Customers concerned abo<u>ut leaf</u> cupping?

If you're hearing talk about leaf malformation ("leaf cupping") observed in some Enlist E3[®] soybean fields this summer, it's important to make sure you're dealing with facts, not speculation. Here is some clear, credible information including facts from third parties and universities - you can share with customers.

Enlist E3 soybeans and Enlist[®] herbicides have been rigorously tested for years. Corteva Agriscience stands behind our technology.

Enlist E3 soybeans are tolerant to 2,4-D choline because of a protein (aad-12) that metabolizes 2,4-D choline into a nonherbicide form. This gene is present and active throughout the life of the plant: It can't be "turned on and off."



Environmental factors **have not** been found to reduce 2,4-D tolerance in Enlist E3 soybeans. Extensive testing shows the trait is not affected by:





Drought





In hundreds of trials of 2,4-D applications (alone or with glyphosate or glufosinate), no leaf malformations were ever reported at rates of





Non-dicamba-tolerant soybeans are extremely sensitive to dicamba. University of Georgia weed science researchers found that soybeans without the dicamba-tolerant trait may show symptomology from dicamba exposure at **1/800**

of the standard spray rate.*

.16 oz

Dicamba exposure equivalent to 0.16 oz/gallon can damage soybeans without the dicamba-tolerant trait.

Dicamba off-target movement has been well documented by multiple universities.

Encourage any farmers who have questions about what they observe in the field or would like to report an allegation of herbicide off-target movement to contact their state pesticide regulatory agency.

Our last issue featured an in-depth exploration of this concern and resources to learn more.

You can find it here: <u>https://groundwork.</u> <u>constantcontactsites.com/get-the-facts</u>



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