

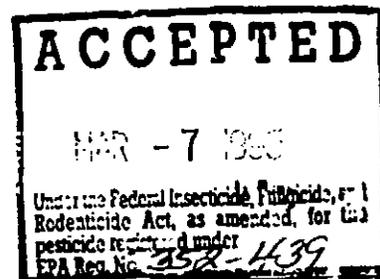


"ESCORT" (1) HERBICIDE
RANGELAND/PASTURE

"ESCORT" HERBICIDE
EPA REGISTRATION NO. 352-439

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
"ESCORT" HERBICIDE
SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL
IN RANGELAND AND PASTURES

DIRECTIONS FOR USE



It is a violation of federal law to use this product
in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Du Pont "Escort" Herbicide is recommended for control of certain
broadleaf weeds in permanent rangeland and pastures where certain
desirable perennial grasses are established.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations.
Nontarget plants may be adversely effected from drift and run-off.

How To Use

Selective Use on Established Perennial Grasses

On grasses such as western wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, sideoats
grama, hairy grama, bluestems, smooth brome, purple threeawn, hooded
windmill grass, switchgrass, and bermudagrass, apply postemergence at the
rates of 1/10 to 3/4 oz per acre as listed under "Weeds Controlled".

Selective Use on Established and Newly Seeded Grasses

Blue grama, bluestems, sideoats grama, Blackwell switchgrass,
buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiagrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses
(atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman, orchardgrass, wheatgrass (bluebunch,
intermediate, pubescent siberian, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike),
and wildrye grass (Russian) may be treated only at 1/10 oz "Escort" per
acre (see "Weeds Controlled").

New seedlings (except Russian wildrye and orchardgrass) of these grasses
may be treated either preplant (before planting) or preemergence (after
planting but before emergence). All of the grasses listed may be treated
postemergence (after emergence).

Weeds

Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Add 1-3 qts surfactant/100 gals
for emerged weeds)

- Bur buttercup (testiculate)
- Chickweed (common)
- Common purslane
- Conical catchfly
- Cow cockle
- False chamomile
-) Field pennycress (fanweed)
-) Filaree
- Groundsel (common)
- Henbit
- Mayweed
- Miner's lettuce
- Pigwood (redroot, smooth, tumble)
- Plains coreopsis
- Prickly lettuce*
- Shepherdspurse
- Smallseed falseflax
- Smartweed (green ladythumb, pale)
- Snow speedwell
- Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
- Volunteer sunflower
- Waterpod
-) Wild mustard
-)

1/10

-
- Annual broomweed
 - Bitter sneezeweed
 - Buttercup
 - Musk thistle

1/5 to 1/3

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Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Plus surfactant)

Annual sowthistle	Field pennycress	1/3 to 1/2
Aster	Flixweed	
Bahiagrass	Goldenrod	
Beebalm	Gumweed	
Bittercress	Henbit	
Blackeyed Susan	Lambsquarter	
Blue mustard	Marestail	
Bur buttercup	Maximillion sunflower	
Chicory	Miners lettuce	
Clover	Pennsylvania smartweed	
Cocklebur	Plains coreopsis	
Goldenrod	Plantain	
Common chickweed	Prickly lettuce*	
Common groundsel	Redroot pigweed	
Common mullein	Redstem filaree	
Common purslane	Rough fleabane	
Common yarrow	Shepherdspurse	
Conical catchfly	Smallseed falseflax	
Corn cockle	Smooth pigweed	
Cow cockle	Sweet clover	
Crown vetch	Tansymustard	
Dandelion	Treacle mustard	
Dogfennel	Tumble mustard	
False chamomile	Wild carrot	
Fiddleneck tarweed	Wild mustard	
	Woolly sorrell	
	Yankeeweed	

Blackberry	1/2 to 3/4
Broom snakeweed (apply fall-spring)	
Buckhorn plantain	
Canada thistle	
Curly dock	
Dyer's woad	
Kochia*	
Common sunflower	
Prostrate knotweed	
Hoary cress (whitetop)	
Multiflora rose	
Rosering gaillardia	

Use the lower rate of "Escort" on light infestations or seedling weeds and the higher rates on heavy infestations, larger weeds, or where extended control is desired.

*Except resistant biotypes

Note: Do not apply "Escort" to pasture grasses under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or poor fertility, as injury may result.

Do not use on bahiagrass, pasture, as severe injury will result. Applications of "Escort" to fescue early in the season may cause yellowing and stunting of the grass as well as seedhead suppression.

Use low rates for minimum effect (chlorosis) of pasture grasses, particularly fescue.

Do not exceed 3/4 oz "Escort" per acre per year.

"Escort" has no grazing restriction.

TANK MIXTURES

"Escort" can be used as a tank-mix herbicide with other suitable registered herbicides, such as picloram, dicamba and 2,4-D. When using a tank-mix, refer to the labeling of the companion product and precautions and limitations on "Escort" labeling and follow the most restrictive instructions.

EFFECTS ON WEEDS

"Escort" applied to foliage of weeds rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible plants; however, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for several weeks after application, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the activity of "Escort", while cold, dry conditions delay activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be fully controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. Snow or rainfall received within 4 hours after application can reduce the level of postemergence weed control. "Escort" will also affect certain seedling weeds that have emerged after application.

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: Weed spectrum and density; weed size and variability; growing conditions prior to, at the following time of application; amount of precipitation, and spray coverage. With adequate rainfall for soil activation, short-term residual control of the more sensitive species may be obtained for a few weeks after application.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Add the proper amount of "Escort" to the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Continuous agitation is required for a uniform suspension and application. If spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before reusing.

EQUIPMENT - SPRAY VOLUMES

Apply using properly calibrated ground equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will insure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop or following crops may result.

Do not apply by any aerial application equipment.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Unless otherwise directed, use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient in postemergence applications to weeds. Add surfactant as the last ingredient at the rates of 1 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons of spray volume; use the high rate for maximum effects on emerged weeds. Antifoaming agents may be needed. DO NOT use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Refer to specific manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc., for respective application equipment.

Ground Application - For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. For flat fan nozzles, do not use less than 3-gallon spray volume per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 10 GPA and no larger than TK 10 or equivalent and not less than 30 psi. On 40-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 13 GPA or not less than 20 GPA when nozzles are on a 60-inch spacing. 100% overlapping of nozzle spray pattern is recommended for 30, 40 and 60-inch spacings.

With "Raindrop" nozzles, do not use less than 30 GPA and insure for 100% overlap of nozzle spray patterns.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Application may also be made with a hand gun using 100 to 300 gals water per acre (as needed for coverage of weed growth). Do not exceed 3/4 oz "Escort" per acre per year.

CAUTION - AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

Follow these practices to minimize drift. Do not allow spray to drift on to adjacent crops or land, as even small amounts may injure other plants. When spraying near adjacent, sensitive crops or plants, do everything possible to reduce spray drift. This includes:

- o Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. DO NOT SPRAY IF WIND SPEED IS 10 MPH OR GREATER. DO NOT SPRAY IF WINDS ARE GUSTY.
- o High temperatures, drought, and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE USED WHEN THESE CONDITIONS ARE PRESENT AND SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE NEARBY, REGARDLESS OF WIND SPEED.
- o Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists.
- o Drift from ground equipment may be further reduced by:
 1. Reducing pressure (PSI). DO NOT EXCEED 40 PSI when applying "Escort".
 2. Applying as close to target plants as possible while still maintaining a good spray pattern.
- o Use extreme care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs or any body of water.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than grasses grown in pasture, rangeland, wheat, barley, or Conservation Reserve Program acres, immediately after spraying and prior to spraying other crops, thoroughly remove all traces of "Escort" from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, rinse interior surfaces of tank; then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water, then add cleaning solution*. Complete filling of the tank with clean water. Flush solution through boom, hoses, and nozzles, then allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation running; then drain.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Nozzles, screens, and strainers should then be removed and cleaned separately.
6. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.
7. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes just prior to using the sprayer for the first time after the "Escort" application.

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*Use any of the following cleaning solutions:

1. One gallon ammonia (containing 3% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of water.
2. Nutra-sol [2] (carefully read and follow Nutra-sol label directions).
3. Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner [3] (carefully read and follow Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner label directions).
4. Tank-Aid [4] (carefully read and follow Tank-Aid label directions).

CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a must chlorine odor which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

- [1] Registered trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
- [2] Nutra-sol is a product of Thomas G. Kilfoil Company, Inc., San Bruno, California
- [3] Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner is a registered trademark of Loveland Industries, Inc.
- [4] Tank-Aid is manufactured for Cornbelt Chemical Company

IMPORTANT

Before using "Escort", read and carefully note the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the product container labels.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of these products in combination which does not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company (Inc.)
Agricultural Products Department
Wilmington, Delaware 19880-0038

**"ESCORT" HERBICIDE
EPA REGISTRATION NO. 352-439**

**SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
"ESCORT" HERBICIDE
SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL
IN RANGELAND AND PASTURES**

**NOT REVIEWED
In Accordance with FR Notice 82-2,
Based on Draft Labeling dated 3/7/90**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT
IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.**

Du Pont "Escort" Herbicide is recommended for control of certain broadleaf weeds in permanent rangeland and pastures where certain desirable perennial grasses are established.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely effected from drift and run-off.

HOW TO USE

SELECTIVE USE ON ESTABLISHED PERENNIAL GRASSES

On grasses such as western wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, sideoats grama, hairy grama, bluestems, smooth brome, purple threeawn, hooded windmill grass, switchgrass, and bermudagrass, apply postemergence at the rates of 1/10 to 3/4 oz per acre as listed under "Weeds Controlled".

SELECTIVE USE ON ESTABLISHED AND NEWLY SEEDED GRASSES

Blue grama, bluestems, sideoats grama, Blackwell switchgrass, buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiagrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent siberian, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike), and wildrye grass (Russian) may be treated only at 1/10 oz "Escort" per acre (see "Weeds Controlled").

New seedlings (except Russian wildrye and orchardgrass) of these grasses may be treated either preplant (before planting) or preemergence (after planting but before emergence). All of the grasses listed may be treated postemergence (after emergence).

H-24369

03/07/90

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Weeds

Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Add 1-3 qts surfactant/100 gals
for emerged weeds)

Bur buttercup (testiculate)

1/10

Chickweed (common)

Common purslane

Conical catchfly

Cow cockle

False chamomile

Field pennycress (fanweed)

Filaree

Groundsel (common)

Henbit

Mayweed

Miner's lettuce

Pigwood (redroot, smooth, tumble)

Plains coreopsis

Prickly lettuce*

Shepherdspurse

Smallseed falseflax

Smartweed (green ladysthumb, pale)

Snow speedwell

Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)

Volunteer sunflower

Waterpod

Wild mustard

Annual broomweed

1/5 to 1/3

Bitter sneezeweed

Buttercup

Musk thistle

Ounces "Escort"/Acre
(Plus surfactant)

Annual sowthistle	Field pennycress	1/3 to 1/2
Aster	Flixweed	
Bahiagrass	Goldenrod	
Beebalm	Gumweed	
Bittercress	Henbit	
Blackeyed Susan	Lambsquarter	
Blue mustard	Marestail	
Bur buttercup	Maxirillion sunflower	
Chicory	Miners lettuce	
Clover	Pennsylvania smartweed	
Cocklebur	Plains coreopsis	
Goldenrod	Plantain	
Common chickweed	Prickly lettuce*	
Common groundsel	Redroot pigweed	
Common mullein	Redstem filaree	
Common purslane	Rough fleabane	
Common yarrow	Shepherdspurse	
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Cow cockle	Sweet clover	
Crown vetch	Tansymustard	
Dandelion	Treacle mustard	
Dogfennel	Tumble mustard	
False chamomile	Wild carrot	
Fiddleneck tarweed	Wild mustard	
	Wooly sorrell	
	Yankeeweed	

Blackberry	1/2 to 3/4
Broom snakeweed (apply fall-spring)	
Buckhorn plantain	
Canada thistle	
Curly dock	
Dyer's woad	
Kochia*	
Common sunflower	
Prostrate knotweed	
Hoary cress (whitetop)	
Multiflora rose	
Rosering gaillardia	

Use the lower rate of "Escort" on light infestations or seedling weeds, and the higher rates on heavy infestations, larger weeds, or where extended control is desired.

*Except resistant biotypes

Note: Do not apply "Escort" to pasture grasses under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or poor fertility, as injury may result.



Do not use on bahiagrass pasture, as severe injury will result. Applications of "Escort" to fescue early in the season may cause yellowing and stunting of the grass as well as seedhead suppression.

Use low rates for minimum effect (chlorosis) of pasture grasses, particularly fescue.

Do not exceed 3/4 oz "Escort" per acre per year.

"Escort" has no grazing restriction.

Do not use on grasses grown for seed.

TANK MIXTURES

"Escort" can be used as a tank-mix herbicide with other suitable registered herbicides, such as picloram, dicamba and 2,4-D. When using a tank mix, refer to the labeling of the companion product and precautions and limitations on "Escort" labeling and follow the most restrictive instructions.

EFFECTS ON WEEDS

"Escort" applied to foliage of weeds rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible plants; however, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for several weeks after application, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the activity of "Escort", while cold, dry conditions delay activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be fully controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. Snow or rainfall received within 4 hours after application can reduce the level of postemergence weed control. "Escort" will also affect certain seedling weeds that have emerged after application.

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: Weed spectrum and density; weed size and variability; growing conditions prior to, at the following time of application; amount of precipitation, and spray coverage. With adequate rainfall for soil activation, short-term residual control of the more sensitive species may be obtained for a few weeks after application.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Add the proper amount of "Escort" to the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Continuous agitation is required for a uniform suspension and application. If spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before reusing.

EQUIPMENT - SPRAY VOLUMES

Apply using properly calibrated ground equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will insure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop or following crops may result.

Do not apply by any aerial application equipment.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Unless otherwise directed, use a surfactant of at least 30% active ingredient in postemergence applications to weeds. Add surfactant as the last ingredient at the rates of 1 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons of spray volume; use the high rate for maximum effects on emerged weeds. Antifoaming agents may be needed. DO NOT use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Refer to specific manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc., for respective application equipment.

Ground Application - For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. For flat fan nozzles, do not use less than 3-gallon spray volume per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 10 GPA and no larger than TK 10 or equivalent and not less than 30 psi. On 40-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 13 GPA or not less than 20 GPA when nozzles are on a 60-inch spacing. 100% overlapping of nozzle spray pattern is recommended for 30, 40 and 60-inch spacings.

With "Raindrop" nozzles, do not use less than 30 GPA and insure for 100% overlap of nozzle spray patterns.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Application may also be made with a hand gun using 100 to 300 gals water per acre (as needed for coverage of weed growth). Do not exceed 3/4 oz "Escort" per acre per year.

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03/07/90



CAUTION - AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

Follow these practices to minimize drift. Do not allow spray to drift on to adjacent crops or land, as even small amounts may injure other plants. When spraying near adjacent, sensitive crops or plants, do everything possible to reduce spray drift. This includes:

- o Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. DO NOT SPRAY IF WIND SPEED IS 10 MPH OR GREATER. DO NOT SPRAY IF WINDS ARE GUSTY.
- o High temperatures, drought, and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE USED WHEN THESE CONDITIONS ARE PRESENT AND SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE NEARBY, REGARDLESS OF WIND SPEED.
- o Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists.
- o Drift from ground equipment may be further reduced by:
 1. Reducing pressure (PSI). DO NOT EXCEED 40 PSI when applying "Escort".
 2. Applying as close to target plants as possible while still maintaining a good spray pattern.
- o Use extreme care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs or any body of water.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than grasses grown in pasture, rangeland, wheat, barley, or Conservation Reserve Program acres, immediately after spraying and prior to spraying other crops, thoroughly remove all traces of "Escort" from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, rinse interior surfaces of tank; then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water, then add cleaning solution*. Complete filling of the tank with clean water. Flush solution through boom, hoses, and nozzles, then allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation running; then drain.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Nozzles, screens, and strainers should then be removed and cleaned separately.
6. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.
7. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes just prior to using the sprayer for the first time after the "Escort" application.

11/07/90

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1. One gallon ammonia (containing 3% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of water.
2. Nutra-sol [2] (carefully read and follow Nutra-sol label directions).
3. Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner [3] (carefully read and follow Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner label directions).
4. Tank-Aid [4] (carefully read and follow Tank-Aid label directions).

CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odor which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

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E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company (Inc.)
 Agricultural Products Department
 Wilmington, Delaware 19880-0038

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03/07/90