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A Message About Stewardship

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

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

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

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

Stewardship Overview
Coexistence

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

- acknowledging the generally recognized and accepted occurrence of the cross-pollination,  
- the fact that the seed – and technology within that seed – includes subject matter covered by patents,  
- the ability of coexistence strategies to be modified as changes in products, markets, or practices take place,  
- providing growers with high performing varieties and industry leading services.  

Why is a TUA required?

- A TUA is required for the purchase of any Corteva Agriscience seed - all crops, biotech and non-biotech.  
- The TUA includes the ability of coexistence strategies to be modified as changes in products, markets, or practices take place.

The TUA serves as an agreement between the customer and Corteva Agriscience demonstrating that the customer understands and agrees to follow all license terms, stewardship and applicable legal responsibilities related to their seed products.

- Even though some products do not contain biotech traits, the TUA protects the intellectual property associated with non-biotech products such as germplasm and other intellectual know-how and patents.

- The TUA grants a limited license for the grower to use/plant Corteva Agriscience seed containing Corteva Agriscience sourced technologies (including germplasm, non-biotech traits, and biotech traits) and produce a single crop.

- The TUA requires growers to use and follow the applicable product use guide and labels (seed and herbicide).

- The TUA prohibits certain activities such as saving seed or use of biotech and non-biotech seed mixes.

Seed Treatment Stewardship

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

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

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

Steps for Stewardship of Treated Seed

Follow Directions –  
Follow directions on treated seed container labeling for handling, storage, planting and disposal practices.

Minimize Dust –  
Use advanced seed flow lubricants that minimize dust.

Clean and Remove –  
Completely remove all treated seed left in containers and equipment used to handle harvested grain, and dispose of it properly. Keep all treated seed out of the commodity grain channels.

Eliminate Weeds –  
Eliminate flowering plants and weeds in and around the field prior to planting.

For more information on pollinator health visit:  
http://fusasheeferfactsition.org

For detailed information about stewardship of treated seed, check out  
www.seed-treatment-guide.com

BeeAware –  
At planting, be aware of honey bees and hives located near the field, and communicate with beekeepers when possible.

Additional best management practices can be found:  
http://seed-treatment-guide.com/

For a short video on treated seed stewardship, click here or type into your web browser the following:  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p562lU1KNow.

Potential for adverse effects on producers and the environment, including pollinators, which may be present at the time of planting.

Thank you for choosing Corteva Agriscience products. Let’s work together to ensure the success of our shared mission.
Integrated Pest Management

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

- Prevent the buildup of pests through starting with a clean field and rotating crops and traits.
- Use seed products, planting technology, and seeding rates that are appropriate for a given crop in a particular geographic area.
- Scout: Monitor for pest populations throughout the growing season to determine if treatment is necessary.
- Intervene when required, using combination of approaches to manage the pest population.
- Use appropriate maturity products and harvest schedules, destroying crop residue promptly.

- Minimize over-wintering of pests through soil management practices.
- Use crop rotation, including products with different traits, to delay onset of resistance.
- Use multiple modes of action in crop protection products to reduce likelihood of resistance development.

Monitoring Insect Pests

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

- Use appropriate maturity products and harvest schedules, destroying crop residue promptly.
- Select crops and traits that are appropriate for a given crop in a particular geographic area.
- Begin the season with a clean, weed-free field.
- Use appropriate maturity products and harvest schedules, destroying crop residue promptly.

Weed Management

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

Herbicide Groups

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

Weed Management Techniques and Guidelines

Using varied weed control methods is recommended to help slow the development of resistant weed populations. Such varied weed control methods may include using multiple herbicides that act on weeds through different modes of action with similar spectrum, use of tillage or other mechanical methods, and other practices. Use of tillage must be balanced against possible soil and water conservation issues that aggressive tillage may cause. When using herbicides, studies have shown that using the herbicide in compliance with label directions and at labeled rates is important to slow the development of resistant weeds. Also, scouting for surviving weeds after herbicide application can help identify resistant weeds and provide valuable information on how to manage resistance by using different weed management methods. If resistant weeds are identified, one of the most effective ways to inhibit the development of resistant populations or spread of resistance is to use methods that prevent weeds from reproducing by seed or through vegetative propagation. It is also important to clean equipment between sites, as this slows the spread of weed seed between fields.

- Use herbicides at their proper rates at the appropriate times and following techniques, considering soil and water conservation issues.
- Use herbicides at their proper rates at the appropriate times and following label directions.
- If surviving weeds are found, control those weeds before they can set seed or otherwise reproduce.

Herbicide Resistant Weeds

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

- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

Weed Management Techniques and Guidelines

Using varied weed control methods is recommended to help slow the development of resistant weed populations. Such varied weed control methods may include using multiple herbicides that act on weeds through different modes of action with similar spectrum, use of tillage or other mechanical methods, and other practices. Use of tillage must be balanced against possible soil and water conservation issues that aggressive tillage may cause. When using herbicides, studies have shown that using the herbicide in compliance with label directions and at labeled rates is important to slow the development of resistant weeds. Also, scouting for surviving weeds after herbicide application can help identify resistant weeds and provide valuable information on how to manage resistance by using different weed management methods. If resistant weeds are identified, one of the most effective ways to inhibit the development of resistant populations or spread of resistance is to use methods that prevent weeds from reproducing by seed or through vegetative propagation. It is also important to clean equipment between sites, as this slows the spread of weed seed between fields. When using herbicide tolerant crops it is important to start with a clean field, either by using tillage or a burndown herbicide application. In general:

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

Herbicide Action

Corteva Agriscience™ supports the Take Action effort. Take Action is an industry-wide partnership between university scientists, major crop protection providers and organizations representing corn, cotton, sugarcane, soybean and wheat growers to help them manage pests such as herbicide-resistant weeds. The Take Action effort encourages you to develop a proactive strategy to manage herbicide-resistant weeds that incorporates a diverse set of controls. To find out more about how you can take action, visit www.takeaction.org or contact your local extension office.

Additional stewardship information may be found at www.corteva.us or consult your local sales professional. You may also contact Corteva Agriscience at: 877-4-TRAINS (877-487-4267).

CORTeva Agriscience does not make any representations, warranties or recommendations concerning the use of products manufactured or marketed by other companies including but not limited to those that are labeled for use in crops containing Corteva technology. Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies specifically disclaim all responsibility for the use of these products in crops containing Corteva technology. All questions and complaints arising from the use of products manufactured or marketed by other companies, or the impact to Corteva technology from the use of such products, should be directed to those companies. It is growers’ obligation to read and follow product label requirements. Corteva and its affiliated companies are not responsible for any misuse or misapplication of products, including pesticides, by a grower.

CORTEVA AND ITS AFFILAIATED COMPANIES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MISUSE OR MISAPPLICATION OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING PESTICIDES, PRODUCTS, SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THOSE COMPANIES. IT IS GROWERS OBLIGATION TO READ AND FOLLOW PRODUCT LABEL REQUIREMENTS.

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE DOES NOT MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES OR RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED OR MARKETED BY OTHER COMPANIES, OR THE IMPACT TO CORTEVA TECHNOLOGY FROM THE USE OF SUCH PRODUCTS, WHICH SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THOSE COMPANIES. IT IS GROWERS OBLIGATION TO READ AND FOLLOW PRODUCT LABEL REQUIREMENTS. CORTEVA AND ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MISUSE OR MISAPPLICATION OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING PESTICIDES, BY A GROWER.

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE™ supports the Take Action effort. Take Action is an industry-wide partnership between university scientists, major crop protection providers and organizations representing corn, cotton, sugarcane, soybean and wheat growers to help them manage pests such as herbicide-resistant weeds. The Take Action effort encourages you to develop a proactive strategy to manage herbicide-resistant weeds that incorporates a diverse set of controls. To find out more about how you can take action, visit www.takeaction.org or contact your local extension office.

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Additional stewardship information may be found at www.corteva.us or consult your local sales professional. You may also contact Corteva Agriscience at: 877-4-TRAINS (877-487-4267).
Sunflower Hybrids with the Dupont™ ExpressSun® Trait

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

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

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

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

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

Management of Volunteer Sunflowers with Herbicide Tolerant Technology

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

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

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

Management of herbicide resistance in weeds

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

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

Notes

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

The technology incorporated into this seed is protected under one or more U.S. patents. For more information on herbicide groups, please follow this link: http://www.finglobal.com/_exprsun/trait/stewardship/herbicideresistanceaction.aspx

NOT ALL PRODUCTS DESCRIBED IN THIS PRODUCT USE GUIDE ARE AVAILABLE IN ALL Corteva Agriscience™ brands.
Section A – For Individual (Same Proprietor) Grower

Grower Name – First

Business Name

Send completed paper agreements using one of the following options:

(a) By: [Address] [City  State  Zip Code]

(b) By Email to: [Email Address]

3. cooperatives or other collective entities, or any form of representative action of any kind against Corteva.

4. Insect Resistance Management (IRM) Guide: Grower agrees to read and follow all Insect Resistance Management (IRM) requirements set forth in the Insect Resistance Management (IRM) Guide, including any requirements to establish and maintain a refuge.

5.扭转和终止：

Corteva has the right to terminate this Agreement, at any time and for any reason, and shall do so in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. Such termination shall be effective immediately, with or without advance notice, and all provisions of this Agreement shall survive such termination. If the Agreement is terminated by Corteva, Grower agrees to return promptly to Corteva all information, documents, and technology provided by Corteva in connection with this Agreement. If the Agreement is terminated by Grower, such termination shall be effective upon the date specified by Grower in written notice to Corteva, which notice shall be delivered to a Corteva representative at Grower’s cost; and (iii) Grower will no longer have a right to purchase or use Seed containing any Corteva trademark(s), including but not limited to those marks associated with the Enlist trait, seed, and Corteva technologies.

6. STEWARDSHIP AND COMPLIANCE:

Grower agrees to read and follow all Industry Resistance Management (IRM) requirements set forth in the Corteva trait stewardship guide, including any requirements to establish and maintain a refuge. Grower agrees to communicate all applicable terms, conditions and restrictions on Seed whether under Grower’s agreement; and (iv) any Corteva Sourced Technology shall be used and supervised to ensure the proper use of such Technology and to prevent any unauthorized use of the Technology. Grower acknowledges and agrees that once this Agreement is signed by Grower and accepted by Corteva, each party shall be bound by this Agreement whether or not it appears in any Corteva policy or procedure.

6. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS:

Grower agrees to communicate to applicable terms, conditions and restrictions on Seed under any contract or agreement with Corteva, except where otherwise stated in written communications from Corteva. Grower further agrees that any notice of termination sent by Grower to Corteva will not become effective until Grower has satisfied all of the following conditions: (i) Grower has not violated any term of this Agreement; (ii) Grower has paid all sums due to Corteva; (iii) Grower has returned to Corteva all Seed, Seed Stock and/or Corteva technology in its possession; (iv) Grower has ceased any and all acts of trespass or conversion or any other acts or conduct that would amount to a taking of Seed, Seed Stock and/or Corteva technology; and (v) Grower has returned to Corteva all instruments and records pertaining to Seed, Seed Stock and/or Corteva technology.

7. LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTIES AND REMEDIES:

Corteva disclaims any and all warranties: express, implied, statutory, or otherwise, as to Corteva, its Affiliates, Dealers or Licensees, or to any Seed or Seed Stock or any other product or service provided to Grower under this Agreement, or for any use or application of any information, instructions, or guidance contained herein. ANY AND ALL WARRANTIES ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED.


This Agreement (including documents and updates incorporated herein pursuant to Article 3 hereof) shall be governed by the laws of the State of Iowa, and Grower hereby submits to the personal and exclusive jurisdiction of the courts located in that State in connection with any proceedings arising out of, or relating to, this Agreement.


The entire Agreement, including all attachments, is written in English. Any translation of the entire Agreement into another language is for convenience only and in the event of any conflict, the English version will control. The parties acknowledge and agree that provision of the entire Agreement in English is in accordance with the parties’ mutual decision and agreement and is not the result of any contract or agreement to the effect that the parties shall communicate in English, nor is it the result of any contract or agreement to the effect that the parties shall execute this Agreement in English. The parties further acknowledge and agree that this Agreement and all of its provisions shall be understood and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the United States of America.

11. For further information or to view the current Technology Use Agreement, Update Notification or a Product Use Guide, go to: www.traitstewardship.com.
ExpressSun® trait

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

Always follow grain marketing, stewardship practices and pesticide label directions in accordance with the Product Use Guide (PUG) or other product-specific stewardship requirements. Varieties with the Glyphosate Tolerant trait (including those designated by the letter “R” in the product number) contain genes that confer tolerance to glyphosate herbicides. Glyphosate herbicides will kill crops that are not tolerant to glyphosate.

Corteva Agriscience™ is a member of Excellence Through Stewardship® (ETS). Corteva Agriscience products are commercialized in accordance with ETS Product Launch Stewardship Guidance and in compliance with the Corteva Agriscience policies regarding stewardship of these products. In line with these guidelines, our product launch process for responsible launches of new products includes a longstanding process to evaluate export market information, value chain consultations, and regulatory functionality. Growers and end-users must take all steps within their control to follow appropriate stewardship requirements and confirm their buyer’s acceptance of the grain or other material being purchased. For more detailed information on the status of a trait or stack, please visit www.biotradestatus.com.

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

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