DuPont™ Landmark® XP
HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient: By Weight
Sulfometuron methyl
(Methyl 2-[[4.5-dimethyl-2-
pyrimidinyl]amino]-carbonyl]amino]
sulfonyl)benzoate) 50%

Chlorsulfuron
2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-
1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]
benzenesulfonamide 25%

Other Ingredients 25%

TOTAL 100%


KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
See back panel or inside resealable labeling for additional precautionary statements.

NET 4 lb Nonrefillable Container
AD1645161 (SL-1719 111111 05-23-13)
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID
IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3837 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION! Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

(continued)
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) (continued)
Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product’s concentrate. Do not reuse them.
Engineering Control Statement: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (a) (4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.
Exposure to LANDMARKS XP can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto compliant.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or separately published DuPont labeling.
DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by DuPont. User assumes all risks associated with such unspecified use.
Do not exceed a rate of 6.0 ounces of LANDMARK® XP per acre per year.
Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces (0.375 pounds active) active ingredient sulfometuron methyl per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.
Do not apply more than 3.16 ounces active ingredient (0.159 pounds active) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to an Agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.
Do not apply more than 4.5 ounces active ingredient (0.261 pounds active) sulfometuron methyl per acre per single application to a Non-Agricultural site when using this product alone or in combination with any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.
Do not apply more than 2.0 ounces active ingredient (0.125 pounds active) chlorosulfuron per acre per year. Do not make more than three applications of chlorosulfuron per year when using this product or any other product containing chlorosulfuron.
Do not use on food or feed crops.
Do not use on sod farms.
Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LANDMARK® XP herbicide is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray.
LANDMARK® XP controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in rangeland restoration and in non-crop sites. LANDMARK® XP may be used for general weed control on terrestrial non-crop sites and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grasses on these same sites. LANDMARK® XP can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in non-crop sites; when tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.
LANDMARK® XP controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. The best results are obtained when the application is made at or before the early stages of weed growth; before weeds develop an established root
system. Moisture is required to move LANDMARK® XP
into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control.

This product may be applied on terrestrial sites that con-
tain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection
of water in equipment runs, or in other depressions created
by management activities. It is permissible to treat inter-
mittently flooded low-lying areas, seasonal dry areas,
and transitional areas between upland and lowland areas
when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat
marshes, swamps, and logs after water has receded, as
well as seasonally dry flood ditches. DO NOT make appli-
cations to natural or man-made bodies of water such as
lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

A drift control agent may be used at the manufacturer's list-
ed rate in the application of LANDMARK® XP.

LANDMARK® XP is noncorrosive, nonflammable, non-
volatile and does not freeze.

For best postemergence results, apply LANDMARK® XP
to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration
of control may depend on the following:
- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

ENVIRONMENTAL
CONDITIONS AND
BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

When applied as a spray, LANDMARK® XP is absorbed by
both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the
growth of susceptible weeds. When applied on dry fertilizer,
LANDMARK® XP is absorbed primarily by the roots.
Two to three weeks after application to weeds, plant growth slows,
and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6
weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discol-
ored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate
the herbicidal activity of LANDMARK® XP; cold, dry conditions
delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, weeds hardened-off
by drought stress are less susceptible to LANDMARK® XP.
Moisture is needed to move LANDMARK® XP into the soil
for preemergence weed control.

INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private,
and tribal lands to treat certain weed species invasions
that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with
the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of
Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICNEW) National Early
Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive
plants. Effective EDRR systems achieve invasions by
eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling

them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDPR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, delay reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

RESISTANCE
When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

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

PREPARING FOR USE - Site Specific Considerations
Understanding the risks associated with the application of DuPont™ LARVALMARKS® XP is essential to aid in prevent-
ing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site-specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using LANDMARK® XP. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of LANDMARK® XP is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply LANDMARK® XP.

Before applying LANDMARK® XP, the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site-specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site-specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site-specific considerations, please call 1-888-6-DUPONT.

**AGRICULTURAL USES**

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coverslips
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as, polyethylene or polyvinylchloride
- Snow plus socks.
RANGELAND RESTORATION
WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI
RIVER

PRODUCT INFORMATION
LANDMARK® XP herbicide is a dispersible granule that is
mixed in water and applied as a spray. A restoration man-
agement program that includes LANDMARK® XP herbi-
cide may be used when rangeland has become severely
infested with invasive weed species, and desertified to
where it is no longer suitable for grazing or forage produc-
tion. To reclaim these lands, the invasive weed species
must first be controlled to either allow native grasses to
reestablish or to be replanted with other
desirable perennial grasses. The grasses must be allowed
time to reestablish before grazing or forage production is
resumed. A typical restoration management program will
take one to two years.
In order to establish and/or release desirable, perennial
grass species for rangeland restoration, DuPont™
LANDMARK® XP may be used to control the undesirable
grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in the Weeds
Controlled section of this label. The residual activity of
LANDMARK® XP will also help prevent the reemergence
of many of these weeds while desirable grasses are being
reestablished.
At the higher rates, any remaining rangeland perennial
grasses in the treated area may exhibit a temporary
cholorosis following application of LANDMARK® XP. The
use of an adjuvant with LANDMARK® XP may increase
perennial grass yield.

RESTORATION PROGRAM
An effective restoration program may include one or more
of the following steps (A through E):
A. Identifying and inventorying the weed infestation and
desired grass densities.
B. Consulting and planning the entire program with per-
sonnel experienced in herbicide programs and range
restoration.
C. Making applications of LANDMARK® XP prior to soil
freeze up or after spring thaw. All label instructions, pre-
cautions, and restrictions on this label or in separately pub-
lished DuPont labeling must be followed.
D. Planting grass seed as needed to improve the site, per
the Grass Replant Interval section of this label.
   • Planting to obtain the highest possible grass stand
     establishment.
   • Planting a selected grass mixture to improve the
desired stand.
   • Using a properly fitted drill to help ensure correct seed
     placement and depth is suggested.
- Seeding in late fall to best ensure moisture for seed germination. Seeding in the spring has the highest risk of stand failure.
- Consulting with a knowledgeable grass seed supplier to select the best-suited varieties for your area.

E. Treating for second year fall control (if necessary):
- Treat with DuPont™ TELAR® XP (0.25 oz to 1 ounce per acre)+ bromoxynil (1 pint per acre). Make applications to small, early growth stage weeds.
- 2,4-D amine or ester (0.5 to 1 pint per acre of 4 pound active ingredient product) added as a saluter.

**GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS**

The replant intervals listed below are for soils with a pH of less than 7.5. Soils having a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer intervals. The specified intervals are for applications made in the spring. Because LANDMARK® XP degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the fall must consider the replant intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Following a treatment with LANDMARK® XP at use rates up to 2.25 ounces of product per acre, the following grasses may be replanted at least 3 months after a spring application:
- Bromes, meadow: Bromus arcurus
- Needlegrass, green: Stipa viridula
- Rye, Russian wild: Elymus sp.
- Switchgrass: Panicum virgatum

The following grasses may be replanted at least 9 months after a spring application:
- Bromes, smooth: Bromus inermis
- Fescue, blue: Festuca arundinacea
- Fescue, sheep: Festuca ovina
- Portul, madow: Alopecurus pratensis
- Chinamgrass: Dactylis glomerata
- Wheatgrass, western: Agropyron smithii

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among species and types of grasses when seeded into areas treated with LANDMARK® XP. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with LANDMARK® XP, either a bio assay must be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas. To conduct a field bio assay, grow to maturity test strips of the grass species you plan to grow the following year. The test strips must cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bio assay will indicate whether or not to plant the grass species grown in the test strips.

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

LANDMARK® XP may be applied with ground equipment or by helicopter.

Apply LANDMARK® XP at 0.75 to 2.25 ounces per acre in the fall or spring, prior to moisture expectation and plant growth. Do not apply when soil is frozen. For residual activity, moisture is required to activate LANDMARK® XP herbicide.
### WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied at 0.75 ounce per acre, LANDMARK® XP controls the following weeds:

#### BROADLEAF WEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chamomile, field</td>
<td>Matricaria recutita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False foxglove</td>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarter, common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, tumbled (Jim Hill)</td>
<td>Sisymbrium altissimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, blue</td>
<td>Chorispora tenella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennywort, field</td>
<td>Thlaspi arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, recalcitrant</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy mustard</td>
<td>Descurainia pinnata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarweed, common</td>
<td>Archilea millefolium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### GRASSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, bulbous</td>
<td>Poa bulbosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromegrass (cheatgrass)</td>
<td>Bromus erectus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheat</td>
<td>Bromus secalinus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When applied at 1.5 ounces per acre, LANDMARK® XP controls the following additional weeds:

#### BROADLEAF WEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, wild</td>
<td>Polygonum convolvulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttercup</td>
<td>Petasites hybridus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot, wild</td>
<td>Daucus carota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, common</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur</td>
<td>Xanthium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cookie, cow</td>
<td>Vaccaria pyramidata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coontail, prickly</td>
<td>Ceratophyllum echinatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyer's weed</td>
<td>Isatis tinctoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening primrose, cutleaf</td>
<td>Oenothera laciniata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field daisy</td>
<td>Ammobium lycopoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filaria, white stem</td>
<td>Erodium moschatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaxweed</td>
<td>Descurainia sophia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium, carolinum</td>
<td>Geranium carolinianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>Solidago sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, common</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knotweed, erect</td>
<td>Polygonum erectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail/horseweed</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning glory</td>
<td>Ipomoea sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, hill</td>
<td>Bynias orientalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, wild</td>
<td>Sinapis arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, spiny</td>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain, buckhorn</td>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket, London</td>
<td>Sisymbrium officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seabuckthorn, hemp</td>
<td>Sabatia scabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd's purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicklepod</td>
<td>Cassia obtusifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>Side spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwold, annual</td>
<td>Sonchus oleraceus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speedwell, common</td>
<td>Veronica officinalis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
BROADLEAF WEEDS (continued)
- Spotted knapweed
- Sunflower, common
- Teasel, wild
- Thistle, musk
- Velvetleaf
- Vetch, hairy

GRASSES
- Barley, foxtail
- Barley, little
- Barnyardgrass
- Bluegrass, annual
- Bromegrass, Japanese
- Foxtails (except green)
- Groomgrass, jointed
- Maidgrass
- Oats, wild
- Rye (volunteer)
- Ryegrass, annual
- Signalgrass, broadleaf
- Wheat (volunteer)
- Witchgrass

When applied at 2.25 ounces per acre, DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP controls the following additional weeds:

BROADLEAF WEEDS
- Bedstraw
- Cress, hoary (whitestop)
- Garlic, wild
- Clover, sweet
- Groundsel, prairie
- Hemp
- Mustard, black
- Needlegrass, Spanish
- Onion, onionseed
- Pepperweed
- Pigweed, tumble
- Plantain, tansy
- Salsify
- Vetch, common

GRASSES
- Crabgrass
- Foxtail, green
- Bromegrass, red
- Bromegrass, rigid

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

RANGELAND RESTORATION
- Do not graze treated sites or cut for grazing or hay for a minimum of 1 year after application. Allow newly emerged grasses sufficient time to become established prior to any grazing. Where practical, fencing or other measures are to be used to prevent early grazing of re-established sites to help promote active grass restoration.
- In order to reduce the potential for off-site movement of DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP, wind or water-related soil erosion do not burn, disk, or otherwise disturb treated sites between the time of application and reseeding or reestablishment of native grasses.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 190). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Use on noncrop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL SITES**

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

LANDMARK® XP is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas—non-crop producing (including barnyards, fuel storage areas, tanks, fuel and tank farms), outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms). LANDMARK® XP is not labeled for use on recreation areas, sod farms or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

Apply to non-agricultural areas by ground only, with the exception of rights-of-way which may be treated by helicopter. Applications may also be made as otherwise directed by Supplemental or Special Local Need Labeling.

**APPLICATION TIMING**

Apply LANDMARK® XP as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

**APPLICATION RATES**

Apply LANDMARK® XP at 4.5 to 8.0 ounces of product per acre. When applied at lower rates, LANDMARK® XP provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Note: Use the higher level of listed dosage ranges under the following conditions:

- heavy weed growth
- soils with high organic matter
- high soil moisture areas, such as along road edges or railroad shoulders
WEEDS CONTROLLED
LANDMARK® XP effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

When applied at 4.5 ounces of product per acre, LANDMARK® XP controls the following weeds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BROADLEAF WEEDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual sowthistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedstraw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black medic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black mustard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue mustard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bouncingbet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buckhorn plantain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burdocks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buttercup</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carolina geranium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cockspur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common chickweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common groundsel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common lambsquarter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common mallow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common purslane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common ragweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common speedwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common sowthistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common tanweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common vetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common yarrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cow cockle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly dock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cudweed eveningprimrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogtongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyer's weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erect knottweed</td>
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<td>False chamomile</td>
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<td>Fiddleneck</td>
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<td>Field pennycress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fireweed</td>
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<td>Fleabane</td>
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<td>Fleabane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
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<td>Hairy vetch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemp sesbania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horebit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hill mustard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoary cress (whitstop)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Houndstongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London rocket</td>
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(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BROADLEAF WEEDS (continued)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maneadahorseweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Musk thistle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ox-eye daisy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepperweed</td>
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<td>Perennial pepperweed</td>
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<td>Prairie groundsel</td>
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<td>Prickly comastal</td>
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<td>Prickly sida</td>
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<td>Prostrate knuckweed</td>
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<td>Puncrewine</td>
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<td>Redroot pigweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redstem filare</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salsify</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scotch thistle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seaside heliotrope</td>
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<td>Shepherd's purse</td>
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<td>Sicklepod</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smallseed falseflax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spanish needles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spiny pigweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spreading orch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweetlover</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tansy mustard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tansy ragwort</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tumble mustard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey pigweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
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<td>Whitteman filare</td>
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<td>Whitecup</td>
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<td>Wild buckwheat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild carrot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild parsley</td>
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<td>Wild sheal</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Certain biotypes of maneadahorseweed are less sensitive to DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP and may be controlled with a tank mixture of cliron, DuPont™ HYVAR® X or DuPont™ KROVAR® 1 DF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRASSES (UP TO 4-12&quot; TALL)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allie grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual bluegrass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual ryegrass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creeping brome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double pasture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian ryegrass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
GRASSES (UP TO 6-12” TALL) (continued)

- Ichgras
- Jointed goatgrass
- Little barley
- Median foxtail
- Red brome
- Red fescue
- Ryngr brome
- Rye (volunteer)
- Seastone saltgrass
- Signalgrass (broadleaf)
- Shrubland (annual)
- Wheat (volunteer)
- Wild oats
- Witchgrass
- Yellow indiangrass

When applied at 8.0 ounces of product per acre, LANDMARK® XP also controls the following additional weeds:

BROADLEAF WEEDS

- Aster
- Carpetweed
- Celosia
- Common cinquefoil
- Common knapweed
- Common mullein
- Horsetail
- Knotweed
- Russian knapweed
- St. Johnswort
- White snakeroot
- Yellow rocket
- Yellow starthistle

GRASSES

- Broadleaf paniceum
- Green foxtail
- Johnson grass
- Juncos

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS
NON-CROP SITES

Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce

Since biotypes of kochia, Russian thistle, and pricky lettuce are known to be resistant to LANDMARK® XP tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as DuPont™ HYVAR® X or DuPont™ KROVAR® 1 DF or diuron must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds must be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, such as 2,4-D or dicamba.

Kochia and Russian Thistle - Apply a tank mixture of LANDMARK® XP herbicide at 4.5 ounces per acre plus diuron at 8 pounds active ingredient per acre.
Do not tank mix LANDMARK® XP with DuPont™
HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE

APPLICATION INFORMATION

LANDMARK® XP may be used to control weeds under asphalt and concrete pavement, such as that used in parking lots, highway shoulders, median strips, roadways, and other non-crop sites. LANDMARK® XP may not control tubers, rhizomes, woody vegetation such as small trees, brush or woody vines.

LANDMARK® XP must only be used in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply LANDMARK® XP immediately before paving to avoid lateral movement of the herbicide as a result of soil movement due to weather or mechanical operations.

APPLICATION RATE

Apply LANDMARK® XP at 8.0 ounces of product per acre.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE

• Do not use LANDMARK® XP under pavement in residential properties such as driveways, or in recreational areas, including jogging or bike paths, tennis courts, or golf cart paths.

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

BERMUDAGRASS AND CENTIPEDEGRASS RELEASE

APPLICATION INFORMATION

LANDMARK® XP may be used to control weeds in industrial turfgrass, roadsides, or other non-crop sites where the turfgrass is well established as a ground cover. Applications may temporarily suppress turfgrass growth and inhibit seedhead formation (chemical mowing).

APPLICATION TIMING AND RATE

Apply LANDMARK® XP at 0.9 ounces of product per acre to established grasses after they have broken dormancy, usually 30 days after initial spring flush. If an additional application is necessary, apply LANDMARK® XP again at 0.5 ounces of product per acre during late spring to early summer. On established weeds, apply LANDMARK® XP one to two weeks after mowing for the best results.

LANDMARK® XP may also be applied in late fall or early winter.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied at 0.9 ounces of product per acre, LANDMARK® XP controls the following weeds:

Annual bluegrass
Black mustard
Buttercup bluegrass
Cheat

Poa annua
Brassica nigra
Poa bulbosa
Bromus secalinus

(continued)
### WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur</td>
<td>Xanthium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common chickweed</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common lambsquarters</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common purslane</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common tarnweed</td>
<td>Medicago sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
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<tr>
<td>False chamomile</td>
<td>Matricaria maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field pennycress</td>
<td>Thujaopy arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane</td>
<td>Coryzae sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>Descurainia sophia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill mustard</td>
<td>Brachyschisma orientalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jointed goatgrass</td>
<td>Agelopus cylindricus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London rocket</td>
<td>Sisymbrium linurn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshmallow/horseweed</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot pigweed</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shepherd's purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallseed falsecress</td>
<td>Convolvulus microcarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy mustard</td>
<td>Descurainia pinnata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)</td>
<td>Stiysimbrum absinthium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veldwheat</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat (volunteer')</td>
<td>Triticum aestivum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild mustard</td>
<td>Spinis arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild oats</td>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Excessive injury to turfgrass may result if a surfactant is used with LANDMARK® XP applications made to actively growing turfgrass. The user assumes all responsibility for turfgrass injury if a surfactant is used with LANDMARK® XP treatments applied to actively growing turfgrass.

- LANDMARK® XP may temporarily discolor or cause top kill of turfgrass. Applications made while turfgrass is dormant may delay green-up in the spring.

- LANDMARK® XP application on turfgrass that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or late spring frost, may result in injury.

- Application of LANDMARK® XP to turfgrass less than 1 year old may cause unacceptable turf injury.

- For broadcast applications, do not exceed 2 applications of 0.8 ounces of product per acre LANDMARK® XP within a 12 month period.

- Annual retreatments may reduce turfgrass vigor.

### NON-CROPLAND RESTORATION

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

LANDMARK® XP may be used to control downy brome (cheesegrass), cheat, jointed goatgrass, medusahead and certain broadleaf weeds on non-agricultural sites, to allow for the restoration of desirable perennial grass species.

**Note:** In order to reduce the potential for off-site movement of LANDMARK® XP from wind or water related soil erosion do not burn, disk, or otherwise disturb treated sites between the time of application and reseeding or reestablishment of native grasses.
APPLICATION TIMING AND RATES

Apply DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP at 0.75 to 2.25 ounces of product per acre in the fall, within 6 weeks before the expected date when the soil freezes, or in the Spring within 6 weeks after the soil thaws. When applied at lower rates, LANDMARK® XP provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control spectrum is broadened and extended.

When applied at 0.75 to 2.25 ounces of product per acre, LANDMARK® XP controls the following weeds:

**BROADLEAF WEEDS**
- Blue mustard
- Common lambsquarter
- Common purslane
- Common tarweed
- Common yarrow
- False chamomile
- Field pennycress
- Fleabane
- Redroot pigweed
- Smallseed falsefleabane
- Tansy mustard
- Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)

**GRASSES**
- Butinous bluegrass
- Cheat
- Downy brome (cheatgrass)

When applied at 1.5 to 2.25 ounces of product per acre, LANDMARK® XP controls the following additional weeds:

**BROADLEAF WEEDS**
- Annual sowthistle
- Buckhorn plantain
- Buttercup
- Carolina geranium
- Clover
- Dollhouse
- Common chickweed
- Common groundsel
- Common speedwell
- Common spikeweed
- Common sunflower
- Cow cockle
- Cutleaf eveningprimrose
- Dandelion
- Eyer’s weed
- Erect knapweed
- Fiddleneck
- Field weed
- Goldenrod
- Hairy vetch
- Hemp spindletop
- Hemp
- Hill mustard
- London rocket
- Marestail/horseweed
- Morning glory

(continued)
**BROADLEAF WEEDS (continued)**
- Musk thistle
- Piddly coontail
- Piddly side
- Shepherd's purse
- Sidiepop
- Spiny pigweed
- Velvetleaf
- Whistling flax
- Wild buckwheat
- Wild carrot
- Wild mustard
- Wild teasel

**GRASSES**
- Annual bluegrass
- Annual ryegrass
- Barnyardgrass
- Foxtail (except green)
- Foxtail barley
- Japanese brome
- Jointed goatgrass
- Little barley
- Medusahead
- Ryegrass (volunteer)
- Signalgrass (broadleaf)
- Wheat (volunteer)
- Wild oats
- Witchgrass

When applied at 2.25 ounces of product per acre, LANDMARK® XP controls the following additional weeds:

**BROADLEAF WEEDS**
- Bedstraw
- Black mustard
- Common vetch
- Hemp
- Hoary cress (whitetop)
- Pepperweed
- Prairie groundsel
- Saturn
- Spanish needles
- Spreading orchid
- Sweet clover
- Tumble pigweed
- Wild garlic

**GRASSES**
- Crabgrass
- Foxtail grasses
- Ornamental grasses
- Red brome
- Roguic brome

**GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS**
Following a treatment with LANDMARK® XP at use rates up to 2.25 ounces of product per acre, the following grass-
as may be replanted at least 3 months after a spring application:

- Green needlegrass  
  *Schedonorus viridis*
- Meadow brome  
  *Bromus erectus*
- Russian wild rye  
  *Elymus repens*
- Switchgrass  
  *Panicum virgatum*

The following grasses may be replanted at least 6 months after a spring application:

- Atriplex  
  *Festuca arundinacea*
- Meadow foxtail  
  *Alopecurus pratensis*
- Orchardgrass  
  *Dactylis glomerata*
- Smooth brome  
  *Bromus inermis*
- Sheep fescue  
  *Festuca ovina*
- Western wheatgrass  
  *Agropyron smithii*

The intervals, 3 and 6 months, are for soils with a pH of less than 7.5 and only for applications made in the spring. Soils having a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer replant intervals.

Because LANDMARK® XP degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment. Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in responses among species and types of grasses when seeded into areas treated with LANDMARK® XP. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP, a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the grass(es) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips must cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the grass(es) grown in the test strips.

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**

- Injury to or loss of desirable species may occur if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable species or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to LANDMARK® XP may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply LANDMARK® XP when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of LANDMARK® XP.

- Do not treat frozen soil.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for LANDMARK® XP movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

If non-crop sites treated with LANDMARK® XP are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the LANDMARK® XP application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected offsite movement of LANDMARK® XP to cropland, soil samples may be quantitatively analyzed for LANDMARK® XP or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of LANDMARK® XP plus residual type companion herbicides. To improve postemergence control of weeds, add surfactant at 0.25% by volume or at the manufacturer’s labeled rate based on spray area.

LANDMARK® XP may be applied with the listed rates of other herbicides registered for this use. For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for the intended combination.

Do not tank mix LANDMARK® XP with DuPont™ NYVAR® X-L herbicide.
SPRAY EQUIPMENT
Low rates of LANDMARK® XP can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a LANDMARK® XP application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which LANDMARK® XP or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

APPLICATION
Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying LANDMARK® XP as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of LANDMARK® XP.
3. If using a companion product, add the directed amount.
4. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants.
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.

SPRAYER CLEANUP
Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of LANDMARK® XP as follows:
1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
   Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the drainout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used, follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

Notes:
1. Caution: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-clean aerial spray tanks before performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When LANDMARK® XP is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure followed.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD’s and lower drift potential.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND TECHNIQUES

• Nozzle Type - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
• Pressure - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a high-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarser droplet spectrum.
• Flow Rate/Orifice Size - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.
CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- Nozzle Type - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- Number of Nozzles - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- Pressure – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT) AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- Boom Length (aircraft) - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- Application Height (aircraft) - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with past control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- Application Height (ground) - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with past control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud.
Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air-assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air-assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS
Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES
Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive’s label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).
UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT
When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS
- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS
- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement, and displacement distance must increase with increasing drift potential.
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Liquid sprays must only be applied using rotary aircraft.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.
  75 feet - All aerial applications.
  - Applicators must consider the affects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.
  - Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.

GROUND APPLICATIONS
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.
- When applying liquid sprays the following directional buffers are required to protect aquatic vegetation in sites (including lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, commercial fish ponds), or water used as an irrigation source, or crops.
  50 feet - All broadcast applications other than railroad and roadside rights-of-way.
  25 feet - Broadcast applications to railroad and roadside rights-of-way.
  15 feet - All hand held spot treatment applications.
- Applications must be made using equipment delivering an extremely coarse or coarser droplet size spectrum as defined by ASABE S572.1.
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.
Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinse into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-8637, day or night.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside the United States.
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LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY
NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

(continued)
LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY
(continued)

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyers or users' growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.
FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF IN EYES: Hold eyes open and flush with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first few minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Remove all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice. You may also contact 1-800-444-3667 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are considered resistant to this product are polyurethane and polyvinyl chloride. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

All persons, field applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Gloves plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyurethane or polyvinyl chloride.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If the label for the product includes washable PPE, wash PPE separately from laundry.
- Discard clothing and other material that have been contaminated or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrates. Do not reuse them.
- Engineering Control Statement: When using this product, close system, enclosed areas or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the OSHA standard (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.145) for hazardous area (HA) or the hazardous workplace requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if possible gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If no such instructions are available, use detergent and hot water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washing or rinsate. Exposure to LANDMARK® XP can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto crops.

See Directions for Use in Supplemental Labeling attached.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 190. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use Section for additional information about this standard.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

DuPont™ Landmark® XP

HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient: By Weight
- Sulfometuron methyl (Methyl 2-[[4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl]amino] [carboxy]janium) sulfonfyl [benzylate]) ........................................... 50%
- Chlorosulfonyl 2-Chloro N-[(4-methyl-3-methyl-2,6-dichloroanilino) benzenesulfonylaminamide ................................................ 25%
- Other Ingredients .......................................................... 25%

EPA Reg. No.: 362-035
EPA Est. No.: 352-11-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See back panel for additional precautionary statements.

NET 4 lb Nonrefillable Container

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 U.S.A.

AG1049161

Made in U.S.A.