DuPont™ Landmark® XP herbicide

"........ A Growing Partnership With Nature"
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DuPont™ Landmark® XP herbicide

**Dispersible Granules**

*Active Ingredient*  
Sulfometuron methyl  
{Methyl 2-[[[(4,6-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%

*Inert Ingredients*  
25%

**TOTAL**  
100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-645

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**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

**FIRST AID**

**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 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 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 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION!** Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

**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.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published DuPont recommendations.
DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont. User assumes all risks associated with such non-recommended use.

GENERAL 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 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.

Do not apply more than 6.0 ounces active ingredient sulfometuron methyl per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing sulfometuron methyl.

Do not apply more than 2.25 ounces active ingredient chlorosulfuron per acre per year when using this product or any other product containing chlorosulfuron.

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 non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying areas, seasonal dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland areas when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make applications 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 recommended rate in the application of LANDMARK® XP.

LANDMARK® XP is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile 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

Note:
Do not exceed a rate of 9.0 ounces of LANDMARK® XP per acre per year.
Do not use on food or feed crops.
Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

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 discolored, 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.

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 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.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-CROP (INDUSTRIAL) SITES

Application Information

DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP is recommended for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: nonagricultural areas (such as airports, highways, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural areas—non-crop producing (such as farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites—outdoor (such as lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms, etc.)

LANDMARK® XP is not recommended for use on recreation areas or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

Apply by ground or air (helicopter only) or as otherwise directed by Supplemental or Special Local Need Labeling.

Application Timing

Apply LANDMARK® XP as a pre-emergence 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 9.0 ounces of product per year. When applied at lower rates, LANDMARK® XP provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

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>
<th>Sonchus oleraceus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual sowthistle</td>
<td>Galium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedstraw</td>
<td>Medicago lupulina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black medic</td>
<td>Brassica nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black mustard</td>
<td>Chorispora ignea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue mustard</td>
<td>Saponaria officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouncingbet</td>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckhorn plantain</td>
<td>Medicago spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burclover</td>
<td>Petasites hybridus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttercup</td>
<td>Citrus arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Geranium carolinianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina geranium</td>
<td>Trifolium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Xanthium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur</td>
<td>Sullivara media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common chickweed</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common groundsel</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common lambsquarter</td>
<td>Malva neglecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common mallow</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common purslane</td>
<td>Ambrosia elatior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common ragweed</td>
<td>Veronica officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common speedwell</td>
<td>Hemizonia pusilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common spikeweed</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common sunflower</td>
<td>Malva spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common tarweed</td>
<td>Vicia sativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common vetch</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common yardarm</td>
<td>Vicia pyramidalata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow cockle</td>
<td>Trifolium incarnatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crinum clover</td>
<td>Rumex crispus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly dock</td>
<td>Oenothera laciniata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutleaf eveningprimrose</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Eupatorium capillifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogfennel</td>
<td>Heirtz anctoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyer’s woad</td>
<td>Polygonum erectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erect knotweed</td>
<td>Matricaria maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False chamomile</td>
<td>Amaranthus hypochondriodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folkensee</td>
<td>Tulaspi arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field pennycress</td>
<td>Epilobium angustifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fireweed</td>
<td>Conyza spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane</td>
<td>Descurainia sophia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flixweed</td>
<td>Solidago spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>Vicia villosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy vetch</td>
<td>Cannabis spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp sebassania</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Bunias orientalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill mustard</td>
<td>Cardaria draba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoary cress (whitetop)</td>
<td>Cynoglossum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houndstongue</td>
<td>Sisymbrium irio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London rocket</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcais/horseweed</td>
<td>Capparis manum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musk thistle</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox-eye daisy</td>
<td>Lepidium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperweed</td>
<td>Lepidium latifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial pepperweed</td>
<td>Senecio platensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie groundsel</td>
<td>Ceratophyllum echinatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly cocktail</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly sida</td>
<td>Polygonum aviculare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostrate knotweed</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncreuvine</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot pigweed</td>
<td>Erodium cicutarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redstem filare</td>
<td>Tragopogon spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salsify</td>
<td>Onopordum acanthum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch thistle</td>
<td>Heliotropeum curassavicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaside heliotrope</td>
<td>Cynoglossum bur-s-less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s pursle</td>
<td>Casta obtusifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicklepod</td>
<td>Camellia microcarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallseed falsefleax</td>
<td>Bidens bipinnata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish needles</td>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny pigweed</td>
<td>Atriplex patula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spreading orach</td>
<td>Melilotus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetclover</td>
<td>Descurainia pinnata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy mustard</td>
<td>Senecio jacobaea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy ragwort</td>
<td>Sisymbrium altissimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)</td>
<td>Amaranthus albus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble pigweed</td>
<td>Eremocarpus setigerus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey mullein</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velventleaf</td>
<td>Erodium mollissimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitestem filare</td>
<td>Cardaria spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitetop</td>
<td>Polygonum convolvulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild buckwheat</td>
<td>Daucus carota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild carrot</td>
<td>Allium vineale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild garlic</td>
<td>Pastinaca sativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild parsnip</td>
<td>Dipstacus fullonum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Certain biotypes of marestail are less sensitive to DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP and may be controlled with a tank mixture of diuron, DuPont™ HYVAR® X or DuPont™ KROVAR® I DF.

Grasses (up to 6-12" tall)

- Alta fescue
- Annual bluegrass
- Annual ryegrass
- Bariagrass
- Barnyardgrass
- Bulbous bluegrass
- Cheat
- Crabgrass
- Downy brome (cheatgrass)
- Foxtails (except green)
- Foxtail barley
- Foxtail fescue
- Italian ryegrass
- Lefegrass
- Jointed goatgrass
- Little barley
- Medusahead
- Red brome
- Red fescue
- Ripgut brome
- Rye (volunteer)
- Seashore saltgrass
- Signalgrass (broadleaf)
- Spidergrass (annual)
- Wheat (volunteer)
- Wild oats
- Witchgrass
- Yellow indiangrass

When applied at 9.0 ounces of product per acre, LANDMARK® XP also controls the following additional weeds:

**Broadleaf Weeds**

- Aster
- Carpetweed
- Catsear
- Common cinquefoil
- Common knapweed (black)
- Common mallow
- Horehound
- Morningglory
- Russian knapweed
- St. Johnswort
- White snakeweed
- Yellow rocket
- Yellow starthistle

**Grasses**

- Broadleaf panicum
- Green foxtail
- Johnson grass
- Junglerice

For replanting areas treated with LANDMARK® XP refer to the GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS section of this label.

**Specific Weed Problems**

--- Non-crop Sites

**Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce**

Since biotypes of kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to LANDMARK® XP, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as DuPont™ KARMEX® DF, HYVAR® X or KROVAR® I DF, must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds should 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 of product per acre plus diuron at 8 pounds per acre active ingredient (10 pounds of an 80% dry formulation or 2 gallons of a 4 pound active ingredient liquid formulation).

Do not tank mix LANDMARK® XP with HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

**UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT**

**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 should only be used in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage.

**Application Timing**

LANDMARK® XP should be applied immediately before paving to avoid lateral movement of the herbicide as a result of soil movement due to rainfall or mechanical means.

**Application Rate**

Apply LANDMARK® XP at 9.0 ounces of product per acre.

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—UNDER ASPHALT ONLY**

- 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.

Note: Use the higher level of recommended 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
**TURF, INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED ONLY)**

**BERMUDAGRASS AND CENTIPEDEGRASS RELEASE**

**Application Information**

DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP is recommended to control weeds in unimproved turf, roadways, or other non-crop sites where the turf is well established as a ground cover. Applications may temporarily suppress grass growth and inhibit seedling 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 0.9 ounces of product per acre during late spring to early summer. On established weeds, apply LANDMARK® XP once to two weeks after mowing for 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
- Bulbous bluegrass
- Cheat
- Cocklebur
- Common chickweed
- Common lamb's-quarter
- Common purslane
- Common tarweed
- Common yarrow
- Dandelion
- False chamomile
- Field pennycress
- Fleabane
- Flatweed
- Hill mustard
- Jointed goatgrass
- London rocket
- Mare's-tail/horseweed
- Redroot pigweed
- Shepherd's purse
- Smallseed falseflax
- Tansy mustard
- Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
- Velvetleaf
- Wheat (volunteer)
- Wild mustard
- Wild oats

Poe annua
Brassica nigra
Poa bulbosa
Bromus secalinus
Xanthium spp.
Stellaria media
Chenopodium album
Portulaca oleracea
Matricaria maritima
Thlaspi arvense
Conyza spp.
Brodiaea coronaria
Bunias orientalis
Aegilops cylindrica
Sisymbrium irio
Conyza canadensis
Amaranthus retroflexus
Cassia sp.
Ceratoides latifolia
Sisymbrium altissimum
Abutilon theophrasti
Triticum aestivum
Sinapis arvensis
Avena sativa

- LANDMARK® XP may temporarily discolor or cause top kill of turf grasses. Applications made while turf is dormant may delay green-up in the spring.
- LANDMARK® XP application on turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or late spring frost, may result in injury.
- Application of LANDMARK® XP to turf less than 1 year old may cause unacceptable turf injury.
- For broadcast applications, do not exceed 2 applications of 0.9 ounces of product per acre LANDMARK® XP within a 12 month period.
- Annual retreatments may reduce turf vigor.

**NON-CROPLAND RESTORATION**

**Application Information**

LANDMARK® XP is recommended for the control of downy brome (cheatgrass), cheat, jointed goatgrass, medusahead and certain broadleaf weeds in unimproved industrial turf, on roadways, airports, industrial sites or on other similar non-crop sites. In order to release desirable, perennial grass species for site stabilization, LANDMARK® XP may be used to control the following winter annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

**Application Timing and Rate**

Apply 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.

Do not apply when the soil is frozen.

Do not apply to unstable soil conditions.

When applied at 0.75 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 falseflax
- Tansy mustard
- Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)

Chorispora tenella
Chenopodium album
Portulaca oleracea
Matricaria maritima
Thlaspi arvense
Conyza spp.
Amaranthus retroflexus
Ceratoides latifolia
Sisymbrium altissimum

**Grasses**

- Bulbous bluegrass
- Cheat
- Downy brome (cheatgrass)

Poa bulbosa
Bromus secalinus
Bromus tectorum
When applied at 1.5 ounces of product per acre, DuPont™ LANDMARK® XP controls the following additional weeds:

**Broadleaf Weeds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual sowthistle</td>
<td>Sonchus oleraceus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckhorn plantain</td>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttercup</td>
<td>Paeonia hybrida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina geranium</td>
<td>Geranium carolinianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur</td>
<td>Xanthium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common chickweed</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common groundsel</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common speedwell</td>
<td>Veronica officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common spikeweed</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common sunflower</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow cockle</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutleaf eveningprimrose</td>
<td>Isatis tinctoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Polygonum erectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyer's weed</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiddleneck</td>
<td>Lythrum salicaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frieweed</td>
<td>Descurainia sophia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>Solidago spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy vetch</td>
<td>Vicia villosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp sesbania</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill mustard</td>
<td>Bunsia orientalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London rocket</td>
<td>Erysimum cheiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail/horseweed</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory</td>
<td>Ipomoea spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musk thistle</td>
<td>Carduus nutans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly dock</td>
<td>Ceratophyllum echinatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly sida</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd's purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicklepod</td>
<td>Crotalaria orbiculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny pigweed</td>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitetop filaree</td>
<td>Erodium moschatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild buckwheat</td>
<td>Polygonum convolvulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild carrot</td>
<td>Daucus carota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild mustard</td>
<td>Sinapis arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild teasel</td>
<td>Dipsacus fullonum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grasses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual bluegrass</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual ryegrass</td>
<td>Lolium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtails (except green)</td>
<td>Setaria spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail barley</td>
<td>Hordeum jubatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese brome</td>
<td>Bromus japonicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jointed goatgrass</td>
<td>Aegilops cylindrica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little barley</td>
<td>Hordeum pusillum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medusahead</td>
<td>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye (volunteer)</td>
<td>Secale cereale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass (broadleaf)</td>
<td>Brachypodium pinnatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat (volunteer)</td>
<td>Elymus repens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild oats</td>
<td>Secale cereale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Grass Replant Intervals**

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:

- Green needlegrass
- Meadow brome
- Russian wild rye
- Switchgrass

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

- Alta fescue
- Meadow foxtail
- Orchardgrass
- Smooth brome
- Sheep fescue
- Western wheatgrass

The intervals recommended are for soils with a pH of less than 7.5.

Soils having a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer intervals. The recommended intervals are for applications made in the spring. Because LANDMARK® XP degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

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 a field bioassay should 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 should 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 USE INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**

**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 DuPont™ 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 recommended rate based on spray area.

LANDMARK® XP may be applied with the recommended 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™ HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

**SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

Following a LANDMARK® XP application, do not use this spray equipment for application to agricultural or ornamental crops. The mixing and application equipment must be used for forestry and non-crop applications only, unless directed otherwise by supplemental labeling. This is extremely important as low rates of LANDMARK® XP can kill or severely injure most crops.

**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 recommended amount.
4. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants.
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

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.
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-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended 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 should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS FOR ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:

- If equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees 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 DuPont™ 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. Treated soil should be left 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 the equipment used to mix or apply LANDMARK® XP on crops unless specifically directed by supplemental labeling. When applied on fertilizer, do not use the impregnation, transport or application equipment to make subsequent applications to crops. The mixing and application equipment may be used for forestry and non-crop applications only. 

- 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. 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 crop(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected offsite movement of LANDMARK® XP into cropland, soil samples should 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. 

- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

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 way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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 APPLIANCES ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Surface Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. 

- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE. 

- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size-Aircraft (Helicopter)

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provides uniform coverage. 

- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. 

- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types. 

Boom Length and Height

- **Boom Length (helicopter)** - Use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices. 

- **Boom Height (helicopter)** - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift. 

- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the target and have minimal bounce. 

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.
TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes 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. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

For plastic refillable drums: Refillable container. Refill this container with sulometuron methyl and chlorsulfuron only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then 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.

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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 may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: For plastic jugs and transfer containers: 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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then 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 paper, plastic and/or fiber flexible bags and/or sacks: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag or sack in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For fiber drums with liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.
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.

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.

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