Monsanto Company is committed to enhancing grower productivity and profitability through the introduction of new agricultural biotechnology traits. These new technologies bring enhanced value and benefits to growers, and growers assume new responsibilities for proper management of these traits. Growers planting seed with biotech traits agree to implement the following stewardship requirements, including, but not limited to:

- Reading, signing and complying with the Monsanto Technology/Stewardship Agreement (MTSA) and reading all annual license terms updates before purchase or use of any seed containing a Monsanto trait.
- Reading and following the directions for use on all product labels.
- Reading and following the IRM Grower Guide prior to planting; complying with the applicable IRM requirements for specific biotech traits as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Observing regional planting restrictions mandated by the U.S. EPA.
- Reading and following the IRM Guide on the Tag prior to planting Performance Series™ sweet corn.
- Using seed containing Monsanto Technologies solely for planting a single commercial crop.
- Complying with any additional stewardship requirements, such as grain or feed use agreements, produce marketing requirements or geographical planting restrictions, that Monsanto deems appropriate or necessary to implement for proper stewardship or regulatory compliance.

- Selling crops or material containing biotech traits only to grain handlers that confirm their acceptance, or using those products on-farm.
- Not moving seed and material containing biotech traits across boundaries into nations where import is not permitted.
- Not selling, promoting and/or distributing a product within a state where the product is not yet registered.

In addition:
- Following applicable stewardship guidelines as outlined in this TUG.
- Following the Weed Resistance Management Guidelines to help minimize the risk of resistance development.

WHY IS STEWARDSHIP IMPORTANT?
Each component of stewardship offers these benefits to growers:

- Signing the MTSA provides growers access to Monsanto’s germplasm and the biotech trait technologies therein.
- Following IRM requirements guards against insect resistance to Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) technologies, enabling the long-term durability of these technologies and meeting EPA requirements.
- Utilizing biotech seed only for planting a single commercial crop helps preserve the effectiveness of biotech traits, and encourages investment for future biotech innovations, which further improves farming technology and productivity.

SEED PATENT INFRINGEMENT
If Monsanto reasonably believes that a grower has planted saved seed containing a Monsanto biotech trait, Monsanto will request invoices and records to confirm that fields in question have been planted with

CROP OR MATERIAL HANDLING STEWARDSHIP STATEMENT
Monsanto Company is a member of Excellence Through Stewardship® (ETS). Monsanto products are commercialized in accordance with ETS Product Launch Stewardship Guidance, and in compliance with Monsanto’s Policy for Commercialization of Biotechnology-Derived Plant Products in Commodity Crops. Any crop or material produced from commodity crop products can only be exported to, or used, processed or sold in countries where all necessary regulatory approvals have been granted. It is a violation of national and international law to move material containing biotech traits across boundaries into nations where import is not permitted. Growers should talk to their grain handler or product purchaser to confirm their buying position for commodity crop products. Excellence Through Stewardship® is a registered trademark of Biotechnology Industry Organization.

NOTE:
- Do not export Genuity® Roundup Ready® Alfalfa seed or crop, including hay or hay products, to China pending import approval. In addition, due to the unique cropping practices do not plant Genuity® Roundup Ready® Alfalfa in Imperial County, California, pending import approvals in China and until Monsanto grants express permission for such planting.
- Do not export Genuity® Roundup Ready® Flex Pima cottonseed, meal, linters, or gin trash to Korea pending import approval.
- Direct all produce from Performance Series Sweet Corn for sale or use in the United States, Canada or Mexico.
- Genuity® DroughtGard™ Hybrids growers must follow the Genuity DroughtGard Hybrids Stewardship Agreement.
newly purchased seed. This information is to be provided within 7 days after written request. Monsanto may inspect and test all of the grower’s fields to determine if saved seed has been planted. Any inspections will be coordinated with the grower and performed at a reasonable time to best accommodate the grower’s schedule.

If you have questions about seed stewardship or become aware of individuals utilizing biotech traits in a manner other than as noted above, please call 1-800-768-6387. Letters reporting unauthorized or improper use of biotech traits may be sent to:

Monsanto Stewardship
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard E3NA
St. Louis, MO 63167

For more information on Monsanto’s practices related to seed patent infringement, please visit: [www.monsanto.com/ourcommitments/Pages/seed-patent-protection.aspx](http://www.monsanto.com/ourcommitments/Pages/seed-patent-protection.aspx)

Anyone may provide Anonymous or Confidential reports as follows:

“Anonymous” reporting results when a person reports information to Monsanto in such a way that the identity of the person reporting the information cannot be identified. This kind of reporting includes telephone calls requesting anonymity and unsigned letters.

“Confidential” reporting results when a person reports information to Monsanto in such a way that the reporting person’s identity is known to Monsanto. Every effort will be made to protect a person’s identity, but it is important to understand that a court may order Monsanto to reveal the identity of people who are “known” to have supplied relevant information.

The Beyond the Seed Program was launched by the American Seed Trade Association (ASTA) to raise awareness and understanding of the value that goes beyond the seed. The future success of U.S. agriculture depends upon quality seed delivered by an industry commitment to bring innovation and performance through continued investment. For more information about seed technology, visit ASTA’s Beyond the Seed Program at [www.beyondtheseed.org](http://www.beyondtheseed.org).
**Insect Resistance Management (IRM) Requirements**

An effective IRM program is a vital part of responsible product stewardship for insect-protected biotech products. Monsanto is committed to implementing an effective IRM program for all of its insect-protected B.t. technologies in all countries where they are commercialized. Such programs strike a balance among available knowledge, practicality, and grower acceptance and implementation of the plan.

The U.S. EPA requires that Monsanto implement, and that growers who purchase insect-protected products follow, an IRM plan. IRM programs for B.t. traits are based upon an assessment of the biology of the major target pests, grower needs and practices, and appropriate pest management practices. These mandatory regulatory programs have been developed and updated in cooperation with grower and consultant organizations, including the National Corn Growers Association and the National Cotton Council, extension specialists, academic scientists, and regulatory agencies.

These programs contain several important elements. One key component is a refuge. A refuge is simply a portion of the relevant crop (corn or cotton) that does not contain a B.t. technology for the insect pests targeted by the planted biotechnologies. The lack of exposure to B.t. proteins allows susceptible insects emerging from the refuge to mate with the rare resistant insects that may emerge from the B.t. crop. Susceptibility to B.t. technology would then be passed onto their offspring, helping to preserve the long-term effectiveness of B.t. technologies.

Growers who purchase seeds containing B.t. traits must plant a refuge.* Refuge size, configuration, and management are described in detail in the current IRM Grower Guide.

Monsanto is committed to the preservation of B.t. technologies. Please do your part to preserve B.t. technologies by implementing the correct IRM plan on your farm. Failure to follow IRM requirements and to plant a proper refuge may result in the loss of a grower’s access to Monsanto B.t. technologies.

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*In some areas, a natural refuge option is available for Genuity® Bollgard II®. There are no requirements for a separate structured refuge for Genuity® SmartStax® RIB Complete® corn, Genuity® VT Double PRO® RIB Complete® and Genuity® DroughtGard® Hybrids with VT Double PRO® RIB Complete require a 20% planted, structured refuge in the Corn-Growing Area. See the current IRM Grower Guide for details.

**Compliance Monitoring Program**

The U.S. EPA requires Monsanto to take corrective measures in response to a finding of grower IRM non-compliance. As mandated by the EPA, Monsanto or an approved agent of Monsanto must monitor refuge management requirements. The MTSA signed by the grower requires that upon request by Monsanto or its approved agent, a grower must provide the location of all fields planted with Monsanto B.t. technologies and the locations of all associated refuge required areas. The grower must cooperate fully with any field inspections, and allow Monsanto or an agent of Monsanto to inspect all fields and refuge areas to ensure an approved insect resistance management program has been followed. All inspections will be performed at a reasonable time and arranged in advance with the grower so that the grower can be present.

**IRM Requirement**

Growers must read the current IRM Grower Guide prior to planting for information on required IRM. You may download a copy of the current IRM Grower Guide at [www.monsanto.com](http://www.monsanto.com) or [www.genuity.com](http://www.genuity.com), or you may call 1-800-768-6387 to request a copy by mail.
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) describes an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information is used to manage pests in a manner that is least harmful to people, property and the environment.

**Prevention**

Use the best agronomic management practices, in conjunction with the appropriate seed product, to obtain the greatest yield benefits.

**Use seed products, seeding rates and planting technologies appropriate for each specific crop and geographical area. As much as possible, manage the crop to avoid plant stress.**

- Employ appropriate scouting techniques and treatment decisions to preserve beneficial insects that can provide additional insect pest control.
- Manage for appropriate maturity and harvest schedules. Destroy crop residue immediately after harvest to avoid regrowth and minimize selection for resistance in late-season infestations.
- Use soil management practices that encourage destruction of over-wintering pests.
- Use proper crop rotation practices and target pests with multiple modes of action to make it more difficult for pests to adapt. In areas where crop rotation is not practiced, or where rotation occurs but high pest populations are observed, the use of products with multiple modes of action, such as Genuity® SmartStax® RIB Complete® corn blend, is strongly recommended.

**Monitoring Pests**

Carefully monitor fields for all pests to determine the need for remedial insecticide treatments. For target pests, scouting techniques and supplemental treatment decisions should take into account the fact that larvae must hatch and feed before they can be affected by the B.t. protein(s). Fields should be scouted regularly, following periods of heavy or sustained egg lay, especially during bloom, to determine if significant larval survival has occurred.

In cotton, scouting should include a modified whole-plant inspection, including terminals and all stages of fruit. Larvae larger than 1/4 inch (3- to 4-days old) are generally recognized as survivors that may not be controlled by Genuity® Bollgard II® cotton.

In corn fields that have a history of high corn rootworm populations or have had corn on corn rotations for more than 3 years, growers are instructed to use a soil- or foliar-applied insecticide with YieldGard VT Triple®, YieldGard Rootworm/RR2® and Genuity® VT Triple PRO® to manage corn rootworm larvae and adults as part of their overall Integrated Pest Management.

**Controlling Cotton Pests**

Monsanto recommends the use of appropriate remedial insecticide treatments to ensure desired levels of control if any cotton insect pest reaches locally established thresholds in Genuity Bollgard II cotton.

Although Genuity Bollgard II cotton will sustain less damage from some of the most troublesome lepidopteran pests, it will not provide protection against all pests and may require insecticide treatments of target pests under conditions of high pest pressure. Insect pests should be monitored and treated with insecticides when necessary, using recommended thresholds and following label directions. Whenever possible, select insecticides that are least harmful to beneficial insects.

**Performance Series™ Sweet Corn**

Under typical infestation levels, Performance Series™ sweet corn effectively controls corn earworm, but under extremely high infestation levels supplemental insecticide applications may be required to ensure high quality ears at harvest. Thus, protection from corn earworm must be coupled with thorough scouting and spray programs to maximize marketable yield.
Weed Management

Monsanto believes product stewardship is a fundamental component of customer service and responsible business practices. Monsanto is committed to the proper use and long-term effectiveness of its proprietary herbicide brands through a four-part stewardship program: developing appropriate weed control recommendations, continuing research to refine and update recommendations, education on the importance of effective weed management and responding to repeated weed control inquiries through a product performance evaluation program.

As leaders in the development and stewardship of Roundup® agricultural herbicides and other products, Monsanto invests significantly in research done in conjunction with academic scientists, extension specialists and crop consultants, that includes an evaluation of the factors that can contribute to the development of weed resistance and how to properly manage weeds to delay the selection for weed resistance. Visit www.weedtool.com for practical, best practices-based information on reducing the risk for development of glyphosate-resistant weeds and for managing the risk on a field-by-field basis. In addition, visit www.wssa.net to access weed resistance training lessons that provide in-depth educational materials.

GROUP NUMBER
Glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup agricultural herbicides, is a Group 9 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 9 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 9 herbicides, but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mechanism of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

WEED MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES
Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to help minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different mechanisms of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and following label use directions is important to delay the selection for resistance. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed.

In Roundup Ready® cropping systems it is also important to start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage, and to optimize glyphosate performance by controlling weeds early when they are small and actively growing.

In summary,
• Start with a clean field, free of weeds
• Use a diverse set of weed control tools, including residual herbicides that use a different mechanism of action
• Add other products, at the right rate and timing for the weed, to Roundup agricultural herbicides when needed
• Control weed escapes and remove weeds before they set seed

The Roundup Ready PLUS™ weed management platform sponsored by Monsanto is based upon the principle of growers implementing diversified weed management programs in Roundup Ready crops as described above. It is composed of recommendations and incentive programs. Roundup Ready PLUS represents Monsanto’s commitment to stewarding weed resistance to glyphosate and other herbicides in Roundup Ready crops. For more information visit www.roundupreadyplus.com.

GLYPHOSATE-RESISTANT WEEDS
Monsanto actively investigates and studies weed control complaints and claims of weed resistance. When glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes are confirmed, Monsanto provides recommended control measures, which may include additional herbicides, tank-mixes or cultural practices. Monsanto actively communicates all of this information to growers through multiple channels, including the herbicide label, www.weedscience.org, supplemental labeling, this TUG, media and written communications, Monsanto’s website, www.roundupreadyplus.com, and grower meetings.

Growers must be aware of, and proactively manage for, glyphosate-resistant weeds in planning their weed control program. If a weed is known to be resistant to glyphosate, then a resistant population of that weed is by definition no longer controlled with labeled rates of glyphosate. Roundup® agricultural herbicides are not warranted to cover the failure to control glyphosate-resistant weed populations.

Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANAGING GLYPHOSATE-RESISTANT WEESES IN ROUNDUP READY CROPS

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387. A complete list of specimen labels can be located at http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/label.aspx. Approved labels, including supplemental labeling, for Roundup agricultural herbicides must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387 or by contacting your State Pesticide Lead Agency for more information.

GLYPHOSATE ENDANGERED SPECIES INITIATIVE REQUIREMENT

Before making an application of any glyphosate-based herbicide product, licensed growers of crops containing Roundup Ready technology must access the website www.pre-serve.org to determine whether any mitigation requirements apply to the planned application to those crops, and must follow all applicable requirements. The mitigation measures described on the website are appropriate for all applications of any glyphosate-based herbicide to all crop lands.

Growers making only ground applications to crop land with a use rate of less than 3.5 lbs. of glyphosate a.e./A are not required to access the website. If a grower does not have web access, the seed dealer can access the website on behalf of the grower to determine the applicable requirements, or the grower can call 1-800-332-3111 for assistance.

ROUNDUP BRAND AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDES FOR USE WITH ROUNDUP READY CROPS

Herbicide products sold by Monsanto for in-crop use with Roundup Ready crops for the 2013 crop season are as follows:

Roundup WeatherMAX®
Roundup PowerMAX®

Tank-mixtures of Roundup agricultural herbicides with insecticides, fungicides, micronutrients or foliar fertilizers are not recommended as they may result in reduced weed control, crop injury, reduced pest control or antagonism. Roundup WeatherMAX® or Roundup PowerMAX® herbicides, NO additional surfactant is needed for optimal performance for applications in Roundup Ready crops. Other glyphosate products labeled for use in Roundup Ready technologies may require the addition of surfactant or other additives to help optimize performance.

Note: As the labels for Roundup WeatherMAX and Roundup PowerMAX state for use on Roundup Ready Cotton and Roundup Ready Flex Cotton, DO NOT add surfactant or additives containing surfactant to spray solutions of these products for postemergence (in-crop) or preharvest applications on these crops. All other glyphosate-containing agricultural products labeled for use on Roundup Ready Cotton and Roundup Ready Flex Cotton should have same restriction; nonetheless, Monsanto does not recommend the addition of surfactant or additives containing surfactant to spray solutions of any glyphosate agricultural products used for postemergence (in-crop) or preharvest applications on these crops.
Coexistence

Coexistence in agricultural production systems and supply chains is well established and well understood. Different agricultural systems have coexisted successfully for many years around the world. Standards and best practices were established decades ago and have continually evolved to deliver high purity seed and grain to support production, distribution and trade of products from different agricultural systems. For example, production of similar commodities such as field corn, sweet corn and popcorn has occurred successfully and in close proximity for many years. Another example is the successful coexistence of oilseed rape varieties with low erucic acid content for food use and high erucic acid content for industrial uses.

The introduction of biotech crops generated renewed discussion focused on coexistence of biotech cropping systems with conventional cropping systems and organic production. These discussions have primarily focused on the potential marketing impact of the introduction of biotech products on other systems. The health and safety of biotech products are not an issue because their food, feed and environmental safety are demonstrated before they are allowed to enter the agricultural production system and supply chain.

The coexistence of conventional, organic and biotech crops has been the subject of several studies and reports. These reports conclude that coexistence among biotech and non-biotech crops is readily achievable and is occurring. They recommend that coexistence strategies be developed on a case-by-case basis considering the diversity of products currently in the market and under development, the agronomic and biological differences in the crops themselves and variations in regional farming practices and infrastructure. Any coexistence strategy is designed to meet market requirements and should be developed using current science-based industry standards and best management practices. Those strategies must be flexible, facilitate options and choice for the grower and the food and feed supply chain, and be capable of being modified as changes in markets and products warrant.

Successful coexistence of all agricultural systems depends on communication, cooperation, flexibility and mutual respect for each system among growers. Agriculture has a history of innovation and change, and growers have always adapted to new approaches or challenges by utilizing appropriate strategies, farm management practices and new technologies.

The responsibility for implementing best practices to satisfy specific marketing standards or certification lies with that grower who is growing a crop to satisfy a particular market. That grower is inherently agreeing to employ those practices appropriate to ensure the integrity and marketability of his or her crop. This is true whether the goal is high-oil corn, white or sweet corn, or organically produced yellow corn for animal feed. In each case, the grower is seeking to produce a crop that is supported by a special market price and consequently assumes responsibility for satisfying the market specifications to receive that premium. That said, each grower needs to be aware of the planting intentions of his or her neighbor in order to gauge the need for appropriate best management practices.

Identity Preserved Production

Some growers may choose to preserve the identity of their crops to meet specific markets. Examples of Identity Preserved (I.P.) corn crops include production of seed, white, waxy or sweet corn, specialty oil or protein crops, food grade crops and any other crop that meets specialty needs, including organic and non-genetically enhanced specifications. Growers of these crops assume the responsibility and receive the benefit for ensuring that their crop meets mutually agreed-upon contract specifications.

Based on historical experience with a broad range of I.P. crops, the industry has developed generally accepted I.P. agricultural practices. These practices are intended to manage I.P. production to meet quality specifications, and are established for a broad range of I.P. needs. The accepted practice with I.P. crops is that each I.P. grower has the responsibility to implement any necessary processes. These processes may include sourcing seed appropriate for I.P. specifications, field management practices such as adequate isolation distances, buffers between crops, border rows, planned differences in maturity between adjacent fields that might cross-pollinate and harvest and handling practices designed to prevent mixing and to maintain product integrity and quality. These extra steps associated with I.P. crop production are generally accompanied by incremental increases in cost of production and consequently the price of the goods sold.

General Guidelines for Management of Mechanical Mixing and Pollen Flow

For all crop hybrids or varieties that they wish to identity preserve, or otherwise keep separated, growers should take steps to prevent mechanical mixing. Growers should make sure all seed storage areas, transportation vehicles and planter boxes are cleaned thoroughly both prior to and subsequent to the storage, transportation or planting of the crop. Growers should also make sure all combines, harvesters and transportation vehicles used at harvest are cleaned thoroughly both prior to and subsequent to their use in connection with the harvest of the grain produced from the crop. Growers should also make sure all harvested grain is stored in clean storage areas where the identity of the grain can be preserved.

Self-pollinated crops, such as soybeans, do not present a risk of mixing by cross-pollination. If the intent is to use or market the product of a self-pollinated crop separately from general commodity use, growers should plant fields a sufficient distance away from other crops to prevent mechanical mixture during harvest.

Growers planting cross-pollinated crops, such as corn or alfalfa, who desire to preserve the identity of these crops, or to help minimize the potential for these crops to outcross with adjacent fields of the same crop kind, should use the same generally accepted practices to manage mixing that are used in any of the currently grown I.P. crops of similar crop kind.

It is generally recognized in the industry that a certain amount of incidental, trace level pollen movement occurs, and it is not possible to achieve 100% purity of seed or grain in any crop production.
system. A number of factors can influence the occurrence and extent of pollen movement. As stewards of technology, growers are expected to consider these factors and talk with their neighbors about their cropping intentions.

Growers should take into account the following factors that can affect the occurrence and extent of cross-pollination to or from other fields. Information that is more specific to the crop and area may be available from state extension offices.

- **Cross-pollination is limited.** Some plants, such as potatoes, are incapable of cross-pollinating, while others, like alfalfa, require cross-pollination to produce seed. Importantly, cross-pollination only occurs within the same crop kind, like corn to corn.

- **The amount of pollen produced within the field can vary.** The pollen produced by the crop within a given field, known as pollen load, is typically high enough to pollinate all of the plants in the field. Therefore, most of the pollen that may enter from other fields falls on plants that have already been pollinated with pollen that originated from plants within the field. In crops such as alfalfa, the hay cutting management schedule significantly limits or eliminates bloom, and thereby restricts the potential for pollen and/or viable seed formation.

- **The existence and degree of overlap in the pollination period of crops in adjacent fields varies.** This will vary depending on the maturity of crops, planting dates and the weather. For corn, the typical pollen shed period lasts from 5 to 10 days for a particular field. Therefore, viable pollen from neighboring fields must be present when silks are receptive in the recipient field during this brief period to produce any grain with traits introduced by the out-of-field pollen.

- **Distance between fields of different varieties or hybrids of the same crop:** The greater the distance between fields the less likely their pollen will remain viable and have an opportunity to mix and produce an outcross. For wind-pollinated crops, most cross-pollination occurs within the outermost few rows of the field. In fact, many white and waxy corn production contracts ask the grower to remove the outer 12 rows (30 ft.) of the field in order to remove most of the impurities that could result from cross-pollination with nearby yellow dent corn. Furthermore, research has also shown that as fields become further separated, the incidence of wind-modulated cross-pollination drops rapidly. Essentially, in-field pollen has an advantage over the pollen coming from other fields for receptive silks because of its volume and proximity to silks.

- **The distance pollen moves.** How far pollen can travel depends on many environmental factors, including weather during pollination, especially wind direction and velocity, temperature and humidity. For bee-pollinated crops, the grower’s choice of pollinator species and apiary management practice may reduce field-to-field pollination potential. All these factors will vary from season to season, and some factors from day to day and from location to location.

- **For wind-pollinated crops, the orientation and width of the adjacent field in relation to the dominant wind direction.** Fields oriented upwind during pollination will show dramatically lower cross-pollination for wind-pollinated crops, like corn, compared to fields located downwind.
**GENUITY® SMARTSTAX®** This hybrid contains Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2, Cry1F, Cry3Bb1, Cry34Ab1 and Cry35Ab1 from *B. t.* that together control European corn borer, southwestern corn borer, southern cornstalk borer, corn earworm, fall armyworm, stalk borer, lesser corn stalk borer, sugarcane borer, western bean cutworm, black cutworm, western corn rootworm, northern corn rootworm, and Mexican corn rootworm. Routine applications of insecticides to control these insects are usually unnecessary when corn containing Genuity SmartStax is planted. This hybrid also contains Roundup Ready® 2 Technology and LibertyLink™ technology that provide tolerance to in-crop applications of labeled Roundup® agricultural herbicides and Ignite™ herbicides, respectively, when applied according to label directions.

**GENUITY® VT TRIPLE PRO®** This hybrid contains Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2 and Cry3Bb1 from *B. t.* that together control European corn borer, southwestern corn borer, sugarcane borer, southern cornstalk borer, corn earworm, fall armyworm, corn stalk borer, western corn rootworm, northern corn rootworm, and Mexican corn rootworm. This hybrid also contains Roundup Ready 2 Technology that provides tolerance to in-crop applications of labeled Roundup agricultural herbicides when applied according to label directions.

**GENUITY® VT DOUBLE PRO®** This hybrid contains Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 from *B. t.* that together control European corn borer, southwestern corn borer, sugarcane borer, southern cornstalk borer, corn earworm, corn stalk borer, and fall armyworm. This hybrid also contains Roundup Ready 2 Technology that provides tolerance to in-crop applications of labeled Roundup agricultural herbicides when applied according to label directions.

**YIELDGARD VT TRIPLE®** This hybrid contains Cry1Ab and Cry3Bb1 from *B. t.* that together control European corn borer, southwestern corn borer and sugarcane borer as well as excellent protection against western corn rootworm, northern corn rootworm, and Mexican corn rootworm. This hybrid also contains Roundup Ready 2 Technology that provides tolerance to in-crop applications of labeled Roundup agricultural herbicides when applied according to label directions.

**YIELDGARD VT ROOTWORM/RR2®** This hybrid contains the Cry3Bb1 protein from *B. t.* which controls western corn rootworm, northern corn rootworm, and Mexican corn rootworm. This hybrid contains Roundup Ready 2 Technology that provides tolerance to in-crop applications of labeled Roundup agricultural herbicides when applied according to label directions.

**YIELDGARD® CORN BORER** This hybrid contains Cry1Ab from *B. t.* which controls European corn borer, southwestern corn borer and sugarcane borer. YieldGard Corn Borer with Roundup Ready Corn 2 contains the Roundup Ready Corn 2 trait (NK603) that provides tolerance to in-crop applications of labeled Roundup agricultural herbicides when applied according to label directions.

**ROUNDPREP® CORN 2 and ROUNDPREP® 2 TECHNOLOGY** corn products contain in-plant tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup agricultural herbicides.

**GENUITY® DROUGHTGARD™ HYBRIDS** contain cold shock protein B from *Bacillus subtilis*, a protein that can mitigate the effects of drought stress.

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**Growers must read the IRM Grower Guide prior to planting for information on required IRM.** You may download a copy of the current IRM Grower Guide at [www.monsanto.com](http://www.monsanto.com) or [www.genuity.com](http://www.genuity.com), or you may call 1-800-768-6387 to request a copy by mail.

**Attention:** The U.S. EPA has prohibited the sale, distribution, and planting of seed containing the MON 863 Event, which includes the following Monsanto products: YieldGard® Rootworm, YieldGard Rootworm with Roundup Ready® Corn 2, YieldGard Plus® and YieldGard Plus with Roundup Ready Corn 2. Any remaining inventory of seed containing the MON 863 Event must be handled in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements (non-treated seed can be sold as grain, and treated seed must be disposed of properly). It is a violation of federal law to sell or distribute an unregistered pesticide.

Genuity SmartStax, Genuity VT Double PRO and Genuity DroughtGard Hybrids with VT Double PRO are not approved for sale or planting in Maine.

Genuity SmartStax RIB Complete, Genuity VT Double PRO RIB Complete and Genuity DroughtGard Hybrids with VT Double PRO RIB Complete require a 20% planted, structured refuge in the Cotton-Growing Area.
Corn Technologies with Refuge-in-a-Bag

Genuity® RIB Complete® has refuge seed contained in the bag, resulting in a refuge configuration that is interspersed within the field.

Corn Technologies with Genuity® DroughtGard™ Hybrids

Corn Technologies with Roundup Ready® 2 Technology

Weed Management

The Roundup Ready® 2 Technology system enables flexibility, broad-spectrum weed control and proven crop safety. Growers can select the weed control program that best fits the way they farm and provides them the greatest benefit. Options include the use of a residual herbicide with Roundup® agricultural herbicides, tank-mixing other herbicides with Roundup agricultural herbicides where appropriate and a total postemergence program.

Corn yield is very sensitive to early-season weed competition. Weed control systems must provide growers the opportunity to control weeds before they become competitive. The Roundup Ready 2 Technology system provides a mechanism to control weeds at planting and once they emerge. Failure to control weeds with the right rate, at the right time and with the right product, can lead to increased weed competition, weed escapes, the potential for selecting for weed resistance and possible decreased yields. Use a diversity of weed management tools, including multiple herbicide modes of action if appropriate, alone or in tank mixes, with Roundup agricultural herbicides, based on the weed spectrum in the field and according to label directions.

GUIDELINES

Follow all pesticide label requirements. Follow the guidelines below to help minimize the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weed populations in a Roundup Ready 2 Technology system.

• Start clean with a burndown herbicide or tillage. Early-season weed control is critical to yield.

• Apply preemergence residual herbicides such as Harness® Xtra, Degree Xtra®, TripleFLEX® Herbicide or other residual herbicides at the application rate specified on the product label.

• Or apply a preemergence residual herbicide at the appropriate application rate tank-mixed with a minimum of 22 oz/A Roundup WeatherMAX® in-crop before weeds exceed 4” in height.

• Follow with a postemergence in-crop application of Roundup WeatherMAX at a minimum of 22 oz/A for additional weed flushes before they exceed 4” in height.

• Roundup WeatherMAX may be tank-mixed with other herbicides for postemergence weed control.

• Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387. A complete list of specimen labels can be located at http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/msds-labels.aspx. Approved labels, including supplemental labeling, for Roundup agricultural herbicides must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387 or by contacting your State Pesticide Lead Agency for more information.
**GENUITY® BOLLGARD II® WITH ROUNDUP READY® FLEX COTTON** varieties offer growers the benefits of both insect protection and glyphosate tolerance combined in one crop. These varieties exhibit the same insect protection qualities as Genuity® Bollgard II® and are tolerant to in-crop applications of Roundup WeatherMAX® and Roundup PowerMAX® herbicides when used according to label directions.*

**GENUITY® ROUNDUP READY® FLEX COTTON** varieties possess improved tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup agricultural herbicides. This technology gives growers the opportunity to make in-crop broadcast applications of Roundup WeatherMAX or Roundup PowerMAX herbicides when used according to label directions.

**GENUITY® BOLLGARD II® WITH ROUNDUP READY® COTTON** varieties offer growers the benefits of both insect control and glyphosate tolerance combined in one crop. This variety exhibits the same insect protection qualities as Genuity Bollgard II, and enables growers to make in-crop applications of Roundup WeatherMAX or Roundup PowerMAX herbicides when used according to label directions.*

**GENUITY® BOLLGARD II® COTTON** varieties contain two distinct insecticidal proteins, Cry1Ac and Cry2Ab2, from *Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)* that increase the efficacy and spectrum of control and reduce the chance that resistance will develop to the *B.t.* insecticidal proteins. Genuity Bollgard II cotton controls tobacco budworm, pink bollworm and cotton bollworm. Genuity Bollgard II cotton also provides control against fall armyworm, beet armyworm, cabbage and soybean loopers and other secondary leaf- or fruit-feeding caterpillar pests of cotton. Applications of insecticides to control these pests are substantially reduced with Genuity Bollgard II.*

**ROUNDUP READY® COTTON** varieties contain in-plant tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup® agricultural herbicides, enabling growers to make in-crop applications of Roundup WeatherMAX or Roundup PowerMAX herbicides when used according to label directions.

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*Sale or commercial planting of products containing Genuity Bollgard II is prohibited in Hawaii, and in Florida south of Route 60 (near Tampa). Genuity Bollgard II cotton is not registered in the following states: Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Washington D.C., West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Therefore, sale or commercial planting of Genuity Bollgard II cotton is not allowed.
Weed control in cotton is essential to help maximize both fiber yield and quality potential. Cotton is very sensitive to early-season weed competition, which can result in unacceptable stands and/or reduced yield potential. The Genuity Roundup Ready Flex cotton system, with improved tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup® agricultural herbicides, provides growers with the right tools to control weeds.

Select timing of application based on the most difficult-to-control weed species in your field.

Post-direct or hooded sprayers can be used to achieve more thorough spray coverage on weeds, and can allow the use of other approved herbicides to control tough weeds.

Residual herbicide(s) may be applied as either a preemergence (including preplant incorporated), postemergence, and/or layby application as allowed on the label of the specific product being used. Weeds growing at the time of the residual herbicide application will need to be controlled using a postemergence herbicide.

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387. A complete list of specimen labels can be located at http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/msds-labels.aspx. Approved labels, including supplemental labeling, for Roundup agricultural herbicides must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387 or by contacting your State Pesticide Lead Agency for more information.

Growers should follow recommended weed management guidelines when managing Genuity Bollgard II with Roundup Ready Flex cotton and Genuity Roundup Ready Flex cotton. Growers of Genuity Bollgard II with Roundup Ready Flex cotton must follow the required refuge options, practicing IRM and managing target and non-target pests as described for Genuity Bollgard II cotton in the IRM Grower Guide.

MARKET OPTIONS

Pima Cotton (Gossypium barbadense)
Do not export Genuity Roundup Ready Flex Pima cottonseed, meal, linters, or gin trash to Korea pending import approval. Grower must deliver cotton to an Arizona, California, New Mexico, or Texas gin that is on Monsanto’s approved list (available at www.genuity.com under the Commodity Marketing section of the Stewardship tab). Do not market cottonseed, meal, linters or gin trash from Genuity Roundup Ready Flex Pima to a third party who may send such products or processed fractions outside of the approved countries.

GUIDELINES

Follow all label directions. Follow the guidelines below to minimize the risk of developing weed resistance in a Genuity Roundup Ready Flex cotton system:

• Scout fields before and after each burndown and in-crop application.
• Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application, residual herbicide or tillage, making sure weeds are controlled at planting.
• Add soil residual herbicide(s) and cultural practices as part of a Genuity Roundup Ready Flex cotton weed control program.
  – Soil residual herbicides are critical to control emerging glyphosate-resistant weeds, such as Palmer amaranth.
  – Residual herbicides should be used multiple times during the growing season if glyphosate-resistant weeds are expected.
• In-crop, apply Roundup WeatherMAX® herbicide at a minimum of 22 oz/A when weeds are less than 3” in height and tank-mix with another approved herbicide, if necessary.
• Late-season control of emerged weeds with a diversity of control tools will reduce the potential of adding more seeds to the seedbank.
• Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed (as well as nematodes, insects and other cotton pests).
• Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

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APPLICATION OF ROUNDUP WEATHERMAX® AND ROUNDUP POWERMAX® HERBICIDES

- May be applied in-crop, from crop emergence up to 7 days prior to harvest.
- A maximum rate of 32 oz/A per application may be applied using ground application equipment while the maximum is 22 oz/A per application by air.
- There are no growth or timing restrictions for sequential applications.
- Four (4) quarts/A is the total in-crop volume allowed from emergence to 60% open bolls.
- A maximum total volume of 44 oz/A may be applied between layby and 60% open bolls.

• Post-directed application of Roundup WeatherMAX or Roundup PowerMAX®, either alone or in a tank-mix with another herbicide labeled for post-directed application in cotton, may be used to achieve more thorough spray coverage of weeds.

PREHARVEST APPLICATION

- Up to 44 oz/A may be applied after cotton reaches 60% open bolls and before harvest, if needed.
- Application must be made at least 7 days prior to harvest.
- The maximum volume of Roundup WeatherMAX and Roundup PowerMAX that may be used in a single season is 5.3 quarts/A.

CROP SAFETY OF IN-CROP GLYPHOSATE APPLICATIONS

Monsanto has determined that a combination of components in glyphosate formulations have the potential to cause leaf injury when applied during later stages of crop growth. Roundup WeatherMAX and Roundup PowerMAX are the only Roundup® agricultural herbicides labeled and approved for use in Genuity® Roundup Ready® Flex cotton.

Leaf injury may occur if the products are not used according to the product label, used at rates higher than directed or if overlap of spray occurs in the field. Growers must confirm that any glyphosate formulation to be used on Genuity Roundup Ready Flex cotton is labeled for use on Genuity Roundup Ready Flex cotton and has been tested to demonstrate crop safety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-Crop (example)</th>
<th>Preharvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22-32 oz/A in any single application</td>
<td>44 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 oz/A total in-crop application (emergence to preharvest)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planting | 4 Leaf | Layby | 60% Bolls Open | — 7 — Days | Harvest
Weed control in cotton is essential to help maximize both fiber yield and quality potential. Cotton is very sensitive to early-season weed competition, which can result in unacceptable stands and/or reduced yield potential. The Roundup Ready cotton system provides growers with the right tools to control weeds before they become competitive.

Follow all pesticide label directions. Follow these guidelines to help minimize the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weed populations in a Roundup Ready cotton system:

• Scout fields before and after each burndown and in-crop application.
• Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application, residual herbicide or tillage, making sure weeds are controlled at planting.
• Add soil residual herbicide(s) and cultural practices as part of a Roundup Ready weed control program.
  – Soil residual herbicides are critical to control emerging glyphosate-resistant weeds, such as Palmer pigweed.
  – Residual herbicides should be used multiple times during the growing season if glyphosate-resistant weeds are expected.
• In-crop, apply Roundup WeatherMAX® herbicide at a minimum of 22 oz/A when weeds are less than 3” in height and tank-mix with other herbicides with a different mode-of-action and approved for in-crop application to cotton, if necessary.

• If using another approved glyphosate agricultural herbicide, you must refer to the label booklet or supplemental labeling for the use of that brand on Roundup Ready Cotton to determine appropriate use rates.
• If using Roundup PowerMAX®, application rates are the same as for Roundup WeatherMAX.
• Late-season control of emerged weeds with a diversity of cultural practices and herbicides will reduce the potential of adding more seeds to the seedbank.
• Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed (as well as nematodes, insects and other cotton pests).
• Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

Additional Information
Roundup Ready cotton has excellent tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup WeatherMAX during the vegetative stage of growth, allowing early-season in-crop applications. Incomplete tolerance during the reproductive stage requires that applications after the 4-leaf (node) stage be properly post-directed, avoiding direct application to the cotton plant.

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ATTENTION: Use of Roundup® agricultural herbicides in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of Roundup Ready® cotton, however, various environmental conditions, agronomic practices, and other factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the product, even when applications are made in conformance with the label specifications. In some cases, these factors can result in boll loss, delayed maturity, and/or yield loss.

In-crop applications must be at least 10 days apart and the cotton must have at least two nodes of incremental growth between glyphosate herbicide applications. Record the growth stage at first application.

In situations where the potential for weed infestations is high (including perennial weeds), make the first application early enough to allow a second application before cotton exceeds the fourth true-leaf stage. In-crop applications after the fourth true-leaf stage can result in boll loss, delayed maturity, and/or yield loss.

After the fourth true-leaf stage through layby, Roundup WeatherMAX® herbicide may be applied using precision post-directed or hooded sprayers that direct the spray to the base of the cotton plant. Avoid contact of spray solution with cotton leaves to the maximum extent possible. Excessive foliar contact can result in boll loss, delayed maturity, and/or yield loss.

Residual herbicide(s) may be applied as either a preemergence (including preplant incorporated), postemergence, and/or layby application as allowed on the label of the specific product being used. Weeds growing at the time of the residual herbicide application will need to be controlled with a postemergence herbicide.

Apply Roundup WeatherMAX in-crop from crop emergence through the fourth true-leaf (node) stage (until the fifth true leaf reaches the size of a quarter).

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387. A complete list of specimen labels can be located at http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/msds-labels.aspx. Approved labels, including supplemental labeling, for Roundup agricultural herbicides must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387 or by contacting your State Pesticide Lead Agency for more information.
Genuity® Roundup Ready 2 Yield® and Roundup Ready® Soybeans

Genuity® Roundup Ready 2 Yield® and Roundup Ready® Soybean varieties contain in-plant tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup® agricultural herbicides, so you can spray Genuity Roundup Ready 2 Yield or Roundup Ready Soybeans with Roundup agricultural herbicides in-crop from emergence through flowering.

**Weed Management**

Starting clean with a weed-free field and controlling subsequent weeds when they are small are critical to obtaining excellent weed control and maximum yield potential. The Roundup Ready Soybean System provides the flexibility to use the diversity of herbicide tools necessary to control weeds before planting, at planting and in-crop. Failure to control weeds with the right rate, at the right time and with the right product, can lead to increased weed competition, the potential for selecting for weed resistance and possible decreased yield.

Spray labeled Roundup agricultural herbicides in-crop from emergence (cracking) through flowering (R2 stage soybeans) for unsurpassed weed control, proven crop safety and maximum yield potential. R2 stage soybeans end when a pod 5 millimeters (3/16”) long at one of the four uppermost nodes appears on the main stem along with a fully developed leaf (R3 stage).

**GUIDELINES**

Follow all pesticide label directions. Follow the guidelines below to help minimize the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weed populations in a Roundup Ready Soybean System:

- Scout fields before and after each burndown and in-crop application.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application, residual herbicide or tillage, making sure weeds are controlled at planting.
- Include a soil-applied residual herbicide such as Valor®, Valor® XLT, Gangster® or Authority® brand of products, applied at an appropriate rate as listed on the label.
- In-crop, apply Roundup WeatherMAX® herbicide at a minimum of 22 oz/A before weeds exceed 4” in height. Warrant® Herbicide may be applied postemergence to soybeans, but prior to weed emergence for residual control of small grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds.
- If an additional flush of weeds occurs, a sequential application of Roundup WeatherMAX at 22 oz/A before weeds exceed 4” in height may be needed.

- If using another approved glyphosate agricultural herbicide, you must refer to the label booklet or supplemental labeling for the use of that brand on Genuity Roundup Ready 2 Yield Soybeans or Roundup Ready Soybeans to determine appropriate use rates.
- If using Roundup PowerMAX®, application rates are the same as for Roundup WeatherMAX.
- Refer to individual product labels for approved tank-mix partners.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to help minimize the spread of weed seed.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Weeds such as lambsquarters, waterhemp, pigweed, and giant ragweed tend to emerge throughout the season. Sequential Roundup WeatherMAX applications or the addition of a soil residual herbicide may be required for control of subsequent weed flushes.

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387. A complete list of specimen labels can be located at http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/msds-labels.aspx. Approved labels, including supplemental labeling, for Roundup agricultural herbicides must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387 or by contacting your State Pesticide Lead Agency for more information.
Genuity® Roundup Ready® Alfalfa

Genuity® Roundup Ready® Alfalfa varieties have in-plant tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup® agricultural herbicides, enabling growers to apply Roundup agricultural herbicides up to 5 days before cutting for unsurpassed weed control with excellent crop safety and improved forage quality potential.

HAY AND FORAGE MANAGEMENT

Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa must be managed for high quality hay/forage production, including timely cutting to promote high forage quality (i.e., generally before 10% bloom) and to prevent seed development. Where conventional alfalfa seed production is intermingled with forage production, Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa must be harvested at or before 10% bloom to help minimize potential pollen flow from Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa to conventional alfalfa. In all other areas Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa must be harvested prior to green pod stage. Growers who are unwilling to or who cannot make this commitment to stewardship should not continue to grow Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa.

An in-crop weed control program using Roundup WeatherMAX® or Roundup PowerMAX® herbicide can provide excellent weed control in most situations. A residual herbicide labeled for use in alfalfa may also be applied postemergence in alfalfa. Contact a Monsanto Representative, local crop advisor or extension specialist to determine the best option for your situation.

ALFALFA IN-CROP ROTATION

Avoid planting alfalfa in a field from which an alfalfa crop has recently been removed. Recommended rotational crop sequences fall into two categories—grass crops (e.g., corn and cereal crops) and broadleaf crops.

GENUITY ROUNDUP READY ALFALFA STAND TAKEOUT

Use appropriate, commercially available herbicide treatments in reduced tillage systems, or in combination with tillage, to terminate a Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa stand.

If necessary, use tillage and/or additional herbicide application(s) after stand takeout, and prior to planting of the subsequent rotational crop to manage any newly-emerged or surviving alfalfa.

Note: Roundup agricultural herbicides are not effective for terminating Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa stands.

MANAGEMENT OF GENUITY ROUNDUP READY ALFALFA VOLUNTEERS IN ROTATIONAL CROP FIELDS

In a timely manner, use recommended and commercially available mechanical and/or herbicidal methods for managing volunteer Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa in rotational crop fields.

• Implement treatments before volunteers become too large to control or begin to compete with the rotational crop.
• Herbicide alternatives are available for management of volunteer alfalfa in grass crops.
• Rotation with certain broadleaf crops is not advisable if the grower is not willing to implement recommended stand termination practices.
• In the event that no known mechanical or herbicidal options are available to manage volunteer Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa in the desired rotational crop, you should change to a crop with established volunteer management practices for that rotation.

Note: Roundup agricultural herbicides are not effective for terminating Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa volunteers.

PLANTING LIMITATION

Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa is not permitted to be planted in any wildlife feed plots.
Weed Management

GUIDELINES
Follow all pesticide label requirements. Follow the guidelines below to help minimize the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weed populations in Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa:

• Scout fields before and after each herbicide application.
• To control flushes of weeds in established alfalfa, make applications of Roundup WeatherMAX® or Roundup PowerMAX® herbicide at 22 to 44 oz/A before weeds exceed 4” in height, up to 5 days before cutting.
• Use other approved herbicide products tank-mixed or in sequence with Roundup® agricultural herbicides as part of a Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa weed control program, if appropriate for the weed spectrum present.
• Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

To preserve the quality potential of forage and hay in established stands, apply Roundup WeatherMAX after weeds have emerged but before alfalfa re-growth interferes with application spray coverage of the target weeds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
• Always start with a weed-free field. In no-till and reduced-till systems, apply a Roundup WeatherMAX burndown application to control existing weeds at least 1 to 2 weeks before planting.
• An initial application of 22 to 44 oz/A of Roundup WeatherMAX should be applied at or before the 3 to 4 trifoliate growth stage.

Note: Due to the genetic diversity of alfalfa, up to 10% of the seedlings are susceptible and will not survive the first application of Roundup agricultural herbicides. The initial application is necessary to eliminate the effects of stand gaps created by loss of non-Roundup Ready plants and to ensure adequate spray coverage of emerging weeds before crop canopy interference.

• Applications between cuttings may be applied as a single application or in multiple applications (e.g., two applications of 22 oz/A). Sequential applications should be at least 7 days apart.
• If using another Roundup agricultural herbicide, you must refer to the label booklet or supplemental labeling for the use of that brand on Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa to determine appropriate use rates.
• Maximum use rates apply to the total application of all glyphosate-containing products. See the Roundup WeatherMAX label for more information on maximum use rates.
• If using Roundup PowerMAX, application rates are the same as for Roundup WeatherMAX.
• In addition to those weeds listed in the Roundup WeatherMAX label booklets, this product will suppress or control the parasitic weed, dodder (Cuscuta spp.) in Genuity Roundup Ready Alfalfa. Repeat applications might be necessary for complete control.
• For tough-to-control weeds or weeds not controlled by Roundup agricultural herbicides, use labeled rates of other approved herbicides, alone or in tank-mixtures, with Roundup agricultural herbicides.

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387. A complete list of specimen labels can be located at http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/msds-labels.aspx. Approved labels, including supplemental labeling, for Roundup agricultural herbicides must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387 or by contacting your State Pesticide Lead Agency for more information.
Genuity® Roundup Ready® Spring Canola

Genuity® Roundup Ready® Spring Canola hybrids contain in-plant tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup® agricultural herbicides, so you can spray Genuity Roundup Ready Spring Canola with Roundup agricultural herbicides in-crop from emergence through the 6-leaf stage of development.

The introduction of the Roundup Ready trait into leading spring canola hybrids and varieties gives growers the opportunity for unsurpassed weed control, proven crop safety and maximum yield potential. With Genuity Roundup Ready Spring Canola, growers have the weed management tool necessary to help improve spring canola profitability, while providing a viable rotational crop to help break pest and disease cycles in cereal-growing areas.

PLANTING LIMITATION
Genuity Roundup Ready Spring Canola is not permitted to be planted in any wildlife feed plots.

Weed Management

GUIDELINES
Follow all pesticide label directions. Follow the guidelines below to minimize the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weed populations in a Genuity Roundup Ready Spring Canola System:

• Scout fields before and after each burndown and in-crop application.
• Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application, residual herbicide or tillage, making sure weeds are controlled at planting.
• In-crop, apply Roundup WeatherMAX® herbicide before weeds exceed 3” in height.
• A sequential application of Roundup WeatherMAX herbicide may be needed.
• Use mechanical weed control, cultivation and/or residual herbicides where appropriate in your Genuity Roundup Ready Spring Canola.
• Use additional herbicide modes-of-action, residual herbicides and/or mechanical weed control in other Roundup Ready crops you rotate with Genuity Roundup Ready Spring Canola.
• Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed.
• There are several options for control of volunteer Genuity Roundup Ready Spring Canola in rotational crops including Roundup Ready Soybeans and Roundup Ready Sugarbeets. Talk to your local seed representative or dealer for suggestions that fit your area.
• Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
• Spray when canola is at the 0- to 6-leaf stage of growth. To maximize yield potential, spray Genuity Roundup Ready Spring Canola at the 1- to 3-leaf stage to eliminate competing weeds. Short-term yellowing may occur with later applications, with little effect on crop growth, maturity, or yield.
• Wait a minimum of 10 days between applications. Two applications of Roundup WeatherMAX will:
  – Control late flushes of annual weeds such as foxtail, pigweed, and wild mustard.
  – Provide season-long suppression of Canada thistle, quackgrass, and perennial sow thistle.
  – Provide better yield potential by eliminating competition from both annuals and hard-to-control perennials.
• If using another approved glyphosate agricultural herbicide, you must refer to the label booklet or supplemental labeling for the use of that brand on Genuity Roundup Ready Spring Canola for appropriate use rates.
• If using Roundup PowerMAX®, application rates are the same as for Roundup WeatherMAX.
• Maximum use rates apply to the total application of all glyphosate-containing products. See the Roundup WeatherMAX label for more information on maximum use rates.

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387. Approved supplemental labeling for Monsanto herbicide products can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387.
Genuity® Roundup Ready® Winter Canola varieties have been developed for seeding in the fall and harvesting the following spring/summer. Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola varieties contain in-plant tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup agricultural herbicides, so you can spray Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola with Roundup® agricultural herbicides in-crop from emergence to the pre-bolting stage.

The introduction of the Roundup Ready trait into winter canola varieties gives growers the opportunity of unsurpassed weed control, crop safety and maximum yield potential. Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola offers growers an important option as a rotational crop in traditional monoculture winter wheat production areas. Introducing crop rotation is an important factor in reducing pest cycles, including weed and disease problems.

**Weed Management**

**GUIDELINES**

Follow all pesticide label directions. Follow the guidelines below to minimize the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weed populations in a Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola System:

- Scout fields before and after each burndown and in-crop application.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application, residual herbicide or tillage, making sure weeds are controlled at planting.
- In-crop, apply Roundup WeatherMAX® herbicide before weeds exceed 3” in height.
- A sequential application of Roundup WeatherMAX herbicide may be needed.
- Use mechanical weed control, cultivation and/or residual herbicides where appropriate in your Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola.
- Use additional herbicide modes-of-action, residual herbicides and/or mechanical weed control in other Roundup Ready crops you rotate with Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed.
- There are several options for control of volunteer Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola in rotational crops. Talk to your local seed representative or dealer for suggestions that fit your area.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

- Spray when Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola is at the 2–3 leaf stage of growth. Early applications can eliminate competing weeds and improve yield potential.
- Two applications of Roundup WeatherMAX will provide control of early emerging annual weeds and winter emerging weeds such as downy brome, cheat and jointed goatgrass.
- For sequential applications, spray Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola at the 2–3 leaf stage and when weeds are small and actively growing. Applications must be made prior to bolting. Use the higher rate in the range when weed densities are high, when weeds have over wintered or when weeds become large and well established.
- Application of greater than 16 oz/A prior to the 6-leaf stage could result in temporary yellowing and/or growth reduction.
- If using another approved glyphosate agricultural herbicide, you must refer to the label booklet or supplemental labeling for the use of that brand on Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola for appropriate use rates.
- If using Roundup PowerMAX®, application rates are the same as for Roundup WeatherMAX.
- Maximum use rates apply to the total application of all glyphosate-containing products. See the Roundup WeatherMAX label for more information on maximum use rates.

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387. A complete list of specimen labels can be located at http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/msds-labels.aspx. Approved labels, including supplemental labeling, for Roundup agricultural herbicides must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387 or by contacting your State Pesticide Lead Agency for more information.

**GRAZING**

Monsanto recommends that Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola not be grazed. While Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola may in the future provide growers additional opportunity as a forage for grazing livestock, at the present time insufficient information exists to allow safe and proper grazing recommendations. Preliminary data suggest that excessive grazing can significantly reduce yield, and that careful nitrate management is critical in managing Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola as a forage to limit the risk of livestock nitrate poisoning. State universities are assessing that potential and the appropriate instructions for grazing Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola. They will provide grazing management guidelines when their research is completed.

**PLANTING LIMITATION**

Genuity Roundup Ready Winter Canola is not permitted to be planted in any wildlife feed plots.
Genuity® Roundup Ready® Sugarbeets

Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeet varieties have in-plant tolerance to the active ingredient in Roundup® agricultural herbicides, enabling growers to apply labeled Roundup agricultural herbicides from planting through 30 days prior to harvest for unsurpassed weed control, with excellent crop safety and preservation of yield potential.

**AGRONOMIC PRINCIPLES IN SUGARBEETS**

Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeets provide a mechanism to control weeds at planting, and after emergence of the crop.

**PLANTING LIMITATION**

Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeets are not permitted to be planted in any wildlife feed plots.

**CROP PRODUCT EXPORT**

Any product produced from a Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeet crop or seed may only be used, exported to, processed or sold in countries where regulatory approvals have been granted. It is a violation of national and international laws to move material containing biotech traits across boundaries into nations where import is not permitted.

**STewardship**

All Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeet growers must sign the Monsanto Technology/Stewardship Agreement (MTSA) limited-use license which provides the terms and conditions for the authorized use of the product. The MTSA must be signed and approved prior to purchase or use of seed.

Bolting sugarbeets must be rogued or topped in Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeet fields.

The grower agrees to transport and plant Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeets only for the production of a root crop, and not for seed production.
Weed Management

Sugar beets are extremely sensitive to weed competition for light, nutrients and soil moisture, and can lose yield potential rapidly if weeds are not controlled early. Research on sugar beet weed control suggests that sugar beets need to be kept weed-free for the first eight weeks of growth to protect yield potential. Therefore, weeds must be controlled when they are small and before they compete with Genuity Roundup Ready Sugar beets (before weeds exceed crop height). **More than one in-crop herbicide application will be required** to help control weed infestations to protect yield potential as Roundup agricultural herbicides have no soil residual activity.

A postemergence weed control program using Roundup WeatherMAX® or Roundup PowerMAX® herbicide can provide excellent weed control in most situations. A residual herbicide labeled for use in sugar beets may also be applied preplant, preemergence or postemergence in Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeets. Contact a Monsanto representative, local crop advisor or extension specialist to determine the best option for your situation.

**GUIDELINES**

Follow all pesticide label directions. Follow the guidelines below to help minimize the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weed populations in Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeets:

- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application, residual herbicide or tillage, making sure weeds are controlled at planting.
- Early-season weed control is critical to protect sugar beet yield potential. Apply the first in-crop application of Roundup WeatherMAX at a minimum of 22 oz/A while weeds are less than 2" in height.
- Follow with additional postemergence in-crop application of Roundup WeatherMAX at a minimum of 22 oz/A for additional weed flushes before weeds exceed 4" in height.
- Use mechanical weed control, cultivation and/or residual herbicides where appropriate.
- Use additional herbicide modes-of-action, residual herbicides and/or mechanical weed control in other Roundup Ready crops you rotate with Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeets.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

- Add ammonium sulfate at a rate of 17 lbs/100 gallons of spray solution with Roundup agricultural herbicides to maximize product performance. Tank-mixtures of Roundup agricultural herbicides with fungicides, insecticides, micronutrients or foliar fertilizers are not recommended. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- For tough-to-control weeds or weeds not controlled by Roundup agricultural herbicides, use labeled rates of other approved herbicides, alone or in tank-mixtures, with Roundup agricultural herbicides.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- If using another approved glyphosate agricultural herbicide, you must refer to the label booklet or supplemental labeling for the use of that brand on Genuity Roundup Ready Sugarbeets for appropriate use rates.
- If using Roundup PowerMAX®, application rates are the same as for Roundup WeatherMAX.
- Maximum use rates apply to the total application of all glyphosate-containing products. See the Roundup WeatherMAX label for more information on maximum use rates.

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, **refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387**. A complete list of specimen labels can be located at [http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/msds-labels.aspx](http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/msds-labels.aspx). Approved labels, including supplemental labeling, for Roundup agricultural herbicides must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387 or by contacting your State Pesticide Lead Agency for more information.
Performance Series™ sweet corn contains Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2 and Cry3Bb1 from Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) that together provide excellent protection against European corn borer, southwestern corn borer, sugarcane borer, southern cornstalk borer, corn earworm, fall armyworm, common stalk borer, western corn rootworm, northern corn rootworm, and Mexican corn rootworm.

This hybrid also contains Roundup Ready® Technology that provides crop safety to in-crop applications of labeled Roundup PowerMAX® and Roundup WeatherMAX® agricultural herbicides when applied according to label directions.

**Planting Requirements**

Read and follow the IRM Guide on the bag tag prior to planting Performance Series™ sweet corn.

- **Do not repackage seeds.** Each package of seeds includes important legal requirements on the label. Seeds must remain in their original packaging and must not be further subdivided.

- **Post-Harvest IRM Requirements:** Crop destruction must occur no later than 30 days following harvest, but preferably within 14 days. The allowed crop destruction methods are rotary mowing, discing, or plow-down.

- **Identity Preserved (I.P.) Production:** All harvested ears must be stored in areas where the identity of the ears can be preserved.

**Compliance Monitoring Program**

The EPA requires Monsanto to take corrective measures in response to a finding of grower IRM non-compliance. As mandated by the EPA, Monsanto or an approved agent of Monsanto must monitor IRM requirements. The MTSA signed by the grower requires that upon request by Monsanto or its approved agent, a grower must provide the location of all fields planted with Performance Series™ sweet corn. The grower must cooperate fully with any field inspections, and allow Monsanto or an agent of Monsanto to inspect all fields to ensure post-harvest crop destruction. All inspections will be performed at a reasonable time and arranged in advance with the grower so that the grower can be present.

**Produce Marketing Requirements**

Performance Series™ sweet corn has received the necessary biotech approvals in the United States and Canada; however, approval has not been received in all major sweet corn export markets with functioning regulatory systems. Direct all produce from this product for sale or use in the United States, Canada or Mexico. It is a violation of national and international law to move material containing biotech traits across boundaries into nations where import is not permitted. It is the growers’ responsibility to talk to their produce handler or purchaser to confirm their buying position for this produce so that the marketing requirements can be met.

### Performance Series™ Sweet Corn Insect Pest Control

Performance Series™ sweet corn provides excellent control of the most important above ground insect pests of sweet corn, including corn earworm, fall armyworm, European corn borer, southwestern corn borer, sugarcane borer, cornstalk borer, and southern cornstalk borer. Monsanto recommends that you continue to scout your fields as usual, and if unexpected feeding and/or larvae of these insects are encountered, an appropriate insecticide should be used according to label recommendations.

Performance Series™ sweet corn also provides excellent control of below ground feeding from western corn rootworm, northern corn rootworm, and Mexican corn rootworm larvae, and the seed is treated for control of wireworms, white grubs, seed corn maggot, and black cutworm.

Performance Series™ sweet corn does not control silk flies, adult corn rootworm beetles, sap beetles, western bean cutworm, stinkbugs, and other insect pests not listed above. It is recommended that you scout and spray according to label recommendations to control these pests.

**Insect Pests Controlled**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSECT PEST</th>
<th>CONTROL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Above Ground</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Armyworm</td>
<td>●●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Earworm (ear feeding)</td>
<td>●●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Corn Borer</td>
<td>●●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern Corn Borer</td>
<td>●●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugarcane Borer</td>
<td>●●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornstalk Borer</td>
<td>●●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Cornstalk Borer</td>
<td>●●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Cutworm</td>
<td>Control by included seed treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Below Ground</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Corn Rootworm Larvae</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Corn Rootworm Larvae</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Corn Rootworm Larvae</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Grub</td>
<td>Control by included seed treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireworm</td>
<td>Control by included seed treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedcorn Maggot</td>
<td>Control by included seed treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

● = Single mode of action pest control  ●● = Dual mode of action pest control

Performance Series™ sweet corn provides growers with a dual mode of action for many above ground insects, including corn earworm. Under typical infestation levels, Performance Series sweet corn effectively controls corn earworm, but under extremely high infestation levels supplemental insecticide applications may be required to ensure high
quality ears at harvest. Thus, protection from corn earworm must be coupled with thorough scouting and spray programs to maximize marketable yield. Supplemental insecticide sprays to control extremely high corn earworm infestations will aid in situations where high corn earworm pressure has been determined.

If supplemental insecticide applications are necessary for control of high levels of corn earworm, rotating insecticide modes of action will reduce the risk of insect pests developing chemical resistance.

- For target pests, no spray prior to silking.
- After silking, schedule sprays based on insect flight activity and follow state recommendations under high infestation ratings.
- Under heavy insect pressure, spray intervals may have to be reduced.
- Monitor for secondary pests: sap beetles, stink bugs, western bean cutworm, corn silk flies, etc.

Weed Management

The Roundup Ready® Technology system enables flexibility, broad-spectrum weed control and proven crop safety. Growers can select the weed control program that best fits the way they farm and provides them the greatest benefit. Options include the use of a residual herbicide with Roundup® agricultural herbicides, tank-mixing other herbicides with Roundup agricultural herbicides where appropriate and a total postemergence program.

Corn yield is very sensitive to early-season weed competition. Control weeds before they become competitive. The Roundup Ready Technology system provides a mechanism to control weeds at planting and once they emerge. Failure to control weeds with the right rate, at the right time and with the right product, can lead to increased weed competition, weed escapes, the potential for selecting for weed resistance and possible decreased yields. Use a diversity of weed management tools, including multiple herbicide modes of action if appropriate, alone or in tank mixes with Roundup agricultural herbicides, based on the weed spectrum in the field and according to label directions.

Guidelines

Follow all pesticide label requirements. Follow the guidelines below to help minimize the risk of developing glyphosate-resistant weed populations in a Roundup Ready Technology system.

- Start clean with a burndown herbicide or tillage. Early-season weed control is critical to yield.
- Apply a preemergence residual herbicide at the appropriate application rate tank-mixed with a 16 to 22 oz/A Roundup WeatherMAX® before weeds exceed 4” in height.
- Follow with a postemergence in-crop application of Roundup WeatherMAX with a 16 to 22 oz/A rate for additional weed flushes before they exceed 4” in height.
- Roundup WeatherMAX may be tank-mixed with other herbicides for postemergence weed control.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of Roundup agricultural herbicides or other glyphosate products on a particular weed to the appropriate company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

Additional Information

Make sure the intended use is approved in your state. Do not use this information as the basis for any glyphosate product other than Roundup branded agricultural herbicides.

Various weed biotypes are known to be resistant to glyphosate. For the current weed control recommendations for glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes, refer to www.roundupreadyplus.com or call 1-800-768-6387. A complete list of specimen labels can be located at http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/msds-labels.aspx. Approved labels, including supplemental labeling, for Roundup agricultural herbicides must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application and can be obtained by calling 1-800-768-6387 or by contacting your State Pesticide Lead Agency for more information.
Based on the decision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) on January 27, 2011, Genuity® Roundup Ready® Alfalfa seed is available for sale and distribution by authorized Seed Companies or their dealers for use in the United States only. This seed may not be planted outside of the United States, or for the production of seed, or sprouts.

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B.t. products may not yet be registered in all states. Check with your Monsanto representative for the registration status in your state.

IMPORTANT IRM INFORMATION: RIB Complete™ corn does not require the planting of a structured refuge except in the Cotton-Growing Area where corn earworm is a significant pest. Genuity® SmartStax® RIB Complete™ and Genuity® VT Double PRO® RIB Complete™ corn are blended seed corn products. See the IRM Grower Guide for additional information. Always read and follow IRM requirements.

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW PESTICIDE LABEL DIRECTIONS. Roundup Ready® crops contain genes that confer tolerance to glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup® brand agricultural herbicides. Roundup® brand agricultural herbicides will kill crops that are not tolerant to glyphosate. Harness®, TripleFLEX® Herbicide, and Warrant® Herbicide are not registered in all states. Harness®, TripleFLEX® Herbicide, and Warrant® Herbicide may be subject to use restrictions in some states. Degree Xtra® is a restricted use pesticide and is not registered in all states. The distribution, sale, or use of an unregistered pesticide is a violation of federal and/or state law and is strictly prohibited. Check with your local Monsanto dealer or representative for the product registration status in your state. Bollgard II®, Degree Xtra®, Genuity Design®, Genuity®, DroughtGard™, Harness®, Monsanto and Vine Design®, Respect the Refuge and Cotton Design®, RIB Complete and Design®, RIB Complete®, Roundup PowerMAX®, Roundup Ready 2 Technology and Design®, Roundup Ready 2 Yield®, Roundup Ready PLUS™, Roundup Ready®, Roundup Technology®, Roundup WeatherMAX®, Roundup®, SmartStax and Design®, SmartStax®, TripleFLEX®, VT Double PRO®, VT Triple PRO®, Warrant®, YieldGard Corn Borer and Design®, YieldGard VT Rootworm/RR2®, YieldGard VT Triple®, and YieldGard VT® are trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC. Ignite® and LibertyLink® and the Water Droplet Design® are trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC. Authority® is a trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC. Herculex® is a registered trademark of Herculex®. Authority® is a trademark of Bayer CropScience. Gangster® and Valor® are registered trademarks of Dow AgroSciences LLC. Authority® is a trademark of FMC Corporation. Respect the Refuge and Corn Design® and Respect the Refuge® are registered trademarks of National Corn Growers Association. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. ©2012 Monsanto Company. [24157Bpgd] XXXXXXXX

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