YIELDGARD® INSECT RESISTANT CORN
[Alternate Brand Name: Agrisure® CB/LL Corn]

*Bt Protein*
Plant-Incorporated Protectant Active Ingredient
for the Control of European Corn Borer in Field Corn

(Pure form of the plant-incorporated protectant
*Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1Ab delta-endotoxin
protein as expressed in corn cells)

Active Ingredient:

*Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1Ab delta-endotoxin
and the genetic material (as contained in plasmid
vector pZO1502) necessary for its production
in corn (SYN-BTØ11-1) ........................................0.0002 - 0.0006%
by seed weight

Inert Ingredient:

Substance produced by a marker gene and its
controlling sequences in corn (SYN-BTØ11-1)... < 0.0000001%
by seed weight

Keep Out of the Reach of Children

CAUTION

EPA Reg. No. 67979-1

Syngenta Seeds, Inc. – Field Crops – NAFTA
3054 East Cornwallis Road
P. O. Box 12257
Research Triangle Park, NC, USA 27709-2257

10/09/08
Directions for Use:

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. The subject registration will automatically expire at midnight September 30, 2010.

A Grower Guide (or equivalent guidance) must be distributed to all customers using seed containing the plant incorporated protectant. The Grower Guide will include instructions and recommendations regarding product use, insect resistance management, and integrated pest management. The following information regarding commercial production must be included in the Grower Guide for cotton and non-cotton growing areas.

Corn Belt/Non-Cotton Growing Areas

For Cry1Ab field corn grown outside cotton-growing areas (e.g., the Corn Belt), the Grower Guide must specify that growers must adhere to the following refuge requirements:

- Growers must plant a structured refuge of at least 20% non-Bt corn which may be treated with insecticides as needed to control lepidopteran stalk-boring and other pests.
- Refuge planting options include: separate fields, blocks within fields (e.g., along the edges or headlands), and strips across the field.
- External refuges must be planted within ½ mile (¼ mile or closer preferred).
- When planting the refuge in strips across the field, refuges must be at least 4 rows wide, preferably 6 rows wide.
- Insecticide treatments for control of European corn borer, Corn earworm, and Southwestern corn borer may be applied only if economic thresholds are reached for one or more of these target pests. Economic thresholds will be determined using methods recommended by local or regional professionals (e.g., extension service agents, crop consultants). Instructions to growers will specify that microbial Bt insecticides must not be applied to non-Bt corn refuges.

Cotton Growing Areas

For Bt field corn grown in cotton growing areas, the Grower Guide must specify that growers must adhere to the following refuge requirements:

- Growers must plant a structured refuge of at least 50% non-Bt corn which may be treated with insecticides as needed to control lepidopteran stalk-boring and other pests.
- Refuge planting options include: separate fields, blocks within fields (e.g., along the edges or headlands), and strips across the field.
- External refuges must be planted within ½ mile (¼ mile or closer preferred).
- When planting the refuge in strips across the field, refuges must be at least 4 rows wide, preferably 6 rows wide.
- Insecticide treatments for control of European corn borer, corn earworm, and southwestern corn borer may be applied only if economic thresholds are reached for one or more of these target pests. Economic thresholds will be determined using methods recommended by local or
regional professionals (e.g., extension service agents, crop consultants). Instructions to growers will specify that microbial Bt insecticides must not be applied to non-Bt corn refuges.

Cotton growing areas consist of the following:

- **Alabama**: all counties
- **Arkansas**: all counties
- **Florida**: all counties
- **Georgia**: all counties
- **Louisiana**: all counties
- **Mississippi**: all counties
- **Missouri**: only the counties of Dunkin, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott and Stoddard
- **North Carolina**: all counties
- **Oklahoma**: only the counties of Beckham, Caddo, Comanche, Custer, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kay, Kiowa, Tillman, and Washita
- **South Carolina**: all counties
- **Tennessee**: only the counties of Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Dyer, Fayette, Franklin, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Lincoln, Madison, Obion, Rutherford, Shelby and Tipton
- **Texas**: all except the counties of Carson, Dallam, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Roberts, and Sherman
- **Virginia**: only the counties of Dinwiddle, Franklin City, Greensville, Isle of Wight, Northampton, Southampton, Suffolk City, Surrey, and Sussex

Syngenta Seeds will report all sales of this product by Syngenta Seeds or its distributors annually to the EPA no later than January 31 of the following year.

Corn has been genetically modified to produce a *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1Ab delta-endotoxin protein for control or suppression of:

- European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*)
- Southwestern corn borer (*Diatraea grandiosella*)
- Southern cornstalk borer (*Diatraea crambidoides*)
- Corn earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*)
- Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)
- Sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis*)
- Common stalk borer (*Papaipema nebris*)
All corn seed that contains the plant pesticide that is sold or distributed by Syngenta Seeds or its distributors must be accompanied by informational material indicating the registration number (67979-1) and the active ingredient \textit{Bacillus thuringiensis Cry1Ab} delta-endotoxin and the genetic material (as contained in plasmid vector pZO1502) necessary for its production in corn, and stipulating that growers read the Grower Guide prior to planting the seed.

This plant-incorporated protectant may be combined through conventional breeding with other registered plant-incorporated protectants that are similarly approved for use in combination, through conventional breeding, with other plant-incorporated protectants to produce inbred corn lines and hybrid corn varieties with combined pesticidal traits.